

**Utilization of
Community Corrections Centers
Statistical Report, FY 2008**



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

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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 2008, 25 community corrections centers operated under the oversight of OCC throughout Massachusetts;
- On average, 1,147.2 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:
 - 81.6% were supervised by probation;
 - 14.4 % were supervised by a sheriffs department
 - 3.0% were supervised by the Parole Board and
 - 1.0% were supervised by the Department of Correction
- The community corrections centers facilitated intensive criminal justice supervision of participants at intermediate sanction Level III or Level IV:
 - 92.2% were Intermediate Sanction Level III; and,
 - 7.8% were Intermediate Sanction Level IV.
- Community corrections center program participants were both male and female:
 - 19% were female; and,
 - 81% were male.
- There were 16,771 community corrections referrals :
 - 74.0% were Intermediate Sanction Level II;
 - 23.6% were Intermediate Sanction Level III; and,
 - 2.4% were intermediate Sanction Level IV.
- There were 1,358 intermediate sanction level III and IV participant transitions:
 - 7.6% made a transition from Level IV to Level III;
 - 92.4% made a transition from Level III to Level II (standard supervision).

- There were 3,011 intermediate sanction level III and IV participant terminations from community corrections:
 - 8.3% of participants were terminated from Level IV;
 - 91.7% of participants were terminated from Level III.

- There were 19,133 referrals to the community service program. Among those referrals:
 - 78.5% were male;
 - 21.4% were female.
 And:
 - 92.3% were adults;
 - 7.7% were juveniles.

- There were 867 participants who took the GED examination in FY 2008:
 - 26.8% of those participants passed a portion of the exam;
 - 20.9% of those participants were awarded their GED; and
 - 52.4% did not pass the exam.

- There were 1,204 participants placed in jobs in FY 2008
 - 19.4% of those participants received placement into part time jobs;
 - 80.6% of those participants received placement into full time jobs.

- There were 1,323 participants placed in aftercare in FY 2008.

- There were 184,775 specimens screened for illicit drugs in FY 2008:
 - 85.0% reported negative results;
 - 15.0% reported positive results.

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OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTERS STATISTICAL REPORT, FY 2008

INTRODUCTION

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) is authorized by Massachusetts General Law Chapter 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). These intermediate sanctions are delivered at community corrections centers across the state.

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

Community corrections centers are designed to provide a targeted criminal justice response to a specific group of offenders. Those offenders meet that response at the Community Corrections Center by assignment to an Intermediate Sanction Level. Intermediate Sanction Levels III and IV are intended for those offenders who possess a serious criminal history and are chronic substance abusers. In addition, this group may be underemployed or unemployed. Finally, Intermediate Sanction Levels III and IV are reserved for those offenders 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 deliver sanctions to some offenders at Intermediate Sanctions Level II including community service 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 typically 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, at least 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 and as a component of an intermediate sanction level at a community corrections center. 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. Offenders may be subject to drug testing at all intermediate sanction levels. Drug testing is used at Intermediate Sanction Level II (standard supervision) to detect substance abuse among offenders and target those offenders for the intensive supervision of Intermediate Sanction Level III or IV. 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, 27 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 2008. It is intended to inform judges, probation and parole officers, correctional staff, policy makers, and most importantly, the public about the development of significant criminal justice policy and practices in Massachusetts.

Figure 1. Number of Community Corrections Centers, 1998 to 2008

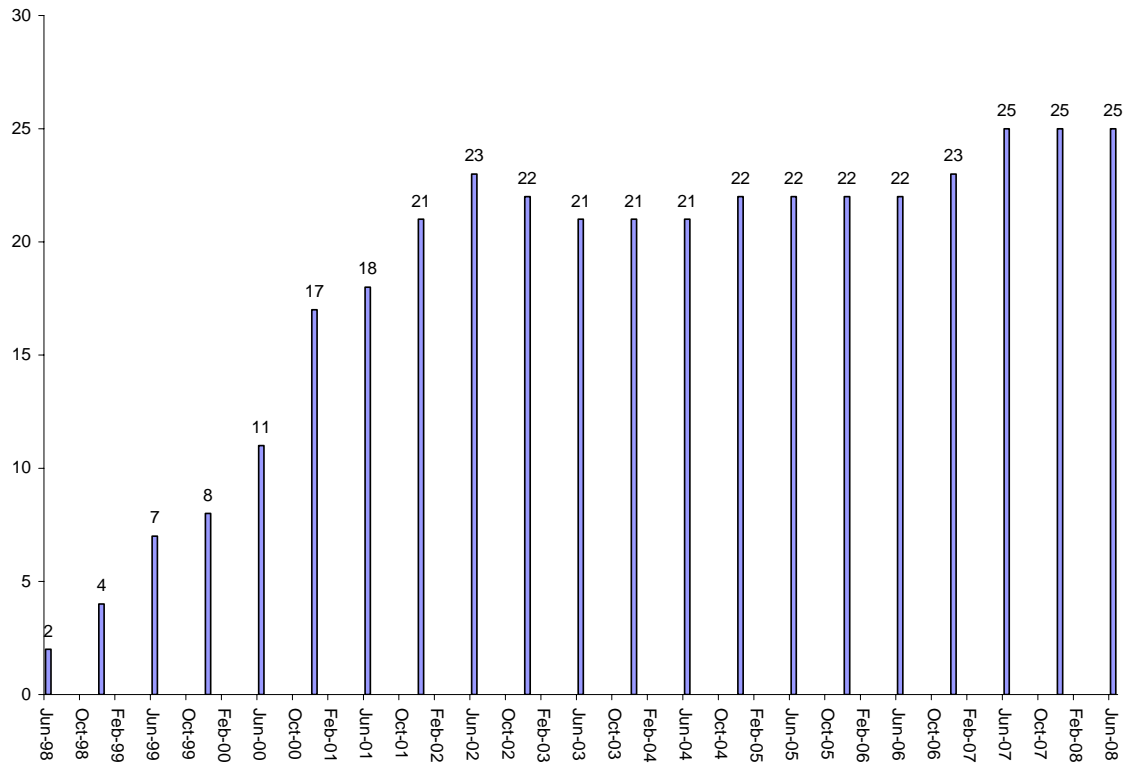





Figure 2. Sentencing Guidelines Grid

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 the entire FY 2008 were included in the sample. A list of the community corrections centers included in this report 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 specialize services for 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)

Study Period. The study period covers FY 2008, or July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008.

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 the 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

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 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 received from all of the community corrections centers for the entire study period.

FINDINGS

TOTAL POPULATION

Figure 3 shows the total population in the 25 community corrections centers for each reporting month in the study. In December of 2007, community corrections centers reported a high total of 1,249 Intermediate Sanction Level III and IV participants. In June 2008, community corrections centers reported a low total of 1,061 intermediate sanction level participants. The Dartmouth CCC and the Belchertown CCC opened at the end of FY 2008 and are not included in this report.

Figure 4 shows the average population in each of the community corrections centers for the study period. The community corrections centers ranged from an average of 11.2 participants at the West Tisbury CCC to an average of 139.8 participants at the Boston CCC. The cumulative average attendance across all centers was 1,147.2 participants. Additional data on each community corrections center (minimum and maximum population) is shown in the Appendix.

Figure 3. Total Population by Month

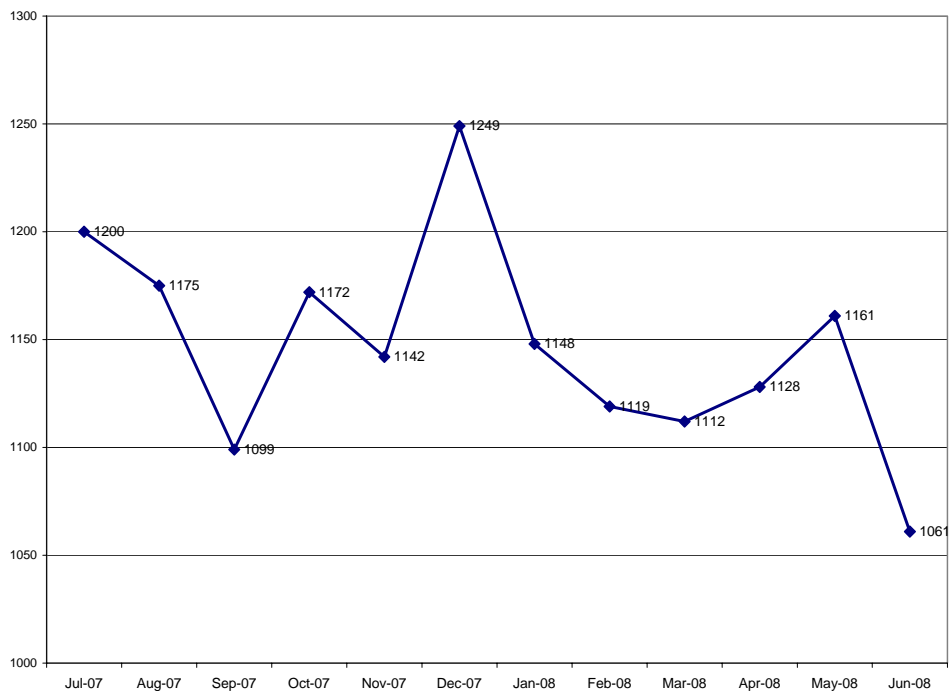
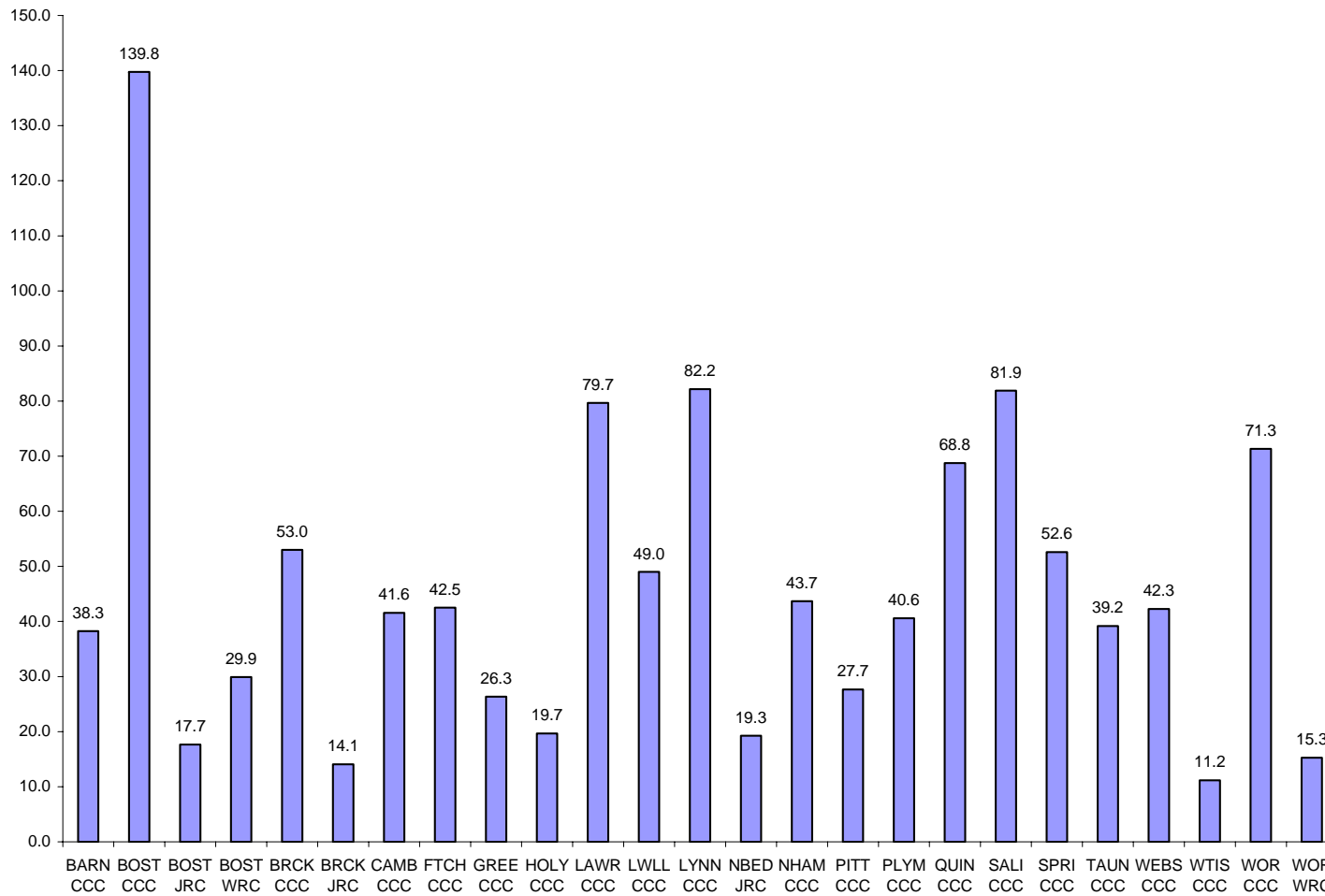


Figure 4. Average Population by Center



POPULATION BY SUPERVISING AGENCY

Figure 5 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, 81.6% (937.3) of the participants were under the supervision of probation; 14.4% (165.0) were under the supervision of a sheriff's department; 3.0% (34.9) were under the supervision of the Parole Board; 1.0% (11.8) were under the supervision of the Department of Correction.

Figure 5. Population by Supervising Agency

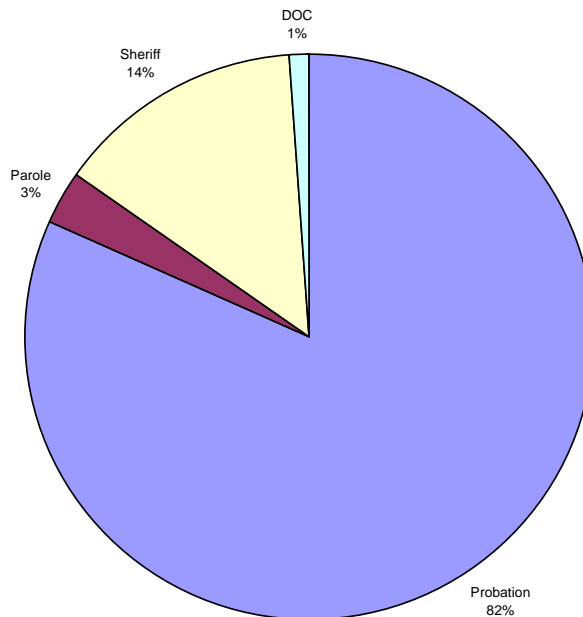
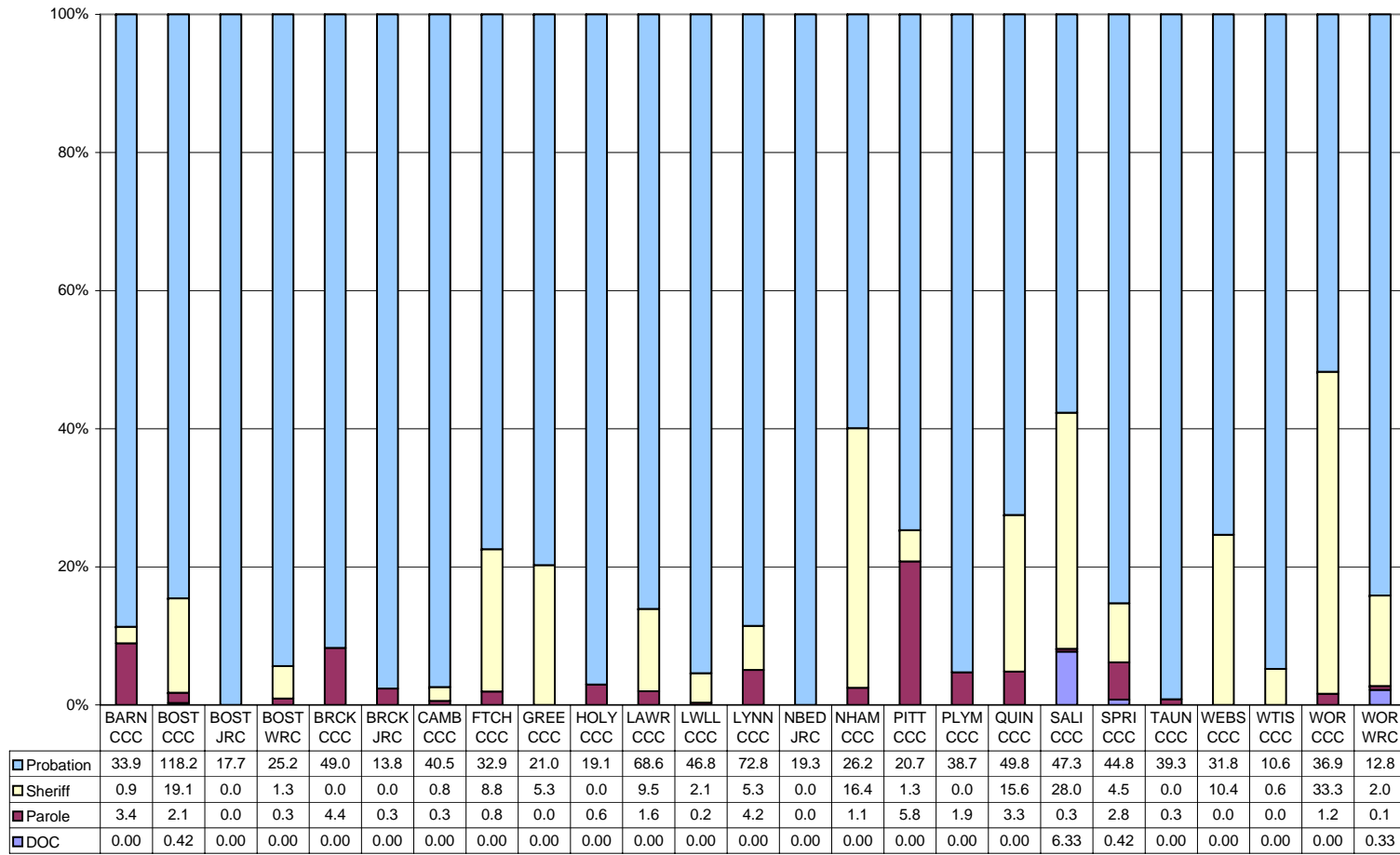


Figure 6 shows the supervising agency of the participants at each of the community corrections centers during FY 2008. There were large differences in the population at each of the centers. Among adult centers, Taunton CCC had the highest average proportion of probation supervised participants (99.2%); Pittsfield CCC had the highest average proportion of parole supervised participants (20.8%); Worcester CCC had the highest average proportion of sheriff's supervised participants (46.6%); and, Salisbury CCC had the highest average proportion of Department of Correction supervised participants (7.7%).

Figure 6. Average Population by Supervising Agency and Center



POPULATION BY LEVEL

Figure 7 shows the distribution of the population in community corrections centers by intermediate sanction level in FY 2008. On average, 92% of the participants were supervised at Intermediate Sanction Level III and 8% were supervised at Intermediate Sanction Level IV. Figure 8 shows the distribution of the population by intermediate sanction level for each of the 25 community corrections centers. The New Bedford JRC had the highest proportion of participants at Intermediate Sanction Level IV (54.1%). Greenfield CCC, Holyoke CCC and Northampton CCC had the highest proportion of participants at Intermediate Sanction Level III (100%).

Figure 7. Average Population by Intermediate Sanction Level

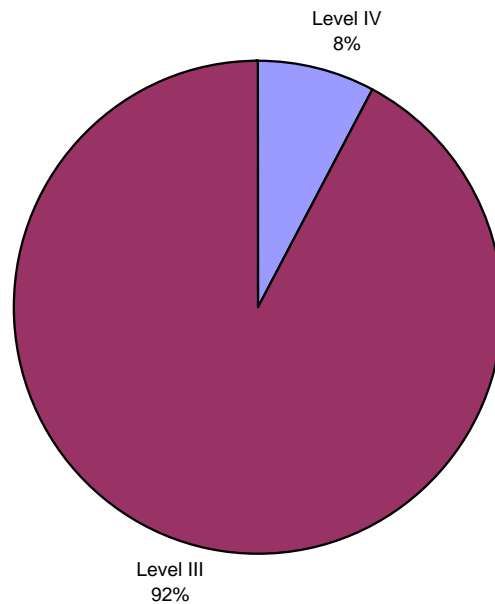
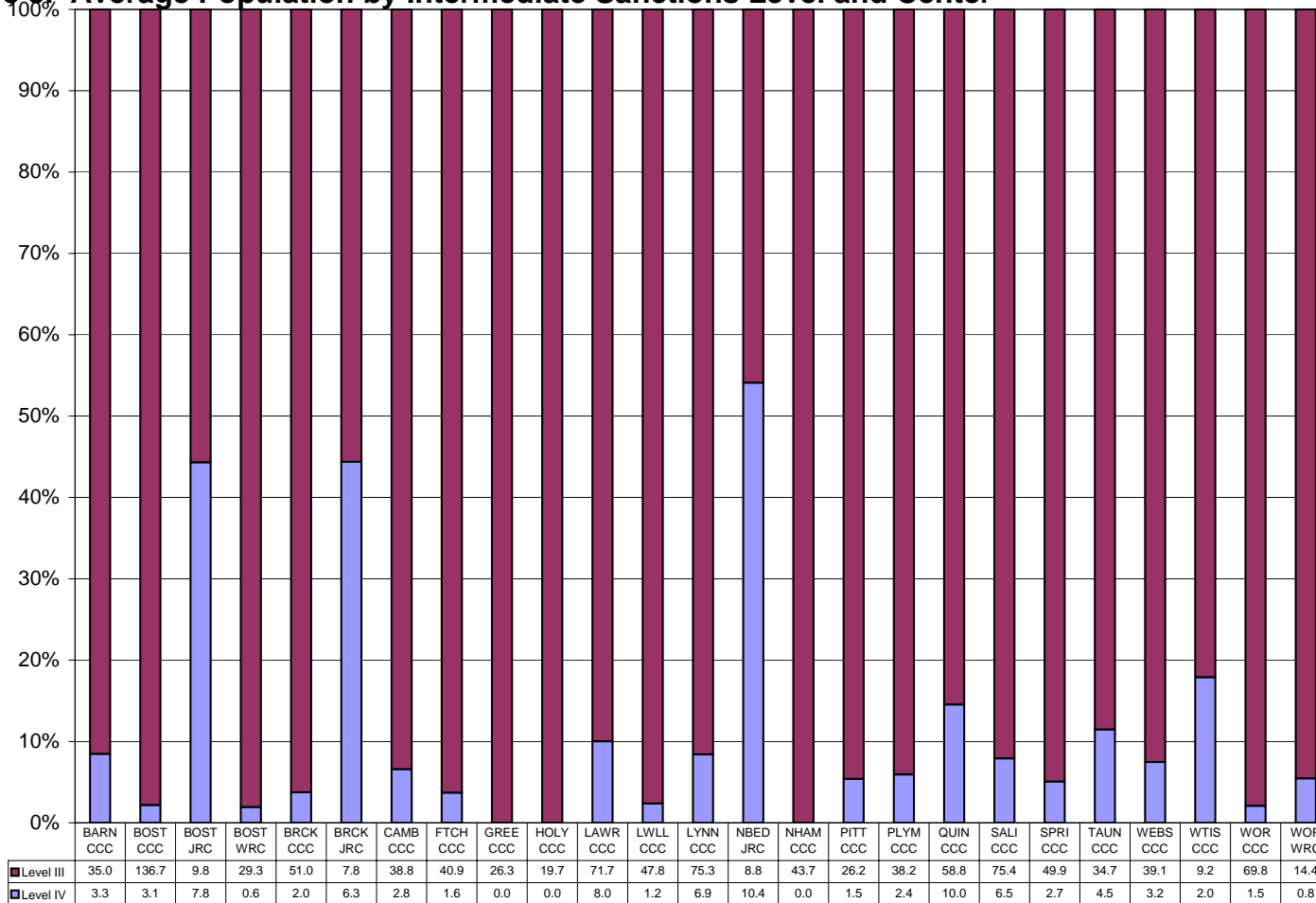


Figure 8. Average Population by Intermediate Sanctions Level and Center



POPULATION BY GENDER

The community corrections centers provided services to both male and female participants. As shown in Figure 8, on average, 19% of the participants in the community corrections centers were female and 81% were male. Figure 9 shows the distribution of population by gender for each of the 25 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, West Tisbury CCC had the highest average proportion of males (92.8%) and Salisbury CCC had the highest average proportion of females (34.8%).

Figure 8. Average Population by Gender

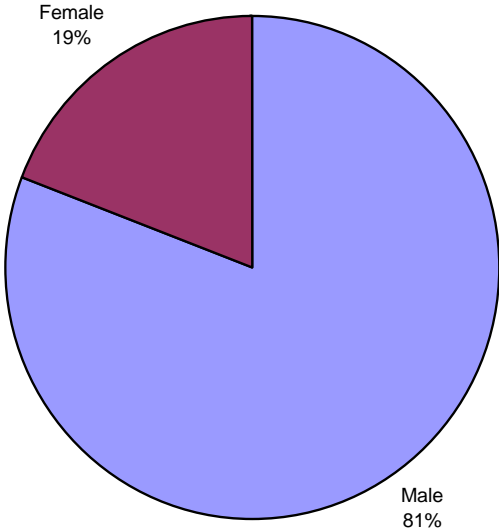
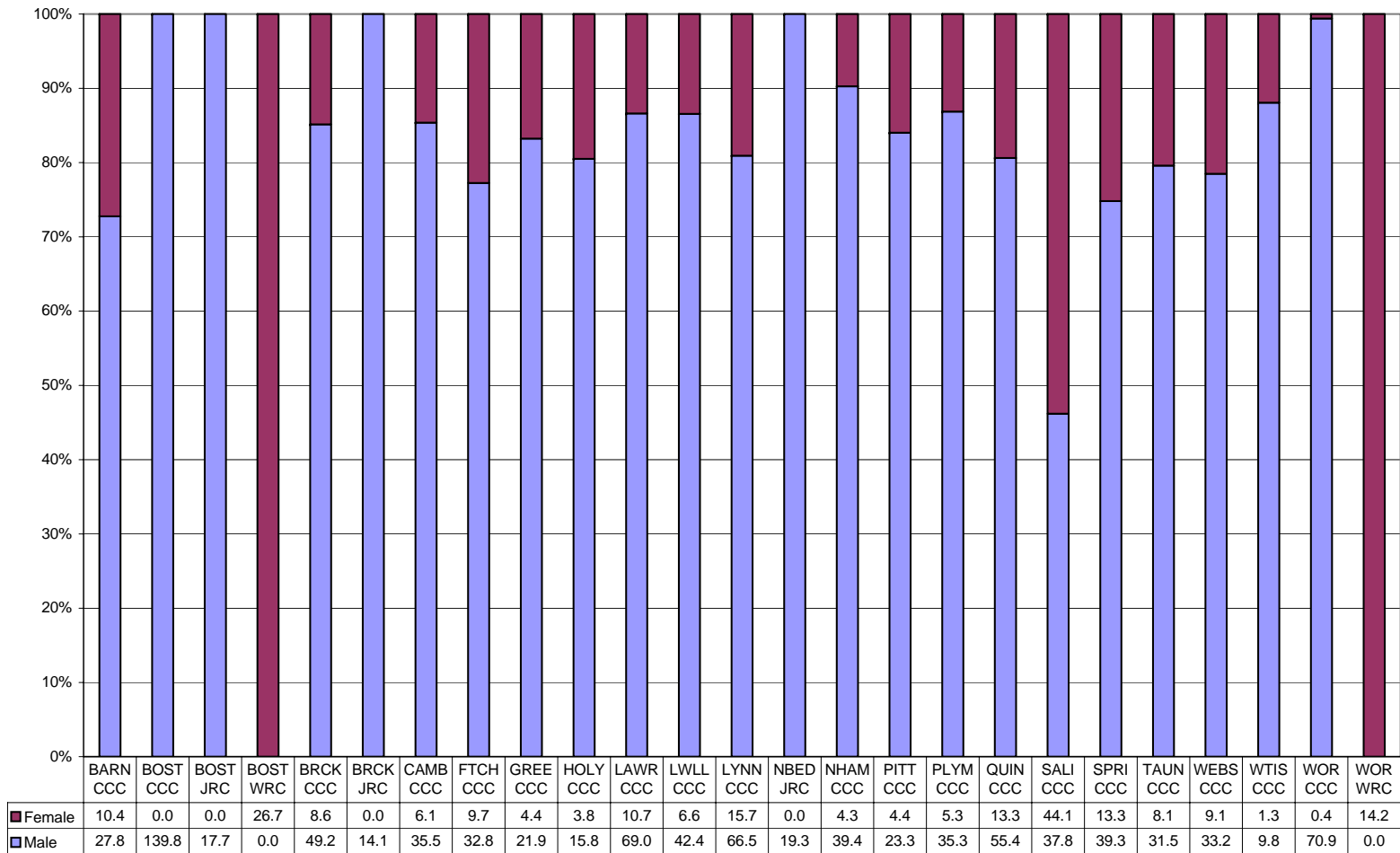


Figure 9. Average Population by Gender and Center



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 10 shows the proportion of participants referred to community corrections centers at intermediate sanction level II, III, and IV. In FY 2008 The majority of participants were referred to IS Level II.

Figure 11 shows new referrals by level and supervising agent. During FY 2008 there were 4,358 referrals to IS Levels III and IV. There were 12,413 referrals to IS Level II.

Figure 10. Referrals by Level

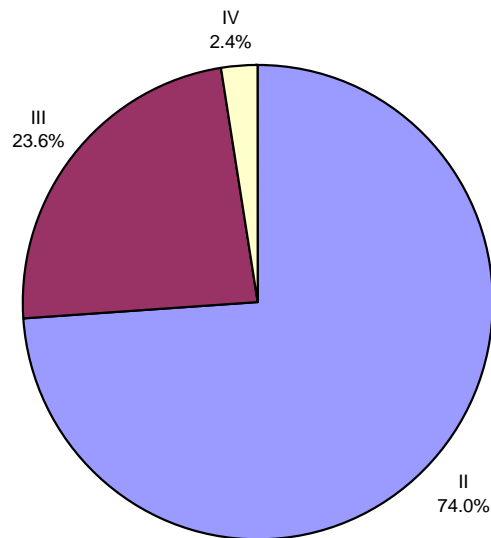


Figure 11. Referrals by Level and Agency

	Probation		Parole		Sheriff		DOC		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Level 4	264	2%	12	1%	120	13%	1	3%	397	2%
Level 3	2947	20%	182	16%	802	87%	30	97%	3961	24%
Elmo	206	1%	36	3%	452	49%	2	6%	696	4%
No Elmo	2741	19%	146	13%	350	38%	28	90%	3265	19%
Subtotal	3211	22%	194	17%	922	99%	31	100%	4358	26%
Level 2	11451	78%	957	83%	5	1%	0	0%	12413	74%
Total	14662	100%	1151	100%	927	100%	31	100%	16771	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 2008. 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 1,358 intermediate sanction level III and IV transitions and 3,011 intermediate sanction level III and IV terminations from community corrections centers during FY 2008. 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 12:

- 3.0% of participants moved from Level IV to Level III;
- 31.0% of participants moved from Level III to Level II or standard supervision;
- 9.0% of participants were terminated from Level IV ;
- 57.0% of participants were terminated from Level III.

Figure 13 shows the number of transitions by month. Figure 14 shows the number of transitions by center. Figure 15 shows the number of terminations by month. Figure 16 shows the number of terminations by center.

The reasons for intermediate sanction level III and IV terminations are featured in Figure 17. Among Level IV terminations the most prominent reasons reported were *sentence expired / paroled* at 32.0% and *return to higher custody / incarcerated* at 31.2%. For Level III terminations the most frequent reason was *return to higher custody / incarcerated* at 32.1%.

Figure 18. Shows the termination reasons for Level II participants for which *ninety days clean* was the most frequently reported at 45.7%.

Figure 13. Transitions and Terminations from Centers

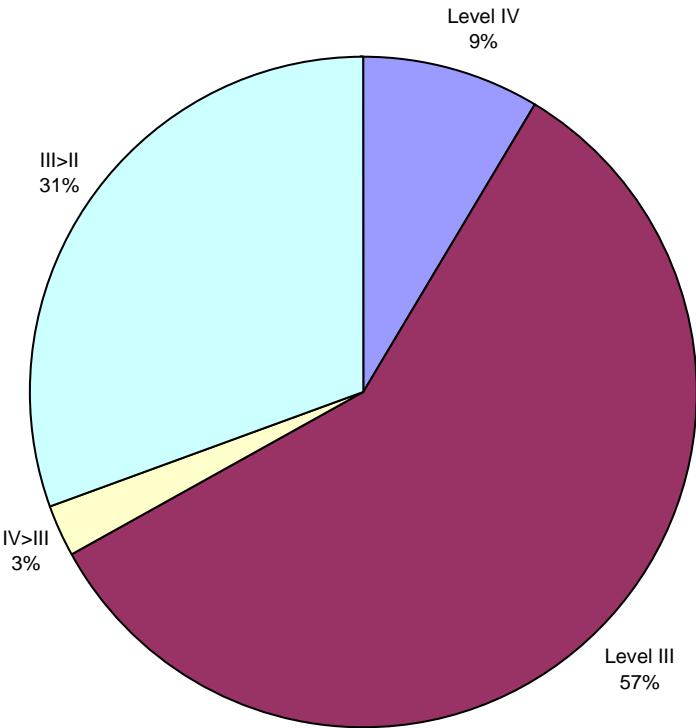


Figure 14. Transitions by Month and Level

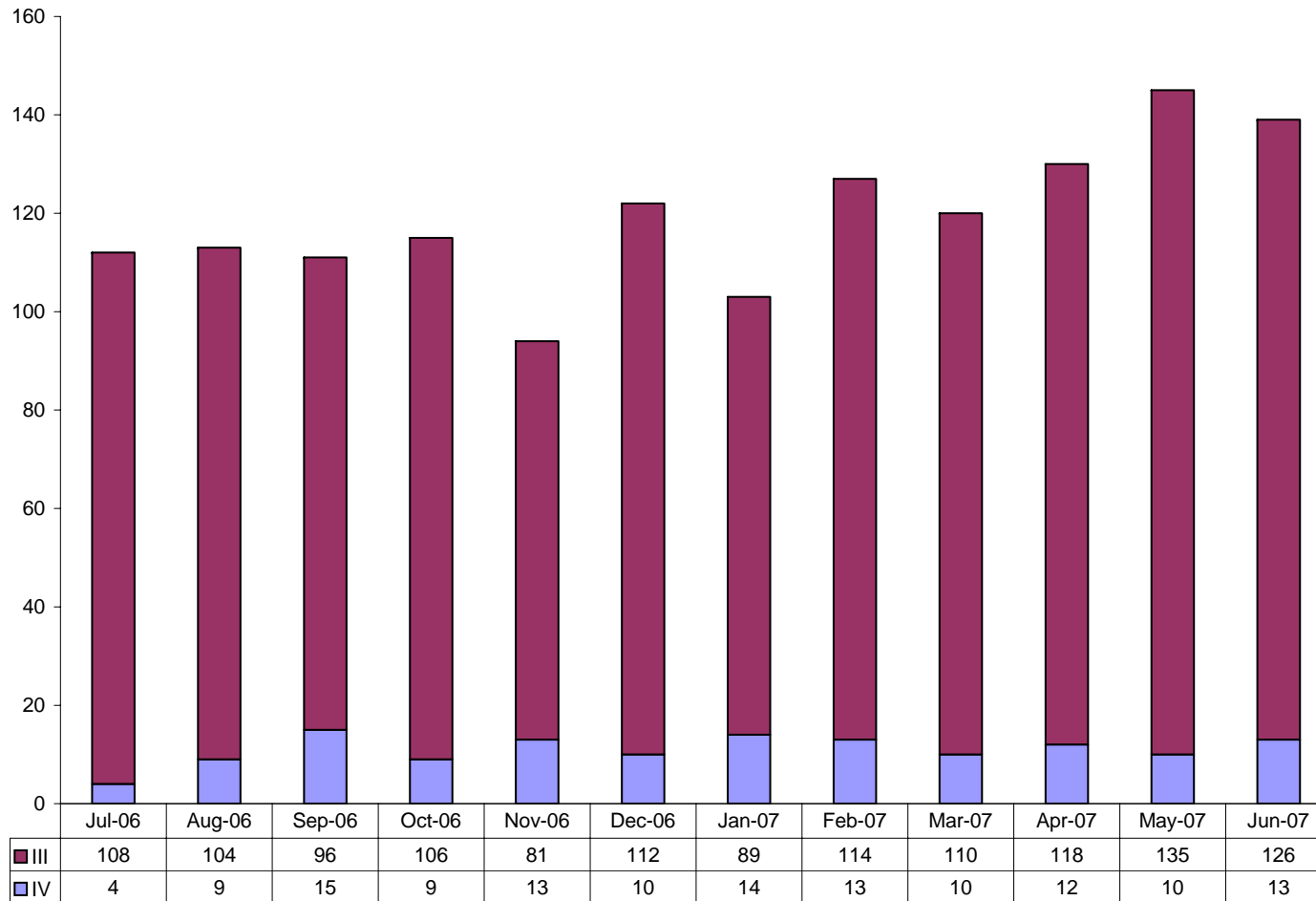


Figure 15. Transitions by Center and Level

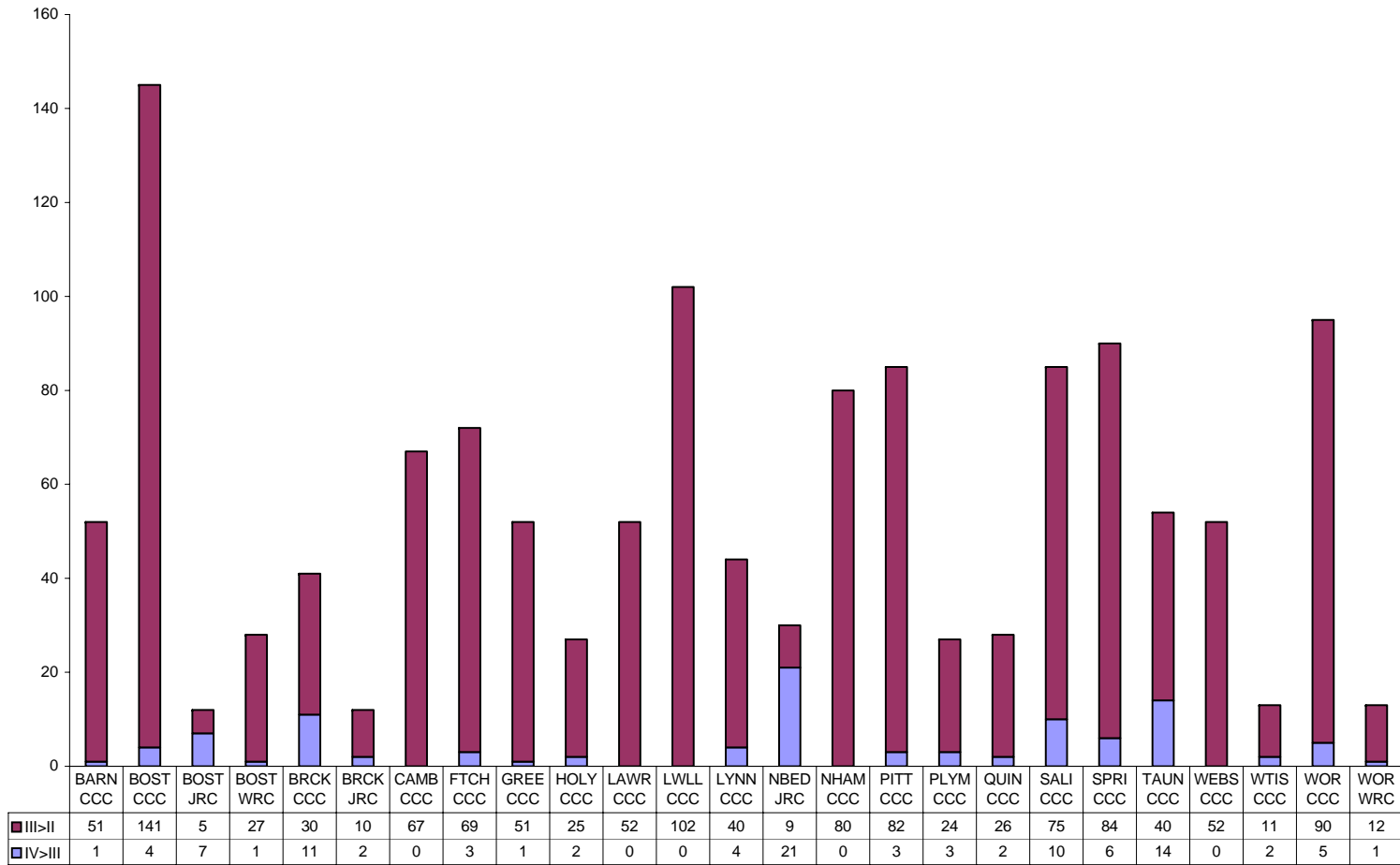


Figure 16. Terminations by Month and Level

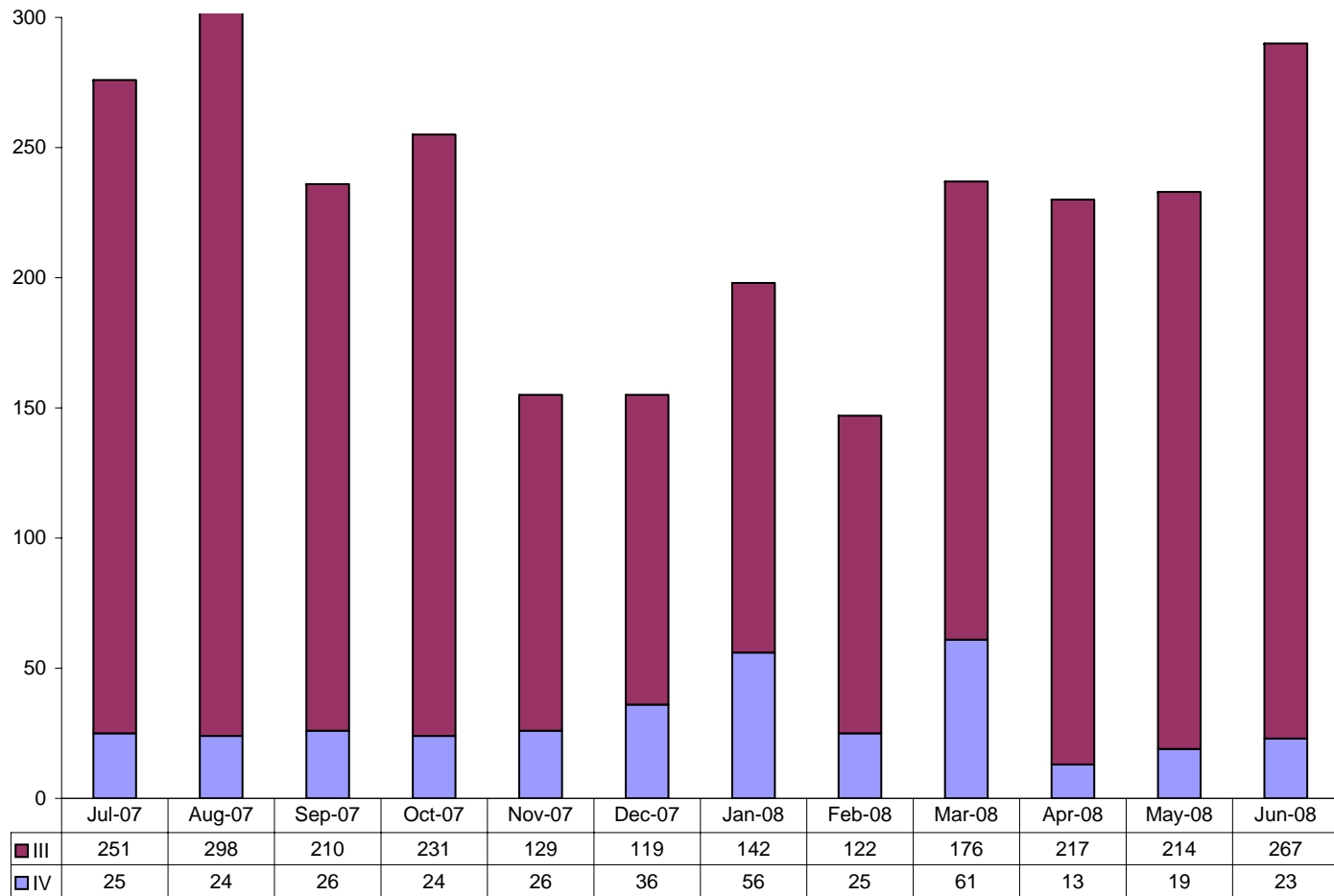


Figure 17. Terminations by Center and Level

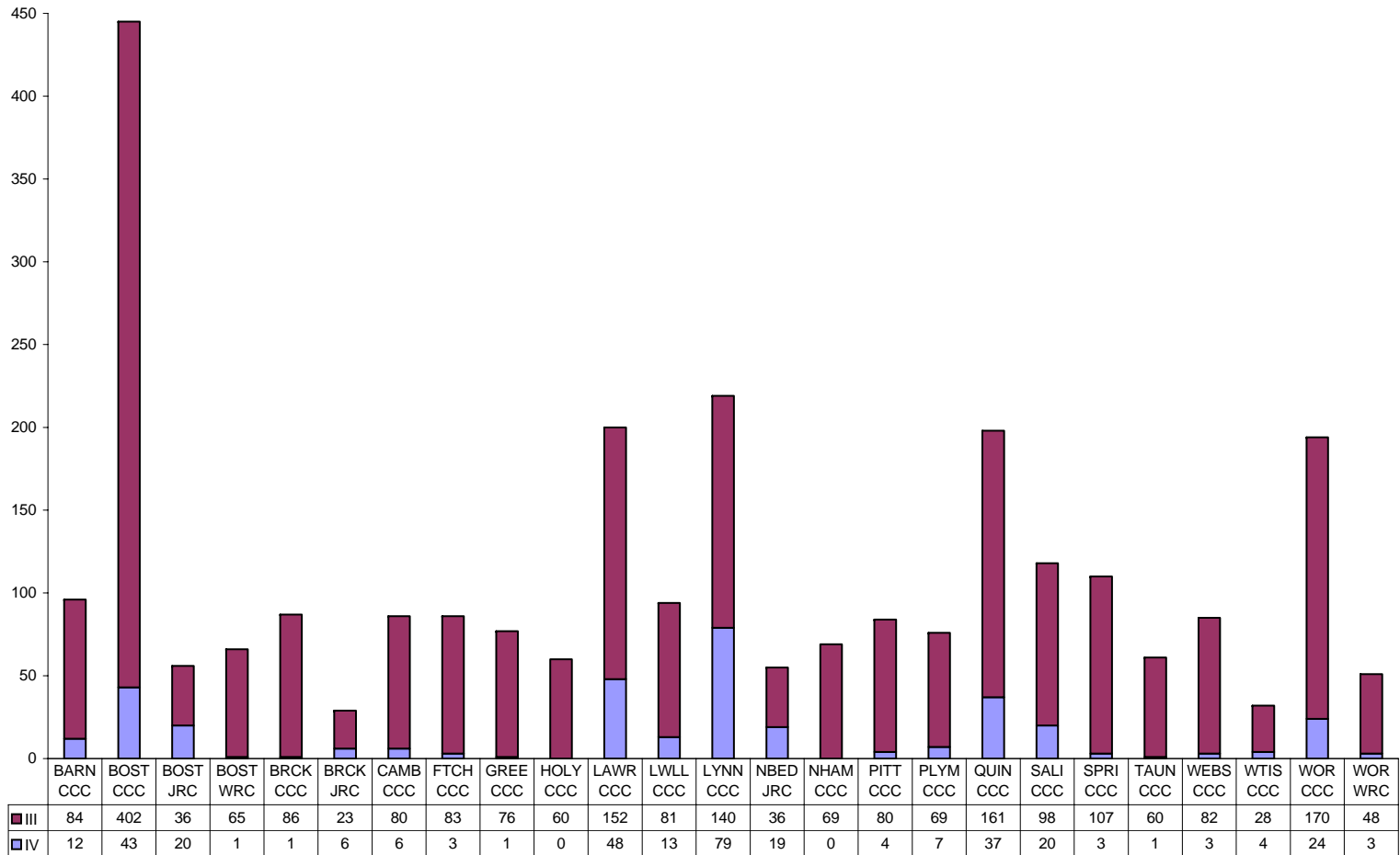


Figure 18. Termination Reasons for Level III, IV

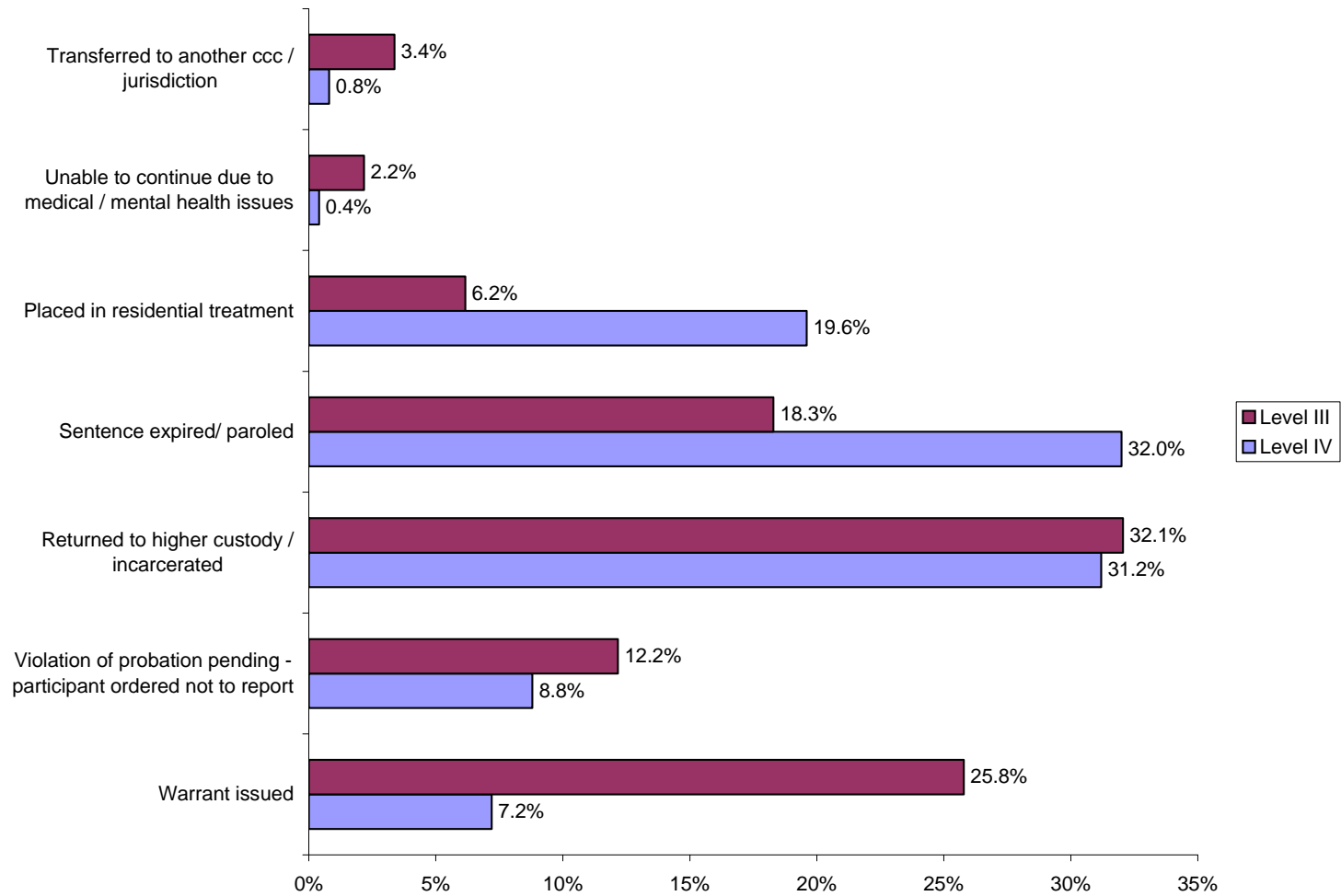
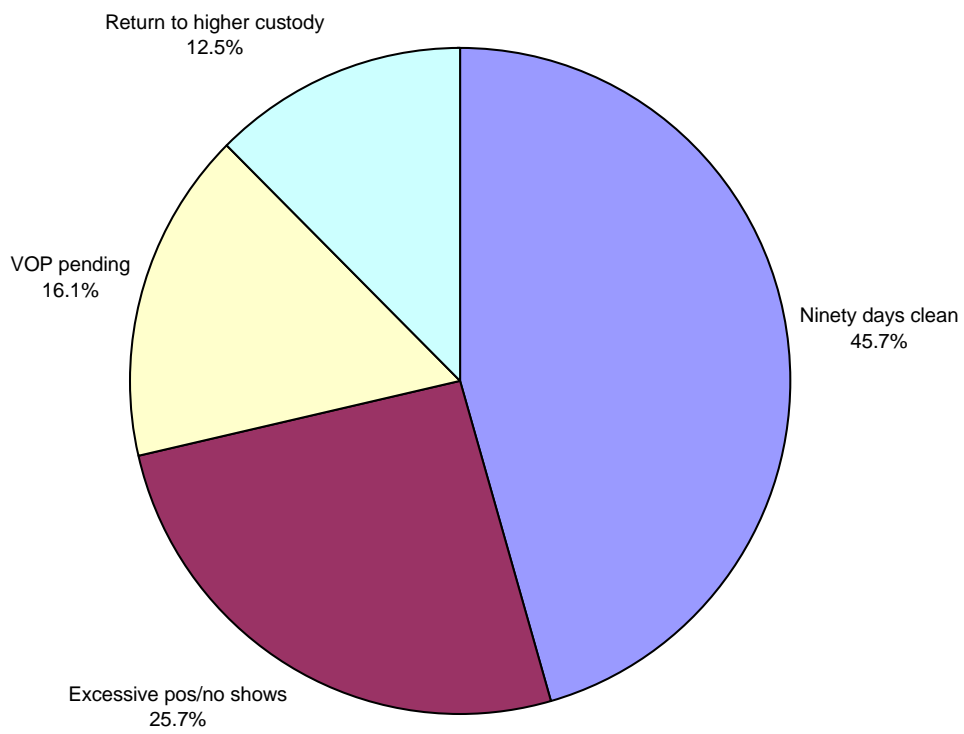


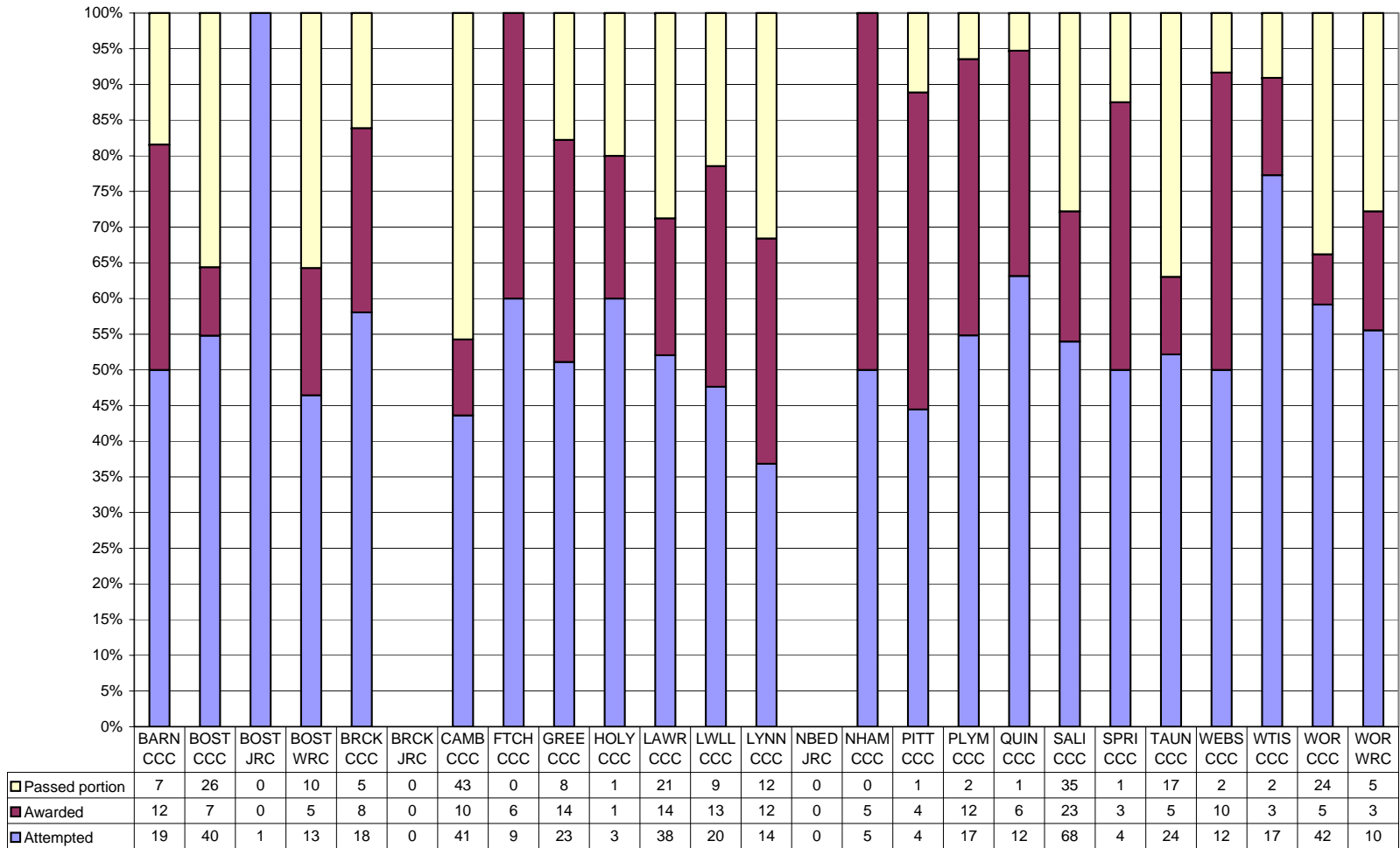
Figure 19. Termination Reasons for Level II



GED

Education is among the service components at community corrections centers. Data was collected regarding General Education Degree preparation in FY 2008. Across the state 181 intermediate sanction level participants were awarded their GED in FY 2008. 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 19, the Salisbury CCC had the highest number of participants attempt the examination with 68. Cambridge CCC had the highest number of participants pass some portion of the examination with 43. The Salisbury CCC had the highest number of participants awarded a GED with 23.

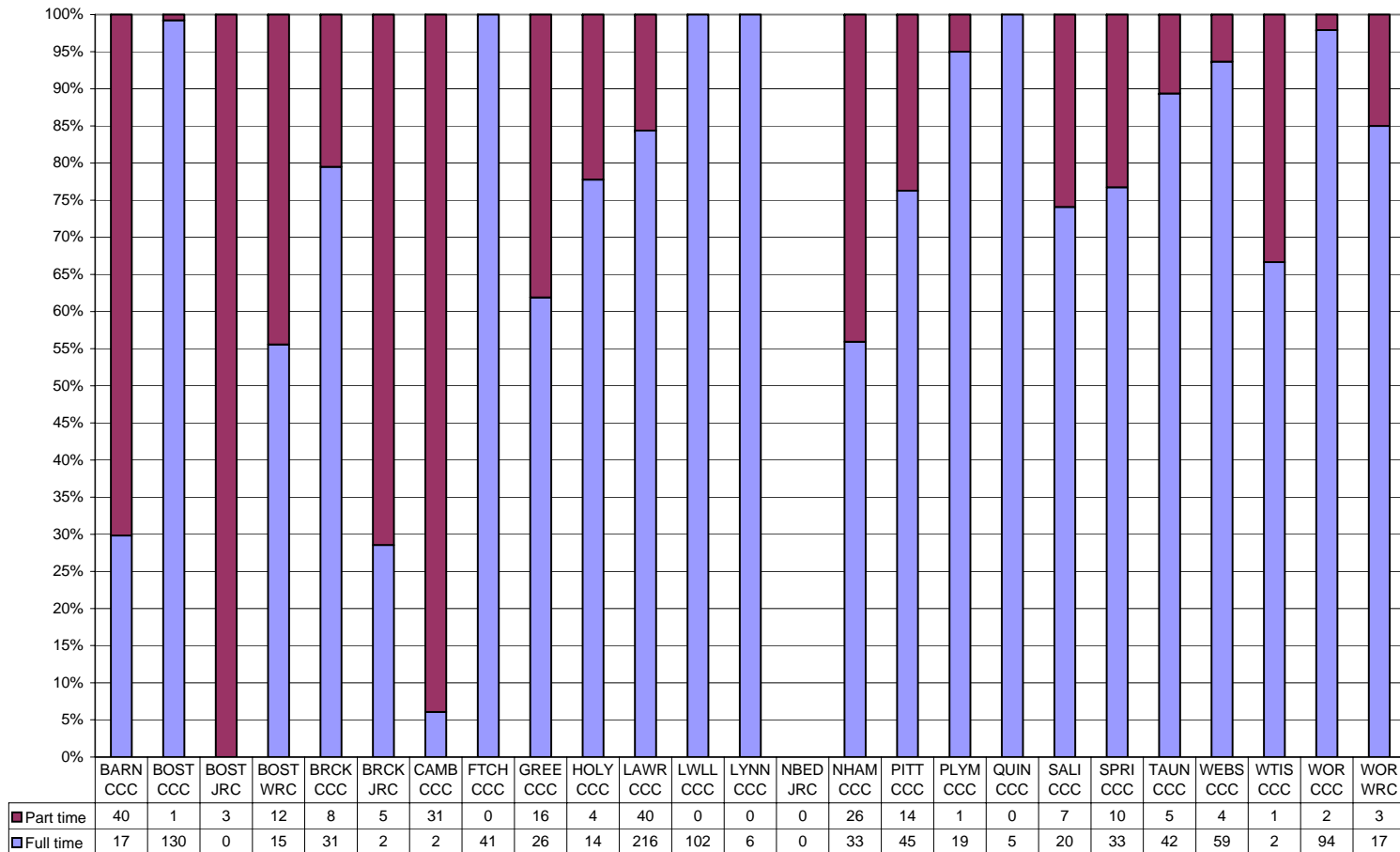
Figure 20. GED Performance by Center



JOB PLACEMENT

Job placement is another among the service components of community corrections centers. Figure 20 indicates the number of participants that were placed in full or 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 1,210 job placements made across the state in FY 2008 of which 971 were full time and 233 were part time. The Lawrence CCC had the greatest success in full time employment placing 216 participants. The Cambridge CCC and the Lawrence CCC had the greatest success in part time employment each placing 40 participants.

Figure 21. Job Placement Performance by Center

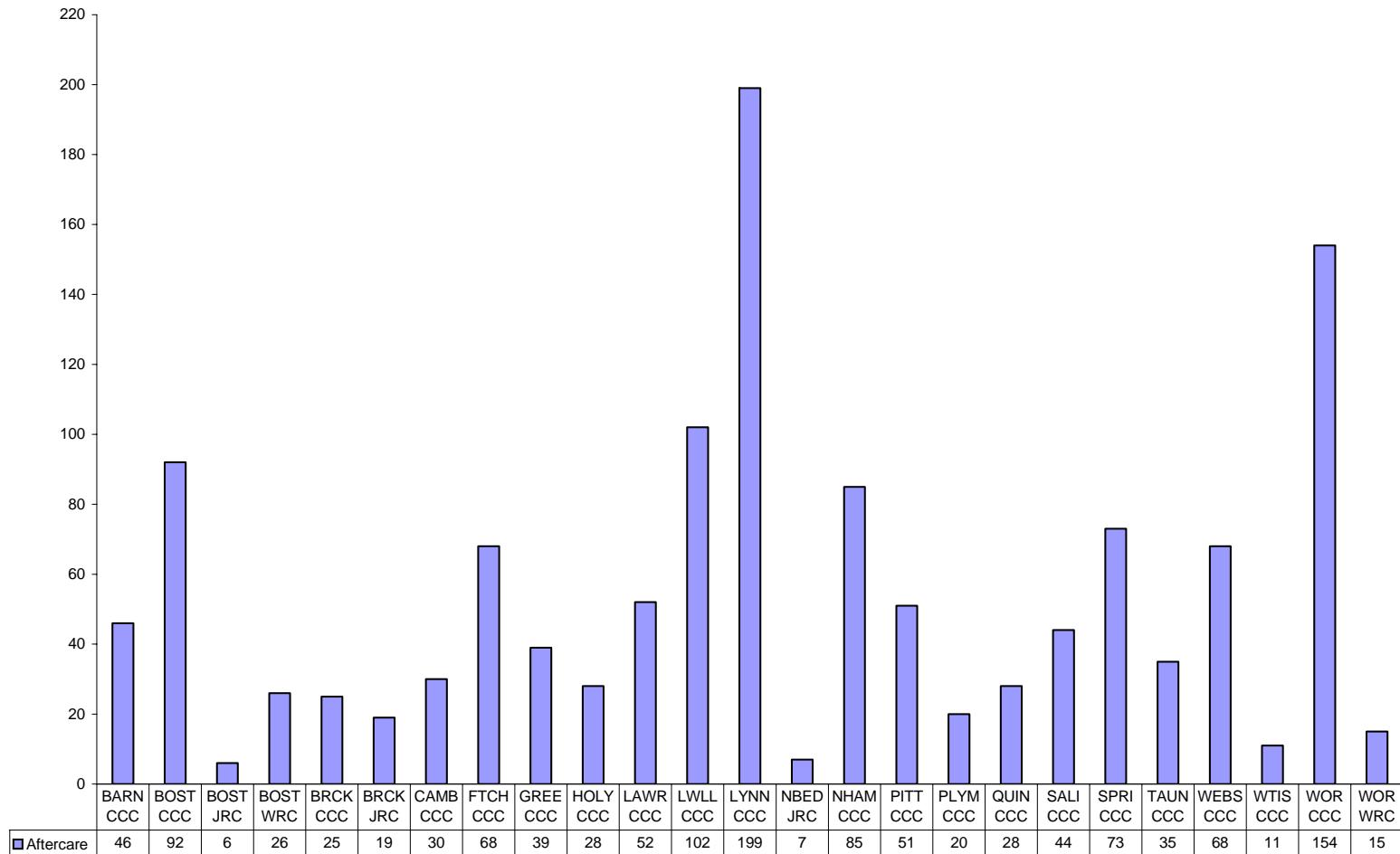


AFTERCARE

A final service component that was tracked on monthly reports was aftercare placements. Aftercare placements consist of referrals made to community based agencies in order to obtain the support services necessary to maintain a participant's success at a lower level of supervision.

Figure 21 shows the number of aftercare placements at each center in FY 2008. There were a total of 1,323 aftercare placements made across the state in FY 2008. The Lynn CCC had the greatest number of aftercare placements with 199.

Figure 22. Aftercare Placement by Center



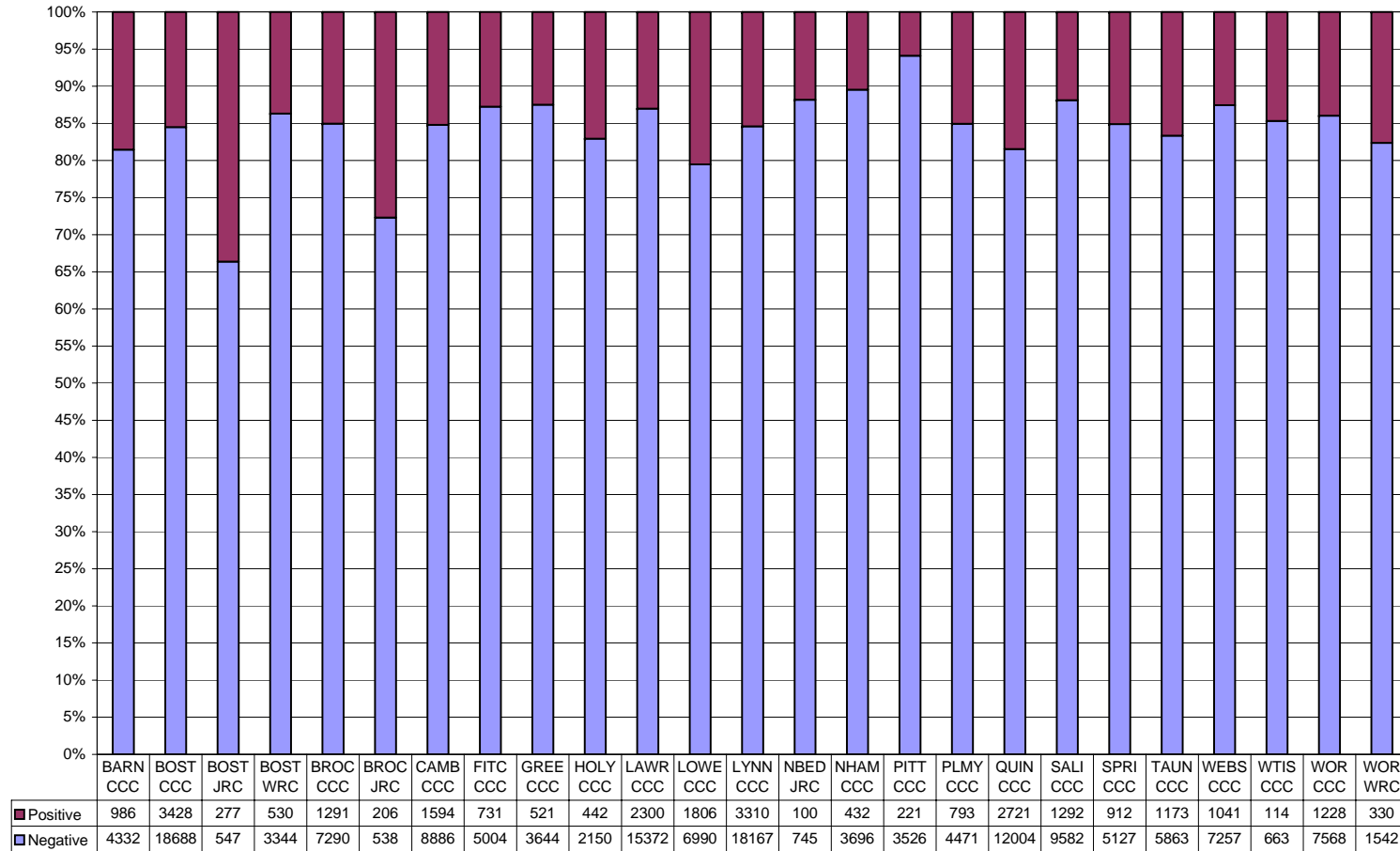
DRUG TESTING

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. 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 22 shows the total number of urine specimens screened for illicit drugs by each center in FY 2008. The table indicates the total number of positive and negative results. The Boston CCC performed the greatest number of drug tests with 22,116. The Boston CCC had the greatest number of negative drug test results with 18,688. The Boston CCC also had the greatest number of positive results with 3,428.

Figure 23 also shows the percentage of positive and negative drug test results at centers in FY 2008. The average across all centers was 85% negative; 15% positive. The Pittsfield CCC had the greatest percentage of negative results at 94.1%. The Boston JRC had the greatest percentage of positive results at 33.6%.

Figure 23. Percentage of Positive and Negative Drug Test Results by Center



COMMUNITY SERVICE

There were 19,133 Intermediate Sanction Level II referrals to the community service program in FY 2008. 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 19,133 referrals:

- 3,788 (21.4%) were females;
- 13,873 (78.5%) were males;

- 17,661 (92.3%) were adults;
- 1,472 (7.7%) were juveniles.

Figure 23 depicts the total number of adult referrals for community service by county and gender.

Figure 24 depicts the total number of juvenile referrals for community service by county.

Figure 24. Adult Community Service Referrals by County

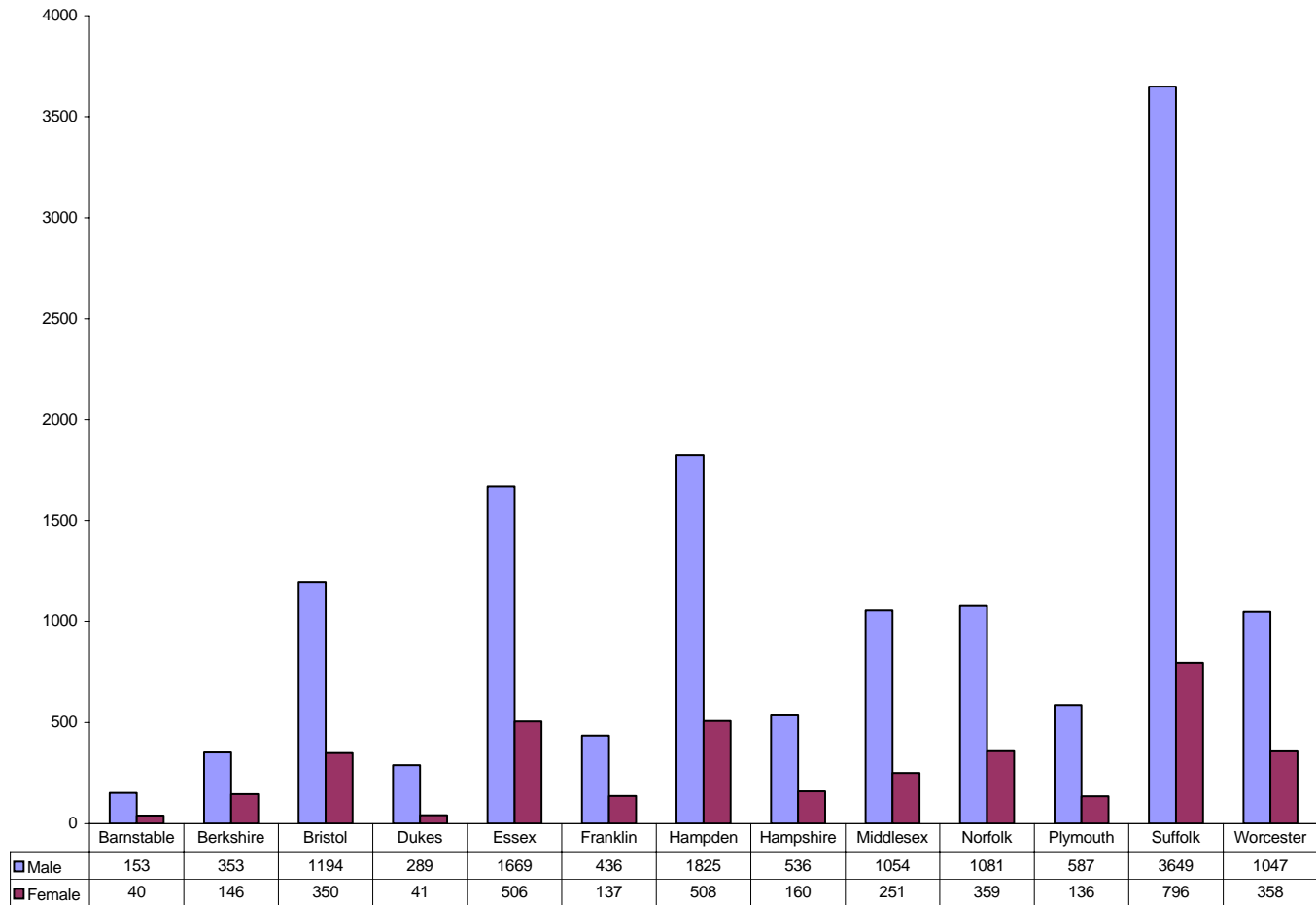
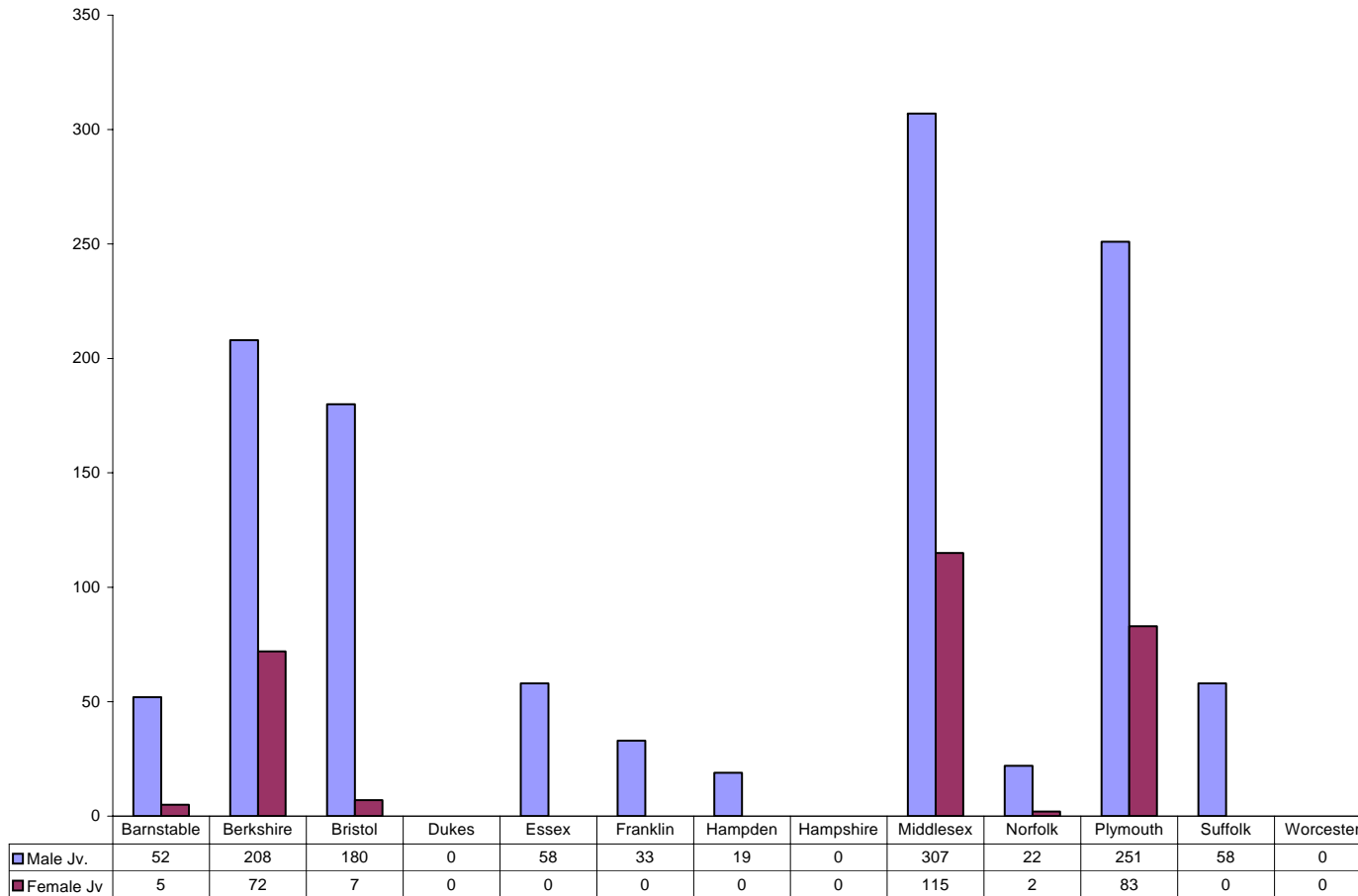


Figure 25. Juvenile Community Service Referrals by County



SUMMARY

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 increased 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;
- of the 10,420 Level II terminations just over 45% were removed from drug screening because they spent more than 90 days on the program without a positive test result; and
- while about 69% of participants were terminated from intermediate sanction level an average of 26.9% 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 25 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 25 different community corrections centers which were able to provide a consistent set of information on program utilization enabling cross center comparisons.

The electronic submission of data from the community corrections centers to the OCC was vital to the efficiency and integrity of the report.

Due to the volume of cases serviced by the community corrections centers, electronic submission of data has allowed efficient use of OCC staff resources and greater data integrity. The current report reflects higher volume totals in many categories due in part to the collection of all monthly reports. The OCC should continue to work with individual community corrections centers to extend this model of data collection. Further automation of data collection, specifically the electronic submission of all case level utilization reports will allow for even greater depth of analysis and more sophisticated data integrity measurements.

Developing case level data on CCC participants.

This analysis is based on aggregate statistics provided by the community corrections centers. In FY 2008 the OCC has developed strategies for case level analysis. Although an on going process, the progress was made possible through program sites having reached full compliance with the electronic data submission. In FY 2008 OCC staff have worked on addressing the following questions through case level analysis.

- 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?

APPENDIX

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

- Table 1 shows a list of the 25 community corrections centers established by the office of community corrections and the date at which the center opened and closed.
- Table 2 shows summary data on the population of the community corrections centers (total population, supervising agency, intermediate sanction level, and gender) by reporting month.
- Table 3 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 4 shows summary data on population movement (referrals, intakes, external and internal transitions) by reporting month.
- Table 5 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
Barnstable CCC	BARN-CCC	Barnstable Community Corrections Center	Sep-98
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
Brockton CCC	BROC-CCC	Brockton Community Corrections Center	Jun-06
Brockton JRC	BROC-JRC	Brockton Juvenile Resource Center	Feb-07
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
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-JRC	Bristol Juvenile Resource Center	Jan-02
Northampton CCC	NOTH-CCC	Hampshire Community Corrections Center	Jan-99
Plymouth CCC	PLYM-CCC	Plymouth Resource Center	Apr-07
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

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Table 2. Average Population in Community Corrections Centers by Supervising Agency, Intermediate Sanctions Level, Gender, and Reporting Week

Month	Total	Supervision Type								I.S. Level				Gender			
		Probation		Parole		Sheriff		DOC		IV		III		Male		Female	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7/1/2007	1200	943	78.6%	40	3.3%	177	14.8%	1	0.1%	87	7.3%	1113	92.8%	999	83.3%	219	18.3%
8/1/2007	1175	933	79.4%	35	3.0%	212	18.0%	0	0.0%	81	6.9%	1094	93.1%	929	79.1%	253	21.5%
9/1/2007	1099	916	83.3%	26	2.4%	156	14.2%	1	0.1%	86	7.8%	1013	92.2%	867	78.9%	232	21.1%
10/1/2007	1172	945	80.6%	38	3.2%	187	16.0%	0	0.0%	101	8.6%	1071	91.4%	928	79.2%	242	20.6%
11/1/2007	1142	925	81.0%	39	3.4%	178	15.6%	0	0.0%	99	8.7%	1043	91.3%	909	79.6%	233	20.4%
12/1/2007	1249	986	78.9%	40	3.2%	147	11.8%	17	1.4%	96	7.7%	1153	92.3%	960	76.9%	289	23.1%
1/1/2008	1148	951	82.8%	43	3.7%	153	13.3%	1	0.1%	80	7.0%	1068	93.0%	940	81.9%	208	18.1%
2/1/2008	1119	948	84.7%	28	2.5%	142	12.7%	0	0.0%	91	8.1%	1028	91.9%	937	83.7%	182	16.3%
3/1/2008	1112	932	83.8%	24	2.2%	155	13.9%	0	0.0%	86	7.7%	1026	92.3%	935	84.1%	177	15.9%
4/1/2008	1128	932	82.6%	32	2.8%	164	14.5%	10	0.9%	91	8.1%	1037	91.9%	950	84.2%	178	15.8%
5/1/2008	1161	959	82.6%	40	3.4%	161	13.9%	1	0.1%	92	7.9%	1069	92.1%	920	79.2%	241	20.8%
6/1/2008	1061	878	82.8%	34	3.2%	148	13.9%	0	0.0%	77	7.3%	984	92.7%	871	82.1%	190	17.9%
Highest	1249	986		43		212		17		101		1153		999		289	
Lowest	1061	878		24		142		0		77		984		867		177	
Average	1147.2	937.3		34.9		165.0		2.6		88.9		1058.25		928.8		220.3	

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

Label	Total			Supervision Type								I. S. Level				Gender			
	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Probation		Parole		Sheriff		DOC		IV		III		Male		Female	
				Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%
BARN-CCC	38.3	26	50	33.9	88.7%	3.4	8.9%	0.9	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	3.3	8.5%	35.0	91.5%	27.8	72.8%	10.4	27.2%
BOST-CCC	139.8	95	163	118.2	84.6%	2.1	1.5%	19.1	13.7%	0.4	0.3%	3.1	2.2%	136.7	97.8%	139.8	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST-JRC	17.7	13	22	17.7	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	7.8	44.3%	9.8	55.7%	17.7	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST-WRC	26.7	23	38	25.2	94.4%	0.3	0.9%	1.3	4.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	2.2%	29.3	110.0%	0.0	0.0%	26.7	100.0%
BROC-CCC	57.8	45	115	49.0	84.8%	4.4	7.6%	0.0	0.0%	4.3	7.5%	2.0	3.5%	51.0	88.3%	49.2	85.1%	8.6	14.9%
BROC-JRC	14.1	9	21	13.8	97.6%	0.3	2.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	6.3	44.4%	7.8	55.6%	14.1	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
CAMB-CCC	41.6	29	66	40.5	97.4%	0.3	0.6%	0.8	2.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.8	6.6%	38.8	93.4%	35.5	85.4%	6.1	14.6%
FITC-CCC	42.5	23	62	32.9	77.5%	0.8	2.0%	8.8	20.6%	0.0	0.0%	1.6	3.7%	40.9	96.3%	32.8	77.3%	9.7	22.7%
GREE-CCC	26.3	17	34	21.0	79.7%	0.0	0.0%	5.3	20.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	26.3	100.0%	21.9	83.2%	4.4	16.8%
HLK-CCC	19.7	14	29	19.1	97.0%	0.6	3.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	19.7	100.0%	15.8	80.5%	3.8	19.5%
LAWR-CCC	79.7	59	107	68.6	86.1%	1.6	2.0%	9.5	11.9%	0.0	0.0%	8.0	10.0%	71.7	90.0%	69.0	86.6%	10.7	13.4%
LOWL-CCC	49.0	31	69	46.8	95.4%	0.2	0.3%	2.1	4.3%	0.0	0.0%	1.2	2.4%	47.8	97.6%	42.4	86.6%	6.6	13.4%
LYNN-CCC	82.2	56	115	72.8	88.5%	4.2	5.1%	5.3	6.4%	0.0	0.0%	6.9	8.4%	75.3	91.6%	66.5	80.9%	15.7	19.1%
NBFD-JRC	19.3	13	25	19.3	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	10.4	54.1%	8.8	45.9%	19.3	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
NOTH-CCC	43.7	32	54	26.2	59.9%	1.1	2.5%	16.4	37.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	43.7	100.0%	39.4	90.3%	4.3	9.7%
PLYM-CCC	27.7	11	50	20.7	74.7%	5.8	20.8%	1.3	4.5%	0.0	0.0%	1.5	5.4%	26.2	94.6%	23.3	84.0%	4.4	16.0%
PITT-CCC	40.6	17	55	38.7	95.3%	1.9	4.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.4	6.0%	38.2	94.0%	35.3	86.9%	5.3	13.1%
QUIN-CCC	68.8	47	102	49.8	72.5%	3.3	4.8%	15.6	22.7%	0.0	0.0%	10.0	14.5%	58.8	85.5%	55.4	80.6%	13.3	19.4%
SALI-CCC	81.9	54	171	47.3	57.7%	0.3	0.4%	28.0	34.2%	6.3	7.7%	6.5	7.9%	75.4	92.1%	37.8	46.2%	44.1	53.8%
SPRF-CCC	52.6	29	87	44.8	85.3%	2.8	5.4%	4.5	8.6%	0.4	0.8%	2.7	5.1%	49.9	94.9%	39.3	74.8%	13.3	25.2%
TAUN-CCC	39.6	34	49	39.3	99.2%	0.3	0.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	4.5	11.4%	34.7	87.6%	31.5	79.6%	8.1	20.4%
WEBS-CCC	42.3	29	52	31.8	75.3%	0.0	0.0%	10.4	24.7%	0.0	0.0%	3.2	7.5%	39.1	92.5%	33.2	78.5%	9.1	21.5%
WETI-CCC	11.2	6	15	10.6	94.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.6	5.2%	0.0	0.0%	2.0	17.9%	9.2	82.1%	9.8	88.1%	1.3	11.9%
WORC-CCC	71.3	18	94	36.9	51.8%	1.2	1.6%	33.3	46.6%	0.0	0.0%	1.5	2.1%	69.8	97.9%	70.9	99.4%	0.4	0.6%
WORC-WRC	15.3	7	31	12.8	84.2%	0.1	0.5%	2.0	13.1%	0.3	2.2%	0.8	5.5%	14.4	94.5%	1.1	7.1%	14.2	92.9%
Total	46.0	6	171	37.5	81.6%	1.4	3.0%	6.6	14.4%	0.5	1.0%	3.6	7.8%	42.3	92.0%	37.2	80.8%	8.8	19.2%

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Table 4. Summary of Population Movement by Reporting Week

Month	Admission						Termination						Transition					
	IV		III		Total		IV		III		Total		IV		III		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7/1/2006	31	9.4%	298	90.6%	329	100.0%	25	9.1%	251	90.9%	276	100.0%	9	9.4%	87	90.6%	96	100.0%
8/1/2006	43	12.8%	294	87.2%	337	100.0%	24	7.5%	298	92.5%	322	100.0%	9	7.4%	112	92.6%	121	100.0%
9/1/2006	25	9.0%	254	91.0%	279	100.0%	26	11.0%	210	89.0%	236	100.0%	4	3.1%	127	96.9%	131	100.0%
10/1/2006	44	13.6%	279	86.4%	323	100.0%	24	9.4%	231	90.6%	255	100.0%	8	7.3%	102	92.7%	110	100.0%
11/1/2006	35	12.0%	257	88.0%	292	100.0%	26	16.8%	129	83.2%	155	100.0%	12	11.1%	96	88.9%	108	100.0%
12/1/2006	25	8.9%	257	91.1%	282	100.0%	36	23.2%	119	76.8%	155	100.0%	8	7.1%	105	92.9%	113	100.0%
1/1/2007	27	8.7%	283	91.3%	310	100.0%	56	28.3%	142	71.7%	198	100.0%	14	9.7%	131	90.3%	145	100.0%
2/1/2007	38	12.8%	258	87.2%	296	100.0%	25	17.0%	122	83.0%	147	100.0%	8	6.7%	112	93.3%	120	100.0%
3/1/2007	30	9.8%	275	90.2%	305	100.0%	61	25.7%	176	74.3%	237	100.0%	6	5.1%	111	94.9%	117	100.0%
4/1/2007	32	10.7%	268	89.3%	300	100.0%	13	5.7%	217	94.3%	230	100.0%	6	6.2%	91	93.8%	97	100.0%
5/1/2007	32	11.0%	259	89.0%	291	100.0%	19	8.2%	214	91.8%	233	100.0%	9	8.7%	94	91.3%	103	100.0%
6/1/2007	23	7.5%	283	92.5%	306	100.0%	23	7.9%	267	92.1%	290	100.0%	10	10.3%	87	89.7%	97	100.0%
Total	725	16.1%	3775	83.9%	4500	100.0%	457	15.2%	2551	84.8%	3008	100.0%	204	12.9%	1378	87.1%	1582	100.0%

Table 5. Summary of Population Movement by Center

Label	Admission			Termination						Transition					
	Level III	Level IV	Total	Level III		Level IV		Total		Level III		Level IV		Total	
	N	N	N	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
BARN-CCC	94	15	109	84	87.5%	12	12.5%	96	100.0%	51	98.1%	1	1.9%	52	100.0%
BOST-CCC	479	11	490	402	90.3%	43	9.7%	445	100.0%	141	97.2%	4	2.8%	145	100.0%
BOST-JRC	20	26	46	36	64.3%	20	35.7%	56	100.0%	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%
BOST-WRC	88	4	92	65	98.5%	1	1.5%	66	100.0%	27	96.4%	1	3.6%	28	100.0%
BROC-CCC	125	10	135	86	98.9%	1	1.1%	87	100.0%	30	73.2%	11	26.8%	41	100.0%
BROC-JRC	4	8	12	23	79.3%	6	20.7%	29	100.0%	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	12	100.0%
CAMB-CCC	150	12	162	80	93.0%	6	7.0%	86	100.0%	67	100.0%	0	0.0%	67	100.0%
FITC-CCC	101	7	108	83	96.5%	3	3.5%	86	100.0%	69	95.8%	3	4.2%	72	100.0%
GREE-CCC	144	2	146	76	98.7%	1	1.3%	77	100.0%	51	98.1%	1	1.9%	52	100.0%
HLYK-CCC	77	0	77	60	100.0%	0	0.0%	60	100.0%	25	92.6%	2	7.4%	27	100.0%
LAWR-CCC	212	58	270	152	76.0%	48	24.0%	200	100.0%	52	100.0%	0	0.0%	52	100.0%
LOWL-CCC	158	3	161	81	86.2%	13	13.8%	94	100.0%	102	100.0%	0	0.0%	102	100.0%
LYNN-CCC	214	60	274	140	63.9%	79	36.1%	219	100.0%	40	90.9%	4	9.1%	44	100.0%
NBFD-JRC	11	41	52	36	65.5%	19	34.5%	55	100.0%	9	30.0%	21	70.0%	30	100.0%
NOTH-CCC	146	0	146	69	100.0%	0	0.0%	69	100.0%	80	100.0%	0	0.0%	80	100.0%
PITT-CCC	124	8	132	80	95.2%	4	4.8%	84	100.0%	82	96.5%	3	3.5%	85	100.0%
PLYM-CCC	154	10	164	69	90.8%	7	9.2%	76	100.0%	24	88.9%	3	11.1%	27	100.0%
QUIN-CCC	168	44	212	161	81.3%	37	18.7%	198	100.0%	26	92.9%	2	7.1%	28	100.0%
SALI-CCC	211	21	232	98	83.1%	20	16.9%	118	100.0%	75	88.2%	10	11.8%	85	100.0%
SPRF-CCC	190	10	200	107	97.3%	3	2.7%	110	100.0%	84	93.3%	6	6.7%	90	100.0%
TAUN-CCC	111	16	127	60	98.4%	1	1.6%	61	100.0%	40	74.1%	14	25.9%	54	100.0%
WEBS-CCC	78	9	87	82	96.5%	3	3.5%	85	100.0%	52	100.0%	0	0.0%	52	100.0%
WETI-CCC	23	2	25	28	87.5%	4	12.5%	32	100.0%	11	84.6%	2	15.4%	13	100.0%
WORC-CCC	139	4	143	170	87.6%	24	12.4%	194	100.0%	90	94.7%	5	5.3%	95	100.0%
WORC-WRC	44	4	48	48	94.1%	3	5.9%	51	100.0%	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	13	100.0%
Total	3265	385	3650	2376	88.4%	358	11.6%	2734	100.0%	1255	87.7%	103	12.3%	1358	100.0%