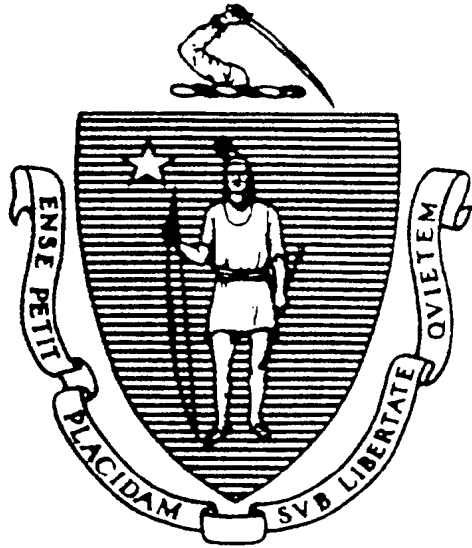


**Utilization of
Community Corrections Centers
Statistical Report, FY 2005**



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

Stephen V. Price, Executive Director

January 2006

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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 2005, 22 community corrections centers operated under the oversight of OCC throughout Massachusetts;
- On average, 866 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:
 - 81.3% were supervised by probation;
 - 14.4% were supervised by a sheriff's department or DYS; and
 - 4.3% were supervised by the Parole Board.
- All community corrections center program participants were supervised at intermediate sanction Level III or Level IV:
 - 85.1% were Intermediate Sanction Level III; and,
 - 14.9% 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 9,774 referrals to community corrections centers:
 - 65.0% were Intermediate Sanction Level II;
 - 28.7% were Intermediate Sanction Level III; and,
 - 6.3% were intermediate Sanction Level IV.
- There were 1,286 intermediate sanction level III and IV participant transitions:
 - 19.4% made a transition from Level IV to Level III;
 - 80.6% made a transition from Level III to Level II (standard supervision).

- There were 2,304 intermediate sanction level III and IV participant terminations from community corrections:
 - 20.3% of participants were terminated from Level IV;
 - 79.7% of participants were terminated from Level III.

- There were 14,319 referrals to the community service program:
 - 70.5% were male;
 - 18.2% were female;
 - 88.7% were adults;
 - 11.3% were juveniles.

- There were 546 participants who took the GED examination in FY 2005:
 - 22.3% of those participants passed a portion of the exam;
 - 23.8% of those participants were awarded their GED; and
 - 53.8% of those participants attempted the exam.

- There were 763 participants placed in jobs in FY 2005
 - 11.4% of those participants received part time job placement;
 - 88.6% of those participants received full time job placement.

- There were 889 participants placed in aftercare in FY 2005

- There were 105,124 specimens screened for illicit drugs in FY 2005:
 - 82.3% reported negative results;
 - 17.7% reported positive results.

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OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTERS STATISTICAL REPORT, FY 2005

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 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.

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 work 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.

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.

Since the inception of the OCC in 1996, some 24 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 2005. 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 2005

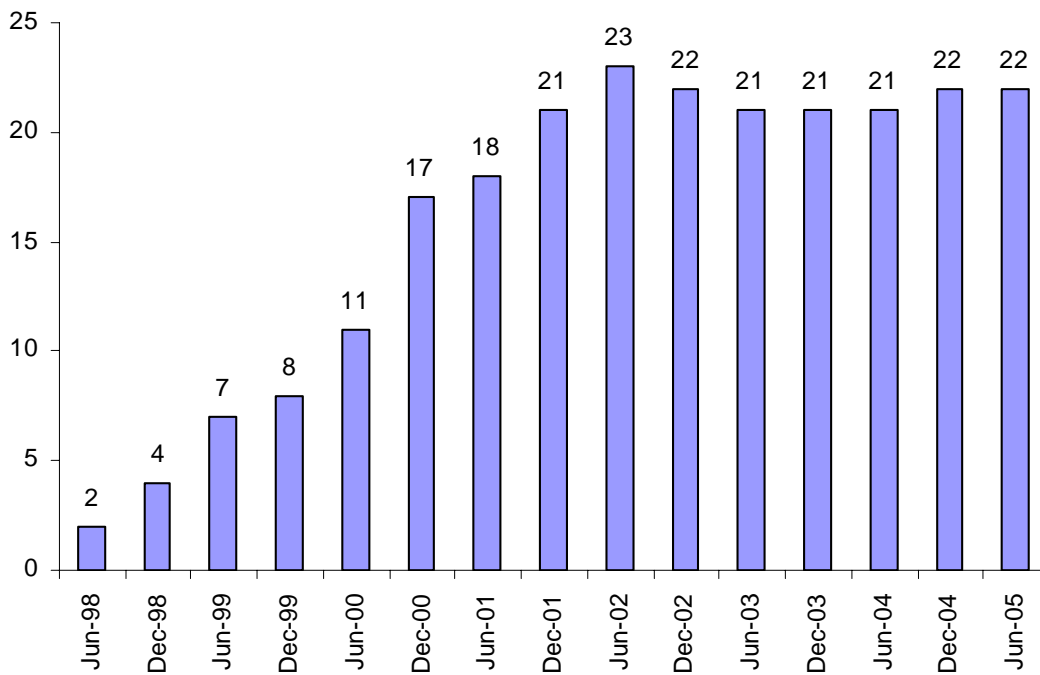

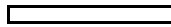



Figure 2. Sentencing Guidelines Grid

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	Manslaughter (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 2005 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.

Please Note: The Newburyport CCC relocated to Salisbury in March 2005. The data collected was referred to as Newburyport CCC for the duration of the study period. The Holyoke CCC was created as a satellite center of the Springfield CCC. Thus, data collected from the Holyoke CCC was included in the Springfield CCC monthly report. While there are 22 program sites, there were a maximum of 21 monthly reports.

Study Period. The study period covers FY 2005, or July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005.

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

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. The categories of data are as follows:

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*. 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 that 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 intermediate sanction level III and IV 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. 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, transferred to another CCC or jurisdiction.

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.

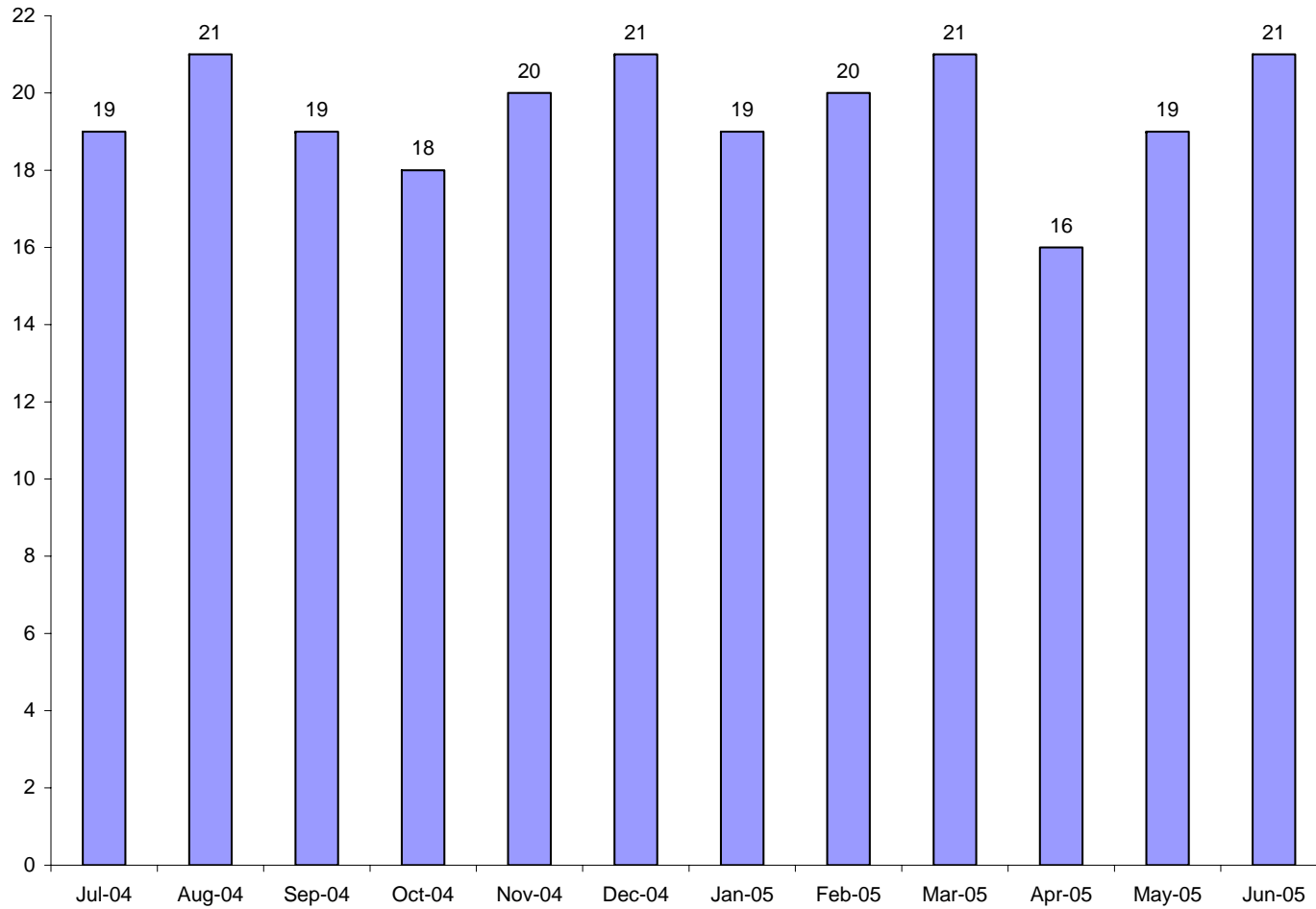
Drug Testing. The monthly utilization report provided the number of participants for which a negative drug test result was reported, the number of participants for which one or more positive results were reported on a particular specimen, and the number of participants that tested positive for a particular 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 month during the study period. Of the 252 total reports that could have been submitted to the OCC, a total of 241 or 95.6% 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 2005, 21 community corrections centers reported a high total of 1,013 intermediate sanction level III and IV participants. In October 2004, 18 community corrections centers reported a low total of 612 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 9.8 at the West Tisbury CCC to an average of 109.3 at the Boston CCC. The cumulative average attendance across all centers was 866.3. Additional data on each community corrections center (minimum and maximum population) is shown in the Appendix.

Figure 4. Total Population by Month

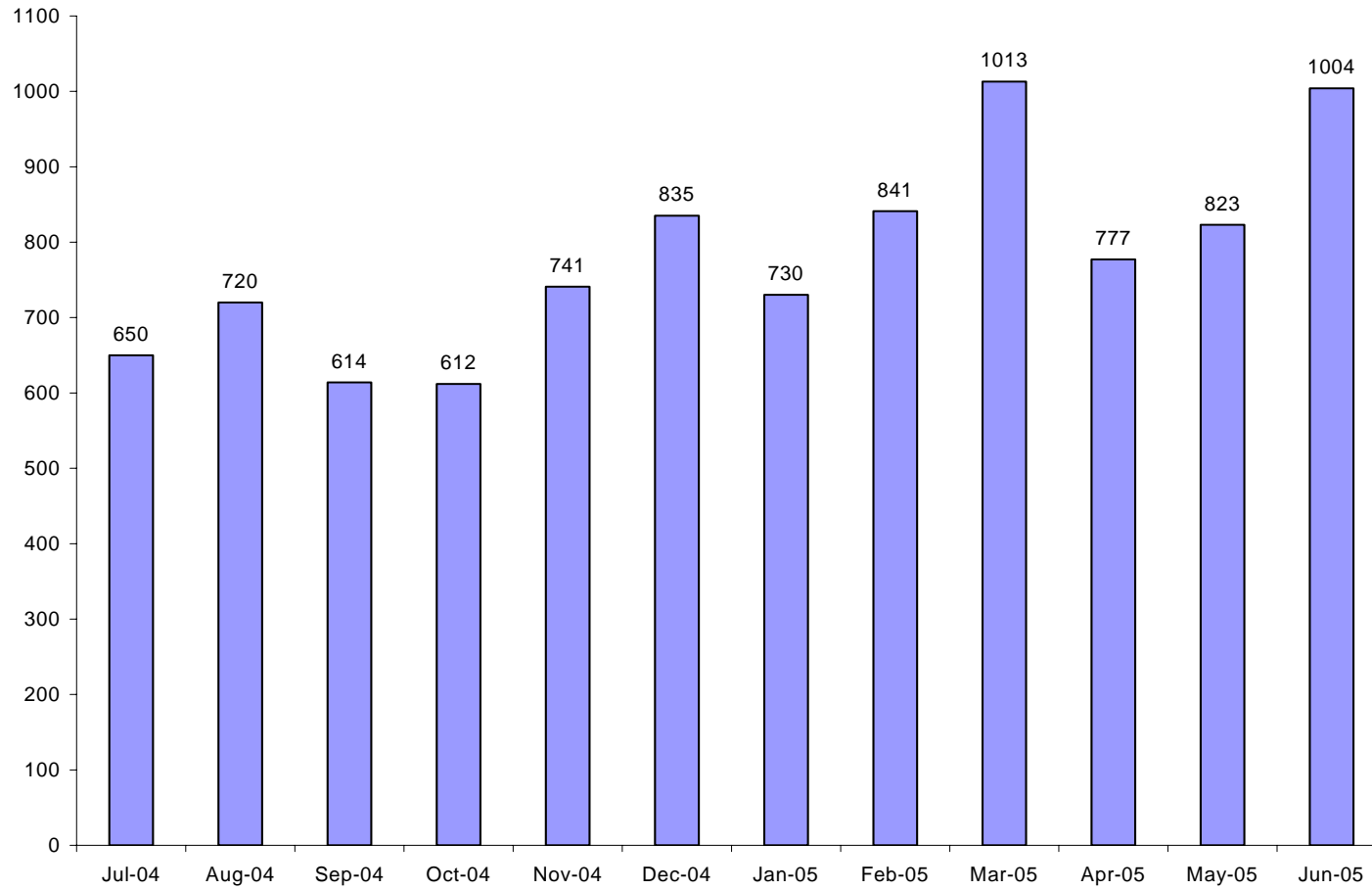
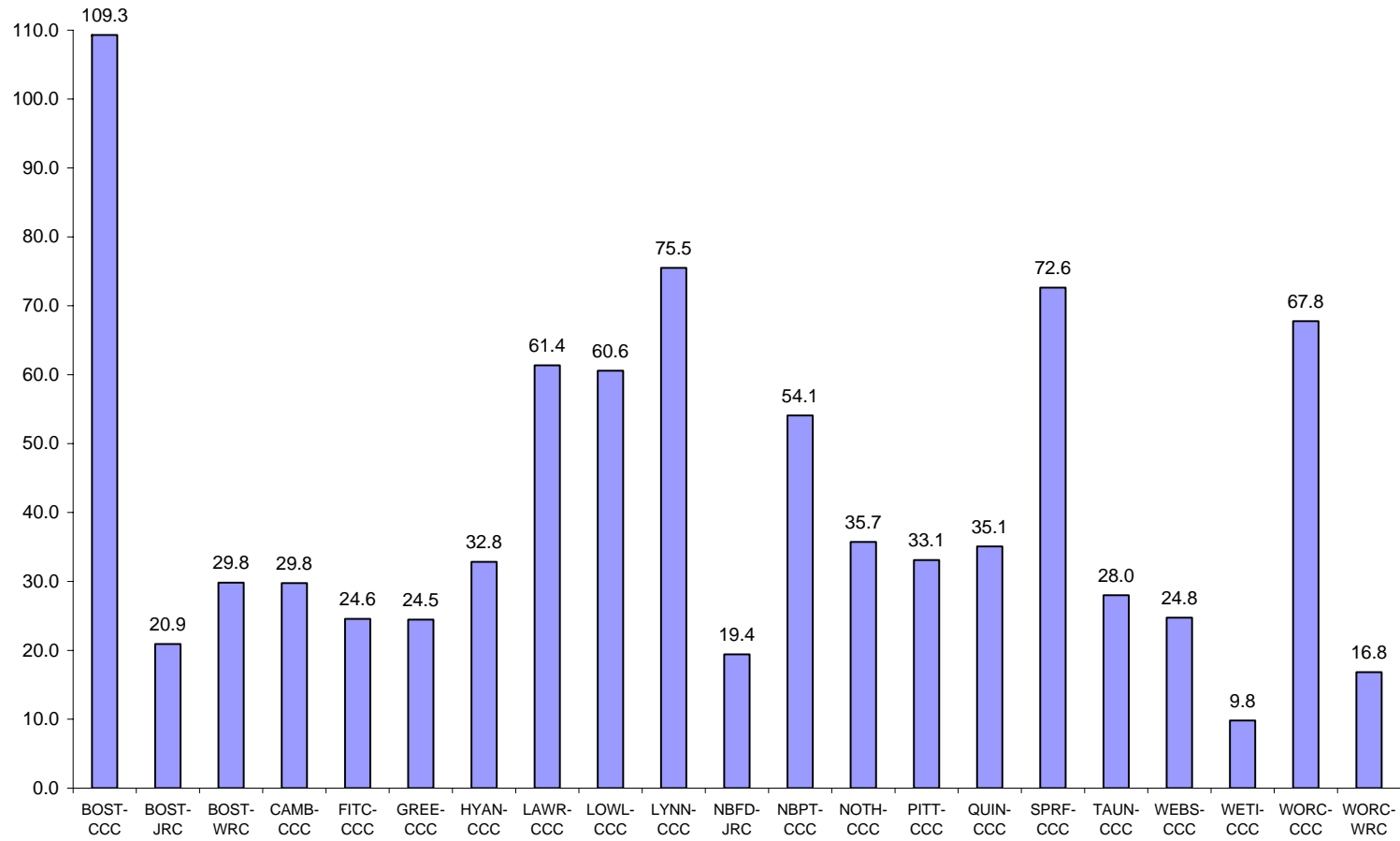


Figure 5. Average Population by Center



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, 81.3% (705.6) of the participants were under the supervision of probation; 14.4% (125) of the participants were under the supervision of a sheriff's department or the Department of Youth Services; 4.3% (37.5) 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. Compared with FY 2004, these percentages represent a 4.4% increase for probation; a 3.8% decrease for sheriff's departments; and a 1.2% decrease for parole. Participants from the DYS, which have historically comprised less than one percent were grouped with sheriff's departments.

Figure 6. Population by Supervising Agency

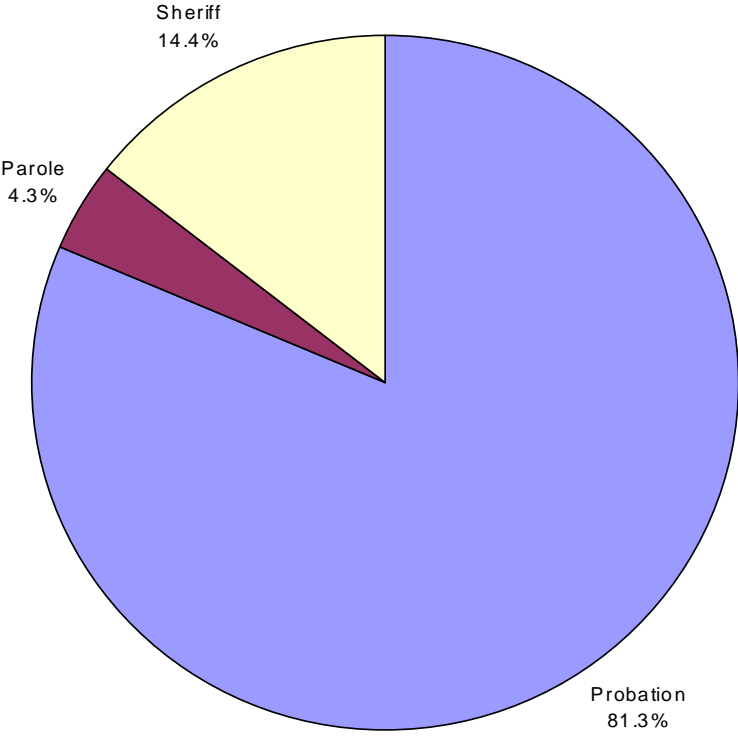
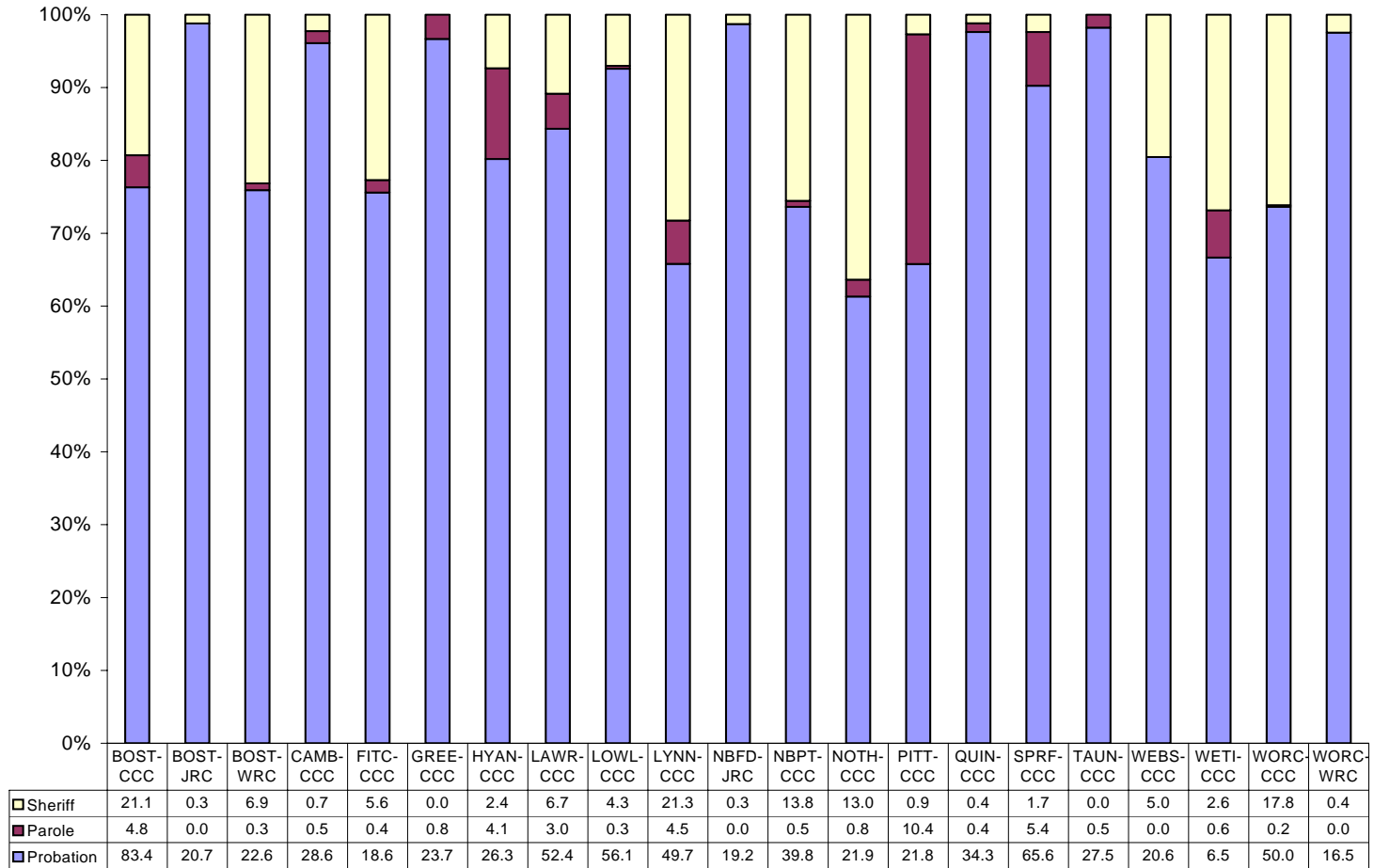


Figure 7 shows the supervising agency of the participants at each of the community corrections centers during FY 2005. There were large differences in the population at each of the centers. Among adult centers, Taunton CCC had the highest average proportion of probation supervised participants (98.2%); Pittsfield CCC had the highest average proportion of parole supervised participants (31.5%); and, Northampton CCC had the highest average proportion of sheriff's supervised participants (36.4%). The Boston JRC was the only center that provided services to DYS supervised participants in FY 2005.

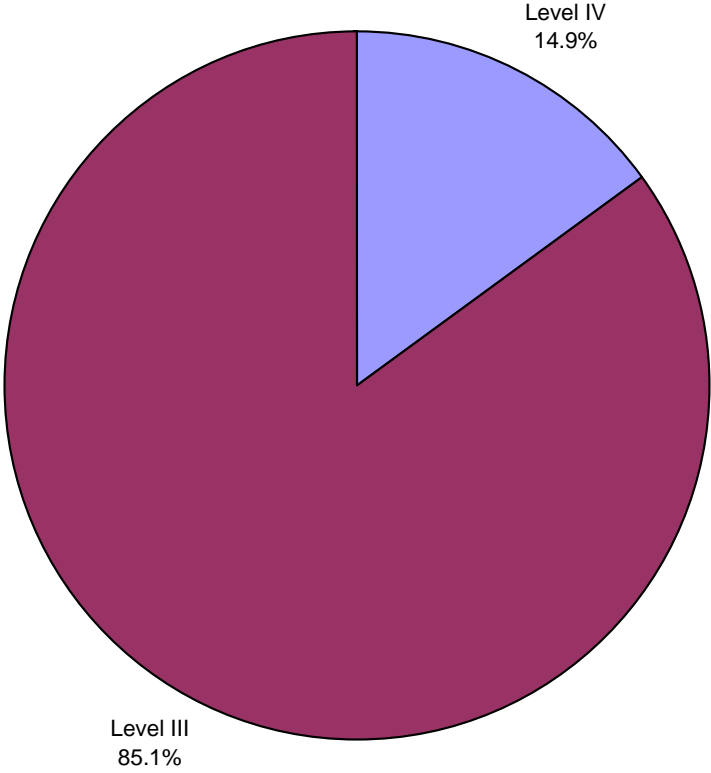
Figure 7. Average Population by Supervising Agency and Center



POPULATION BY LEVEL

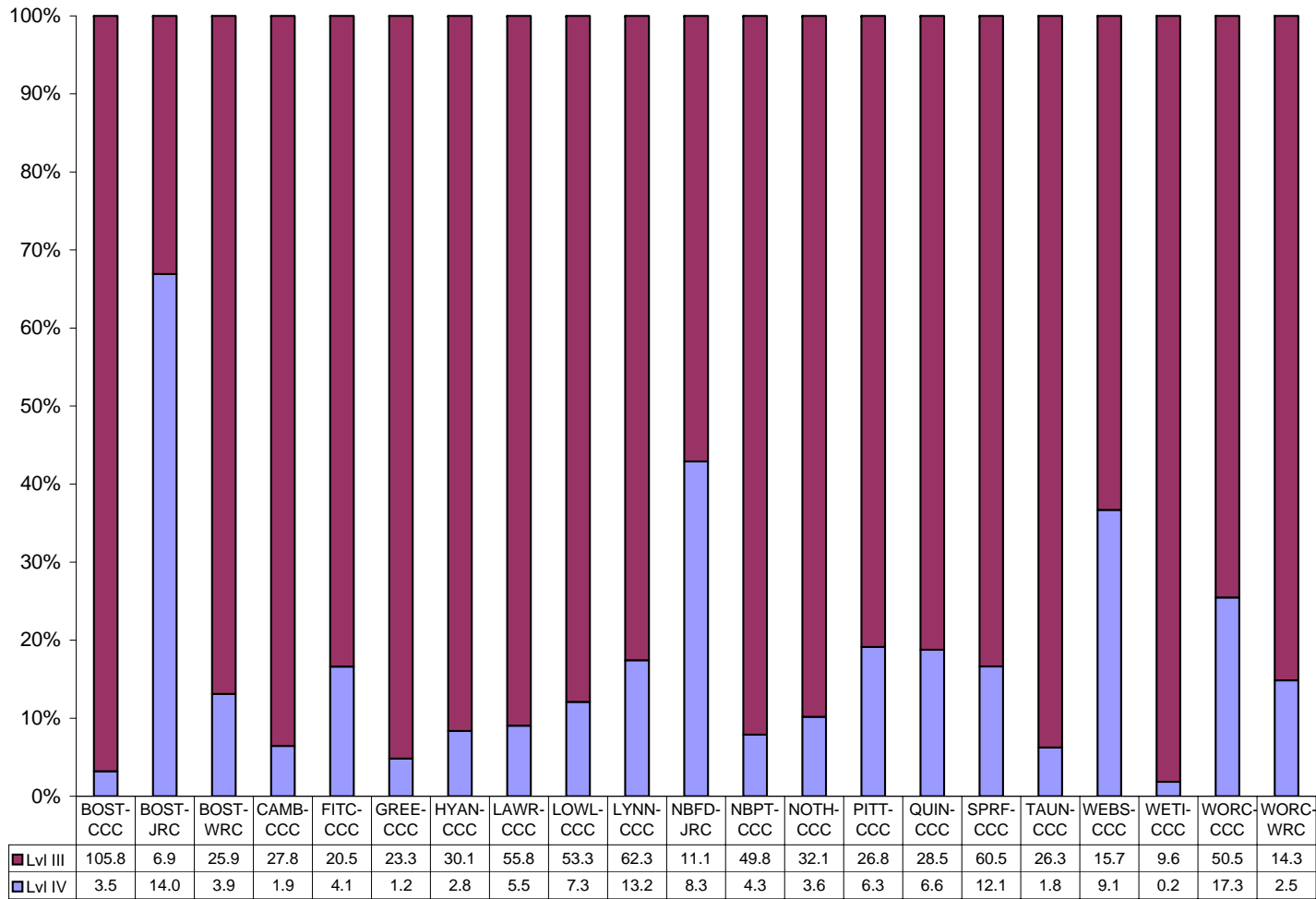
Figure 8 shows the distribution of the population in community corrections centers by intermediate sanction level in FY 2005. On average, 85.1% of the participants were supervised at Level III and 14.9% were supervised at Level IV. This represents a shift of .5% from Level IV to Level III when compared 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 (66.9%) and West Tisbury CCC had the highest proportion of participants at Intermediate Sanction Level III (98.1%).

Figure 8. Average Population by Intermediate Sanction Level



Utilization of Community Corrections Centers, Statistical Report FY 2005

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% of the participants in the community corrections centers were female and 83% 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, Boston CCC had the highest average proportion of males (109.3%) and Newburyport CCC had the highest average proportion of females (19.1%).

Figure 10. Average Population by Gender

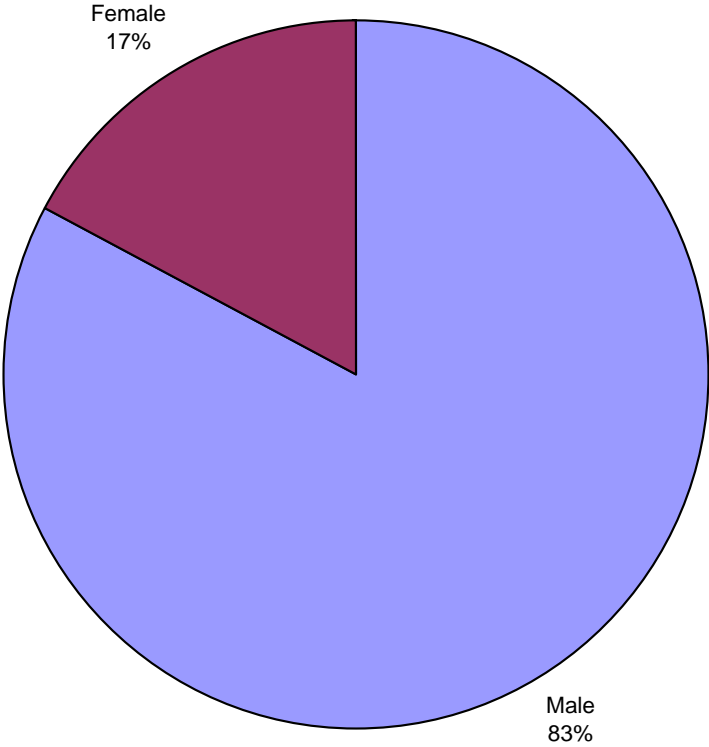
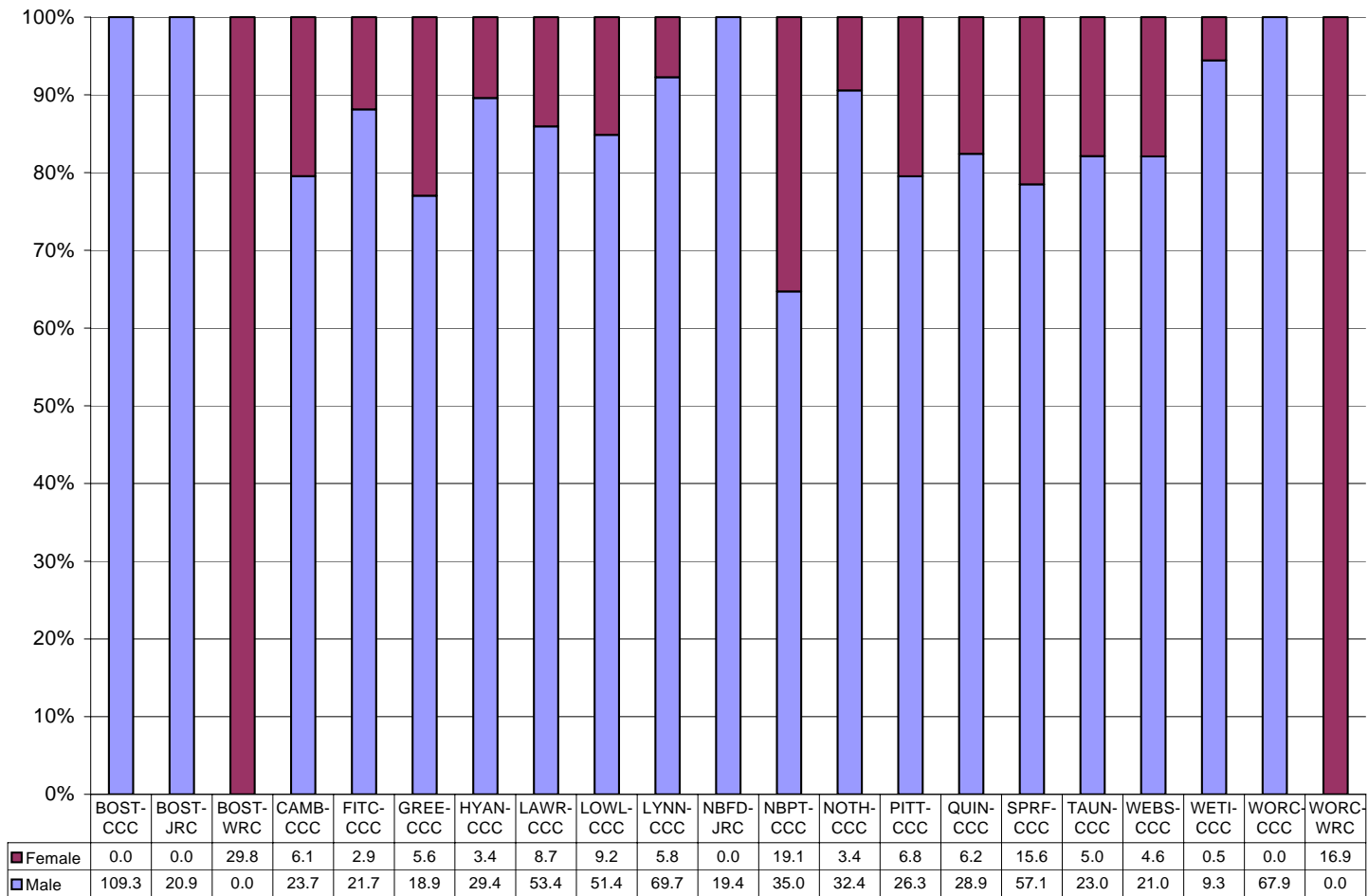


Figure 11. Average Population by Gender and Center



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. In FY 2005 The majority of participants were referred to IS Level II.

Figure 13 shows new referrals by level and supervising agent. During FY 2005 there were 3,417 referrals to IS Levels III and IV. This was an increase of 6.9% from the previous year. There were 6,357 referrals to IS Level II.

Figure 12. Referrals by Level

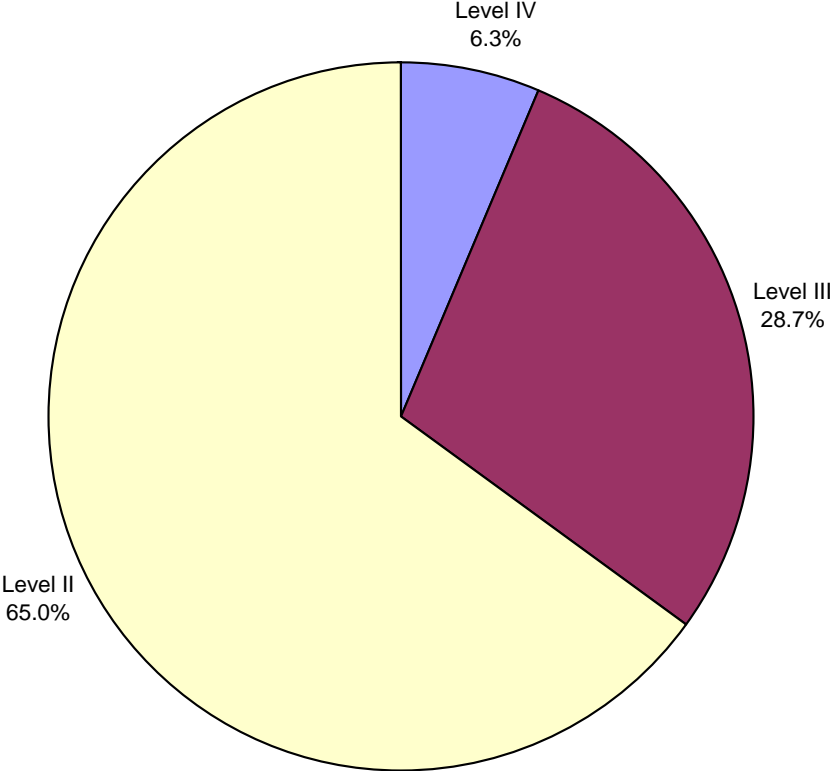


Figure 13. Referrals by Level and Agency

	Probation		Parole		Sheriff/DYS		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Level 4	240	3%	16	3%	357	44%	613	6%
Level 3	2204	26%	154	27%	446	55%	2804	29%
Elmo	284	3%	49	9%	185	23%	518	5%
No Elmo	1920	23%	105	19%	261	32%	2286	23%
Subtotal	2444	29%	170	30%	803	98%	3417	35%
Level 2	5949	71%	395	70%	13	2%	6357	65%
Total	8393	100%	565	100%	816	100%	9774	100%

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 2005. 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 2005. 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 14:

- 7.0% of participants moved from Level IV to Level III;
- 28.9% of participants moved from Level III to Level II or standard supervision;
- 13.0% of participants were terminated from Level IV ;
- 51.% of participants were terminated from Level III.

Figure 15 shows the number of transitions by month. Figure 16 shows the number of transitions by center. Figure 17 shows the number of terminations by month. Figure 18 shows the number of terminations by center.

The reasons for intermediate sanction level III and IV terminations are featured in Figure 19. Among Level IV terminations the most prominent reasons reported were *sentence expired/paroled* and *return to higher custody/incarcerated* at 32.6%. For Level III terminations the most frequent reason was *return to higher custody/incarcerated* at 29.6%. It should be noted that while centers reported 2,300 Level III and IV terminations, they reported reasons for just 1,091. Figure 20 shows the termination reasons for Level II participants for which *ninety days clean* was the most frequently reported at 50.5%.

Figure 14. Transitions and Terminations from Centers

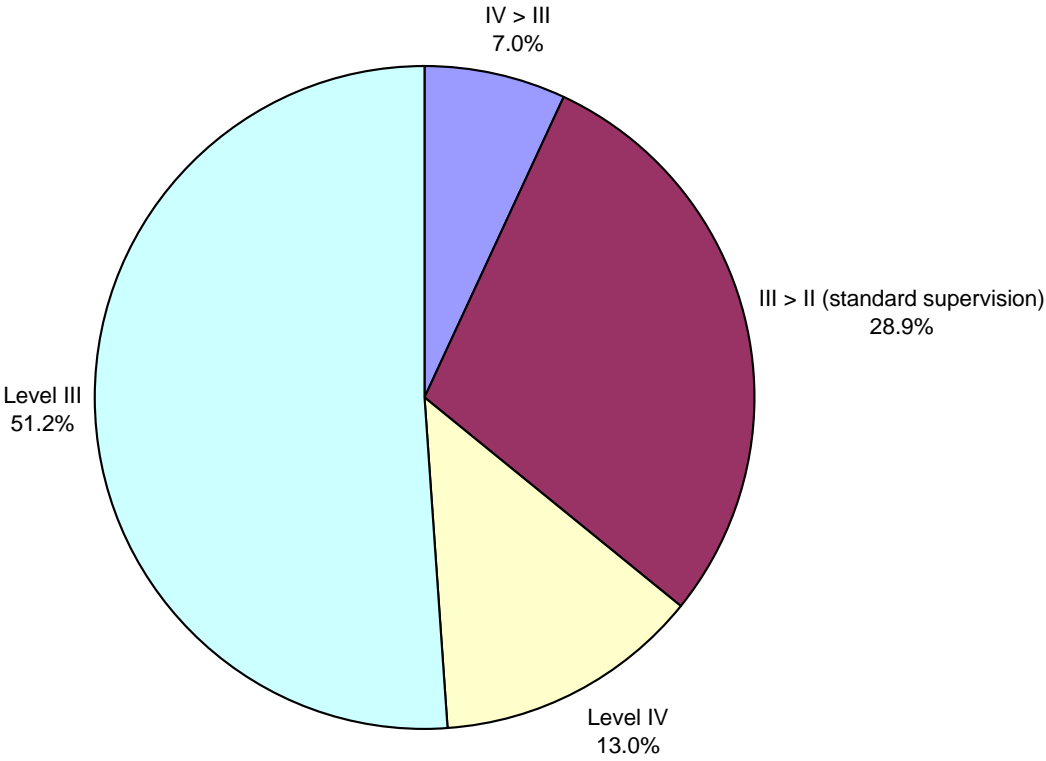


Figure 15. Transitions by Month and Level

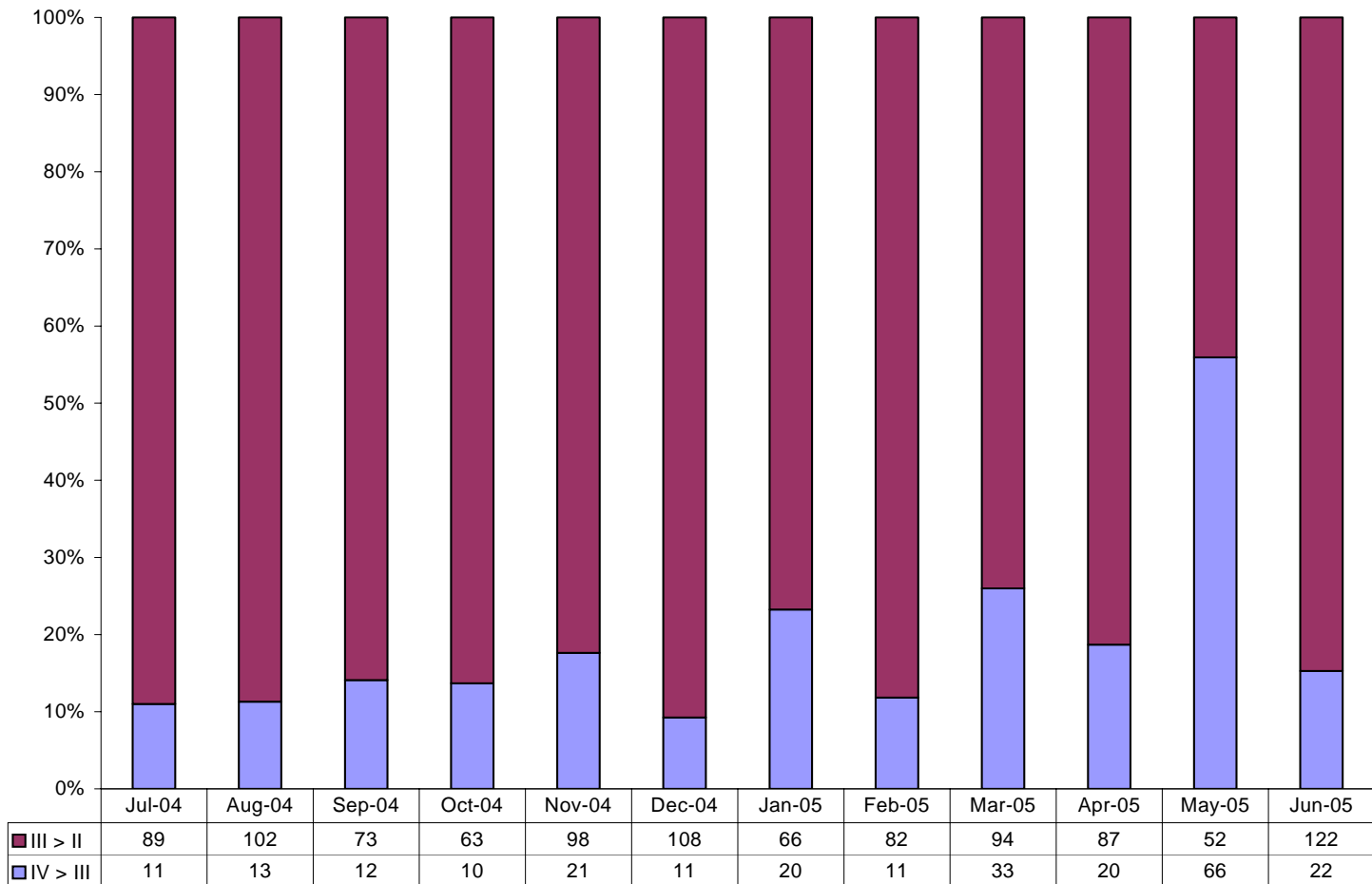


Figure 16. Transitions by Center and Level

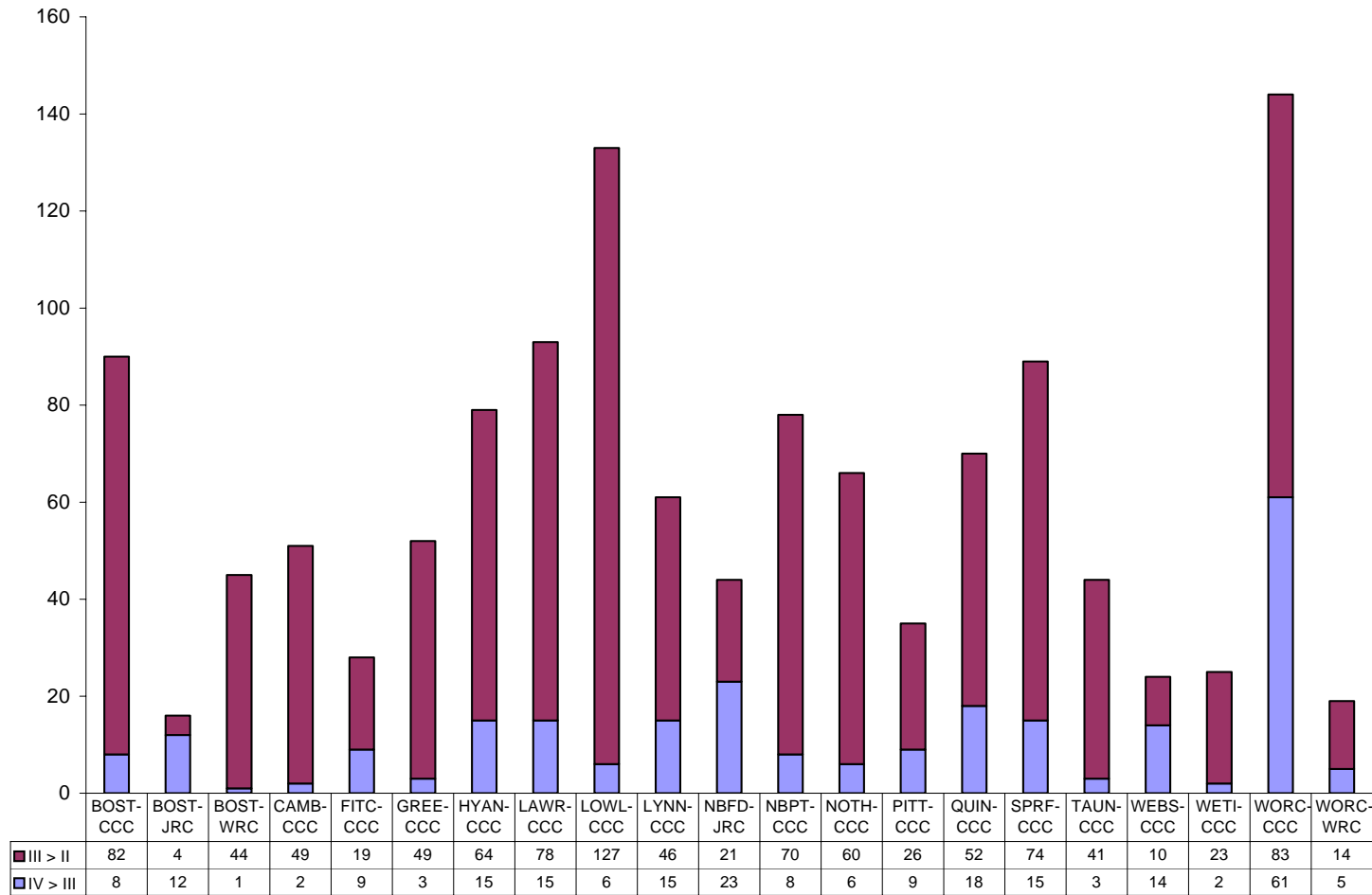


Figure 17. Terminations by Month and Level

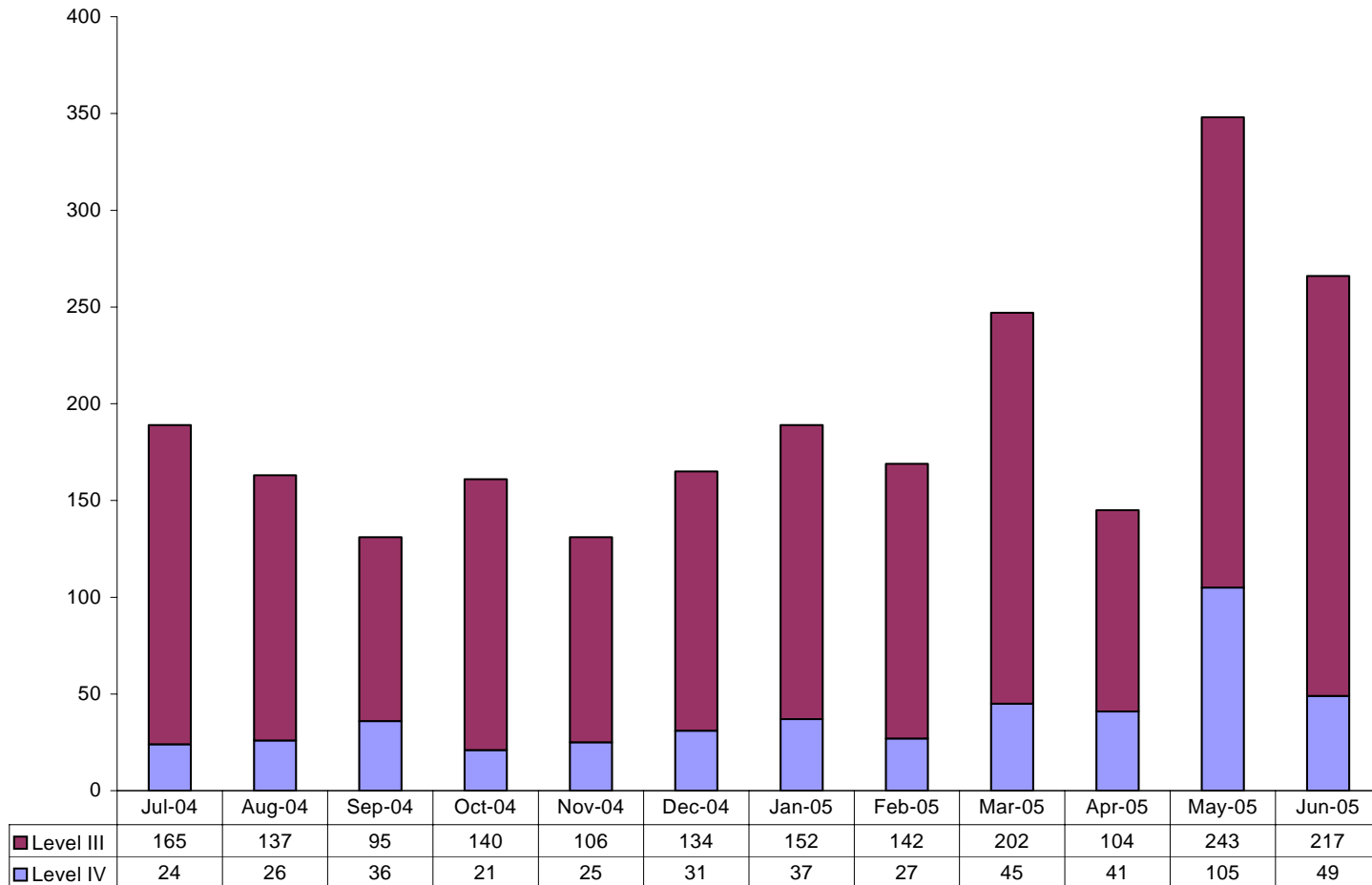


Figure 18. Terminations by Center and Level

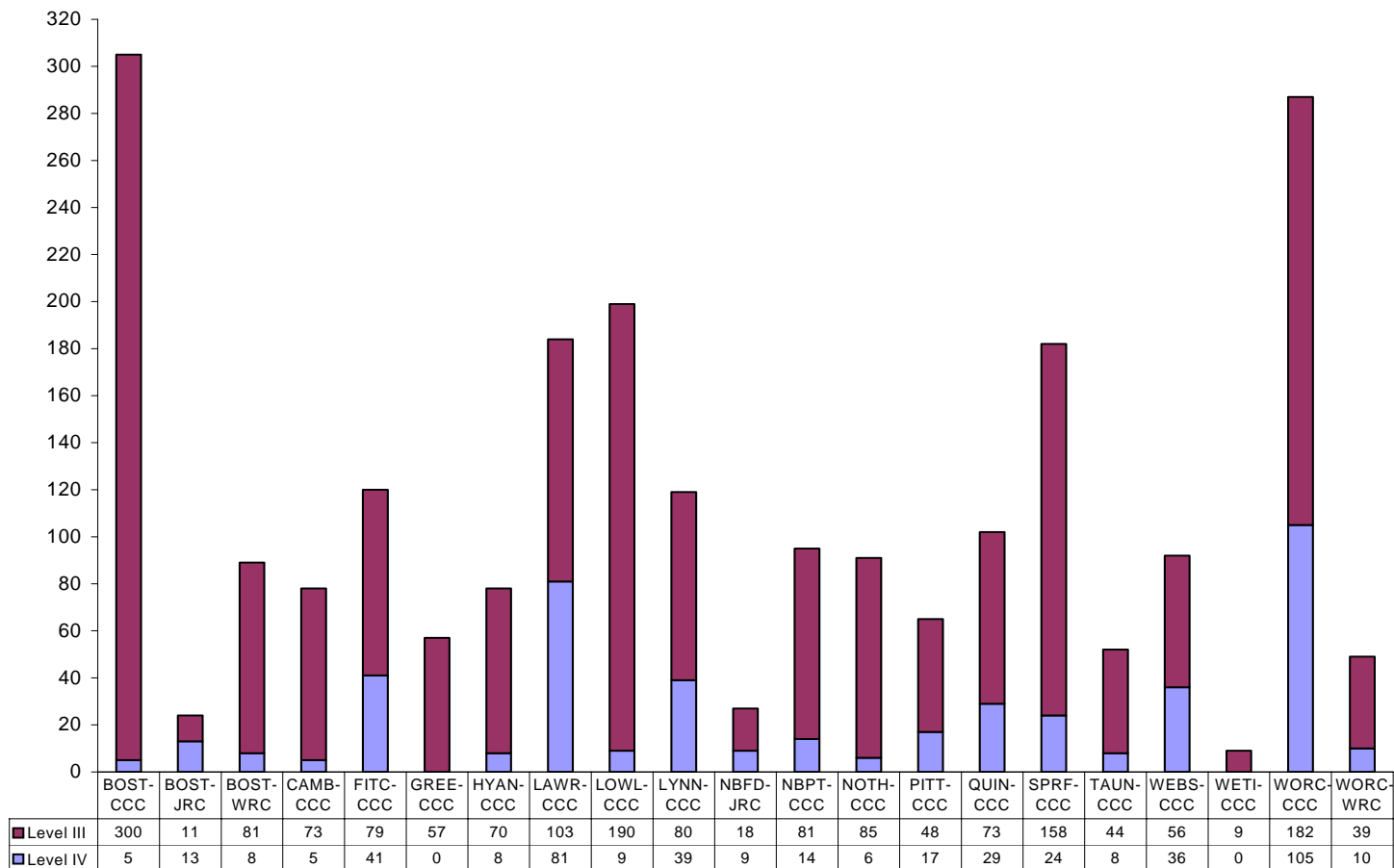


Figure 19. Termination Reasons for Level III, IV

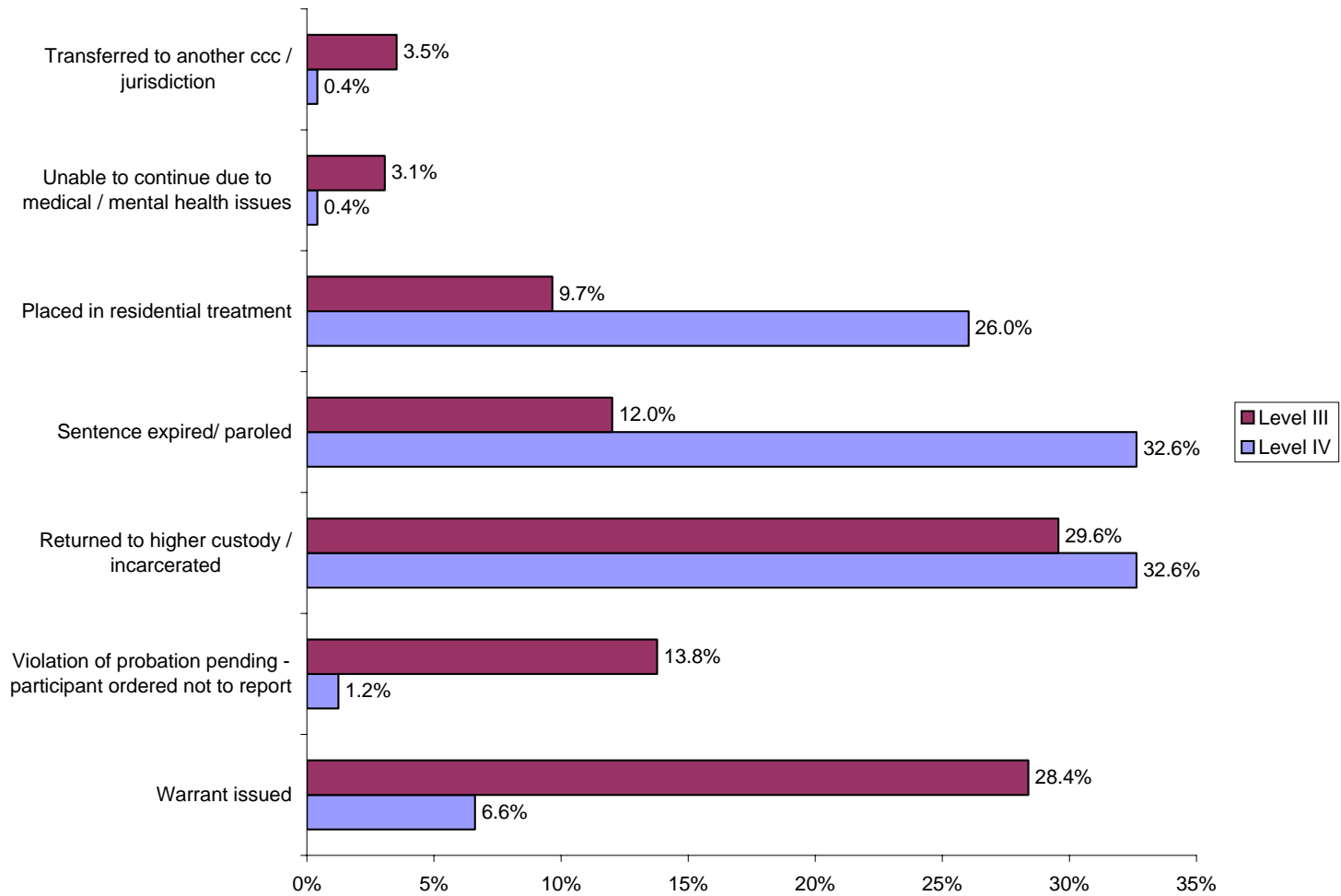
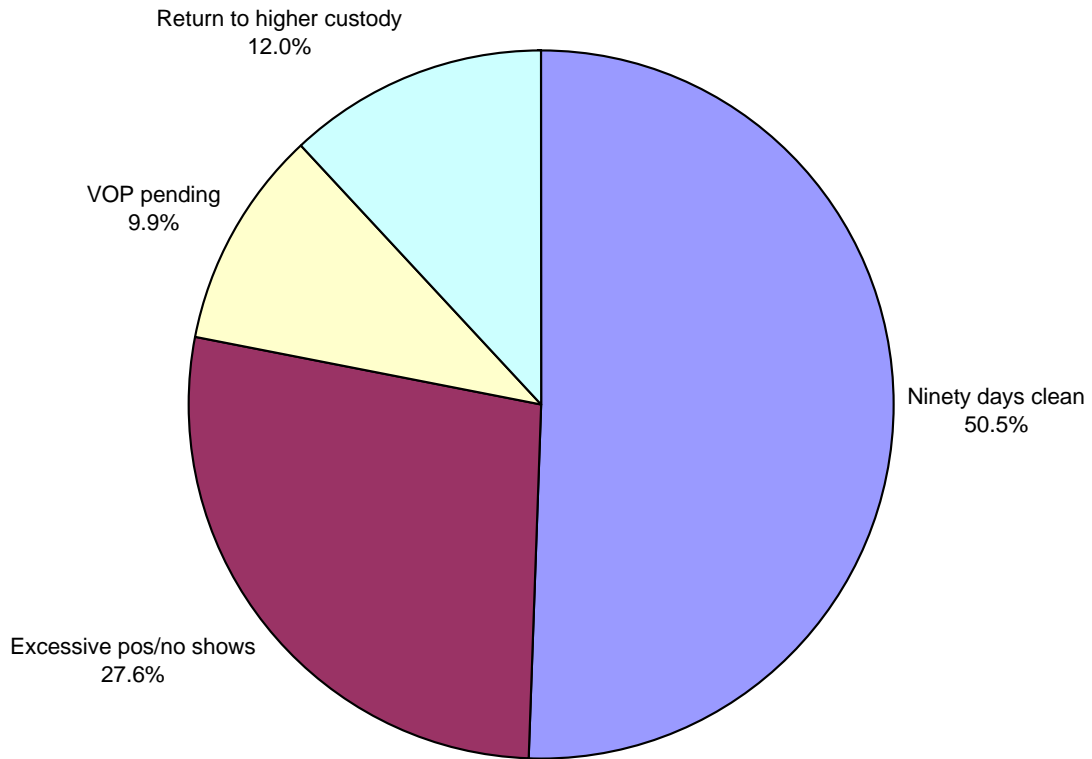


Figure 20. Termination Reasons for Level II

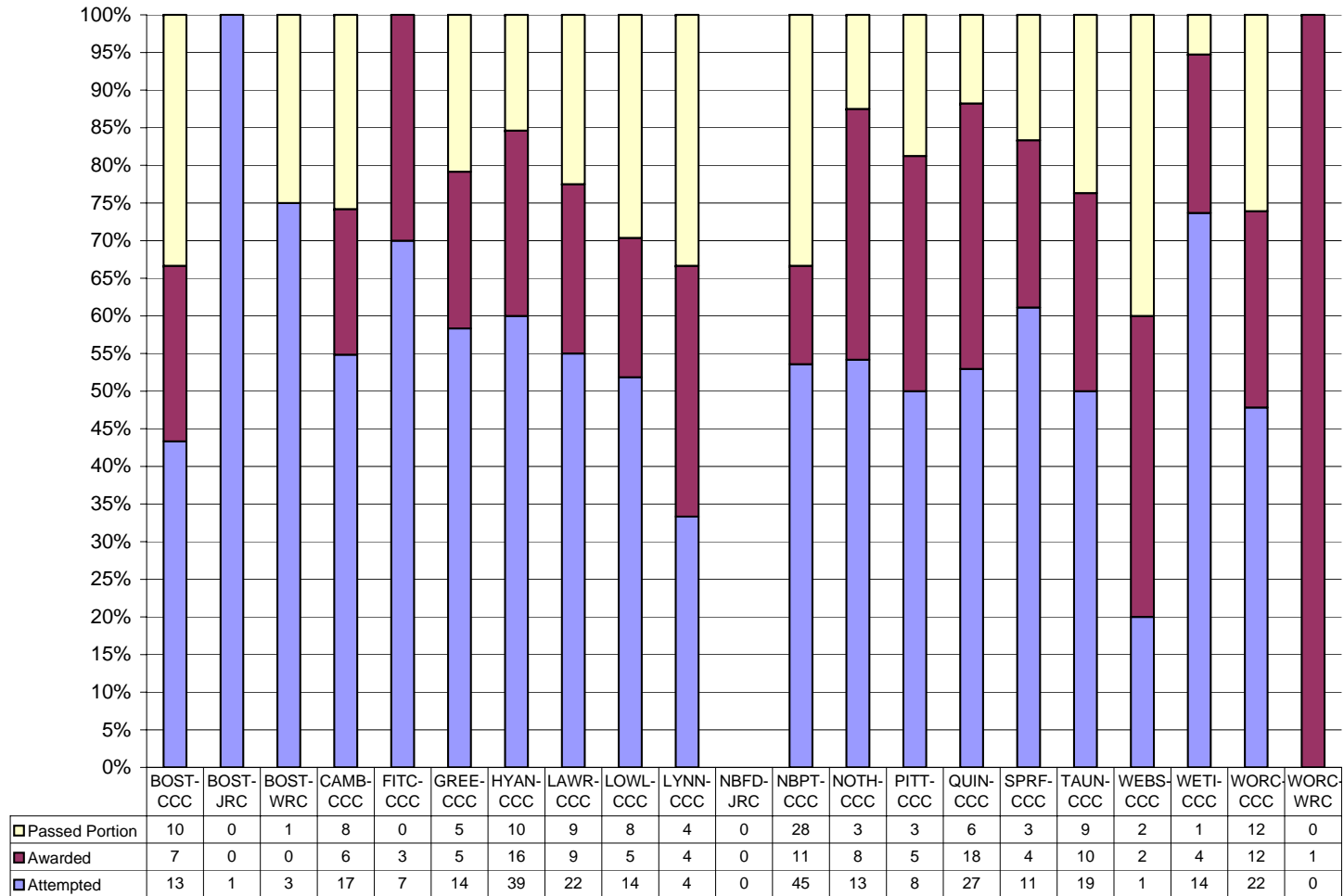


GED

Education is among the service components at community corrections centers. Data was collected regarding General Education Degree preparation in FY 2005. Across the state 130 intermediate sanction level participants were awarded their GED in FY 2005. 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 21, the Newburyport CCC had the highest number of participants attempt the examination with 45. Newburyport CCC also had the highest number of participants pass some portion of the examination with 28. The Quincy CCC had the highest number of participants awarded a GED with 18.

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Figure 21. GED Performance by Center

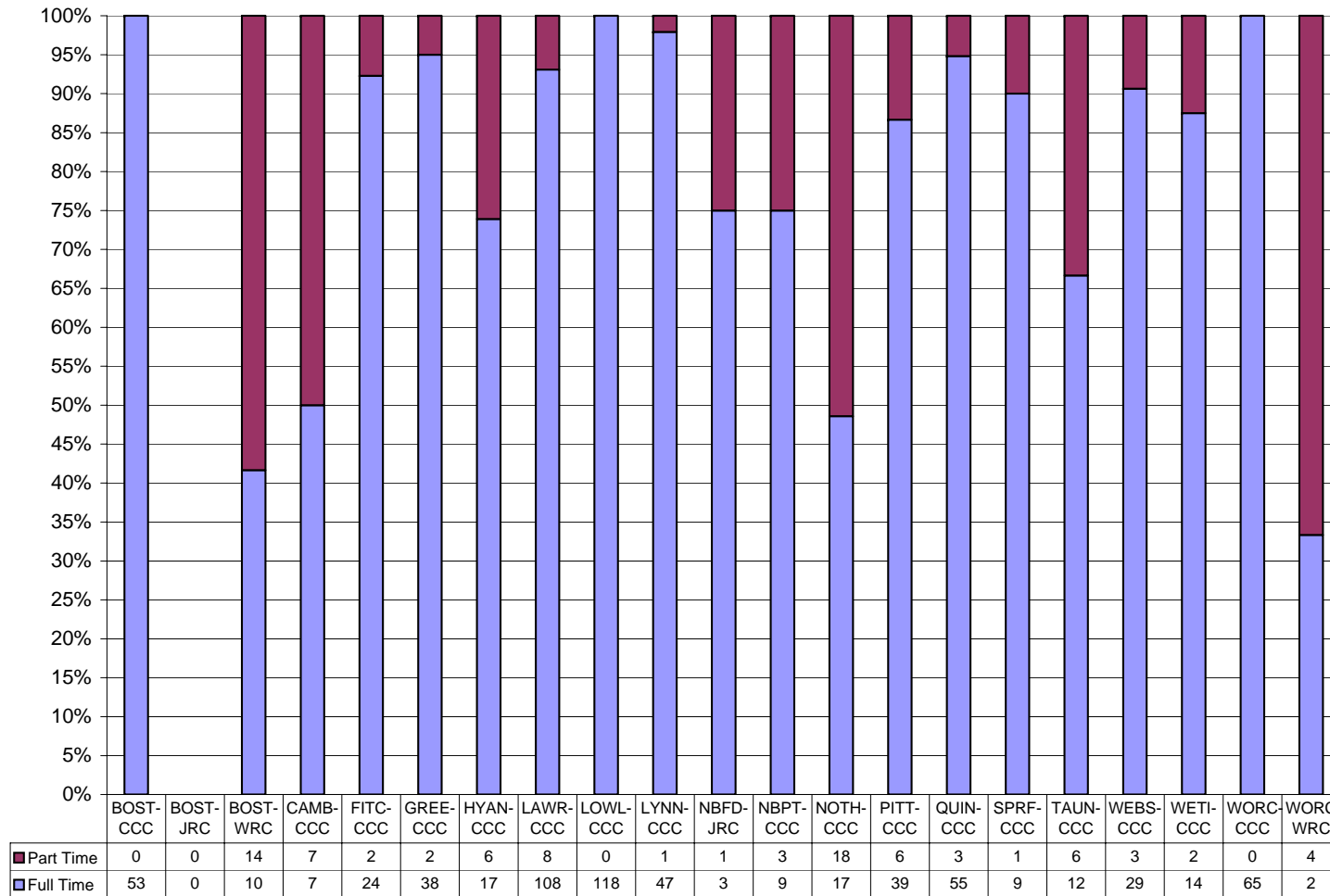


JOB PLACEMENT

Job placement is another among the service components of community corrections centers. Figure 22 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 763 job placements made across the state in FY 2005 of which 676 were full time and 87 were part time. The Lowell CCC had the greatest success in full time employment placing 118 participants. The Northampton CCC had the greatest success in part time employment placing 18 participants.

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Figure 22. Job Placement Performance by Center

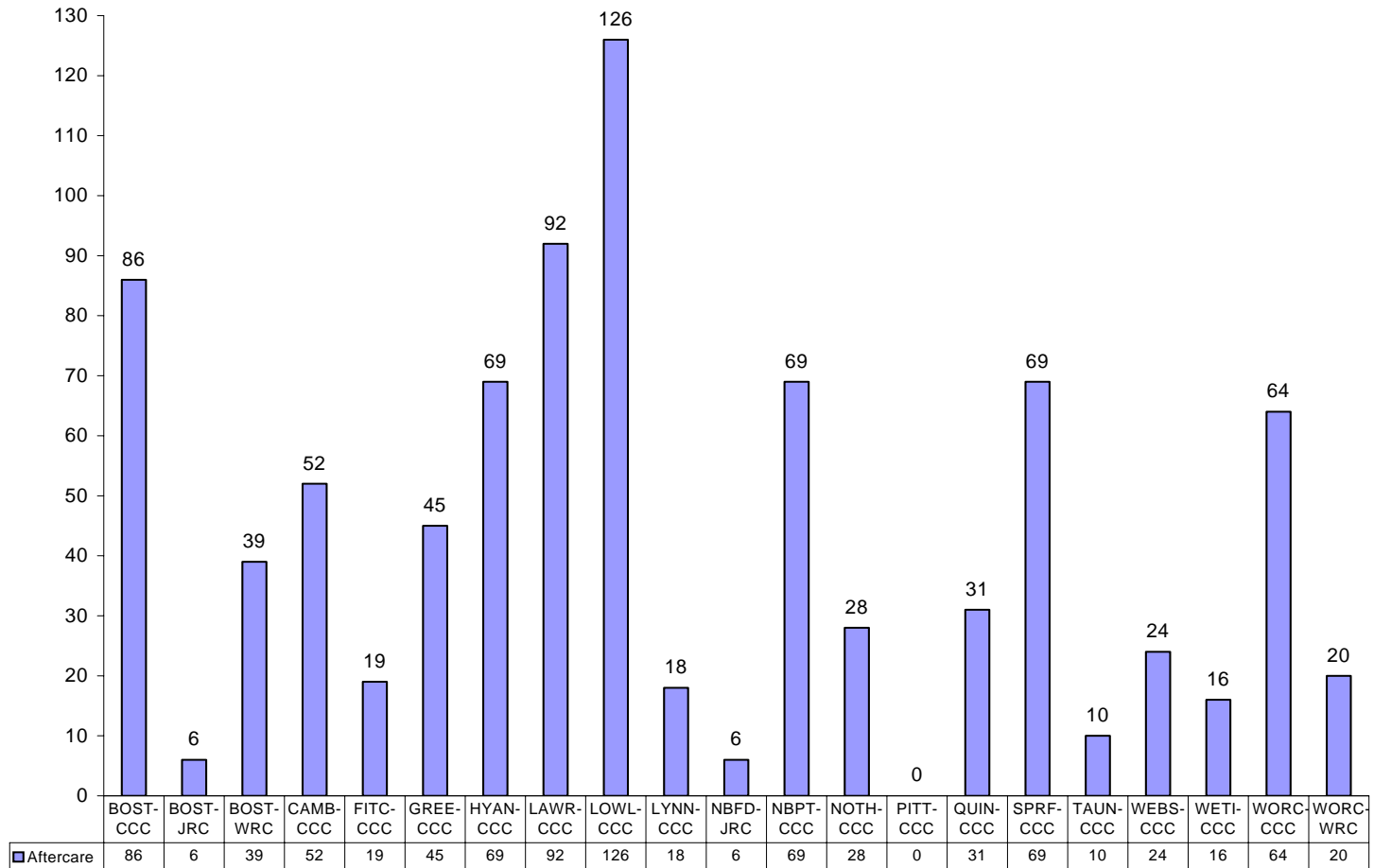


AFTERCARE

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 23 shows the number of aftercare placements at each center in FY 2005. There were a total of 889 aftercare placements made across the state in FY 2005. The Lowell CCC had the greatest number of aftercare placements with 126.

Figure 23. Aftercare Placement by Center



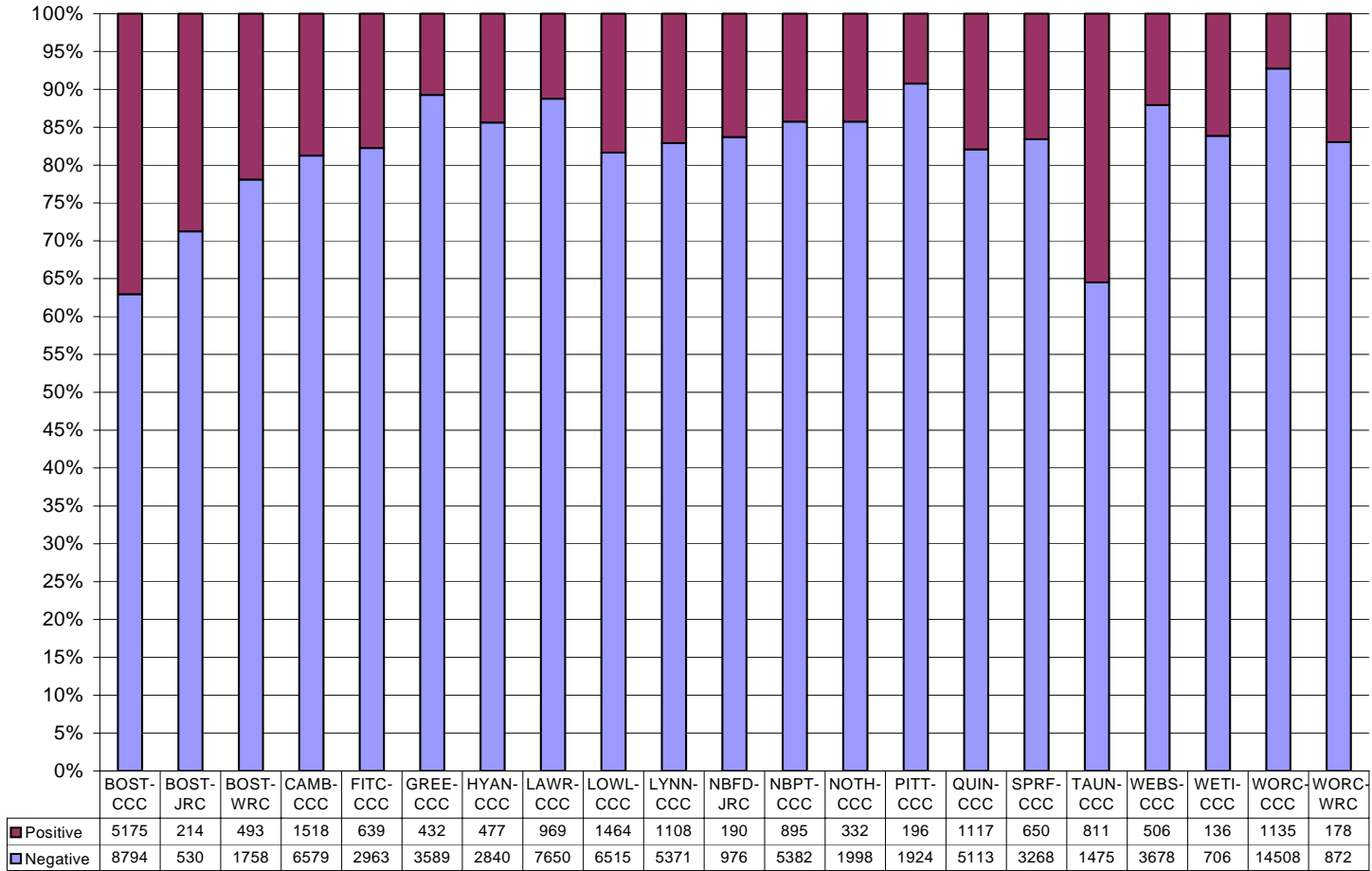
DRUG TESTING

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 was variation in drug testing administration at different centers. Centers screened for different types or numbers of drugs and screened for different types or numbers of adulterants. However, all centers were contracted to screen in accordance with 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 24 shows the total number of urine specimens screened for illicit drugs by each center in FY 2005. The table indicates the total number of positive and negative results. The Worcester CCC performed the greatest number of drug tests with 15,643. The Worcester CCC also had the greatest number of negative drug test results with 14,508. The Boston CCC had the greatest number of positive results with 5,175.

Figure 24 also shows the percentage of positive and negative drug test results at centers in FY 2005. The average across all centers was 82% negative; 18% positive. The Worcester CCC had the greatest percentage of negative results at 93%. The Boston CCC had the greatest percentage of positive results at 37%.

Figure 24. Percentage of Positive and Negative Drug Test Results by Center



COMMUNITY SERVICE

There were 14,319 referrals to the community service program in FY 2005. 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 14,319 referrals:

- 2,607 (18.2%) were females;
- 10,088 (70.5%) were males;

- 12,695 (88.7%) were adults;
- 1,624 (11.3%) were juveniles.

Figure 25. Adult Community Service Referrals by County

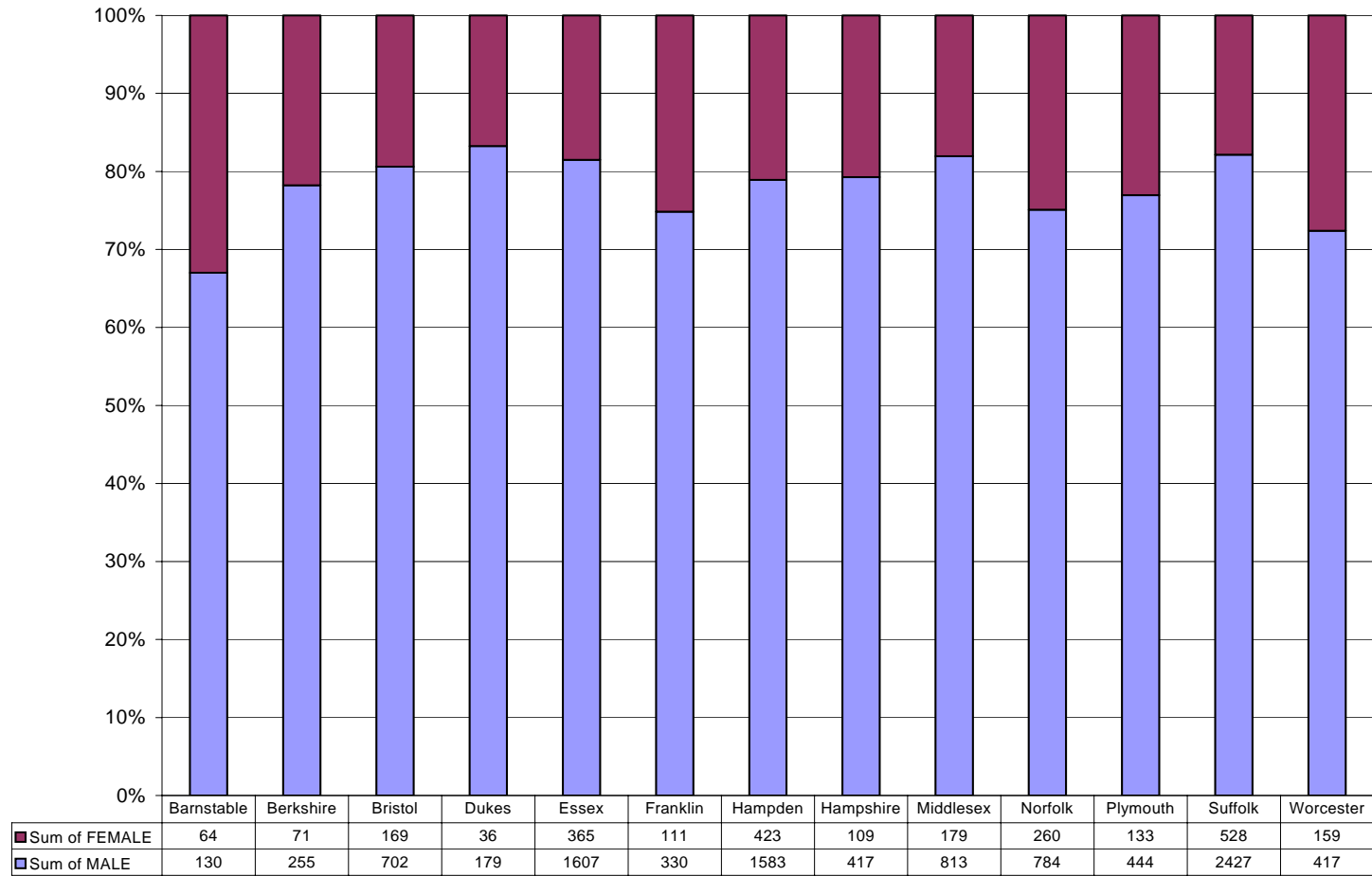
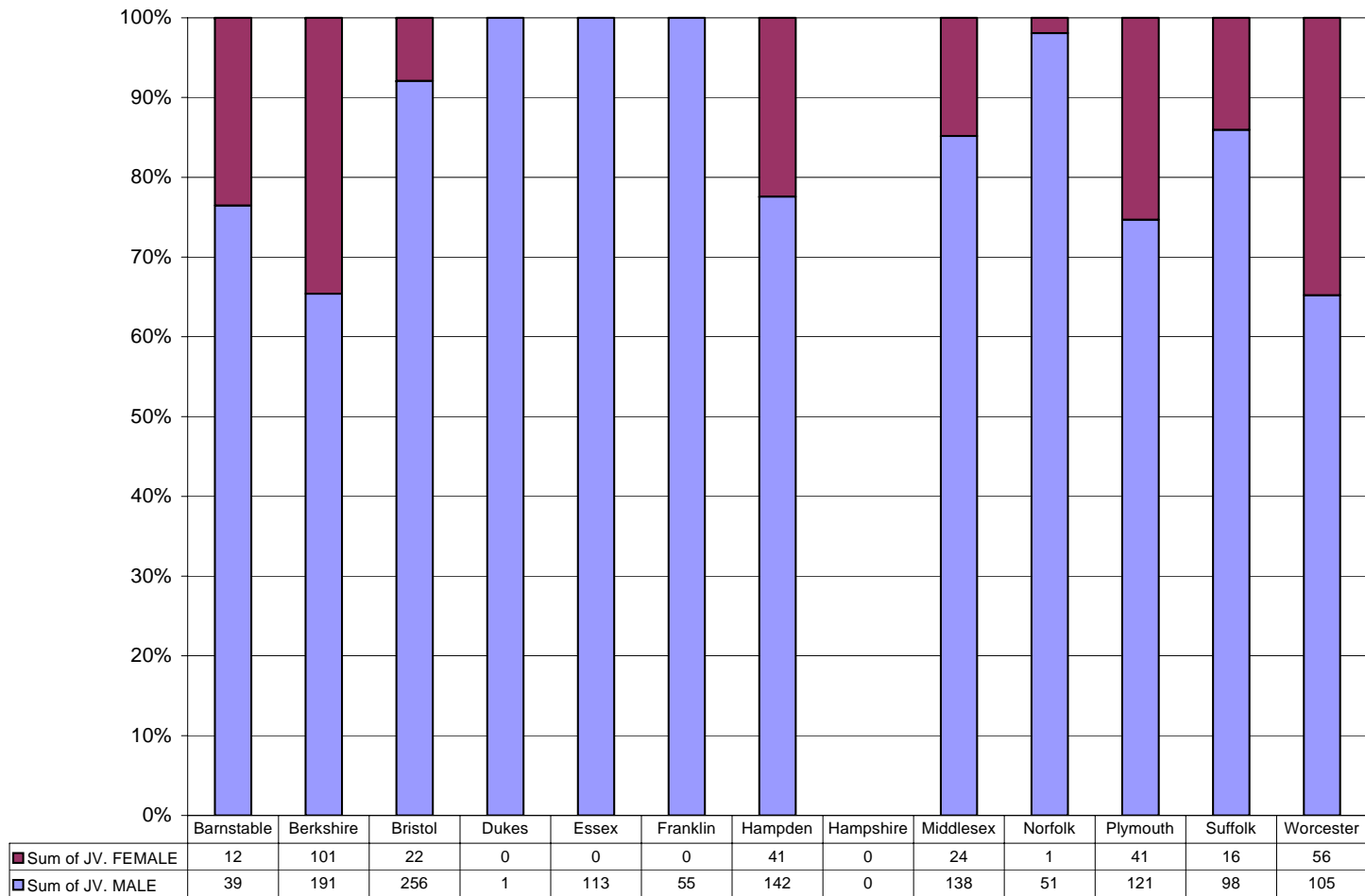


Figure 26. Juvenile Community Service Referrals by County



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 the number of participants 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,
- the ratio of participants from different agencies remained disparate from center to center;,
- more than half of Level II participants removed from drug screening were terminated because they spent more than 90 days on the program without a positive result; and
- while about 64% of participants were terminated from intermediate sanction level and removed from the community corrections center a bout 1/3 of these terminations were due to the lapse of the sentence imposed on the participant.

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 22 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 22 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.

APPENDIX

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

- Table 1 shows a list of the 24 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 monthly 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 month.
- 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 month.
- Table 6 shows summary data on population movement (referrals, intakes, external and internal transitions) by community corrections center.

Table 1. Community Corrections Centers Included in Study Sample

City and Center Type	Short Form Name	County and Community Corrections Center	Date of Opening
Boston CCC	BOST-CCC	Suffolk Community Corrections Center	Dec-98
Boston JRC	BOST-JRC	Suffolk Juvenile Resource Center	Mar-00
Boston WRC	BOST-WRC	Suffolk Women's Resource Center	Nov-00
Cambridge CCC	CAMB-CCC	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	Dec-99
Fitchburg CCC	FITC-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	Jun-98
Greenfield CCC	GREE-CCC	Franklin Community Corrections Center	Dec-00
Holyoke CCC	HOLY-CCC	Hampden Community Corrections Center	Jul-04
Hyannis CCC	HYAN-CCC	Barnstable Community Corrections Center	Sep-98
Lawrence CCC	LAWR-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	Mar-99
Lowell CCC	LOWL-CCC	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	Mar-02
Lynn CCC	LYNN-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	Mar-01
New Bedford JRC	NBFD-CCC	Bristol Juvenile Resource Center	Jan-02
Northampton CCC	NOTH-CCC	Hampshire Community Corrections Center	Jan-99
Pittsfield CCC	PITT-CCC	Berkshire Community Corrections Center	Nov-00
Quincy CCC	QUIN-CCC	Norfolk Community Corrections Center	Apr-99
Salisbury CCC	SALI-CCC	Essex Community Corrections Center	Mar-05
Springfield CCC	SPFL-CCC	Hampden Community Corrections Center	Jun-98
Taunton CCC	TAUN-CCC	Bristol Community Corrections Center	Apr-00
Webster CCC	WEBS-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	Jul-99
West Tisbury CCC	WEST-CCC	Dukes Community Corrections Center	Oct-00
Worcester CCC	WORC-CCC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	Sep-01
Worcester WRC	WORC-WRC	Worcester Community Corrections Center	Sep-01

Table 2. Monthly Utilization Reports Not Included in Study Sample

Community Corrections Center	Month
Boston-WRC	Oct-04
Dukes-CCC	Oct-04
Greenfield-CCC	Apr-05
Lawrence-CCC	Apr-05
Lynn-CCC	Nov-04
Lynn-CCC	Jan-05
Lynn-CCC	Feb-05
Northampton-CCC	Apr-05
Pittsfield-CCC	Apr-05
Pittsfield-CCC	May-05
Springfield-CCC	Apr-05

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	%
7/1/2004	650	538	82.8%	27	4.2%	85	13.1%	79	12.2%	571	87.8%	520	80.0%	130	20.0%
8/1/2004	720	596	82.8%	27	3.8%	97	13.5%	99	13.8%	621	86.3%	584	81.1%	136	18.9%
9/1/2004	614	519	84.5%	24	3.9%	71	11.6%	85	13.8%	529	86.2%	479	78.0%	135	22.0%
10/1/2004	612	490	80.1%	33	5.4%	89	14.5%	80	13.1%	532	86.9%	510	83.3%	102	16.7%
11/1/2004	741	606	81.8%	41	5.5%	94	12.7%	82	11.1%	659	88.9%	598	80.7%	143	19.3%
12/1/2004	835	694	83.1%	41	4.9%	100	12.0%	92	11.0%	743	89.0%	698	83.6%	137	16.4%
1/1/2005	730	615	84.2%	30	4.1%	85	11.6%	76	10.4%	654	89.6%	618	84.7%	112	15.3%
2/1/2005	841	690	82.0%	39	4.6%	112	13.3%	53	6.3%	765	91.0%	701	83.4%	140	16.6%
3/1/2005	1013	816	80.6%	38	3.8%	159	15.7%	132	13.0%	881	87.0%	844	83.3%	169	16.7%
4/1/2005	777	628	80.8%	19	2.4%	130	16.7%	100	12.9%	677	87.1%	654	84.2%	123	15.8%
5/1/2005	823	692	84.1%	21	2.6%	110	13.4%	435	52.9%	388	47.1%	671	81.5%	152	18.5%
6/1/2005	1004	822	81.9%	30	3.0%	152	15.1%	104	10.4%	900	89.6%	825	82.2%	179	17.8%
Highest	1013	822		41		159		435		900		844		179	
Lowest	612	490		19		71		53		388		479		102	
Average	780.0	642.2		30.8		107.0		118.1		660.0		641.8		138.2	

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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.	%	Avg.	%
BOST-CCC	109.3	84	135	83.4	76.3%	4.8	4.4%	21.1	19.3%	3.5	3.2%	105.8	96.8%	109.3	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST-JRC	20.9	7	29	20.7	98.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	1.2%	14.0	66.9%	6.9	33.1%	20.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST-WRC	29.8	20	40	22.6	75.9%	0.3	0.9%	6.9	23.2%	3.9	13.1%	25.9	86.9%	0.0	0.0%	29.8	100.0%
CAMB-CCC	29.8	21	44	28.6	96.1%	0.5	1.7%	0.7	2.2%	1.9	6.4%	27.8	93.6%	23.7	79.6%	6.1	20.4%
FITC-CCC	24.6	17	38	18.6	75.6%	0.4	1.7%	5.6	22.7%	4.1	16.6%	20.5	83.4%	21.7	88.1%	2.9	11.9%
GREE-CCC	24.5	18	32	23.7	97.0%	0.8	3.3%	0.0	0.0%	1.2	4.8%	23.3	95.2%	18.9	77.3%	5.6	23.0%
HYAN-CCC	32.8	24	49	26.3	80.2%	4.1	12.4%	2.4	7.4%	2.8	8.4%	30.1	91.6%	29.4	89.6%	3.4	10.4%
LAWR-CCC	61.4	5	94	52.4	85.3%	3.0	4.9%	6.7	11.0%	5.5	9.0%	55.8	91.0%	53.4	87.0%	8.7	14.2%
LOWL-CCC	60.6	44	78	56.1	92.6%	0.3	0.4%	4.3	7.0%	7.3	12.1%	53.3	87.9%	51.4	84.9%	9.2	15.1%
LYNN-CCC	75.5	46	96	49.7	65.8%	4.5	6.0%	21.3	28.3%	13.2	17.4%	62.3	82.6%	69.7	92.3%	5.8	7.7%
NBFD-JRC	19.4	12	26	19.2	98.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.3	1.3%	8.3	42.9%	11.1	57.1%	19.4	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
NBPT-CCC	54.1	44	66	39.8	73.6%	0.5	0.8%	13.8	25.5%	4.3	7.9%	49.8	92.1%	35.0	64.7%	19.1	35.3%
NOTH-CCC	35.7	5	51	21.9	61.3%	0.8	2.3%	13.0	36.4%	3.6	10.2%	32.1	89.8%	32.4	90.6%	3.4	9.4%
PITT-CCC	33.1	26	41	21.8	65.8%	10.4	31.5%	0.9	2.7%	6.3	19.1%	26.8	80.9%	26.3	79.5%	6.8	20.5%
QUIN-CCC	35.1	21	55	34.3	97.6%	0.4	1.2%	0.4	1.2%	6.6	18.8%	28.5	81.2%	28.9	82.4%	6.2	17.6%
SPRF-CCC	72.6	48	102	65.6	90.4%	5.4	7.4%	1.7	2.4%	12.1	16.6%	60.5	83.4%	57.1	78.6%	15.6	21.5%
TAUN-CCC	28.0	21	34	27.5	98.2%	0.5	1.8%	0.0	0.0%	1.8	6.3%	26.3	93.8%	23.0	82.1%	5.0	17.9%
WEBS-CCC	24.8	15	37	20.6	83.2%	0.0	0.0%	5.0	20.2%	9.1	36.7%	15.7	63.3%	21.0	84.8%	4.6	18.5%
WETI-CCC	9.8	5	15	6.5	66.7%	0.6	6.5%	2.6	26.9%	0.2	1.9%	9.6	98.1%	9.3	94.4%	0.5	5.6%
WORC-CCC	67.8	42	101	50.0	73.8%	0.2	0.2%	17.8	26.2%	17.3	25.5%	50.5	74.5%	67.9	100.2%	0.0	0.0%
WORC-WRC	16.8	12	20	16.5	98.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	2.5%	2.5	14.9%	14.3	85.1%	0.0	0.0%	16.9	100.5%
Total	39.9	5	135	32.9	82.5%	1.6	4.0%	5.5	13.8%	6.1	15.2%	33.8	84.8%	32.9	82.5%	7.1	17.8%

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	%
7/1/2004	197	34	231	165	87.3%	24	12.7%	189	100.0%	89	89.0%	11	11.0%	100	100.0%
8/1/2004	187	50	237	137	84.0%	26	16.0%	163	100.0%	102	88.7%	13	11.3%	115	100.0%
9/1/2004	160	44	204	95	72.5%	36	27.5%	131	100.0%	73	85.9%	12	14.1%	85	100.0%
10/1/2004	185	36	221	140	87.0%	21	13.0%	161	100.0%	63	86.3%	10	13.7%	73	100.0%
11/1/2004	232	45	277	106	80.9%	25	19.1%	131	100.0%	98	82.4%	21	17.6%	119	100.0%
12/1/2004	284	54	338	134	81.2%	31	18.8%	165	100.0%	108	90.8%	11	9.2%	119	100.0%
1/1/2005	205	32	237	152	80.4%	37	19.6%	189	100.0%	66	76.7%	20	23.3%	86	100.0%
2/1/2005	51	40	91	142	84.0%	27	16.0%	169	100.0%	82	88.2%	11	11.8%	93	100.0%
3/1/2005	327	95	422	202	81.8%	45	18.2%	247	100.0%	94	74.0%	33	26.0%	127	100.0%
4/1/2005	208	57	265	104	71.7%	41	28.3%	145	100.0%	87	81.3%	20	18.7%	107	100.0%
5/1/2005	221	60	281	243	69.8%	105	30.2%	348	100.0%	52	44.1%	66	55.9%	118	100.0%
6/1/2005	311	66	377	217	81.6%	49	18.4%	266	100.0%	122	84.7%	22	15.3%	144	100.0%
Total	2568	613	3181	1837	79.7%	467	20.3%	2304	100.0%	1036	80.6%	250	19.4%	1286	100.0%

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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	357	15	372	300	98.4%	5	1.6%	305	100.0%	82	91.1%	8	8.9%	90	100.0%
BOST-JRC	27	37	64	11	45.8%	13	54.2%	24	100.0%	4	25.0%	12	75.0%	16	100.0%
BOST-WRC	112	3	115	81	91.0%	8	9.0%	89	100.0%	44	97.8%	1	2.2%	45	100.0%
CAMB-CCC	134	8	142	73	93.6%	5	6.4%	78	100.0%	49	96.1%	2	3.9%	51	100.0%
FITC-CCC	92	52	144	79	65.8%	41	34.2%	120	100.0%	19	67.9%	9	32.1%	28	100.0%
GREE-CCC	79	6	85	57	100.0%	0	0.0%	57	100.0%	49	94.2%	3	5.8%	52	100.0%
HYAN-CCC	95	14	109	70	89.7%	8	10.3%	78	100.0%	64	81.0%	15	19.0%	79	100.0%
LAWR-CCC	233	62	295	103	56.0%	81	44.0%	184	100.0%	78	83.9%	15	16.1%	93	100.0%
LOWL-CCC	220	12	232	190	95.5%	9	4.5%	199	100.0%	127	95.5%	6	4.5%	133	100.0%
LYNN-CCC	110	57	167	80	67.2%	39	32.8%	119	100.0%	46	75.4%	15	24.6%	61	100.0%
NBFD-JRC	10	37	47	18	66.7%	9	33.3%	27	100.0%	21	47.7%	23	52.3%	44	100.0%
NBPT-CCC	155	26	181	81	85.3%	14	14.7%	95	100.0%	70	89.7%	8	10.3%	78	100.0%
NOTH-CCC	121	2	123	85	93.4%	6	6.6%	91	100.0%	60	90.9%	6	9.1%	66	100.0%
PITT-CCC	69	25	94	48	73.8%	17	26.2%	65	100.0%	26	74.3%	9	25.7%	35	100.0%
QUIN-CCC	144	27	171	73	71.6%	29	28.4%	102	100.0%	52	74.3%	18	25.7%	70	100.0%
SPRF-CCC	234	19	253	158	86.8%	24	13.2%	182	100.0%	74	83.1%	15	16.9%	89	100.0%
TAUN-CCC	70	4	74	44	84.6%	8	15.4%	52	100.0%	41	93.2%	3	6.8%	44	100.0%
WEBS-CCC	51	62	113	56	60.9%	36	39.1%	92	100.0%	10	41.7%	14	58.3%	24	100.0%
WETI-CCC	27	1	28	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	23	92.0%	2	8.0%	25	100.0%
WORC-CCC	175	134	309	182	63.4%	105	36.6%	287	100.0%	83	57.6%	61	42.4%	144	100.0%
WORC-WRC	53	10	63	39	79.6%	10	20.4%	49	100.0%	14	73.7%	5	26.3%	19	100.0%
Total	2568	613	3181	1837	79.7%	467	20.3%	2304	100.0%	1036	80.6%	250	19.4%	1286	100.0%