

# **MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**

## **Quarterly Report on Admissions and Releases in the Massachusetts Department of Correction**

### **Second Quarter 2022**





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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

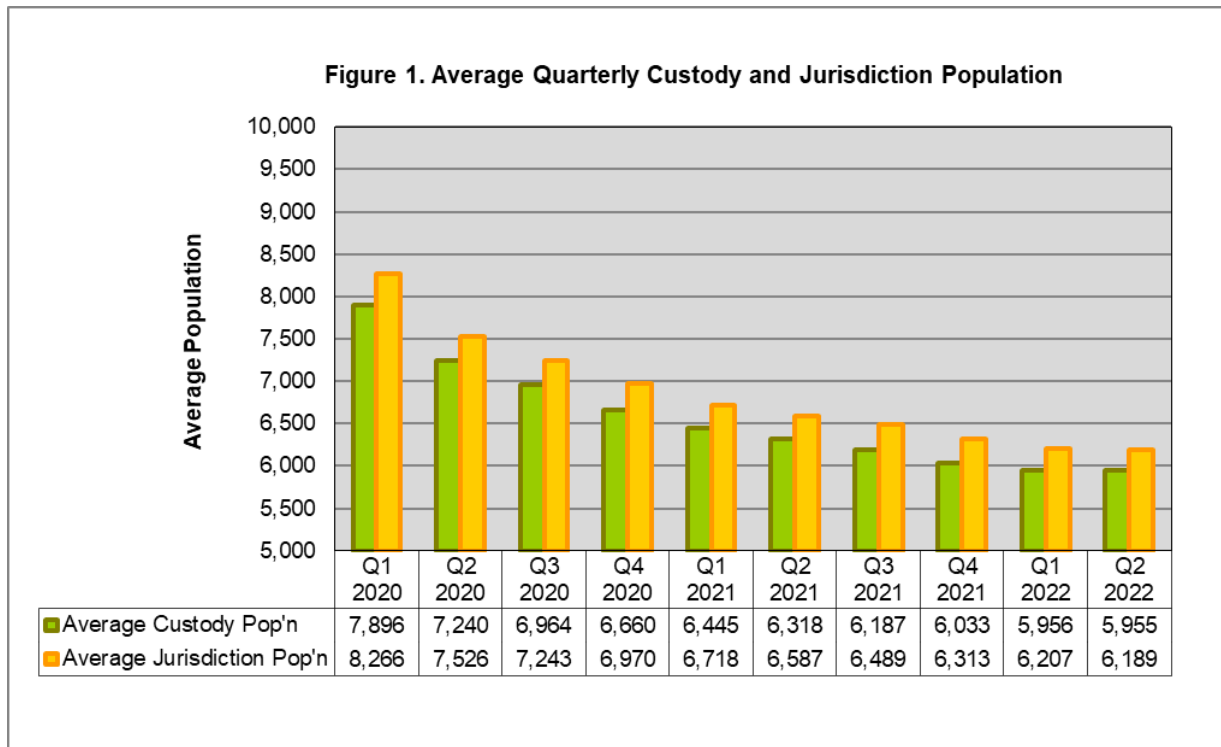
- Between the first and second quarter of 2022, the MA DOC custody population saw a decline of 1 inmate. During the ten-quarter trend period starting in Q1 2020, the average custody population has decreased 24.6%. The jurisdiction population dropped 0.3% or 18 inmates from the previous quarter, and down 25.1% since the first quarter of 2020.
- The criminally sentenced population remained unchanged from the last quarter and dropped 26.2% since the beginning of the trend period. The civil commitment population decreased 1.1 percent from the previous quarter and fluctuated around a flat line of 548 inmates during the ten-quarter trend period. The MA DOC pre-trial population dropped 16.7% or 11 detainees this quarter from the previous quarter and averaged 55 detainees.
- Overall quarterly admissions to the DOC increased to 1,114 from the previous quarter, a gain of 8.4%. Releases went up 4.3% to 1,107. This resulted in an admission-to-release surplus of 7 inmates in the second quarter, 2022, the first quarterly surplus since Q1 2019.
- Criminal admissions outnumbered releases by a 442 to 441 margin in the second quarter of 2022, adding 1 more inmate to the DOC population, the first admission-to-release surplus since Q1 2019. Overall, the DOC released 1,979 more criminally sentenced inmates than admitted during the ten-quarter trend period.
- New court commitments remained to be the leading admission type for male admissions (85.6%), followed by parole violators (12.0%) in the second quarter of 2022. New court commitments were also the predominant admission type for female admissions with 97.0% or 32 out of 33 total admissions. The remaining 1 admission went to the other category.
- Parole to community (44.7%) continued to top the list of male criminal release types, followed closely by expiration of sentence to community (36.4%) and distantly by expiration/parole to outside authority (11.0%) as the top three release types.
- Parole to community (52.2%) was the leading female release type in the second quarter of 2022, followed by expiration of sentence to community (26.1%) and expiration/parole to warrant (8.7%) as the top three female release types. Because of the small number of female releases in each quarter, the share of release types changed more dramatically when compared with male releases.
- Male civil admissions in the second quarter went up to 542 while releases went down to 531, an increase of 11 more admissions than releases for the quarter. Female civil commitment admissions increased from 5 of the previous quarter to 12 and female civil releases dropped from 9 to 8 in the second quarter of 2022.
- In the second quarter of 2022, pre-trial admissions (118) and releases (127) increased 19.1% and 33.7% respectively from the previous quarter. Both male and female pre-trial admissions and releases contributed to the increase of this quarter.

*NOTE: Beginning in March of 2020, the number of individuals being admitted to and/or released from Massachusetts Department of Correction facilities has been significantly affected as a result of the impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic on the criminal justice system in Massachusetts.*

## CURRENT POPULATION AND OVERALL TRENDS

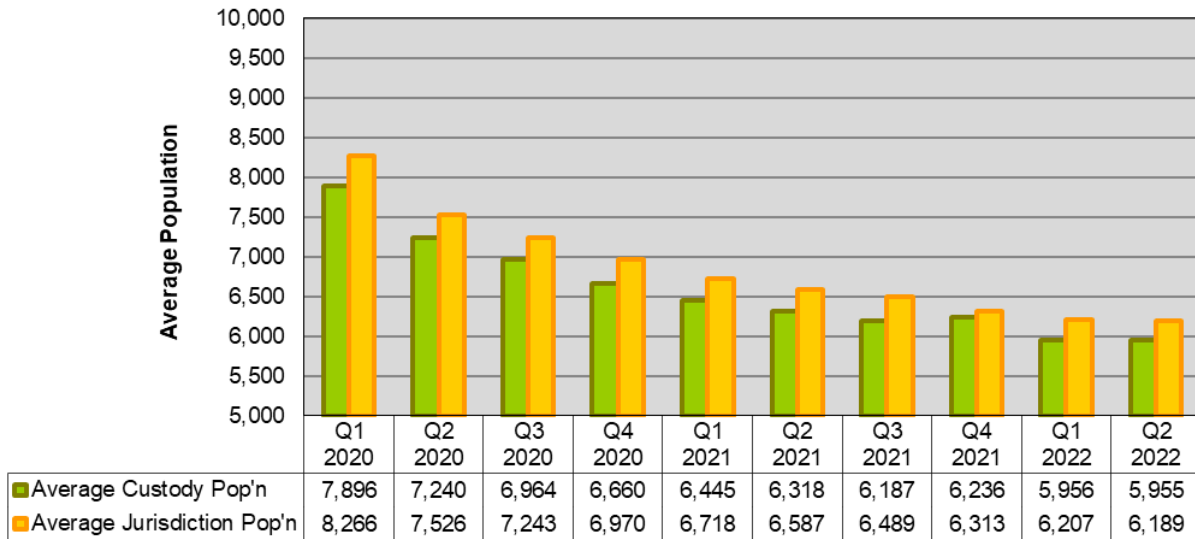
The MA DOC **custody** population averaged 5,955 inmates in the second quarter of 2022. This population decreased by 1 inmate from the previous quarter. From the first quarter of 2020 through the second quarter of 2022, there was a decrease of 1,941 inmates, or 24.6%, from the custody population.

The **jurisdiction** population averaged 6,189 inmates in the second quarter of 2022, declining 0.3% from the previous quarter, the smallest quarterly decrease since Q1 2019. Over the ten-quarter trend period, the **jurisdiction** population is down 2,077 inmates or 25.1%. See Figure 1.1 below.\*



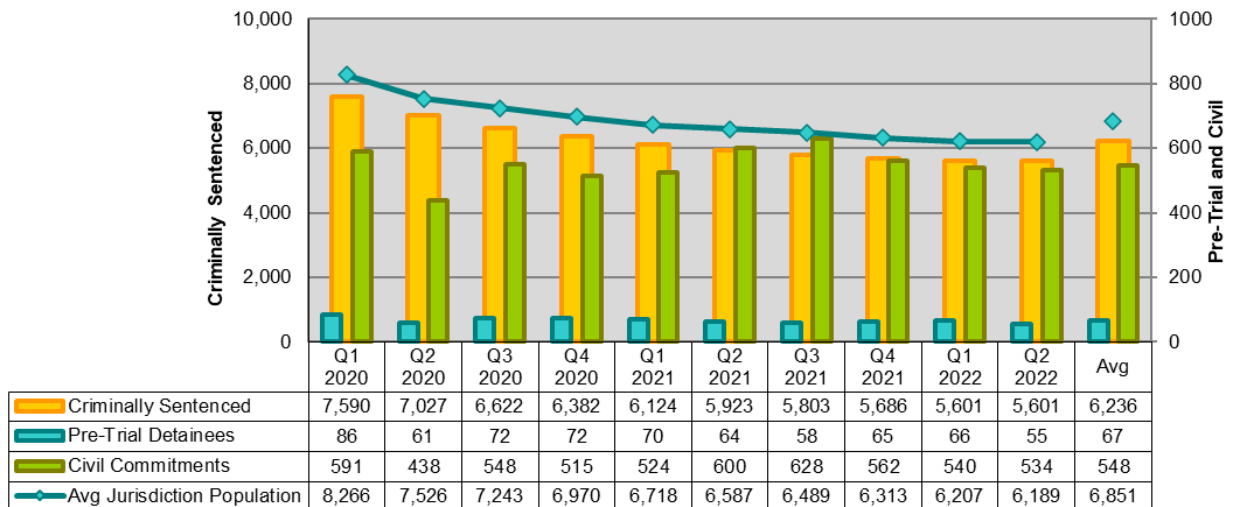
\* Each quarter's population is the average of the last day of the month's count for the three months within that quarter.

**Figure 1. Average Quarterly Custody and Jurisdiction Population**



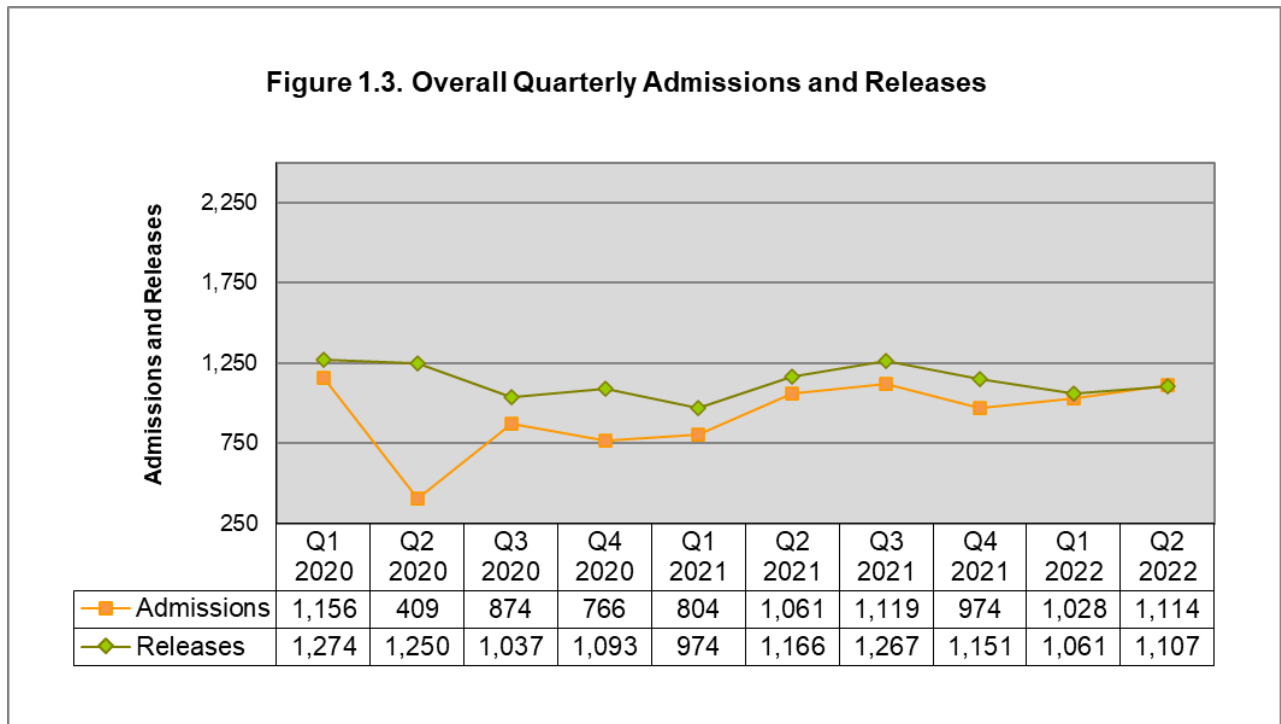
The criminally sentenced population remained unchanged from the last quarter and dropped 26.2% since the beginning of the trend period. The civil commitment population decreased 1.1 percent from the previous quarter and fluctuated around a flat line of 548 inmates during the ten-quarter trend period. The MA DOC pre-trial population dropped 16.7% this quarter from the previous quarter and averaged 55 detainees. See Figure 1.2, next page.

**Figure 1.2. Average Quarterly Jurisdiction Population by Commitment Type**



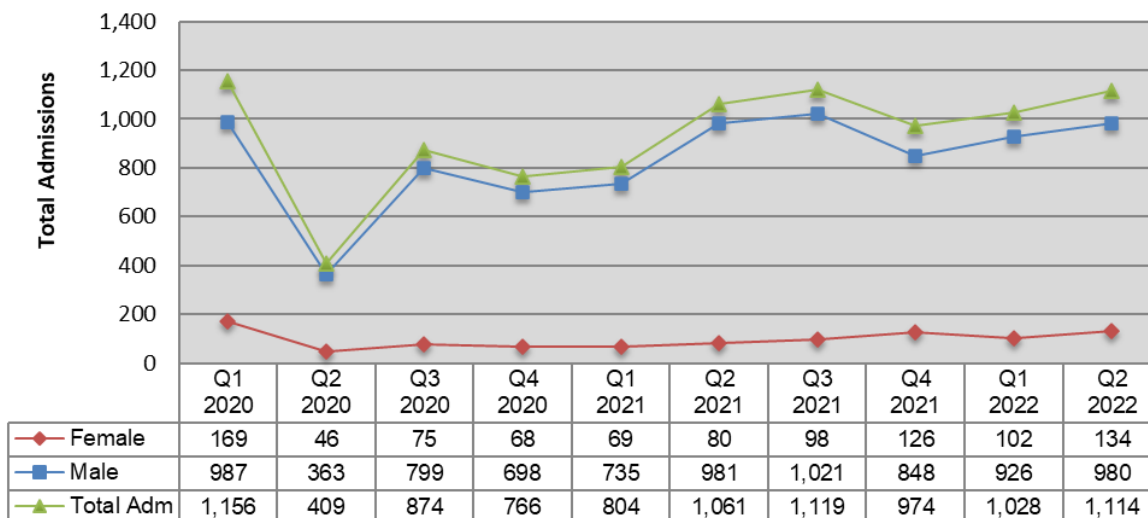
## OVERALL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Overall quarterly admissions to the DOC increased to 1,114 from the previous quarter, a rise of 8.4%. Releases increased 4.3% to 1,107. This resulted in an admission-to-release surplus of 7 inmates in the second quarter, 2022, reversing quarterly admission-to-release deficits for the first time since Q1 2019. See Figure 1.3 below.



Male admissions in the second quarter increased from 926 to 980 or a rise of 5.8% from the previous quarter while female admissions increased 31.4% from 102 to 134. It was the largest quarterly increase for female admissions since the outbreak of COVID-19. See Figure 1.4 below.

**Figure 1.4. Total Quarterly Admissions by Gender**



Male releases in the second quarter grew from 961 to 982 and female releases increased as well, from 100 to 125. It was the second largest female release increase since the outbreak of COVID-19 in the second quarter of 2020. See Figure 1.5 below.

**Figure 1.5 Total Quarterly Releases by Gender**

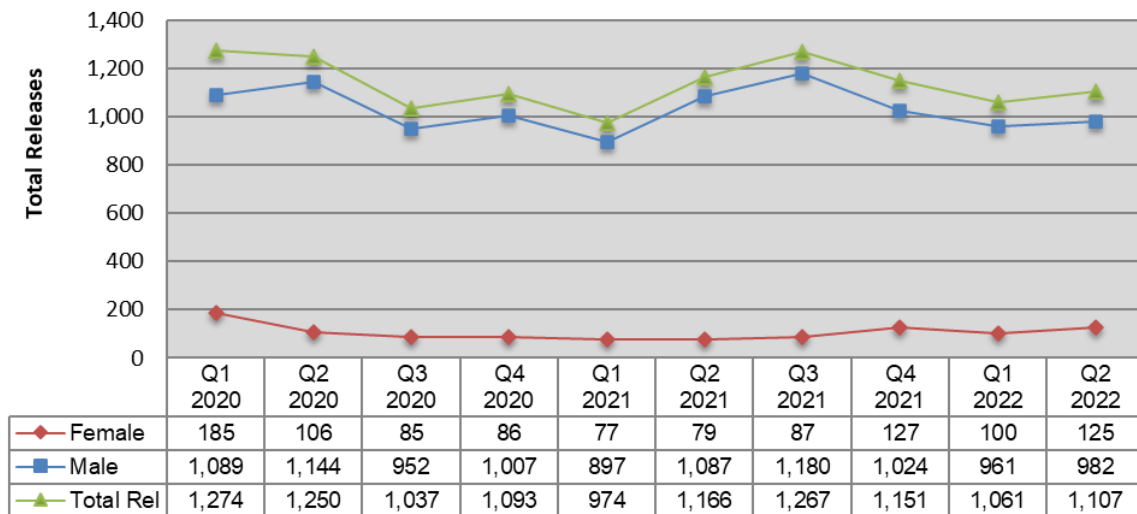


Figure 1.6 shows that both male admissions and releases in the second quarter of 2022 increased from the previous quarter. It resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of only 2 inmates, the smallest admission-to-release deficit in the ten-quarter trend period.



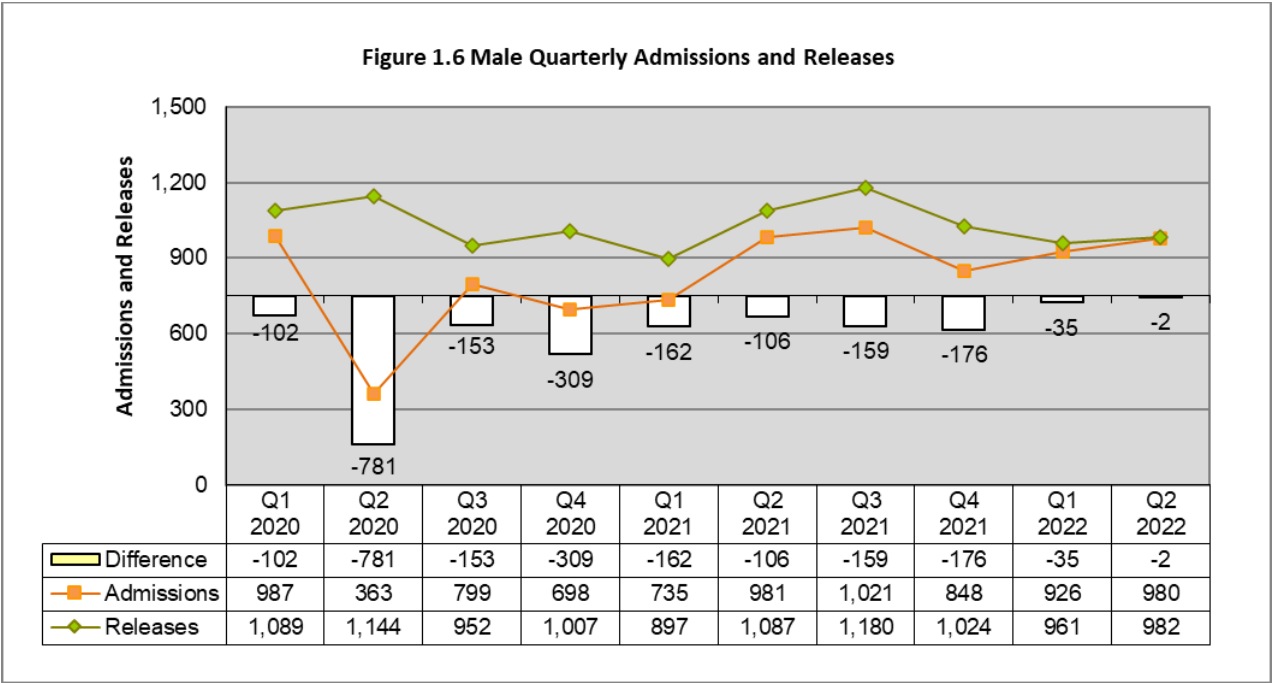
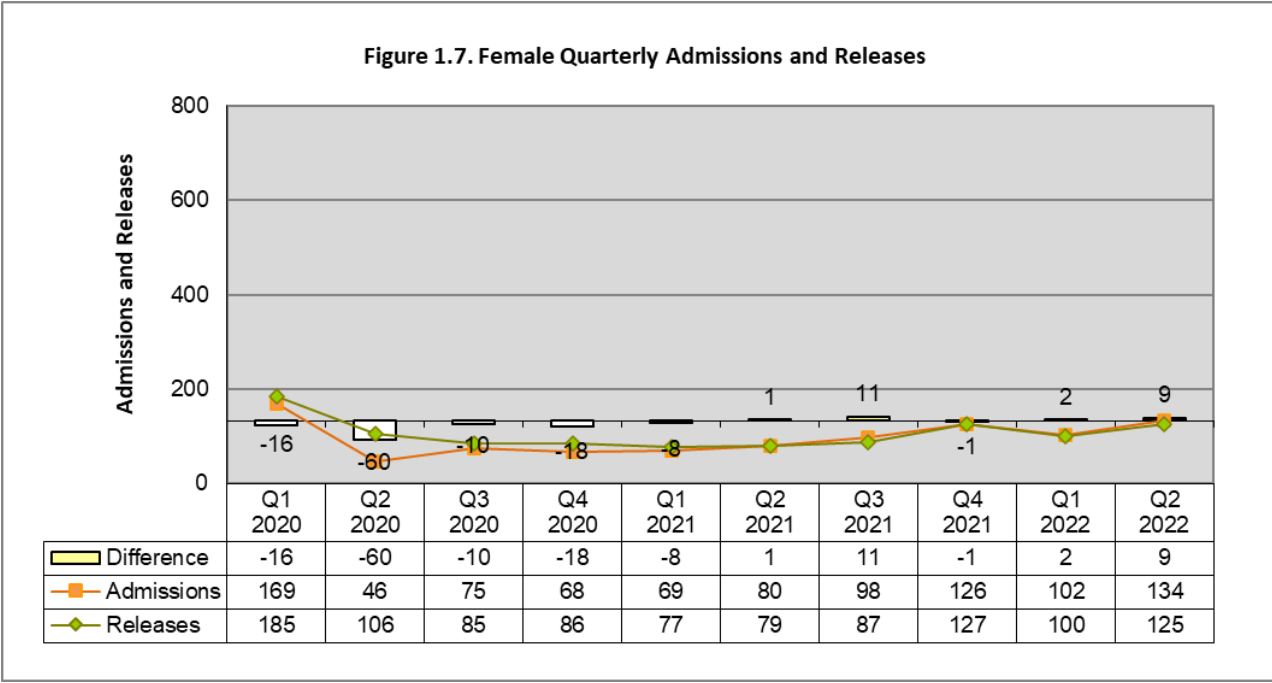


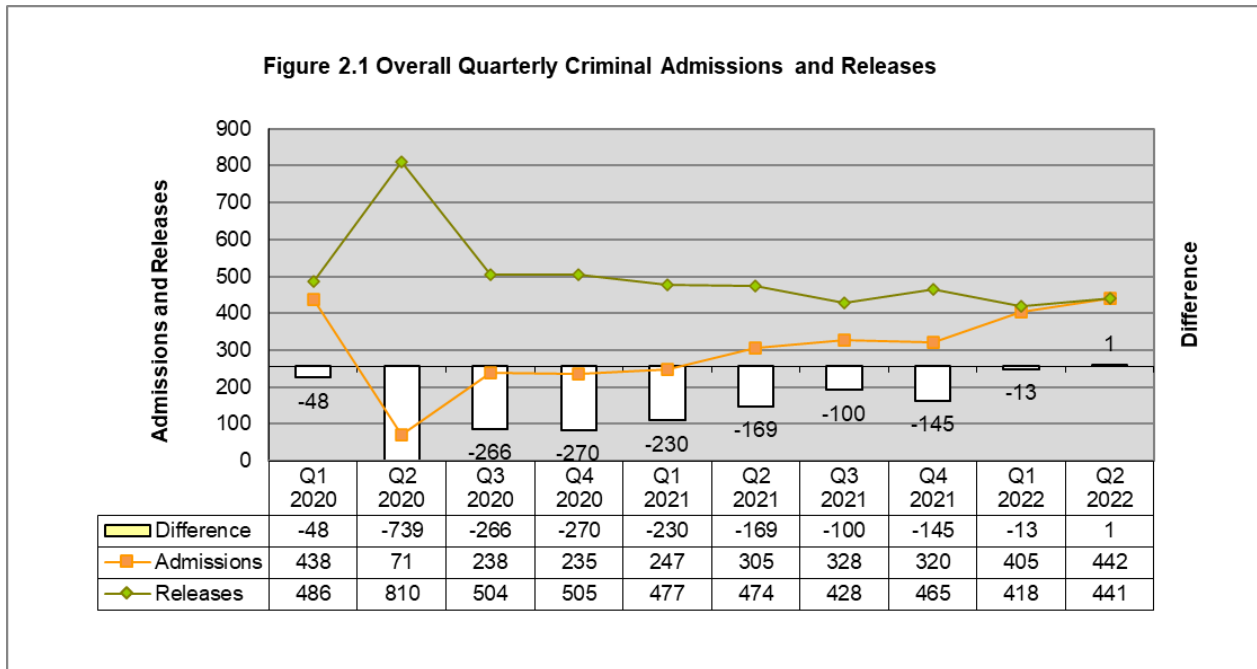
Figure 1.7 shows both female admissions and releases increased and resulted in an admission-to-release surplus of 9 inmate in the second quarter, making it the second largest surplus in the ten-quarter trend period.



**CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES**

Criminal admissions in the second quarter increased 9.1% from the previous quarter and releases went up 5.5%. Releases trailed admissions for the first time in the ten-quarter trend period, adding 1 more

inmate to the DOC population. Overall, the DOC released 1,979 more inmates than admitted during the ten-quarter trend period. (Figure 2.1)



In the second quarter of 2022, both male criminal admissions and releases went up from the previous quarter. The MA DOC released 9 more male inmates than admitted, smaller than the admission-to-release deficit of 21 inmates of last quarter. Female criminal admissions and releases also increased from the previous quarter to 33 for admissions and 23 for releases, making Q2 2022 the third quarter in a row with an admission-to-release surplus in the ten-quarter trend period and adding a total of 20 inmates to the female criminal population. (Figure 2.2)

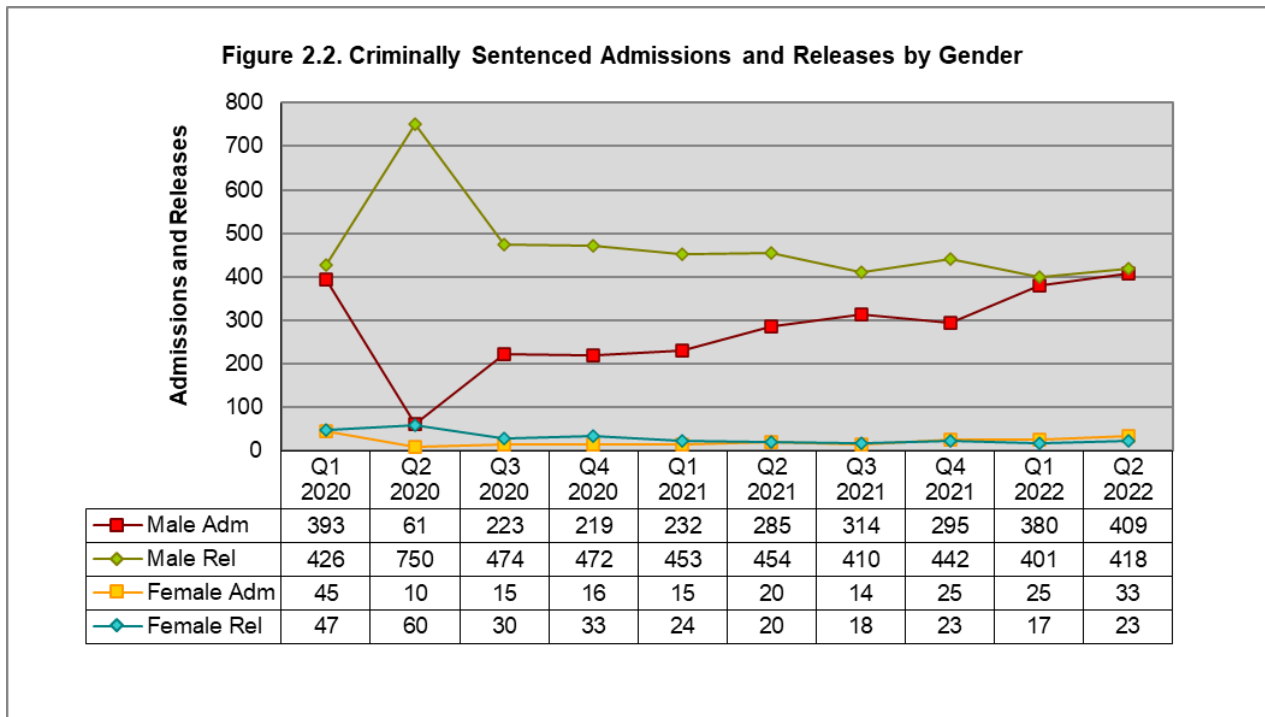
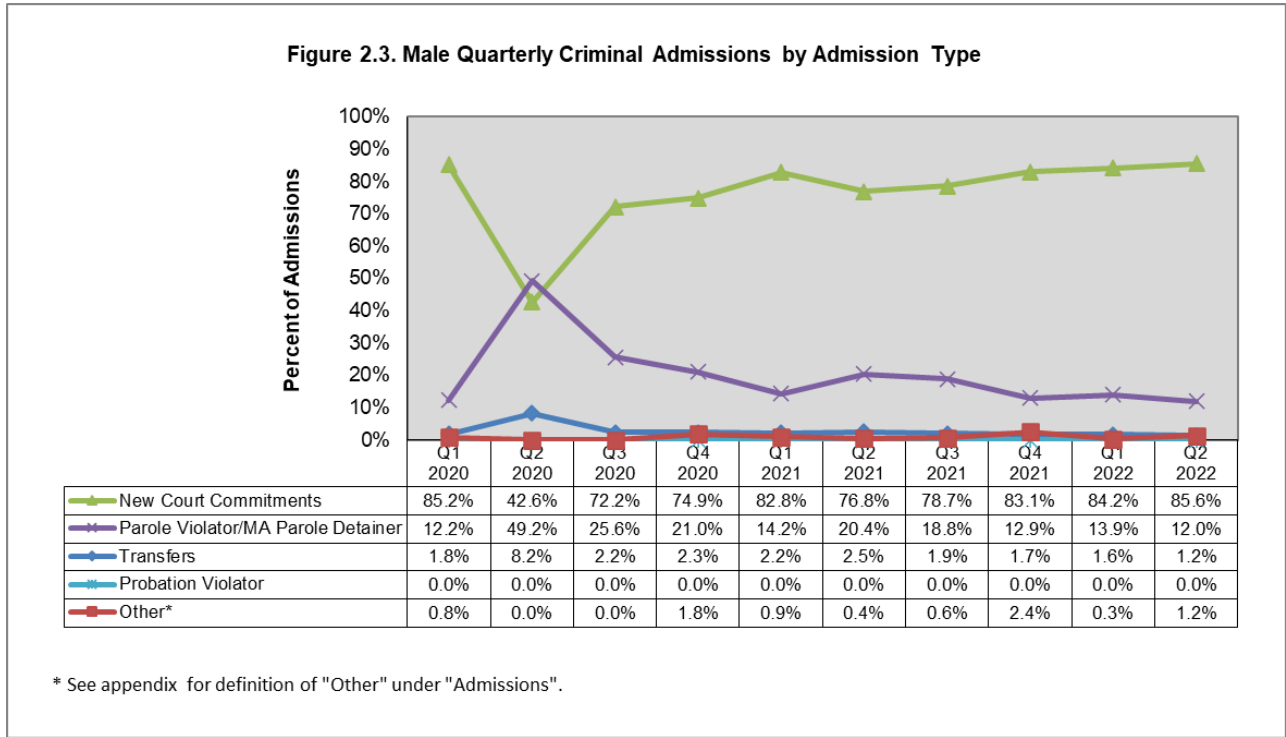
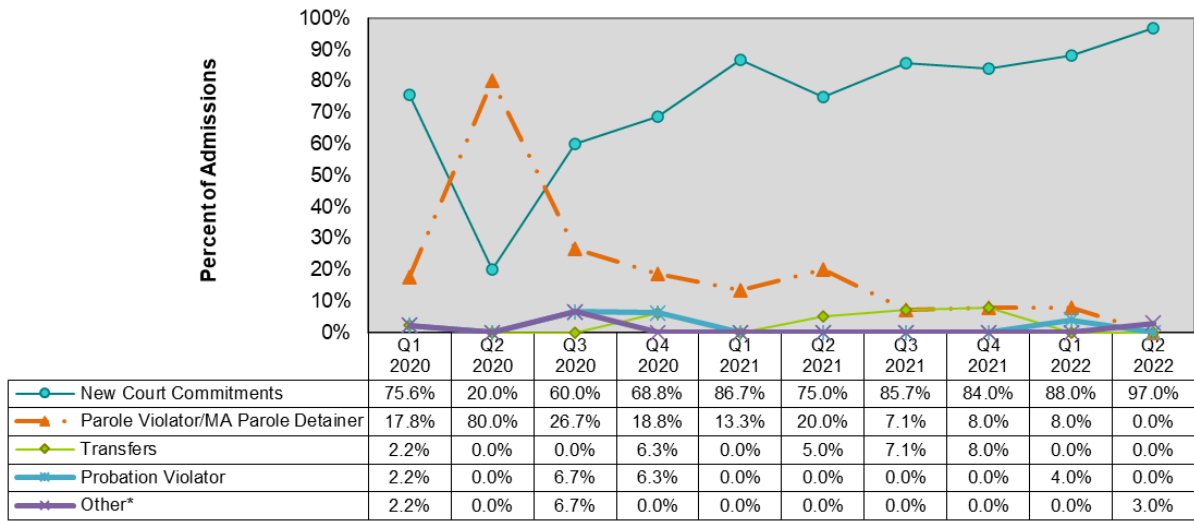


Figure 2.3 below shows that new court commitments continued to be the leading male criminal admission type (85.6%) followed by parole violators (12.0%). The share of parole violators as the second male criminal admission type fell back to the pre-COVID-19 pandemic level for the third time in a row.



Of all 33 female criminal admissions, 32 or 97% of them were new court commitments. The remaining 1 went to the other category. The share of parole violator, transfers and probation violator fell to 0 in the second quarter of 2022. (Figure 2.4)

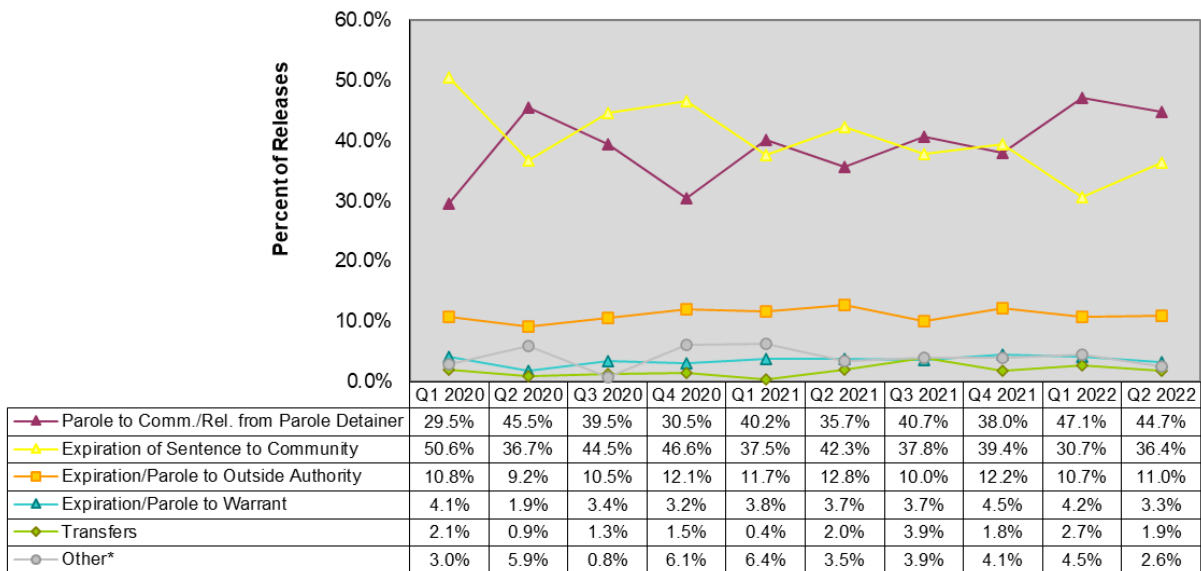
**Figure 2.4. Female Quarterly Criminal Admissions by Admission Type**



\* See appendix for definition of "Other" under "Admissions".

Figure 2.5 describes how male criminally sentenced inmates were released in Q2, 2022 and the quarters prior. In the second quarter of 2022, parole to community (44.7%) topped the list of the release types, followed by expiration of sentence to community (36.4%) and expiration/parole to outside authority (11.0%) as the top three release types. They stayed as the top three release types consistently in the ten-quarter trend period.

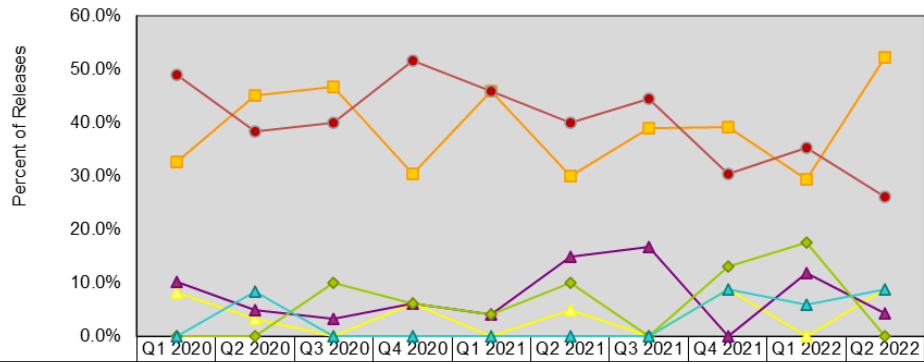
**Figure 2.5. Male Quarterly Criminal Releases by Release Type**



\* See Appendix for definition of "Other" under "Releases".

Parole to community (52.2%) took the lead as the top female criminal release type, followed by expiration of sentence to community (26.1%) and expiration/parole to warrant (8.7%) as the second and third release types in the second quarter, 2022. Because of the small number of female releases, female release types have moved up and down more radically than male release types. (Figure 2.6)

**Figure 2.6. Female Quarterly Criminal Releases by Release Type**



Parole to Comm./Rel. from Parole Detainer	32.7%	45.0%	46.7%	30.3%	45.8%	30.0%	38.9%	39.1%	29.4%	52.2%
Expiration of Sentence to Community	49.0%	38.3%	40.0%	51.5%	45.8%	40.0%	44.4%	30.4%	35.3%	26.1%
Expiration/Parole to Warrant	8.2%	3.3%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	8.7%
Transfers	10.2%	5.0%	3.3%	6.1%	4.2%	15.0%	16.7%	0.0%	11.8%	4.3%
Expiration/Parole to Outside Authority	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	6.1%	4.2%	10.0%	0.0%	13.0%	17.6%	0.0%
Other*	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	5.9%	8.7%

\* See Appendix for definition of "Other" under "Releases".

### New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

Criminally sentenced new court commitments from Massachusetts court jurisdictions have recovered from the pandemic. New court commitments surpassed the pre-pandemic level in the second quarter of 2022

after the sharp decline in the second quarter of 2020, the first full quarter impacted by COVID-19. It reached 361 in the second quarter. Essex County (82) sent the most criminal new court commitments. Other counties that sent 20 or more new court commitments also include Suffolk (59), Middlesex (54), Hampden (36), Bristol (35), Worcester (31), and Plymouth (20) counties. (Figure 2.7)

**Table 2.7. State\* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction**

County	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022
Essex	57	0	45	37	38	42	45	51	74	82
Suffolk	52	4	19	25	30	35	35	33	47	59
Middlesex	38	4	17	24	18	17	21	37	28	54
Hampden	41	2	10	10	17	29	32	34	37	36
Bristol	47	1	21	20	39	35	31	32	32	35
Worcester	43	1	11	19	19	24	24	17	37	31
Plymouth	27	4	24	15	14	19	15	11	14	20
Norfolk	13	2	7	10	7	8	12	13	20	16
Barnstable	10	1	5	5	5	6	13	11	10	14
Berkshire	8	1	1	8	3	1	9	6	13	5
Hampshire	4	0	1	1	3	3	1	4	7	5
Franklin	5	1	0	1	3	2	4	6	7	3
Dukes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	345	21	161	175	196	221	242	255	326	361

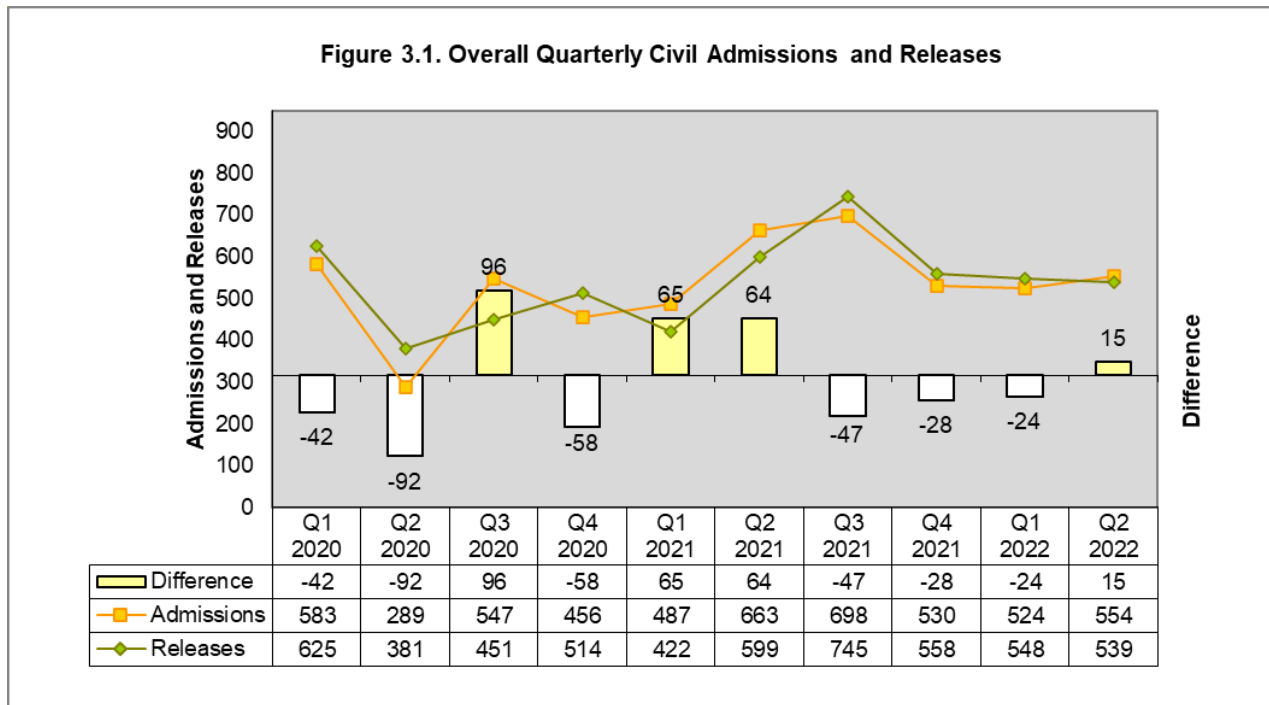
\*Excludes county, federal, and out-of-state inmates.

Nantucket County had no new court commitments to the DOC in the last ten quarters.

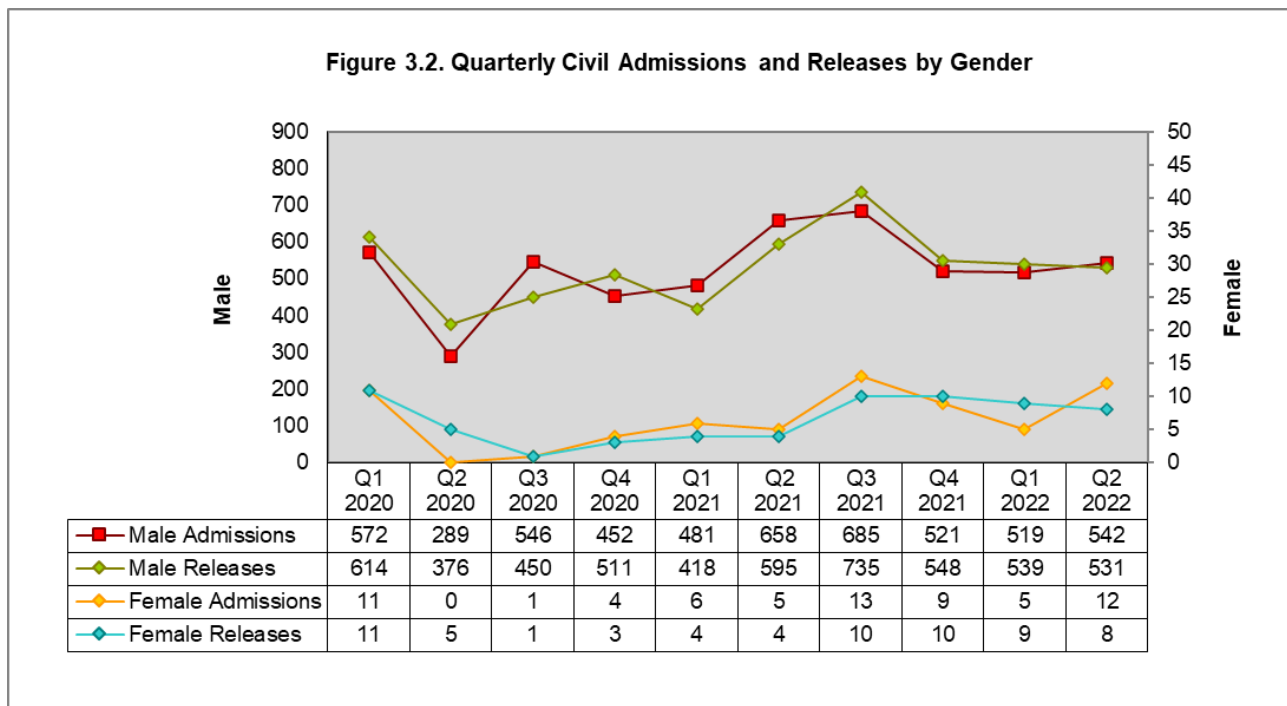
## CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

In the second quarter of 2022, the MA DOC admitted 15 more civil commitments than released, which reversed the admission to release deficit of the previous quarter. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA

DOC has released 51 more civil commitments than it has admitted. See Figure 3.1.



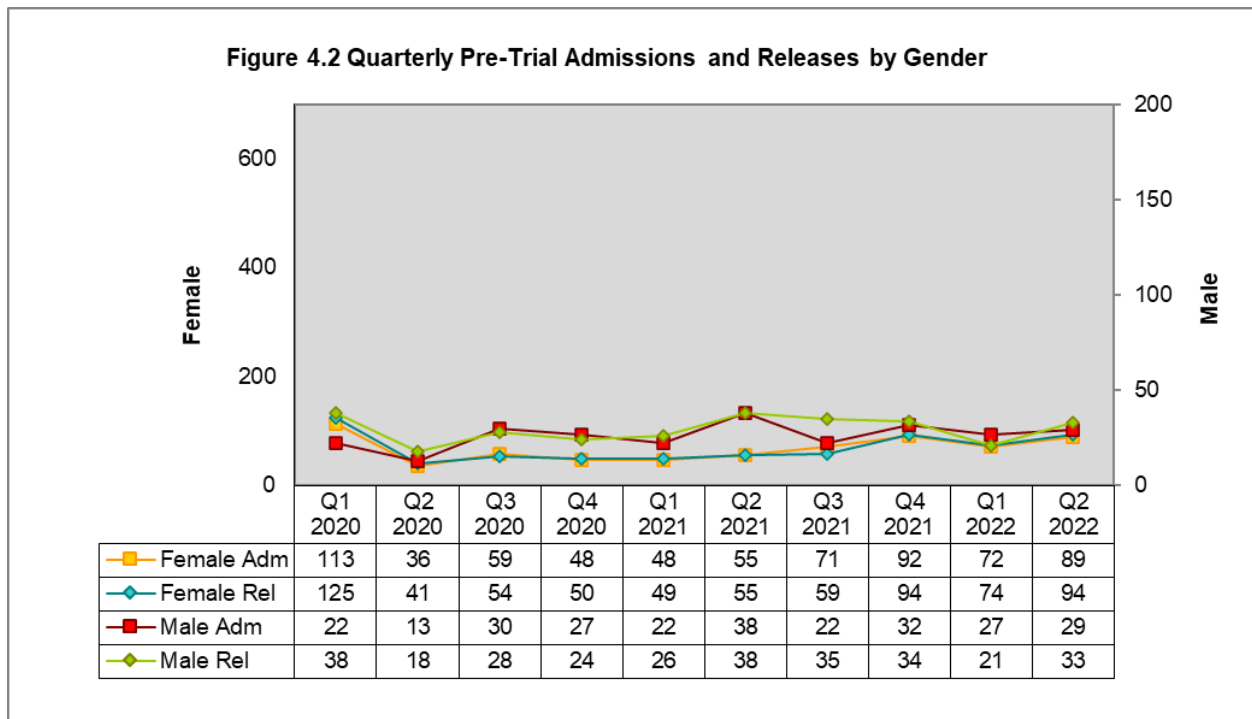
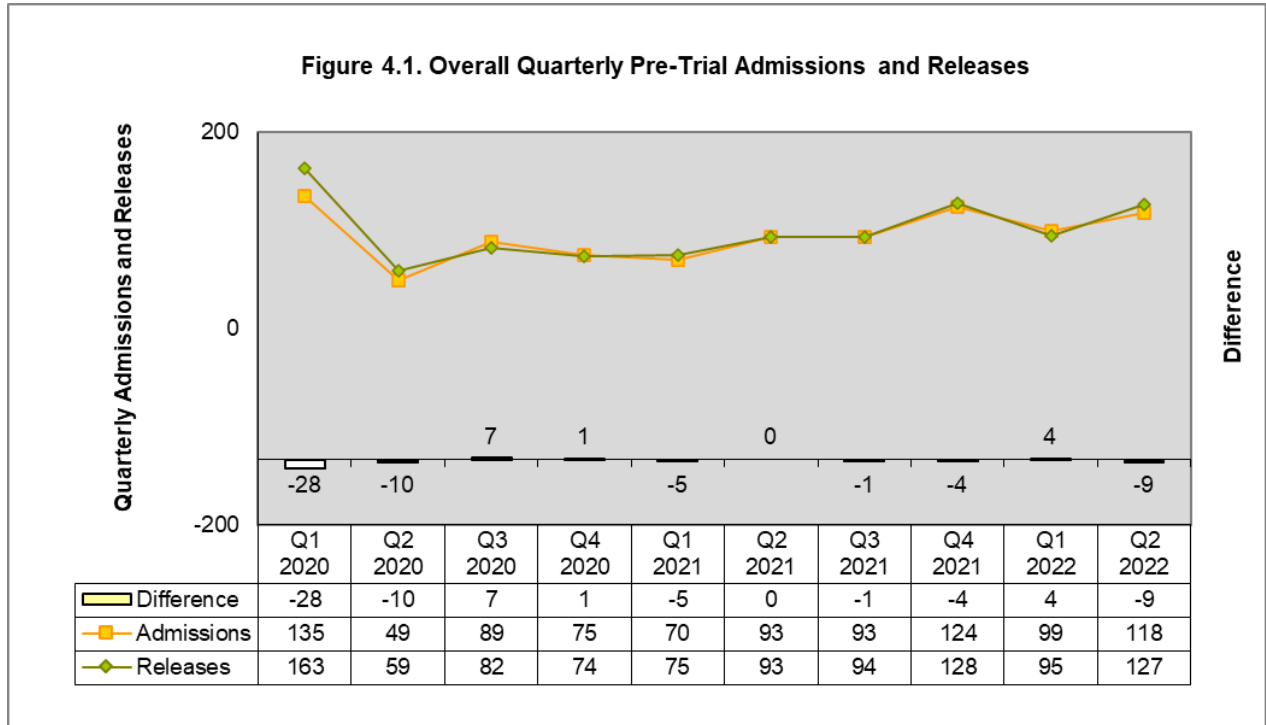
Male civil admissions increased in the second quarter to 542 from 519 of the previous quarter while releases dropped moderately to 531 from 539. Female civil admissions also increased from 5 of the previous quarter to 12 while female releases declined from 9 to 8. See Figure 3.2.



### PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

In second quarter of 2022, both Pre-trial admissions and releases went up from the previous quarter, from 99 to 118 for admissions and from 95 to 127 for releases, resulting in 9 more releases than admissions for this quarter. Both male and female admissions and releases increased from the previous quarter. See

figures 4.1 and 4.2.



**Pre-Trial Admissions by Court Jurisdiction**

In the second quarter of 2022, one-third of male pre-trial detainee admissions came from out-of-state (10). The remaining admissions came from seven counties of Massachusetts with Suffolk and Plymouth contributing 6 and 3 admissions respectively, Worcester, Middlesex, Norfolk and Bristol adding 2



admissions each, and Essex and Hampden counties adding 1 admission each. Female detainees came nearly all from Middlesex County (88) followed by 1 admission from federal in the second quarter of 2022. Other counties, such as Essex, Norfolk and Plymouth, which used to send more female detainees before the pandemic dropped to zero in this quarter because they stopped sending pre-trials to the MADOC starting in Q4, 2019. See Tables 4.3 and 4.4 below.

**Table 4.3 Male Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction**

County	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022
Out-of-state	12	7	10	6	9	14	3	7	11	10
Suffolk	4	0	7	3	1	4	1	2	1	6
Plymouth	2	0	2	1	0	6	11	4	2	3
Worcester	8	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Middlesex	3	0	3	0	1	5	1	4	4	2
Norfolk	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	2
Bristol	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	2
Essex	1	1	1	2	4	1	0	2	2	1
Hampden	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	1	1
Federal	6	2	2	12	0	3	3	5	3	0
Franklin	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnstable	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hampshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	13	30	27	22	38	22	32	27	29

\*Dukes and Berkshire Counties and Mass Parole have not reported pre-trial males in any of the previous ten quarters.

**Table 4.4 Female Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction**

County	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022
Middlesex	122	34	57	43	48	52	68	91	69	88
Federal	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	1
Out-of-State	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Essex	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plymouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	125	36	59	48	48	55	71	92	72	89

\*Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Franklin and Hampden counties and Mass Parole have not reported pre-trial females in any of the previous ten quarters.

## Appendix Notes and Definitions

Note: This report examines admission and release trends over the past ten quarters for the

Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC). Unless otherwise stated, all trends in this report refer to the MA DOC jurisdiction population.

Numbers in this report may vary slightly from numbers in other reports due to the continuous updating of data and information in the Inmate Management System.

<b>Admissions</b>	Inmates who are admitted to a facility of the Department of Correction (DOC), pursuant to a court order, as a transfer from another DOC facility, or pursuant to the execution of a parole violation warrant. Inmates may also be re-admitted after a court release, or pursuant to the execution of an escape warrant (categorized as "Other" admissions).
<b>Civil Commitment or "Civil"</b>	A male who has been committed by a court to Bridgewater State Hospital pursuant to G.L. c. 123, section 7 and 8, 15, 16 or 18; or to the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35; or to the Massachusetts Treatment Center pursuant to G.L. c. 123A; a female who, prior to April 24, 2016, was committed to MCI-Framingham pursuant to G.L. c. 123, § 35; or a female who has been committed to MCI-Framingham, a branch of the Massachusetts Treatment Center, pursuant to G.L. c. 123A.
<b>Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced"</b>	Individuals who have been found guilty of a criminal offense by a judge or jury and have been committed to a period of incarceration, whether directly or after a violation of probation or parole.
<b>Custody Population</b>	An inmate that is incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facility.
<b>Expiration of Sentence (Release)</b>	An inmate is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his/her term, less any statutory or earned good time. Statutory good time was eliminated for all offenses committed after June 30, 1994, due to the enactment of the "Truth in Sentencing" law.
<b>HOC</b>	House of Correction, i.e. county jail or correctional facility.
<b>Jurisdiction Population</b>	An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the inmate is being held to include those incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facilities as well as those housed in correctional facilities outside of the Massachusetts DOC (Massachusetts Houses of Correction, other state's correctional facilities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).
<b>MA DOC</b>	Massachusetts Department of Correction, i.e. state prison.
<b>New Court Commitment</b>	Newly sentenced and committed inmates admitted to a committing institution as prescribed by law. Individuals committed by the courts to the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) as a result of a criminal offense. All new court commitments and those individuals who began serving new sentences (e.g., From and After Sentences) during the year are included in this category even if there was no physical release from custody upon the completion of one sentence and the commencement of another sentence. If an individual is committed to the DOC more than once during the current trend

period, each court commitment for that individual is counted separately.

**Parole (Releases)**

Inmates released on parole are under the supervision of parole while in the community and may be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision. Unless otherwise specified, parole to other authority may include: "Parole to Out of State Sentence", "Parole to Federal Authority", "Parole to Immigration", "Parole to From & After HOC Sentence", "Parole to Warrant", "Parole to From & After DOC Sentence", or "Parole to Civil Commitment".

**Pre-Trial Detainee**

An individual who is detained prior to trial, but not yet convicted of a crime to include male and female county detainees, male county detainees transferred to state facilities under Massachusetts General Law Chapter 276, section 52A, federal and out of state detainees (both male and female).

**Probation Violation**

An inmate who has been returned to resume serving a previously imposed sentence (return on a split sentence) following a revocation of his/her terms of probation. Split sentences to the state prison were eliminated for offenses committed after June 30, 1994, pursuant to the "Truth-in-Sentencing" Act of 1994.

**Releases**

A release occurs when an inmate is released from the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC by way of expiration of sentence, parole, a non-DOC release to other jurisdiction, a court release or other legal release from the custody of MA DOC. "Other" releases include: "habeas to court – received forthwith sentence", "escape", "death", "court release – sentence revoked", and "release to from and after at DOC."

**Release to Community**

The release of an inmate from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of parole or discharge to the community. Conditions warranting a release to community generally include parole, expiration of sentence, expiration of fine, and court release.