

Department of Correction Medical Parole Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2024



Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
January 2025

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



Report regarding Medical Parole, required by MGL Chapter 127, § 119A, to the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Senate and House Committees on Ways and Means, and the Joint Committee on the Judiciary

Dates reported: July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024

Number of incarcerated individuals in the custody of the Department of Correction and Sheriffs' Departments

Number of incarcerated individuals who petitioned for Medical Parole	Race	Ethnicity
County - 3 DOC - 41	White - 31 Black - 9 Other - 2 Unknown - 2	African - 2 American - 32 Cambodian - 1 English - 1 French - 1 Hispanic - 3 Jordanian - 1 Swedish - 1 Unknown - 2

Number of incarcerated individuals granted Medical Parole

Number of incarcerated individuals granted Medical Parole	Race	Ethnicity
11 This count is for FY24 only. To date, 101 total incarcerated individuals were granted medical parole.	White - 9 Black - 1 Other - 1	African - 1 American - 8 Swedish - 1 Unknown - 1

Counties to which incarcerated individuals have been released

Bristol	1
Hampden	2
Plymouth	1
Suffolk	2

* Three (3) incarcerated individuals petitioned for medical parole more than once during the period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.

** Two (2) incarcerated individuals were approved in FY23 and released in FY24.

*** Six (6) incarcerated individuals were released outside of FY24 and one (1) passed away prior to release.



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Nature of illness of the applicants for Medical Parole

Incarcerated individuals have applied for Medical Parole for a variety of stated reasons, including but not limited to:

- Pulmonary: Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Cardio-Vascular: Coronary Artery Disease, Congestive Heart Disease, Cerebrovascular Accident (Stroke)
- Endocrine: Diabetes (Insulin Dependent Diabetes, Non-Insulin Diabetes), Thyroid Disease
- Cardiac: Hypertension, Dyslipidemia
- Infectious Disease: HIV, Hepatitis
- Neurological: Seizures, Cerebrovascular Accident (Stroke)
- Gastro-Intestinal: GERD
- Renal: Kidney Disease
- Cancer: Metastatic CA vs Non-Metastatic CA (varied body organs may be involved)
- COVID-19
- Dementia

Some incarcerated individuals apply with co-morbidities. Co-morbidities essentially means the presence of two or more diseases or medical conditions in a patient that exist at the same time and often interact with one another. Examples are: diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, psychiatric illness and substance use disorder. Two or more of the aforementioned may exist simultaneously or perhaps even more than two. Patients with diabetes, for example, may also have other co-morbid conditions such as congestive heart failure, or hypertension or obesity, or depression.

Number of incarcerated individuals denied Medical Parole by Reason, Race, and Ethnicity

Number of incarcerated individuals denied Medical Parole	Reason	Race	Ethnicity
29	Twenty-nine (29) incarcerated individuals were denied medical parole in FY24 for not meeting the definitions of terminal illness or permanent incapacitation so debilitating as to not pose a risk to public safety, and the incarcerated individual would not be likely to live in compliance with the law, and/or their release would be incompatible with the welfare of society.	White - 21 Black - 7 Other - 1	African - 1 American - 21 Cambodian - 1 English - 1 French - 1 Hispanic - 2 Jordanian - 1 Puerto Rican - 1