

Massachusetts Department of Correction Quarterly Report on Admissions and Releases

Calendar Year 2022
Quarter 3



Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
June 2023

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



Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Maura Healey, Governor

Executive Office of Public Safety and Security

Terrence M. Reidy, Secretary

Massachusetts Department of Correction

Carol A. Mici, Commissioner

Rhiana Kohl, Ph.D., Executive Director of Strategic Planning & Research

For questions regarding this report, please contact the Research & Planning Division:

Research & Planning Division
MCI-Concord/SFU Building
P.O. Box 9125
Concord, MA 01742
Phone: (978) 405-6677
Fax: (978) 405-6680
Research@massmail.state.ma.us

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

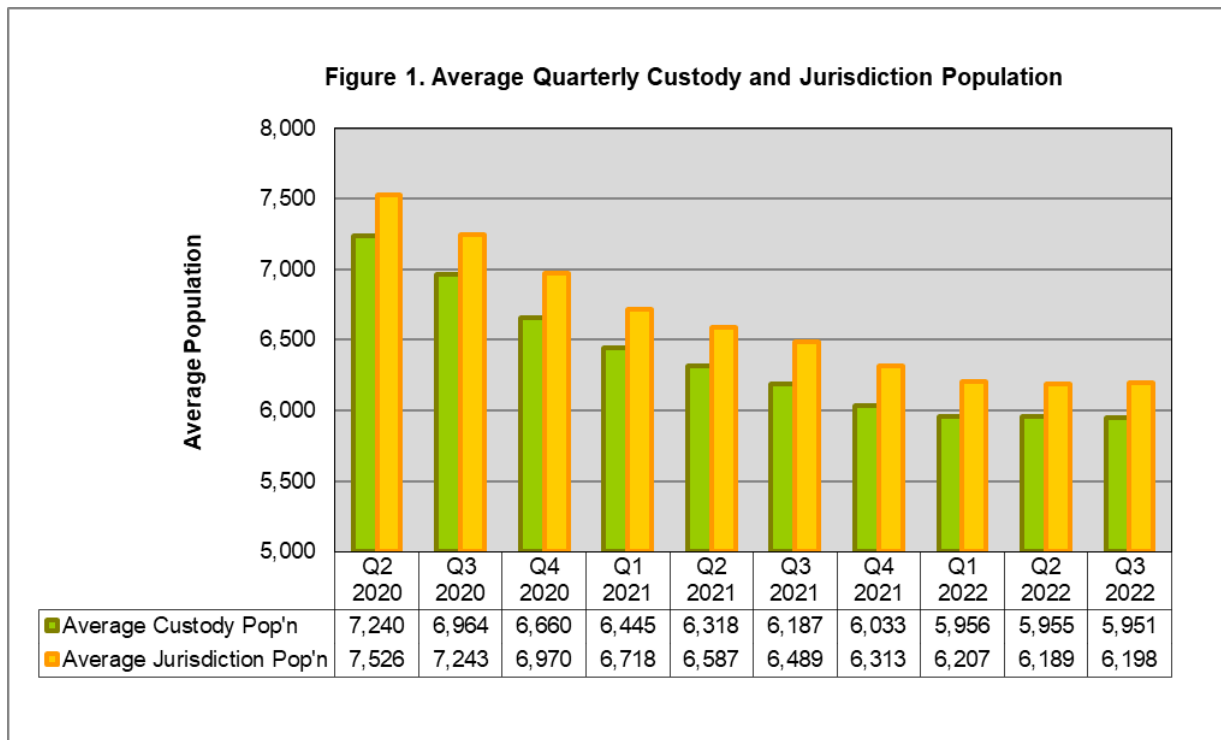
- Between the second and third quarter of 2022, the MA DOC custody population saw a decline of 4 incarcerated individuals. During the ten-quarter trend period starting in Q2 2020, the average custody population has decreased 17.8%. The jurisdiction population increased about 0.2% or 9 incarcerated individuals from the previous quarter, and down 17.6% since the second quarter of 2020.
- The criminally sentenced population dropped 0.6% from the last quarter and 20.8% since the beginning of the trend period. The civil commitment population decreased 8.2 percent from the previous quarter and fluctuated around a flat line of 547 incarcerated individuals during the ten-quarter trend period. The MA DOC pre-trial population dropped 5.5% or 3 detainees this quarter from the previous quarter and averaged 52 detainees.
- Overall quarterly admissions to the DOC increased to 1,131 from the previous quarter, a gain of 1.5%. Releases went up 5.2% to 1,165. This resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 34 incarcerated individuals in the third quarter, 2022.
- Criminal admissions trailed releases by a 396 to 451 margin in the third quarter of 2022, reducing 55 incarcerated individuals from the DOC population. Overall, the DOC released 1,986 more criminally sentenced incarcerated individuals than admitted during the ten-quarter trend period.
- New court commitments remained to be the leading admission type for male admissions (80.9%), followed by parole violators (17.2%) and transfers (1.9%) in the third quarter of 2022. New court commitments were also the predominant admission type for female admissions with 89.7% or 26 out of 29 total admissions. The remaining 3 admissions went to parole violator and transfers.
- Parole to community (46.0%) continued to top the list of male criminal release types, followed closely by expiration of sentence to community (33.0%) and distantly by expiration/parole to outside authority (8.7%) as the top three release types in the third quarter, 2022.
- Expiration of sentence to community (40.7%) was the leading female release type in the third quarter of 2022, followed by parole to community (37.0%) as the top two release types. Transfers (7.4%), expiration/parole to outside authority (7.4%), and expiration/parole to warrant (7.4%) shared the third release type.
- Male civil admissions in the third quarter went up to 596 and releases increased to 570, an increase of 26 more admissions than releases for the quarter. Female civil commitment admissions increased from 12 of the previous quarter to 20 and female civil releases grew from 8 to 14 in the third quarter of 2022.
- In the third quarter of 2022, pre-trial admissions (118) stayed flat, and releases (129) increased 2 from the previous quarter, which resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 11 pre-trial detainees. More releases of male detainees (27) than admissions (16) contributed the deficit for the 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 5,951 incarcerated individuals in the third quarter of 2022. This population decreased by 4 incarcerated individuals from the previous quarter. From the second quarter of 2020 through the third quarter of 2022, there was a decrease of 1,289 incarcerated individuals, or 17.8%, from the custody population.

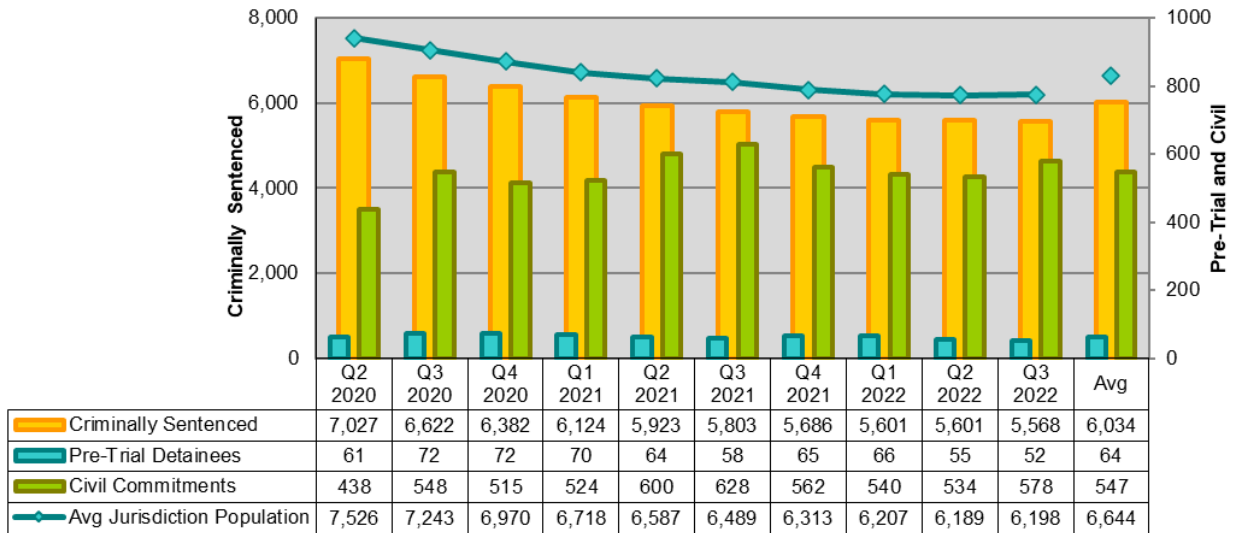
The **jurisdiction** population averaged 6,198 incarcerated individuals in the third quarter of 2022, increasing less than 0.2% or 9 incarcerated individuals from the previous quarter, the first quarterly increase in our tracking record dating back to Q3 2014. Over the ten-quarter trend period, the **jurisdiction** population is down 1,328 incarcerated individuals or 17.6%. See Figure 1.1 below.*



The criminally sentenced population went down 0.6% from the last quarter and dropped 20.8% since the beginning of the trend period. The civil commitment population increased 8.2 percent from the previous quarter and fluctuated around a flat line of 547 incarcerated individuals during the ten-quarter trend period. The MA DOC pre-trial population dropped 5.5% this quarter from the previous quarter and averaged 52 detainees. 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.

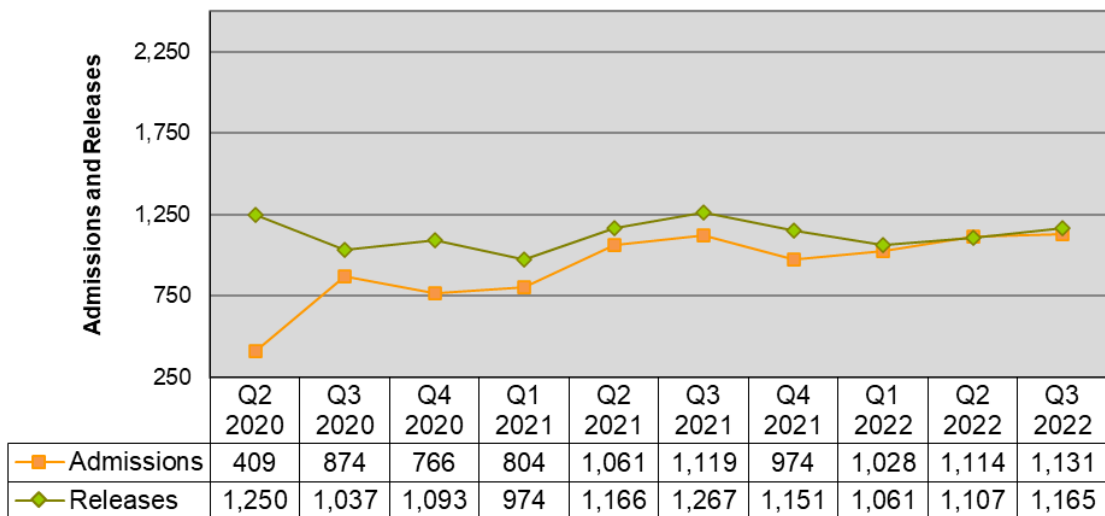
Figure 1.2. Average Quarterly Jurisdiction Population by Commitment Type



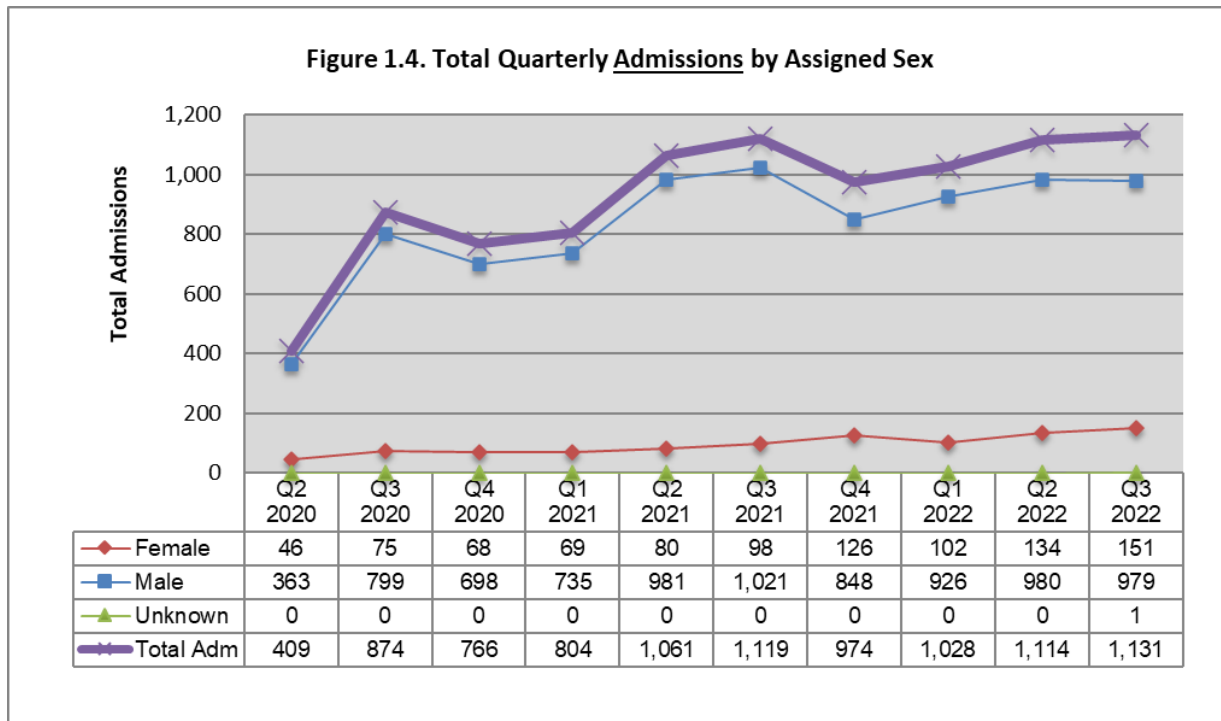
OVERALL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Overall quarterly admissions to the DOC increased to 1,131 from the previous quarter, a rise of 1.5%. Releases increased 5.2% to 1,165. This resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 34 incarcerated individuals in the third quarter, 2022, reversing the quarterly admission-to-release surplus of the previous quarter back to deficit. See Figure 1.3 below.

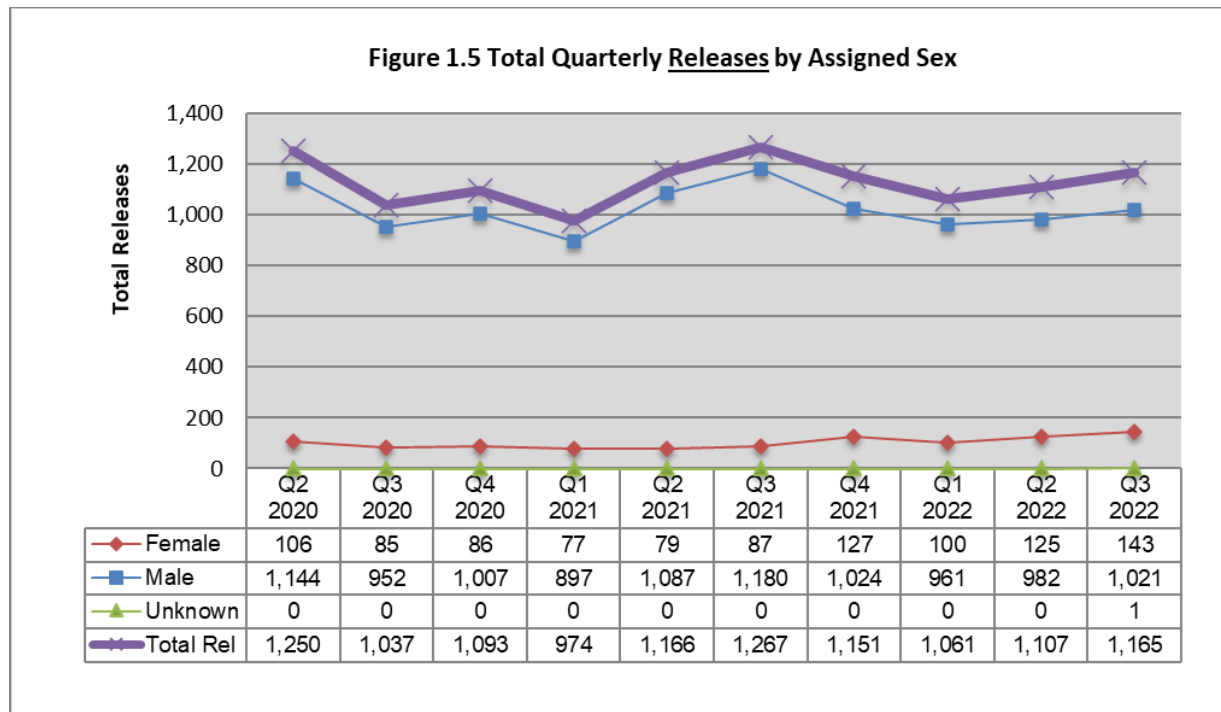
Figure 1.3. Overall Quarterly Admissions and Releases



Male admissions in the third quarter decreased from 980 to 979, a drop of 1 admission from the previous quarter while female admissions increased 12.7% from 134 to 151. In addition, there was 1 admission who reported an assigned sex of unknown[†] in the third quarter, 2022. See Figure 1.4 below.



Male releases in the third quarter grew from 982 to 1,021 and female releases increased as well, from 125 to 143. Additionally, there was 1 release who reported an assigned sex of unknown in the third quarter, 2022. See Figure 1.5 below.



[†] There was 1 individual admitted & released in the 3rd quarter of 2022 with an unknown self-reported assigned sex.

Figure 1.6 shows that male admissions stayed about the same as the previous quarter while male releases increased from 982 to 1,021. It resulted in an admission-to-release deficit of 42 incarcerated individuals in the third quarter of 2022, the third smallest deficit in the trend period.

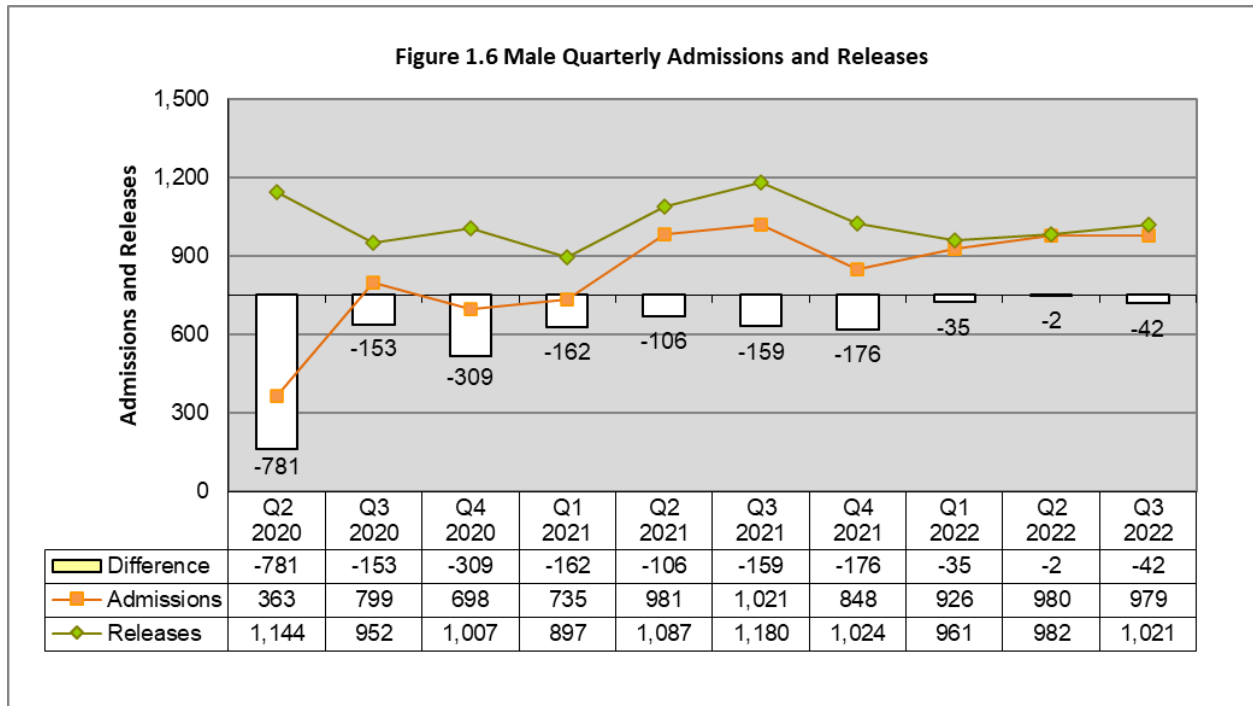
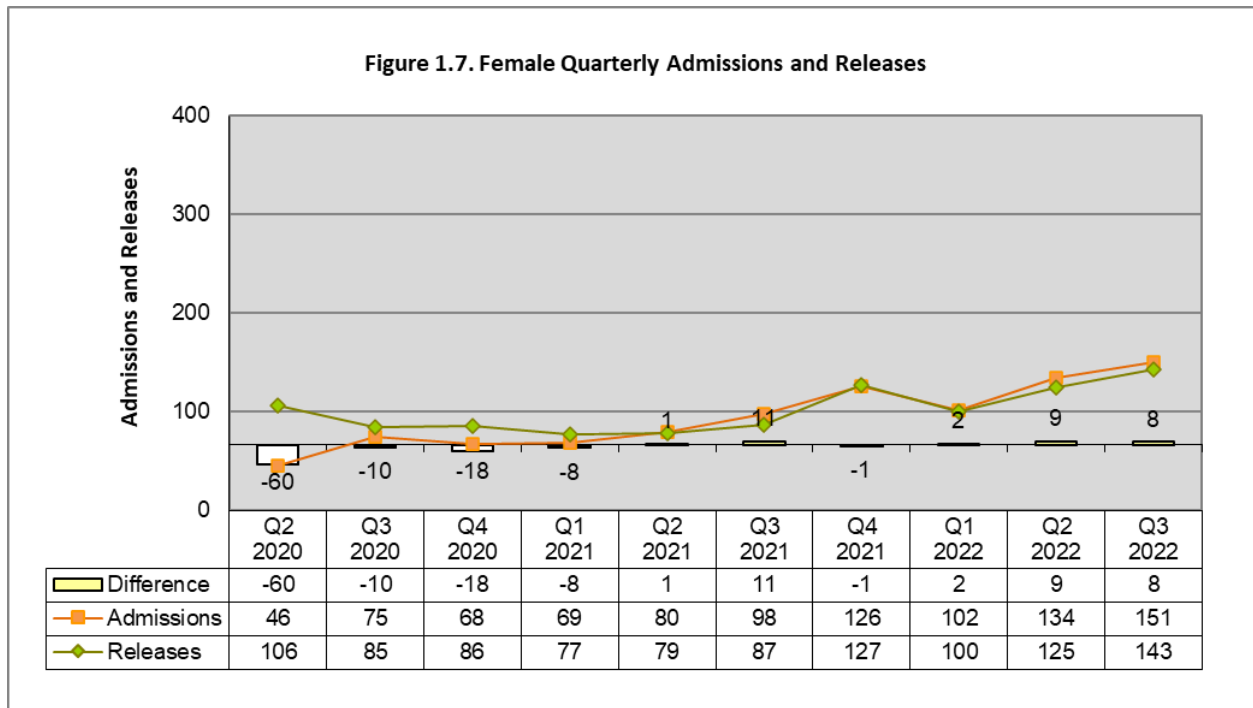
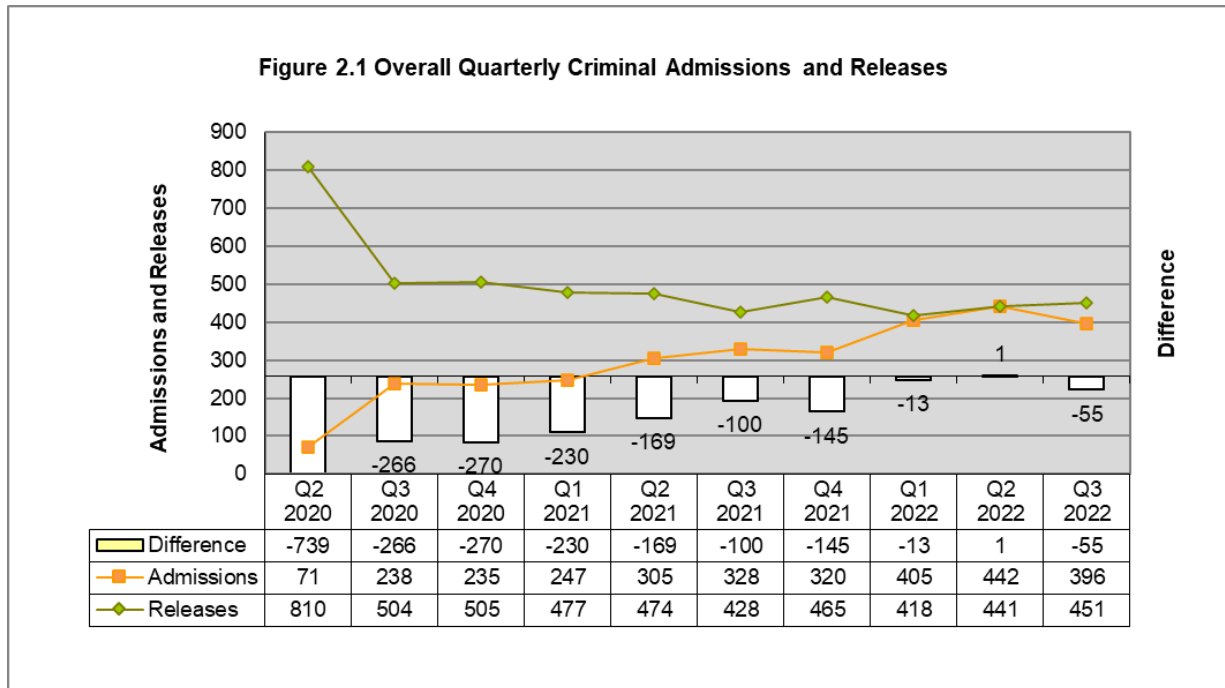


Figure 1.7 shows both female admissions and releases increased and resulted in an admission-to-release surplus of 8 incarcerated individuals in the third quarter. It is the third surplus of the year, making 2022 more likely to be a year of population increase for females.



CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

Criminal admissions in the third quarter decreased 10.4% from the previous quarter and releases went up 2.3%. Releases outnumbered admissions for the ninth time in the ten-quarter trend period, reducing 55 incarcerated individuals from the DOC population. Overall, the DOC had 1,986 more releases than admissions during the ten-quarter trend period. (Figure 2.1)



In the third quarter of 2022, male criminal admissions went down from the previous quarter while releases went up. The MA DOC released 57 more male incarcerated individuals than admitted, which was much larger than the admission-to-release deficits of the last two quarters but still the third smallest deficit of the ten-quarter trend period. Female criminal admissions also decreased while releases increased from the previous quarter, but still ended up with an admission-to-release surplus of 2 incarcerated individuals for the third quarter, making Q3 2022 the fourth quarter in a row with an admission-to-release surplus. (Figure 2.2)

Figure 2.2. Criminally Sentenced Admissions and Releases by Assigned Sex

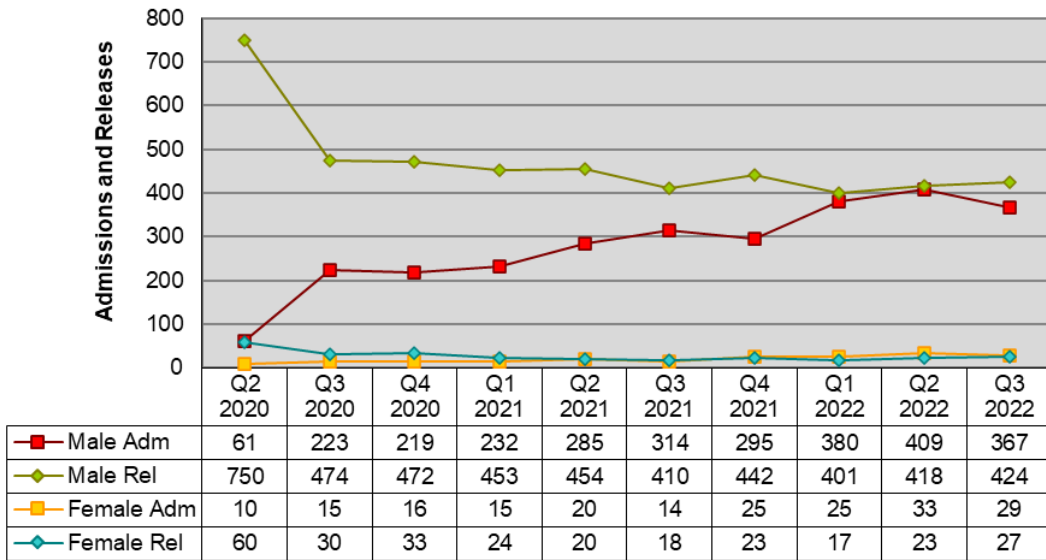
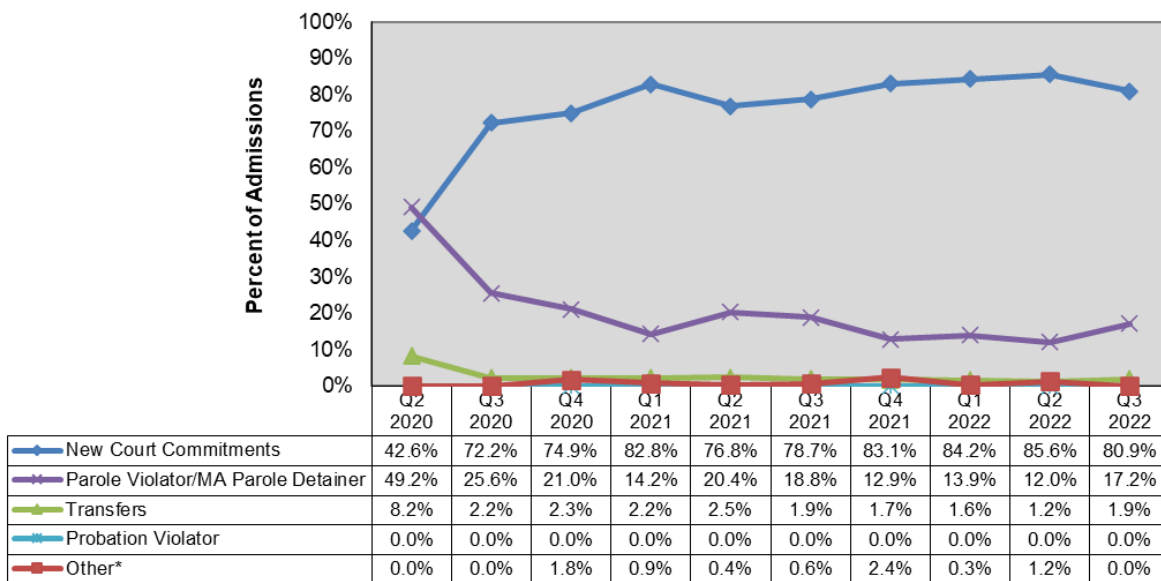


Figure 2.3 below shows that new court commitments continued to be the leading male criminal admission type (80.9%) followed by parole violators (17.2%) and transfers (1.9%) as the second and distant third male criminal admission types in third quarter of 2022.

Figure 2.3. Male Quarterly Criminal Admissions by Admission Type



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

Of all 29 female criminal admissions, 26 or 89.7% of them were new court commitments. Two of the remaining 3 commitments were parole violators and 1 was a transfer. The share of probation violator and the other category fell to 0 in the third quarter of 2022. (Figure 2.4)

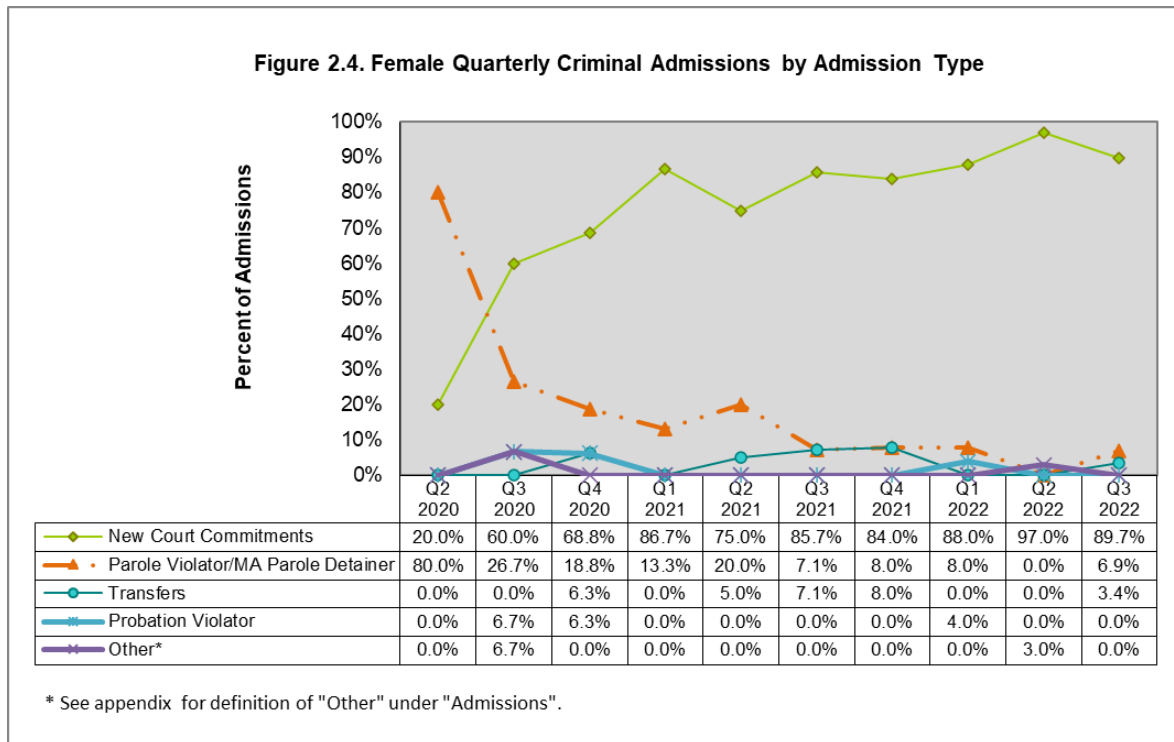
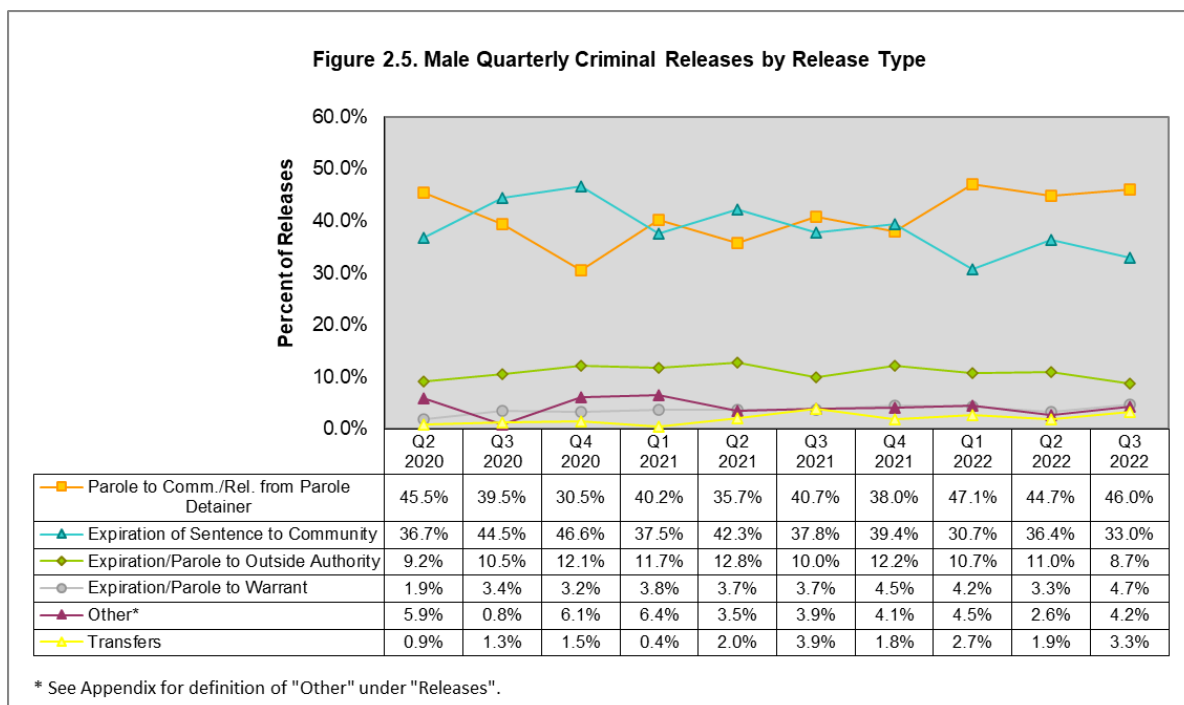
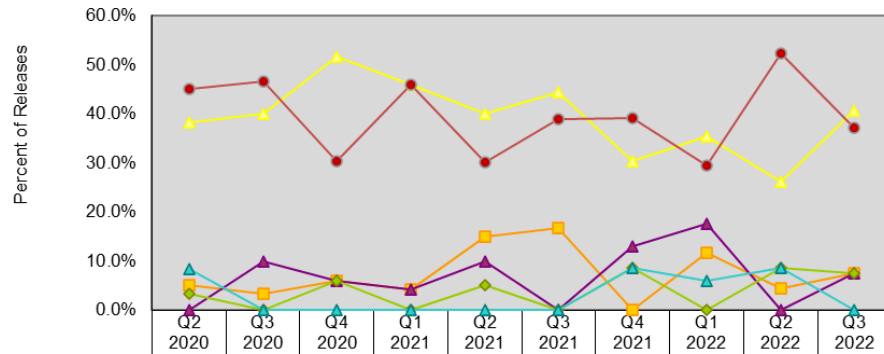


Figure 2.5 describes how male criminally sentenced incarcerated individuals were released in Q3, 2022 and the nine quarters prior. In the third quarter of 2022, parole to community (46.0%) continued to top the list of the release types, followed by expiration of sentence to community (33.0%) and expiration/parole to outside authority (8.7%) as the top three release types. They stayed as the top three release types consistently in the ten-quarter trend period.



Expiration of sentence to community (40.7%) took the lead as the top female criminal release type, followed by parole to community (37.0%) as the second release type. Transfers (7.4%), expiration/parole to outside authority (7.4%), and expiration/parole to warrant (7.4%) shared the third release type in the third 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



	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Expiration of Sentence to Community	38.3%	40.0%	51.5%	45.8%	40.0%	44.4%	30.4%	35.3%	26.1%	40.7%
Parole to Comm./Rel. from Parole Detainer	45.0%	46.7%	30.3%	45.8%	30.0%	38.9%	39.1%	29.4%	52.2%	37.0%
Transfers	5.0%	3.3%	6.1%	4.2%	15.0%	16.7%	0.0%	11.8%	4.3%	7.4%
Expiration/Parole to Outside Authority	0.0%	10.0%	6.1%	4.2%	10.0%	0.0%	13.0%	17.6%	0.0%	7.4%
Expiration/Parole to Warrant	3.3%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	8.7%	7.4%
Other*	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	5.9%	8.7%	0.0%

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

New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

New court commitments declined in the third quarter of 2022 to 307 from the previous 361, the highest new court commitments in the ten-quarter trend period. Despite of the decline, it was still close to the pre-pandemic level of 345 in the first quarter of 2020, the quarter that was not impacted by the pandemic. Suffolk County (74) sent the most criminal new court commitments. Other counties that sent 20 or more new court commitments also include Essex (47), Hampden (40), Middlesex (39), Bristol (34), and Worcester (22) counties. (Figure 2.7)

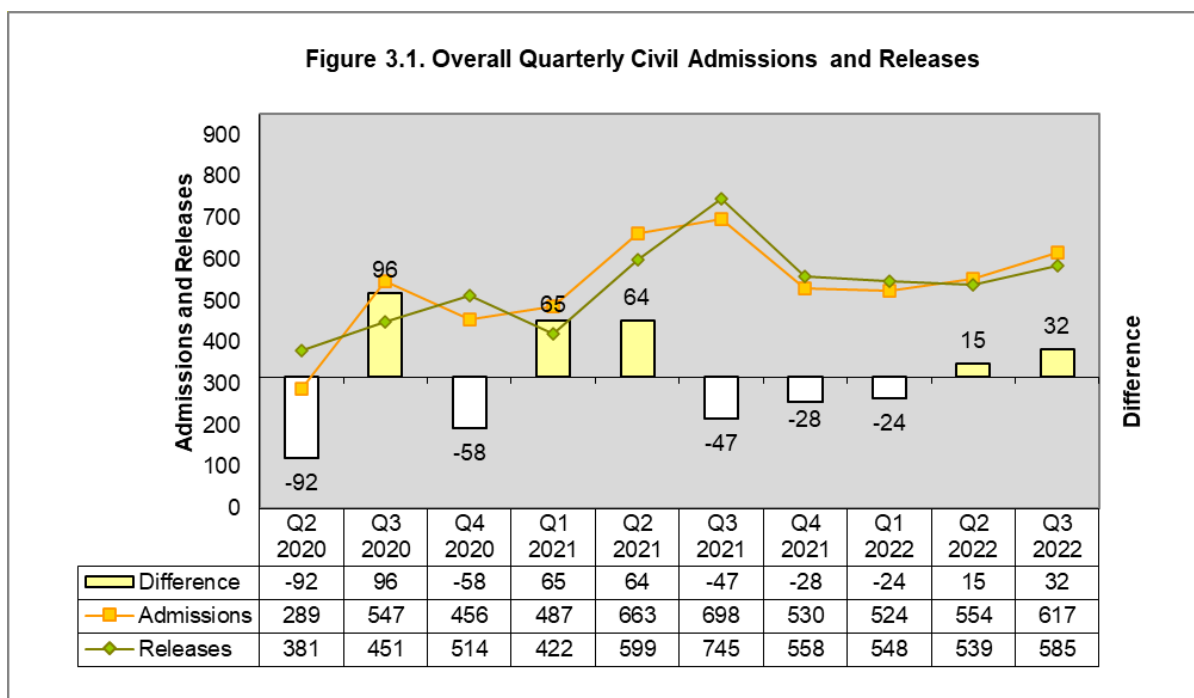
Table 2.7. State* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

County	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Suffolk	4	19	25	30	35	35	33	47	59	74
Essex	0	45	37	38	42	45	51	74	82	47
Hampden	2	10	10	17	29	32	34	37	36	40
Middlesex	4	17	24	18	17	21	37	28	54	39
Bristol	1	21	20	39	35	31	32	32	35	34
Worcester	1	11	19	19	24	24	17	37	31	22
Plymouth	4	24	15	14	19	15	11	14	20	18
Norfolk	2	7	10	7	8	12	13	20	16	11
Barnstable	1	5	5	5	6	13	11	10	14	7
Hampshire	0	1	1	3	3	1	4	7	5	6
Franklin	1	0	1	3	2	4	6	7	3	4
Berkshire	1	1	8	3	1	9	6	13	5	3
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dukes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	21	161	175	196	221	242	255	326	361	307

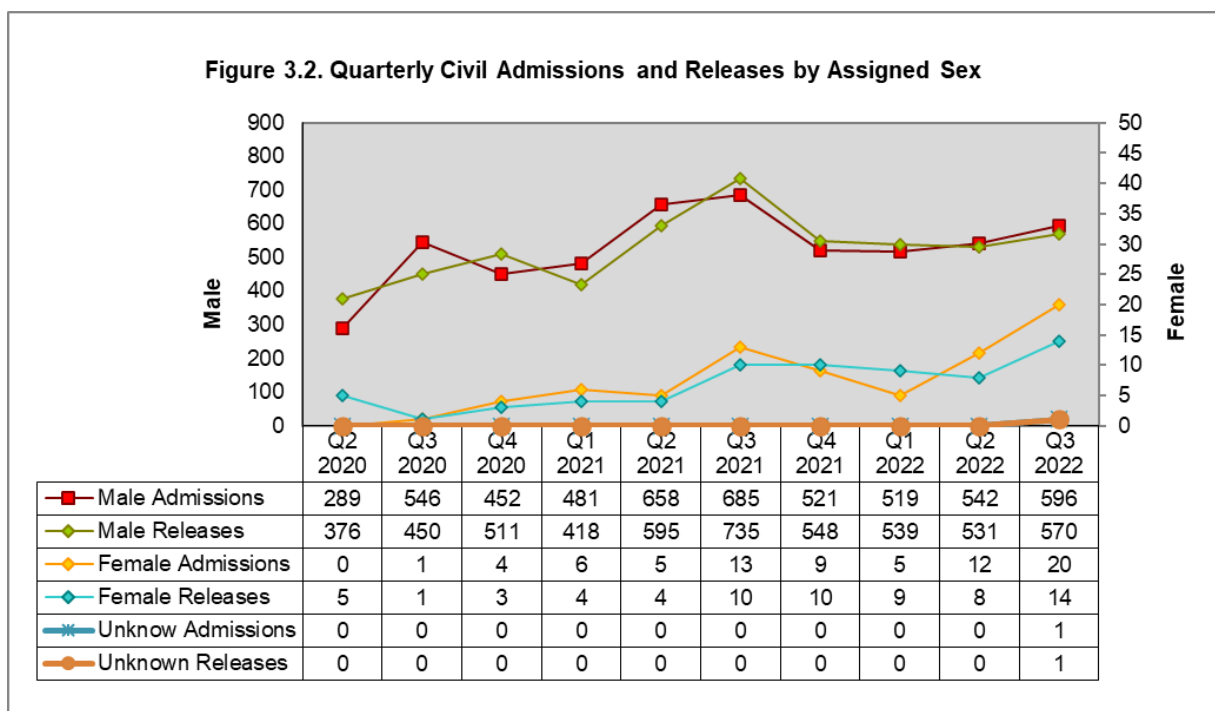
*Excludes county, federal, and out-of-state incarcerated individuals.

CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

In the third quarter of 2022, the MA DOC admitted 32 more civil commitments than released, which continued the admission to release surplus of the previous quarter. For the ten-quarter trend period, the MA DOC has admitted 23 more civil commitments than it has released. See Figure 3.1.

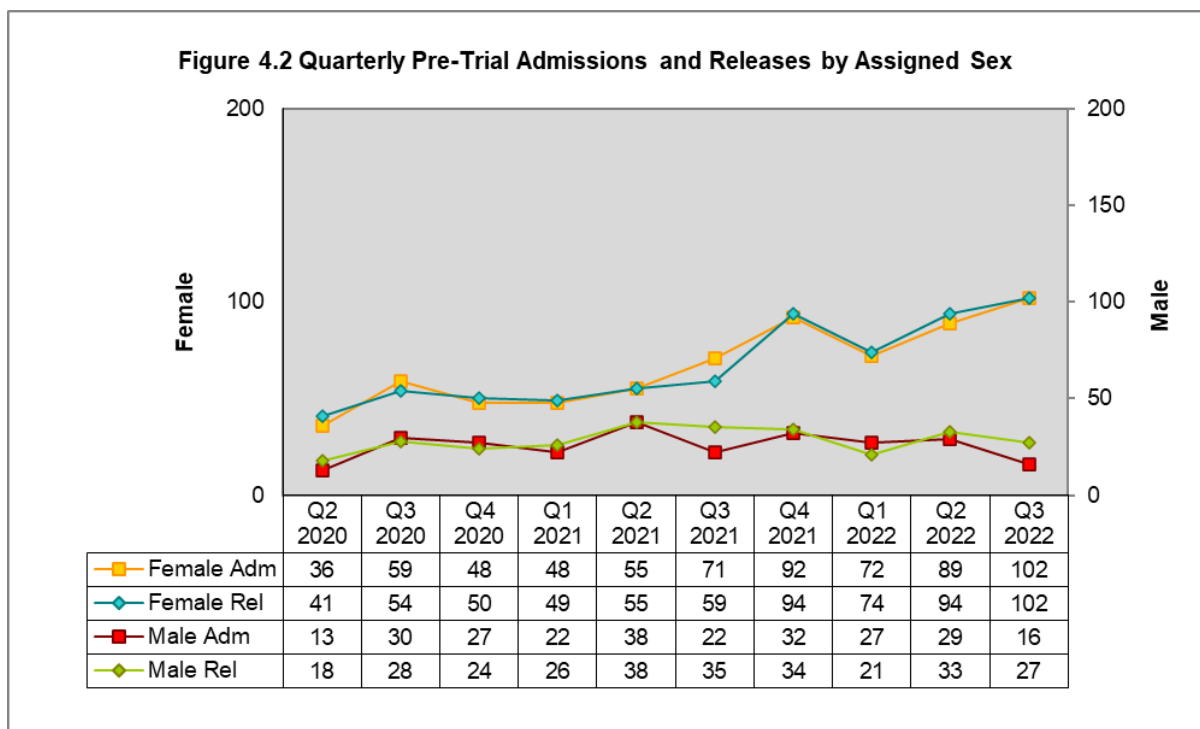
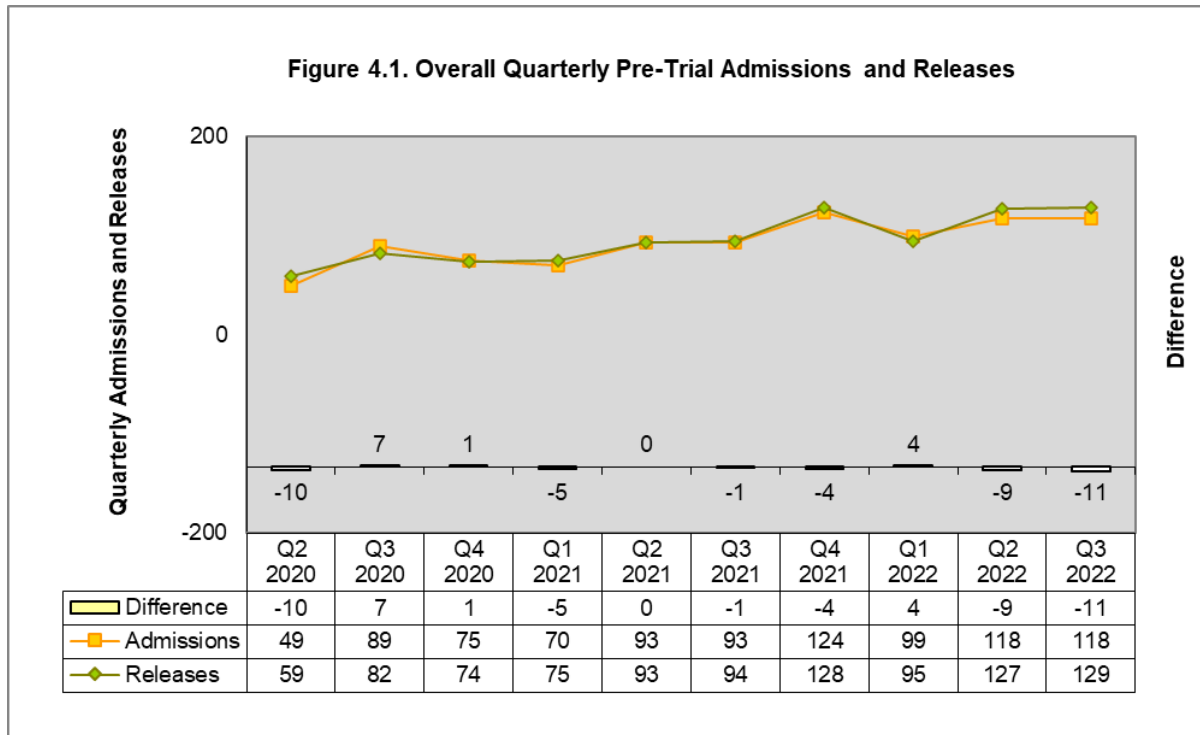


Male civil admissions increased in the third quarter to 596 from 542 of the previous quarter and releases increased to 570 from 531. Female civil admissions also increased from 12 of the previous quarter to 20 and female releases increased as well from 8 to 14. In addition, 1 civil admission and 1 release reported an assigned sex of unknown. See Figure 3.2.



PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

In the third quarter of 2022, there were 118 Pre-trial admissions, equaling the previous quarter, while releases went up from 127 to 129, resulting in 11 more releases than admissions for this quarter. Male admissions and releases went down while female admissions and releases increased from the previous quarter. See figures 4.1 and 4.2.



Pre-Trial Admissions by Court Jurisdiction

In the third quarter of 2022, about one-third of male pre-trial detainee admissions came from out-of-state (5). The remaining admissions came from six Massachusetts counties with Plymouth contributing 3 admissions, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Bristol adding 2 admissions each, and Worcester and Suffolk counties having 1 admission each. Female detainees came nearly all from Middlesex County (101) followed by 1 admission from Bristol County in the third 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	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Out-of-state	7	10	6	9	14	3	7	11	10	5
Plymouth	0	2	1	0	6	11	4	2	3	3
Middlesex	0	3	0	1	5	1	4	4	2	2
Norfolk	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	2
Bristol	1	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	2	2
Worcester	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Suffolk	0	7	3	1	4	1	2	1	6	1
Essex	1	1	2	4	1	0	2	2	1	0
Hampden	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	1	1	0
Federal	2	2	12	0	3	3	5	3	0	0
Franklin	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnstable	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hampshire	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	30	27	22	38	22	32	27	29	16

*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	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022
Middlesex	34	57	43	48	52	68	91	69	88	101
Bristol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Federal	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	0
Out-of-State	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Essex	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plymouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	59	48	48	55	71	92	72	89	102

*Barnstable, Berkshire, 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.

Admissions	Incarcerated 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. Incarcerated 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 incarcerated 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 incarcerated 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 incarcerated 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)
supervision of parole

Incarcerated individuals released on parole are under the 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 incarcerated 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 incarcerated 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 incarcerated 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.