

# **MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**

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

**Third Quarter 2017**





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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From the second quarter of 2015 through the third quarter of 2017, there was a cumulative decrease of 1,116 (10.9%) inmates from the **MA DOC custody** population and 1,179 (11.1%) inmates from the **jurisdiction** population, ending the quarter with 9,092 custody inmates and 9,455 jurisdiction inmates. The decline was driven by criminally sentenced inmates and pre-trial detainees.

Criminally sentenced inmates fell from 9,492 in Q2 2015 to 8,566 in Q3 2017, a loss of 926 inmates or 9.8% of the total. Pre-trial detainees dropped from 597 individuals in Q2 2015 to 294 individuals in Q3 2017, a decline of 303 detainees or 51% of the total. Civil commitments, on the other hand, increased moderately from 545 inmates to 594 inmates during the same trend period.

The third quarter 2017 admitted and released more inmates than the first and the second quarter of the year. It also witnessed more releases (2,215) than admissions (2,206), giving admissions a deficit of 109 individuals against releases, and adding further to the downward trend of MA DOC jurisdiction population.

Criminal releases (679) outpaced admissions (595) in Q3 2017 as well as in nine of the ten quarters during the trend period. This resulted in the reduction of 84 inmates for the third quarter and 1,042 inmates for the ten-quarter period. The reduction is equivalent to 1% of the criminally sentenced population for the third quarter and 11.6% for the ten quarters based on the average criminal population for the trend period. Year over year comparison, however, reveals that the speed of reduction in the first three quarters of 2017 has slowed down considerably, to about one-third of the corresponding quarters of 2015 and 2016. We could have entered a period of slower decline of criminally sentenced population.

'New court commitments' is the most predominant admission type for criminally sentenced inmates. It accounts for an average of 85.5% of all male admissions during the trend period and 84.3% for the current quarter, and makes up for an average of 85.5% of all female admissions during the trend period and 82.1% for the current quarter.

'Releases to the community due to expiration of sentences' is the primary reason for both male and female releases, accounting for 57.4% of male criminally sentenced releases and 51.4% of female criminally sentenced releases.

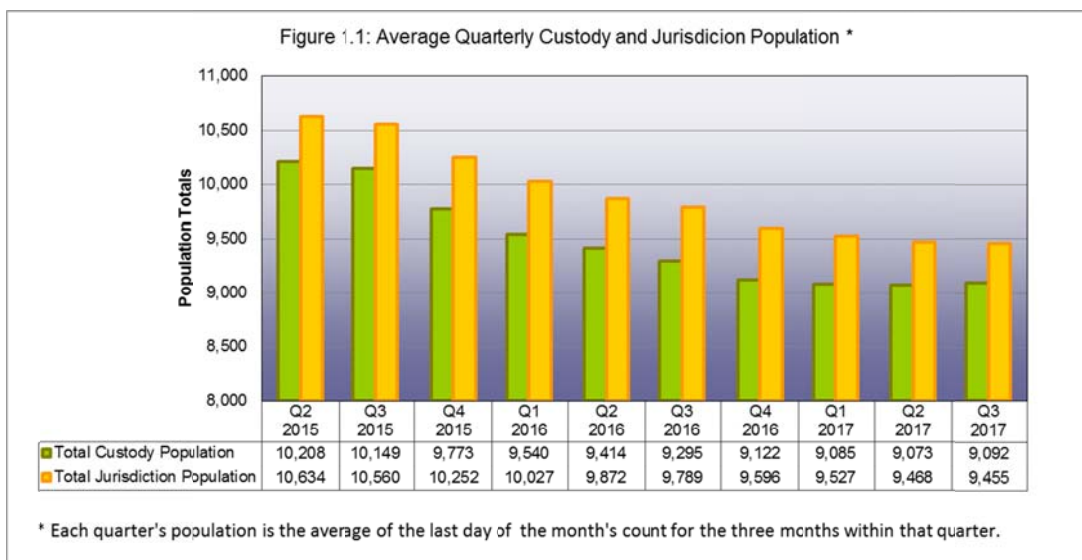
Nearly 80% of state criminally sentenced new court commitments came from six counties. They are Suffolk County (16.0%), Essex County (14.5%), Middlesex County (13.4%), Bristol County (12.2%), Worcester County (11.9%), and Hampden County (11.8%). Each of these six counties added over 500 new court commitments in the trend period.

For the third quarter, civil admissions (824) fell behind releases (860), giving the quarter a deficit of 36 civilly committed inmates. For the trend period, however, civil admissions outpaced releases in six of the ten quarters and resulted in an increase of 35 in the civil population. The increase is the combined result of an addition of 45 male and a deduction of 10 female civil commitments. The opposite directions that male and female civil commitments have taken could make the share of female civilly committed population in the total, which is already very small and accounts for only about 4% of civil admissions and releases, even smaller.

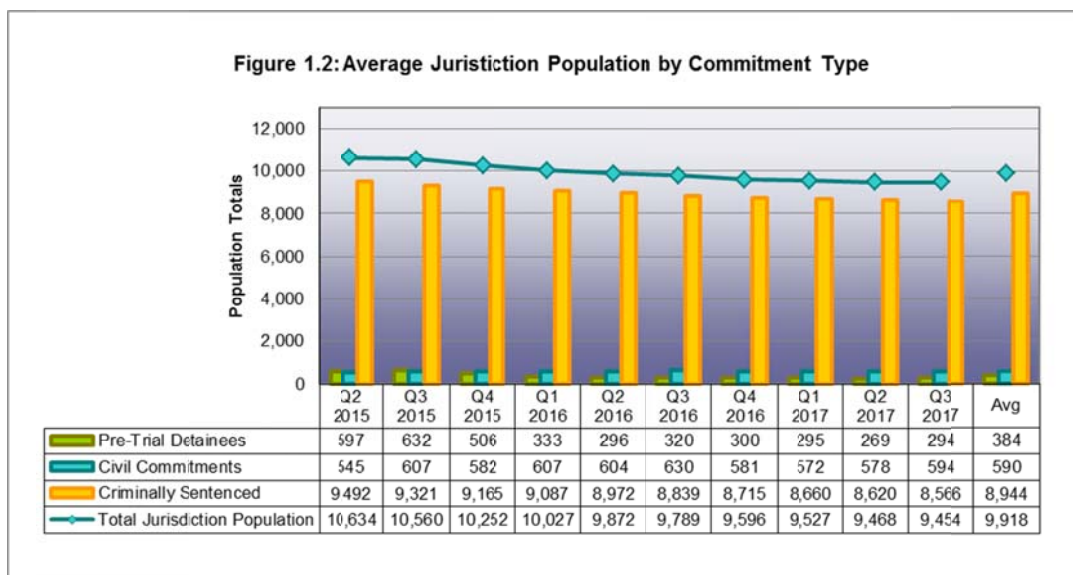
Pre-trial admissions (687) surpassed releases (676), ending the third quarter with an increase of 11 detainees. For the ten-quarter trend period, however, releases outpaced admissions resulting in a decrease of 293 pre-trial detainees. The large decline in the pre-trial population is more of an effect of the Middlesex County 52A court order being vacated, and Suffolk County ceasing the transfer of 52A's into MA DOC custody after the third quarter 2015. Removing this one-time effect, we anticipate that the pre-trial population would stay largely flat with the possibility of moderate decreases moving forward.

## CURRENT POPULATION AND OVERALL TRENDS

From the second quarter of 2015 through the third quarter of 2017, there was a cumulative decrease of 1,116 (10.9%) inmates from the **MA DOC custody** population and 1,179 (11.1%) inmates from the **jurisdiction** population. This corresponded to a compound quarterly growth rate\* of -1.28% from the custody population and -1.30% from the jurisdiction population. Both the average quarterly custody and the average quarterly jurisdiction population experienced a decline in each of the quarters throughout the trend period. See Figure 1.1 for detail.



The decrease was driven by criminally sentenced inmates and pre-trial detainees. Pre-trial detainees have been falling by a compound quarterly rate of -7.57% over the trend period, dropping from an average of 597 inmates in Q2 2015 to an average of 294 inmates in Q3 2017.

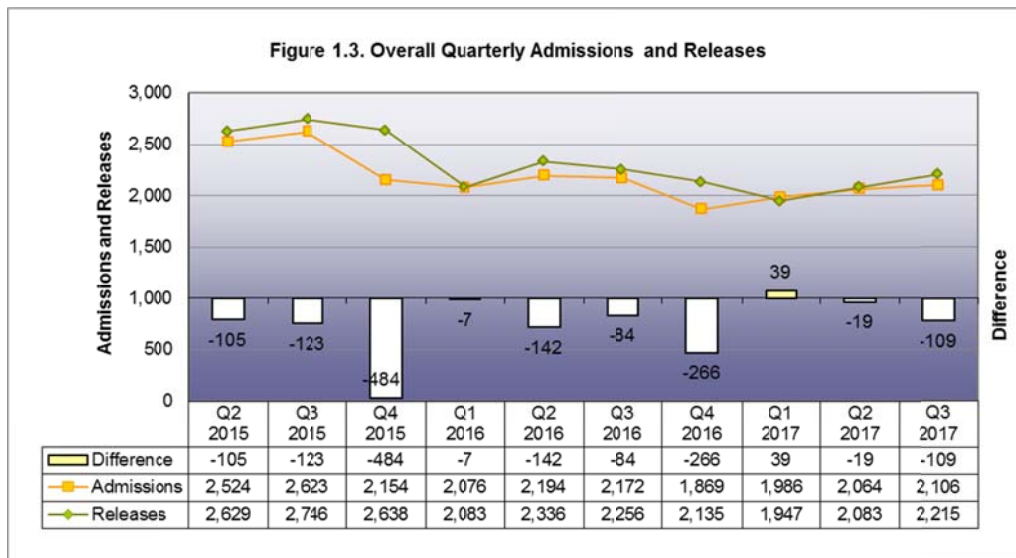


Criminally sentenced inmates, though dropped at a more moderate compound quarterly rate of -1.13%, had a greater impact on the overall population drop due to its large base and consecutive decline in the past 10 quarters. For the current trend period, criminally sentenced inmates fell from 9,492 in Q2 2015 to

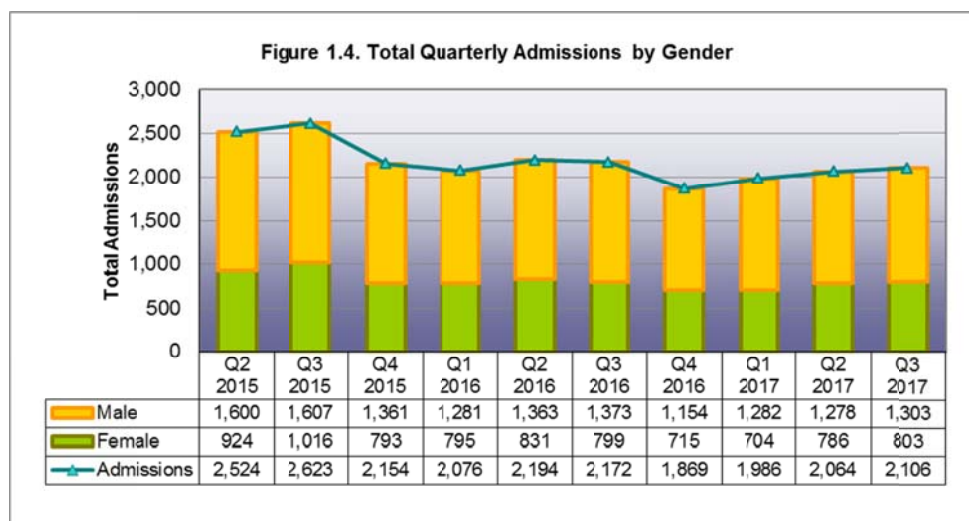
\* See Appendix for the definition of Compound Quarterly Growth Rate and how it is calculated.

8,566 in Q3 2017, a loss of 926 inmates or 9.8% of the total. Civil commitment inmates, on the other hand, witnessed moderate growth over the trend period. Its population increased to 594 in Q3 2017, giving the trend period a compound quarterly growth rate of 0.96%. Figure 1.2 above shows the detail.

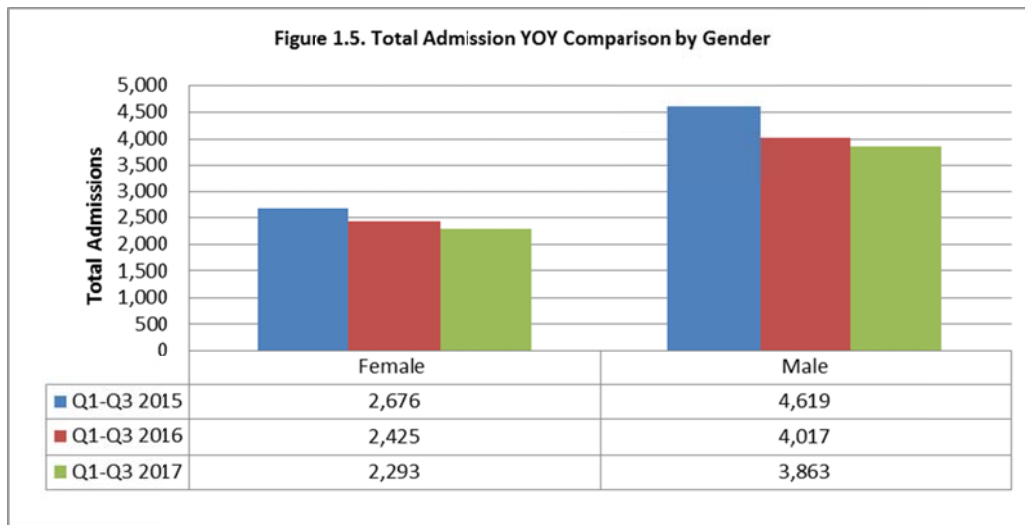
The third quarter 2017 admitted and released more inmates than the first and the second quarter of the year. It also witnessed more releases (2,215) than admissions (2,206), giving admissions a deficit of 109 individuals against releases, and adding further to the downward trend of MA DOC jurisdiction population. Despite the ups and downs of the admission and release trend line over the ten-quarter period, admissions and releases appear to have trended downward in a seasonal fashion in which they tend to go down in the fourth and first quarter of a year and go up in the second and third quarter. Please refer to Figure 3 for detail. If we compare each quarter year over year, a steady downward trend becomes much clearer. None of the quarters exceeded its corresponding quarter in the prior year in either admissions or releases. Figure 1.3 shows the detail.



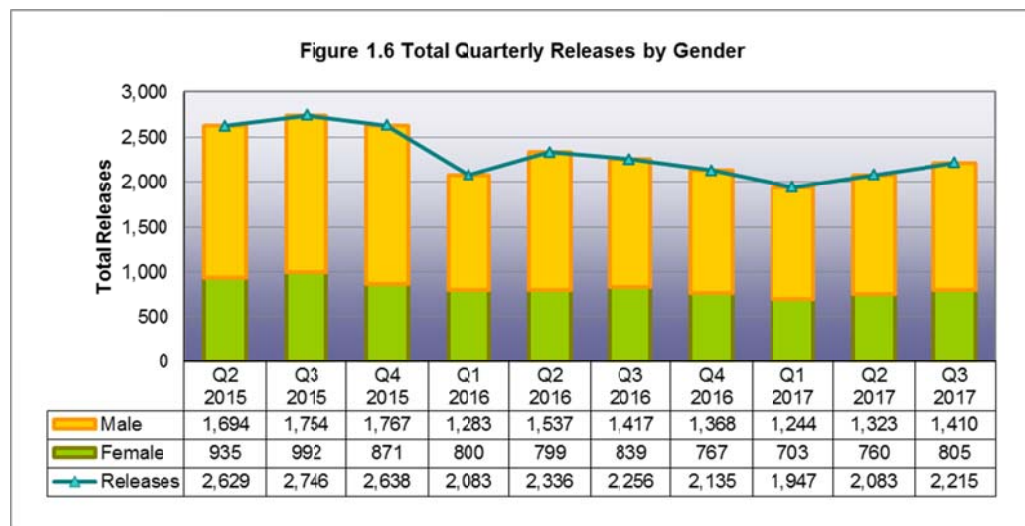
Result from Pearson's correlation test that measures the association between male and female admissions ( $r = 0.922$ ,  $p = 0.00$ ) indicates that they are very highly correlated during the trend period. The high correlation reflects the fact that male and female admissions followed the same cyclical downward pattern we identified above. Male and female admissions mostly fell in the fourth and first quarters of a year and rose in the second and third quarters. In the third quarter 2017, female admissions increased compared to the previous quarter to 803 while male admissions rose to 1,303. (See Figure 1.4)



Such increases, however, will not be able to reverse the downward trend as shown in Figure 1.5 and will be likely followed by another quarter of decline in the fourth Quarter 2017.

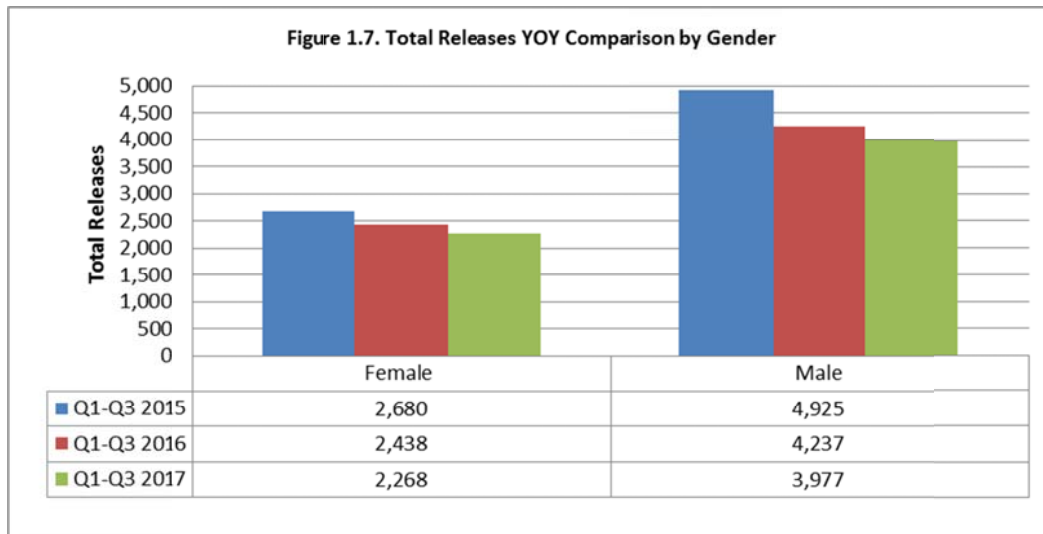


Male and female releases are also highly correlated ( $r = 0.869$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ), suggesting that they follow a cyclical downward change as well. Table 1.6 shows that both male and female releases bounced back further to 1,410 and 805 respectively in third quarter 2017 from the first quarter of the year or a typical “low” quarter of a year. (See Figure 1.6)



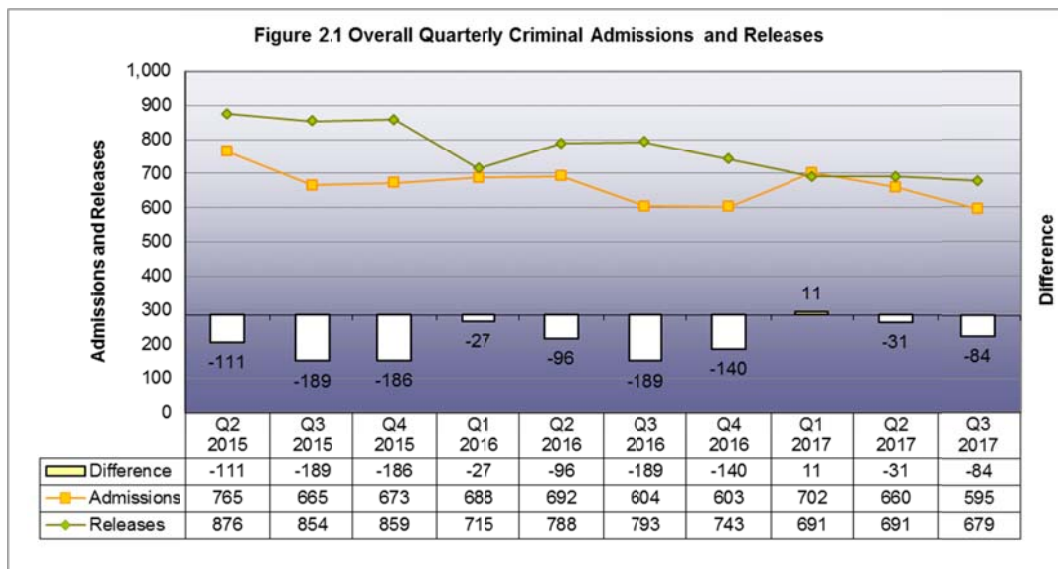
Such increases, however, are only seasonal or temporary in nature. It is unlikely that the increases in releases in the past two quarters will stop or reverse the downward trends as shown in Figure 1.7.





## CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

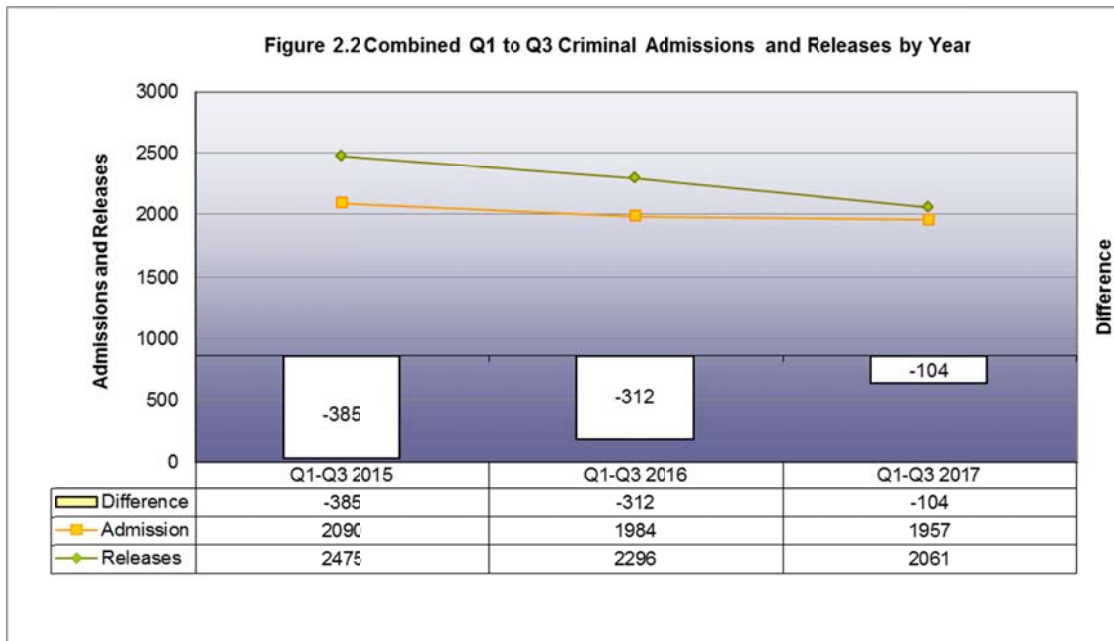
Both criminal admissions and releases went down in the third quarter from the previous quarter to 595 inmates for admissions and 679 inmates for releases. Compared with Q1 2017, criminal admissions dropped for two consecutive quarters while criminal releases stayed flat for one quarter, followed by a drop in the current quarter. Both suggest that criminally sentenced admissions and releases did not change in the cyclical pattern we identified above. Instead, they changed more randomly. Despite the random changes, criminal releases outpacing admissions remained remarkably consistent during the trend period. This resulted in the reduction of 84 inmates for the third quarter and 1,042 inmates for the ten-quarter period. To translate these numbers into percentages, the reduction is equivalent to 1% of the criminally sentenced population for the third quarter and 11.6% for the two-and-a-half-year period based on the average criminal population for the trend period. If the trend continues, we may face a different landscape of inmate population not far down the road. (See Figure 2.1)



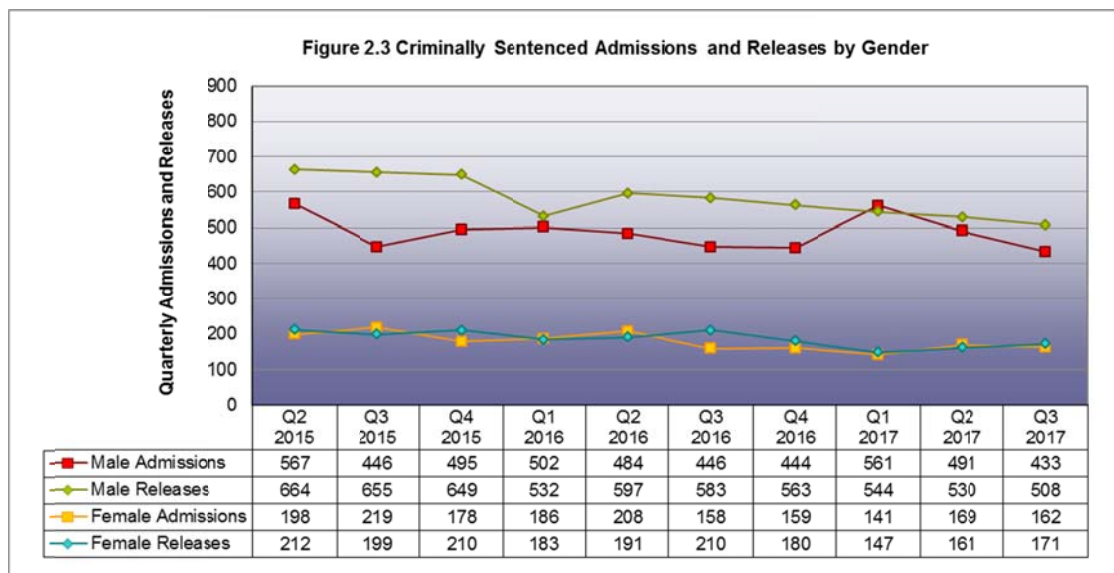
However, Figure 2.2, which shows the combined quarterly admissions and releases by year, suggests that the speed of reduction in the first three quarters of 2017 has slowed down considerably, to about



one-third of the corresponding quarters of 2015 and 2016. The more substantial drop in the number of criminal releases coupled with the moderate decline in admissions is conducive to the reduced speed of downturn. It suggests that we could have entered a period of slower decline of criminally sentenced population.



Male criminal admissions and releases went down for the second time in a row in 2017. Female criminal admissions declined in the third quarter while releases went up. Despite these differences, both male and female releases surpassed admissions, giving a reduction of 75 male inmates and 9 female inmates in the third quarter. Over the ten-quarter trend period, 956 more male inmates and 86 more female inmates were released than admitted. (See Figure 2.3)



An average admission to release ratio comparison, which measures how many inmates were admitted for each inmate released, shows a ratio of 0.85 to 1 for males and 0.96 to 1 for females for the trend period.

It suggests that male criminally sentenced inmates dropped at a faster speed than females. Over the years, however, while the admission to release ratio for females stayed about the same, it changed more substantially for males, from 0.81 to 1 for the first three quarters in 2015 to 0.94 to 1 for the first three quarters of 2017. The speed of reduction in male criminally sentenced inmates slowed down as the ratio moved closer to 1. (See Figure 2.4)

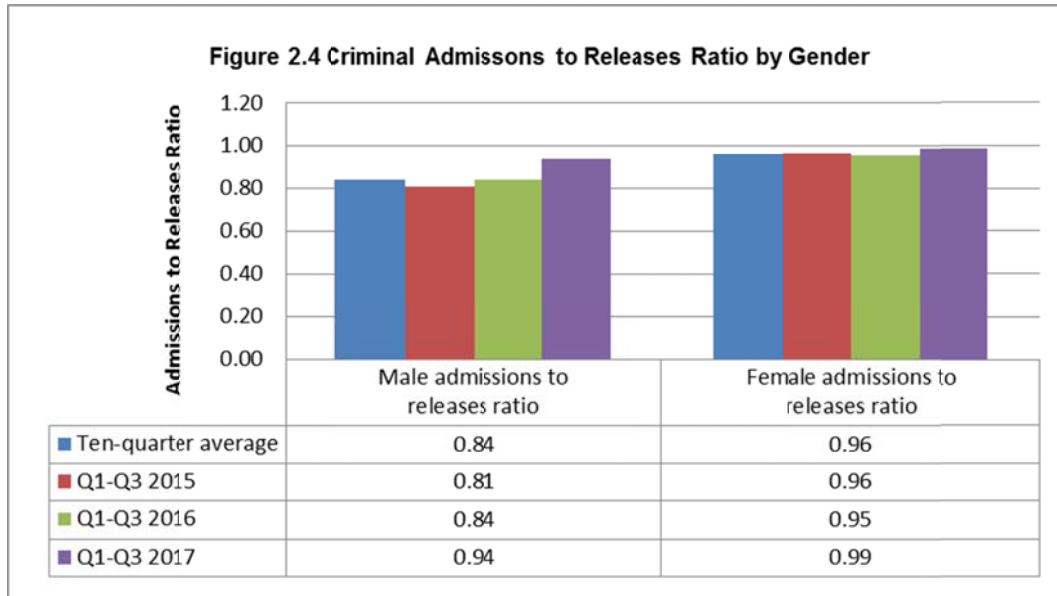
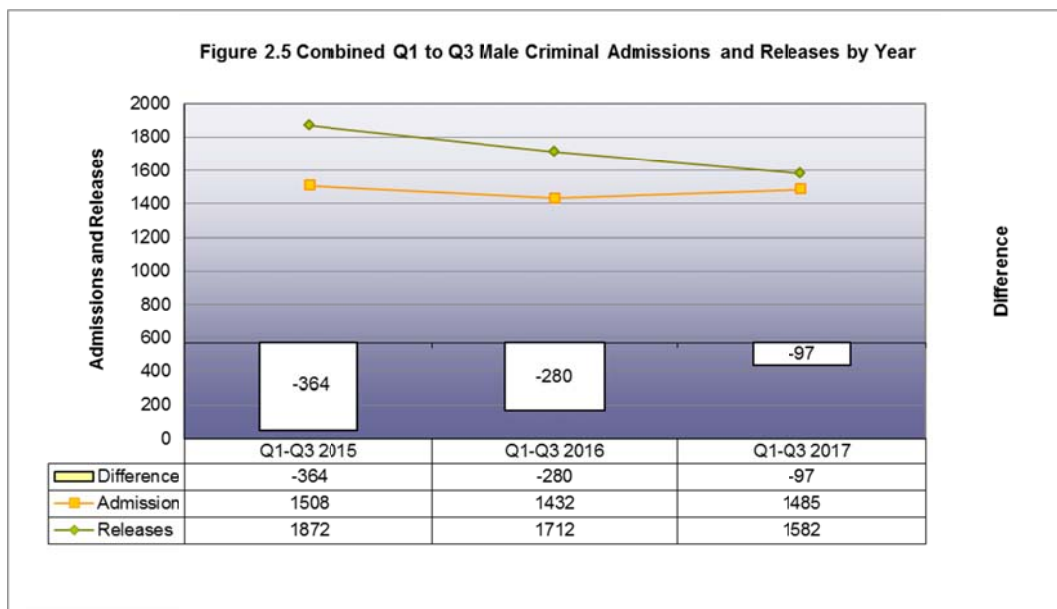
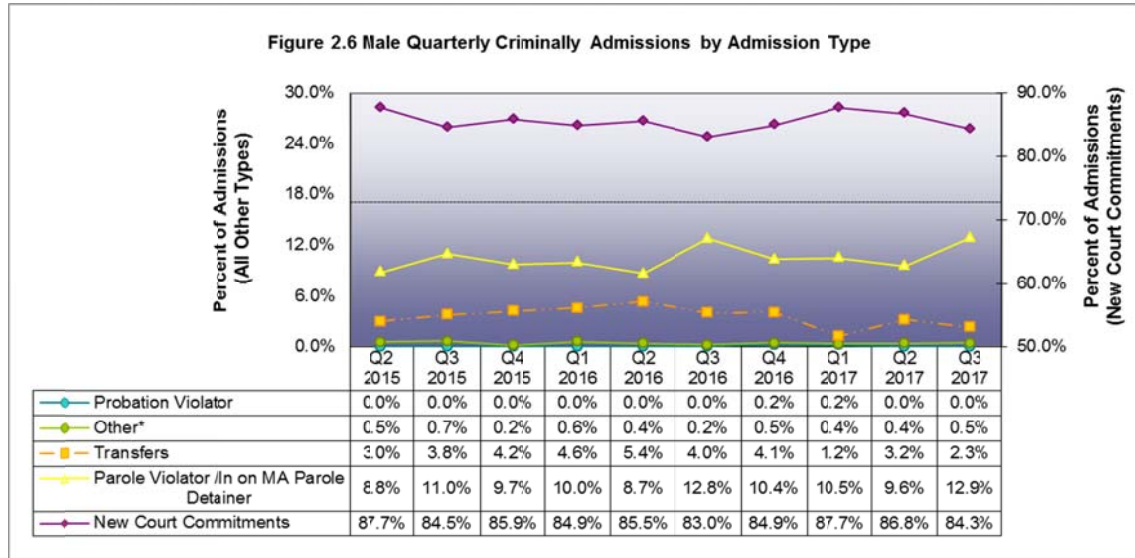


Figure 2.5 below is another way to look at the changed male admission to release ratio, a visual presentation of the reduced speed in the contraction of male criminally sentenced inmates. The decline in the number of male releases is the primary reason for the contraction. Based on the changes discussed above, we anticipate a more stabilized criminally sentenced population for both males and females in the next couple of years.

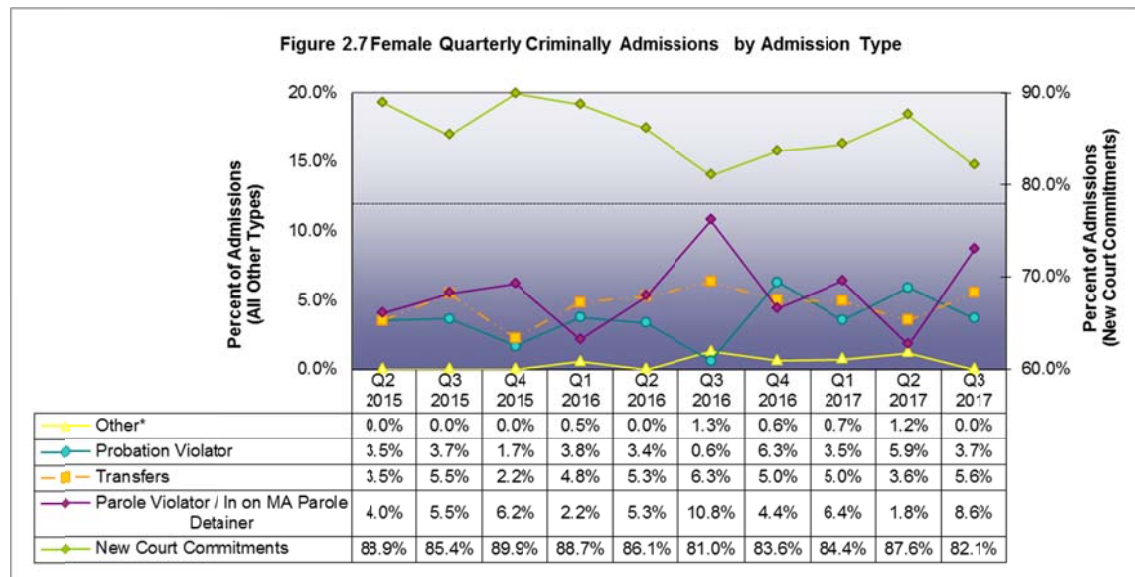


In Figure 2.6, below, male criminal admissions are split into two axes, with 'new court commitments' on the right axis and the other admission types on the left axis. 'New court commitments' is the most predominant admission type, which accounts for an average of 85.5% of all male admissions during the trend period and 84.3% for the current quarter. 'Parole violator/detainer' and 'transfers' are the distant second and third admission types, averaging 10.4% and 3.6% of male admissions respectively for the trend period, and 12.9% and 2.3% for the present quarter. Their shares remained quite consistent as the top three admission types during the ten-quarter period.



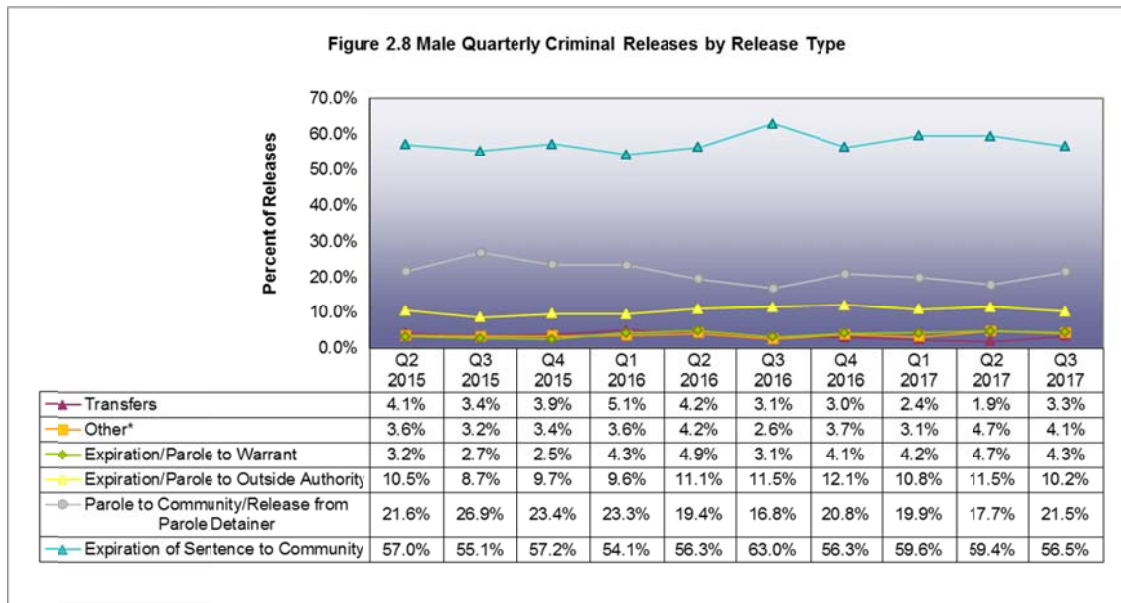
\*See Appendix for definition of "Other" under "Admissions".

Female criminally sentenced admissions (in Figure 2.7, on the next page) shared similar characteristics as their male counterparts. 'New court commitments' is the most predominant admission type, accounting for an average of 85.5% of all female admissions during the trend period and 82.1% for the current quarter. 'Parole violator/detainer', 'transfers', and 'probation violator' split the remaining share about equally, averaging 5.5%, 4.7% and 3.6% respectively for the ten-quarter period. Compared with male admissions, the share of female criminally sentenced admission types appear to be more volatile due to their smaller size.



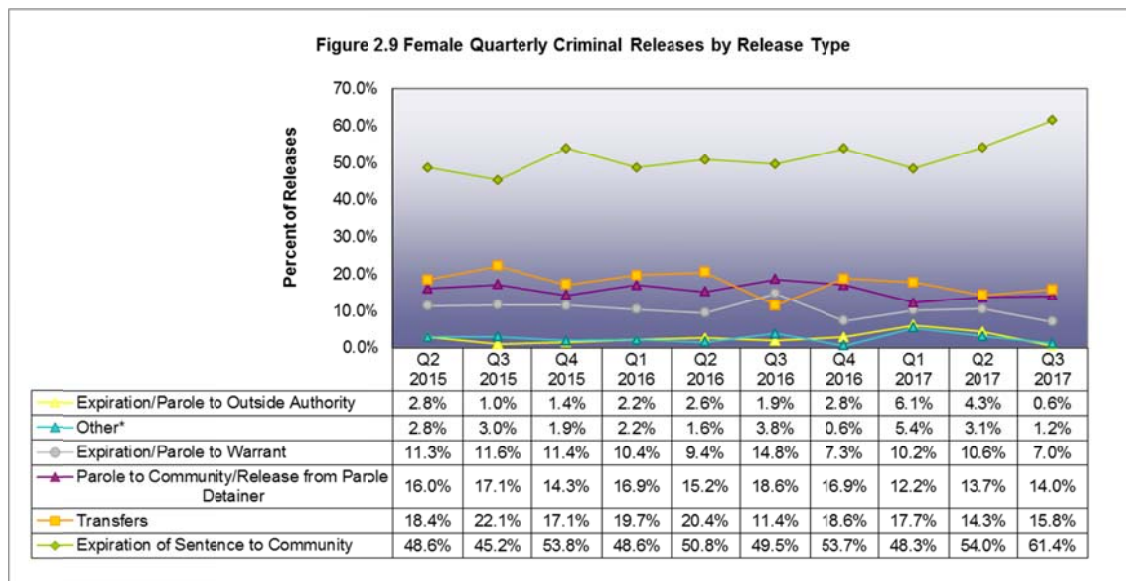
\*See Appendix for definition of "Other" under "Admissions".

On average, 'Releases to the community due to expiration of sentences' (57.4%), 'parole to the community/release from a parole detainer' (21.1%) and 'expiration/parole to outside authority' (10.6%) are the top three male criminal release types. Together, they account for an average of 89.1% releases for the trend period and 88.2% for the current quarter. They remained as the top three release types consistently in the past ten quarters.



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

Four types of female criminal releases posted double-digit shares during the trend period. They are 'releases to the community due to expiration of sentences' (51.4%), 'transfers' (17.6%), 'parole to community' (15.5%) and 'expiration/parole to warrant' (10.4%). Together, they explained 94.9% of all female criminal releases for the trend period and 98.2% for the current quarter. They stayed consistently as the top four female release types during the trend period. (See Figure 2.9)



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

Nearly 80% of state criminally sentenced new court commitments came from six counties. They are Suffolk County (16.0%), Essex County (14.5%), Middlesex County (13.4%), Bristol County (12.2%), Worcester County (11.9%), and Hampden County (11.8%). Each of these six counties added over 500 new court commitments in the trend period. Plymouth County, Norfolk County, and Barnstable County formed the second tier of counties with each contributing between 100 and 300 new commitments. And the rest of the counties, namely Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Nantucket, and Dukes, made up the third tier of counties with each providing less than 100 new commitments in the trend period. (See Figure 2.10)

**Figure 2.10 State\* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction**

County	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Total
SUFFOLK	89	50	81	72	79	41	74	71	83	61	701
ESSEX	68	52	50	56	54	53	66	68	73	53	593
MIDDLESEX	51	43	84	53	59	41	59	62	55	48	555
BRISTOL	47	55	64	44	54	68	34	63	43	61	533
WORCESTER	81	55	47	65	53	29	48	64	43	35	520
HAMPDEN	72	52	37	64	37	59	31	66	60	39	517
PLYMOUTH	20	29	25	26	35	39	25	25	28	18	270
NORFOLK	32	18	24	24	19	18	22	16	22	20	215
BARNSTABLE	22	21	10	15	11	17	15	25	11	20	167
BERKSHIRE	13	10	7	10	9	10	4	14	8	10	95
FRANKLIN	6	0	5	4	3	4	4	12	7	3	48
HAMPSHIRE	6	6	3	5	3	4	5	5	3	2	42
NANTUCKET	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	7
DUKES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Total	507	391	437	439	416	385	387	492	440	372	4,266

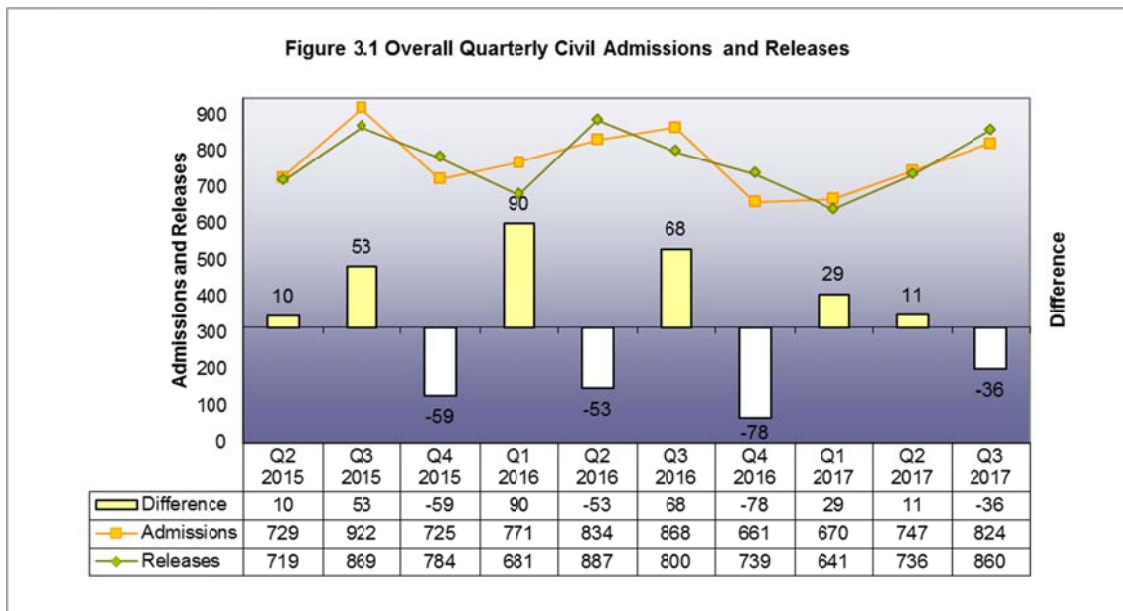
\*Excludes county, federal, and out-of-state inmates.

## CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

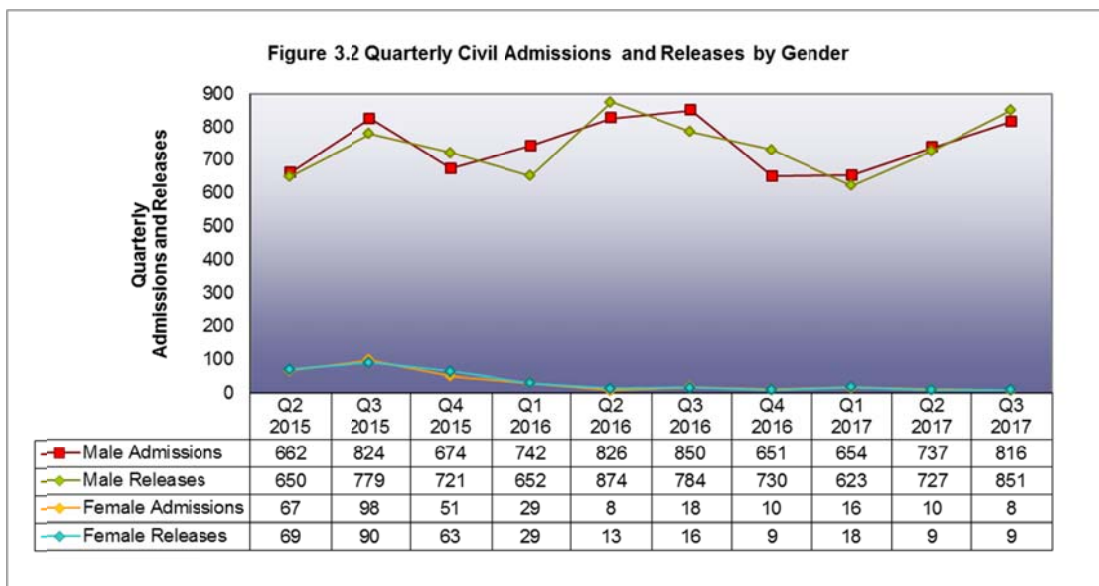
Civil admissions and releases (Figure 3.1, below) show a similar cyclical pattern we identified previously. They tend to drop in the fourth and first quarters of a year and rise in the second and third quarters. Year over year quarterly change, however, does not show a downward trend as we found in the overall quarterly admissions and releases section. On the contrary, civil admissions outpaced releases six times during the ten-quarter trend period and resulted in an increase of 35 civilly committed inmates for the trend period.

Being in the “rising” quarter, both admissions and releases increased to 824 and 860 respectively from 747 and 736 of the previous quarter. Admissions fell behind releases, ending the quarter with a deficit of 36 civil commitments.





Males accounted for nearly 96% of civil admissions and releases. Given their large share, they reflected essentially the same characteristics of the entire civilly committed admissions and releases for the trend period. Quarterly results for the first and fourth quarters of a year tend to be smaller than the second and third quarters. For the current quarter, male admissions and releases both increased from the previous, 737 to 816 for admissions and from 727 to 851 for releases. The sum of differences between admissions and releases resulted in a civil population increase of 45 males and a decrease of 10 females for the trend period. The opposite directions that male and female civilly committed population has taken will make the share of female civilly committed population in the total, which is already very small, even smaller. (See Figure 3.2)

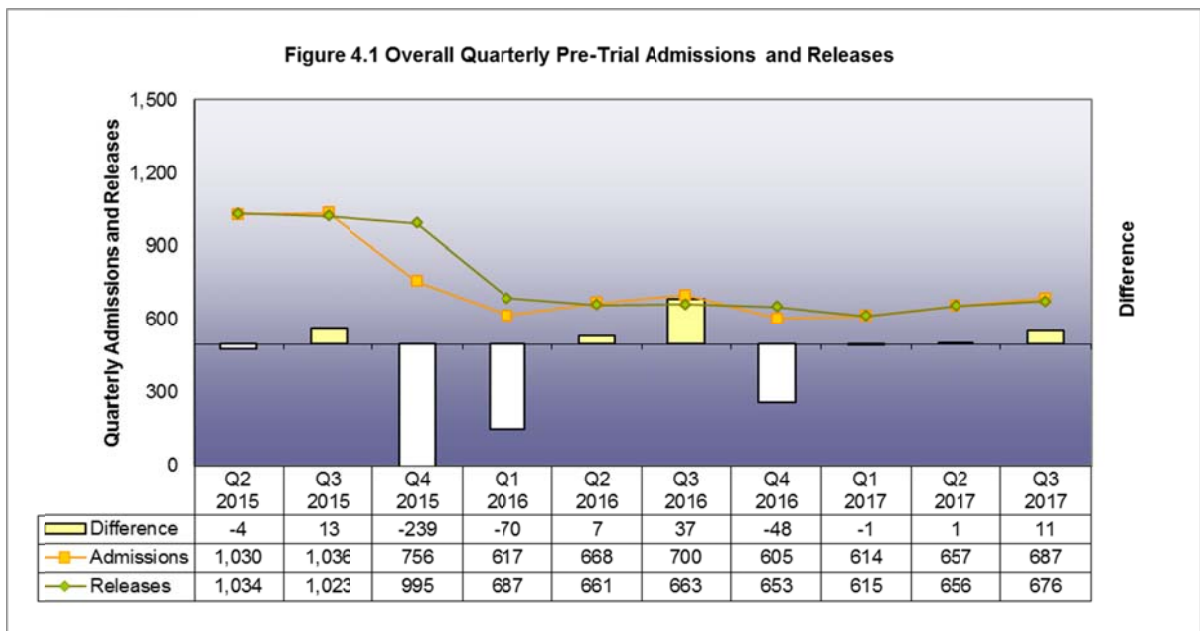


## PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Pre-trial admissions and releases for the trend period displayed similar cyclical downward changes we

discussed above. Being in the rising quarter, both admissions and releases increased from the previous two quarters to 687 for admissions and 676 for releases. Admissions surpassed releases, ending the quarter with an addition of 11 detainees. For the ten-quarter trend period, however, releases outpaced admissions resulting in a decrease of 293 pre-trial detainees

Different from the consistent decline we witnessed in the criminally sentenced population, the decline in the pre-trial population is more of an effect of the Middlesex County 52A court order being vacated, and Suffolk County ceasing the transfer of 52A's into MA DOC custody after the third quarter 2015, which, to a large extent, gave rise to the decline of 239 detainees in Q4 2015 and 70 detainees in Q1 2016. If we treat these declines as outliers and replace them with the average of the ten-quarter admission-to-release differences (-29), the decline of pre-trial detainees dropped from 293 to 42 for the trend period. We anticipate that moving forward the pre-trial population would stay largely flat with the possibility of moderate decreases. (See Figure 4.1)



Male pre-trial admissions and releases experienced more volatile and random changes because of the aforementioned Middlesex County 52A court order being vacated, and Suffolk County ceasing the transfer of 52A's into MA DOC custody after the third quarter 2015. Overall, admissions trailed releases in seven out of the ten quarters for the trend period, resulting in a decrease of 284 male detainees. The decrease reduced dramatically to 25 for the past six quarters after the vacating of the 52A order. A comparison between admissions and releases before and after the 52A changes reveals that it had a two-fold influence on the male pre-trial population. It reduced the number of quarterly admissions and releases to less than one-fifth of the pre-52A quarters, and it made the changes in male pre-trial admissions and releases more volatile.

Female pre-trial admissions and releases, on the other hand, displayed a cyclical trend in which admissions and releases tend to go down in the fourth and first quarter of a year and go up in the second and third quarter. Overall, admissions trailed releases in four of the ten quarters, resulting in a moderate drop of 9 inmates or an admission to release ratio close to 1, which means that one female pre-trial detainee was admitted for every detainee who was released.

The gender comparison suggests that the pre-trial population is composed of two parts, a small and more volatile male population and a much larger and stable female population. Figure 4.2, next page, displays quarterly pre-trial admissions and releases by gender.



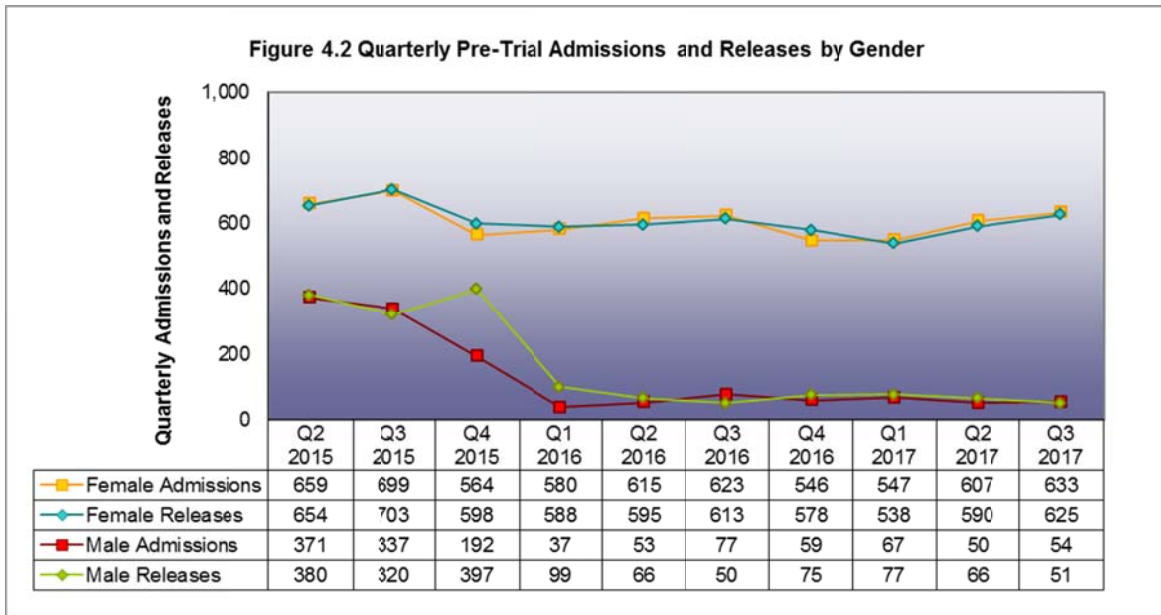
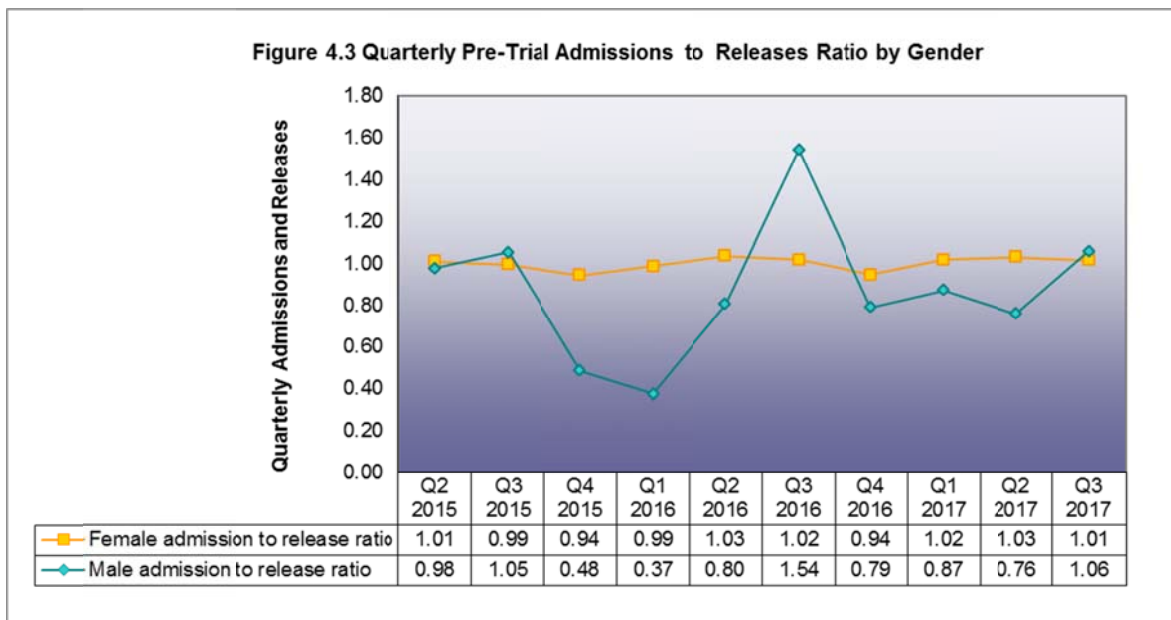


Figure 4.3 demonstrates the volatility of male pre-trial admissions and releases, which was disguised in Figure 4.2 because of the size difference between male and female pre-trial admissions and releases. It shows male and female admission to release ratios for the trend period. While female admission to release ratio moved up and down closely around 1, which means that about one female detainee was admitted for every detainee released, male admission to release ratio went through more volatile changes.



The number of male pre-trial detainees has seen a steep decline, from 371 in Q2 2015 to 54, during the current quarter. This drop is a direct result of the aforementioned Middlesex County court order being vacated and Suffolk County ceasing the transfer of 52A's into MA DOC custody. Due to the 52A change, "Federal" and "Out-of-state" have replaced Suffolk and Middlesex County as the top-two sources for male

pre-trial admissions since Q2 2016, followed by Worcester County as the third highest source. (See Figure 4.4 below)

**Figure 4.4 Male Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction**

County	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Total
Suffolk	202	181	90	5	3	5	2	3	6	5	502
Middlesex	111	121	74	5	5	2	2	2	3	3	328
Federal	16	2	1	1	24	29	13	25	14	13	138
Out-of-state	18	5	9	11	7	15	19	10	11	7	112
Worcester	8	7	1	2	2	12	11	8	3	9	63
Plymouth	10	6	5	5	3	2	1	8	3	3	46
Norfolk	2	5	4	5	2	2	4	3	2	2	31
Essex	3	2	1	1	5	3	2	4	3	5	29
Bristol	1	4	4	2	2	3	1	0	2	4	23
Barnstable	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	9
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	5
Hampden	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	7
Mass Parole	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Dukes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	371	337	192	37	53	77	59	67	50	54	1,297

Given the stability and consistency of the female pre-trial admissions, Q3 continued along the line of the past nine quarter. The majority of female pre-trial detainees continued to come from the counties of Essex (32.1%), Middlesex (28.3%), Plymouth (20.0%), and Norfolk (17.3%). Together, they accounted for 97.7% of total female pre-trial admissions over the trend period. These four counties can be divided further into two groups along the line of 150 admissions per quarter with Essex and Middlesex counties admitting 150 or more inmates in each of the past ten quarters with few exceptions, and Plymouth and Norfolk counties consistently taking in about 100 to less than 150 detainees each quarter. We believe that the trend will continue to the next quarter. (See Figure 4.5)

**Figure 4.5 Female Quarterly Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction**

County	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2014	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Total
Essex	214	247	184	211	176	202	176	144	192	201	1,947
Middlesex	185	193	140	164	183	195	158	161	180	159	1,718
Plymouth	134	115	133	113	143	113	100	113	120	133	1,217
Norfolk	103	126	100	85	100	98	102	113	97	128	1,052
Federal	4	13	1	4	10	8	6	13	16	11	86
Suffolk	9	0	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	18
Worcester	3	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	11
Out-of-State	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Hampden	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	7
Mass Parole	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	7
Bristol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Barnstable	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	659	699	564	580	615	623	546	547	607	633	6,073

## **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, pursuant to the execution of a parole violation warrant or pursuant to the execution of an escape warrant
<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>CQGR</b>	Compound Quarterly Growth Rate describes the quarterly growth rate over the ten-quarter period as if the growth had happened steadily each quarter. It is calculated using the formula: $(\text{value of last quarter} / \text{value of first quarter})^{1 / (10 - 1)} - 1$ for this analysis.
<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.

**MASAC**

MASAC is a facility whose institutional focus is to provide services to males civilly committed by the court under M.G.L., Chapter 123, Section 35 for detoxification and substance abuse treatment for up to 90 days.

**New Court Commitment**

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, and federal 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.