

**Utilization of  
Community Corrections Centers  
Statistical Report, FY 2009**



**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:

- This report provides statistical data on the 26 community corrections centers in operation during the entirety of FY 2009;
- On average, 1141.75 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:
  - 80.7% were supervised by probation;
  - 14.2% were supervised by a sheriff department
  - 5.0% were supervised by the Parole Board and
  - 0.1% 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:
  - 97.8% were Intermediate Sanction Level III; and,
  - 2.2% were Intermediate Sanction Level IV.
- Community corrections center program participants were both male and female:
  - 17% were female; and,
  - 83% were male.
- There were 8,680 community corrections referrals :
  - 50% were Intermediate Sanction Level II;
  - 46% were Intermediate Sanction Level III; and,
  - 4% were intermediate Sanction Level IV.
- There were 1148 intermediate sanction level III and IV participant transitions:
  - 10.2% made a transition from Level IV to Level III;
  - 90.8% made a transition from Level III to Level II (standard supervision).

- There were 2789 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 22,966 referrals to the community service program. Among those referrals:
  - 78% were male;
  - 22% were female.
 And:
  - 95% were adults;
  - 5% were juveniles.
  
- There were 475 participants who took the GED examination in FY 2009:
  - 63.9% of those participants passed a portion of the exam;
  - 34.7% of those participants were awarded their GED; and
  - 1.5% did not pass the exam.
  
- There were 1041 participants placed in jobs in FY 2009
  - 18.2% of those participants received placement into part time jobs;
  - 81.8% of those participants received placement into full time jobs.
  
- There were 974 participants placed in aftercare in FY 2009.
  
- There were 133,746 specimens screened for illicit drugs in FY 2009:
  - 85.6% reported negative results;
  - 14.4% reported positive results.





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## OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

### UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTERS STATISTICAL REPORT, FY 2009

#### 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. Due to budgetary constraints, drug testing was no longer provided for ISL II participants at Community Corrections Centers as of November 2008.

Since the inception of the OCC in 1996, 28 community corrections centers have been developed across the Commonwealth. Not included in the current report are

the Worcester JRC established February 2009 and the Worcester WRC, which merged with the Worcester CCC as of November 2008.

Figure 1 shows the number of community corrections centers in operation per month during FY 2009. 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 2009. 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 2009**

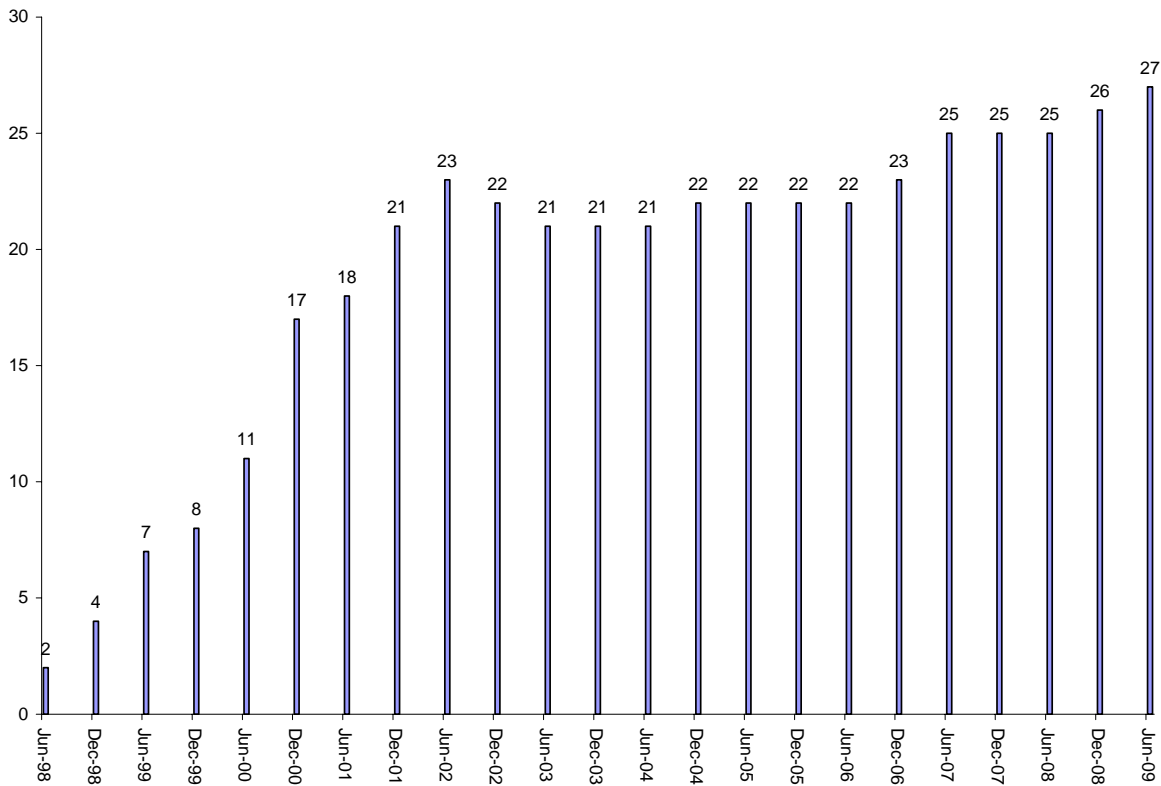


Figure 2. Sentencing Guidelines Grid

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 2009 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 2009, or July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009.

*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 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 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 26 community corrections centers for each reporting month in the study. In April of 2009, community corrections centers reported a high total of 1,285 Intermediate Sanction Level III and IV participants. In September 2008, community corrections centers reported a low total of 1,039 intermediate sanction level participants. The Worcester JRC opened at the end of FY 2009 and is 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 12.2 participants at the West Tisbury CCC to an average of 131.1 participants at the Boston CCC. The cumulative average attendance across all centers was 1,141.75 participants. Additional data on each community corrections center (minimum and maximum population) is shown in the Appendix.

**Figure 3. Total Population by Month**

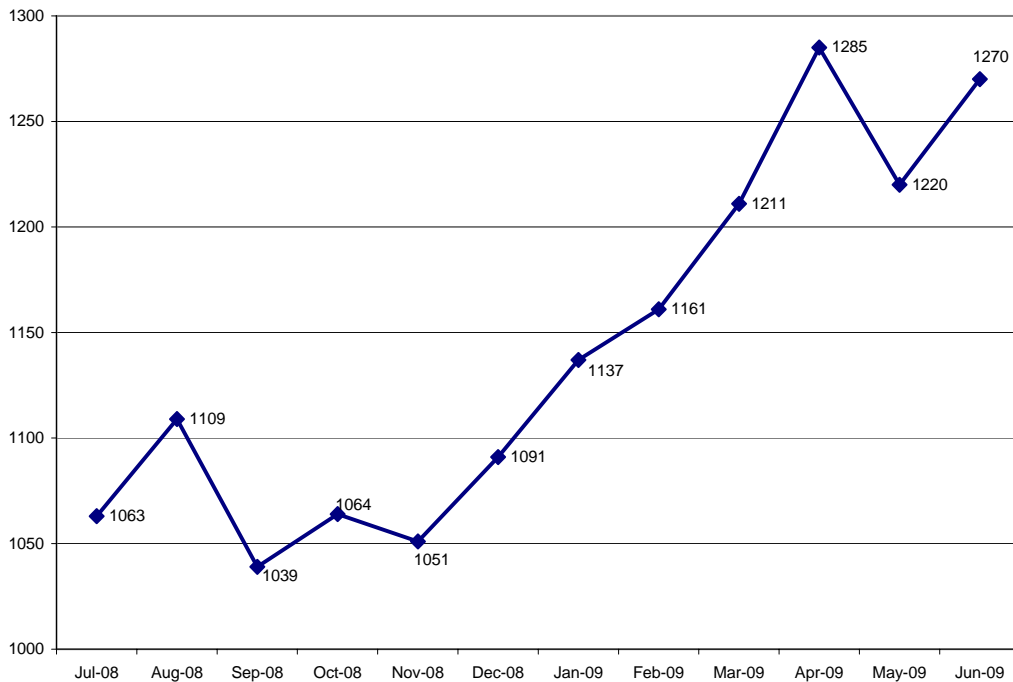
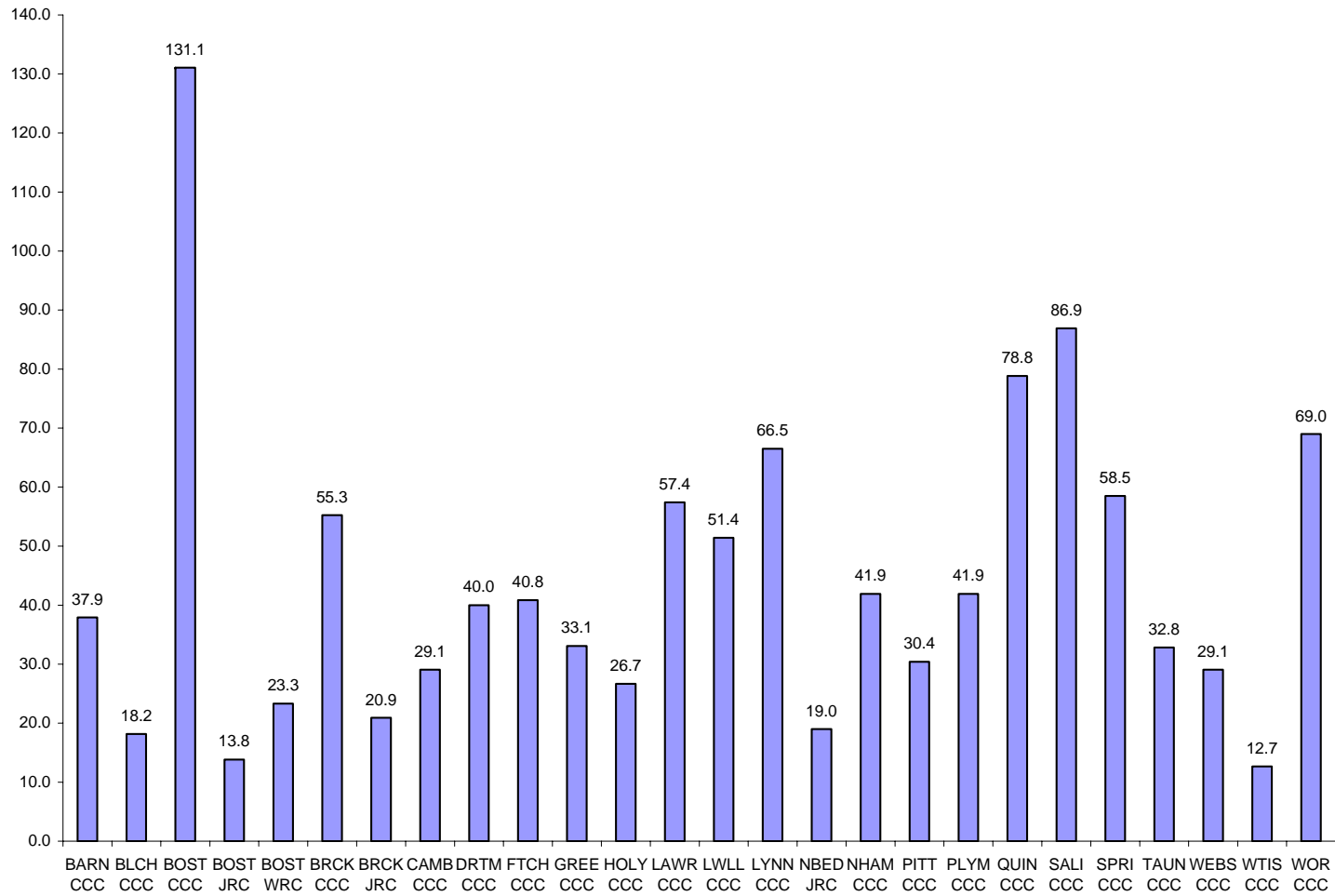


Figure 4. Average Population by Center



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, 80.4% (926.2) of the participants were under the supervision of probation; 14.1% (161.8) were under the supervision of a sheriff's department; 5.0% (57.5) were under the supervision of the Parole Board; 0.4% were under the supervision of the Department of Correction and 0.1% were under the supervision of the Department of Youth Services.

Figure 5. Population by Supervising Agency

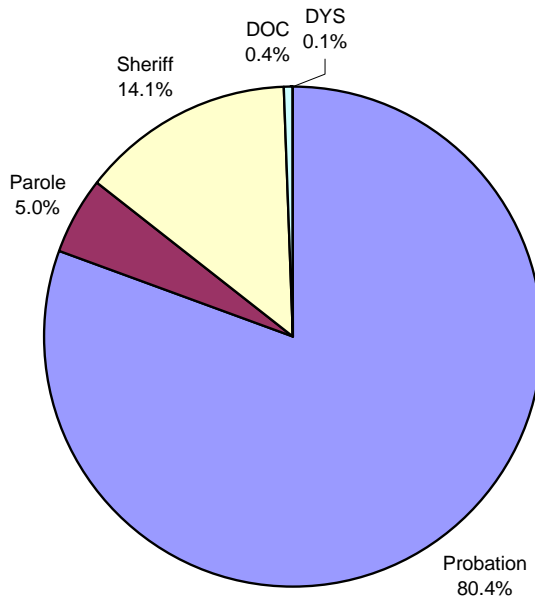
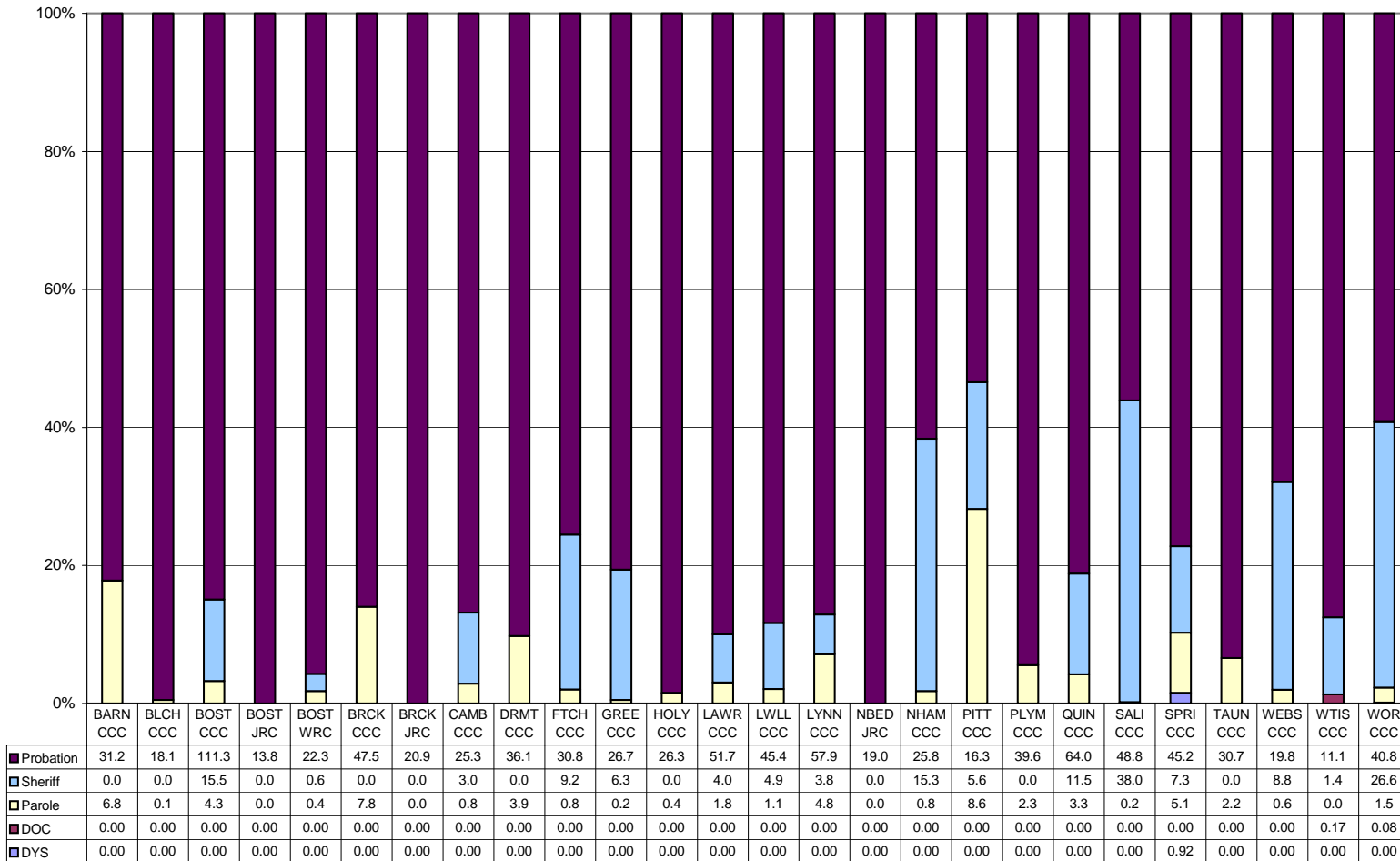


Figure 6 shows the supervising agency of the participants at each of the community corrections centers during FY 2009. There were large differences in the population at each of the centers. Among adult centers, Belchertown CCC had the highest average proportion of probation supervised participants (99.5%); Pittsfield CCC had the highest average proportion of parole supervised participants (28.2%); Salisbury CCC had the highest average proportion of sheriff's supervised participants (43.7%); West Tisbury CCC had the highest average proportion of Department of Correction supervised participants (1.3%), and Springfield CCC had the highest average proportion of Department of Youth Services supervised participants (1.6%).

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 2009. On average, 97.8% of the participants were supervised at Intermediate Sanction Level III and 2.2% were supervised at Intermediate Sanction Level IV. Figure 8 shows the distribution of the population by intermediate sanction level for each of the 26 community corrections centers. The Boston CCC had the highest proportion of participants at Intermediate Sanction Level IV (45.2%). The 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**

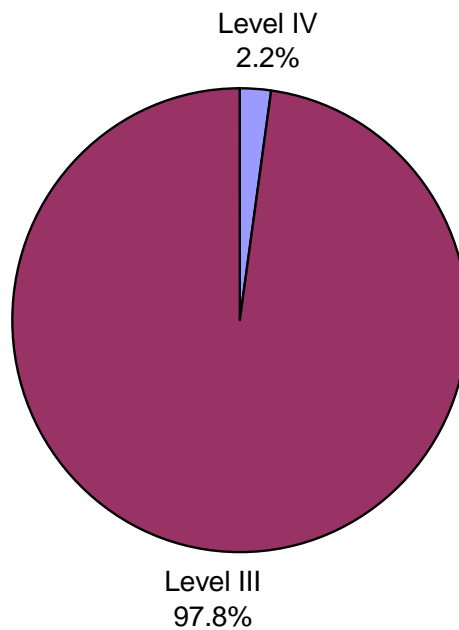
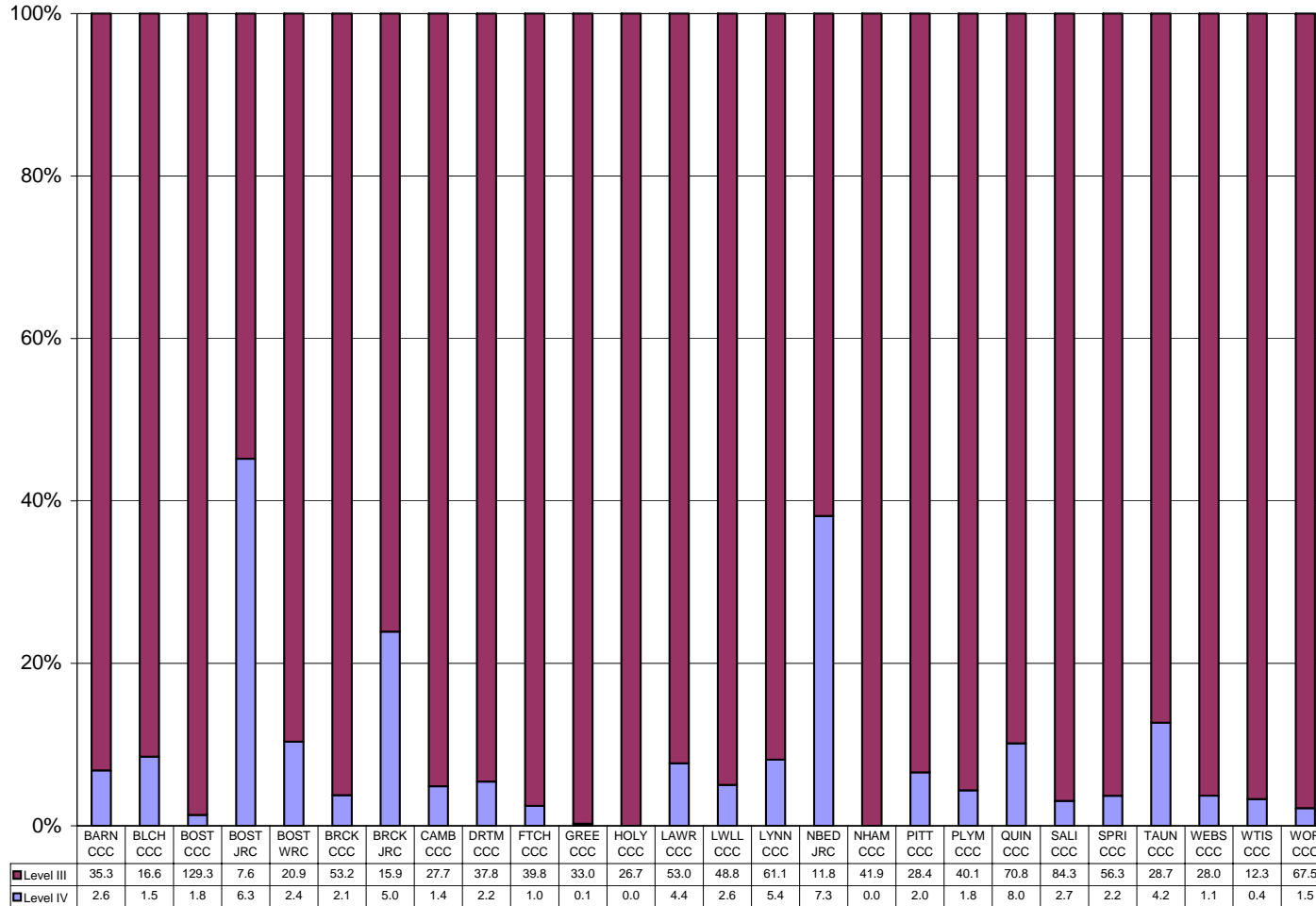


Figure 8. Average Population by Intermediate Sanctions Level and Center



## POPULATION BY GENDER

The community corrections centers provided services to both male and female participants. As shown in Figure 8, on average, 17% of the participants in the community corrections centers were female and 83% were male. Figure 9 shows the distribution of population by gender for each of the 26 community corrections centers. One of the centers provided services exclusively to female participants: the Boston WRC, with a corresponding male center, the Boston CCC. The three Juvenile Resource Centers (Brockton JRC, 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 (97.4%) and Salisbury CCC had the highest average proportion of females (53.3%).

**Figure 8. Average Population by Gender**

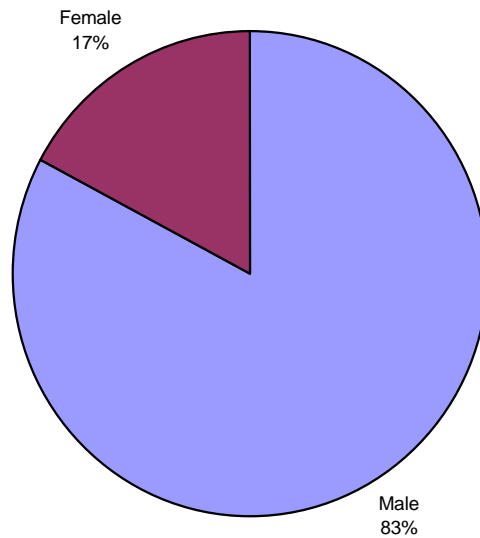
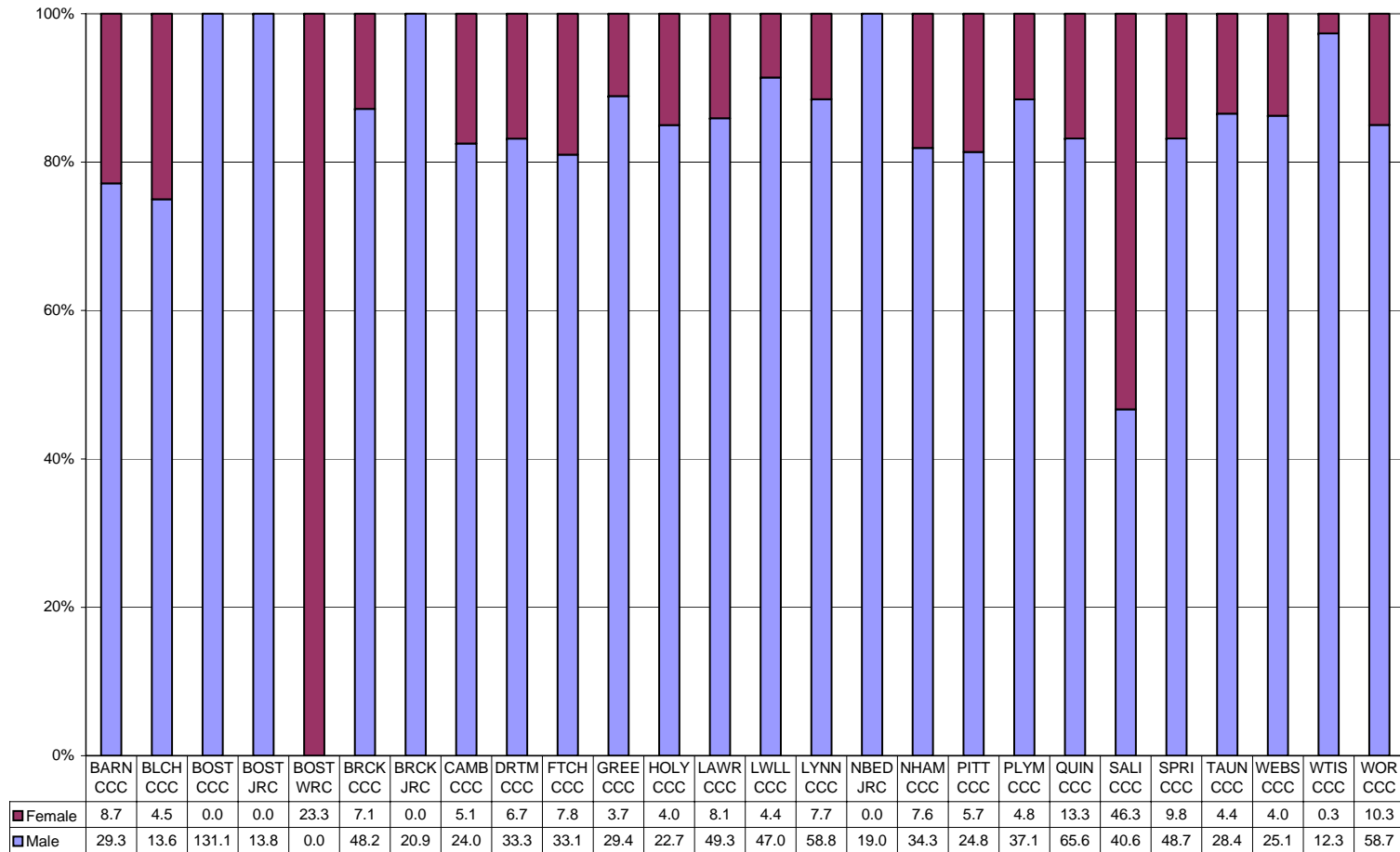




Figure 9. Average Population by Gender and Center



## 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 by the Department of Correction, 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. As of November 2008 Community Corrections Centers no longer took referrals for intermediate sanction level II.

Figure 10 shows the proportion of participants referred to community corrections centers at intermediate sanction level II, III, and IV. In FY 2009 The majority of participants were referred to IS Level II.

Figure 11 shows new referrals by level and supervising agent. During FY 2009 there were 4,328 referrals to IS Levels III and IV. There were 4,352 referrals to IS Level II.

**Figure 10. Referrals by Level**

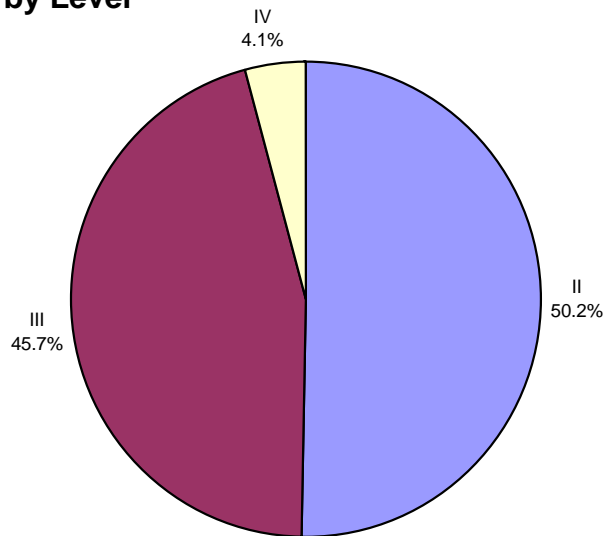


Figure 11. Referrals by Level and Agency

	Probation		Parole		Sheriff		DOC		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Level 4	237	3%	7	1%	113	13%	1	10%	358	4%
Level 3	2965	41%	269	40%	727	85%	9	90%	3970	46%
Elmo	247	3%	72	11%	365	43%	2	20%	686	8%
No Elmo	2718	38%	197	29%	362	42%	7	70%	3284	38%
Subtotal	3202	45%	276	41%	840	99%	10	100%	4328	50%
Level 2	3944	55%	396	59%	12	1%	0	0%	4352	50%
Total	7146	100%	672	100%	852	100%	10	100%	8680	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 2009. 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 1,148 intermediate sanction level III and IV transitions and 2,789 intermediate sanction level III and IV terminations from community corrections centers during FY 2009. 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:

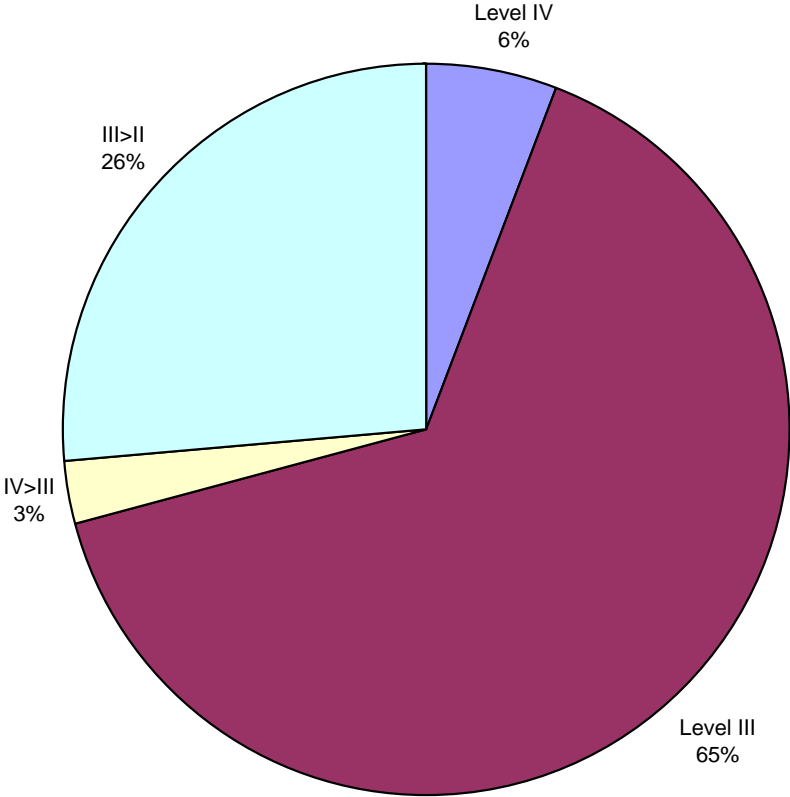
- 3.0% of participants moved from Level IV to Level III;
- 26.0% of participants moved from Level III to Level II or standard supervision;
- 6.0% of participants were terminated from Level IV ;
- 65.0% of participants were terminated from Level III.

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 *returned to custody/ incarcerated* at 25.3%. 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 42.3%.

Figure 12. Transitions and Terminations from Centers



**Figure 13. Transitions by Month and Level**

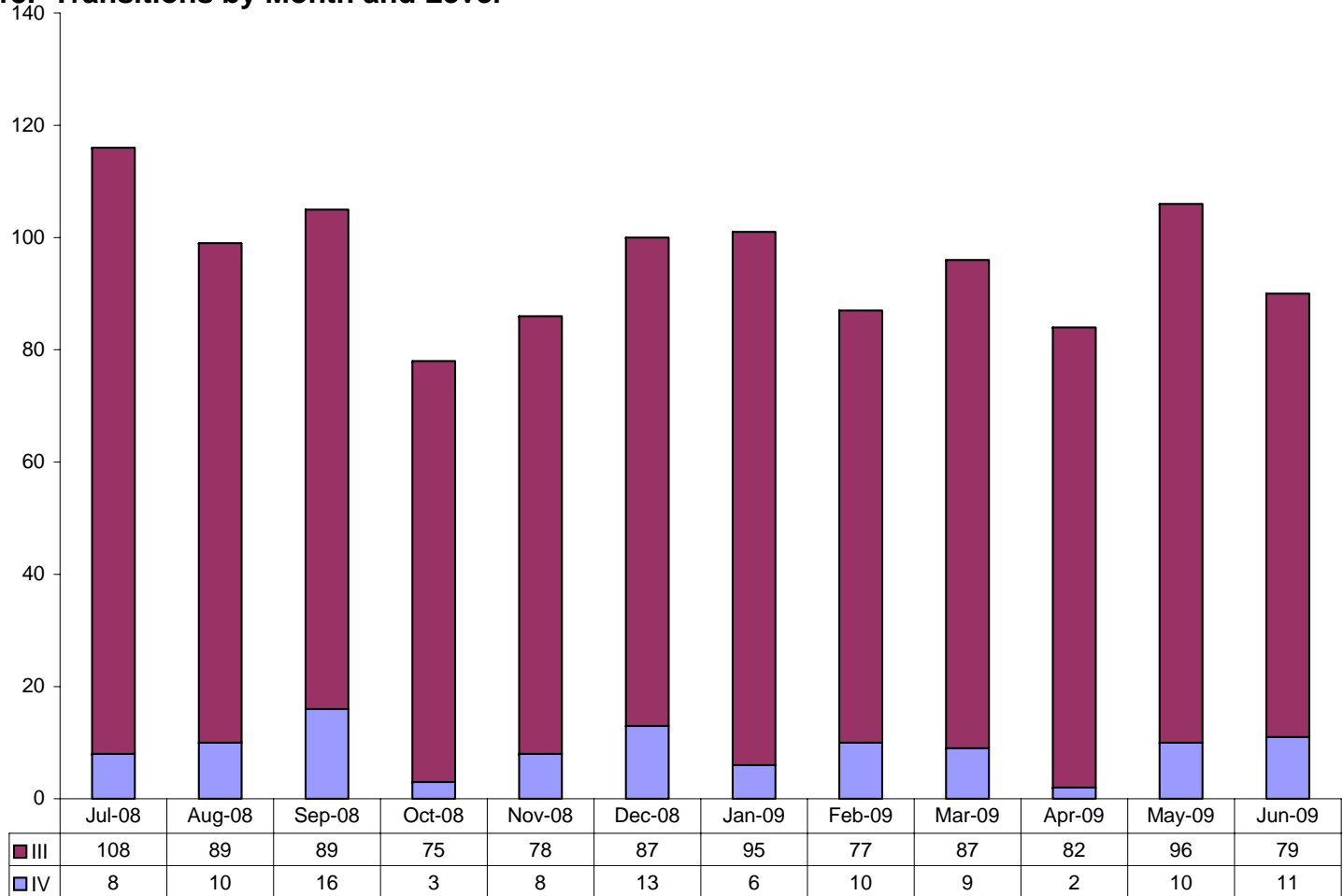
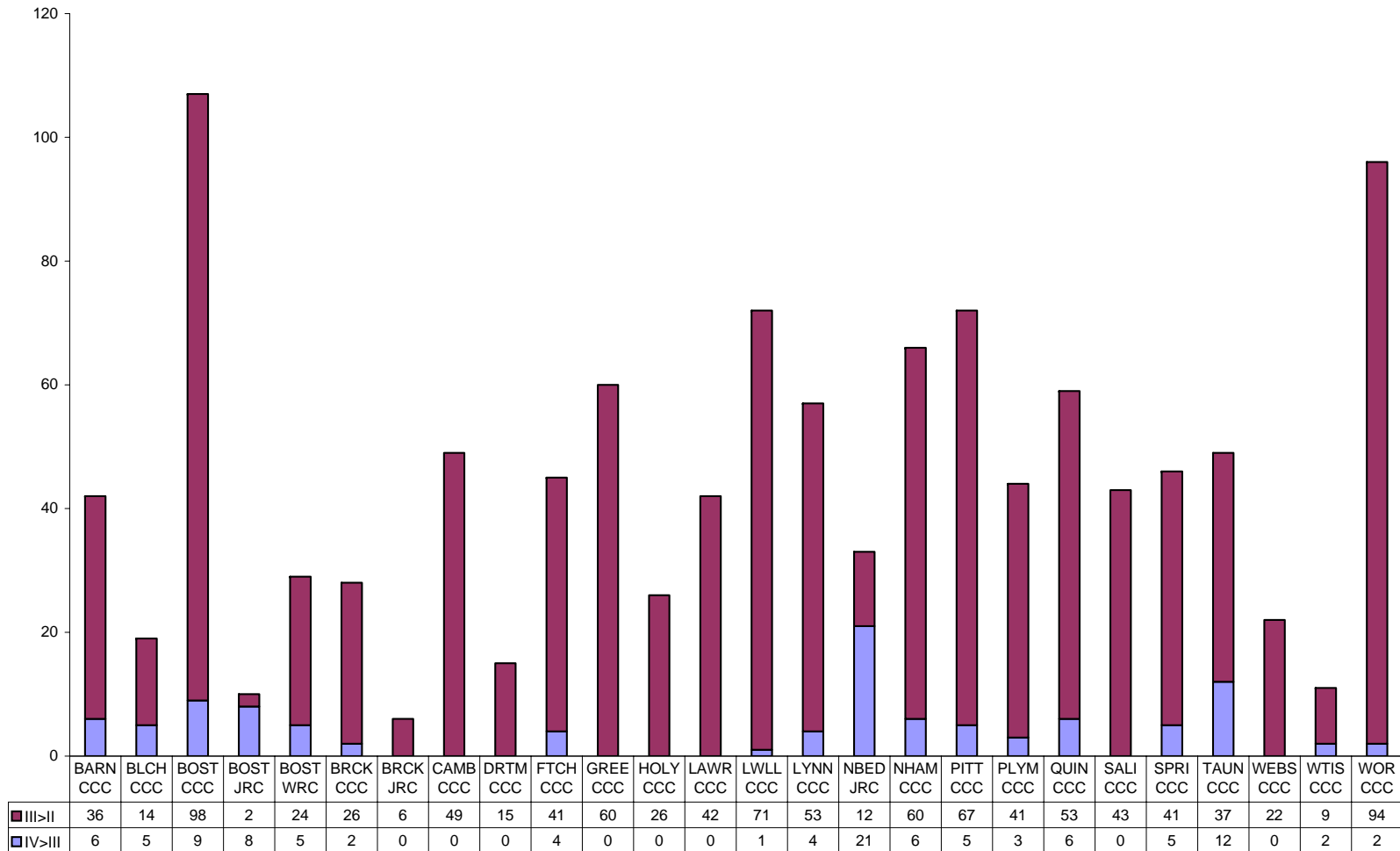


Figure 14. Transitions by Center and Level



**Figure 15. Terminations by Month and Level**

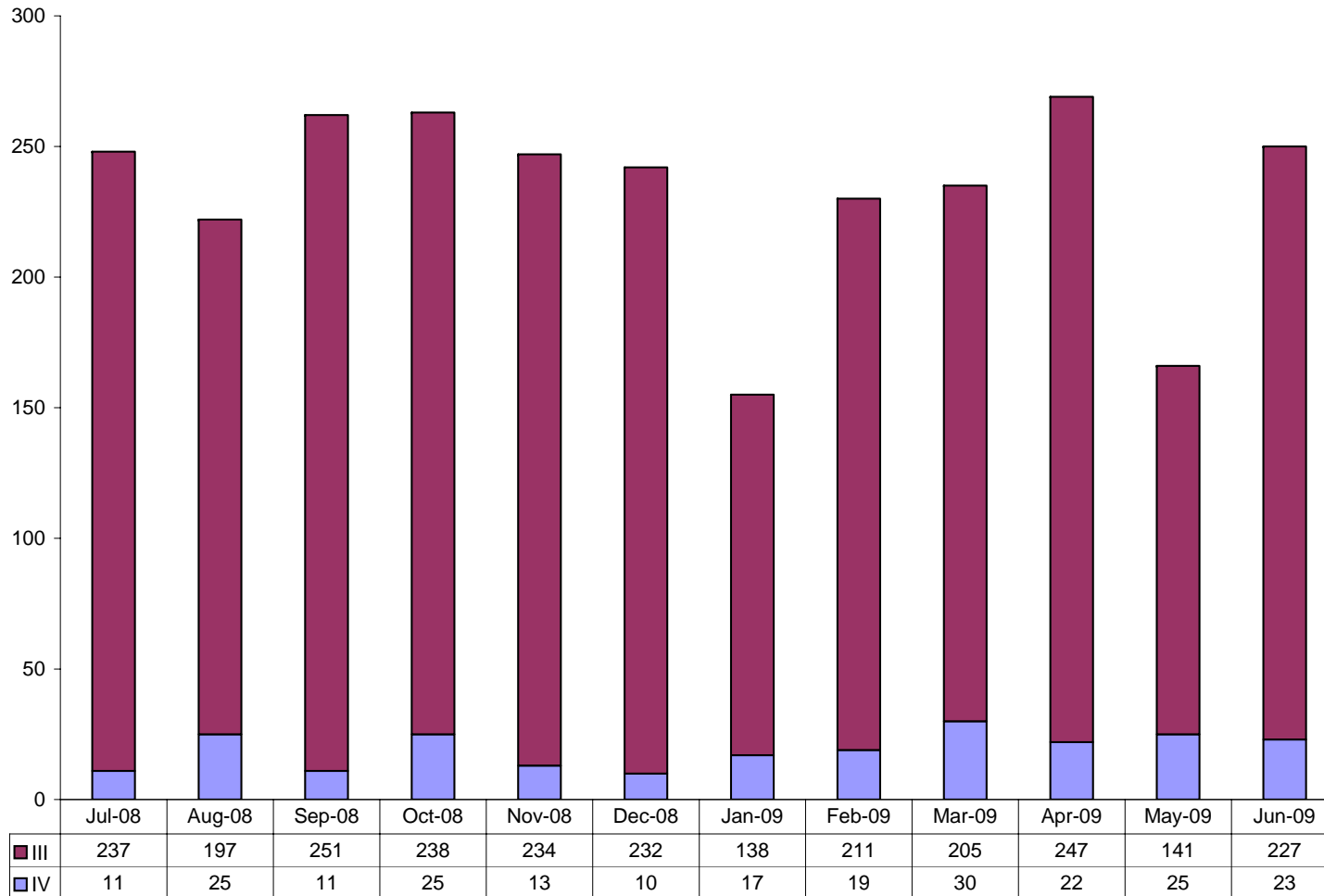




Figure 16. Terminations by Center and Level

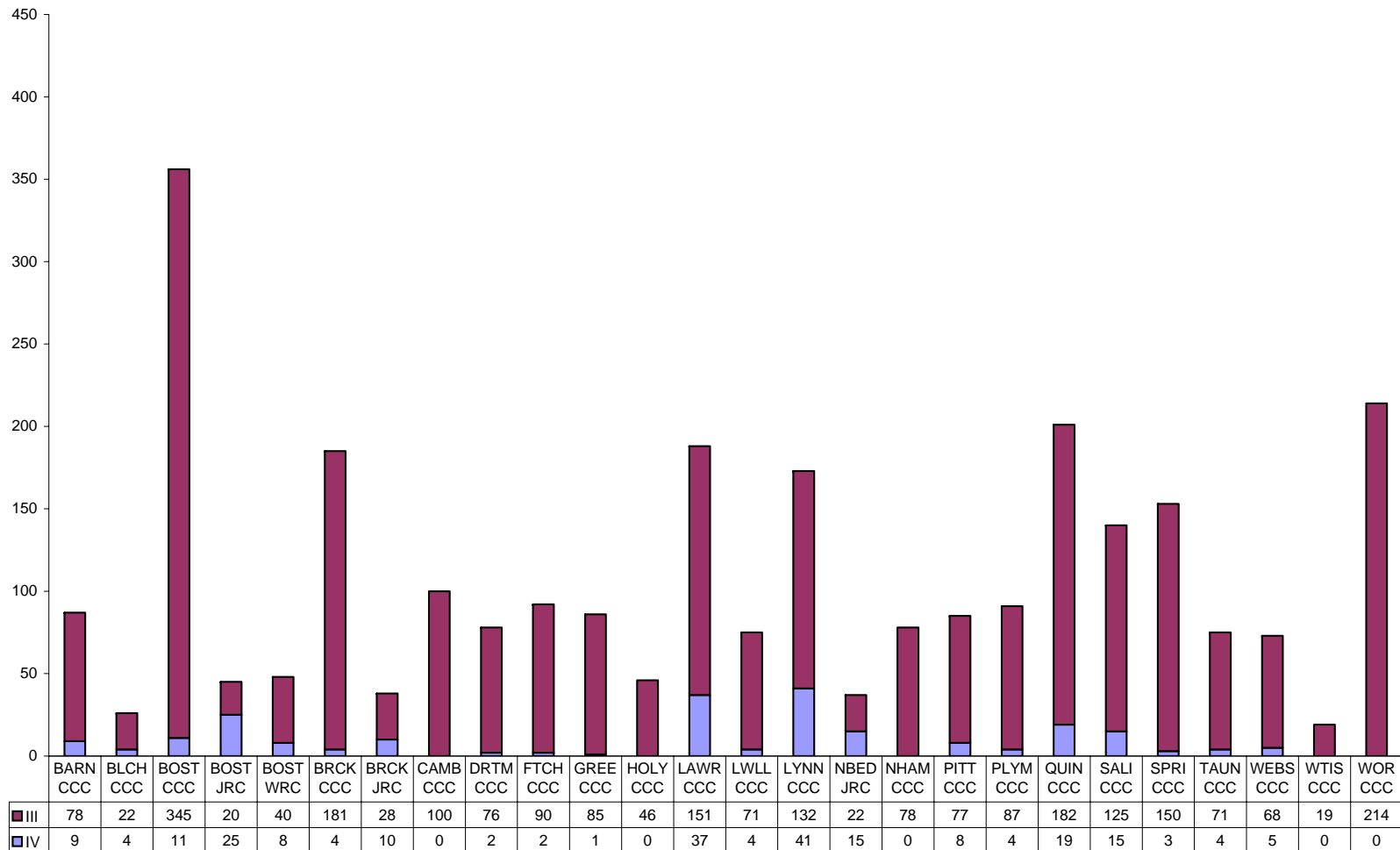
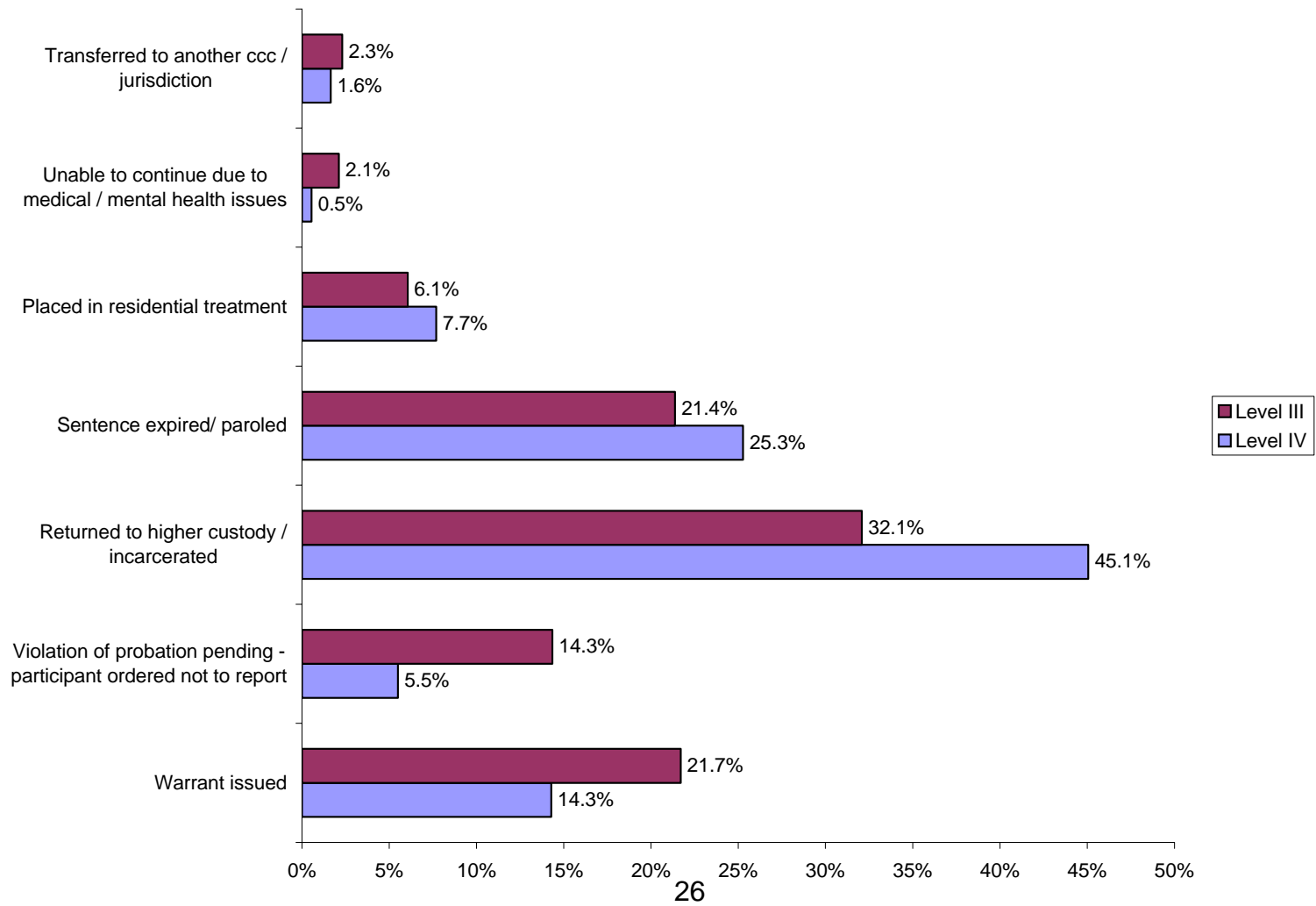
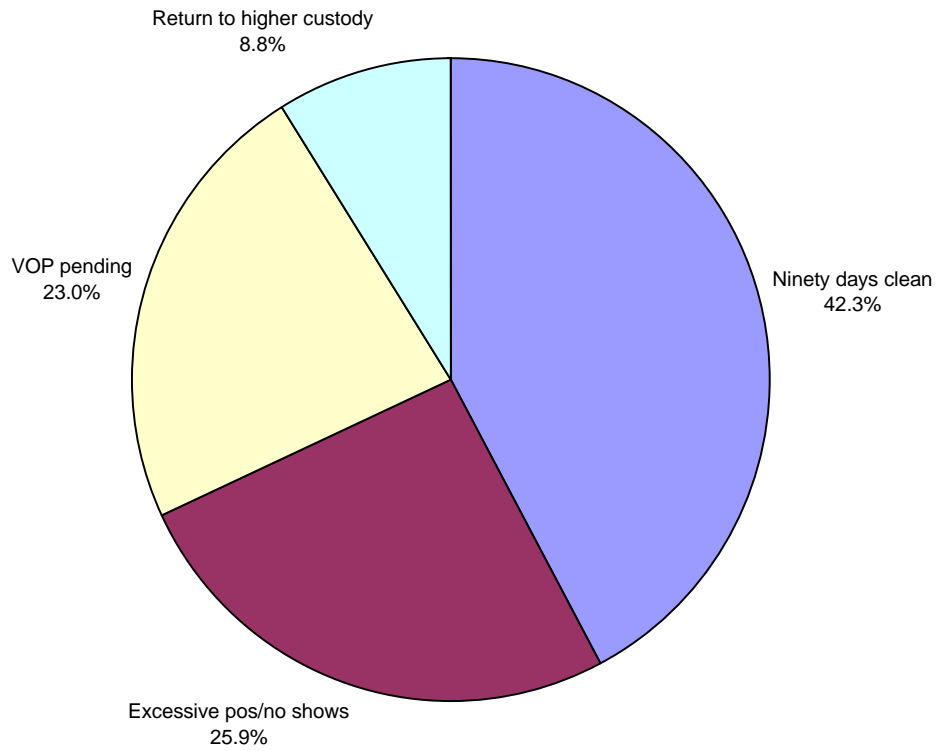


Figure 17. Termination Reasons for Level III, IV



**Figure 18. 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 2009. Across the state 165 intermediate sanction level participants were awarded their GED in FY 2009. 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 Boston CCC had the highest number of participants attempt the examination with 50. Lawrence CCC had the highest number of participants pass some portion of the examination with 49. The Lawrence CCC had the highest number of participants awarded a GED with 15.

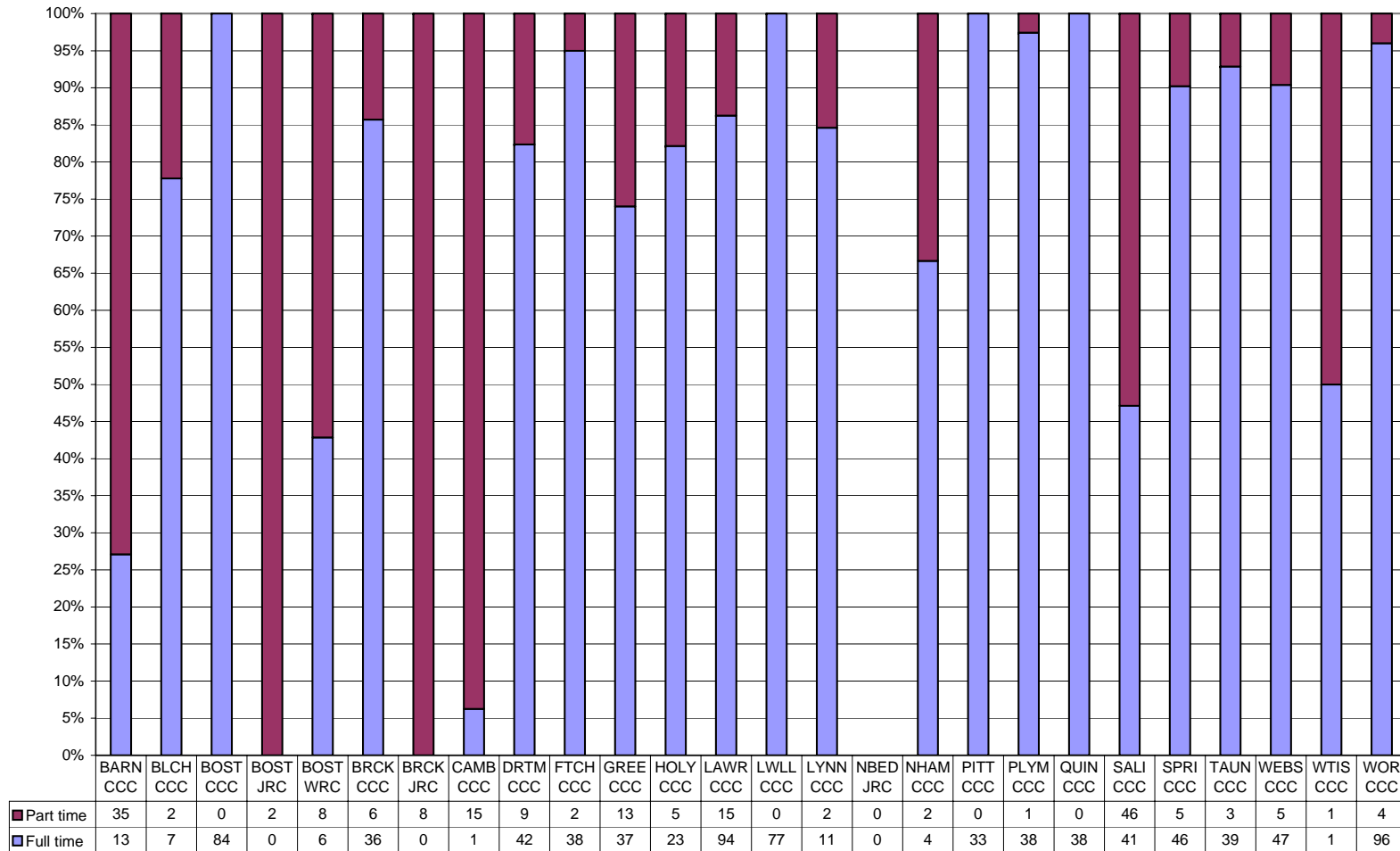
Figure 19. GED Performance by Center



## 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 1,041 job placements made across the state in FY 2009 of which 852 were full time and 189 were part time. The Worcester CCC had the greatest success in full time employment placing 96 participants. The Salisbury CCC had the greatest success in part time employment placing 46 participants.

Figure 20. Job Placement Performance by Center



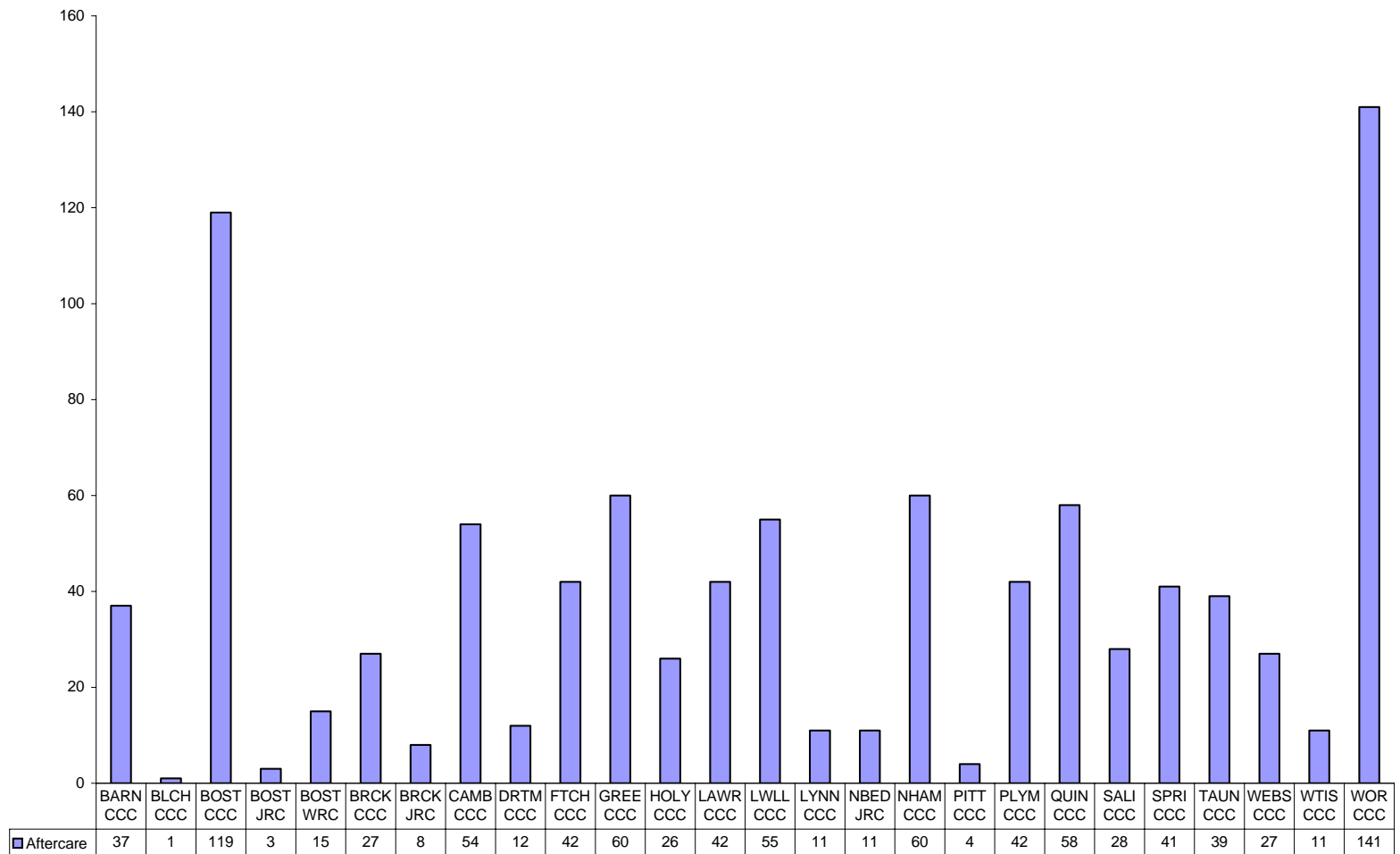
## AFTERCARE

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 2009. There were a total of 974 aftercare placements made across the state in FY 2009. The Worcester CCC had the greatest number of aftercare placements with 141.



Figure 21. Aftercare Placement by Center



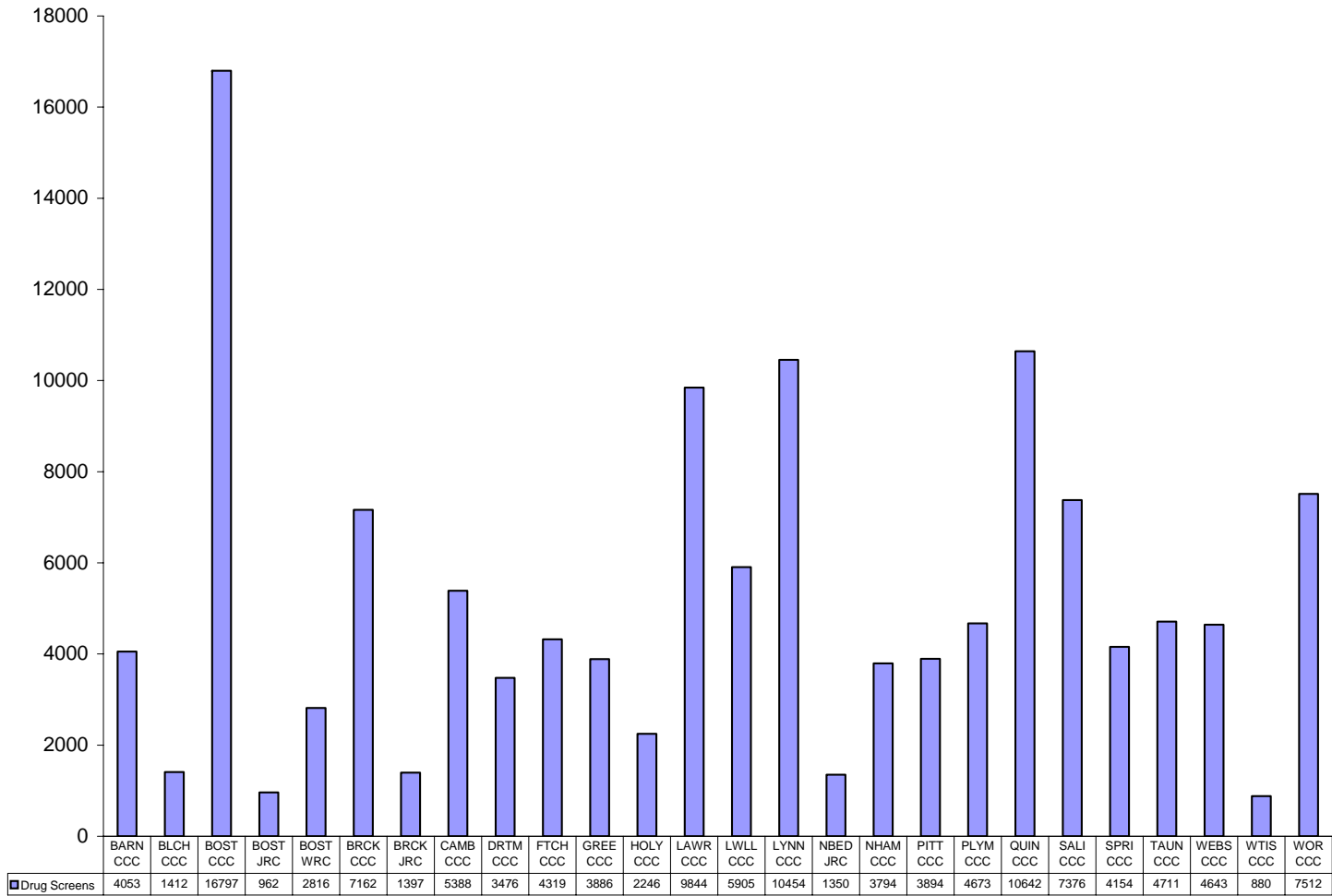
## DRUG TESTING

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*.

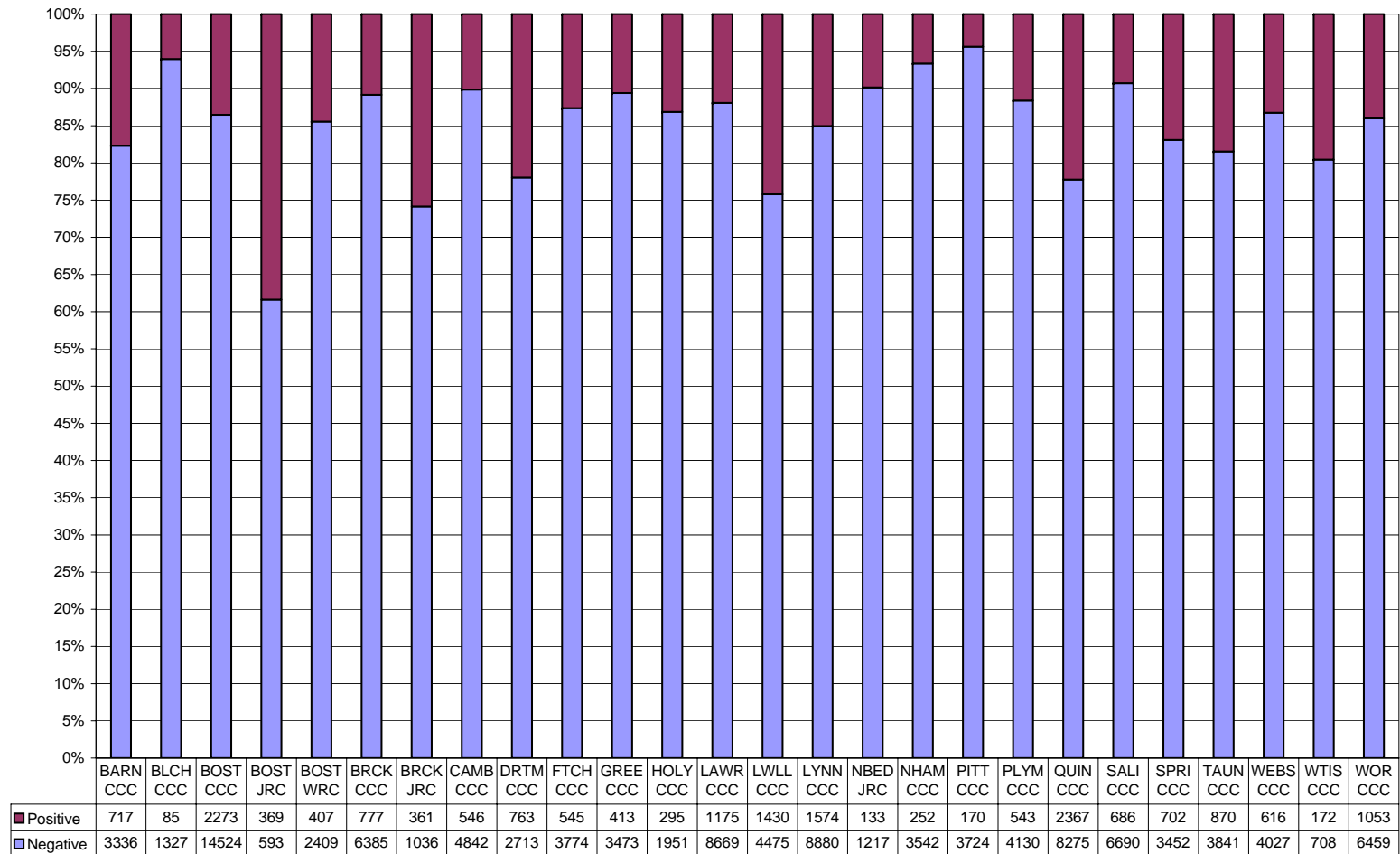
Figure 22 shows the total number of urine specimens screened for illicit drugs by each center in FY 2009. The table indicates the total number of positive and negative results. The Boston CCC performed the greatest number of drug tests with 16,797. The Boston CCC had the greatest number of negative drug test results with 14,504. The Quincy CCC had the greatest number of positive results with 2,367.

Figure 23 shows the percentage of positive and negative drug test results at centers in FY 2009. The average across all centers was 86% negative; 14% positive. The Belchertown CCC had the greatest percentage of negative results at 94.0%. The Boston JRC had the greatest percentage of positive results at 38.4%.

Figure 22. Total Number of Drug Screens by Center



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



## COMMUNITY SERVICE

There were 22,966 Intermediate Sanction Level II referrals to the community service program in FY 2009. 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.

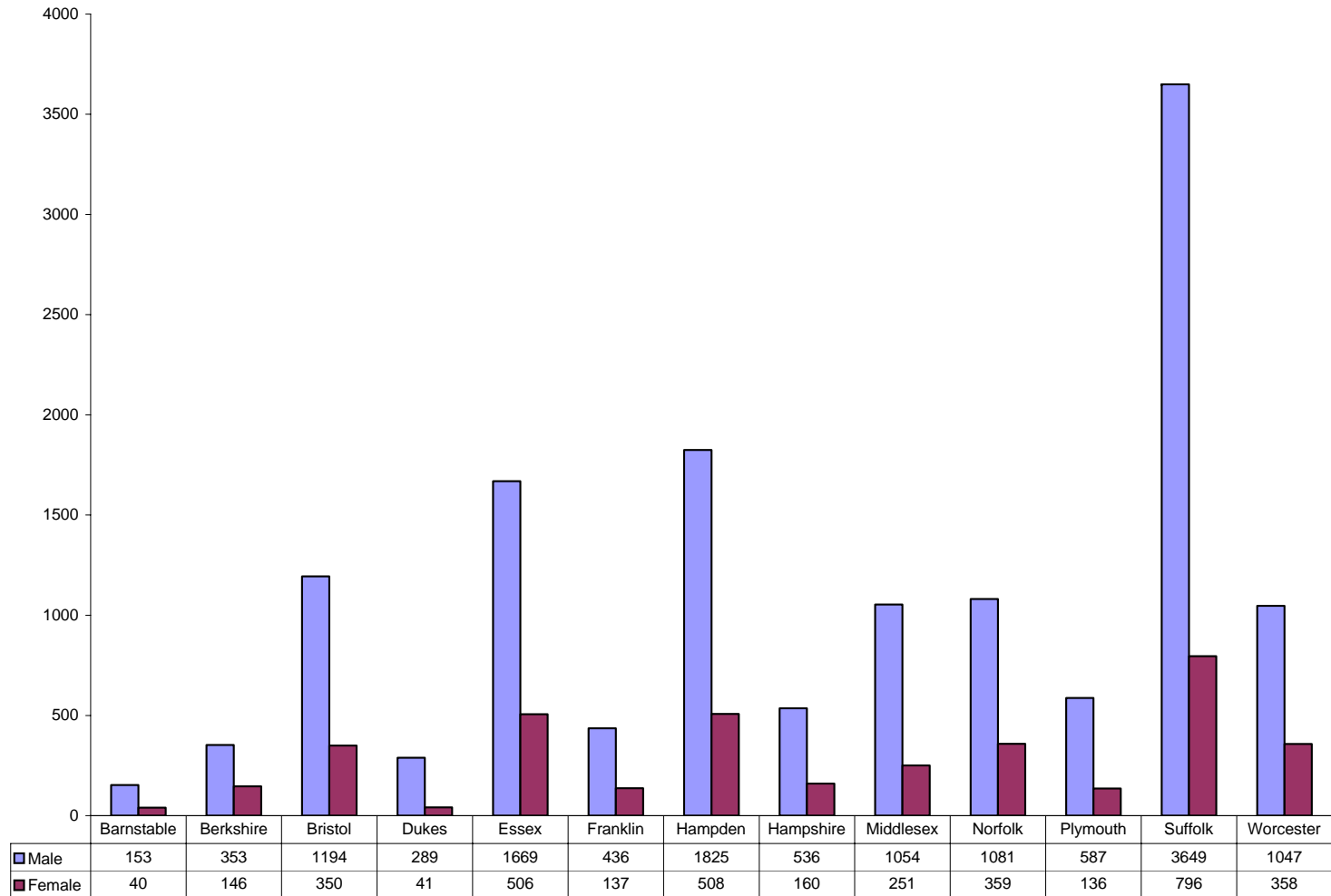
Of the 22,966 referrals:

- 4,792 (22.0%) were females;
- 17,025 (78.0%) were males;
  
- 22,817 (95.0%) were adults;
- 1,142 (5.0%) were juveniles.

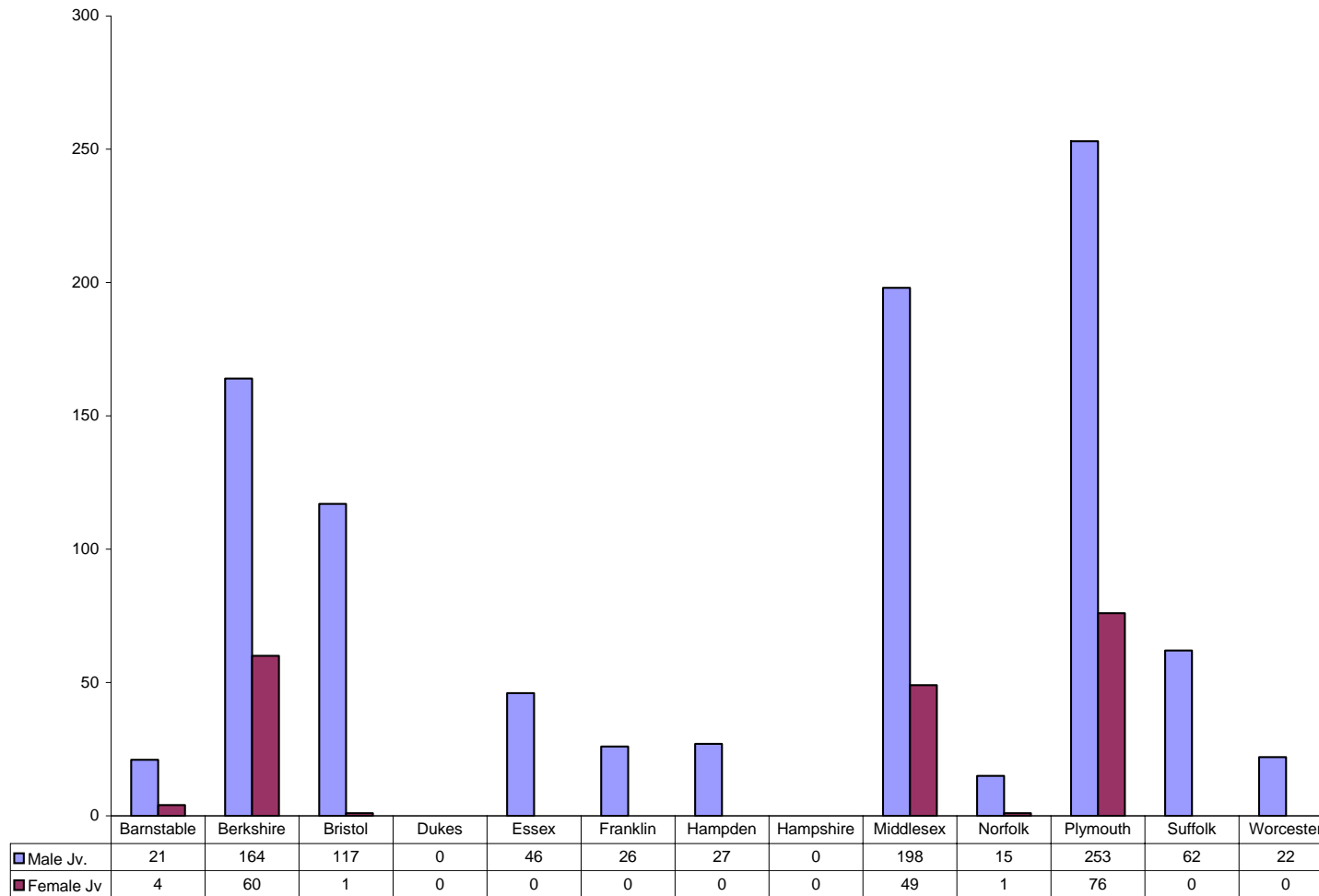
Figure 23 depicts the total number of adult referrals for community service by county and gender.

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

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



**Figure 24. 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 2,872 Level III and IV terminations, returned to higher custody / incarcerated was the predominate reason for termination (32.9%).

### **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 26 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 26 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. Since FY 2008 all data collection, aggregate and case level utilization reports, from each community corrections center have been electronically submitted. This has allowed for greater depth of analysis and more sophisticated data integrity measurements.

**Case level data on CCC participants.**

This analysis is based on aggregate statistics provided by the community corrections centers. In FY 2009 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 26 community corrections centers established by the office of community corrections and the date at which the center opened.
- 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 (average population, supervising agency, intermediate sanction level, and gender) by community corrections center.
- Table 4 shows summary data on population movement (admissions, terminations and transitions) by reporting month.
- Table 5 shows summary data on population movement (admissions, terminations and 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
Belchertown CCC	BLCH-CCC	Belchertown Community Corrections Center	Aug-08
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
Dartmouth CCC	DRTM-CCC	Dartmouth Community Corrections Center	Aug-08
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

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

Month	Total	Supervision Type										I.S. Level				Gender			
		Probation		Parole		Sheriff		DYS		DOC		IV		III		Male		Female	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7/1/2008	331	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	20	6.0%	311	94.0%	898	271.3%	165	49.8%
8/1/2008	332	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	19	5.7%	313	94.3%	918	276.5%	191	57.5%
9/1/2008	333	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	8.7%	304	91.3%	873	262.2%	166	49.8%
10/1/2008	402	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	29	7.2%	373	92.8%	892	221.9%	172	42.8%
11/1/2008	323	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	27	8.4%	296	91.6%	874	270.6%	177	54.8%
12/1/2008	342	4	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	41	12.0%	301	88.0%	914	267.3%	177	51.8%
1/1/2009	349	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	37	10.6%	312	89.4%	957	274.2%	180	51.6%
2/1/2009	375	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	31	8.3%	344	91.7%	960	256.0%	201	53.6%
3/1/2009	360	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	8.1%	331	91.9%	1004	278.9%	207	57.5%
4/1/2009	371	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	34	9.2%	337	90.8%	1068	287.9%	217	58.5%
5/1/2009	375	3	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	35	9.3%	340	90.7%	948	252.8%	272	72.5%
6/1/2009	428	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	26	6.1%	402	93.9%	1035	241.8%	235	54.9%
<b>Highest</b>	428	4		0		0		2		0		41		402		1068		272	
<b>Lowest</b>	323	0		0		0		0		0		19		296		873		165	
<b>Average</b>	360.1	1.2		0.0		0.0		0.9		0.0		29.8		330.3		945.1		196.7	

*Utilization of Community Corrections Centers, Statistical Report FY 2009*

**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			
				Probation		Parole		Sheriff		DOC		IV		III		Male		Female	
	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%	Avg.	%		
BARN CCC	37.9	26	50	31.2	82.2%	6.8	17.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.9	7.7%	41.4	109.1%	29.3	77.1%	8.7	22.9%
BLCH CCC	18.2	95	163	18.1	99.5%	0.1	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.1	11.6%	40.5	223.0%	13.6	75.0%	4.5	25.0%
BOST CCC	131.1	13	22	111.3	84.9%	4.3	3.2%	15.5	11.8%	0.0	0.0%	2.3	1.7%	37.7	28.8%	131.1	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST JRC	13.8	23	38	13.8	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.1	15.0%	38.8	280.8%	13.8	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
BOST WRC	23.3	45	115	22.3	95.7%	0.4	1.8%	0.6	2.5%	0.0	0.0%	2.0	8.6%	38.4	164.7%	0.0	0.0%	23.3	100.0%
BRCK CCC	55.3	9	21	47.5	86.0%	7.8	14.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3.0	5.4%	39.0	70.6%	48.2	87.2%	7.1	12.8%
BRCK JRC	20.9	29	66	20.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.9	14.0%	40.8	195.1%	20.9	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
CAMB CCC	29.1	23	62	25.3	86.8%	0.8	2.9%	3.0	10.3%	0.0	0.0%	2.9	10.1%	41.7	143.5%	24.0	82.5%	5.1	17.5%
DRTM CCC	40.0	17	34	36.1	90.2%	3.9	9.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.6	6.5%	44.0	109.9%	33.3	83.2%	6.7	16.8%
FTCH CCC	40.8	14	29	30.8	75.5%	0.8	2.0%	9.2	22.4%	0.0	0.0%	3.0	7.4%	46.4	113.6%	33.1	81.0%	7.8	19.0%
GREE CCC	33.1	59	107	26.7	80.6%	0.2	0.5%	6.3	18.9%	0.0	0.0%	2.7	8.1%	44.2	133.7%	29.4	88.9%	3.7	11.1%
HOLY CCC	26.7	31	69	26.3	98.4%	0.4	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	3.8	14.1%	45.1	169.0%	22.7	85.0%	4.0	15.0%
LAWR CCC	57.4	56	115	51.7	90.0%	1.8	3.0%	4.0	7.0%	0.0	0.0%	2.7	4.7%	41.5	72.3%	49.3	85.9%	8.1	14.1%
LWLL CCC	51.4	13	25	45.4	88.3%	1.1	2.1%	4.9	9.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	47.0	91.4%	4.4	8.6%
LYNN CCC	66.5	32	54	57.9	87.1%	4.8	7.1%	3.8	5.8%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	58.8	88.5%	7.7	11.5%
NBED JRC	19.0	11	50	19.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	19.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
NHAM CCC	41.9	17	55	25.8	61.6%	0.8	1.8%	15.3	36.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	34.3	81.9%	7.6	18.1%
PITT CCC	30.4	47	102	16.3	53.4%	8.6	28.2%	5.6	18.4%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	24.8	81.4%	5.7	18.6%
PLYM CCC	41.9	54	171	39.6	94.4%	2.3	5.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	37.1	88.5%	4.8	11.5%
QUIN CCC	78.8	29	87	64.0	81.2%	3.3	4.2%	11.5	14.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	65.6	83.2%	13.3	16.8%
SALI CCC	86.9	34	49	48.8	56.1%	0.2	0.2%	38.0	43.7%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	40.6	46.7%	46.3	53.3%
SPRI CCC	58.5	29	52	45.2	77.2%	5.1	8.7%	7.3	12.5%	0.9	1.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	48.7	83.2%	9.8	16.8%
TAUN CCC	32.8	6	15	30.7	93.4%	2.2	6.6%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	28.4	86.5%	4.4	13.5%
WEBS CCC	29.1	18	94	19.8	67.9%	0.6	2.0%	8.8	30.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	25.1	86.2%	4.0	13.8%
WTIS CCC	12.7	7	31	11.1	87.5%	0.0	0.0%	1.4	11.2%	0.2	1.3%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	12.3	97.4%	0.3	2.6%
WOR CCC	68.9	6	171	40.8	59.3%	1.4	2.0%	26.6	38.6%	0.1	0.1%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	58.7	85.2%	10.3	15.0%
Total	46.0	6	171	37.49	0.8157	1.4	0.03	6.6	0.144	0.473	1.0%	3.6	7.8%	42.3	92.0%	37.15	80.8%	8.81	0.1917

**Table 4. Summary of Population Movement by Reporting month**

Month	Admission						Termination						Transition					
	IV		III		Total		IV		III		Total		IV		III		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
7/1/2008	20	6.0%	311	94.0%	331	100.0%	11	4.4%	237	95.6%	248	100.0%	8	6.9%	108	93.1%	116	100.0%
8/1/2008	19	5.7%	313	94.3%	332	100.0%	25	11.3%	197	88.7%	222	100.0%	10	10.1%	89	89.9%	99	100.0%
9/1/2008	29	8.7%	304	91.3%	333	100.0%	11	4.2%	251	95.8%	262	100.0%	16	15.2%	89	84.8%	105	100.0%
10/1/2008	29	7.2%	373	92.8%	402	100.0%	25	9.5%	238	90.5%	263	100.0%	3	3.8%	75	96.2%	78	100.0%
11/1/2008	27	8.4%	296	91.6%	323	100.0%	13	5.3%	234	94.7%	247	100.0%	8	9.3%	78	90.7%	86	100.0%
12/1/2008	41	12.0%	301	88.0%	342	100.0%	10	4.1%	232	95.9%	242	100.0%	13	13.0%	87	87.0%	100	100.0%
1/1/2009	37	10.6%	312	89.4%	349	100.0%	17	11.0%	138	89.0%	155	100.0%	6	5.9%	95	94.1%	101	100.0%
2/1/2009	31	8.3%	344	91.7%	375	100.0%	19	8.3%	211	91.7%	230	100.0%	10	11.5%	77	88.5%	87	100.0%
3/1/2009	29	8.1%	331	91.9%	360	100.0%	30	12.8%	205	87.2%	235	100.0%	9	9.4%	87	90.6%	96	100.0%
4/1/2009	34	9.2%	337	90.8%	371	100.0%	22	8.2%	247	91.8%	269	100.0%	2	2.4%	82	97.6%	84	100.0%
5/1/2009	35	9.3%	340	90.7%	375	100.0%	25	15.1%	141	84.9%	166	100.0%	10	9.4%	96	90.6%	106	100.0%
6/1/2009	26	6.1%	402	93.9%	428	100.0%	23	9.2%	227	90.8%	250	100.0%	11	12.2%	79	87.8%	90	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	357	8.3%	3964	91.7%	4321	100.0%	231	8.3%	2558	91.7%	2789	100.0%	106	9.2%	1042	90.8%	1148	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	127	12	139	78	89.7%	9	10.3%	87	100.0%	36	85.7%	6	14.3%	42	100.0%
BLCH CCC	59	4	63	22	84.6%	4	15.4%	26	100.0%	14	73.7%	5	26.3%	19	100.0%
BOST CCC	446	13	459	345	96.9%	11	3.1%	356	100.0%	98	91.6%	9	8.4%	107	100.0%
BOST JRC	30	18	48	20	44.4%	25	55.6%	45	100.0%	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10	100.0%
BOST WRC	76	0	76	40	83.3%	8	16.7%	48	100.0%	24	82.8%	5	17.2%	29	100.0%
BRCK CCC	195	12	207	181	97.8%	4	2.2%	185	100.0%	26	92.9%	2	7.1%	28	100.0%
BRCK JRC	49	12	61	28	73.7%	10	26.3%	38	100.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%
CAMB CCC	149	10	159	100	100.0%	0	0.0%	100	100.0%	49	100.0%	0	0.0%	49	100.0%
DRTM CCC	157	13	170	76	97.4%	2	2.6%	78	100.0%	15	100.0%	0	0.0%	15	100.0%
FTCH CCC	149	5	154	90	97.8%	2	2.2%	92	100.0%	41	91.1%	4	8.9%	45	100.0%
GREE CCC	150	2	152	85	98.8%	1	1.2%	86	100.0%	60	100.0%	0	0.0%	60	100.0%
HOLY CCC	85	0	85	46	100.0%	0	0.0%	46	100.0%	26	100.0%	0	0.0%	26	100.0%
LAWR CCC	180	39	219	151	80.3%	37	19.7%	188	100.0%	42	100.0%	0	0.0%	42	100.0%
LWLL CCC	198	9	207	71	94.7%	4	5.3%	75	100.0%	71	98.6%	1	1.4%	72	100.0%
LYNN CCC	187	68	255	132	76.3%	41	23.7%	173	100.0%	53	93.0%	4	7.0%	57	100.0%
NBED JRC	15	34	49	22	59.5%	15	40.5%	37	100.0%	12	36.4%	21	63.6%	33	100.0%
NHAM CCC	139	0	139	78	100.0%	0	0.0%	78	100.0%	60	90.9%	6	9.1%	66	100.0%
PITT CCC	169	14	183	77	90.6%	8	9.4%	85	100.0%	67	93.1%	5	6.9%	72	100.0%
PLYM CCC	127	4	131	87	95.6%	4	4.4%	91	100.0%	41	93.2%	3	6.8%	44	100.0%
QUIN CCC	249	34	283	182	90.5%	19	9.5%	201	100.0%	53	89.8%	6	10.2%	59	100.0%
SALI CCC	272	16	288	125	89.3%	15	10.7%	140	100.0%	43	100.0%	0	0.0%	43	100.0%
SPRI CCC	219	8	227	150	98.0%	3	2.0%	153	100.0%	41	89.1%	5	10.9%	46	100.0%
TAUN CCC	100	20	120	71	94.7%	4	5.3%	75	100.0%	37	75.5%	12	24.5%	49	100.0%
WEBS CCC	99	4	103	68	93.2%	5	6.8%	73	100.0%	22	100.0%	0	0.0%	22	100.0%
WTIS CCC	34	2	36	19	100.0%	0	0.0%	19	100.0%	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11	100.0%
WOR CCC	304	4	308	214	100.0%	0	0.0%	214	100.0%	94	87.2%	2	12.8%	1052	100.0%