

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

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

First Quarter 2013





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trend Period: First Quarter, 2011, through First Quarter, 2013

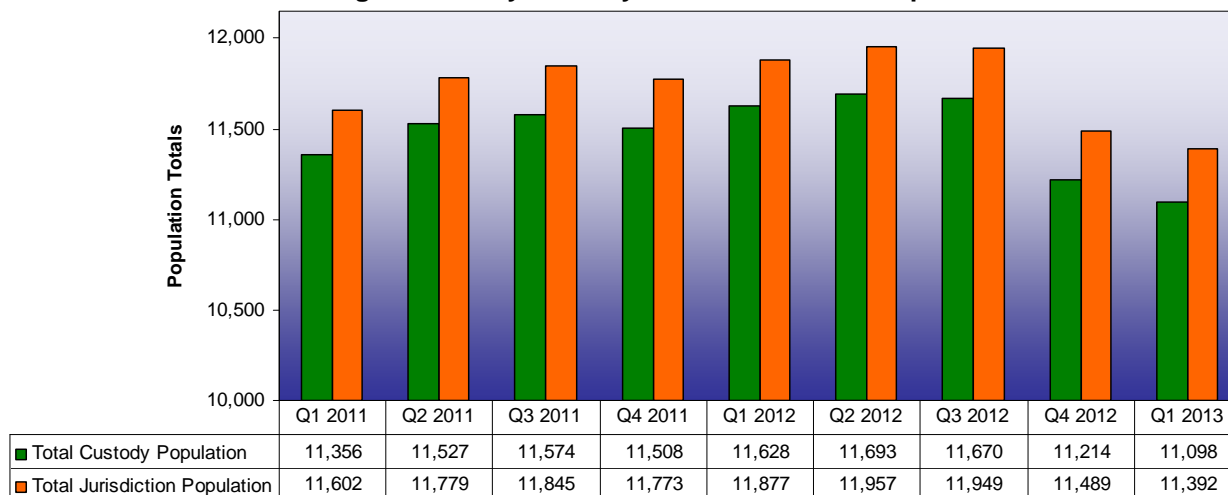
- The first quarter of 2013 saw a continuation of the decrease in MA DOC population from fourth quarter, 2012.
- Based on quarterly averages for the nine quarters of the trend period, 89.0% of the **MA DOC jurisdiction populations** were criminally sentenced, 5.4% were civil commitments, and 5.6% were pre-trial detainees.
- During the trend period the **cumulative total admissions** were 23,272 and the **cumulative total releases** were 23,264, with the cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulting in an increase of 8 inmates.
- Male inmates made up 57.4% of the total admissions and 57.9% of the total releases during the trend period.
- For the overall difference between admissions and releases, female inmates saw an increase of 15 inmates while male inmates saw a decrease of 7 inmates.
- Based on the difference between admissions and releases, **criminally sentenced inmates** saw a cumulative decrease of 86 inmates. The fourth quarter of 2012 had the largest impact on this with a decrease of 333 inmates.
- Releases due to the Hinton drug lab situation totaled 316 inmates from the third quarter, 2012, through the first quarter, 2013. The majority of releases, 57.3%, were during October, 2012. Suffolk County made up the most common release community, receiving 49.4% of the drug lab releases.
- **Male civil commitments** saw a cumulative decrease of 32 inmates during the past nine quarters. **Female civil commitments** saw a cumulative increase of 25 inmates.
- **Pre-trial detainees** saw increased numbers in both admissions and releases during the trend period resulting in a cumulative increase of 101 pre-trial inmates. More than half, 55.3%, of male pre-trials came from Suffolk County.

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CURRENT POPULATION AND OVERALL TRENDS

The MA DOC populations, both jurisdiction and custody, saw a third straight period of decline during the first quarter of 2013. Prior to third quarter, 2012, there was a general increase in population. The fourth quarter of 2012 saw a drop in population - largely due to implementation of the Crime Bill and some issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Drug Lab. The continued drop during the first quarter of 2013 is at least partly due to the impact of these same events carrying into the first quarter, 2013.

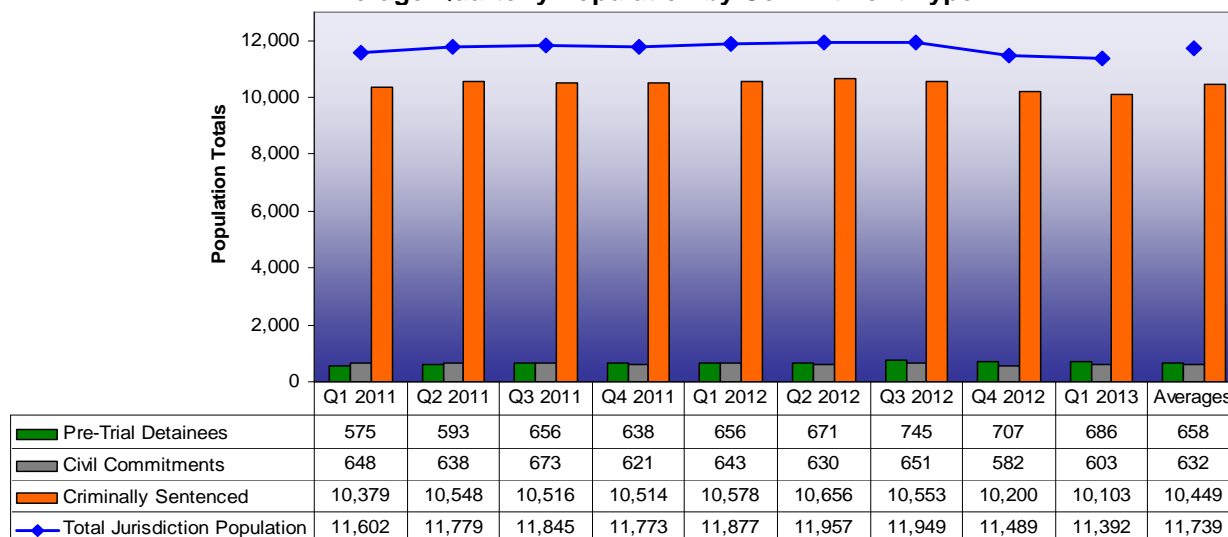
1.1 Average* Quarterly Custody¹ and Jurisdiction² Population



*Each quarter's population is the average of the three months within that quarter.

Continued population decreases were not seen across all commitment types in the MA DOC. During the first quarter of 2013 both pre-trial detainees and criminally sentenced inmates saw a decrease from the previous quarter, by 3.0% and 1.0%, respectively, while civil commitments saw a rise of 3.6%. However, civil commitments are still at levels lower than any other point in the trend period aside from fourth quarter, 2012.

1.2 Average Quarterly Population by Commitment Type

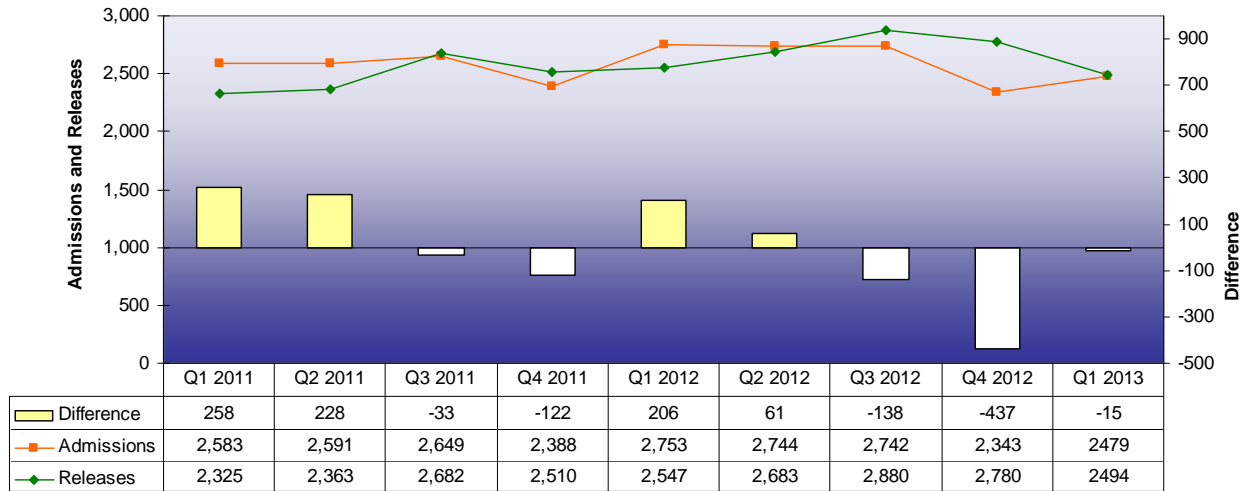


¹Total MA DOC custody population includes criminally sentenced inmates, pre-trial detainees, and civil commitments in MA DOC facilities, excluding MA DOC inmates housed in other jurisdictions (i.e., County, Federal, or Out-of-state inmates).

²Total MA DOC jurisdiction population includes criminally sentenced inmates, pre-trial detainees, and civil commitments in MA DOC facilities and MA DOC inmates housed in county facilities, other state facilities, and federal facilities.

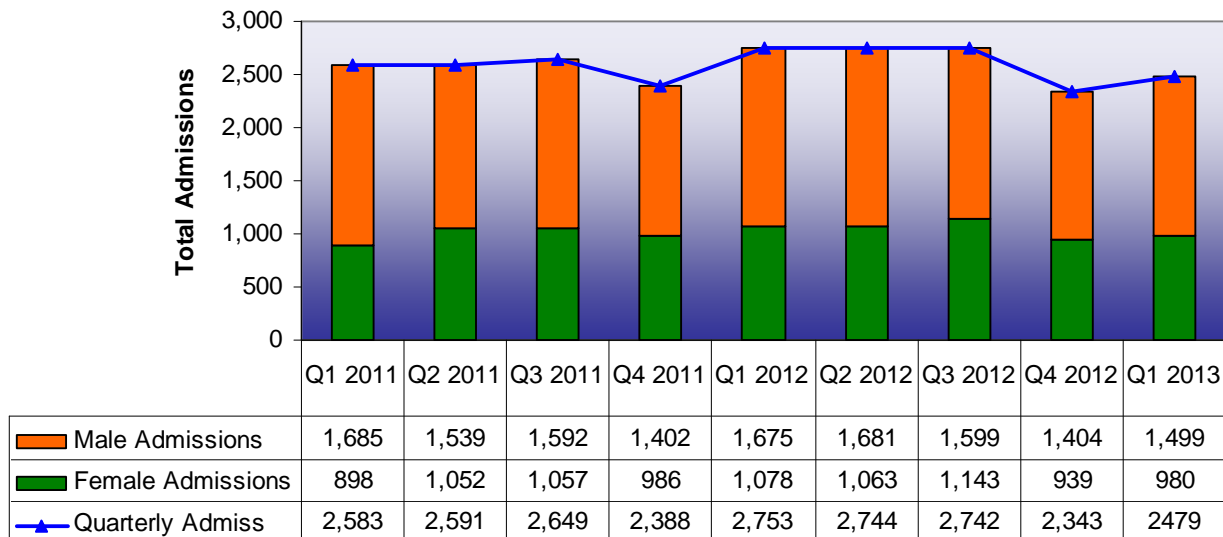
Over the past nine quarters the MA DOC population averaged a difference between admissions and releases of a 1 inmate per quarter increase. Similarly, the cumulative difference over the trend period showed an increase of 8 inmates. The first quarter of 2013 saw increased admissions over the last quarter of 2012. This trend was not unexpected as the first quarters of 2011 and 2012 also saw slight increases over their preceding quarters (fourth quarter 2010 had 2,362 admissions).

1.3 Overall Admissions and Releases

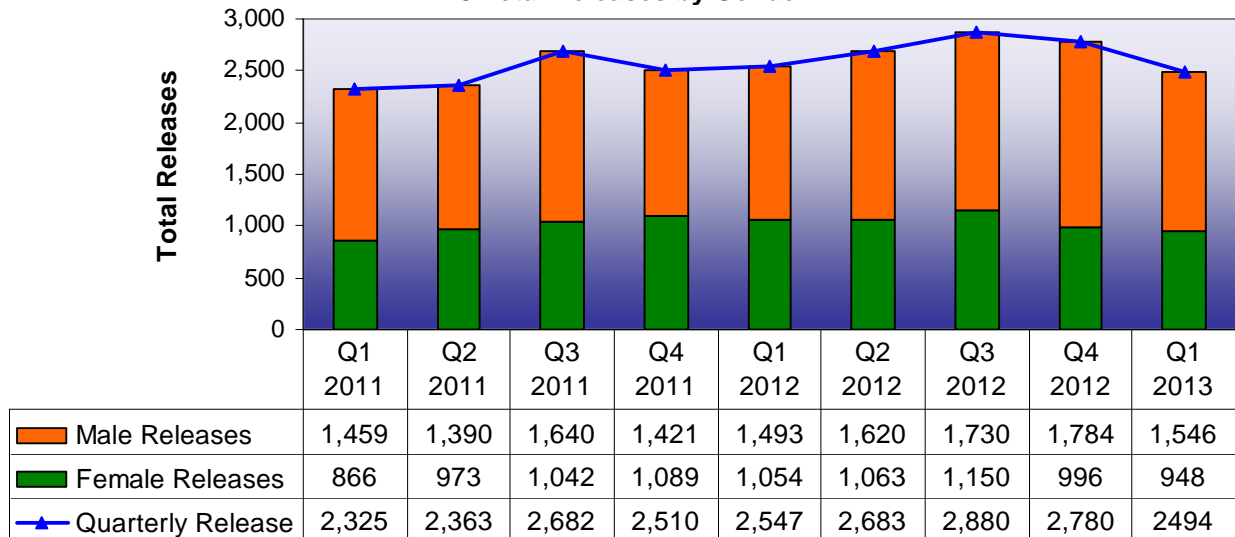


Throughout the trend period males made up the majority of the total admissions and release population at 60.5% for each of the totals. For male inmates the difference between admissions and releases averaged a decrease of one inmate, with an associated cumulative decrease of 7 inmates. Female inmates averaged an increase of 2 inmates throughout the period, with a cumulative increase of 15 inmates. Male inmates, for the first quarter of 2013, had their smallest negative difference of the trend period, 47. During this same period females showed a modest positive difference of 32 between admissions and releases. Total admissions, for both males and females, tended to be lowest during the fourth quarter for each year.

1.4 Total Admissions by Gender



1.5 Total Releases by Gender



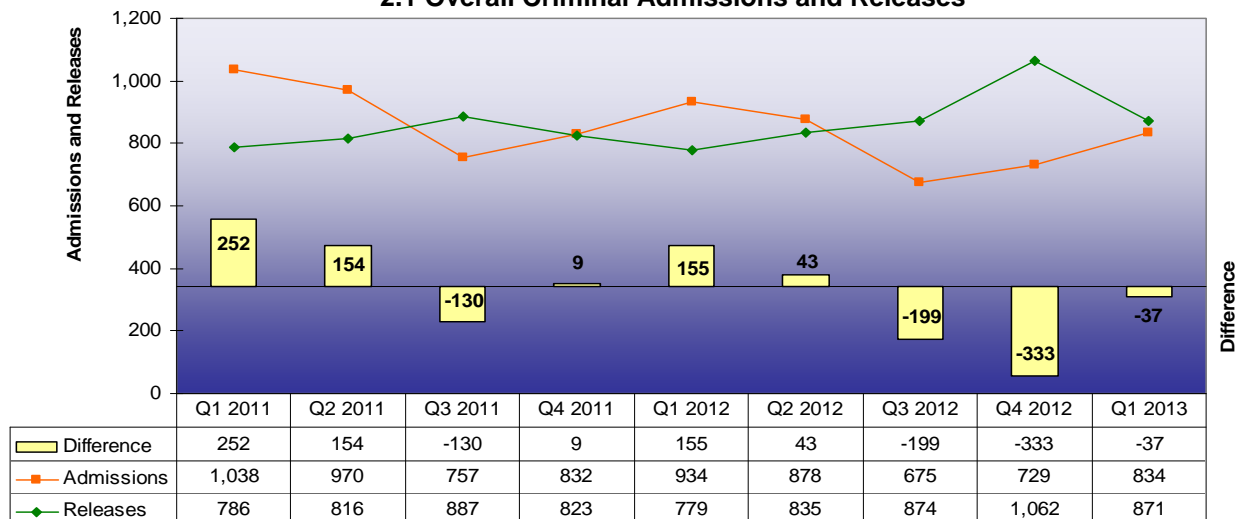
CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

The nine quarter period, from first quarter, 2011, through first quarter, 2013, displayed an overall negative trend for admissions and an overall positive trend for releases. First quarter admissions tended to have higher rates than their preceding fourth quarters. First quarter, 2013, displayed this same seasonal pattern; and also had the lowest admissions for first quarters in this trend period, being 10.7% lower than first quarter, 2012, and 19.7% lower than first quarter, 2011.

The first quarter of 2013 showed the normal decrease in releases between a first quarter and its corresponding fourth quarter. However, it should be noted that the decrease in releases, for first quarter, 2013, is more dramatic than other first quarters due to a large spike in releases during the fourth quarter of 2012.

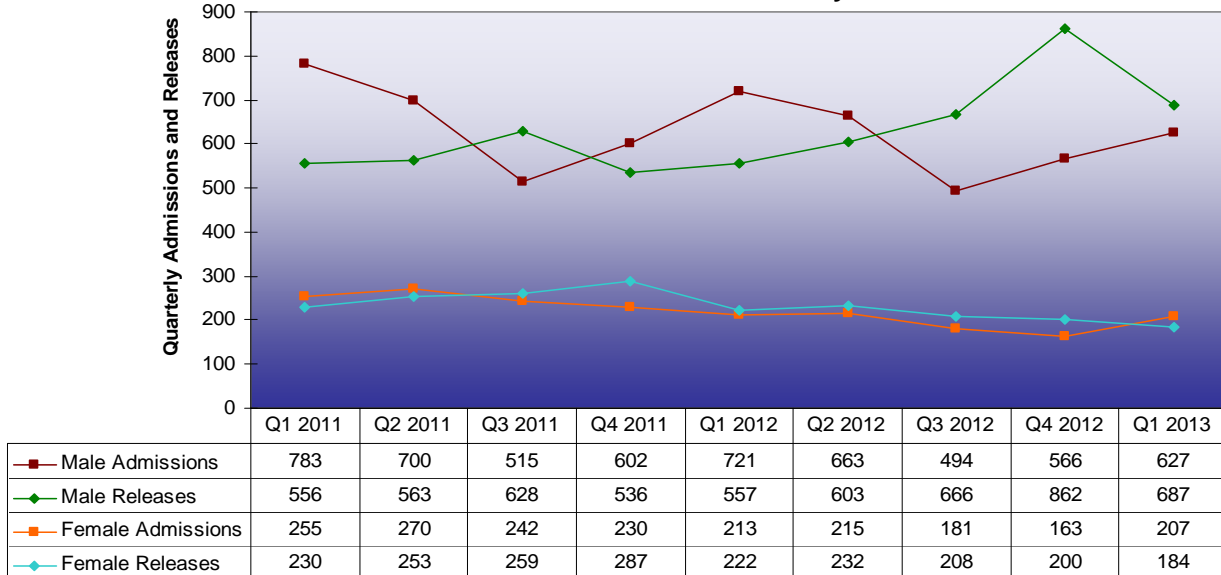
During this trend period the difference between admissions and releases showed a negative slope; averaging a decrease of 10 inmates each quarter. The first quarter of 2013 marked the third quarter in a row displaying a negative difference between admissions and releases, although to a lesser extent than its two preceding quarters.

2.1 Overall Criminal Admissions and Releases



During the nine quarter course of the trend period male criminally sentenced inmates followed trends very similar to the overall criminally sentenced population. This is largely because males made up 74.2% of criminal admissions and 73.2% of criminal releases. During this period, female criminally sentenced admissions and releases, in contrast to male criminally sentenced inmates, both followed slight, decreasing trends with little variability.

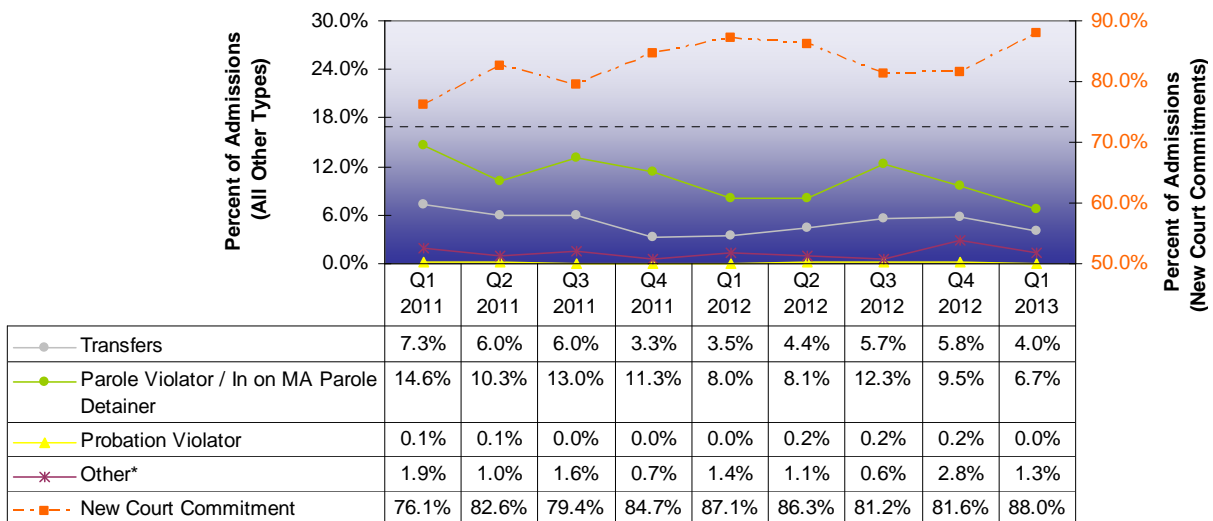
2.2 Criminal Admissions and Releases by Gender



Male criminal admissions by admission code, Table 2.3, are split into two axes, with 'New Court Commitments' represented on the right axis and all other admission codes represented on the left axis. 'New court commitments' were the most common type male admission and averaged 83.0% each quarter during the trend period. The next two most common male admissions, 'Parole Violator/In on MA Parole Detainer' and 'Transfers', averaged 10.4% and 5.1% of admissions during the trend period, respectively.

The first quarter of 2013 saw a decline in all admission types, except for new court commitments, both in number and rate relative to fourth quarter, 2012. This was despite an overall increase in admissions across those two quarters.

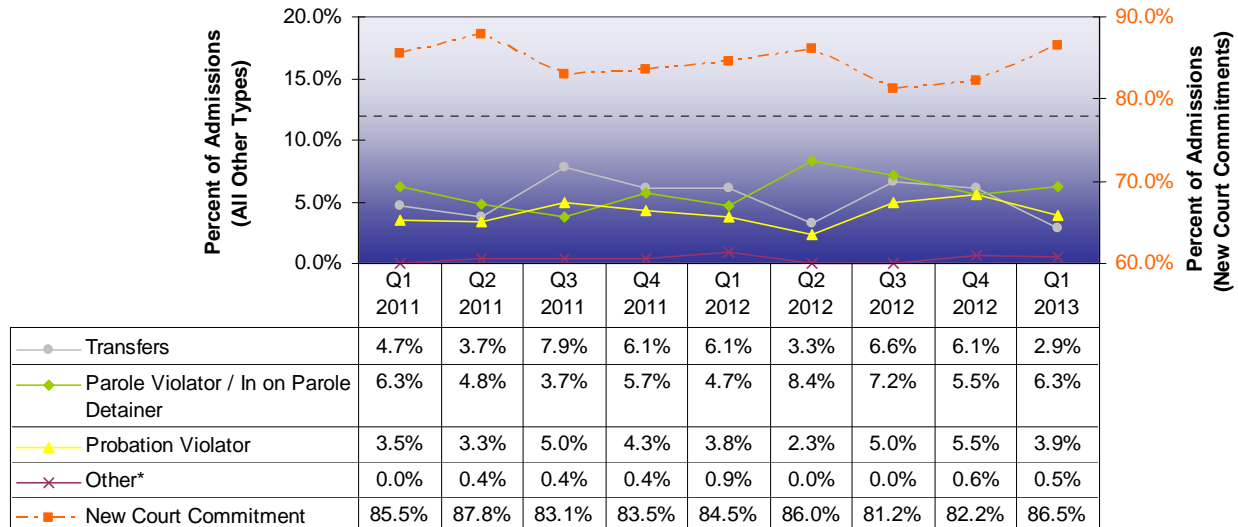
2.3 Male Criminal Admissions by Admission Code



*See Appendix for definition of Other

Female criminally sentenced admissions for the trend period were predominately new court commitments, with an average of 84.5%, followed by 'Parole Violator/In on Parole Detainer' and 'Transfers', with respective averages of 5.8% and 5.3%. The first quarter of 2013 showed the lowest rate of female criminal admissions due to transfers during the nine quarter trend period.

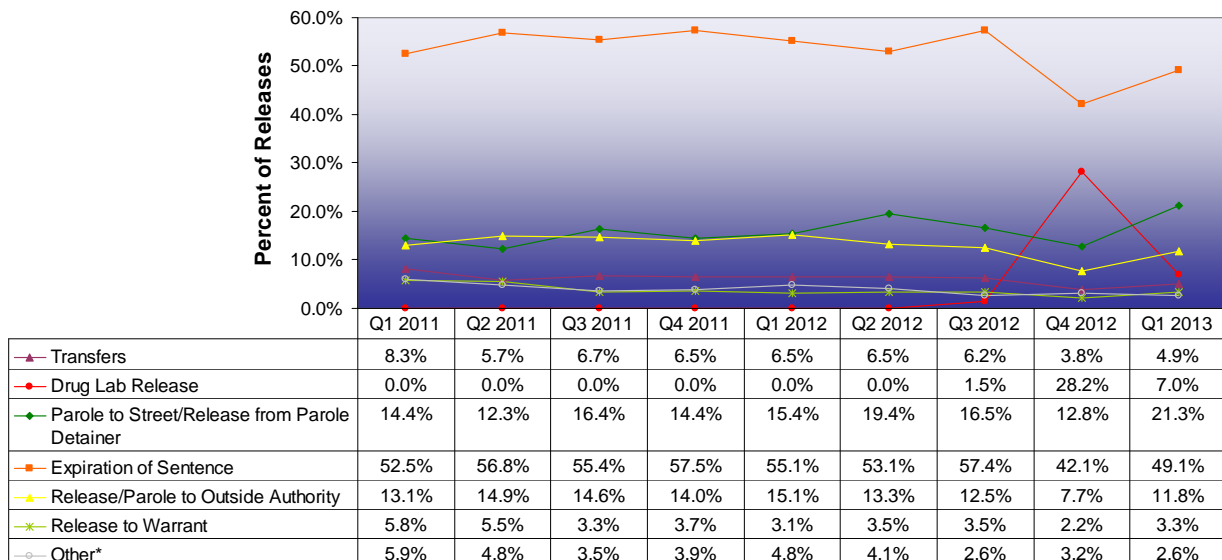
2.4 Female Criminal Admissions by Admission Code



*See Appendix for definition of Other

During the first seven quarters of the trend period the male criminal release code rates were steady, with the most variable release type being 'paroles to the street/ release from parole detainer'. Fourth quarter of 2012 saw a marked change, mostly attributable to the Hinton drug lab situation, and most affecting expirations of sentence. The first quarter of 2013 saw additional changes, with 48 more drug lab releases, and an increase in paroles to the street to the highest levels during the trend period. Expirations of sentence also saw an increase, but not back to the level pre-fourth quarter, 2012, mostly due to the aforementioned release types.

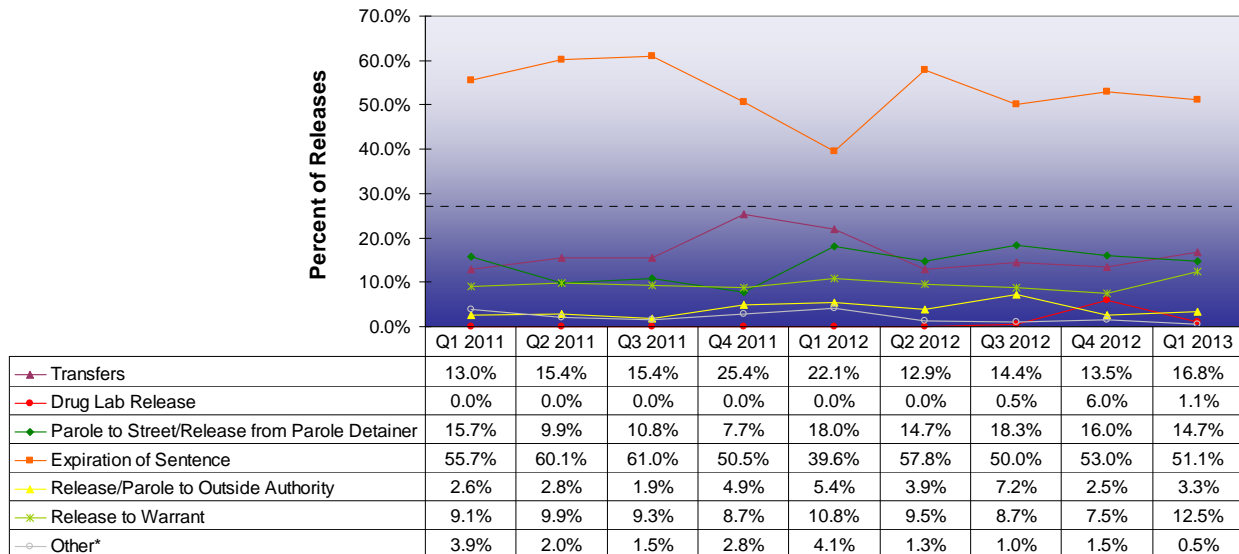
2.5 Male Criminal Releases by Release Code



*See Appendix for definition of Other

Female criminally sentenced releases for the trend period were due mostly to expiration of sentence, averaging 53.2%. Their second most common release type was non-DOC inmates transferred to outside entities. This release type mostly ran counter to expirations of sentence during this trend period. This counter-shift, from fourth quarter, 2011, to first quarter, 2012, 51 County sentenced female inmates in DOC custody were transferred to a regional correctional center in Hampden County. As opposed to male criminal releases, the female population saw a slight decline in paroles to the street during the first quarter of 2013.

2.6 Female Criminal Releases by Release Code



*See Appendix for definition of Other

State new court commitments for each jurisdiction followed a seasonal trend similar to the overall new court commitment population. On average Suffolk County accounted for 18.8% of the new court commitments, Essex accounted for about 13.6%, Middlesex accounted for 13.0%, Hampden accounted for 12.6%, Bristol accounted for 12.1%, and Worcester accounted for 11.7%.

2.7 State* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Total
Suffolk	93	131	99	97	108	119	76	83	95	901
Essex	86	81	61	83	67	92	52	52	75	649
Middlesex	117	54	50	80	96	59	53	53	62	624
Hampden	69	92	37	69	92	61	55	67	63	605
Bristol	69	65	41	57	61	89	56	73	66	577
Worcester	50	103	40	58	62	66	39	78	65	561
Plymouth	53	23	21	25	58	21	15	19	60	295
Norfolk	28	17	17	32	35	24	11	15	30	209
Berkshire	26	13	12	6	20	7	9	9	17	119
Barnstable	16	12	17	6	14	5	17	9	17	113
Franklin	7	9	3	3	10	16	6	2	11	67
Hampshire	3	6	8	4	8	5	7	9	5	55
Dukes	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	8
	617	607	406	520	631	566	396	473	567	4783

*excludes county inmates

During the final four months of 2012, 266 criminally sentenced inmates were released due to the Hinton Drug Lab situation; during the first quarter of 2013 an additional fifty inmates were released. Most of these inmates, 49.4%, were released to Suffolk County. The majority, 57.3%, of the inmates were released during October.

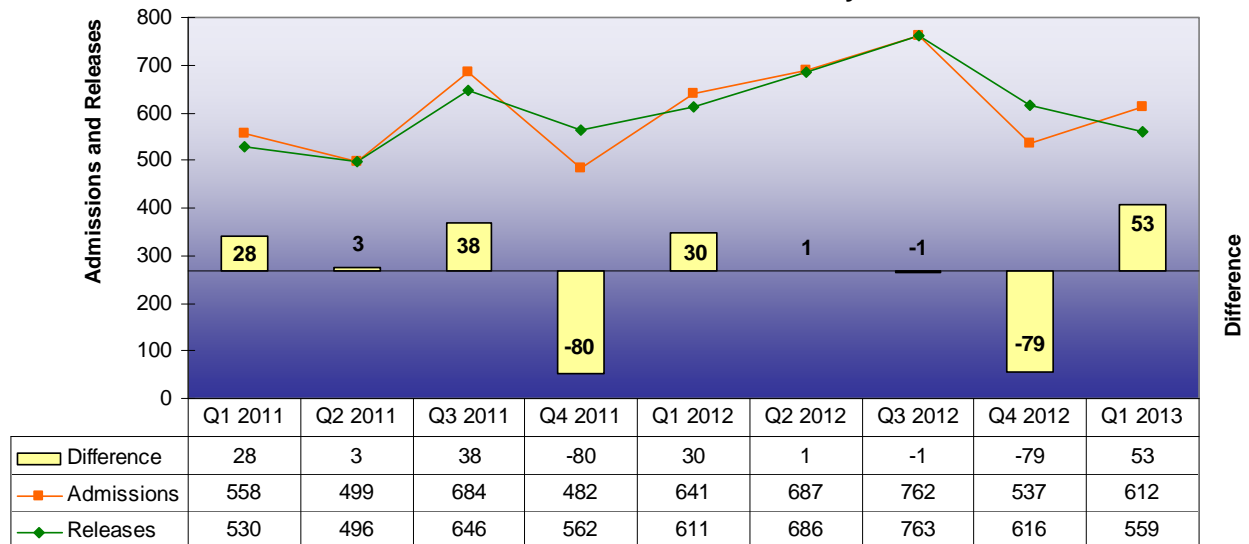
2.8 Monthly Drug Lab Release by Court Jurisdiction

	Sept 2012	Oct 2012	Nov 2012	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2013	Total
Suffolk	3	106	21	12	7	4	3	156
Plymouth	3	23	6	1	0	1	3	37
Norfolk	2	19	0	1	2	0	0	24
Essex	1	0	11	7	11	2	1	33
Bristol	0	11	6	1	0	3	2	23
Barnstable	1	14	1	0	1	0	0	17
Middlesex	1	6	5	2	6	1	0	21
Worcester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dukes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hampden	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	11	181	50	24	27	11	12	316

CIVILLY COMMITTED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

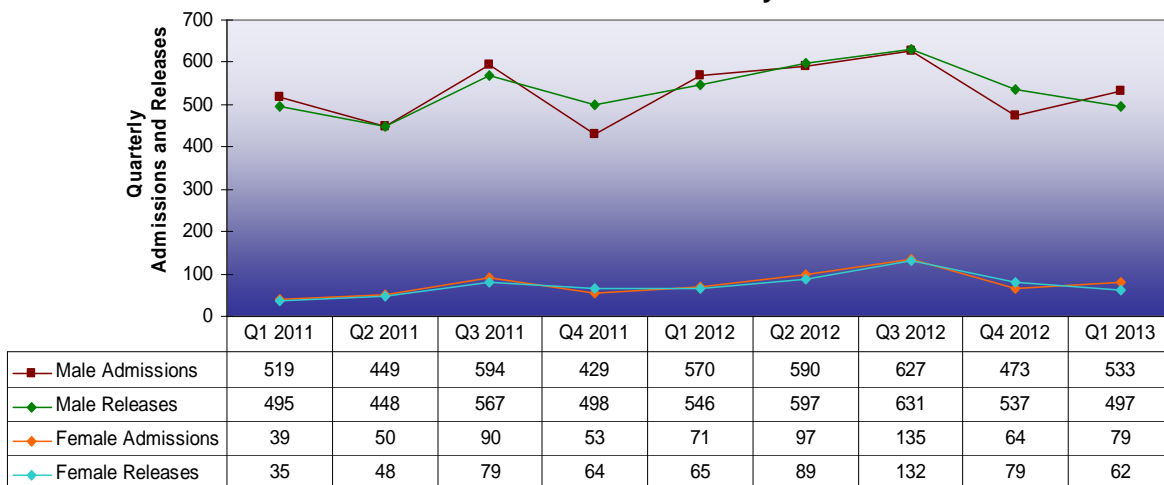
Both quarterly admissions and releases for civilly committed inmates ran roughly parallel throughout the trend period. A seasonal trend may be seen with a gradual rise in both admissions and releases over each year with a drop in both trends during each fourth quarter. Overall, both admissions and releases showed a positive trend with civil admissions averaging 607 inmates each quarter and releases averaging 608. During the trend period there was a cumulative decrease of 7 inmates due to the difference between admissions and releases.

3.1 Overall Civil Admissions and Releases by Quarter



Over the past nine quarters female inmates made up 12.1% of civil admissions and 11.6% of civil releases. During the trend period civil inmates followed cumulative trends slightly different than the total population cumulative trends. Male civil commitments saw a cumulative decrease of 32 inmates, in contrast to the total male population decrease of only 7. Female civil commitments had a cumulative increase of 25 commitments, slightly greater than their overall positive difference of 15.

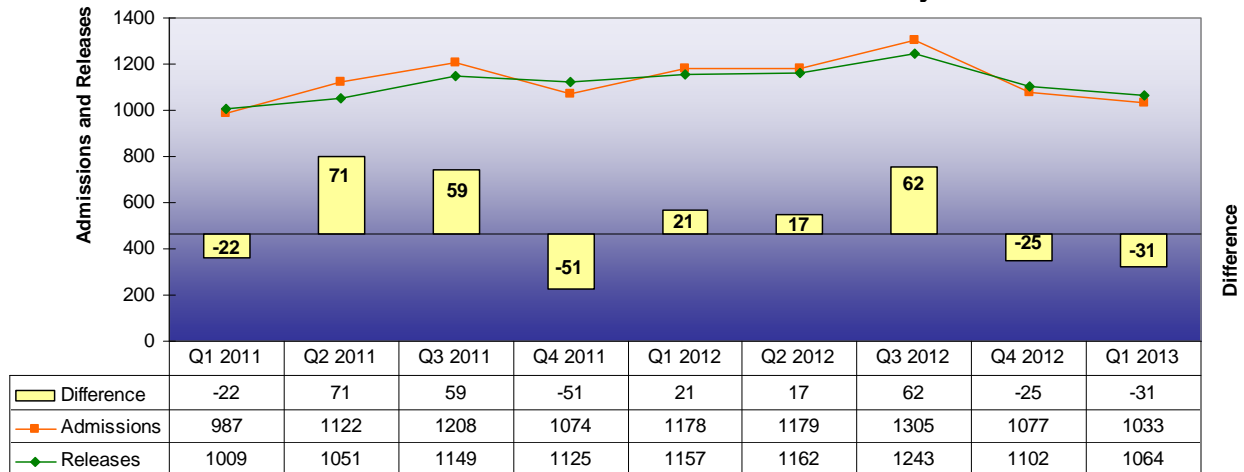
3.2 Civil Admissions and Releases by Gender



PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

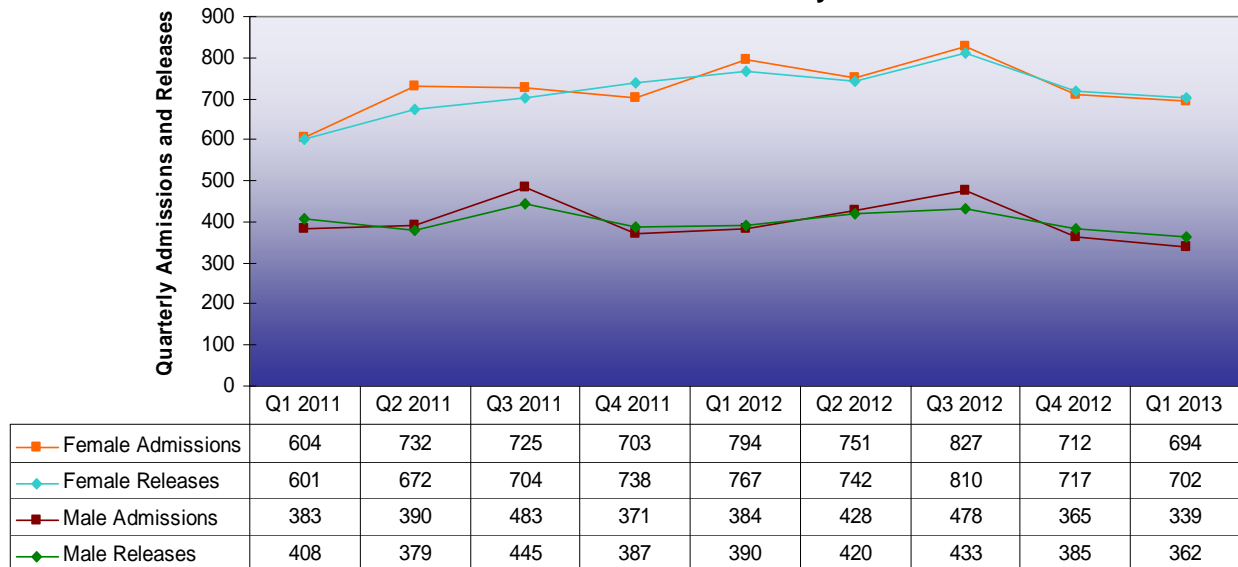
Pre-trial admissions and releases both had slightly positive, parallel trends over the last nine quarters. Pre-trial admissions averaged 1,129 per quarter, releases averaged 1,118, and there was a cumulative increase of 101 pre-trial detainees over the trend period.

4.1 Overall Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Quarter



Over the trend period female pre-trial detainee trends saw more movement than male detainees with slightly positive trend lines for both admissions and releases. Male pre-trial detainees also had positive trends, though to a lesser extent. For this period females increased by 89 detainees and males increased by 12.

4.2 Pre-Trial Admissions and Release by Gender



For the trend period the majority of male pre-trial admissions from Suffolk and Middlesex counties, averaged 55.2% and 28.9%, respectively. There were some notable points within the data: Suffolk had its lowest pre-trial admissions during fourth quarter 2012, being the only quarter where it made up less than half of the admissions, at 46.3%. During the first quarter of 2013, Suffolk County had its second highest pre-trial admission rate for the trend period at 58.1%; this same quarter was also Suffolk's second lowest number of releases. Middlesex saw the opposite trend during the fourth quarter, 2012, with its greatest admissions making up 38.6% of admissions for that quarter. First quarter, 2013, was Middlesex County's second highest rate, at 30.7%. Finally, Federal pre-trial admissions showed a spike during third quarter, 2012, with 40 inmates, over twice their next closest admissions period during the last nine quarters.

4.3 Male Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction

	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Total
Suffolk	208	231	272	208	215	236	266	169	197	2,002
Middlesex	97	101	133	109	111	124	118	141	104	1,038
Out-of-State	24	18	25	20	19	22	20	25	15	188
Worcester	21	24	16	13	18	19	17	9	9	146
Federal	16	6	18	3	2	15	40	10	5	115
Plymouth	5	3	7	4	7	9	5	6	4	50
Norfolk	5	3	8	5	3	1	3	0	0	28
Bristol	5	3	2	5	4	1	5	1	2	28
Essex	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	17
Barnstable	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	5
Hampden	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Berkshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mass Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	383	390	483	371	384	428	478	365	339	3,621

For the trend period, 99% of female pre-trials came from the counties of Essex, Worcester, Middlesex, Norfolk, or Plymouth; with just over a quarter coming from Essex and just under a quarter coming from both Worcester and Middlesex. Over most of the trend period the rate of female pre-trials for each of these counties tended to increase. For the fourth quarter, 2012, and the first quarter, 2013, Essex, Worcester, and Norfolk saw slight declines. Middlesex and Plymouth saw declines in the fourth quarter of 2012, but not during the first quarter of 2013.

4.4 Female Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction

	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Total
Essex	161	227	188	198	209	204	236	201	180	1804
Worcester	154	157	169	152	213	169	193	161	155	1,523
Middlesex	122	141	147	179	155	167	152	143	161	1,367
Norfolk	73	118	123	99	116	109	123	110	90	961
Plymouth	89	84	86	72	93	98	118	94	104	838
Suffolk	2	2	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	13
Bristol	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	13
Out-of-State	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	6
Federal	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	9
Barnstable	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Hampden	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mass Parole	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Berkshire	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	604	732	725	703	794	751	827	712	694	6,542

Appendix

Notes and Definitions

Note: This report examines admission and release trends over the past nine quarters for the Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC). Unless otherwise stated, all trends in this report refer to the MA DOC jurisdiction population.

Note: Admission and Release data for this report was gathered in April of 2013. 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	Inmates or detainees committed to a MA DOC facility as a “new court commitment”, “parole violator”, “transfer”, “probation violator”, “pre-trial detainee”, a “civil commitment” or other admission through legal means. “Other” admissions include: “Re-admit from Court Release” and “Return from Escape”.
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).
Civil Commitment or “Civil”	The involuntary commitment of an individual via legal means to incarcerate an individual against their will.
Criminally Sentenced	An individual who has been found guilty of a criminal offense through legal means, and is required to be incarcerated.
Custody Population	An individual is considered to be in Massachusetts DOC custody when they are being held in a Massachusetts DOC facility.
Expiration of Sentence (Release)	An inmate is discharged from his sentence at the expiration of his 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.
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 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).
MA DOC	Massachusetts Department of Correction, i.e. state prison.

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". "Other" releases include: "HABEAS to Court – Received Forthwith Sentence", "Escape", "Death", "Court Release – Sentence Revoked", "Release to From and After at DOC", and "Release from Weekend Sentence".

Probation

Probation is a court-ordered sanction placed on a person convicted of a crime. The offender is allowed to remain in the community under the strict supervision of a probation officer.

Release to Street

A release to street occurs when an inmate is released from the custody of the Massachusetts DOC by way of parole or discharge to the street. Conditions warranting a release to street include: Parole, Good Conduct Discharge (GCD), and Expiration of Sentence.

Releases

A release occurs when an inmate is released from the custody 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.

Drug Lab Releases

Issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Drug Lab resulted in several hundred releases "from court", primarily during the months of September-November, 2012.