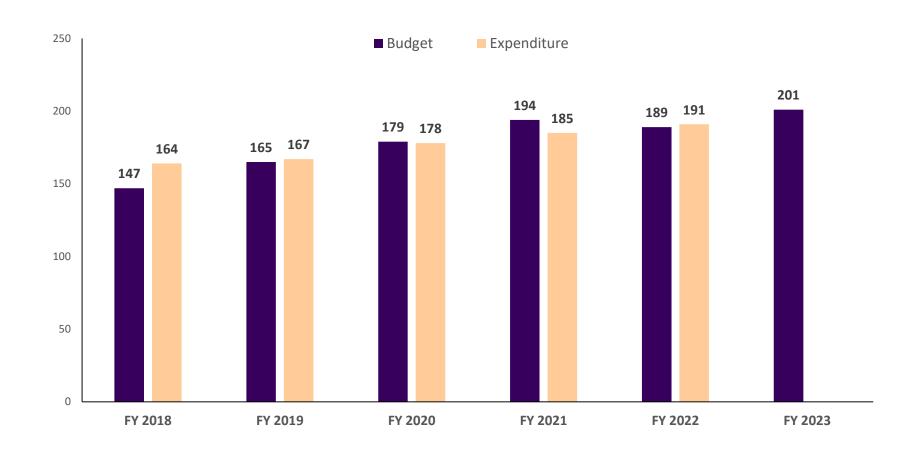


DC Department of Corrections

Facts and Figures
October 2022

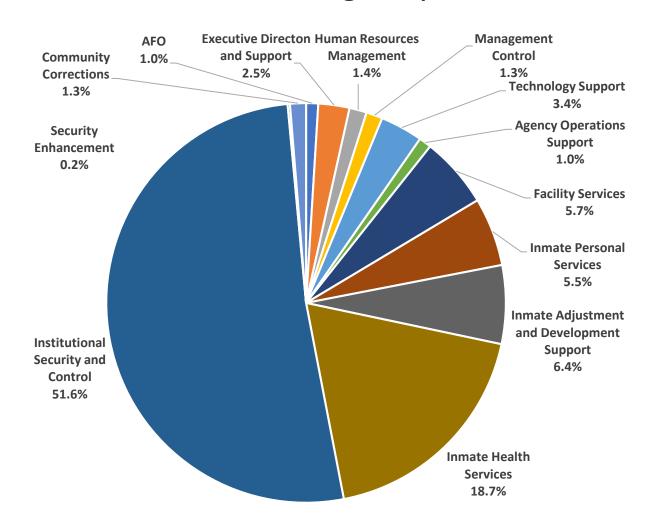


DC Department of Corrections Operating Budget and Net Expenditure in million dollars



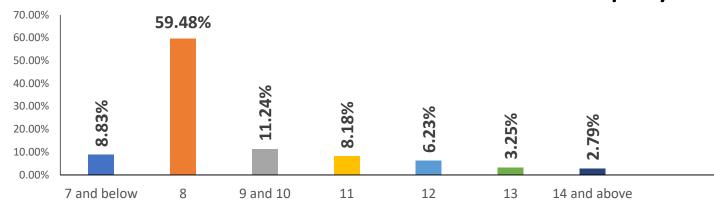


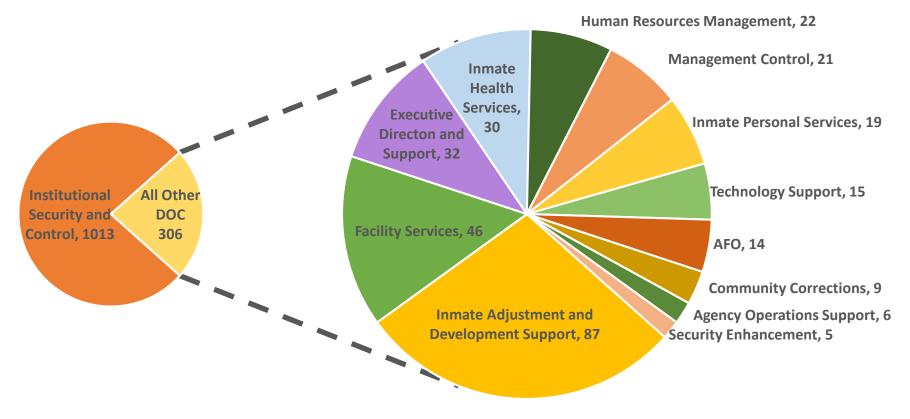
DOC FY 2023 Budget by Service





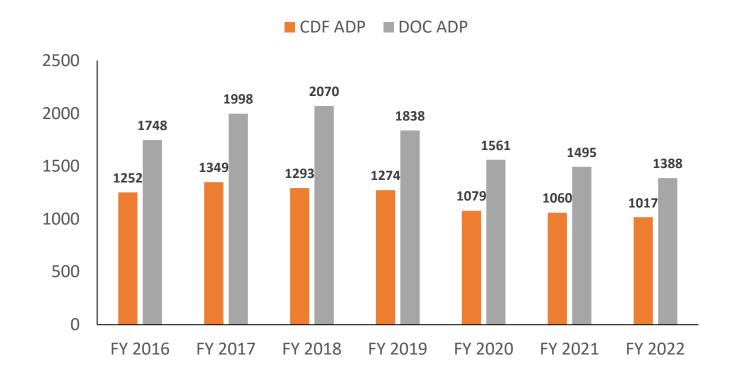
FY 2023 Grade Distribution of DOC Employees







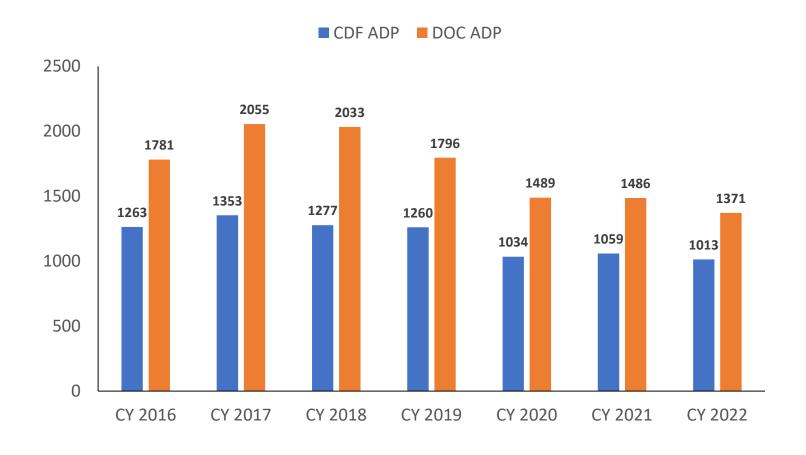
DC Department of Corrections Average Daily Population by Fiscal Year for the Central Detention Facility (CDF) and DOC Total



The DC Department of Corrections includes inmate populations at the Central Detention Facility (CDF) and the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). The data includes a daily average of one (1) Short Term Sentenced Felons held for the Federal Bureau of Prisons and thirty-seven (37) inmates held for the US Marshall's Service of Greenbelt MD.



DC Department of Corrections Average Daily Population by Calendar Year for the Central Detention Facility (CDF) and DOC Total

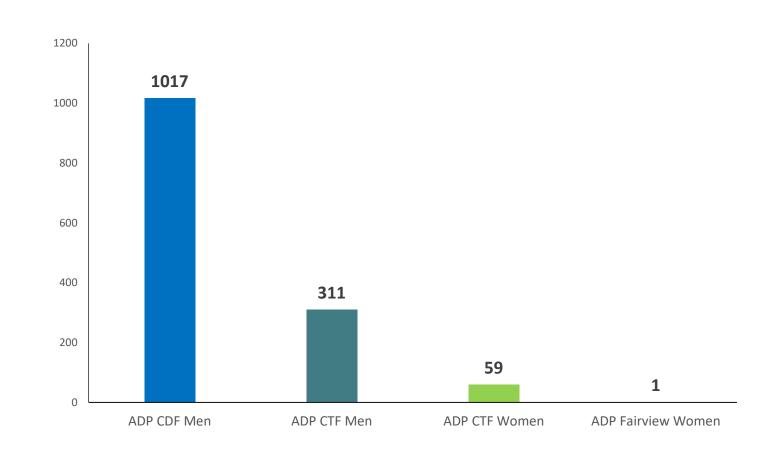


The DC Department of Corrections includes inmate populations at the Central Detention Facility (CDF) and the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). The data depicted includes a daily average of thirty-one (31) inmates held for the US Marshall's Service of Greenbelt MD and zero Short Term Sentenced Felons held for the Federal Bureau of Prisons.





Average Daily Population by Sex and Facility for Fiscal Year 2022

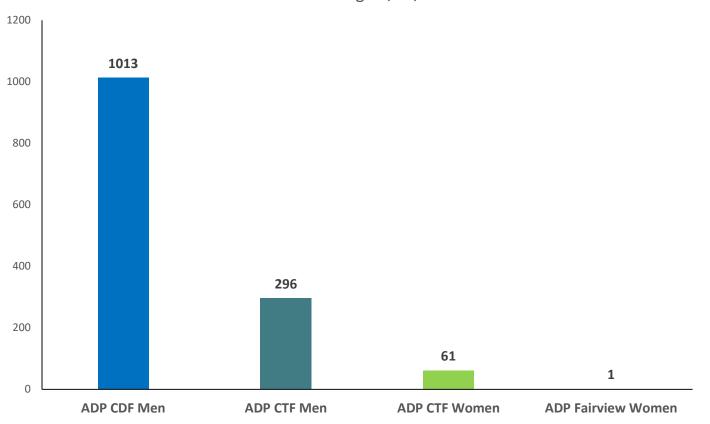






Average Daily Population by Sex and Facility for Calendar Year 2022

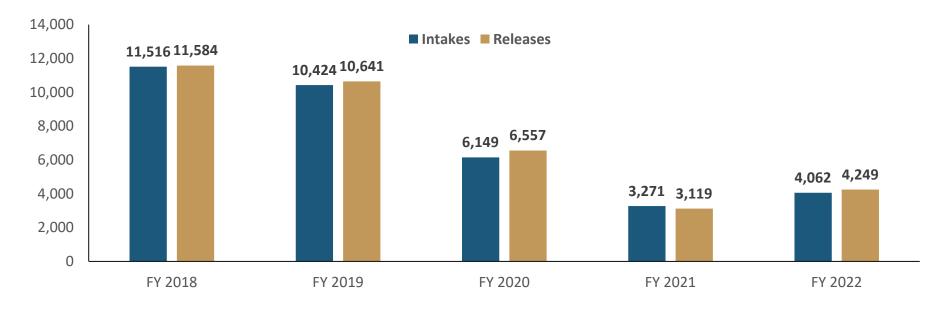




OCTOBER 2022

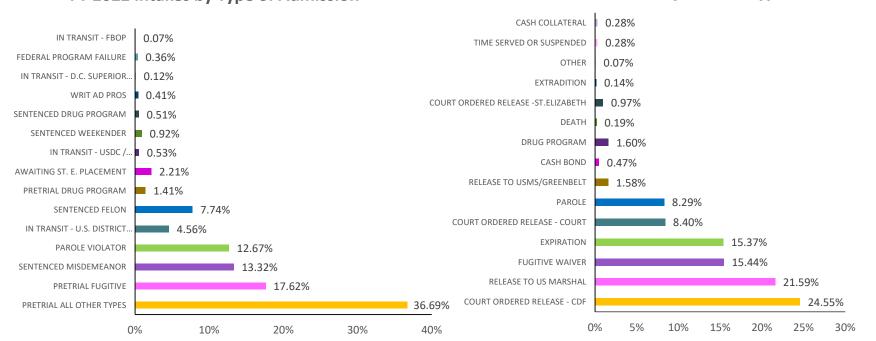
Intakes and Releases by Fiscal Year





FY 2022 Intakes by Type of Admission

FY 2022 Releases by Release Type

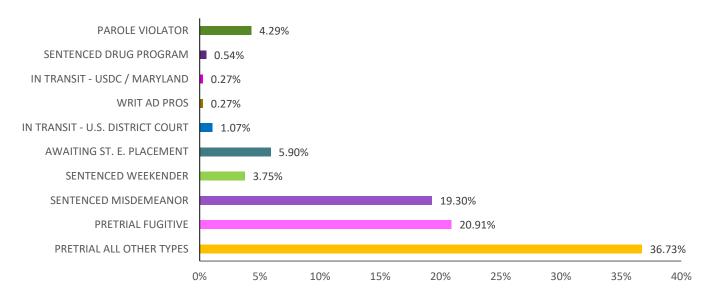




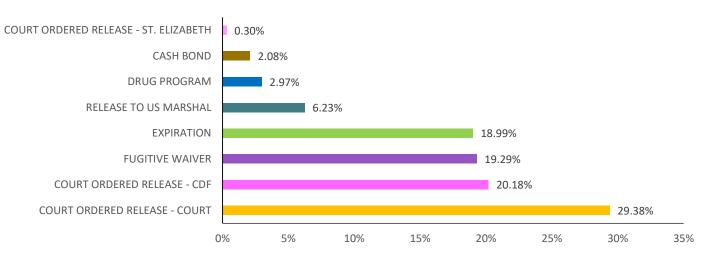


Intakes and Releases for Women by Fiscal Year

Admission Types for Q4 FY 2022 Women Intakes



Release Types for Q4 FY 2022 Women Releases

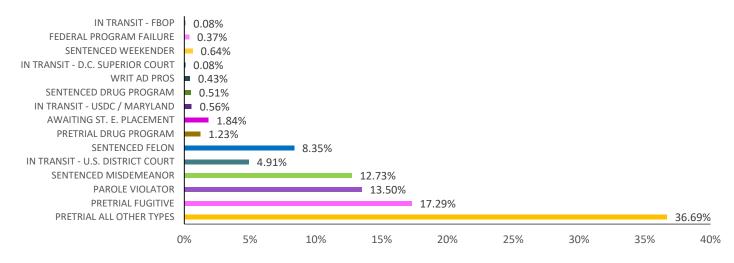




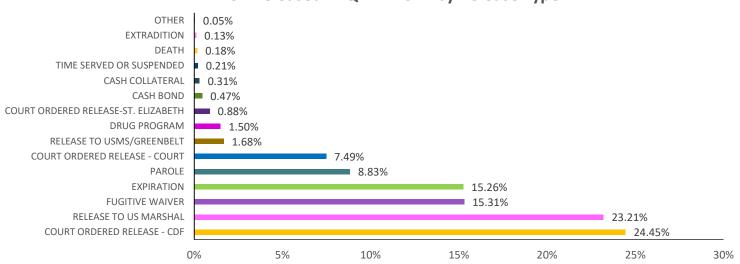


Intakes and Releases for Men by Fiscal Year

Intake Admission Types for Men in Q4 FY 2022

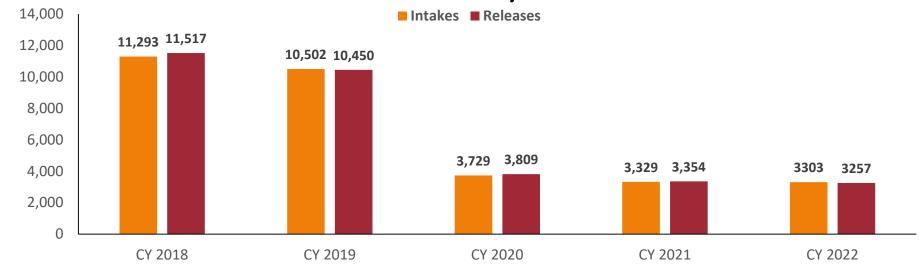


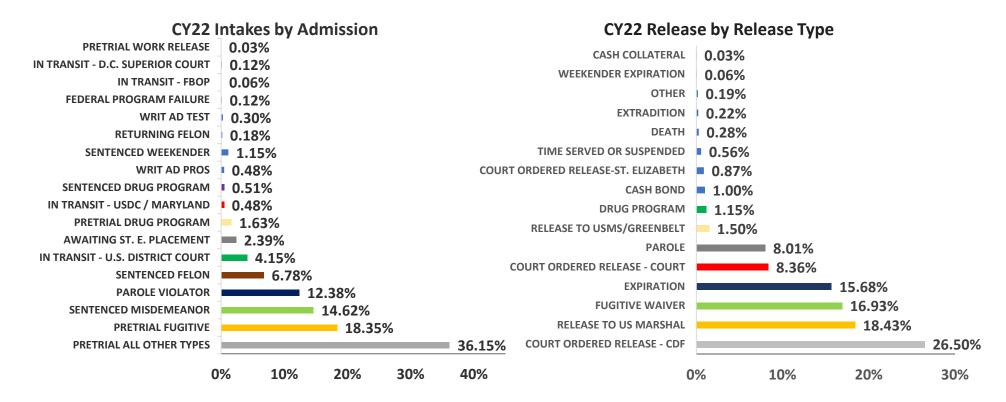
Men Released in Q4 FY 2022 by Release Type



Intakes and Releases by Calendar Year







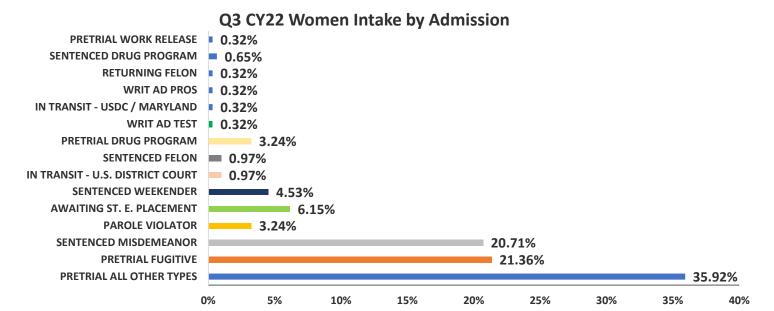
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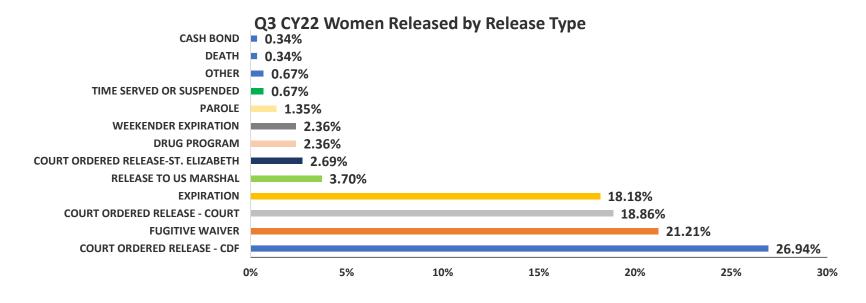
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Intakes and Releases for Women by Calendar Year

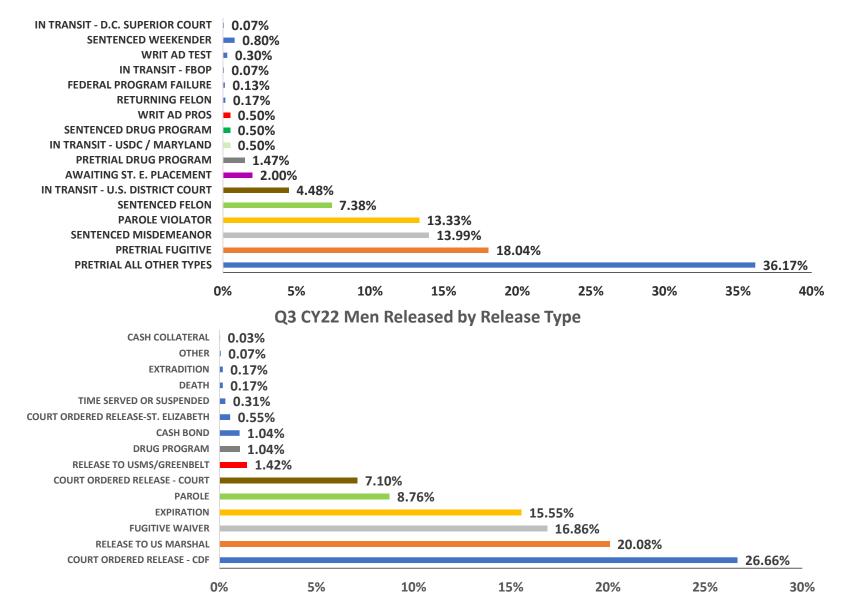






Intakes and Releases for Men by Calendar Year

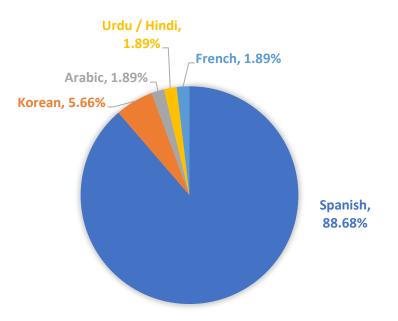
Q3 CY22 Men Intakes by Admission

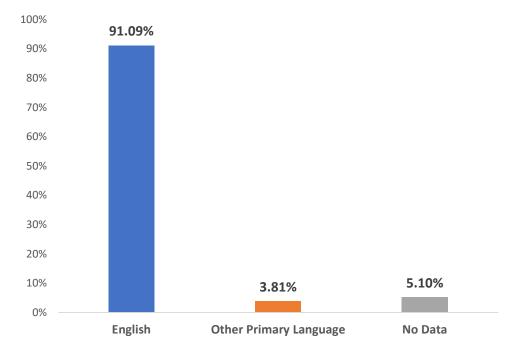




DOC Intakes in FY 2022 by Primary Language Spoken

Non English Speakers Primary Languages in FY 2022





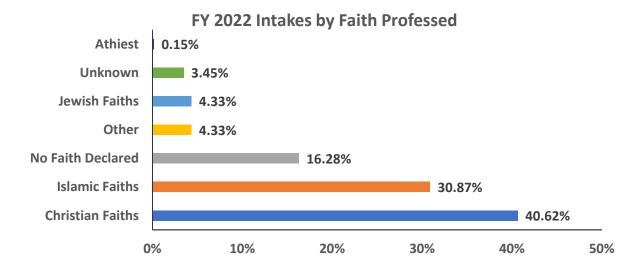
The majority of DOC residents, 91.09%, are English speakers; about 3.81% declare a non-English primary language and data is unavailable for the remaining intakes—primarily because they were released before the intake process was completed.

Spanish, Korean, Arabic, Urdu/Hindu, and French were the most frequently declared non-English primary languages among new intakes at DOC in Q4 FY 2022.





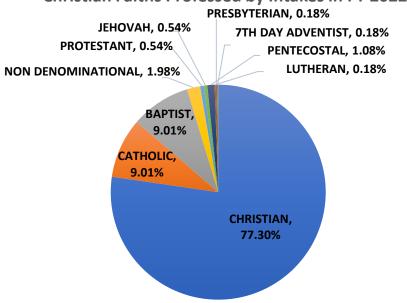
DOC Intakes in FY 2022 by Faith Professed



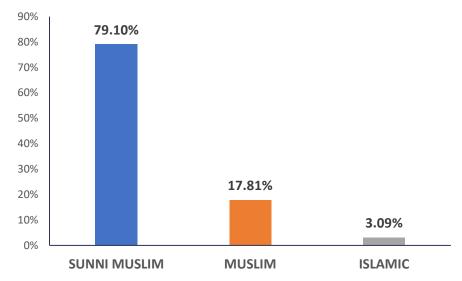
In Q4 FY 2022, the majority of DOC intakes were of Christian faiths (40.62%); 30.87% were of Islamic faiths; 4.33% were of other faiths; 4.33% were Jewish; and 16.28 % had no faith declared.

Of those professing Christian faiths, the majority, 78.91%, claimed to be Christian; of those professing Islamic faiths, the majority, 80.27%, claimed to be Sunni Muslim.

Christian Faiths Professed by Intakes in FY 2022



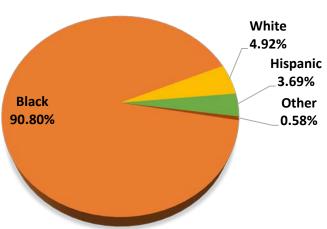
Islamic Faiths Professed by Intakes in FY 2022





DOC Residents in Custody by Race, Sex and Education



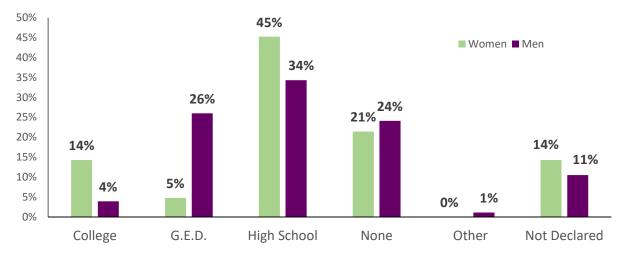


DOC residents are 90.4 % Black; the
hite District of Columbia (DC) population is
45.8% Black. Whites, Asians, and
Hispanic Hispanics who comprise 45.9%, 4%, and
3.69% 11% of the DC Population are
Other underrepresented. (DC Population data
from www.census.gov.)

The majority of DOC's inmates are men. Women comprise less than 6% of the population.



Self-Declared Education Attained by DOC Residents

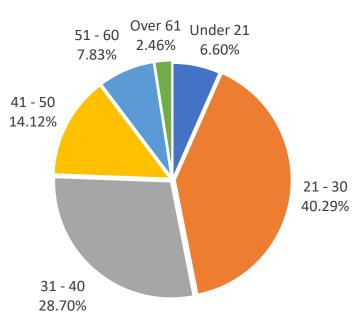


50.0% of women and **60.35%** of men in custody have earned a high school diploma or GED. Nearly **14.29%** of women and **3.92%** of men say they have a college degree. Data were not available for about **14.29%** of women and **10.5%** of men.



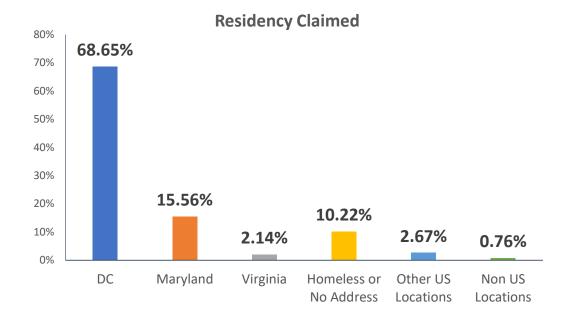
About Men in Custody

Age Distribution for Men in Custody



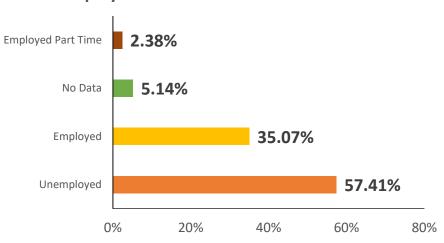
Half of all men in custody were 18 to 32 years old. The average age of men in custody was 34 years.

About 57.4% men in custody were unemployed at the time of incarceration. About 35% were employed and another 2.4% were employed part time.



The majority of men in DOC custody claim District of Columbia or Maryland residency.

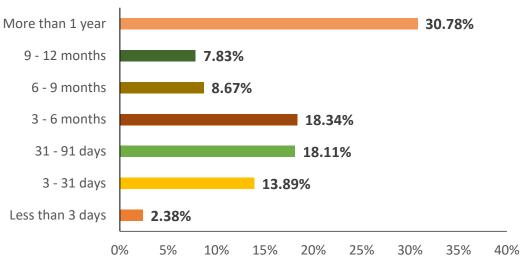
Employment Status at Incarceration for Men



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Length of Stay (LOS) for Men in Custody

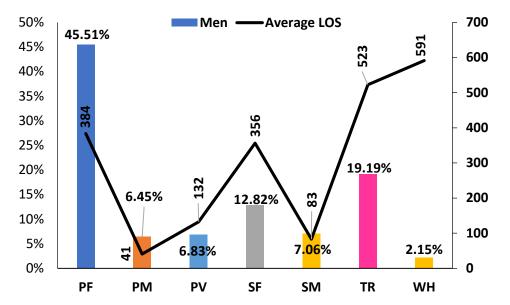
LOS Distribution for Men in Custody



About 34.38% of men in custody had stayed less than three months, while 30.78% had stayed more than a year. The median length of stay (LOS) for men in custody was 165 days. (Half the men in custody had been in custody less than 189 days.)

Over half of all men in custody (51.96%) had unresolved legal matters that were either felony charges (PF) or misdemeanor charges (PM). Those held for the USMS service (TR) were nearly 20% of those in custody and had stayed on average about a year and 5 months. About 6.83% of men were charged as parole violators (PV), about 12.82% were sentenced on felony charges (SF) and about 2% were Writs or Holds (WH). Writs and holds had the longest average length of stay (LOS) of 591 days (1.6 years).

Average LOS for Men by Inmate Status



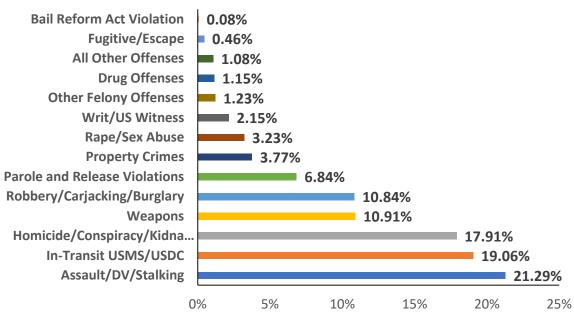
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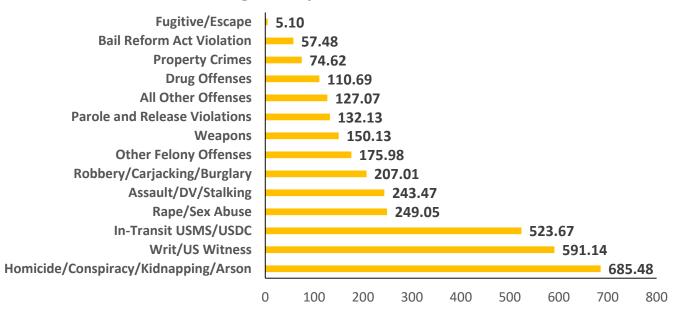
Most Serious Active Charge for Men in Custody



19.06% of men in custody were USMS/USDC commitments with unspecified charges. Those charged with assault, aggravated assault, domestic violence; homicide, conspiracy, or kidnapping; , carjacking or first degree burglary; weapons; parole or release violations; and property crimes accounted for the most serious offenses of 72% of men in custody. 48.7% of men in custody were charged with a violent or dangerous offense per DC Code 22 Section 4501.

Average LOS by Most Serious Offense Men

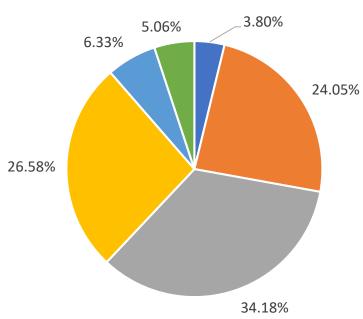
Those charged as Homicide, Conspiracy, Kidnapping or Arson stayed the longest on average (over 1.88 years); followed by those charged with Writ (about 1.62 years) and USMS/USDC commitments at 1.43 years.



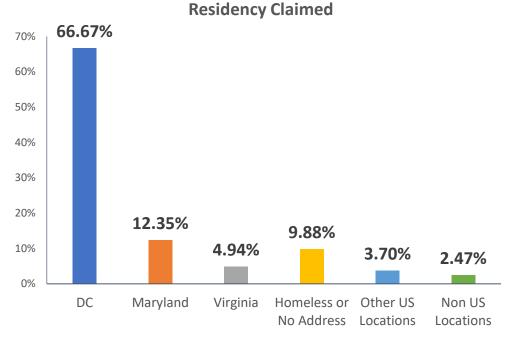


About Women in Custody

Age Distribution for Women in Custody

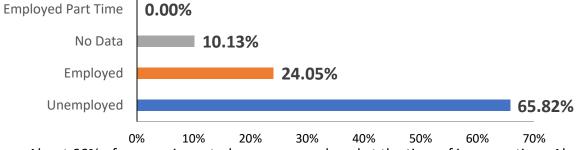


Half of all women in custody were 18 to 37.5 years old. The average age of women in custody was 38 years.



The majority of women in DOC custody claim District of Columbia or Maryland residency.

Employment Status at Incarceration for Women

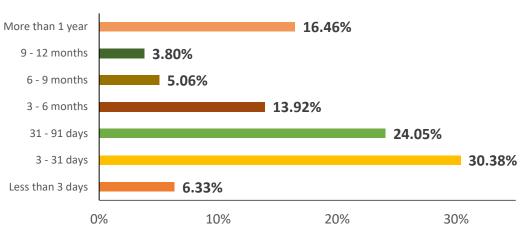


About 66% of women in custody were unemployed at the time of incarceration. About 24% were employed and fewer than 1% were employed part time.



Length of Stay (LOS) for Women in Custody

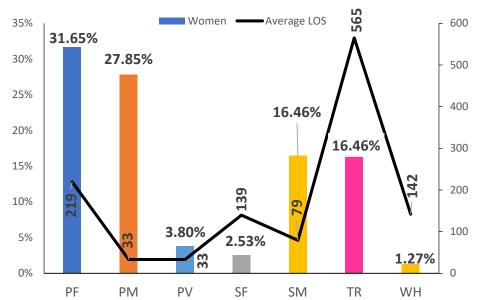
LOS Distribution for Women in Custody



About 60.76% of women in custody had stayed less than three months. About 22.78% stayed between three months and one year while 16.46% stayed more than one year. The median length of stay (LOS) for women in custody was 164 days. (Half the women in custody had been in custody less than 164 days.)

Average LOS for Women by Inmate Status

About 48.39% of women in custody had unresolved charges that were either felonies (PF) or misdemeanors (PM). 24.19% of women in custody were held for the USMS (TR) and had stayed about a year and 4 months on average, the longest of all. Those charged as parole violators (PV) or sentenced on felony charges (SF) were each 6.45% of the women in custody. Sentenced misdemeanants (SM) made up the remaining 12.9% of women.

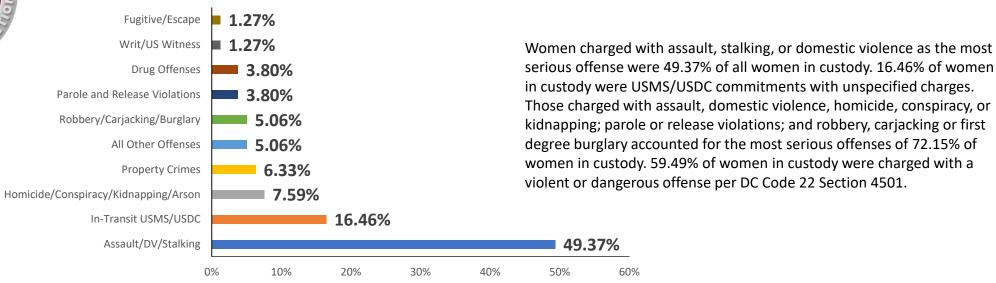


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2022

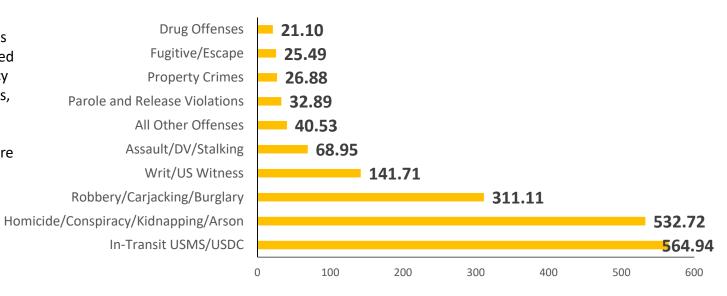


Most Serious Active Charge for Women in Custody



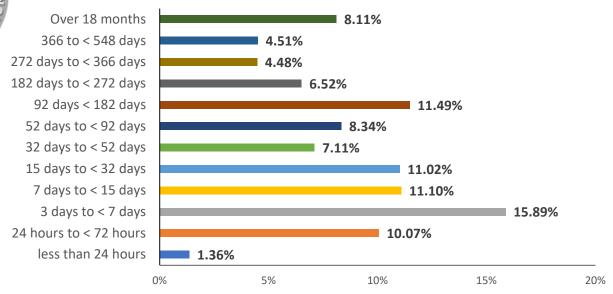
Average LOS by Most Serious Offense Women

Those who were USMS/USDC commitments stayed about 1 year and six months, followed by those charged with homicide, conspiracy or kidnapping stayed about 1 year 5 months, followed by robbery, carjacking or burglary for almost 11 months and Writs stayed for about 5 months. The remaining women were in custody less than 4 months on average. The average length of stay for women in custody was 191 days.





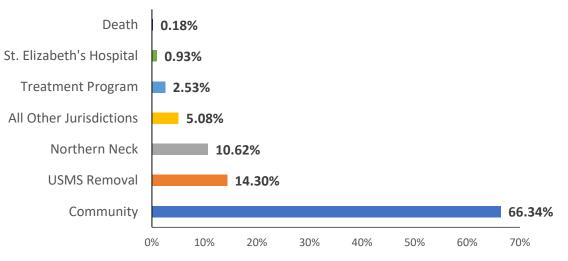
FY 2022 Releases by LOS for Men



The average length of stay to release for men was 153.65 days. Half of men who were released stayed fewer than 31.81 days, the median length of stay to release.

Custody of Release Men FY 2022

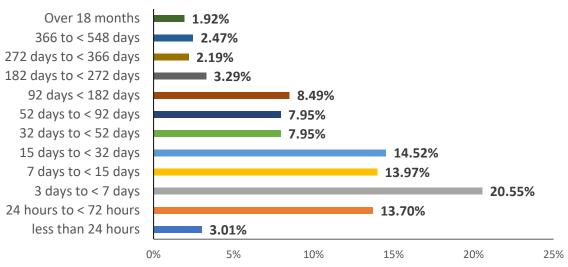
Of men who were released, 66.34% were released to the community. Another 24.92% were removed by the USMS to Northern Neck, USMS to federal facilities, or USMS GB. 5.08% were removed by all other jurisdictions.







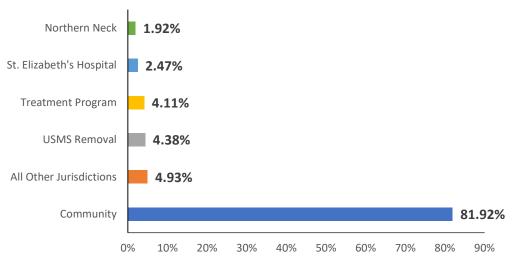
FY 2022 Releases by LOS for Women



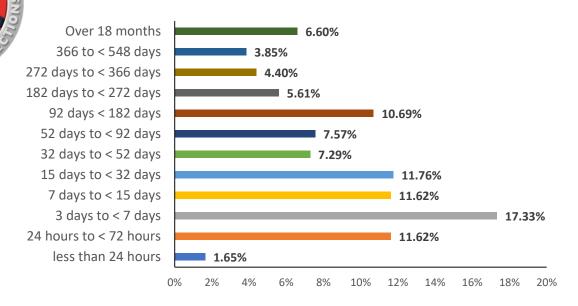
The average length of stay to release was 67.04 days for women. Half of all women who were released stayed fewer than 15.15 days, the median length of stay.

81.92% of women were released to the community, another 4.11% were released to treatment programs. 6.3% were removed by USMS, USMS GB or to Northern Neck by the USMS. 4.93% were released to other jurisdictions.

Custody of Release Women FY 2022



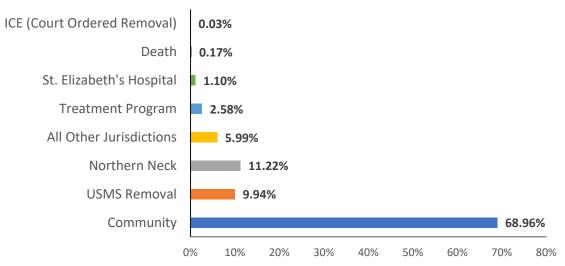
CY 2022 Releases by LOS for Men



The average length of stay to release for men was 132.98 days. Half of men who were released stayed fewer than 27.80 days, the median length of stay to release.

Custody of Release Men CY 2022

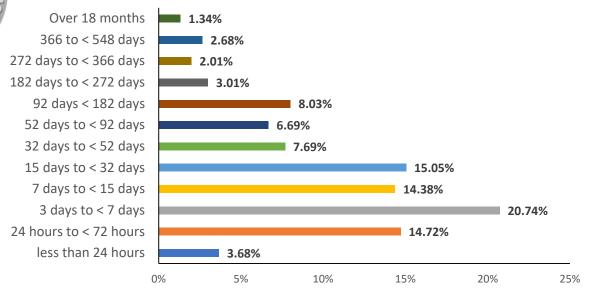
Of men who were released, 69.96% were released to the community. Another 21.16% were removed by the USMS to Norther Neck, USMS to federal facilities, or USMS GB. 6% percent were removed by all other jurisdictions.



OCTOBER 2022

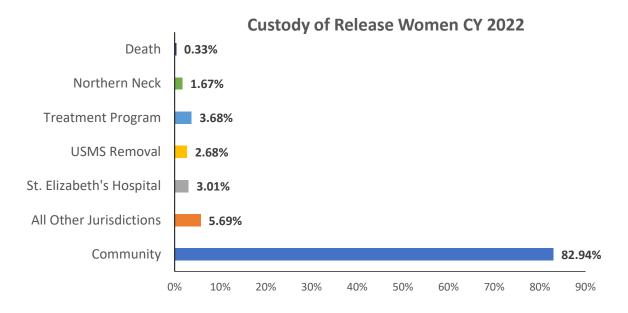


CY 2022 Releases by LOS for Women



The average length of stay to release was 60.98 days for women. Half of all women who were released stayed fewer than 13.70 days, the median length of stay.

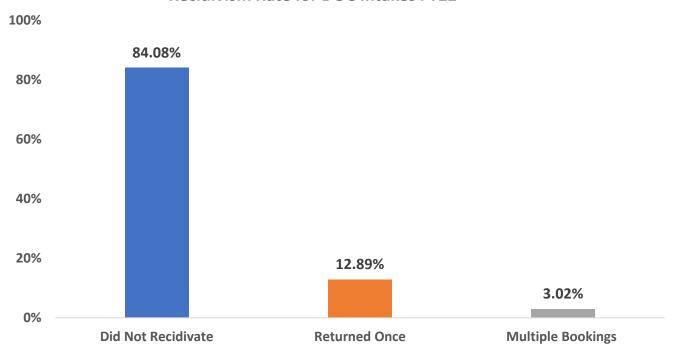
82.94% of women were released to the community, another 6.7% were released to St. Elizabeth's Hospital or treatment programs. 4.35% were removed by USMS, USMS GB or to Northern Neck by the USMS. The remaining 5.69% were released to other jurisdictions.





FY 2022 Reincarceration Rate

Recidivism Rate for DOC Intakes FY22



Recidivism in the pre-COVID-19 era cannot be compared to that in current times because the composition of the DOC population and its length of stay have significantly changed. These reflect changes in practices across the criminal justice system that have been implemented in response to COVID-19.