

Women in Jail: A Description of the
Awaiting Trial Unit at the Massachusetts
Correctional Institution at Framingham

Prepared by:

Lisa Lorant
Student Intern
University of Massachusetts,
Amherst

Massachusetts Department of Correction

Michael V. Fair
Commissioner

April 1983

Publication: 13186-30-150-4-83-C.R.

Approved by John J. Manton, State Purchasing Agent

Abstract

The Awaiting Trial Unit (ATU) at MCI-Framingham is a facility that is used to house women from all parts of Massachusetts who are awaiting a court hearing, waiting to make bail or being held for some authority.

An analysis was done of population count and population movement patterns at the institution. Some highlights of this analysis are:

- In 1982 the average population at the ATU was 44. With a rated capacity of 17, this meant that the facility was operating on average at 159 percent over capacity. This represents an 83 percent growth in population from 1981 when the average population was 24.
- In 1982 there were 1,270 admissions to the ATU. This represents a 38 percent increase in admissions over 1981.
- The median length of stay in the ATU in 1982 was 5 days. This is an increase from 3 days in 1975.
- Admissions to the ATU during 1982 were from all parts of the state including: Suffolk County (45 percent), Middlesex County (16 percent), Hampden County (9 percent), Essex, Plymouth and Worcester County (6 percent each).
- In 1982 most women released from the ATU were bailed (36 percent) or returned to court (46 percent). Only 13 percent of the 1982 admissions to the ATU resulted in an individual moving directly from the ATU to the sentenced population at MCI-Framingham.

Table of Contents

Title	Page Number
Abstract	i
Introduction	1
Description of the Awaiting Trial Unit	3
Population Levels at the Awaiting Trial Unit	7
Admission Patterns to the Awaiting Trial Unit	8
Summary and Discussion	13

List of Tables and Figures

Figure 1.	Female Jail Population in Massachusetts Correctional Facilities, January 1976 to December 1982	16
Table 1.	Average Female Jail Population in Massachusetts Correctional Facilities, 1976 to 1982	17
Table 2.	Number of Admissions to the Awaiting Trial Unit, 1974 to 1982	18
Table 3.	Number of Individuals Admitted to the Awaiting Trial Unit	19
Table 4.	Number of Admissions to the Awaiting Trial Unit by Season	20
Table 5.	Source of Admission to the Awaiting Trial Unit: Type of Court	21
Table 6.	Source of Admission to the Awaiting Trial Unit: County of Court	22
Table 7.	Source of Admission to the Awaiting Trial Unit: Non-Court Sources	23
Table 8.	Type of Release from the Awaiting Trial Unit	24
Table 9.	Length of Stay in Days Per Admission to the Awaiting Trial Unit	25

Table of Contents

Title	Page Number
Table 10 Average Length of Stay in Days Per Admission to Awaiting Trial Unit	26
Table 11 Total Length of Stay in Days in Awaiting Trial Unit by Individual	27
Table 12 Average Length of Stay in Days Per Admission to the Awaiting Trial Unit by County of Court of Admission	28
Table 13 Average Length of Stay in Days Per Admission to the Awaiting Trial Unit by Type of Court of Admission	29
Table 14 Average Length of Stay in Days per Admission to the Awaiting Trial Unit by Type of Release	30

Introduction

The Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) maintains a female correctional facility, MCI-Framingham, that serves all types of female offenders ranging from lifers to those serving time for fines. There is also an Awaiting Trial Unit (ATU) at this institution that houses females charged with but not convicted of any offense. Over the last two years there has been rapid growth of the Awaiting Trial Unit population at MCI-Framingham. The purpose of this paper is to address the lack of research on the ATU population in general and to understand the reasons behind the large increase in population.

The ATU serves as a jail for females in Massachusetts. Jails generally are defined as:

...any facility utilized by a local criminal justice system for detention, and possibly for punishment of those brought before it. Jails are mandated to hold in confinement all those felt to require such safekeeping to ensure their presence at some judicial or administrative proceeding. They are also charged with "correcting" those sentenced as misdemeanants by holding them in confinement for the periods specified by the judge.¹

¹David P. Rottman and John R. Kimberly, "The Social Context of Jails", Sociology and Social Research 59(4): 244-361, July 1975.

Relatively few women are confined in Jails in comparison with men. In the past, women were placed in local or county correctional facilities on pre-trial status, similar to the way that male offenders are handled. As the population in county correctional facilities rose, women on pre-trial status were sent to a centralized state correctional facility, to the ATU at MCI-Framingham. Because of the relatively small number of women in pre-trial detention, this centralization of female jail residents was intended to deliver more services conveniently, efficiently and safely to these women.

Jails present many problems to correctional staff and residents. Jail residents are often facing their first period of incarceration. Anyone from an accused misdemeanant to an accused felony offender can be found in the jail. Individuals found in jails often exhibit a host of problems including physical illness, mental health needs, homelessness, alcohol abuse, drug addiction, and many others. In essence, you have a most diverse population in one area called the Awaiting Trial Unit.

A female jail population also has unique problems. Often female jails are small which means services are often more limited than in male facilities. Where facilities are centralized as in Massachusetts, family and other visitors will often have to travel longer distances than for male jail residents. Child care, pre-natal and post-natal care are also particular concerns of female jail population.

This report will attempt to describe the Awaiting Trial Unit. First, a narrative description of the facility and programs will be given, based on a site visit to the facility and interviews with staff. Second, a statistical

description of the ATU will be given identifying changes in the number of women in the ATU and other pre-trial facilities in Massachusetts. Finally, an analysis of admissions and releases to the ATU will consider the courts that send women to the facility, how they are released from the facility and how long they stay in the ATU.

Description of the Awaiting Trial Unit

Physical Characteristics of the ATU

The ATU is a maximum security area located on the second floor of the health/admissions building at MCI-Framingham. It consists of one self-contained floor which facilitates most of the Unit's needs. It includes a laundry room, storage area, admission and records office, officers' supervision room, kitchen, dayroom, a counselor's office, and 19 cells. The nineteen cells include three which are infrequently used because of lack of plumbing. With a capacity for 19 inmates and a population well in excess of 19, individual cells are used to house anywhere from one to three inmates.

ATU residents with disciplinary problems may be placed in the special maximum security section of the institution. ATU residents with mental health needs requiring additional supervision and residents with other medical conditions may be housed in the Health Services area of the institution. Over capacity ATU inmates are sometimes housed in the Health Services area as well.

The ATU population is kept separate from the sentenced population at all times. ATU inmates eat in the main dining area of the institution, with separate dining schedules for ATU and sentenced inmates. Similarly ATU inmates

have access to other institutional facilities such as the gym and law library on a limited basis when sentenced inmates are not using those facilities.

Administration of the ATU

The DOC is responsible for the overall administration and costs of the ATU. This includes admission and release procedures, staffing for the ATU and the provision of all inmate services. Transportation of the inmates to and from court, hospitals or whatever else may be necessary is done by the county court from which the woman was admitted. Only in extreme situations as in an emergency hospital visit, will the DOC transport an individual from the ATU.

ATU staff consists of two correction officers, a supervising correction officer and one social worker. Additional institutional staff such as nurses or psychologists are available to ATU residents as well. Because of staffing levels, during the hours that inmates are involved with some recreational activity, one officer must accompany them while the other stays in the ATU. All inmates remaining in the ATU must be locked in their rooms during this time.

Admissions to the Awaiting Trial Unit

Individuals are brought to the Awaiting Trial Unit by court officers. No individual in need of immediate medical or mental health services would be admitted to the ATU. There is a lengthy procedure followed for every admission to the ATU which includes a health examination, inmate identification, inventory of personal property and recording of legal information.

Individuals admitted to the ATU are first pat searched and then "booked" into the facility. This includes the recording of all legal information concerning the case and a photograph of the individual. The individual's property is searched. Property that is not allowed in the ATU is inventoried and placed into storage. The individual is then strip searched and showered. She is then given a medical examination which includes a visual observation of her medical condition, a medical history and recording of certain vital signs.

In comparison to the incarcerated population at Framingham there are more restrictions put on those who are in jail. They are permitted to take few of their personal belongings with them. Upon admission most of their property is placed in storage. A bag is issued to each admittee to the ATU containing a towel, soap, toothbrush and toothpaste, comb, housecoat and slippers. Some additional clothing is also available to ATU residents if necessary.

There is no orientation program for individuals admitted to the ATU. An orientation sheet which explains the rules and regulations of the Unit is currently in the developmental process.

Programming Available to ATU Residents

Access to programs for the ATU inmate is limited. Special provisions are made for individuals who stay in the ATU above a thirty day period so that they may participate in some of the programs available to the sentenced population.

The ATU has a limited schedule of activities available to residents. This includes such things as arts and crafts, movies, bingo games, religious services, tournaments, discussion groups and other activities organized by officers, inmates or outside agencies.

ATU residents have access to outside recreation in a part of the institutional grounds separate from other sentenced inmates and to the gymnasium for basketball, volleyball, roller-skating and other sports on a more limited schedule. ATU residents can have access to the law library and to the canteen by request.

Visitor privileges are restricted for ATU inmates. They are allowed one visiting hour a day for family and friends, and unlimited visits from their attorney. The visiting room is located in the Health Services Unit.

The disciplinary report process works the same for ATU residents as it does for the general inmate population. The same punishments apply to those who break the rules except that there are fewer privileges to take away from the ATU individual. Parole Boards and Disciplinary Boards are held within the Unit.

Health services are greatly utilized by the ATU inmate, many of whom cannot afford care on the street and come into the Unit with many health problems. Most routine medical services are provided by the Health Services staff located in the institution. If any inmate needs to go to a hospital, county court officers provide the necessary transportation and security. Any women with emergency health problems are transported to Framingham Union Hospital or Lemuel Shattuck Hospital by the Department of Correction.

Mental health needs are often evidenced by ATU inmates. The need for more services in this area is noted by ATU staff. Inmates are screened for mental health needs on admission to the ATU. Those with recognized need for supervision can be placed in specialized areas in the Health Services Unit. The institutional staff psychologist is available for some mental health services. In some cases transfers to mental health facilities can be arranged.

Population Levels at the Awaiting Trial Unit

Information about the number of women incarcerated at the ATU and other pre-trial detention facilities in Massachusetts was gathered from DOC and county count sheets for the period 1976 to 1982. This permits an analysis of overall population level and location of female jail residents during this time period. Information on jail population at MCI-Framingham prior to 1976 was not available on a regular basis, prohibiting an analysis of earlier years.

The ATU at MCI-Framingham started receiving awaiting trial status women from Massachusetts courts on a regular basis in November 1973. Prior to this time, women incarcerated on a pre-trial basis were housed in county facilities located throughout the state. As shown in Table 1, even after the Framingham ATU was in operation, women were still sent to county correctional facilities.

In 1976 the county correctional system housed 44 percent of the female jail population. This population was concentrated in four county facilities: Worcester, Plymouth, Hampden and Berkshire. Overall, since 1976 there was a decrease in the proportion of women on pre-trial status housed in county correctional facilities and an increase in the proportion housed at the MCI-Framingham ATU. By 1982, the county correctional system housed only 1 percent of the female jail population at two facilities: Berkshire and Franklin. As shown in Table 1, there was a dramatic increase in female jail population between 1981 and 1982. In 1981 the average female jail population was 28.7, in 1982 the average female jail population was 44.4. This represents an increase of 55 percent in one year. The increase in population at the Awaiting Trial Unit was even more dramatic. From an average population of 24.0 in 1981

it increased to an average population of 44.0 in 1982, an increase of 83 percent in a year. The average female jail population in the county correctional system declined over this period, from 4.7 in 1981 to 0.4 in 1982.

Figure 1 shows changes in the female jail population for each month during the period 1976 to 1982. There is substantial variation in population levels within any given year, but overall these graphs confirm two findings: the female jail population was transferred from county to state correctional settings and the total female jail population was increased dramatically. As indicated in Figure 1 the female jail population at the Awaiting Trial Unit averaged above 50 during three months of 1982 (53 in August, 59 in September and 54 in October). With a capacity of 19 the ATU was operating on average at 310 percent of capacity during September of 1982.

The concept of rated capacity is important to note here. The rated capacity of any medium or maximum security correctional facility, such as the ATU, is 90 percent of its capacity. The rated capacity of the ATU is 17. During 1982 the ATU was operating at 159 percent over the rated capacity on average and during September the ATU was operating at 347 percent over the rated capacity.

Population Movement at the Awaiting Trial Unit

Method

An analysis of admission and release patterns at the ATU permits a further description of the facility and its population. Information was collected from admission and release forms for MCI-Framingham for the years 1975, 1978 and 1981 and for six months in 1982 (January to June). The use of four sampling

points allows for an analysis of change in population movements as well as a description of the ATU population for each year. The information collected from admission and release forms includes: ATU number, admission date, court or other source of admission, release date and type of release.

The number of cases with missing information is noted at the bottom of each table. With one exception, missing information was generally evenly distributed across both years and variables, involving a small proportion of cases. In 1975 the court/source of admission variable was missing in 24 percent of the cases. These cases occurred over a period of two months, so it is assumed that source of admission is distributed as it was during the rest of the year.

For purposes of analysis it was important to know how many times an individual was admitted to the ATU. A unique identification number was assigned to each individual admitted to the ATU. Identification was made on the basis of name, aliases and prior commitment or ATU numbers. Given the limited amount of information on which to identify an individual it is possible that the number of multiple admissions was under-counted.

Number of Admissions to the ATU

The ATU regularly started to receive admissions from Massachusetts courts on a pre-trial basis in November 1973. Since that time the number of admissions to the ATU increased from 388 in 1974 to 1270 in 1982. Increases in 1981 and 1982 were larger than any other year except 1976. Table 2 shows the number of admissions to the ATU.

Most individuals are admitted to the ATU only once during a given year though they can be admitted to the ATU more than once. Multiple arrests and court appearances or returns from temporary releases such as escapes and hospital visits could cause an individual to be admitted more than once. Table 3 shows the number of admissions to the ATU by individual. Eighty-three percent were admitted only once during a year. The highest number of admissions during a year was 7. There appears to be no change in the proportion of women experiencing multiple admissions to the ATU.

There is only a slight variation in admissions to the ATU by season. Admissions were highest in summer and fall and lowest in the winter. Table 4 shows the number of admissions to the ATU by season.

Source of Admissions to the ATU

Women admitted to the ATU almost always come from a court to await a further court appearance or because they are not able to make bail. The source of admission is shown in three different ways in Tables 5, 6 and 7.

Table 5 shows the type of court from which an individual was admitted. The courts in Massachusetts can be divided into lower and superior courts. Lower courts have jurisdiction over all minor violations of the law including misdemeanors and felonies punishable by a sentence to state prison of less than 5 years. Superior courts have jurisdiction over all criminal cases. Most admissions to the ATU are from lower courts. In 1982, 41 percent were from municipal courts (lower courts of Suffolk County) and 48 percent were from district courts (lower courts of all other counties). Eight percent were admitted from Superior Courts and 4 percent from other sources. Table 5 shows a trend toward proportionately more admissions from district courts and fewer

admissions from municipal courts.

Table 6 shows the county in which the admitting court is located. In 1982 the counties contributing the most admissions to the ATU were: Suffolk (45 percent), Middlesex (16 percent), Hampden (9 percent), Essex (6 percent), Plymouth (6 percent) and Worcester (6 percent). The contribution of Suffolk County to ATU admissions decreased from 84 percent in 1975 to 45 percent in 1982. The contribution of Hampden, Worcester, Norfolk, Bristol, Hampshire and Plymouth Counties increased from zero in 1975 to 38 percent in 1982. At present women are admitted to the ATU from virtually every section of the state.

Table 7 presents a description of the source of admission for non-court admissions. These accounted for only two percent of all ATU admissions studied. Parole detainers were the most common of these non-court admissions (N=20), followed by returns from medical hospitals (N=12) or mental health facilities (N=3) and other state authorities (N=7).

Releases From the ATU

Table 8 shows the way in which individuals are released from the ATU. The majority of releases fell into three categories. In 1982, 46 percent were released to court where their case was presumably disposed of, 36 percent were released to bail and 13 percent were committed to MCI-Framingham directly from the ATU. In a small number of cases individuals were released to hospitals, mental health facilities, other criminal justice authorities or returned as parole violators. There were 3 escapes and 1 death by suicide during the four years under study.

The proportion of cases released by court changed little over the four years, from 44 percent in 1975 to 46 percent in 1982. The proportion of individuals released on bail declined from 45 percent in 1975 to 36 percent in 1982. The proportion of individuals committed directly to MCI-Framingham increased from 7 percent in 1975 to 13 percent in 1982.

Length of Stay in the Awaiting Trial Unit

Length of stay in the ATU was considered first per admission and second per individual. Tables 9 through 14 show the length of stay in the ATU.

In Table 9 the length of stay in days per admission is shown. Incarcerations in the ATU lasted as short as a release in the same day to as long as 303 days. Most admissions to the ATU are for a short time. In 1982, 12 percent were released on the same day and 14 percent were released in one day.

The length of time per admission to the ATU increased over the time period under study. The median length of stay in the ATU increased from 3 days in 1975 to 5 days in 1982 (Table 9). The average length of stay did not change from 1975 to 1982 (10.6 days) but did show an increase from 1978 to 1982 (8.0 days to 10.6 days). This information is shown in Table 10.

The average total length of time in the ATU for an individual in 1982 was 12.4 days, a slight decrease from 13.1 days in 1975. This information is shown in Table 11.

The average length of time spent per admission in the ATU varies by the county of the court from which an individual is admitted. The range was from an average of 31.0 days for Hampshire County, 21.2 for Barnstable County and 20.1 for Bristol County to 8.7 for Suffolk County, 8.2 for Middlesex County and 0.0 for Franklin County. Table 12 shows this information.

Admissions from Superior Courts spend a longer time in the ATU on average (18.4 days) than admissions from municipal courts (8.0 days) or district courts (8.8 days). Table 13 shows this information. Presumably admissions from Superior Courts were charged with more serious offenses than admissions from municipal or district courts. A pattern of increasing lengths of stay in the ATU emerged for each type of court (Superior, Municipal and District) over the period 1978 to 1982.

Length of time in the ATU varied by the type of release. Individuals released on bail spent an average of 4.9 days per admission, those returned to court spent an average of 9.0 days and those committed directly to Framingham spent an average of 26.2 days in the ATU. Table 14 shows this information as well as the length of time in the ATU for other release categories.

Summary and Discussion

In this paper, the Awaiting Trial Unit at MCI-Framingham has been described in many areas. An illustration was given of the physical structure and characteristics of the Unit. Then data were analyzed and presented to give an account of the population level, and admission trends of the ATU. This research is not conclusive. It is just the beginning of an under-studied topic that plays a very important role in the Massachusetts Criminal Justice System. In just one of the years studied, (1982) there were 1,270 admissions to the ATU, a surprisingly large number of admissions, for such a small area. The Awaiting Trial Unit is the only facility of its kind in Massachusetts, thus it is the structure to which women are most likely sent, with the very slight possibility

of a county jail, for pre-trial detention. Therefore, it may be the first "taste" of prison life a woman encounters in her criminal career, or it may act as a temporary holding place for women with mental health problems or those to be sent to other authorities. Also, it may house a woman awaiting trial who is found not guilty, or it may function as a holding area for an important witness. The importance of the Unit is obvious and its functions varied. What must be emphasized is that for most women, the ATU is their first encounter with the criminal justice system and if only for this reason, its importance should never be underestimated.

With such a rapid growth in the ATU population in 1982, the Unit is being forced to operate at "over capacity" limits. This not only causes many complex problems to the staff and administration, but creates a dangerous and tense atmosphere for the inmates. The staff becomes overworked and the inmates receive only the minimal amount of supervision needed. From the site visit, I got a sense that the staff work together to create the best possible atmosphere they can for inmates under their limited working conditions.

A need for better mental health services in and outside of the Unit was stressed by staff. This is an area that could use further research. Most of these women are in a low income bracket and cannot afford to receive these services on the street. There is a need for an alternative solution to jail for these women. Being housed in the ATU does not offer treatment for the problems they may have and only adds to the already overcrowded situation at the ATU.

The function of the ATU as a "Temporary Custody Unit" is questionable. Women are staying in for relatively longer periods of time in 1982 compared

with earlier years. The programs that are offered for inmates are not sufficient for those with lengthy stays in the Unit. Although the median time in the ATU was 5 days, there were several cases with stays ranging up to 303 days. It would be interesting to study the population of women who are staying in the ATU for long periods of time. Ultimately, many of these women are being let back on to the streets, which means that they are not harmful or serious enough offenders to be incarcerated prior to court action. Other means should be devised in order for a woman who cannot afford bail to earn the money needed to go free. Many of these women are staying in longer because the court system is backed up. There is a need for understanding the reasons behind this problem because human lives are being altered and precious time is being spent by these women in jail.

In this paper an attempt was made to outline and describe an important Unit of the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Framingham for pre-trial women. This population has undergone some major changes in the last two years, and this reason alone has promoted a need for research in this area. With such a rapidly increasing population, there is a need to review the Awaiting Trial Unit's function for the Department of Correction and to evaluate its present efficiency in handling this diverse population of women. Many critical issues have been raised and many problems with the Awaiting Trial Unit have been discussed. If the function of the ATU at MCI-Framingham has changed, with this may come a need for a change in departmental policies and programs at the ATU.

Figure 1

Female Jail Population in Massachusetts
Correctional Facilities, January 1976 to December 1982

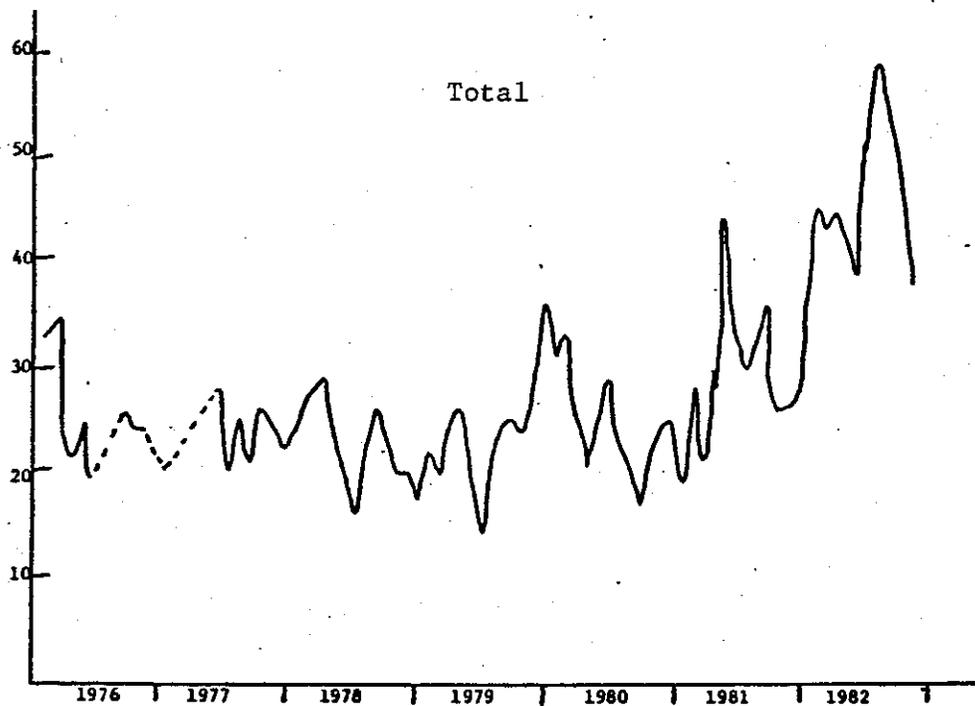
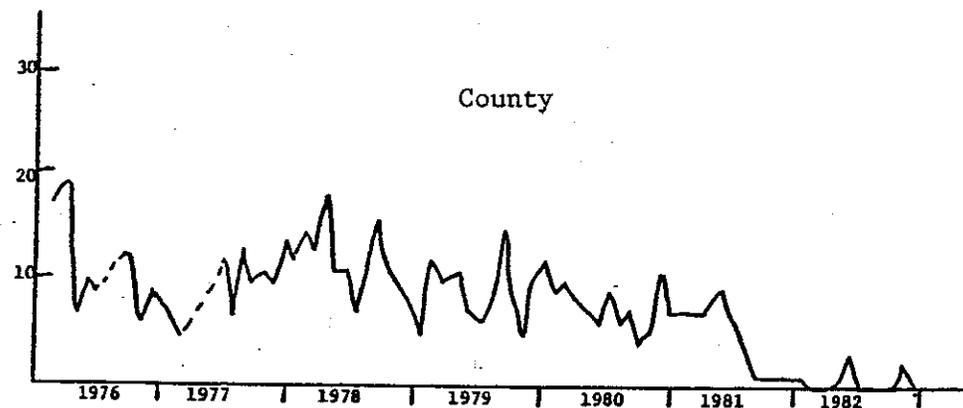
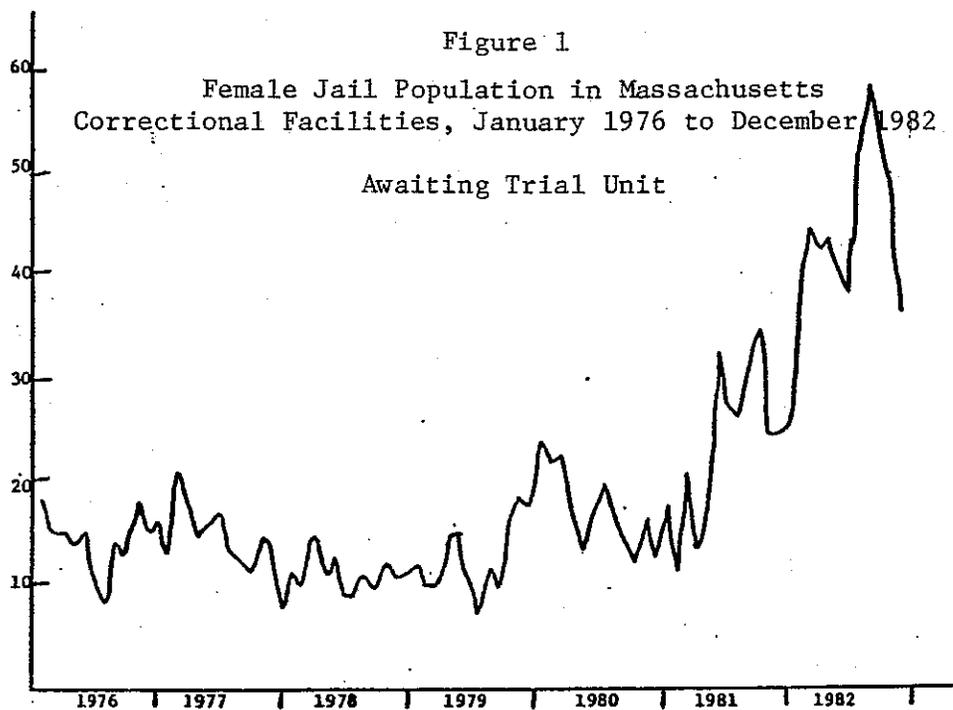


Table 1
 Average Female Jail Population
 in Massachusetts Correctional Facilities
 1976 to 1982

Correctional Facility	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>County</u>							
Barnstable	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Berkshire	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.2
Bristol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dukes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Essex	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Franklin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2
Hampden	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	0.9	0.0
Hampshire	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middlesex	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plymouth	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	0.0
Suffolk	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Worcester	3.0	3.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total: County	11.4	8.2	11.0	9.2	8.2	4.7	0.4
Awaiting Trial Unit	14.2	14.2	11.2	13.1	17.8	24.0	44.0
TOTAL	25.6	22.4	22.2	22.3	26.0	28.7	44.4

Source: Information taken from Massachusetts Department of Correction count sheets for state and county correctional facilities.

Table 2

Number of Admissions to the
Awaiting Trial Unit,
1974 to 1982

Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year
1974	388	
1975	396	+ 2%
1976	659	+ 66%
1977	612	- 7%
1978	518	- 15%
1979	630	+ 22%
1980	656	+ 4%
1981	917	+ 40%
1982	1270	+ 38%

Table 3

Number of Women
Admitted to the
Awaiting Trial Unit

Number of Admissions to Awaiting Trial U.	1975		1978		1981		Jan.-June 1982		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	269	(84)	345	(83)	598	(82)	406	(85)	1618	(83)
Two	32	(10)	55	(13)	91	(12)	57	(12)	235	(12)
Three	13	(4)	7	(2)	27	(4)	12	(2)	59	(3)
Four	6	(2)	2	(0)	7	(1)	1	(0)	16	(1)
Five	0	(0)	2	(0)	3	(0)	3	(1)	8	(0)
Six	0	(0)	4	(1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	4	(0)
Seven	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
TOTAL	320	(100)	415	(100)	727	(100)	479	(100)	1941	(100)
Missing cases - 0										
Average	1.2		1.2		1.2		1.2		1.2	

Table 4
 Number of Admissions to the
 Awaiting Trial Unit
 by Season

Season	1975		1978		1981		1982		Total	
	Number	Percent								
Winter (December, January, February)	99	(25)	115	(22)	165	(18)	263	(21)	642	(21)
Spring (March, April, May)	105	(26)	140	(27)	206	(23)	302	(24)	753	(24)
Summer (June, July, August)	105	(26)	133	(26)	287	(32)	350	(28)	875	(28)
Fall (September, October, November)	87	(22)	130	(25)	252	(28)	355	(28)	824	(27)
TOTAL	396	(100)	518	(100)	910	(100)	1270	(100)	3094	(100)

Missing cases - 2

Table 5

Source of Admission to the
Awaiting Trial Unit:
Type of Court

Source of Admission: Type of Court	1975		1978		1981		Jan.-June 1982		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Superior	20	(7)	57	(11)	85	(9)	43	(8)	205	(9)
Municipal	240	(80)	341	(66)	413	(46)	235	(41)	1229	(54)
District	41	(14)	102	(20)	391	(43)	275	(48)	809	(35)
Other	0	(0)	16	(3)	18	(2)	20	(4)	54	(2)
TOTAL	301	(100)	516	(100)	907	(100)	573	(100)	2297	(100)

Missing cases - 103 (4.3 percent)

Table 6

Source of Admission to the
Awaiting Trial Unit:
County of Court

Source of Admission: County	1975		1978		1981		Jan.-June 1982		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Barnstable	0	(0)	0	(0)	3	(0)	3	(0)	6	(0)
Bristol	0	(0)	0	(0)	18	(2)	16	(3)	34	(2)
Essex	13	(4)	20	(4)	64	(7)	34	(6)	131	(6)
Franklin	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Hampden	0	(0)	0	(0)	59	(6)	52	(9)	111	(5)
Hampshire	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)	2	(0)
Middlesex	34	(11)	81	(16)	160	(18)	94	(16)	369	(16)
Norfolk	0	(0)	15	(3)	25	(3)	27	(5)	67	(3)
Plymouth	0	(0)	0	(0)	29	(3)	32	(6)	61	(3)
Suffolk	254	(84)	383	(74)	449	(50)	258	(45)	1344	(59)
Worcester	0	(0)	0	(0)	82	(9)	35	(6)	117	(5)
Non-Court	0	(0)	16	(3)	18	(2)	20	(3)	54	(2)
TOTAL	301	(100)	516	(100)	907	(100)	573	(100)	2297	(100)

Missing cases 103 (4)

Table 7

Source of Admission to the
Awaiting Trial Unit:
Non-Court Sources

Source of Admission: Non-Court Sources	1975		1978		1981		Jan.-June 1982		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Non-Court</u>										
Parole Detainer	0	(0)	9	(2)	9	(1)	2	(0)	20	(1)
Medical Hospital	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	10	(2)	12	(1)
Rendition (out of state)	0	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)	4	(0)	7	(0)
Return from Court Remand	0	(0)	0	(0)	4	(0)	0	(0)	4	(0)
Police Hold	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)	3	(0)
Mental Health Facility	0	(0)	2	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	3	(0)
Suffolk/Boston City Housing Dept.	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)
Charlestown Juvenile Center	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)
Sheriff Department	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)
Return from Escape	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
TOTAL Non-Court	0	(0)	16	(3)	18	(2)	20	(3)	56	(2)
TOTAL - Court	301	(100)	500	(97)	889	(98)	553	96)	2243	(98)
GRAND TOTAL	301	(100)	516	(100)	907	(100)	573	(100)	2299	(100)

Missing cases - 103 (4)

Table 8
Type of Release from the
Awaiting Trial Unit

Type of Release	1975		1978		1981		Jan. - June 1982		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Court	174	(44)	195	(38)	398	(44)	258	(46)	1025	(43)
Bailed	178	(45)	261	(51)	366	(40)	201	(36)	1006	(42)
Committed to MCI- Framingham	29	(7)	34	(6)	109	(12)	72	(13)	244	(10)
Parole Violation	7	(2)	10	(2)	13	(1)	2	(0)	32	(1)
Medical Hospital	3	(1)	5	(1)	3	(0)	12	(2)	23	(1)
Mental Health Facility.	2	(0)	2	(0)	6	(1)	3	(0)	13	(0)
Escape	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	3	(0)
Death	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)
Release to Other Mass. Authority (DYS, H.C. Sheriff, Warrant)	0	(0)	7	(1)	7	(1)	2	(0)	16	(1)
Release to Federal or Other State Authority	0	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)	10	(2)	13	(0)
Rebooked	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
TOTAL	393	(100)	516	(100)	906	(100)	562	(100)	2377	(100)

Missing cases - 23

Table 9

Length of Stay in Days Per Admission
to the Awaiting Trial Unit

Time in Awaiting Trial Unit	1975		1978		1981		Jan.-June 1982		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Same Day	70	(18)	98	(19)	97	(11)	67	(12)	332	(14)
1 Day	65	(16)	90	(17)	164	(18)	77	(14)	396	(17)
2 Days	39	(10)	58	(11)	87	(10)	43	(8)	227	(10)
3 Days	27*	(7)	31*	(6)	57	(6)	32	(6)	147	(6)
4 Days	6	(7)	35	(7)	64*	(7)	42	(7)	164	(7)
5 Days	28	(7)	20	(4)	38	(4)	18*	(3)	104	(4)
6 Days	22	(6)	24	(5)	45	(5)	31	(6)	122	(5)
7 Days	17	(4)	20	(4)	71	(8)	46	(8)	154	(6)
8-14 Days	54	(14)	68	(13)	162	(18)	109	(19)	393	(16)
15-29 Days	21	(5)	46	(9)	70	(8)	51	(9)	188	(8)
30-59 Days	11	(3)	16	(3)	28	(3)	26	(5)	81	(3)
60-119 Days	8	(2)	7	(1)	15	(2)	12	(2)	42	(2)
120-179 Days	6	(1)	4	(1)	5	(1)	5	(1)	20	(1)
180-303 Days	2	(0)	0	(0)	2	(0)	0	(0)	4	(0)
TOTAL	393	(100)	517	(100)	905	(100)	559	(100)	2374	(100)

Missing cases - 26 (1)

* Median

Table 10

Average Length of Stay in Days
Per Admission to the
Awaiting Trial Unit

Year	Mean	Standard Deviation	Number
1975	10.6	(27.7)	393
1978	8.0	(16.4)	517
1981	9.2	(20.5)	905
1982, Jan.-June	10.6	(20.1)	559
TOTAL	9.5	(21.0)	2374

Missing cases - 26 (1.1)

Table 11

Total Length of Stay in Days
Per Individual
Admitted to the
Awaiting Trial Unit

Year	Mean	Standard Deviation	Number
1975	13.1	(31.6)	317
1978	9.9	(21.1)	414
1981	11.4	(27.5)	721
1982, Jan. - June	12.4	(22.7)	464
TOTAL	11.6	(25.9)	1916

Missing cases - 25 (1.3)

Table 12

Average Length of Stay in Days
Per Admission to the ATU
by County of Court

County of Court of Admission	Mean	Standard Deviation	Number
Barnstable	21.2	(24.1)	5
Bristol	20.1	(37.2)	34
Essex	12.0	(24.4)	130
Franklin	0.0	(0.0)	1
Hampden	9.4	(12.4)	110
Hampshire	31.0	(0.0)	1
Middlesex	8.2	(22.5)	364
Norfolk	12.8	(24.6)	66
Plymouth	10.8	(14.3)	60
Suffolk	8.7	(19.9)	1335
Worcester	9.4	(17.8)	117
Other Non-Court Source	17.8	(28.3)	51
TOTAL	9.5	(20.9)	2274

Missing cases - 126 (5.3)

Table 13

Average Length of Stay in Days
Per Admission to the ATU
by Type of Court

Source of Admission: Type of Court	Mean	Standard Deviation	Number
<u>Superior Courts</u>			
1975	3.4 days	(4.6)	20
1978	16.0 days	(30.0)	57
1981	20.9 days	(40.7)	85
1982 Jan. to June	23.6 days	(39.6)	41
Total - Superior	18.4 days	(35.8)	203
<u>Municipal Courts</u>			
1975	11.3 days	(31.5)	240
1978	6.5 days	(11.4)	340
1981	7.0 days	(15.8)	411
1982 Jan. to June	8.8 days	(12.7)	229
Total - Municipal	8.0 days	(18.7)	1220
<u>District Courts</u>			
1975	8.9 days	(13.9)	39
1978	7.2 days	(16.8)	102
1981	8.3 days	(15.6)	388
1982 Jan. to June	10.2 days	(20.6)	271
Total - District	8.8 days	(17.5)	800
<u>Other Non-Court</u>			
1978	16.9 days	(25.8)	16
1981	24.3 days	(39.4)	18
1982 - Jan. to June	11.8 days	(12.2)	17
Total - Other	17.8 days	(28.3)	51
TOTAL	9.5	(20.9)	2274

Missing cases - 126 (5.3 percent)

Table 14

Average Length of Stay in Days
Per Admission to the ATU
by Type of Release

Release Type	Mean	Standard Deviation	Number
Bailed	4.9	(13.2)	1004
Court	9.0	(14.5)	1025
Committed to MCI-Framingham	26.2	(43.1)	243
Parole Detainer/Violator	18.5	(26.4)	32
Medical Hospital	21.6	(31.6)	23
Mental Health Facility	21.3	(29.9)	13
Released to Custody of Other Mass. Authority	4.6	(5.6)	16
Released to Custody of Other Federal or State Authority	31.8	(47.8)	12
Escape	25.3	(22.4)	3
Death	161.0	(0.0)	1
Rebooked	16.0	(0.0)	1

Missing cases - 27 (1.1)