

Utilization Of Community Corrections Centers Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2018



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

January 2019

Office of Community Corrections
220 Forbes Road, Suite 301
Braintree, MA 02184

Voice: 781-848-2649
Fax: 781-848-3503

Office Of Community Corrections

Administrative Office

Vincent L. Lorenti, Director
Patricia M. Horne, Deputy Director
Kimberly Norton, Fiscal Manager
Karen Noonan, Program Coordinator
Melissa Repici, Fiscal Operations Supervisor
Jenna Jacobson, Program Analyst
Genevieve O'Brien, Administrative Assistant
Carol Campbell, Administrative Assistant

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Kevin Kearney, Regional Program Manager
Daniela Lopes, Regional Program Manager
Yardley Theolien, Regional Program Manager
Sandra Brown, Manager of Clinical Services
Kimberly Albin, Program Manager
Christine Costa, Program Manager
Filomena DaVeiga, Program Manager
Scott Gomes, Program Manager
Meghan McBride, Program Manager
Terence Ryan, Program Manager
Kyle Schadler, Program Manager
Isabel Pires, Specialty Court Program Coordinator

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Tim Callahan, Assistant Supervisor
Christopher Cannata, Assistant Supervisor
Lisa Hickey, Assistant Supervisor
Michael LeCours, Assistant Supervisor
John Monahan, Regional Manager
Angela Griffin, Administrative Assistant
Phyllis James, Administrative Assistant
Chandra Schulze, Administrative Assistant

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Michael Collins
Connor Doherty
Nicole Dublin
Michael Elias
Joseph Finn
John Gibbons
Walter Skinner
Nicole Sidlowski
Kevin Spitz
Paula Therrien
John Woodward

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Michael Casimiro	Mark Marcinko
Douglas Cloutier	Mark Monteiro
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Seth Creedon	Darryl Odom
Martin Cunniff	Michael Orlandi
Stacy Deveau	Jonathan Palermo
Robert Doherty	Timothy Pasquale
Edward Drozdal	Christopher Resendes
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Sean Duggan	Jacquelyn Santullo
Nathan Durawa	Armando Saraiva
Peter Feeley	James Schindler
James Ferrera	John Silva III
Michael Forcillo	Michael Spellman
John Glennon	Jeffrey Striano
Hector Gomes	Debbie Wright
Marianne Gonzalez	Shawn Wright
Carrie Gwozdzik	

Acknowledgments

This report would not have been possible without the cooperation of administrators in all of the Community Corrections Centers and collaborating agencies and the guidance and support of the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission. The Office of Community Corrections would like to acknowledge that cooperation and assistance as follows:

Barnstable County

Sheriff James M. Cummings
Terry Ryan, Program Manager, Hyannis

Berkshire County

Sheriff Thomas Bowler
Kyle Schadler, Program Manager, Pittsfield

Bristol County

Sheriff Thomas M. Hodgson
Filomena DaVeiga, Program Manager, Taunton
Scott Gomes, Program Manager, Dartmouth

Essex County

Sheriff Kevin Coppinger
Krystina McFarland, Program Manager, Lynn
Sean Lebroda, Program Manager, Lawrence
Donna Thurlow, Program Manager, Salisbury

Hampden County

Sheriff Nicholas Cocchi
Meghan McBride, Program Manager, Springfield

Hampshire County

Sheriff Robert J. Garvey
John Leahy, Program Manager, Northampton

Middlesex County

Sheriff Peter J. Koutoujian
Captain Josh Bowdridge, Program Manager, Lowell

Norfolk County

Sheriff Michael Bellotti
Gary Delorio, Program Manager, Quincy

Plymouth County

Sheriff Joseph D. McDonald, Jr.
Christine Costa, Program Manager, Plymouth CCC

Suffolk County

Sheriff Steven W. Tompkins
Kimberly Albin, Program Manager, Boston CCC

Worcester County

Sheriff Lew Evangelidis
Mark Leary, Program Manager, Fitchburg CCC
Fran Pisegna, Program Manager, Worcester CCC

Department of Correction

Thomas Turco, Commissioner

Massachusetts Parole Board

Paul Treseler, Chairperson

Office of the Commissioner of Probation

Edward J. Dolan, Commissioner
Michael Coelho, Deputy Commissioner-Programs

Department of Research and Planning

Lee M. Kavanagh, Director
Kevin Riley, Program Manager
Melaine Malcolm, Research Manager
Addie Walker, Research Analyst
Elizabeth Marini, Executive Assistant

Massachusetts Probation Service Research

Laura Lempicki, Research Manager

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides data on the utilization of Community Corrections Centers in Massachusetts:

- This report provides statistical data on the 18 Community Corrections Centers in operation during FY 2018;
- There were 1,755 total admissions. Among those admissions:
 - *Supervising agency:* 79% Probation, 17% Sheriff's Department, 4% Parole;
 - *Initial Type Of Supervision:* 70% Intermediate Sanction Level III, 7% Level IIIE, 7% Level IV, 8% Enhanced Supervision, 5% Drug Court, 1% Assessment Only; <1% Mental Health Court, Veterans Court, and Pretrial; 2% did not report;
 - *Gender:* 73% Male, 27% Female;
 - *Age:* 16% 18-24 years, 45% 25-34 years, 24% 35-44 years, 11% 45-54 years, 3% 55-64 years, 1% 65+ years;
 - *Race:* 65% White, 12% Black/African American, 1% Asian, <1% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 17% Other, 5% Not Known/Not Reported;
 - *Ethnicity:* 71% Non Hispanic or Latino, 18% Hispanic or Latino, 11% Not Known/Not Reported;
- On average, 573 participants attended the Community Corrections Centers daily state-wide;
 - Average program attendance rate across all centers was 74.8%;
 - Average weekly programming hours attended per participant across all centers was 4.6 hours;
 - Average weekly CBT hours attended per participant across all centers was 3.0 hours;
- There were 513 participants placed in part-time or full-time jobs;
- There were 86 participants awarded partial or full HiSET/GED;

- There were 42,652 specimens screened for illicit drugs and 11,519 Breath Alcohol Tests conducted;
 - Average drug screen/BAT compliance rate across all Centers was 77.8%;
- There were 4,967 referrals made for aftercare or assistance with case management on behalf of community corrections participants;
- There were 1,783 total discharges from community corrections;
 - Participants were discharged for the following reasons: 36% Noncompliance, 23% Successful Transition, 13% Probation/Parole Expired, 5% Inactive, 2% Transferred, 1% Deceased, <1% Pretrial, and 20% Other;
 - 64% were discharged without criminal justice intervention, while 36% were discharged with criminal justice intervention;
- There were 9,534 referrals to the Community Service Program. Among those referrals:
 - 98.4% were adults and 1.6% were juveniles;
 - 71.0% of the adult referrals were males and 29.0% were females;
 - 69.3% of the juvenile referrals were males and 30.7% were females;
 - Average community service attendance rate across all CCC was 62.0%;
- CCC served as a forum for 43,847 contacts as ancillary supervision support for probationers and parolees.

INTRODUCTION

The Office of Community Corrections supports safe communities by delivering community-based rehabilitative interventions such as Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), education, employment counseling, and community service opportunities through a network of Community Corrections Centers (CCC) and the Community Service Program (CSP). These resources are intended to support evidence-based sentencing that is designed to reduce recidivism and enhance reentry supervision so that those returning from a period of incarceration on parole, through the Sheriff's Department, or Department of Correction have structure and support to succeed. Clients access these services through several different pathways, including:

1. Enhanced Community Supervision (AKA ISL III/IV)
2. Standard Probation
3. Pretrial Services
4. Pretrial Treatment

1. Enhanced Community Supervision (ECS)

Enhanced Community Supervision (ECS), also known as Intermediate Sanction Level III and IV, combines services such as treatment, education, and employment counseling, with accountability measures such as drug and alcohol screening, community service, electronic monitoring, and day reporting. ECS is designed for those who are at high-risk for recidivism and either have not been successful on traditional probation or parole, or are suitable for an alternative to incarceration. ECS participants receive a comprehensive assessment to determine the needs they have that are most likely to contribute to future criminal conduct. CCC staff work with the client to develop a treatment plan to address those need areas. Once the client and staff have determined an appropriate treatment plan the client reports to the CCC to attend classes such as cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), HiSET/GED preparation, and employment retention. CCC staff meet weekly to review client progress and provide a formal review for the client and the court on a monthly basis. Clients who are assessed to be at the highest risk level typically need to complete more than 250 hours of CBT programming to be successful. Clients can work with staff to determine the pace at which they complete CBT hours. Those who attend the CCC more frequently can complete their hours in a shorter period of time. Clients who complete CBT hours, attend classes regularly, and demonstrate pro-social change through positive interaction, employment, or educational achievement can transition from weekly CCC attendance as part of ECS to standard probation or parole supervision.

2. Standard Probation Supervision

Many probation clients are subject to customized probation conditions designed to meet a particular need they have. For example, the court may order a person to "obtain

employment” or “obtain a GED/HiSET”. Beginning in 2019, if that person has also been assessed by the probation department to be at moderate or high-risk for recidivism, their probation officer can refer them to the CCC to fulfill that probation condition. The CCC offers many different programs including:

1. Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment to address decision making and substance use disorder such as Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Substance Abuse and Criminal Conduct, and Relapse Prevention Therapy;
2. Education including Adult Basic Education, GED/HiSET preparation, Financial Literacy, Basic Computer and college preparation;
3. Employment Support including ServSafe, Change Companies: Seeking Employment and Job Skills, NIC Job Club, and job retention; and
4. Community Service to address antisocial cognition, personality patterns, and/or lack of achievement in employment.

3. Pretrial Services

When a person makes their first appearance before the court on a criminal case, the court must decide if there are any measures necessary to ensure that the person returns to court for their next court date. Beginning in 2019, if the court decides that the person needs some support to ensure that they will return to court it may order the person to report to the CCC for Pretrial Services supervised by a probation officer as a category B condition of release under G. L. c. 276 §§ 57, 58, or 58A. Pretrial Services allow a person to remain at home while their case is pending as long as they report to the CCC periodically and obey any other conditions of release placed on them by the court. When a person first comes to the CCC for Pretrial Services they will meet with CCC staff to determine their reporting schedule, discuss any services they would like the CCC to help them with, and be advised of the next time they are due to report to court. A person ordered to participate in Pretrial Services is not obligated to participate in any services at the CCC. However, if they are interested in obtaining treatment for SUD, or help with education or employment the CCC will help them obtain that service from a community-based provider and case manage it so that their participation can be reported to the court.

4. Pretrial Treatment

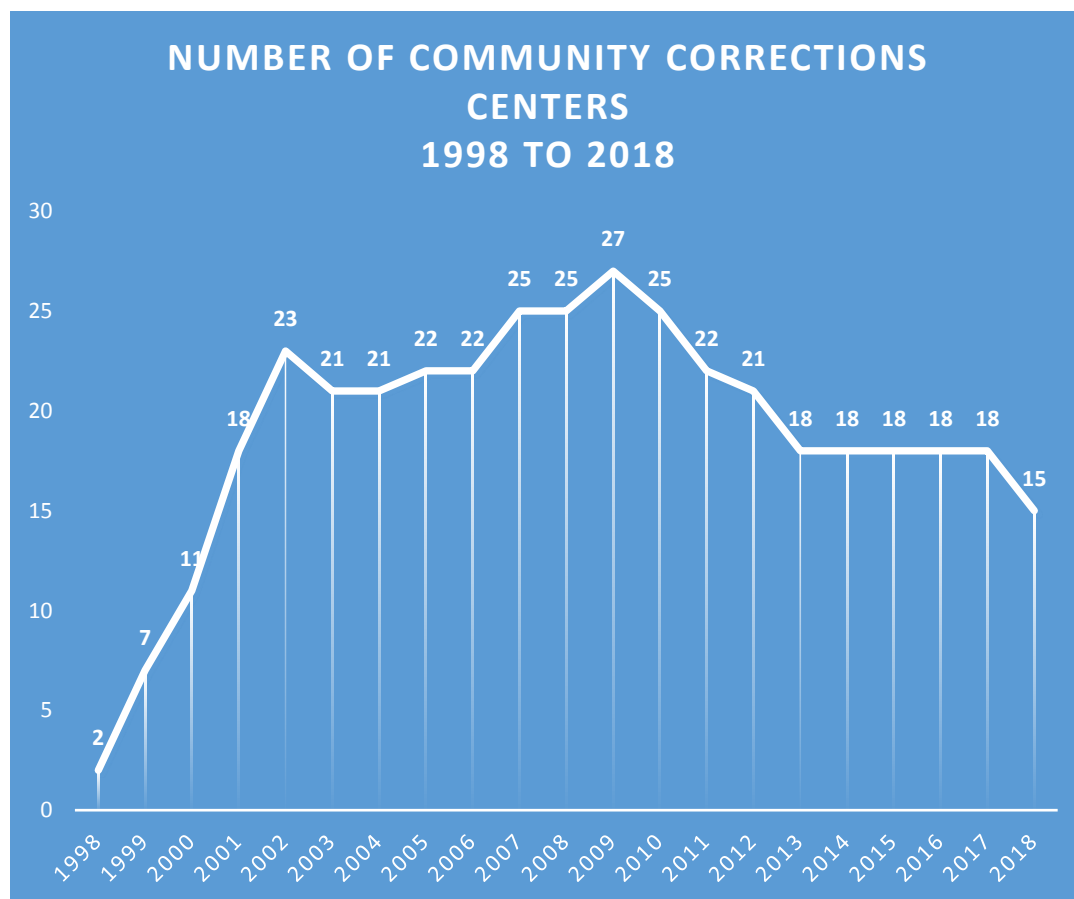
Many people who come before the court for criminal cases are in immediate need of treatment for drug or alcohol use, or are desperate for support with housing, employment, or educational needs. Pretrial Treatment allows a person to come to the CCC during the pretrial phase of their case to engage in the same Enhanced Community Supervision as someone who was sentenced to the CCC by the court. By engaging in a plan to address these issues early in the process, before the court has entered a final judgment, they are able to get back on track, shorten the time it takes to resolve their case, and hopefully get a more favorable outcome. With the defendant's

consent the court can order the defendant to report to the CCC for Pretrial Treatment supervised by a probation officer as a category B condition of release under G.L. c. 276 §§ 57, 58, and 58A.

Since the inception of the OCC in 1996, there have been 27 Community Corrections Centers across the Commonwealth. Due to budgetary constraints, Centers have had to close. In FY18, the West Tisbury CCC and the Worcester JRC closed on July 31, 2017. Utilization data from those centers were last submitted for the week ending on July 22, 2017. In addition, the Lowell CCC closed on December 31, 2017. Utilization data from that center were last submitted for the week ending on December 23, 2017.

Figure 1 shows the number of Community Corrections Centers in operation at the end of each fiscal year. At the end of FY18, there were 15 Community Corrections Centers in operation. A list of the Community Corrections Centers and their opening dates can be found at the end of the report.

Figure 1: Number Of Community Corrections Centers, 1998-2018



METHOD

Study Sample. All Community Corrections Centers operating during FY 2018 were included in the sample. A list of the Community Corrections Centers included in this report and their dates of operation is located at the end of the report. In the tables, each of the Community Corrections Centers is referred to by the city or town in which it is located. The following abbreviations have been used:

- CCC Community Corrections Center (adult males and females)
- JRC Juvenile Resource Center (juvenile males and females)

Study Period. The study period covers FY 2018, or July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018.

Data Collection . To strengthen data collection and analytical capacity, the OCC instituted a new data collection system at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2018. The new data collection system allows the OCC to collect more detailed information related to participant demographics, weekly progress, and discharge status. For this report, data were collected via weekly utilization reports and community service log reports submitted by each Community Corrections Center and the Community Service Program to the OCC.

- 1. Weekly utilization reports** formed one basis of the data collection for this report. Several variables of data were collected. These included variables related to participant demographics, the status of participants within the center, and population flow through the center. The categories of data are as follows:

Admissions. The weekly utilization reports provided the number of new participants and included information regarding their age, gender, race, ethnicity, education level, job status, supervising agency, initial type of supervision, and initial risk/need assessment results.

Programming. The weekly utilization reports provided participant weekly programming hours and type.

HiSET/GED. The weekly utilization reports provided the number of participants that took the HiSET/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 HiSET/GED.

Job Placement. The weekly utilization reports provided the number of participants who were placed in part time and full time jobs.

Drug Testing. The weekly utilization reports provided the number of positive drug tests, positive drug tests with a current and valid prescription, negative drug tests, failures to produce a valid sample, no shows, and positive and negative Breath Alcohol Tests.

Aftercare Placements/Case Management Services. The weekly utilization reports provided the number of aftercare placements made and assistance with case management given to participants.

Discharges. Finally, the weekly utilization reports provided the number of participants who were discharged from the Community Corrections Centers and included information regarding their reason for discharge, discharge job status, and final risk/need assessment results.

2. **Community Service Logs** provided the second source of data collection for this report 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 52 weekly utilization reports for each Center along with the community service logs formed the basis of the analysis.

Data Quality. Weekly utilization reports were received from all of the Community Corrections Centers for the entire study period.

FINDINGS

TOTAL POPULATION

Figure 2 shows the average population in the Community Corrections Centers state wide for each reporting month in FY18. In July 2017, Community Corrections Centers reported an average high of 620 participants. In March 2018, Community Corrections Centers reported an average low of 540 participants. The statewide cumulative average attendance across all Centers for FY18 was 573 participants.

Figure 2: Average Population By Month

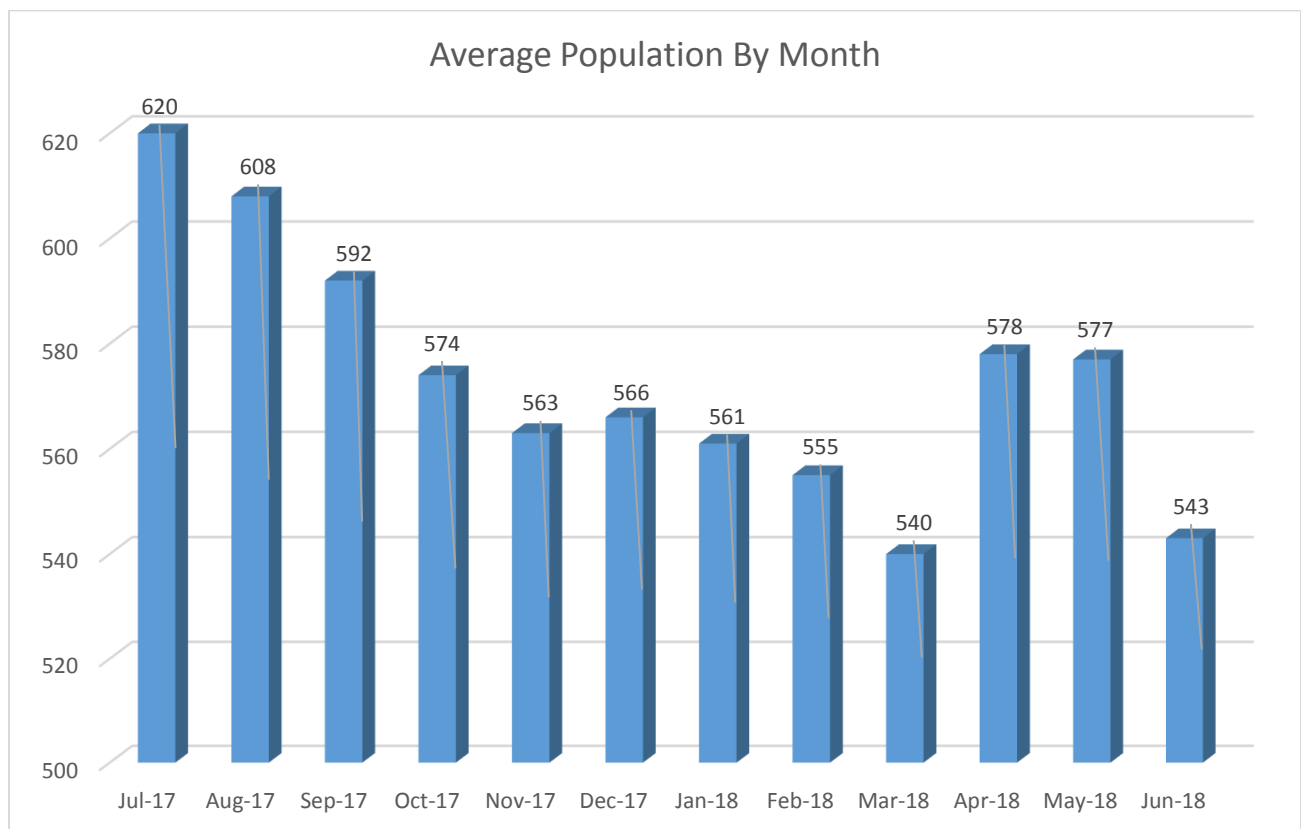


Figure 3 shows the average population in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY18. The Community Corrections Centers ranged from an average of 6 participants at the West Tisbury CCC and Worcester JRC to an average of 52 participants at the Lawrence CCC.

Figure 3: Average Population By Center

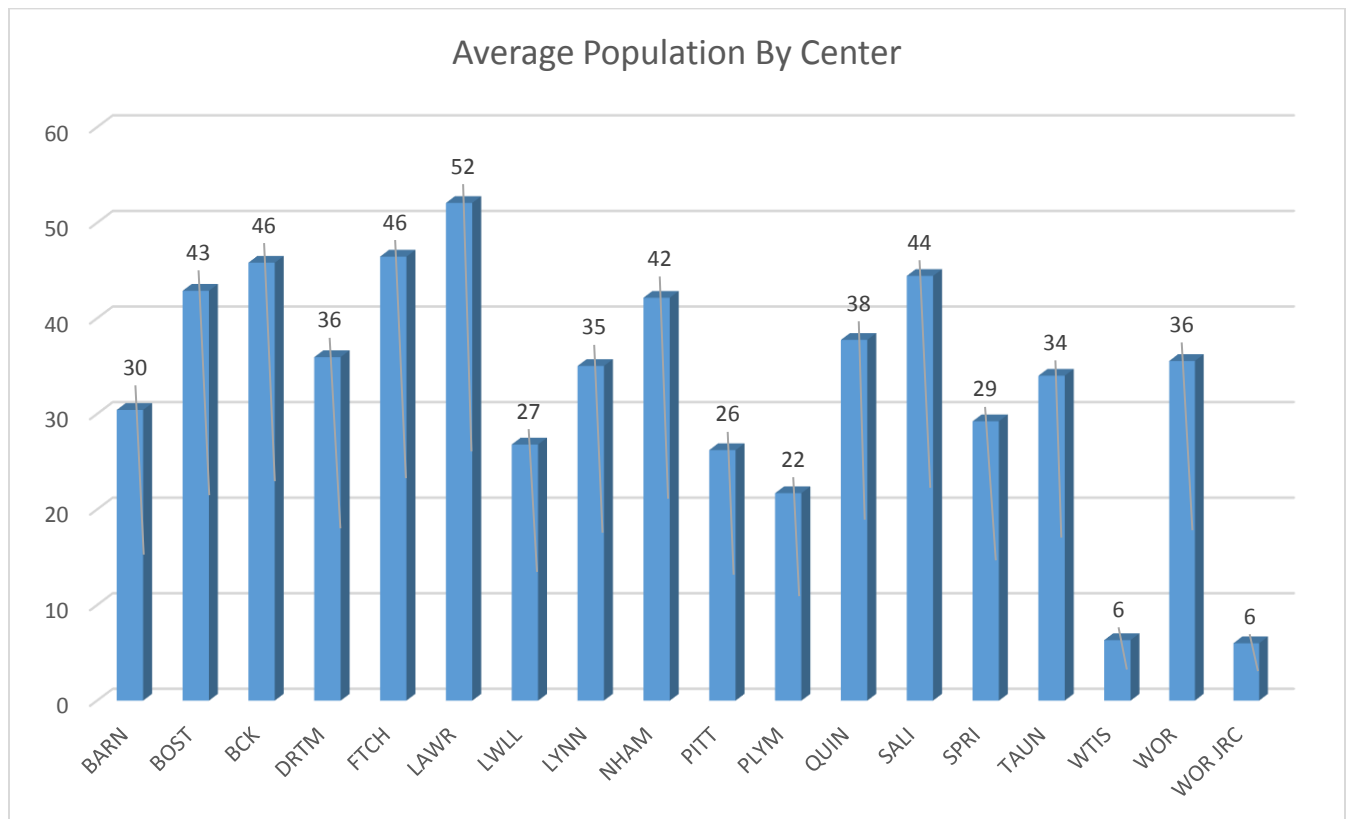
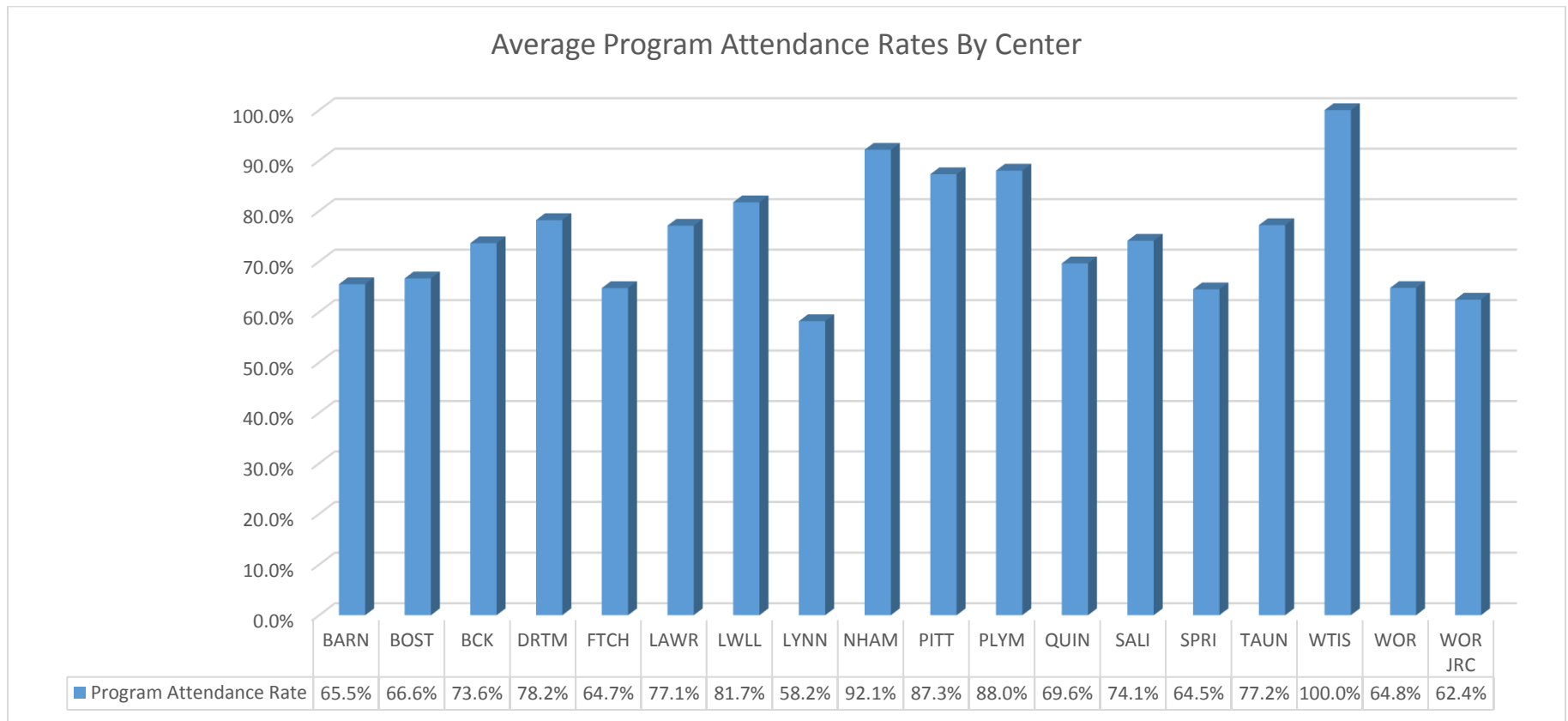


Figure 4 shows the average program attendance rate in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY18. Program attendance rates were calculated by dividing the total number of group hours attended by the total number of group hours required. Program attendance rates ranged from 100.0% (West Tisbury CCC) to 58.2% (Lynn CCC). The average overall program attendance rate across all Centers for FY18 was 74.8%.

Figure 4: Average Program Attendance Rates By Center



ADMISSIONS

Participants can be referred to the Community Corrections Centers at any point throughout the year. In FY18, participants were referred to Community Corrections Centers by the court (in the case of probation supervised participants), by the Parole Board, or by a sheriff's department. Admissions include all *new referrals* (the participant is new to the CCC or may have previously attended the CCC but was referred to the CCC on a different charge(s) and under different conditions of probation/parole), *pretrial new referrals* (the participant has a pretrial status) and *returning referrals* (the participant previously attended the CCC and is returning to the CCC on the same charge(s) and under the same conditions of probation/parole).

Figure 5 shows the number of admissions in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY18. The Community Corrections Centers ranged from an average of 0 admissions (Worcester JRC) to 209 admissions (Salisbury CCC). Total admissions across all centers in FY18 were 1,755.

Figure 5: Admissions By Center

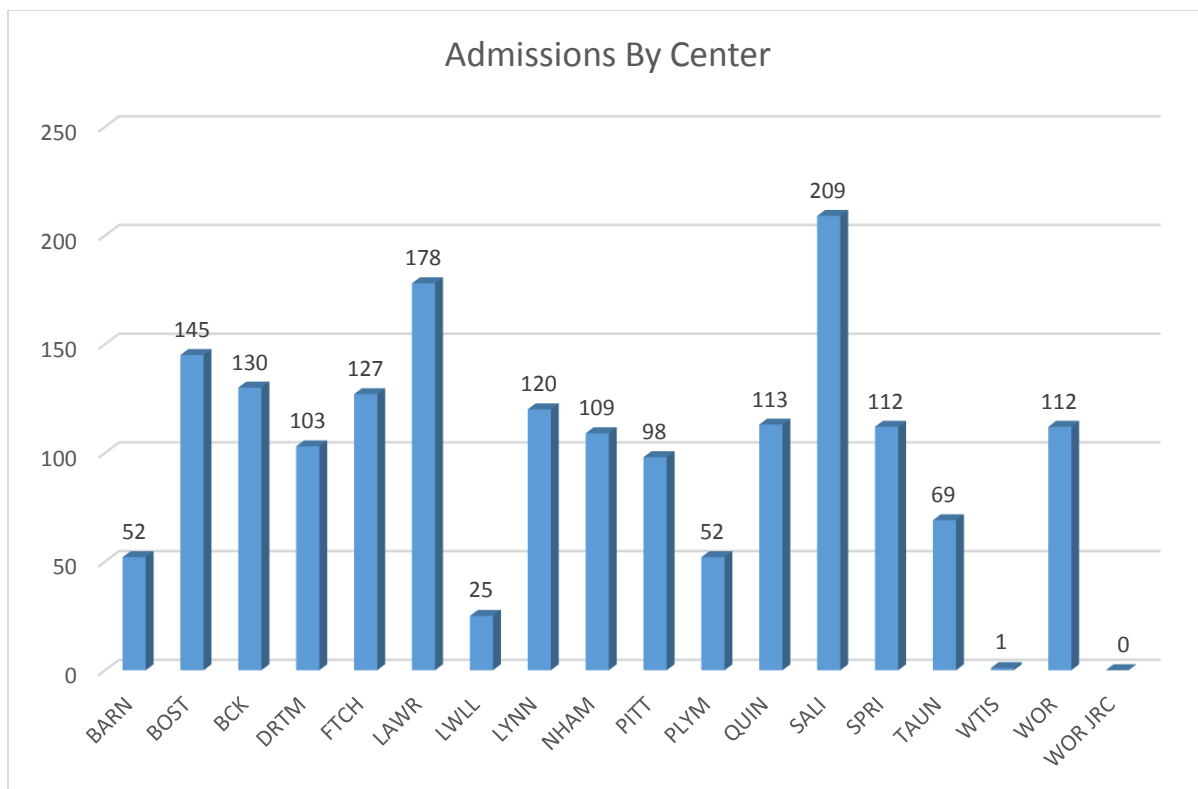


Figure 6 shows the distribution of admissions by type of admissions for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. The Salisbury CCC had the most new referrals (208); the Pittsfield CCC had the most new referrals with a pretrial status (4); the Lynn CCC had the most returning referrals (22).

Figure 6: Admissions By Type And Center

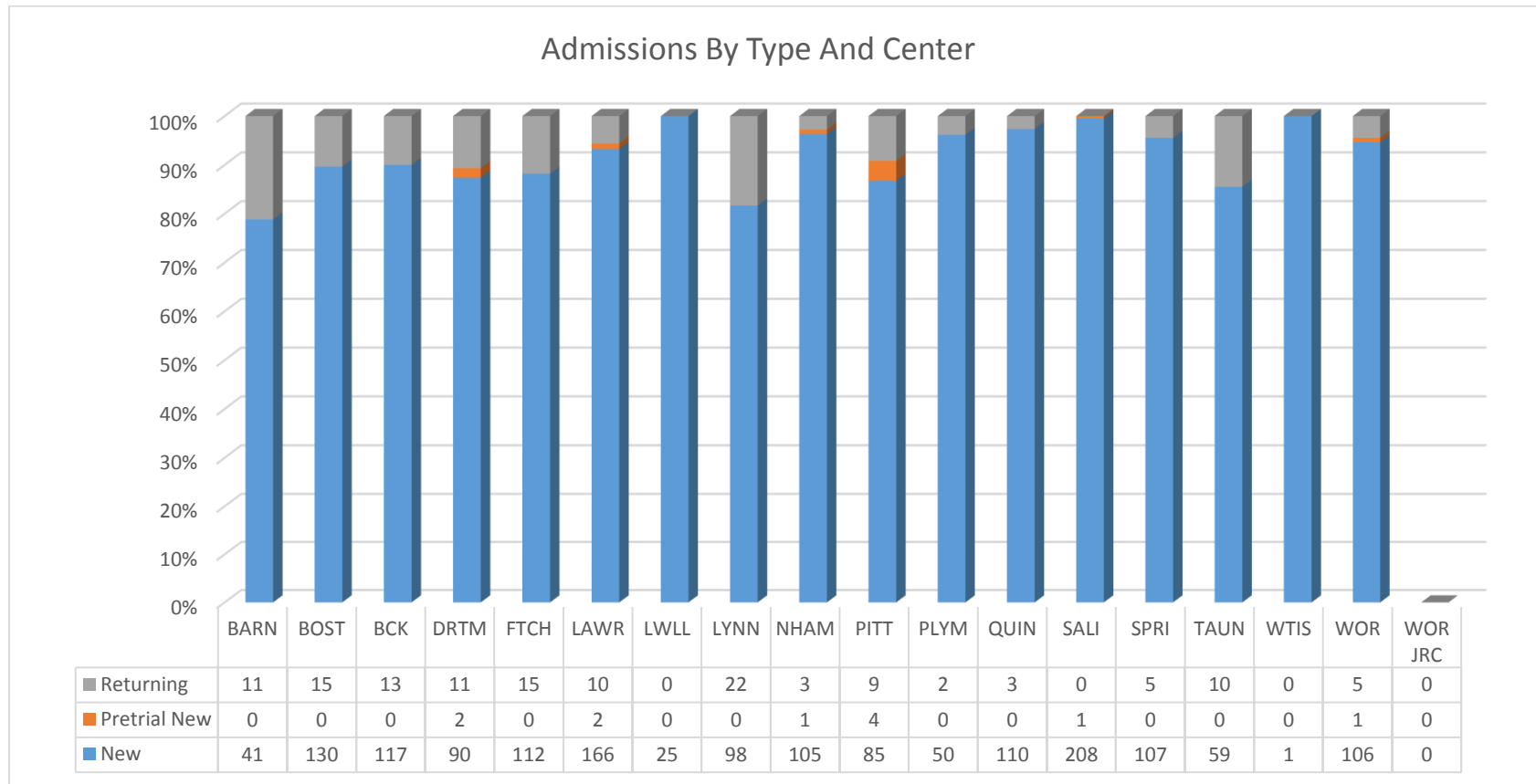


Figure 7 shows the supervising agency of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers were under the supervision of one of three different agencies: 79% were under the supervision of probation, 17% were under the supervision of a sheriff's department, and 4% were under the supervision of the Parole Board.

Figure 7: Admissions By Supervising Agency

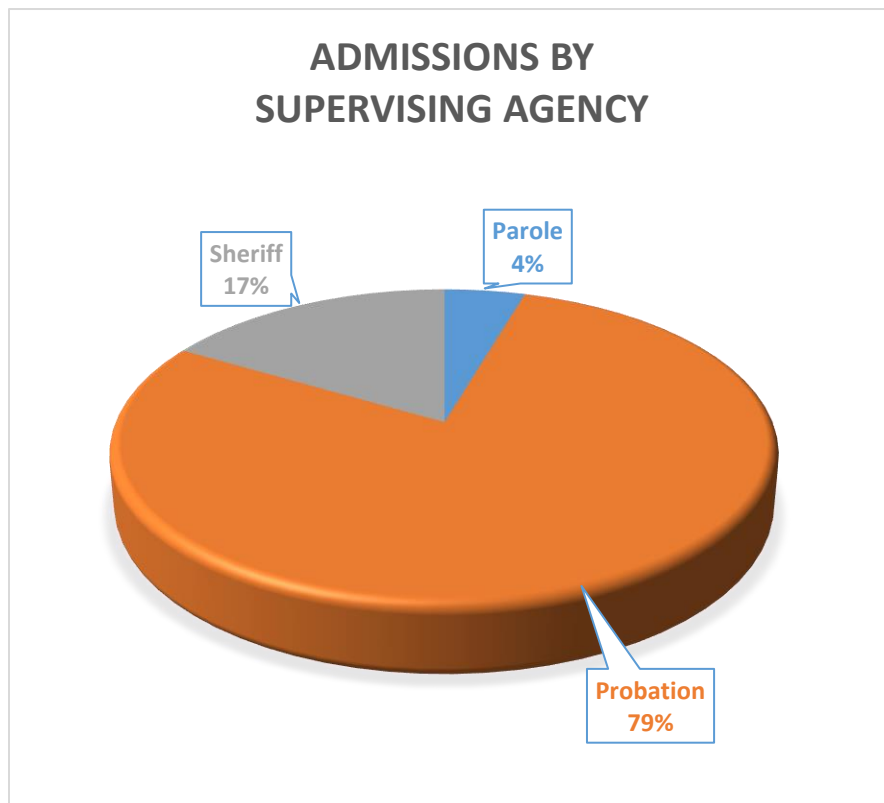


Figure 8 shows the distribution of admissions by supervising agency for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Among the Centers, the Boston CCC had the largest number of admissions via probation (140), the Lawrence CCC had the largest number of admissions via parole (17), and the Salisbury CCC had the largest number of admissions via a sheriff's department (135).

Figure 8: Admissions By Supervising Agency And Center

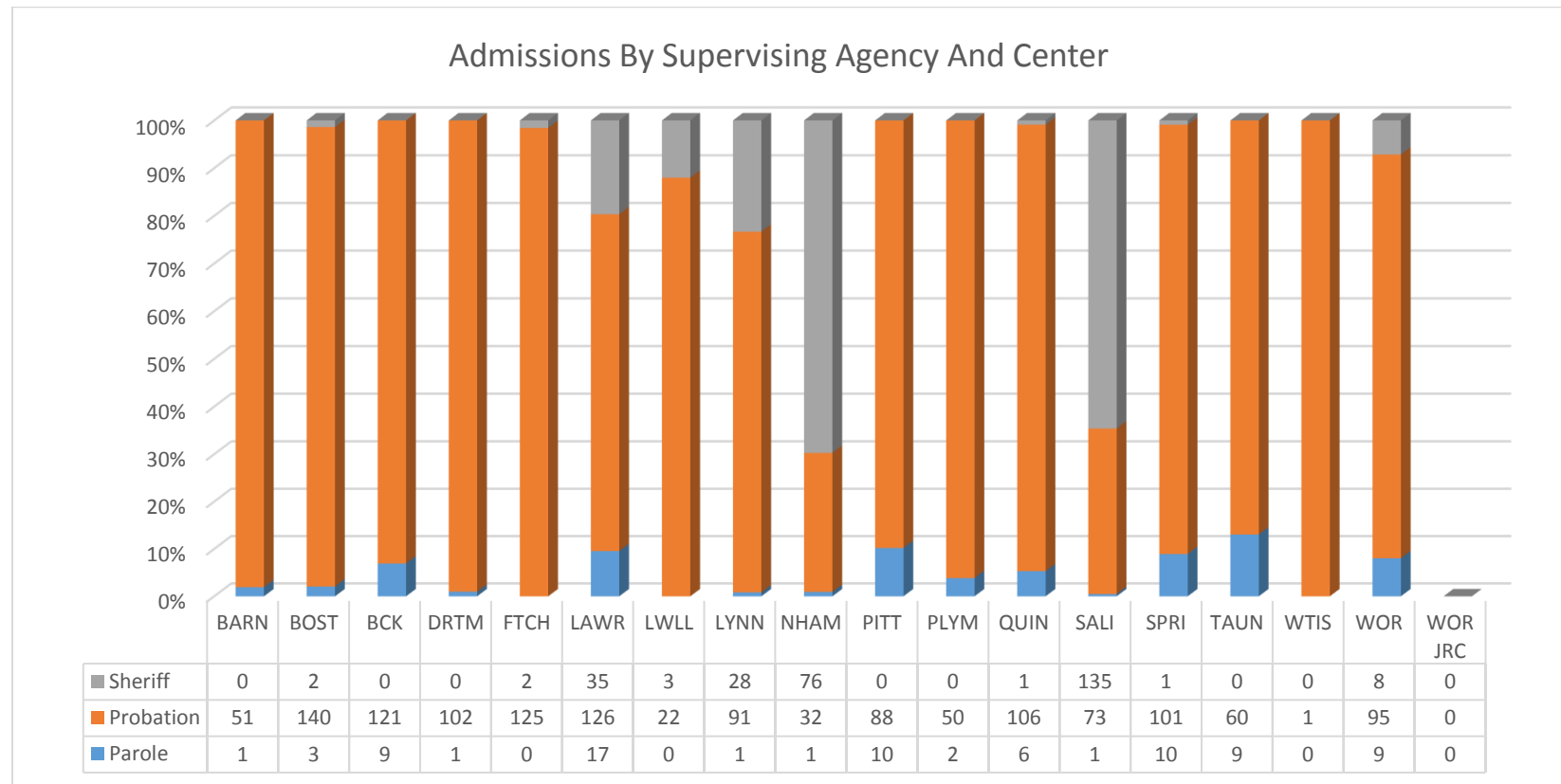


Figure 9 shows the initial type of supervision of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY18. A large majority (1,222) of admissions were supervised at Intermediate Sanction Level III. 138 were supervised as Enhanced Supervision, 121 Level IIIE, 117 Level IV, 88 Drug Court, 14 Assessment Only, 11 Pretrial, 1 Mental Health Court, and 1 Veterans Court. The initial type of supervision for 42 admissions was not reported.

Figure 9: Admissions By Initial Type Of Supervision

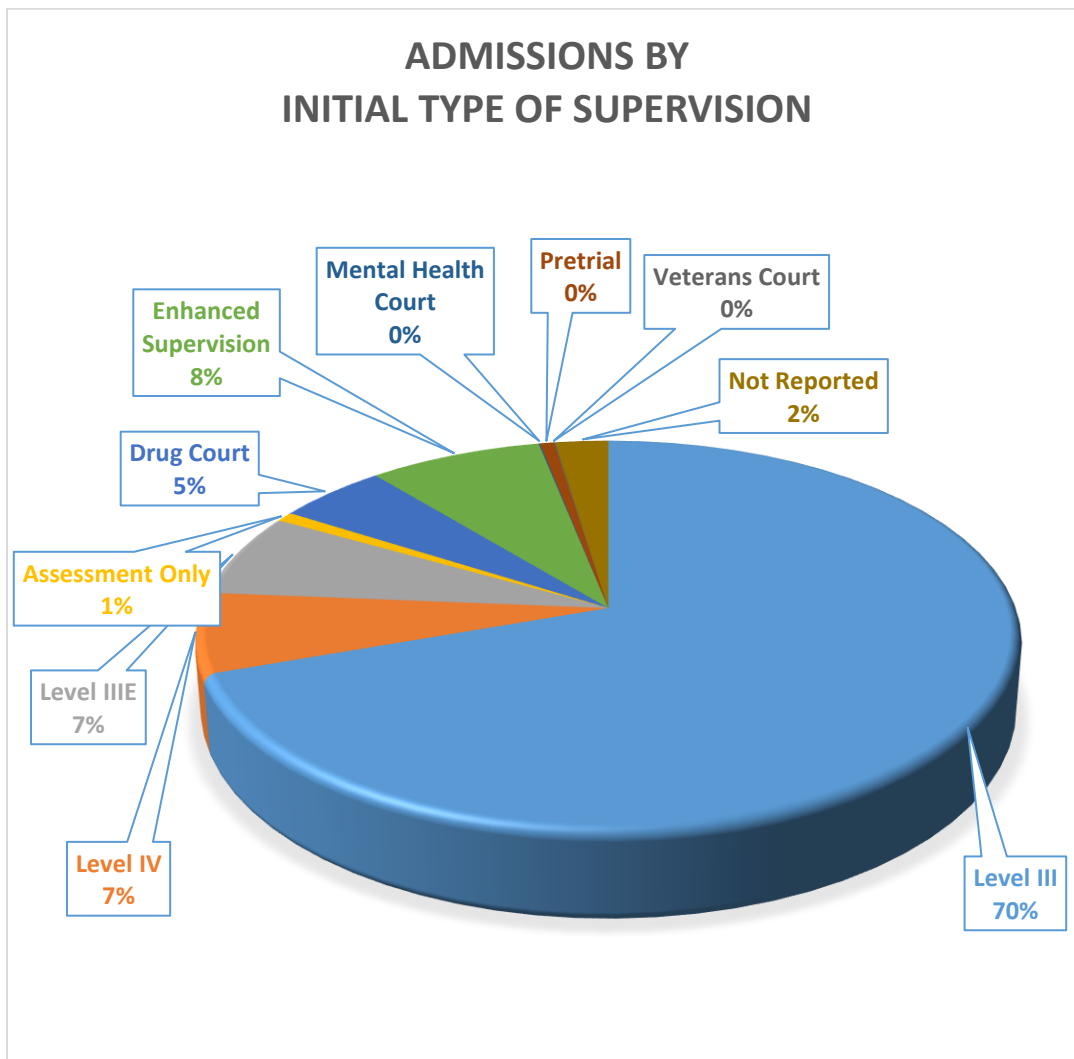


Figure 10 shows the distribution of admissions by initial type of supervision for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18.

Figure 10: Admissions By Initial Type Of Supervision And Center

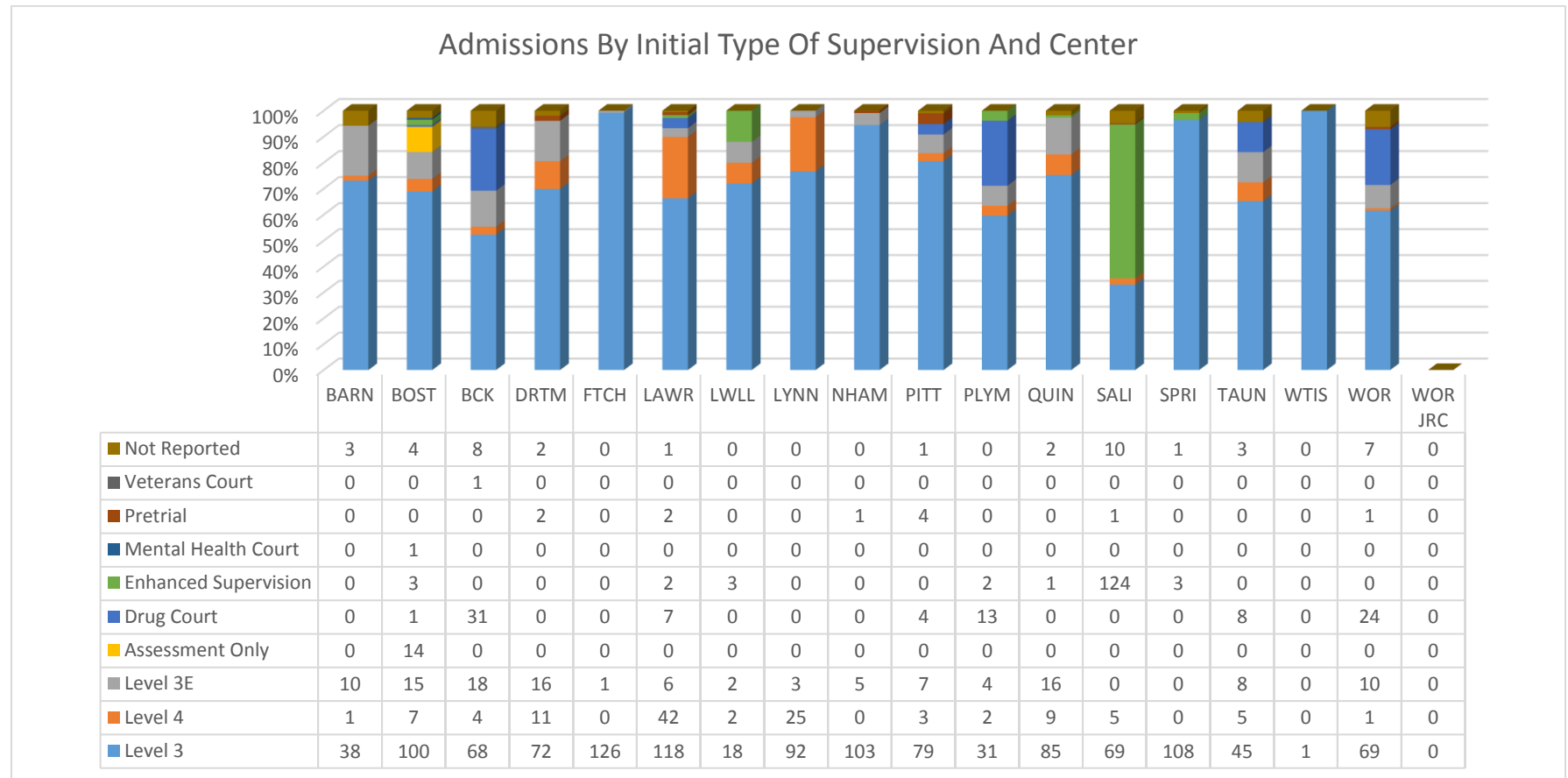


Figure 11 shows the court or agency that referred participants to each of the Community Corrections Centers.

Figure 11: Admissions By Referral Source And Center

Barnstable	
Barnstable District Court	36
Barnstable Superior Court	3
Falmouth District Court	4
Lawrence District Court	1
New Bedford District Court	1
Orleans District Court	6
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	1
Boston	
Brighton Municipal Court	1
Brockton District Court	1
Cambridge District Court	2
Central Municipal Court	20
Dorchester Municipal Court	9
East Boston Municipal Court	3
Federal	27
Gardner District Court	1
Hingham District Court	1
Lynn District Court	2
Malden District Court	1
Marlborough District Court	2
Middlesex Superior Court	10
Norfolk Superior Court	1

Quincy District Court	13
Region 1 Parole (Quincy)	3
Roxbury Municipal Court	13
Somerville District Court	5
South Boston Municipal Court	3
Suffolk Sheriff	2
Suffolk Superior Court	17
Taunton District Court	2
Waltham District Court	1
West Roxbury Municipal Court	3
Woburn District Court	2
Brockton	
Brockton District Court	100
Fall River District Court	2
Federal	4
Plymouth District Court	4
Plymouth Superior Court	1
Quincy District Court	8
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	9
Stoughton District Court	1
No supervising agency reported	1
Dartmouth	
Bristol Superior Court	5

Fall River District Court	43
Federal	1
New Bedford District Court	50
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	1
Taunton District Court	1
Wareham District Court	2
Fitchburg	
Ayer District Court	7
Clinton District Court	4
East Brookfield District Court	1
Federal	1
Fitchburg District Court	75
Gardner District Court	18
Leominster District Court	12
Westborough District Court	2
Worcester Sheriff	2
Worcester Superior Court	5
Lawrence	
Essex Sheriff	34
Essex Superior Court	8
Haverhill District Court	4
Lawrence District Court	107
Lowell District Court	4
Middlesex Sheriff	1
Newburyport District Court	2
Peabody District Court	1
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	17
Lowell	

Ayer District Court	1
Concord District Court	1
Lawrence District Court	3
Lowell District Court	17
Middlesex Sheriff	3
Lynn	
East Boston Municipal Court	1
Essex Sheriff	28
Essex Superior Court	1
Lynn District Court	68
Peabody District Court	9
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	1
Salem District Court	5
Salem Superior Court	5
Somerville District Court	2
Northampton	
Eastern Hampshire District Court	5
Greenfield District Court	2
Hampshire Sheriff	76
Northampton District Court	25
Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	1
Pittsfield	
Berkshire Superior Court	8
Central Berkshire District Court	51
Northern Berkshire District Court	25
Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	10
Southern Berkshire District Court	4
Plymouth	

Barnstable District Court	2
Brockton District Court	1
Fall River District Court	1
Falmouth District Court	2
Plymouth District Court	29
Quincy District Court	4
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	2
Taunton District Court	1
Wareham District Court	9
Woburn District Court	1
Quincy	
Brockton District Court	6
Hingham District Court	8
Marlborough District Court	1
Norfolk Sheriff	1
Norfolk Superior Court	7
Plymouth District Court	2
Plymouth Superior Court	1
Quincy District Court	78
Region 1 Parole (Quincy)	5
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	1
Somerville District Court	1
Taunton District Court	2
Salisbury	
Essex Sheriff	135
Haverhill District Court	23
Ipswich District Court	2
Lawrence District Court	5

Lawrence District Court	1
Newburyport District Court	1
Newburyport District Court	40
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	1
Springfield District Court	1
Springfield	
Chicopee District Court	9
Eastern Hampshire District Court	1
Federal	1
Hampden Sheriff	4
Hampden Superior Court	8
Northampton District Court	4
Palmer District Court	1
Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	10
Springfield District Court	74
Taunton	
Attleboro District court	4
Bristol Superior Court	4
Brockton District Court	4
Central Municipal Court	1
Fall River District Court	2
Federal	2
New Bedford District Court	1
Norfolk Superior Court	1
Plymouth District Court	1
Quincy District Court	1
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	1
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	7

Region 9 Parole (Framingham)	1
Taunton District Court	38
Wareham District Court	1
West Tisbury	
Edgartown District Court	1
Worcester	
Clinton District Court	19
Dudley District Court	1
East Brookfield District Court	3
Federal	1
Fitchburg District Court	1
Leominster District Court	1
Marlborough District Court	1
Milford District Court	1
Region 4 Parole (Worcester)	9
Taunton District Court	2
Uxbridge District Court	1
Westborough District Court	3
Worcester District Court	52
Worcester Sheriff	8
Worcester Superior Court	9
Worcester JRC	0

Figure 12 shows the age of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY18. There were 279 18-24 year olds, 791 25-34 year olds, 422 35-44 year olds, 200 45-54 year olds, 54 55-64 year olds, and 8 who were 65 or older. The age of 1 admission was not reported.

Figure 12: Admissions By Age

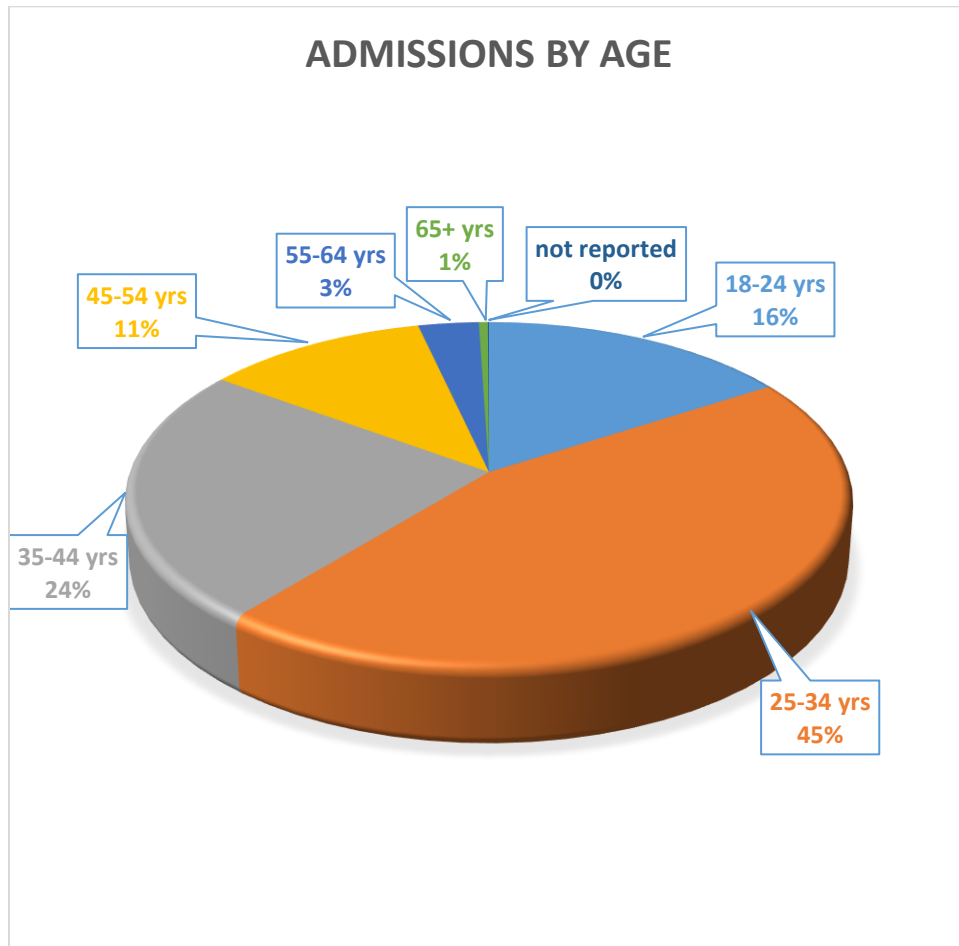


Figure 13 shows the distribution of admissions by age for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18.

Figure 13: Admissions By Age And Center

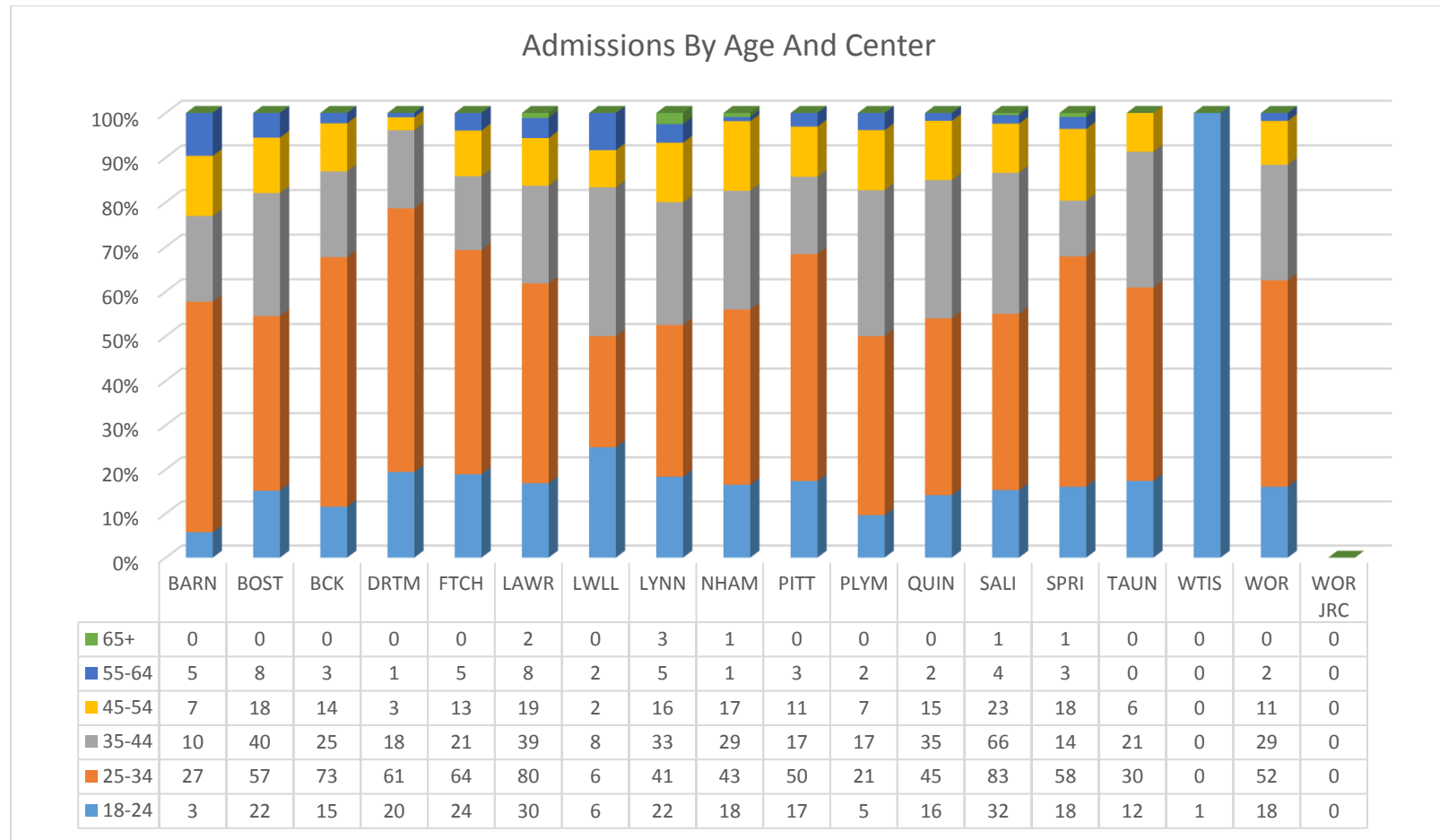


Figure 14 shows the gender of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY18. A large majority (1,287) of the admissions were male and 468 were female.

Figure 14: Admissions By Gender

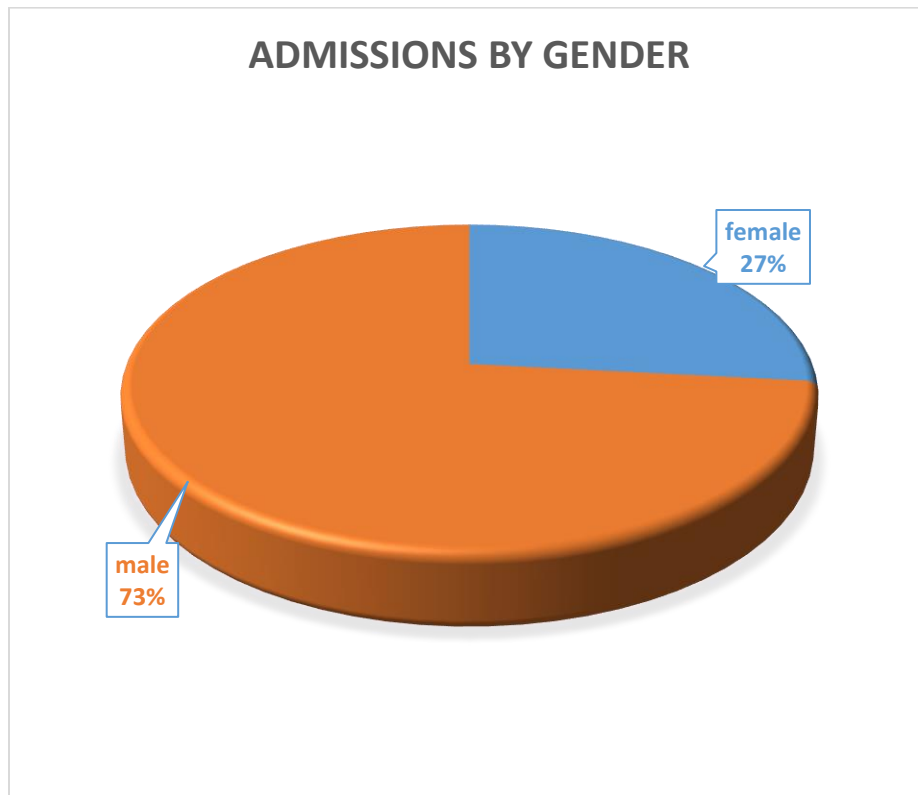


Figure 15 shows the distribution of admissions by gender for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Among the Centers, the West Tisbury CCC had the highest proportion of male admissions (100.0%) and the Salisbury CCC had the highest proportion of female admissions (72.2%).

Figure 15: Admissions By Gender And Center

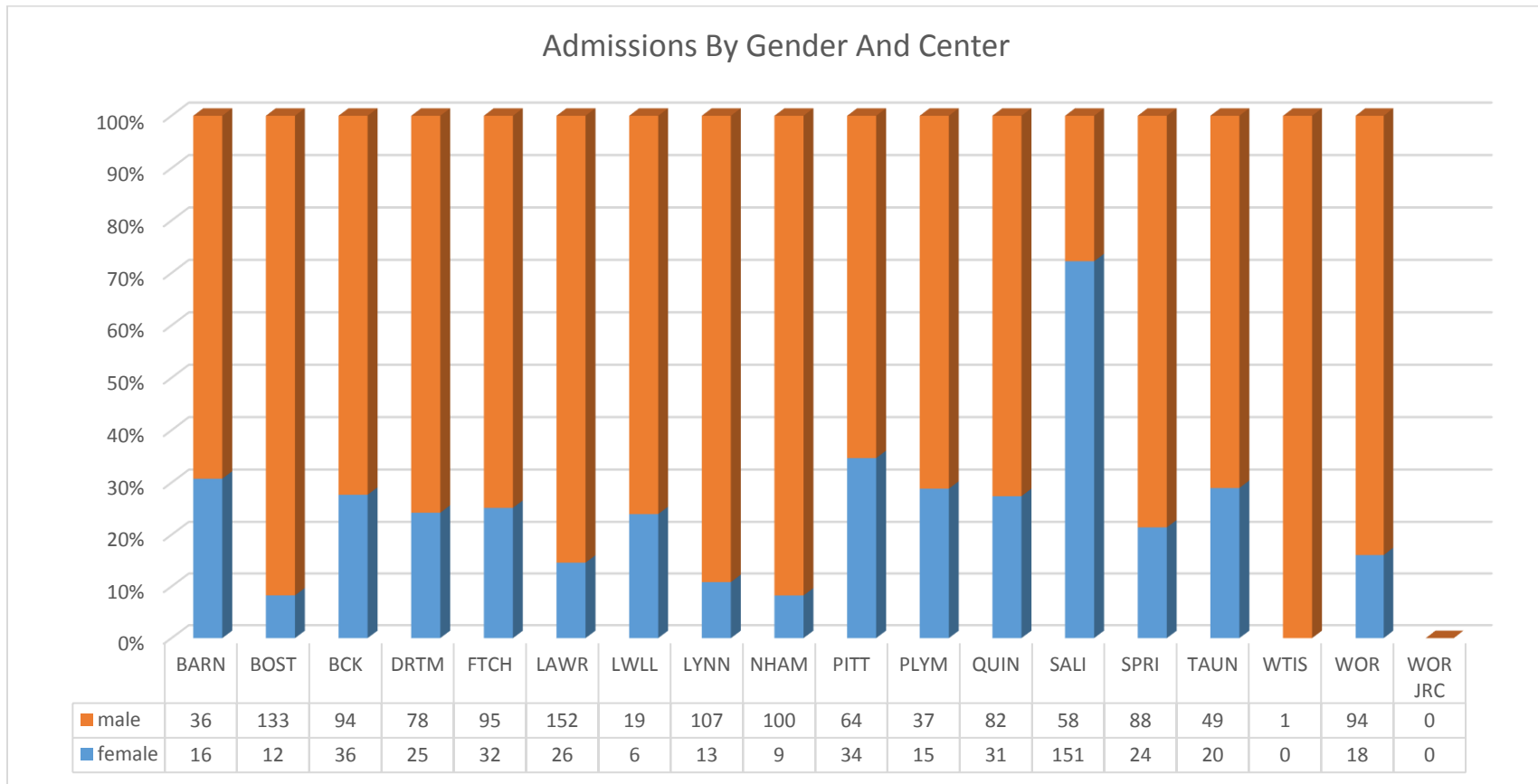


Figure 16 shows the race of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Based on self-reports, 1,146 of admissions were White, 214 were Black/African American, 6 were Asian, 3 were American Indian/Alaska Native, 304 reported their race as Other, and 82 admissions reported their race as Not Known/Not Reported.

Figure 16: Admissions By Race

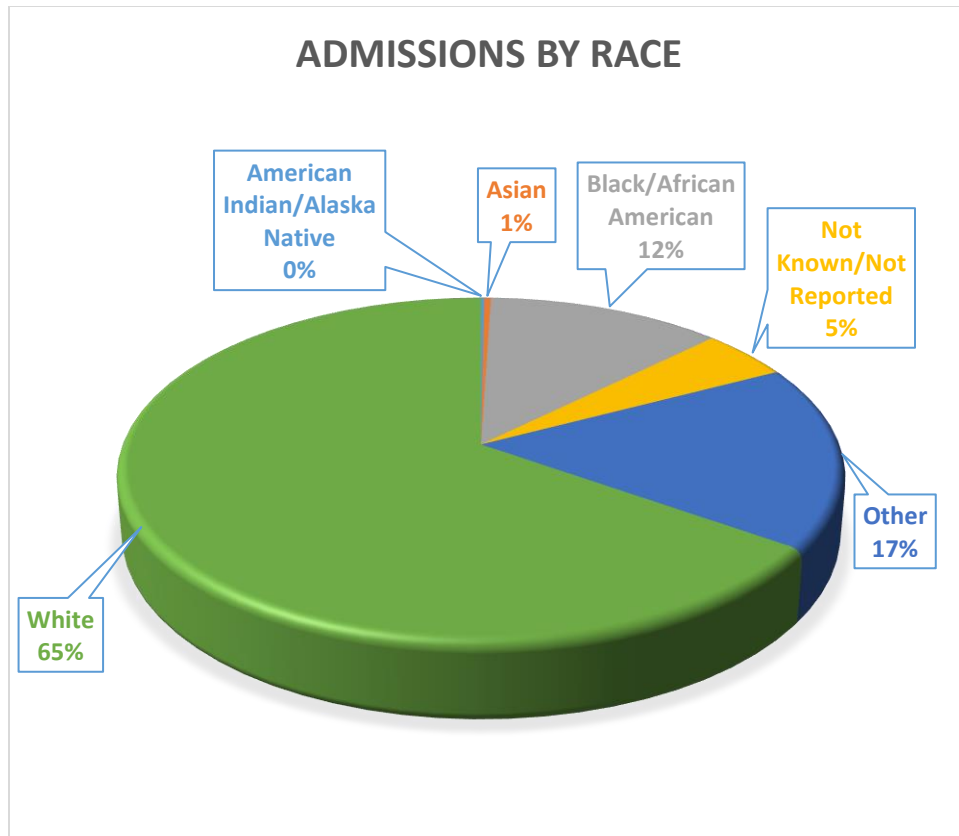


Figure 17 shows the distribution of admissions by race for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18.

Figure 17: Admissions By Race And Center

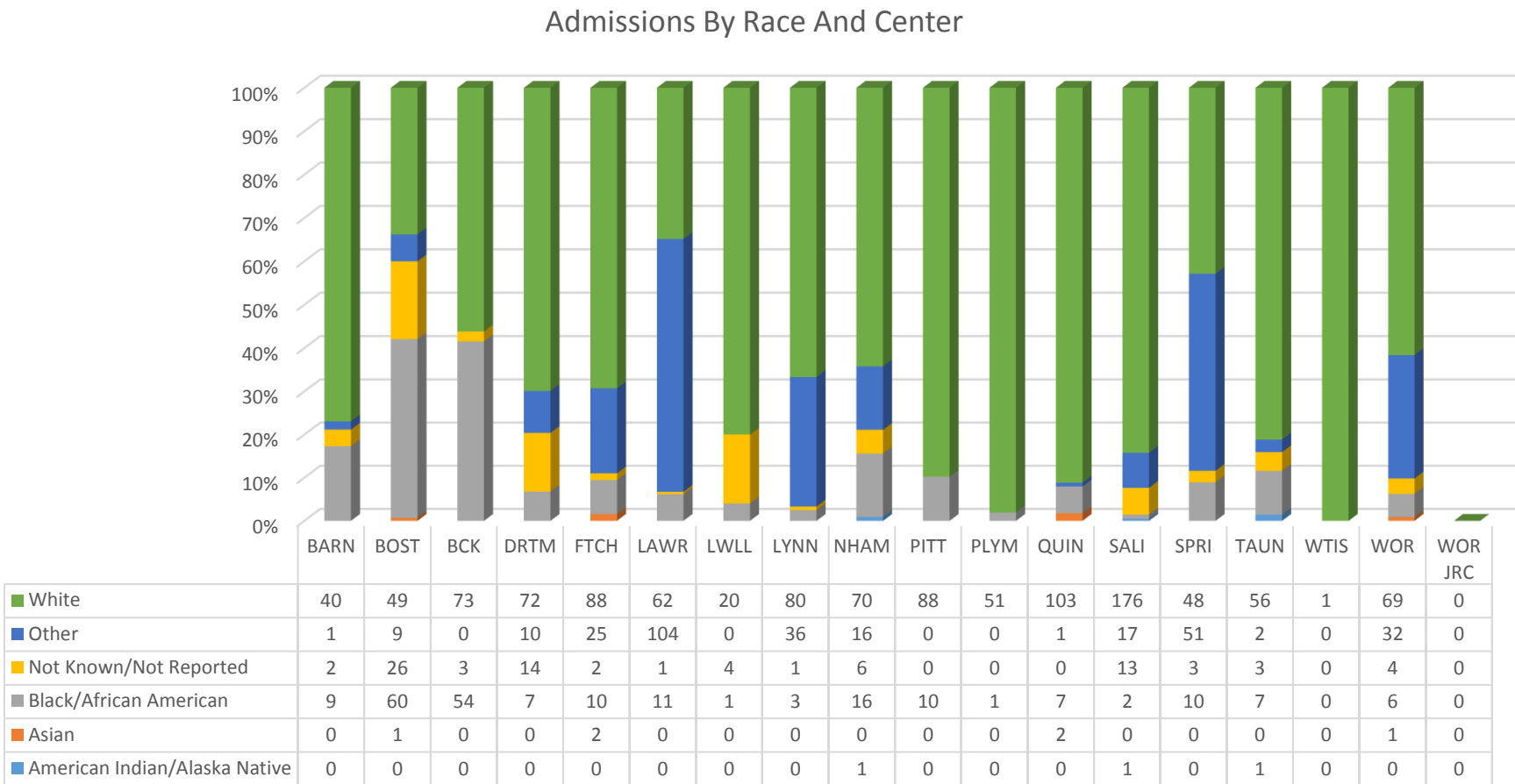


Figure 18 shows the ethnicity of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Based on self-reports, 1,239 of admissions were Non Hispanic or Latino, 317 were Hispanic or Latino, and 199 admissions reported their ethnicity as Not Known/Not Reported.

Figure 18: Admissions By Ethnicity

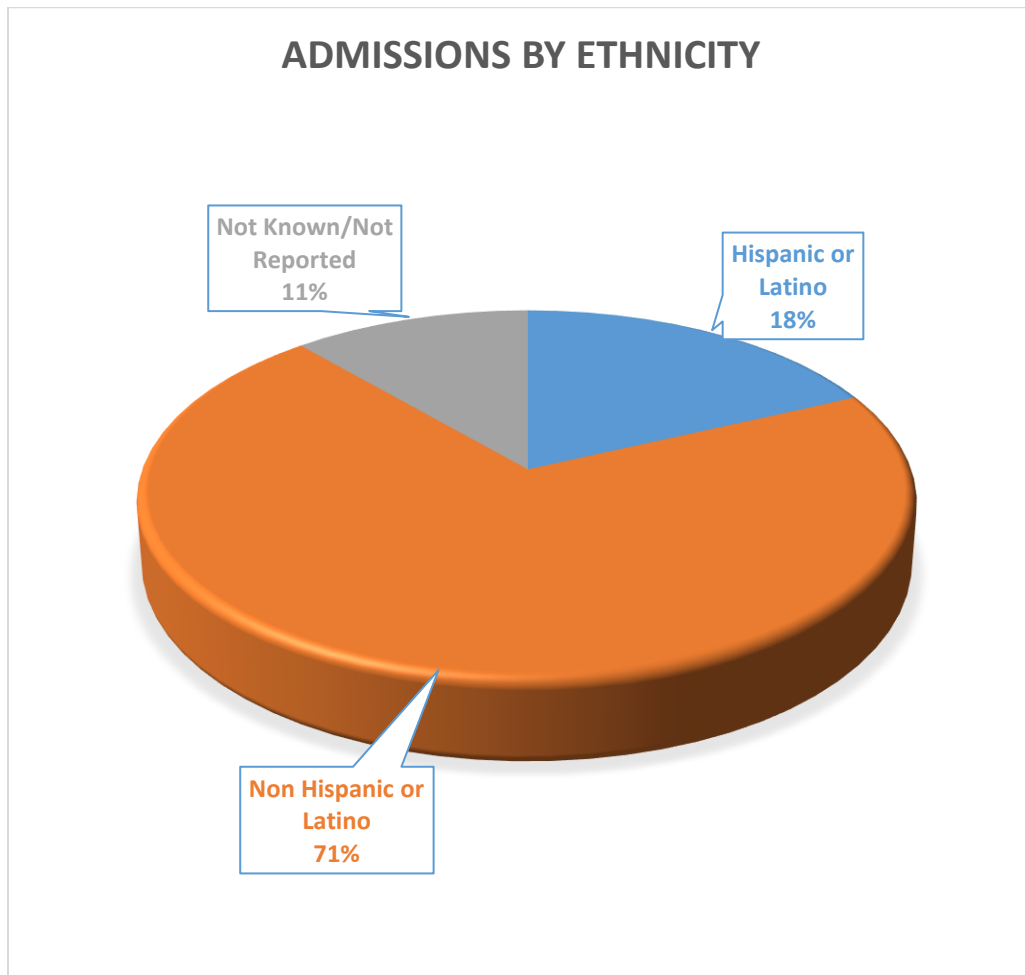
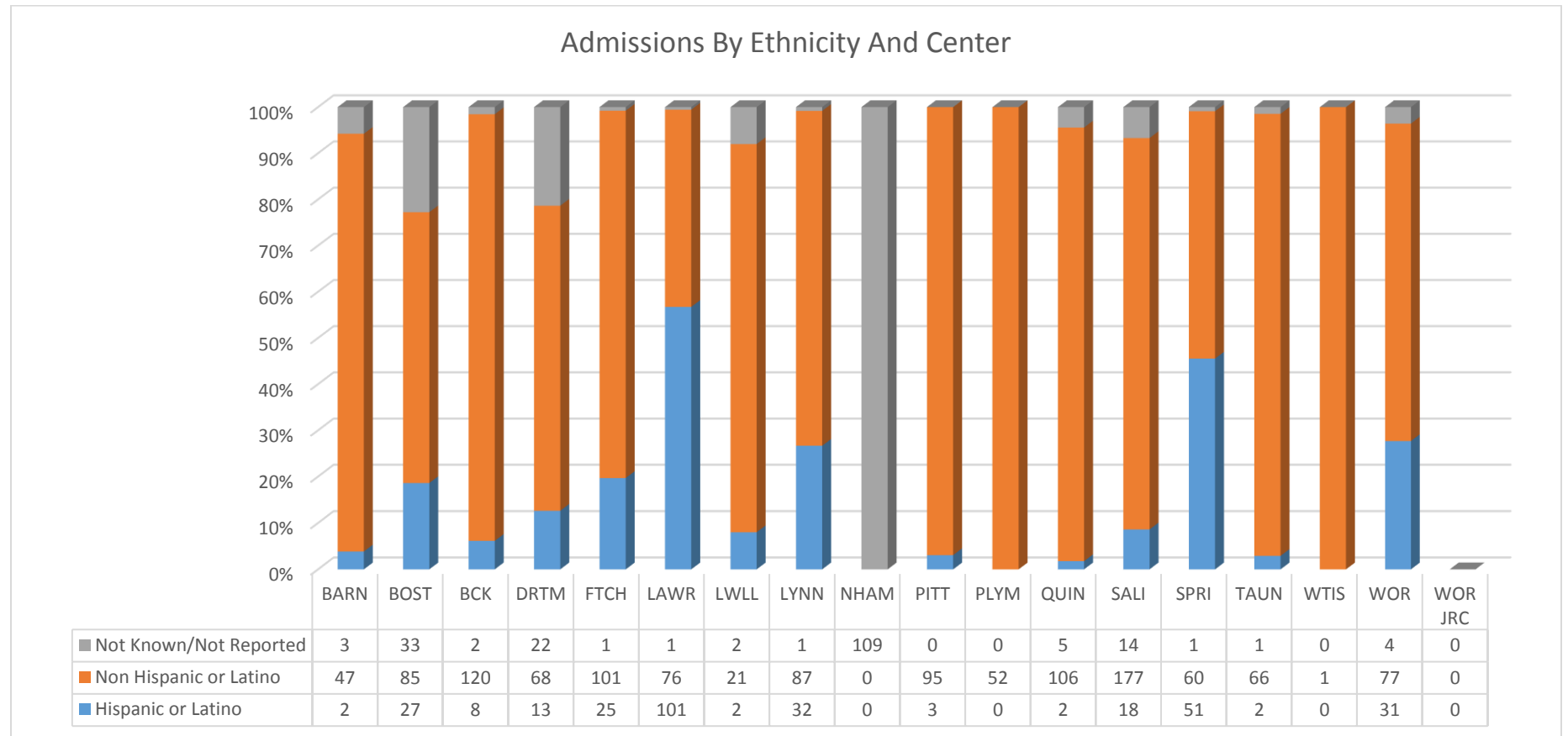


Figure 19 shows the distribution of admissions by ethnicity for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Among the Centers, the Lawrence CCC had the highest proportion of Hispanic or Latino admissions (56.7%) and the Plymouth CCC and the West Tisbury CCC had the highest proportion of Non Hispanic or Latino admissions (100.0%).

Figure 19: Admissions By Ethnicity And Center



PROGRAMMING

The Community Corrections Centers provide programming to both males and females. All clinical programming is gender-specific. Among the programming provided at Community Corrections Centers is:

- Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) to address criminal thinking and substance use disorder (e.g., Moral Reconation Therapy, Relapse Prevention Therapy, Criminal Conduct & Substance Abuse Treatment)
- HiSET/GED/ABE/ESL or comparable educational supports
- Job and career support services
- Communicable disease prevention education
- Life skills training (e.g., finances/budget, cooking, yoga)
- Technology Education Services (e.g., CBT4CBT)
- Orientation curricula

Figure 20 shows the average number of programming hours attended per participant, per week at each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Programming hours include: orientation groups, Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) groups, educational groups, vocational groups, technology education service hours and other groups (e.g., life skills, communicable disease prevention, yoga, cooking, guest speakers, etc.). Programming hours do not include community service hours. The overall average weekly programming hours attended per participant across all Centers for FY18 was 4.6 hours.

Figure 20: Average Weekly Programming Hours Per Participant By Center

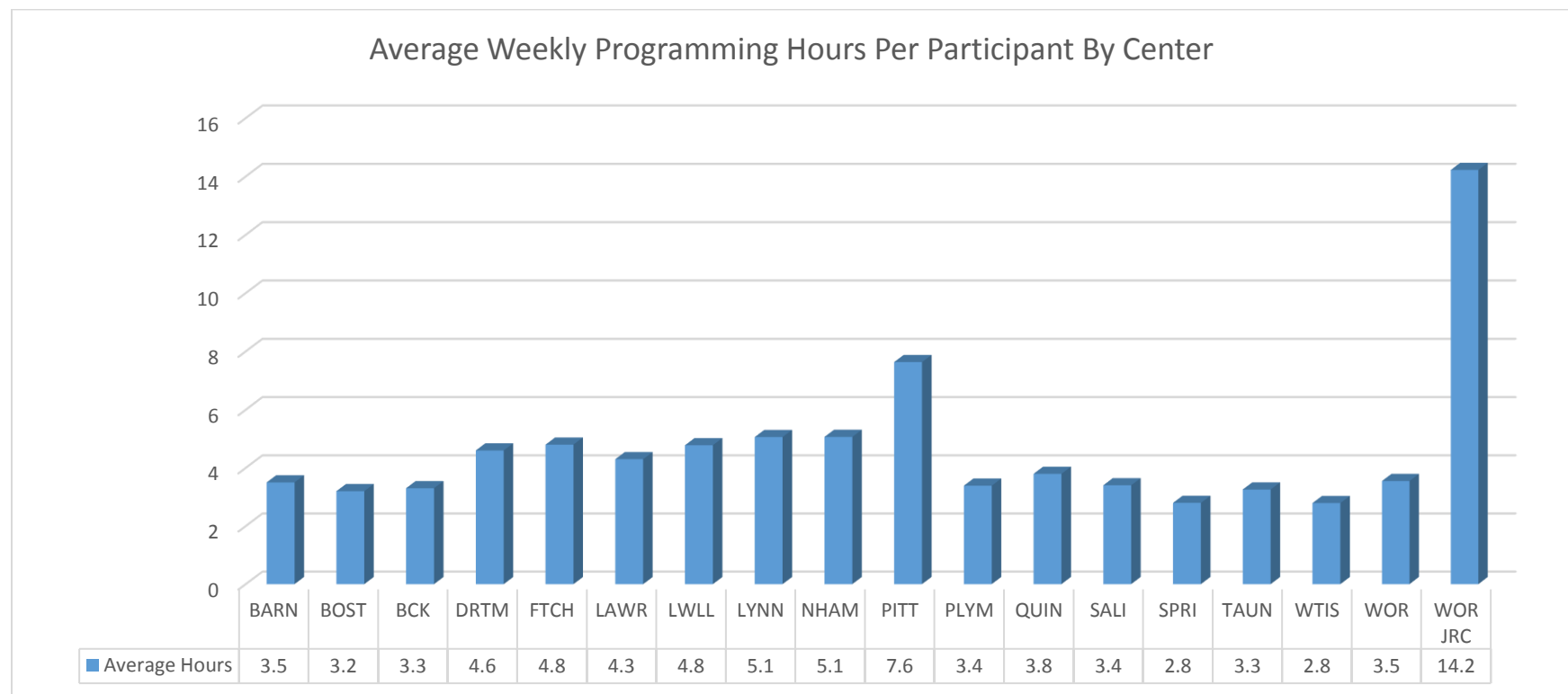
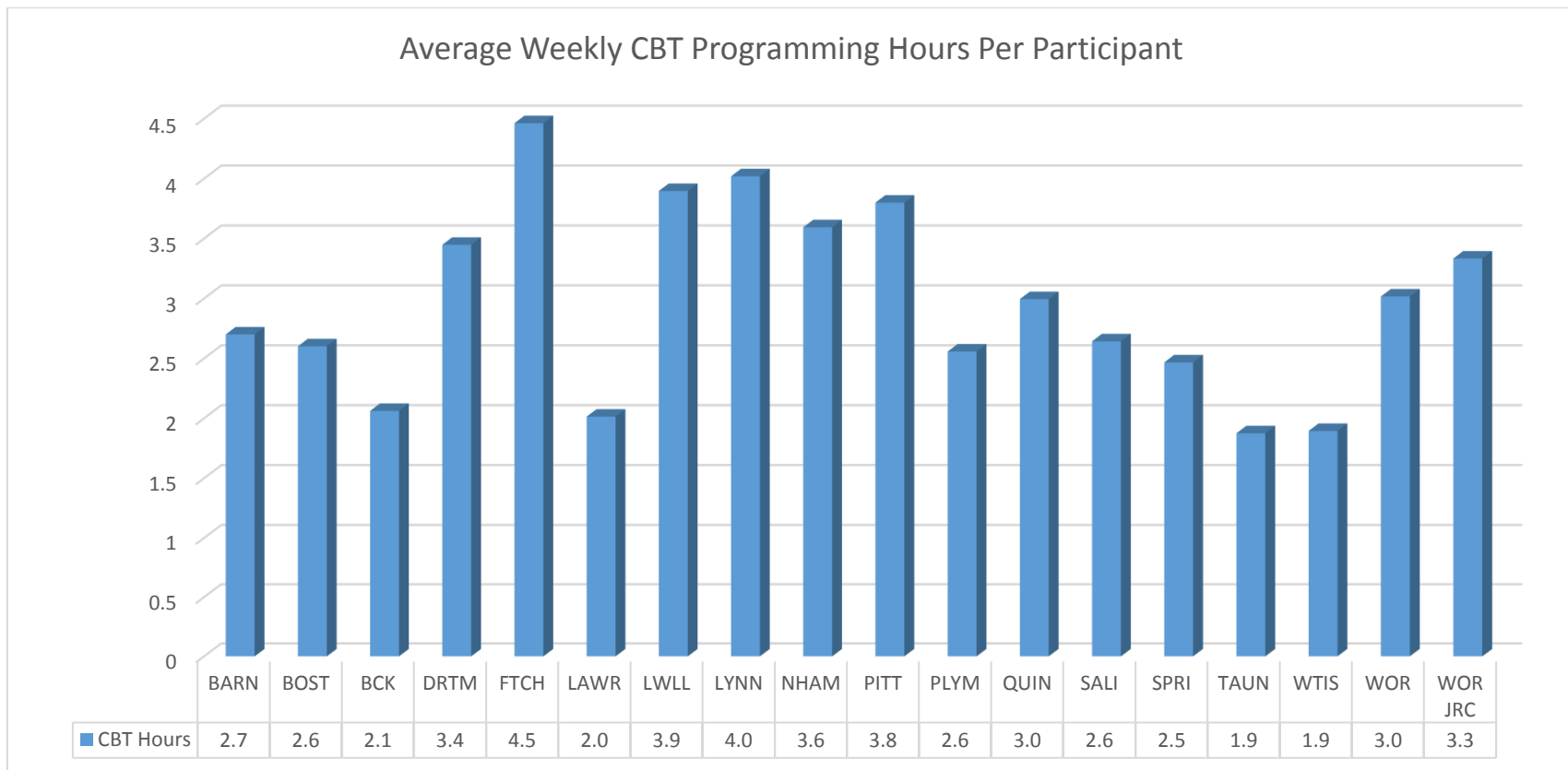


Figure 21 shows the average number of Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) hours attended per participant, per week at each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. On average, participants at the Fitchburg CCC attended the most CBT hours weekly (4.5 hours) amongst all of the Centers, while participants at the Taunton CCC and West Tisbury CCC attended the fewest CBT hours weekly (1.9 hours). The overall average number of weekly CBT hours attended per participant across all centers for FY18 was 3.0 hours.

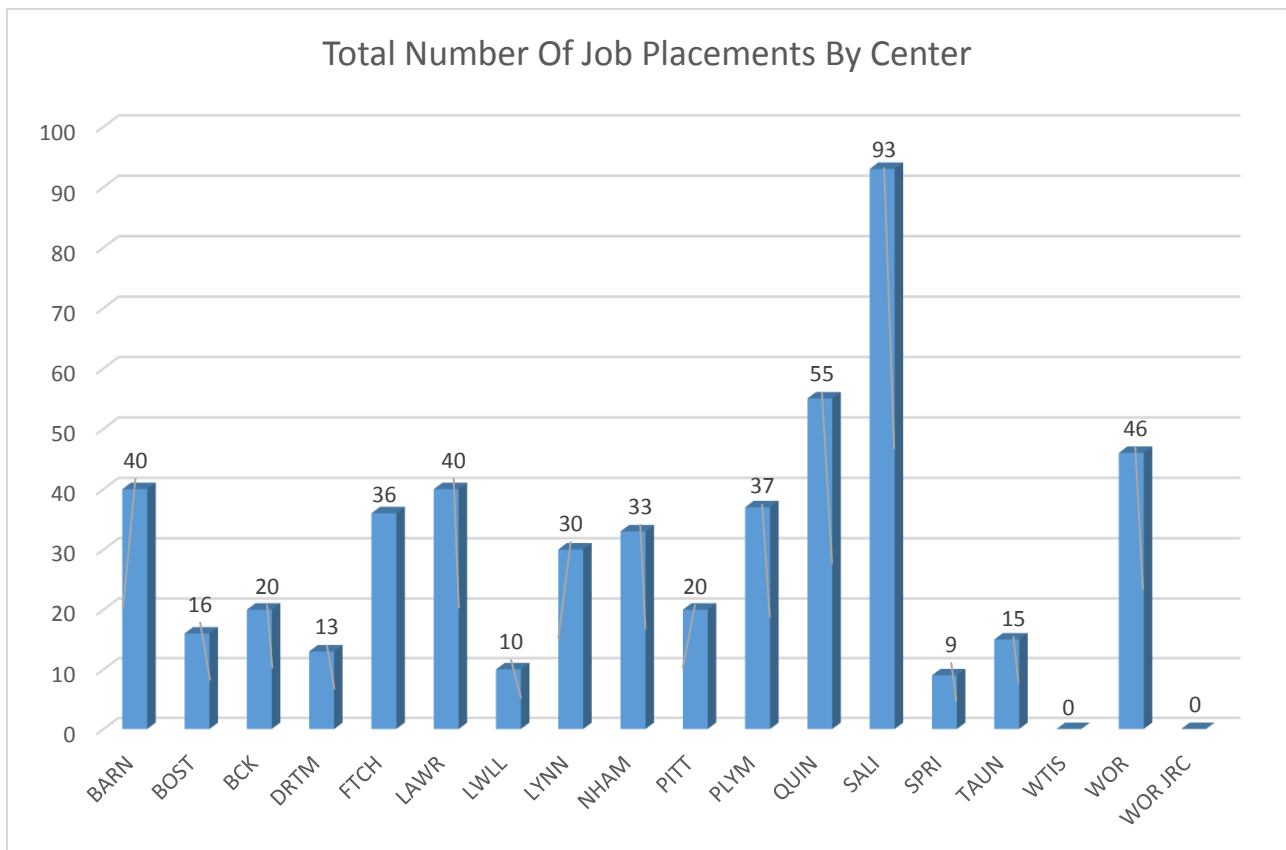
Figure 21: Average Weekly Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) Programming Hours Per Participant



EMPLOYMENT

Job and career support services are among the service components of Community Corrections Centers. Figure 22 shows the number of participants that were placed in full or part time jobs by Job Developers at each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Total job placements across all Centers in FY18 were 513.

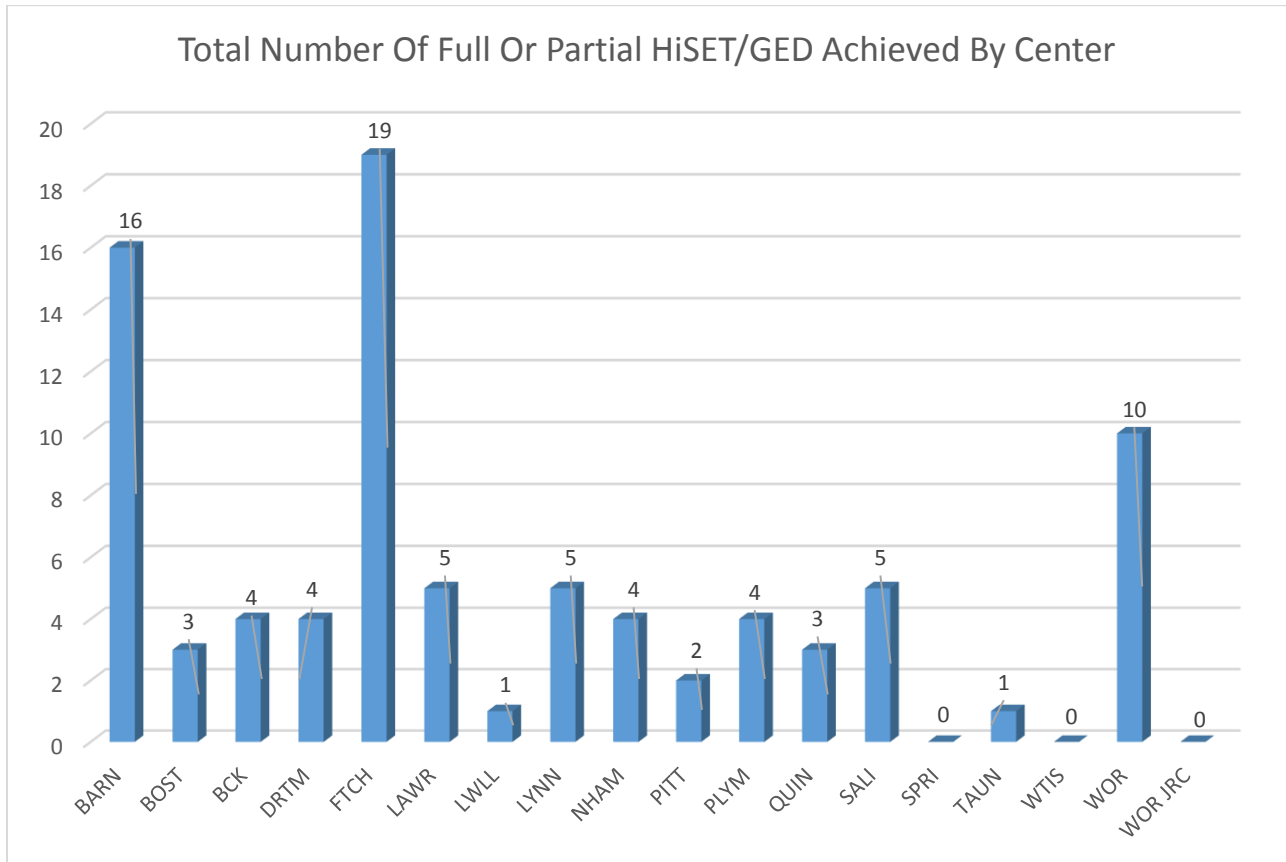
Figure 22: Job Placements By Center



EDUCATION

Education is among the service components of Community Corrections Centers. Figure 23 shows the number of participants that received a partial or full HiSET/GED at each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Total HiSET/GED achieved across all Centers in FY18 were 86.

Figure 23: HiSET/GED Achieved By Center



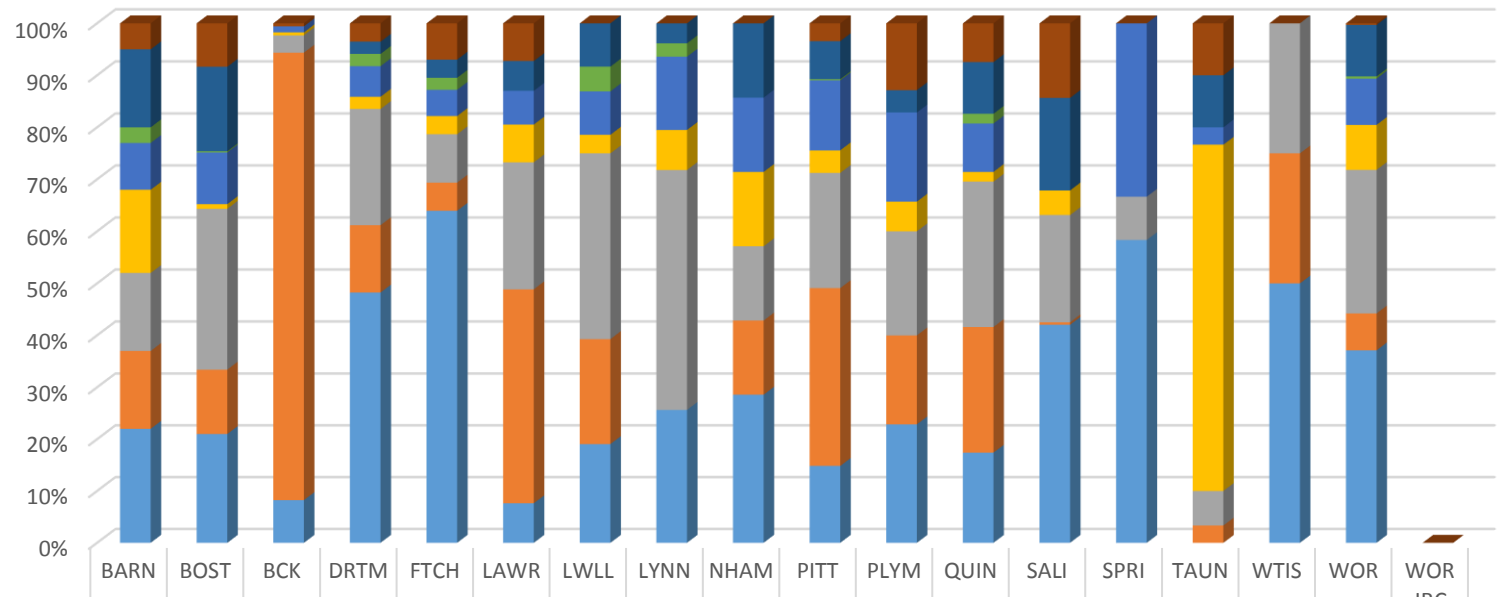
Note: All juvenile participants are required to be full time students, and therefore do not require HiSET/GED services.

AFTERCARE/CASE MANAGEMENT

Aftercare placements and case management services are also provided at all Community Corrections Centers. Aftercare placements consist of referrals made to community based agencies in order to obtain the support services necessary to help participants maintain success after leaving the Community Corrections Centers. Case management services include assistance with participants' health and human service needs. Aftercare placements and case management services provided at Community Corrections Centers include, but are not limited to, assistance in the areas of: substance abuse treatment, mental health, medical, education, insurance, identification, and housing. Figure 24 shows the number and type of aftercare placements and case management services provided at each of the Community Corrections Centers. There were a total of 4,967 aftercare referrals made or assistance with case management services provided to community corrections participants across the state in FY18.

Figure 24: Aftercare/Case Management Referrals Made And Assistance Given By Center

Aftercare/Case Management Referrals Made And Assistance Given By Center



	BARN	BOST	BCK	DRTM	FTCH	LAWR	LWLL	LYNN	NHAM	PITT	PLYM	QUIN	SALI	SPRI	TAUN	WTIS	WOR	WOR JRC
Education	5	37	4	3	18	19	0	0	0	15	9	12	91	0	3	0	5	0
Housing	15	72	0	2	9	15	7	3	1	32	3	16	113	0	3	0	159	0
Identification	3	1	0	2	6	0	4	2	0	1		3	0	0	0	0	7	0
Medical	9	44	8	5	13	17	7	11	1	59	12	15	0	4	1	0	143	0
Insurance	16	4	4	2	9	19	3	6	1	19	4	3	30	0	20	0	139	0
Mental Health	15	137	23	19	24	64	30	36	1	97	14	45	131	1	2	1	444	0
Other	15	55	596	11	14	108	17	0	1	150	12	39	3	0	1	1	114	0
Substance Abuse Treatment	22	93	57	41	165	20	16	20	2	65	16	28	267	7	0	2	597	0

DISCHARGES

Participants discharge from Community Corrections Centers for a number of different reasons, including: Successful Transition, Probation/Parole Expired, Transferred, Deceased, placed on Inactive Status, discharged with Pretrial Status, Noncompliance (e.g., warrant issued, probation/parole revoked, or incarcerated), and Other (e.g., removed by supervising agency, placed in a residential treatment program, or unable to continue due to medical/mental health issues).

Figure 25 shows the number of discharges from each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY18. The Community Corrections Centers ranged from an average of 1 discharge (Worcester JRC) to 192 discharges (Salisbury CCC). Total discharges across all centers in FY18 were 1,783.

Figure 25: Discharges By Center

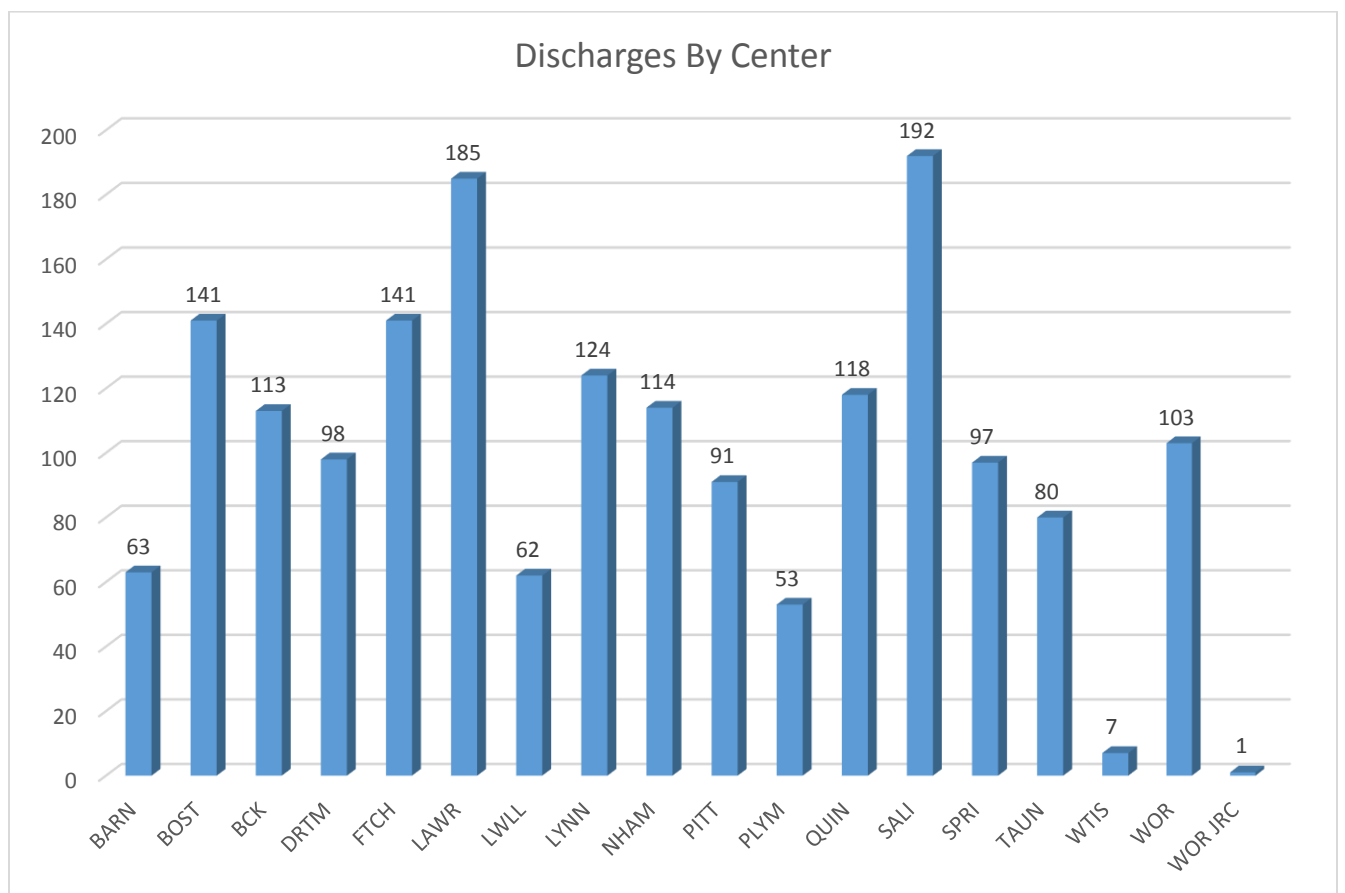


Figure 26 shows the reasons participants were discharged from the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. Amongst the Centers, 642 discharges were due to Noncompliance, 408 were the result of Successful Transition, in 229 participants' Probation/Parole Expired, 98 were placed on Inactive Status, 38 were Transferred to another CCC, 12 were Deceased, 1 was discharged with Pretrial Status and 355 were discharged for Other reasons (e.g., removed by supervising agency, placed in a residential treatment program, or unable to continue due to medical/mental health issues).

Figure 26: Reasons For Discharge

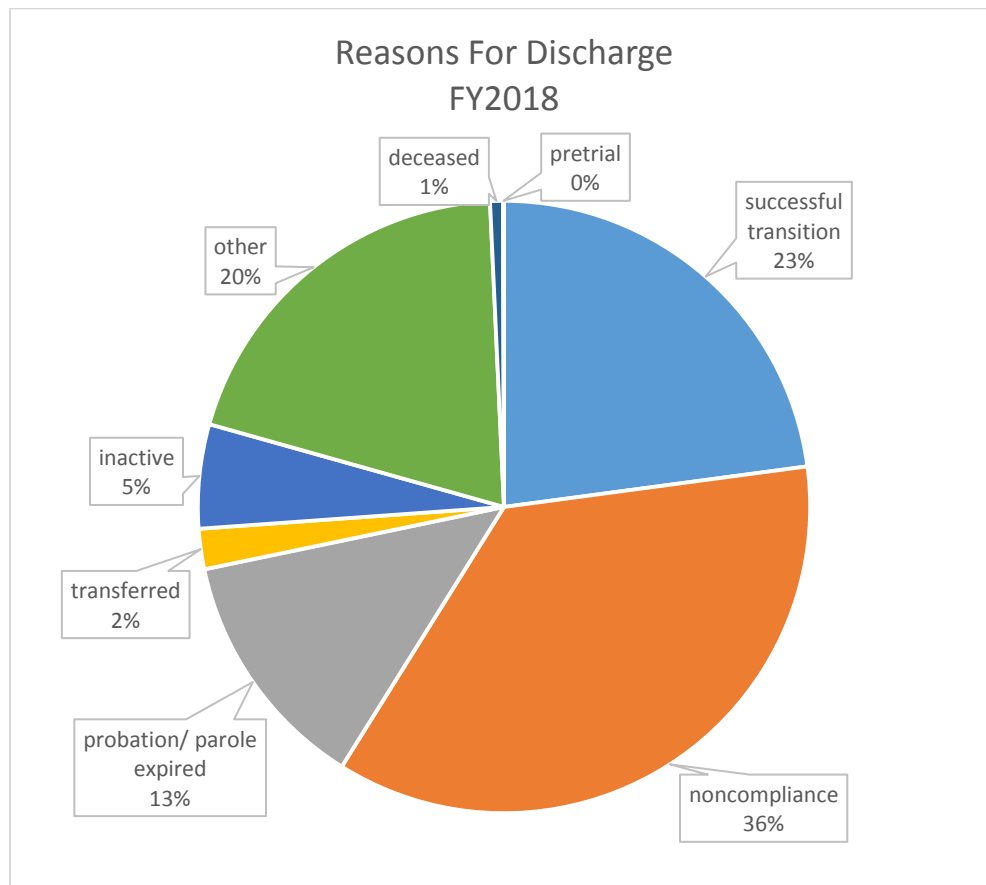
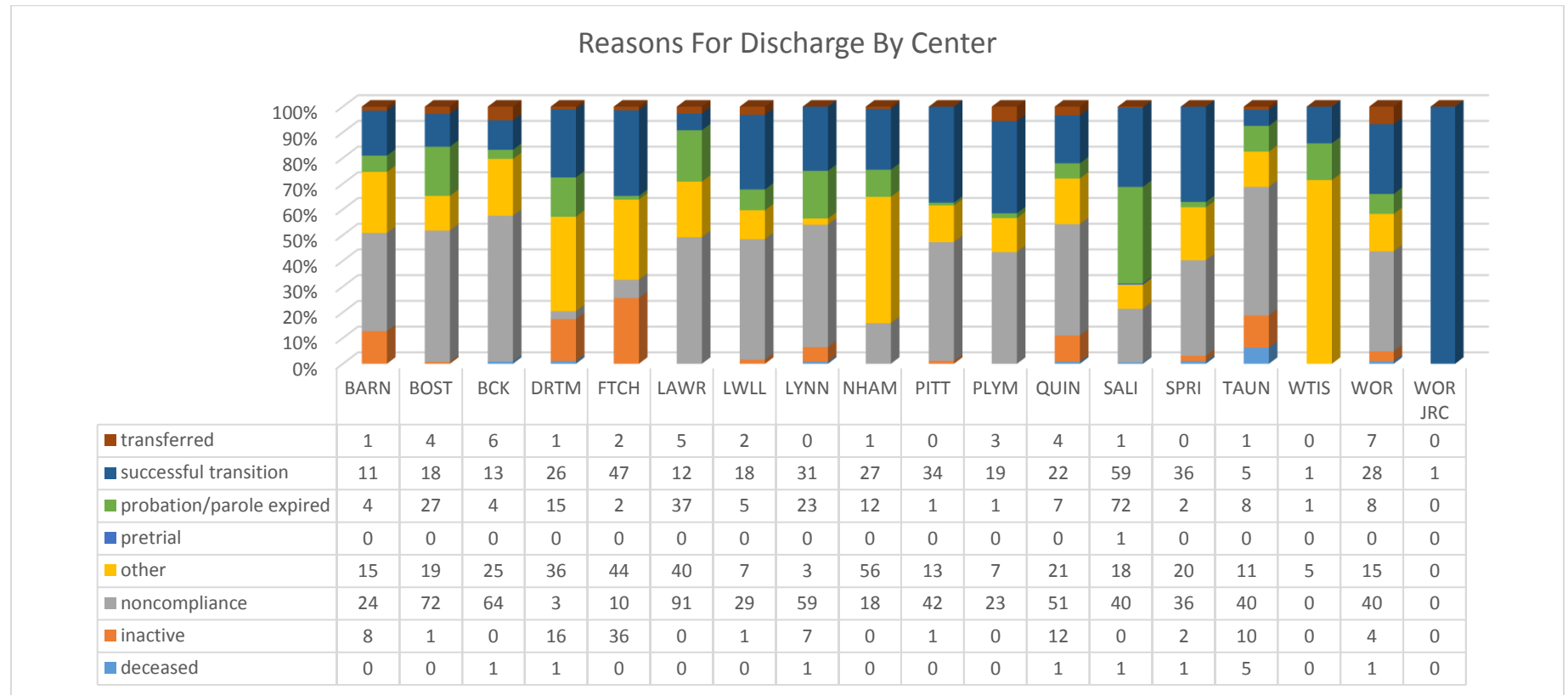


Figure 27 shows the distribution of reasons for discharge for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18.

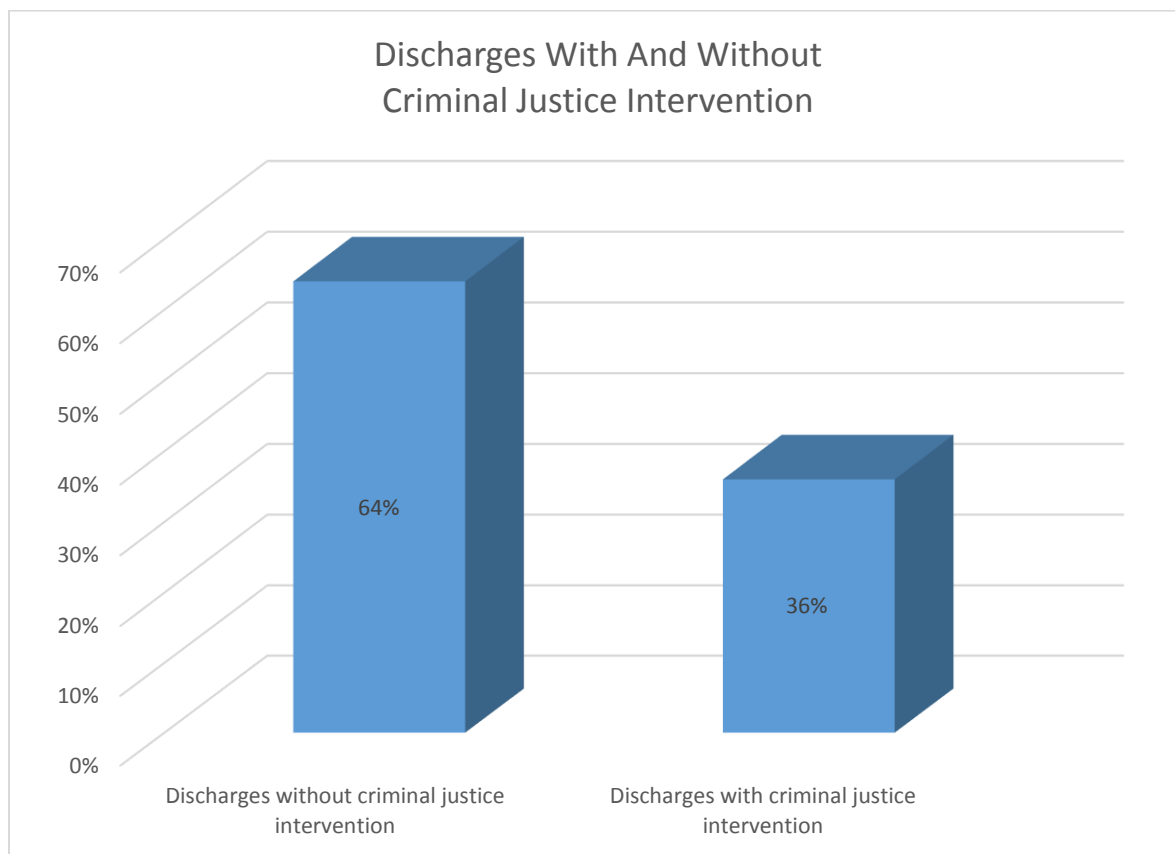
Figure 27: Reasons For Discharge By Center



Note: Reasons for discharge “Other” category includes removal by supervising agency, placement in residential treatment program and/or unable to continue due to medical/mental health issues.

A discharge can be with criminal justice intervention or without criminal justice intervention. A discharge without criminal justice intervention is not necessarily due to noncompliance. Such discharges include: Successful Transition, Probation/Parole Expired, Transferred, Deceased, placed on Inactive Status, discharged with Pretrial Status, and Other (e.g., removed by supervising agency, placed in a residential treatment program, or unable to continue due to medical/mental health issues). Discharges with criminal justice intervention include Noncompliance (e.g., warrant issued, probation/parole revoked, incarceration). In FY18, 64% (1,141) were discharged from the Community Corrections Centers without criminal justice intervention while 36% (642) were discharged with criminal justice intervention.

Figure 28: Discharges With And Without Criminal Justice Intervention



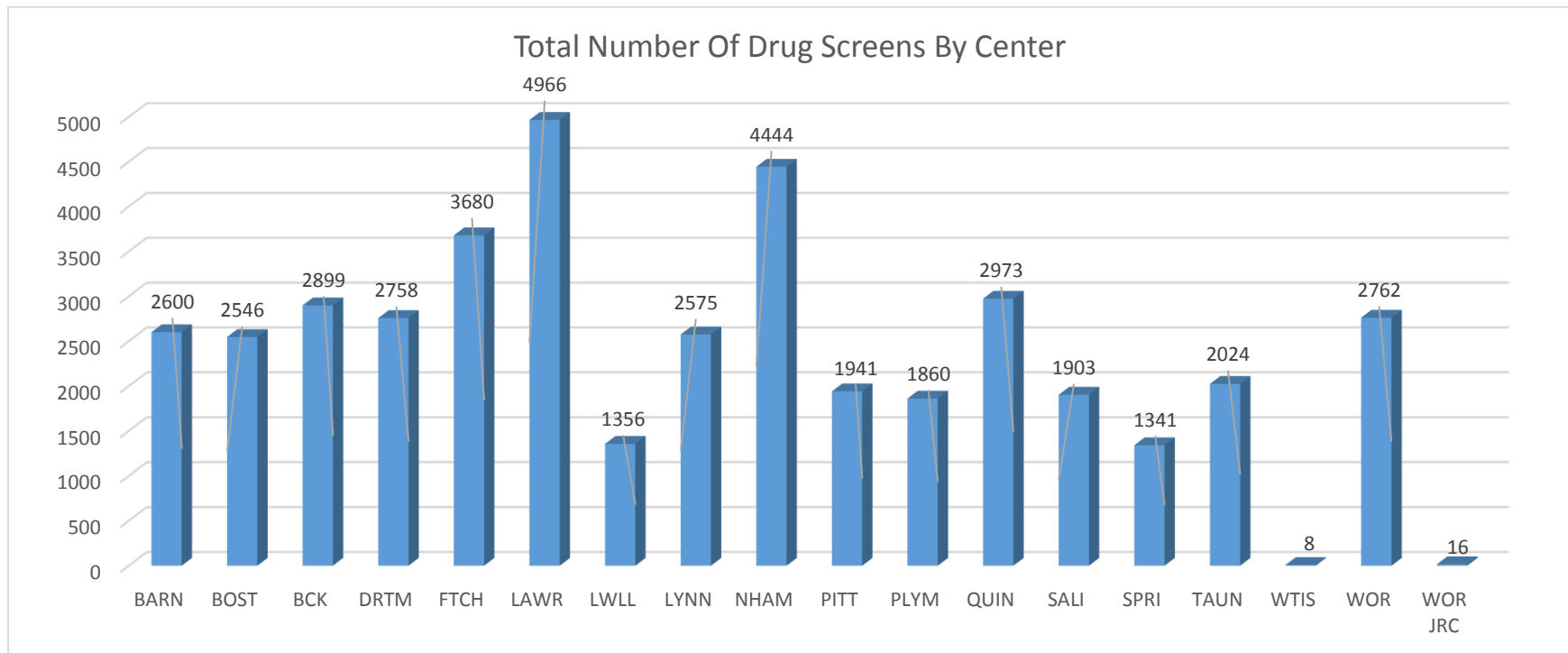
DRUG AND ALCOHOL SCREENING

Drug screening is among the most visible accountability measures administered by the Community Corrections Centers. Screening is conducted in accordance with the standards for drug screening set forth in the American Probation and Parole Association's *Drug Testing Guidelines and Practices for Adult Probation and Parole Agencies*. Screening frequency is random. Participants call a Drug Screen Information phone number daily to determine if they are required to report to submit a urine sample for screening. Samples are screened for a wide variety of drugs of abuse ranging from amphetamine, benzodiazepine and buprenorphine to tramadol and zolpidem. The sample is initially screened via enzymatic immunoassay method. Samples that return positive results can be confirmed by an alternative testing method such as gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.

CCC screen for alcohol via urine or breath as well. Some sites rely on ETG screening or DRI Ethyl Alcohol Assay testing via urine to determine illicit use of alcohol. These sites use the breath alcohol test sparingly, perhaps only when an immediate determination is needed regarding a participant's present use of alcohol. Other sites rely more heavily on breath alcohol testing as the means of determining illicit alcohol use. The data reported below suggest that some sites may not have correctly reported all alcohol testing conducted via breath.

Figure 29 shows the total number of urine specimens screened for illicit drugs by each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. The Lawrence CCC performed the greatest number of drug screens (4,966) while the West Tisbury CCC performed the fewest (8). Total number of drug screens performed across all Centers in FY18 was 42,652.

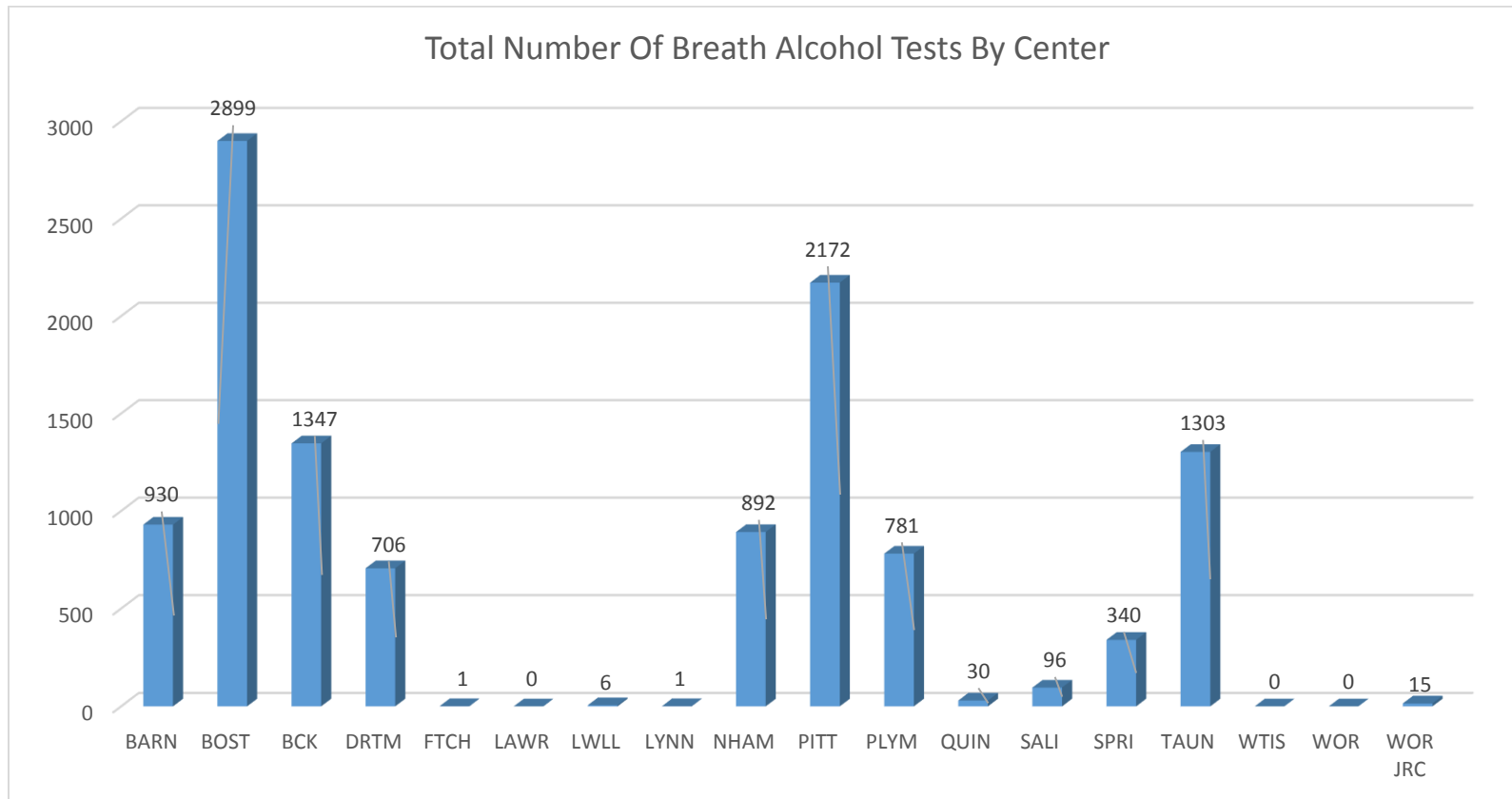
Figure 29: Total Number Of Drug Screens By Center



Note: Total number of drug screens includes positive drug screens, positive drug screens with a current and valid prescription, negative drug screens and screens on which participants failed to produce a valid sample (e.g., failure to produce a sample, rejected sample, diluted sample, invalid sample). It does not include no shows.

Figure 30 shows the total number of Breath Alcohol Tests (BAT) conducted by each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18. The Boston CCC performed the greatest number of BAT (2,899) while the Lawrence CCC, West Tisbury CCC, and Worcester CCC reported no BAT. Total number of BAT across all Centers in FY18 was 11,519.

Figure 30: Total Number Of Breath Alcohol Tests By Center



Note: Total number of Breath Alcohol Tests includes negative and positive Breath Alcohol Tests.

Figure 31 shows the distribution of drug screen results for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18.

Figure 31: Drug Screen Results By Center

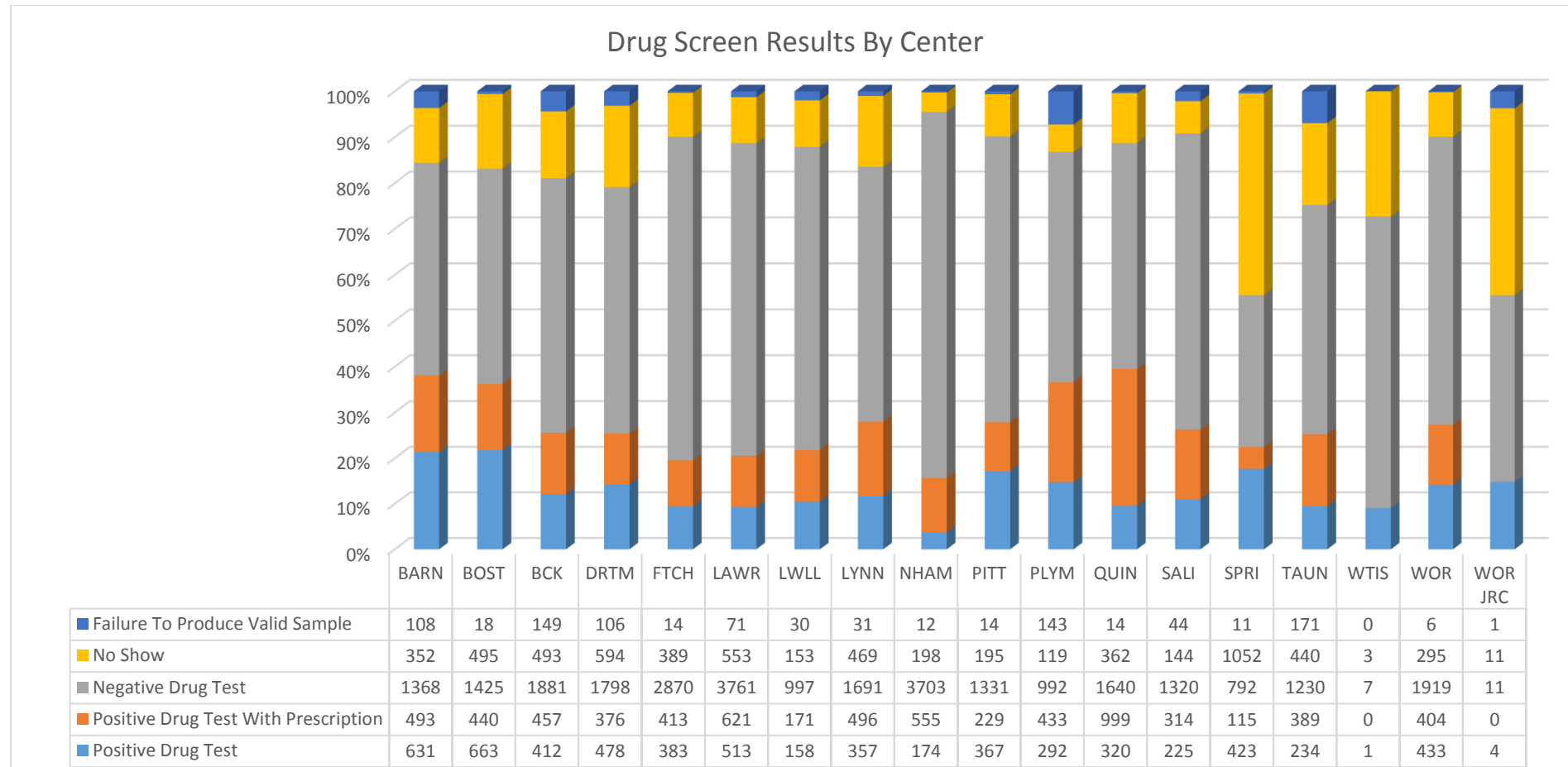


Figure 32 shows the distribution of Breath Alcohol Test results for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY18.

Figure 32: Breath Alcohol Test Results By Center

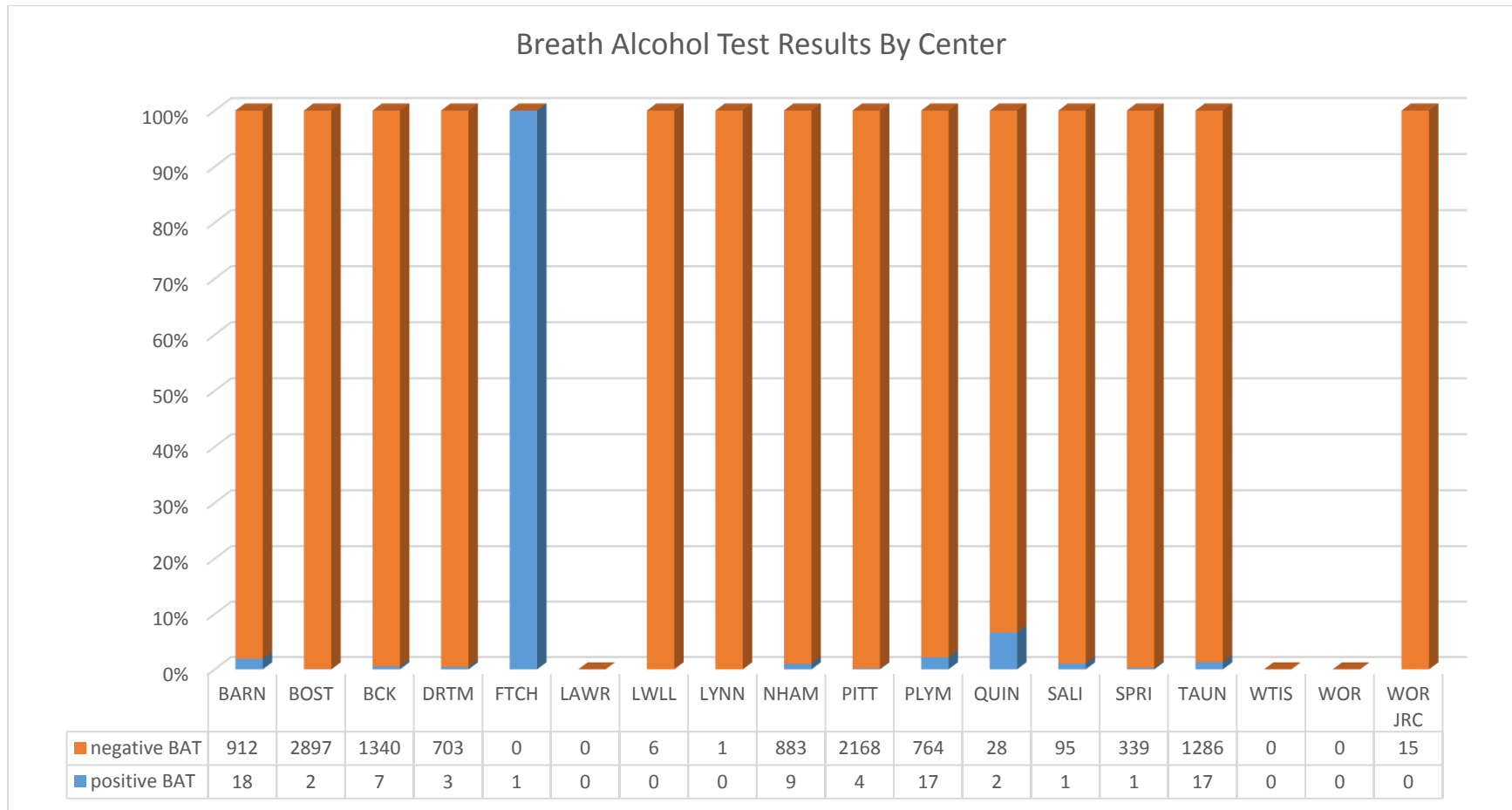
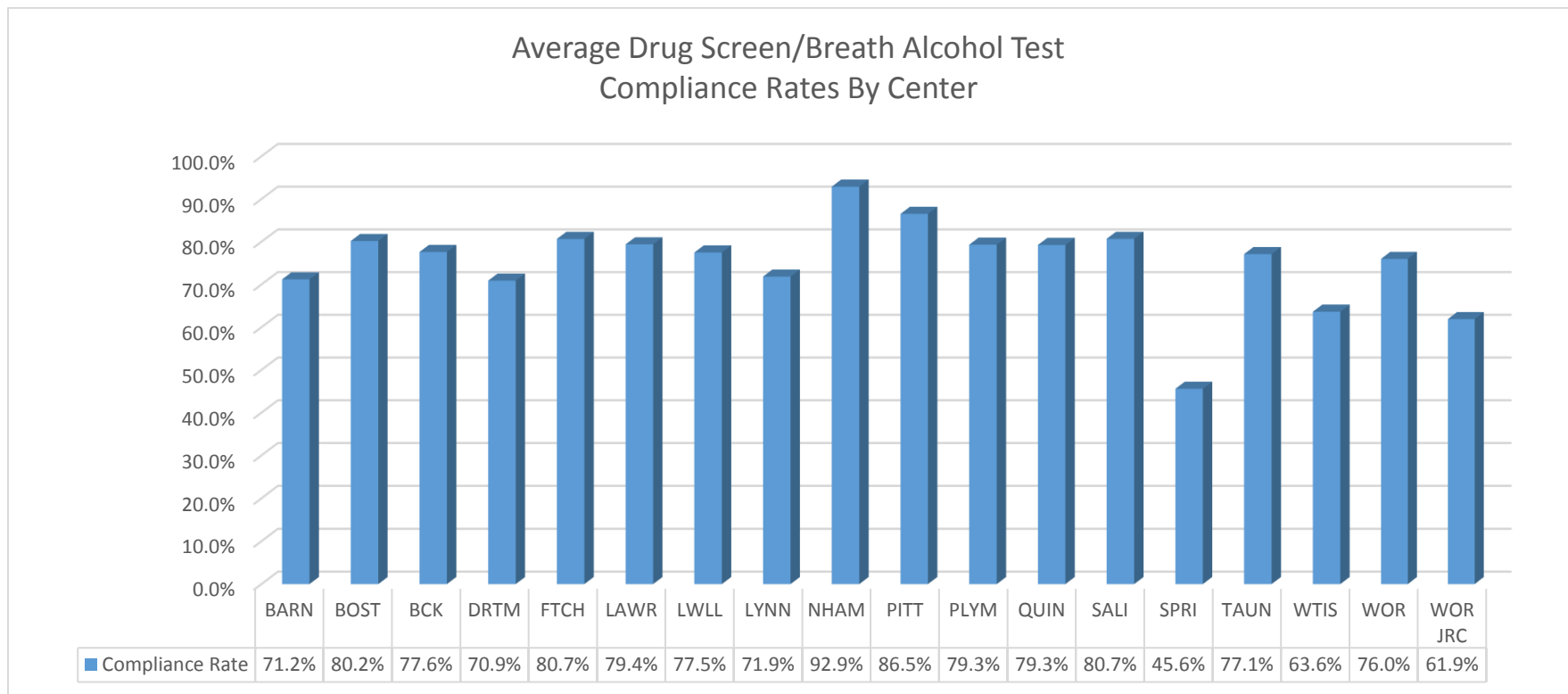


Figure 33 shows the drug screen/BAT compliance rate in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY18. Drug screen/BAT compliance is defined as participants achieving a negative drug screen, a negative Breath Alcohol Test or a positive drug screen with a current and valid prescription. Drug screen/BAT compliance rates were calculated by dividing the total number of compliant drug screens/BAT by the total number of drug screens/BAT conducted. Drug screen/BAT compliance rates ranged from 92.9%(Northampton CCC) to 45.6% (Springfield CCC). The overall average drug screen/BAT compliance rate across all Centers for FY18 was 77.8%.

Figure 33: Drug Screen/Breath Alcohol Test Compliance Rates By Center



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.

In FY18, the Community Service Program continued its support and partnerships with state, municipal and non-profit agencies throughout the Commonwealth such as the Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Departments of Public Works, Parks and Recreations, Housing Authorities, State and Local Police and Fire Departments, School Departments and Chambers of Commerce. Our participants have supported food services for Our Neighbor's Table, Amesbury; My Brother's Table, Lynn; Open Pantry, Springfield; Grant AME Churches, Roxbury; Kingston Garden Club, Kingston; Salvation Army, statewide; and the Greater Boston Food Bank/Food Bank of Western Massachusetts. Participants pick up, deliver, sort and serve food each week. Additionally, our Program has provided much time and support for animal shelters (Second Chance Animal Shelter, Amherst Survival Center, Baystate Equine Rescue) and Toys for Tots. In FY18, the Community Service Program began collaborating with Wreaths Across America wherein participants placed hundreds of wreaths on United States Veterans' graves statewide.

There were 9,534 total referrals to the Community Service Program in FY18. All participants at Community Corrections Centers were referred to community service. In addition, referrals were also made by the following court departments: Superior, District, Juvenile and Probate. Figure 34 shows the total number of adult and juvenile referrals for community service by county. Of the 9,534 total referrals in FY18, 9,384 (98.4%) were adults and 150 (1.6%) were juveniles.

Figure 34: Community Service Referrals By Age And County

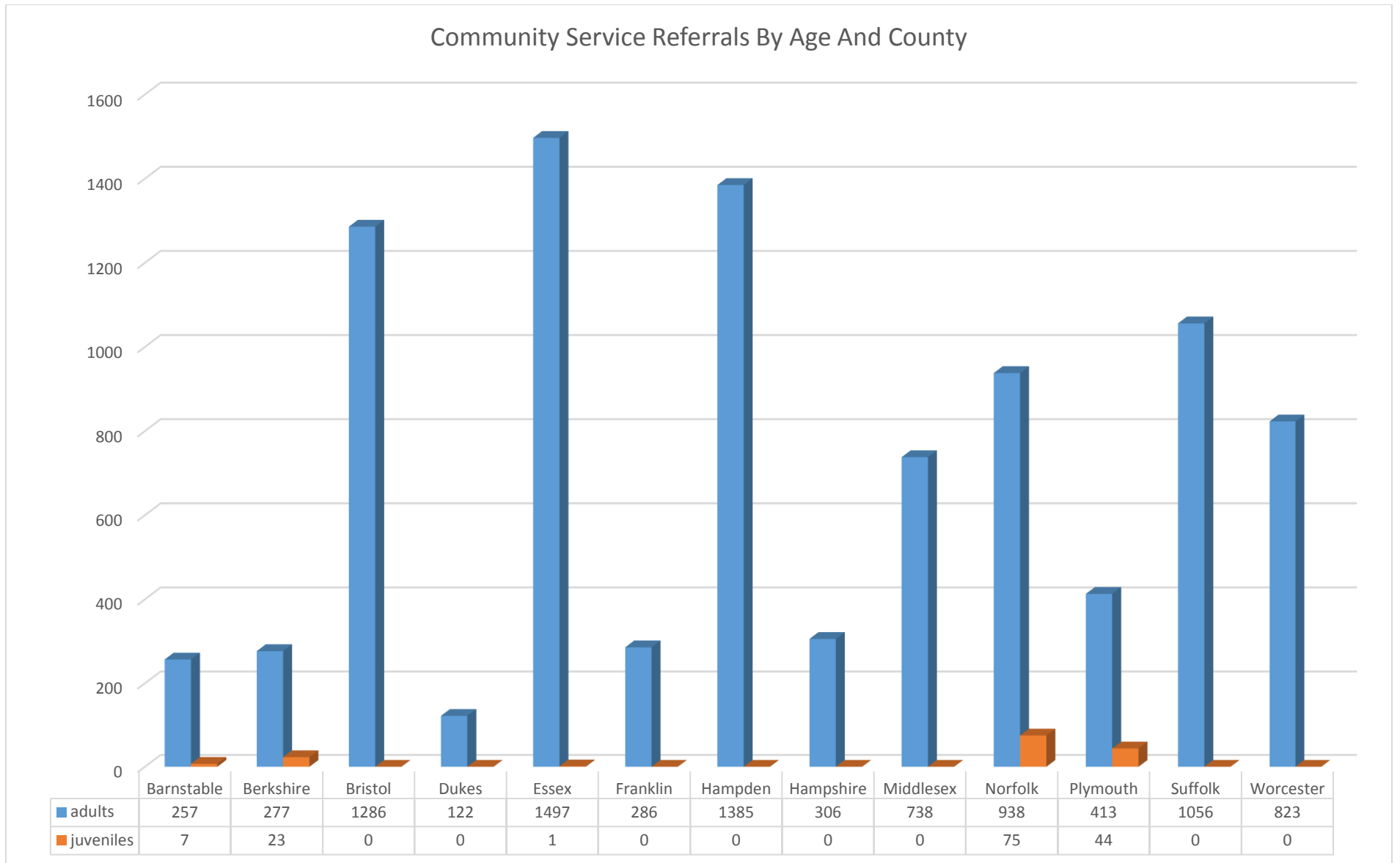


Figure 35 shows the total number of adult referrals for community service by county and gender. Of the 9,384 adult referrals in FY18, 6,659 (71.0%) were males and 2,725 (29.0%) were females.

Figure 35: Adult Community Service Referrals By County And Gender

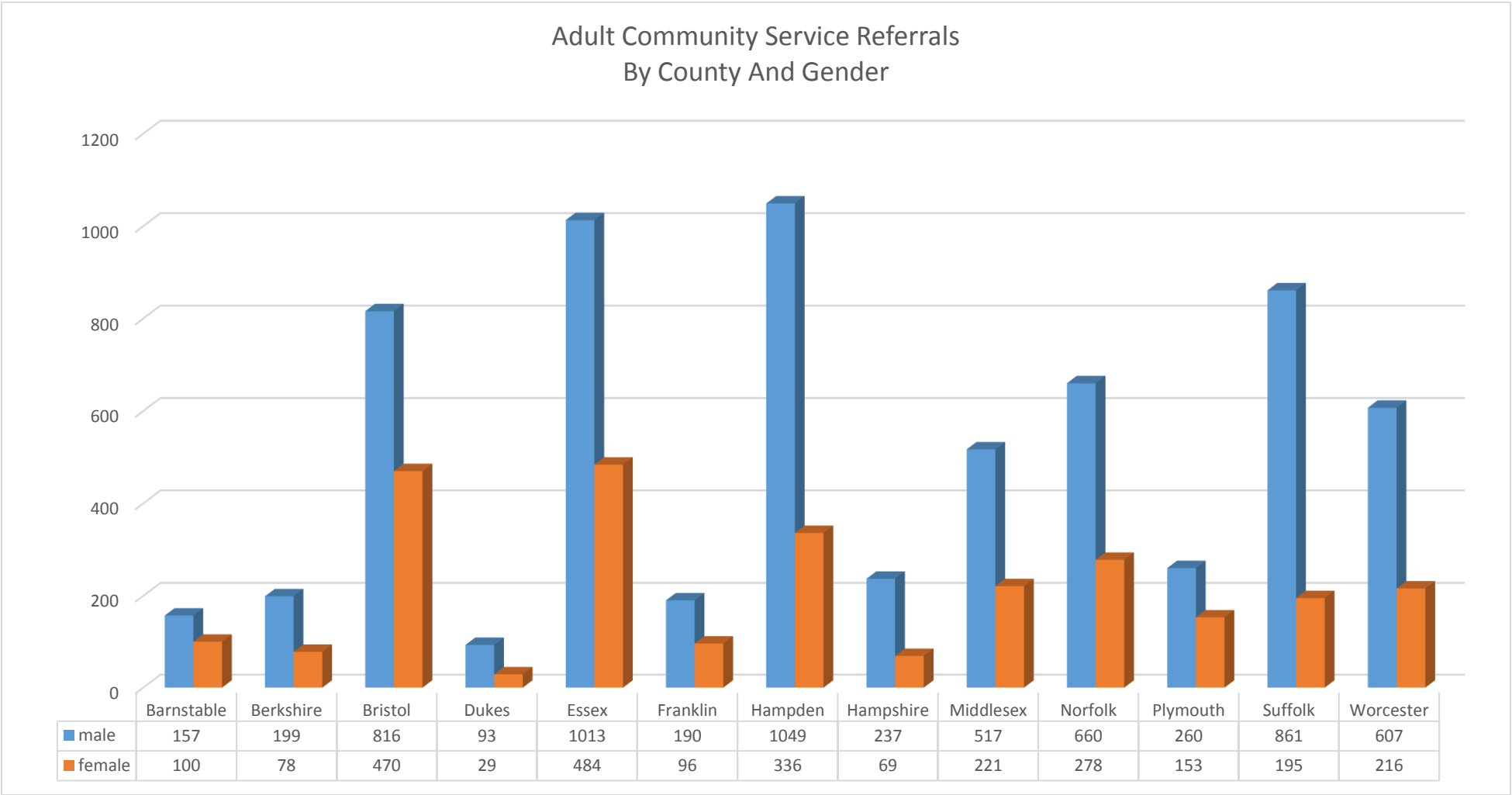


Figure 36 shows the total number of juvenile referrals for community service by county and gender. Of the 150 juvenile referrals in FY18, 104 (69.3%) were males and 46 (30.7%) were females.

Figure 36: Juvenile Community Service Referrals By County And Gender

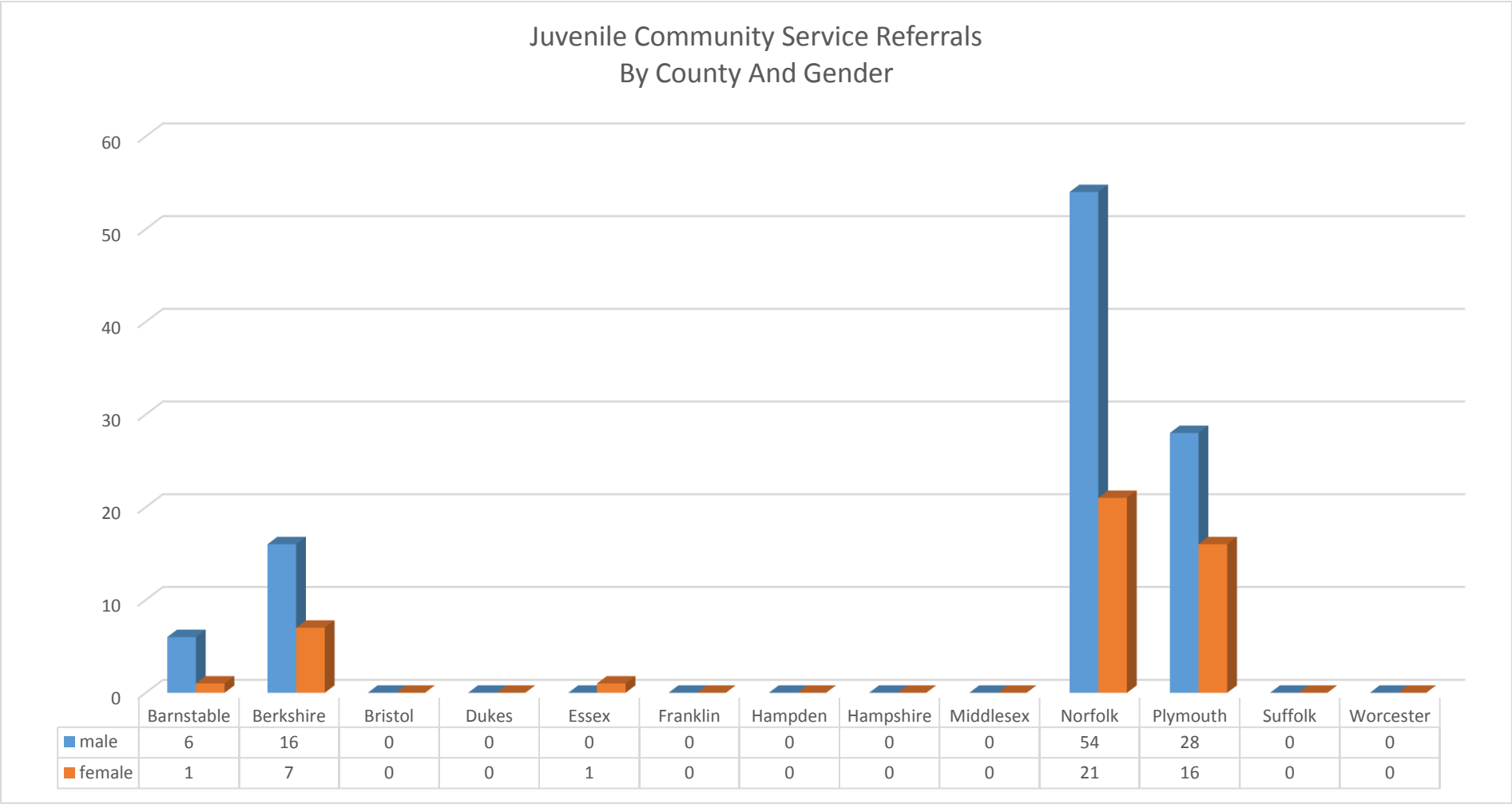
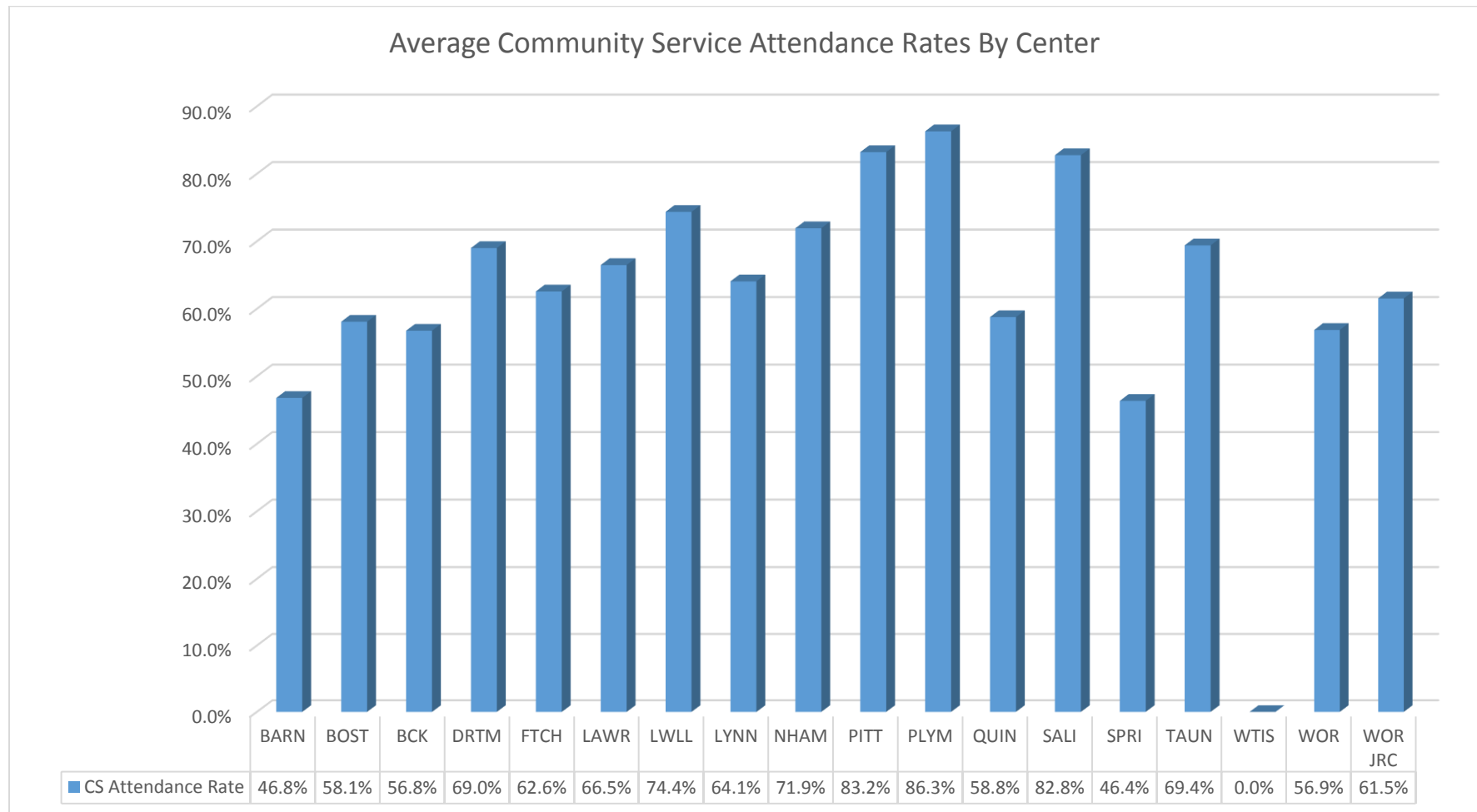


Figure 37 shows the average community service attendance rate in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY18. Community service attendance rates were calculated by dividing the total number of community service hours attended by the total number of community service hours required. Community service attendance rates ranged from 86.3% (Plymouth CCC) to 0.0% (West Tisbury CCC). The overall average community service attendance rate across all Centers for FY18 was 62.0%.

Figure 37: Community Service Attendance Rates By Center



ANCILLARY SUPPORT SERVICES

In FY18, the Community Corrections Centers provided services to and/or received visits from 43,847 probationers and parolees who were not currently CCC participants. These ancillary support services included, but were not limited to: drug and alcohol screening, DNA testing, group programming (e.g., Aftercare, Men's Awareness and Fatherhood groups), individual counseling, HiSET preparation/testing, employment training/placement, community agency referrals, and transportation services. Several Community Corrections Centers were also utilized as meeting sites for Probation, Parole, drug court staff, or other notable committees across the state. Figure 38 shows the number and type of ancillary support services provided to individuals who were not currently CCC participants in FY18.

Figure 38: Ancillary Support Services Provided To Non-CCC Individuals

Services Provided	# People Served/Visits Q1	# People Served/Visits Q2	# People Served/Visits Q3	# People Served/Visits Q4	Total # People Served/ Visits in FY18
DRUG TESTING					
Level 2 drug testing for probationers	6,394	6,398	9,933	10,022	32,747
Level 2 drug testing for parolees	19	22	36	32	109
Drug testing for former CCC participants after transition	433	350	432	450	1,665
Drug testing for Specialty Courts (Hingham Drug & Holyoke Veterans Courts)	18	29	59	47	153
DNA TESTING					
State police DNA testing	0	0	14	9	23
GROUP/PROGRAM					
Aftercare groups for probationers	53	50	29	39	171
Men's Awareness groups	59	50	61	103	273
IPAEP	425	486	471	567	1,949
Fatherhood groups	18	28	10	10	66
SHOC First Contact Program	40	71	49	60	220
MEETING SITE					
Probation Officers meetings with probationers	854	571	822	974	3,221
Parole Officers meetings with parolees	24	24	4	4	56
Drug Court clinical counselor office meetings	60	60	30	16	166
Chief's meeting (Northampton/Boston)	8	8	11	17	44
Re-Entry Committee meeting (Boston)	0	0	6	0	6
Behavioral Health Network individual Counseling for former CCC participants	0	1	0	0	1
BMC Regional Supervisor CPO meeting (Boston)	0	0	8	10	18
SCRAM Unit meeting	0	0	0	2	2
Strategic Planning Committee meeting (Boston)	0	0	0	5	5
Regional Supervisor and BMC Probation Officer meeting (Boston)	0	0	0	15	15
OTHER					
HiSET preparation for former CCC participants	3	12	8	10	33
HiSET testing site for non-CCC clients (Worcester)	2	1	2	1	6
Employment training/placement for former CCC participants	1	3	2	0	6
Higher education information for former CCC participants	1	0	0	0	1
Referral services for former CCC participants	1	2	1	6	10
Transportation (to CCC/programs/court)	593	732	330	475	2,130
Pre-assessments for cases being considered for referral	5	5	9	12	31
Volunteer opportunity at the CCC for former CCC participants	0	2	0	0	2
Maintain drug testing color line (Taunton)	172	186	184	176	718
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED/VISITS	9,183	9,091	12,511	13,062	43,847

Figure 39: Community Corrections Centers Included In Report

City And Center Type	Short Form Name	County And Community Corrections Center	Date Of Opening
Barnstable CCC	BARN	Barnstable Community Corrections Center	September 1998
Boston CCC	BOST	Suffolk Community Corrections Center	December 1998
Brockton CCC	BCK	Plymouth Community Corrections Center	June 2006
Dartmouth CCC	DRTM	Bristol Community Corrections Center	August 2008
Fitchburg CCC	FTCH	Worcester Community Corrections Center	June 1998
Lawrence CCC	LAWR	Essex Community Corrections Center	March 1999
Lowell CCC	LWLL	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	March 2002
Lynn CCC	LYNN	Essex Community Corrections Center	March 2001
Northampton CCC	NHAM	Hampshire Community Corrections Center	January 1999
Pittsfield CCC	PITT	Berkshire Community Corrections Center	November 2000
Plymouth CCC	PLYM	Plymouth Resource Center	April 2007
Quincy CCC	QUIN	Norfolk Community Corrections Center	April 1999
Salisbury CCC	SALI	Essex Community Corrections Center	March 2005
Springfield CCC	SPRI	Hampden Community Corrections Center	June 1998
Taunton CCC	TAUN	Bristol Community Corrections Center	April 2000
West Tisbury CCC	WTIS	Dukes Community Corrections Center	October 2000
Worcester CCC	WOR	Worcester Community Corrections Center	September 2001
Worcester JRC	WOR JRC	Worcester Juvenile Resource Center	March 2009