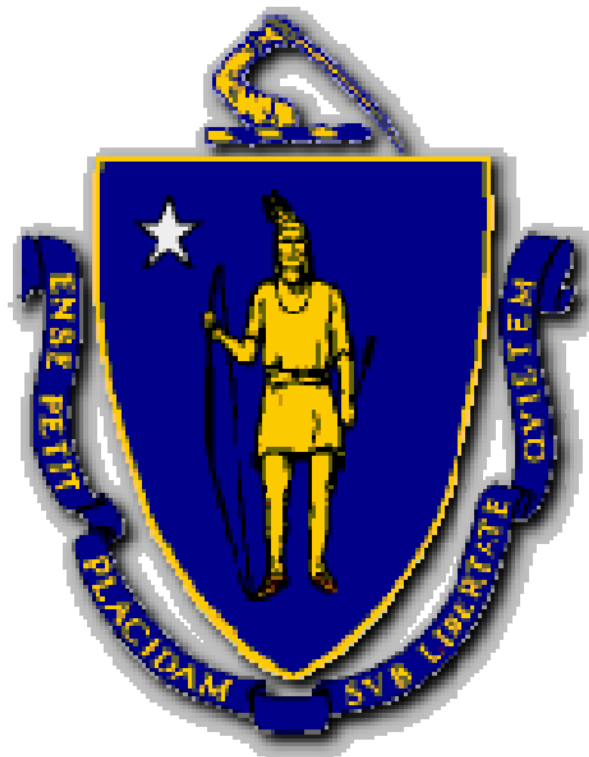


MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

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

Fourth Quarter 2012





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Timothy P. Murray, Lieutenant Governor

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trend Period: Fourth Quarter, 2010, through Fourth Quarter, 2012

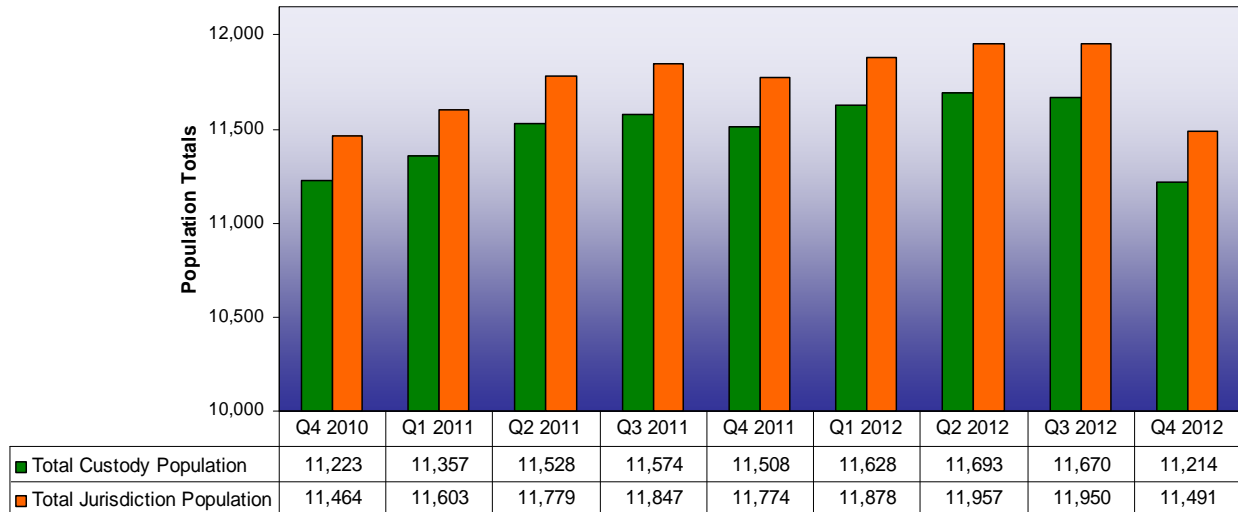
- The fourth quarter of 2012 saw a decrease in MA DOC population to levels last seen during the fourth quarter of 2010.
- Based on quarterly averages for the previous nine quarters 89.1% of the MA DOC populations were criminally sentenced, 5.4% were civil commitments, and 5.5% were pre-trial detainees.
- Over the previous nine quarters the cumulative total admissions were 23,156 and the cumulative total releases were 23,235, with the cumulative difference between admissions and releases resulting in a decrease of 147 inmates.
- Male inmates made up 58.0% of the total admissions and 57.7% of the total releases, yet females inmates saw a larger difference with a loss of 94 inmates, compared to the male loss of 53 inmates.
- Based on the difference between admissions and release, criminally sentenced inmates saw a cumulative decrease 89 inmates. The fourth quarter of 2012 had the largest impact with its difference resulting in a decrease of 334 inmates.
- Criminal releases due to the drug lab situation totaled 261 inmates during the third and fourth quarters of 2012. The majority of releases, 68.2%, were during October, 2012. Suffolk County made up the most common release community, receiving 53.6% of the drug lab releases.
- Male civil commitments saw a cumulative decrease of 100 inmates over the past nine quarters, almost twice their overall cumulative loss. Female civil commitments saw a slight increase of 3 inmates, contrasting their overall cumulative loss of 94.
- Pre-trial detainees saw increased numbers in both admissions and releases over the past nine quarters, resulting in a cumulative increase of 107 pre-trial inmates. More than half, 55.3%, of male pre-trials come from Suffolk County.

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CURRENT POPULATION AND OVERALL TRENDS

During the past two years the MA DOC population showed a steady increase, with signs of seasonable variability, until the fourth quarter of 2012 when there was a drop to levels more comparable to the fourth quarter 2010 than the previous seven quarters. This change was most likely attributable to the implementation of changes to mandatory minimum sentencing and earned good time, as well as the state drug lab situation.

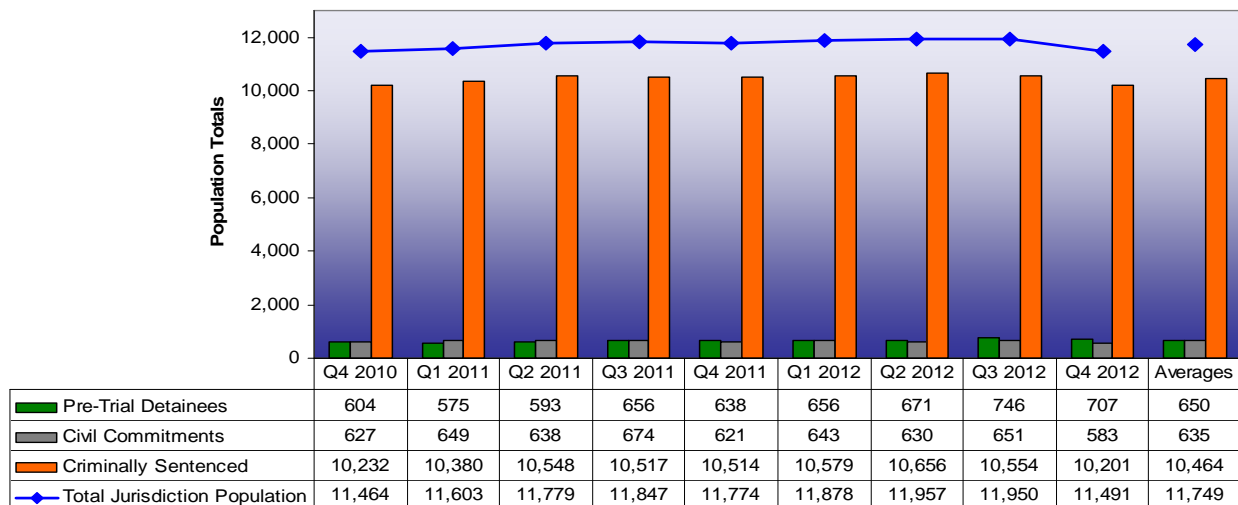
1.1 Average* Quarterly Custody¹ and Jurisdiction² Population



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

From figure 1.2, below, it may be seen that the criminal commitment population saw a gradual increase over the last nine quarters with a drop during the fourth quarter of 2012. The civil commitment population was mostly steady over the trend period, until the fourth quarter of 2012, when there was a 10.6% drop. Pre-trial detainees saw a 17.1% increase during the trend period, with the most notable jumps between quarters two and three of both 2011 and 2012, followed by slight decreases in the fourth quarters of those years.

1.2 Total Population by Commitment Type

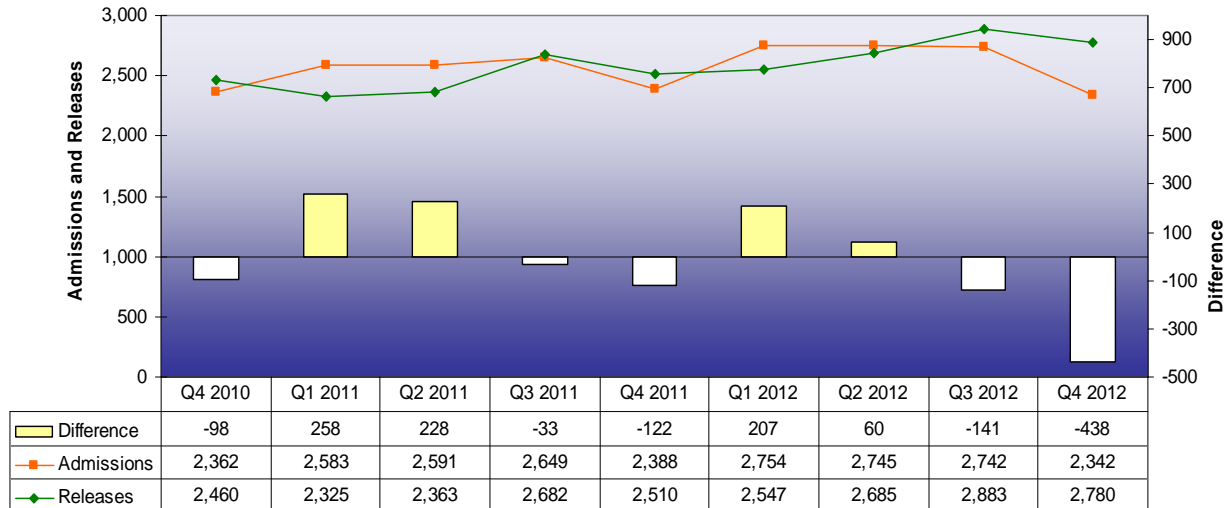


¹Total MA DOC custody population includes criminally sentenced inmates, pre-trial detainees, and civil commitments in MA DOC facilities, excluding MA DOC inmates housed in other jurisdictions (i.e., County, Federal, or Out-of-state inmates).

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.

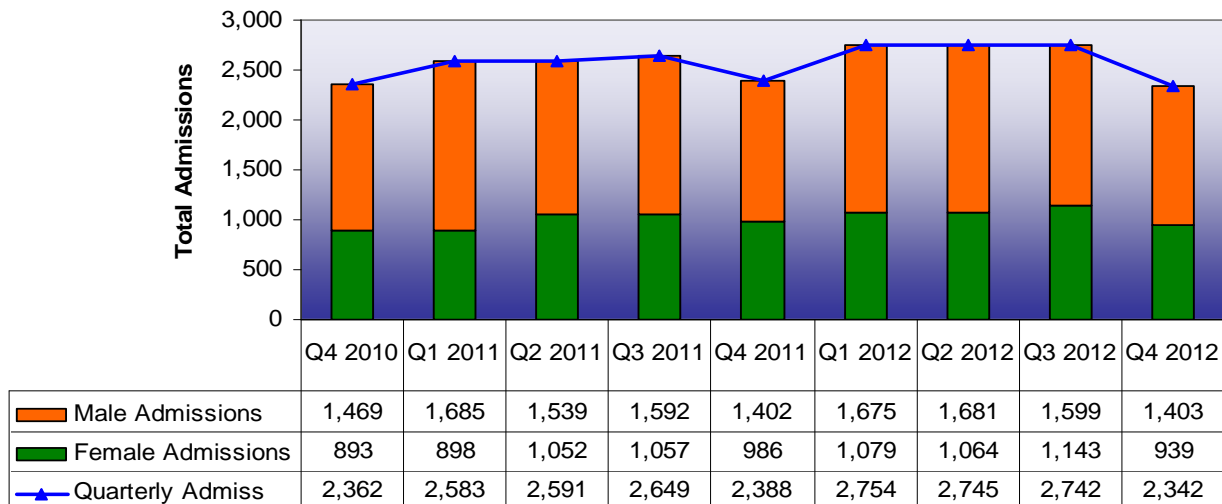
Over the past nine quarters the overall population average difference between admissions and releases resulted in a decrease of 9 inmates per quarter; with fourth quarter of 2012 omitted, this average becomes an increase of 45 inmates per quarter. Similarly, the cumulative difference over trend period showed a decrease of 79 inmates while, yet with fourth quarter 2012 omitted, this cumulative difference becomes an increase to 359 inmates.

1.3 Overall Admissions and Releases

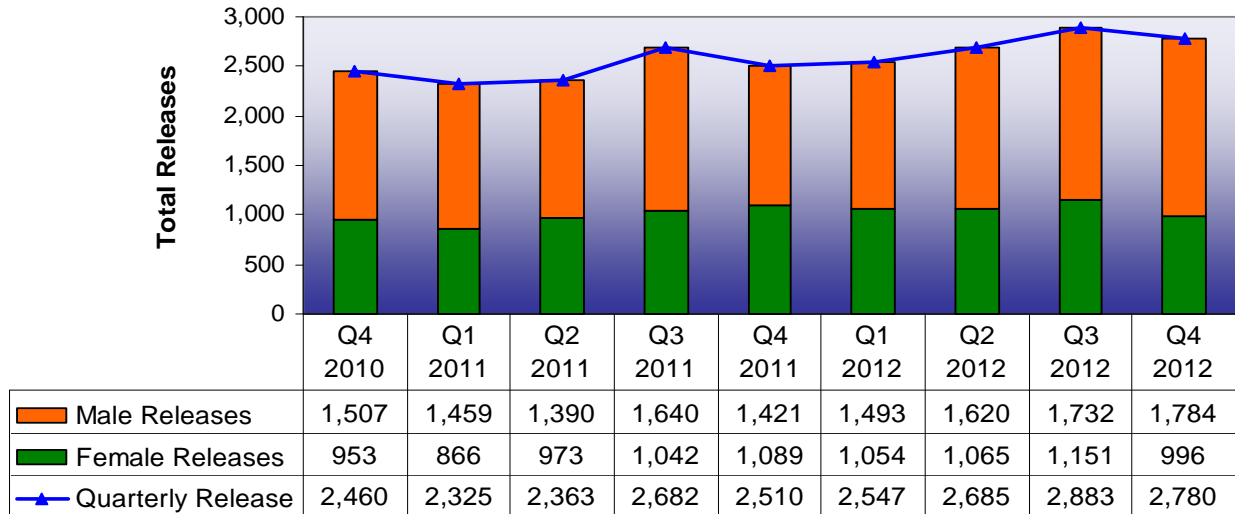


Throughout the last nine quarters males made up the majority of the total admissions and release population at 58.0% and 57.7%, respectively). For male inmates, the difference between admissions and releases averaged no change, with an associated cumulative decrease of -1. Female inmates averaged a decrease of 9 inmates throughout the period, resulting in a cumulative decrease of 78 inmates. Males saw their greatest decrease during the fourth quarter, 2012, with a loss of 381. Females for fourth quarter, 2012, had the smallest decrease they saw in a fourth quarter during this trend period, 57 inmates.

1.4 Total Admissions by Gender



1.5 Total Releases by Gender



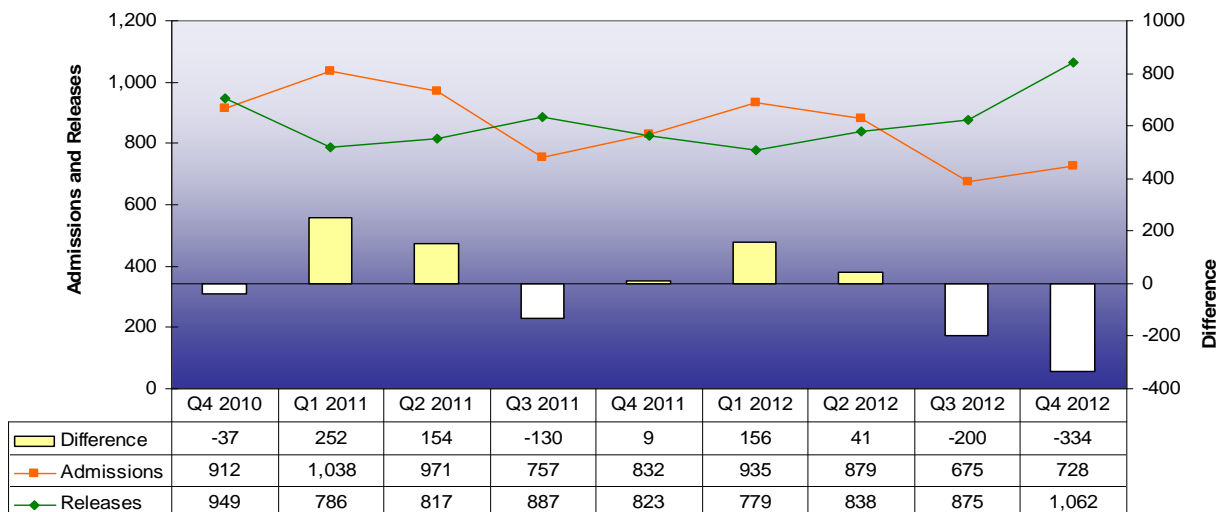
CRIMINALLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

The previous nine quarters showed an overall negative trend for admissions and release trend in criminally sentenced inmates, resulting in a cumulative decrease. Admissions had seasonal highs during the first quarter of each year; with lows during the third quarter; and a slight increase moving from the third quarter in the fourth. On average 2012 admissions were 10.7% lower than the corresponding quarter in 2011; with fourth quarter, 2012, heaving the greatest decrease at 12.5% lower.

Releases follow a more even trend with a slight increase over the nine quarters. The fourth quarters for 2010 and 2012 are the two highest release periods with fourth quarter, 2012, being 11.9% higher than fourth quarter, 2010, at 1,062 releases.

During this trend period the difference between admissions and releases showed a negative trend; averaging a decrease of 17 inmates each quarter. The two quarters with the greatest negative difference are the third and fourth quarter of 2012; leading to a cumulative decrease of 157 inmates for the total trend period. Omitting the fourth quarter, 2012, results in a cumulative gain of 177 inmates.

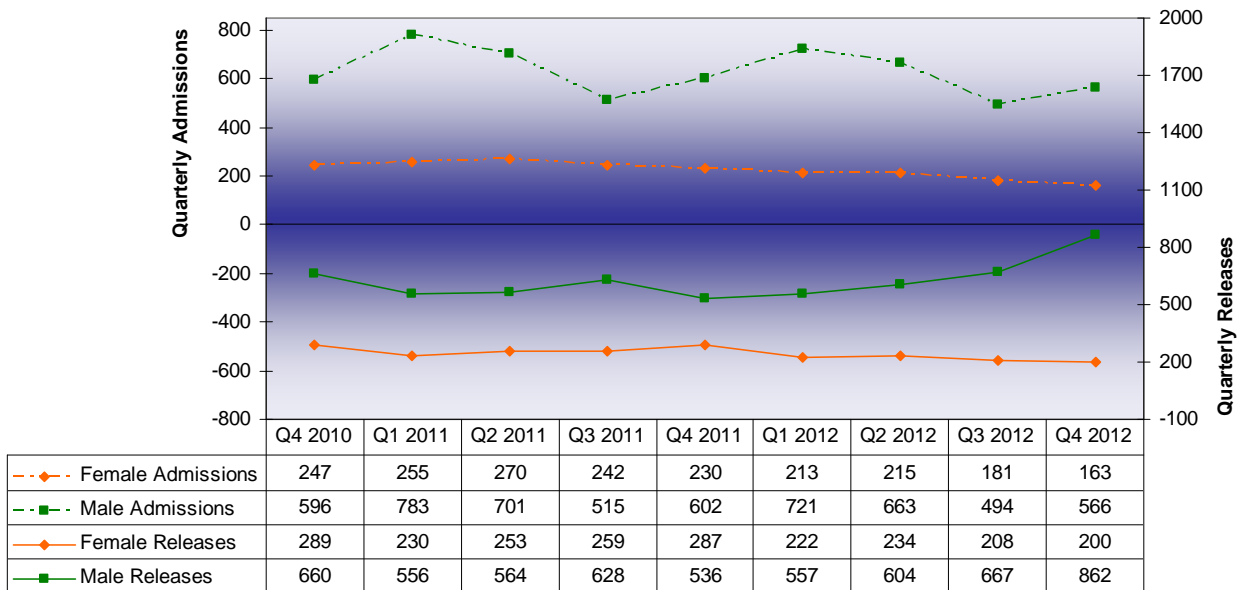
2.1 Overall Criminal Admissions and Releases



Male inmates showed a slight decline in admissions over the trend period and a slight increase in releases. Both of these trends showed signs of seasonality as well. Male admissions were greatest during the first quarter of each year and lowest during the third quarter. Male releases saw the opposite trend, albeit to a lesser degree: greatest during the third quarter of each year and lowest during the first quarter. Releases for fourth quarter, 2012, were an exception to this rule, being greater than third quarter 2012 by 29.2%.

For females, both admissions and releases showed a steady decline over the last two years. Comparing between the fourth quarters for 2010 and 2012 showed female admissions dropping 34% and releases dropping 30.8%.

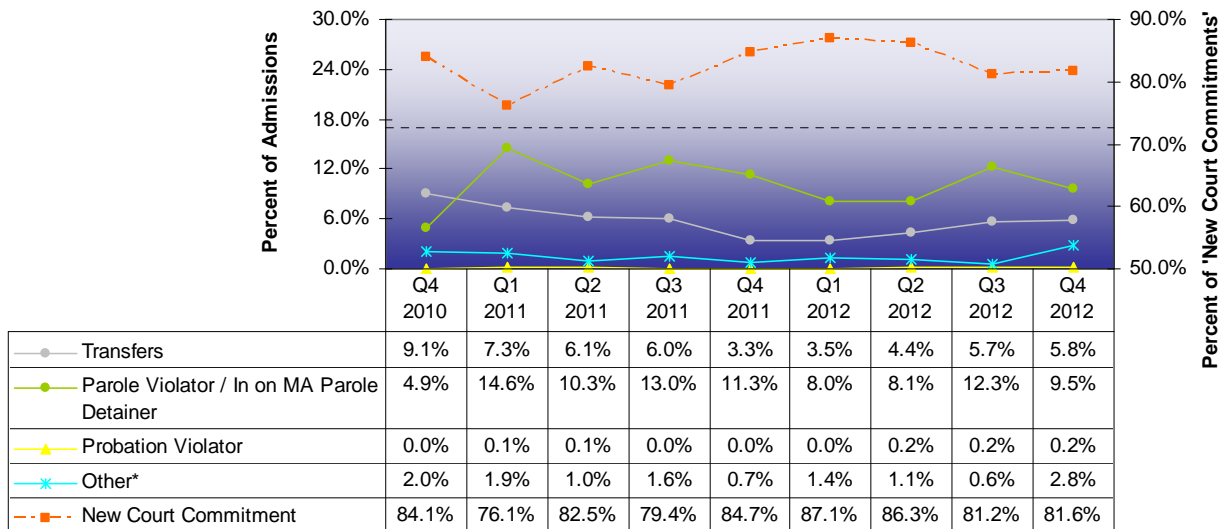
2.2 Criminal Admissions and Releases by Gender



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. Over the trend period new court commitments dominated male admissions, averaging 82.5%, and showed a slight upward trend. The next two most common male admissions, 'Received from HOC' (House of Correction) and 'Parole Violator', tended to show trends counter to new court commitments, and thus had slight negative trends.

Male parole violators saw an increase during the first quarter 2011, subsequent to major shifts in parole, and have since averaged out at a rate of 10.2% of male criminal admissions. Male probation violators remained steady throughout the trend period, averaging 0.1% of the male admissions.

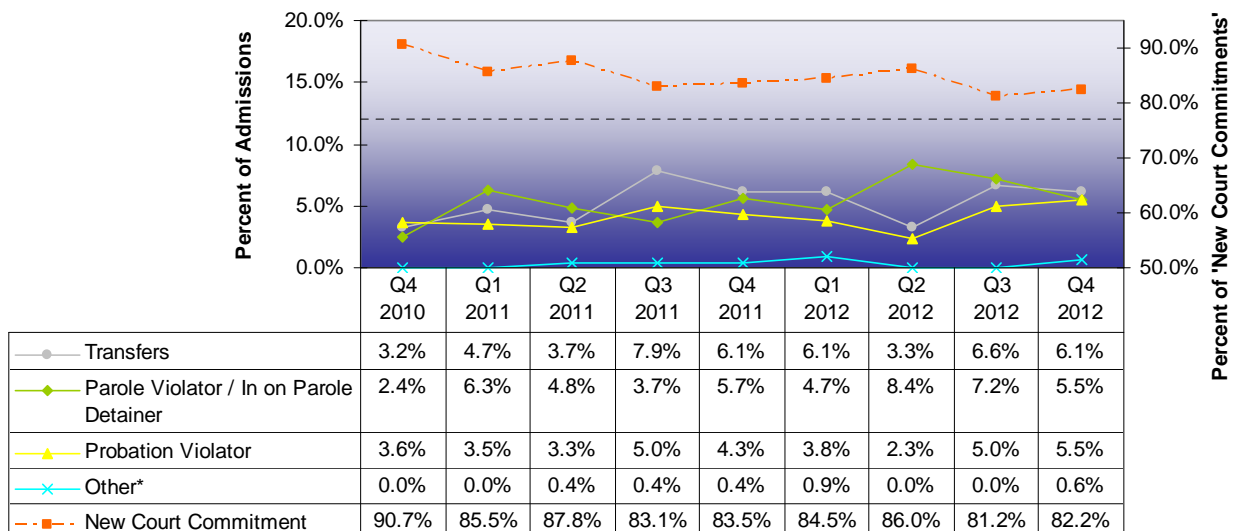
2.3 Male Criminal Admissions by Admission Code



*See Appendix for definition of Other

Female admissions differed from male admissions with a decrease in new court commitments over the trend period and an increase in parole violators and inmates received from a HOC. Female admissions also showed an increase in probation violators, further magnifying their much higher percentage compared to male admissions.

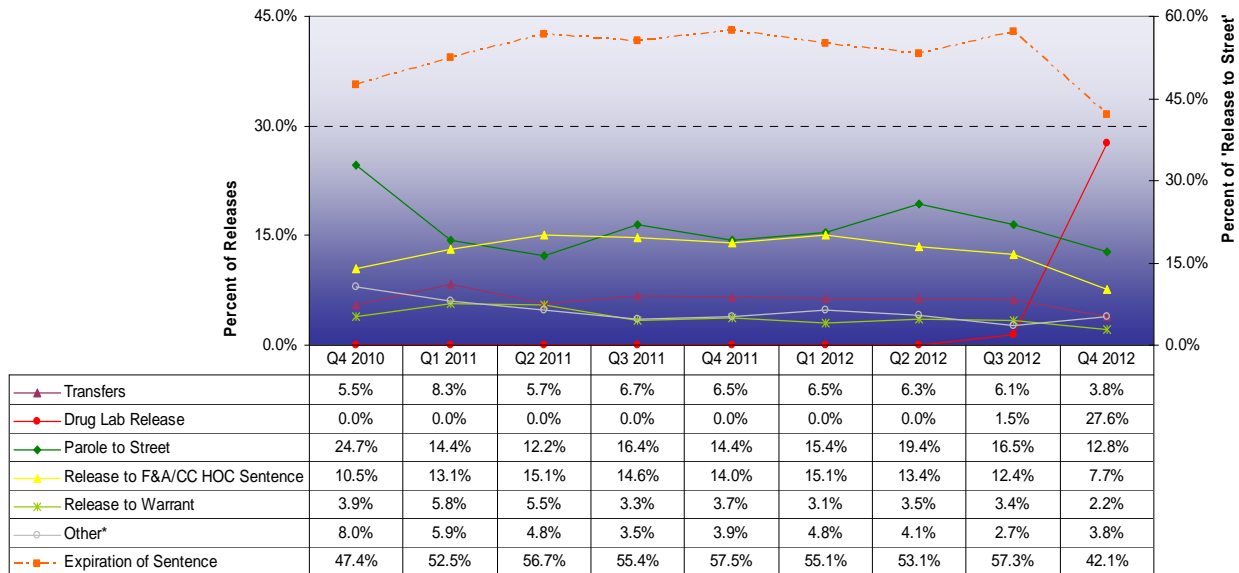
2.4 Female Criminal Admissions by Admission Code



*See Appendix for definition of Other

Releases for criminally sentenced males, Table 2.5, for the trend period were primarily 'Release to the Street', averaging 53.0% of the releasing population. The next highest release type was 'Parole to Street', which saw a drop in first quarter 2011, subsequent to the changes in parole, and have remained steady since then. The spike during the last two quarters of 2012 consisted of male inmates released due to the drug lab situation; fourth quarter 2012 saw 27.6% of males released due to this situation.

2.5 Male Criminal Releases by Release Code

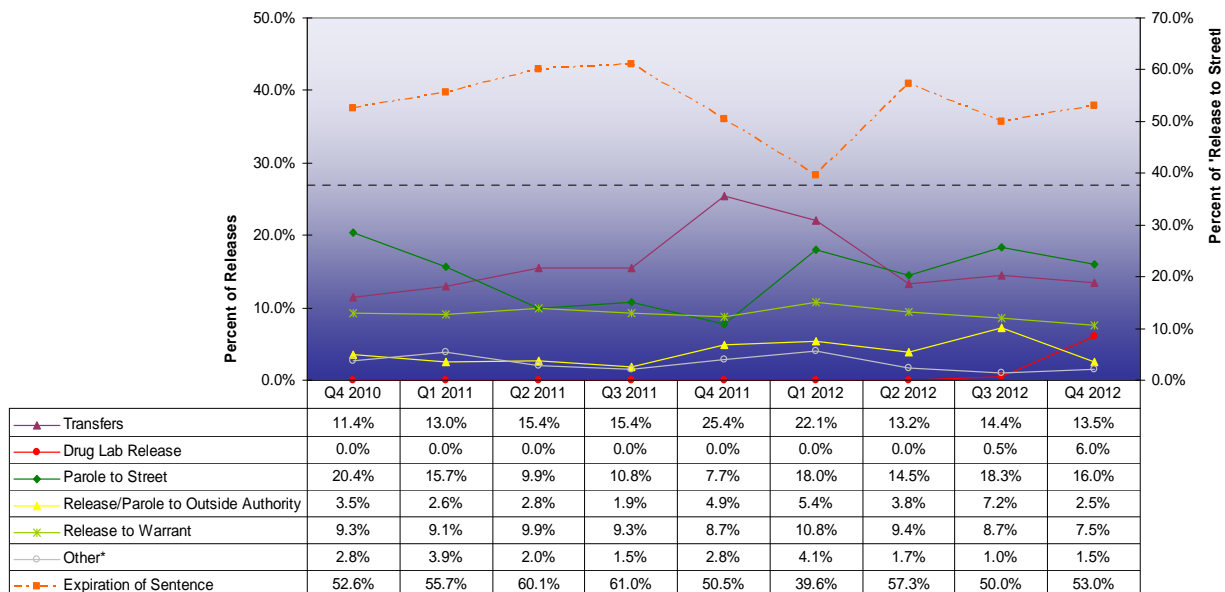


*See Appendix for definition of Other

Female criminal sentences releases for the trend period were due mostly releases to the street, averaging 53.3%. Their second most common release type was non-DOC inmates transferred to outside entities, many of these county females housed at Framingham; this release type appears to have mostly run counter to releases to the street during this period. This shift, seen during quarter four, 2011, and quarter one, 2012, may be largely explained by the opening of beds for female inmates in a county facility in western Massachusetts

The third most common release type for females was 'Parole to Street'. The percent of female parolees dropped subsequent to the changes in parole, but have since risen to rates similar to fourth quarter, 2010. It should be noted that while the percentage of parolees has risen, the number has not, and this rate increase is mostly due to a decrease in females housed by the DOC.

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. Suffolk County accounted for 19.3% of the new court commitments, Essex and Middlesex each accounted for about 13.5%, Hampden accounted for 13.0%, and Worcester and Bristol both accounted for 11.9%.

2.7 State* Criminally Sentenced New Court Commitments by Court Jurisdiction

	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Total
Suffolk	110	93	131	99	97	108	119	76	83	916
Essex	72	86	81	61	83	67	92	52	52	646
Middlesex	78	117	54	50	80	96	59	53	53	640
Hampden	76	69	92	37	69	92	61	55	67	618
Worcester	68	50	103	40	58	62	66	39	78	564
Bristol	52	69	65	41	57	61	89	56	73	563
Plymouth	19	53	23	21	25	58	21	15	19	254
Norfolk	24	28	17	17	32	35	24	11	15	203
Barnstable	16	16	12	17	6	14	5	17	9	112
Berkshire	10	26	13	12	6	20	7	9	9	112
Franklin	7	7	9	3	3	10	16	6	2	63
Hampshire	1	3	6	8	4	8	5	7	9	51
Dukes	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	8
	534	617	607	406	520	631	566	396	473	4750

*excludes county inmates

During the final four months of 2012, 261 criminally sentenced inmates were released due to the drug lab situation. The majority of these inmates, 53.6%, were released to Suffolk County. Over two-thirds, 68.2%, of the inmates were released during October. These releases account only for inmates who were serving criminal sentences at the MA DOC.

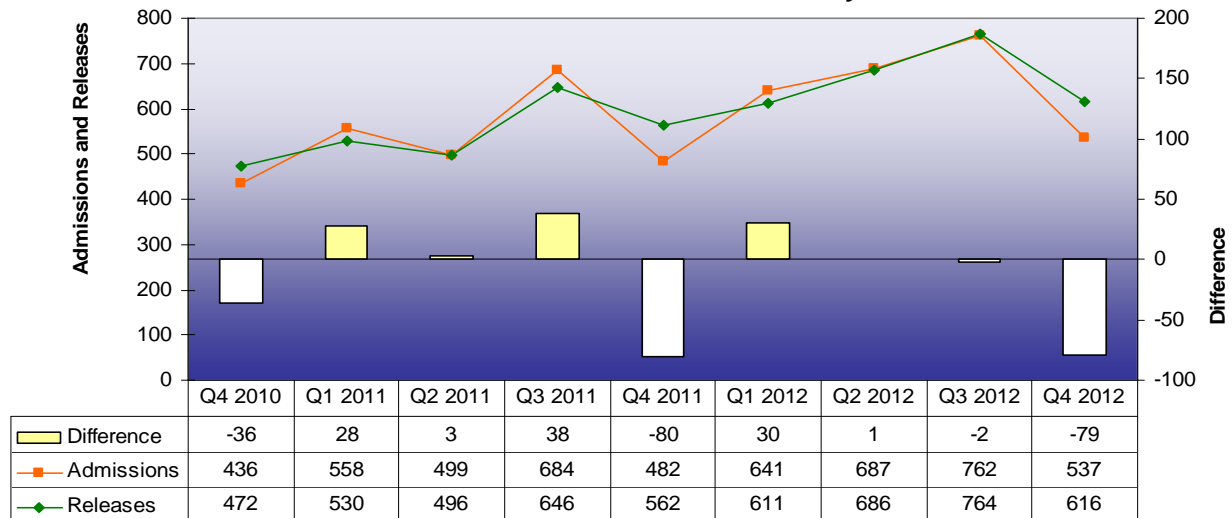
2.8 Monthly Drug Lab Release by Court Jurisdiction

	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
Suffolk	3	105	20	12	140
Plymouth	3	21	6	1	31
Norfolk	2	19	0	1	22
Essex	1	0	11	6	18
Bristol	0	11	6	1	18
Barnstable	1	14	1	0	16
Middlesex	1	6	5	2	14
Worcester	0	1	0	0	1
Dukes	0	1	0	0	1
	11	178	49	23	261

CIVILLY SENTENCED ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

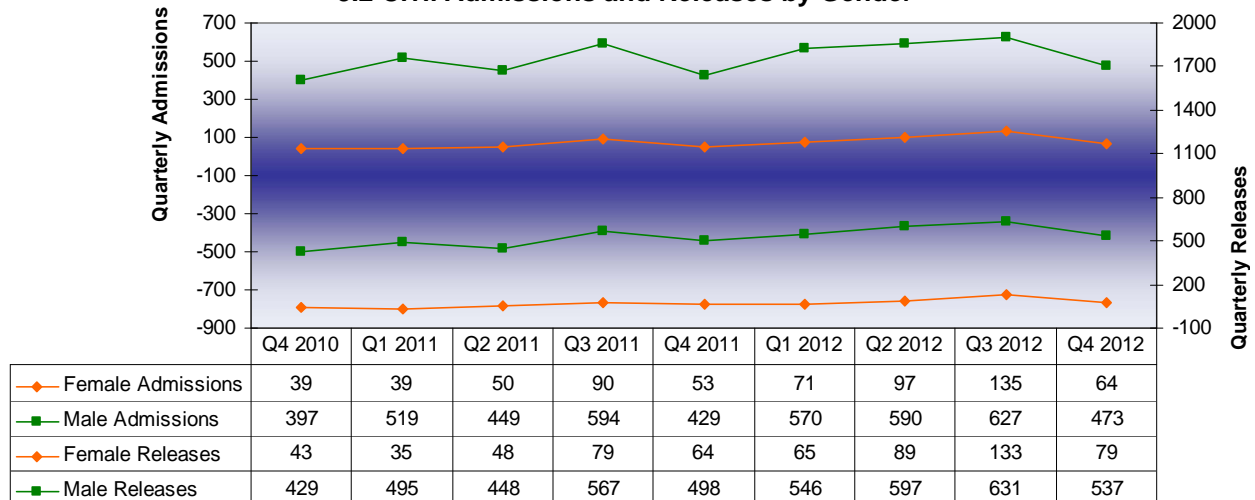
Quarterly admissions and releases for civilly sentenced inmates ran roughly parallel throughout the trend period. A seasonal trend may be seen with a gradual rise in both admissions and releases over each year with a drop in both during each fourth quarter. Overall, both admissions and releases showed a positive trend with civil admissions averaging 587 inmates each quarter and releases averaging 598. During the trend period there was a cumulative decrease of 97 inmates due to the difference between admissions and releases.

3.1 Overall Civil Admissions and Releases by Quarter



Female inmates make up 11.7% of civil admissions and 11.4% of civil releases. Over the past nine quarters civil inmates followed cumulative trends different than the total population cumulative trends. Male civil commitments saw a cumulative decrease of 100, in contrast to the total male population decrease of only 43. Female civil commitments had a cumulative increase of 3, very different from a cumulative population decrease of 89.

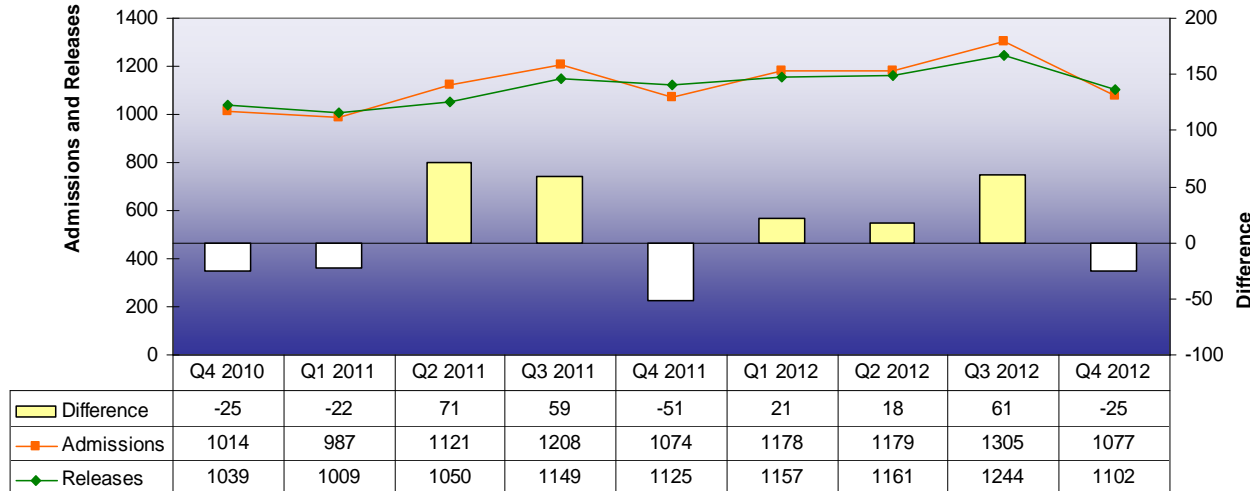
3.2 Civil Admissions and Releases by Gender



PRE-TRIAL ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES

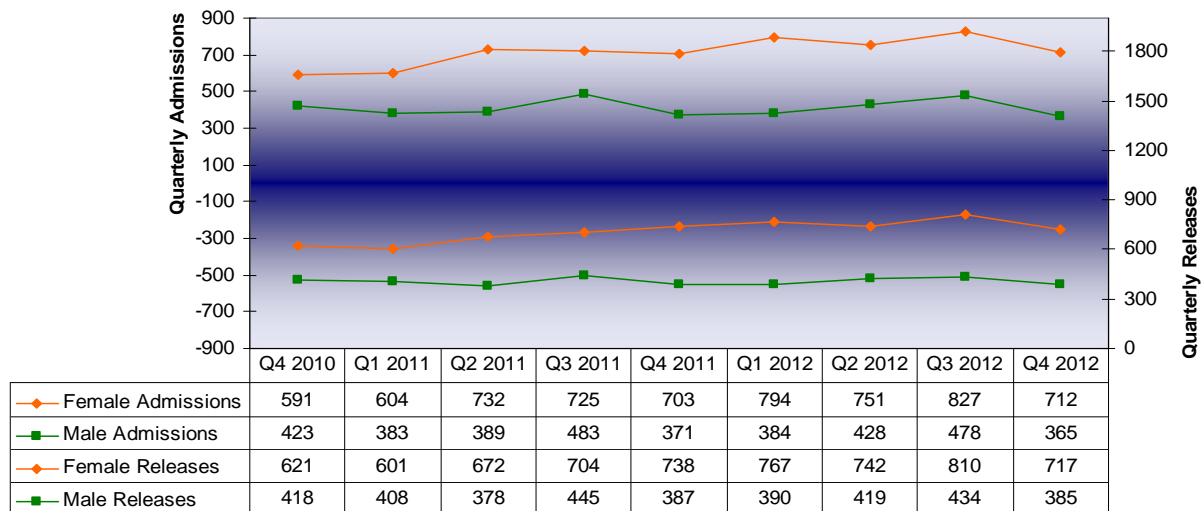
Pre-trial admissions and releases had a slightly positive, parallel trend over the last nine quarters. Pre-trial admissions averaged 1127 per quarter, releases averaged 1115, and there was a cumulative increase of 107 over the trend period.

4.1 Overall Pre-Trial Admissions and Releases by Quarter



Male pre-trial admissions and releases, made up mostly of 52A's, both showed a slight, positive admission trend over the past two years while their releases showed a slight negative trend. Female pre-trial inmates exhibited a positive trend for both admissions and releases. The cumulative differences for male pre-trial inmates showed an increase of 40 inmates; while for females there was an increase of 67 inmates.

4.2 Pre-Trial Admissions and Release by Gender



The majority of male pre-trial admissions for the trend period came from Suffolk and Middlesex counties, 55.3% and 28.3%, 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 (46.3%). Middlesex saw the opposite trend during the fourth quarter 2012 with its greatest admissions, making up 38.6% of admissions for that quarter. Finally, Federal pre-trial admissions showed a spike during third quarter 2012 with 41 inmates, over twice their next closest admissions period during the last nine quarters.

4.3 Male Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction

	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Total
Suffolk	245	208	231	272	208	215	236	266	169	2050
Middlesex	113	97	101	133	109	111	124	118	141	1047
Out-of-State	17	24	17	25	20	19	22	20	25	189
Worcester	19	21	24	16	13	18	19	17	9	156
Federal	17	16	6	18	3	2	15	41	10	128
Plymouth	3	5	3	7	4	7	9	5	6	49
Norfolk	2	5	3	8	5	3	1	3	0	30
Bristol	2	5	3	2	5	4	1	5	1	28
Essex	4	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	18
Barnstable	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
Hampden	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Berkshire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	423	383	389	483	371	384	428	478	365	3704

For the past nine quarters 99% of female pre-trials come from the counties of Essex, Worcester, Middlesex, Norfolk, or Plymouth. Over the trend period the rates of female pre-trials for each county stayed fairly steady, though the numbers tend to increase; following the increase in female pre-trials overall.

4.4 Female Pre-Trial Admissions by Jurisdiction

	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Total
Essex	156	161	227	188	198	209	204	236	201	1780
Worcester	128	154	157	169	152	213	169	193	161	1496
Middlesex	125	122	141	147	179	155	167	153	143	1332
Norfolk	100	73	118	123	99	116	110	123	110	972
Plymouth	74	89	84	86	72	93	98	118	94	808
Suffolk	4	2	2	6	0	0	1	1	1	17
Bristol	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	11
Out-of-State	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	8
Federal	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	8
Barnstable	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Hampden	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Berkshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	591	604	732	725	703	794	751	827	712	6439

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 January 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

Drug lab releases refer to criminally sentenced inmates who received court releases to the street due to the state drug lab situation.