

**Massachusetts  
Executive Office of Public Safety & Security  
Office of Grants & Research**



**Edward J. Byrne Memorial  
Justice Assistance Grant**

**Federal Fiscal Year 2023 Massachusetts Application**

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## **I. Program Narrative/Strategic Plan**

### **A. Description of the Issue/Priorities and Programs**

Massachusetts intends to utilize FFY 2023 Byrne JAG funds for specific activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system in keeping with the allowable JAG purposes and our identified JAG priorities. The Executive Office of Public Safety and Security's Office of Grants and Research (OGR) will utilize 10% of the funding for grant administration purposes, meet the required variable pass through percentage (VPT) and less than \$10,000 jurisdictions, and allocate the remaining funds towards State initiatives which will primarily benefit our state criminal justice related enforcement agencies.

All JAG funded programs support the overall goal to improve public safety and the quality of life in Massachusetts. OGR is currently managing contracts to sub-recipients which support programs that focus on youth violence prevention, smart policing, gangs, substance abuse, reentry, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, homeland security, highway safety, school safety, technology, and research. It is anticipated that JAG funding will continue to support evidence-based, innovative, and promising programs and practices statewide.

The Commonwealth will maintain focus on the following priorities identified through the strategic planning process:

- Guns,
- Youth violence and gang membership,
- Reducing recidivism,
- Preventing and addressing domestic violence and sexual assault,
- Reducing drug-related crime and substance abuse with an emphasis on opioids; and
- Advancing criminal justice policies and systems through smart policing, technology, equipment, county prosecution programs, and research and evaluation, and

Ultimately, all JAG allocations will be based on an assessment of the relative public safety and criminal justice needs of the Commonwealth, as determined by the Governor and Secretary of Public Safety and Security, and informed by the statewide strategic planning process undertaken in part by the JAG Strategic Planning Committee, Special Commission on Criminal Justice and local law enforcement officials that represent local units of government.

## **OGR PRIORITIES**

### **PRIORITY #1: REDUCING GUNS, GANG AND YOUTH VIOLENCE**

#### ***Goal***

Improve the quality of life for all citizens by reducing firearm related crime and preventing youth violence, in particular the formation of gang associations.

#### ***Purpose Areas Addressed***

- Law enforcement programs
- Prevention, intervention, and education programs
- Prosecution and court programs

#### ***Anticipated Activities***

- Continue community-oriented policing initiatives statewide in conjunction with innovative, community-based law enforcement programs.
- Promote and support programs that provide wrap-around services to high-risk youth, including faith-based and community-based efforts.
- Promote and support education and training, including curriculum development addressing youth violence prevention.
- Continue to support traditional law enforcement activities (apprehension, detention, deterrence, suppression).

#### ***Rationale***

Gun-related crimes, gang affiliation and youth violence in Massachusetts have received increased attention in recent years. Initiatives that target high-risk communities and youth are yielding some positive results. This is evident by the substantial decline of youth violence in the past fifteen years.<sup>1</sup> High school students self-reporting gang membership was declining until there was a slight uptick in 2013 and 2015, and a minor decline in 2017.<sup>2</sup> Gang membership was not reported in 2019. Massachusetts General Law c.265 s.44 references a gang as an "organization of three or more persons which has a common name, identifying sign or symbol and whose members individually or collectively engage in criminal activity."<sup>3</sup> To sustain the positive trends, it is necessary to continue to fund and support the policy and program initiatives that have contributed to these outcomes.

#### ***Statement of the Problem***

Crime is an act that is harmful not only to individuals, but also to communities and society. Crime, committed by youth and adults, exists at all levels of society with wide-ranging degrees of seriousness. It may range from drug-related offenses, property crime, aggravated assault, or homicide. Crime prevention and reduction require resources for intervention, enforcement, and effective programming. The charts that follow reveal the trends that have emerged with each of the topics regarding firearms, gangs, and youth violence.

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<sup>1</sup> See Figure 3 page 9.

<sup>2</sup> See Figure 5 page 11.

<sup>3</sup> <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartIV/TitleI/Chapter265/Section44>

## CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual *Uniform Crime Reports* (UCR) publication presents crime statistics from police departments nationwide, including the number of offenses committed involving firearms. In 2020, a combined total of 3,621 homicides, robberies, and aggravated assaults in Massachusetts involved the use of firearms. This figure represents a 54% rise from the prior year (Figure 1).

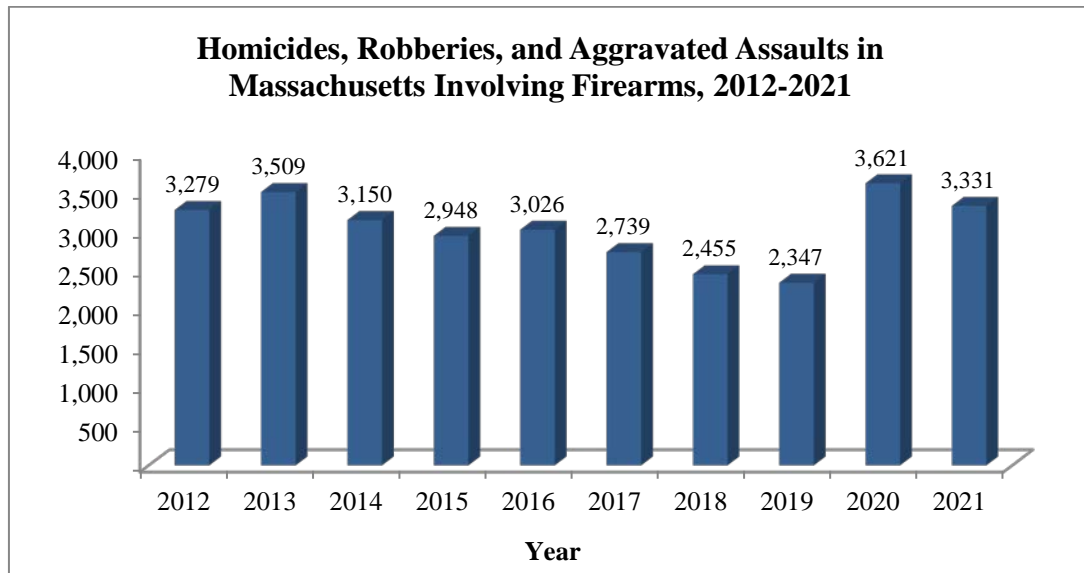


Figure 1. Source: FBI UCR, Table #20 (Murder, by State, Types of Weapons), Table #21 (Robbery, by State, Types of Weapons), and Table #22 (Aggravated Assault, by State, Types of Weapons)., Crime Data Explorer (CDE) 2020 (Crime in the United States by State). Accessed 7/27/2022. [CDE :: Crime \(cloud.gov\)](https://cde.fbi.gov)

## YOUTH VIOLENCE AND GANG VIOLENCE

### *Juvenile Part I Arrest Rates*

The eight offenses that comprise Part I Crimes or Index Crimes – criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson – are the most serious offenses against persons and property tracked by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).<sup>4</sup> For the past ten years, Massachusetts' Part I juvenile arrest rate<sup>4</sup> have steadily declined since 2013 until an uptick in 2022. In 2022, the juvenile arrests for Part I crimes in Massachusetts rose 46% from the previous year (Figure 2).

<sup>4</sup> FBI figures include only those agencies that voluntarily report their crime data on an annual basis.

<sup>5</sup> Juveniles are defined as individuals under the age of 18. All rates are calculated per 100,000 persons in the total population; population figures include both juveniles and adults within a given locale (Massachusetts and the United States, respectively).

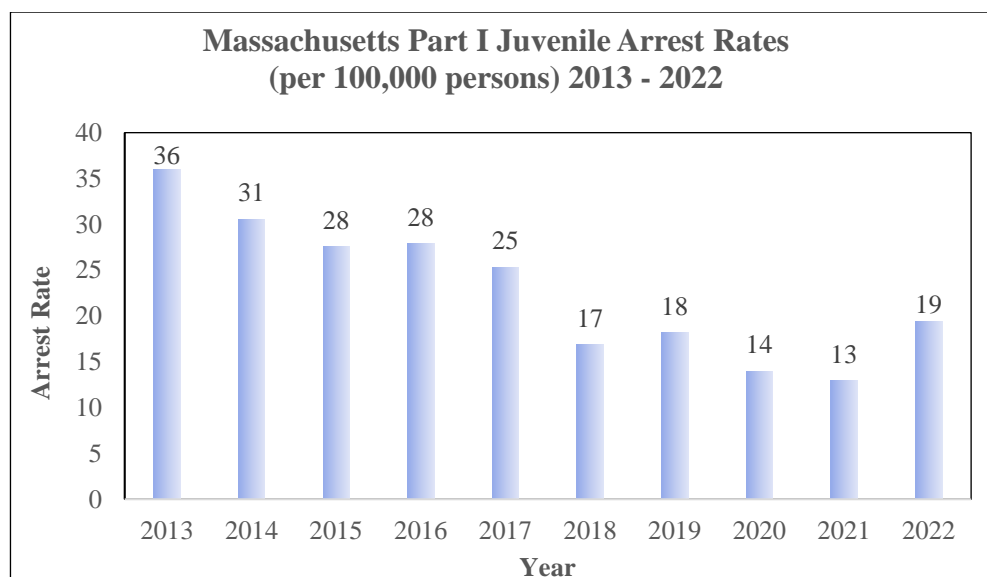


Figure 2. Source: Summary and NIBRS Data accessed via CrimeSOLV, Part I Juvenile Arrests (Summary and NIBRS), ages 12-17.

Figure 3 further examination of the trends for Massachusetts juveniles arrested for crimes against persons and property, the patterns display a similar trajectory over time. The property crime rate dropped 63% between 2013 and 2022, while the violent crime rate fell 17% over the same ten-year period.

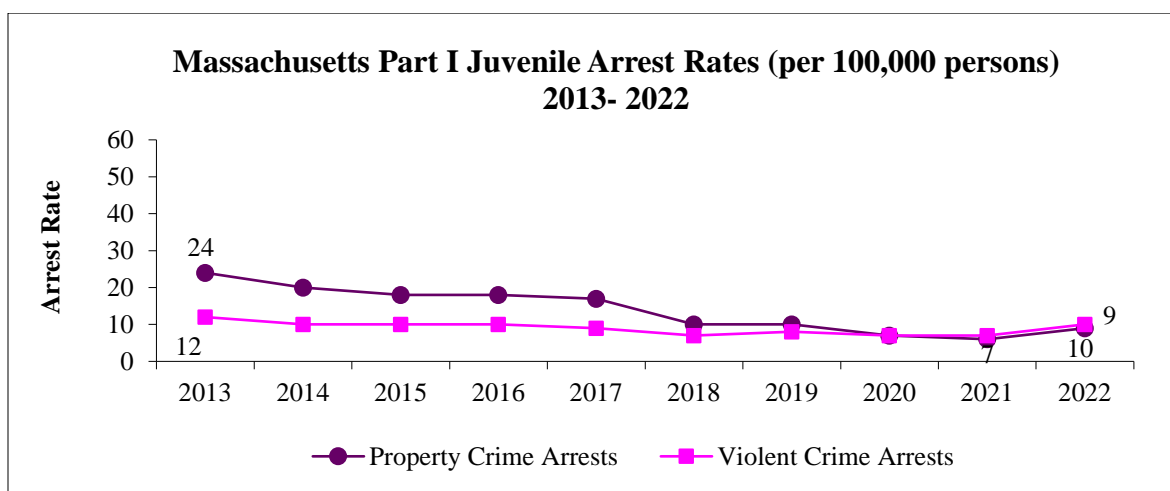


Figure 3. Source: Summary and NIBRS Data accessed via CrimeSOLV, Part I Juvenile Arrests (Summary and NIBRS), ages 12-17.

Ideally, school should be an environment that fosters teaching and learning, and not exposure to crime and violence. Crime and violence at school can lead to negative behaviors such as alcohol and drug use, and suicide. It also can have psychological effects such as fear, isolation and depression that can lead to poor academic performance and contribute to truancy and dropping out of school.

### *Juvenile Violence-related Experiences and Gang Involvement*

The 2021 *Health and Risk Behaviors of Massachusetts Youth*<sup>6</sup> capture violence and school safety concerns reported by Massachusetts youth. Figure 4 depicts the violence-related experiences and behavior at Massachusetts high schools from 2013 through 2021:

- 11% of high school students reported being bullied at school in the past year – a decline from 2019;
- 4% of high school students fought on school property in the past year – a decrease since 2019;
- 8% skipped school because they felt unsafe in the past month – a large increase from 2013;
- 2% of students reported carrying a gun on school property in the past month – a slight decrease making the percentage the lowest across the data; and
- 5% reported being injured or threatened with a weapon at school in the past year – unchanged from 2017 and 2019.

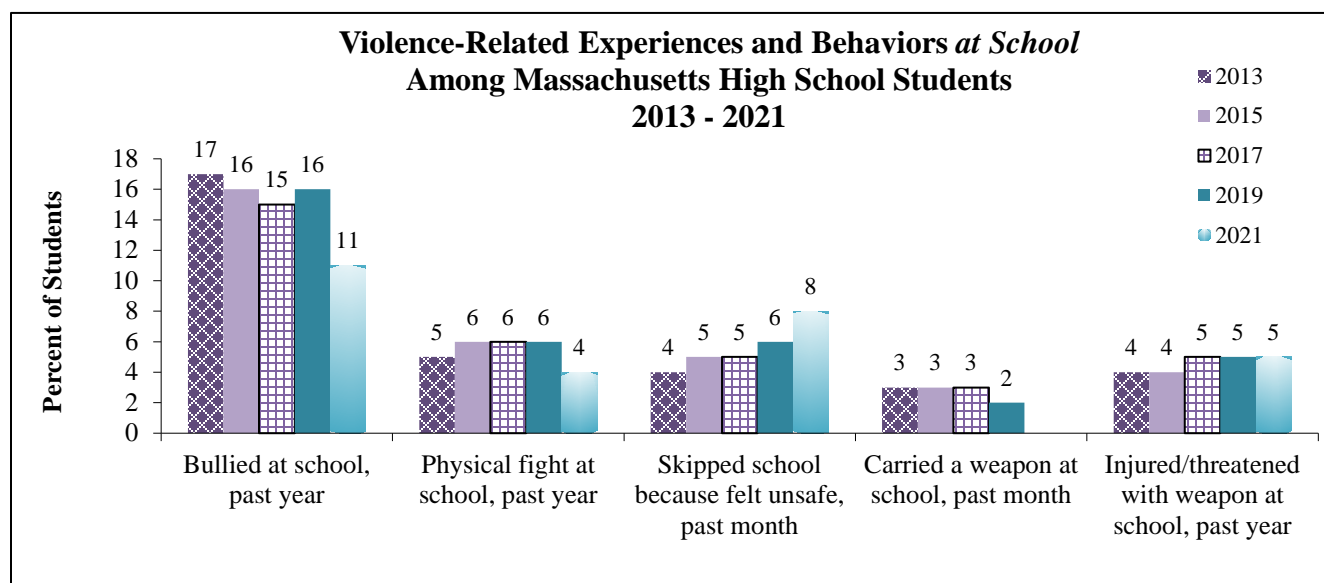


Figure 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (MYRBSS)*, 2021

While the levels of gang membership and illegal gang activity are difficult to measure, a few sources shed light on the extent to which gangs are active in Massachusetts. Figure 5 shows student reported physical violence indicators from 2013 to 2021. Figure 5 shows the following indicators for 2021:

<sup>6</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2021*.  
<https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/overview.htm>

Furthermore, an analysis of physical violence indicators by gender reveals the following statistics:

- 15% of male students and 5% of female students reported carrying a weapon in the past 30 days;
- 5% of males and 1% of females reported carrying a gun in the past year;
- 23% of males and 11% of females reported being in a physical fight in the past year; and
- 7% of both male and female students experienced physical dating violence.

Additional results from high school students who responded to the 2021 survey revealed: 16% reported being a victim of cyber bullying; 9% experienced physical dating violence; 10% experienced sexual dating violence; and 9% were forced to have sexual intercourse (Figure 5).

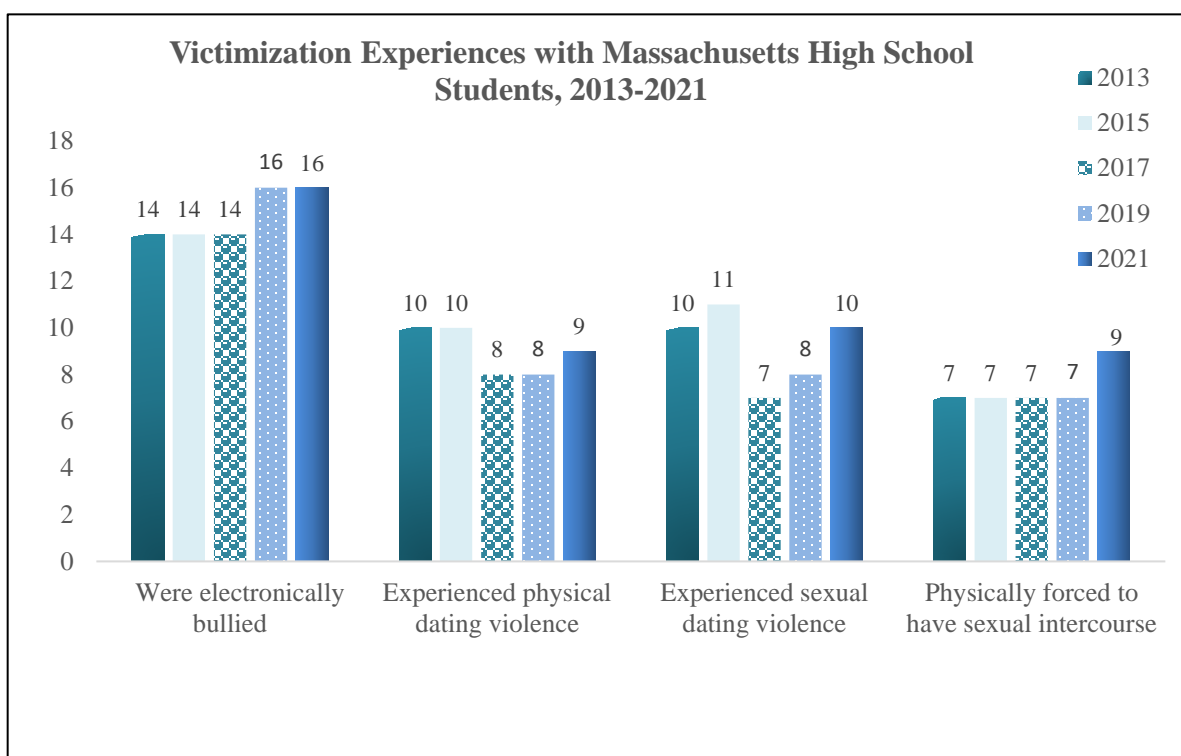


Figure 5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (MYRBSS)*, 2021



## **PRIORITY #2: SUPPORTING EVIDENCE-BASED REENTRY PROGRAMS TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM**

### ***Goal***

Reduce recidivism and future victimization, as well as increase the chances of success for offenders leaving incarceration and returning to our communities.

### ***Purpose Areas Addressed***

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs
- Education and training
- Job readiness, life skills, and housing support
- Corrections and community corrections programs
- Drug treatment

### ***Anticipated Activities***

- Revitalize neighborhoods by developing and supporting collaborative model projects that promote efforts of local agencies to provide and ensure comprehensive reintegration programs for juvenile and adult offenders reentering the community.
- Support expansion of rehabilitative and educational corrections programming in jails, prisons, and community-based facilities.

### ***Rationale***

Improving the reentry process for released prisoners is a critical public safety issue for Massachusetts, one that has received increasing attention in the last few years. Several published reports describe the population of individuals released from prison and document the challenges that they face. The challenges to reentry include obtaining employment, housing, and addressing health and substance abuse problems in a community setting. Many released prisoners are returning to major metropolitan areas and are often concentrated in a few neighborhoods – which has public safety implications. All of these studies conclude that the state, communities, and families are not doing enough to ensure a successful transition of offenders from prison back to their community.<sup>7</sup>

### ***Statement of the Problem***

Returning to the community after a period of confinement in jail or prison is a difficult transition for most offenders as well as their families and communities. Many former offenders still struggle with substance abuse, mental health issues, inadequate education and job skills, and restrictive housing options. In 2020, an estimated 1,215,800 prisoners were under state or federal

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<sup>7</sup> See “*From Cell to Street: A Plan to Supervise Inmates After Release.*” MassINC (January 2002); “*Parole Practices in Massachusetts and Their Effect on Community Reintegration.*” Boston Bar Association Task Force on Parole and Community Reintegration (August 2002); “*Governor’s Commission on Criminal Justice Innovation: Final Report*” (2004); “*From Incarceration to Community: A Roadmap to Improving Prisoner Reentry and System Accountability in Massachusetts.*” Crime and Justice Institute (June 3, 2004); “*Strengthening Public Safety, Increasing Accountability, and Instituting Fiscal Responsibility in the Department of Correction.*” Governor’s Commission on Corrections Reform (June 30, 2004). “*Prisoner Reentry in Massachusetts.*” Urban Institute (March 2005).

jurisdiction, a 15% reduction from 2019.<sup>8</sup> According to BJS, 3,890,400 offenders were under community supervision by the end of 2020, a decline of 9.5%. Among all adult U.S. residents, 1 in 66 were supervised in the community.<sup>9</sup>

## RECIDIVISM

Recidivism refers to a person's relapse into criminal behavior, often after the person receives sanctions or undergoes intervention for a previous crime. According to the National Institute of Justice, "recidivism is measured by criminal acts that result in rearrest, reconviction, or return to prison with or without a new sentence during a three-year period following the prisoner's release."<sup>10</sup> In 2018, a 9-year follow-up on recidivism<sup>11</sup> conducted by BJS illuminates the high reoccurrence of criminal behavior among released prisoners. The updated study found:

- The 401,288 prisoners released in 2005 had an estimated 1,994,000 arrests during the 9-year period, an average of 5 arrests per released prisoner;
- 60% of these arrests occurred during years 4 through 9;
- An estimated 68% of released prisoners were arrested within 3 years, 79% within 6 years, and 83% within 9 years;
- Almost half (47%) of prisoners who did not have an arrest within 3 years of release were arrested during years 4 through 9; and
- 5% of prisoners were arrested during the first year after release and not arrested again during the 9-year follow-up period.<sup>12</sup>

The Research and Policy Analysis Division (RPAD), located within OGR, together with research partners in other Massachusetts criminal justice agencies, analyzed recidivism data for approximately 43,000 offenders released in 2005 with or without supervision from either county or state correctional facilities, the Department of Youth Services (DYS), or from cases beginning a term of probation or parole supervision. The recidivism definition for this analysis was any offense committed after release to the community, or after initial placement in the community, that results in a conviction from an adult or juvenile court. Cases with a disposition of "continued without a finding" counted as a conviction for this study. Displayed in Table 1 is the Massachusetts statewide recidivism analysis.

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<sup>8</sup> Carson, E. Ann Carson, "Prisoners in 2020," BJS Bulletin, December 2021, NCJ 302776.

[Prisoners in 2020 – Statistical Tables \(ojp.gov\)](https://www.ojp.gov/pubs/bulletin/2021/12/prisoners-in-2020)

<sup>9</sup> Kaeble, Danielle, and Mariel Alper Ph.D., "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2020," BJS Bulletin, December 2021, NCJ 03102. [Probation and Parole in the United States, 2020 | Bureau of Justice Statistics \(ojp.gov\)](https://www.ojp.gov/pubs/bulletin/2021/12/probation-and-parole-in-the-united-states-2020) National Institute of Justice. Online. Available:

<sup>10</sup>Online. Available: <https://www.nij.gov/topics/corrections/recidivism/pages/welcome.aspx>

<sup>11</sup> The updated study by BJS analyzed the offending patterns of a sample of 67,966 prisoners who were among the 401,288 state prisoners released in 2005 in 30 states.

<sup>12</sup> Mariel Alper, Ph.D., and Matthew R. Durose, "2018 Update on Prisoner Recidivism: A 9-Year Follow-up Period (2005-2014)" Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 2018, NCJ 250975.

<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/18upr9yfup0514.pdf>

<b>TABLE 1. MASSACHUSETTS STATEWIDE SEVEN-YEAR CUMULATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES, 2005</b>	
<b>AGENCY</b>	<b>RECIDIVISM RATE</b>
<b>Probation – Adult</b>	57%
<b>Department of Correction<sup>a</sup></b>	63%
<b>Probation – Juvenile</b>	65%
<b>Parole<sup>b</sup></b>	66%
<b>House of Correction<sup>a</sup></b>	71%
<b>Department of Youth Services</b>	77%

<sup>a</sup> Discharges and Paroles

<sup>b</sup> Parolees released from the Department of Correction and Houses of Correction

### PRISONER REENTRY

The Department of Correction (DOC) utilizes the COMPAS Risk/Needs assessment to determine inmates' risk for recidivism and their programming needs. The assessment identifies the following areas: criminal history factors, criminal associates/peers, criminal attitudes, social environment, and needs assessment (e.g., substance abuse, financial deficits, vocational/education needs/deficits). Properly assessing the risk and needs of offenders and providing the appropriate programming helps reduce recidivism.

Substance abuse treatment in correctional facilities is crucial to breaking the cycle of drug use and criminal involvement. Comprehensive intervention strategies enable inmates to participate in correctional programs designed to reduce recidivism and help prevent relapse upon release to their community. This is crucial as many ex-offenders return to the same community in which they were living prior to incarceration.

In 2022, 1,370 prisoners were released to the community, of which 793 (58%) reported a release address in one of the top ten cities listed in Table 2. Boston had the highest number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the community (298), followed by New Bedford (90) and Springfield (81).

<b>TABLE 2. CRIMINALLY SENTENCED JURISDICTION RELEASES TO THE COMMUNITY BY TOP TEN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES, 2022<sup>a</sup></b>		
<b>CITY</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
Boston	298	22%
New Bedford	90	7%
Springfield	81	6%
Worcester	63	5%
Fall River	61	4%
Brockton	49	4%
Lowell	46	3%
Lynn	44	3%
Taunton	35	3%
Lawrence	26	2%

<sup>a</sup> Percentage based on 1,370 total releases to the community.

Source: Massachusetts DOC. “Prison Population Trends 2022”, June 2023 (Draft).

Note: Inmate self-reports release address prior to release to the community.

Between 2012 and 2021, there was a 63% decline in the number of admissions to the DOC. During this period, the number of releases from the DOC surpassed the number of admissions, reflecting a trend of sporadic decline in the incarcerated population across the Commonwealth (Figure 7). The low number of releases from prison in 2011 (n=3,313 vs. n=3,898) – a decline of 15% from the previous year – is an aberration. In 2011, there was an overhaul of the Massachusetts Parole Board, which reduced the number of hearings, votes, and releases to parole. Parole hearings with a full Board complement resumed in mid-April 2011. Additionally, in 2013, there was an increase in prisoners transferred to local jails prior to release from prison as part of a step-down reentry initiative.<sup>13</sup> In 2021 compared to the previous year, there was a 22% increase in DOC admissions and a 20% in releases.

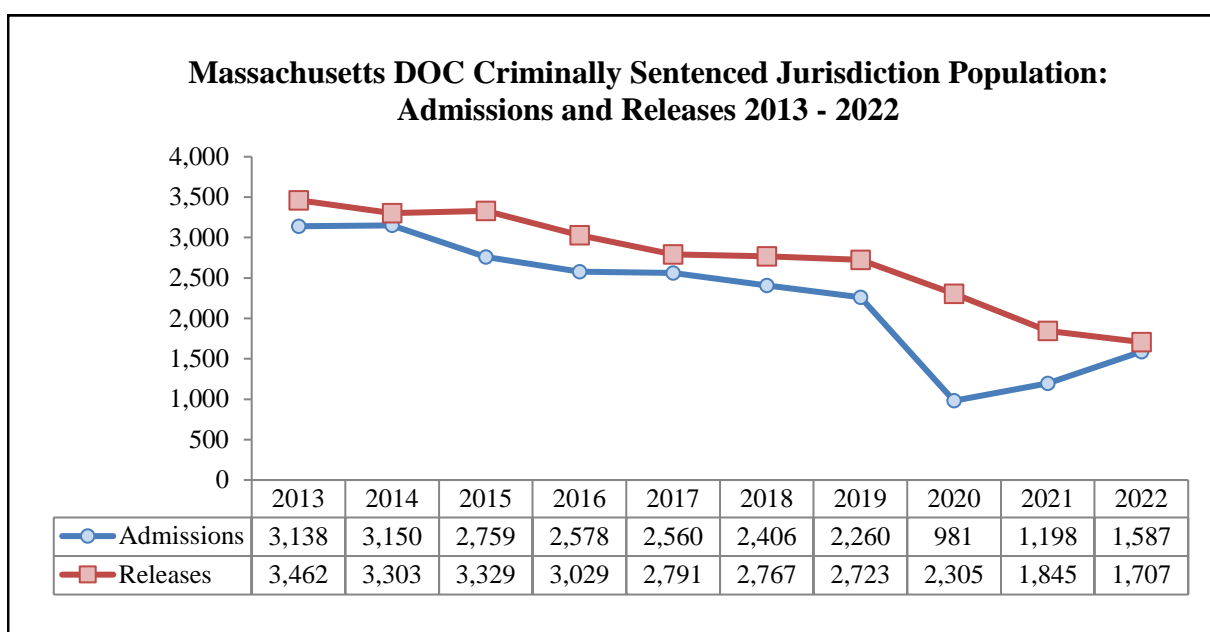


Figure 7. Source: Massachusetts DOC, “Prison Population Trends 2022” June 2023 (Draft).

Note: The criminally sentenced jurisdiction population includes inmates under jurisdiction of the Massachusetts DOC serving their sentence in the Massachusetts DOC and other non-DOC facilities.

The Massachusetts criminally sentenced inmate jurisdiction population continued to decline for the eighth year, decreasing 45% after a peak of 11,403 in 2013 to 6,848 inmates in 2021 (Figure 8).<sup>14</sup> Because nearly 95% of those sent to prison are eventually released, the incarcerated population has significant implications for prisoners returning to Massachusetts communities and the efforts to reduce recidivism.<sup>15</sup> In varying degrees, the communities to which former

<sup>13</sup> This accounts for the increase in the number of persons under Massachusetts’ jurisdiction held in local jail facilities.

<sup>14</sup> Massachusetts Department of Correction, “Prison Population Trends 2023”, May 2022.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Reentry Trends in the United States,” <https://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>, Last revised on May 20, 2020

<sup>16</sup> Starting in 2012 and going forward, release to the street is defined by the DOC as including expiration of sentence, parole, expiration of fine, payment of fine, and court release.

prisoners return have socioeconomic factors such as poverty, disenfranchisement, minimal social supports, and persistently high crime rates that present a variety of challenges which can hinder successful reintegration. Comparing releases to the community<sup>16</sup> in 2011 and 2012, there was a notable difference between the two years. There were two separate events in 2012<sup>17</sup> that contributed to a 19% increase from the previous year in the number of inmates released to the community.

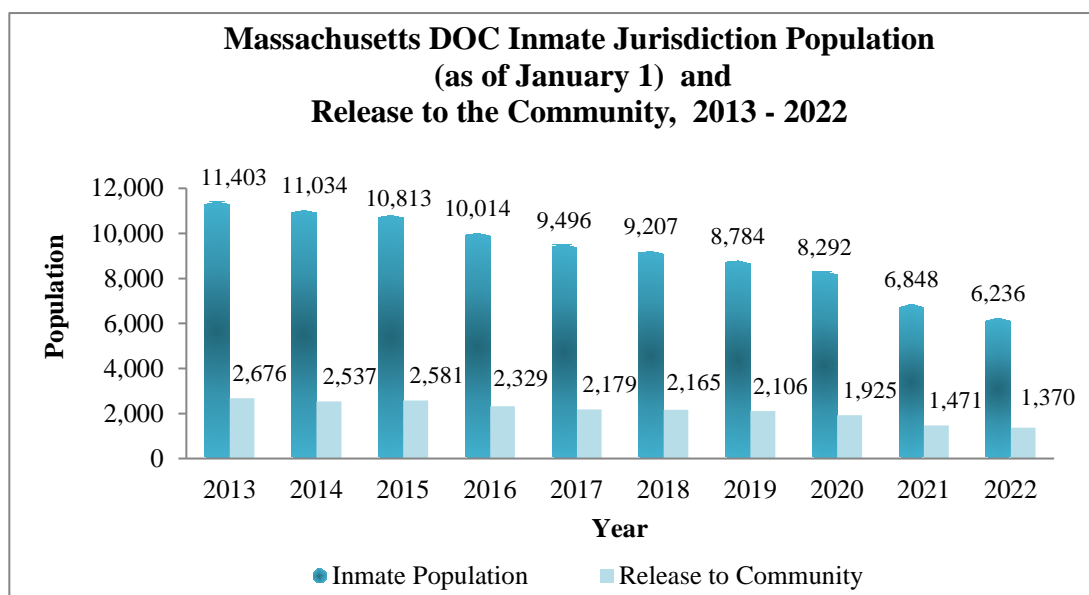


Figure 8. Source: Massachusetts DOC “Prison Population Trends 2022”, June 2023 (Draft).

Evident in Table 3, the trend of prisoners released to the community under supervision hovered at 60% - 62% of released prisoners, but during 2021 this percentage increased to 76%.

**TABLE3. MASSACHUSETTS DOC POST RELEASE SUPERVISION TYPE, 2018-2022**

POST RELEASE SUPERVISION TYPE	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Parole Supervision (only)	368	17%	389	18%	493	26%	419	28%	434	32%
Probation Supervision (only)	728		687	33%	559	29%	403	27%	332	24%
Parole and Probation Supervision (both)	225	34%	220	10%	377	20%	292	20%	331	24%
No Post Release Supervision	844	10%	810	38%	496	26%	357	24%	273	20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>100%</b>
POST RELEASE SUPERVISION	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Supervision	1,321	61%	1,296	62%	1,429	74%	1,114	76%	1,097	80%
No Supervision	844	39%	810	38%	496	26%	357	24%	273	20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Massachusetts DOC “Prison Population Trends 2022”, June 2023 (Draft).

<sup>17</sup> Enacted on August 2, 2012, Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012 known as the “Crime Bill” immediately changed the sentence structure for dozens of inmates. The second event was issues regarding accuracy of testing at the Hinton Drug Lab resulting in several hundred releases “from court,” primarily during the months of September – November 2012.

Table 4 provides the percentage of the Massachusetts population residing in each county in 2020<sup>18</sup>

compared to the percentage of criminally sentenced DOC inmates released to each county in 2021.<sup>19</sup> Suffolk, Bristol, and Hampden counties had a disproportionately higher percentage of inmates released to communities in those counties (48%) than the population residing in those counties (31%).

**TABLE 4. MASSACHUSETTS DOC 2022 CRIMINALLY SENTENCED JURISDICTION RELEASES TO THE COMMUNITY BY COUNTIES COMPARED TO THE ESTIMATED POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS COUNTIES IN 2021**

COUNTY	NUMBER	% RELEASES TO THE COMMUNITY	PERCENTAGE OF MA POPULATION RESIDING IN COUNTY
<b>Suffolk</b>	317	23%	11%
<b>Bristol</b>	221	16%	8%
<b>Hampden</b>	154	11%	7%
Essex	148	11%	12%
Middlesex	125	9%	23%
Worcester	123	9%	12%
Plymouth	80	6%	8%
Norfolk	60	4%	10%
Hampshire	30	2%	2%
Barnstable	26	2%	3%
Berkshire	19	1%	2%
Franklin	15	1%	1%
Dukes	1	<1%	<1%
Nantucket	0	0%	<1%
SUB-TOTAL	1,319	96%	99%
Outside MA	51	4%	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Massachusetts DOC “*Prison Population Trends 2022*”, June 2023 (Draft).

<sup>18</sup> The U.S. Census Bureau provided 2021 estimated county population statistics, 2022 is not available.

<sup>19</sup> Information regarding release address is self-reported by inmates prior to their release.

### **PRIORITY #3: TARGETING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT OFFENDERS**

#### ***Goal***

Reduce the incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault and increase the number of effective and appropriate services for survivors of these crimes.

#### ***Purpose Areas Addressed***

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs
- Victim service programs
- Education and training

#### ***Anticipated Activities***

- Develop and support projects that promote the collaboration of law enforcement, the courts, and local victim service agencies in responding to domestic violence and sexual assault incidents.
- Enhance domestic violence and sexual assault services.
- Promote regional and statewide approaches in the prevention of domestic and sexual assault.

#### ***Rationale***

Domestic violence or sexual assault does not discriminate. In the case of sexual assault, the perpetrator may be a stranger, acquaintance, friend, family member, or intimate partner.<sup>20</sup> Women, children, and men of all ages can be victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Domestic violence and sexual assault cross all races and ethnicities, religions, and economic strata.

#### ***Statement of the Problem***

According to the National Crime Victimization Survey<sup>21</sup>

- There were 324,500 reports of rape or sexual assault in the United States in 2021.
- There were 910,880 violent victimizations committed by intimate partners or family members, at a rate of 3.3 per 1,000 persons in the population age 12 or older in 2021, of which 473,730 were intimate partner victimizations.
- In 2021, 2,056,150 victimizations involved perpetrators that were strangers at a rate of 7.4 per 1,000 persons.
- There were no statistically significant differences in the number of victimizations involving rape or sexual assault between 2020 and 2021.
- The percent of victimizations reported to police increased from 2020 to 2021:
  - for domestic violence incidents from 41.1% to 48.9%, and;
  - for intimate partner violence incidents from 41.4% to 50.7%.

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<sup>20</sup> The definition of an intimate partner is a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

<sup>21</sup> Alexandra Thompson and Susannah N. Tapp, Ph.D. National Crime Victimization Survey, Criminal Victimization, 2021”, September 2022, Revised July 2023, Online accessed: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/cv21.pdf>

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) provide the following rape and sexual assault statistics:<sup>22</sup>

- More than half (54.3%) of women and one-third of men (30.7%) experienced some form of contact sexual violence<sup>23</sup> during their lifetime.
- One in 4 women (26.8%) and nearly 1 in 26 men (3.8%) experienced completed or attempted rape at some point in their lives.
- About 1 in 9 men (10.7%) were forced to penetrate someone else at some point in their lives.
- Two percent of women and 0.3 percent of men reported rape victimization in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- About 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 9 men experienced sexual coercion victimization in their lifetime.
- More than 1 in 4 non-Hispanic Black (29.0%) and non-Hispanic White (28.1%), 1 in 5 Hispanic (19.7%), and 1 in 6 non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women (17.2%) were raped in their lifetime.
- Most female and male victims of sexual violence knew their perpetrators:
  - 56.1% of female rape victims were raped by an acquaintance, 39.3% by an intimate partner, and 16.0% by a family member; and
  - 57.3% of male victims were raped by an acquaintance (57.3%), 16.0% by a family member, and 12.5% by an intimate partner.

Although there has been a decline in domestic violence and sexual assault victimizations over the years, the above statistics highlight that these issues remain critical for the law enforcement community and victim service organizations.

### INTIMATE PARTNER AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Data compiled via the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) reveals that there were 257,173 victims of intimate partner and family violence in Massachusetts during the ten-year period from 2013 to 2022.<sup>24</sup> Over the course of the ten-year period, incidents of domestic violence in Massachusetts declined from a high of 27,331 in 2012 to 24,341 in 2019, an 11% reduction. However, the last two years have shown an increase of 10% from 2019 to 2021.<sup>25 26</sup> Despite the reduction displayed in Figure 9, the need remains for accessible victim services and coordinated criminal justice policies to maintain this downward trend.

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<sup>22</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention, *The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2016/2017* (June 2022). Online accessed: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs/nisvsReportonSexualViolence.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> Contact sexual violence includes rape (completed/attempted), sexual coercion, unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment in a public place, and/or for males, forced to penetrate someone else.

<sup>24</sup> NIBRS reporting is voluntary and as such, this data does not include all agencies statewide; most notably, data from the cities of Boston and Lawrence are absent. Boston began reporting NIBRS in October 2019, and Lawrence completed NIBRS compliance in 2020. NIBRS data covers approximately 95% of the Massachusetts population.

<sup>25</sup> The number of victims of intimate partner and family violence were determined by examining data within the *Crimes against Persons* crime category in CrimeSOLV.

<sup>26</sup> In January 2013, the national UCR program created two additional offenses in the Summary Reporting System and NIBRS: 1) Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Acts; and 2) Human Trafficking/Involuntary Servitude.



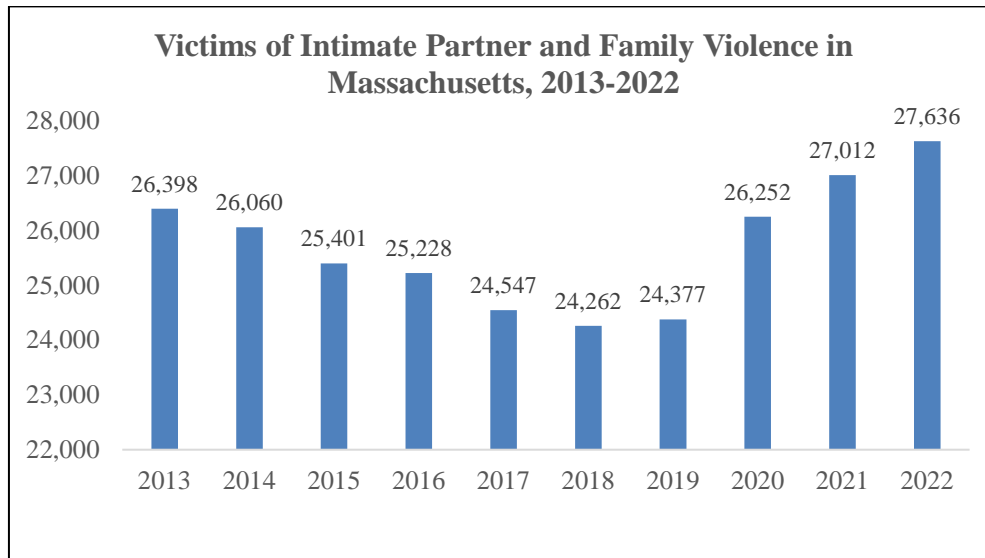


Figure 9. Source: NIBRS Data accessed via CrimeSOLV, Crimes against Person, Number of Victims by Select Characteristics by Victim/Offender Relationship. Accessed June 2023.

### REPORTED RAPES

The FBI's definition of rape changed in 2013 to be more inclusive,<sup>27</sup> and as a result, the number of forcible rapes in Massachusetts spiked to 2,778.<sup>28</sup> According to NIBRS data obtained via CrimeSOLV there were 29,807 incidents of rape in Massachusetts from 2013 to 2022 (Figure 10). In 2022, the incidents of rape increased 25% from 2013. The rate of reported rapes in 2022 was 50.0 per 100,000 population.<sup>29</sup>

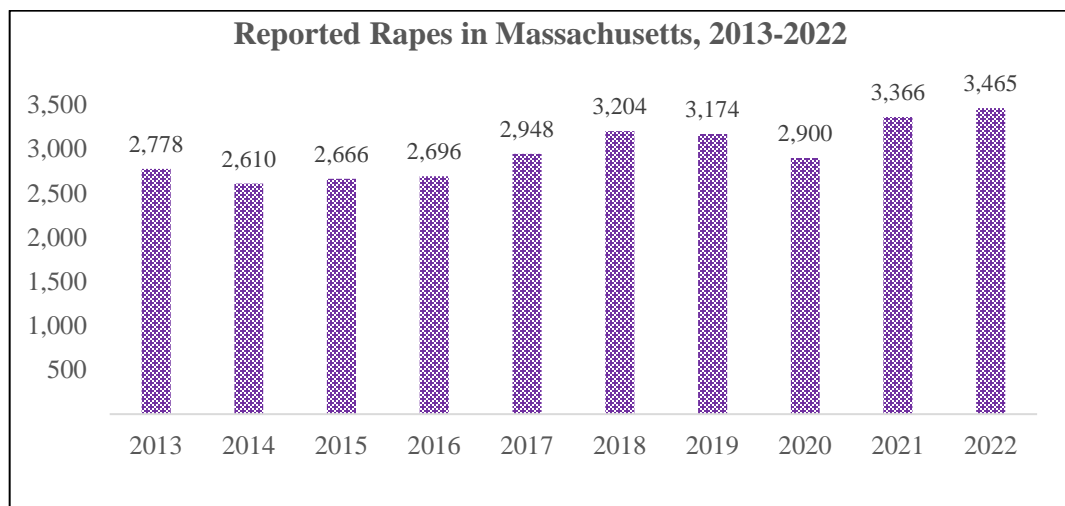


Figure 10. Source: NIBRS Data accessed via CrimeSOLV, Crimes against Person, includes rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and fondling. Accessed June 2023.

<sup>27</sup> Effective January 1, 2013, the FBI implemented a new definition of Rape that is used in the collection of national crime statistics. The term "forcible" was removed from the offense name. [https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/rape/rapemain\\_final.pdf](https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2015/crime-in-the-u.s.-2015/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/rape/rapemain_final.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Beginning in 2013, the rape figures were estimated using the revised UCR definitions of rape.

<sup>29</sup> Based on the Massachusetts population of 6,981,974.

## SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTING AND STATISTICS

Sexual assault is a serious problem that affects the lives of children and adults everywhere. Generally, researchers are limited to statistics that estimate the prevalence or incidence of sexual assault. Separate from incidents reported to law enforcement or indicated through the National Crime Victimization Survey, few details are known about the specific nature and context of sexual assault. The Provider Sexual Crime Report (PSCR)<sup>30</sup> is both unique and significant because it allows for a more detailed analysis of both the nature and context of sexual assault in Massachusetts. The PSCR encompasses information collected by emergency medical professionals and submitted via Form 2A to the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. Medical professionals conduct exams, however, victims are not required to report the crime to the police. Therefore, the PSCR captures cases that might go unreported to police.

In 2022, adults accounted for 720 or 92% of the total 786 sexual assault exams conducted. Between 2013 and 2022, 11,069 adult and 1,468 pediatric sexual assault exams were completed (Figure 11). From 2014 - 2018, the number of adult exams increased, and the number of pediatric exams fluctuated, followed by a decline in the number of adult and pediatric exams from 2018 - 2020. There was an increase in adult exams from 2020 to 2021 and then another decrease in 2022, while pediatric exams continued to decline.

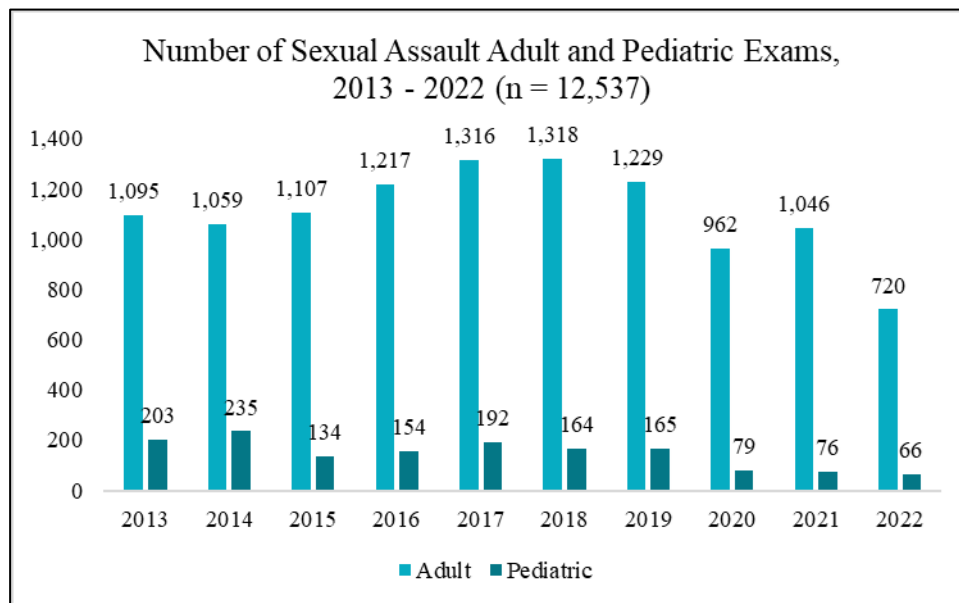


Figure 11. Source: RPAD, EOPSS, PSCR database extract May 23, 2023.

Excludes 268 cases where the assault occurred between 2013 and 2022 and the exam date was not reported.

<sup>30</sup> Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 112, §12A½. Statute adopted in 1991 and amended in 1996. Massachusetts General Law requires the reporting of all cases of rape and sexual assault where the victim sought medical treatment, regardless of whether the case is reported to police. The PSCR Form is part of the Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit distributed on an annual basis to hospital emergency departments throughout the state by the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS). After a victim is seen in a medical facility, the care provider is required to complete the PSCR Form, which is then shared with local law enforcement and submitted via facsimile to EOPSS, where all information is recorded and maintained in a master database.

Victims of sexual assault cross all age groups (Figure 12). The PSCR data for the ten-year period

shows a 42% decrease in the number of survivors aged 12 or younger, 39% decrease in survivors ages 13-24 years, and 26% decrease in those 25 years or older. In 2022, 7% of the PSCR cohort were age 12 or younger, 46% were ages 13-24, and 47% were 25 years or older.

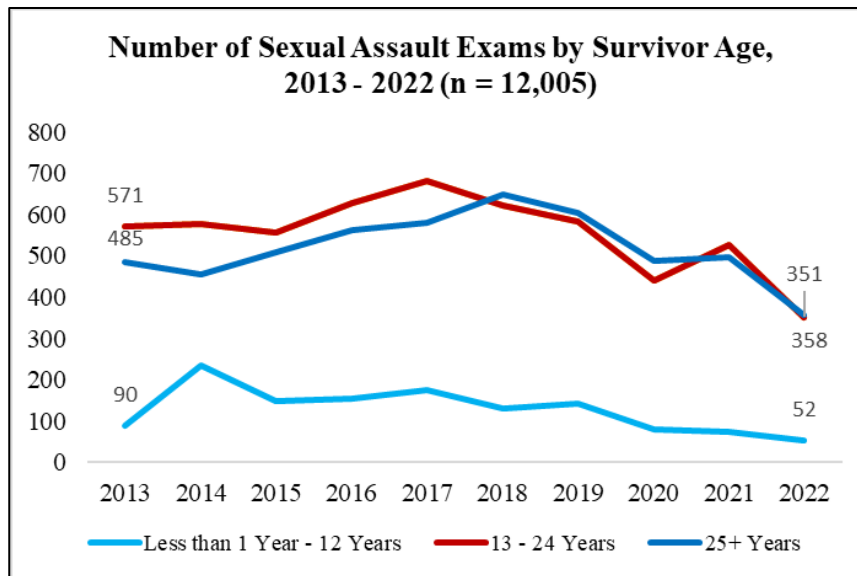


Figure 12. Source: RPAD, EOPSS, PSCR database extract May 23, 2023. Excludes approximately 4.2% of cases (n = 532) where information is missing.

According to the PSCR database, females represent the vast majority of survivors who sought medical attention because of a sexual assault; this is consistent for adult and pediatric survivors. During 2022, 92% of the adult exams were females, 6% males, and 2% transgender or transitioning. For pediatric exams, 88% were female survivors, and 12% male survivors. The pediatric form does not include a non-binary option.

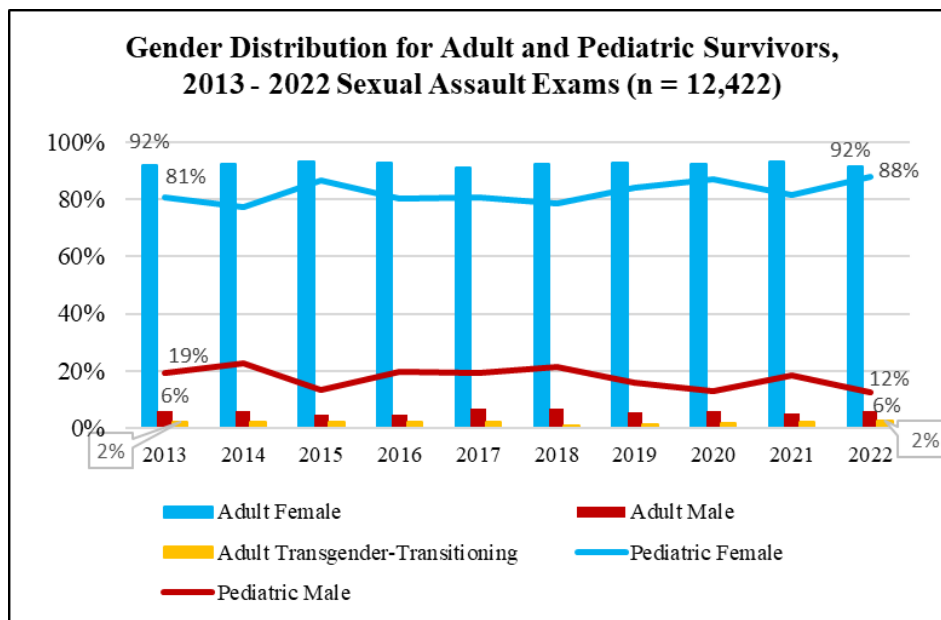


Figure 13. Source: RPAD, EOPSS, PSCR database extract May 23, 2023. Note: Excludes cases where gender was not reported N=115 or < 1.0%

Unfortunately, rape and sexual assault remain highly underreported crimes. As noted, the PSCR provides an indication as to whether the survivor reported the sexual assault to law enforcement prior to the exam. It is possible that some survivors reported their assault to law enforcement officials after the exam. Figure 14 shows the percent of sexual assaults/rapes reported to police by type of survivor. For adult survivors, the percent of assaults reported to police decreased over the ten-year period from 70% to 54%, while for pediatric survivors, the percent of assaults reported to police increased over the period from 66% to 82%. The number of reports to police on PSCR forms for adult and pediatric survivors is at a ten-year low (n=764).

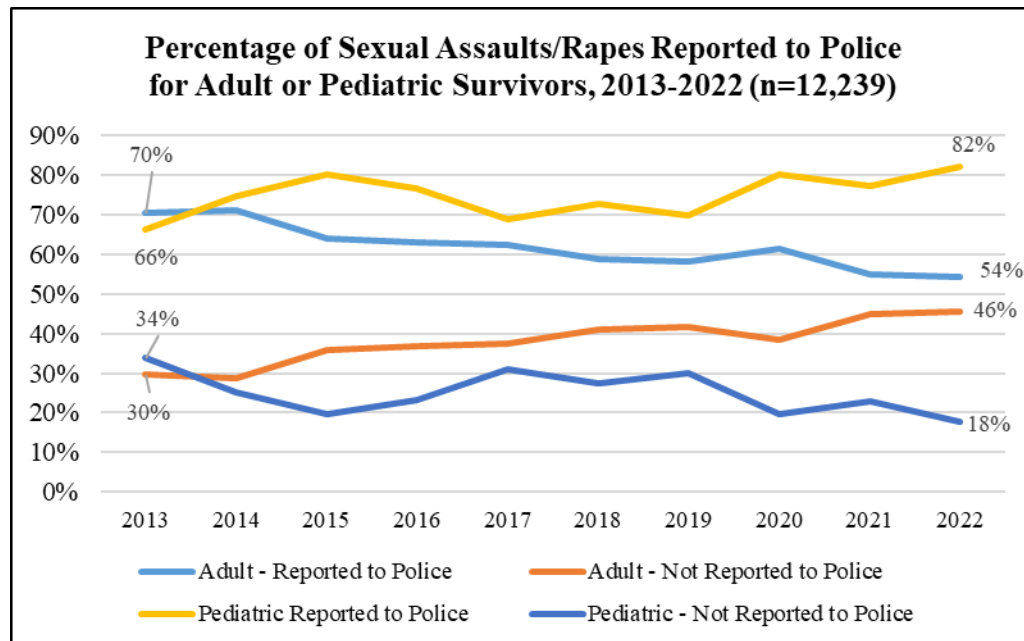


Figure 14. Source: RPAD, EOPSS, PSCR database extract May 23, 2023.

Note: Excludes cases where this information was not reported or not provided. (N=298 or 2.4%).

Analyzing the ten-year trend analysis in Table 5, based on the totals, survivors knew at least one of their assailants in approximately 6 out of 10 of the sexual assault cases. About one-quarter of the time, the survivor reported all assailants were strangers. Strangers also includes cases where the survivor could not see the assailant or could not remember if they knew the assailant. Relationship information was missing or not reported for 13.8% of the cases. For 2022, the number of missing or not reported is similar to previous years at 16.7%. Victims are often selected based on the perpetrator's perception that he/she will be successful at sexually assaulting a particular individual, that the victim will not report or, if they do report, they will not be believed.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/victims-and-perpetrators>

**TABLE 5. NUMBER OF SURVIVORS AND RELATIONSHIP TO ASSAILANTS, 2013 – 2022 ADULT EXAMS<sup>a</sup>**

YEAR	STRANGER/ UNKNOWN <sup>b</sup>	%	KNOWN <sup>b</sup>	%	Multiple Relationships <sup>b</sup>	%	NOT REPORTED <sup>b</sup>	%	SURVIVOR TOTAL
2013	300	27.4	656	59.9	25	2.3	114	10.4	1,095
2014	268	25.3	658	62.1	22	2.1	111	10.5	1,059
2015	241	21.8	766	69.2	30	2.7	70	6.3	1,107
2016	292	24.0	783	64.3	16	1.3	126	10.4	1,217
2017	300	22.8	772	58.7	24	1.8	220	16.7	1,316
2018	290	22.0	782	59.3	19	1.4	227	17.2	1,318
2019	263	21.4	724	58.9	28	2.3	214	17.4	1,229
2020	195	20.3	588	61.1	12	1.2	167	17.4	962
2021	226	21.6	643	61.5	15	1.4	162	15.5	1,046
2022	160	22.2	424	58.9	16	2.2	120	16.7	720
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>6,796</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>11,069</b>

Source: RPAD, EOPSS, PSCR database extract May 23, 2023.

<sup>a</sup> Individual sexual assault exams/cases can involve multiple assailants who have different relationships with the survivor. For cases where there are multiple assailants, only one relationship type is recorded, stranger/unknown, known, or multiple types of relationships.

<sup>b</sup> *Stranger/Unknown* - survivor reported the assailant was a stranger, or the survivor did not see the assailant or could not remember the assailant; *Known* – survivor reported the assailant was a friend, date, boyfriend/girlfriend or ex, spouse or ex, parent, or parents' live-in partner, relative, acquaintance, or the relationship did not fit into one of the above response options. *Multiple Relationships* – the survivor reported that at least one assailant was in the stranger/unknown category and in the non-stranger category. *Not Reported* – relationship is missing or not reported.

The non-stranger category entails a cross-section of relationships – friends, boyfriend/girlfriend, exes, date, spouse, relative or parent. The survivor/assailant relationship ‘Acquaintance’ represents the highest percentage of non-stranger assailants (42.1%) for adults in the sexual assault exam cohort. The ‘Other’ category includes a variety of relationships where the survivor knew the assailant including work, group housing, or associations with friends/acquaintances, but the relationship did not fit precisely into one of the available categories (Table 6).

**TABLE 6. NON-STRANGER SURVIVOR/ASSAILANT RELATIONSHIP<sup>a</sup>,  
2022 ADULT SEXUAL ASSAULT EXAMS**

Survivor/Assailant Relationship	Number	Percent
Acquaintance	193	42.1%
Friend	106	23.1%
Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend	29	6.3%
Date	34	7.4%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	18	3.9%
Relative	14	3.1%
Parent	19	4.1%
Spouse	8	1.7%
Ex-spouse	10	2.2%
Parent's Live-in Partner	2	0.4%
Other	25	5.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: RPAD, EOPSS, PSCR database. Data obtained May 23, 2023.

<sup>a</sup> Individual sexual assault exams/cases can involve multiple assailants in multiple categories.

Note: Survivor/Assailant Relationship is missing for 120 (16.7%) of the 720 adult exams for 2022.

For the pediatric sexual assault exam cohort, the survivor/assailant relationship reported as ‘Father’ represents the highest percentage of assailants (n=11). Approximately 50% of the data on relationship to assailant are missing for pediatric cases (Table 7).

**TABLE 7. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEDIATRIC SURVIVOR AND THE ASSAILANT, <sup>a</sup> 2022**

Survivor/Assailant Relationship	Number	%
Father	11	33.3%
Other	3	9.1%
Brother	2	6.1%
Cousin	2	6.1%
Half brother	2	6.1%
Mother	2	6.1%
Mother's boyfriend	2	6.1%
Uncle	2	6.1%
Unknown	2	6.1%
Friend of survivor	1	3.0%
Grandfather	1	3.0%
Stepbrother	1	3.0%
Stranger	1	3.0%
Other male relative	1	3.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>Missing/Not Reported</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: RPAD, EOPSS, PSCR database. Data obtained May 23, 2023.

<sup>a</sup> Individual sexual assault cases can involve multiple assailants.

<sup>b</sup> Other – represents assailants where the relationship does not fall into one of the provided categories.

Because not all occurrences of sexual and domestic violence are reported to law enforcement, this data may not be an accurate or thorough depiction of the problem. Crime data is often more likely to be underreported in communities where large immigrant populations have settled. Victims from refugee and immigrant populations may under-report sexual violence incidents to law enforcement for a variety of reasons (e.g., poor relationship between law enforcement and local communities, language barrier, fear of deportation, and negative experiences with law enforcement in their native countries). The lack of data specific to cultural communities hinders the ability to truly understand the prevalence of rape and sexual assault within these specific underserved populations.

#### REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

Since more than 95% of everyone sent to prison will eventually be released, this population has significant implications when returning back to the community with respect to reducing recidivism, maintaining public safety, and monitoring those who may pose a risk due to prior criminal behavior.<sup>32</sup> Table 8 displays the top ten Massachusetts cities<sup>33</sup> with the highest number

<sup>32</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics (March 2018), “*Reentry Trends in the United States*,” <https://www.bjs.gov/content/reentry/reentry.cfm>

<sup>33</sup> The top ten communities in Massachusetts with the highest number of sex offenders are cities.

of registered sex offenders. These cities account for 39% of sex offenders registered throughout the Commonwealth. The city of Boston is the highest with 11% of registered sex offenders residing in the city.

<b>Table 8. Top Ten Massachusetts Cities with the Highest Number of Registered Sex Offenders, 2023</b>		
<b>City/Town</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Boston	1,097	10.9%
Springfield	606	6.0%
Worcester	457	4.5%
New Bedford	315	3.1%
Fall River	293	2.9%
Brockton	282	2.8%
Lynn	274	2.7%
Lowell	272	2.7%
Lawrence	184	1.8%
Pittsfield	176	1.7%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>39.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,105</b>	

Source: Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board, data provided May 23, 2023, to the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Research and Policy Analysis Division.

The Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) is the Executive Branch agency responsible for overseeing the Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB) and their effort to substantially comply with and implement the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been faced with challenges in implementing SORNA, created primarily by State legal limitations imposed by judicial decisions and statutory limitations.

Previously, the Commonwealth's Sex Offender Registry Board (SORB) cited "capacity of information systems," as a challenge, but database upgrades and system enhancements have enabled SORB to begin to maintain police reports, docket information, and some registration documents electronically for the purposes of quicker access by other jurisdictions. SORB continues to review ways to improve stronger communication with other jurisdictions and the public electronically. SORB has also moved forward with an enhancement to the Sex Offender Registration Information System (SORIS2), the database storing all sex offender information. Once implemented, this will allow level 2 and 3 offenders to register electronically with law enforcement.

Table 9 below provides the number of registered sex offenders at level 1 through 3 (n=9,828) currently under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

As shown in the table:

- 70% of the sex offenders are Levels 2 or 3, where the risk of re-offense is moderate (48.3%) or high (22.1%).



**Table 9. Number of Massachusetts Sex Offenders by Level, 2023**

<b>Classification Levels for Sex Offenders</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Level 1<sup>a</sup></b>	2,907	39.6%
<b>Level 2<sup>b</sup></b>	4,748	48.3%
<b>Level 3<sup>c</sup></b>	2,173	22.1%
<b>Total Level 1 – 3 Offenders</b>	<b>9,828</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Massachusetts Sex Offender Registry Board, data provided May 25, 2023, to the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Research and Policy Analysis Division.

<sup>a</sup> The risk of re-offense by an offender is low and the degree of dangerousness posed to the public by that offender is not such that a public safety interest is served by public availability, the Board shall give that offender a Level 1 designation. Information on Level 1 offenders will not be available to the public.

<sup>b</sup> The risk of re-offense is moderate, and the degree of dangerousness posed to the public is such that a public safety interest is served by public availability of registration information, it shall give a level 2 designation to the sex offender.

<sup>c</sup> The risk of re-offense is high, and the degree of dangerousness posed to the public is such that a substantial public safety interest is served by active dissemination, it shall give a level 3 designation to the sex offender.

### VICTIMIZATION AGAINST PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

According to the Equal Rights Center<sup>34</sup> domestic violence can intersect with disability in four key ways:

- Domestic violence can cause temporary or permanent disability.
- People with disabilities experience higher rates of domestic violence, sexual assault and abuse.
- Violence, assault, and abuse against a person with a disability often take on non-traditional forms; and
- People with disabilities face additional barriers when seeking help.

From 2017 to 2019 —

- Persons with disabilities were victims of 26% of all nonfatal violent crime, while accounting for about 12% of the population.
- The rate of violent victimization against persons with disabilities (46.2 per 1,000 age 12 or older) was almost four times the rate for persons without disabilities (12.3 per 1,000).
- One in three robbery victims (33%) had at least one disability.
- Persons with cognitive disabilities had the highest rate of violent victimization (83.3 per 1,000) among the disability types measured.
- Nineteen percent of rapes or sexual assaults against persons with disabilities were reported to police, compared to 36% of those against persons without disabilities.<sup>35</sup>

Preliminary findings from a survey of 275 men with physical and cognitive disabilities indicated that about 65% of the men experienced physical abuse while 24% of the men experienced sexual

<sup>34</sup> National Domestic Violence Hotline, <https://www.thehotline.org/is-this-abuse/domestic-violence-disabilities-2/> Accessed August 17, 2023.

<sup>35</sup> Harrell, E. "Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009-2019 – Statistical Tables." U.S. Department of Justice, November 2021. [Crime Against Persons with Disabilities, 2009–2019 – Statistical Tables | Bureau of Justice Statistics \(ojp.gov\)](https://www.ojp.gov/crime-against-persons-with-disabilities)



abuse in their lifetimes.<sup>36</sup> Also, the Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (2021) reports that among adults, the percentage of women with disabilities who have experienced sexual violence is 25.4%, versus 13.4% for women without disabilities. The percentages for men with and without disabilities are 12.5% and 5.5% respectively.<sup>37</sup>

Sexual assault and domestic violence are public safety as well as public health issues that require collaboration among all stakeholders. To address this need, the Governor's Council to Address Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence (Council) is charged to advise the Governor on how to help residents of the Commonwealth live a life free of sexual assault and domestic violence by improving prevention for all, enhancing support for individuals and families affected by sexual assault and domestic violence, and insisting on accountability for perpetrators.

The Council created five committees in the following areas of priority: 1) Veterans/Military and Families, 2) Human Trafficking, 3) Prevention and Education, 4) Housing Stability and Self Sufficiency, and 5) Response and Assessment. Each committee sets and reports on annual goals and recommendations and informs the Commonwealth on improving prevention, enhancing supports for survivors, and increasing perpetrator accountability. The Council consists of 35 members representing providers, advocates, healthcare, the Attorney General's Office, law enforcement, the courts and higher education.

The Council, chaired by Lt. Governor Kim Driscoll, meets bi-monthly and conducts outreach and supports the committees to carry out their tasks. Supporting the Council, the Executive Director is responsible for coordinating the activities of the Council, including implementation of various components of Massachusetts General Law Ch. 260 Domestic Violence legislation, and reviewing programs aimed at reducing sexual assault and domestic violence in the Commonwealth.

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<sup>36</sup> Powers, L.E., & M. Oswald (2004) Violence and Abuse Against People with Disabilities: Experiences, Barriers and Prevention Strategies. Portland, OR: Oregon Health & Science University Center on Self-Determination. <http://www.advancingstates.org/sites/nasuad/files/hcbs/files/53/2622/AbuseandViolenceBrief.pdf>

<sup>37</sup> See Table 7.3, available at <https://www.mass.gov/doc/a-profile-of-health-among-massachusetts-adults-2021-0/download>

## **PRIORITY #4: COMBATTING HEROIN, OPIOIDS & OTHER ILLEGAL DRUGS**

### ***Goal***

Prevent, enforce, and treat substance abuse (including illegal drugs, prescriptions drugs, and alcohol).

### ***Purpose Areas Addressed***

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs
- Prevention and education programs
- Corrections and community corrections programs

### ***Anticipated Activities***

- Continue proactive enforcement efforts to reduce drug and violent crime-related activities.
- Continue drug treatment intervention services including testing for illicit substances at all levels of the criminal and juvenile justice systems, from courts through probation and within the juvenile detention facilities, houses of correction and state prison system.
- Support residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and county correctional facilities.
- Reduce the demand for drugs including prescription drugs amongst youth by continuing support of drug diversion models, underage drinking programs, and community-based violence prevention programs.
- Reduce heroin and other opioid use through prevention, intervention, treatment, interdiction, and system readiness.
- Continue to support multi-jurisdictional crime fighting efforts and traditional law enforcement activities (apprehension, detention, deterrence, and suppression).

### ***Rationale***

Substance abuse is a serious and costly issue that affects all states, and Massachusetts is no exception. Addiction to and distribution of illicit drugs negatively impacts public safety and public health at the community level, not to mention the families of those directly impacted by this disease. In the past couple of years, the number of overdoses and deaths attributed to opioid abuse has been unprecedented in Massachusetts. There is an increase in the number of admissions to substance abuse facilities for both opioid and heroin poisonings as well as new commitments to the DOC for a governing drug offense. These trends demonstrate the continuing need for cost-effective substance abuse services.

### ***Statement of the Problem***

Statistics demonstrate that there is a direct relationship between the use of drugs and the volume of crime committed by drug users. A revised August 2020 report issued by the BJS noted 42% of state inmates committed their offense under the influence of drugs. Furthermore, 7% of state inmates reported heroin/opiate use at the time of their offense, and 58% report drug dependence

or abuse.<sup>38</sup> The ensuing statistics will demonstrate the need for substance abuse programming for incarcerated individuals, as many have experience with drug and alcohol abuse.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) released a report in October 2017 entitled *National Drug Threat Assessment 2017*, which provides an in-depth analysis of the specific types of drugs and drug-abuse patterns nationally, and in the New England region. The report identified opioid abuse, and in particular, heroin and controlled prescription medications, as the primary drug concerns for the New England region. Specifically, in Massachusetts, opioid abuse remains a serious public health concern as drug-related overdoses and deaths remain high. However, for the first time in seven years, overdose deaths decreased. In 2017, there was a 6% decrease from 2016.<sup>39</sup>

Noted in previous federal applications, the Massachusetts Legislature passed Chapter 55 of the Acts of 2015 (Chapter 55). “First-in-the-nation, this law permits the linkage and analysis of existing data across state government in order to better guide policy development and programmatic decision-making to successfully tackle the current opioid epidemic.”<sup>40</sup> In the years since the release of the first Chapter 55 report in September 2016, approximately 3,500 Massachusetts residents have died of opioid-related overdoses.<sup>41</sup>

Compared to the rest of the Massachusetts adult population the opioid-related overdose death rate is:<sup>42</sup>

- 321 times higher for pregnant and postpartum mothers with opioid use disorder (OUD);
- 120 times higher for persons released from Massachusetts prisons and jails;
- Up to 30 times higher for homeless individuals; and
- Six times higher for individuals with serious mental illness (SMI).

The statistics contained in this section highlight the strong association between opioid abuse and violent crime, property crime, and recidivism.

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<sup>38</sup> Bronson J., Jessica S, Stephanie Z, and Marcus B, “*Drug Use, Dependence, and Abuse Among State and Federal Prisoners and Jail Inmates, 2007-2009*,” BJS Special Report, Revised August 10, 2020, NCJ 250546. <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/dudaspi0709.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Office of Data Management and Outcomes Assessment, *Data Brief: Opioid-related Overdose Deaths among Massachusetts Residents*, Posted: May 2018. Accessed on May 23, 2018. <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2018/05/22/Opioid-related%20Overdose%20Deaths%20among%20MA%20Residents%20-%20May%202018.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> Massachusetts Department of Public Health, *An Assessment of Opioid-Related Deaths in Massachusetts (2013-2014)*, September 2016. <http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/gov/departments/dph/stop-addiction/chapter-55-overdose-assessment.html>

<sup>41</sup> Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, *Data Brief: Opioid-related Overdose Deaths among Massachusetts Residents*, Posted: February 2019. Accessed on March 25, 2019. <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2019/02/12/Opioid-related-Overdose-Deaths-among-MA-Residents-February-2019.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> Commonwealth of Massachusetts, *Data Brief: An Assessment of Opioid-Related Overdoses in Massachusetts 2011-2015*, August 2017. (Data Brief: Chapter 55 Opioid Overdose Study-August 2017). Accessed May 18, 2018. <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2017/08/31/legislative-report-chapter-55-aug-2017.pdf>

## **NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS**

Compared to the previous year, data extracted from CrimeSOLV, Massachusetts' crime data reporting application, reports the number of persons (all ages) arrested for drug abuse violations in Massachusetts in 2022 declined 17% from the previous year. In the ten-year period between 2013 and 2022, overall drug abuse violations fell 47% (Figure 15). This decline is attributed to a 2008 Initiative Petition replacing the criminal penalties for possession of one ounce or less of marijuana with a new system of civil penalties. Citations are issued, and information regarding this civil offense is excluded from the state's criminal record information system.<sup>44</sup>

Likewise, there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of young people arrested for drug offenses during this period. Peaking at 313 in 2013, the number of juveniles under the age of 18 arrested for drug offenses declined 73% by 2022. Despite this downward trend, there is still a critical need to support substance abuse programming in county and state correctional facilities.

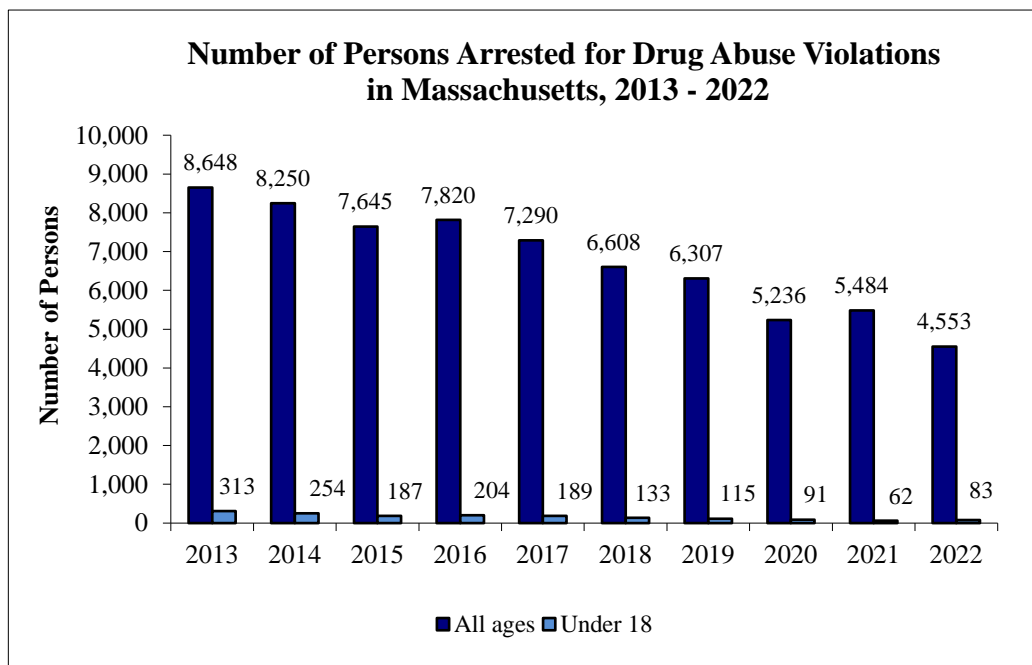


Figure 15. Source: Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Research and Policy Analysis Division, CrimeSOLV, data obtained May 23, 2022.

Likewise, there has been a dramatic reduction in the number of young people arrested for drug offenses during this period. Peaking at 313 in 2013, the number of juveniles under the age of 18 arrested for drug offenses declined 73% by 2022. Despite this downward trend, there is still a critical need to support substance abuse programming in county and state correctional facilities.

<sup>43</sup> Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Research and Policy Analysis Division, CrimeSOLV, data obtained May 23, 2022.

<sup>44</sup> [Massachusetts Sensible Marijuana Policy Initiative, Question 2" Online. Accessed February 1, 2021](https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts_Sensible_Marijuana_Policy_Initiative,_Question_2_(2008))  
[https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts Sensible Marijuana Policy Initiative, Question 2 \(2008\)](https://ballotpedia.org/Massachusetts_Sensible_Marijuana_Policy_Initiative,_Question_2_(2008))

## **NUMBER OF NEW COURT COMMITMENTS FOR GOVERNING DRUG OFFENSES**

The number of new court commitments to Massachusetts state and county correctional facilities increased from 2,452 in 2013 to 2,893 in 2014, a 18% rise (Figure 16).<sup>45</sup>

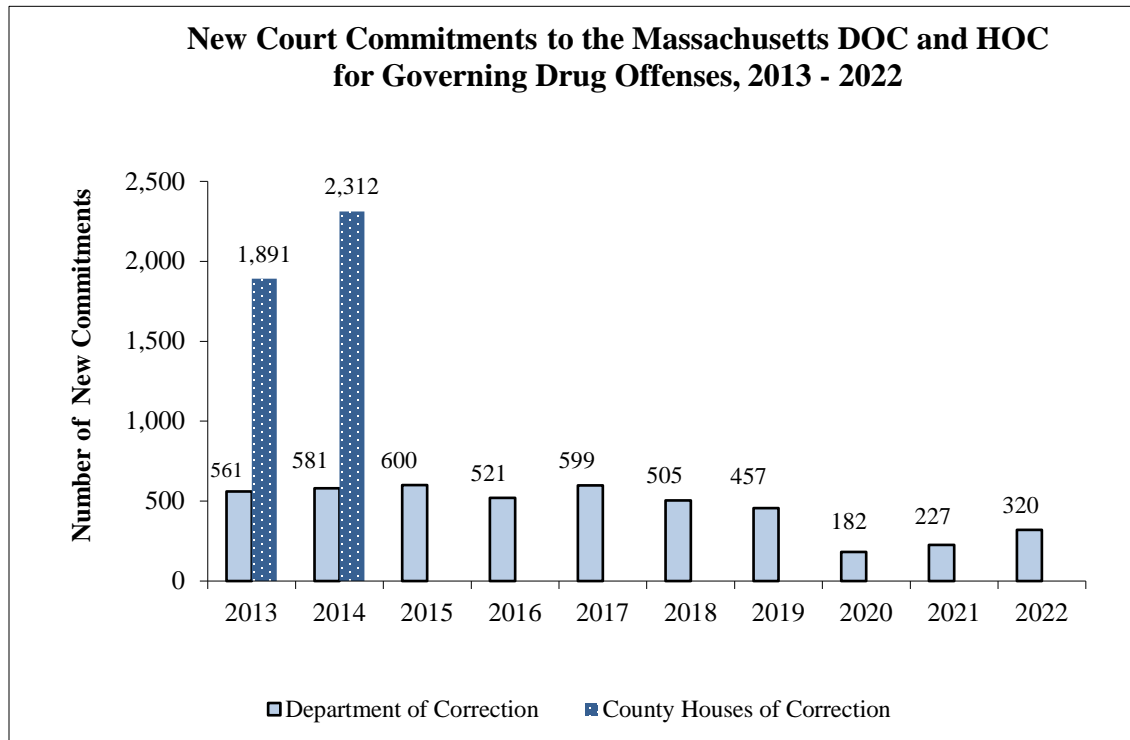


Figure 16. Source: Massachusetts Department of Correction, *Court Commitments to the Massachusetts Department of Correction, 2004 – 2008*; *New Court Commitments to Massachusetts County Correctional Facilities, 2004 – 2008*. Massachusetts Department of Correction, *Prison Population Trends, 2013 – 2022*, June 2023 (Draft). Massachusetts Sentencing Commission, *Survey of Sentencing Practices, SFY 2009 – SFY 2016*.

Note: The Department of Correction data is based on calendar year and the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission is based on state fiscal year. County Houses of Correction data is not available after 2014.

## **MASSACHUSETTS DOC PRISON POPULATION JANUARY 1, 2022**

A report published by the Massachusetts DOC in June 2023, *Prison Population Trends, 2022 (Draft)*, identified the following characteristics of the inmate population incarcerated for governing drug offenses on January 1, 2023.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> New commitments for governing drug offenses to the county HOCs are obtained from the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission, *Survey of Sentencing Practices, SFY 2010 – SFY 2015*; however, data are not available for 2015 - 2022. As a result, it is not possible to extend the total number of new court commitments for a governing drug offense to both state and trend analysis beyond 2014.

<sup>46</sup> MA DOC defines drug offenses as “offenses set forth in Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 94C, including offenses pertaining to the distribution or possession with intent to distribute, trafficking of drugs, and drug violations within proscribed distances from schools and parks”. Massachusetts Department of Correction, “*Prison Population Trends, 2020*”, May 2021.

- 532 males and 34 females were serving a governing drug offense.
- 49% of drug offenders were serving a governing mandatory minimum sentence.
- Of the population sentenced for a governing offense, 9% were serving three years or more for a drug offense.
- Drug offenses were the third most prevalent governing offense category for offenders (10%), surpassed by crimes against person offenses (60%) and sex offenses (19%). The remaining governing offense categories, other and property, comprised 7% and 3%, respectively.

#### ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE CIVIL COMMITMENTS

One of the three types of civil commitments<sup>47</sup> to the DOC is "Alcohol and Substance Abuse Commitments" to the Massachusetts Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center at Plymouth (MASPLY).<sup>48</sup> MASPLY provides detoxification and substance abuse treatment for males for a period up to 90 days. MASPLY commitments comprised 58% of the civil commitments to the DOC in 2022, an 18% decrease from 2021. Table 1 below displays the number of Section 35 commitments beginning in 2011 and shows a 18% drop in 2022 over the previous year.<sup>49</sup>

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>2011</b>	1,381	
<b>2012</b>	1,679	21.6%
<b>2013</b>	1,503	-10.5%
<b>2014</b>	1,705	13.4%
<b>2015</b>	2,126	24.7%
<b>2016</b>	2,459	16.0%
<b>2017</b>	2,237	-9.0%
<b>2018</b>	1,814	-18.9%
<b>2019</b>	1,548	-14.7%
<b>2020</b>	1,230	-20.5%
<b>2021</b>	1,541	25.2%
<b>2022</b>	1,259	-18.2%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Correction, *Prison Population Trends, 2011-2022, June 2023 (Draft)*.

<sup>47</sup> Other two groups of civil commitments are "Mental Health Commitments" and "Sexually Dangerous Person Commitments".

<sup>48</sup> M.G.L. Chapter 123, Section 35 (i.e., Section 35's). Section 35's provide a mechanism for a family member, police officer, physician, or court official to petition for a person whose alcohol or drug use puts themselves or others at risk to be involuntarily committed for substance abuse treatment.

<sup>49</sup> While the number of criminally sentenced jurisdiction admissions have steadily declined from 2014 (3,152); 2015 (2,759); and 2016 (2,578), the civil commitments to MASAC have decreased for the last three years.

<sup>50</sup> Detoxification & substance abuse treatment originally located at Southeastern Correctional Center (SECC). Upon closing of SECC and a mission change in 2002, these services were moved to MASAC on the grounds of the Bridgewater Complex. As of May 1, 2017 MASAC was relocated to the closed MCI-Plymouth facility.

## **SUBSTANCE ABUSE IMPACT ON INMATE RELEASES TO THE COMMUNITY AND RECIDIVISM<sup>51</sup>**

The DOC utilizes the COMPAS<sup>52</sup> Risk/Needs assessment to determine inmates' risk for recidivism and their programming needs. The assessment identifies the following areas: criminal history factors, criminal associates/peers, criminal attitudes, social environment, and needs assessment (e.g., substance abuse, financial, vocational/education). Properly assessing the risk and needs of offenders and providing the appropriate programming will help reduce recidivism.

Substance abuse treatment in correctional facilities is crucial to breaking the cycle of drug use and criminal involvement. Comprehensive intervention strategies enable inmates to participate in correctional programs designed to reduce recidivism and help prevent relapse upon release to their community. This is critical as many ex-offenders return to the same community in which they were living prior to incarceration.

According to the DOC data, of the 1,370 criminally sentenced inmates released to the community in 2022, 793 (58%) inmates reported a release address in one of the top ten cities listed in Table 2. Boston had the highest number of criminally sentenced inmates released to the community (298), followed by New Bedford (90) (Table 11).

**TABLE 11. CRIMINALLY SENTENCED RELEASES TO THE COMMUNITY  
BY TOP TEN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES, 2022**

City/Town	Number	Percentage
Boston	298	21.8%
New Bedford	90	6.6%
Springfield	81	5.9%
Worcester	63	4.6%
Fall River	61	4.5%
Brockton	49	3.6%
Lowell	46	3.4%
Lynn	44	3.2%
Taunton	35	2.6%
Lawrence	26	1.9%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Correction, *Prison Population Trends, 2022*, June 2023 (Draft).

Note: Inmates self-report release address prior to release.

It is imperative that substance abuse treatment services in correctional facilities are provided with fidelity to yield meaningful reductions in drug use and recidivism. Substance abusing offenders who are untreated or receive substandard services have a higher propensity, than offenders treated with program fidelity, to relapse to substance abuse and criminal behavior. This can result in re-arrest and re-incarceration, jeopardizing public safety and public health.

<sup>51</sup> A recidivist is defined by DOC research as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the community from MA DOC jurisdiction who is re-incarcerated for a new sentence or violation of parole or probation to a Massachusetts state or county facility or to a federal facility within three years of his/her release.

<sup>52</sup> COMPAS [Criminal Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions] is a statistically based and validated risk assessment tool specifically designed to assess key risk and needs factors in correctional populations and to provide decision support for classification.

The DOC offers substance abuse treatment programs at the institutions. Some, such as the Correctional Recovery Academy (CRA) are more intensive at targeting substance abuse and relapse prevention. For males with substance abuse identified as a need area, 19% participated in the CRA and 46% completed the program. This resulted in a 68% participation rate (sum of completed and participated).<sup>53</sup> To further support the need for substance abuse treatment and relapse prevention in a correctional setting, Massachusetts DOC three-year recidivism rates for 2018 releases to the community revealed:

- After serving time for drug offenses, 22% were re-incarcerated within 3 years.
- The recidivism rate for those serving a mandatory minimum drug sentence was lower than for those serving a non-mandatory drug sentence (15% vs. 29%).<sup>54</sup>

### **HEROIN AND OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS IN MASSACHUSETTS**

Increased availability to heroin and opioid continues to affect the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as evidenced by an exponential growth in the number of heroin and opioid deaths in recent years. Figure 17 shows the trend in annual number of confirmed and estimated cases of opioid-related overdose deaths for all intents from 2012 to 2022. In 2022, the estimated count of opioid-related deaths was 2,357, with 2,310 confirmed cases. As shown, there was a notable increase (10.4%) in the confirmed number of deaths from 2020 to 2022.

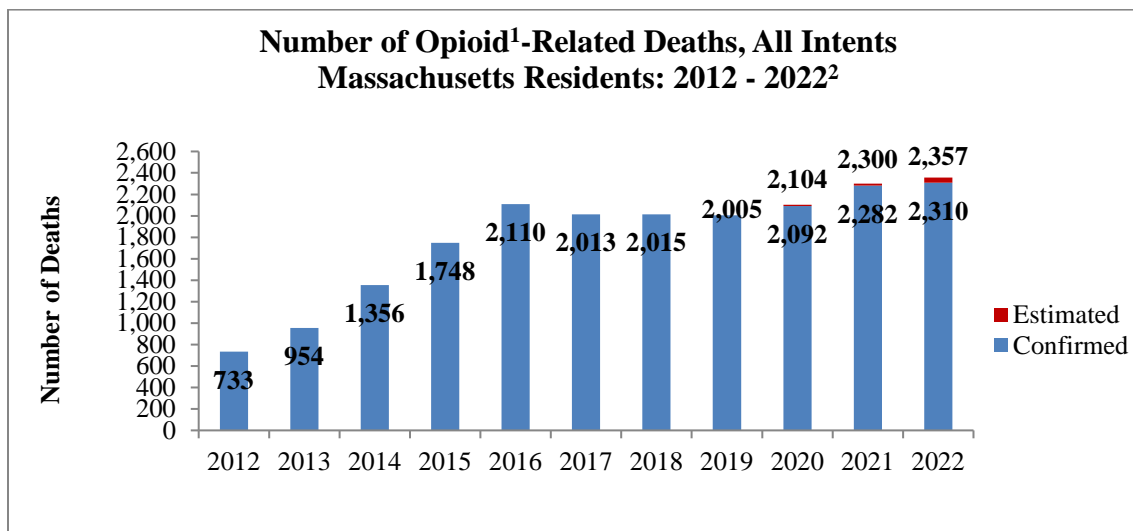


Figure 17. Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, Data Brief: Opioid-related Overdose Deaths among Massachusetts Residents, Posted: June 2023.

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-among-ma-residents-june-2023/download>

<sup>1</sup>Opioids include heroin, opioid-based prescription painkillers, and other unspecified opioids.

<sup>2</sup>The data contains both confirmed and estimated data through March 31, 2023. A confirmed death is one in which the state medical examiner has certified a cause of death.

<sup>53</sup> Correctional Recovery Academy (CRA) is an intensive skill-based residential substance abuse treatment program located at four institutions. The CRA targets substance abuse and relapse prevention. The program utilizes rolling admissions and combines the elements of a therapeutic community's social learning approach with an advanced cognitive behavioral curriculum. Massachusetts Department of Correction, Classification, Programs, and Reentry, *Calendar Year 2019 Gap Analysis Report*, January 2020.

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/gap-analysis-report-cy19/download>

<sup>54</sup> Source: Massachusetts Department of Correction, *Prison Population Trends*, 2022, June 2023 (Draft).



Figure 4 shows the opioid-related overdose death rate (per 100,000 people) over the same 10-year period from 2012 to 2022. According to analysis conducted by DPH, there were statically significant increases in opioid overdose death rates from 2012 to 2015, at a rate of 39% per year. There was also a statistically significant increase when comparing the rate in 2016 (30.7 per 100,000 people) to the rate in 2022 (33.5 per 100,000 people). Most recently, the rate in 2022 (33.5 per 100,000 people) was 2.5% higher than the rate in 2021 (32.7 per 100,000), however the increase was not statistically significant.

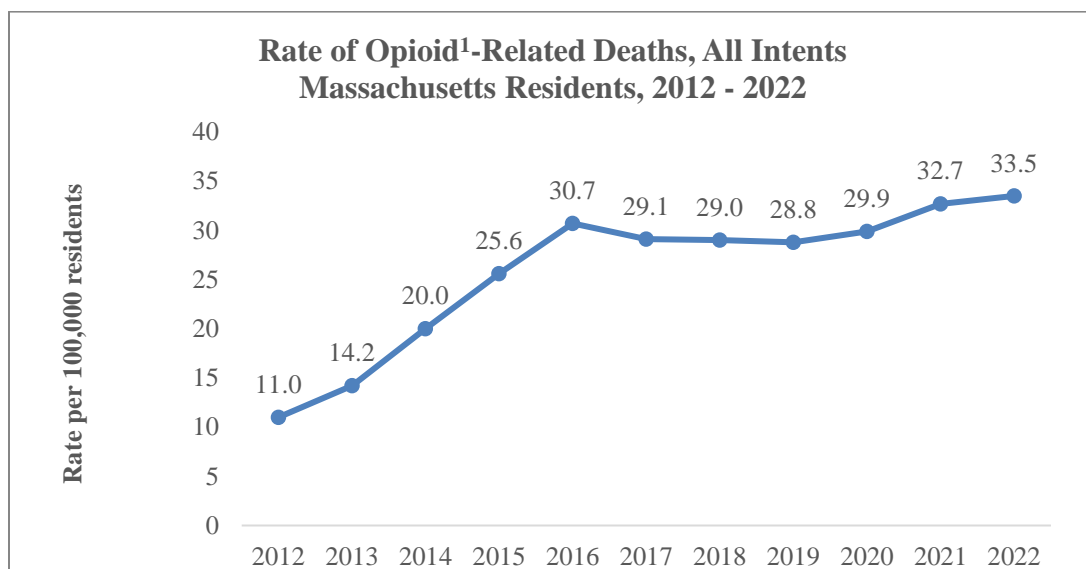


Figure 18. Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, *Data Brief: Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths among Massachusetts Residents*, Posted: November 2021. Accessed May 2022. <https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-among-ma-residents-may-2021/download>

<sup>1</sup>Opioids include heroin, illicitly manufactured fentanyl, opioid-based prescription painkillers, and other unspecified opioids.

Tables 12 through 14 display demographic data from confirmed opioid-related overdose deaths from January 2022 to December 2022.<sup>55</sup> Almost three-quarters (72%) of persons who died from confirmed opioid-related deaths were male (Table 12).

**TABLE 12. CONFIRMED OPIOID<sup>1</sup>-RELATED DEATHS, ALL INTENTS, BY GENDER: JANUARY 2022 – DECEMBER 2022**

Gender	Number	Percent
Male	1,674	72%
Female	636	28%
Total	2,310	100%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, *Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths, All Intent, Massachusetts Residents, Demographic Data Highlights*, Posted: June 2023. Accessed July 2023 <https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-demographics-june-2023/download>

<sup>1</sup>Opioids include heroin, illicitly manufactured fentanyl, opioid-based prescription painkillers, and other unspecified opioids.

<sup>55</sup> 2021 death data are preliminary and subject to updates. Case reviews of deaths are evaluated and updated on an ongoing basis. A large number of deaths have yet to be assigned final cause-of-death codes. The information presented in the report only includes confirmed cases. Beginning with the May 2017 report, DPH started reporting opioid-related deaths for all intents, which includes unintentional/undetermined and suicide.

Displayed in Table 13, nearly three-quarters (71.2%) of opioid-related deaths in 2022 were among individuals between the ages of 35 and 64. This age group accounts for nearly 19% of *all* deaths in the Commonwealth. Among all age groups, individuals ages 35 to 44 had the highest percentage (28.4%) of opioid-related overdose deaths in 2022.

**TABLE 13. CONFIRMED OPIOID<sup>1</sup>-RELATED DEATHS, ALL INTENTS  
COMPARED TO ALL DEATHS BY AGE: JANUARY 2021 – DECEMBER 2021**

Age	<15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
All Deaths	338	427	1,099	1,853	2,928	7,113	49,528	<b>63,295</b>
Confirmed Opioid <sup>1</sup> -Related Overdose Deaths, All Intents	3	120	431	657	494	493	130	<b>2,310</b>

Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, *Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths, All Intents, Massachusetts Residents, Demographic Data Highlights*, Posted: June 2023. Accessed July 2023.

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-demographics-june-2023/download>

<sup>1</sup>Opioids include heroin, illicitly manufactured fentanyl, opioid-based prescription painkillers, and other unspecified opioids.

<sup>2</sup>All death totals include one with case with unknown age of decedent

White non-Hispanic individuals comprise 69% of the confirmed opioid-related deaths and 86% of all deaths in 2022. Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic individuals were overrepresented in opioid-related deaths compared to all deaths: 16% versus 5% for Hispanics and 11% versus 6% for Black non-Hispanics (Table 14).

**TABLE 14. CONFIRMED OPIOID<sup>1</sup>-RELATED DEATHS, ALL INTENTS COMPARED  
TO ALL DEATHS BY RACE/ETHNICITY: JANUARY 2022 – DECEMBER 2022**

	White non- Hispanic	Black non- Hispanic	Asian non- Hispanic	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	Total
All Deaths	54,160	3,577	1,660	3,225	452	<b>63,295</b>
Confirmed Opioid <sup>1</sup> -Related Overdose Deaths, All Intents	1594	262	23	375	35	<b>2,310</b>

Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, *Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths, All Intents, Massachusetts Residents, Demographic Data Highlights*, : June 2023. Accessed July 2023.

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-demographics-june-2023/download>

<sup>1</sup>Opioids include heroin, illicitly manufactured fentanyl, opioid-based prescription painkillers, and other unspecified opioids.

Figure 19 displays the increases in confirmed opioid-related deaths for race and ethnicity between 2014 and 2022. Black non-Hispanics and Hispanics experienced an increase in opioid-related deaths in recent years from 2020 to 2022. Conversely, rates for confirmed opioid-related death decreased for White non-Hispanic individuals during the same time period.

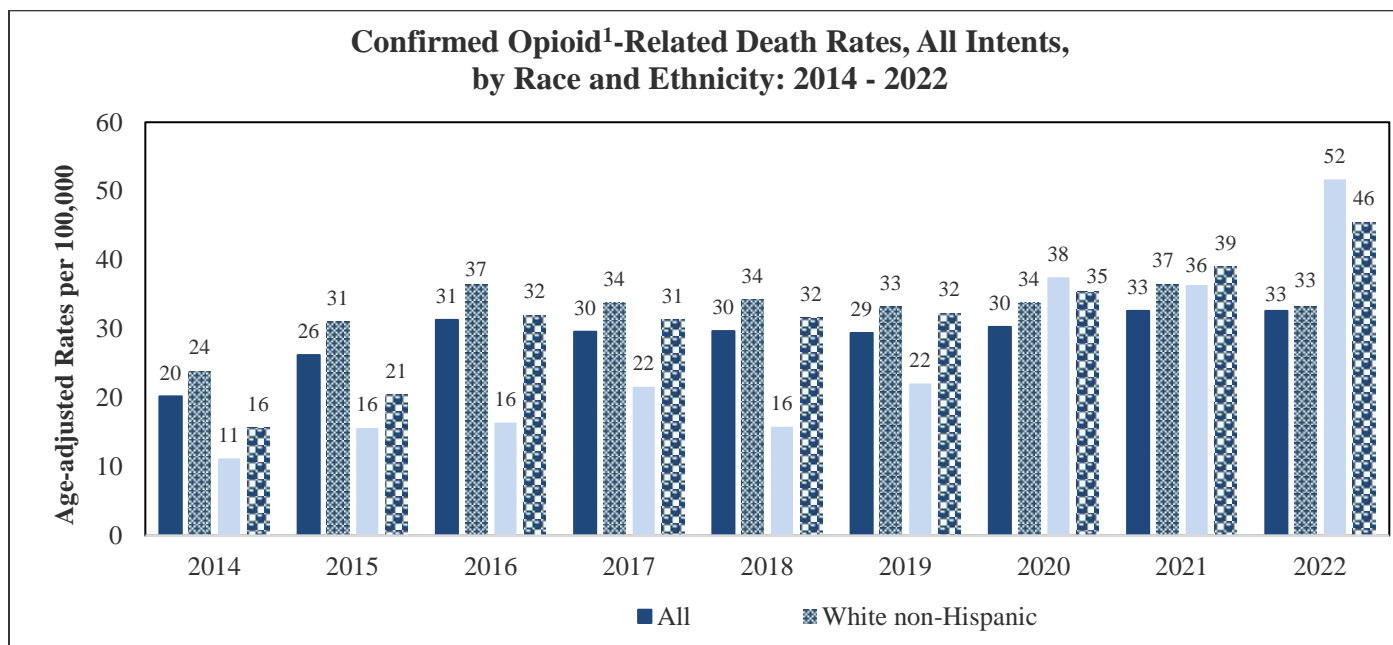


Figure 19. Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, *Data Brief: Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths, All Intents, Massachusetts Residents, Demographic Data Highlights*, Posted: June 2023. Accessed July 2023. <https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-demographics-june-2023/download>

<sup>1</sup>Opioids include heroin, illicitly manufactured fentanyl, opioid-based prescription painkillers, and other unspecified opioids.

Table 15 displays counts of confirmed opioid-related overdose deaths by Massachusetts city/town where the death occurred. This number includes both Massachusetts residents and non-residents. As shown, there were 2,416 confirmed opioid-related overdose death occurrences in 2022. While some cities and towns experienced a decline in opioid-related deaths in 2022 compared to 2021: notably Salem, Lowell, and Fall River, others saw significant increases. Specifically, the cities of Weymouth (44.8%), Worcester (36.6%), Lawrence (34.6%), and Lynn (28.6%) had substantial increases in 2022 from the previous year.

**TABLE 15. NUMBER OF OPIOID<sup>1</sup>-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATHS, ALL INTENTS BY THE TOP 15 MASSACHUSETTS CITY/TOWN<sup>2</sup>  
CY 2018 – CY 2022**

City/Town	Number of Deaths					% Change CY 21 - CY 22	% of 2022 Total (n=2,416)
	CY2018 <sup>3</sup>	CY2019 <sup>3</sup>	CY2020 <sup>3</sup>	CY2021 <sup>3</sup>	CY2022 <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Boston</b>	247	258	311	330	352	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
<b>Worcester</b>	135	144	132	123	168	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
<b>Springfield</b>	112	103	119	113	121	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>New Bedford</b>	63	88	72	81	91	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Brockton</b>	51	63	80	84	85	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Fall River</b>	67	71	72	83	81	<b>-2.4%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>Lawrence</b>	62	64	43	52	70	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Lowell</b>	74	59	51	64	58	<b>-9.4%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Lynn</b>	48	47	28	42	54	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>Cambridge</b>	19	22	13	39	43	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
<b>Weymouth</b>	33	24	41	29	42	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Salem</b>	37	28	44	50	37	<b>-26.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>Pittsfield</b>	21	32	34	35	37	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>Barnstable</b>	35	30	30	32	34	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>Holyoke</b>	29	25	40	32	32	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, *Number of Opioid<sup>1</sup>-Related Overdose Deaths, All Intents by City/Town, 2015 – 2021*. Posted June 2022.

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-by-city-town-june-2022/download>

<sup>1</sup>Opioids include heroin, illicitly manufactured fentanyl, opioid-based prescription painkillers, and other unspecified opioids.

<sup>2</sup>Table 15 contains counts of opioid-related overdose deaths for all intents in the city/town of the death occurrence.

<sup>3</sup>The data includes all opioid-related overdoses due to difficulties in reporting heroin-associated overdoses separately. Many deaths related to heroin are not specifically coded as such due to the fast metabolism of heroin into morphine. Please note that death data are preliminary and subject to updates. Case reviews of deaths are evaluated and updated on an ongoing basis. A large number of death certificates have yet to be assigned final cause-of-death codes. The information presented in this city/town table only includes confirmed cases. Data updated on 4/25/2023.

As previously noted, (Figure 17), there were 2,310 confirmed opioid-related overdose deaths in 2022 in Massachusetts. Among the 14 counties in Massachusetts, the following five accounted for the highest number of opioid-related overdose deaths in 2022: Middlesex (16.3%), Worcester (14.0%), Suffolk (12.9%), Bristol (11.8%), and Essex (11.7%) (Table 16).

**Table 16. Number of Opioid<sup>1</sup>-Related Overdose Deaths, All Intents by County  
Massachusetts Residents: 2011 - 2021**

<b>County</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Total</b>
Barnstable	24	43	53	67	81	67	71	73	76	80	86	740
Berkshire	16	22	29	32	35	30	40	39	56	62	48	418
Bristol	95	115	145	172	243	240	218	260	233	293	277	2,372
Dukes	0	1	5	7	3	2	4	3	7	5	6	42
Essex	93	119	205	236	274	299	273	279	253	291	276	2,658
Franklin	8	10	11	18	14	9	22	17	20	36	27	198
Hampden	59	69	64	98	130	113	208	199	215	213	227	1,642
Hampshire	11	30	26	16	36	28	38	39	34	44	37	349
Middlesex	118	152	273	341	402	348	321	304	299	360	383	3,436
Nantucket	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	2	17
Norfolk	70	82	125	164	213	166	170	129	156	163	160	1,663
Plymouth	57	86	110	174	190	202	151	176	185	167	190	1,755
Suffolk	90	110	146	199	241	251	215	218	289	300	305	2,449
Worcester	91	115	162	222	246	250	281	267	282	281	331	2,608
<b>Total Deaths</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>20,351</b>

Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, *Number of Opioid<sup>1</sup> Related Overdose Deaths, All Intents by County, MA Residents: 2010 – 2021*. Posted June 2023. Accessed July 2023.

<https://www.mass.gov/doc/opioid-related-overdose-deaths-by-county-june-2023/download>

<sup>1</sup>Opioids include heroin, illicitly manufactured fentanyl, opioid-based prescription painkillers, and other unspecified opioids.

<sup>2</sup>Data for 2020 and 2022 deaths are preliminary and subject to updates. Case reviews of deaths are evaluated and updated on an ongoing basis. A large number of death certificates have yet to be assigned final cause-of-death codes. Data updated on 4/25/23.

<sup>3</sup>This report tracks all opioid-related overdoses due to difficulties in reporting heroin-associated overdoses separately. Many deaths related to heroin are not specifically coded as such due to the fast metabolism of heroin into morphine.

## **PRIORITY #5: COLLABORATIVE PROSECUTION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS**

### ***Goal***

Maintain the quantity and quality of investigations, prosecutions, services for victims of crime, and other District Attorney-based programs.

### ***Purpose Areas Addressed***

- Prosecution and court programs
- Prevention and education programs

### ***Anticipated Activities***

- Investigate, prosecute, and provide services to victims and witnesses of crime.
- Collaborate with local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies to share information with relevant criminal justice entities to ensure the successful prosecution and conviction of criminals.
- Maintain or implement programming to support prosecution and enhance public safety in their local jurisdictions.

### ***Rationale***

There are eleven elected District Attorneys and in Massachusetts and in 2018, they have a combined staff of 1,500 employees, including 785 prosecutors and 260 victim-witness advocates. In calendar year 2017, filed number of criminal and delinquency cases totaled 203,819.<sup>56</sup> Assistant District Attorneys assigned to Superior Court prosecute most felony crimes, such as murder, rape, armed robbery and motor vehicle homicide in the Superior Courts in each county. They also present these cases to the Grand Jury for indictment. The Assistant District Attorneys assigned to the District Court handle the vast majority of cases that come before the District Courts and Juvenile Courts in each county. The arraignment of criminal charges takes place in District Court. Felony crimes are presented to the Grand Jury for indictment and tried in the Superior Court.

Many District Attorneys have a multitude of prosecution and prevention programs to help vulnerable populations comply with treatment plans, maintain sobriety, and resolve low-level cases with intervention rather than incarceration. District Attorneys may assign staff to the Mental Health Court, Drug Court, Homeless Court, and Veterans' Treatment Court, if available in their jurisdictions. Many prosecutors who try to balance the factors of punishment, deterrence, and rehabilitation and effectively serve the victim often provide the same consideration to youth in the juvenile justice system as well.

Many District Attorneys have pre-trial diversion programs for first-time, non-violent juvenile offenders. Juvenile diversion programs offer certain eligible juvenile offenders an alternative to formal prosecution. The program diverts select juveniles into the program prior to arraignment in court, protecting them from having a criminal record. Diversion programs provide the juvenile an opportunity to participate in remedial programs, receive counseling, and/or perform

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<sup>56</sup> Data received February 21, 2020 from the Administrative Office of the Trial Court, Boston Municipal Court, District Court, Juvenile Court, and Superior Court, FY 2019, Total Criminal Cases and Total Delinquency Cases.

community service in lieu of prosecution. The goal is to address the root causes of juvenile delinquency and to work with the juvenile to make better choices while also minimizing any life-altering negative consequences. The programs seek to treat juveniles not as criminals, but as children in need of aid, encouragement and guidance.

### ***Statement of the Problem***

While prosecution of crime is a District Attorney's primary function, the District Attorneys in Massachusetts also engage in prevention and intervention initiatives designed to enhance collaboration and services between the courts, service providers, victims, and assailants. The following statistics clearly support the need for prevention and intervention initiatives by the District Attorneys with regard to youth violence and juvenile crime in Massachusetts.

A youthful offender is a person who is indicted and subjected to an adult and/or juvenile sentence for having committed an offense while between the ages of 14 and 18 which, if he/she were an adult, would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison [i.e., felonies] and has:

- previously been committed to the Department of Youth Services (DYS); or
- committed an offense which involves the infliction or threat of serious bodily harm in violation of law; or
- committed a violation of [MGL, Chapter 269, §10(a)(c), (d), MGL, Chapter 269, §10E (firearm offenses)] (MGL, Chapter 119, §58).<sup>57</sup>

In SFY 2022, 100 youthful offender cases were heard before the juvenile court involving young people between ages 14 and 18 (Figure 20). After the raised age of juvenile court jurisdiction, the number of cases rose in SFY 2014. In SFY 2014 and 2015, the number of cases rose 50% and 43%, respectively, from the preceding year and leveled off in SFY 2016. In SFY 2017 and SFY 2018, youthful offender cases declined 31%, and 9%, respectively. SFY 2019 saw an 11% increase in youthful offender cases from the previous year and a 35% decline in SFY 2022.

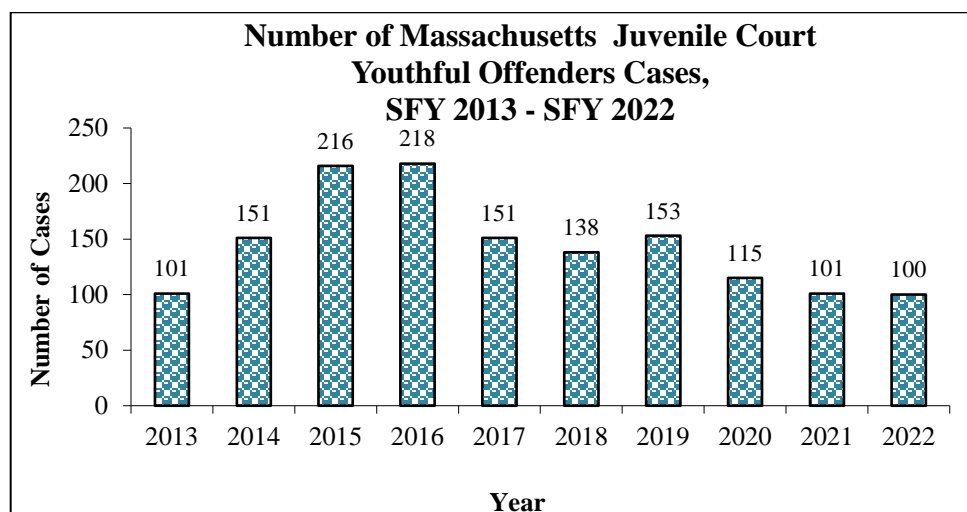


Figure 20. Executive Office of the Trial Court, Department of Research and Planning, via email April 3, 2023.

<sup>57</sup> <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXVII/Chapter119/Section52>

In Massachusetts and other states across the country, there are racial disparities in the juvenile justice system, referred to as “Disproportionate Minority Contact” (DMC)<sup>58</sup> or “Racial and Ethnic Disparities” (R/ED)<sup>59</sup>. Examining the race/ethnicity of individuals charged as a youthful offender in SFY 2022, Black/African American youth account for 49% of the cases, Hispanic/Latinx youth account for 30% of the cases, followed by White youth (15%), and Unknown/Not Reported (5%).<sup>60</sup>

Ideally, detention is for youth who are unlikely to appear in court if released or who committed a serious offense and present a danger to others and the community. The Commonwealth is actively working to minimize the use of detention through the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).<sup>61</sup> The four strategic goals are:

1. Reduce detention rates of low risk youth;
2. Identify opportunities to reduce lengths of stay in detention through case processing reforms;
3. Reduce racial and ethnic disparities; and
4. Replicate JDAI with fidelity at the local level.

Despite the Commonwealth’s efforts to minimize the use of detention through JDAI, many low-level offenders, who are often Hispanic and/or African-American, are placed in detention. Secure detention does more harm than good particularly for those youth who are held for minor or nonviolent offenses. Detention further impedes a youth’s healthy development, educational progress, and is likely to result in increased criminal activity and recidivism.<sup>62</sup>

For example, detained youth:

- Have a suicide rate 2-4 times that of youth in the community;
- Are 19% less likely to graduate than non-incarcerated youth;
- Are 13.5 times more likely to return to the juvenile justice system in the future; and
- Are 3 times more likely to be committed than a youth who remained in the community pending the outcome of their case.<sup>63</sup>

According to DYS, in 2022 there were 728 juveniles sent to pre-trial detention.<sup>64</sup> The number of pre-trial detention admissions in 2022 increased 30% from the previous year but is 65% lower than the high of 2,103 in 2013 (Figure 21).

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<sup>58</sup> <https://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=18>

<sup>59</sup> <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/racial-and-ethnic-disparities-red>

<sup>60</sup> The race/ethnicity of individuals charged as Youthful Offenders is known in 95 of the 100 cases (95%).

<sup>61</sup> *The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in Massachusetts works to ensure that “the right youth, is in the right place, for the right reasons.”* Accessed on 5/20/20 <https://www.mass.gov/service-details/juvenile-detention-alternatives-initiative-jdai>

<sup>62</sup> The Annie E. Casey Foundation. *Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Progress Report, 2014.* Accessed on 3/31/17 <http://cms.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2014JDAIProgressReport-2014.pdf#page=5>

<sup>63</sup> JDAI Research and Policy Series, *Detention: Research, Utilization and Trends*, Accessed on 4/24/2018. <http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/docs/dys/jdai/dangers-of-detention-brief.pdf>

<sup>64</sup> Not including juveniles previously committed to DYS custody.



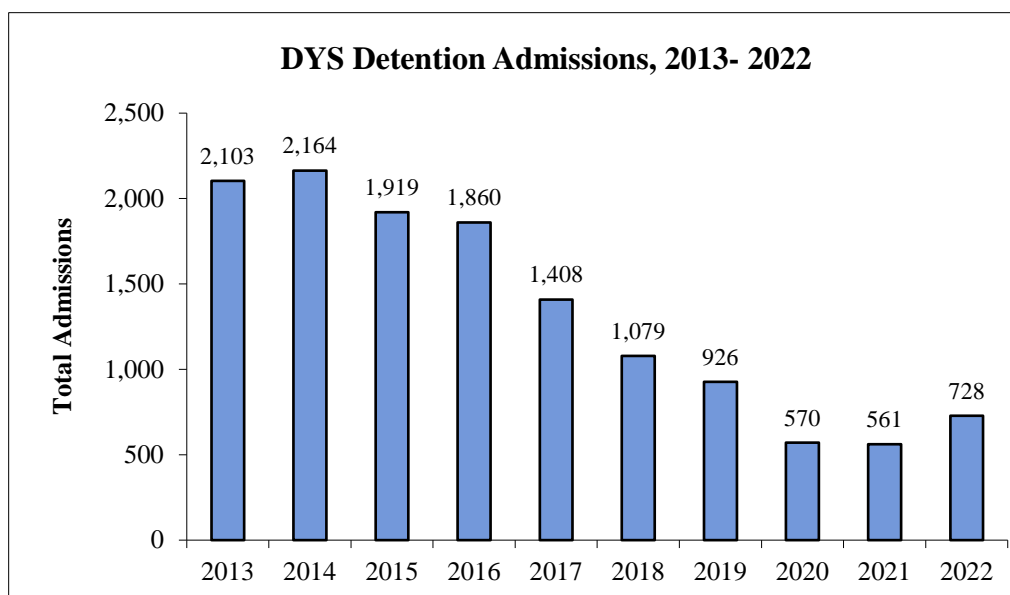


Figure 21. Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, 2023.

Despite the Commonwealth’s efforts to minimize the use of detention through JDAI, many low-level offenders, who are often Hispanic and/or African American, are placed in detention. Secure detention does more harm than good particularly for those youth who are held for minor or nonviolent offenses. Detention further impedes a youth’s healthy development, educational progress, and is likely to result in increased criminal activity and recidivism.<sup>65</sup>

In 2022, minority youth comprise 84% of all DYS detentions, as follows: 43% Hispanic, 36% African American, and 5% youth of some other race/ethnicity (Figure 22).

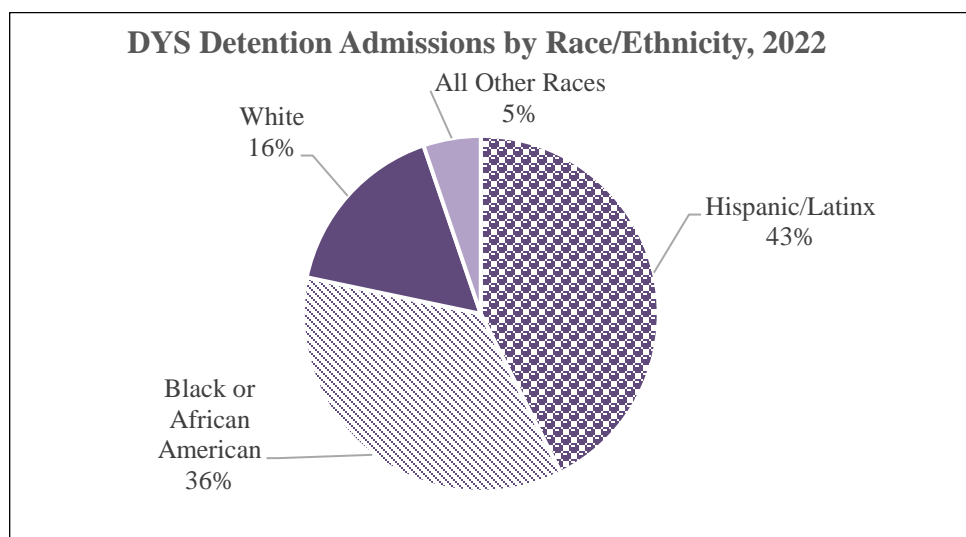


Figure 22. Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, 2023.

<sup>65</sup> The Annie E. Casey Foundation. *Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Progress Report, 2014*. Accessed on 3/31/17 <http://cms.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2014JDAIPROGRESSREPORT-2014.pdf#page=5>

In 2022, the DYS committed population totaled 212 youth,<sup>66</sup> 149 of which are first time DYS commitments. The number of individuals in the total DYS population on January 1, 2022, represents a decrease of 75% from the high of 836 on January 1, 2013 (Figure 23). The reduction in the committed population may be attributed to the DYS “service continuum that engages youth, families and communities in strategies that support positive youth development”.<sup>67</sup>

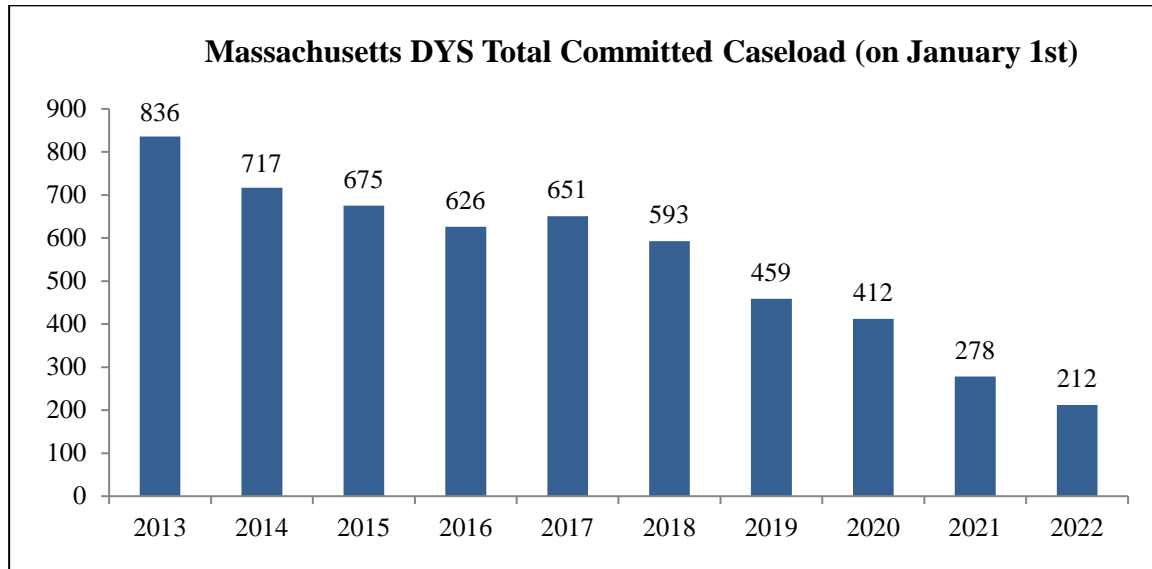


Figure 23. Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, Research Department, 2023.

Delinquency cases are almost exclusively heard before the Juvenile Court but under the *Court Reorganization Act of 1992*, the Brookline and Gloucester District Courts retained jurisdiction over juvenile cases (MGL, Chapter 218, §57). In SFY 2022, there are 5,398 juvenile delinquency cases filed in juvenile court, marking a 40% increase from the prior year, but a 48% decrease from the high of juvenile delinquency cases filed in SFY 2015. (Figure 3). During SFY 2022, males represent 74% and females represent 24% of juvenile delinquency cases.<sup>68</sup> The race/ethnicity<sup>69</sup> of the individuals appearing before the juvenile court reveal White youth accounted for 35% of the population, followed by Hispanic youth (27%), and Black/African American youth (24%)<sup>70</sup> (Figure 24).

<sup>66</sup> This is a point-in-time count on January 1, 2021.

<sup>67</sup> *Department of Youth Services 2015 Annual Report, December 2016*. <http://www.mass.gov/eohhs/docs/dys/dys-annual-report-2015.pdf>

<sup>68</sup> The gender of youth appearing before the Juvenile Court in delinquency cases is known in 5,285 of the 5,398 cases (98%).

<sup>69</sup> The Trial Court updated its reporting structure for race and ethnicity to conform to federal best practices since the last time this report was compiled. Reported racial categories are defined as the following: Black or African American, and White. The reported ethnicity categories are Hispanic or Latinx. For the purposes of this report, the Trial Court assigned the following racial / ethnic minority categories based on the information collected in the new reporting structure: White, Black, Hispanic, and Other. However, ethnicity information was missing or unknown in 11% of the sample, which could result in the undercounting of Hispanic individuals.

<sup>70</sup> The race/ethnicity of youth appearing before the Juvenile Court in delinquency cases is known in 4,803 of the 5,398 cases (89%).

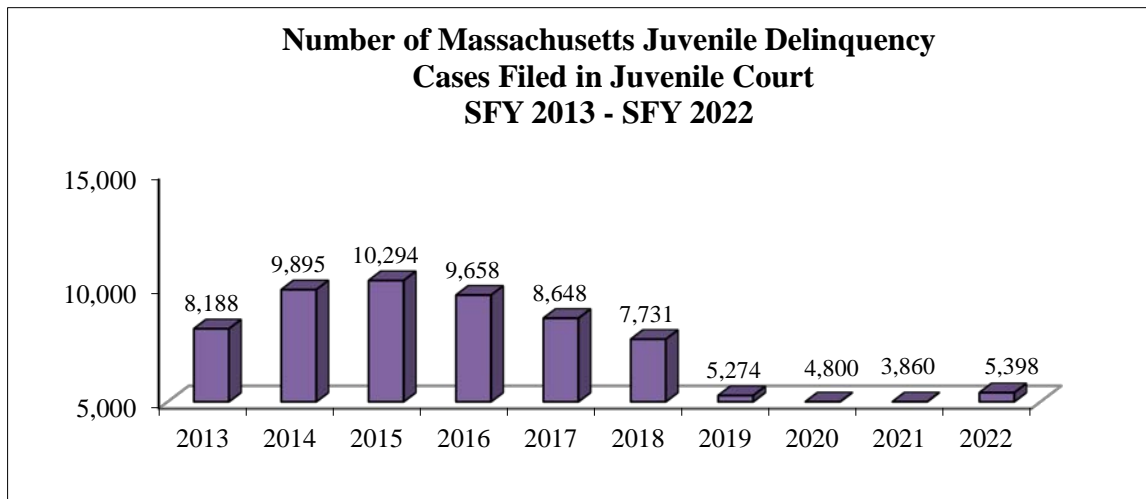


Figure 24. Executive Office of the Trial Court, Department of Research and Planning, *Case Filings and Demographics of Selected Juvenile Case Types*, June 16, 2021.

Note: Data on the total number of delinquency cases before the Juvenile Court in SFY 2012 in both Essex County and Norfolk County is unavailable and excluded from this analysis.

More than two-thirds of youth with a delinquency case filed in juvenile court are ages 15-17 (68%) (Figure 25).

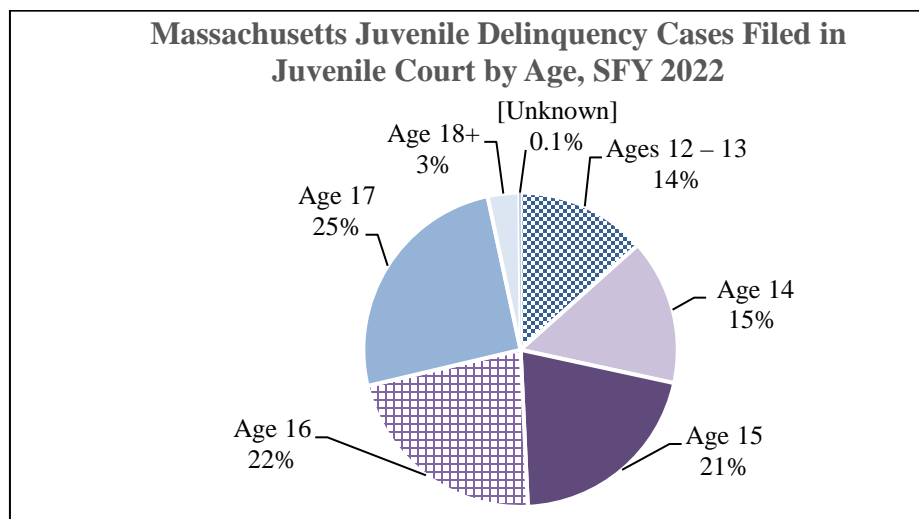


Figure 25. Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, 2019.

## **PRIORITY #6: UTILIZING RESEARCH TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JAG PROGRAMS**

### ***Goal***

Improve the quality of programs funded by directing grant dollars to support evidence-based, promising and/or best practices proving greatest need.

### ***Purpose Area(s) Addressed***

- Planning, research, data collection, and program evaluation

### ***Anticipated Activities***

- Support research and evaluation relative to JAG-funded projects.
- Provide benchmarking for public safety agencies, designing and implementing effective performance measurement strategies.
- Support external research partnerships that use cutting-edge analytical methods to describe emergent crime problems and apply rigorous evaluation methods to assess innovative crime policy interventions.
- Award projects targeting current criminal justice issues facing Massachusetts.
- Prioritize funding for community-based programs with the greatest public safety needs using risk indicators.

### ***Rationale***

The allocation of resources for this priority will help inform decision-making. Research and evaluation will help OGR assess the effectiveness of criminal justice and public safety programs, JAG-funded or otherwise.

### ***Statement of the Problem***

Utilizing research and data in strategic planning, applying for funding, and recommending funding of subgrantees is essential in the grant administration field. Without data, decisions would not be well informed and there would be no way of knowing if the problem is being addressed in the proper manner.

For this reason, OGR relies on RPAD to provide research and analysis for its myriad of federal and state grant programs, enabling OGR to make evidence-based decisions when it comes to recommending funding decisions to the Secretary and Governor. RPAD plays an essential role in the strategic planning process, as well as:

- Providing research and data expertise on criminal and juvenile justice initiatives for federal grant applications, OGR and Secretariat to advance the use of evidence-based decision-making.
- Supporting OGR's administration of JAG funding, through planning, evaluation and technology improvements in concert with the key purpose areas of sexual assault, technology, youth violence, and substance abuse. Primarily focus on JAG programs and state committees and commissions that influence JAG's work.

- Compiling data and analyze trends on crime and other risk indicators, in comparison with regional and national trends to determine JAG need areas and develop solutions. Analyses are included in grant applications submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice: (1) Three-Year Plan for Title II Formula Grant Program, (2) Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, (3) Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program, and (4) Violence Against Women Act Program (VAWA).

#### ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- Participate in grant review teams for state and federal grant funding awarded by OGR.
- Contribute juvenile crime and victimization data for Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) dashboard and attend JDAI data subcommittee meetings.
- Educate program staff about opportunities to incorporate or strengthen evidence-based approaches (use of promising and evidence-based programs, implementation oversight, performance evaluation, program assessment, etc.), strongly encouraged by the U.S. Department of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).
- Maintain databases and report on data to inform public safety and sexual assault programs.
- Offer technical assistance and expertise to develop new data collection systems or enhance ongoing collection processes.
- Participate in state and national committee and commission meetings that influence JAG's work, and regularly review criminal justice data to respond to requests as needed. For example, RPAD is equipped to respond to a request from a commission or committee about a specific interest or policy challenge. Using evidence and data to support the work of these bodies is critical to informed policy development. It is expected that RPAD will have input and responsibilities for the following entities: the Working Group for the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (coordinated by the Council for State Governments), and the annual Justice Research Statistics Association conference.

#### STRENGTHEN USE OF NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS)

- Collaborate with staff at the Criminal Justice Training Council and EOPSS Legal division to respond to protocol and policy questions.
- Support police departments and Massachusetts Association of Crime Analysts to utilize NIBRS crime incident-based data and summary (UCR) arrest data for crime summaries and trends.
- Report data on violent crime to inform research, budgets, planning, and policy, such as the Shannon Community Safety Initiative (CSI) modeled after the OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model focused on regional and multi-disciplinary approaches to combat gang violence through coordinated prevention and intervention, law enforcement, prosecution,

- and reintegration programs.
- Write research briefs on violent and property crime trends, analyzing victim and offender demographics, city/town location of incidents, and per capita crime rates.

### ANALYSIS

Like other states, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts must expand its knowledge based on what works in addressing serious crime and justice problems. Analysis plays a key role in the successful adoption of evidence-based policies within criminal justice agencies in two related ways.

First, analysis aids implementation by tailoring proven tactics and strategies to local contexts and operational environments. Crime problems and organizational capacities can vary in important ways across jurisdictions and the crime prevention potency of proven programs can be undermined if implementers are not responsive to salient differences. In turn, experimentation with evidence-based practices in varying settings contributes to our knowledge on the conditions and circumstances under which these interventions are successful in preventing crime.

Second, analysis can provide important descriptive evidence to guide and focus new approaches when police are faced with emergent crime issues and there is a lack of empirical evidence on effective strategies and tactics. Descriptive research evidence on crime problems provides criminal justice decision makers some much-needed information on innovative, and plausibly effective, ways to address new crime control challenges. Equally important, as new programs are launched to address evolving crime issues, scientific evidence must be developed to determine whether the implemented programs generated the desired outcomes.

The Center on Crime and Community Resilience (CCR)<sup>71</sup> at Northeastern University serves as the statewide partner to EOPSS to address persistent public safety problems. Northeastern University faculty and students work closely with government, non-profit, and community-based organizations to launch resilience-related initiatives that improve the safety and well-being of communities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The development of a strong working relationship with EOPSS allows the CCR to leverage its established research excellence and credibility with local policy makers and practitioners to generate innovative policy lessons in partnership with US and international cities, and to help develop a new generation of researchers who can respond to crime policy needs.

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<sup>71</sup> <https://www.ccreilience.org/>

## **B. Project Design and Implementation**

As part of this statewide planning effort, OGR invited a wide variety of stakeholders to become members of the JAG Strategic Planning Committee to assist in the design and implementation of the Commonwealth's FFY19-24 JAG Strategic Plan. This Committee includes stakeholders from throughout the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, prosecutors, providers of indigent defense services, judges, corrections personnel, victim services, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs, community corrections and reentry services.

The overall goal of the JAG strategic planning process was to set the state's priorities, coordinate efforts, and determine funding allocations within JAG. In order to do this, OGR also identified funding administered not only by OGR, but also the Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS), Office of Attorney General for Massachusetts, and The United States Attorney's Office for the District of Massachusetts. Grants identified, but not limited to:

- Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)
- Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)
- Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)
- Adam Walsh Act Implementation Program (AWA)
- National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)
- Safe and Successful Youth Initiative (SSYI)
- Title II Formula Grant Program
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Grant
- NICS Act Record Improvement program (NARIP)
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Due to the research and collaboration we engaged in during our strategic planning process, we are able to identify priority areas for our JAG funds that will not duplicate efforts from the initiatives and agencies listed above. If anything, some of our JAG funded initiatives will complement those initiatives.

### Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey Development/Methodology

OGR's RPAD developed a survey to capture information from traditional and non-traditional partners across the state to inform the strategic planning effort. The survey aimed to provide additional input and assist the SAA with: 1) prioritizing Byrne Justice Assistance Grant purpose areas for funding, 2) prioritizing initiatives within the eight JAG purpose areas, and 3) understanding respondents' experiences with previous JAG funding.

Given that a person's role and geography in the criminal justice system likely influences funding priorities, the survey was designed to capture information from each respondent about their agency's function within the criminal justice system and agency service area. This allows us to view results across a number of groups and dimensions, thus enhancing our understanding of the survey responses.

OGR launched the survey on February 25, 2019. An introductory email with a link to the survey was distributed to the following agencies/entities in Massachusetts:

- Executive Office of the Trial Court
- Supreme Judicial Court
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) within the Executive Office of Health and Human Services
- Committee for Public Counsel Services
- Department of Correction
- Department of Youth Services
- District Attorneys Association
- Parole Board
- Probation Services and their Office of Community Corrections
- Sheriffs' Association
- North American Indian Center of Boston
- Chiefs of municipal and state police departments
- Massachusetts Association of Crime Analysts
- Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee
- Community Resources for Justice, and
- Massachusetts Institute for a New Commonwealth.

OGR grant managers emailed the survey introduction and link to contacts for a variety of grant programs including:

- JAG
- Traffic Enforcement and STEP (Sustained Traffic Enforcement)
- Shannon Community Safety Initiative
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program
- Bulletproof Vest Program
- Municipal Public Safety Staffing Grant (MUNI)
- Homeland Security Advisory Councils (HSAC)

OGR strived to reach survey respondents that were not directly solicited through our email distribution and contact lists through snowball sampling, (asking survey recipients to pass along the survey link to others in their field). The survey and its results can be found in the 2019-2024 Strategic Plan.

### **C. Capabilities and Competencies**

On behalf of the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS), the Office of Grants and Research (OGR) is pleased to submit the Commonwealth of Massachusetts's FFY 2023 Byrne JAG application. The EOPSS is responsible for the policy development and budgetary oversight of the secretariat agencies, independent programs, and several boards and commissions which aid in crime prevention, homeland security preparedness, and ensuring the safety of residents and visitors in the Commonwealth. The agencies that fall under EOPSS are as follows:

- Massachusetts State Police and Crime Lab
- Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency
- Sex Offender Registry Board
- Department of Fire Services



- Department of Criminal Justice Information Services
- Department of Correction
- Parole Board
- Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
- State 911 Department
- Municipal Police Training Committee
- Massachusetts National Guard
- Office of Grants and Research
- Massachusetts Public Safety Broadband Office

The OGR serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for federal funds from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice. Annually, OGR manages millions of dollars in funds appropriated from the Massachusetts State Legislature that support an array of criminal justice and public safety initiatives. In addition to securing, managing, and administering grant funding, the OGR has a Research Policy and Analysis Division that collects and analyzes data to inform priorities.

As the SAA for numerous federal and state grant initiatives, OGR personnel are well versed in the strategic planning process and the funding of evidence-based programs that have been implemented successfully over many years by Byrne JAG, VAWA, Formula, and RSAT subgrantees. EOPSS and OGR are engaged in numerous activities that promote multi-agency collaboration and program coordination. These collaborations range from partnerships with other federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies and coordination with state and federal grant programs:

- Special Commission to Study the Criminal Justice System
- Byrne JAG Strategic Planning Committee
- Governor's Council to Address Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence
- Massachusetts Sheriffs' Association
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
- Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (OJJDP State Advisory Group).

The above collaborations, as well as many more not listed, are part of a much larger strategic plan that results in the funding and implementation of evidence-based, proven effective programs throughout the State of Massachusetts.

By fostering collaboration and program coordination, and through a combination of state and federal funding, OGR provides a comprehensive portfolio of grant programs for which public and private agencies and municipalities may apply. A primary example of this is the legislatively mandated and funded anti-gang, youth violence grant, Charles E. Shannon Jr. Community Safety Initiative (Shannon Grant), which has awarded approximately \$70 million to local communities and research partners since 2009. The grant requires collaborative relationships be developed and strengthened among police, prosecutors, and community providers. OGR works closely with Action Research Partners and the Statewide Research partner to strengthen program delivery, share knowledge, and capture meaningful data.

The Commonwealth, through OGR, continues to engage in numerous activities designed to promote multi-agency collaboration and program coordination to address identified priorities. Annually, several million dollars in federal and state funds are disbursed statewide for public safety and criminal justice-related purposes. In line with the BJA priorities for evidence-based programming and strategic planning, OGR continually evaluates its current planning processes as it relates to the allocation of grant funding throughout all its awards.

#### **D. Collecting and Submitting Performance Measurement Data**

Through effective monitoring and evaluation, the JAG Program in Massachusetts aims to support both proven and innovative public safety projects to protect its citizens and improve the quality of life in the Commonwealth. Sub-recipients are required to report quarterly on programmatic progress and financial expenditures. In addition, the required performance metrics are reported quarterly by sub-recipients using the BJA Performance Measurement Tool.

The goal of the JAG Quarterly Progress Report is to understand the progress made by each organization receiving funding and to maximize the potential of JAG funded projects. The following definitions of Goals, Objectives, Activities, Collaborations, Performance Measures, Implementation Accomplishments and Successes, and Implementation Challenges are designed to help sub-recipients as they complete the following information on their JAG project.

**Goals:** statements of project intentions and desired outcomes.

**Objectives:** the intermediate effects to be achieved by the program in pursuing the goals. They are the steps that need to be taken to reach a goal. There are usually several objectives for any single goal. Objectives should be specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic, and time-specific.

**Activities:** action-oriented operations. They are the steps through which objectives are achieved and programs are carried out. Multiple activities typically are required to accomplish a single objective.

**Collaborations:** describes all organizations and entities a sub-grantee will be in contact with or have formed partnerships with that will assist in meeting goals and objectives.

**Performance Measures:** explicit *quantitative* measures that indicate to what extent project goals are being met. Each of the goals will require at least one performance measure. Sub-recipients will provide dates and numbers whenever possible.

**Implementation Accomplishments and Successes:** accomplishments and successes that may or may not be contained in the performance measure data spreadsheet.

**Implementation Challenges:** any problems that may have arisen that hindered the completion of a project activity and delayed overall project schedule.

Quarterly Financial Reports consist of an excel file which includes five components, including the instructions and separate forms to be used for providing financial details, financial reports, tracking year-to-date expenditures, and requesting adjustments (e.g., budget revisions and grant period extensions).

All JAG funded programs support the overall goal to improve public safety and the quality of life in Massachusetts. OGR is currently managing contracts to sub-recipients which support programs that focus on youth violence prevention, smart policing, gangs, substance abuse, reentry, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, technology, and research. It is anticipated that JAG funding will continue to support evidence-based, innovative, and promising programs and practices statewide. More detailed processes for allocating FFY20 JAG funds are being developed now and will be implemented in the beginning in the fall of 2020 upon receipt of the federal funds.

## **Conclusion**

The Commonwealth, through OGR, continues to engage in numerous activities designed to promote multi-agency collaboration and program coordination to address JAG priorities. By fostering collaboration and program coordination, OGR provides a comprehensive portfolio of grant programs. Annually, several million dollars in federal and state funds are disbursed statewide for public safety and criminal justice-related purposes.

Some of our more recent and effective federal and state funded programs are/were:

- Local Law Enforcement Equipment and Technology Grant
- Heroin and Opioid Initiative for State Agencies & Local Units of Government
- Buyer Diversion Grant Program
- Gateway Cities Grant Program
- Shannon CSI
- Municipal Police Staffing Grant
- Bulletproof Vest Program
- Summer Youth Day Program

In order to best serve the constituents of Massachusetts, EOPSS and OGR work in partnership with numerous state and local agencies to address widespread public safety concerns that impact the Commonwealth.

Throughout the entire planning process members, of the committee were fully vested in identifying and approving the State's priorities for JAG funding. This involved numerous hours reviewing and interpreting data, analyzing the summary results of the survey researching existing programs and identifying gaps in service, and providing OGR with comments and suggestions when reviewing the draft plan. Stakeholders were engaged from start to finish, providing valuable time, resources and expertise to the formulation and completion of the strategic plan. Thanks to the invaluable contributions by the committee members, Massachusetts has put forward a strategic plan that will provide funding to the identified priority areas that will have the largest impact on the issues the Commonwealth is facing.