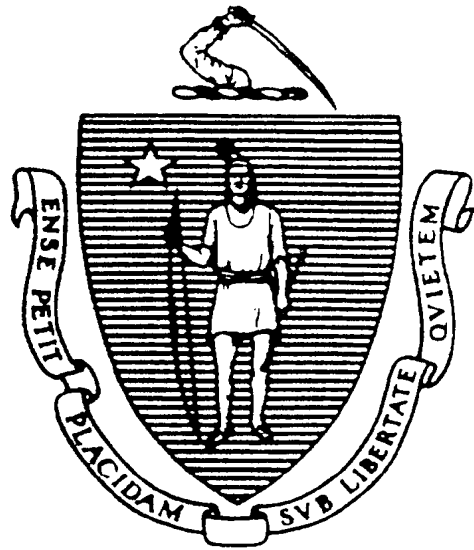


**Utilization of  
Community Corrections Centers  
Statistical Report, FY 2004**



**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Trial Court  
Office of Community Corrections**

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**January 2005**

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## Executive Summary

This report was prepared to present summary data on the utilization of community corrections centers in Massachusetts:

- During FY 2004, 21 community corrections centers operated under the oversight of OCC throughout Massachusetts;
- On average, 856 offenders were participating in the programs at the community corrections centers;
- All community corrections center program participants were under the supervision of a criminal justice agency:
  - 76.4% were supervised by probation;
  - 18.2% were supervised by a sheriffs department or DYS; and
  - 5.5% were supervised by the Parole Board.
- All community corrections center program participants were supervised at intermediate sanction Level III or Level IV:
  - 84.5% were Intermediate Sanction Level III; and,
  - 15.5% were Intermediate Sanction Level IV.
- Community corrections center program participants were both male and female:
  - 17.0% were female; and,
  - 83.0% were male.
- There were 9,205 referrals to community corrections centers:
  - 64.7% were Intermediate Sanction Level II;
  - 27.8% were Intermediate Sanction Level III; and,
  - 7.5% were intermediate Sanction Level IV.
- There were 1,275 intermediate sanction level III and IV participant transitions:
  - 19.0% made a transition from Level IV to Level III;
  - 81.0% made a transition from Level III to Level II (standard supervision).

- There were 1,993 intermediate sanction level III and IV participant terminations from community corrections:
  - 21.5% of participants were terminated from Level IV;
  - 78.5% of participants were terminated from Level III.
  
- There were 14,883 referrals to the community service program:
  - 80.3% were male;
  - 17.7% were female;
  - 90.8% were adults;
  - 9.2% were juveniles.
  
- There were 423 participants who took the GED examination in FY 2004:
  - 30.0% of those participants passed a portion of the exam;
  - 20.8% of those participants were awarded their GED; and
  - 49.2% of those participants failed the exam.
  
- There were 654 participants placed in jobs in FY 2004
  - 20.3% of those participants received part time job placement;
  - 79.7% of those participants received full time job placement.
  
- There were 686 participants placed in aftercare in FY 2004
  
- There were 94,175 specimens screened for illicit drugs in FY 2004:
  - 86.8% reported negative results;
  - 13.2% reported positive results.

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## OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

### UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTERS STATISTICAL REPORT, FY 2004

#### INTRODUCTION

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) was established under G.L. c. 211F. The mission of OCC is the establishment of intermediate sanctions programs which offer a continuum of sanctions and services for probation, sheriffs, parole, the Department of Youth Services (DYS), and the Department of Correction (DOC). The intermediate sanctions are based at the community corrections centers in operation across the state. The community service program operates from the community corrections centers as well as many court locations.

Community corrections centers are community based, intensive supervision sites, which deliver bundled **sanctions** and **services**, including treatment and education, to high risk offenders via Intermediate Sanction Levels.

Among the **sanctions** delivered at community corrections centers are:

- electronic monitoring
- community service
- drug & alcohol testing
- day reporting

Among the **services** provided at community corrections centers are:

- substance abuse treatment

- GED/ABE/ESL or comparable educational component
- communicable disease prevention education
- job readiness training and placement
- referral to Department of Public Health or Department of Mental Health service providers
- women's services
- bilingual services

Community corrections centers are designed to provide a criminal justice solution for a specific group of offenders. Intermediate Sanction Levels III and IV are indicated for those offenders who possess a serious criminal history and are chronic substance abusers. In addition, this group may be underemployed or unemployed. Finally, this sanction is reserved for those who hold a strong potential for eventual incarceration or who have served a term of incarceration and are returning to the community.

**Intermediate Sanction Level IV** is the most intense level of community based, criminal justice supervision. Sanctions and services required at this level of supervision represent a twenty-four hour restriction upon the liberty of the offender. Level IV participants are required to report to the community corrections center for four to six hours per day, six days per week. Additionally, offenders placed at Intermediate Sanction Level IV are monitored twenty-four hours per day via electronic device, required to submit to the highest category of random drug and alcohol testing, and mandated to attend two four-hour community service shifts per week.

**Intermediate Sanction Level III** is an intense level of community-based, criminal justice supervision. Sanctions and services required at this level of supervision represent a daily imposition upon the liberty of the offender. Level III participants are required to report to the community corrections center for one to four hours per day, three to five days per week. Offenders placed at Intermediate Sanction Level III may be monitored via electronic device. Level III also requires random drug and alcohol testing, and attendance at one four-hour community service shift per week.

Intermediate Sanction Levels are adopted from the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission's Report to the General Court, April 10, 1996:

The commission . . . adopted the notion of a continuum of four levels of intermediate sanctions, based on the constraints on personal liberty associated with the sanction . . .

Figure 2 shows the sentencing guidelines grid proposed by the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission and the manner in which intermediate sanctions are integrated into the sentencing guidelines. The intermediate sanction levels represent the practical method by which a combination of sanctions and services are assigned to offenders. Community corrections centers are designed to provide for the intensive supervision of offenders, delivering a bundled program of sanctions and services to offenders at intermediate sanction Level III and Level IV. Community corrections centers also provide services to many offenders at intermediate sanctions Level I and Level II through the community service program and drug testing.

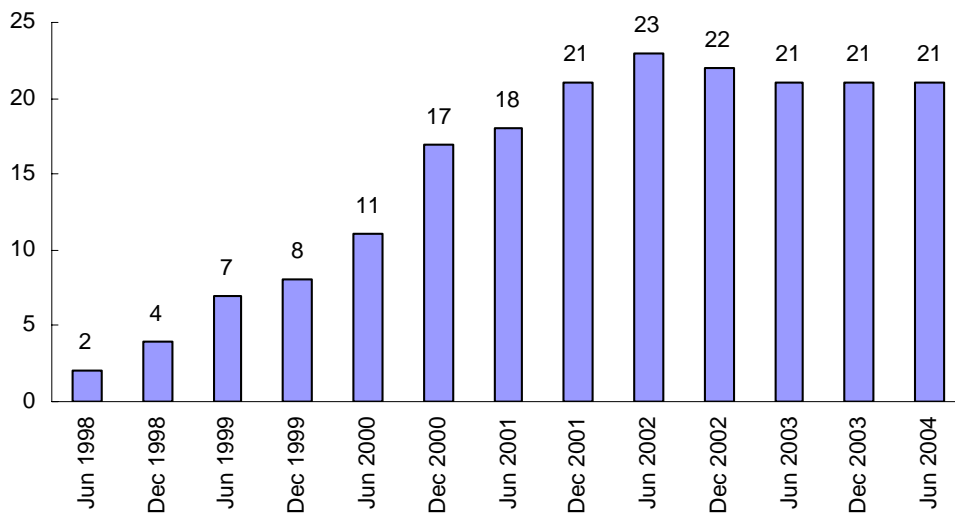
**Community Service.** The Community Service Program manages the implementation of community work service as an intermediate sanction for criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Offenders are referred to the Community Service Program as: a condition of probation, parole, or pre-release; a component of an intermediate sanction level at a community corrections center; or, a means of paying court costs, restitution, fines, or probation supervision fees. The Community Service Program specifically addresses the purposes of sentencing by: ensuring Public Safety by providing closely monitored community work service; promoting respect for the law and the community through community restitution; and, providing opportunities for work skills training.

**Drug & Alcohol Testing.** Drug testing is among the graduated sanctions available at the community corrections centers to offenders at all intermediate sanction levels. The drug testing system is modeled after the American Probation and Parole Association's Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Adult Probation and Parole Agencies. Upon assignment to an intermediate sanction level, participants are assigned a drug testing color. The assigned color corresponds to the participant's risk level. Participants are required to call a toll free number daily in order to determine what color will be tested that day. When a participant's color is selected on a particular day, the participant is required to report for drug testing. Specimen collection is observed by staff. Testing is conducted on-site. On-site testing ensures immediate accountability for intermediate sanction Level III and Level IV participants.

Since the inception of OCC in 1996, some 23 community corrections centers have been developed across the commonwealth. Figure 1 shows the number of community corrections centers in operation over this period. A list of the community corrections centers and their dates of operation can be found in the Appendix.

This report provides summary statistical data on the utilization of community corrections centers in FY 2004. It is hoped that this information will be useful to judges, probation officers, parole officers, and correctional staff who might be interested in utilizing the services of a community corrections center as well as other individuals interested in criminal justice policy and practices in Massachusetts.

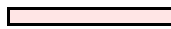
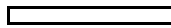

**Figure 1. Office of Community Corrections, Number of Community Corrections Centers in Operation, 1998 to 2004**



**Figure 2. Sentencing Guidelines Grid**

Level	Illustrative Offense	Sentence Range				
9	Murder	Life	Life	Life	Life	Life
8	Rape of Child with Force Aggravated Rape Armed Burglary	96 - 144 Mos.	108 - 162 Mos.	120 - 180 Mos.	144 - 216 Mos.	204 - 306 Mos.
7	Armed Robbery (Gun) Rape Mayhem	60 - 90 Mos.	68 - 102 Mos.	84 - 126 Mos.	108 - 162 Mos.	160 - 240 Mos.
6	Manlaughter (Invol) Armed Robbery (No gun) A&B DW (Sign. injury)	40 - 60 Mos.	45 - 67 Mos.	50 - 75 Mos.	60 - 90 Mos.	80 - 120 Mos.
5	Unarmed Robbery Stalking (Viol. of Order) Unarmed Burglary Larceny (\$50,000+)	12 - 36 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	24 - 36 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	36 - 54 Mos.	48 - 72 Mos.	60 - 90 Mos.
4	Larceny From a Person A&B DW (Mod. injury) B&E (Dwelling) Larceny (\$10,000-\$50,000)	0 - 24 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	3 - 30 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	6 - 30 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	20 - 30 Mos.	24 - 36 Mos.
3	A&B DW (No/minor injury) B&E (Not dwelling) Larceny (\$250 to \$10,000)	0 - 12 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 15 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 18 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 24 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II	6 - 24 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II
2	Assault Larceny Under \$250	IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 6 Mos. IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 6 Mos. IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 9 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 12 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I
1	Operate After Suspension Disorderly Conduct Vandalism	IS-II IS-I	IS-III IS-II IS-I	IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 3 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I	0 - 6 Mos. IS-IV IS-III IS-II IS-I
	Criminal History Scale	A No/Minor Record	B Moderate Record	C Serious Record	D Violent or Repetitive	E Serious Violent

**Sentencing Zone**

	Incarceration Zone
	Discretionary Zone (Incarceration/Intermediate Sanctions)
	Intermediate Sanction Zone

**Intermediate Sanction Level**

IS-IV	24-Hour Restriction
IS-III	Daily Accountability
IS-II	Standard Supervision
IS-I	Financial Accountability

The numbers in each cell represent the range from which the judge selects the maximum sentence (Not More Than);  
The minimum sentence (Not Less Than) is 2/3rds of the maximum sentence and constitutes the initial parole eligibility date.

## METHOD

*Study Sample.* All community corrections centers operating during FY 2004 were included in the sample. A list of the community corrections centers and their dates of operation is contained in the Appendix. In the tables, each of the community corrections centers is referred to by the city or town in which it is located. Some of the centers provide services to select groups of offenders. The following abbreviations have been adopted:

- CCC community corrections center (adult males and females)
- JRC juvenile resource center (juvenile males)
- WRC women's resource center (adult females)

For example Worcester CCC refers to the Worcester Community Corrections Center and Worcester WRC refers to the Worcester Women's Resource Center.

*Study Period.* The study period covers FY 2004, or July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004.

*Data Collection.* Data collection was done from monthly utilization reports submitted by each community corrections center to OCC and community service log reports.

**Monthly utilization reports** formed one basis of the data collection for this report. Several variables of data were collected. These included variables related to the population flow through the center, and those related to that status of participants within the center. For each category of data that was collected the data was separated by intermediate sanction level (II, III or IV), the gender of the offender, and the supervising agency (probation, parole, sheriff, DYS, or DOC). Data was generally reported in the form of numbers of offenders participating in the program at the end of each month in a particular category, or the number served during each month.

*New Participants.* The monthly utilization reports provided the number of new participants by intermediate sanction level, gender and supervising agency for the reporting period.

*Transitions.* The monthly utilization reports provided data regarding offender progression from one level of supervision to another. This category was called *transition*. Transition describes a participant's



movement from one level of supervision to another. This includes the movement of a participant from Intermediate Sanction Level IV to Intermediate Sanction Level III, indicated as a Level IV transition or from Intermediate Sanction Level III to Intermediate Sanction Level II (standard supervision), indicated as Level III transition.

*Terminations.* The monthly utilization report also provided data regarding offender non-compliance which resulted in discharge from the community corrections center which was labeled *termination*. Such data was separated by level, gender and supervising agency and was further classified regarding the reason for offender termination. The reasons for termination from an intermediate sanction level were codified on the form and included the following: warrant issued, violation of probation pending, incarcerated, returned to higher custody, sentence expired or paroled, placed in residential or inpatient treatment, transferred to another community corrections center, unable to continue due to medical issues, inappropriate referral. A separate set of codified termination reasons devised for intermediate sanction level II were the following: ninety days clean, excessive positive results or failure to report with no corrective action, violation of probation pending, returned to higher custody.

Community corrections centers also reported data corresponding to categories of program services or sanctions. These categories include GED, job placement, aftercare status, and drug testing.

*GED.* The monthly utilization reports provided the number of participants that took the GED examination, the number of participants that passed a portion of the examination, and the number of participants that passed the examination and received their GED.

*Job Placement.* The monthly utilization reports provided the number of participants that were placed in a part time job and the number of participants that were placed in a full time job.

*Aftercare.* The monthly utilization report provided the number of participants that made a successful transition to Intermediate Sanction Level II (standard supervision) and were placed in an aftercare program of low restriction or voluntary nature.

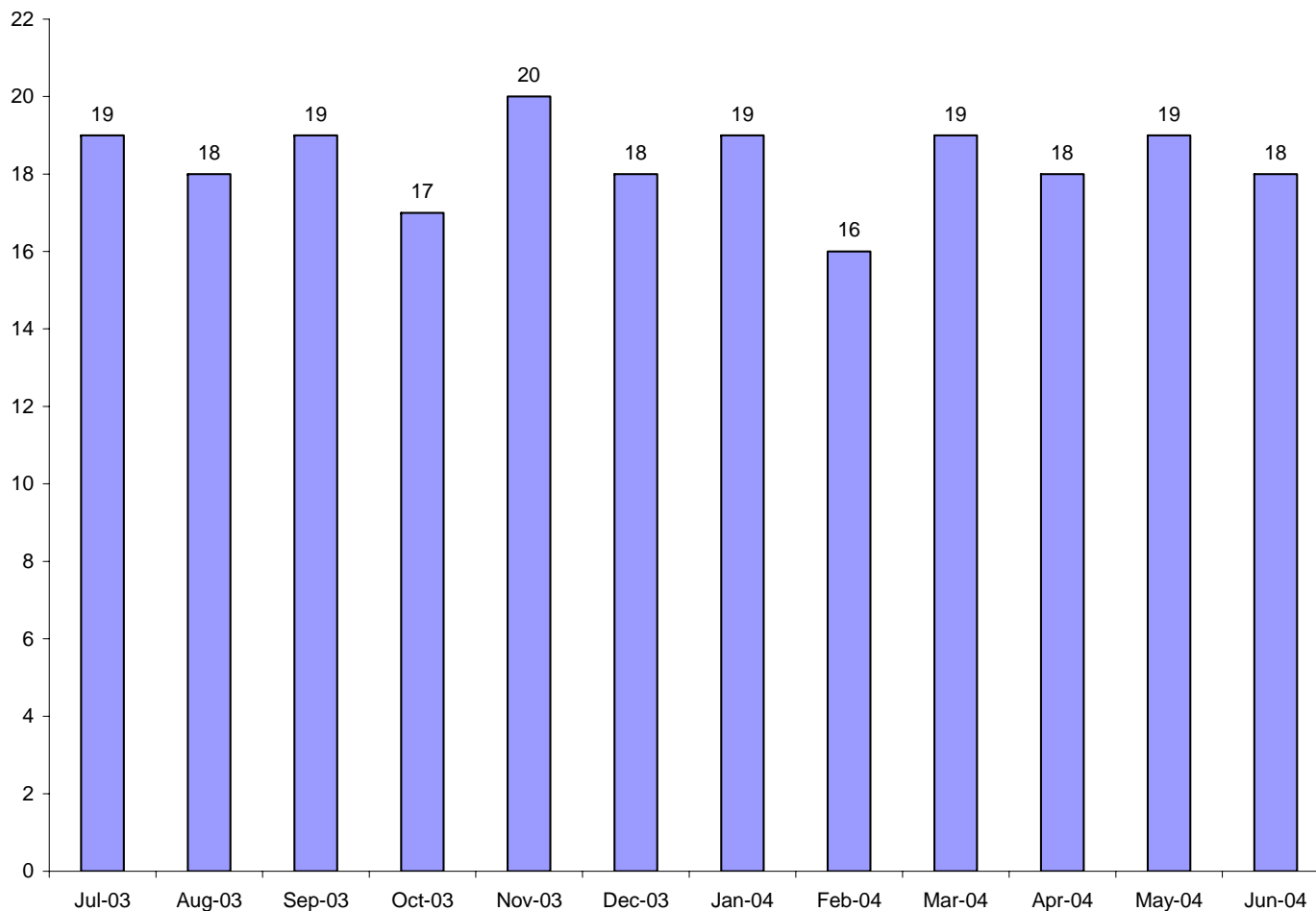
*Drug Testing.* The monthly utilization report provided the number of participants for which a negative drug test result was reported, the number of participants for which one or more positive results were reported on a particular specimen, and the number of participants that tested positive for a particular substance such as, cocaine, opiate, THC, etc.

**Community Service Logs** provided the second source of data collection and provided aggregate monthly information on the number of referrals to the program for each court site. Because community service is provided at all court sites as well as community corrections center sites, these logs were maintained on a county level rather than a community corrections center level.

*Data Analysis.* The 12 monthly utilization reports for each center along with the community service logs formed the basis of the analysis. Some of the analysis displays aggregated data across all community corrections centers for each week. Other data analysis shows the average reported utilization by center across the entire study period. These averages did not include missing reports.

*Data Quality.* Monthly utilization reports were not received from all of the community corrections centers for the entire study period. Figure 3 shows the number of community corrections centers which were included in the sample for each week during the study period. Of the 252 total reports that could have been submitted to the OCC, a total of 220 or 87.3% were received and were included in the study sample. A list of the specific community corrections centers that did not contribute data and the months that were not included in the study sample is shown in the Appendix.

**Figure 3. Number of Community Corrections Centers included in Study Sample by Reporting Month**



## **FINDINGS**

### **TOTAL POPULATION**

Figure 4 shows the total population in the 21 community corrections centers for each reporting month in the study. In March of 2004, 19 community corrections centers reported a high total of 811 intermediate sanction level III and IV participants. In February 2004, 16 community corrections centers reported a low total of 605 intermediate sanction level participants.

Figure 5 shows the average population in each of the community corrections centers for the study period. The community corrections centers ranged from an average of 10.2 at the West Tisbury CCC to an average of 96.0 at the Boston CCC. The cumulative average attendance across all centers was 866.2. Additional data on each community corrections center (minimum and maximum population) is shown in the Appendix.

**Figure 4. Total Population by Month**

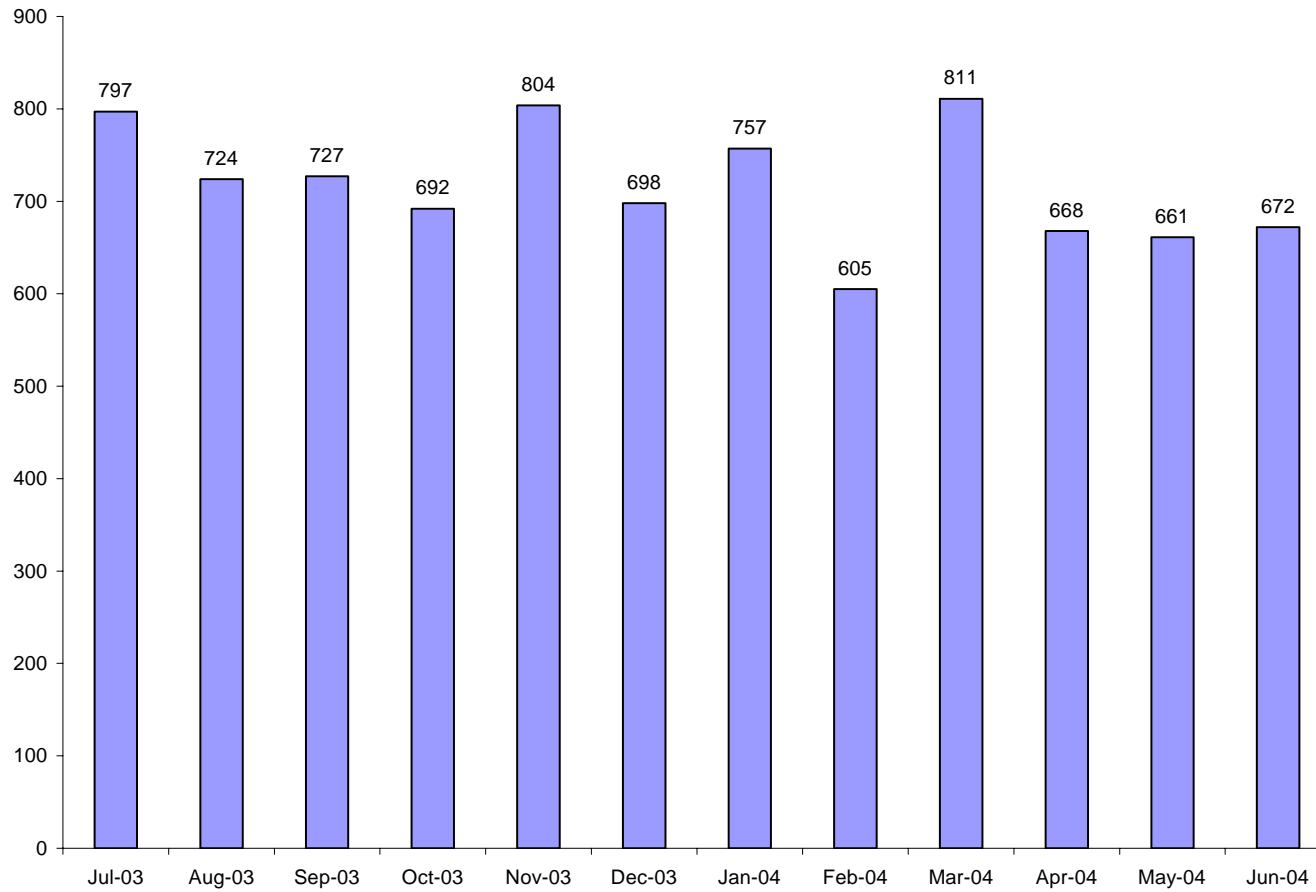
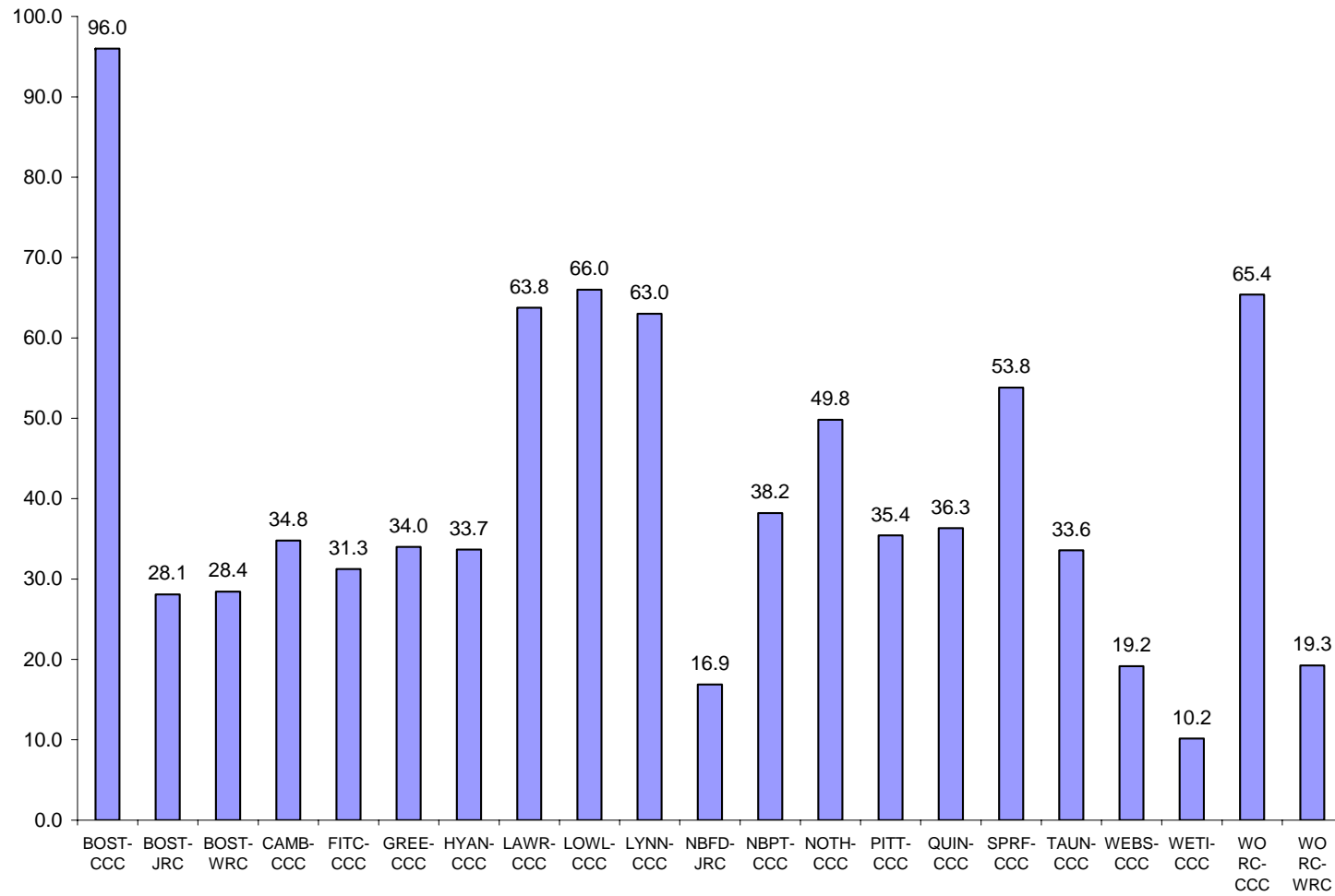


Figure 5. Average Population by Center



## POPULATION BY SUPERVISING AGENCY

Figure 6 shows the supervising agency of participants in community corrections centers. During the study period, participants in the community corrections centers were under the supervision of one of four different agencies. On average, 76.4% (653.8) of the participants were under the supervision of probation; 18.2% (155.5) of the participants were under the supervision of a sheriff's department or the Department of Youth Services; 5.5% (46.7) were under the supervision of the Parole Board. During this study period there were no participants under the supervision of DOC in the community corrections centers. These percentages represent a 2.1% increase for probation, from 74.3% (in FY 2003); a 1.0% increase for sheriff's departments, from 17.2 % in FY 2003; and a 1.9% decrease for parole, from 7.4% in FY 2003. It should be noted that in FY 2004 participants from the DYS, which comprised 0.6% of participants in 2003, were grouped with sheriff's departments.

**Figure 6. Population by Supervising Agency**

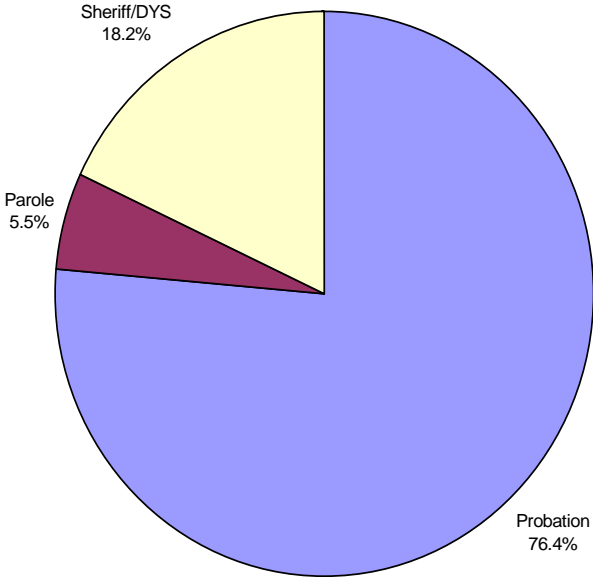
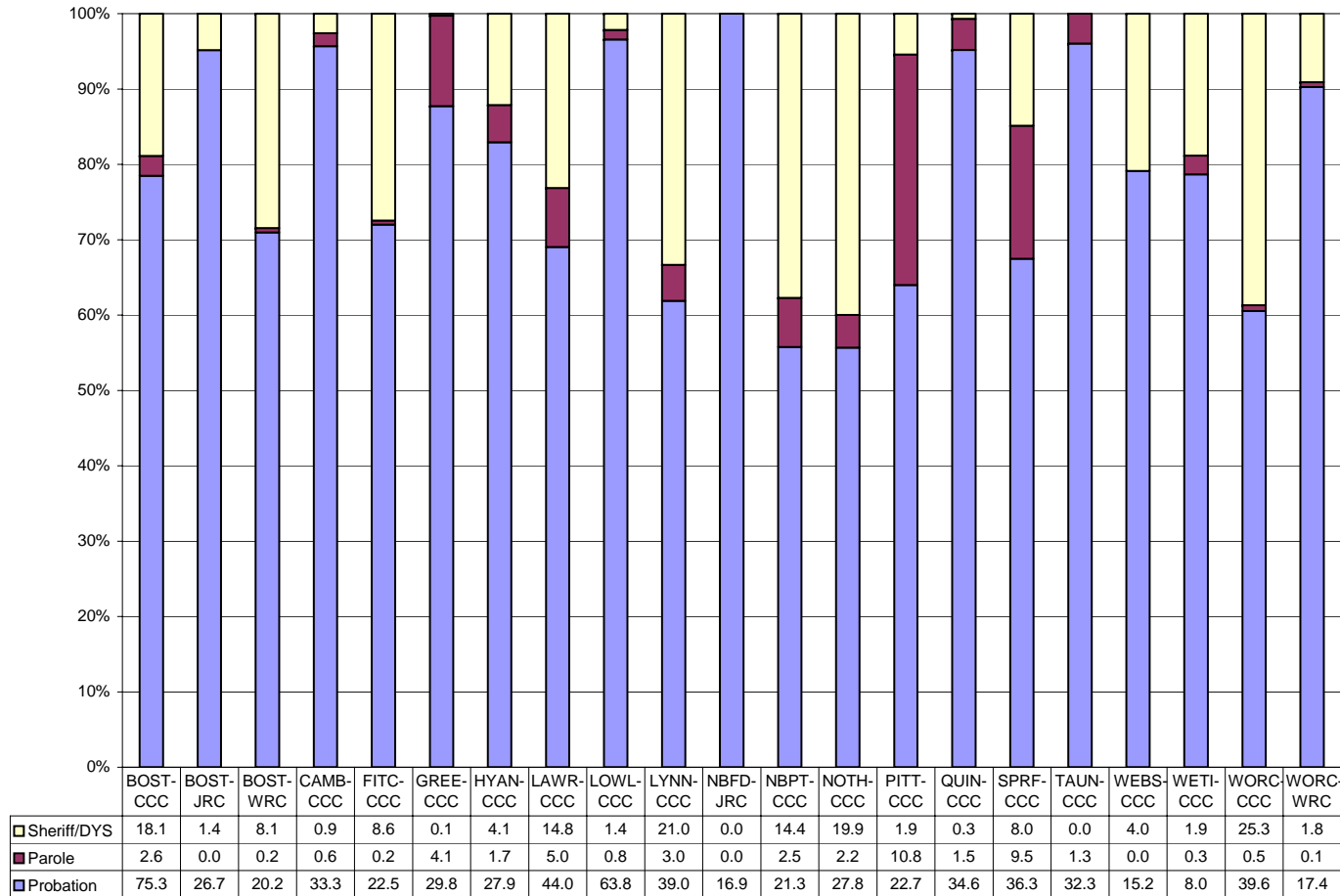




Figure 7 shows the supervising agency of the participants at each of the community corrections centers during FY 2004. There were large differences in the population at each of the centers. Among adult centers, Lowell CCC had the highest average proportion of probation supervised participants (96.6%); Pittsfield CCC had the highest average proportion of parole supervised participants (10.8%); and, Worcester CCC had the highest average proportion of sheriff's supervised participants (25.3%). The Boston JRC was the only center that provided services to DYS supervised participants in FY 2004.

**Figure 7. Average Population by Supervising Agency and Center**



## POPULATION BY LEVEL

Figure 8 shows the distribution of the population in community corrections centers by intermediate sanction level. On average, 84.5% of the participants were supervised at Level III and 15.5% were supervised at Level IV. This represents a shift of 2.7% from Level IV to Level III when compared to the previous year. Figure 9 shows the distribution of the population by intermediate sanction level for each of the 21 community corrections centers. The Boston JRC had the highest proportion of participants at intermediate sanction Level IV (68.7%) and Boston WRC had the highest proportion of participants at Intermediate Sanction Level III (98.6%).

**Figure 8. Average Population by Intermediate Sanction Level**

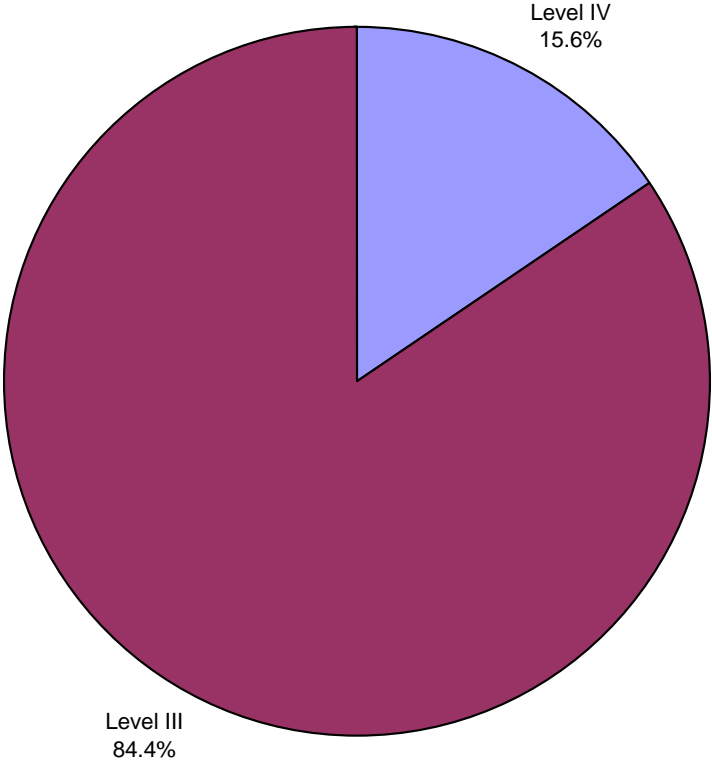
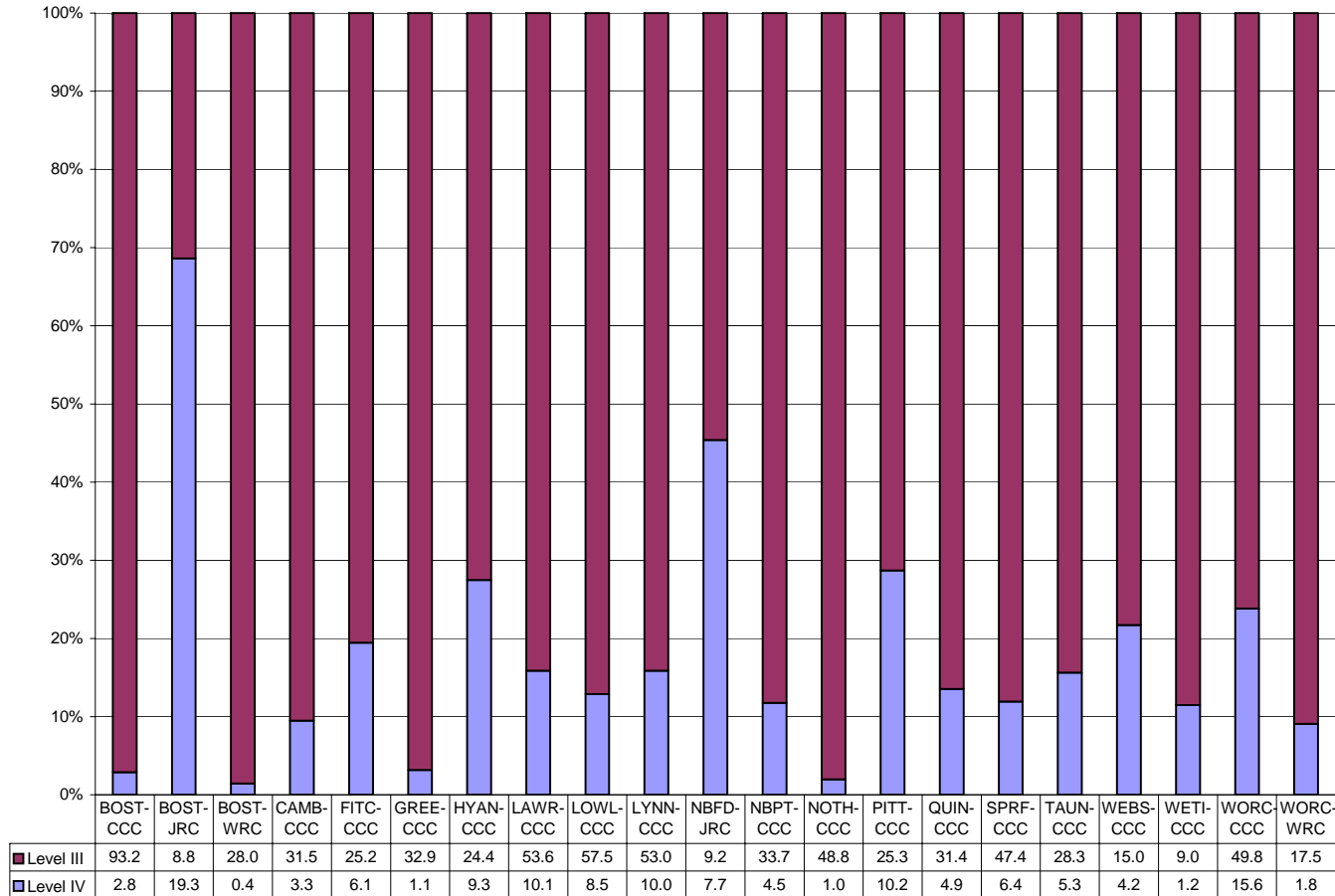


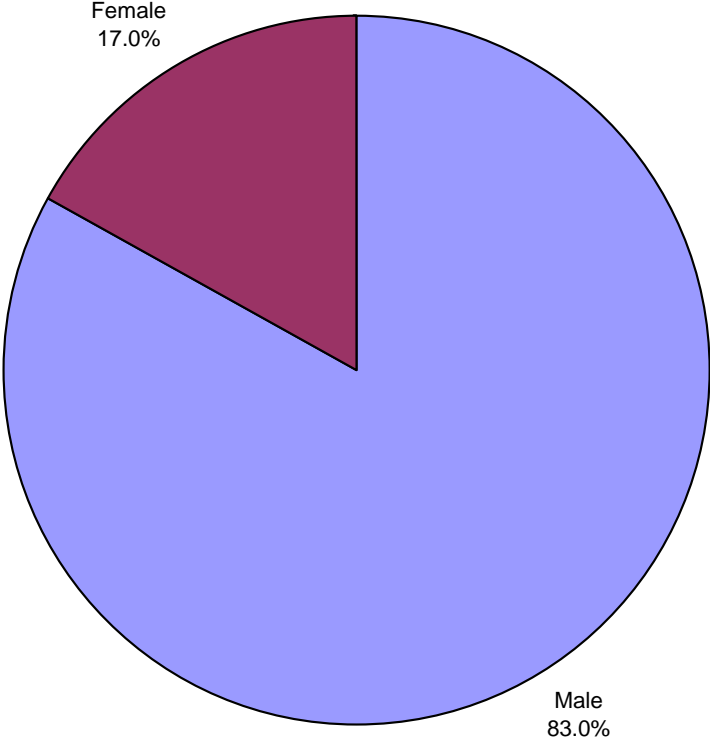
Figure 9. Average Population by Intermediate Sanctions Level and Center



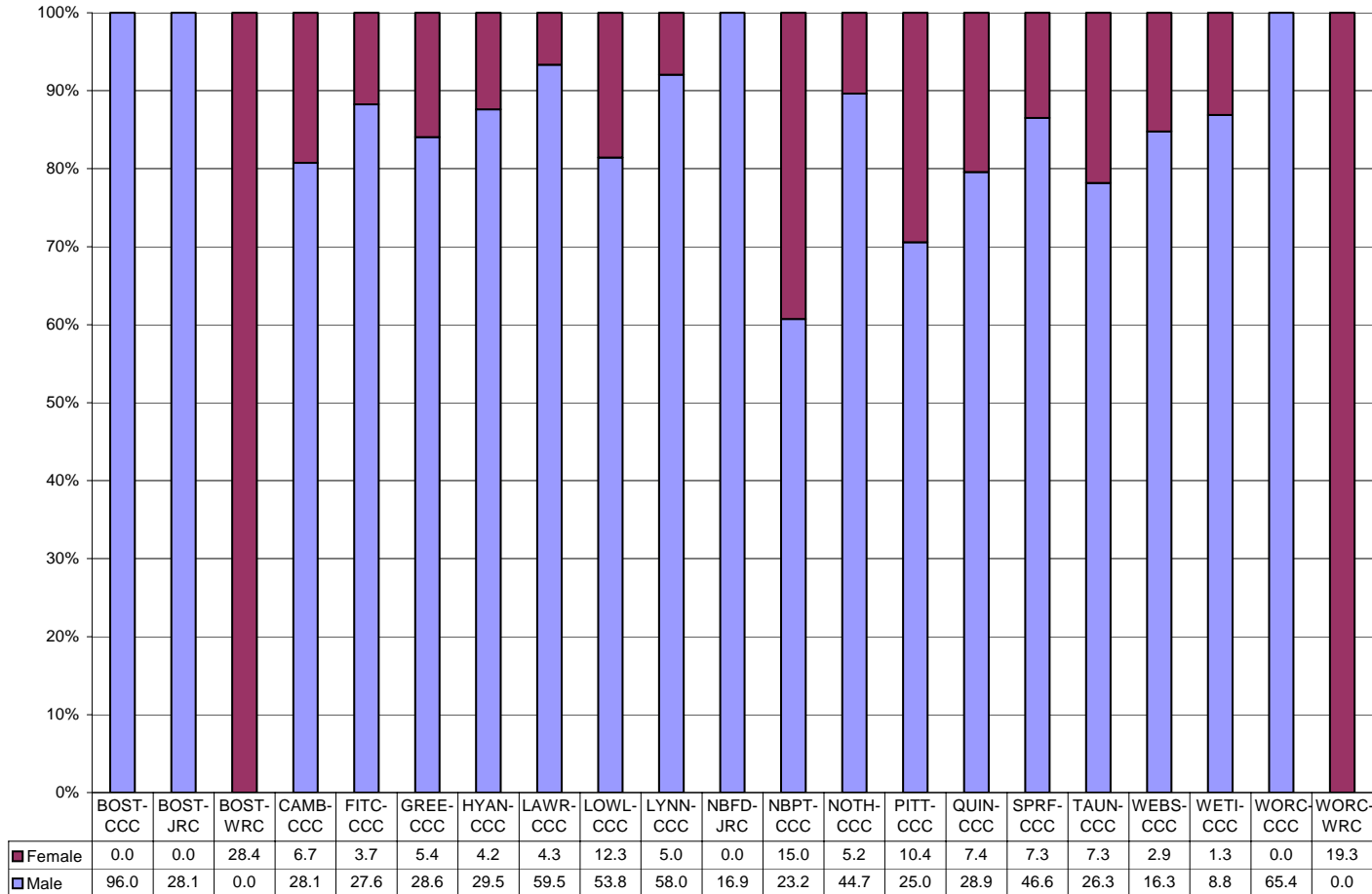
## POPULATION BY GENDER

The community corrections centers provided services to both male and female participants. As shown in Figure 10, on average, 17.0% of the participants in the community corrections centers were female and 83.0% were male. Figure 11 shows the distribution of population by gender for each of the 21 community corrections centers. Two of the centers provided services exclusively to female participants: Boston WRC and Worcester WRC. There were corresponding male centers at the Boston CCC and Worcester CCC. The two Juvenile Resource Centers (Boston JRC and New Bedford JRC) provided services to male participants only. Among the centers providing services to both male and female participants, Lynn CCC had the highest average proportion of males (94.1%) and Newburyport CCC had the highest average proportion of females (32.2%).

Figure 10. Average Population by Gender



**Figure 11. Average Population by Gender and Center**





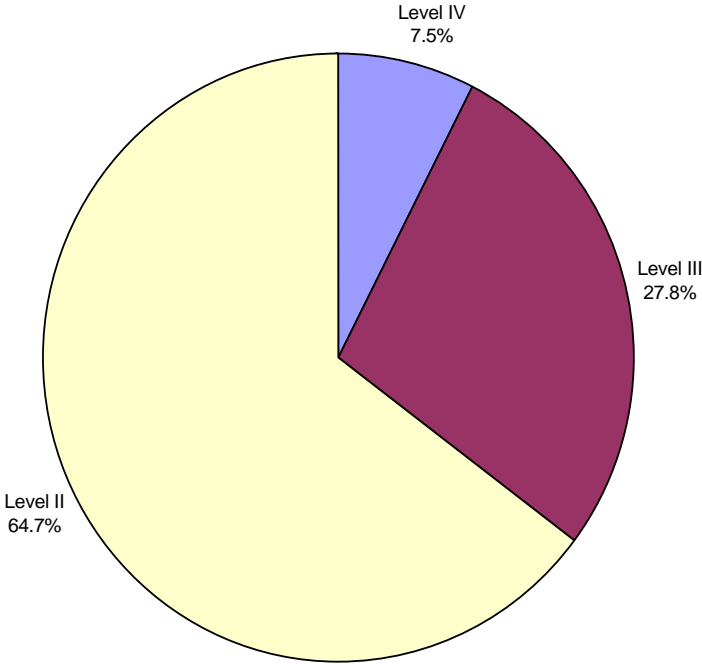
## NEW PARTICIPANTS

Participants can be referred to the community corrections centers at any point during the year. Participants were referred to community corrections centers by the court (in the case of probation supervised participants), by the Parole Board, by a sheriff's department, or by DYS. Participants were referred at three intermediate sanction levels. Intermediate Sanction Level II represents standard criminal justice supervision consisting mainly of drug testing at the center. Intermediate Sanction Level III represents daily accountability consisting of structured program services such as substance abuse treatment and sanctions such as drug testing and community service at the center. Intermediate Sanction Level IV represents 24-hour restriction and includes electronic monitoring along with structured program services and sanctions.

Figure 12 shows the proportion of participants referred to community corrections centers at intermediate sanction level II, III, and IV. During FY 2004 there were 3,251 referrals to IS Levels III and IV. This was an increase of 7.4% from the previous year. Further, there were 5,956 referrals to IS Level II. Level II referrals were not reported in the previous year.

Figure 13 shows new referrals to each center by level. In FY 2004 the Boston CCC had the greatest number of IS Level II and III referrals with 1140 and 350. The Worcester CCC had the greatest number of IS Level IV referrals with 158.

**Figure 12. Referrals by Level**



**Figure 12. Referrals by Level and Agency**

	Probation		Parole		Sheriff/DYS		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Level 4	301	4.0%	18	2.4%	372	41.2%	691	7.5%
Level 3	1814	24.0%	252	33.8%	494	54.7%	2560	27.8%
Elmo	230	3.0%	124	16.6%	216	23.9%	570	6.2%
No Elmo	1584	21.0%	128	17.2%	278	30.8%	1990	21.6%
Subtotal	2115	28.0%	270	36.2%	866	95.9%	3251	35.3%
Level 2	5443	72.0%	476	63.8%	37	4.1%	5956	64.7%
Total	7558	100.0%	746	100.0%	903	100.0%	9207	100.0%

## TRANSITIONS AND TERMINATIONS

The terms transition and termination are used to describe the flow of participants through the community corrections center. Data reported here indicates participants whose status changed during FY 2004. Generally speaking a transition describes a participant that is progressing through intermediate sanction levels within the community corrections center paradigm while a termination describes a participant that has been discharged from the community corrections center.

There were 1,275 intermediate sanction level III and IV transitions and 1,993 intermediate sanction level III and IV terminations from community corrections centers during FY 2004. Transitions included all participants that moved from a higher to a lower intermediate sanction level during the reporting period. Terminations included participants that were discharged from community corrections centers for the following reasons: warrant issued, violation of probation pending, incarcerated, returned to higher custody, sentence expired/paroled, placed in residential or inpatient treatment, transferred to another community corrections center, unable to continue for medical reasons, inappropriate referral.

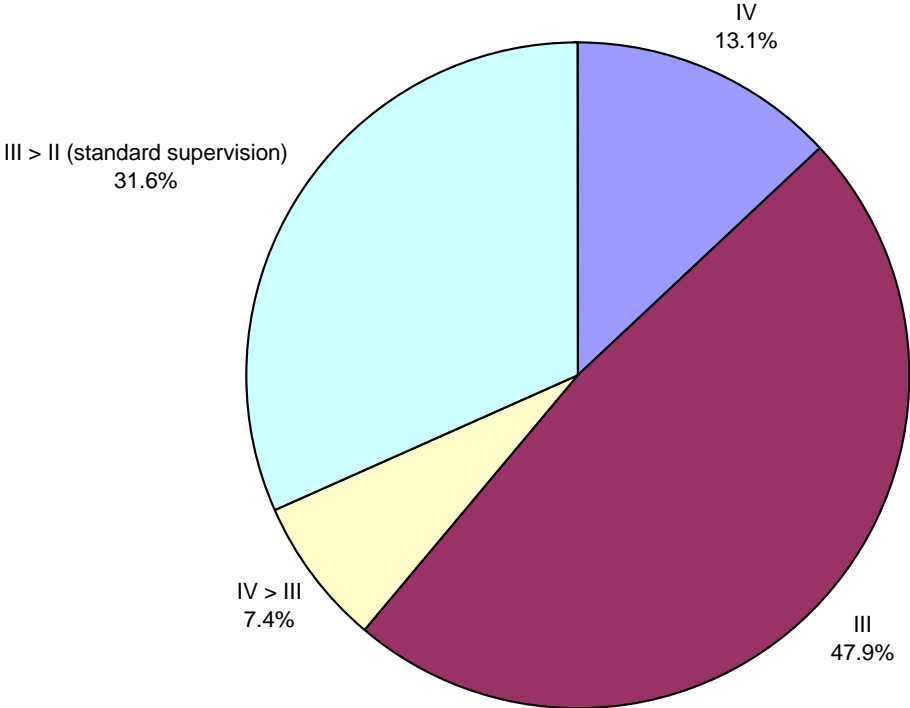
As shown in Figure 11:

- 7.4% of participants moved from Level IV to Level III;
- 31.6% of participants moved from Level III to Level II or standard supervision;
- 13.1% of participants were terminated from Level IV ;
- 47.9% of participants were terminated from Level III.

Figure 12 shows the number of transitions by month. Figure 13 shows the number of transitions by center. Figure 14 shows the number of terminations by month. Figure 15 shows the number of terminations by center.

The reasons for intermediate sanction level III and IV terminations are featured in Figure 16. Among Level IV terminations the most prominent reason reported was *sentence expired/paroled* at 37.9%. For Level III terminations the most frequent reason was *warrant issued* at 22.9%. It should be noted that while centers reported 1,986 Level III and IV terminations, they reported reasons for just 781. Figure 17 shows the termination reasons for Level II participants for which *ninety days clean* was the most frequently reported at 46.8%.

Figure 11. Transitions and Terminations from Centers



**Figure 12. Transitions by Month and Level**

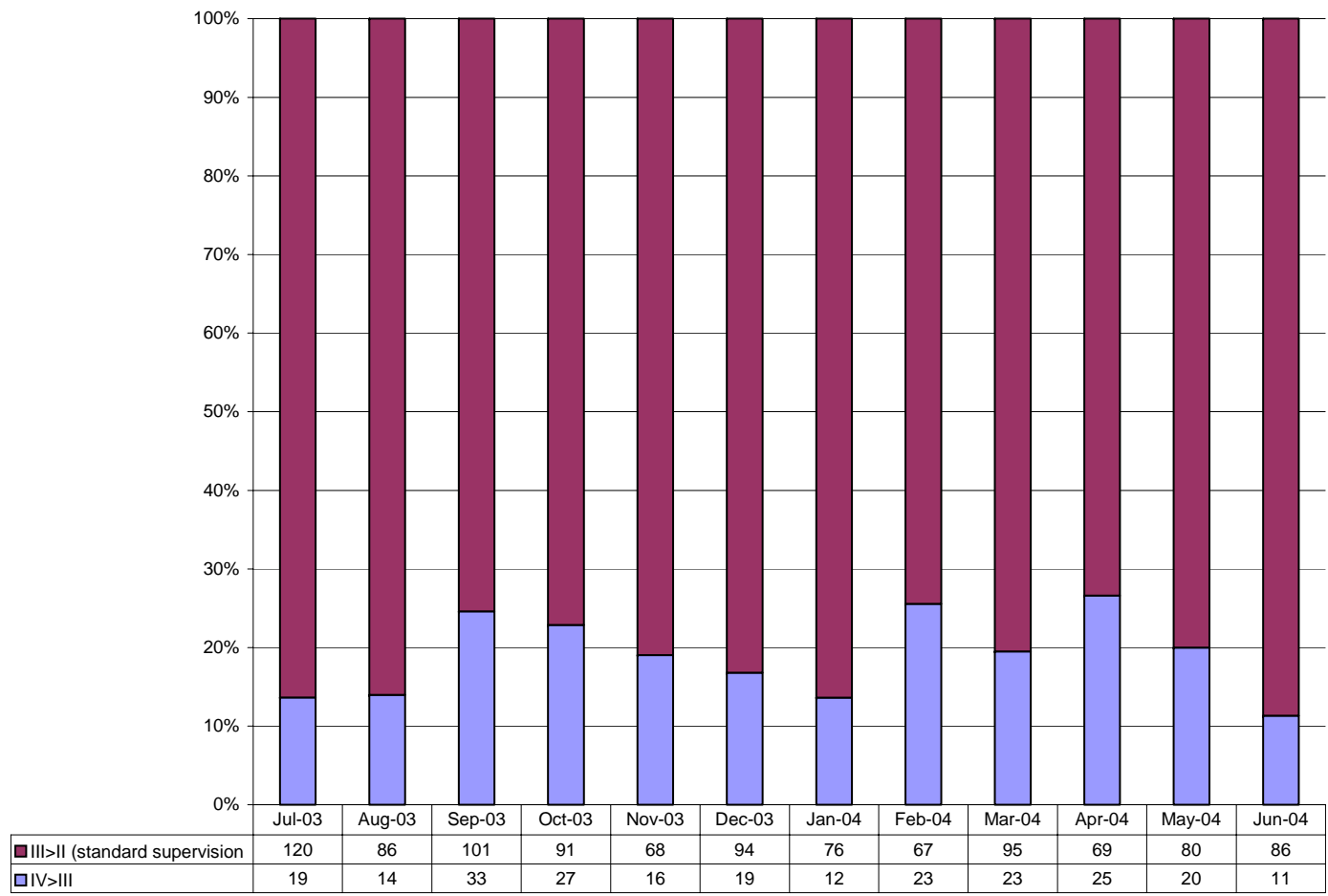


Figure 13. Transitions by Center and Level

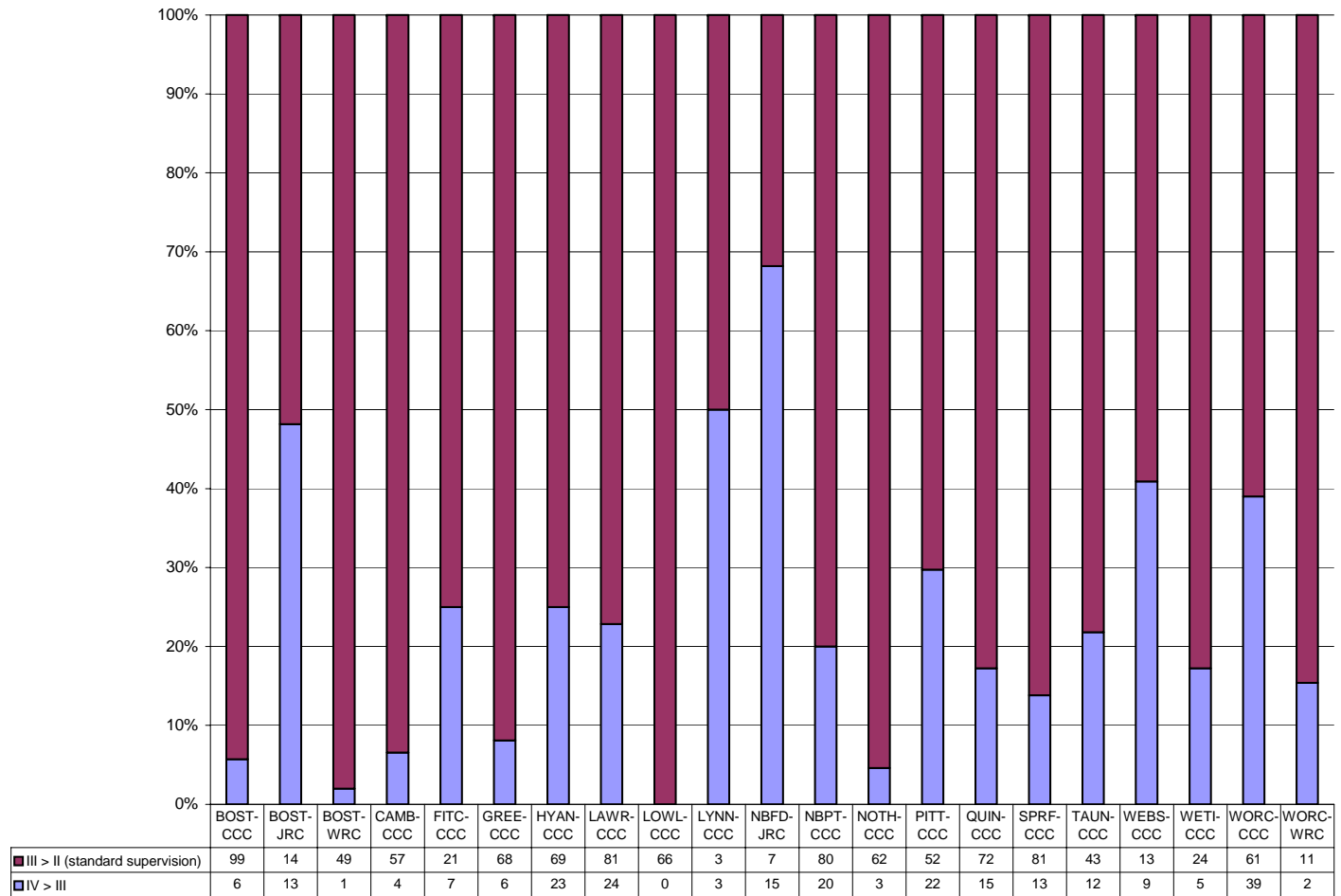


Figure 14. Terminations by Month and Level

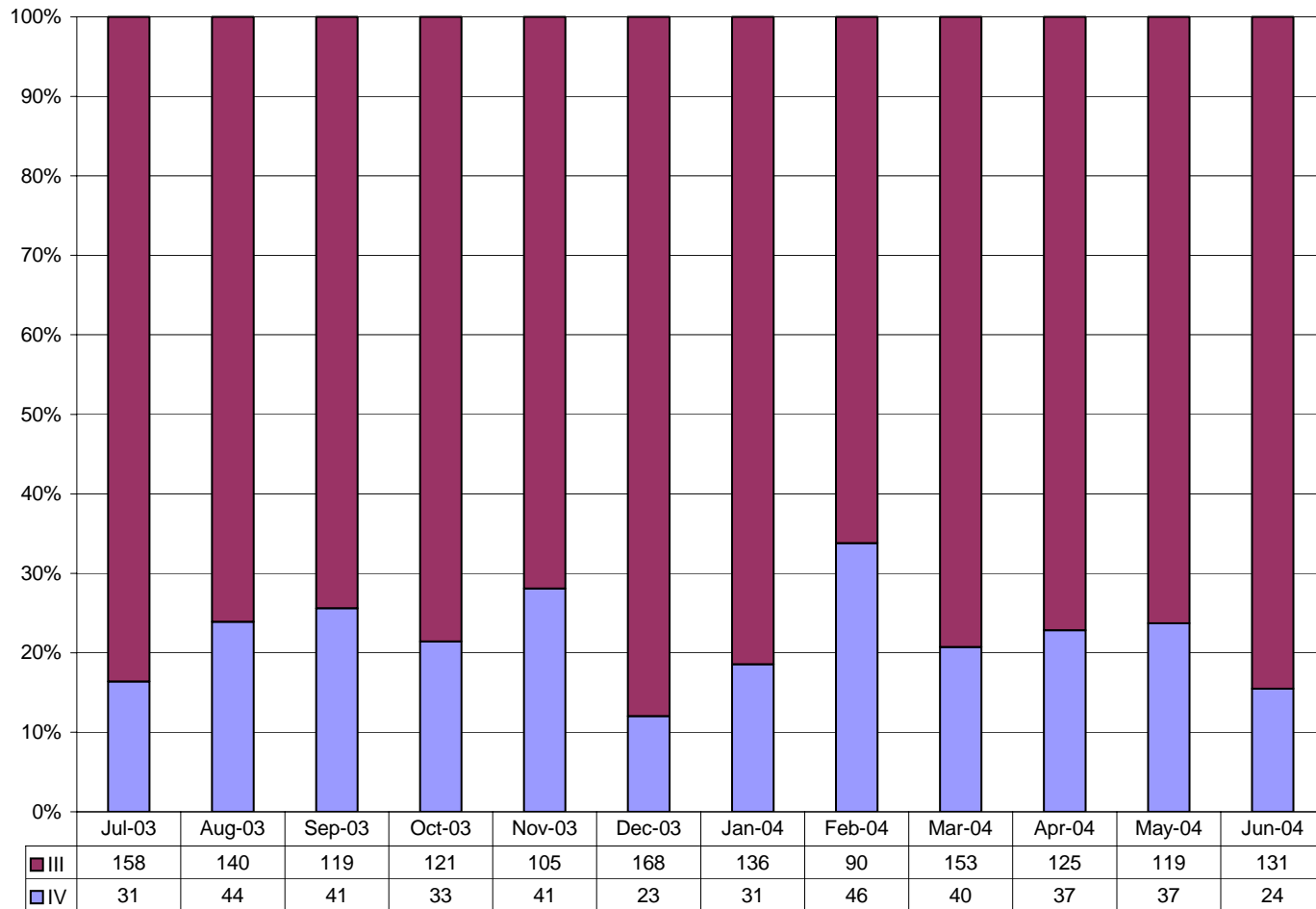




Figure 15. Terminations by Center and Level

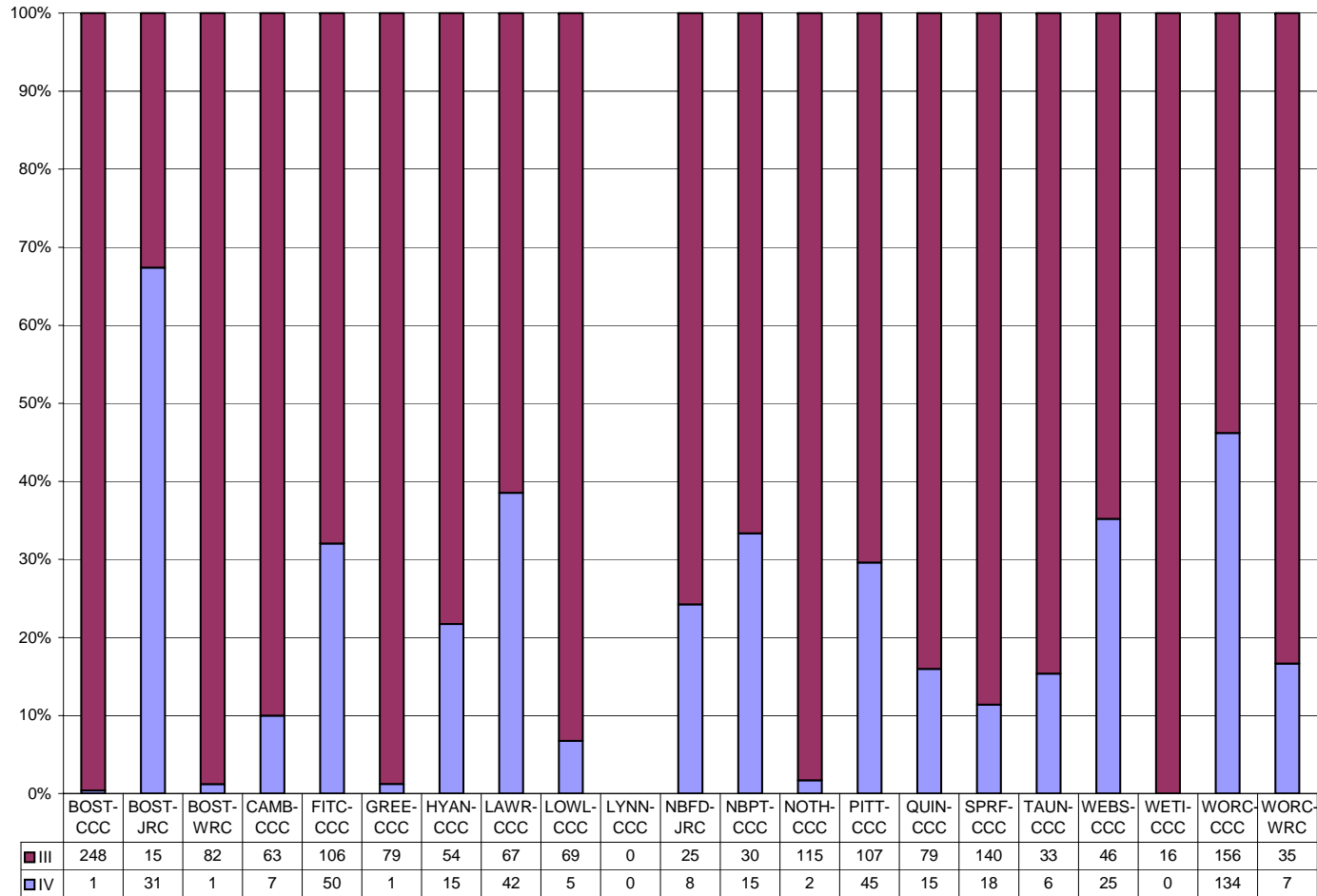
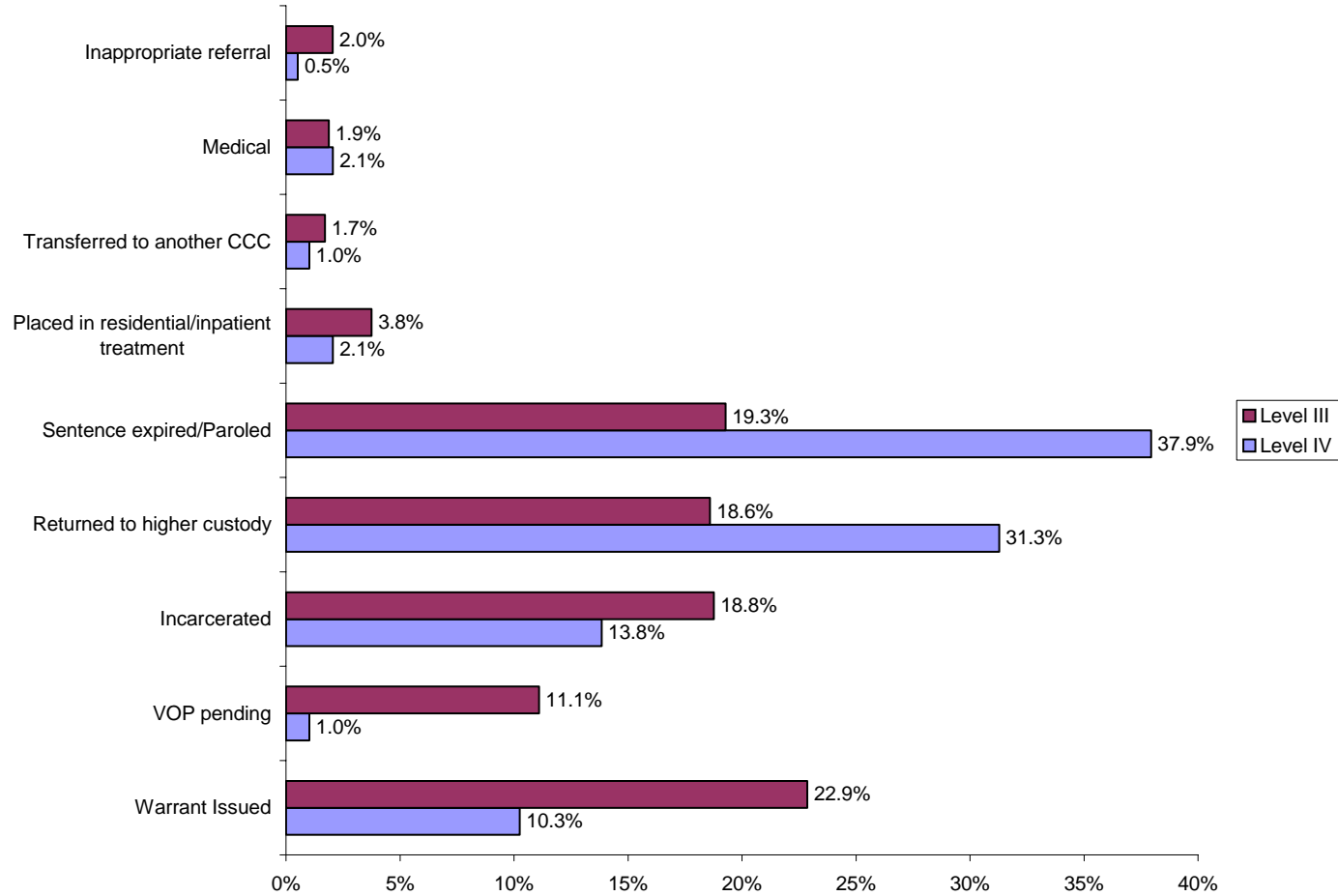
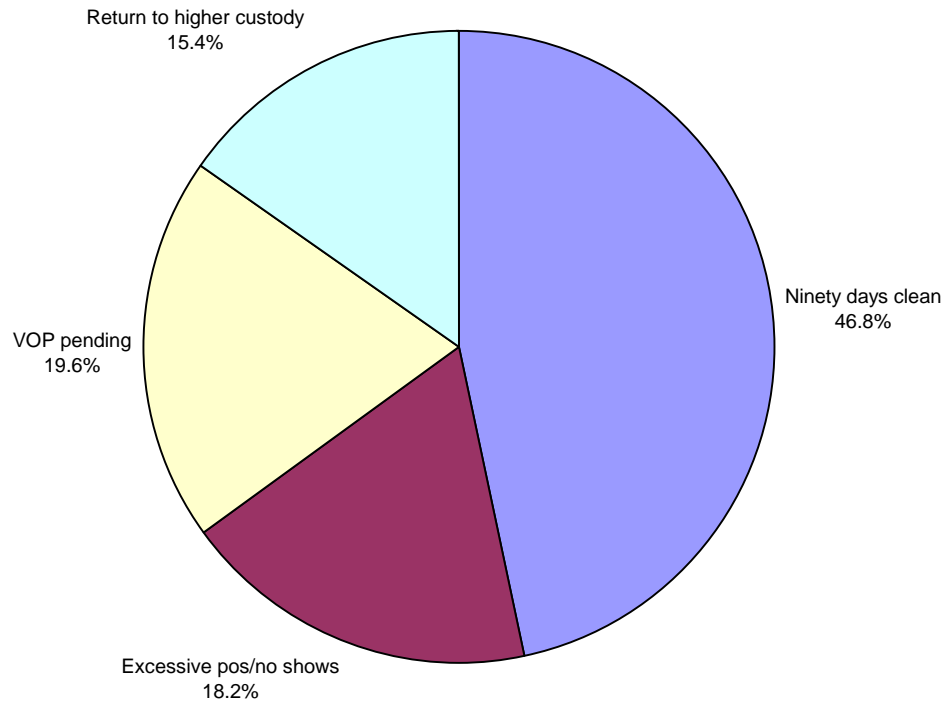


Figure 16. Termination Reasons for Level III, IV



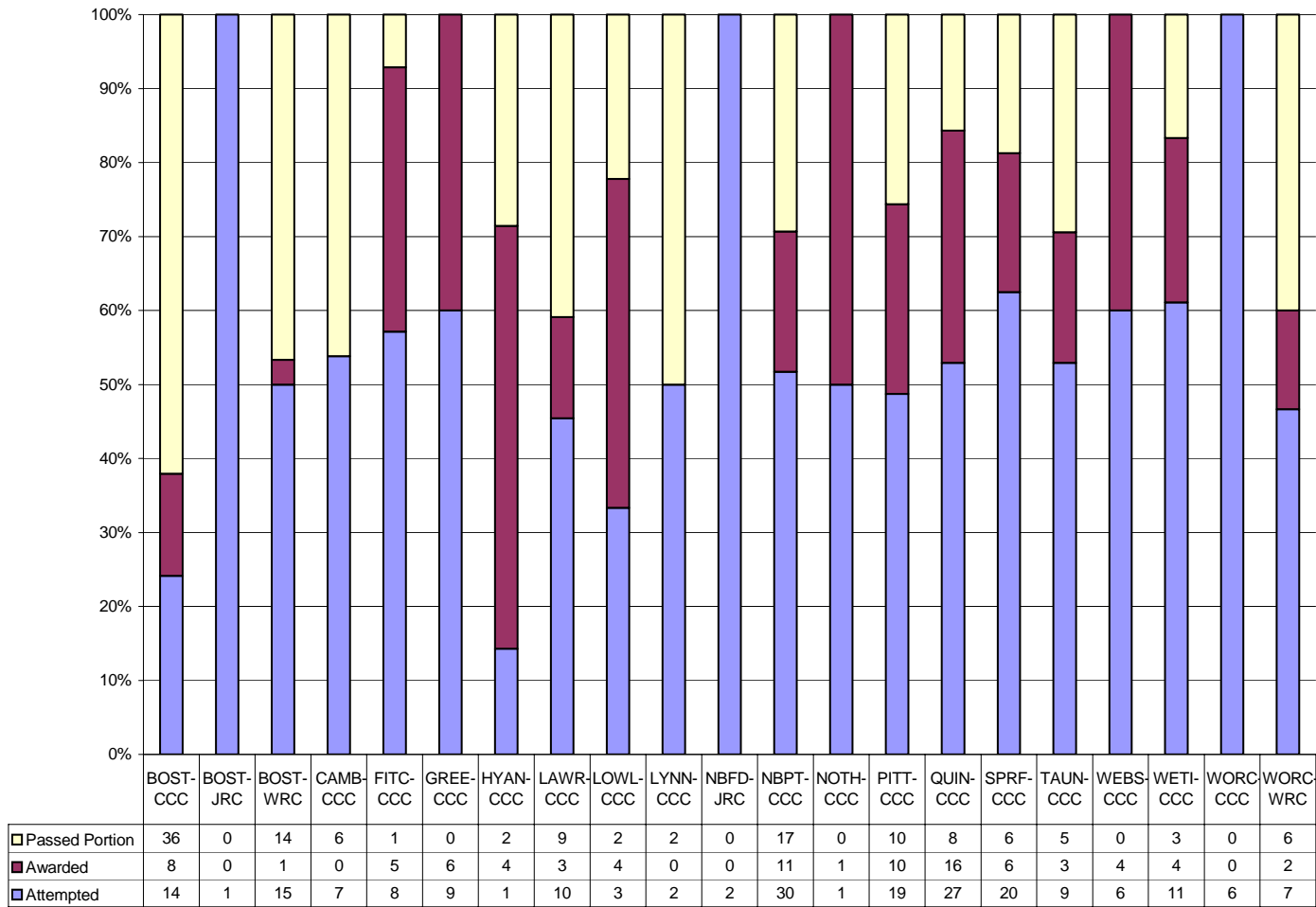
**Figure 17. Termination Reasons for Level II**



## GED

Education is among the service components at community corrections centers. Data was collected regarding General Education Degree preparation in FY 2004. Across the state 88 intermediate sanction level participants were awarded their GED in FY 2004. Additionally, community corrections centers reported the total number of participants that attempted the GED examination but did not pass and the number of participants that attempted the GED examination and passed only a portion. As indicated in Figure 18, the Newburyport CCC had the highest number of participants attempt the examination with 30. The Quincy CCC had the highest number of participants awarded a GED with 16. The Boston CCC had the highest number of participants pass some portion of the examination with 36.

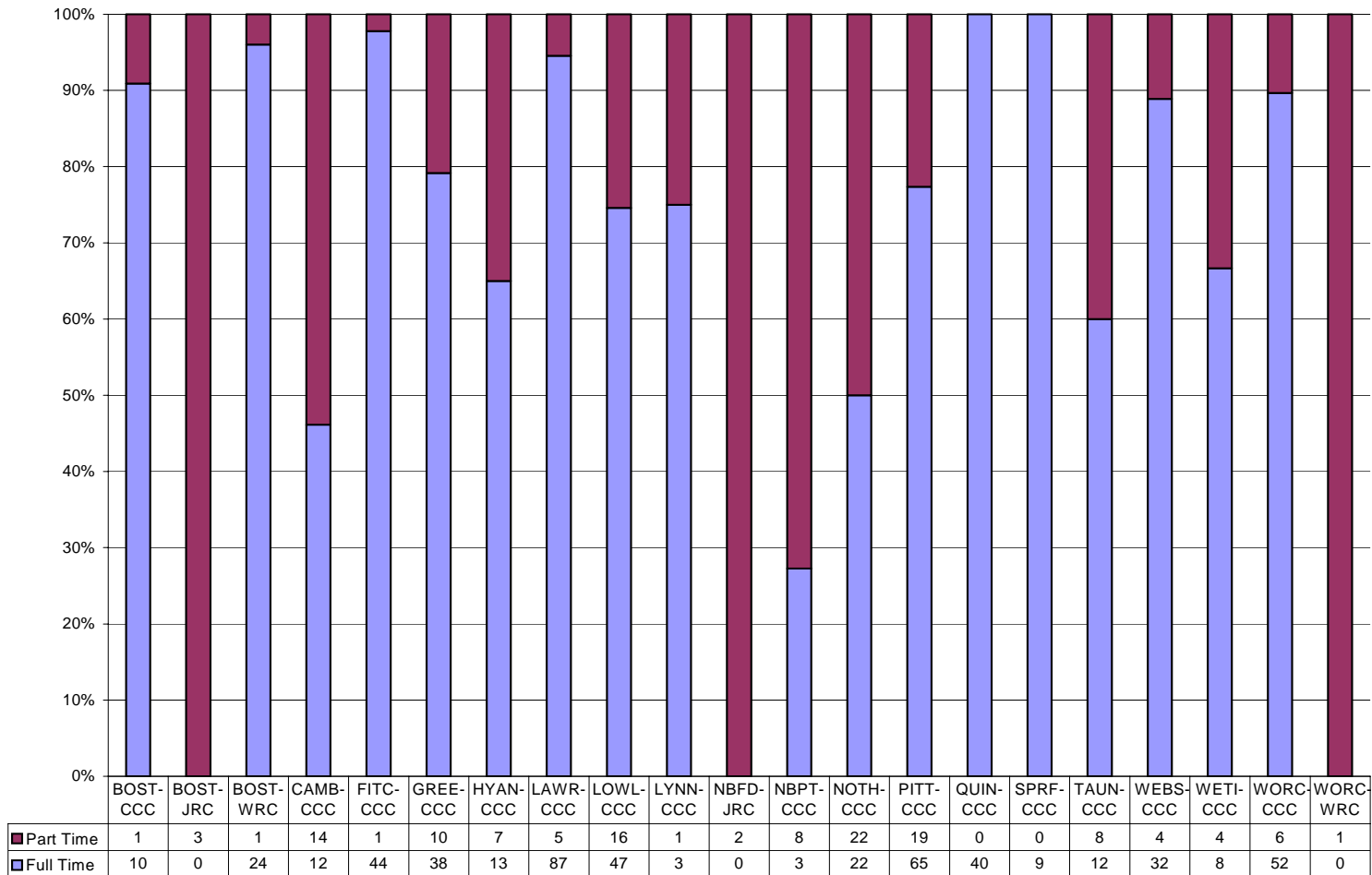
Figure 18. GED Performance by Center



## JOB PLACEMENT

Job placement is another among the service components of community corrections centers. Figure 19 indicates the number of participants that were placed in full and part time jobs by job developers at the centers and the percentage of full time and part time job placements. There were a total of 654 job placements made across the state in FY 2004 of which 521 were full time and 133 were part time. The Lawrence CCC had the greatest success in full time employment placing 87 participants. The Northampton CCC had the greatest success in part time employment placing 22 participants.

Figure 19. Job Placement Performance by Center



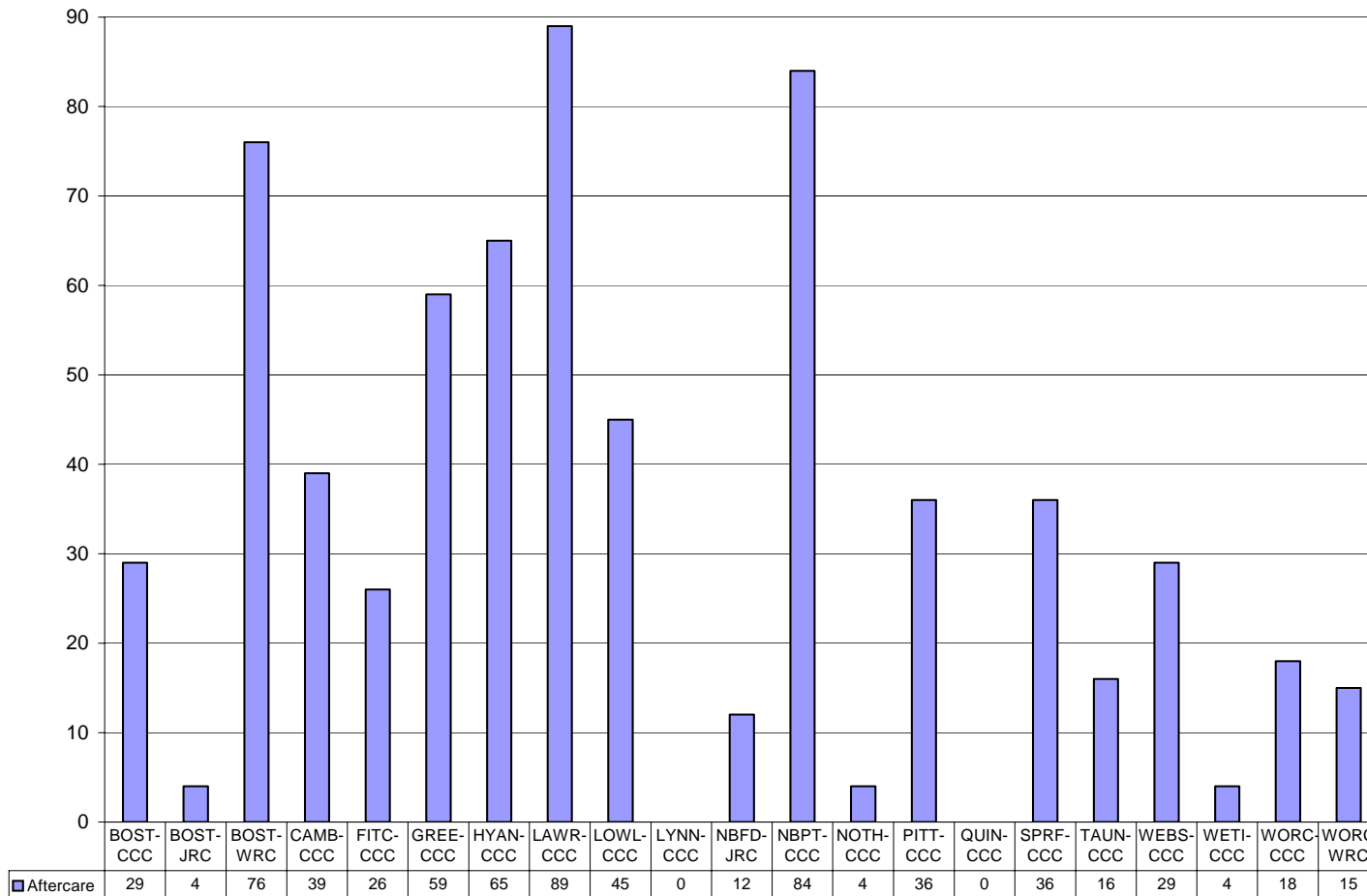
## AFTERCARE

A final service component that was tracked on monthly reports was aftercare placements. Aftercare is a set of programming initiatives and case management services which allow participants to continue attending specific center groups, meetings, and classes, after their mandated period of intermediate sanction level supervision has been completed. Aftercare may also include referrals to community based treatment, education or other services.

Figure 20 shows the number of aftercare placements at each center in FY 2004. There were a total of 686 aftercare placements made across the state in FY 2004. The Lawrence CCC had the greatest number of aftercare placements with 89.



Figure 20. Aftercare Placement by Center



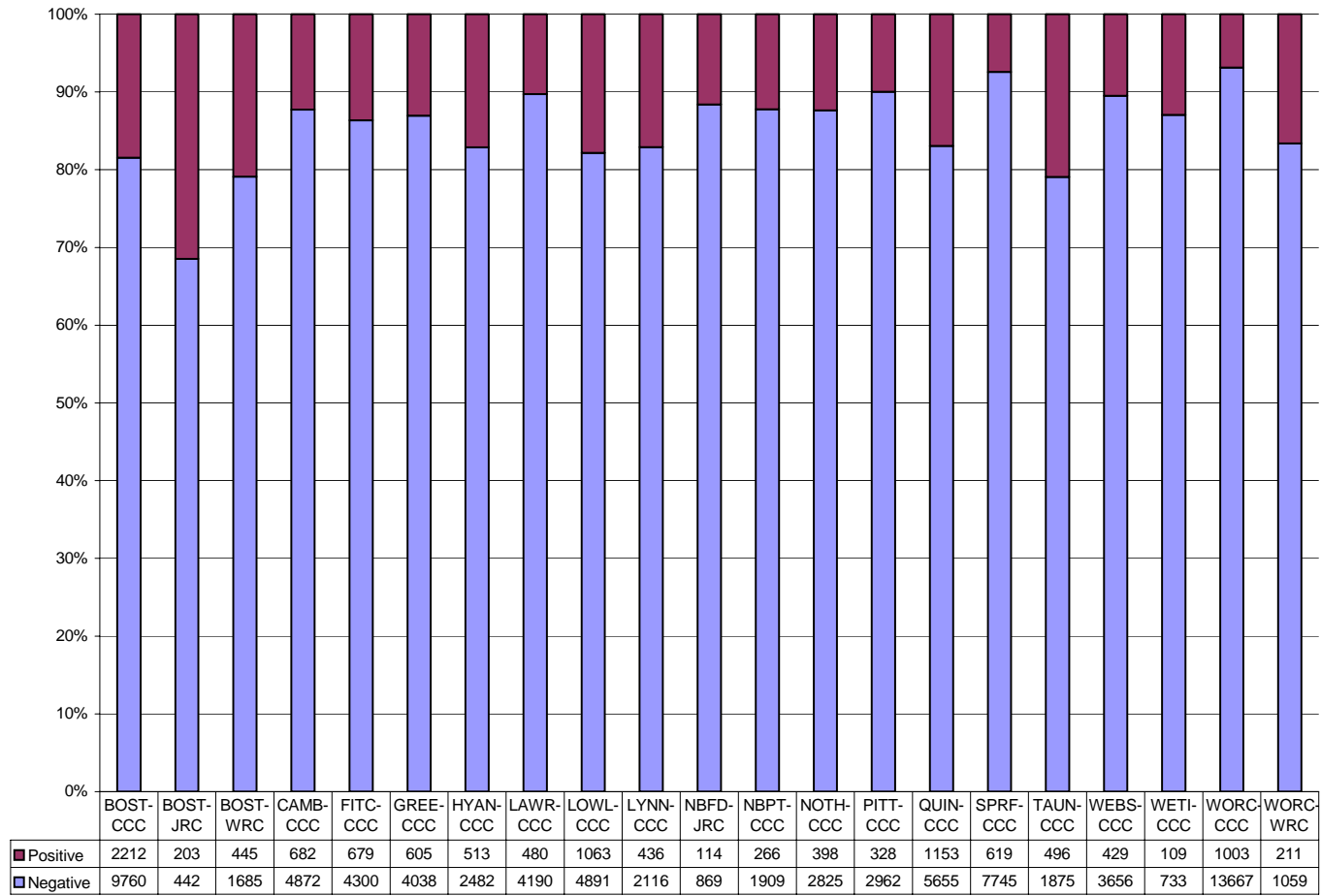
## DRUG TESTING

Drug testing is among the most prominent sanctions administered by community corrections centers. Participants are tested randomly by virtue of a color code system in which the color assigned to a participant corresponds to risk level. The highest frequency drug testing was 2-3 times per week. There is variation in drug testing administration at different centers. Centers may screen for different types or numbers of drugs and may screen for different types or number of adulterants. However, all centers are compelled by contract to meet the standards for drug testing set forth in the American Probation and Parole Association's *Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Adult Probation and Parole Agencies*.

Figure 21 shows the total number of urine specimens screened for illicit drugs by each center in FY 2004. The table indicates the total number of positive and negative results. The Worcester CCC performed the greatest number of drug tests with 13,365. The Worcester CCC also had the greatest number of negative drug test results with 12,447. The Boston CCC had the greatest number of positive results with 1,586.

Figure 21 also shows the percentage of positive and negative drug test results at centers in FY 2004. The average across all centers was 85% negative; 15% positive. The Springfield and Worcester CCC's tied for the greatest percentage of negative results at 93%. The Boston JRC had the greatest percentage of positive results at 31%.

Figure 21. Percentage of Positive and Negative Drug Test Results by Center



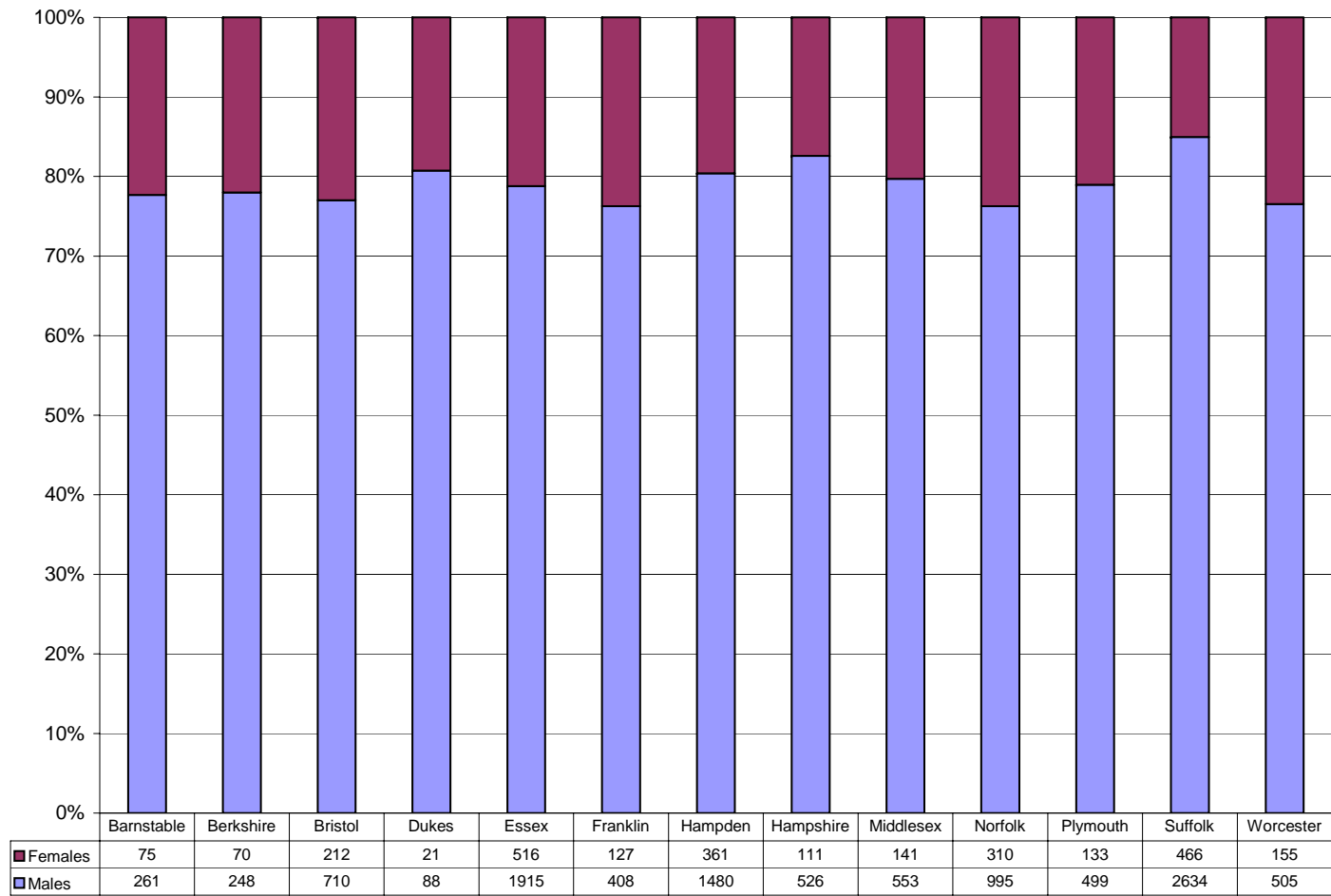
## COMMUNITY SERVICE

There were 14,883 referrals to the community service program in FY 2004. All participants at community corrections centers were referred to community service. In addition, referrals were made by the following court departments: Superior, District, Juvenile, and Probate.

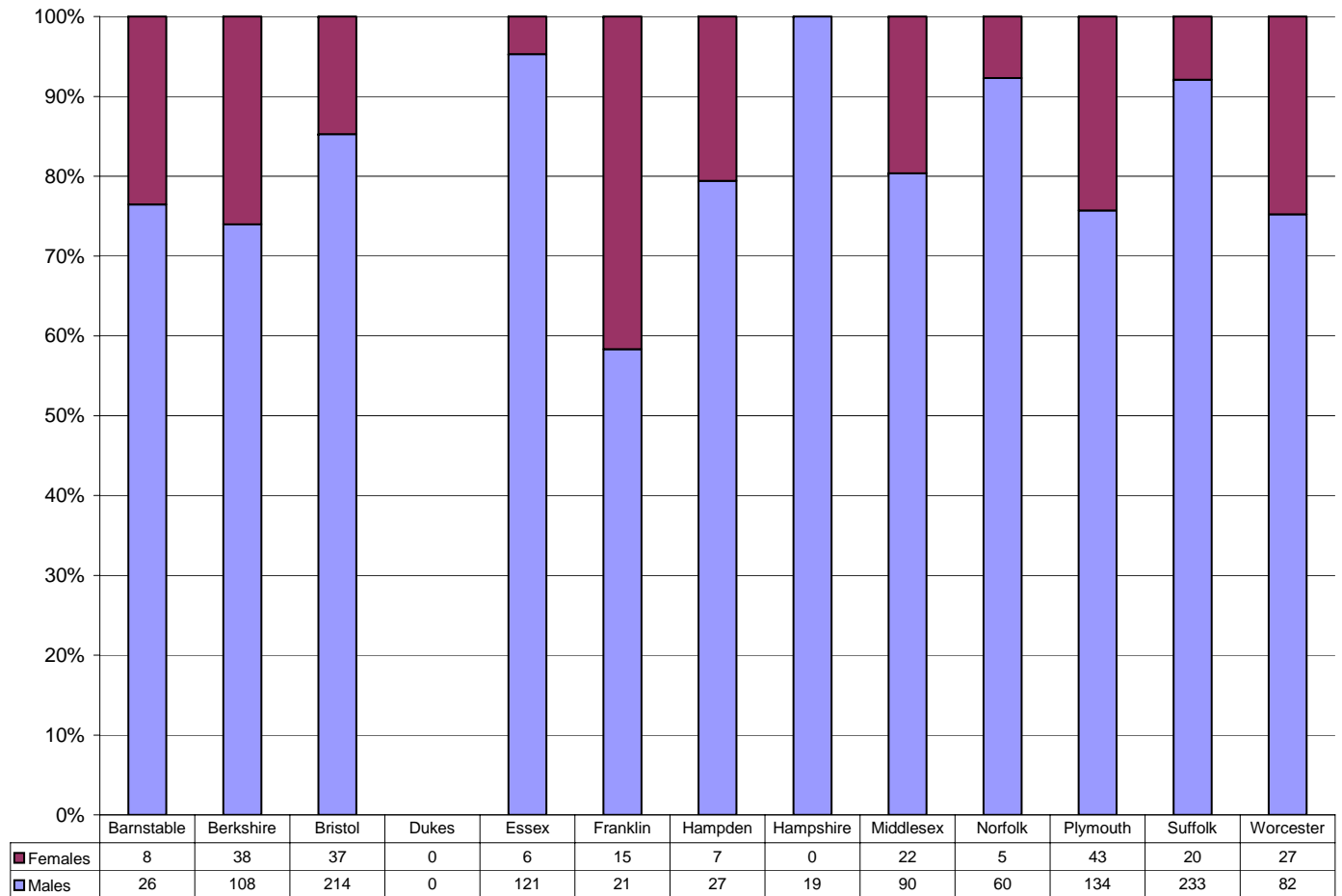
Of the 14,883 referrals:

- 2,926 (19.7%) were females;
- 11,957 (80.3%) were males;
  
- 13,520 (90.8%) were adults;
- 1,363 (9.2%) were juveniles.

**Figure 22. Adult Community Service Referrals by County**



**Figure 23. Juvenile Community Service Referrals by County**



## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

A main purpose of this report has been to provide data on the utilization of community corrections centers. Among the highlights are:

- the community corrections centers provided service to a large number of participants and was consistent when compared to the previous year;
- the community corrections centers provided services in diverse locations across the commonwealth;
- the community corrections centers delivered intermediate sanctions to participants from different components of the criminal justice system witnessing strong collaboration, however participation by different supervising agencies varied from center to center and the ratio of participants from different agencies remained disparate, rather than becoming more uniform, when compared to the previous year;
- while about 60% of participants were terminated from intermediate sanction level and removed from the community corrections center a significant portion of these terminations were of a neutral nature, and;
- as evidenced by the varied level of supervision, the community corrections centers provided structured supervision for participants in the community.

### **The project developed a reliable measure of the utilization of community corrections centers.**

Based on the cooperation of the community corrections centers, a consistent level of supervision across the commonwealth in 21 diverse communities and offender populations has been observed.

### **The project demonstrated the utility and feasibility of conducting research across all of the community corrections centers.**

This research project was the result of a collaborative effort among 21 different community corrections centers which were able to provide a consistent set of information on program utilization enabling cross center comparisons.

**It will be important to develop case level data on CCC participants.**

This analysis is based on aggregate statistics provided by the community corrections centers. It will be important to supplement this with case level information on all participants at the community corrections centers. Further case level data would be able to address the following important questions:

- what is the nature of the population served by the community corrections centers (demographics, current offense, criminal history, supervising agency)?
- does the program model match the population being served by the community corrections centers?
- what is the difference, if any, between those participants who successfully complete the community corrections center program and those who fail to complete the program?
- how long do participants participate in the community corrections center programs?
- what is the recidivism rate of community corrections center program participants and how does the recidivism rate differ between those that transition to a lower sanction level and those that do not?

**The electronic submission of case level data from the community corrections centers to the OCC should be encouraged.**

Due to the volume of cases serviced by the community corrections centers, electronic submission of data will ensure efficient use of OCC staff resources and higher quality of data. The OCC should continue to work with individual community corrections centers to extend this model of data collection.

**Timely and complete submission of all weekly and monthly utilization reports should be encouraged.**

In order to best manage the resources of the community corrections centers, regular reporting of critical participant information should



continue. While this report is based on substantially complete information, regional program managers should continue to monitor the timeliness and completeness of reporting.

## **APPENDIX**

This appendix contains additional information of the sample and detailed statistical tables.

- Table 1 shows a list of the 23 community corrections centers established by the office of community corrections and the date at which the center opened and closed.
- Table 2 shows the community corrections center and reporting months that were not included in the study sample due to missing utilization reports.
- Table 3 shows summary data on the population of the community corrections centers (total population, supervising agency, intermediate sanction level, and gender) by reporting week.
- Table 4 shows summary data on the population of the community corrections centers (total population, supervising agency, intermediate sanction level, and gender) by community corrections center.
- Table 5 shows summary data on population movement (referrals, intakes, external and internal transitions) by reporting week.
- Table 6 shows summary data on population movement (referrals, intakes, external and internal transitions) by community corrections center.

*Utilization of Community Corrections Centers, Statistical Report FY 2004*

**Table 1. Community Corrections Centers Included in Study Sample**

City and Center Type	Short Form Name	County and Community Corrections Center	Date of Opening	Closing Date
Boston CCC	BOST-CCC	Suffolk Community Corrections Center	December 1998	
Boston JRC	BOST-JRC	Suffolk Juvenile Resource Center	March 2000	
Boston JRCCG	BOST-JRCCG	Suffolk Juvenile Resource Center - Girls	December 2001	June 2002
Boston WRC	BOST-WRC	Suffolk Women's Resource Center	November 2000	
Boston YAC	BOST-YAC	Suffolk young Adult Center	December 2000	June 2003
Cambridge CCC	CAMB-CCC	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	December 1999	
Fitchburg CCC	FITC-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	June 1998	
Greenfield CCC	GREE-CCC	Franklin Community Corrections Center	December 2000	
Hyannis CCC	HYAN-CCC	Barnstable Community Corrections Center	September 1998	
Lawrence CCC	LAWR-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	March 1999	
Lowell CCC	LOWL-CCC	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	March 2002	
Lynn CCC	LYNN-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	March 2001	
New Bedford JRC	NBFD-CCC	Bristol Juvenile Resource Center	January 2002	
Newburyport CCC	NBPT-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	February 2000	
Northampton CCC	NOTH-CCC	Hampshire Community Corrections Center	January 1999	
Pittsfield CCC	PITT-CCC	Berkshire Community Corrections Center	November 2000	
Quincy CCC	QUIN-CCC	Norfolk Community Corrections Center	April 1999	
Springfield CCC	SPFL-CCC	Hampden Community Corrections Center	June 1998	
Taunton CCC	TAUN-CCC	Bristol Community Corrections Center	April 2000	
Webster CCC	WEBS-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	July 1999	
West Tisbury CCC	WEST-CCC	Dukes Community Corrections Center	October 2000	
Worcester CCC	WORC-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	September 2001	
Worcester WRC	WORC-WRC	Worcester Women's Resource Center	September 2001	

**Table 2. Monthly Utilization Reports Not Included in Study Sample**

Community Corrections Center	Month
Boston-CCC	Feb-04
Boston-CCC	Apr-04
Boston-CCC	May-04
Boston-JRC	Feb-04
Cambridge-CCC	Oct-03
Cambridge-CCC	Feb-04
Lawrence-CCC	Mar-04
Lawrence-CCC	April-04
Lawrence-CCC	May-04
Lawrence-CCC	June-04
Lynn-CCC	Jul-04
Lynn-CCC	Aug-04
Lynn-CCC	Sep-03
Lynn-CCC	Oct-03
Lynn-CCC	Nov-03
Lynn-CCC	Dec-03
Lynn-CCC	Jan-04
Lynn-CCC	Feb-04
Lynn-CCC	Mar-04
Lynn-CCC	Apr-04
Lynn-CCC	Jun-04
New Bedford-JRC	Aug-03
New Bedford-JRC	Oct-03
New Bedford-JRC	Dec-03
Newburyport-CCC	Feb-04
Newburyport-CCC	Jun-04
Worcester-CCC	Dec-03
Worcester-CCC	Jan-04
Worcester-WRC	Jul-03
Worcester-WRC	Aug-03
Worcester-WRC	Sep-03
Worcester-WRC	Oct-03

*Utilization of Community Corrections Centers, Statistical Report FY 2004*

**Table 3. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Supervising Agency, Intermediate Sanctions Level, Gender, and Reporting Week**

MONTH	Total	Supervising Agency						Intermediate Sanction Level				Gender			
		Probation		Parole		Sheriff		Level IV		Level III		Male		Female	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7/1/03	797	609	76.4%	54	6.8%	134	16.8%	144	18.1%	653	81.9%	670	84.1%	127	15.9%
8/1/03	724	554	76.5%	41	5.7%	129	17.8%	126	17.4%	598	82.6%	607	83.8%	117	16.2%
9/1/03	727	547	75.2%	51	7.0%	129	17.7%	122	16.8%	605	83.2%	619	85.1%	108	14.9%
10/1/03	692	505	73.0%	36	5.2%	151	21.8%	98	14.2%	594	85.8%	589	85.1%	103	14.9%
11/1/03	804	606	75.4%	40	5.0%	158	19.7%	124	15.4%	680	84.6%	662	82.3%	142	17.7%
12/1/03	698	552	79.1%	38	5.4%	108	15.5%	109	15.6%	589	84.4%	563	80.7%	135	19.3%
1/1/04	757	592	78.2%	45	5.9%	120	15.9%	132	17.4%	625	82.6%	613	81.0%	144	19.0%
2/1/04	605	475	78.5%	38	6.3%	92	15.2%	88	14.5%	517	85.5%	496	82.0%	109	18.0%
3/1/04	811	634	78.2%	42	5.2%	135	16.6%	121	14.9%	690	85.1%	651	80.3%	160	19.7%
4/1/04	668	542	81.1%	37	5.5%	89	13.3%	102	15.3%	566	84.7%	514	76.9%	154	23.1%
5/1/04	661	523	79.1%	35	5.3%	103	15.6%	95	14.4%	566	85.6%	524	79.3%	137	20.7%
6/1/04	672	548	81.5%	36	5.4%	88	13.1%	85	12.6%	587	87.4%	549	81.7%	123	18.3%
Highest	811	634		54		158		144		690		670		160	
Lowest	605	475		35		88		85		517		496		103	
Average	718.0	557.3		41.1		119.7		112.2		605.8		588.1		129.9	

**Table 4. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Supervising Agency, Intermediate Sanctions Level, Gender, and Center**

LABEL	Total			Supervising Agency						Intermediate Sanction Level				Gender			
				Probation		Parole		Sheriff		Level IV		Level III		Male		Female	
	Avg.	Min	Max	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%		
BOST-CCC	96.0	84	117	75.3	78.5%	2.6	2.7%	18.1	18.9%	2.8	2.9%	93.2	97.1%	96.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST-JRC	28.1	17	37	26.7	95.1%	0.0	0.0%	1.4	4.9%	19.3	68.6%	8.8	31.4%	28.1	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST-WRC	28.4	19	35	20.2	71.0%	0.2	0.6%	8.1	28.4%	0.4	1.5%	28.0	98.5%	0.0	0.0%	28.4	100.0%
CAMB-CCC	34.8	29	40	33.3	95.7%	0.6	1.7%	0.9	2.6%	3.3	9.5%	31.5	90.5%	28.1	80.7%	6.7	19.3%
FITC-CCC	31.3	21	43	22.5	72.0%	0.2	0.5%	8.6	27.5%	6.1	19.5%	25.2	80.5%	27.6	88.3%	3.7	11.7%
GREE-CCC	34.0	24	47	29.8	87.7%	4.1	12.0%	0.1	0.2%	1.1	3.2%	32.9	96.8%	28.6	84.1%	5.4	15.9%
HYAN-CCC	33.7	26	40	27.9	82.9%	1.7	5.0%	4.1	12.1%	9.3	27.5%	24.4	72.5%	29.5	87.6%	4.2	12.4%
LAWR-CCC	63.8	53	73	44.0	69.0%	5.0	7.8%	14.8	23.1%	10.1	15.9%	53.6	84.1%	59.5	93.3%	4.3	6.7%
LOWL-CCC	66.0	46	72	63.8	96.6%	0.8	1.3%	1.4	2.1%	8.5	12.9%	57.5	87.1%	53.8	81.4%	12.3	18.6%
LYNN-CCC	63.0	63	63	39.0	61.9%	3.0	4.8%	21.0	33.3%	10.0	15.9%	53.0	84.1%	58.0	92.1%	5.0	7.9%
NBFD-JRC	16.9	12	23	16.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7.7	45.4%	9.2	54.6%	16.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
NBPT-CCC	38.2	30	44	21.3	55.8%	2.5	6.5%	14.4	37.7%	4.5	11.8%	33.7	88.2%	23.2	60.7%	15.0	39.3%
NOTH-CCC	49.8	37	59	27.8	55.7%	2.2	4.3%	19.9	40.0%	1.0	2.0%	48.8	98.0%	44.7	89.6%	5.2	10.4%
PITT-CCC	35.4	27	44	22.7	64.0%	10.8	30.6%	1.9	5.4%	10.2	28.7%	25.3	71.3%	25.0	70.6%	10.4	29.4%
QUIN-CCC	36.3	31	43	34.6	95.2%	1.5	4.1%	0.3	0.7%	4.9	13.5%	31.4	86.5%	28.9	79.6%	7.4	20.4%
SPRF-CCC	53.8	35	80	36.3	67.5%	9.5	17.6%	8.0	14.9%	6.4	11.9%	47.4	88.1%	46.6	86.5%	7.3	13.5%
TAUN-CCC	33.6	24	42	32.3	96.0%	1.3	4.0%	0.0	0.0%	5.3	15.6%	28.3	84.4%	26.3	78.2%	7.3	21.8%
WEBS-CCC	19.2	14	24	15.2	79.1%	0.0	0.0%	4.0	20.9%	4.2	21.7%	15.0	78.3%	16.3	84.8%	2.9	15.2%
WETI-CCC	10.2	6	13	8.0	78.7%	0.3	2.5%	1.9	18.9%	1.2	11.5%	9.0	88.5%	8.8	86.9%	1.3	13.1%
WORC-CCC	65.4	50	72	39.6	60.6%	0.5	0.8%	25.3	38.7%	15.6	23.9%	49.8	76.1%	65.4	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
WORC-WRC	19.3	16	22	17.4	90.3%	0.1	0.6%	1.8	9.1%	1.8	9.1%	17.5	90.9%	0.0	0.0%	19.3	100.0%
Total	39.2	6	117	30.4	77.6%	2.2	5.7%	6.5	16.7%	6.1	15.6%	33.0	84.4%	32.1	81.9%	7.1	18.1%

*Utilization of Community Corrections Centers, Statistical Report FY 2004*

**Table 5. Summary of Population Movement by Reporting Week**

MONTH	Admissions			Terminations						Transitions					
	Level III	Level IV	Total	Level III		Level IV		Total		Level III		Level IV		Total	
	N	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7/1/03	292	81	373	158	83.6%	31	16.4%	189	100.0%	120	86.3%	19	13.7%	139	100.0%
8/1/03	182	57	239	140	76.1%	44	23.9%	184	100.0%	86	86.0%	14	14.0%	100	100.0%
9/1/03	229	57	286	119	74.4%	41	25.6%	160	100.0%	101	75.4%	33	24.6%	134	100.0%
10/1/03	206	76	282	121	78.6%	33	21.4%	154	100.0%	91	77.1%	27	22.9%	118	100.0%
11/1/03	193	58	251	105	71.9%	41	28.1%	146	100.0%	68	81.0%	16	19.0%	84	100.0%
12/1/03	205	46	251	168	88.0%	23	12.0%	191	100.0%	94	83.2%	19	16.8%	113	100.0%
1/1/04	223	69	292	136	81.4%	31	18.6%	167	100.0%	76	86.4%	12	13.6%	88	100.0%
2/1/04	162	43	205	90	66.2%	46	33.8%	136	100.0%	67	74.4%	23	25.6%	90	100.0%
3/1/04	274	67	341	153	79.3%	40	20.7%	193	100.0%	95	80.5%	23	19.5%	118	100.0%
4/1/04	173	42	215	125	77.2%	37	22.8%	162	100.0%	69	73.4%	25	26.6%	94	100.0%
5/1/04	204	54	258	119	76.3%	37	23.7%	156	100.0%	80	80.0%	20	20.0%	100	100.0%
6/1/04	217	41	258	131	84.5%	24	15.5%	155	100.0%	86	88.7%	11	11.3%	97	100.0%
Total	2560	691	3251	1565	78.5%	428	21.5%	1993	100.0%	1033	81.0%	242	19.0%	1275	100.0%

**Table 6. Summary of Population Movement by Center**

LABEL	Admissions			Terminations						Transitions					
	Level III	Level IV	Total	Level III		Level IV		Total		Level III		Level IV		Total	
	N	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
BOST-CCC	350	5	355	248	99.6%	1	0.4%	249	100.0%	99	94.3%	6	5.7%	105	100.0%
BOST-JRC	28	49	77	15	32.6%	31	67.4%	46	100.0%	14	51.9%	13	48.1%	27	100.0%
BOST-WRC	132	3	135	82	98.8%	1	1.2%	83	100.0%	49	98.0%	1	2.0%	50	100.0%
CAMB-CCC	85	10	95	63	90.0%	7	10.0%	70	100.0%	57	93.4%	4	6.6%	61	100.0%
FITC-CCC	154	70	224	106	67.9%	50	32.1%	156	100.0%	21	75.0%	7	25.0%	28	100.0%
GREE-CCC	121	8	129	79	98.8%	1	1.3%	80	100.0%	68	91.9%	6	8.1%	74	100.0%
HYAN-CCC	93	45	138	54	78.3%	15	21.7%	69	100.0%	69	75.0%	23	25.0%	92	100.0%
LAWR-CCC	134	71	205	67	61.5%	42	38.5%	109	100.0%	81	77.1%	24	22.9%	105	100.0%
LOWL-CCC	168	16	184	69	93.2%	5	6.8%	74	100.0%	66	100.0%	0	0.0%	66	100.0%
LYNN-CCC	21	2	23	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	N.A.	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	100.0%
NBFD-JRC	14	21	35	25	75.8%	8	24.2%	33	100.0%	7	31.8%	15	68.2%	22	100.0%
NBPT-CCC	133	23	156	30	66.7%	15	33.3%	45	100.0%	80	80.0%	20	20.0%	100	100.0%
NOTH-CCC	171	3	174	115	98.3%	2	1.7%	117	100.0%	62	95.4%	3	4.6%	65	100.0%
PITT-CCC	157	66	223	107	70.4%	45	29.6%	152	100.0%	52	70.3%	22	29.7%	74	100.0%
QUIN-CCC	154	31	185	79	84.0%	15	16.0%	94	100.0%	72	82.8%	15	17.2%	87	100.0%
SPRF-CCC	267	32	299	140	88.6%	18	11.4%	158	100.0%	81	86.2%	13	13.8%	94	100.0%
TAUN-CCC	84	11	95	33	84.6%	6	15.4%	39	100.0%	43	78.2%	12	21.8%	55	100.0%
WEBS-CCC	53	56	109	46	64.8%	25	35.2%	71	100.0%	13	59.1%	9	40.9%	22	100.0%
WETI-CCC	23	3	26	16	100.0%	0	0.0%	16	100.0%	24	82.8%	5	17.2%	29	100.0%
WORC-CCC	169	158	327	156	53.8%	134	46.2%	290	100.0%	61	61.0%	39	39.0%	100	100.0%
WORC-WRC	49	8	57	35	83.3%	7	16.7%	42	100.0%	11	84.6%	2	15.4%	13	100.0%
Total	2560	691	3251	1565	78.5%	428	21.5%	1993	100.0%	1033	81.0%	242	19.0%	1275	100.0%