

Massachusetts Department of Correction Quarterly Report on Admissions and Releases

Calendar Year 2024
Quarter 2



Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
September 2024

Maura T. Healey, Governor
Terrence M. Reidy, Secretary of Public Safety and Security



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

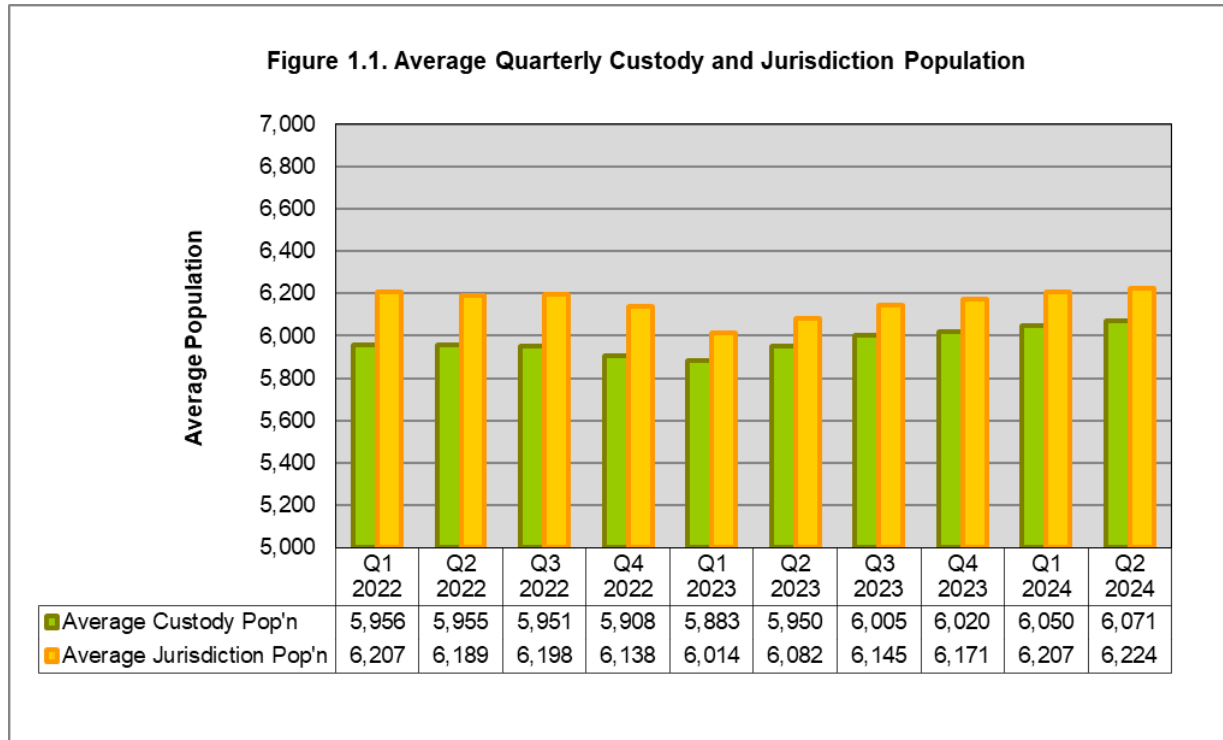
- Between the first and second quarter of 2024, the MA DOC custody population saw an increase of 21 individuals. This is the fifth increase in a row since the second quarter of 2017. During the ten-quarter trend period starting in Q1 2022, the average custody population has increased 1.9%. The jurisdiction population increased about 0.3% or 17 individuals from the previous quarter, the fifth increase in the trend period, and increased 0.3% in the ten-quarter period since the first quarter of 2022.
- The criminally sentenced population increased 0.4% from the last quarter, the sixth successive increase since the first quarter of 2012, and 2.9% since the beginning of the trend period. The civil commitment population declined from the previous 426 to 410 in this quarter and fluctuated around a flat line of 425 individuals after a large drop of 122 individuals between Q4 2022 and Q1 2023. The MA DOC pre-trial population increased from the previous quarter to 48 detainees and averaged 49 detainees for the ten-quarter trend period.
- Overall quarterly admissions to the DOC decreased to 881 from the previous quarter, a drop of 10.1%. Releases went up 2.3% to 885. This resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 4 individuals in the second quarter, 2024.
- Criminal admissions decreased 17.5% from the previous quarter and trailed releases by a 382 to 392 margin in the second quarter of 2024, reducing 10 individuals from the DOC population. Overall, the DOC admitted 165 more criminally sentenced individuals than released during the ten-quarter trend period.
- New court commitments remained to be the leading admission type for male admissions (86.4%), followed by parole violators (12.2%) and transfers (1.1%) as the top three admission types in the second quarter of 2024.
- Of the 21 female criminal admissions in the second quarter of 2024, 95.2% of them were new court commitments and the remaining 4.8% were parole violators. No female admissions came from other admission types in the second quarter of 2024.
- Parole to community (52.5%) continued to top the list of male criminal release types. followed by expiration of sentence to community (26.5%) and expiration/parole to outside authority (10.8%) as the top three release types in the second quarter, 2024. They stayed as the top three release types consistently in the ten-quarter trend period.
- Parole to community (53.3%) was the leading female criminal release type. Expiration of sentence to community (20.0%) was the second largest release type. Transfer (10.0%) and expiration/parole to warrant (10.0%) tied for the third release type in the second quarter, 2024.
- In the second quarter of 2024, the MA DOC released 13 more civil commitments than admitted, with 373 admissions and 386 releases. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC has released 119 more civil commitments than it has admitted.
- In the second quarter of 2024, there were 126 pre-trial admissions and 107 releases, resulting in 19 more admissions than releases for the quarter. Female admissions went up to 109 and releases went down to 86 from the previous 89 and 104 respectively. Male admissions went up from 14 to 17 and releases from 15 to 21,

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 6,071 individuals in the second quarter of 2024. This population increased by 21 individuals or close to 0.4% from the previous quarter. This is the fifth custody population increase in a row since the second quarter of 2017. From the first quarter of 2022 through the second quarter of 2024, there was an increase of 115 individuals, or 1.9%, from the custody population.

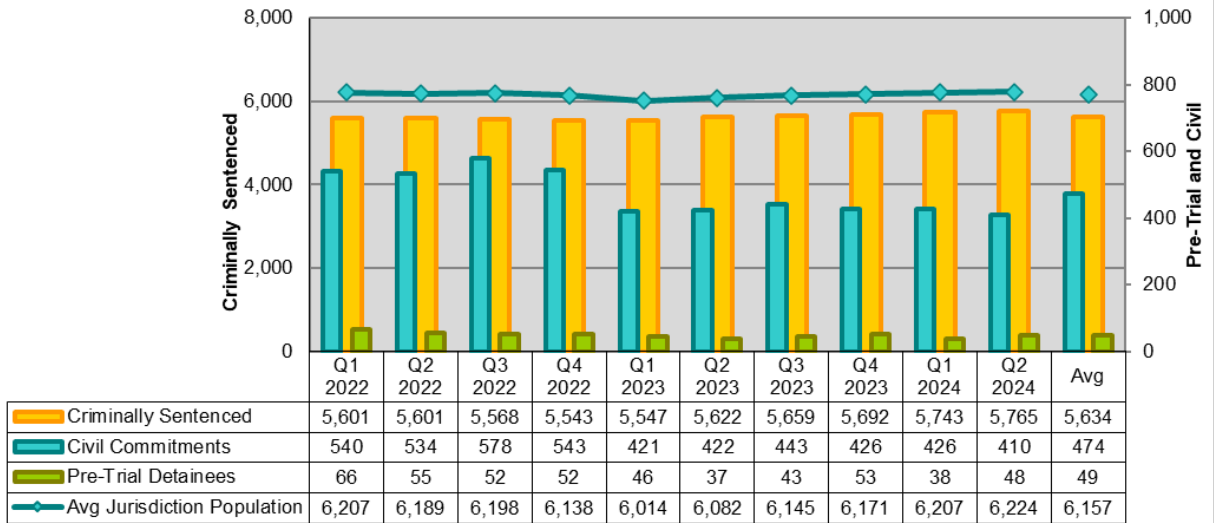
The **jurisdiction** population averaged 6,224 individuals in the second quarter of 2024, increasing about 0.3% or 17 individuals from the previous quarter, the fifth increase in a row starting in Q2 2023. Over the ten-quarter period from Q1 2022 to Q2 2024, the **jurisdiction** population is up 17 individuals or about 0.3%. See Figure 1.1 below.*



The criminally sentenced population went up 0.4% from the last quarter to 5,765, the sixth successive increase since the first quarter of 2012. For the ten-quarter trend period starting in the first quarter of 2022, it climbed 2.9% or an increase of 164 individuals. The civil commitment population declined from the previous 426 to 410 in this quarter and fluctuated around a flat line of 425 individuals after a large drop of 122 individuals between Q4 2022 and Q1 2023. The MA DOC pre-trial population increased this quarter to 48 detainees and averaged 49 detainees for the ten-quarter trend period. See Figure 1.2, next page.

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

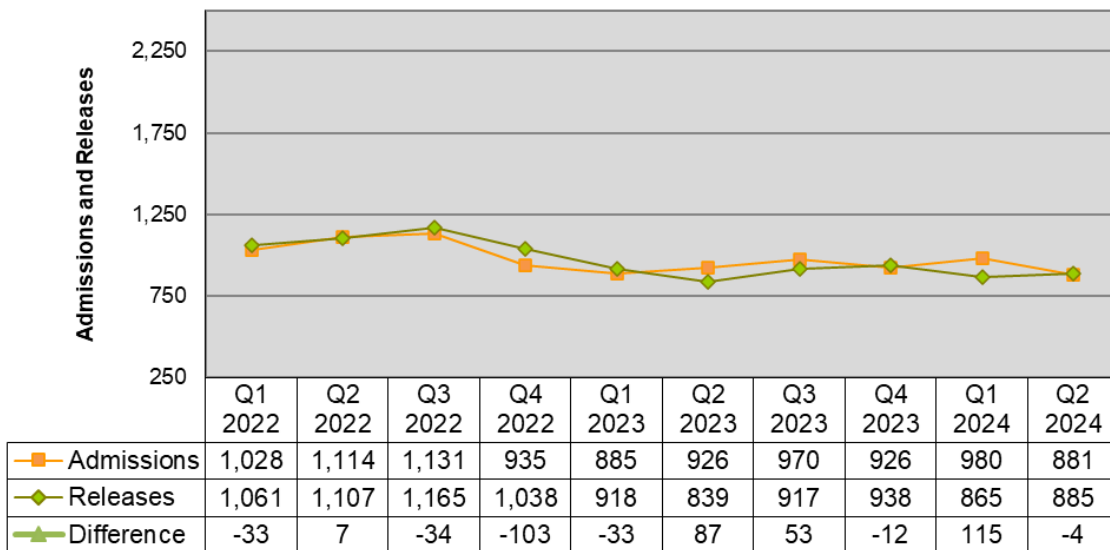
Figure 1.2. Average Quarterly Jurisdiction Population by Commitment Type



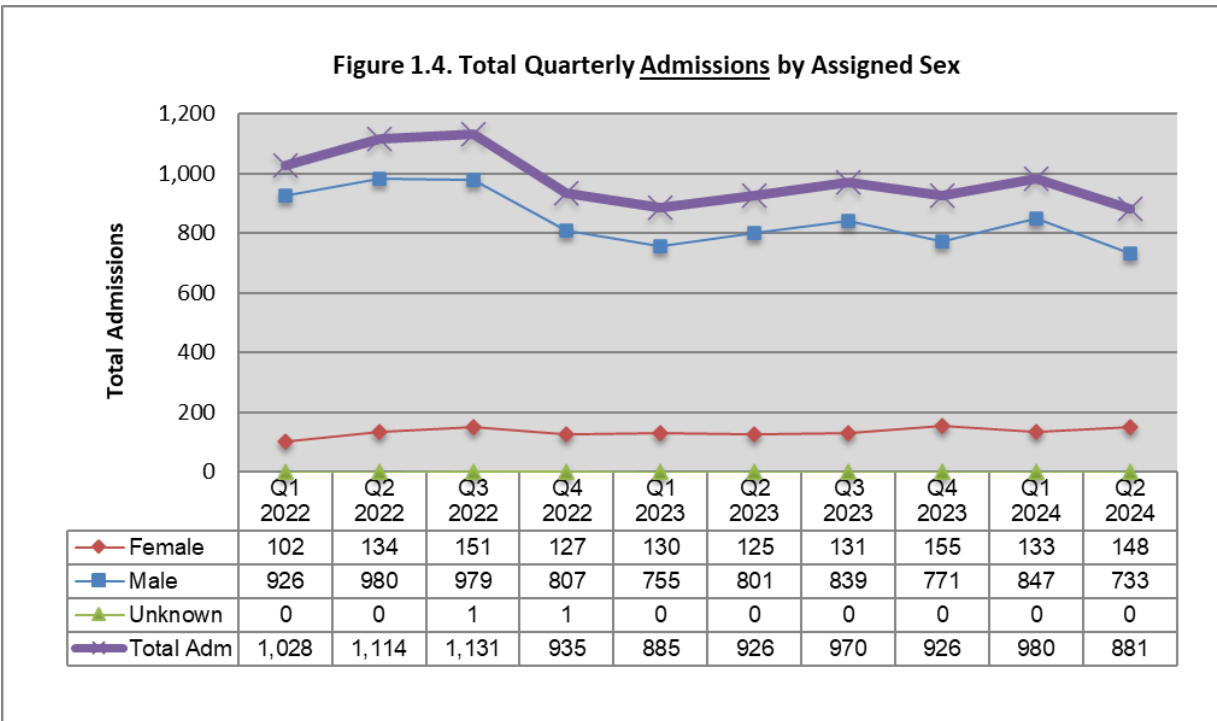
OVERALL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Overall quarterly admissions to the DOC decreased to 881 from the previous quarter, a drop of 10.1%. Releases increased 2.3% to 885. This resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 4 individuals in the second quarter, 2024, the smallest admission-to-release deficit in the ten-quarter trend period. See Figure 1.3 below.

Figure 1.3. Overall Quarterly Admissions and Releases



Male admissions in the second quarter of 2024 decreased from 847 to 733, a decline of 114 admissions from the previous quarter. Female admissions went up from 133 to 148, a rise of 15 individuals. Consequently, the total quarterly admissions dropped from 980 to 881. See Figure 1.4 below.



Male releases in the second quarter went up from 713 to 753. Female releases went down from 152 to 132. This resulted in a total increase of 20 releases from 865 to 885 in Q2, 2024. See Figure 1.5 below.

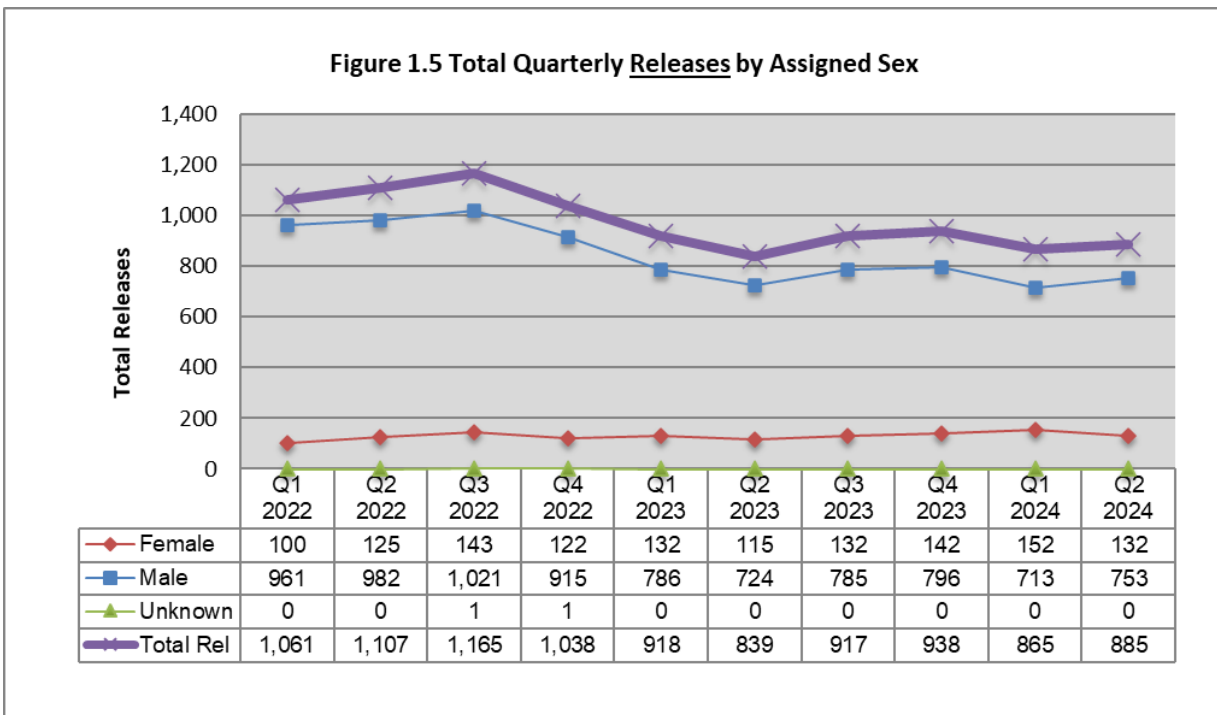


Figure 1.6 shows that male admissions went down while releases went up from the previous quarter. It resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 20 individuals in the second quarter of 2024. For the ten-quarter trend period, MA DOC admitted 2 more individuals than released.

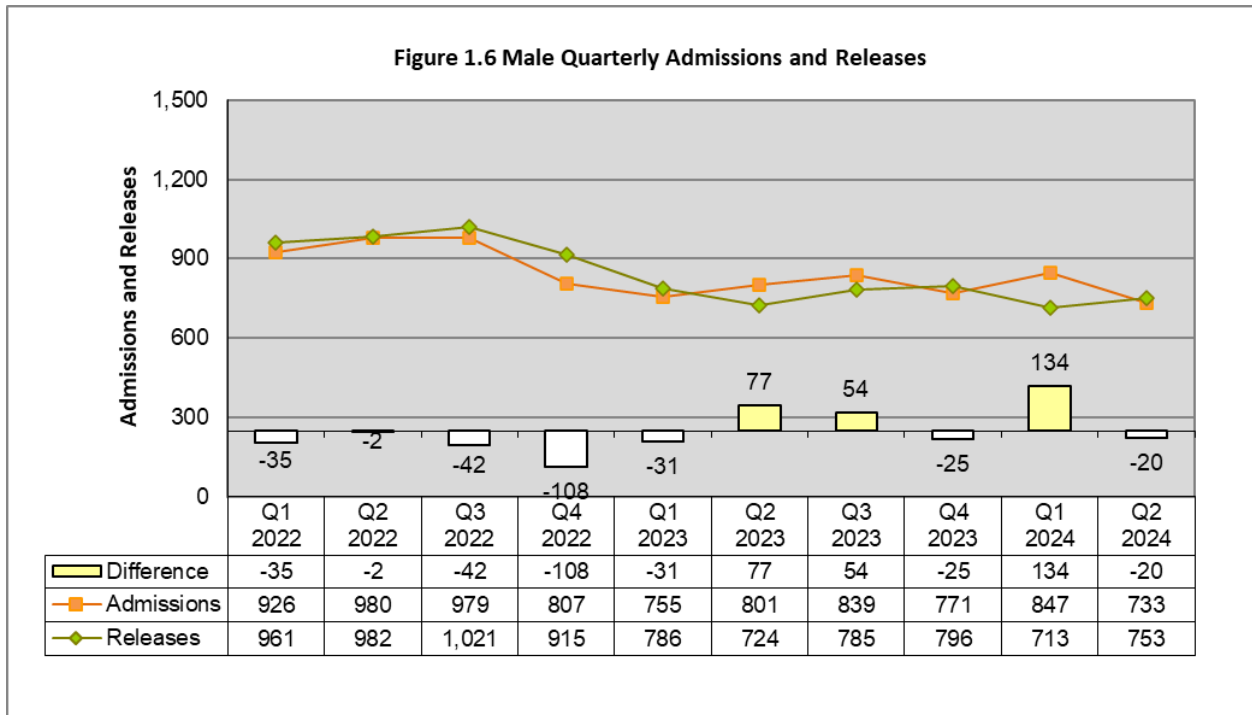
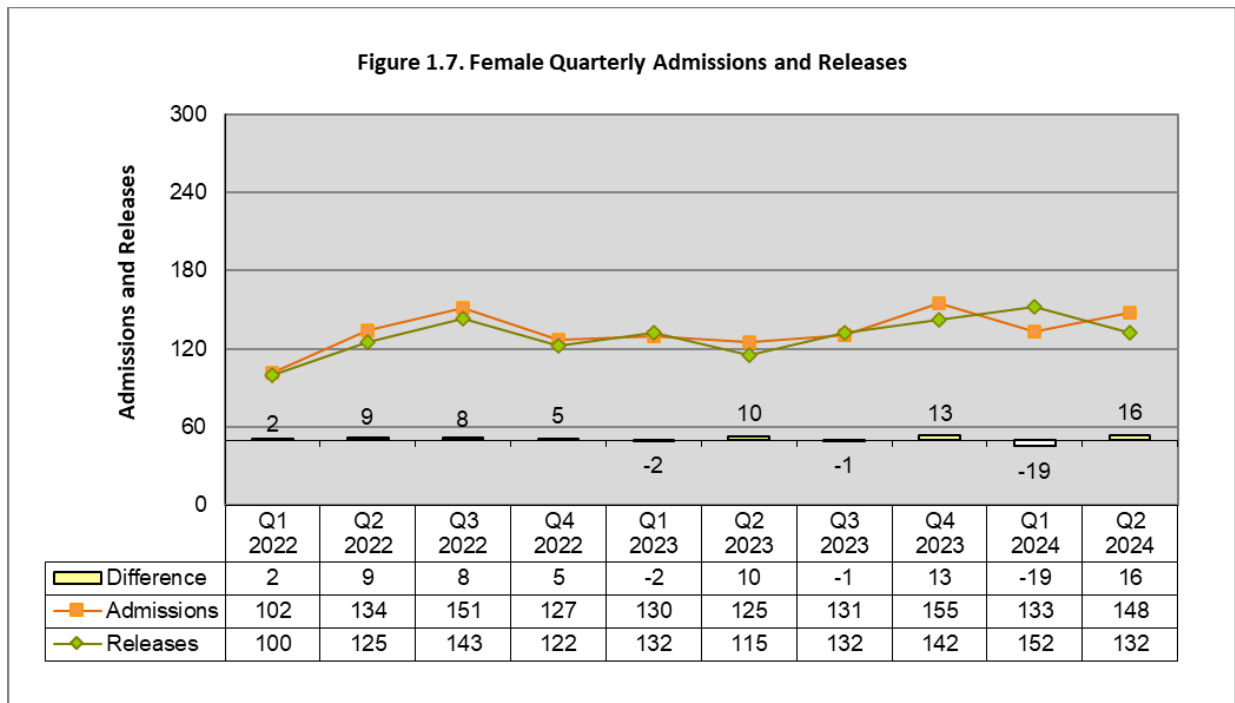
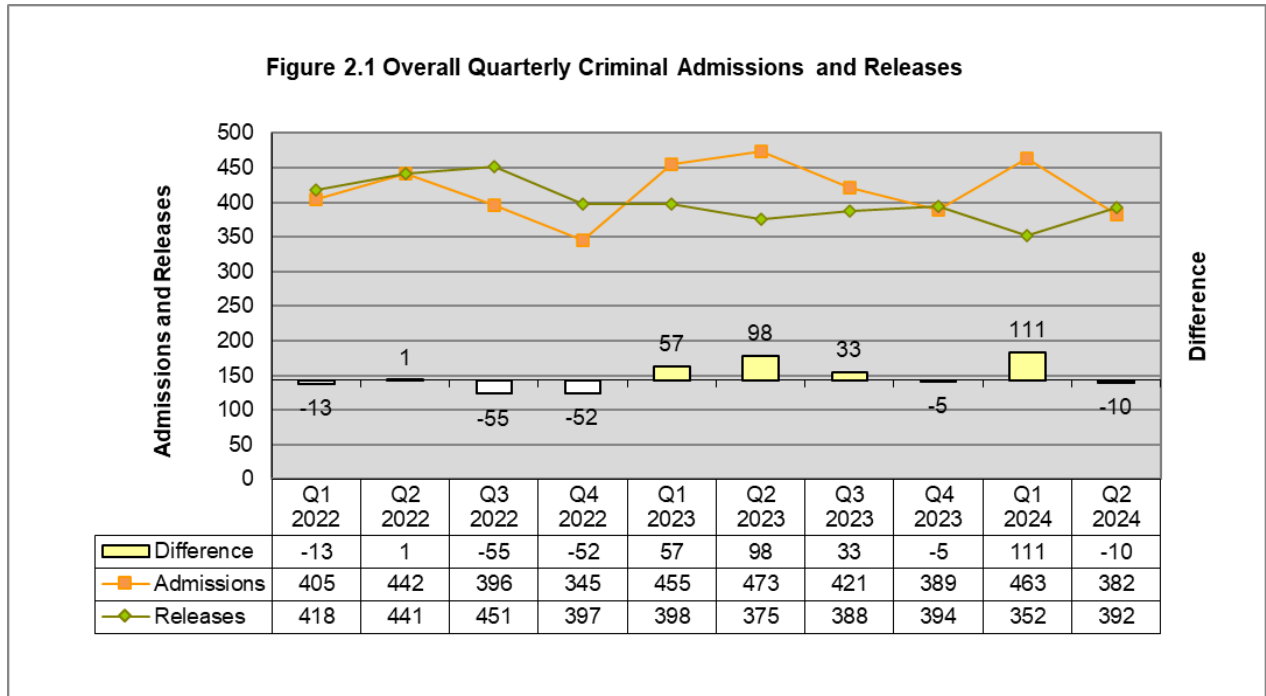


Figure 1.7 shows female admissions increased while releases decreased from the previous quarter and resulted in an admission-to-release surplus of 16 individuals in the second quarter of 2024. For the ten-quarter trend period, MA DOC admitted 41 more individuals than released.



CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Criminal admissions in the second quarter of 2024 decreased 17.5% from 463 of the previous quarter to 382. Releases went up 11.4% from 352 to 392. Admissions trailed releases for the fifth time in the ten-quarter trend period, reducing 10 individuals from the DOC population. Overall, MA DOC admitted 165 more incarcerated individuals than released during the ten-quarter trend period. (Figure 2.1)



In the second quarter of 2024, male criminal admissions went down from the previous quarter and releases went up. It resulted in an admissions-to-release deficit of 1 incarcerated individual, the smallest single quarter deficit in the ten-quarter trend period. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC admitted 138 more men than released. Female criminal admissions also went down, and releases went up from the previous quarter, ending the quarter with an admission-to-release deficit of 9 releases, and an admission-to-release surplus of 25 individuals for the ten-quarter trend period. (Figure 2.2, next page)

Figure 2.2. Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases by Assigned Sex

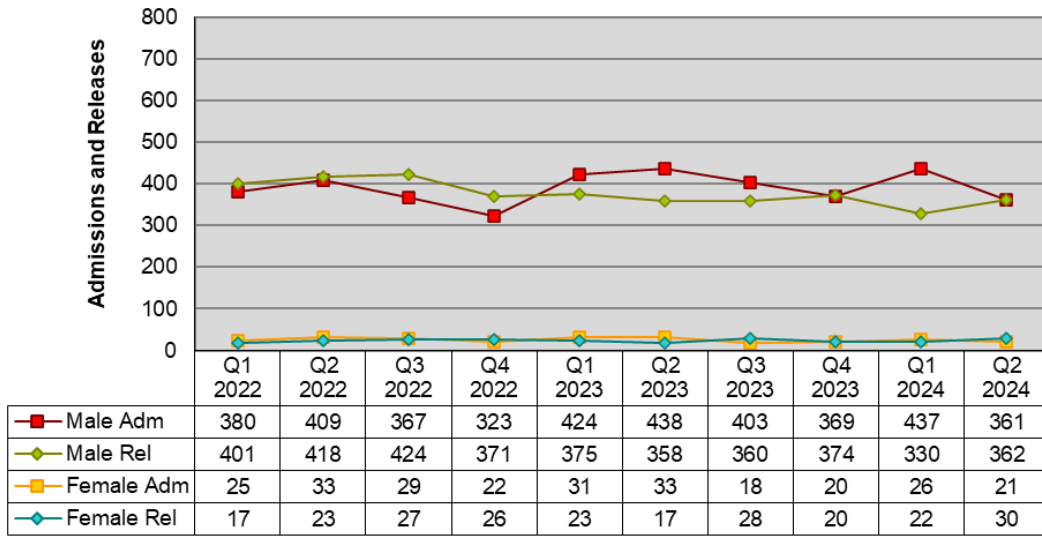
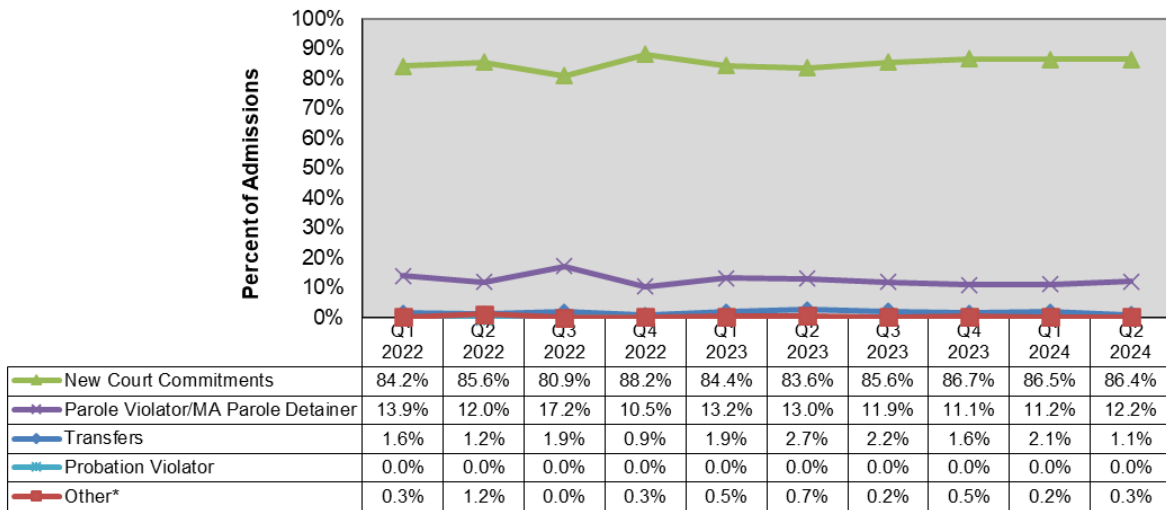


Figure 2.3 below shows that new court commitments continued to be the leading male criminal admission type (86.4%) followed by parole violators (12.2%) and transfers (1.1%) as the distant second and third male criminal admission types in the second quarter of 2024. The rank of the three admission types stayed consistently in the same order during the ten-quarter trend period.

Figure 2.3. Male Quarterly Criminal Admissions by Admission Type



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

Of the 21 female criminal admissions in the second quarter of 2024, 95.2% of them were new court commitments and the remaining 4.8% were parole violators. Because of the small number of female admissions, female admission types appeared to be more volatile than male admission types during the ten-quarter trend period. (Figure 2.4)

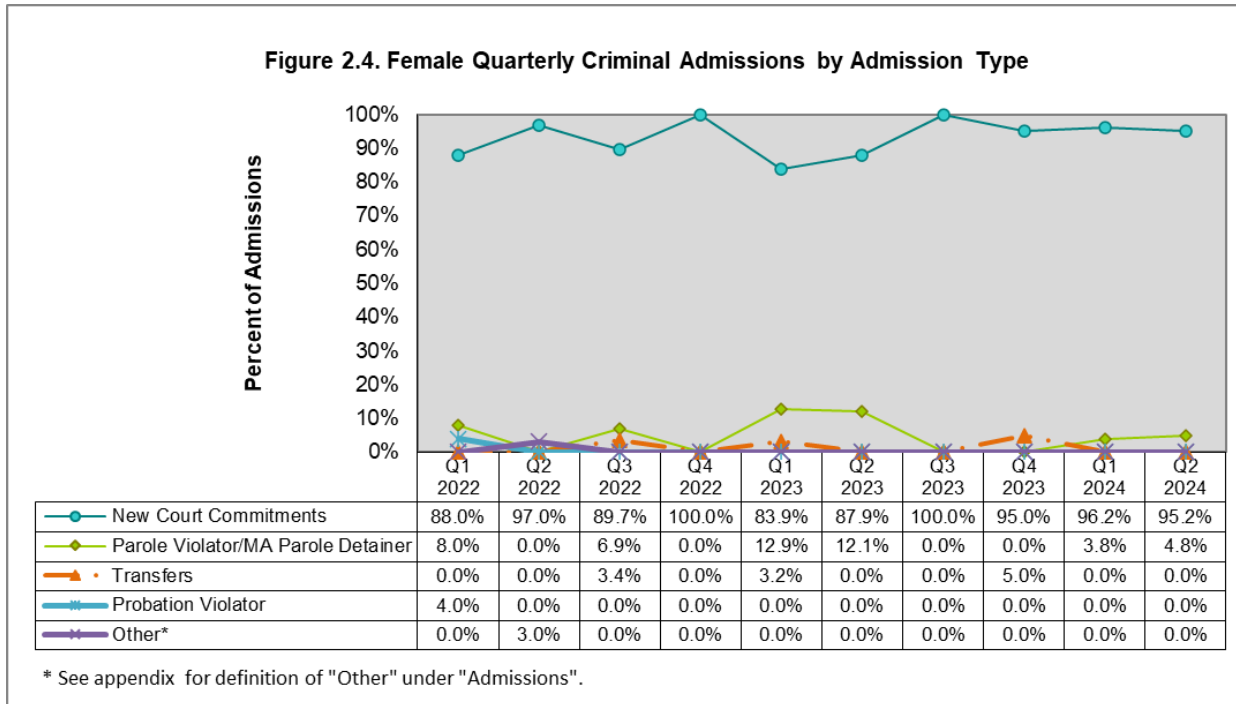
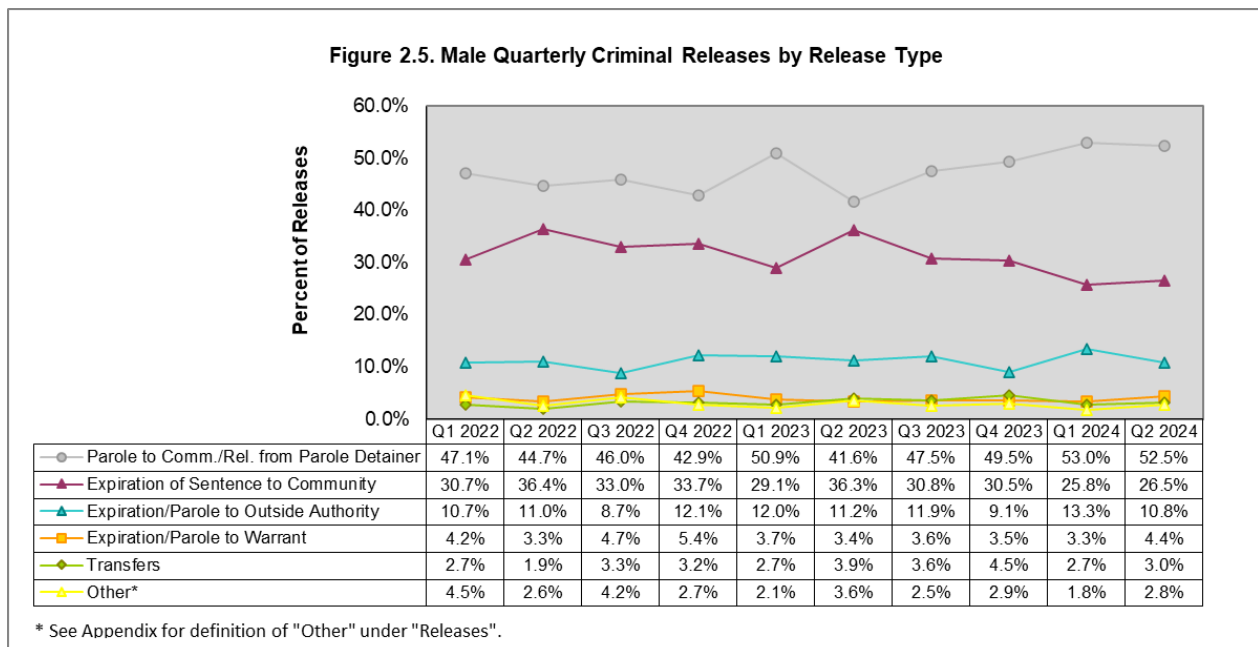
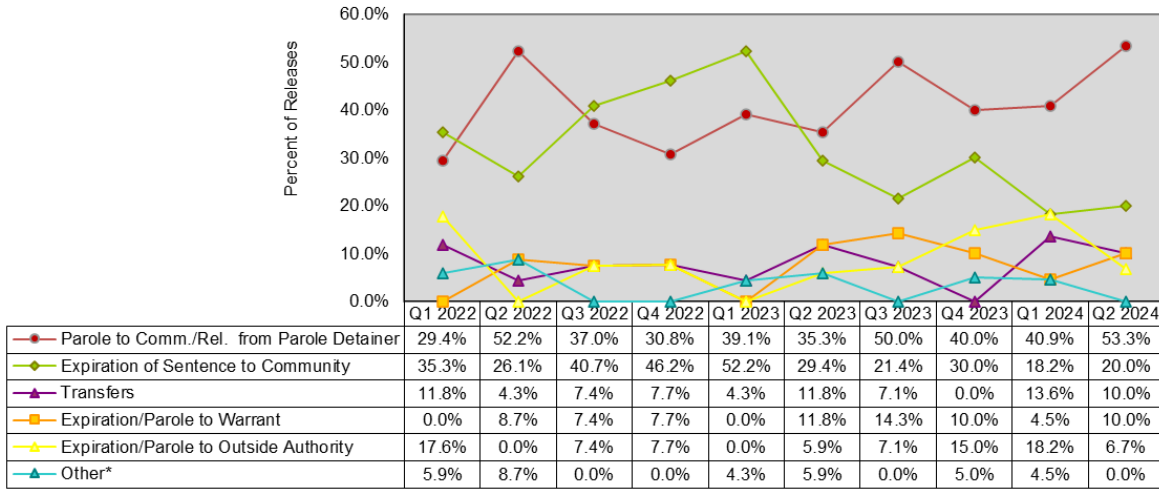


Figure 2.5 describes how male criminally sentenced individuals were released in Q2, 2024 and the nine quarters prior. In the second quarter of 2024, parole to community (52.5%) continued to top the list of male release types, followed by expiration of sentence to community (26.5%) and expiration/parole to outside authority (10.8%) as the top three release types. They stayed as the top three release types consistently in the ten-quarter trend period.



Parole to community (53.3%) was the top female criminal release type. Expiration of sentence to community (20.0%) was the second largest release type. Transfer (10.0%) and expiration/parole to warrant (10.0%) tied for the third release type in the second quarter, 2024. Because of the small number of female releases, 30 for this quarter, 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



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

New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

New court commitments decreased in the second quarter of 2024 to 318 from the previous 389, the third lowest number during the ten-quarter period. Essex county (60) sent the most criminal new court commitments. Other counties that sent 20 or more new court commitments also include Suffolk (51), Hampden (46), Bristol (38), Worcester (33), and Middlesex (27) counties. Together, they accounted for 80.2% of the total. (Figure 2.7)

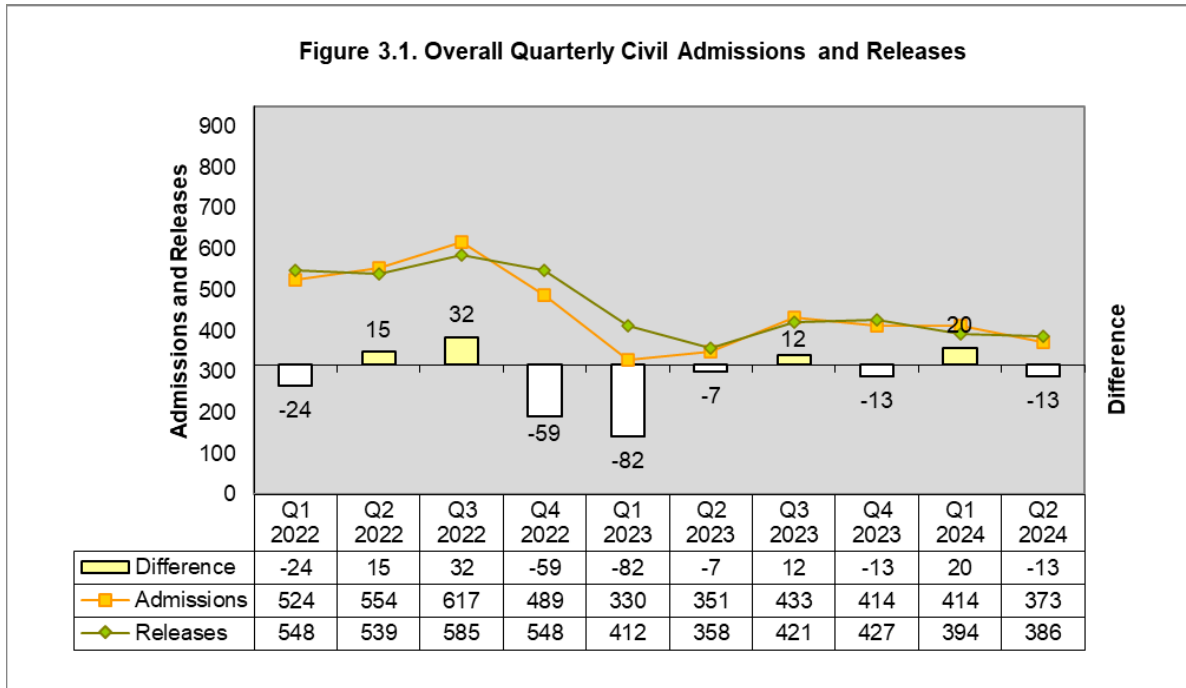
Table 2.7. State* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

County	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
Essex	74	82	47	66	59	74	67	65	66	60
Suffolk	47	59	74	41	63	81	60	56	77	51
Hampden	37	36	40	28	64	56	47	34	60	46
Bristol	32	35	34	26	60	42	39	43	52	38
Worcester	37	31	22	26	30	21	24	27	32	33
Middlesex	28	54	39	40	30	42	46	53	39	27
Franklin	7	3	4	10	2	15	10	7	9	17
Plymouth	14	20	18	17	16	17	20	13	26	15
Norfolk	20	16	11	10	22	9	12	8	8	10
Barnstable	10	14	7	13	7	6	11	6	8	8
Berkshire	13	5	3	11	8	8	8	4	7	7
Hampshire	7	5	6	5	5	2	6	4	5	5
Nantucket	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dukes	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	326	361	307	293	367	374	350	320	389	318

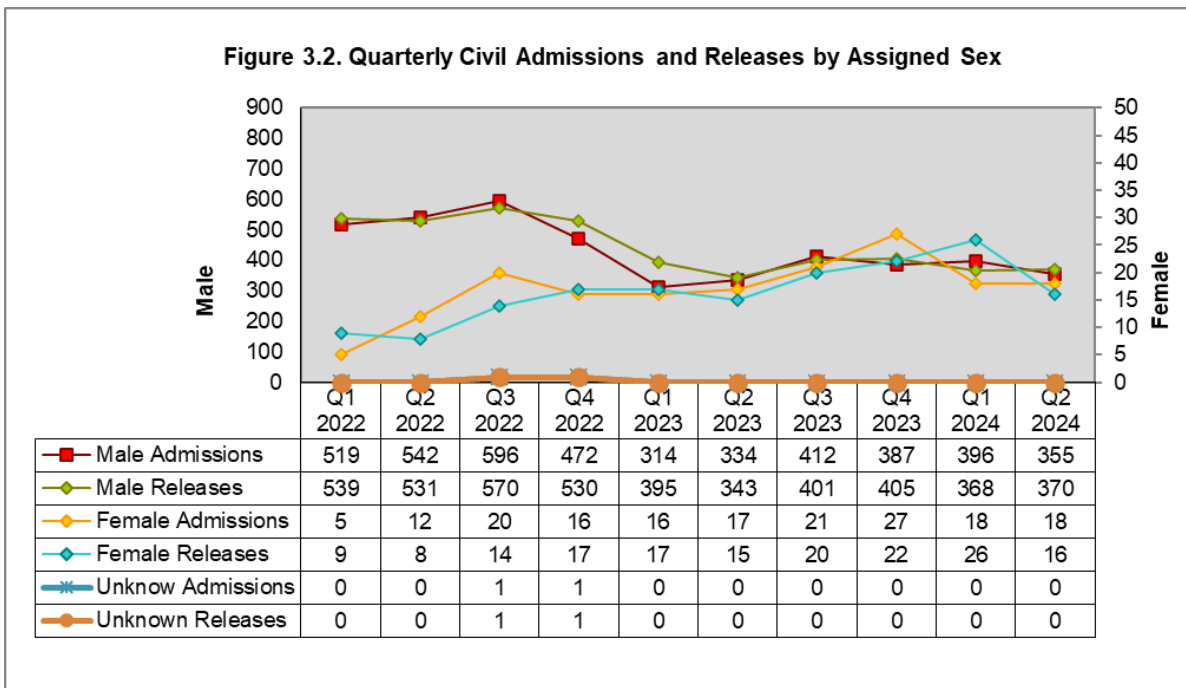
*Excludes county, federal, and out-of-state individuals.

CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

In the second quarter of 2024, the MA DOC released 13 more civil commitments than admitted, which reversed the admission-to-release surplus of the previous quarter. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC has released 119 more civil commitments than it has admitted. See Figure 3.1.

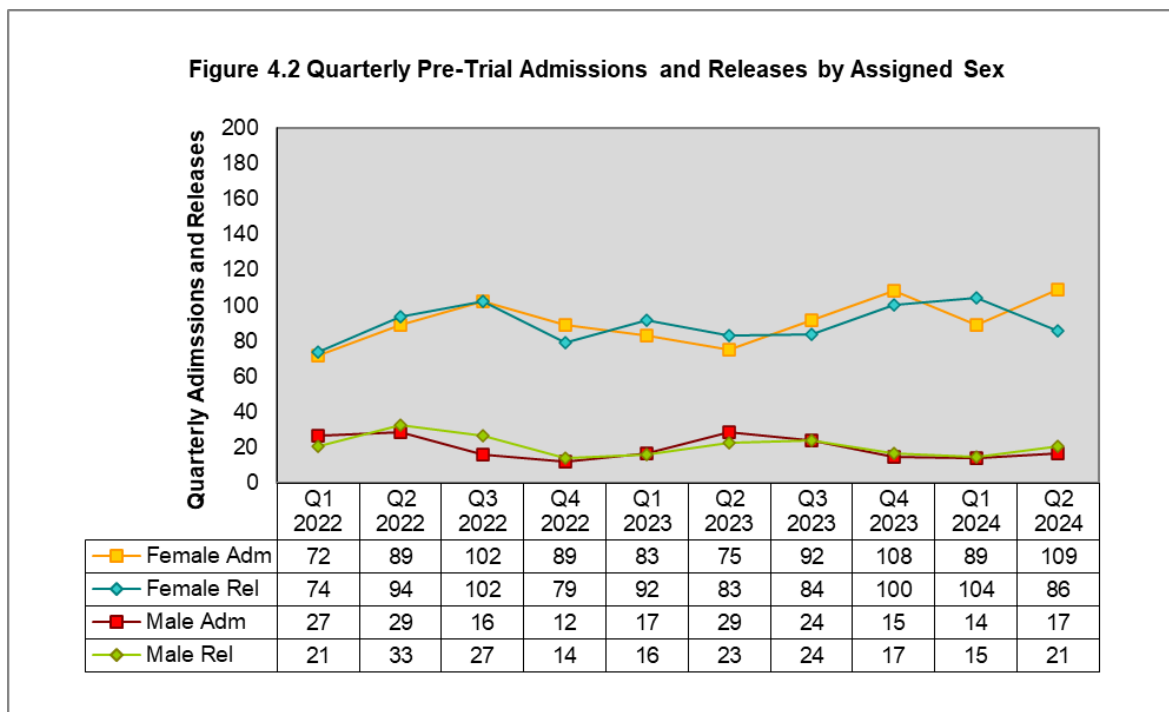
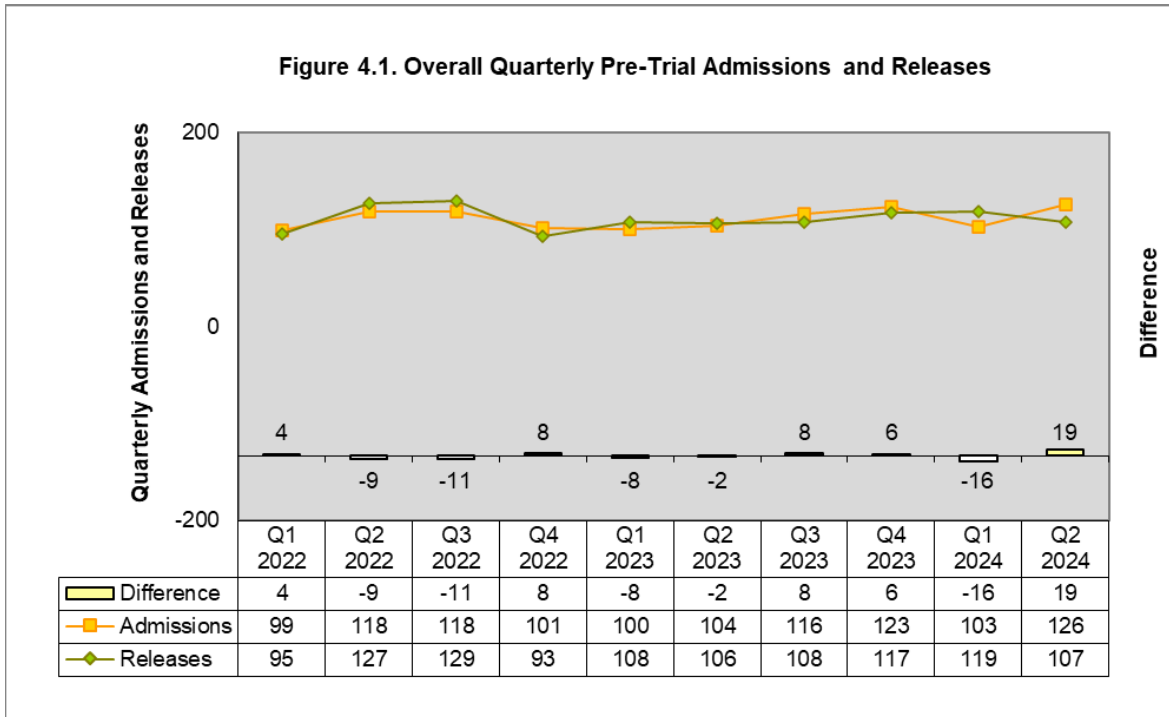


Male civil admissions decreased from 396 in the previous quarter to 355 in the second quarter. Releases increased from 368 to 370, surpassing admissions by 15 individuals. Female civil admissions stayed flat while releases decreased from the previous quarter, with 18 admissions and 16 releases. See Figure 3.2.



PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

In Q2 of 2024, there were 126 pre-trial admissions and 107 releases, resulting in 19 more admissions than releases. Female admissions went up to 109 and releases went down to 86 from the previous 89 and 104 respectively. Male admissions went up from 14 to 17 and releases from 15 to 21, ending the first quarter with an admission-to-release surplus for females and deficit for males. (Figures 4.1 & 4.2)



Pre-Trial Admissions by Court Jurisdiction

In the second quarter of 2024, about three-quarters of male pre-trial detainee admissions came from out-of-state (4), Suffolk (4), Middlesex (3) and Norfolk (2) counties. The remaining admissions came from Worcester (1), Barnstable (1), Plymouth (1), and Bristol (1) counties. Female detainees came predominantly from Middlesex County (188) and 1 admission from Essex County. See Tables 4.3 and 4.4 below.

Table 4.3 Male Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction

County	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
Out-of-state	11	10	5	2	4	7	7	3	3	4
Suffolk	1	6	1	1	0	3	4	1	2	4
Middlesex	4	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3
Norfolk	2	2	2	1	4	4	3	1	0	2
Worcester	1	2	1	2	0	3	4	1	1	1
Barnstable	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1
Plymouth	2	3	3	0	0	2	2	3	0	1
Bristol	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Essex	2	1	0	3	2	4	1	1	3	0
Hampden	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0
Mass Parole	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	27	29	16	12	17	29	24	15	14	17

*Berkshire, Dukes, and Hampshire Counties 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 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024
Middlesex	69	88	101	89	81	74	90	105	88	108
Essex	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Out-of-State	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Plymouth	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bristol	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnstable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hampden	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	72	89	102	89	83	75	92	108	89	109

*Berkshire, Dukes, and Franklin 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 Individual Management System.

Admissions	Individuals 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. individuals may also be re-admitted after a court release, or pursuant to the execution of an escape warrant (categorized as "Other" admissions).
Civil Commitment or "Civil"	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.
Criminally Sentenced or "Sentenced"	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.
Custody Population	An Individual that is incarcerated in Massachusetts DOC facility.
Expiration of Sentence (Release)	An Individual 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.
HOC	House of Correction, i.e. county jail or correctional facility.
Jurisdiction Population	An individual is considered to be under Massachusetts DOC jurisdiction when the Commonwealth has legal authority over the individual regardless of where the Individual 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).
MA DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction, i.e. state prison.
New Court Commitment	Newly sentenced and committed individuals 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)

Individuals 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 individual 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 individual 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 individual 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.