



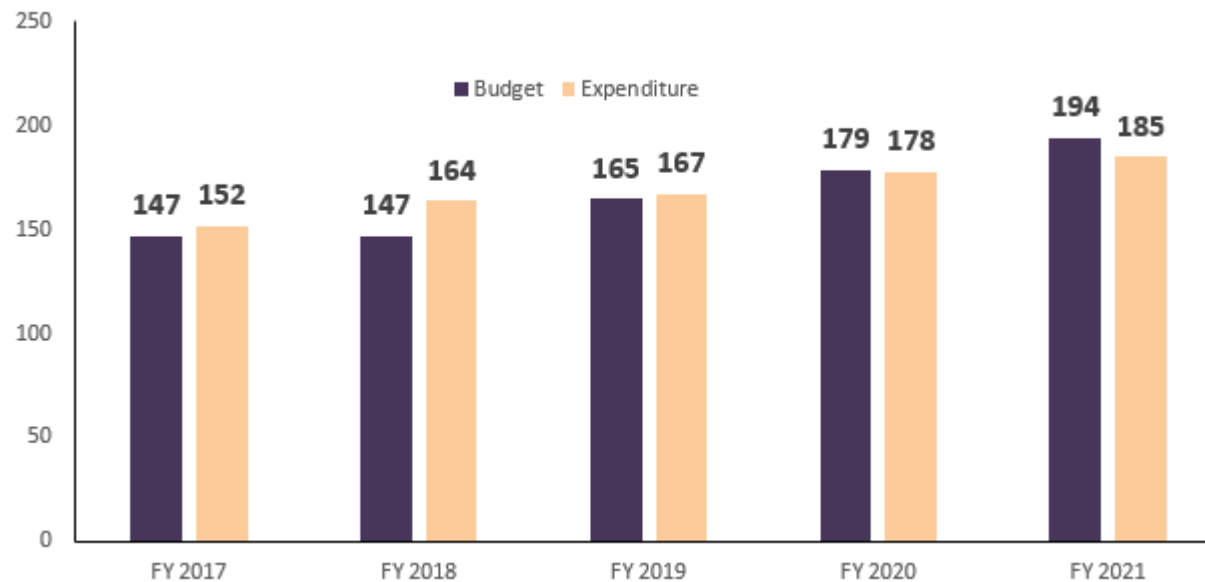
# **DC Department of Corrections Facts and Figures**

**April 2022**



## DC Department of Corrections Operating Budget and Net Expenditure

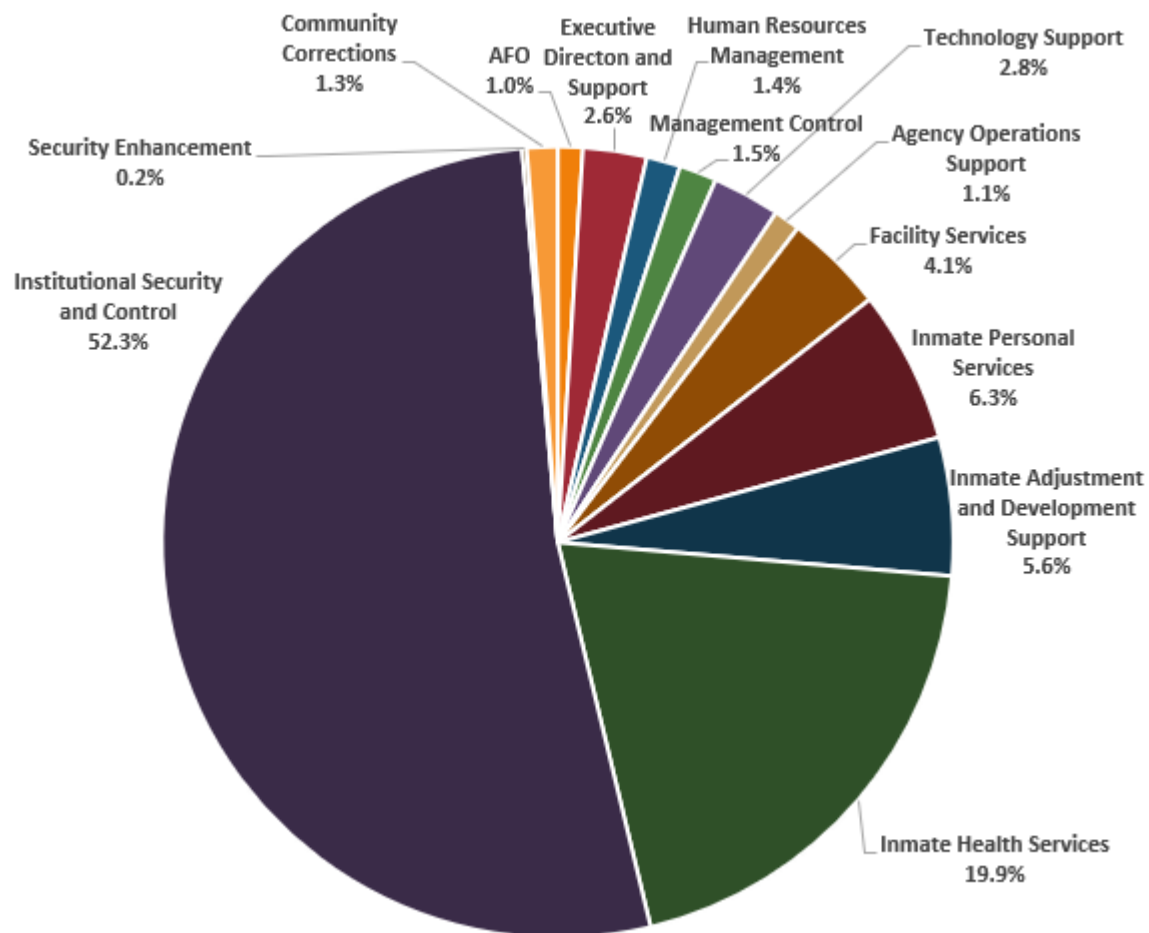
in million dollars



October 2021



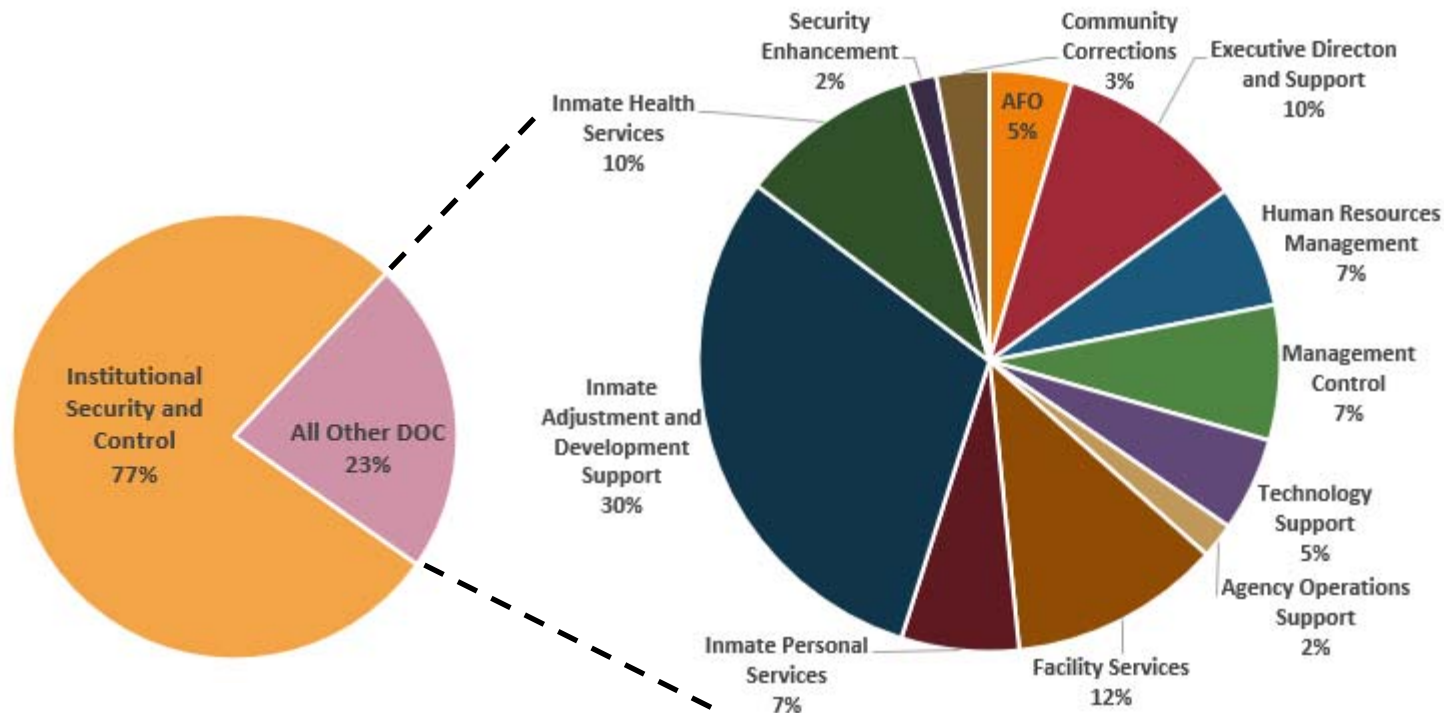
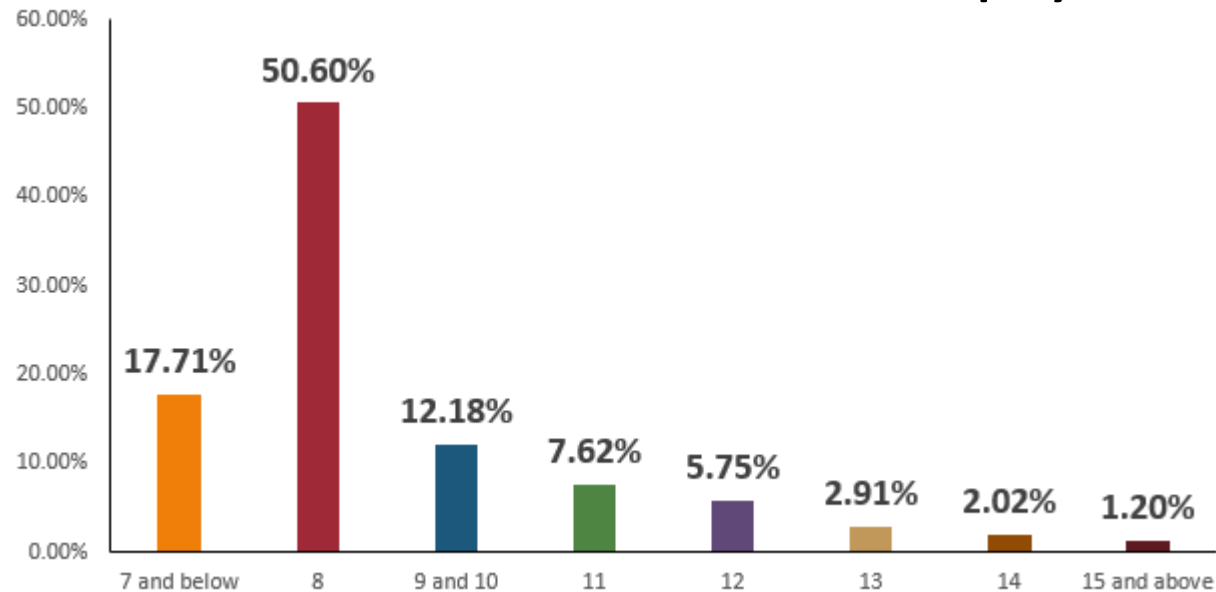
## DOC FY 2022 Budget by Service



October 2021



## FY 2022 Grade Distribution of DOC Employees

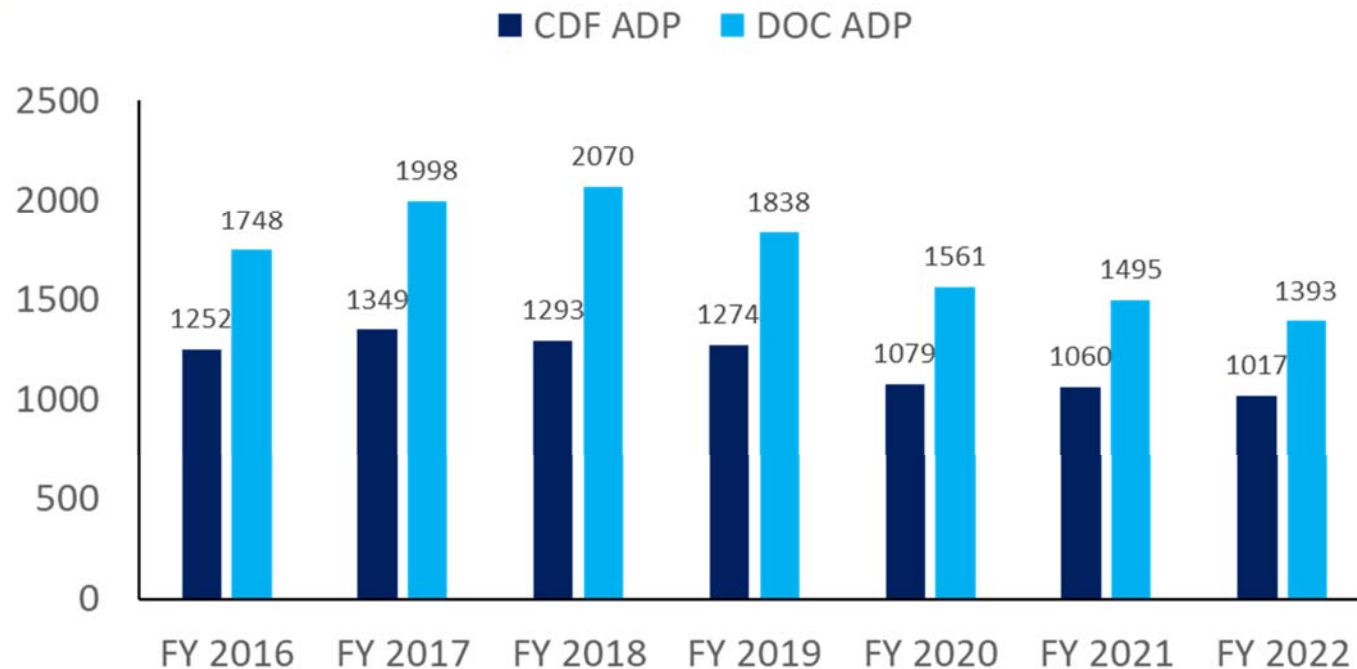


## FY 2022 Distribution of DOC Employees by Function

October 2021



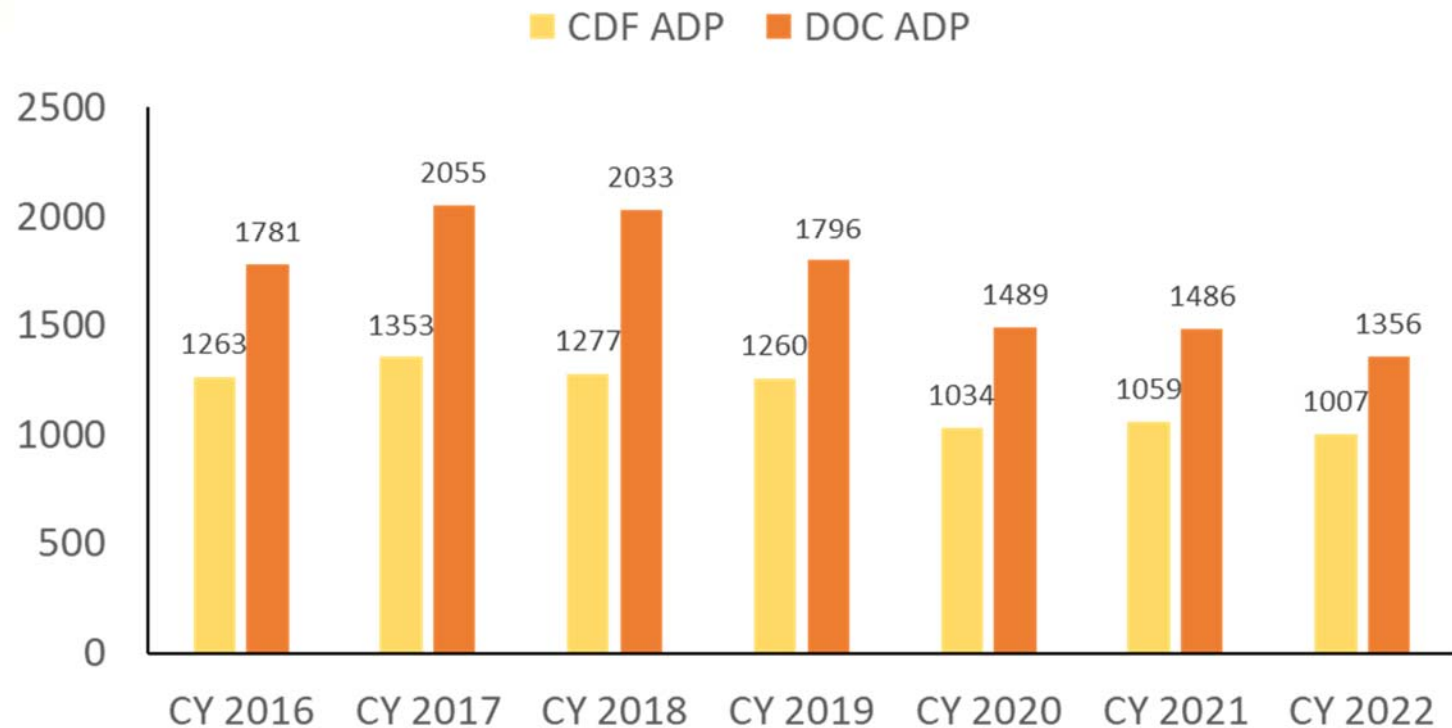
## DC Department of Corrections Average Daily Population by Fiscal Year for the Central Detention Facility (CDF) and DOC Total



The DC Department of Corrections includes inmate populations at the Central Detention Facility (CDF) and the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). The data includes a daily average of two (2) Short Term Sentenced Felons held for the Federal Bureau of Prisons and 124 inmates held for the US Marshall's Service of Greenbelt MD.



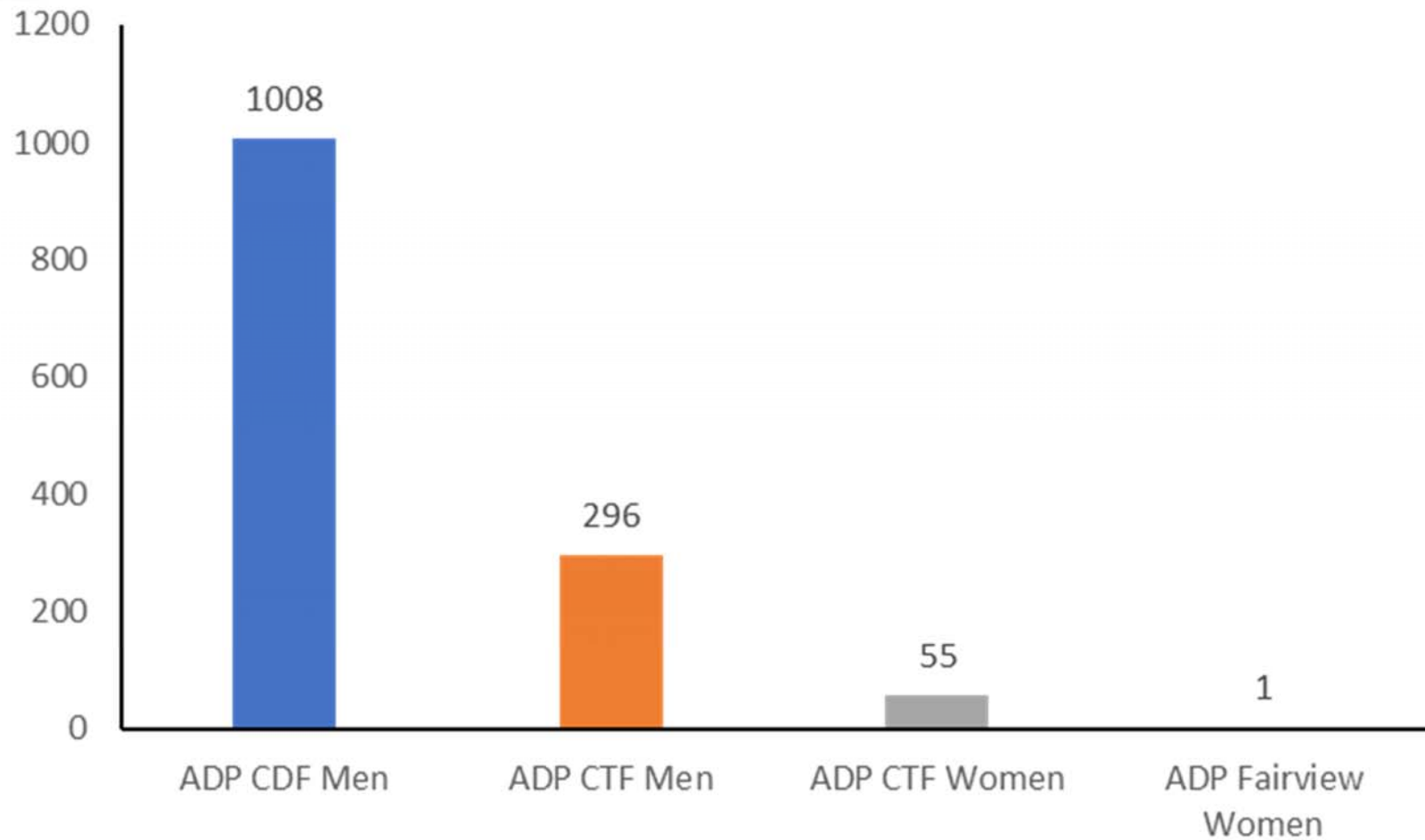
## DC Department of Corrections Average Daily Population by Calendar Year for the Central Detention Facility (CDF) and DOC Total



The DC Department of Corrections includes inmate populations at the Central Detention Facility (CDF) and the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). The data depicted includes a daily average of two (2) Short Term Sentenced Felons held for the Federal Bureau of Prisons and 105 inmates held for the US Marshall's Service of Greenbelt MD.



## Average Daily Population by Fiscal Year By Sex And Facility for Q2 Fiscal Year 2022

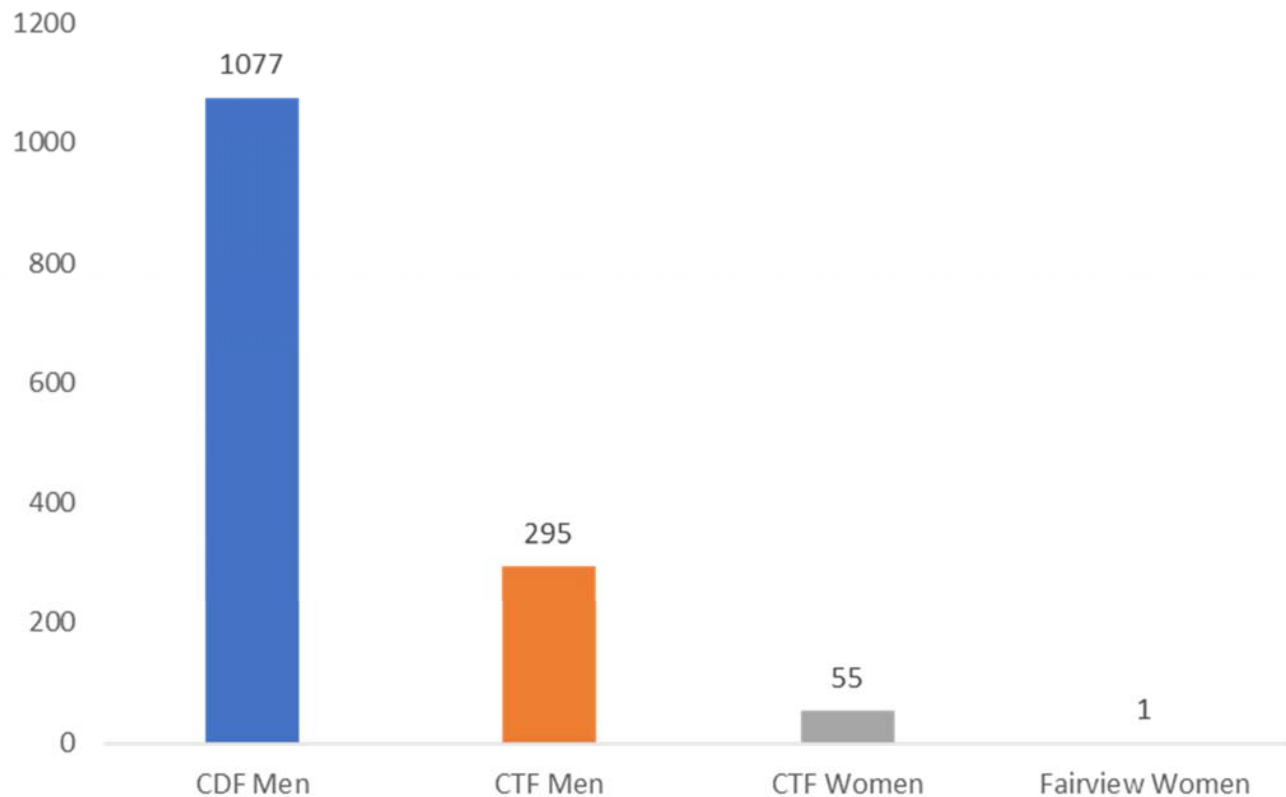


April 2022



## Average Daily Population by Calendar Year By Sex And Facility for Calendar Year 2022

CY 2022 through 4/22/2022

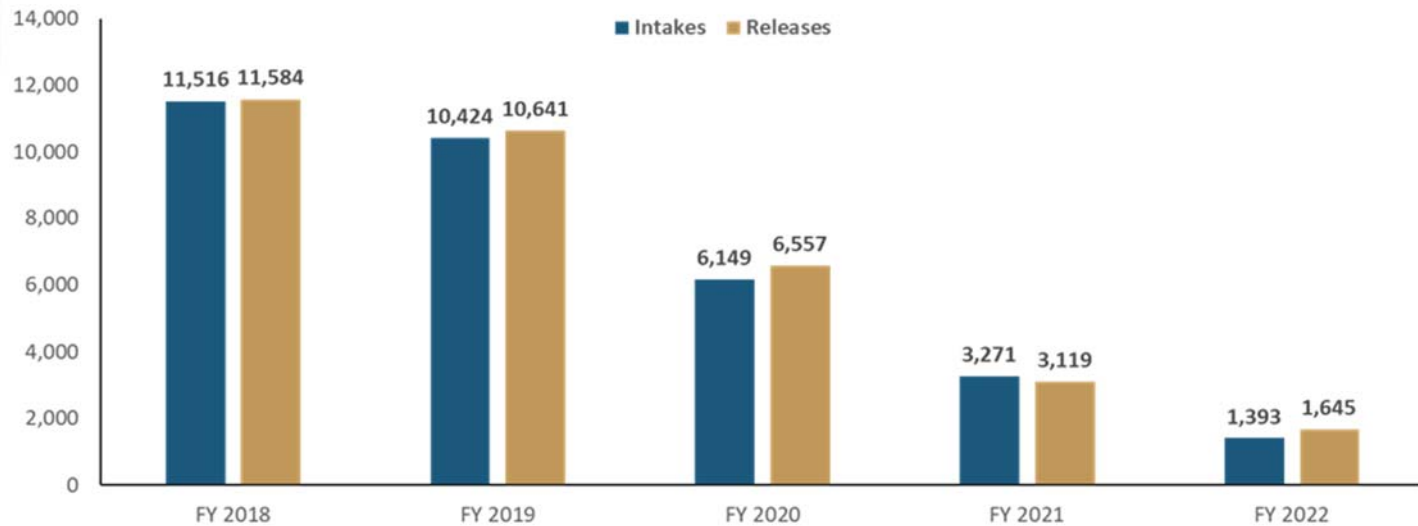


April 2022

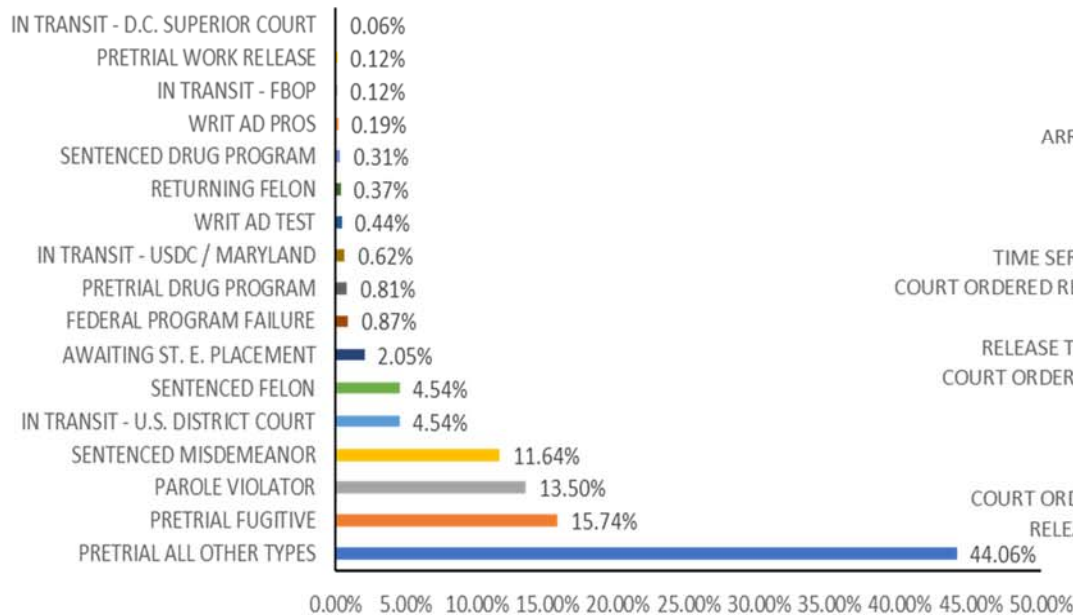




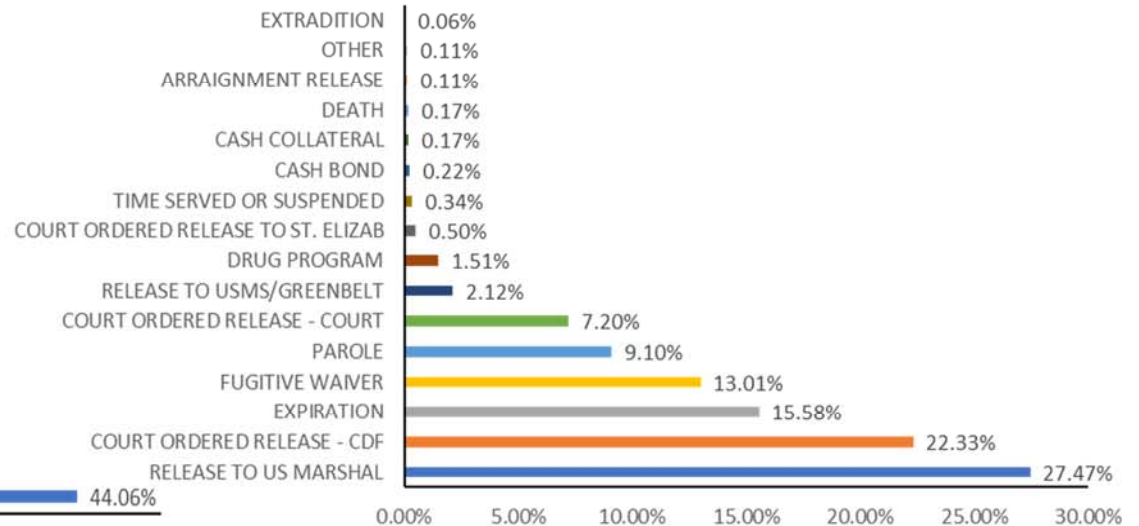
## Intakes and Releases by Fiscal Year



### Q2 FY 2022 Intakes by Type of Admission



### Q2 FY 2022 Releases by Release Type

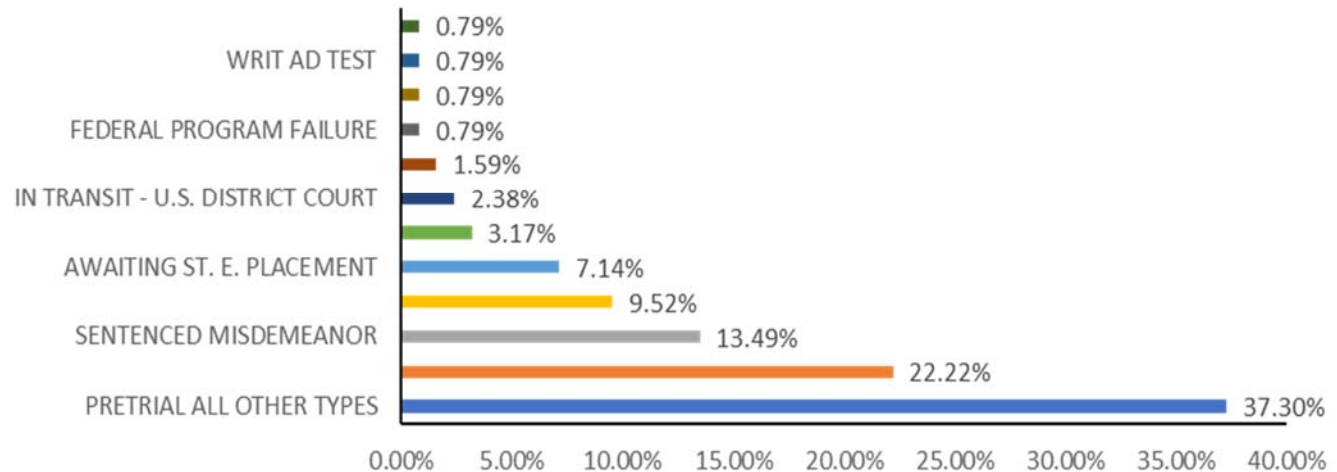


April 2022

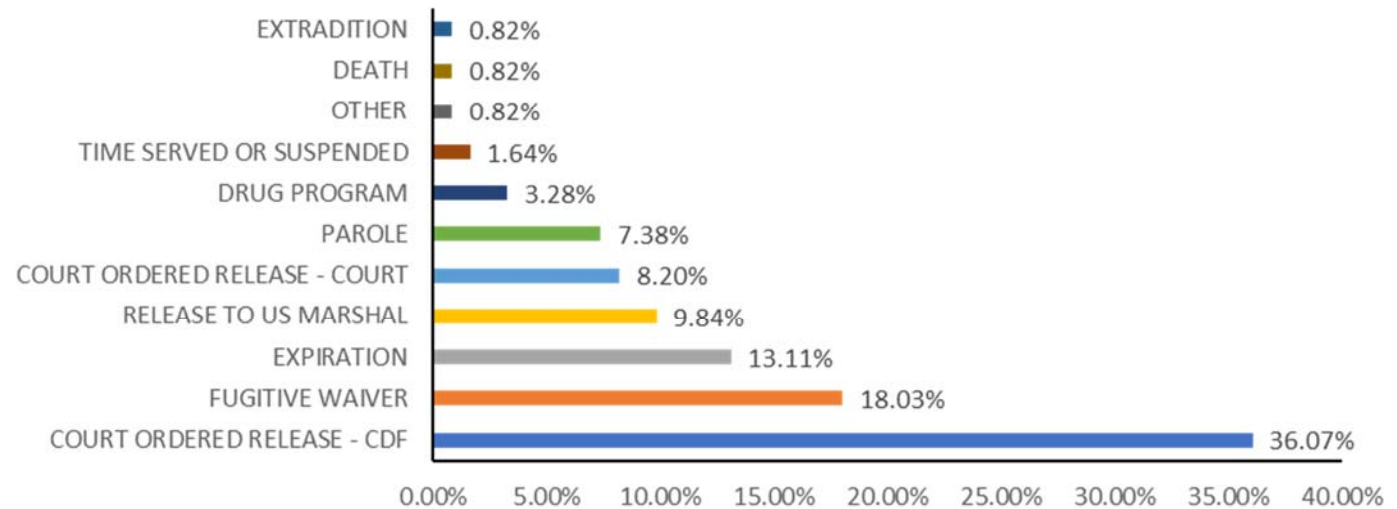
# Intakes and Releases For Women by Fiscal Year



## Admission Types for Q2 FY 2022 Women Intakes



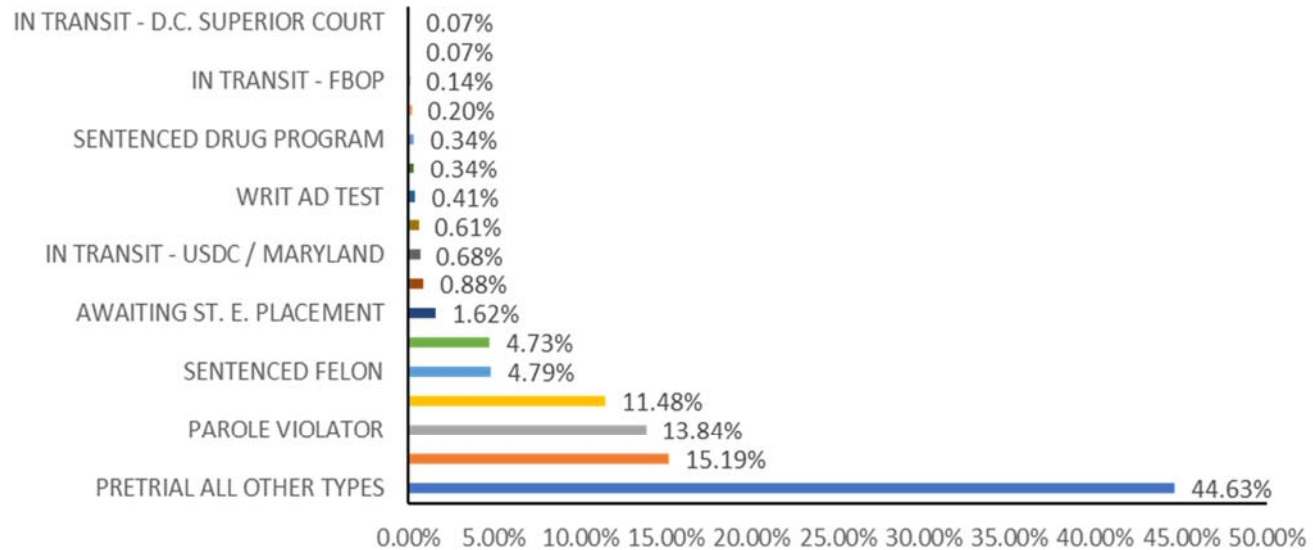
## Release Types for Q2 FY 2022 Women Releases



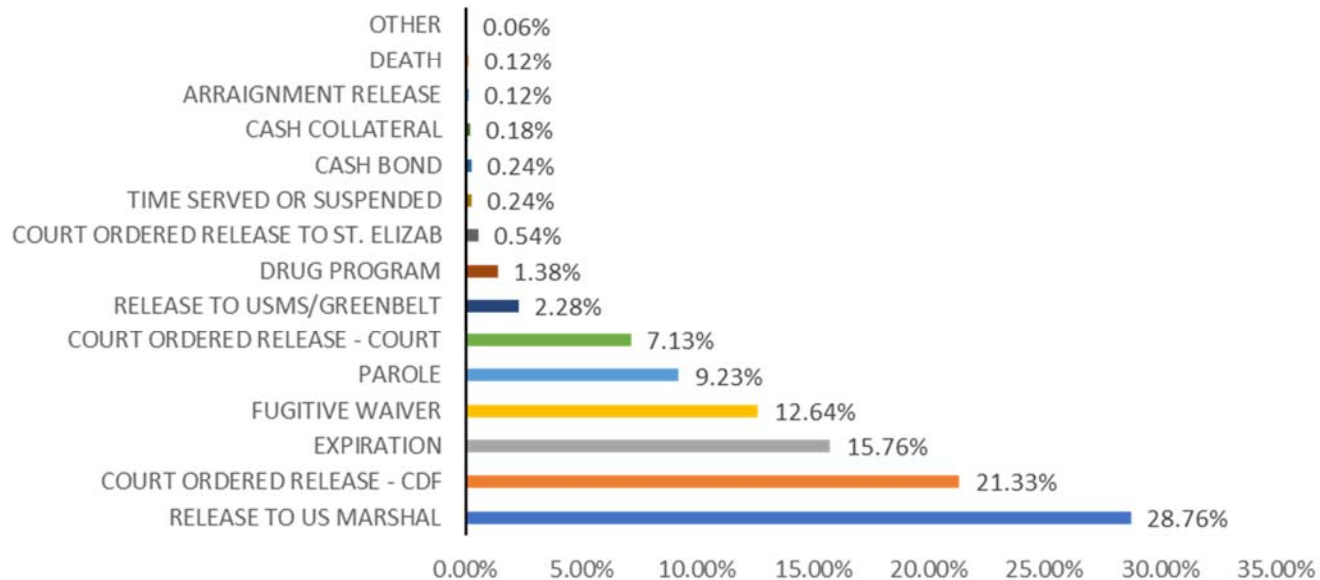
# Intakes and Releases For Men by Fiscal Year



## Intake Admission Types for Men in Q2 FY 2022



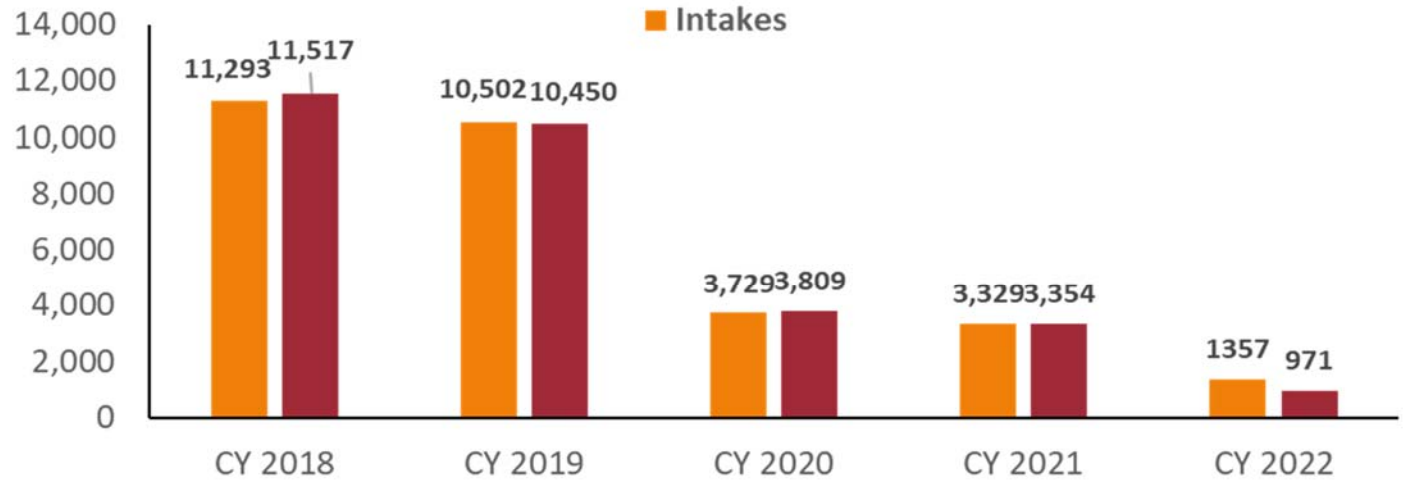
## Men Released in Q2 FY 2022 by Release Type



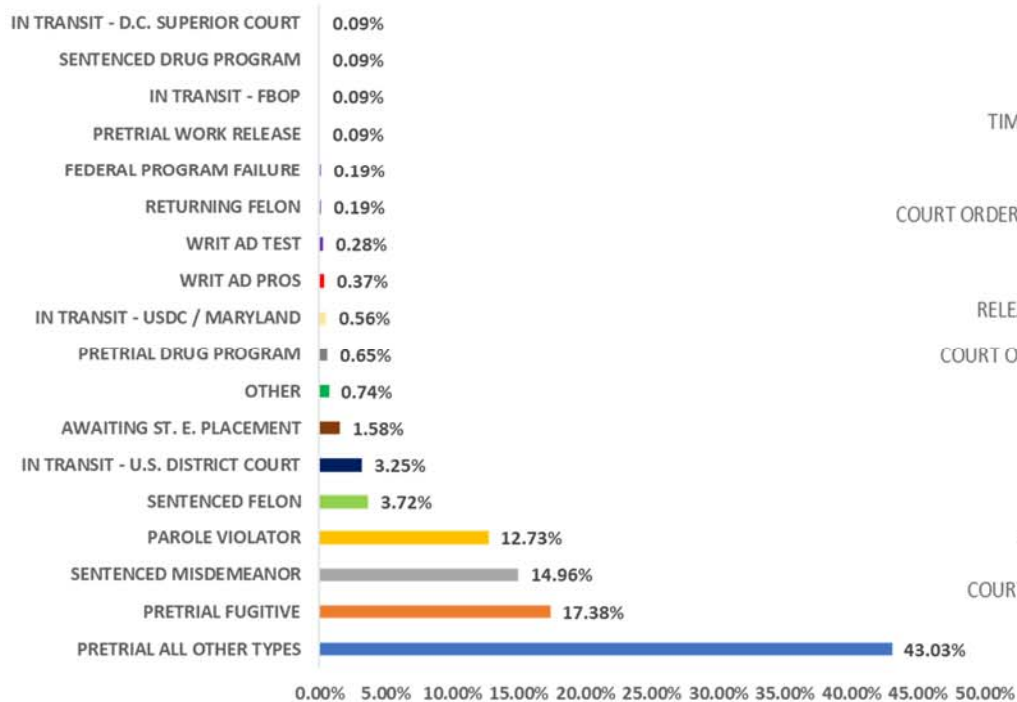
April 2022



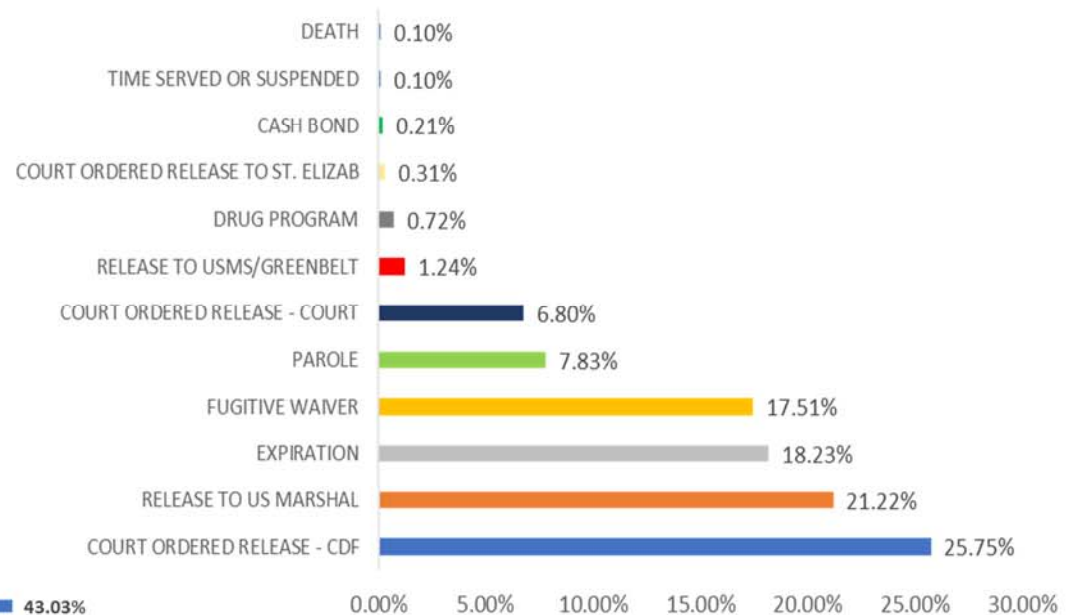
## Intakes and Releases by Calendar Year



### CY 2022 Intakes by Type of Admission



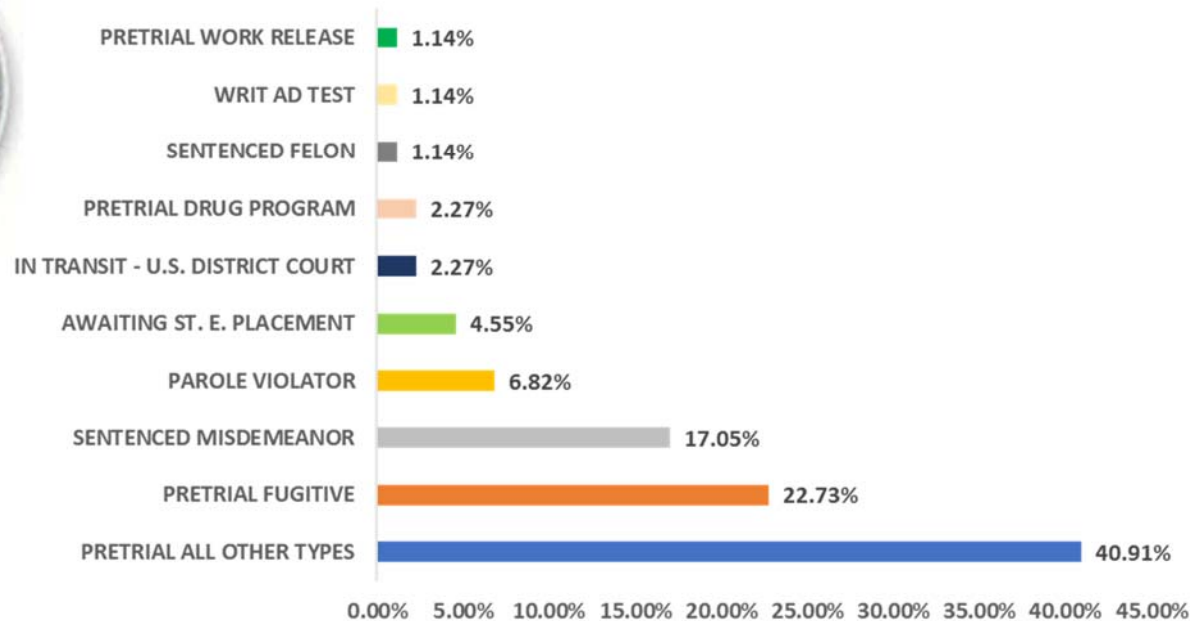
### CY 2022 Releases by Release Type



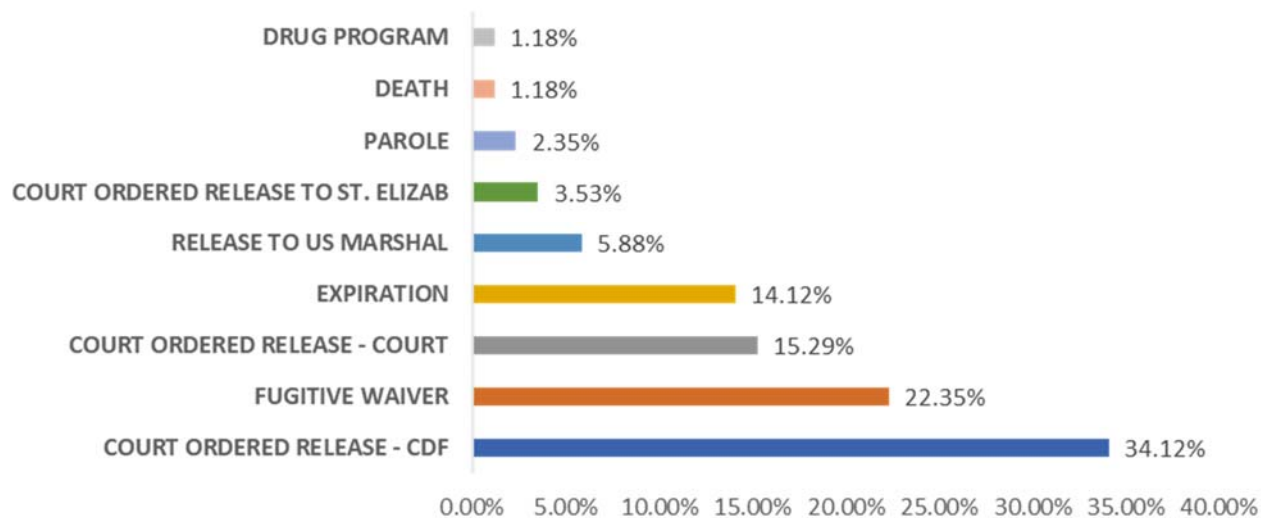
# Intakes and Releases For Women by Calendar Year



CY22 Women Intake by Admission



CY22 Women Released by Release Type

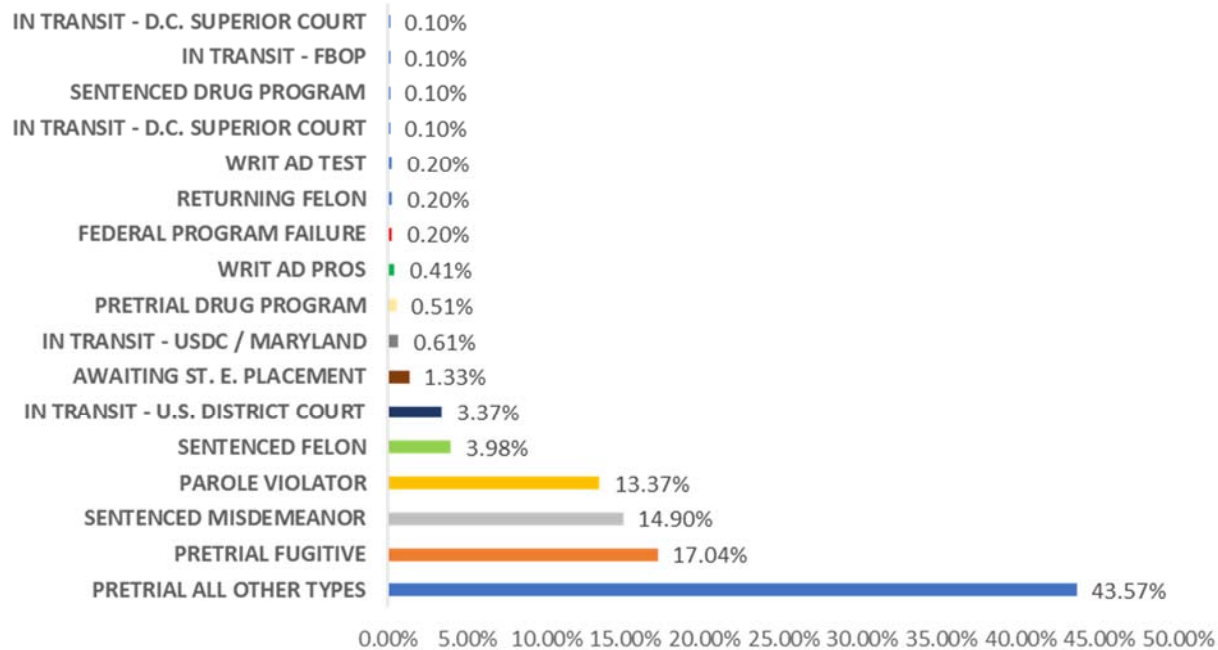


April 2022

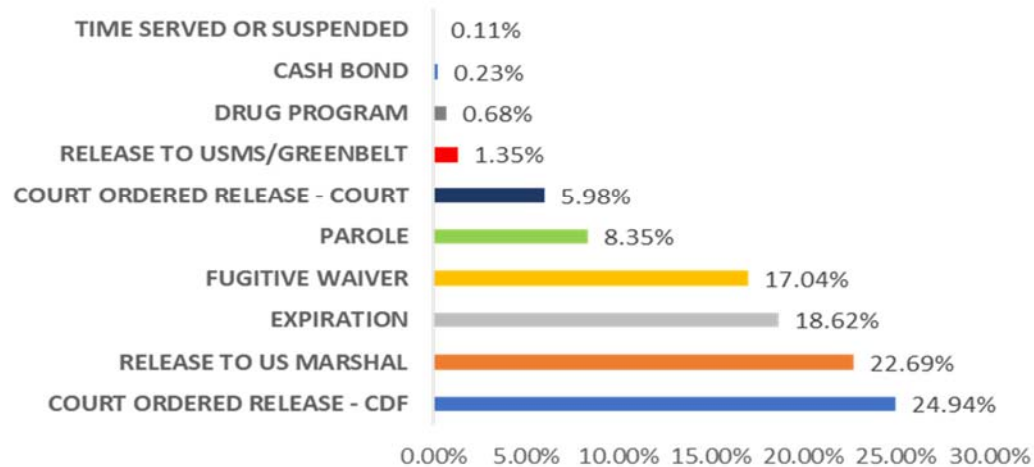
# Intakes and Releases For Men by Calendar Year



CY22 Men Intakes by Admission



CY22 Men Released by Release Type



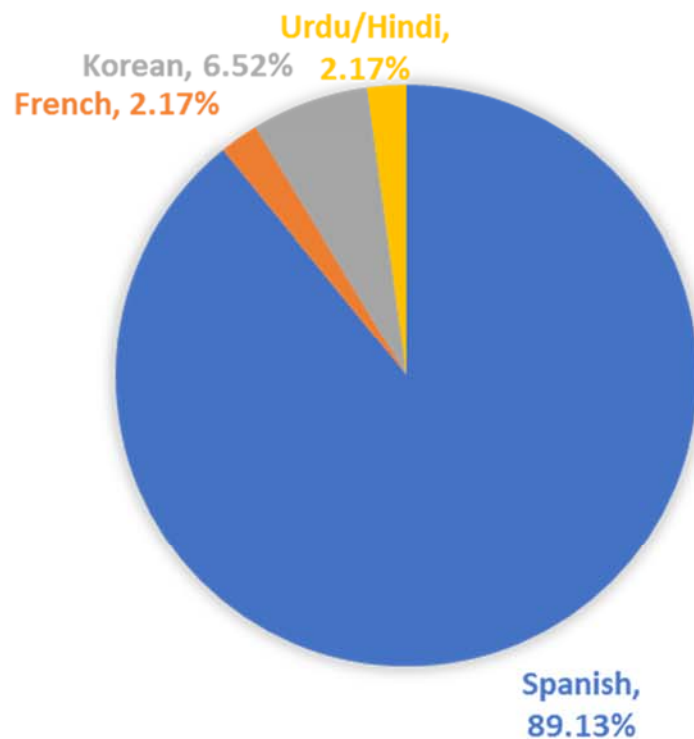


## DOC Intakes in FY 2022 by Primary Language Spoken

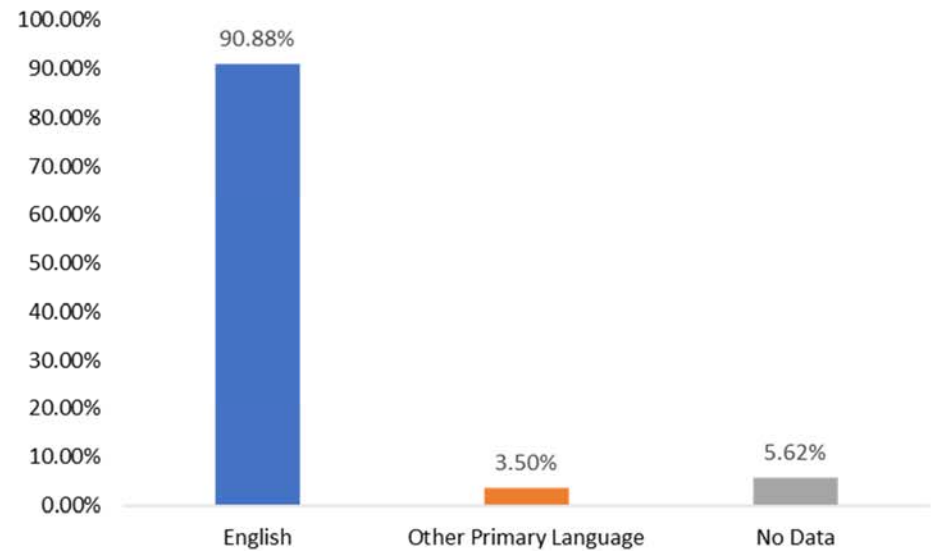


The majority of DOC residents, 90.88%, are English speakers; about 3.5% declare a non-English primary language and data is unavailable for the remaining intakes—primarily because they were released before the intake process was completed.

Non English Speakers Primary Languages in FY 2022



Spanish, Korean, French and Urdu/Hindi were the most frequently declared non-English primary languages among new intakes at DOC in FY 2022.



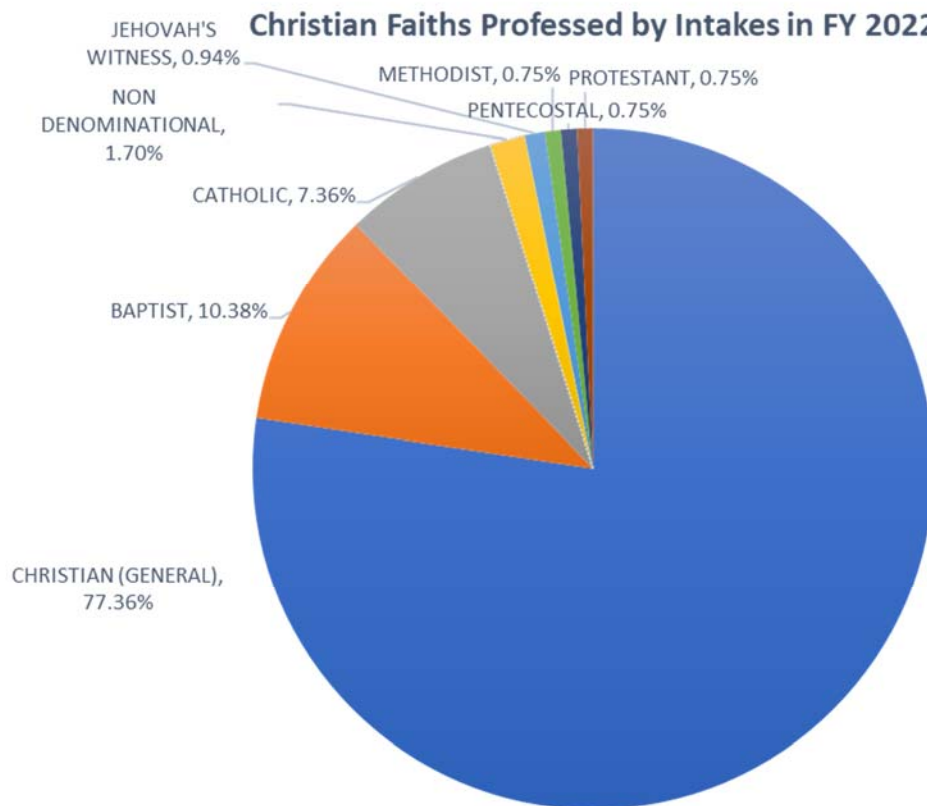
April 2022

# DOC Intakes in FY 2022 by Faith Professed

In Fiscal Year 2022 the majority of DOC intakes, 42.1%, were of Christian faiths; 26.6% were of Islamic faiths; 5.5% were of other faiths; 2.7% were Jewish; and Buddhists and Atheists accounted for 0.16% each. 16.44 % had no faith declared.

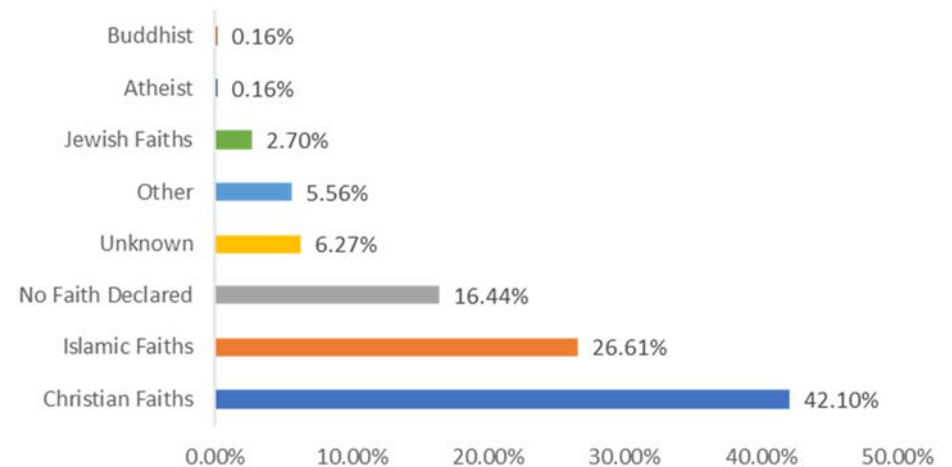


**Christian Faiths Professed by Intakes in FY 2022**

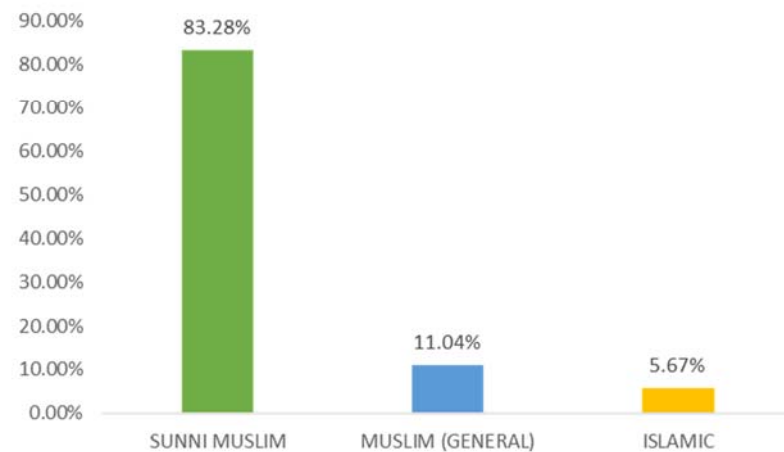


Of those professing Christian faiths, the majority, 77.36%, claimed to be Christian; of those professing Islamic faiths, the majority, 83.28%, claimed to be Sunni Muslim.

**FY 2022 Intakes by Faith Professed**



**Islamic Faiths Professed by Intakes in FY 2022**

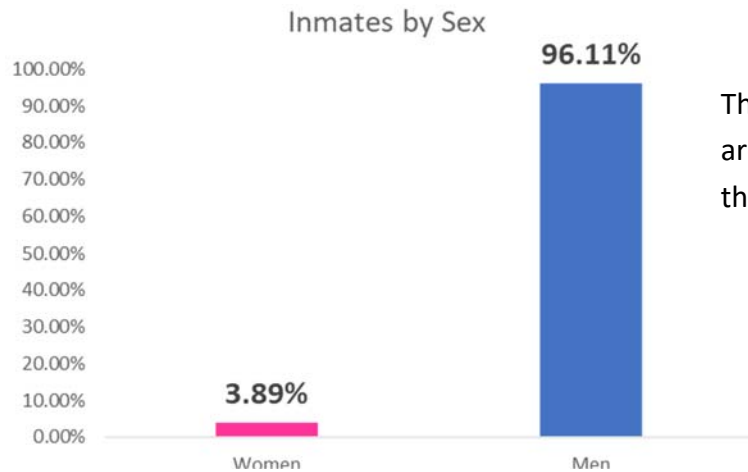




# DOC Residents in Custody by Race, Sex, and Education

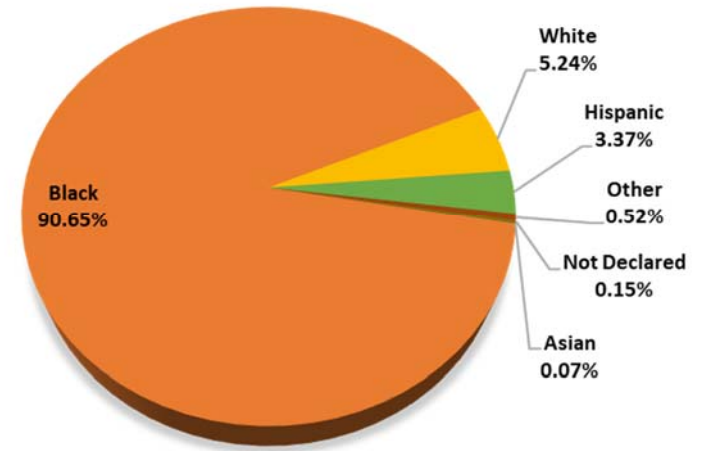


DOC residents are 90.65% Black; the District of Columbia (DC) population is 46.5% Black. Whites, Asians, and Hispanics who comprise 41.3% , 4%, and 11% of the DC Population are underrepresented. (DC Population data from [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).)

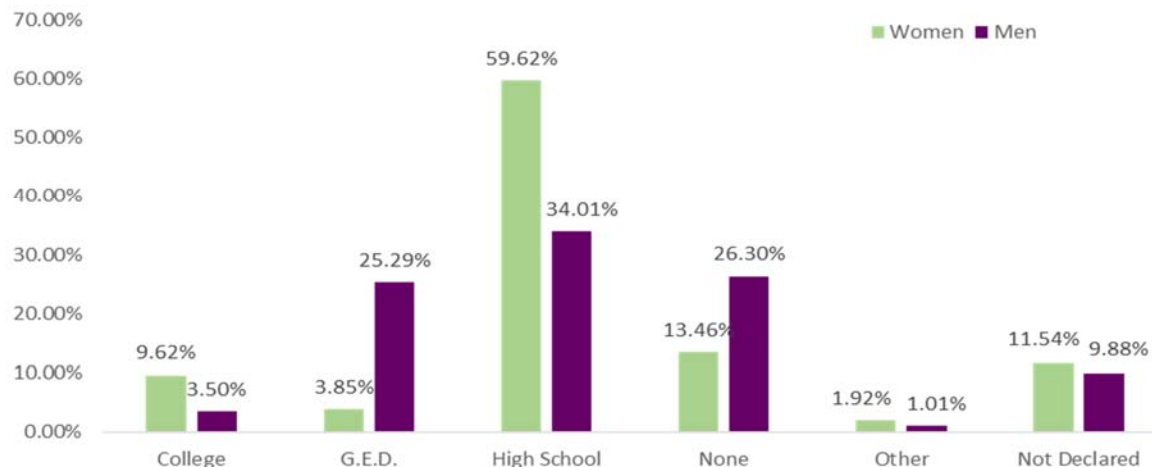


The majority of DOC's inmates are men. Women comprise less than 4% of the population.

**DOC Population by Race**



**Self-Declared Education Attained by DOC Residents**



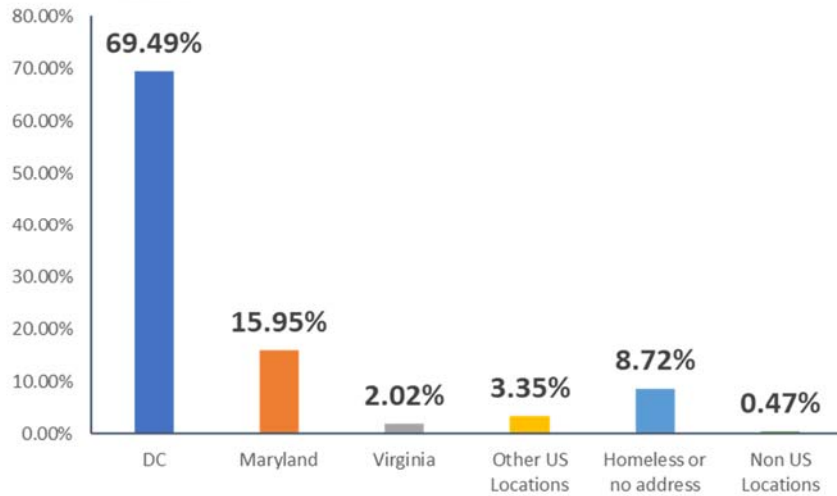
**63%** of women and **60%** of men in custody have earned a high school diploma or GED. Nearly **10%** of women and **3.5%** of men say they have a college degree. Data were not available for about **12%** of women and **10%** of men.

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# About Men in Custody

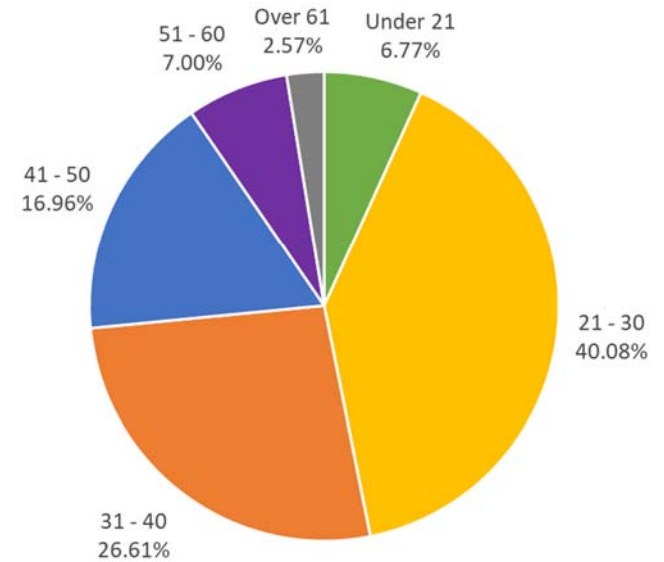


Residency Claimed



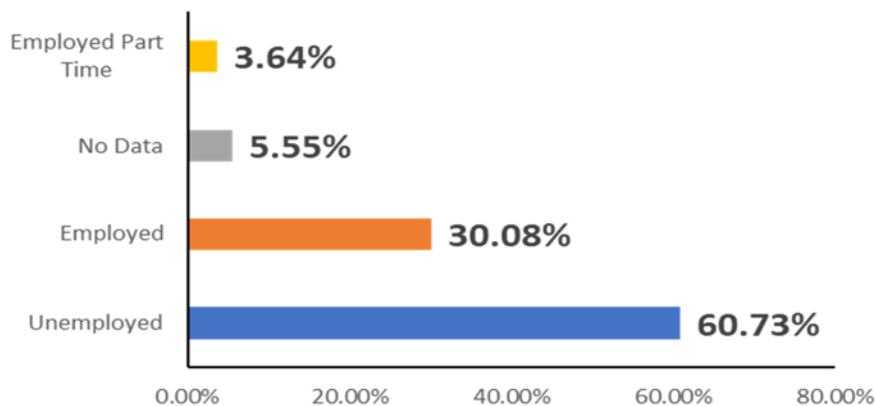
The majority of men in DOC custody claim District of Columbia or Maryland residency.

Age Distribution for Men in Custody



Half of all men in custody were 18 to 32 years old. The average age of men in custody was 35 years.

Employment Status at Incarceration Men



About 60% men in custody were unemployed at the time of incarceration. About 30% were employed and another three percent were employed part time.

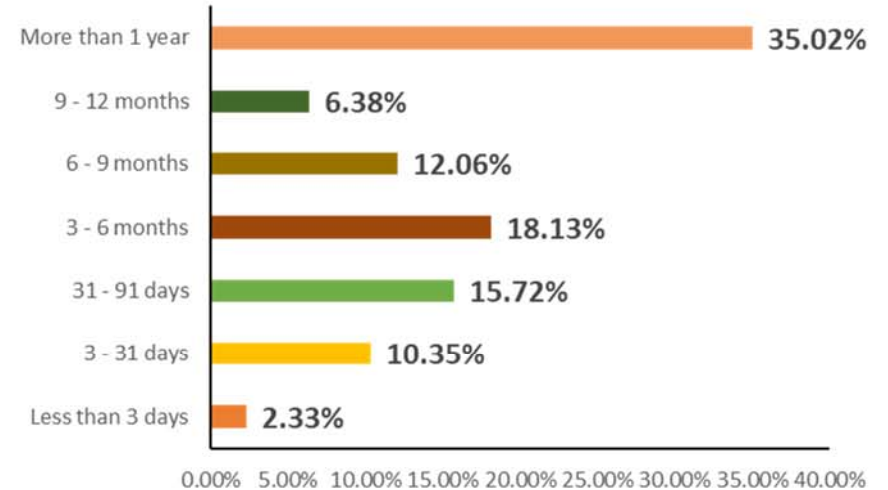
April 2022

# Length of Stay (LOS) for Men in Custody

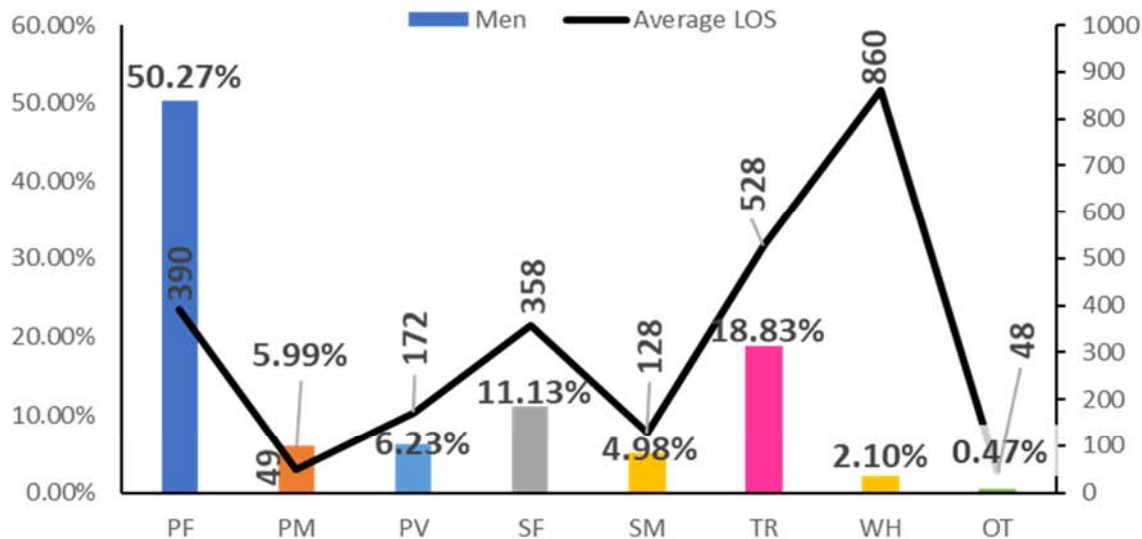


About 28.4% of men in custody had stayed less than three months, while 35% had stayed more than a year. The median length of stay (LOS) for men in custody was 206 days. (Half the men in custody had been in custody less than 206 days.)

LOS Distribution for Men in Custody



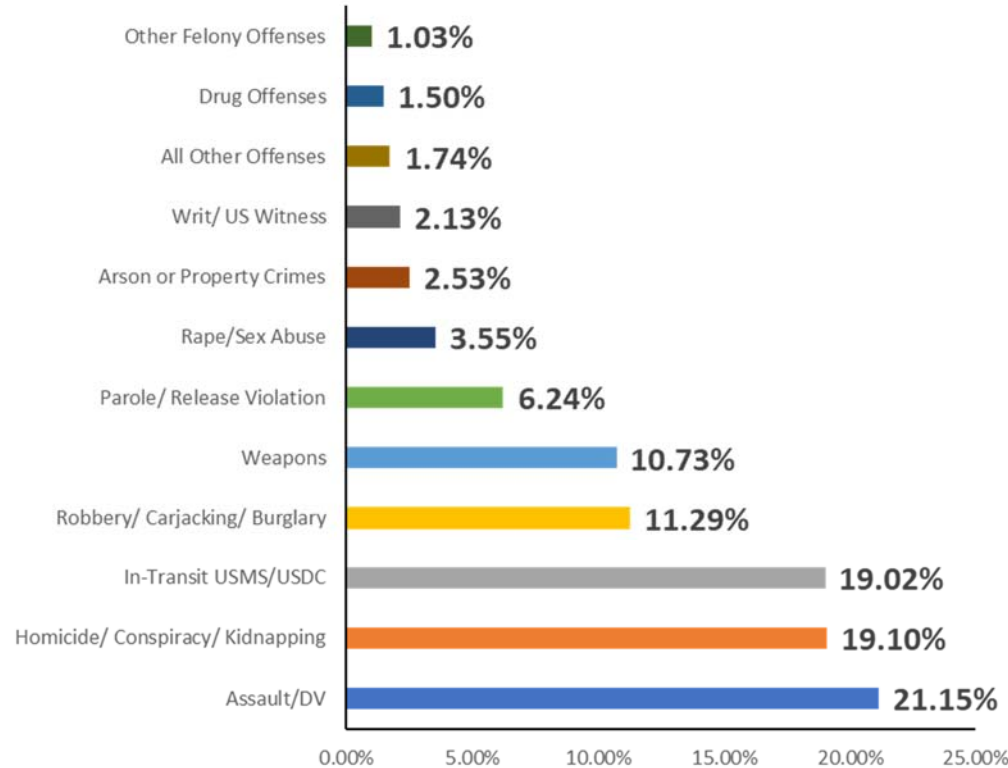
Average LOS by Inmate Status



Over half of all men in custody (56%) had unresolved legal matters that were either felony charges (PF) or misdemeanor charges (PM). Those held for the USMS service (TR) were nearly 19% of those in custody and had stayed on average about a year and 5 months. About 6% of men were charged as parole violators (PV), about 11% were sentenced on felony charges (SF) and about 2% were Writs or Holds (WH). Writs and holds had the longest average length of stay (LOS) of 860 days (2.35 years).

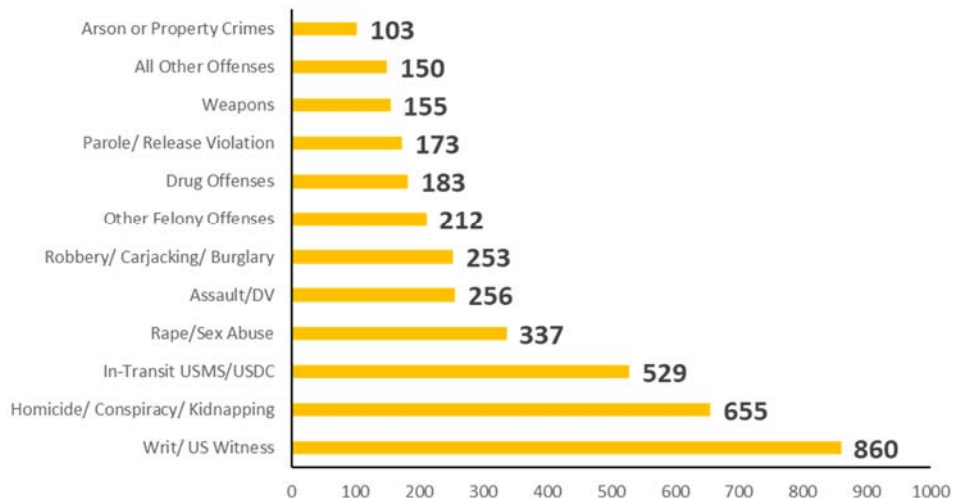
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# Most Serious Active Charge for Men in Custody



About 19% of men in custody were USMS/USDC commitments with unspecified charges. Those charged with assault, aggravated assault, domestic violence; homicide, conspiracy, or kidnapping; , carjacking or first degree burglary; weapons; parole or release violations; and rape or sex abuse accounted for the most serious offenses of 72% of men in custody. 52% of men in custody were charged with a violent or dangerous offense per DC Code 22 Section 4501.

Average LOS by Most Serious Offense Men

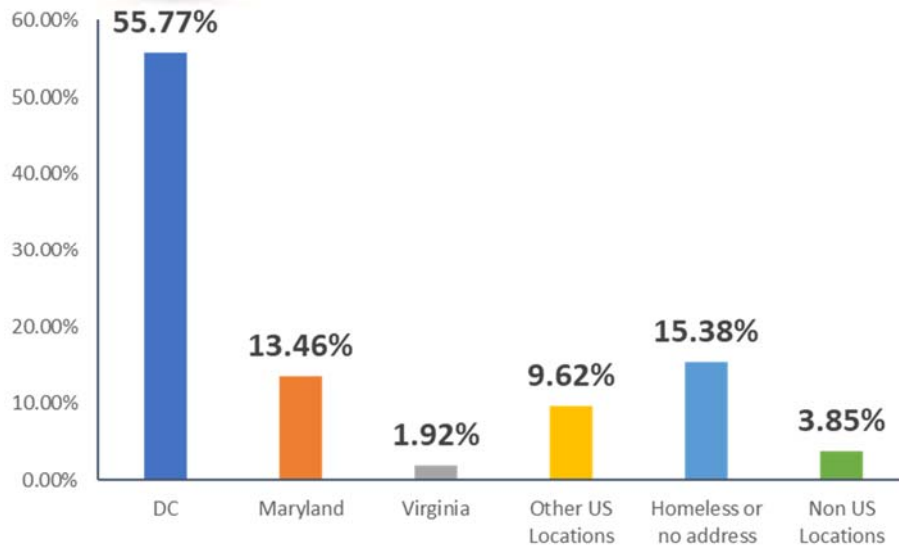


Those charged as Writs or US Witnesses stayed the longest on average (over 2.3 years); followed by those charged with homicide, conspiracy or kidnapping (about 1.8 years) and USMS/USDC commitments at 1.45 years.

# About Women in Custody

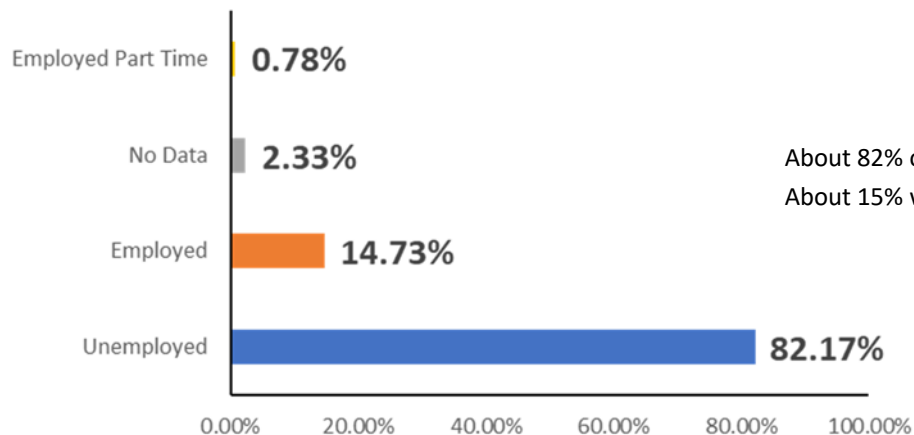


Residency Claimed



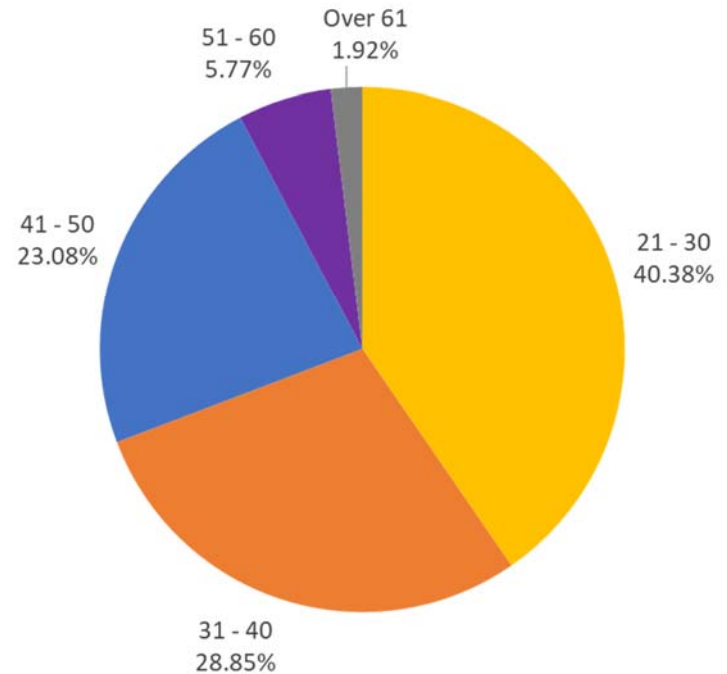
The majority of women in DOC custody claim District of Columbia or Maryland residency.

Employment Status at Incarceration Women



About 82% of women in custody were unemployed at the time of incarceration.  
About 15% were employed and fewer than 1% were employed part time.

Age Distribution for Women in Custody



Half of all women in custody were 18 to 34 years old. The average age of women in custody was 36 years.

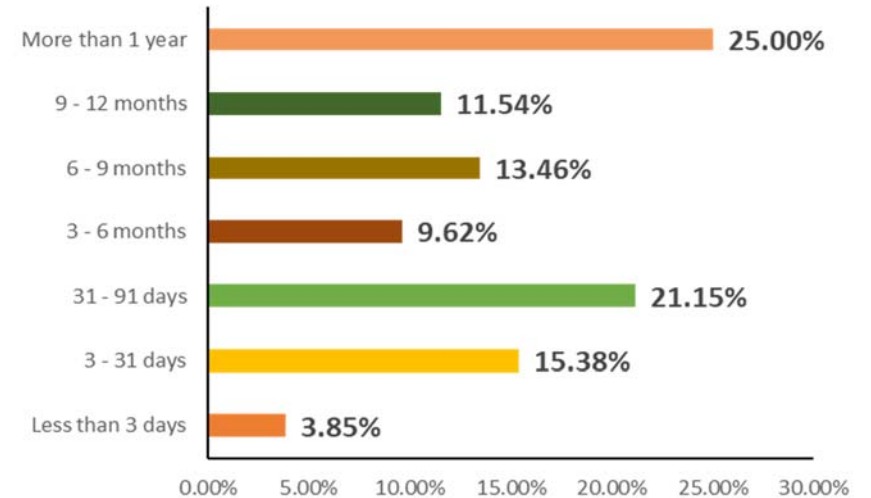
April 2022

# Length of Stay (LOS) for Women in Custody

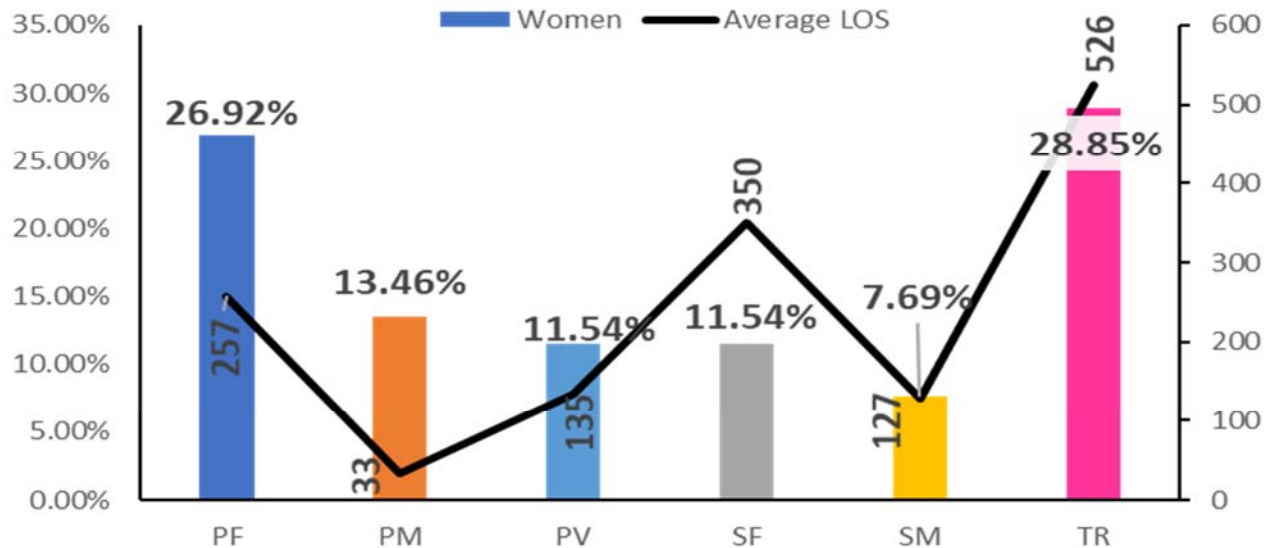


About forty percent of women in custody had stayed less than three months. About thirty-five percent stayed between three and one year months while twenty-five percent stayed between one year and nearly the remaining half stayed between nine months and nearly four years.

LOS Distribution for Women in Custody



Average LOS by Inmate Status



About 40% of women in custody had unresolved charges that were either felonies (PF) or misdemeanors (PM). Over a quarter of women in custody were held for the USMS (TR) and had stayed over a year and 5 months on average, the longest of all. Those charged as parole violators (PV) or sentenced on felony charges (SF) were each 11.54% of the women in custody. Sentenced misdemeanants (SM) made up the remaining 7.69% of women.

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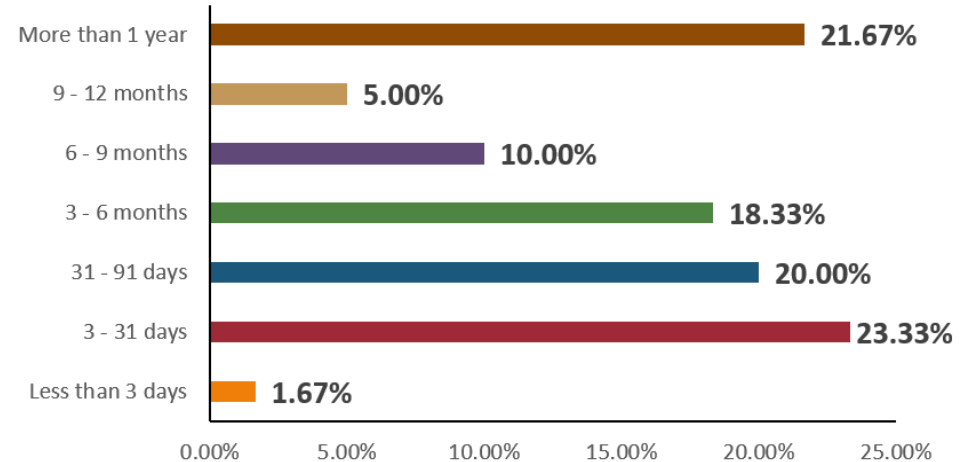


# Length of Stay (LOS) for Women in Custody

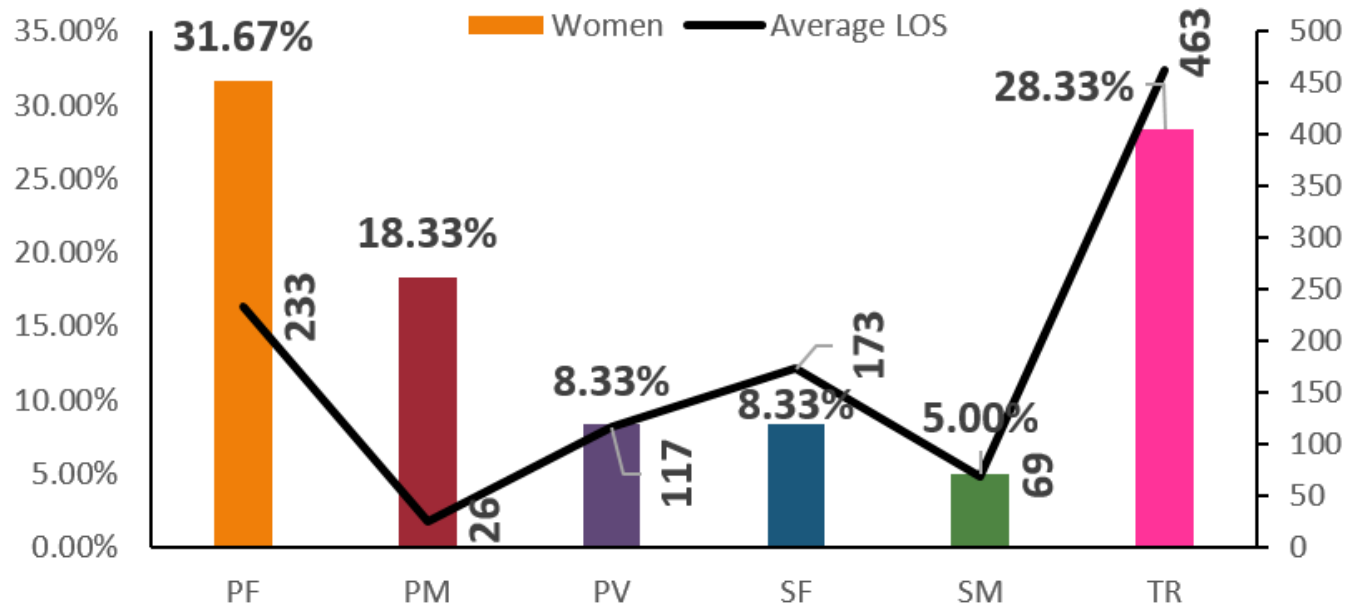


Forty-five percent of women in custody had stayed less than three months. About half the remaining stayed between three and nine months while the remaining half stayed between nine months and nearly three and a half years.

LOS Distribution for Women in Custody



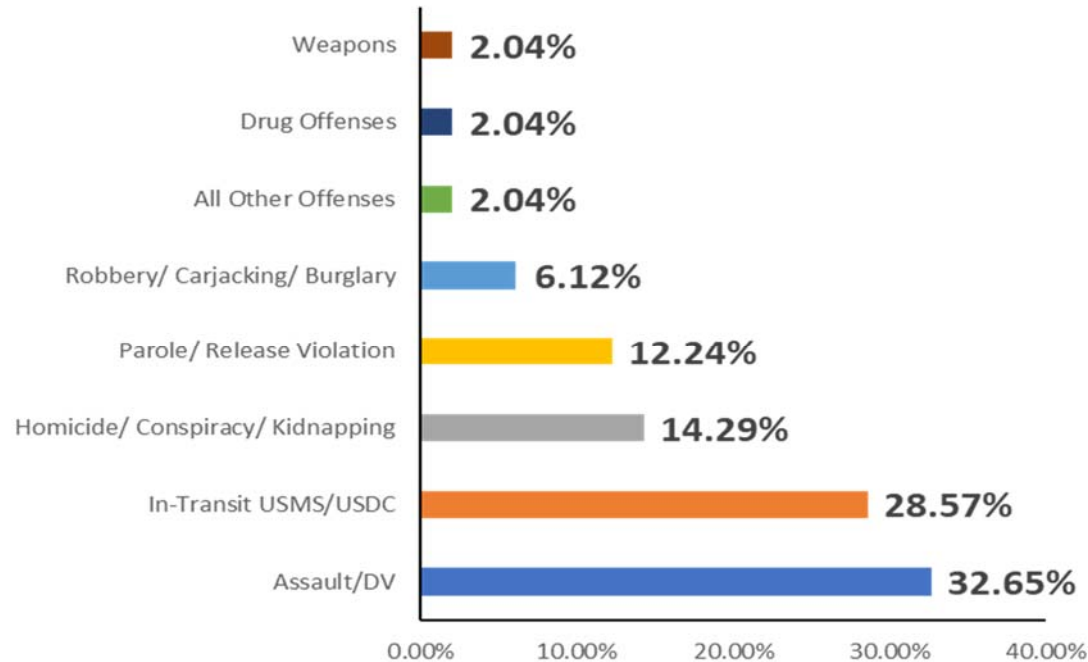
Average LOS by Inmate Status



About half of women in custody had unresolved charges that were either felonies (PF) or misdemeanors (PM). Over a quarter of women in custody were held for the USMS (TR) and had stayed over a year and 3 months on average, the longest of all. Those charged as parole violators (PV) or sentenced on felony charges (SF) were each 8% of the women in custody. Sentenced misdemeanants (SM) made up the remaining 5% of women.

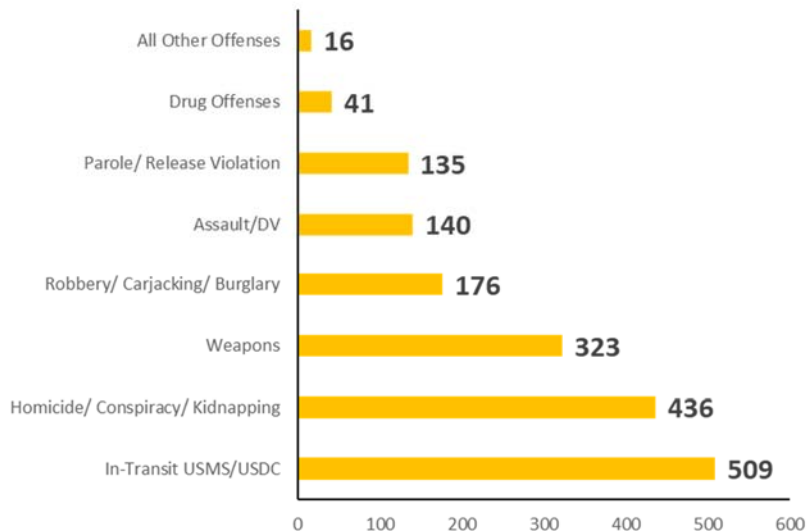
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# Most Serious Active Charge for Women in Custody



Women charged with assault, aggravated assault, or domestic violence as the most serious offense were 32.65% of all women in custody. 28.57% of women in custody were USMS/USDC commitments with unspecified charges. Those charged with homicide, conspiracy, or kidnapping; parole or release violations; and robbery, carjacking or first degree burglary accounted for the most serious offenses of 65.31% of women in custody. The average length of stay for women in custody was 298 days. 51% of women in custody were charged with a violent or dangerous offense per DC Code 22 Section 4501.

## Average LOS by Most Serious Offense Women



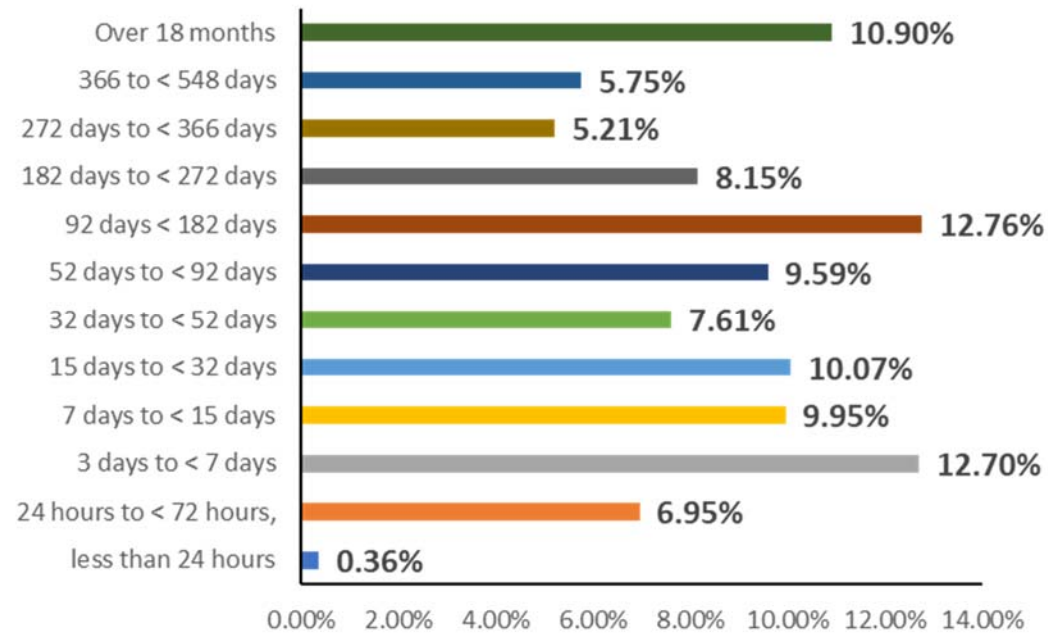
Those who were USMS/USDC commitments stayed about 1 year and four months, followed by those charged with homicide, conspiracy or kidnapping (1 year 2 months). The remaining women were in custody less than 5 months on average. The average length of stay for women in custody was 289 days.

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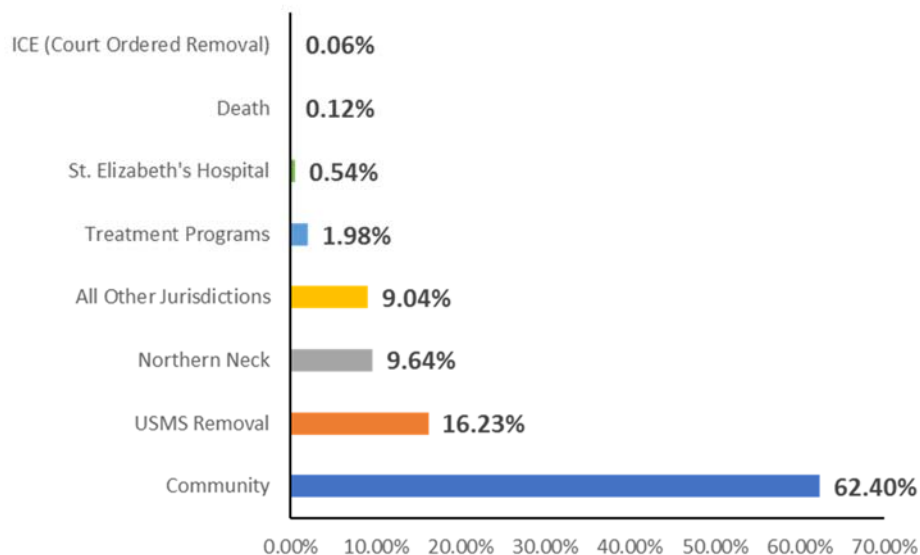


## FY 2022 Releases by LOS for Men



The average length of stay to release for men was 193 days. Half of men who were released stayed fewer than 61 days, the median length of stay to release.

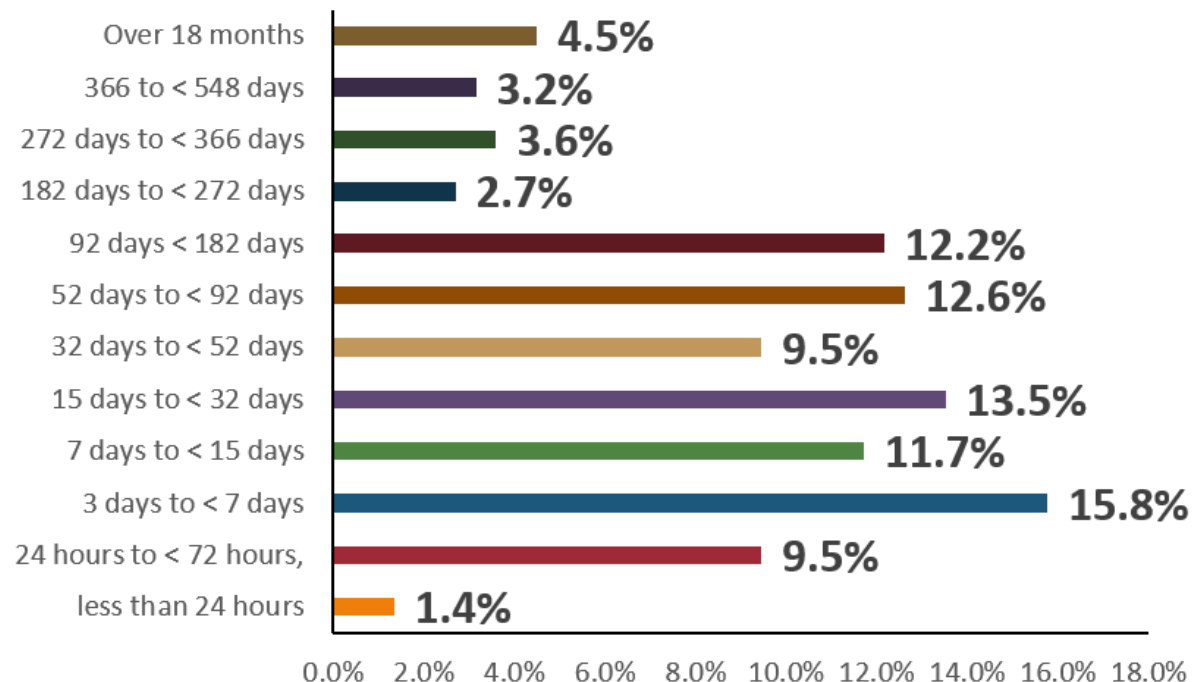
### Custody of Release Men Q2 FY 2022



Of men who were released, 62.4% were released to the community. Another 25.87% were removed by the USMS to Northern Neck, USMS to federal facilities, or USMS GB. 9.04% were removed by all other jurisdictions.

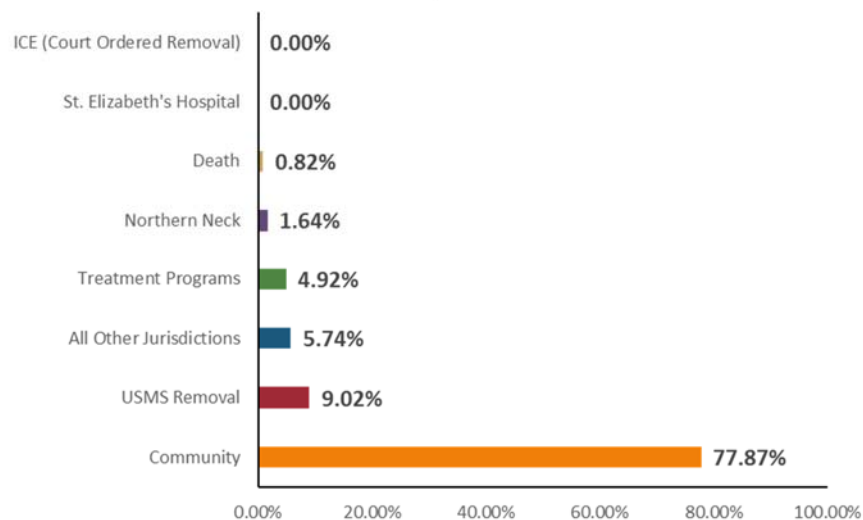
April 2022

## FY 2021 Releases by LOS for Women



The average length of stay to release was 80 days for women. Half of all women who were released stayed fewer than 20.4 days, the median length of stay.

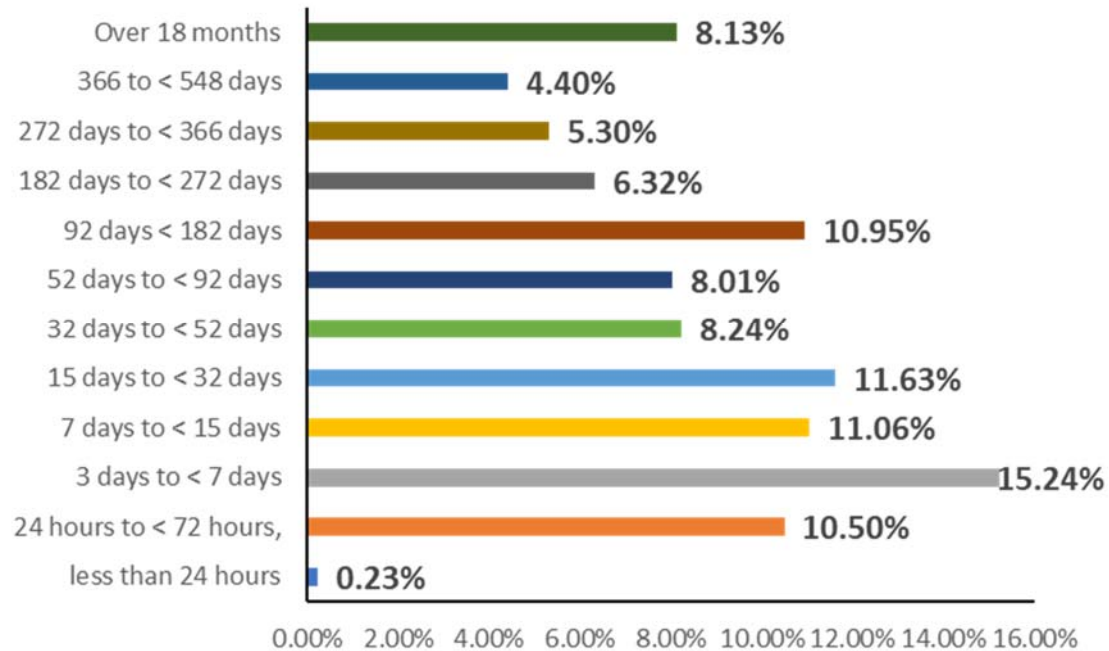
### Custody of Release Women Q2 FY 2022



Almost 77.87% of women were released to the community, another 4.92% were released to treatment programs. 10.66% were removed by USMS, USMS GB or to Northern Neck by the USMS. 5.74% were released to other jurisdictions.

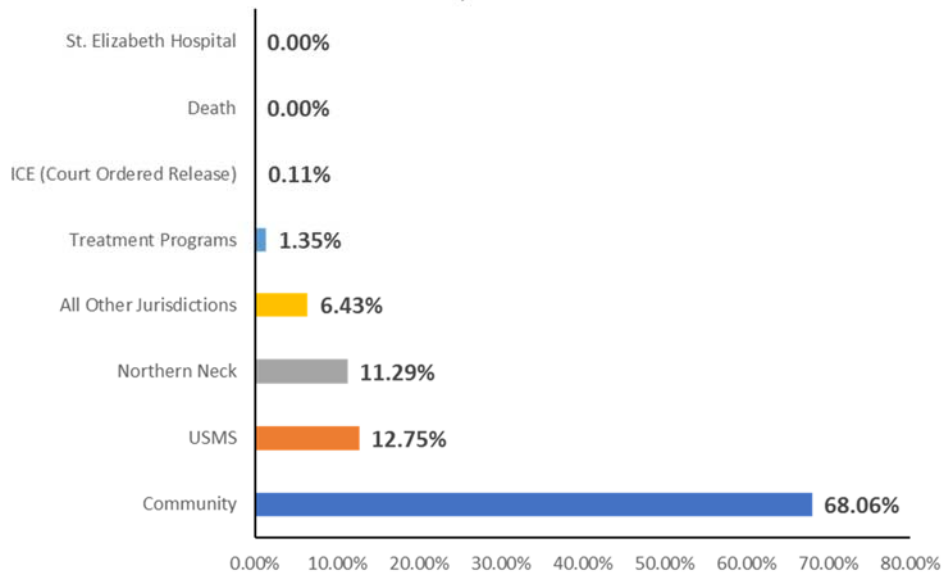
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## CY 2022 Releases by LOS for Men



The average length of stay to release for men was 154 days. Half of men who were released stayed fewer than 34.5 days, the median length of stay to release.

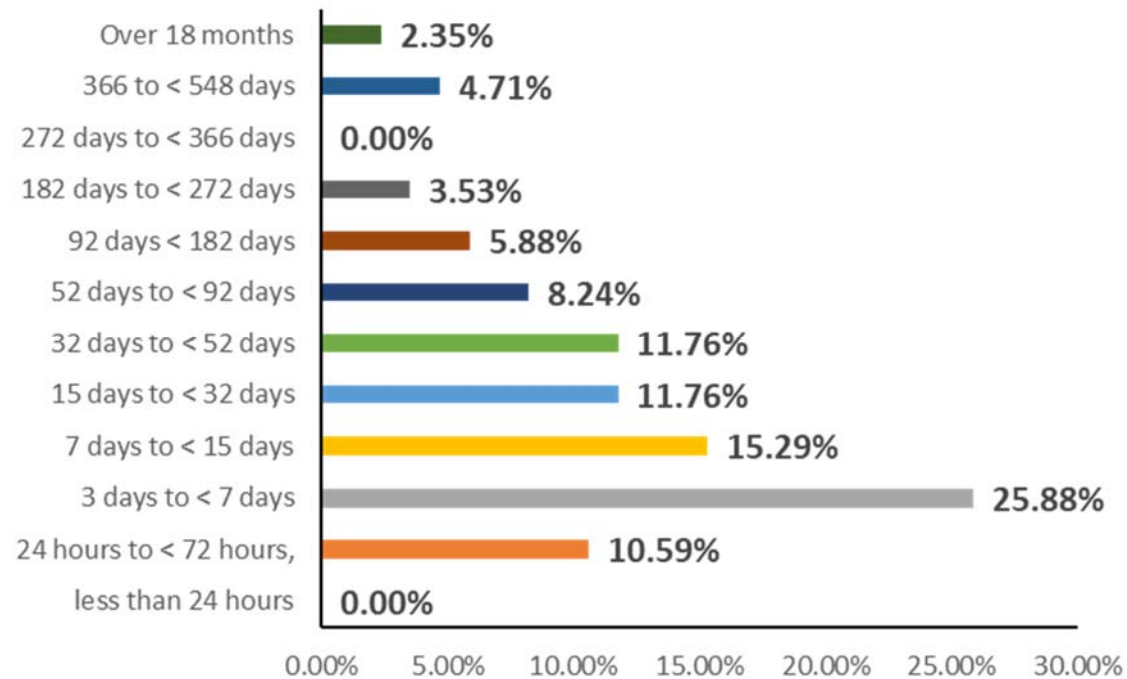
### Custody of Release Men CY 2022



Of men who were released, 68.06% were released to the community. Another 24.04% were removed by the USMS to Northern Neck, USMS to federal facilities, or USMS GB. 6.43% percent were removed by all other jurisdictions.

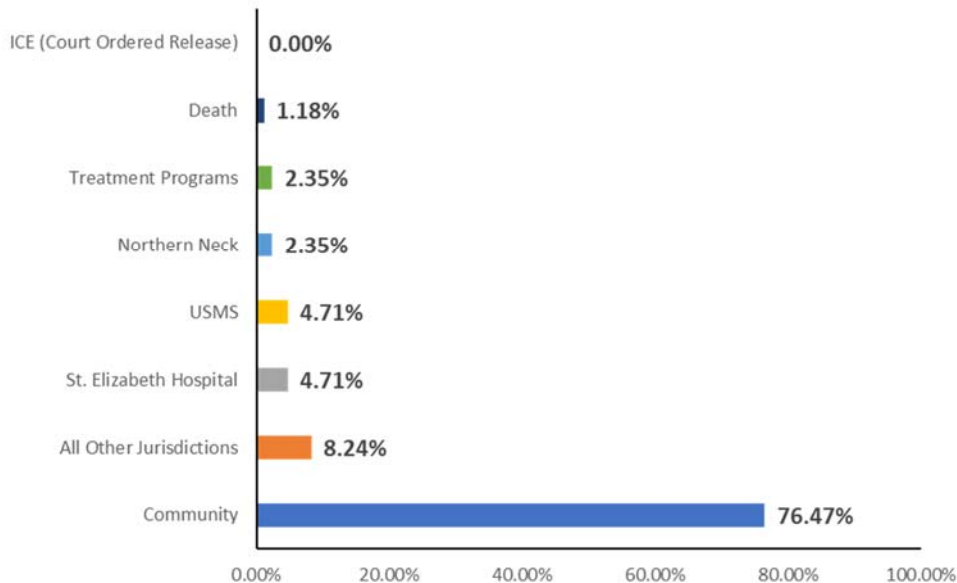
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## CY 2022 Releases by LOS for Women



The average length of stay to release was 70 days for women. Half of all women who were released stayed fewer than 14.5 days, the median length of stay.

### Custody of Release Women CY 2022

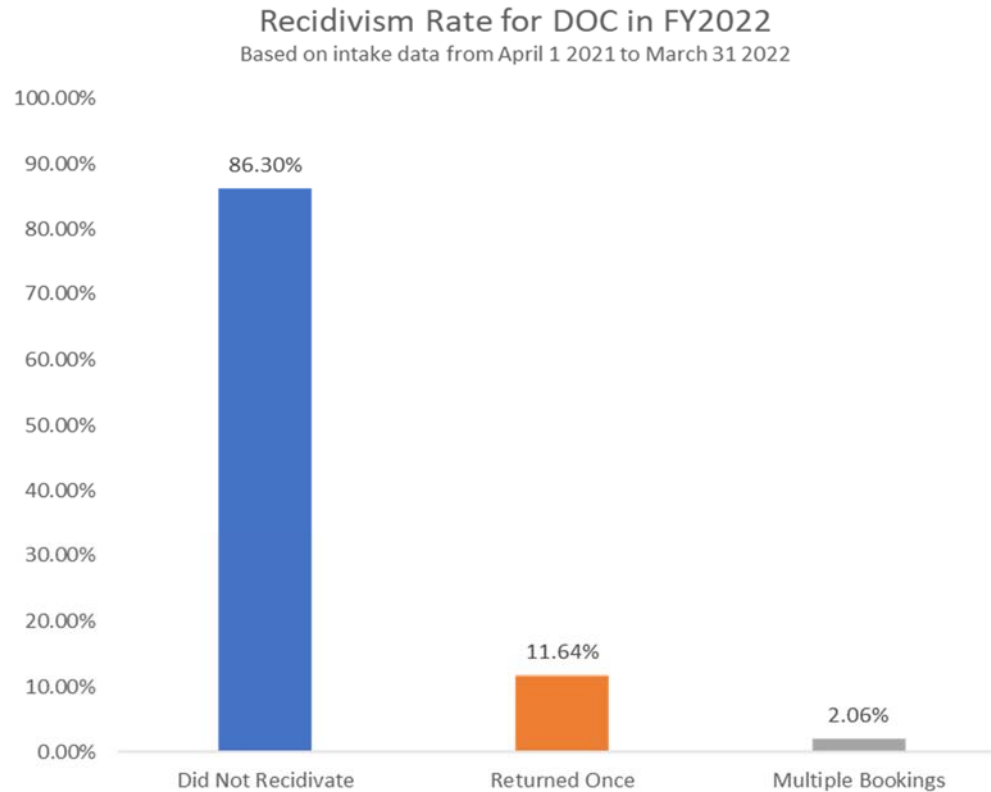


76.47% of women were released to the community, another 7.06% were released to St. Elizabeth's Hospital or treatment programs. 7.06% were removed by USMS, USMS GB or to Northern Neck by the USMS. The remaining 8.24% were released to other jurisdictions.

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# FY 2022 Reincarceration Rate

*(Intakes by Returns to DOC in FY 2022 for FY 2022 Intakes)*



Recidivism in the pre-COVID-19 era cannot be compared to that in current times because the composition of the DOC population and its length of stay have significantly changed. These reflect changes in practices across the criminal justice system that have been implemented in response to COVID-19.

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