



HAMPDEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
SHERIFF NICHOLAS COCCHI



Descriptive Overview of the 2022 Release Cohorts

March 31, 2023

R e s e a r c h   D e p a r t m e n t

Sally J. Van Wright, Ed.D., LICSW, LADC I, Head of Research

Nicole Harrington, Ph.D., Research Assistant

Maureen Lauzon, MSEM, MIS Coordinator

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3 – 4
OVERVIEW OF THE RELEASE COHORTS.....	5 – 6
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	7
SECTION I <i>Sentenced Releases To Community</i> .....	8 – 22
SECTION II <i>Pretrial Releases To Community</i> .....	23 – 30
SECTION III <i>Individuals Sentenced to DOC</i> .....	31 – 34
SECTION IV <i>Special Populations</i> .....	35 – 39

*Each section presents narrative and statistical data in this order:*

Number of Releases

Types of Releases

Demographics

Gender\*, Race / Ethnicity\*\*, Age, Residence

Descriptors

Criminogenic risk factors (Sentenced);

Court / Bail Status (Pretrial)

Length of Stay

Criminal Justice Details

Governing Offense Type, Sentence Length, Days in Custody  
(Length of Stay), Classification Status

*\* HCSO descriptive data typically appear separately for men and women because populations in these two distinct tracks historically differ in significant ways. Historically, there has been limited capacity to track transgender and gender-nonconforming data, so those individuals appear according to where they resided. All individuals have access to processes whereby they may request to reside at the 'best fit' among HCSO's in-custody facilities. A multi-disciplinary Classification team determines placement.*

*\*\*Current systems conflate Race and Ethnicity. Future data systems may evolve to allow reporting on these complex intersections.*

## Executive Summary



At the end of each calendar year, Hampden County Sheriff's Office's (HCSO) Research Department publishes a descriptive overview of persons released during that year. HCSO monitors changes in populations and tracks trends from year to year to provide guidance for operational planning and program development.

Overall, **4,819** releases occurred among persons released and not transferred to another jurisdiction. Effective with this report (2023), we call this group "Releases To Community" (RTC); the term RTC replaces the former phrase "Releases To Street" (RTS). Special thanks to the Massachusetts Department of Correction's Hollie Matthews for her insight into language describing releases.

Four specific release codes appear for Sentenced individuals (SEXP, RVRK, FIPD, RMPB), along with three for Pretrial individuals (BAIL, RELC, RELV). A fourth Pretrial release category, Released / Time Served (RELT), does not appear in this year's report due to concerns regarding data reliability; RELT numbers appear under RELC / Released at Court. Beyond Sentenced and Pretrial RTC cohorts, we describe two additional groups: Releases to DOC and Special Populations RTC. The former group has been described in prior HCSO Annual Release Reports while the latter cohort was included for the first time in the 2022 publication.

Sentenced RTC individuals are tracked post-release for three years as part of our ongoing Recidivism Study, which has described recidivism at one- and three-years post release annually since the year 2000. HCSO defines Recidivism as Rearrangement, Reconviction, and Reincarceration (either technical violation or new crime), with emphasis on the latter as the traditional "JAIL REPORT CARD." We emphasize Reincarceration because it is the most impactful milestone for justice-involved individuals, their families, communities, and the taxpayer. Massachusetts' Criminal Justice Reform Act (CJRA) of 2018 now mandates outcomes at the point in time two years post-release. The Annual Recidivism Study is scheduled to be published each year by May.

A word on demographics, specifically gender and race, provides context. HCSO operates two, mostly separate, gender tracks for women and men, accommodating transgender and gender-nonconforming individuals in whichever facility that better fits their housing needs. Numbers appear where individuals resided. Race and Ethnicity descriptors are presently conflated in HCSO data systems. Further detail on these demographics may appear in future reports.

The Research Team continues to appreciate the foresight of retired **Sheriff Michael J. Ashe, Jr.** in establishing a doctoral level Research Department at the HCSO in 1998 and **Sheriff Nicholas Cocchi** for continuing and expanding the endeavor. The team stands on the able shoulders of **Dr. Martha Lyman** who for more than two decades led the Research Department. Dr. Lyman's detailed study of short-stay incarceration populations, vastly under-studied in the U.S., remains a major contribution to the field. HCSO Research Team welcomes inquiries: [sally.johnsonvanwright@HCSO.state.ma.us](mailto:sally.johnsonvanwright@HCSO.state.ma.us), [nicole.harrington@HCSO.state.ma.us](mailto:nicole.harrington@HCSO.state.ma.us), or [maureen.lauzon@HCSO.state.ma.us](mailto:maureen.lauzon@HCSO.state.ma.us).

- A total of **2,642 Releases To Community** from HOC & JAL occurred in 2022: 526 Sentenced and 2,116 Pretrial. This is 2,642 is the apples-to-apples number for comparing to Release Reports prior to the 2022 publication.
- An additional **2,177 Special Populations Releases** occurred in 2022. These include RTC directly from Regional Lockup (RLU) status (1,601) Diversions (57), Angels (13), and Civil Commitment Regular Releases (506).
- Another **119** individuals **Transferred to the Massachusetts DOC** from HCSO in 2022.

Increasingly, concerns expressed by members of the public, legislative and advocacy leaders, and community partners have moved Massachusetts towards greater transparency and data analysis. In 2023 systems are positioned to provide more windows into our operations and greater levels of accountability to stakeholders than ever before. The fourteen County Sheriffs, under the leadership of **Executive Director Carrie Hill** of the Massachusetts Sheriff's Association, and the Department of Corrections have labored meticulously toward public-facing dashboards. The platforms describe both populations in correctional custody across the Commonwealth and the range of programs, services, and interventions offered.

It has been an honor and privilege for HCSO Research Staff to partner with other Massachusetts correctional leaders and with vendors Spring ML and Gartner to build this data infrastructure. The state website, MA.gov, now provides some legacy data on persons in custody and will soon provide enhanced insight into program participation, with the eventual goal of metrics relative to recidivism as well. This full inclusion of all MA jurisdictions to describe correctional populations and outcomes represents a major step forward.

It is the hope and intention of this team that this Release Report (2023) may add dimension and local context to larger statewide and national movements for systemic improvement in correctional care. We aim to do our part for the nation's positive transformation of criminal justice writ large. We offer these descriptions and basic analyses alongside research partner inquiries and in-house outcomes studies to improve and refine, ultimately, the capacity of government to offer effective solutions to crime, rehabilitation, and community care.

Dr. Martin Luther King reminded the world that *"the arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice."* With this small report, we work toward both local insight and far-ranging dialogue with others seeking excellence and justice.

Respectfully,

Dr. Sally J. Van Wright, with Dr. Nicole Harrington and Ms. Maureen Lauzon  
Research Department, Hampden County Sheriff's Office

## Overview

### Section I provides detailed analysis of SENTENCED persons Released To Community (RTC)

The **526** Releases To Community (RTC) after Sentenced matters were 73% men (385 persons) and 27% women (141 persons), duplicated only if sentenced and released twice. About three quarters (78%) were released by Sentence Expiration while 22% left under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. One individual left on Fine Paid status, and no one left on Revise & Revoke. The men were majority Hispanic (52%) and White (29%) while the women were 74.5% White. The most common ages were 32 for men and 31 and 36 for women, with a generally greater age variation across men. Hampden County was the most frequent county for men at 83%, while Worcester was most common for women at 35% followed by Hamden at 28%. Length of Stay was longer for men at an average of 251 days (about 8 months) than for women at 140 days (about 4 ½ months). This 2022 Sentenced Release Cohort will be followed for Recidivism and reported separately for three years. Sentenced Releases other than RTC included 64 individuals returned to pretrial on other matters, 74 individuals released to other agencies, 1 elopement, and 1 death while in custody for a grand total of 666 Sentenced Releases of all types.

### Section II provides a detailed analysis of the PRETRIAL detainees Released To Community (RTC)

A total of **2,116** Releases To Community (RTC) from Pretrial detainment occurred in calendar year 2022. The majority (78%) of releases were of individuals released only once in 2022 whereas the remaining 22% of Pretrial RTC involved 204 individuals who were detained and released more than once. Pretrial RTC occurred through: Bail (BAIL), Release at Court (RELC), or Release (per the Court) by Video (RELV). The prevalence of video releases was much lower this year (9%) compared to 2021 (26%) where COVID pandemic mitigation effort by the court resulted in an uptick in video releases. Taken together, Court & Video Releases accounted for almost two thirds (63%) of RTC men and three quarters (75%) of RTC women. [The Pretrial section does not describe releases directly from RLU status (Regional Lock Up = Safekeeps), a population described separately under Special Populations in the report.] Racial breakdown of the Pretrial men showed that about half were Hispanic (48%), a little over a quarter White (29%), and just under a quarter were Black (22%). For women, racial makeup differs, as do the jurisdictions and demographics (WCC being regional). Two thirds of the women identified as White (67%), about one fifth Hispanic (21%), and 11% Black. For both gender groups, representation of all other race/ethnic groups was around 1%. The most common age for Pretrial RTC men was 30, while for women it was 32. Reported residence was 97% Hampden County for the men but only 35% for women (most women being from other counties). Of 2022's Pretrial RTC (2,116), the slight majority (1,227; 58%) were held without the right to bail upon intake. Common reasons given for No Bail were Bail Revoked, Warrant, and Dangerousness, in that order. The pretrial population was an overwhelmingly short-stay population. There was a mean length of stay of 47.5 days, with 905 (43%) in HCSO custody 10 days or fewer. Only about 1% (28 persons) of the 2,116 Pretrial RTC had been detained for more than a year. Pretrial Releases other than RTC included 313 to other agencies, 10 probate purged, and 1 death while in custody for a grand total of 2,440 Pre-trial Releases of all types.

### Section III provides a detailed analysis of individuals in HCSO custody and SENTENCED to the DOC

The MA Department of Correction (DOC) received in the calendar year 2022 a total of **119 persons** who were sentenced while in the care & custody of HCSO. The majority of the men (57%) were between ages 31 and 50, as were 5 of the 6 women. The men sentenced to DOC were 27% Black, about 48% Hispanic, and 24% White. All of the women who went to DOC were White. Only about 19% (22) of those sentenced to DOC had nonviolent crimes (including drug and/or firearms possession offenses), while about 19% (22) had probation or parole violations. The remaining 62% had violent charges of various types including murder/manslaughter and sex offenses. Average (mean) Length of Stay awaiting DOC commitment was 437 days for men and 601 days for women. The longest individual Pretrial detainment that went to DOC was 2,157 days (almost 6 years), and the greatest Pretrial Length of Stay before DOC commitment occurred among those held on Manslaughter / Murder, with a mean of 974 days (2 years, 8 months). Eight nonviolent individuals got a sentence with a one-day difference between the minimum and maximum (in effect a mandatory sentence), while an additional 14 individuals got similar sentence structures for violent or sex offenses. Seven (7) people received life sentences for Murder or Manslaughter.

Section IV provides overviews of **SPECIAL POPULATIONS** Releases To Community (RTC)

A section included since 2022 describes SPECIAL POPULATIONS; these releases did not appear in prior Reports; therefore caution should be used when comparing release years. The Research Team seeks to place Sentenced, Pretrial, and DOC Release data within the context of the multi-service nature of HCSO's current operations, which includes SPECIAL POPULATIONS.

Overall, **2,177** distinct SPECIAL POPULATION RTC's occurred in calendar year 2022. The report describes general characteristics of Special Populations. Individuals who had multiple commitments are counted the number of times they were released because each stay required processing by HCSO staff and providers.

**Special Population Releases To Community include:**

Diversions	<b>57 RTC</b>
Regional Lockup (AKA Safekeeps)	<b>1,601 RTC</b>  <i>Of all 3,042 Releases that started in RLU status, 1,601 (52.6%) were RTC, whereas 1279 (42%) were reclassified to JAL or House of Corrections. Another 162 individuals (5.3%) transferred directly from RLU status to another Agency.</i>
SJC COVID Releases	<b>37 special RTC per COVID Emergency Supreme Judicial Court Order</b>
Angel program (Voluntary self-commit)	<b>13 RTC</b>
Civil Commitment (Section 35 for SUD)	<b>506 Regular Releases</b> from Stonybrook Stabilization and Treatment Center (SSTC)  <i>Of all 647 Civil / SSTC Releases, 506 were Regular Releases. Another 130 were Other (examples, Medical Rescission, Released to Jail); 11 were Angels. Other and Angel Releases are not included to avoid duplication.</i>

Further detail on Special Populations can be obtained by contacting the Research Team. The annual SSTC Overview as slated for publication in June 2023, describes demographics, lengths of stay, and other characteristics for persons in HCSO custody for Section 35 Civil Commitment.

## Definition of System Terms and Acronyms

- ANG** – Angel / voluntary self-commit (typically pending availability of community stabilization support).
- CRU** – Community Reentry Unit (for persons nearing release from a sentence).
- Diversions** – Court or Community Supervision pathways aimed to address risk / needs while averting incarceration. May also include short-stay in-custody intervention to assist individuals in getting back on track before returning to communities.
- JAL** – Jail / pre-sentence detainee. Same as Awaiting Trial.
- HOC** – House of Correction (in MA, all operated by elected County Sheriffs).
- Recidivism** – A recidivistic event occurs post Release To Community (RTC) on a sentenced matter and may refer to arraignment, conviction, or incarceration. Rearrest data is not accessible to corrections.
- RLU** – Regional Lockup. AKA Safekeeps, these individuals are held pre-arraignment for other law enforcement agencies.
- RTC** – “Releases to Community”; refers to those individuals released with the following release types for Sentenced individuals: SEXP (sentence expired), RMPB (Release to MA Parole Board), RVRK (Revise & Revoke), FIPD (Fine Paid) and the following for Pretrial individuals: RELC (Release at Court), RELV (Released by Video per Court), BAIL (Bailed).
- SENT** – A person sentenced by the courts to serve time, which in MA is up to 2.5 years for County and anything more on a given sentenced State Department of Corrections.
- SJC** – Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.
- Section 35** – In MA, a person committed to Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment on the basis of clinically assessed risk of harm to self or others resulting from SUD. The commitment may be no longer than 90 days, and at HCSO may occur at the Stonybrook Stabilization and Treatment Center (SSTC) for men.

## Definition of Research Terms

- Mean** – a statistic that refers to the sum of all values of a group of numbers divided by the total number of numbers; also called the “average”.
- Median** – a statistic that refers to the middle value of a group of numbers when all the values in a group of numbers are placed in order.
- Mode** – a statistic that refers to the most common value in a group of numbers.
- Range** – a statistic that measures the distribution of a group of numbers, including the lowest number and the highest number in that group.

**SECTION I  
SENTENCED RELEASES TO COMMUNITY**

**Summary**

The **526** individuals Released To Community (RTC) after Sentenced matters were 73% men (385 persons) and 27% women (141 persons), duplicated only if sentenced and released twice. Slightly more than three quarters were released by Sentence Expiration while 22% left under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. One individual left on Fine Paid status, and there were zero Revise & Revoke releases. The men were majority Hispanic (52%), followed by White (29%) and Black (17%). In contrast, the women were 75% White, 16% White, and 9% Black. The most common age for men was 32 and for women 31 and 36, with greater age variation among men than among women. Hampden County was the most frequent county for Sentenced men at 83%, while Worcester was most common for women at 35% followed by Hampden at 28%. Length of Stay was longer for men at an average of 251 days (about 8 months) than for women at 140 days (about 4.5 months). This 2022 Sentenced Release Cohort will be followed for Recidivism and reported separately for three years.

**Number of Sentenced RTC**

The **526** Sentenced Releases To Community (RTC) in calendar year 2022 represented a 31% increase from 2021's 403 in Sentenced RTC.

The release cohort represented 511 unique individuals during 2022; 6 men and 6 women had 2 Sentenced RTC; 1 man had 4 Sentenced RTC.

The breakdown by gender was 385 men and 141 women, representing 73% and 27% of the total population, respectively. This is about the same proportion as in 2021.

**Release Types of Sentenced RTC**

Parole releases accounted for 23% of men and 19% of women RTC in 2022, while 77% of men and 81% of women remained in custody till their sentences expired. There was 1 Fine Paid release and zero Revise & Revoke releases this year.

<b>Release Type for Sentenced RTC Men</b>			<b>Release Type for Sentenced RTC Women</b>		
<b>Release Type</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Release Type</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Fine Paid	1	0.3%	Fine Paid	0	0.0%
Revise/Revoke	0	0.0%	Revise/Revoke	0	0.0%
Sentence Expired	296	76.9%	Sentence Expired	114	80.9%
Paroled	88	22.9%	Paroled	27	19.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Gender of Sentenced RTC**

**Gender Breakdown of Sentenced RTC**

Gender	N	%
Men	385	73.2%
Women	141	26.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Race and Ethnicity of Sentenced RTC**

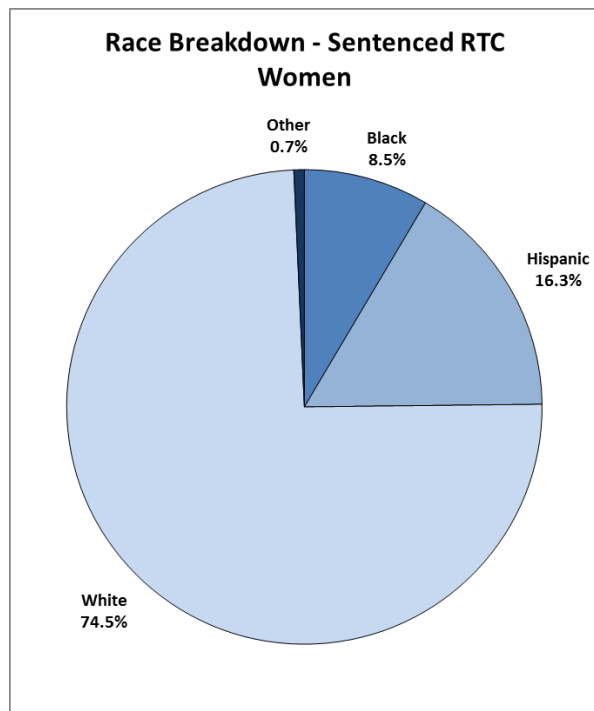
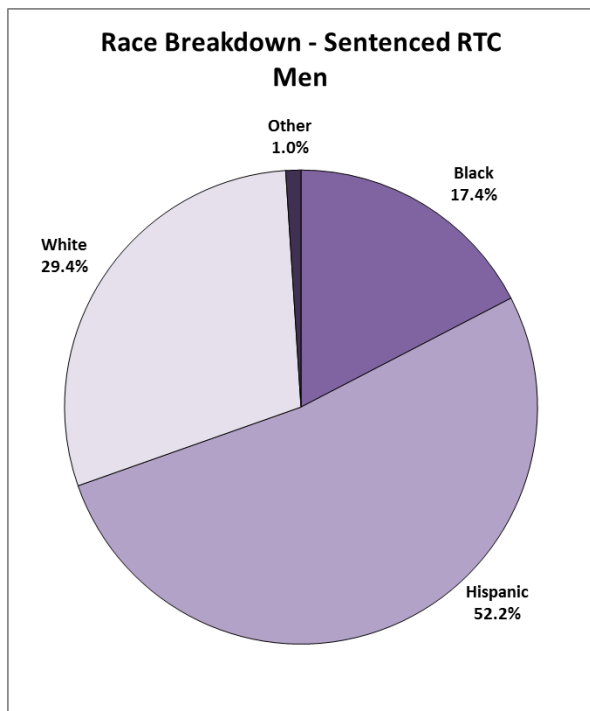
The racial / ethnic breakdown differs among men and women, as has historically help true at HCSO. 29% of men identified as White upon Intake, 52% as Hispanic, and 17% as Black. In contrast, 74.5% of women identify themselves as White, 16% as Hispanic, and 8.5% as Black. One percent or fewer identify as "Other," which in HCSO data systems includes Native America, Alaskan Native, Asian / Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern / North African.

**Race Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Men**

Race	N	%
Black	67	17.4%
Hispanic	201	52.2%
White	113	29.4%
Other	4	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Race Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Women**

Race	N	%
Black	12	8.5%
Hispanic	23	16.3%
White	105	74.5%
Other	1	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Age of Sentenced RTC**

The mean age of the men is 38 years while for the women the mean is 37.

The age distribution varies by gender, with about half the women between 31 and 40 and the men having greater variation. About 9% of men and 3.5% of women men are under age 25, while 35% of the men and 26% of the women are over 40.

Most common age (Mode) for men is 32, for women 31 and 36. Persons age 18 to 24 account for 8.6% of Sentenced RTC men but only 3.5% of Sentenced RTC women.

**Age Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Men**

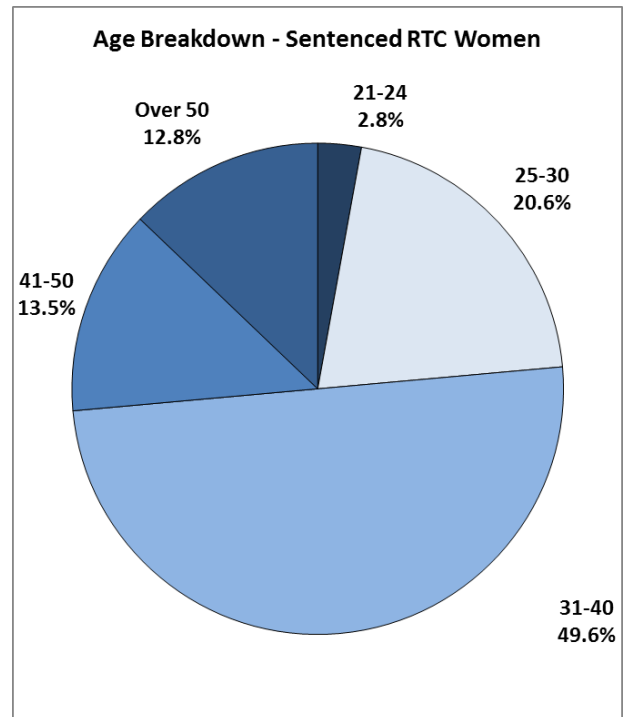
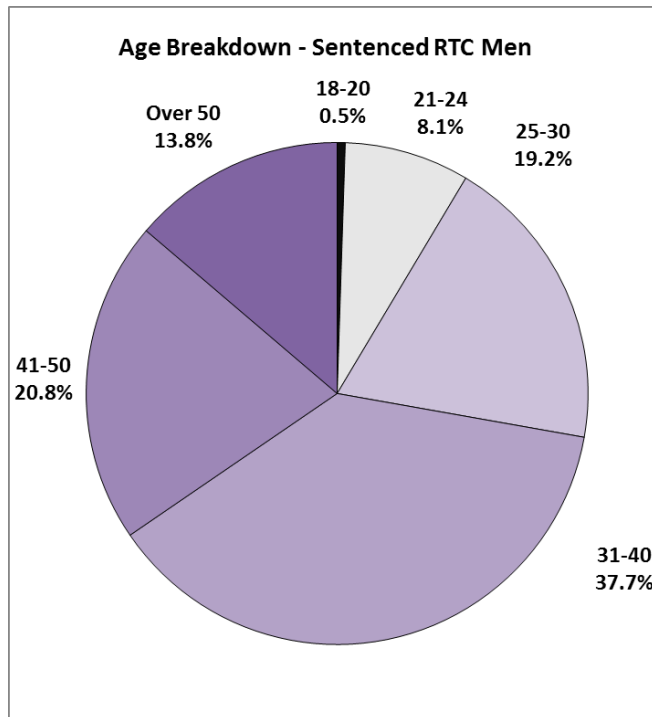
Age Category	N	%
18-20	2	0.5%
21-24	31	8.1%
25-30	74	19.2%
31-40	145	37.7%
41-50	80	20.8%
Over 50	53	13.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Age Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Women**

Age Category	N	%
18-20	1	0.7%
21-24	4	2.8%
25-30	29	20.6%
31-40	70	49.6%
41-50	19	13.5%
Over 50	18	12.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Mean 37.8  
 Youngest 20  
 Oldest 72  
 Mode 32

Mean 37.4  
 Youngest 20  
 Oldest 79  
 Mode 31, 36



**Residence of Sentenced RTC**

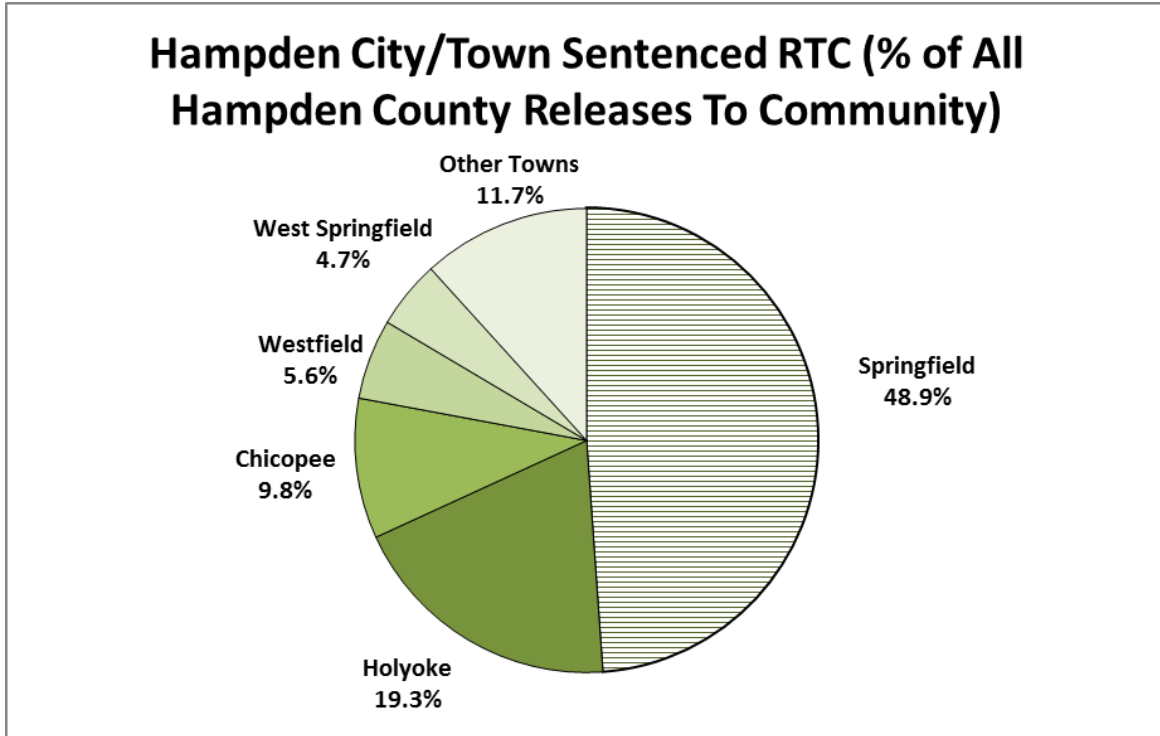
Upon booking, 4% of men (16) and 7% of women (10) did not provide an address or stated that they were homeless. The jurisdictional and other differences for men and women result in residence variation by gender, with the great majority of men (83%) being from Hampden County while only 28% of women are from Hampden. Out-of-county women predominated at 72% (Worcester alone accounting for 35%). The following data describe residence breakdowns in increasing specificity, down to the neighborhood level in our largest RTC location, Springfield.

Residence Breakdown - Sentenced RTC			Residence Breakdown - Sentenced RTC		
Men			Women		
Residence County	N	%	Residence County	N	%
Homeless	16	4.2%	Homeless	10	7.1%
Hampden	319	82.9%	Hampden	39	27.7%
Berkshire	1	0.3%	Berkshire	21	14.9%
Franklin	2	0.5%	Franklin	1	0.7%
Hampshire	12	3.1%	Hampshire	8	5.7%
Worcester	11	2.9%	Worcester	49	34.8%
Other MA County	11	2.9%	Other MA County	9	6.4%
Out-of-State	13	3.4%	Out-of-State	4	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Towns within Hampden County (% of Hampden County Sentenced RTC)**

About half (49%) of the 358 men and women who reported a Hampden County residence gave a Springfield address, with Holyoke following at 19% and Chicopee at 10%. Town residence data follow.

Hampden County Residence		
Breakdown - All Sentenced RTC		
City/Town	N	%
Springfield	175	48.9%
Holyoke	69	19.3%
Chicopee	35	9.8%
Westfield	20	5.6%
West Springfield	17	4.7%
Other Towns	42	11.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Reported residence by town within Hampden County differed by gender, with men much more likely (51%) to be from Springfield while women's addresses varied more.

#### Hampden County Residence Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Men

City/Town	N	%
Springfield	164	51.4%
Holyoke	62	19.4%
Chicopee	31	9.7%
Westfield	16	5.0%
West Springfield	12	3.8%
Other Towns	34	10.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Hampden County Residence Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Women

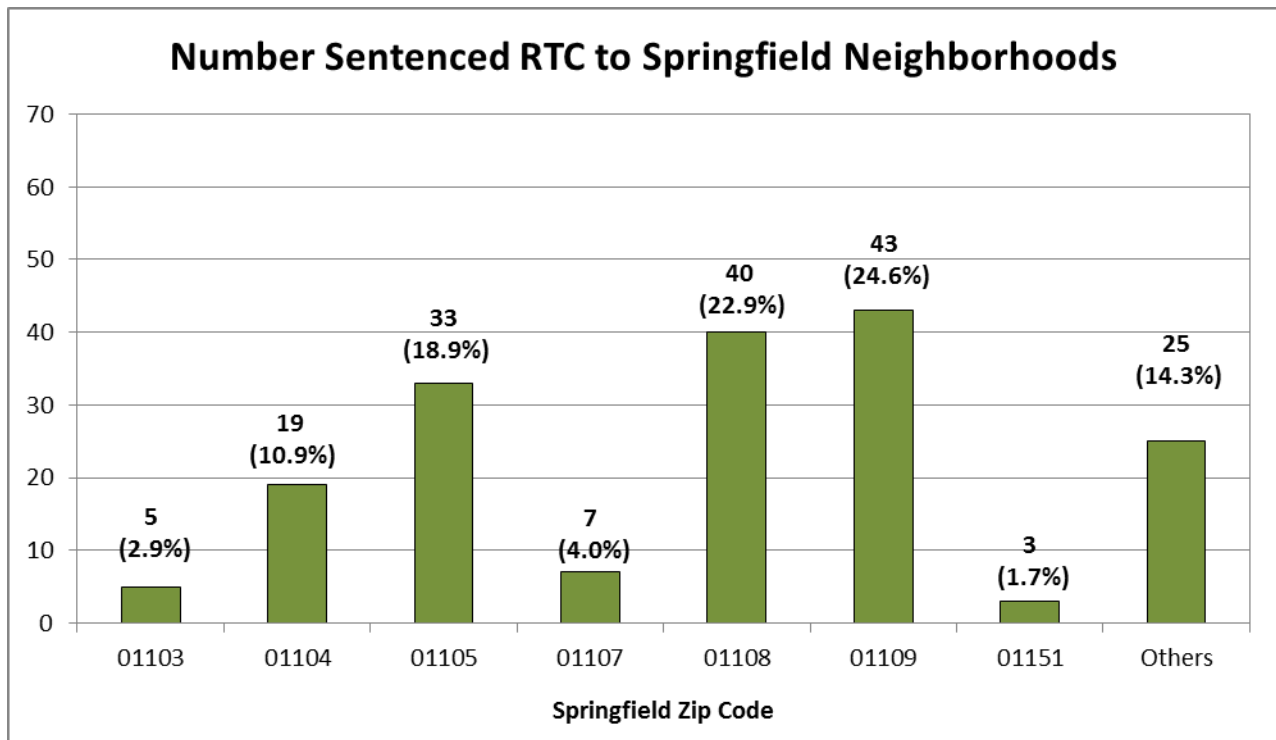
City/Town	N	%
Springfield	11	28.2%
Holyoke	7	17.9%
Chicopee	4	10.3%
Westfield	4	10.3%
West Springfield	5	12.8%
Other Towns	8	20.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Data on Springfield Neighborhoods

Of the 164 men and 11 women who reported Springfield addresses, a quarter (25%) came from 01109, followed by 01108 (at 23%) and 01105 (at 19%).

#### Springfield Neighborhood Residence Breakdown - All Sentenced RTC

Zip Code	N	%
01103	5	2.9%
01104	19	10.9%
01105	33	18.9%
01107	7	4.0%
01108	40	22.9%
01109	43	24.6%
01151	3	1.7%
Others	25	14.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

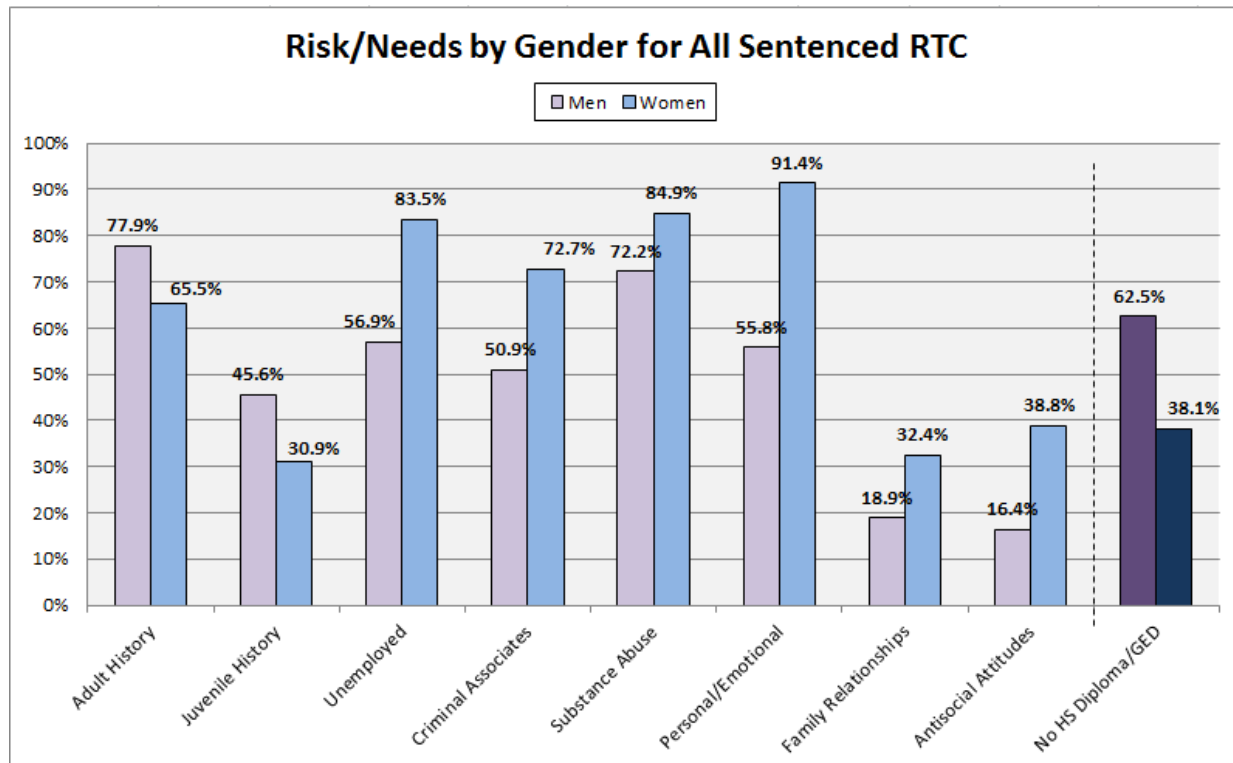


### Criminogenic Factors of Sentenced RTC

Of factors (referred to in scholarly and professional literature as the “Central Eight Criminogenic Factors”) shown to contribute significantly to return to criminal conduct, HCSO report the following characteristics, as measured by the LSI-SV instrument measuring risks and needs. 38% of women

and 63% of men lacked a high school diploma or equivalent at intake. Most Sentenced men and women have prior adult criminal history, while 46% of the men and around a third of the women (31%) have a juvenile history. Just over half of the men (57%) and 84% of the women were unemployed upon intake. About half of the men and almost three-quarters of the women report having criminal associates (51% and 73% respectively) and most (72% of men; 85% of women) self-report problems with Substance Use. Personal / Emotional factors (to include self-reported or observed problems in areas such as mental health, suicidality, impulsivity, intellectual functioning) registered as high, with 56% of men and 91% of women scoring for that factor. *Please note that it appears most likely the Attitudes factor was scored poorly at the Main Institution; 16% of men with pro-criminal attitudes would be an historical anomaly that is very low for a Sentenced population of men at HCSO. Personal / Emotional risk factor was also scored artificially low this year. The Research Team will follow up in 2023 to ensure accuracy and strengthen inter-rater reliability.*

Criminogenic Factors Breakdown - Men			Criminogenic Factors Breakdown - Women		
Criminogenic Factor	N	%	Criminogenic Factor	N	%
Adult History	289	77.9%	Adult History	91	65.5%
Juvenile History	169	45.6%	Juvenile History	43	30.9%
Unemployed	211	56.9%	Unemployed	116	83.5%
Criminal Associates	189	50.9%	Criminal Associates	101	72.7%
Substance Abuse	268	72.2%	Substance Abuse	118	84.9%
Personal/Emotional	207	55.8%	Personal/Emotional	127	91.4%
Family Relationships	70	18.9%	Family Relationships	45	32.4%
Antisocial Attitudes	61	16.4%	Antisocial Attitudes	54	38.8%
No HS Diploma/GED	232	62.5%	No HS Diploma/GED	53	38.1%

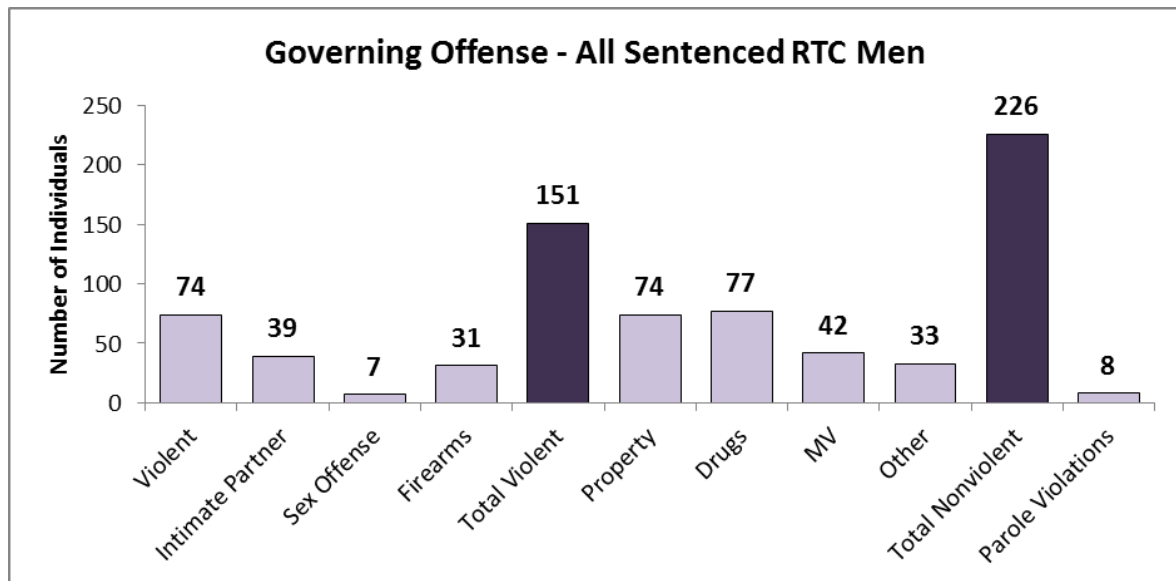


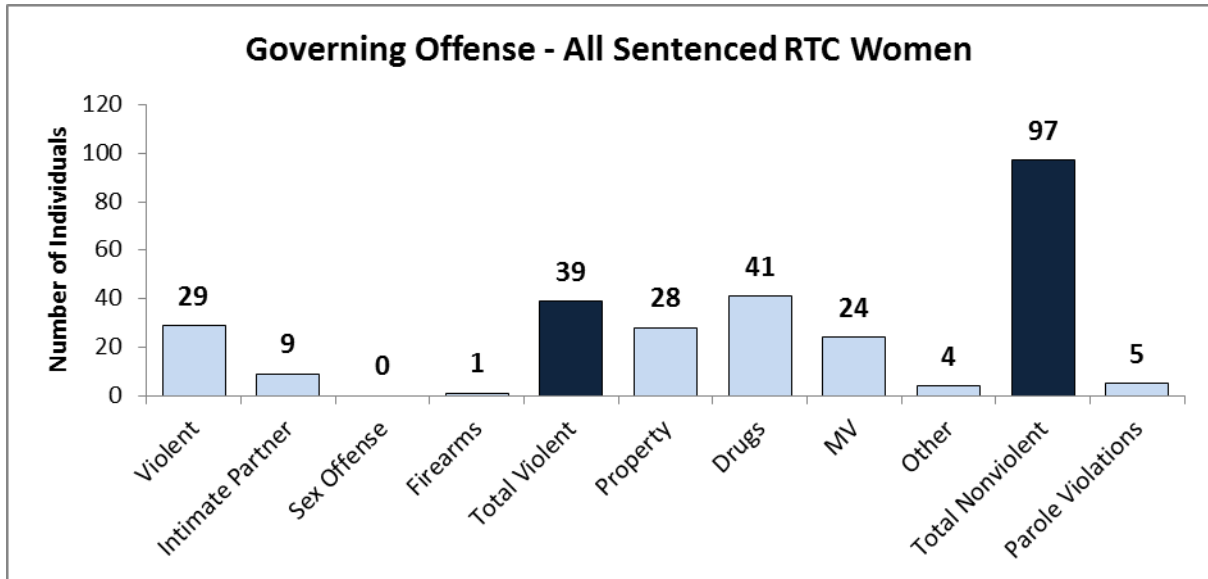
**Governing Offense of Sentenced RTC**

Though high rates of violent governing offenses were present within the male 2021 release cohort, men in the 2022 cohort had significantly higher rates of nonviolent governing offenses (59% in 2022 compared to only 44% in 2021). About two thirds of the women in the current Sentenced RTC population were serving a sentence for a nonviolent offense. 13 individuals (about 2% of men and 4% of women) were serving a sentence for a technical violation of parole. Of Sentenced RTC men, 39% had a governing violent charge compared to 28% of Sentenced RTC women.

Gender variation appeared in that men and women served sentences for general violent offenses (e.g., assault, assault & battery dangerous weapon, mayhem) at fairly similar rates (19% and 21% respectively), while men were more likely to have committed violent crimes involving Intimate Partner Abuse (aka Domestic Violence), Sex Offenses, and Firearms.

Governing Offense - Sentenced RTC Men			Governing Offense - Sentenced RTC Women		
Offense Type	N	%	Offense Type	N	%
Violent	74	19.2%	Violent	29	20.6%
Intimate Partner	39	10.1%	Intimate Partner	9	6.4%
Sex Offense	7	1.8%	Sex Offense	0	0.0%
Firearms	31	8.1%	Firearms	1	0.7%
<b>Total Violent</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>39.2%</b>	<b>Total Violent</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
Property	74	19.2%	Property	28	19.9%
Drugs	77	20.0%	Drugs	41	29.1%
MV	42	10.9%	MV	24	17.0%
Other	33	8.6%	Other	4	2.8%
<b>Total Nonviolent</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>Total Nonviolent</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>68.8%</b>
<b>Parole Violations</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>Parole Violations</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100.0%</b>





### Parole Violators—Offense Types

Across the 8 men and 5 women who violated parole and were released in 2022, the following breakdown in violent versus nonviolent underlying governing offenses occurred.

Offense Type	N	%
Violent	2	15.4%
Nonviolent	11	84.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Sentence Length and Length of Stay (in Days) of Sentenced RTC

Sentence Length and Length of Stay remain important metrics in corrections because reentry planning and every other intervention depend on how long a window of opportunity exists. Multiple measures of central tendency allow for an accurate understanding of the size each group and how long they stayed at HCSO. Another important factor is Pretrial versus Sentenced status, so we encourage the reader to consult the Length of Stay section on the Pretrial population, since some programming remains possible and is provided prior to changeover to Sentenced status.

Differences by gender again appeared, with **men** on average serving 44% of an average 571 day sentence for a total average Length of Stay at 251 days or about **eight months**.

Meanwhile, **women** (who were 11 percentage points less likely to have a violent governing charge) had an average sentence of 277 days and tended to serve 51% of that, at an average total Length of Stay just over **four and a half months** (140 days). While the most common sentence for men was 1 year (365 days), women most often had a sentence of 6 months (180 days).



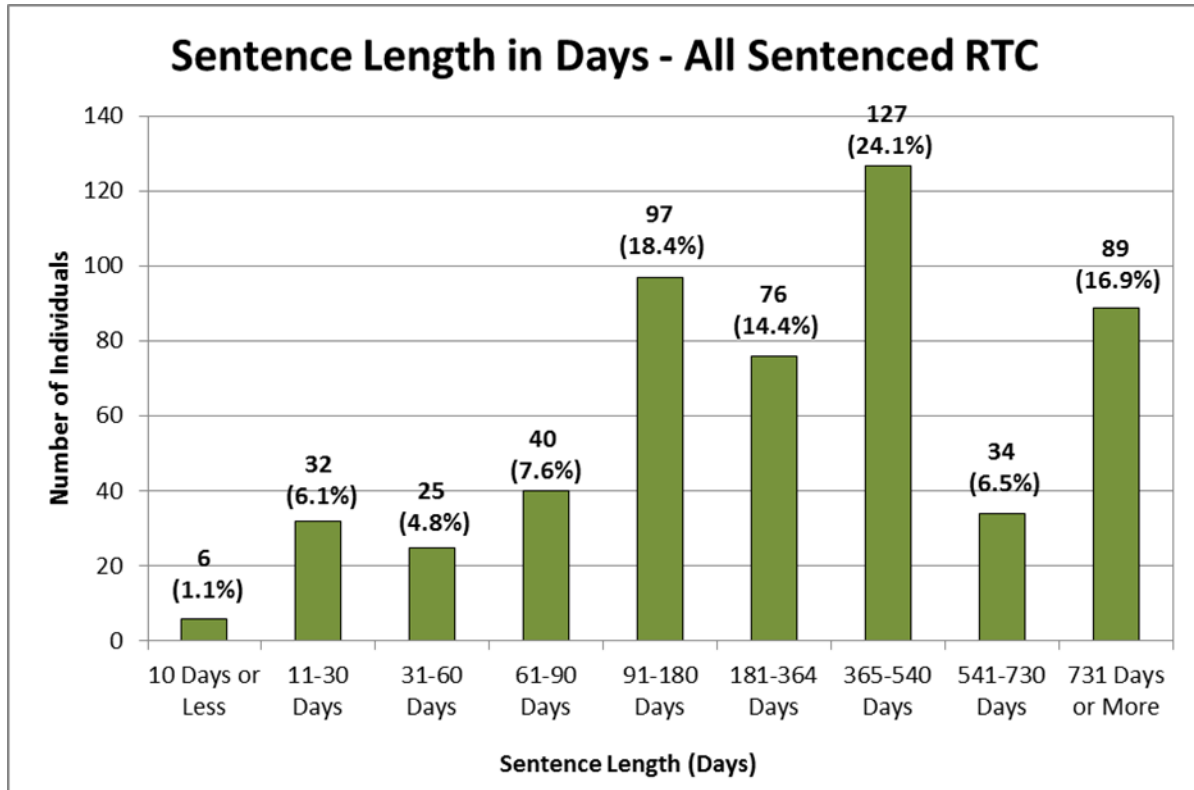
Percentage of sentence served this year (44% men and 51% women) experienced a drop compared to the prior calendar year 2021, when those rates were 59% and 53% for men and women respectively. However, that drop was much more significant for men at 15 percentage points.

	Sentenced RTC Men	Sentenced RTC Women
Mean Sentence in Days	571.02	277.07
Mode (most common Sentence)	365	180
Max (longest Sentence)	5574	2923
Mean Served	251.14	140.36
Mode Served	143, 156, 279, 297, 538	28
Maximum Served	1234	685
Mean % Sentence Served	44.0%	50.7%

Short-term Sentenced stays (sentences of three months or less) account for nearly one fifth of all Sentenced RTC at 103 persons. About 57% of all Sentenced RTC had a sentence length of between 3 months and 1 ½ years (540 days). Finally, long-term Sentenced stays, or a sentence of 1 ½ years or more (541+ days), accounted for approximately 23% of all Sentenced RTC.

**Sentence Length Breakdown - All Sentenced  
RTC**

Sentence Length (Days)	N	%
10 Days or Less	6	1.1%
11-30 Days	32	6.1%
31-60 Days	25	4.8%
61-90 Days	40	7.6%
91-180 Days	97	18.4%
181-364 Days	76	14.4%
365-540 Days	127	24.1%
541-730 Days	34	6.5%
731 Days or More	89	16.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Mandatory sentences were relatively uncommon, at 54 individuals (about 10% of the Sentenced RTC cohort). This population accounted for 18,510 bed-days, an 89% increase compared to 2021's 9,810 days.

**Mandatory Charges by Gender**

Charge	Men	Women
Firearms	23	0
Drugs	1	0
Intimate Partner Abuse	1	0
MV	18	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>

**Gender differences in Sentence Length**

The WCC saw a higher representation of Sentenced RTC being short-stay (three months or less), at 34% (48 women) compared to only 14% (55) of the men. A similar proportion of the mid-range Sentenced length of stays (3 months to 1 ½ years) appeared among both the women (58%, 82) and men (57%, 218). However, significantly fewer women (8%, 11 women) had sentences longer than 1 ½ years compared to Sentenced RTC men (29%, 112 men).

**Sentence Length Breakdown - Sentenced RTC**

<b>Men</b>		
<b>Sentence Length (Days)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
10 Days or Less	5	1.3%
11 to 30 Days	14	3.6%
31 to 60 Days	11	2.9%
61 to 90 Days	25	6.5%
91 to 180 Days	68	17.7%
181 to 364 Days	55	14.3%
365 to 540 Days	95	24.7%
541 to 730 Days	31	8.1%
731 Days or More	81	21.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Sentence Length Breakdown - Sentenced RTC**

<b>Women</b>		
<b>Sentence Length (Days)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
10 Days or Less	1	0.7%
11 to 30 Days	18	12.8%
31 to 60 Days	14	9.9%
61 to 90 Days	15	10.6%
91 to 180 Days	29	20.6%
181 to 364 Days	21	14.9%
365 to 540 Days	32	22.7%
541 to 730 Days	3	2.1%
731 Days or More	8	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Classification of Sentenced RTC**

**Stepdown to Lower Security by Gender.** Opportunities for step down to lower security are equal for women and for men, but the pathways are distinct and separate, so data appear separately and not in aggregated.

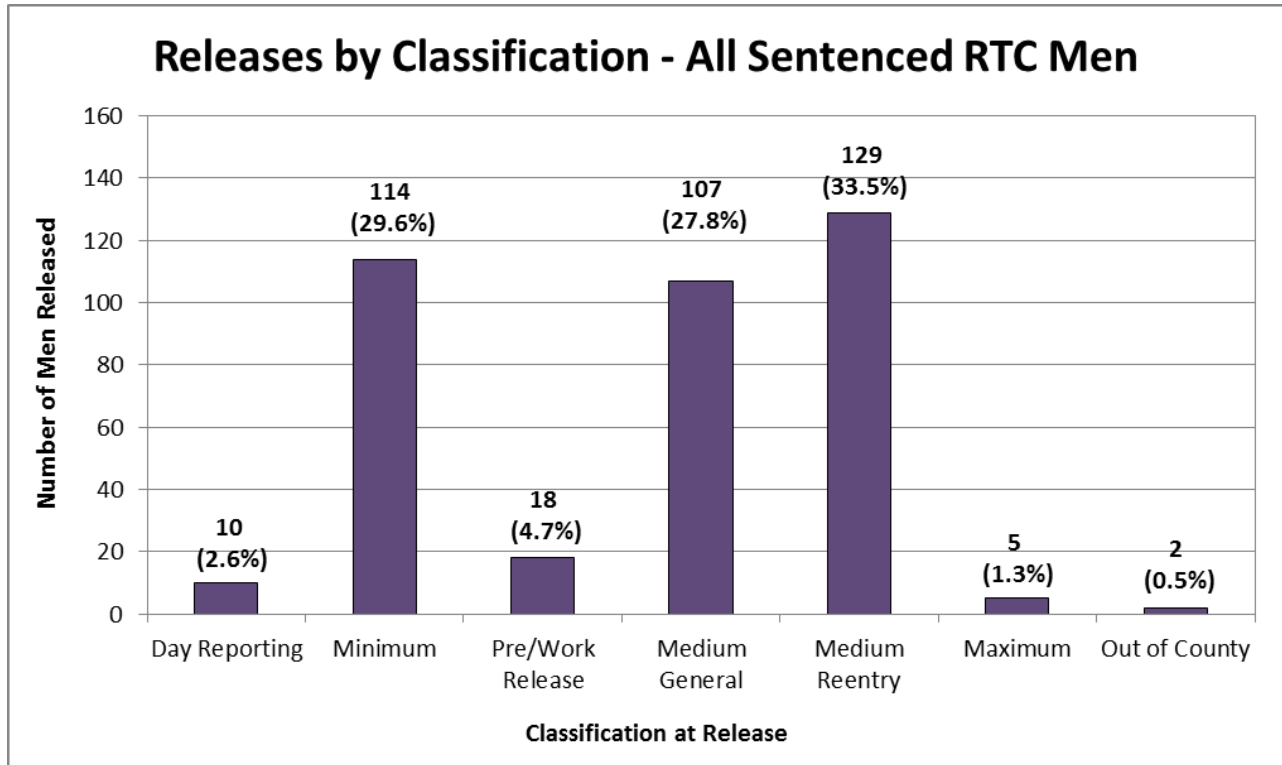
**MEN'S CLASSIFICATION UPON RTC**

Nearly two thirds (63%) of the Sentenced RTC men left from Medium or Higher security while just over a third (37%) left from a Minimum, Work Release, or Day Reporting status.

**Classification at Release - All**

**Sentenced RTC Men**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Day Reporting	10	2.6%
Minimum	114	29.6%
Pre/Work Release	18	4.7%
Medium General	107	27.8%
Medium Reentry	129	33.5%
Maximum	5	1.3%
Out of County	2	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Breakdown by Agency—Classification at Release – Sentenced Men RTC**

**County-Sentenced Men**

There were 307 Sentenced RTC men on Hampden County sentences, detailed below. Another 18 men had matters outside of Hampden County. These included 2 men on Berkshire County matters (1 Minimum; 1 Medium), 1 man on a Franklin County matter (Medium), 1 man on a Hampshire County matter (Minimum), 10 men with Worcester County matters (7 Minimum; 1 Pre Release; 2 Medium), and 4 men on matters from other counties (1 Minimum; 3 Medium).

**Hampden County**

**Classification at Release - Hampden  
County Sentenced RTC Men**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Day Reporting	1	0.3%
Minimum	79	25.7%
Pre/Work Release	6	2.0%
CRU	0	0.0%
Medium General	93	30.3%
Medium Reentry	121	39.4%
Maximum	5	1.6%
Out of County	2	0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were an additional 36 RTC men serving a DOC sentence, 20 serving a Bureau Of Prisons (federal) sentence, and 4 serving a US Probation sentence, all of which are outlined below.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

**Classification at Release - DOC**

**Sentenced RTC Men**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Day Reporting	0	0.0%
Minimum	16	44.4%
Pre/Work Release	9	25.0%
CRU	0	0.0%
Medium General	6	16.7%
Medium Reentry	5	13.9%
Maximum	0	0.0%
Out of County	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

BUREAU OF PRISONS

**Classification at Release - BOP**

**Sentenced RTC Men**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Day Reporting	9	45.0%
Minimum	5	25.0%
Pre/Work Release	2	10.0%
CRU	0	0.0%
Medium General	3	15.0%
Medium Reentry	1	5.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%
Out of County	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

US PROBATION

**Classification at Release - USP**

**Sentenced RTC Men**

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Day Reporting	0	0.0%
Minimum	4	100.0%
Pre/Work Release	0	0.0%
CRU	0	0.0%
Medium General	0	0.0%
Medium Reentry	0	0.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%
Out of County	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

WOMEN'S CLASSIFICATION UPON RTC

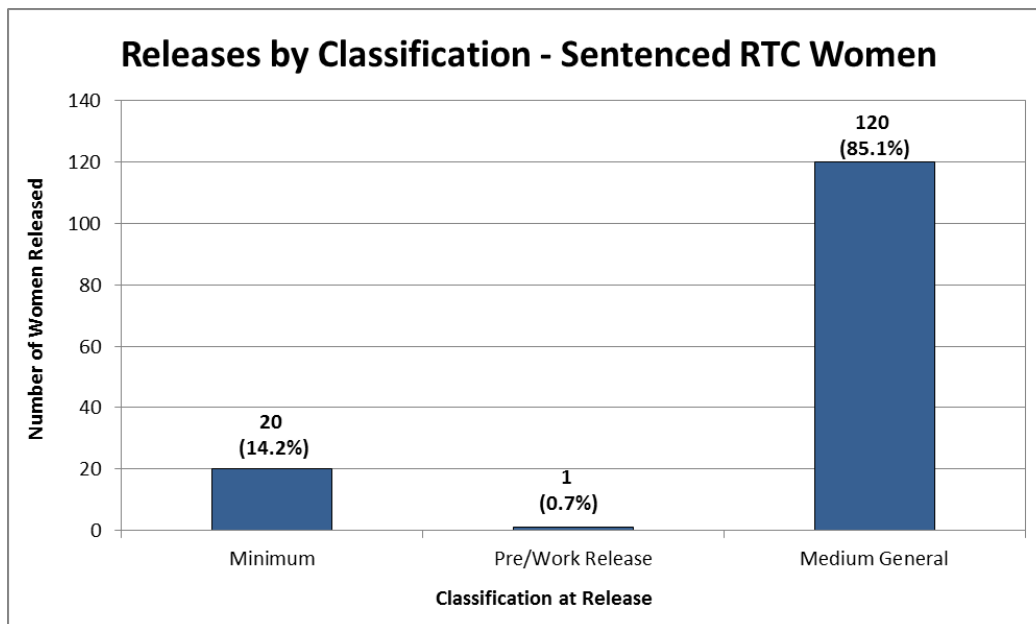
Well over three quarters (85%) of all the Sentenced RTC women left from Medium security while the remaining women left from Minimum. Only one (1) woman left on Pre Release status.

Data on classification at release was also collected by County (Worcester, Hampden, Berkshire, Hampshire, Other, and Franklin, listed here in descending order of number of Sentenced RTC for women) and is available upon request but showed no meaningful differences in classification status at release and so are not depicted below.

Similar to the previous year, no women completed sentences on Day Reporting in 2022. Four (4) DOC Sentenced RTC women were released (2 from Minimum, 1 from Pre-Release, and 1 from Medium). There was one (1) federal Sentenced RTC women (BOP) released from Minimum.

**Classification at Release - All Sentenced  
RTC Women**

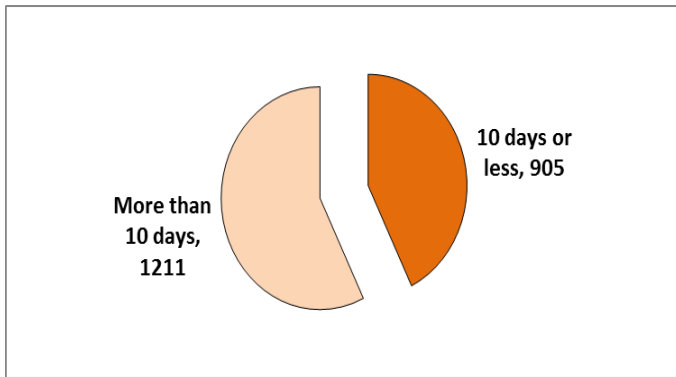
<b>Classification</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Day Reporting	0	0.0%
Minimum	20	14.2%
Pre/Work Release	1	0.7%
CRU	0	0.0%
Medium General	120	85.1%
Medium Reentry	0	0.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%
Out of County	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**SECTION II  
PRETRIAL RELEASES 2022**

**Summary**

A total of **2,116** Pretrial Releases To Community (RTC) occurred in calendar year 2022. This section does not include individuals released while still in RLU status (Regional Lock Up = Safekeeps), a population (with an average length of stay under 1 day) described separately in the final section of this report. The population was an overwhelmingly short-stay population, with **905 (43%) detained for 10 days or fewer**. About **1%** (28 persons) of these 2,116 Pretrial Releases had been detained for more than a year.



<b>Length of Stay for Pretrial RTC</b>	
10 days or less	905
More than 10 days	1211
<b>Total</b>	<b>2116</b>

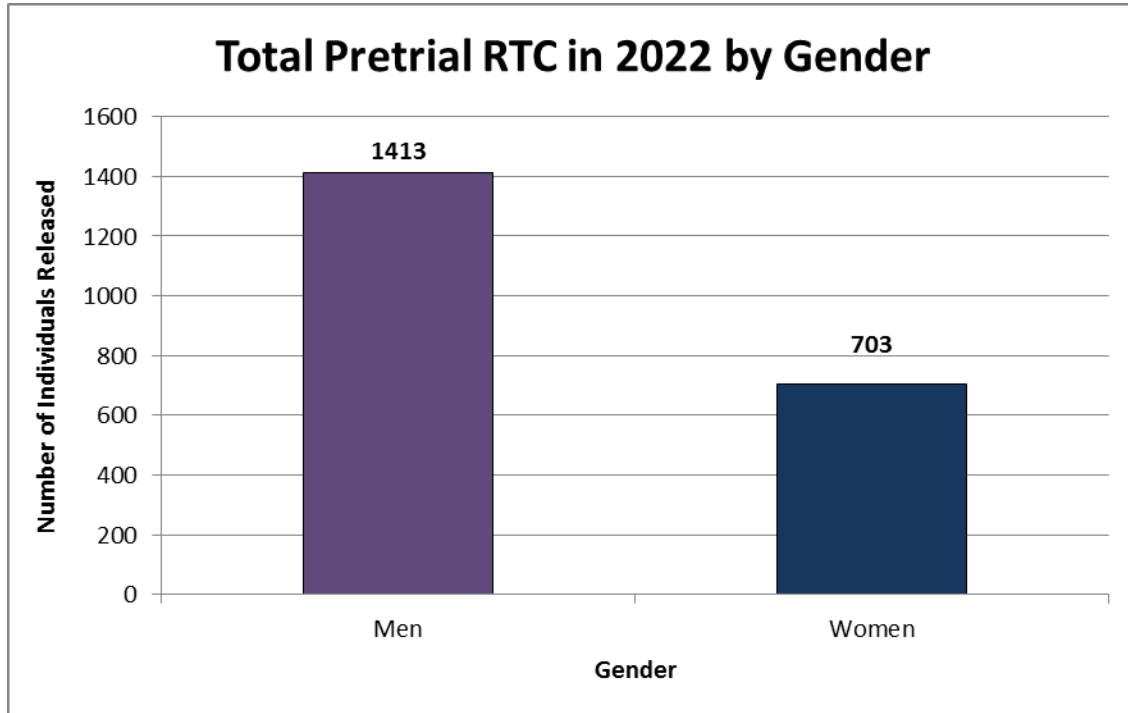
The majority (78%) of releases were of individuals released just once in 2022 whereas the remaining 22% of Pretrial RTC involved 204 individuals who were detained and released more than once. One individual, a woman, was an RTC five times in 2022. Pretrial RTC occurred through one of three means: Bail (BAIL), Release at Court (RELC), or Release (per the Court) by Video (RELV). Release Time Served (RELT) data appeared on Release Sheets (“Boston Sheets”) at artificially low levels. Therefore, the team reports persons released time served (RELT, of which only 9 were entered into JMS) combined with those released at court (RELC). This year saw an increase in persons released at court (58%), alongside a decrease in those released via video (9%); in 2021 these two categories were quite different and likely COVID-affected (38% and 26% respectively).

Taken together, Court & Video Releases accounted for almost two thirds (63%) of RTC men and three quarters (75%) of RTC women. Racial breakdown of the Pretrial men showed about half (48%) were Hispanic, slightly over a quarter (29%) White, and slightly under a quarter (22%) were Black. For women, the composition differs, as do the jurisdictions and demographics (WCC being regional), with two thirds (67%) of the women identifying as White, one fifth (21%) Hispanic, and 11% Black. The representation of all other race/ethnic groups was around 1% for both gender groups. The most common age for pretrial RTC men was 30, while for women it was 32. Reported residence was 97% Hampden County for the men but only 35% for women (most women being from other counties).

Of 2022’s 2,116 Pretrial RTC, the majority (1,227; 58%) were held without the right to bail upon intake. The most common reasons given for no bail were Bail Revoked, Warrant/Hold, and Dangerousness, in that order.

**Number and Gender of Pretrial RTC**

Total Pretrial Releases To Community (RTC) equaled 2,116 in calendar year 2022. There were 1,413 (67%) men and 703 (33%) women. This population represents a total of 1,864 unique individuals; 122 men and 82 women were released multiple times in 2022.



**Release Types of Pretrial RTC**

Three types of releases comprise Releases to the Community for pretrial detainees in 2022. These include 1) *Released on Bail*, 2) *Released at Court*, and 3) *Released by Video*. In 2021, of the total 2,116 Pretrial Releases To Community, 697 (33%) were released on bail, 1,221 (58%) were released at court, and 198 (9%) were released by video. For reporting accuracy, the nine (9) individuals booked out as released time served (RELT) were incorporated into those released at court, due to the artificially low count. The two charts below demonstrate the breakdown in release types by gender.

Release Type	N	%
Released on Bail	523	37.0%
Released at Court	782	55.3%
Released via Video	108	7.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

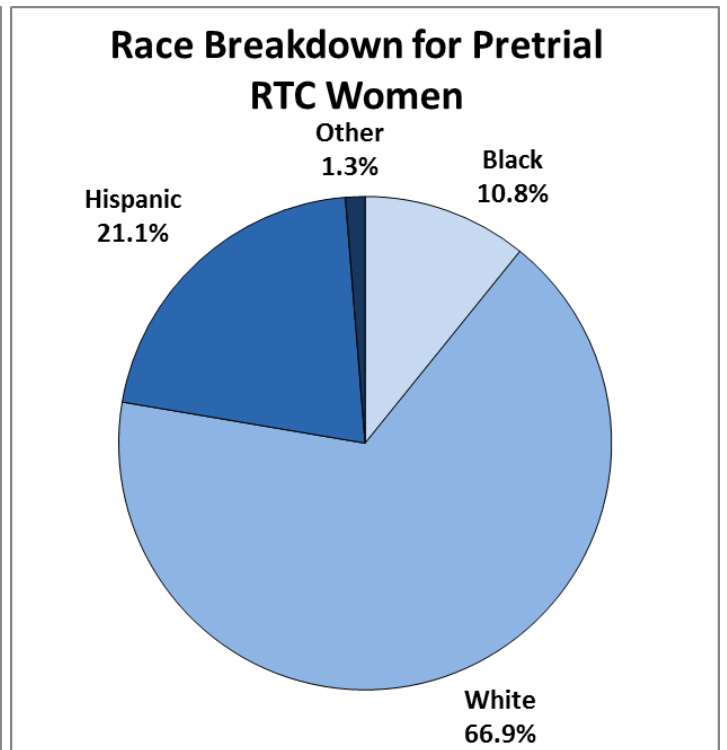
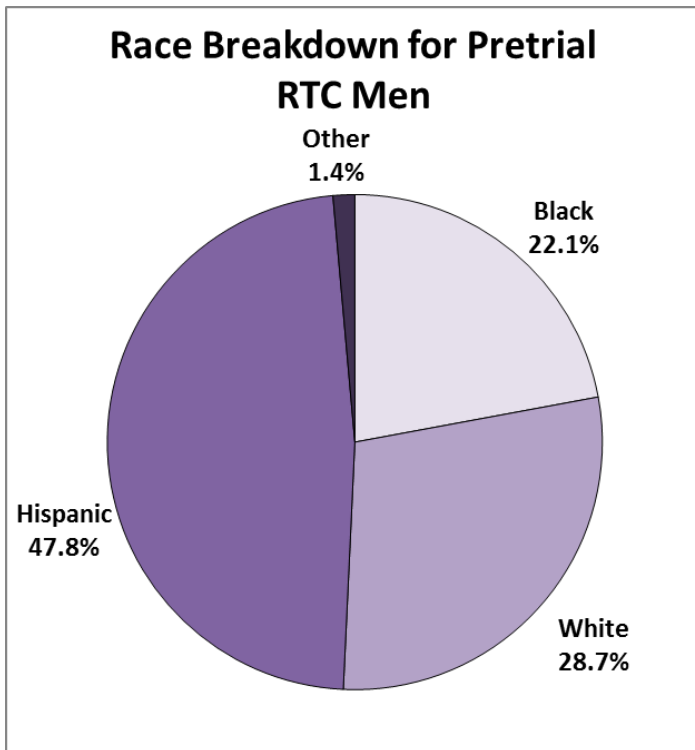
Release Type	N	%
Released on Bail	174	24.8%
Released at Court	439	62.4%
Released via Video	90	12.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Race / Ethnicity of Pretrial RTC**

As with the Sentenced population, the racial/ethnic breakdown varies among men versus women. While the majority of Pretrial RTC women identify as White (67%), the majority of Pretrial RTC men identify as Hispanic (48%). More specifically, within the pretrial population, 11% of women and 22% of men identify themselves as Black, while 21% of women and 48% of men identify as Hispanic, and 67% of women and 29% of men identify as White.

Race Breakdown - Pretrial RTC Men			Race Breakdown - Pretrial RTC Women		
Race	N	%	Race	N	%
Black	312	22.1%	Black	76	10.8%
White	405	28.7%	White	470	66.9%
Hispanic	676	47.8%	Hispanic	148	21.1%
Other	20	1.4%	Other	9	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



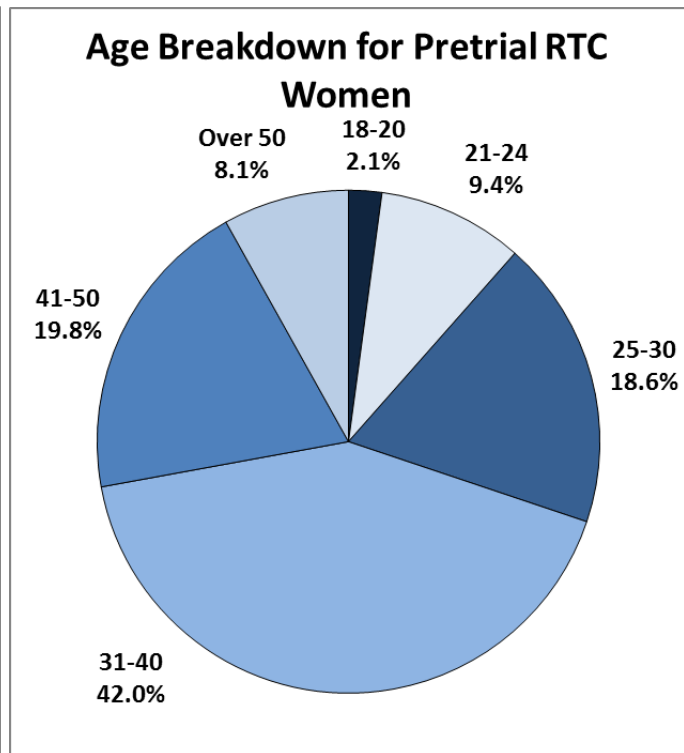
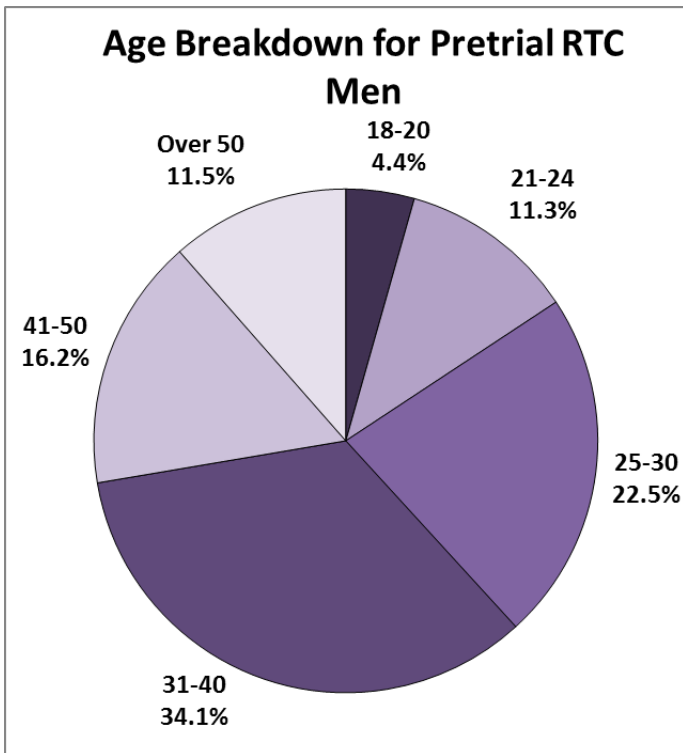
**Age of Pretrial RTC**

The mean age for Pretrial RTC women was 36 years and for men 35 years. The most common age (Mode) for women was 32 years while for men it was slightly lower at 30 years. 11.5% of Pretrial women RTC in 2022 were under age 25 compared to 16% of the men. Overall, the pretrial release population was generally younger than the sentenced released population.

Age Breakdown - Pretrial RTC Men			Age Breakdown - Pretrial RTC Women		
Age Category	N	%	Age Category	N	%
18-20	62	4.4%	18-20	15	2.1%
21-24	160	11.3%	21-24	66	9.4%
25-30	318	22.5%	25-30	131	18.6%
31-40	482	34.1%	31-40	295	42.0%
41-50	229	16.2%	41-50	139	19.8%
Over 50	162	11.5%	Over 50	57	8.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Mean	35.38
Youngest	18
Oldest	79
Mode	30

Mean	35.74
Youngest	18
Oldest	67
Mode	32



**Residence of Pretrial RTC**

Almost all (97%) of the Pretrial men Released To Community in 2022 were from Hampden County. In comparison, only 35% of Pretrial women released were from Hampden County. Instead, women were more likely to be from another Massachusetts county with almost half (49%) of women coming from Worcester County alone.

<b>Releases by County - Pretrial RTC Men</b>			<b>Releases by County - Pretrial RTC Women</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Hampden County	1367	96.7%	Hampden County	243	34.6%
Berkshire County	2	0.1%	Berkshire County	47	6.7%
Franklin County	3	0.2%	Franklin County	8	1.1%
Hampshire County	11	0.8%	Hampshire County	45	6.4%
Worcester County	8	0.6%	Worcester County	346	49.2%
Other MA Counties	22	1.6%	Other MA Counties	14	2.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1413</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Court / Bail Status of Pretrial RTC**

Of the 2,116 Pretrial men and women released to the Community in 2022, the majority (1,227; 58%) were held without the right to bail upon admission. The most common reasons for no bail were a warrant or hold and bail revoked. Almost a quarter (22%) of those held without bail did not have a specified reason given for their no bail status. Of the 889 individuals who were held on bail, most (581, 65%) were held on a bail of \$2000 or less.

<b>Bail Status by Release Type for All Pretrial RTC</b>			
<b>Bail Amount</b>	<b>Released on Bail</b>	<b>Released at Court</b>	<b>Released via Video Court</b>
No Bail	0	1058	169
\$2000 or less	489	72	20
\$2001 to \$5000	103	35	5
More than \$5000	105	56	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>198</b>

**Reason for No Bail Status by Release Type for Pretrial RTC (RELC & RELV Only)**

<b>No Bail Reason</b>	<b>Released at Court</b>	<b>Released via Video Court</b>
Dangerousness/Severity of Charge	206	13
Bail Revoked	290	49
Probation/Parole Violation	62	14
Probate	1	1
Warrant/Hold	274	52
Not Specified	225	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>169</b>

Across all release types, the majority of pretrial releases had matters in Hampden County courts; 1,610 (86%) of all Pretrial RTC had matters in Hampden County courts, with 830 (39%) of all pretrial releases having matters in Springfield District Court. Worcester County court matters were associated with 321 or 15% of all releases. It should be noted that HCSO's women's facility is regional and serves a high concentration of Worcester individuals.

<b>Release Type by Court - All Pretrial RTC</b>			
<b>Court</b>	<b>Released on Bail</b>	<b>Released at Court</b>	<b>Released via Video Court</b>
<b>Hampden County</b>			
Chicopee District	72	85	12
Holyoke District	104	161	17
Palmer District	55	78	13
Springfield District	307	454	69
Westfield District	34	78	16
Hampden Superior	11	41	3
<b>Berkshire County</b>			
Great Barrington District	0	2	0
North Adams District	2	11	2
Pittsfield District	2	19	1
Berkshire Superior	0	6	3
<b>Franklin County</b>			
Greenfield District	0	4	3
Orange District	1	1	1
Franklin Superior	1	0	0
<b>Hampshire County</b>			
Belchertown District	3	21	7
Northampton District	9	16	0
Hampshire Superior	0	0	0
<b>Worcester County</b>			
Clinton District	0	6	0
Dudley District	10	26	7
East Brookfield District	10	14	15
Fitchburg District	3	13	1
Leominster District	7	16	5
Uxbridge District	3	27	3
Westborough District	6	21	3
Worcester District	45	65	10
Worcester Superior	0	5	0
<b>Other Courts</b>			
USDC	0	9	1
Probate	0	1	0
Others	12	41	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>198</b>

## Days in custody (Length of Stay) of Pretrial RTC

The Median time in custody (LOS or Length of Stay) for all Pretrial persons was 18 days. Mean LOS for pretrial releases was 47.5 days – a number skewed by very long stay Superior Court detainees. As is in the past, there was great variation by release type.

For those released on bail, the average time in custody was only 37 days. Almost half (47%) were bailed in the first 10 days with another 23% bailed within 30 days. Only 3 individuals (less than 1%) were in custody for more than one year prior to being released on bail.

Individuals ultimately released at court had the longest mean time in custody; the average time to release at court was about 54 days. These releases at court also had the largest range of time spent in custody as individuals spent anywhere from 0 days (i.e. they were released the same day they were booked) to 1,180 days (~3.2 years) in custody. However, despite this large range of time in custody, the majority were released within a month. 42% were released in the first 10 days and an additional 16% within 30 days. Only 2% of individuals (24 persons) were actually in custody longer than 365 days.

Those released via video court spent an average of 43 days in custody. Following the same pattern as releases at court and releases on bail, half of the men and women released via video court were no longer in custody after 30 days. A third of those individuals (33%) were released within 10 days and another 22% were released within 30 days. Only 1 individual was in custody longer than one year prior to being released via video court.

**Days in Custody by Release Type for All Pretrial RTC**

<b>Days in Custody</b>	<b>Released on Bail</b>		<b>Released at Court</b>		<b>Released via Video</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
10 days or less	327	46.9%	512	41.9%	66	33.3%
11-30 days	161	23.1%	192	15.7%	43	21.7%
31-60 days	71	10.2%	183	15.0%	38	19.2%
61-90 days	35	5.0%	121	9.9%	27	13.6%
91-180 days	81	11.6%	139	11.4%	20	10.1%
181-365 days	19	2.7%	50	4.1%	3	1.5%
More than 365 days	3	0.4%	24	2.0%	1	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Average Days in Custody by Released Type for All Pretrial RTC**

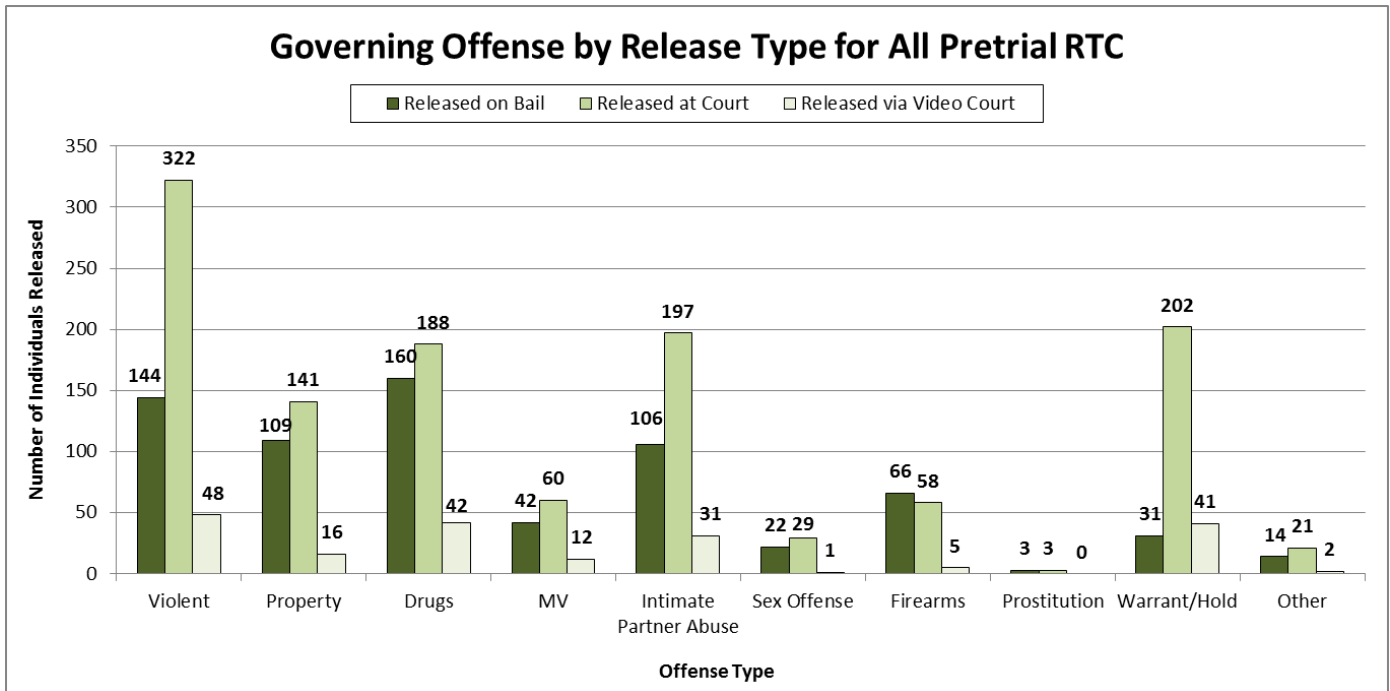
	<b>Released on Bail</b>	<b>Released at Court</b>	<b>Released via Video</b>
<i>Mean</i>	37.2	54.1	42.5
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	777	1180	470
<i>Median</i>	13.0	23.0	29.0

**Governing Offense among Pretrial RTC**

The majority of pretrial releases (1,238, 58.5%) were held on **violent, intimate partner abuse, or drug governing offenses**. Violent charges (not including intimate partner abuse offenses) accounted for 514 of those individuals. 144 (28%) were later released on bail, 322 (63%) were released at court, and 48 (9%) were released via video court. 334 pretrial releases were held on a governing offense related to **intimate partner abuse**. Within this group, 106 (32%) were released on bail, 197 (59%) were released at court, and 31 (9%) were released via video. Of the 390 pretrial releases held on a **governing drug offense**, 41% (160) were released on bail, 48% (188) were released at court, and 11% (42) were released via video. Another 274 or 13% of pretrial releases were held on **outstanding warrants or holds**, most of which were later released at court.

**Governing Offense by Release Type for All Pretrial RTC**

Governing Offense	Released on Bail		Released at Court		Released via Video Court	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	144	20.7%	322	26.4%	48	24.2%
Property	109	15.6%	141	11.5%	16	8.1%
Drugs	160	23.0%	188	15.4%	42	21.2%
MV	42	6.0%	60	4.9%	12	6.1%
Intimate Partner Abuse	106	15.2%	197	16.1%	31	15.7%
Sex Offense	22	3.2%	29	2.4%	1	0.5%
Firearms	66	9.5%	58	4.8%	5	2.5%
Prostitution	3	0.4%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%
Warrant/Hold	31	4.4%	202	16.5%	41	20.7%
Other	14	2.0%	21	1.7%	2	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1221</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**SECTION III  
INDIVIDUALS SENTENCED TO DOC**

In the calendar year 2022, the Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) received a total of 119 persons sentenced after pretrial detainment at HCSO. The majority of the men (79%) were between ages 25 and 50. All of the women were within this age group. The men sentenced to DOC were 26% Black, about 48% Hispanic, and about 24% White. All of the women who went to the DOC were White. Only 18.5% (22) of those sentenced to DOC had nonviolent crimes (including those with drug and/or firearms possession offenses), while another 18.5% (22) had probation or parole violations. The remaining 63% had violent charges of various types including murder/manslaughter and sex offenses. Of note, in 2022, 14 individuals were sentenced to the DOC for murder/manslaughter specifically, which represents a 180% increase (almost tripled) from the 5 sentenced in the prior year. The mean pretrial days to DOC sentence commitment was 437 for men and 601 for women. The longest individual pretrial detainment that went to DOC was 2,157 days (almost 6 years), and the longest offense category of pretrial detainment was Murder / Manslaughter, with a mean of 974 days (2 years, 8 months). Eight nonviolent individuals got a sentence with a one-day difference between the minimum and maximum (in effect a mandatory sentence), while an additional 14 individuals got similar sentence structures for violent or sex offenses. Seven (7) people received life sentences for Murder or Manslaughter in 2022.

**Demographics of DOC Sentenced**

Total sentenced to the DOC equaled 119 in calendar year 2022. There were 113 men and 6 women. Individuals sentenced to the DOC in 2022 were predominately Black or Hispanic; 45% identified as Hispanic and another 25% identified as Black. About a third (34%) of those sentenced to the DOC were under age 30, of which almost all were men. The following charts outline both age and race breakdowns by gender for those sentenced to the DOC.

**Race Breakdown - Releases to DOC**

Men		
Race	N	%
Black	30	26.5%
Hispanic	54	47.8%
White	27	23.9%
Other	2	1.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Race Breakdown - Releases to DOC**

Women		
Race	N	%
Black	0	0.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%
White	6	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Age Breakdown - Releases to DOC**

Men		
Age Category	N	%
18-24	16	14.2%
25-30	25	22.1%
31-40	34	30.1%
41-50	30	26.5%
Over 50	8	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Age Breakdown - Releases to DOC**

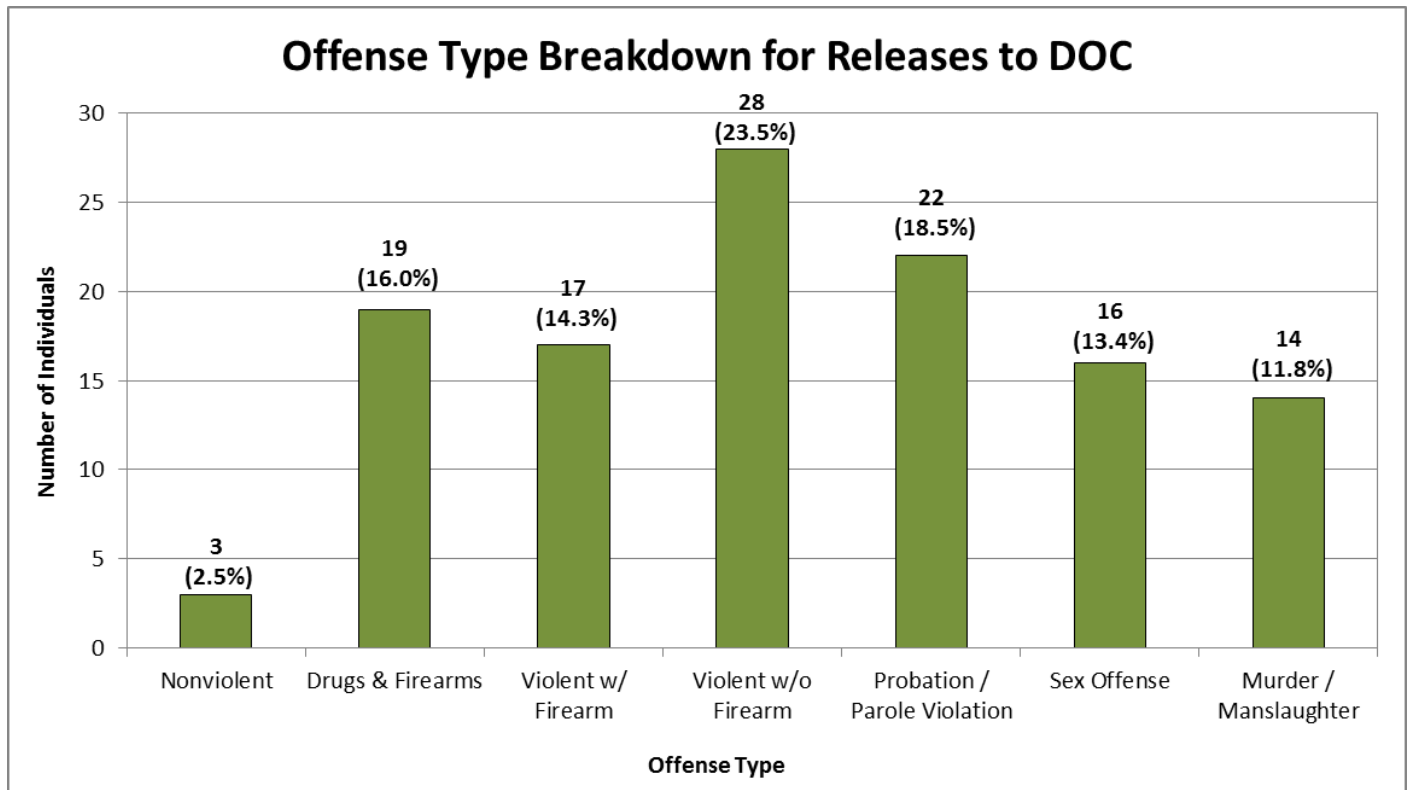
Women		
Age Category	N	%
18-24	0	0.0%
25-30	1	16.7%
31-40	3	50.0%
41-50	2	33.3%
Over 50	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Governing Offense of DOC Sentenced**

Twenty-two (22) (18.5%) were sentenced to the DOC for a nonviolent crime (including drugs and firearms possession), 75 (63%) for a violent crime (including sex offenses and murder/manslaughter), and another 22 (18.5%) for a probation or parole violation.

**Governing Offense Type Breakdown - All Releases to DOC**

Offense Type	N	%
Nonviolent	3	2.5%
Drugs & Firearms	19	16.0%
Violent w/ Firearm	17	14.3%
Violent w/o Firearm	28	23.5%
Probation/Parole Violation	22	18.5%
Sex Offense	16	13.4%
Murder / Manslaughter	14	11.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100.0%</b>





**Pretrial Length of Stay for detainees Sentenced to DOC**

Average time to disposition (pretrial days) varied by offense type. While mean pretrial days for a nonviolent offense was about 263 days, those sentenced to the DOC for a violent, non-murder, offense was 446 days. For those sentenced with a charge of murder or manslaughter, of which 7 received a life sentence, mean pretrial time was 974 days. Of the 16 individuals sentenced to the DOC for a sex offense, average time to disposition was 810 days. Compared to the prior year, mean days pretrial saw a slight decrease for nonviolent charges (from 286 days in 2021 to 263 days in 2022), while sex offenses and murder/manslaughter charges saw an increase in time to disposition (from 609 days in 2021 to 810 days in 2022, and from 875 days to 974 days respectively).

<b><u>Days Pretrial by Gender - Releases to DOC</u></b>		
	<b><u>Men</u></b>	<b><u>Women</u></b>
Mean	436.56	601.33
Minimum	0	16
Maximum	2157	1514

<b><u>Mean Days Pretrial by Offense Type - Releases to DOC</u></b>	
<b><u>Offense Type</u></b>	<b><u>Mean Days Pretrial</u></b>
Nonviolent	263.4
Violent	445.8
Sex Offense	809.8
Murder/Manslaughter	973.5
Probation/Parole Violation	22.7

**Sentence Length of DOC Sentenced**

A total of 23 individuals (19%) received a sentence with a one-day difference between the minimum and maximum. Nine (9) of these sentences were for a nonviolent offense and one for a probation violation. This sentence structure eliminates the possibility of parole (essentially a Mandatory sentence).

For nonviolent offenses, the mean minimum sentence received was around 3.8 years with a mean maximum sentence of 4.6 years. Individuals sentenced on a violent charge had an average minimum sentence of 5.6 years and were given an average maximum sentence of 6.6 years. Finally, those sentenced to the DOC for a sex offense were given an average minimum sentence of 7.5 year and an average maximum sentence of 9.2 years.

**All Releases to DOC for any Nonviolent Offense  
(N=22)**

<i>Mean Minimum Sentence</i>	1377.1 (3.8 years)	
<i>Mean Maximum Sentence</i>	1676.1 (4.6 years)	
<i>Most Common Sentence</i>	3 years - 3 years and day	
<i>One Day Difference</i>		8

**All Releases to DOC for any Violent Offense (N=45)**

<i>Mean Minimum Sentence</i>	2040.0 (5.6 years)	
<i>Mean Maximum Sentence</i>	2410.1 (6.6 years)	
<i>Most Common Sentence</i>	4-5 years	
<i>One Day Difference</i>		9

**All Releases to DOC for any Sex Offense (N=16)**

<i>Mean Minimum Sentence</i>	2726.1 (7.5 years)	
<i>Mean Maximum Sentence</i>	3342.4 (9.2 years)	
<i>Most Common Sentence</i>	6 years - 6 years and day	
<i>One Day Difference</i>		5

**All Releases to DOC for any  
Murder/Manslaughter Offense (N=14)**

<i>Life Sentence</i>		7
----------------------	--	---

**SECTION IV  
SPECIAL POPULATIONS**

This section of the Annual Release Cohort provides a baseline for understanding Special Populations which this year includes a total of **2,177** releases that were not described in the Sentenced, Pretrial, or Sentenced to DOC release cohort. HCSO serves special populations *including Diversions, Regional Lockup = Safekeeps, SJC COVID Releases (a special subset of Pretrial RTC), Angels, and SUD Civil Commitments*. Cohort descriptions follow. The Research Team describes these groups briefly here and continues to report out on these special populations through various mechanisms.

<i>Diversions</i>	<i>RLU's</i>	<i>SJC Releases</i>	<i>Angels</i>	<i>Section 35</i>
57	1,601	(37)	13	506

**Diversions = 57**

Total Diversion RTC in calendar year 2022 equaled 57. There were 47 men and 10 women. This group of individuals received specialized intervention at HCSO in response to community instability and / or difficulty meeting requirements of community correctional programs. Diversion detainees remain at HCSO for a relatively brief period, and the Individual Service Plan specifically adjusts in alignment with the supervising authority from the community.

**DIVERSION TYPES & LENGTH OF STAY- Diversion RTC**

**Type of Diversion Breakdown for  
Diversion RTC**

<b>Type of Diversion</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Probation Diversion	15	26.3%
HOPE Parole	35	61.4%
Drug Court	7	12.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Average Days to Release by Diversion Type for  
Diversion RTC**

<b>Type of Diversion</b>	<b>Average Days to Release</b>
Probation Diversion	47.0
HOPE Parole	26.3
Drug Court	45.7

GENDER & RACE - Diversion RTC

<b>Diversion Type by Gender</b>			
<b>Type of Diversion</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
Probation Diversion	11	4	<b>15</b>
HOPE Parole	33	2	<b>35</b>
Drug Court	3	4	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	

<b>Diversion Type by Race</b>					
<b>Type of Diversion</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Probation Diversion	0	7	8	0	<b>15</b>
HOPE Parole	10	11	14	0	<b>35</b>
Drug Court	0	1	5	1	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	

Regional Lockups (RLU's = Safekeeps) = 1,601

Of all 3,042 RLU's released in 2022, about half were reclassified or released to another agency, while about 53% or **1,601** persons were RTC. These 1,601 bookings were comprised of 1,441 unique persons; 129 individuals were Released To Community multiple times as an RLU. A very fast moving population, the RLU population stays an average of less than one day if they do not get reclassified to JAL. Security and service demands are substantial for this volume and speed from booking to release.

GENDER & RACE - RLU RTC

<b>Releases by Race - RLU RTC Only</b>			<b>Releases by Gender - RLU RTC Only</b>		
<b>Race</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Black	298	18.6%	Men	1191	74.4%
Hispanic	566	35.4%	Women	410	25.6%
White	715	44.7%	<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Other	22	1.4%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

LENGTH OF STAY - RLU RTC

<b>RLU RTC Only</b>	
<i>Mean Days to Release</i>	0.86
<i>Minimum Days to Release</i>	0
<i>Maximum Days to Release</i>	7
<i>Mode Days to Release</i>	0

### **SJC COVID Releases = 37**

Total SJC COVID Releases have numbered **754** from the implementation of the order in April of 2020 through the end of calendar year 2022. A subset of the pre-trial and RLU RTC population, this group was released per special order of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

- 37 SJC RTC releases (5% of all SJC releases) occurred in the 2022 calendar year.
- Most did not have stringent conditions of release.
- Charges ranged from shoplifting to drug possession to assault & battery on a family member.
- Due to public safety concerns, HCSO provided additional outreach support to these individuals, providing phone contact and offering in-person support through the AISS community reentry team.
- Simultaneously, the Warrant Apprehension Team &/or Internal Affairs monitored activity in the community.

### **Angels (Voluntary Self-Commitments) = 13**

Total Angel releases equaled **13** in calendar year 2022. This release group contained 8 unique men and 2 unique women; 2 men were released as Angels multiple times in 2022.

This small cohort represents extraordinary systemic and professional flexibility on the part of HCSO facilities and staff. The department has developed ways to support consenting adults who, upon completion of a civil or criminal commitment, or as a personal decision originating from life in the community, choose voluntarily to reside with us until treatment or stabilization goals can be achieved. Typically facing acute SUD and / or Mental Health challenges, these are individuals who make a brave choice to trust a correctional agency, one that refuses to ignore a member of our local communities in need. We aim to connect, as soon as feasible, each of these individuals to appropriate community support outside our facilities.

### **Civil Commitments (Section 35 SUD / Stonybrook Stabilization & Treatment Center or SSTC) = 506**

A total of **506** Section 35 Civil Commitments were released by SSTC on Regular Releases in calendar year 2022 from the new location at the former Pre Release Center on Alabama Road (commenced January 11<sup>th</sup>, 2021).

Civil Commitment Regular Releases were all men and no women (women continue to access this support at other sites in MA through the Department of Public Health). These men were committed due to the serious risk of harm to self or others posed by their Substance Use Disorder (SUD) by Court in the counties shown in the Table below. They were predominantly White (59.5%) or Hispanic (29%), with the largest percentage between 31 and 40 years of age (32%).

*[This report does not include S35 Releases to Jail or other Agency (94), Releases to Court (26), Medical Rescission/Section 12 (9), or Transfers (1) within Calendar Year 2022.]*

COUNTY - Regular S35 Releases

**County Breakdown - Civil Regular  
Releases Only**

<b>County</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Hampden	237	46.8%
Berkshire	50	9.9%
Franklin	25	4.9%
Hampshire	32	6.3%
Worcester	107	21.1%
Middlesex	10	2.0%
Norfolk	3	0.6%
Essex	9	1.8%
Suffolk	17	3.4%
Bristol	13	2.6%
Plymouth	1	0.2%
Barnstable	2	0.4%
Dukes	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

AGE & RACE - Regular S35 Releases

**Age Breakdown - Civil Regular  
Releases Only**

<b>Age Category</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
18-24	39	7.7%
25-30	82	16.2%
31-40	164	32.4%
41-50	102	20.2%
Over 50	119	23.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Race Breakdown - Civil Regular  
Releases Only**

<b>Race</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Black	45	8.9%
Hispanic	148	29.2%
White	301	59.5%
Other	12	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

