



HAMPDEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

NICHOLAS COCCHI

SHERIFF

Descriptive Overview of the 2023 Release Cohorts

July 11, 2024



R e s e a r c h D e p a r t m e n t

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Please note this July 11, 2024 version of the Annual Release Report differs only in appearance from the June 21, 2024 version. No data or content changed. We improved our process for file conversion for this reprint.

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Each section presents narrative and statistical data in this order:

NUMBER OF RELEASES

LENGTH OF STAY

DEMOGRAPHICS (Gender*, Race / Ethnicity**, Age, Residence)

SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT:

Release Types, Governing Offense Type, Classification
Status, and criminogenic risk factors (Sentenced);
Release Types, Courts, and Bail Statuses (Pretrial),

* *Transgender and gender-nonconforming individuals are counted where they reside. HCSO’s multi-disciplinary process ensures that people reside in the ‘best fit’ of two residential tracks. Men’s, women’s descriptive data appear separately because the populations differ significantly (longstanding pattern).*

** *These data sets combine Race and Ethnicity. Hispanic means Hispanic / Latino of any race, while Black and White are typically Non-Hispanic. Additional categories in JMS include Asian, American Indian / Alaska Native, and Other. Multi-racial identity data are not available.*



Executive Summary

Annually, Hampden County Sheriff's Office's (HCSO) Research Department publishes a descriptive overview of persons released the prior calendar year. At HCSO in calendar year 2023, the four in-custody sites held an AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION of 1,005 persons. A typical day had 581 Pretrial detainees (57.8%), 13 Regional Lockup arrestees (1.3%), 299 Sentenced inmates (29.8%), and 112 clients who were civilly committed for SUD under Section 35 (11.1%). This report provides an annualized view of these populations. *The average 85 persons who were not in custody served per day by All Inclusive Support Services (AISS) are beyond the scope of this report.*

Over the 12-month period, more than six thousand new arrivals came to HCSO. A total of **392** individuals were transferred to other agencies or facilities; another **1,014** were still in custody on the last day of the year; and **5,335** "Releases To Community" (RTC) occurred, where RTC means released from custody (including on parole or probation) and not transferred to other agencies. The phrase RTC replaces the prior term "Releases To Street," with the same operational definition. RTC's fall into three categories: *Sentenced inmates, Pretrial detainees, and Special Populations*. The report describes these three groups plus those who "went upstate" when *Sentenced to the DOC*.

The grand total of **5,335** RTCs in 2023 was up by 10.7% from 4,819 in 2022. The **131** individuals who left HCSO custody when they received state sentences and transferred to the MA Department of Corrections represent a 10.1% increase from the 119 persons sent upstate in 2022. In a separate report, HCSO publishes the ANNUAL RECIDIVISM STUDY each year as part of our Recidivism Study, ongoing since the year 2000. The team expresses great appreciation for the vision and hard work of our forerunners — retired **Sheriff Michael J. Ashe, Jr.** and **Dr. Martha Lyman** — as well as **Sheriff Nicholas Cocchi**, for continuing the legacy in pursuit of correctional excellence. We welcome further inquiries: sally.johnsonvanwright@sdh.state.ma.us, nicole.harrington@sdh.state.ma.us, or maureen.lauzon@sdh.state.ma.us.

Again this year, inter-agency exchange and statewide public transparency in Massachusetts made advances unprecedented in any prior year or in any other state. The fourteen County Sheriffs, under the leadership of **Executive Director Carrie Hill** and **Research Director Julie Montano** of the Massachusetts Sheriff's Association, as well as the **Linda Holt** of the Department of Corrections, **Kevin Crowley** of the Executive Office of Public Safety & Security (EOPSS) and **Ward Loving** of vendor-partner Egen have labored meticulously to produce the most informative public-facing dashboards in U.S. corrections. None of this would have been possible for Hampden without the precise and accurate work of HCSO's Director of IS&T **Tony Bryant**. This detailed look at a full year adds local context to newly available data on Massachusetts' public CJ360 dashboard at mass.gov keyword: **correctional cross tracking**, which the authors have been honored to help build. Close examination of the release cohorts supports operational / program planning as well as informing members of the public.

It is an exciting time to be part of correctional research. With this report we aim to contribute to larger movements across the state and nation aimed at dramatically improving correctional systems. From the era of large-scale incarceration in the U.S. which peaked in 2009, agencies continue to see in-custody populations decline year over year. Productive engagement can only occur to the extent we deeply understand the populations we serve. HCSO pursues genuine commitment to the strategic, effective, proven practices collectively called "*Smart Decarceration*." We do so based on data — "*Evidence Drives Excellence*." By giving every person who comes into contact with HCSO the best chance to avoid future justice involvement, staff aim to strengthen families and communities. The Research Team hopes that you enjoy perusing this report and that you reach out to us with further questions.

Respectfully,

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

RTC = Releases To Community (*in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street"*)

OVERVIEW

Section I describes SENTENCED Releases To Community (page 5)

NUMBER OF SENTENCED RELEASES: **537** (up by 2% from 526 in 2022)

LENGTH OF STAY (& Sentence Length): 5.5 months (median) for men;
3 months (median) for women

DEMOGRAPHICS (Gender, Race / Ethnicity, Age, Residence) and SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT (*Types of Releases, Governing Offense Type, Classification Status, and Criminogenic risk*) data appear in the report by gender.

Section II describes PRETRIAL Releases To Community (page 20)

NUMBER OF PRETRIAL RELEASES: **2,363** (up by 11.5% from 2,116 in 2022)

LENGTH OF STAY: 15 days (median) ranging zero to 1,239 days with an arithmetic average (mean) of 46.5 days

DEMOGRAPHICS (Gender, Race / Ethnicity, Age, Residence) and SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT (*Types of Releases, Courts, and Bail Statuses*) data appear in the report by gender.

Section III describes SPECIAL POPULATIONS Releases To Community (page 29)

The SPECIAL POPULATION releases total of 2,435 rose by 11.9% from 2,177 in calendar year 2022. Please take caution regarding past release totals; Special Populations did not appear in Reports prior to 2021.

Four Special Populations categories include:

- REGIONAL LOCKUP **1,805** (up by 12.7% from 1,601 in 2022)
- CIVIL COMMITMENT Regular Releases **537** (up by 6.1% from 506 in 2022)
- ANGEL PROGRAM *Voluntary self-commit* **26** (double the 13 in 2022)
- DIVERSIONS by Parole or Probation **67**(up by 17.5% from 57 in 2022)

Section IV describes individuals SENTENCED to the DOC (page 34)

A total of 131 persons transferred to MA Department of Correction (DOC) from HCSO in 2023. This figure is up from 119 in 2022, 82 in 2021, 48 in 2020, and 133 in 2019. The upward trend may indicate resolution of pandemic-related slowdowns at the courts.

NUMBER OF DOC TRANSFERS: **131** (up by 10.1% from 119 in 2022)

DETAINMENT PRIOR TO TRANSFER: 342 days (median) for men and
84 days (median) for women

DEMOGRAPHICS (Gender, Race / Ethnicity, Age, Residence) and SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT (*Detainment length by charge, Governing offense types, and Sentence Length*) data by gender appear in the report

Criminal Justice Terms and Acronyms

ANG – Angel / voluntary self-commit (typically pending availability of community stabilization support).

CJ360 – Massachusetts' new public data dashboard on criminal justice system involvement among adults. Accessible at ma.gov key word correctional cross tracking.

CRU – Community Reentry Unit (for persons nearing release from a sentence).

Diversion – Court or Community Supervision pathways aimed to address risk / needs while averting incarceration. In this report a Diversion means a short stay in custody to assist individuals to get back on track before returning to communities.

HOC – House of Correction (in MA, all operated by elected County Sheriffs). In MA, sentences up to 2.5 years.

JAL – Jail / pre-sentence detainee. Same as Awaiting Trial or Pretrial.

Jail – A county Facility including JAL and HOC inmates.

Prison – A state Department of Corrections facility. In MA, any sentence greater than 2.5 years transfers to DOC (and may be transferred back to home County prior to release as a Stepdown). "Prison" also describes federal facilities.

Recidivism – A recidivistic event occurs after Release To Community (RTC) on a sentenced matter and may refer to arraignment, conviction, or incarceration. (Rearrest data is not accessible to corrections within MA.)

RLU – Regional Lock Up. Arrestees 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).

RTC = Releases To Community (*in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street"*)

RTS – "Releases to Street"; the former term replaced in 2022 by RTC ("Releases to Community").

SENT – A person sentenced by the courts to serve time. In Massachusetts a County sentence can be up to 2.5 years while anything longer is a State / Department of Corrections sentence.

SJC – Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Section 35 – In MA, a person committed to treatment for Substance Use Disorder (SUD) on the basis of risk of harm to self or others resulting from clinically assessed SUD. The Maximum commitment length is 90 days. For men, commitment may occur at HCSO's Stonybrook Stabilization and Treatment Center (SSTC). SSTC is a specialized site (former Pre-Release Center) separate and distinct from incarcerated / detained populations. SSTC is approved by the Department of Public Health.

Research Terms

Cross Tracking – the public dashboard on Mass.gov first set forth by the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 2018 and in its 7th phase as of June 2024.

Data Validation – the process by which large data sets are vetted and confirmed by cross-checking target audience values against source material. In our case, CJ360 data validation samples are compared to JMS & Trax.

Mean – a statistic that refers to the sum of all values in a group of numbers divided by the total number of values; 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. Midpoint. Half of all numbers fall above the Median; half fall below.

Mode – a statistic that refers to the most common value in a group of numbers. The mode reflects the greatest concentration of values.

Range – a statistic that measures the distribution of a group of numbers, i.e., the lowest number and the highest number in that group

SECTION I

SENTENCED RELEASES TO COMMUNITY 2023

Summary

The **537** individuals Released To Community (RTC) after Sentenced matters were 70% men (376 persons) and 30% women (161 persons). Numbers reflect unique Bookings, with persons duplicated only when sentenced and released multiple times within 2023. About three quarters (74.7%) were released by Sentence Expiration. Massachusetts Parole Board releases, at 139 people (25.9%) were up slightly from the 22% paroled in 2022. There were zero releases via Fine Paid or Revise & Revoke in 2023. Additional data on Length of Stay (LOS), demographics, and system involvement follow.

Number of Sentenced RTC

The **537** Sentenced Releases To Community (RTC) in calendar year 2023 represented a 2.1% increase from 2022's 526, which in turn was a 31% increase from 2021's 403.

The release cohort represented 524 unique individuals during 2023; 5 men and 6 women had 2 Sentenced RTC; 1 man had 3 Sentenced RTC. The breakdown by gender was slightly more weighted towards women than previous years, at 70:30 versus the prior two years being 73:27.

Length of Stay (LOS) and Sentence Length among Sentenced RTC

Length of Stay is a crucial metric in corrections because reentry planning, as well as every other intervention, depends on how long a window of opportunity to deliver services exists.

The median LOS for sentenced men was 5.5 months and for women was 3 months.

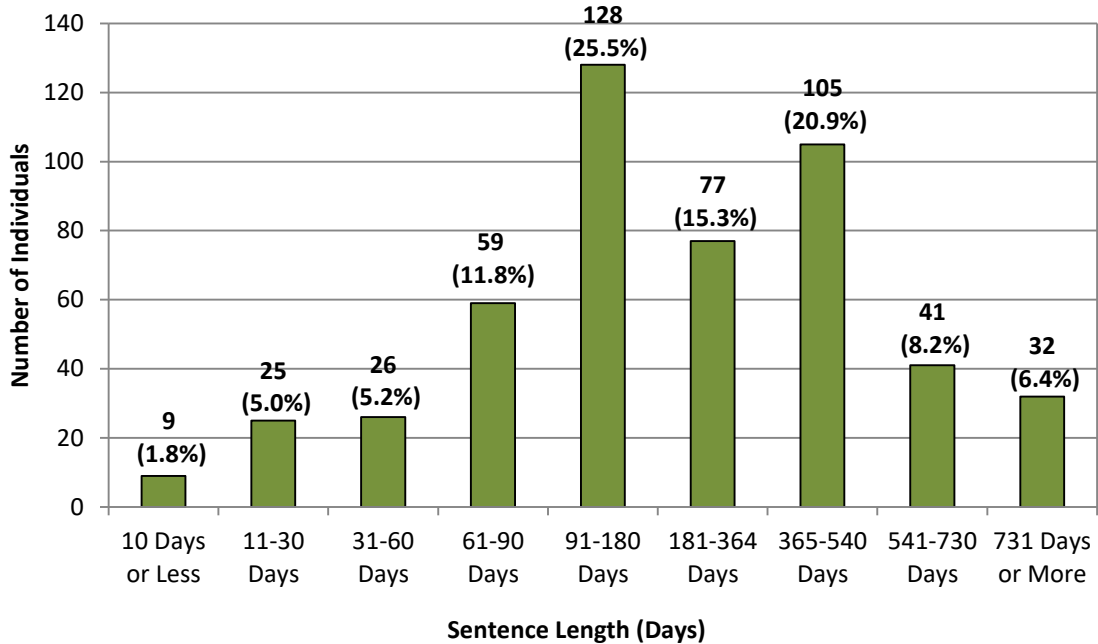
As to length of county sentence, the median for men was 9 months and for women 6 months. Both genders served almost two thirds of their sentences (63% among men and 57.9% among women). The men stayed on average 7.1 months (mean), versus women at 4.6 months (mean). Three quarters (73.5%) of all sentenced people stayed between 60 days and 18 months. A smaller group (12.0%) stayed less than 60 days, while another group (14.6%) stayed longer than 18 months.

Sentence Length Breakdown - All Sentenced RTC (Excluding DOC Men & Women)

Sentence Length (Days)	N	%
10 Days or Less	9	1.8%
11-30 Days	25	5.0%
31-60 Days	26	5.2%
61-90 Days	59	11.8%
91-180 Days	128	25.5%
181-364 Days	77	15.3%
365-540 Days	105	20.9%
541-730 Days	41	8.2%
731 Days or More	32	6.4%
Total	502	100.0%

RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Sentence Length in Days - All Sentenced RTC (Excluding DOC Men & Women)



Mandatory sentences were somewhat rare, at 47 individuals (about 10% of the County Sentenced RTC cohort). This population accounted for 14,435 bed-days in 2023. By comparison, in 2022 there were 54 individuals and 18,510 bed-days. Notably, all mandatory firearms charges (20) occurred among men.

Mandatory Charges by Gender

Charge	Men	Women
Firearms	20	0
Property	1	0
MV	17	9
Total	38	9

Sentence Length by Gender

Consistent with prior years, women tended to have sentences of three months or less, at 36.5% (55 persons) compared to only 18.2% among men (64 persons). Fewer women (10%, 15 women) had sentences longer than 1 ½ years compared to men (16.5%, 58 men).

**Sentence Length Breakdown - Sentenced
RTC Men (Excluding DOC Men)**

Sentence Length (Days)	N	%
10 Days or Less	6	1.7%
11 to 30 Days	15	4.3%
31 to 60 Days	9	2.6%
61 to 90 Days	34	9.7%
91 to 180 Days	86	24.5%
181 to 364 Days	58	16.5%
365 to 540 Days	85	24.2%
541 to 730 Days	32	9.1%
731 Days or More	26	7.4%
Total	351	100.0%

**Sentence Length Breakdown - Sentenced
RTC Women (Excluding DOC Women)**

Sentence Length (Days)	N	%
10 Days or Less	3	2.0%
11 to 30 Days	10	6.6%
31 to 60 Days	17	11.3%
61 to 90 Days	25	16.6%
91 to 180 Days	42	27.8%
181 to 364 Days	19	12.6%
365 to 540 Days	20	13.2%
541 to 730 Days	9	6.0%
731 Days or More	6	4.0%
Total	151	100.0%

Race and Ethnicity of Sentenced RTC

Three main racial / ethnic groups predominate at HCSO. In this report, "Other" can refer to Native American, Alaskan Native, Asian / Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern / North African, as entered upon booking into JMS. Again this year the proportions differ among men and women, as shown.

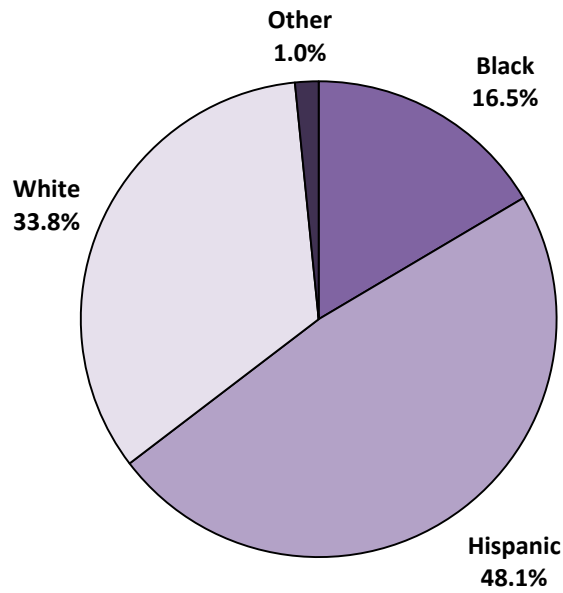
Race Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Men

Race	N	%
Black	62	16.5%
Hispanic	181	48.1%
White	127	33.8%
Other	6	1.6%
Total	376	100.0%

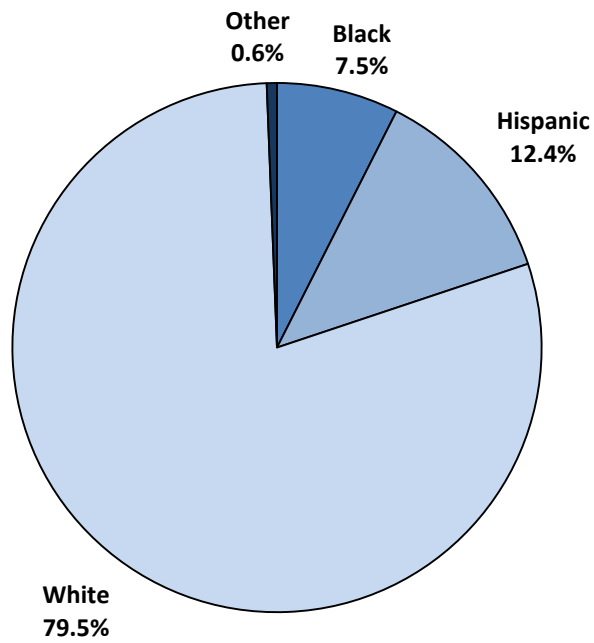
Race Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Women

Race	N	%
Black	12	7.5%
Hispanic	20	12.4%
White	128	79.5%
Other	1	0.6%
Total	161	100.0%

Race Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Men in 2023



Race Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Women in 2023



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

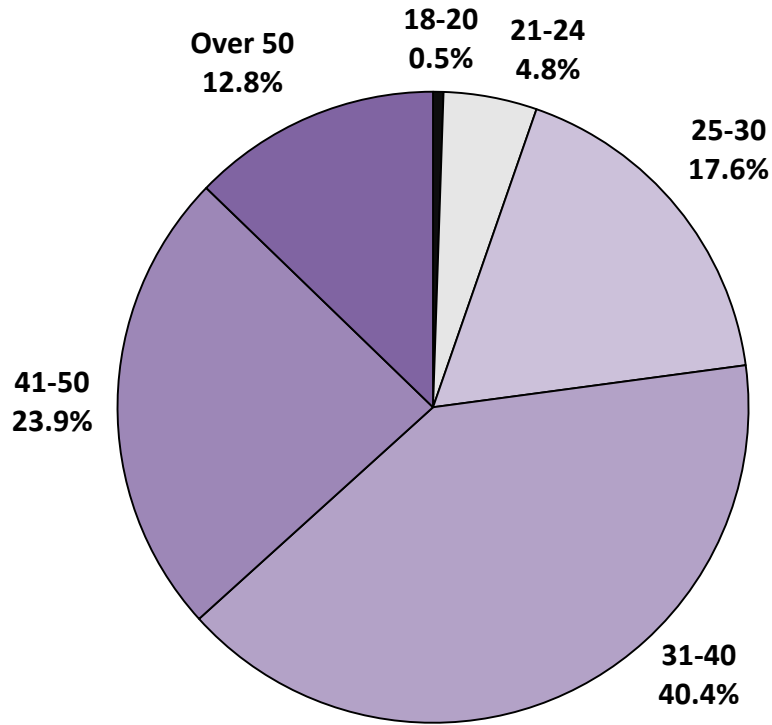
Age of Sentenced RTC

Median age among sentenced men and women is 37 years. The mean age is 38 among men and 37 among women (same as last year for both). Age distribution differs by gender, with nearly half the women between 31 and 40 and the men having greater variation. Among men 5.3% and among women 3.7% are under age 25.

Age Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Men			Age Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Women		
Age Category	N	%	Age Category	N	%
18-20	2	0.5%	18-20	0	0.0%
21-24	18	4.8%	21-24	6	3.7%
25-30	66	17.6%	25-30	25	15.5%
31-40	152	40.4%	31-40	77	47.8%
41-50	90	23.9%	41-50	38	23.6%
Over 50	48	12.8%	Over 50	15	9.3%
Total	376	100.0%	Total	161	100.0%
<i>Mean</i>	38		<i>Mean</i>	37	
<i>Youngest</i>	20		<i>Youngest</i>	21	
<i>Oldest</i>	74		<i>Oldest</i>	61	
<i>Median</i>	37		<i>Median</i>	37	

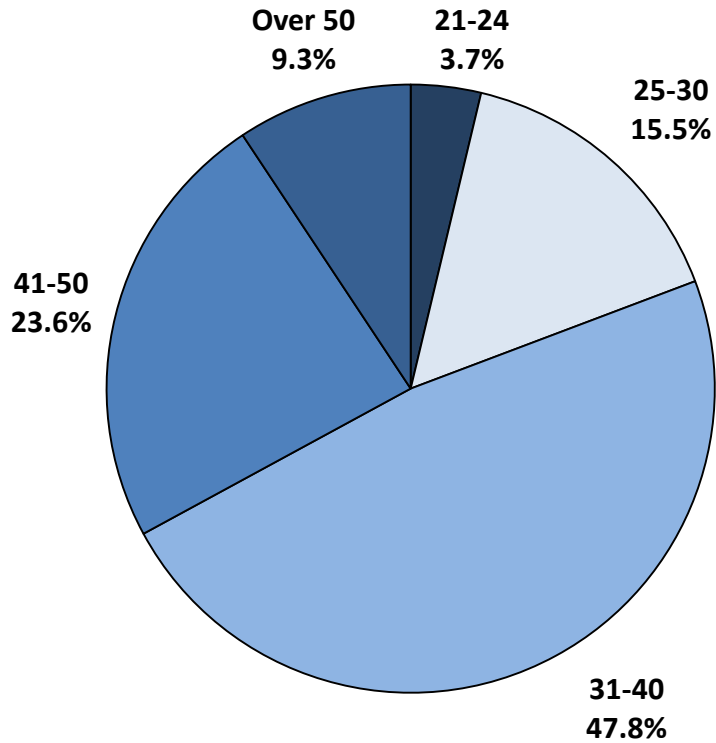
Age Breakdown - Sentenced RTC

Men in 2023



Age Breakdown - Sentenced RTC

Women in 2023



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Residence of Sentenced RTC

Home addresses differed greatly among men and women (both facilities that house women being regional). The great majority of men (78.7%) and only 18.6% of women were from Hampden County. Women were more than twice as likely as men to report being homeless upon intake (19.3% vs. 8.0%).

Out-of-county residence predominated among sentenced women at 62.1%. Worcester alone accounted for 28% of sentenced women RTC's. The following data describe residence breakdowns in increasing specificity, down to the neighborhood level in the largest RTC location, Springfield.

Residence Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Men			Residence Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Women		
Residence County	N	%	Residence County	N	%
Homeless	30	8.0%	Homeless	31	19.3%
Hampden	296	78.7%	Hampden	30	18.6%
Berkshire	4	1.1%	Berkshire	29	18.0%
Franklin	2	0.5%	Franklin	0	0.0%
Hampshire	8	2.1%	Hampshire	8	5.0%
Worcester	12	3.2%	Worcester	45	28.0%
Other MA County	9	2.4%	Other MA County	10	6.2%
Out-of-State	15	4.0%	Out-of-State	8	5.0%
Total	376	100.0%	Total	161	100.0%

RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

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

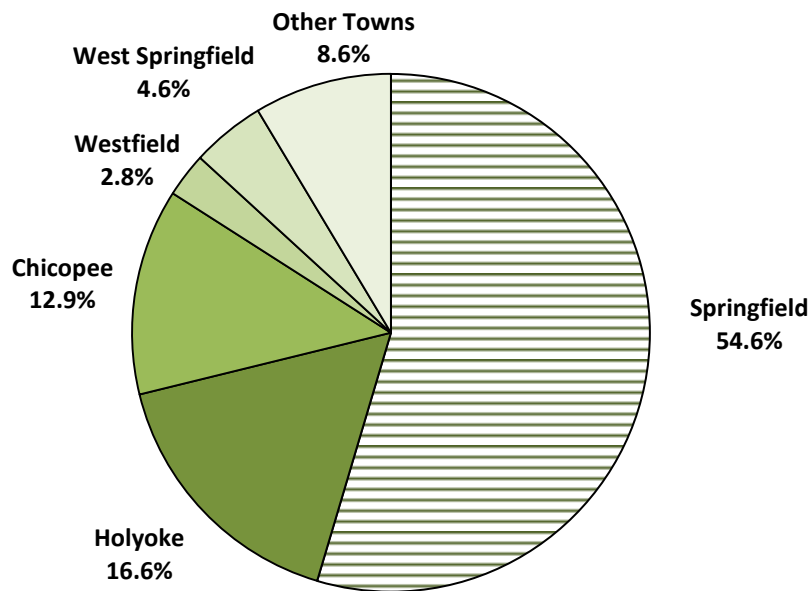
Hampden County Sentenced RTCs totaled 326 in 2023. Just over half (54.6%) of the 326 individuals from Hampden County gave a Springfield address, followed by Holyoke at 16.6% and Chicopee at 12.9%.

**Hampden County Residence
Breakdown - All Sentenced RTC**
(% of Hampden County Residences)

City/Town	N	%
Springfield	178	54.6%
Holyoke	54	16.6%
Chicopee	42	12.9%
Westfield	9	2.8%
West Springfield	15	4.6%
Other Towns	28	8.6%
Total	326	100.0%

Hampden City/Town Sentenced RTC

(% of All Hampden County Releases To Community)



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Distribution of Towns within Hampden County by Gender

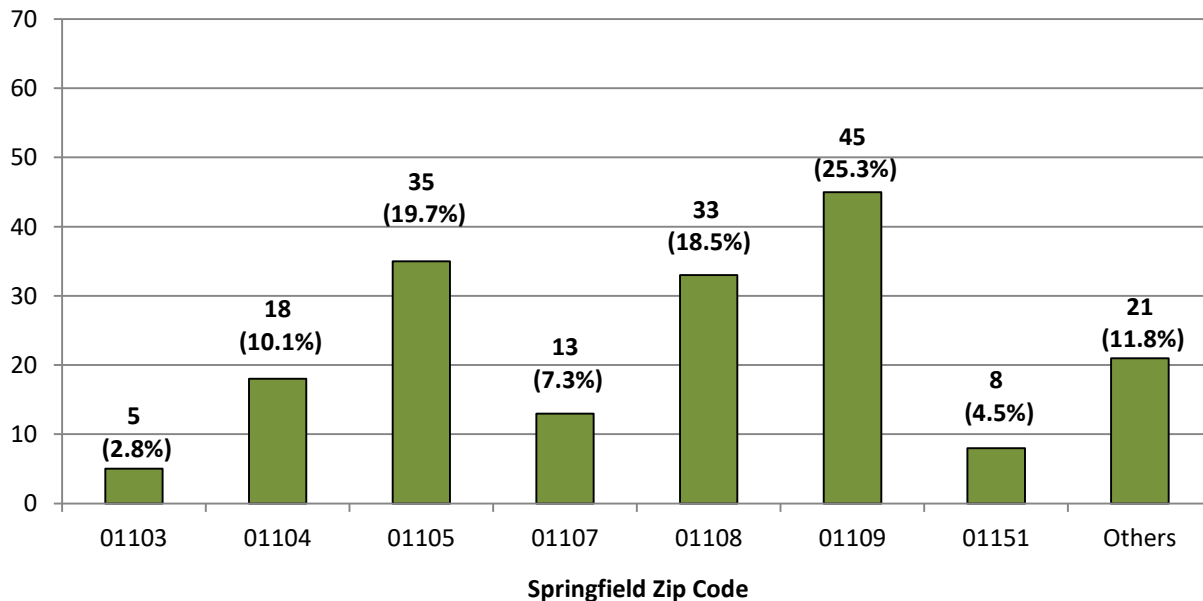
Within Hampden County, reported town of residence differed by gender, with men much more likely to be from Springfield (56.8%) while Hampden county women's addresses varied more (33.3% from Springfield).

Hampden County Residence Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Men			Hampden County Residence Breakdown - Sentenced RTC Women		
<i>(% of Hampden County Residences)</i>			<i>(% of Hampden County Residence)</i>		
City/Town	N	%	City/Town	N	%
Springfield	168	56.8%	Springfield	10	33.3%
Holyoke	48	16.2%	Holyoke	6	20.0%
Chicopee	33	11.1%	Chicopee	9	30.0%
Westfield	8	2.7%	Westfield	1	3.3%
West Springfield	15	5.1%	West Springfield	0	0.0%
Other Towns	24	8.1%	Other Towns	4	13.3%
Total	296	100.0%	Total	30	100.0%

Data on Springfield Neighborhoods

The three top zip codes, similarly to years past, make up 63.5% of all Springfield RTCs. Of the 168 men and 10 women who reported Springfield addresses, a quarter (25.3%) came from 01109, followed by 01105 (at 19.7%) and 01108 (at 18.5%).

**Number Sentenced RTC to Springfield Neighborhoods
(% of Releases to Springfield Residences)**



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Criminogenic Factors of Sentenced RTC

Several factors have been shown to correlate significantly with return to criminal conduct. In published literature, these are called the “Central Eight / Big Four / Moderate Four Criminogenic Factors.” HCSO measures these risks and needs by the Level of Service Inventory – Screening Version (LSI-SV). Scores of 0-2 are considered low; 3-5 medium; and 6-8 high. The following data describe these factors, by gender, for individuals for whom we have valid scores. There was typical (mean) LSI-SV score among men of 3.8 and among women of 4.4, with half of men scoring 4 or above and half of women scoring above 5.

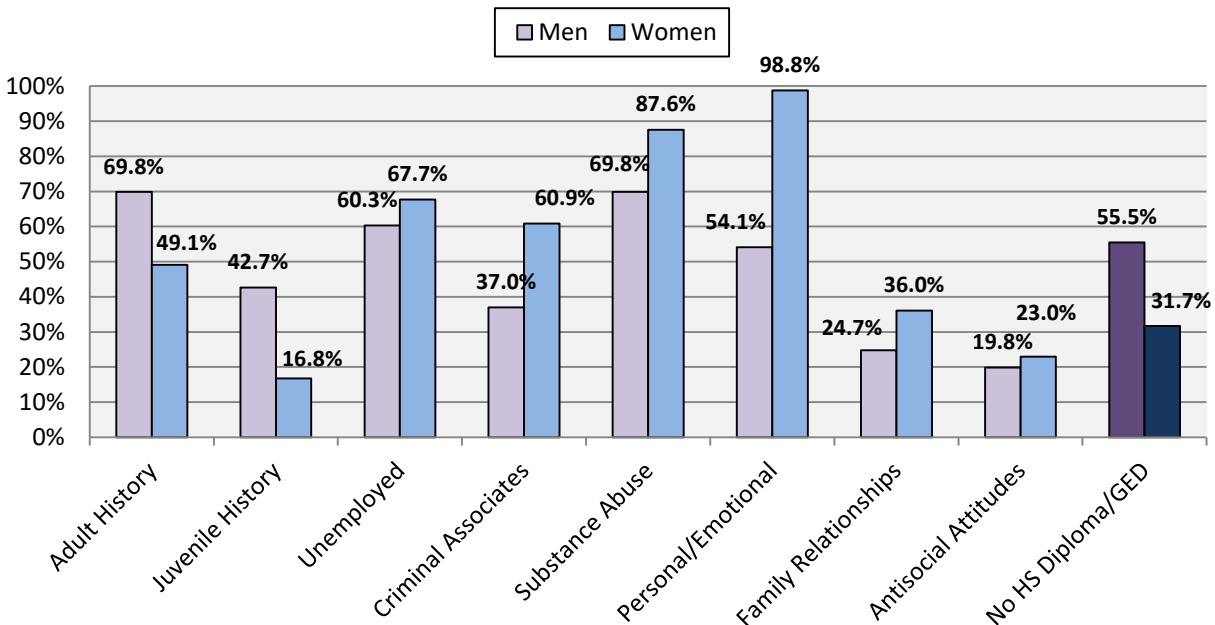
Education level per self-report upon admission is also reported. More than half (55.5%) of men and nearly a third (31.7%) of women lacked a high school diploma or equivalent at intake.

More than two thirds of the men (69.8%) and almost half (49.1%) of the women have prior adult criminal history, while 42.7% of the men and around a fifth of the women (16.8%) have a juvenile history. More than half of the men (60.3%) and women (67.7%) were unemployed upon intake. Some of the men (37.0%) and a majority of the women (60.9%) report having criminal associates. Most (69.8% of men and 87.6% of women) self-report problems with Substance Abuse; this prevalence may suffer from under-reporting due to low problem recognition, especially relative to legal addictive substances alcohol and marijuana. Personal / Emotional factors (to include self-reported or observed problems in mental health, suicidality, impulsivity, intellectual functioning) registered as high, with 54.1% of men and 98.8% of women scoring for that factor. Anti-social (Pro-criminal) Attitudes were fairly common at about one in five.

Average LSI-SV Score by Gender for All

	Pretrial RTC		
	Men	Women	All RTC
<i>Mean</i>	3.8	4.4	4.0
<i>Median</i>	4.0	5.0	4.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	1	0
<i>Maximum</i>	8	8	8

Risk/Needs by Gender for All Sentenced RTC



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: “RTS or Releases To Street”)

Governing Offense of Sentenced RTC

Nonviolent Governing Offenses accounted for 58.1% overall, about the same as last year (59% in 2022; 44% in 2021, during the pandemic). Men were considerably more likely than women to have committed violent crimes involving Intimate Partner Abuse (aka Domestic Violence), Sex Offenses, and Firearms. The prevalence of violent governing offenses among men was 44.7% versus 26.1% among women. Similar to last year, a small number were incarcerated for a technical violation of parole (17 individuals / 3.2% of the 537 Sentenced RTCs).

Governing Offense - Sentenced RTC Men

Offense Type	N	%
Violent	73	19.4%
Domestic	53	14.1%
Sex Offense	10	2.7%
Firearms	32	8.5%
Total Violent	168	44.7%
Property	70	18.6%
Drugs	56	14.9%
MV	39	10.4%
Other	30	8.0%
Total Nonviolent	195	51.9%
Parole Violations	13	3.5%
Total	376	100.0%

Governing Offense - Sentenced RTC Women

Offense Type	N	%
Violent	35	21.7%
Domestic	6	3.7%
Sex Offense	1	0.6%
Firearms	0	0.0%
Total Violent	42	26.1%
Property	43	26.7%
Drugs	40	24.8%
MV	29	18.0%
Other	3	1.9%
Total Nonviolent	115	71.4%
Parole Violations	4	2.5%
Total	161	100.0%

Offense for Parole Violations - Sentenced RTC Men

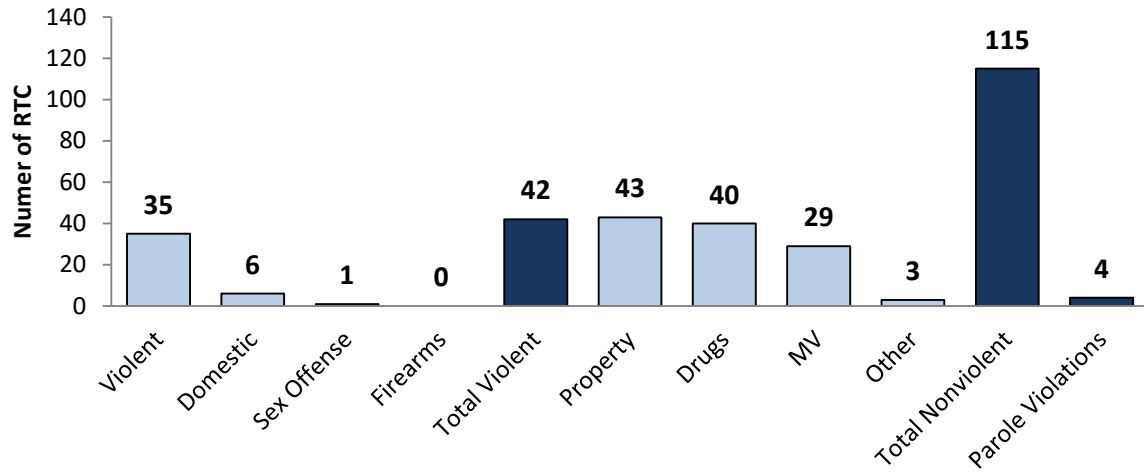
Offense Type	N	%
Violent	5	38.5%
Nonviolent	8	61.5%
Total	13	100.0%

Offense for Parole Violations - Sentenced RTC Women

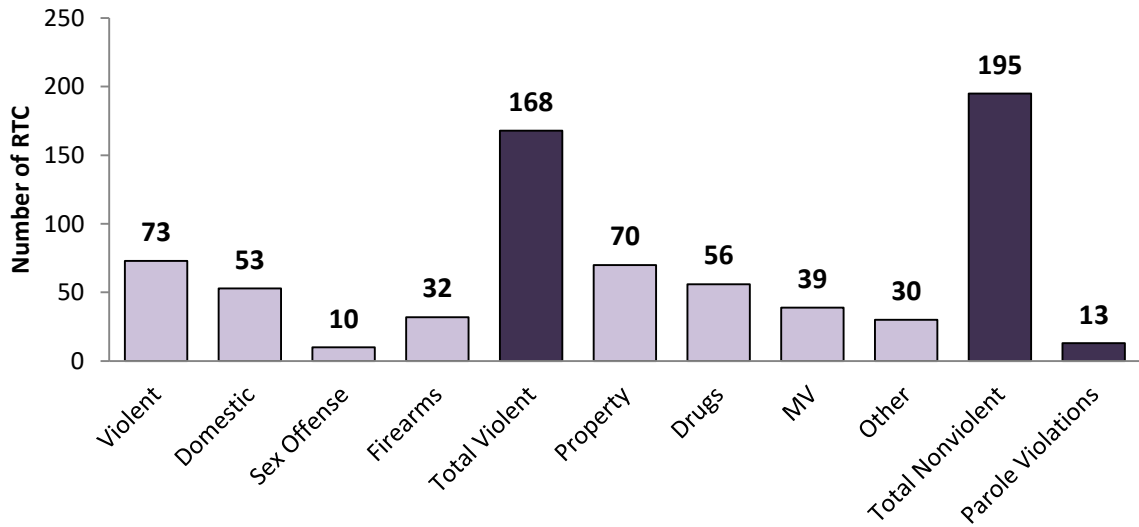
Offense Type	N	%
Violent	2	50.0%
Nonviolent	2	50.0%
Total	4	100.0%

RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Governing Offense - Sentenced RTC Women



Governing Offense - Sentenced RTC Men



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Release Types of Sentenced RTC

Percent of parole releases among RTC rose for both men (25.3%) and women (27.3%) versus last year (22.9% of men and 19.1% of women). There were no releases by Fine Paid or Revise & Revoke in 2023.

<u>Release Type for Sentenced RTC Men</u>			<u>Release Type for Sentenced RTC Women</u>		
Release Type	N	%	Release Type	N	%
Fine Paid	0	0.0%	Fine Paid	0	0.0%
Revise/Revoke	0	0.0%	Revise/Revoke	0	0.0%
Sentence Expired	281	74.7%	Sentence Expired	117	72.7%
Paroled	95	25.3%	Paroled	44	27.3%
Total	376	100.0%	Total	161	100.0%

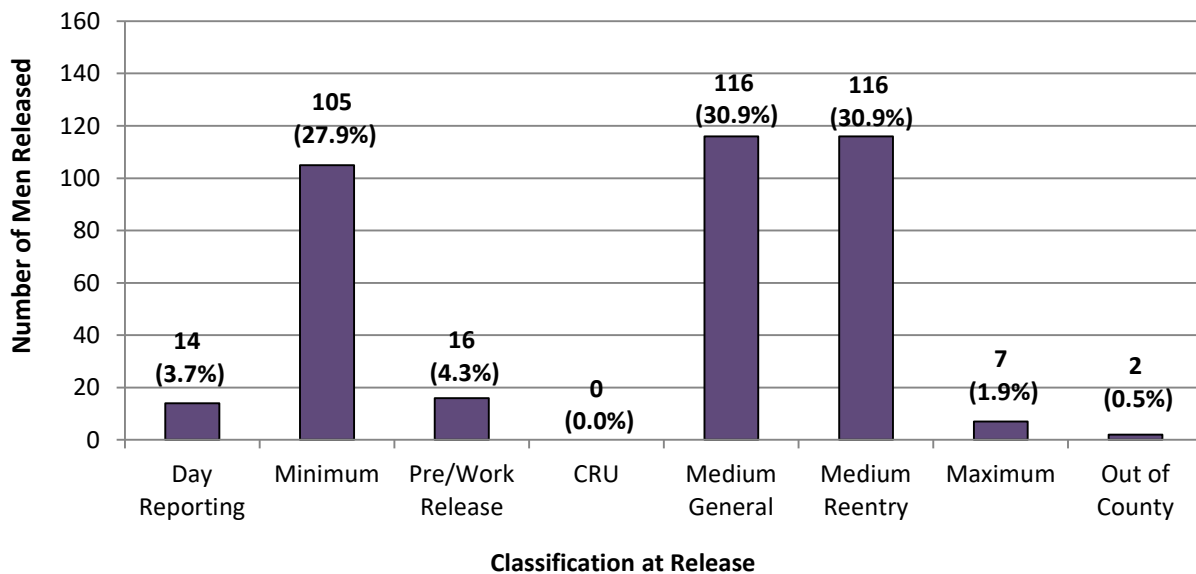
Classification of Sentenced RTC / Stepdown to Lower Security by Gender

Men and women follow separate pathways for step down to lower security, so data appear separately by gender rather than in aggregated form. Data on men appear first.

Men's Classification upon Release

Nearly two thirds (63.7%) of the Sentenced RTC men left from Medium or Higher security while just over a third (35.9%) left from a Minimum, Work Release, or Day Reporting status. This proportion almost identically mirrors 2022.

Releases by Classification - All Sentenced RTC Men



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Among the 323 Hampden County-Sentenced RTC men, the majority (70.6%) left from Medium or Higher security. Another 14 men had matters in other counties; breakdown available upon request.

HAMPDEN COUNTY

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

Classification	Frequency	Percent
Day Reporting	1	0.3%
Minimum	84	26.0%
Pre/Work Release	8	2.5%
CRU	0	0.0%
Medium General	108	33.4%
Medium Reentry	113	35.0%
Maximum	7	2.2%
Out of County	2	0.6%
Total	323	100.0%

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

**Classification at Release - DOC
Sentenced RTC Men**

Classification	Frequency	Percent
Day Reporting	1	4.0%
Minimum	11	44.0%
Pre/Work Release	7	28.0%
CRU	0	0.0%
Medium General	4	16.0%
Medium Reentry	2	8.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%
Out of County	0	0.0%
Total	25	100.0%

BUREAU OF PRISONS

**Classification at Release - BOP
Sentenced RTC Men**

Classification	Frequency	Percent
Day Reporting	12	85.7%
Minimum	0	0.0%
Pre/Work Release	1	7.1%
CRU	0	0.0%
Medium General	1	7.1%
Medium Reentry	0	0.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%
Out of County	0	0.0%
Total	14	100.0%

Women's Classification upon Release

More than three quarters (77.0%) of the Sentenced RTC women men left from Medium or Higher security.

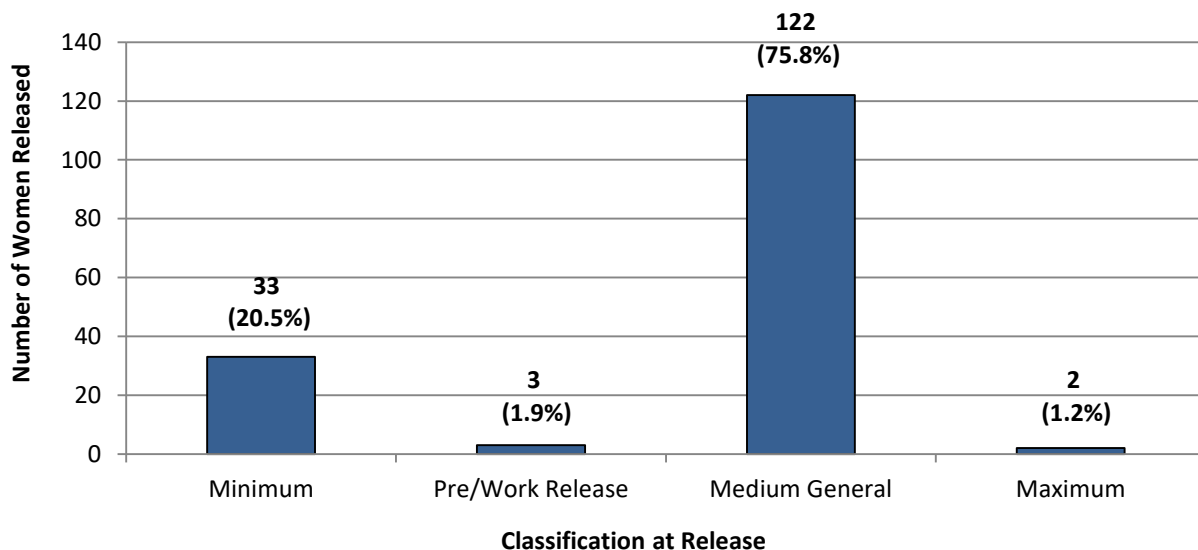
Twenty-three percent (23.0%) of sentenced women left from a Minimum, Work Release, or Day Reporting status. This percentage is up markedly from 2022's 14.9%, likely supported by WMRWC moving the women's section to a larger area upstairs.

Since HCSO serves as a regional resource, data tracking occurs on classification at release by county, in descending order: Worcester, Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, Other, and Franklin.

There was no meaningful distinction in security level at release by county; details available upon request.

Ten DOC women were also released (more than double of 2022's 4 DOC women RTCs). These DOC releases included: 1 from Day Reporting, 5 from Minimum, 3 from Pre-Release, and 1 from Medium.

Releases by Classification - Sentenced RTC Women



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

SECTION II

PRETRIAL RELEASES TO COMMUNITY 2023

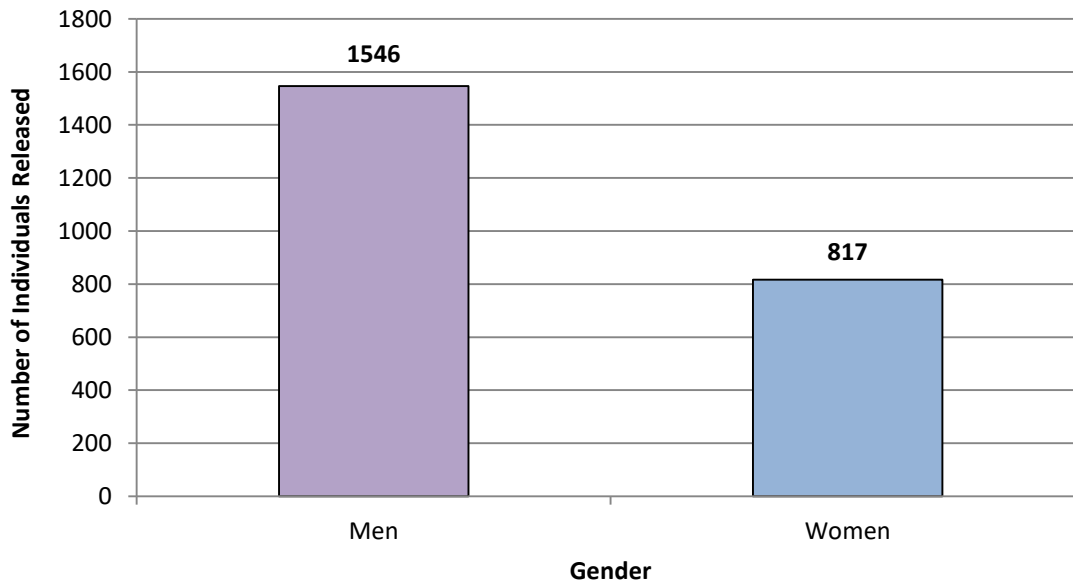
Summary

A total of **2,363** Pretrial Releases To Community (RTC) occurred in calendar year 2023, up **11.7%** from 2022's 2,116. Section II does not include individuals who were released while still in RLU status (i.e., those who never "changed over" to JAL); these appear separately in the Special Populations (Section III) section of this report. (About half of all RLU arrivals change over to JAL while about half release as RLUs in less than 24 hours.)

About two thirds of the Pretrial RTCs were men (65.4% /1,546 releases) while just over a third were women (34.6% / 817 releases). Transgender and Gender-nonconforming persons are reported where they resided upon release.

Pretrial RTC occur through one of three means: Bail (BAIL), Release at Court (RELC), or Release (per courts) by Video (RELV). Release Time Served (RELT) distinctions were rarely reported to the HCSO (14 releases were recorded in 2023). Therefore RELT releases are combined with RELC. Since the RELV number has decreased each year since pandemic mitigations, RELC and RELV will be aggregated starting next year's report that describes the 2024 pretrial RTCs.

Total Pretrial RTC in 2023 by Gender



The majority (75.3%) of releases were of individuals released just once in 2023 (similar to the 78% in 2022). Among the 2,363 Pretrial RTCs, there was a total of 2,047 unique individuals, with 228 released twice, 33 released thrice, and 7 released four or more times. For comparison: in 2022 there were 1,864 unique individuals, with 204 persons (122 men and 82 women) released multiple times.

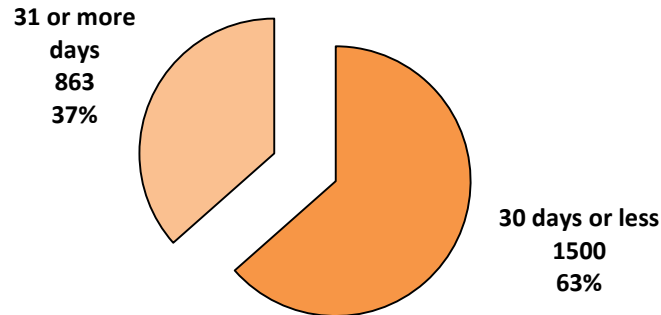
RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Pretrial RTC Length of Stay (LOS) / Days in Custody

Median time in custody (AKA Length of Stay or LOS) for all Pretrial individuals was 15 days (down from 18 last year), which means that half stayed two weeks or less. Mean LOS for pretrial releases— a number skewed by very long stay Superior Court detainees — was 46.5 days (similar to 47.5 days in 2022). The longest stay for a Pretrial RTC in 2023 was 1,239 days (3.4 years).

Pretrial Length of Stay before RTC

N = 2363 RTC in 2023



Days in Custody by Release Type for Pretrial RTC

Days in Custody	Released on Bail		Released at Court		Released via Video		All Pretrial RTC Releases	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10 days or less	384	49.2%	618	41.4%	28	31.8%	1030	43.6%
11-30 days	177	22.7%	272	18.2%	21	23.9%	470	19.9%
31-60 days	78	10.0%	236	15.8%	14	15.9%	328	13.9%
61-90 days	52	6.7%	138	9.2%	9	10.2%	199	8.4%
91-180 days	72	9.2%	150	10.0%	6	6.8%	228	9.6%
181-365 days	10	1.3%	49	3.3%	8	9.1%	67	2.8%
More than 365 days	8	1.0%	31	2.1%	2	2.3%	41	1.7%
Total	781	100.0%	1494	100.0%	88	100.0%	2363	100.0%

For those released on bail, the average time in custody was 34.3 days. Those released at court spent on average 51.6 days, while individuals released via video court spent an average of 67.4 days in custody.

Average Days in Custody by Release Type for Pretrial RTC

	Released on Bail	Released at Court	Released via Video	All Pretrial RTCs
<i>Mean</i>	34.3	51.6	67.4	46.5
<i>Median</i>	11.0	19.5	29.5	15.0
<i>Minimum</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Maximum</i>	817	1239	921	1239

RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Race / Ethnicity of Pretrial RTC

The three largest pretrial groups again were White, Hispanic, and Black. Individuals who identify as Asian / Pacific Islander, American Indian /Alaska Native, or Other continue to be rare at about one percent.

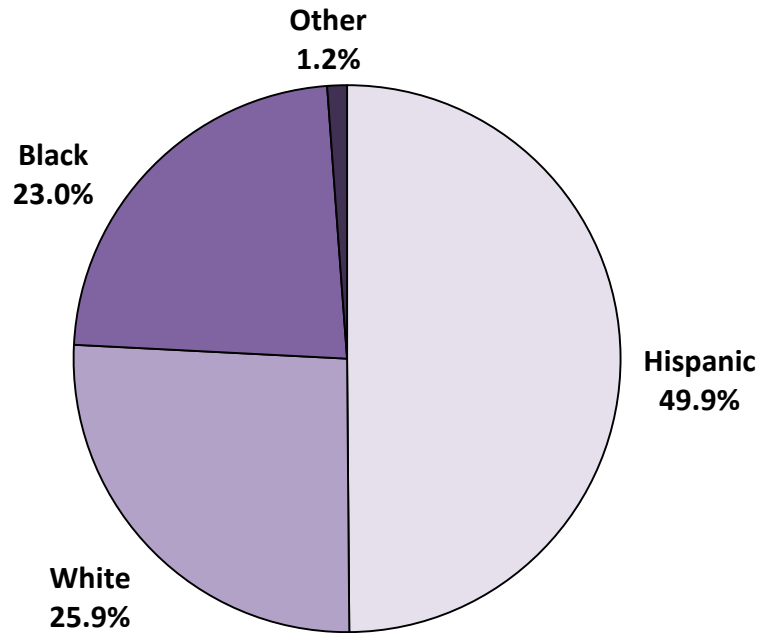
Race Breakdown - All Pretrial RTC		
Race	N	%
White	945	40.0%
Hispanic	931	39.4%
Black	460	19.5%
Other	27	1.1%
Total	2363	100.0%

As with the Sentenced population, the racial / ethnic breakdown differs by gender among detainees. Among men the majority identify as Hispanic (49.9%), followed by 25.9% White, and 23.0% Black. The majority of women identify as White (66.6%), with Hispanic being second-largest (19.6%) and Black third-largest (12.7%). Just over 1% of both genders stated another race/ethnicity (27 persons). These demographic patterns reflect both 1) a longstanding historical pattern and 2) the multi-county makeup of WCC, where Worcester is the majority population in custody and a proportionally more White county.

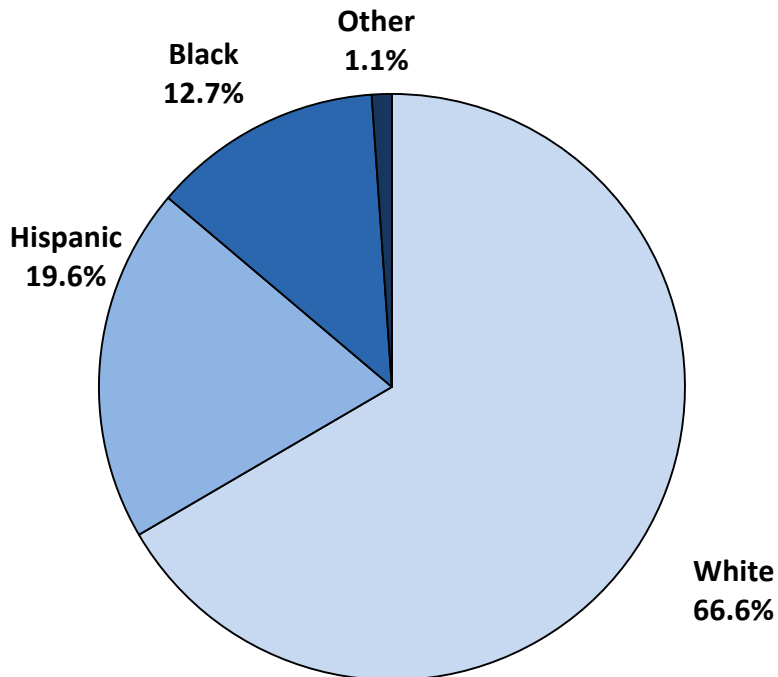
Race Breakdown - Pretrial RTC Men			Race Breakdown - Pretrial RTC Women		
Race	N	%	Race	N	%
Hispanic	771	49.9%	White	544	66.6%
White	401	25.9%	Hispanic	160	19.6%
Black	356	23.0%	Black	104	12.7%
Other	18	1.2%	Other	9	1.1%
Total	1546	100.0%	Total	817	100.0%

RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Race Breakdown for Pretrial RTC Men in 2023



Race Breakdown for Pretrial RTC Women in 2023



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Age of Pretrial RTC

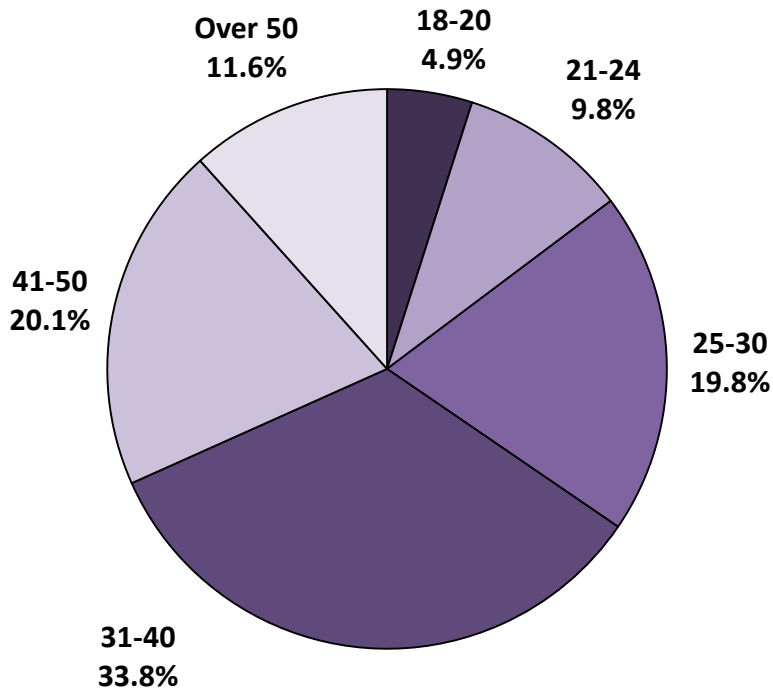
Median age of Pretrial RTC is 34 years for men and 35 years for women. The mean is 36.1 years for women and 35.8 years for men (very similar to last year). The range was age 18 to 79. Overall, the pretrial release population was somewhat younger than the sentenced released population.

Age Breakdown - Pretrial RTC Men			Age Breakdown - Pretrial RTC Women		
Age Category	N	%	Age Category	N	%
18-20	76	4.9%	18-20	26	3.2%
21-24	152	9.8%	21-24	55	6.7%
25-30	306	19.8%	25-30	157	19.2%
31-40	522	33.8%	31-40	349	42.7%
41-50	310	20.1%	41-50	167	20.4%
Over 50	180	11.6%	Over 50	63	7.7%
Total	1546	100.0%	Total	817	100.0%
<i>Mean</i>	36.1		<i>Mean</i>	35.8	
<i>Youngest</i>	18		<i>Youngest</i>	18	
<i>Oldest</i>	79		<i>Oldest</i>	72	
<i>Median</i>	34		<i>Median</i>	35	

RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

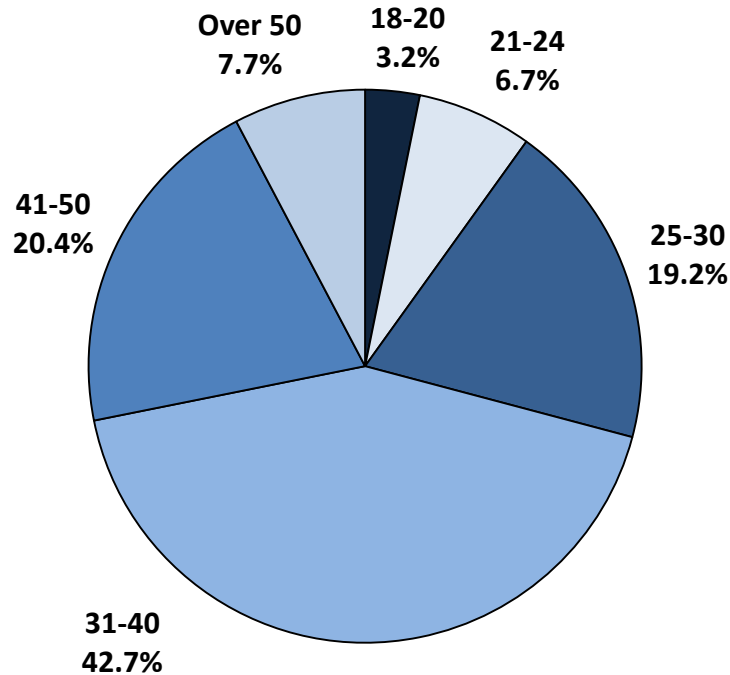
Age Breakdown for Pretrial RTC

Men



Age Breakdown for Pretrial RTC

Women



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

County of Pretrial RTC

Almost all (98.8%) of the Pretrial RTC men in 2023 had cases in Hampden County (last year: 97%). By contrast, just over a third of the women (35.4%) had cases in Hampden County (previous year: 35%). The majority of women's cases were in other counties, with almost half (45.9%) from Worcester County alone (previous year: 49%).

Releases by County - Pretrial RTC Men			Releases by County - Pretrial RTC Women		
County	N	%	County	N	%
Hampden County	1527	98.8%	Hampden County	289	35.4%
Berkshire County	0	0.0%	Berkshire County	102	12.5%
Franklin County	3	0.2%	Franklin County	8	1.0%
Hampshire County	6	0.4%	Hampshire County	36	4.4%
Worcester County	7	0.5%	Worcester County	375	45.9%
Other MA Counties	3	0.2%	Other MA Counties	7	0.9%
Total	1546	100.0%	Total	817	100.0%

Release Types of Pretrial RTC

Three types of releases* comprise Releases to the Community for pretrial detainees: BAIL (*Released on Bail*), RELC (*Released at Court*), and RELV (*Released by Video*). Roughly a third — 781 individuals (33.1%) were released on BAIL, while 1,494 (63.2%) were RELC, and 88 (3.7%) were RELV. Release types varied somewhat by gender, with men ten points more likely to be bailed and women more likely to be released by the courts via Video.

Release Type - All Pretrial RTC		
Release Type	N	%
Released on Bail	781	33.1%
Released at Court	1494	63.2%
Released via Video	88	3.7%
Total	2363	100.0%

Release Type - Pretrial RTC Men			Release Type - Pretrial RTC Women		
Release Type	N	%	Release Type	N	%
Released on Bail	561	36.3%	Released on Bail	220	26.9%
Released at Court	954	61.7%	Released at Court	540	66.1%
Released via Video	31	2.0%	Released via Video	57	7.0%
Total	1546	100.0%	Total	817	100.0%

* For reporting accuracy, the 14 individuals (all men) who were booked out as released time served (RELT) were incorporated into RELC, because "time served" data did not reliably migrate from court to HCSO systems.

Bail Status of Pretrial RTC

Of the 2,363 Pretrial men and women RTC in 2023, the majority (1,342; 56.8%) were held without the right to bail upon admission (similar to last year's 58%). Among those with the right to Bail (1,021), bail amounts were mostly \$2000 or below (644 / 63.1%), with some between \$2,000 and \$5,000 (154 / 15.1%) and others more than \$5,000 (223 / 21.8%).

Bail Status by Release Type for All Pretrial RTC

Bail Amount	Released on Bail	Released at Court	Released via Video Court	All Pretrial RTC
No Bail	0	1270	72	1342
\$2000 or less	536	99	9	644
\$2001 to \$5000	113	35	6	154
More than \$5000	132	90	1	223
Total	781	1494	88	2363

Reasons for No Bail

Among those held without the right to Bail (1,342 detainees released at Court or by Video), the most common reasons for no bail were Bail Revoked (30.9%) and Warrant / Hold (27.6%).

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

No Bail Reason	Released at Court	Released via Video Court	Pretrial RELC & RELV
Bail Revoked	389	27	416
Warrant/Hold	349	21	370
Not Specified	241	13	254
Dangerousness/Severity of Charge	201	4	205
Probation/Parole Violation	88	7	95
Probate	2	0	2
Total	1270	72	1342

*Warrant/Hold includes warrants and holding for USM/feds, immigration, etc.

Leading Charges among Pretrial RTC

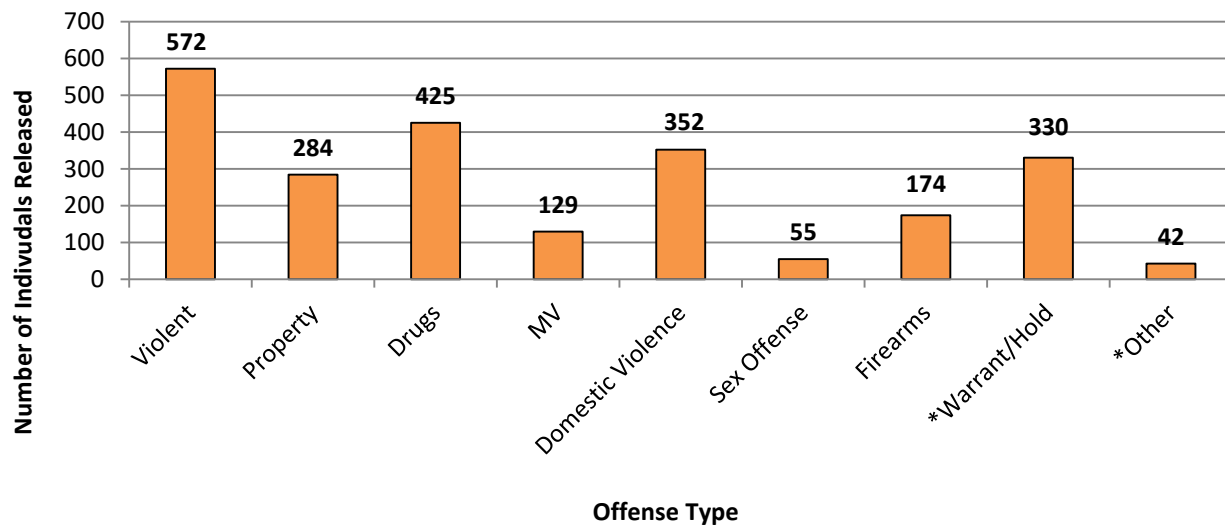
Many (46.5%) of the 2,363 pretrial releases were held on **violent, intimate partner abuse, or firearms offenses**. Leading charges for 352 pretrial releases were related to **intimate partner abuse**. Of the 425 pretrial releases held on a **leading charge of drugs**, 185 were released on BAIL, 223 were RELC, and 17 were released RELV. Another 330 / 14% of pretrial RTCs were held on **outstanding warrants or holds**, most being released at court. For the purposes of this year's report, "Leading Charges" (the term used on the mass.gov cross tracking dashboard for pretrial matters) is interchangeable with "Governing Offense" (the term used in prior HCSO publications).

Leading Charge by Release Type for All Pretrial RTC

Leading Charge Type	Released on Bail		Released at Court		Released via Video Court		All RTC Releases	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	198	25.4%	351	23.5%	23	26.1%	572	24.2%
Property	108	13.8%	166	11.1%	10	11.4%	284	12.0%
Drugs	185	23.7%	223	14.9%	17	19.3%	425	18.0%
MV	43	5.5%	84	5.6%	2	2.3%	129	5.5%
Domestic Violence	115	14.7%	225	15.1%	12	13.6%	352	14.9%
Sex Offense	12	1.5%	41	2.7%	2	2.3%	55	2.3%
Firearms	70	9.0%	102	6.8%	2	2.3%	174	7.4%
*Warrant/Hold	43	5.5%	270	18.1%	17	19.3%	330	14.0%
*Other	7	0.9%	32	2.1%	3	3.4%	42	1.8%
Total	781	100.0%	1494	100.0%	88	100.0%	2363	100.0%

*Other includes Probate; Warrant/Hold includes Fugitive from Justice.

Leading Charge for All Pretrial RTC



RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

SECTION III SPECIAL POPULATIONS RTC 2023

This section of the report describes Special Populations, this year totaling **2,435** releases not described in the Sentenced or Pretrial sections. These RTC's were 1,8874 (77.0%) men and 561 (23.0%) women.

HCSO's special populations include **REGIONAL LOCK UP** (*arrestees held for other law enforcement agencies*), **SUD CIVIL COMMITMENTS** (*under Section 35, for stabilization and early treatment for men*), **ANGELS** (*voluntary self-committals*), and **DIVERSIONS** (*parole / probation / specialty court / 'second chance' interventions to stabilize and reduce imposition of full sentences*). SJC COVID Releases ceased to occur in 2023. The Research Team describes special populations briefly here and through various other mechanisms, including the in-depth annual Overview of the SSTC Treatment Cohort (Harrington, 2024).

RLU's	Section 35	Angels	Diversions
1,805	537	26	67
			Total
			2435

Regional Lockups (RLU's = Arrestees)

Of 3,329 RLU Bookings (up 9.4% from 3,042 in 2022), many were changeovers, with 1333 (40%) becoming JAL or SENT inmates at HCSO. Another 191 (5.7%) transferred to another Agency, while a slight majority 1805 (54.2%) were Released To Community (RTC) very soon after booking – in .86 of a day, or about 21 hours.

Release Type for Total RLU's Booked		
Release Type	N	%
Released to Community	1805	54.2%
Released to Jail/HOC	1333	40.0%
Released to Other Agency	191	5.7%
Total	3329	100.0%

RLU RTC Only	
<i>Mean Days to Release</i>	0.86
<i>Minimum Days to Release</i>	0
<i>Maximum Days to Release</i>	5
<i>Mode Days to Release</i>	0

Of the 1,805 RLU arrestees who were RTC there were 1,667 unique persons; 110 individuals were Released To Community multiple times as an RLU. The RLU RTCs were 70% men and were most often White (43.0%) or Hispanic (36.3%). A very fast moving population, these arrestees, who arrived any time 24/7 and released while still RLUs, required focused service delivery in less than one day.

GENDER & RACE - RLU RTC

Releases by Race - RLU RTC			Releases by Gender - RLU RTC		
Race	N	%	Gender	N	%
Black	339	18.8%	Men	1258	69.7%
Hispanic	655	36.3%	Women	547	30.3%
White	777	43.0%	Total	1805	100.0%
Other	34	1.9%			
Total	1805	100.0%			

RTC = Releases To Community (*in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street"*)

Civil Commitments under Section 35 for SUD (*Stonybrook Stabilization & Treatment Center / SSTC*)

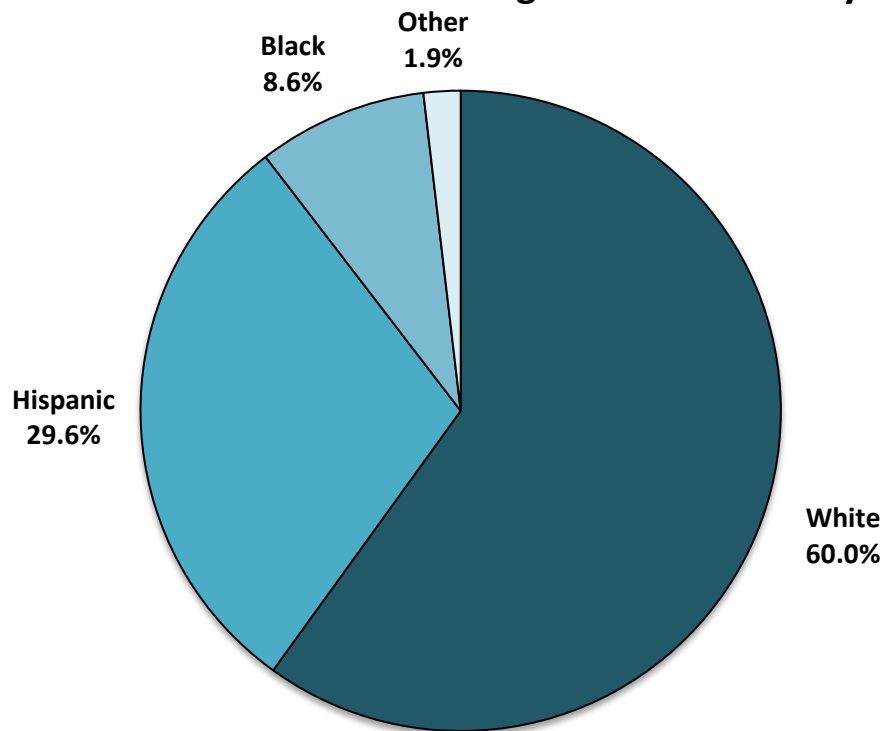
A total of **537** Section 35 Civil Commitments were released by SSTC as Regular Releases in 2023 (up by 6.1% from the 506 releases in calendar year 2022). Civil Commitment Regular Releases were all men. The men were committed due to serious risk of harm to self or others posed by their Substance Use Disorder (SUD). (Women continue to access care under Section 35 at other sites through MA's Department of Public Health). The Regular Release total (537) does not include additional S35 Releases to Jail or other Criminal Justice Agency (113), Releases to Court (42), Medical Rescission / Section 12 (3), or Transfers to other S35 Treatment Centers (2).

This year SSTC's release cohort was again predominantly White (60.0%) or Hispanic (29.6%), with ages most commonly between 31 and 40 years (36.9%).

Race Breakdown - Civil Regular Releases Only

Race	N	%
White	322	60.0%
Hispanic	159	29.6%
Black	46	8.6%
Other	10	1.9%
Total	537	100.0%

Race Breakdown - Civil Regular Releases Only

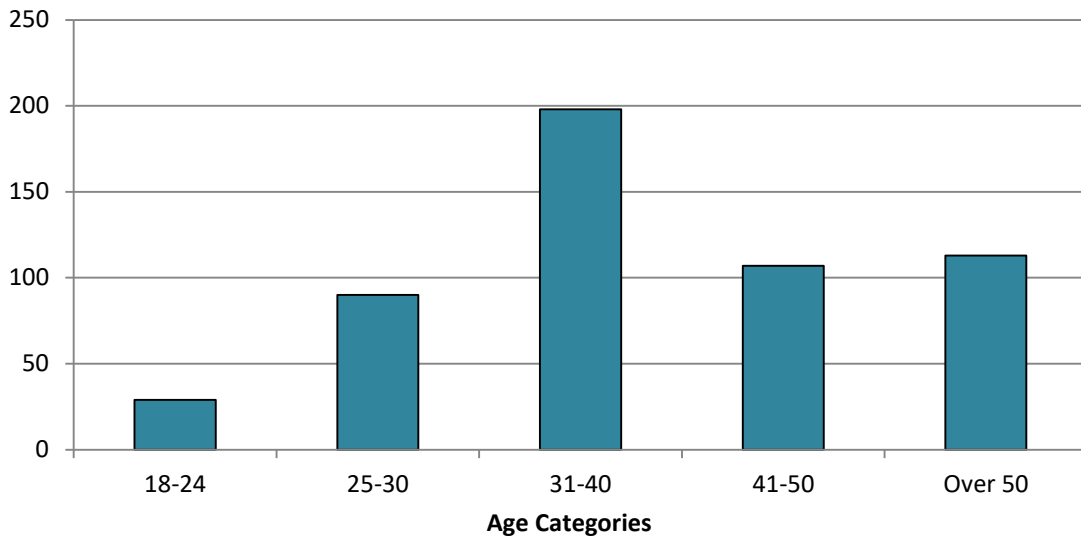


RTC = Releases To Community (*in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street"*)

**Age Breakdown - Civil Regular
Releases Only**

Age Category	N	%
18-24	29	5.4%
25-30	90	16.8%
31-40	198	36.9%
41-50	107	19.9%
Over 50	113	21.0%
Total	537	100.0%

Age Breakdown - Civil Regular Releases Only



County Breakdown of Regular S35 Releases

For the second consecutive year, and in contrast to the geographic representation during the pandemic, the vast majority – 99.4% (534 releases) – of SSTC’s Regular Releases were from the 5 counties Worcester and West. Most (60.7%) were committed from Hampden, with Worcester (18.4%) and Berkshire (13.6%) being next most prevalent.

County Breakdown - Civil Regular Releases Only

County	N	%
Hampden	326	60.7%
Worcester	99	18.4%
Berkshire	73	13.6%
Hampshire	23	4.3%
Franklin	13	2.4%
Suffolk	2	0.4%
Middlesex	1	0.2%
Essex	0	0.0%
Norfolk	0	0.0%
Bristol	0	0.0%
Plymouth	0	0.0%
Barnstable	0	0.0%
Dukes	0	0.0%
Total	537	100.0%

Angels (Voluntary Self-Commitments)

Total Angel releases equaled **26** in calendar year 2023, twice the number of 2022’s 13 ANG Releases. There were no women Angel Releases in 2023. This small cohort of RTC’s represents extraordinary systemic and professional flexibility on the part of HCSO facilities and staff.

The Angel status was developed to support individuals who choose voluntarily, upon completion of a civil or criminal stay, or as a personal decision originating in the community, to reside with HCSO until treatment or stabilization goals could 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 the needs of those in our local communities. Human services staff members aim to connect, as soon as feasible, each of these individuals to appropriate community support outside our facilities. Angels may self-discharge at any time.

Diversions

Total Diversion RTC's in 2023 equaled 67 (up from last year's 57 and 2021's 35). There were 53 men and 14 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. The following descriptors apply.

Length of Stay for Diversion RTCs

Probation Diversion (N=31)

Mean Days to Release	41.0
Minimum Days to Release	8
Maximum Days to Release	68

HOPE Parole (N=35)

Mean Days to Release	26.3
Minimum Days to Release	8
Maximum Days to Release	29

Drug Court (N=1)

Mean Days to Release	42
Minimum Days to Release	42
Maximum Days to Release	42

Diversion Type by Gender

Type of Diversion	Men	Women	Total
HOPE Parole	33	2	35
Probation Diversion	19	12	31
Drug Court	1	0	1
Total	53	14	67

Diversion Type by Race

Type of Diversion	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
HOPE Parole	11	11	13	0	35
Probation Diversion	1	11	19	0	31
Drug Court	0	0	1	0	1
Total	12	22	33	0	67

RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

SECTION IV

INDIVIDUALS SENTENCED AND TRANSFERRED TO DOC 2023

In calendar year 2023, Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) received **131** persons sentenced following pretrial detainment at HCSO. The great majority of those who “went upstate” this year were men (93.9% / 123 individuals); 8 were women (6.1%). The total represents a 10.1% increase over last year’s 119.

Length of Stay at HCSO: Pretrial Detainments Days for DOC-Sentenced Individuals

As to Length of Stay, the average (mean) pretrial detainment awaiting DOC commitment was 406 days (13.5 months) for men and 246 days (8.2 months) for women. The longest individual pretrial detainment occurred for a man who went to DOC after 1,736 days (4.7 years). He was held on Murder/Manslaughter charges. Among all detainees held on Murder / Manslaughter; half stayed more than three years (1,148 days). The three individuals with nonviolent charges stayed under a year on average while those with violent charges excluding Murder / Manslaughter stayed about a year. Parole Violators saw the shortest detainment before going to DOC at 49 days (mean).

**Days Pretrial (LOS) by Gender -
Releases to DOC in 2023**

	Men	Women
Mean	406	246
Median	342	84
Minimum	0	14
Maximum	1736	897

Average Days Pretrial by Offense Type - Releases to DOC in 2023

Offense Type	Mean	Median
Nonviolent	339	357
Drugs & Firearms	298	252
Violent (w/ and w/o firearms)	456	363
Sex Offense	351	78
Murder / Manslaughter	944	1148.5
Parole Violation	49	2

Demographics of DOC-Sentenced Individuals

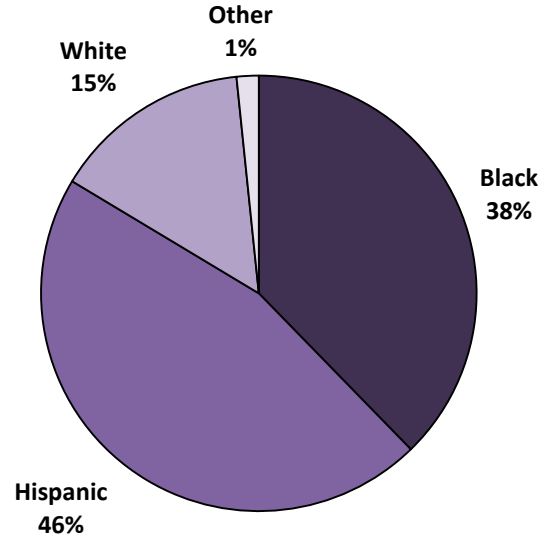
Of the 131 total persons sentenced to the DOC in calendar year 2023, there were gender differences as to race/ethnicity and age.

Race Breakdown - Releases to DOC

Men in 2023

Race	N	%
Black	46	37.7%
Hispanic	56	45.9%
White	18	14.8%
Other	2	1.6%
Total	122	100.0%

Race of Men sent to DOC in 2023

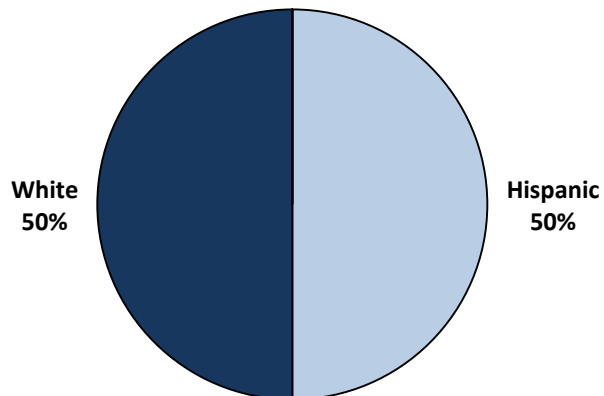


Race Breakdown - Releases to DOC

Women in 2023

Race	N	%
Black	0	0.0%
Hispanic	4	50.0%
White	4	50.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	8	100.0%

Race of Women sent to DOC in 2023



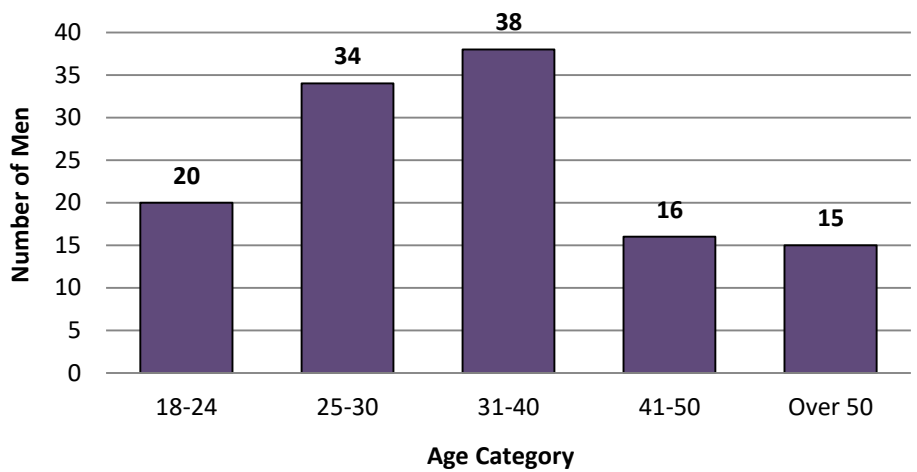
Age of DOC Sentenced Individuals

As to age, those who went to DOC ranged age 19 to 67, with a mean age 35 and a median of 32. Most sentenced to the DOC were relatively young, with nearly half of the men (54 / 43.9%) and more than a third of the women (3 / 37.5%) being age 30 or younger.

Age Breakdown - Releases to DOC

Men		
Age Category	N	%
18-24	20	16.3%
25-30	34	27.6%
31-40	38	30.9%
41-50	16	13.0%
Over 50	15	12.2%
Total	123	100.0%

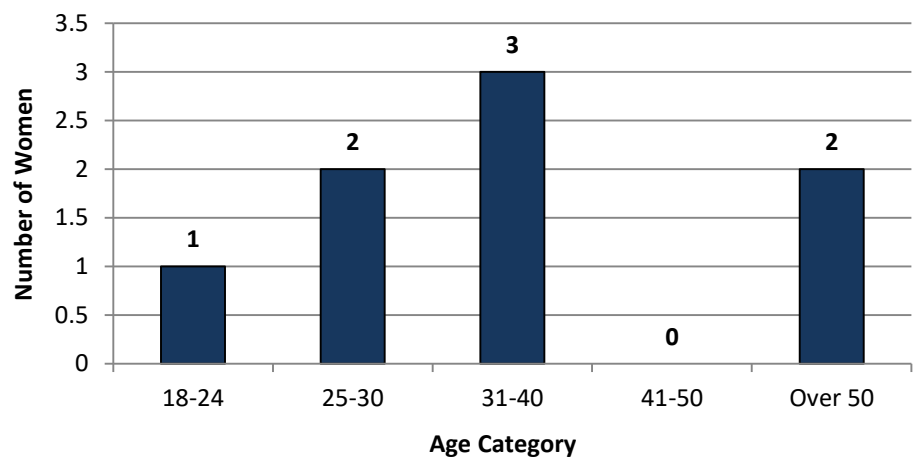
Age of Men sent to DOC in 2023



Age Breakdown - Releases to DOC Women

Age Category	N	%
18-24	1	12.5%
25-30	2	25.0%
31-40	3	37.5%
41-50	0	0.0%
Over 50	2	25.0%
Total	8	100.0%

Age of Women sent to DOC in 2023

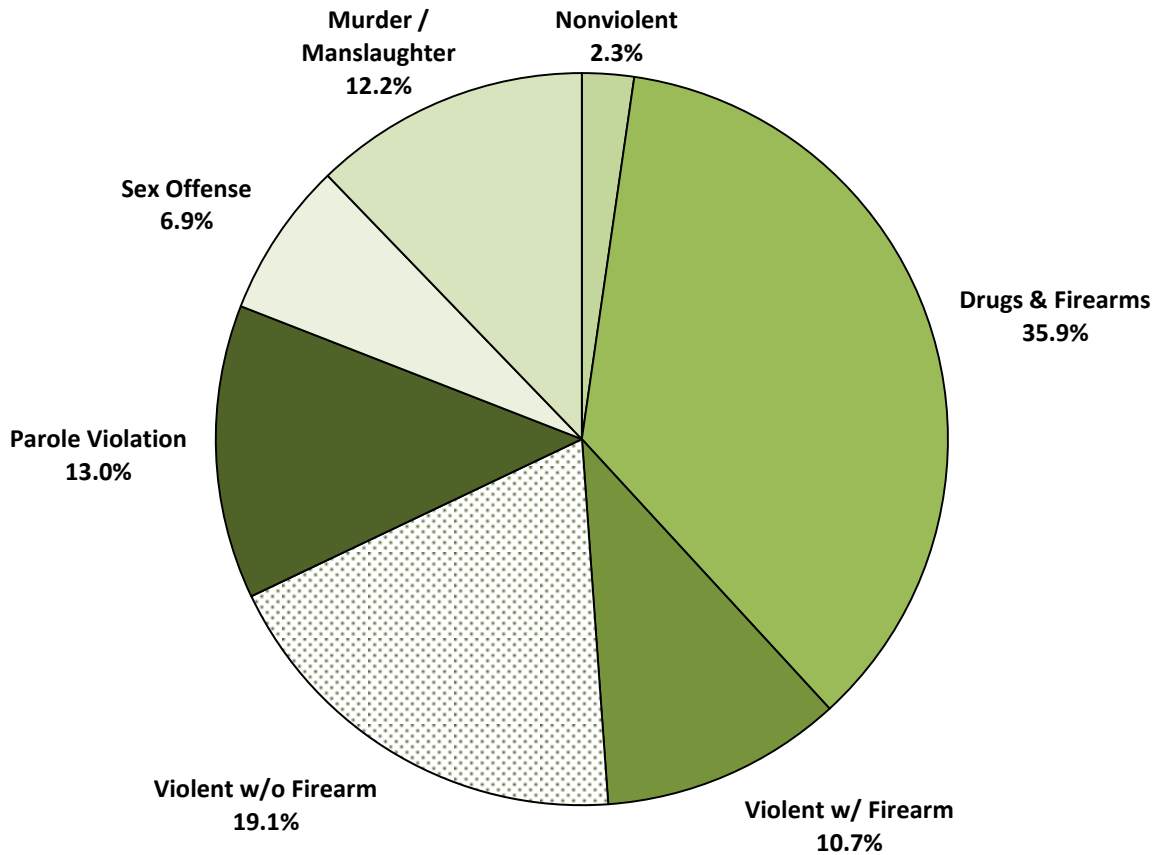


RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

Governing Offense of DOC Sentenced Individuals

Of the 131 individuals sent to DOC, Drugs and Firearms Possession charges comprised the largest category, with 47 individuals (35.9%), followed by Violent offense without firearm (19.1%) and Murder / Manslaughter (12.2%). Only 3 persons (2.3%) were sentenced on a nonviolent crime (about the same as last year: 3 individuals / 2.5%).

Offense Type Breakdown for Releases to DOC



Sentence Length of DOC Sentenced Individuals

Of the 131 individuals sentenced to the DOC, eight (6.1%) received a Life Sentence (as compared with 7 last year). Excluding life and technical violation sentences, the average state sentence carried a Minimum of 4.8 years to a Maximum of 5.7 years. There were 30 individuals (22.9%) who received a sentence with a one-day difference between the minimum and maximum, a sentence structure without the possibility of parole (eligible to accrue Earned Good Time).

**All Releases to DOC for any
Murder/Manslaughter Offense (N=16)**

<i>Life Sentence</i>	8
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**Releases to DOC in 2023 (Excluding those for
Murder/Manslaughter and Parole Violations; N=98)**

<i>Mean Minimum Sentence</i>	1741.3 (4.8 years)
<i>Mean Maximum Sentence</i>	2087.9 (5.7 years)
<i>One Day Difference</i>	29

**All Releases to DOC for any Violent Offense
in 2023 (N=39)**

<i>Mean Minimum Sentence</i>	1787.6 (4.9 years)
<i>Mean Maximum Sentence</i>	2167.0 (5.9 years)
<i>One Day Difference</i>	12

**All Releases to DOC for any Sex Offense
in 2023 (N=9)**

<i>Mean Minimum Sentence</i>	2757.8 (7.6 years)
<i>Mean Maximum Sentence</i>	3163.7 (8.7 years)
<i>One Day Difference</i>	3

Individuals who received State Sentences up to 7 years

Of particular interest are the individuals detained at HCSO in 2023 who then received state sentences of 7 years or less. There were 74 such persons in 2023, which is 56.4% of the DOC transfers. This group typically stayed about ten months awaiting their state sentences.

**Average Days Pretrial for Releases to DOC with
Sentence Length Maximum up to 7 Years (N=74)**

Mean	304
Median	308
Minimum	1
Maximum	918

The minimum sentence for this group averaged three years (mean of 3.4; median of 3 years), and the maximum sentence was about 4 years (mean of 4.1; median of 4 years). From a reentry planning perspective, these shorter state sentenced people would typically reach eligibility for county step down within 7.9 months of transfer to DOC.

Projected Stepdown Pathway for Shorter DOC-Sentenced persons

Detained at HCSO & Sentenced to DOC	Eligible for County Step Down (within 18 mo's MIN EXP)	Typical MAX Sentence EXP not counting 129d
<i>Day 1 to 308</i>	<i>Days 309 to 547</i>	<i>Days 548 to 1620</i>
10 months	8 months	2.9 years

RTC = Releases To Community (in prior reports: "RTS or Releases To Street")

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For statewide data please go to **mass.gov** & enter key words “Cross Tracking” or follow QR code:

