

**Utilization Of  
Community Corrections Centers  
Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2020**



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

**January 2021**

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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 2020;
- There were 1,670 total admissions. Among those admissions:
  - *Supervising agency:* 78% Probation, 13% Parole, 9% Sheriff's Department, <1% Re-Entry;
  - *Gender:* 75% Male, 25% Female, <1% other;
  - *Age:* 11% 18-24 years, 39% 25-34 years, 29% 35-44 years, 12% 45-54 years, 5% 55-64 years, <1% 65+ years, 4% not reported;
  - *Race:* 63% White, 16% Other, 15% Black/African American, 1% Asian, <1% American Indian/Alaska Native, <1% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 5% Not Known/Not Reported;
  - *Ethnicity:* 71% Non Hispanic or Latino, 18% Hispanic or Latino, 11% Not Known/Not Reported;
- On average, 740 participants attended the Community Corrections Centers weekly state-wide;
  - Average program attendance rate across all centers was 79.9%;
  - Average weekly programming hours attended per participant across all centers was 2.4 hours;
  - Average weekly CBT hours attended per participant across all centers was 2.0 hours;
- Total voluntary virtual programming hours attended April-June 2020 was 7,659;
- There were 351 participants placed in part-time or full-time jobs;

- There were 77 participants awarded partial or full HiSET/GED;
- There were 33,955 specimens screened for illicit drugs and 12,978 Breath Alcohol Tests conducted;
  - Average drug screen/BAT compliance rate across all Centers was 79.3%;
- There were 4,447 referrals made for aftercare or assistance with case management on behalf of community corrections participants;
- There were 1,596 total discharges from community corrections;
  - Participants were discharged for the following reasons: 28% Noncompliance, 16% Probation/Parole Expired, 9% Successful Transition, 6% Inactive, 3% Transferred, 3% Pretrial Services, 2% Pretrial Treatment, 1% Referred to CCC, 1% Direct Probation Referral, 1% Deceased, <1% Removed By Supervising Agency, 30% Other;
  - 72% were discharged without criminal justice intervention, while 28% were discharged with criminal justice intervention;
- There were 5,523 referrals to the Community Service Program. Among those referrals:
  - 98.9% were adults and 1.1% were juveniles;
  - 72.5% of the adult referrals were males and 27.5% were females;
  - 77.8% of the juvenile referrals were males and 22.2% were females;
  - Average community service attendance rate across all CCC was 68.8%;
- Community Corrections Centers provided a forum for 46,025 ancillary service contacts for those on probation and parole.

## INTRODUCTION

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) 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 interventions incorporate evidence-based practices that are designed to reduce recidivism while relying less on jail and prison. Clients access these services through several different pathways, including:

1. Intensive Supervision with Treatment
2. Pretrial Treatment
3. Pretrial Services
4. Standard Probation
5. Re-entry

### **1. Intensive Supervision with Treatment (IST)**

Intensive Supervision with Treatment, 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. IST 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. IST 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 IST to standard probation or parole supervision. IST can be imposed by the judge as an alternative to incarceration, by the parole board as a means of reentry, by a parole field supervisor as an alternative to detention, or by the DOC or HOC as a means of graduated release.

## **2. 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.

## **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. 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. 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". 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:

- A. Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment to address decision making and substance use disorder such as Moral Reconation Therapy, Substance Abuse and Criminal Conduct, Courage To Change and Breaking The Cycle;
- B. Education including Adult Basic Education, GED/HiSET preparation, Financial Literacy, Basic Computer and college preparation;
- C. Employment Support including ServSafe, Change Companies: Seeking Employment and Job Skills, NIC Job Club and job retention; and
- D. Community Service to address antisocial cognition, personality patterns, and/or lack of achievement in employment.

## **5. Re-entry**

People who have been released from incarceration who feel they need additional support can voluntarily attend the CCC for support in any of the criminogenic need areas for which the CCC provides programming including, but not limited to, education, career counseling, substance use disorder and decision making. If that person has been assessed to be at moderate or high-risk for recidivism through a risk/need assessment, they can participate in groups delivered at the CCC. Where there is no current risk/need assessment, the CCC can provide case management support and refer such people to community based resources to address need areas.

Since the inception of the OCC in 1996, there have been 27 Community Corrections Centers across the Commonwealth. Figure 1 shows the number of Community Corrections Centers in operation at the end of each fiscal year. At the end of FY20, there were 18 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, 1998-2020**



## METHOD

*Study Sample.* All Community Corrections Centers operating during FY 2020 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.

*Study Period.* The study period covers FY 2020, or July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.

*Data Collection.* 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 FY20. In July 2019, Community Corrections Centers reported an average low of 702 participants. In March 2020, Community Corrections Centers reported an average high of 776 participants. The statewide cumulative average attendance across all Centers for FY20 was 740 participants.

**Figure 2: Average Population By Month**

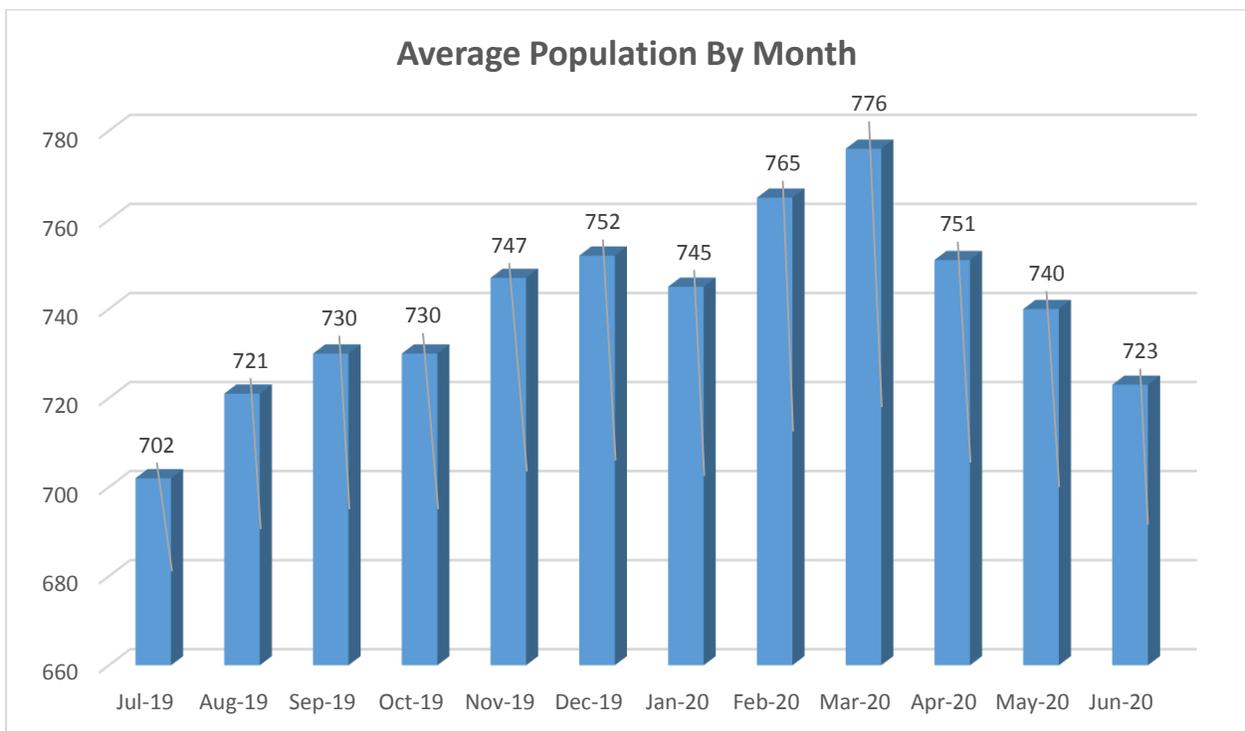


Figure 3 shows the average population in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY20. The Community Corrections Centers ranged from an average of 11 participants at the Framingham CCC, which opened in June 2019, to an average of 97 participants at the Brockton CCC.

**Figure 3: Average Population By Center**

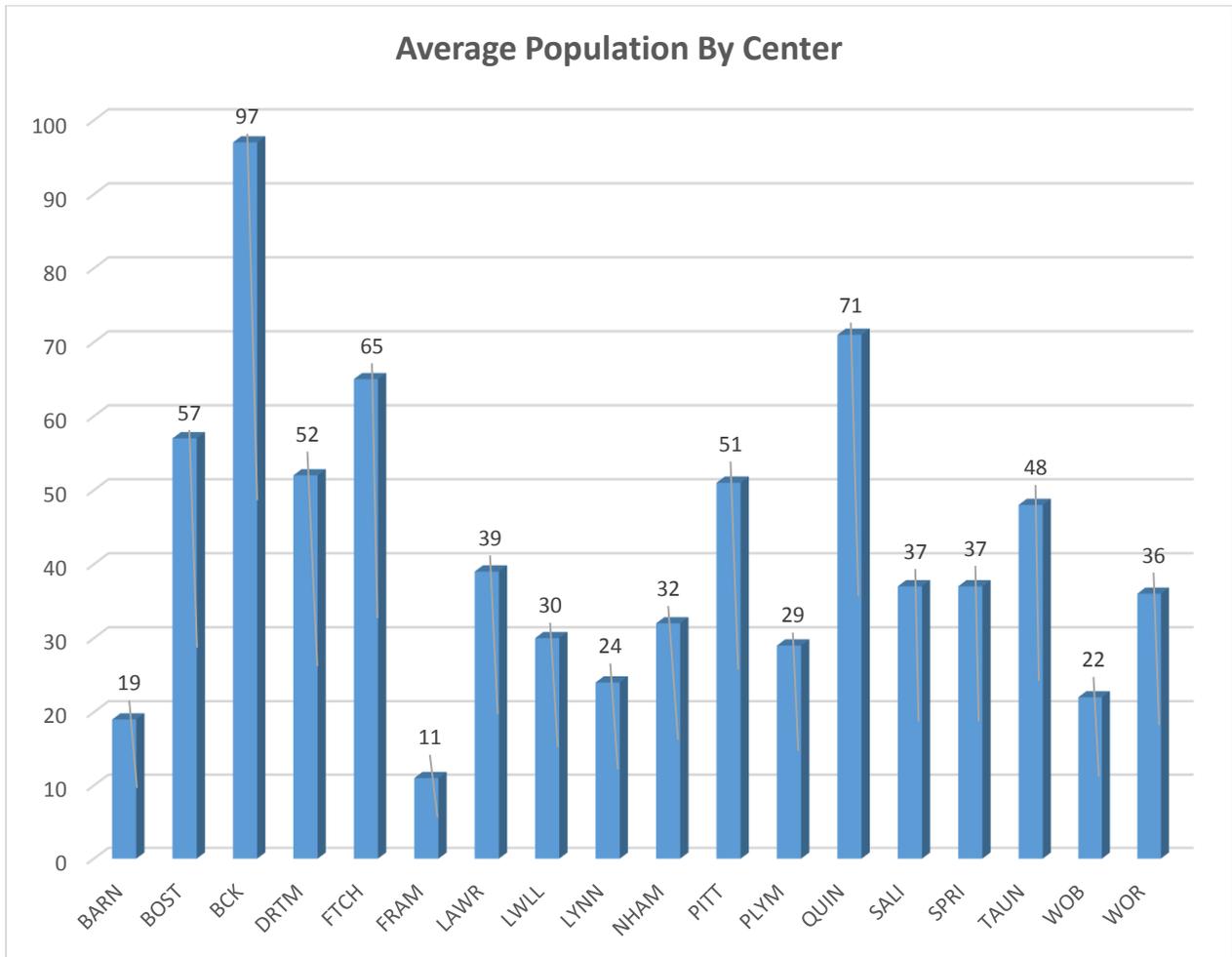
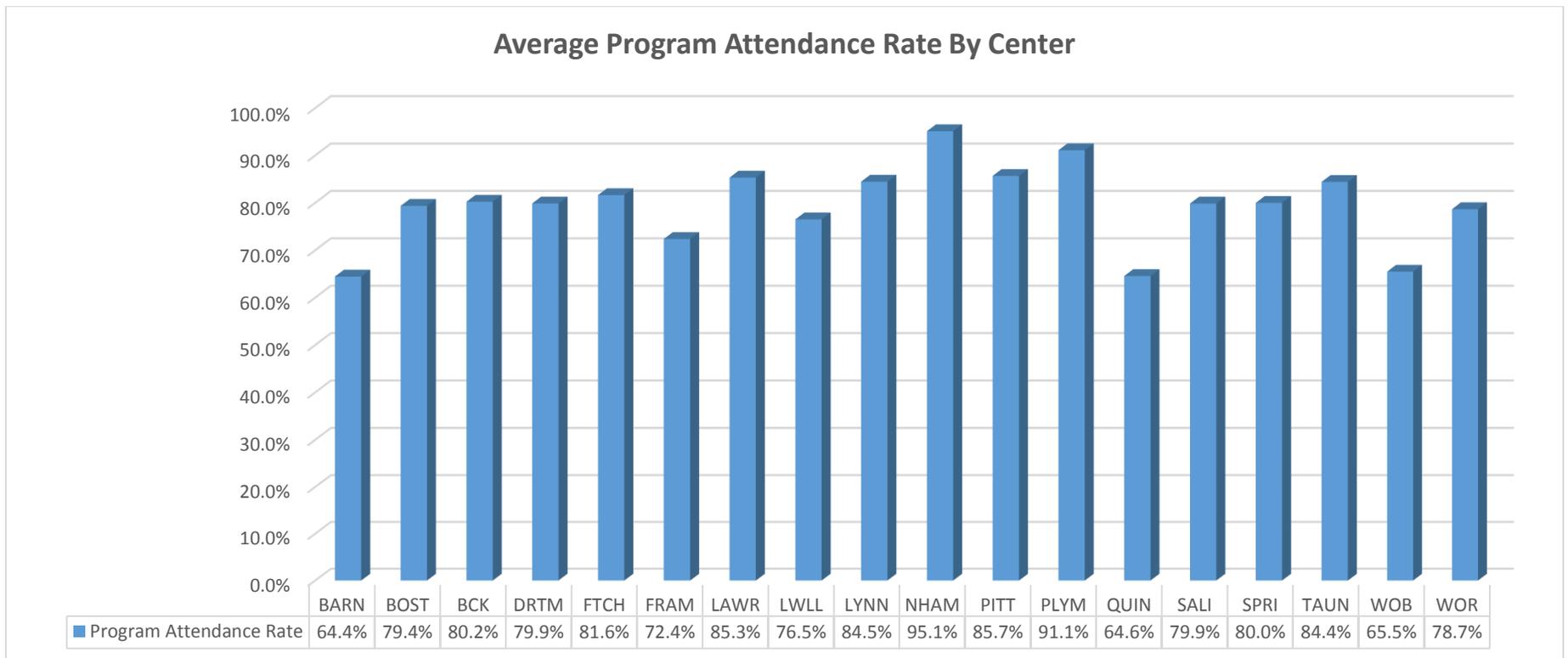


Figure 4 shows the average program attendance rate in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY20. Due to COVID-19, CCC were closed and program attendance was not required from April through June 2020. Instead, virtual programming was made available to clients on a voluntary basis. As a result, program attendance rates were calculated by dividing the total number of group hours attended by the total number of group hours required from July 2019 through March 2020. Program attendance rates ranged from 95.1% (Northampton CCC) to 64.4% (Barnstable CCC). The average overall program attendance rate across all Centers for FY20 was 79.9%.

**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 FY20, participants were referred to Community Corrections Centers by the court (in the case of probation supervised participants), by the Parole Board, by a sheriff's department, or they attended the CCC voluntarily. 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 treatment new referrals* (the participant has a pretrial treatment status), *pretrial services new referrals* (the participant has a pretrial services status), *direct probation new referrals* (the participant was referred by probation to fill a specific need/court ordered program), *re-entry new referral* (the participant was previously incarcerated and voluntarily attends the CCC for additional support) 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 FY20. The Community Corrections Centers ranged from an average of 31 admission (Framingham CCC) to 156 admissions (Pittsfield CCC). Total admissions across all centers in FY20 were 1,670.

**Figure 5: Admissions By Center**

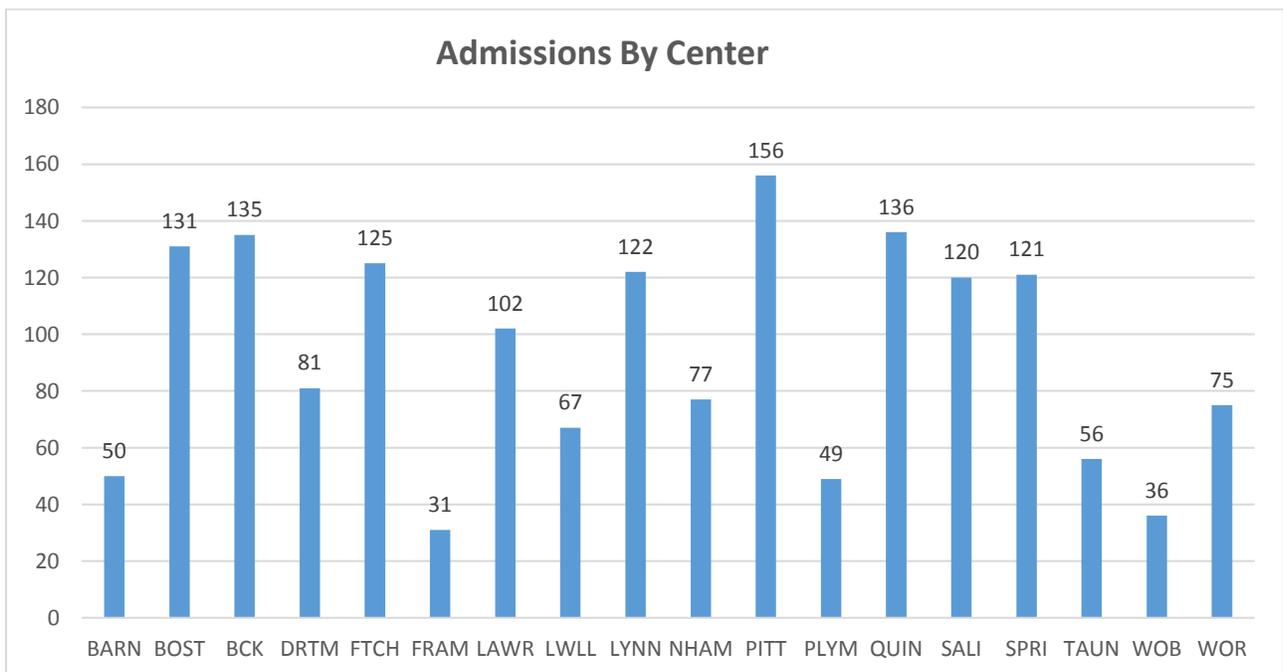


Figure 6 shows the distribution of admissions by type of admissions for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. The Salisbury CCC and Pittsfield CCC had the most new referrals (104 each); the Pittsfield CCC had the most new referrals with a pretrial treatment status (30); the Springfield CCC had the most new referrals with a pretrial services status (23); the Quincy CCC had the most direct probation new referrals (17); the Worcester CCC had the most re-entry new referrals (3); the Lynn CCC had the most returning referrals (51); the Lynn CCC had the most returning referrals (51).

**Figure 6: Admissions By Type And Center**

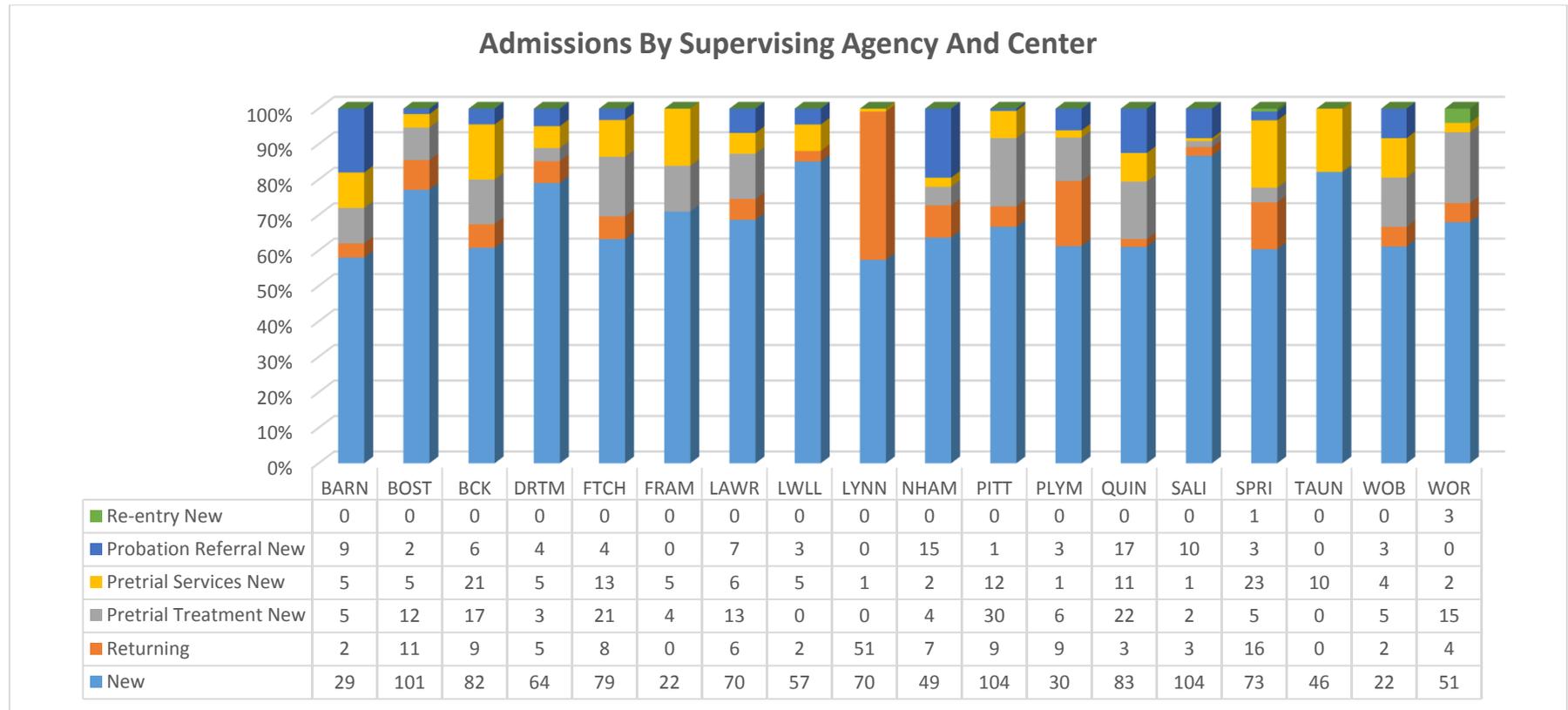


Figure 7 shows the supervising agency of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers were under the supervision of one of three different agencies or were under no supervision at all: 78% were under the supervision of probation, 13% were under the supervision of the Parole Board; 9% were under the supervision of a sheriff's department, and 0% (4 participants) were voluntary re-entry participants and under no supervision at all.

**Figure 7: Admissions By Supervising Agency**

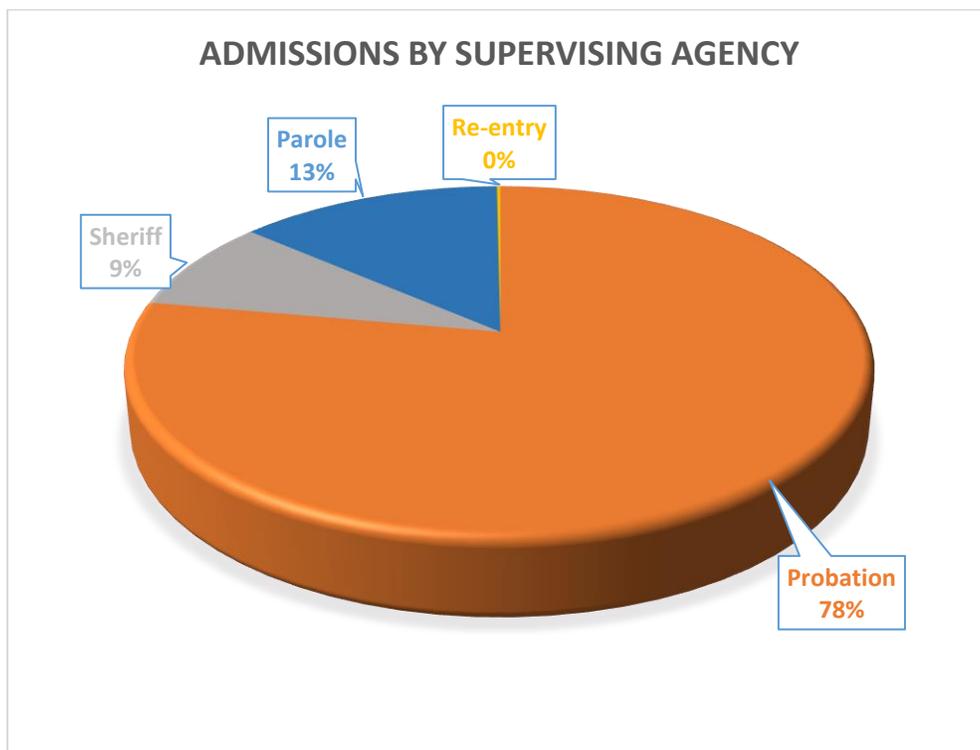


Figure 8 shows the distribution of admissions by supervising agency for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Among the Centers, the Quincy CCC had the largest number of admissions via probation (132), the Pittsfield CCC and Boston CCC had the largest number of admissions via parole (48 each), the Salisbury CCC had the largest number of admissions via a sheriff's department (66), and the Worcester CCC had the largest number of admissions via re-entry (3).

**Figure 8: Admissions By Supervising Agency And Center**

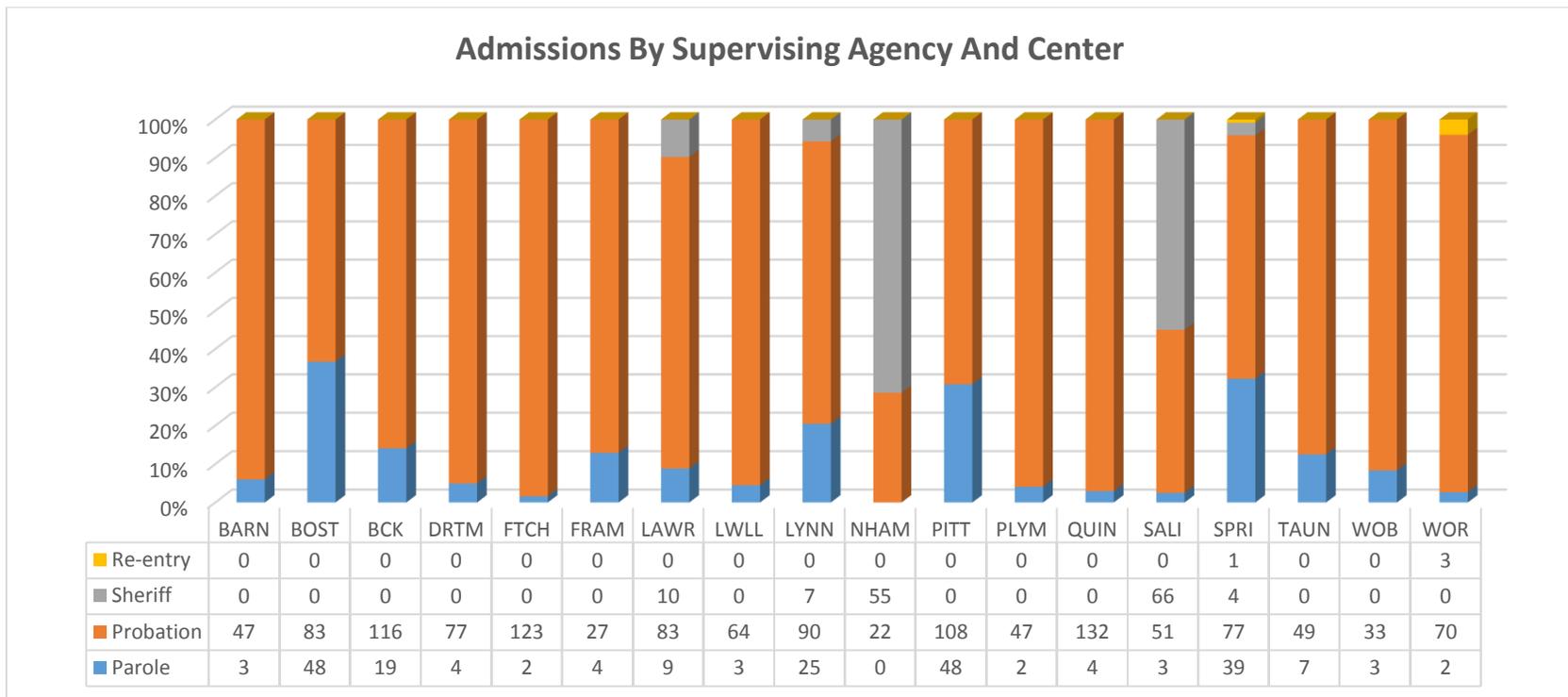


Figure 9 shows the initial type of supervision of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY20. About half (832) of admissions were supervised at Intermediate Sanction Level III. 159 were supervised as Level III E, 151 were Pretrial Treatment, 136 were Pretrial Services, 107 were Enhanced Supervision, 81 were supervised by the Drug Court, 64 were Direct Probation Referrals, 29 were Level IV, 4 were Re-entry, 3 were supervised by Veterans Court, and 1 was supervised by another Specialty Court. The initial type of supervision for 103 admissions was not reported.

**Figure 9: Admissions By Initial Type Of Supervision**

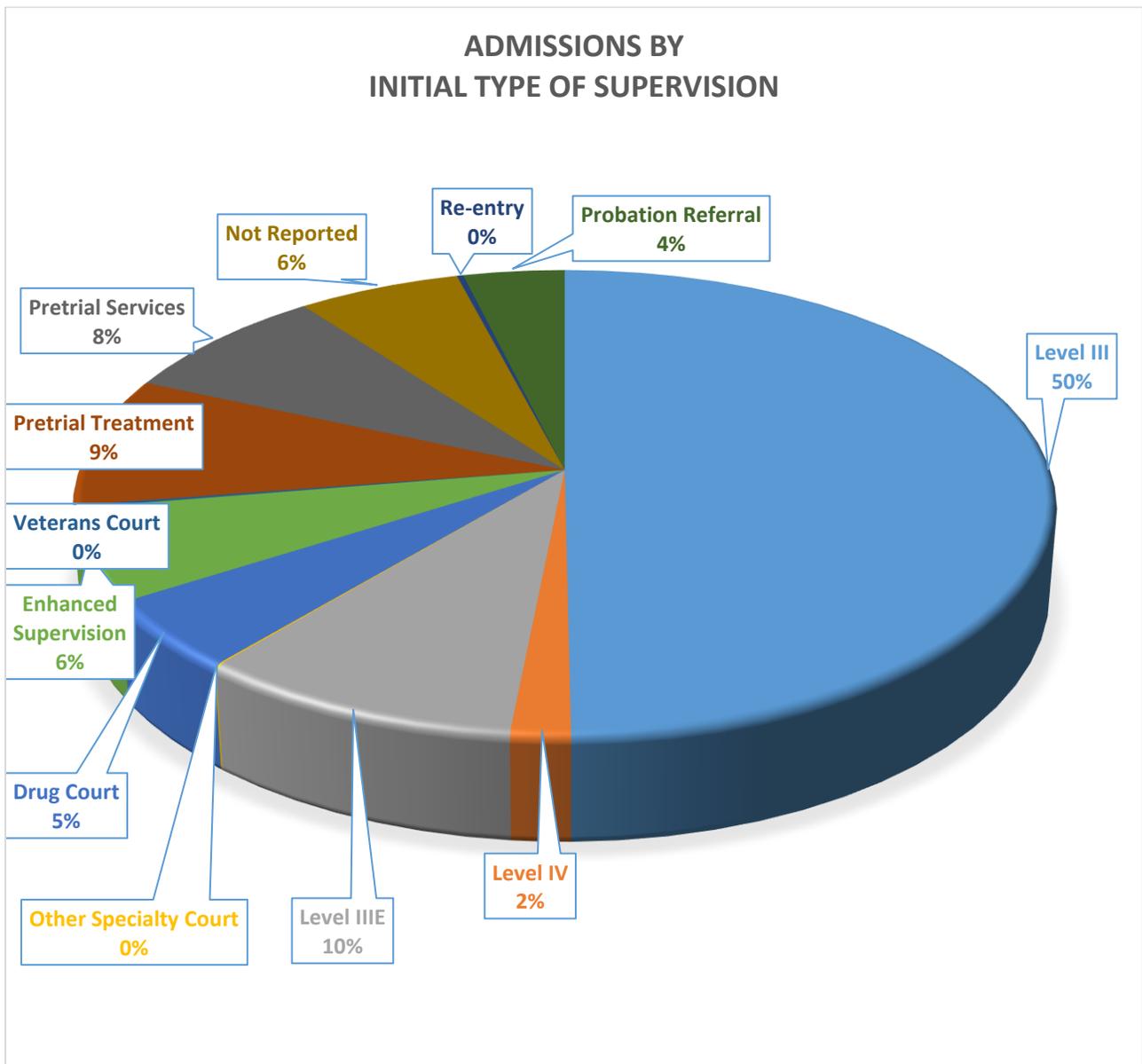


Figure 10 shows the distribution of admissions by initial type of supervision for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20.

**Figure 10: Admissions By Initial Type Of Supervision And Center**

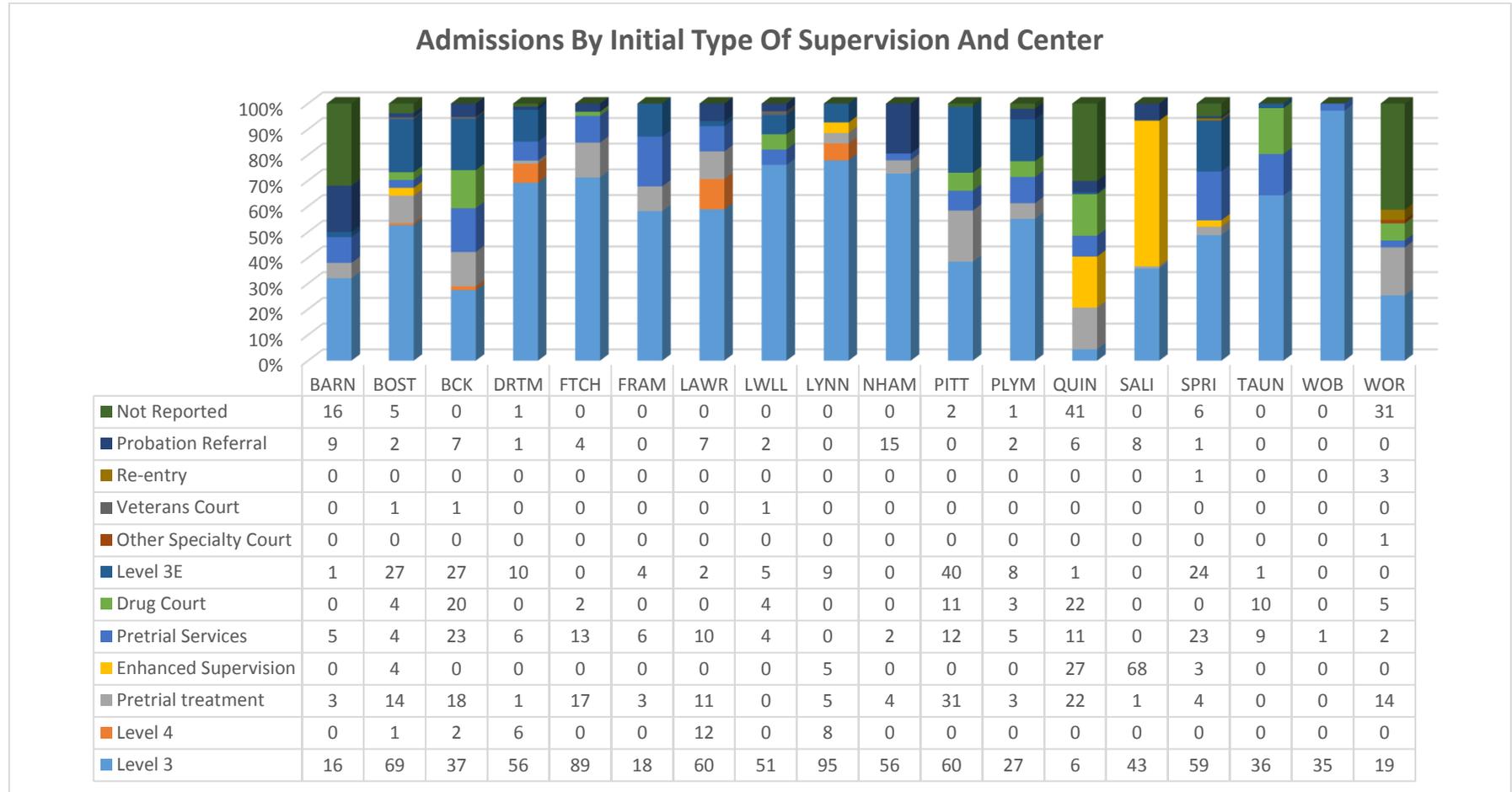


Figure 11 shows the court or agency that referred participants to each of the Community Corrections Centers.

**Figure 11: Admissions By Referral Source And Center**

<b>Barnstable</b>	
Barnstable District	30
Barnstable Superior	10
Falmouth District	3
Federal	1
Orleans District	2
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	3
Taunton District	1
<b>Boston</b>	
Brighton Municipal	5
Brockton District	3
Central Municipal	4
Charlestown Municipal	1
Chelsea District	1
Dorchester Municipal	18
East Boston Municipal	1
Federal	5
Greenfield District	1
Hingham District	3
Lawrence District	1
Lowell District	1
Middlesex Superior	4

Plymouth Superior	1
Quincy District	14
Region 1 Parole (Quincy)	39
Region 2 Parole (Quincy)	1
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	5
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	1
Region 9 Parole (Framingham)	2
Roxbury Municipal	5
Salem District	1
South Boston Municipal	1
South Boston Superior	1
Suffolk Superior	7
Taunton District	1
Woburn District	4
<b>Brockton</b>	
Bristol Superior	2
Brockton District	65
Federal	3
Hingham District	5
Plymouth District	3
Plymouth Superior	23
Quincy District	9

Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	19
Stoughton District	1
Taunton District	5
<b>Dartmouth</b>	
Bristol Superior	6
Brockton District	1
Fall River District	25
Federal	2
New Bedford District	41
Plymouth District	1
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	4
Taunton District	1
<b>Fitchburg</b>	
Ayer District	4
Concord District	1
Federal	2
Fitchburg District	89
Gardner District	13
Leominster District	5
Parole (Natick)	1
Region 4 Parole (Worcester)	1
Worcester District	2
Worcester Superior	7
<b>Framingham</b>	
Ayer District	1
Framingham District	14
Greenfield District	1
Lawrence District	1

Marlborough District	3
Middlesex Superior	6
Region 9 Parole (Framingham)	4
Westborough District	1
<b>Lawrence</b>	
Essex Sheriff	10
Essex Superior	1
Federal	4
Haverhill District	4
Lawrence District	70
Lowell District	1
Newburyport District	1
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	9
Salem Superior	1
Woburn District	1
<b>Lowell</b>	
Boston Superior	1
East Brookfield District	1
Essex Superior	1
Federal	2
Framingham District	1
Lawrence District	7
Lowell District	47
Lowell Superior	1
Lynn District	1
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	3
Woburn District	2

<b>Lynn</b>	
Chelsea District	1
Central Municipal	1
Essex Sheriff	7
Federal	8
Lawrence District	4
Lowell District	3
Lynn District	38
Middlesex Superior	1
Peabody District	8
Pittsfield District	1
Plymouth District	2
Quincy District	3
Region 6A parole (Lynn)	26
Salem District	14
Salem Superior	5
<b>Northampton</b>	
Eastern Hampshire District	2
Hampshire Sheriff	55
Hampshire Superior	2
Northampton District	17
Springfield District	1
<b>Pittsfield</b>	
Berkshire Superior	6
Central Berkshire District	84
Northern Berkshire District	14
Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	48
Southern Berkshire District	3

Springfield District	1
<b>Plymouth</b>	
Barnstable District	1
Brockton District	1
Central Municipal	1
Dorchester Municipal	1
Plymouth District	31
Plymouth Superior	4
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	2
Wareham District	8
<b>Quincy</b>	
Brockton District	2
Federal	1
Framingham District	2
Hingham District	33
Norfolk Superior	4
Plymouth District	2
Quincy District	86
Region 1 Parole (Quincy)	2
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	2
Suffolk Superior	1
Worcester District	1
<b>Salisbury</b>	
Essex Sheriff	66
Haverhill District	20
Lawrence District	6
Newburyport District	24
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	3

Springfield District	1
<b>Springfield</b>	
Chicopee District	1
East Brookfield District	1
Federal	2
Hampden Sheriff	4
Hampden Superior	4
Holyoke District	3
Northampton District	1
Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	38
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	1
Southern Berkshire District	1
Springfield District	64
Westfield District	1
<b>Taunton</b>	
Attleboro District	4
Brockton District	2
Foxborough District	1
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	7
Taunton District	42
<b>Woburn</b>	
Cambridge District	1
Fitchburg District	1
Hingham District	1
Lynn District	1
Malden District	1
Middlesex Superior	11
Peabody District	1

Region 6A parole (Lynn)	2
Region 9 Parole (Framingham)	1
Somerville District	1
Woburn District	15
<b>Worcester</b>	
Ayer District	1
Clinton District	6
East Brookfield District	2
Federal	5
Framingham District	3
Gardner District	1
Marlborough District	1
N/A (reentry)	3
Quincy District	1
Region 4 Parole (Worcester)	2
Taunton District	1
Westborough District	3
Woburn District	2
Worcester District	36
Worcester Superior	8

Figure 12 shows the age of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY20. There were 183 18-24 year olds, 660 25-34 year olds, 480 35-44 year olds, 198 45-54 year olds, 85 55-64 year olds, and 5 who were 65 or older. The age of 59 admissions were not reported.

**Figure 12: Admissions By Age**

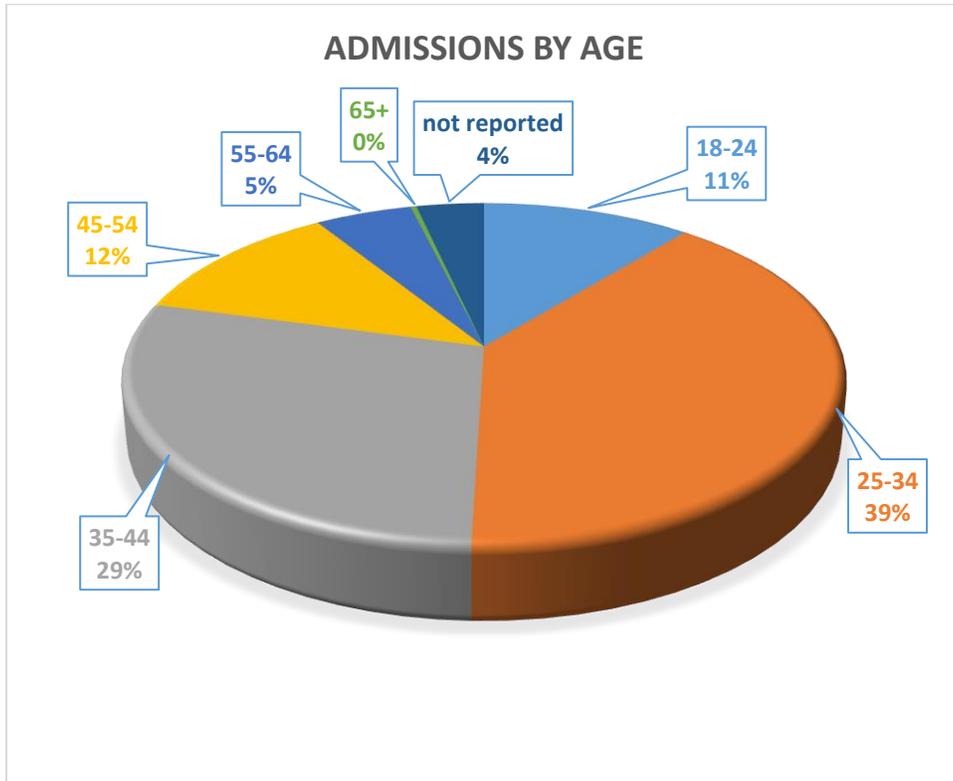


Figure 13 shows the distribution of admissions by age for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20.

**Figure 13: Admissions By Age And Center**

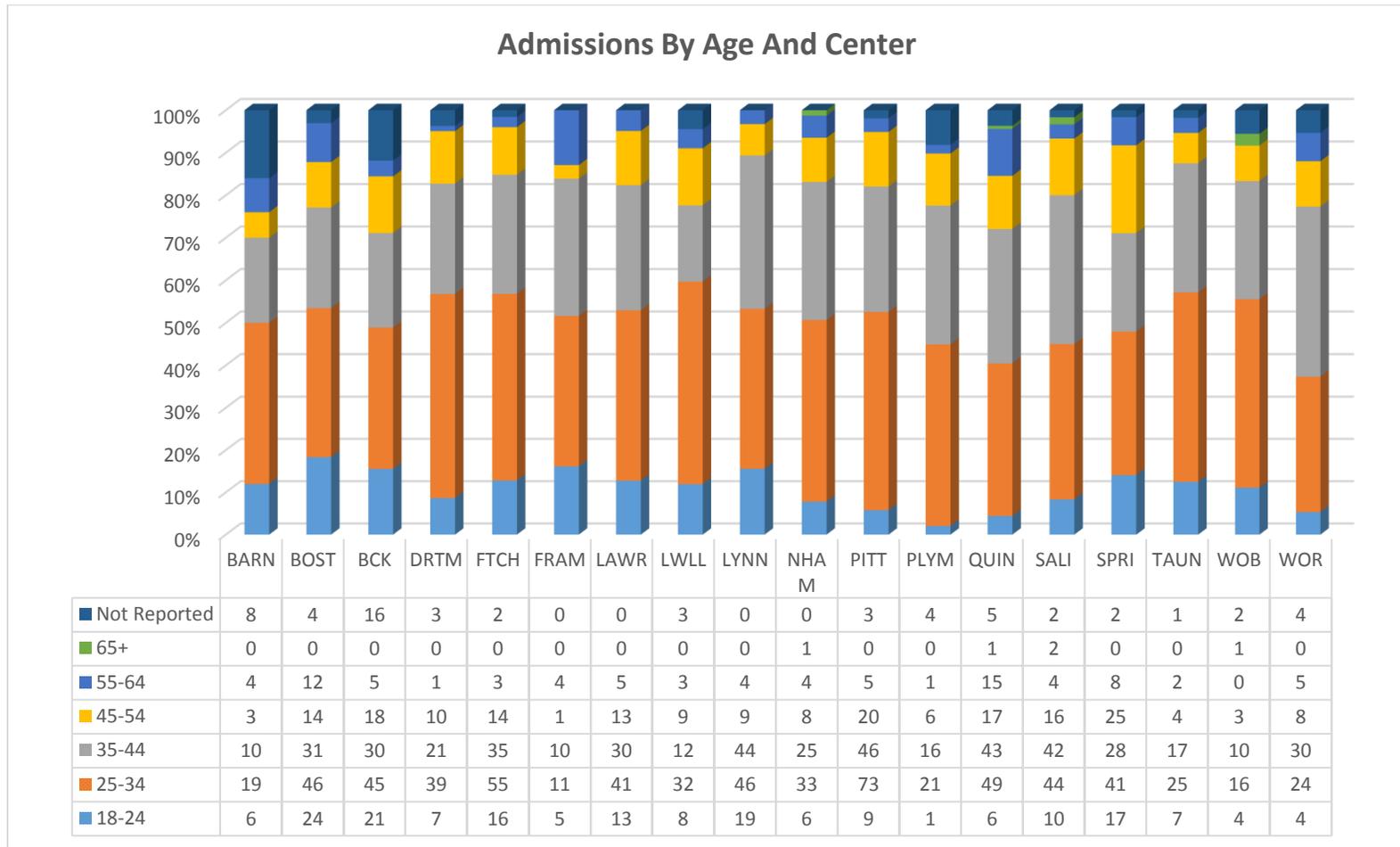


Figure 14 shows the gender of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Based on self-reports, a large majority (1,244) of the admissions were male and 424 were female. 2 participants reported their gender as other.

**Figure 14: Admissions By Gender**

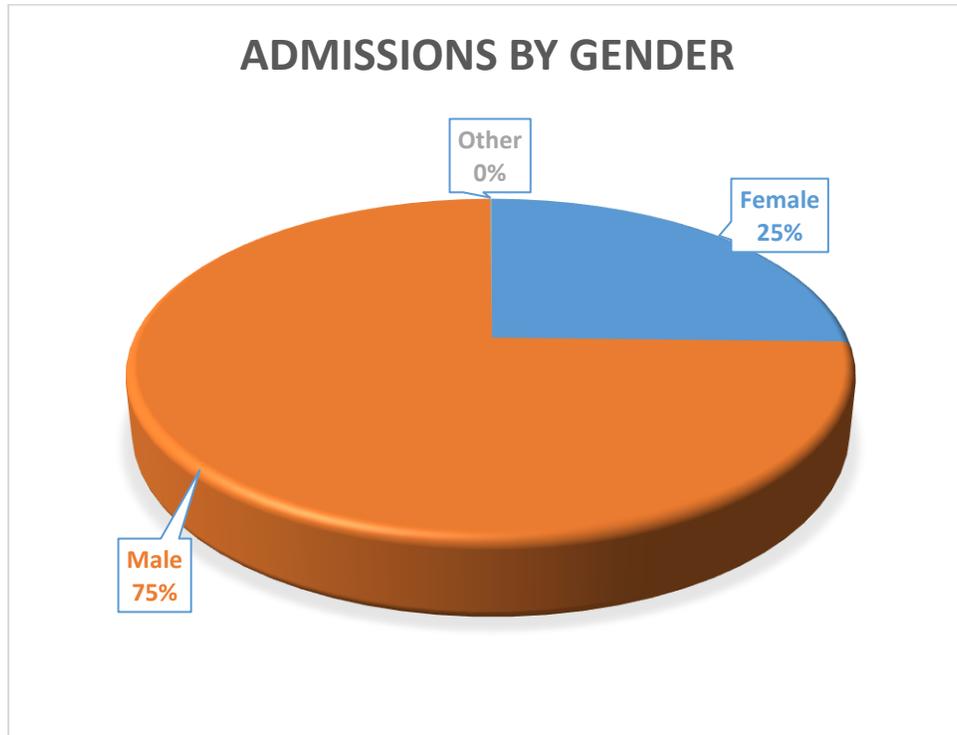


Figure 15 shows the distribution of admissions by gender for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Among the Centers, the Northampton CCC had the highest proportion of male admissions (96.1%) and the Salisbury CCC had the highest proportion of female admissions (69.2%).

**Figure 15: Admissions By Gender And Center**

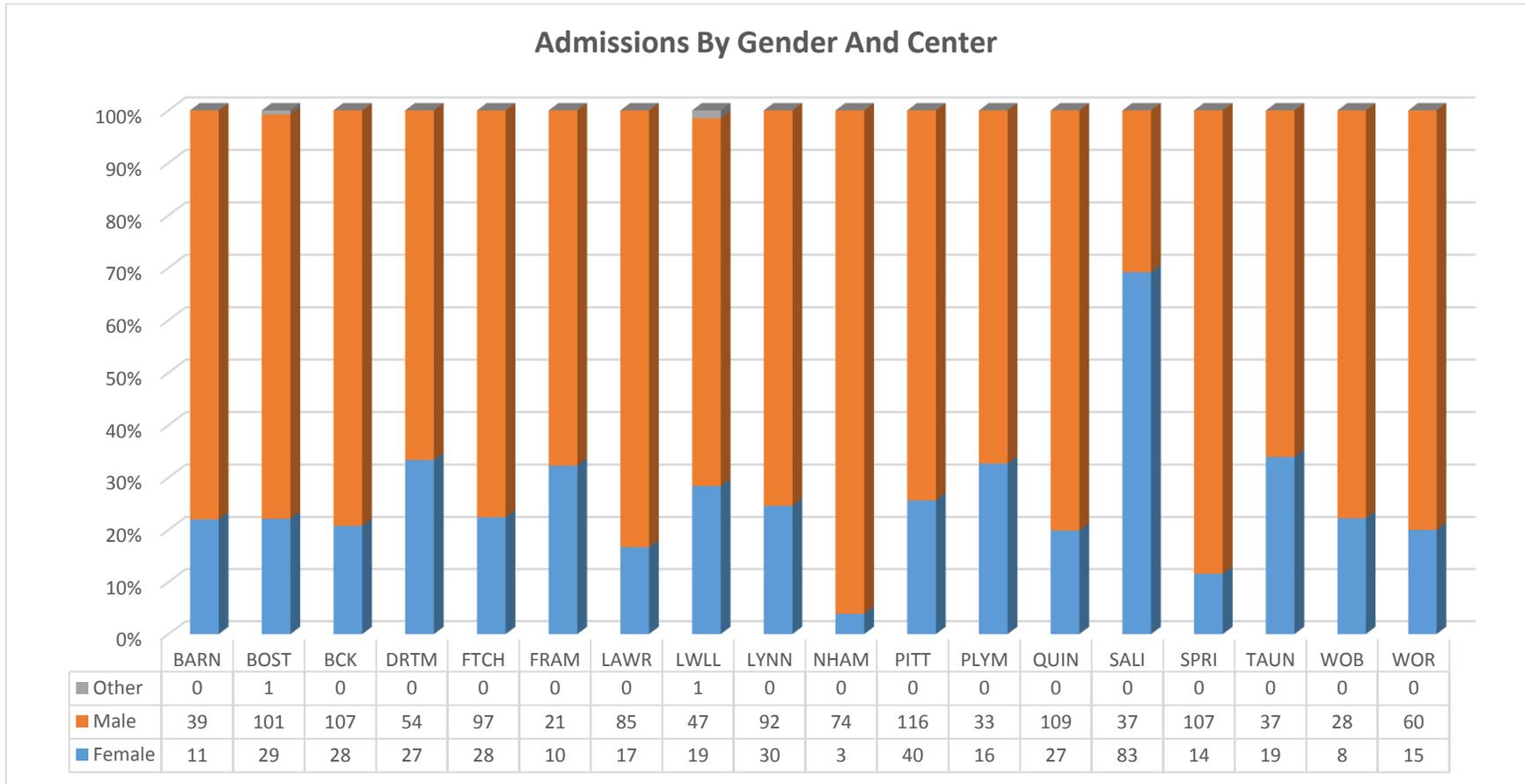


Figure 16 shows the race of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Based on self-reports, 1,058 of admissions were White, 248 were Black/African American, 12 were Asian, 4 were American Indian/Alaska Native, 1 was Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, 263 reported their race as Other, and 84 admissions reported their race as Not Known/Not Reported.

**Figure 16: Admissions By Race**

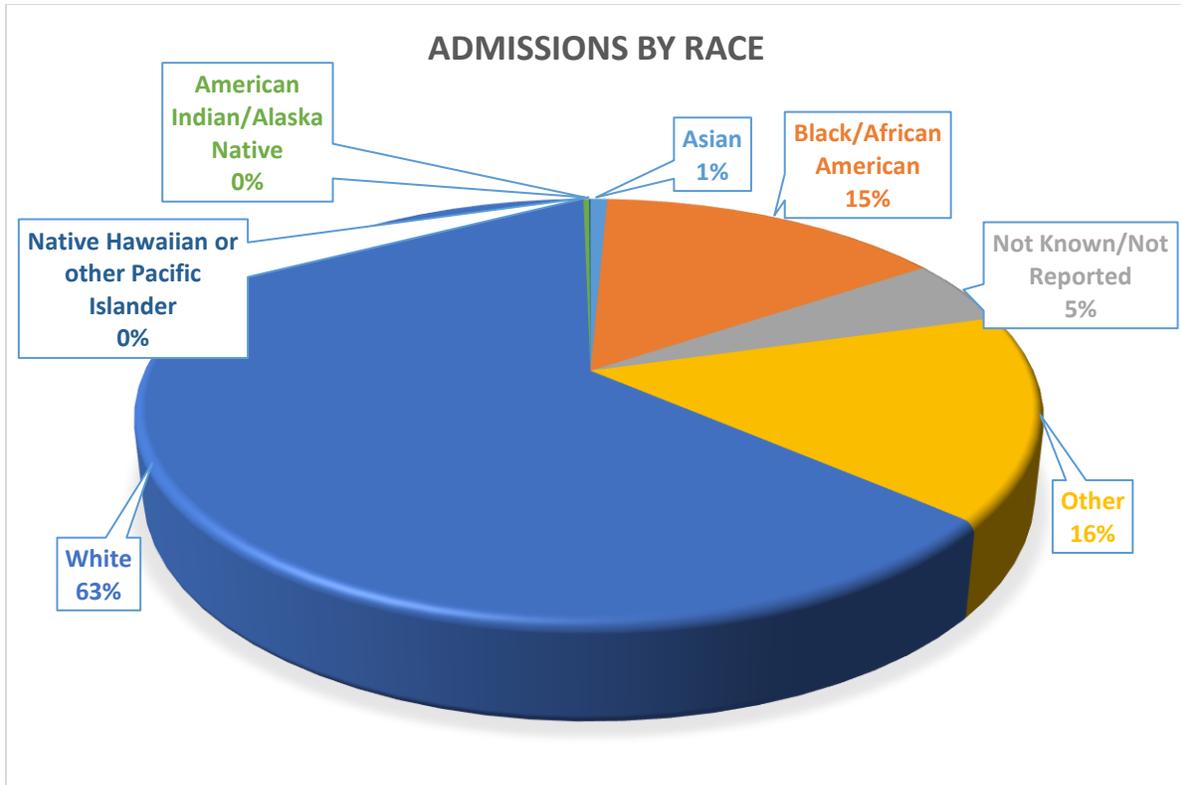


Figure 17 shows the distribution of admissions by race for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20.

**Figure 17: Admissions By Race And Center**

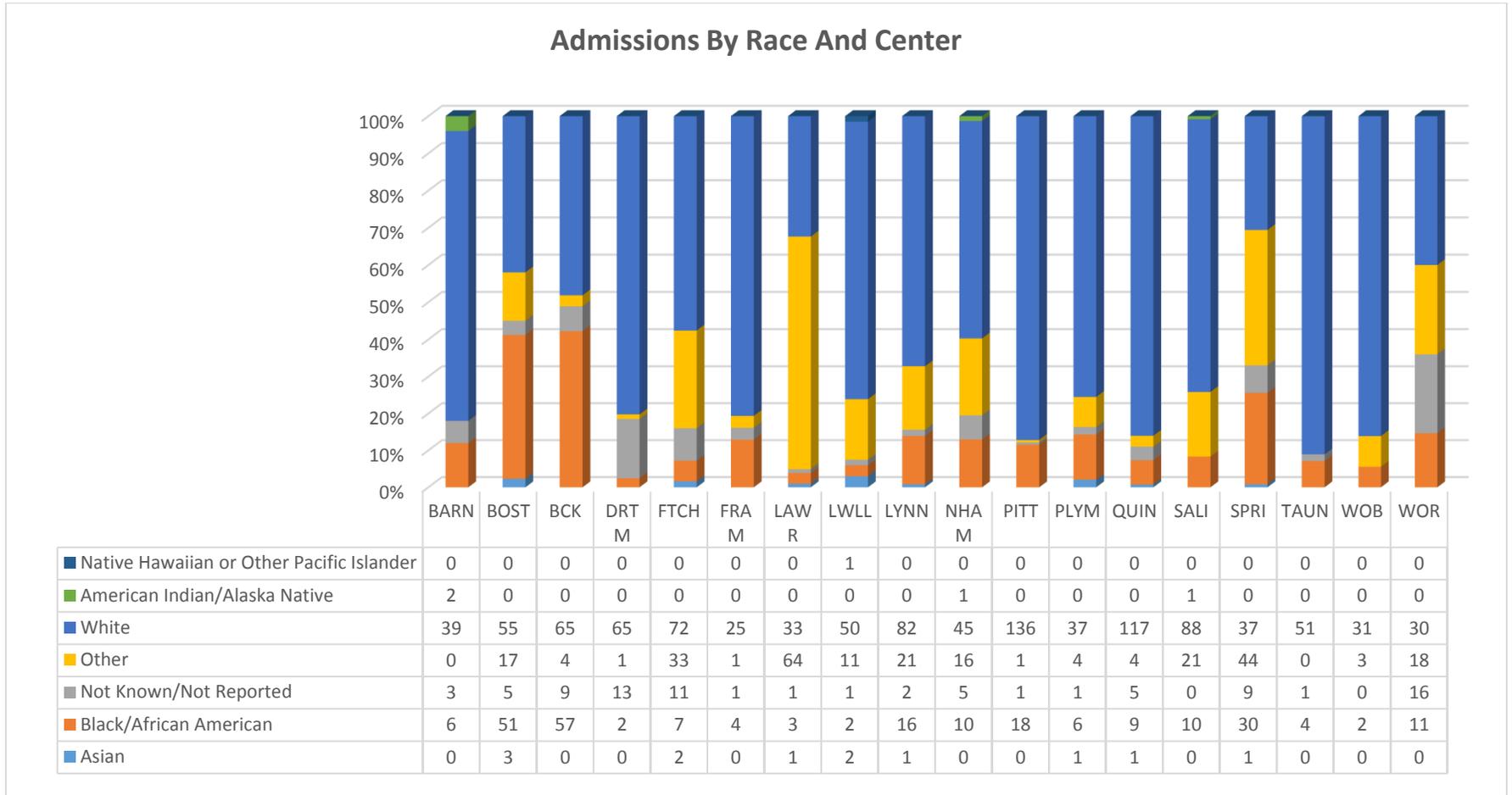


Figure 18 shows the ethnicity of participants admitted into Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Based on self-reports, 1,187 of admissions were Non-Hispanic or Latino, 303 were Hispanic or Latino, and 180 admissions reported their ethnicity as Not Known/Not Reported.

**Figure 18: Admissions By Ethnicity**

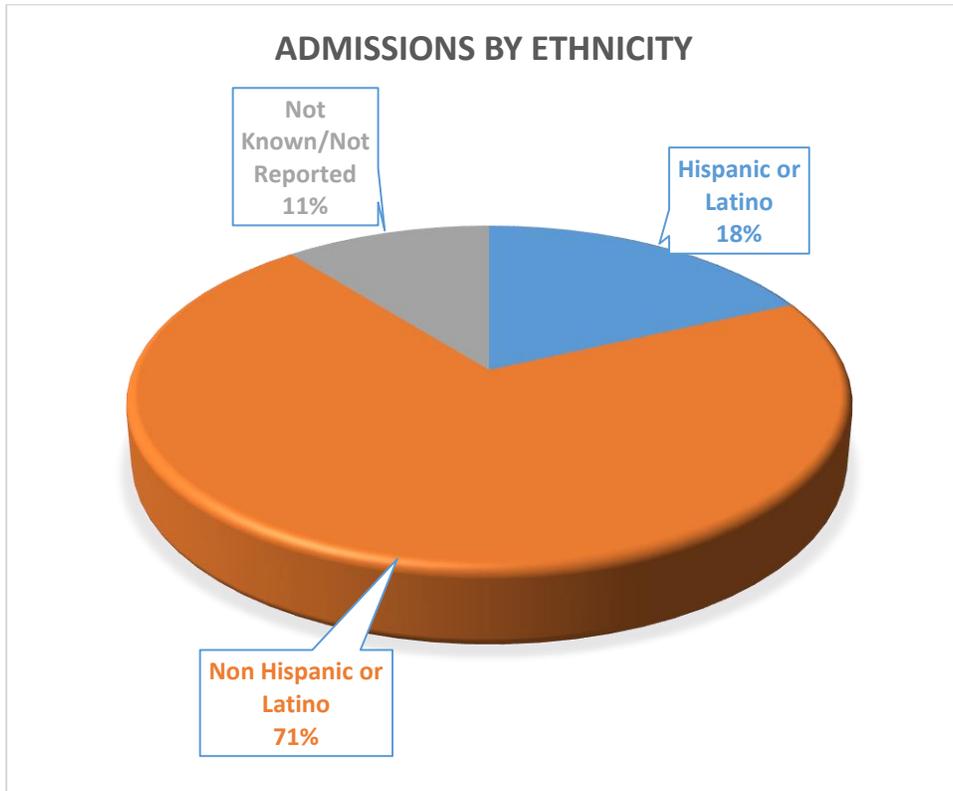
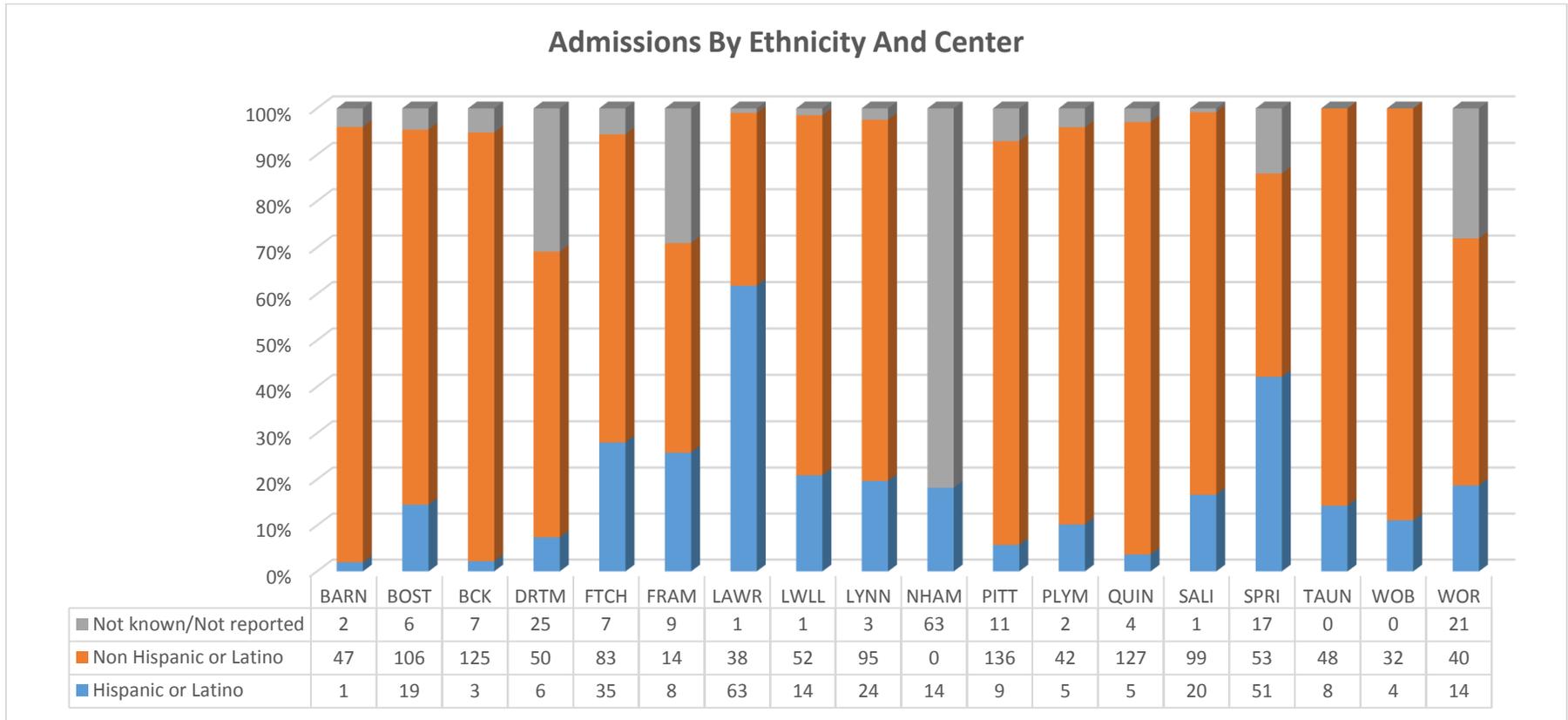


Figure 19 shows the distribution of admissions by ethnicity for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Among the Centers, the Lawrence CCC had the highest proportion of Hispanic or Latino admissions (61.8%) and the Barnstable CCC has the highest proportion of Non-Hispanic or Latino admissions (94.0%).

**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 Reconciliation Therapy, Criminal Conduct & Substance Abuse Treatment, Courage To Change, Breaking The Cycle)
- 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 FY20. 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. Due to COVID-19, CCC were closed and program attendance was not required from April through June 2020. Instead, virtual programming was made available to clients on a voluntary basis. As a result, the overall average weekly programming hours attended per participant across all Centers in FY20 was reduced and was 2.4 hours.

**Figure 20: Average Weekly Programming Hours Per Participant By Center**

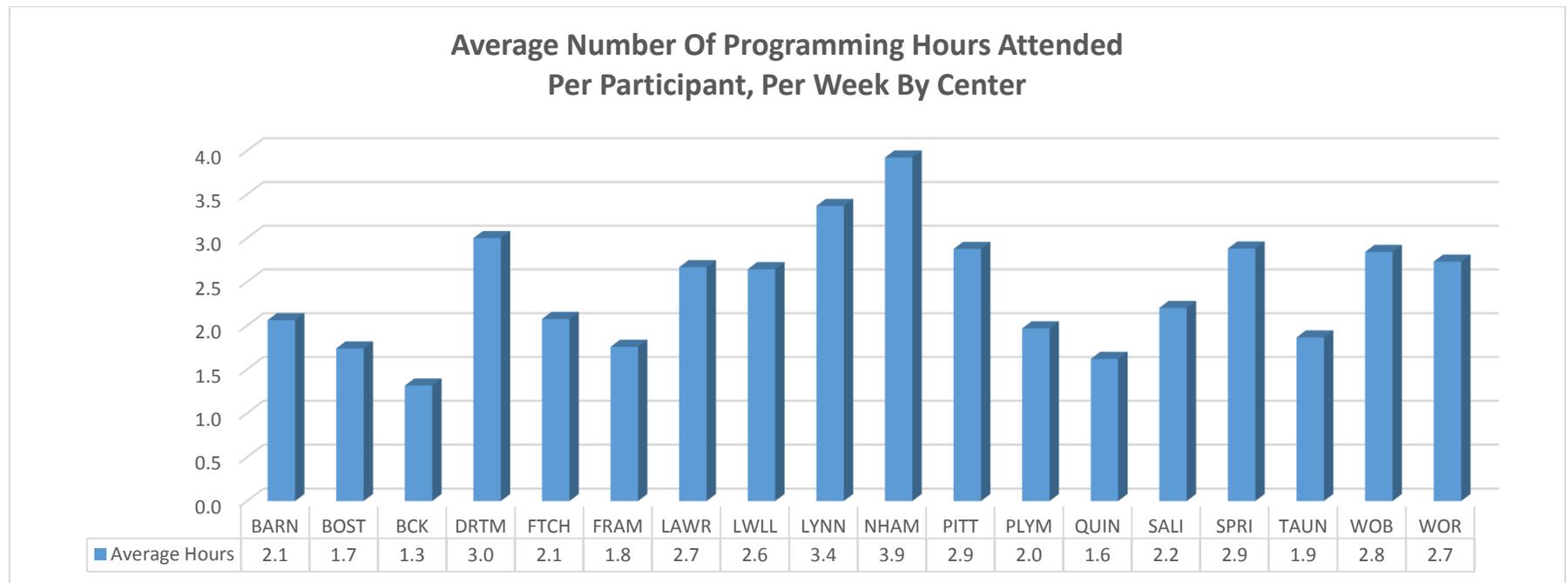


Figure 21 shows the average number of Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) hours attended per participant, per week at each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. On average, participants at the Springfield CCC attended the most CBT hours weekly (3.1 hours) amongst all of the Centers, while participants at the Brockton CCC attended the fewest CBT hours weekly (1.0 hours). Again, due to COVID-19, CCC were closed and program attendance was not required from April through June 2020. As a result, the overall average number of weekly CBT hours attended per participant across all Centers in FY20 was reduced and was 2.0 hours.

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

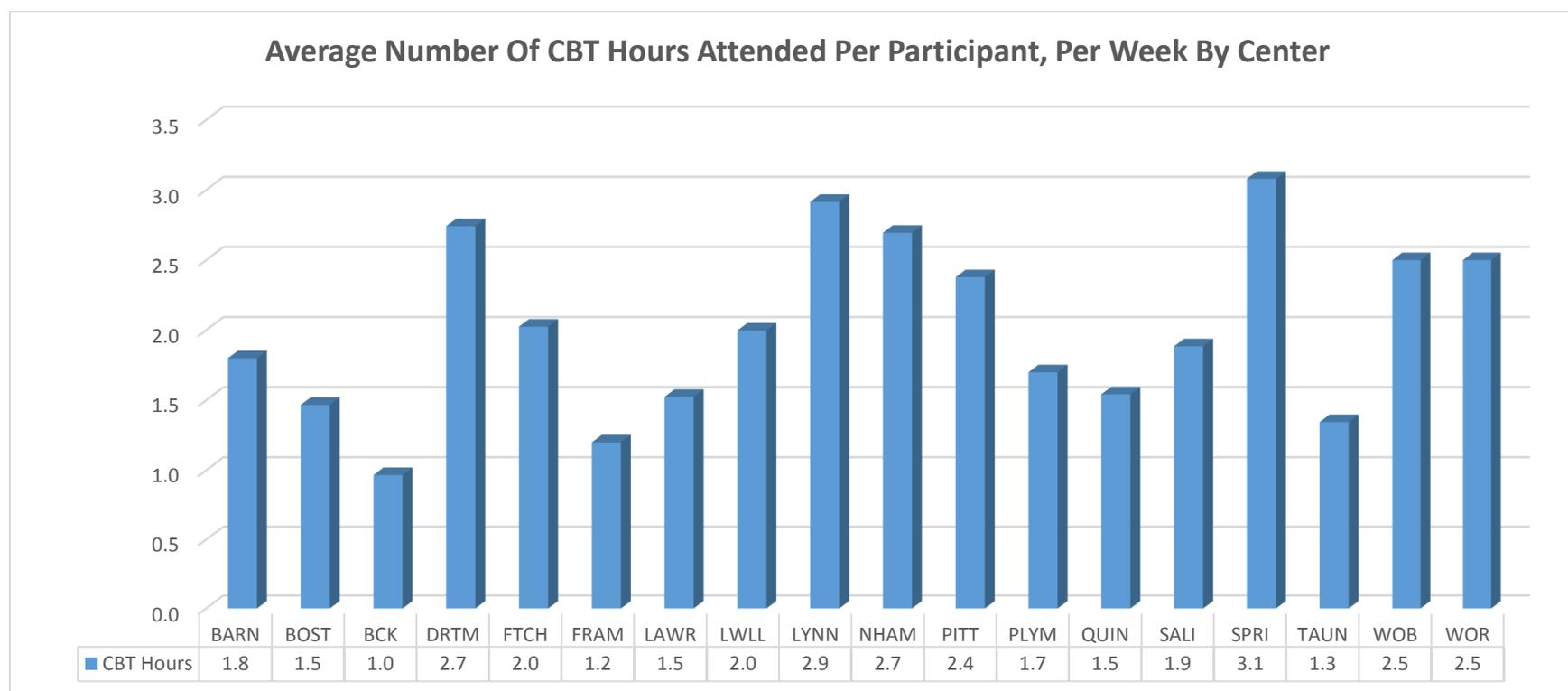
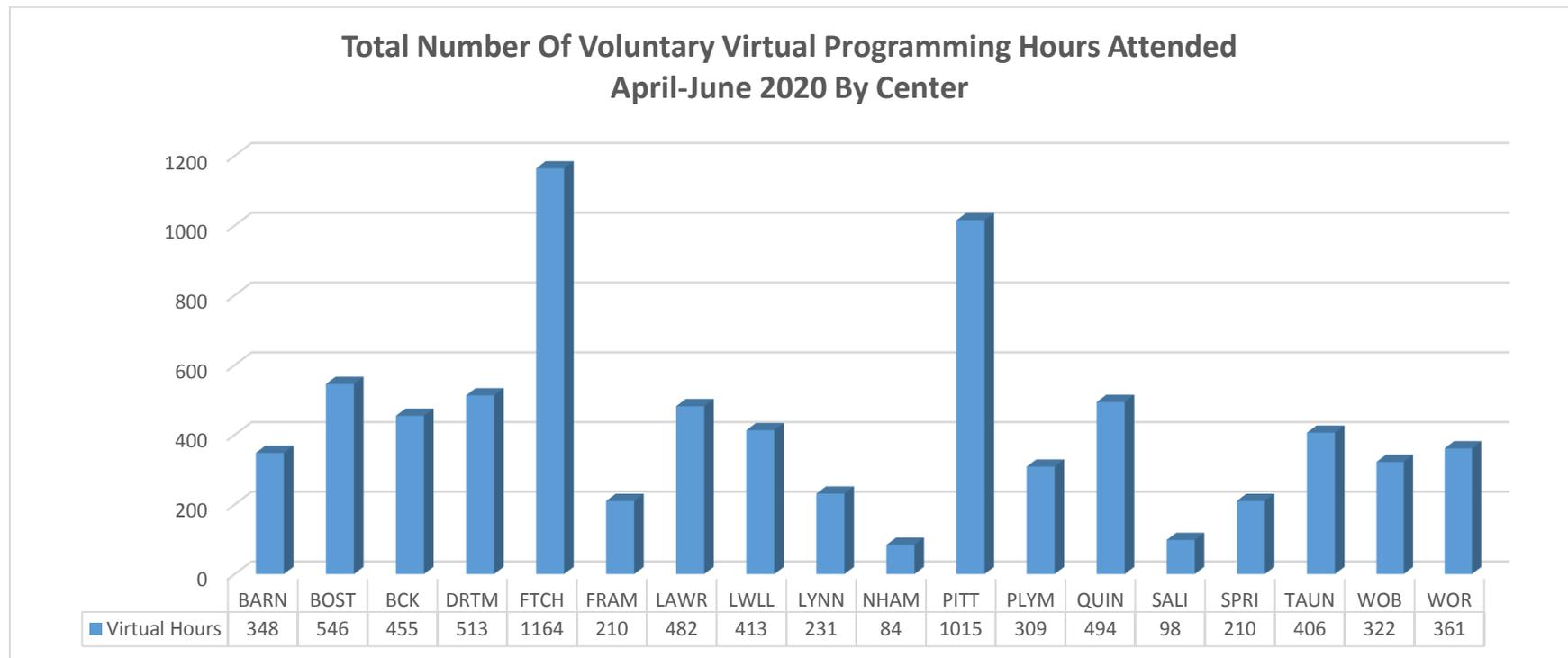


Figure 22 shows the total number of virtual programming hours attended voluntarily by CCC participants and non CCC participants from April through June 2020 while the CCC were closed due to COVID-19. Individuals attended the most virtual programming hours at the Fitchburg CCC (1,164 hours) and the fewest virtual programming hours at the Northampton CCC (84 hours). The total number of voluntary virtual programming hours attended across all Centers in FY20 was 7,659.

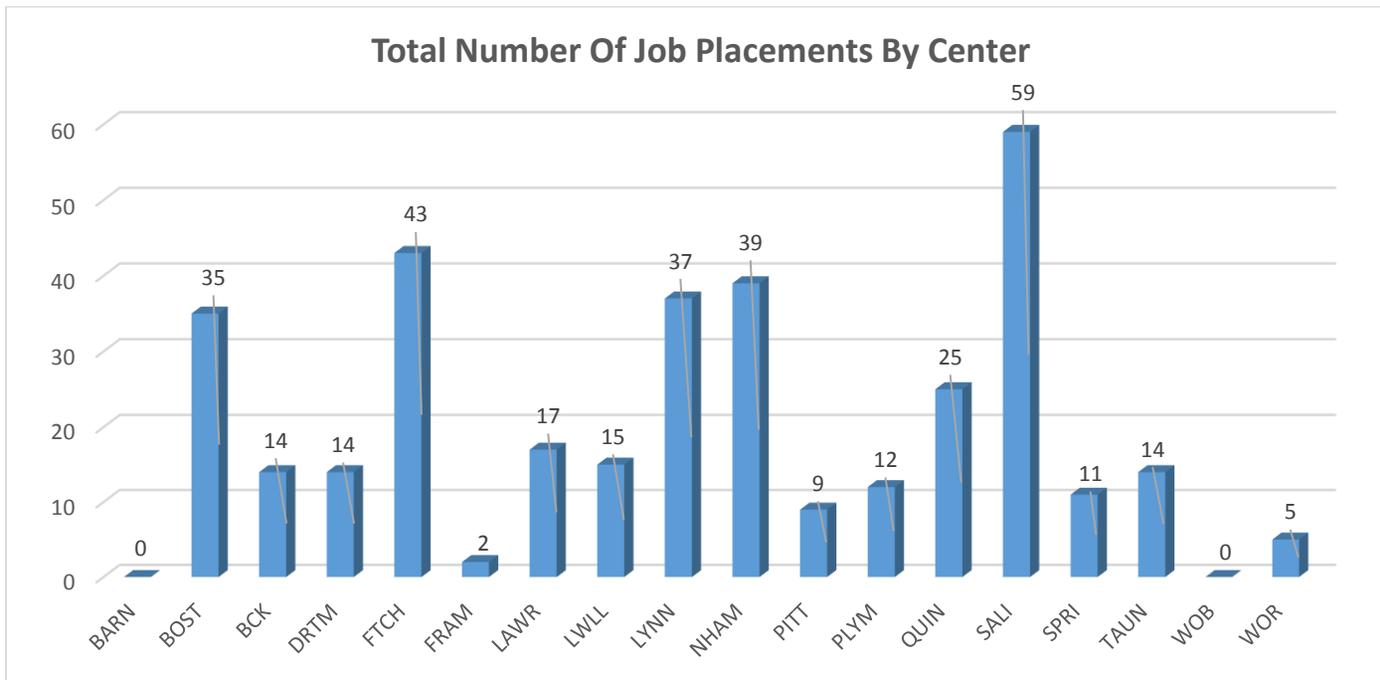
**Figure 22: Total Number Of Voluntary Virtual Programming Hours Attended April Through June 2020 By Center**



## EMPLOYMENT

Job and career support services are among the service components of Community Corrections Centers. Figure 23 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 FY20. Total job placements across all Centers in FY20 were 351.

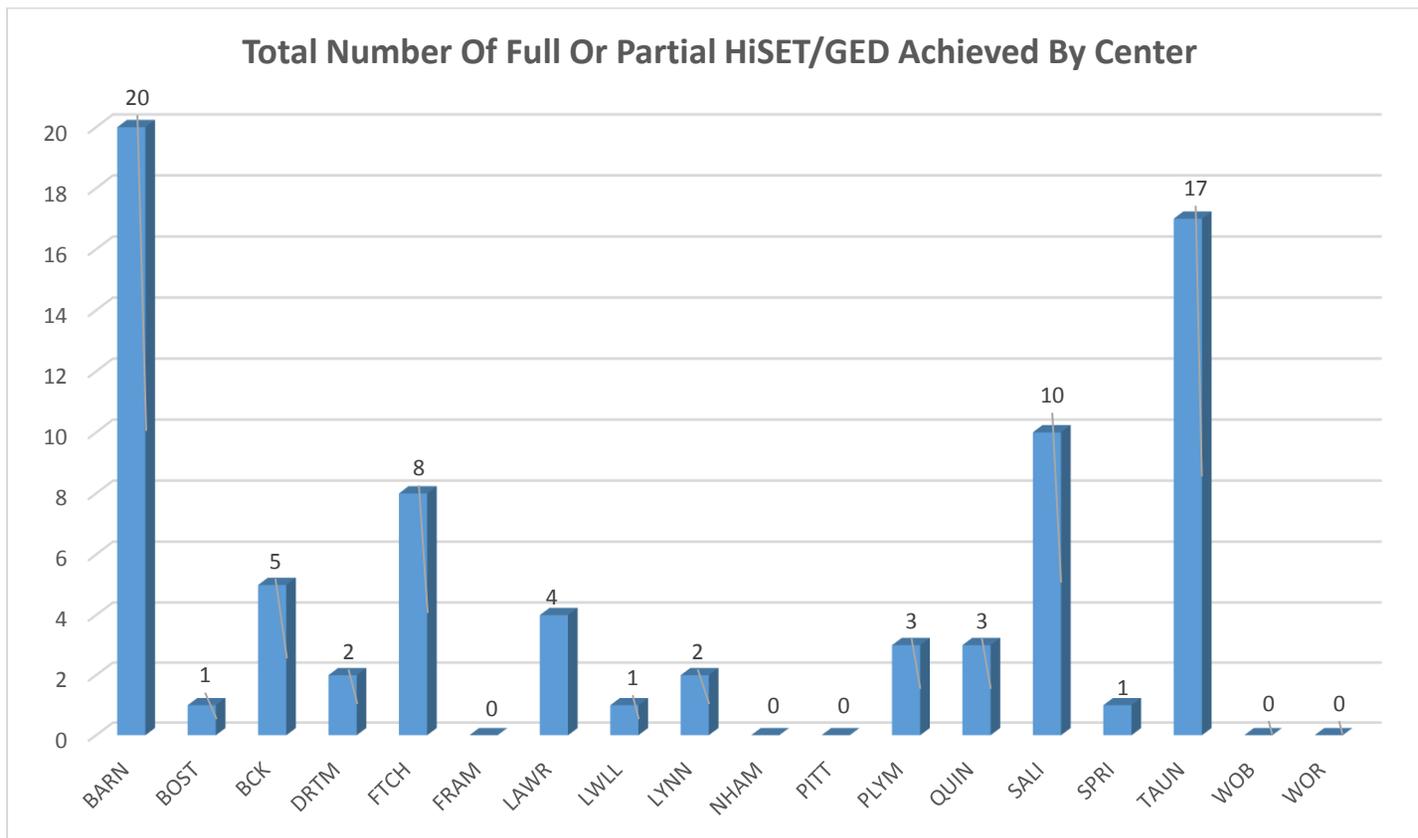
**Figure 23: Total Number Of Job Placements By Center**



## EDUCATION

Education is among the service components of Community Corrections Centers. Figure 24 shows the number of participants that received a partial or full HiSET/GED at each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Total HiSET/GED achieved across all Centers in FY20 were 77.

**Figure 24: Total Number Of Full Or Partial HiSET/GED Achieved By Center**



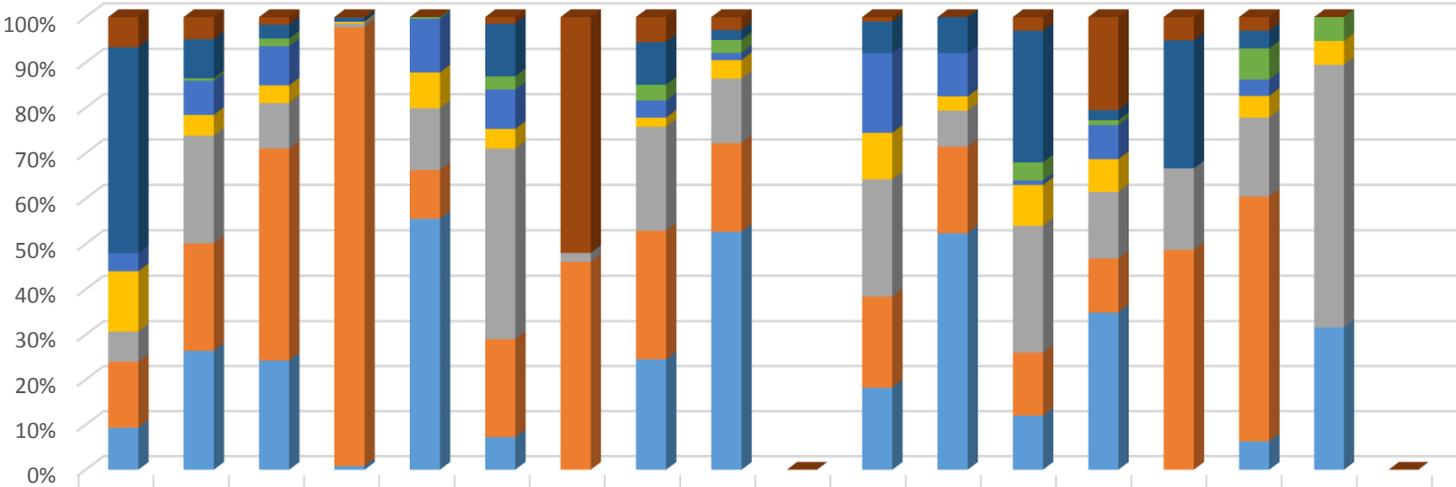


## **AFTERCARE/CASE MANAGEMENT**

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 25 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 4,447 aftercare referrals made or assistance with case management services provided to community corrections participants across the state in FY20.

**Figure 25: 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	FRAM	LAWR	LWLL	LYNN	NHAM	PITT	PLYM	QUIN	SALI	SPRI	TAUN	WOB	WOR
Education	5	18	6	1	0	1	53	44	9	0	3	0	3	74	2	10	0	0
Housing	34	32	11	7	0	8	0	75	7	0	21	5	29	8	11	13	0	0
Identification	0	2	6	0	1	2	0	28	9	0	0	0	4	4	0	23	1	0
Medical	3	28	31	1	33	6	0	30	5	0	53	6	1	27	0	12	0	0
Insurance	10	17	14	3	22	3	0	16	13	0	31	2	9	26	0	16	1	0
Mental Health	5	88	36	7	38	29	2	183	45	0	78	5	28	53	7	58	11	0
Other	11	88	168	832	30	15	47	227	62	0	61	12	14	43	19	181	0	0
Substance Abuse Treatment	7	98	87	7	155	5	0	196	167	0	55	33	12	126	0	21	6	0

## DISCHARGES

In FY20, participants were discharged from Community Corrections Centers for a number of different reasons, including: Successful Transition, Probation/Parole Expired, Transferred to another CCC, Deceased, placed on Inactive Status, discharged with Pretrial Treatment status, discharged with Pretrial Services status, discharged with a direct Probation Referral status, Noncompliance (e.g., warrant issued, probation/parole revoked, or incarcerated), Removed by Supervising Agency, Referred to CCC (the participant entered the CCC with a pretrial status or as a direct probation referral and was subsequently referred to the CCC for regular programming), and Other (removed for any other reason(s) not previously mentioned).

Figure 26 shows the number of discharges from each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY20. The Community Corrections Centers ranged from an average of 16 discharges (Framingham CCC) to 148 discharges (Boston CCC). Total discharges across all centers in FY20 were 1,596.

**Figure 26: Discharges By Center**

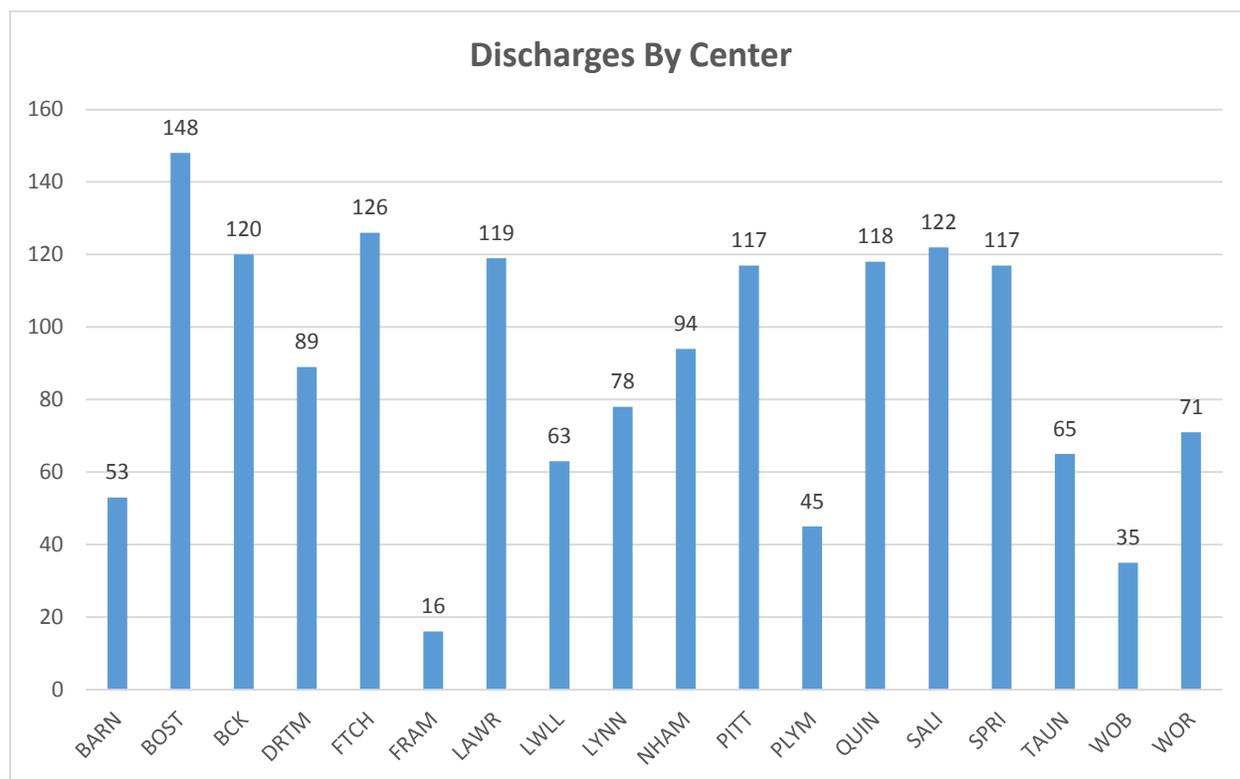


Figure 27 shows the reasons participants were discharged from the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. Amongst the Centers, 440 discharges were due to Noncompliance, in 260 participants' Probation/Parole Expired, 151 were the result of Successful Transition, 102 were placed on Inactive Status, 49 were discharged with Pretrial Services status, 46 were Transferred to another CCC, 32 were discharged with Pretrial Treatment status, 11 were Deceased, 10 were discharged with a direct Probation Referral status, 10 were Referred to the CCC after previously having a Pretrial or Probation Referral status, 3 were Removed by their Supervising Agency, and 482 were discharged for Other reasons.

**Figure 27: Reasons For Discharge**

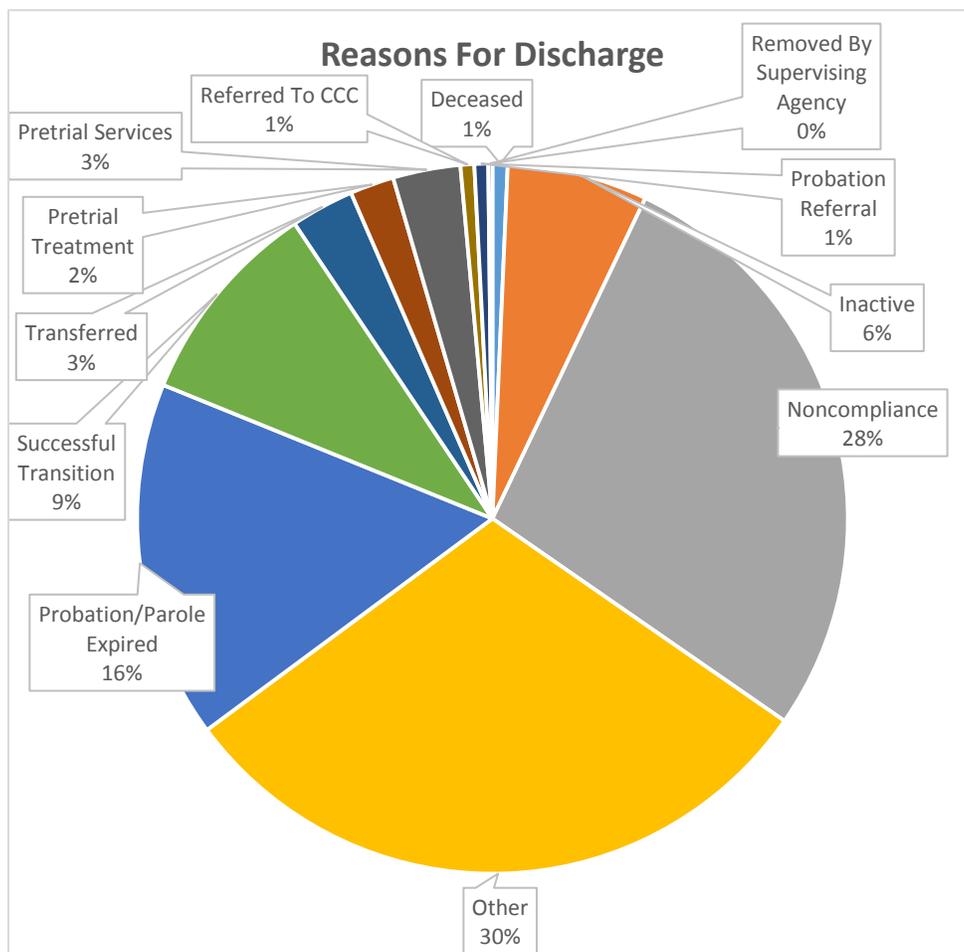
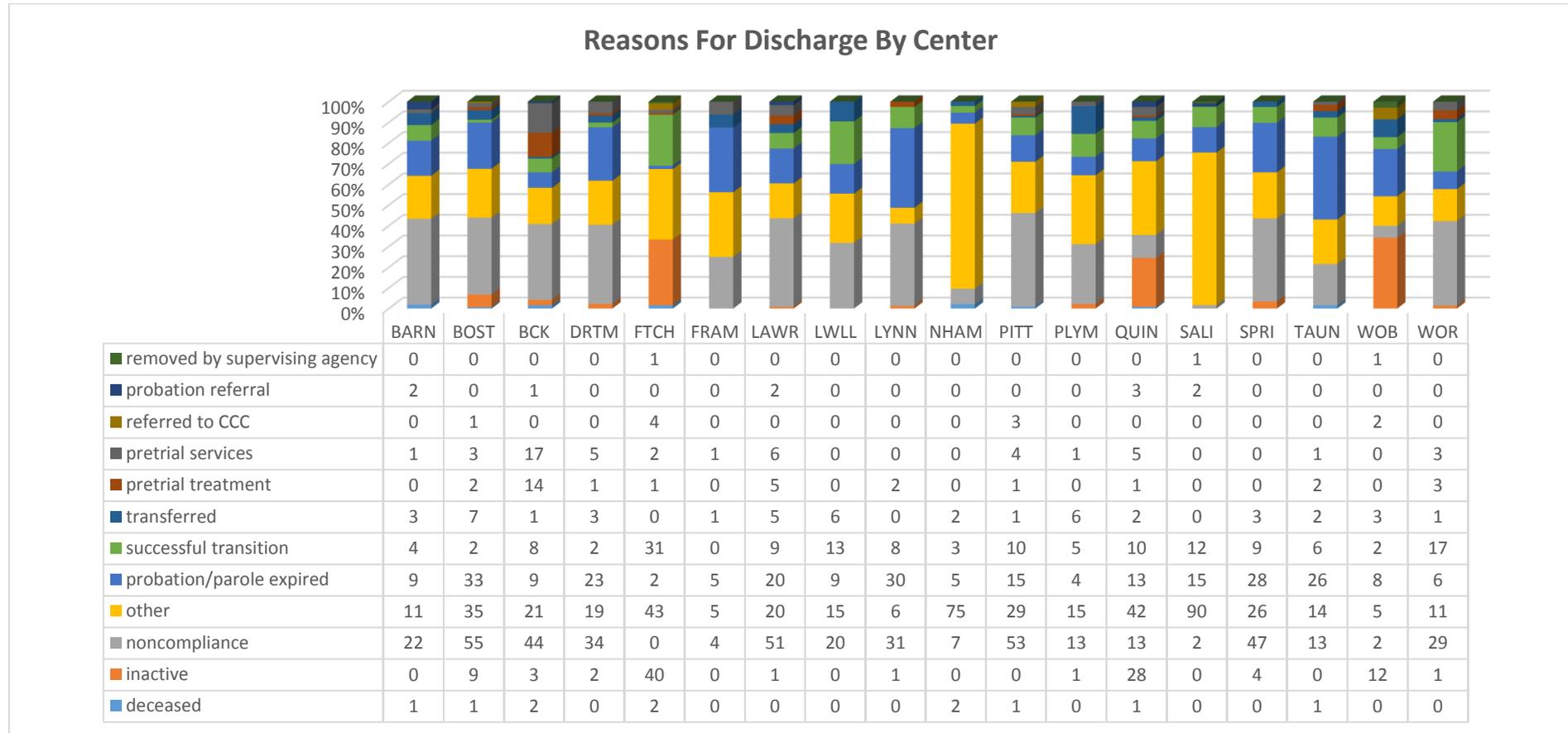


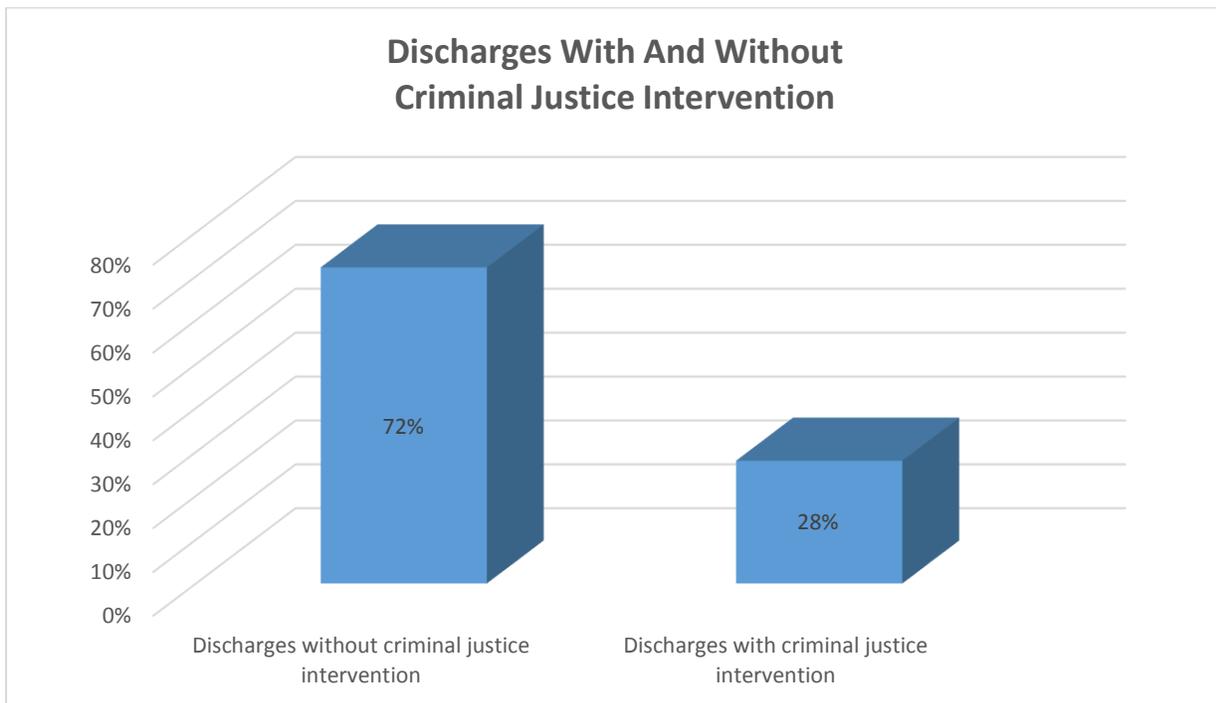
Figure 28 shows the distribution of reasons for discharge for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20.

**Figure 28: Reasons For Discharge By Center**



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 Treatment Status, discharged with Pretrial Services status, discharged with direct Probation Referral status, Removed by Supervising Agency, Referred to CCC after previously having a Pretrial or Probation Referral status, and Other. Discharges with criminal justice intervention include Noncompliance (e.g., warrant issued, probation/parole revoked, incarceration). In FY20, 72% (1,156) were discharged from the Community Corrections Centers without criminal justice intervention while 28% (440) were discharged with criminal justice intervention.

**Figure 29: Discharges With And Without Criminal Justice Intervention**



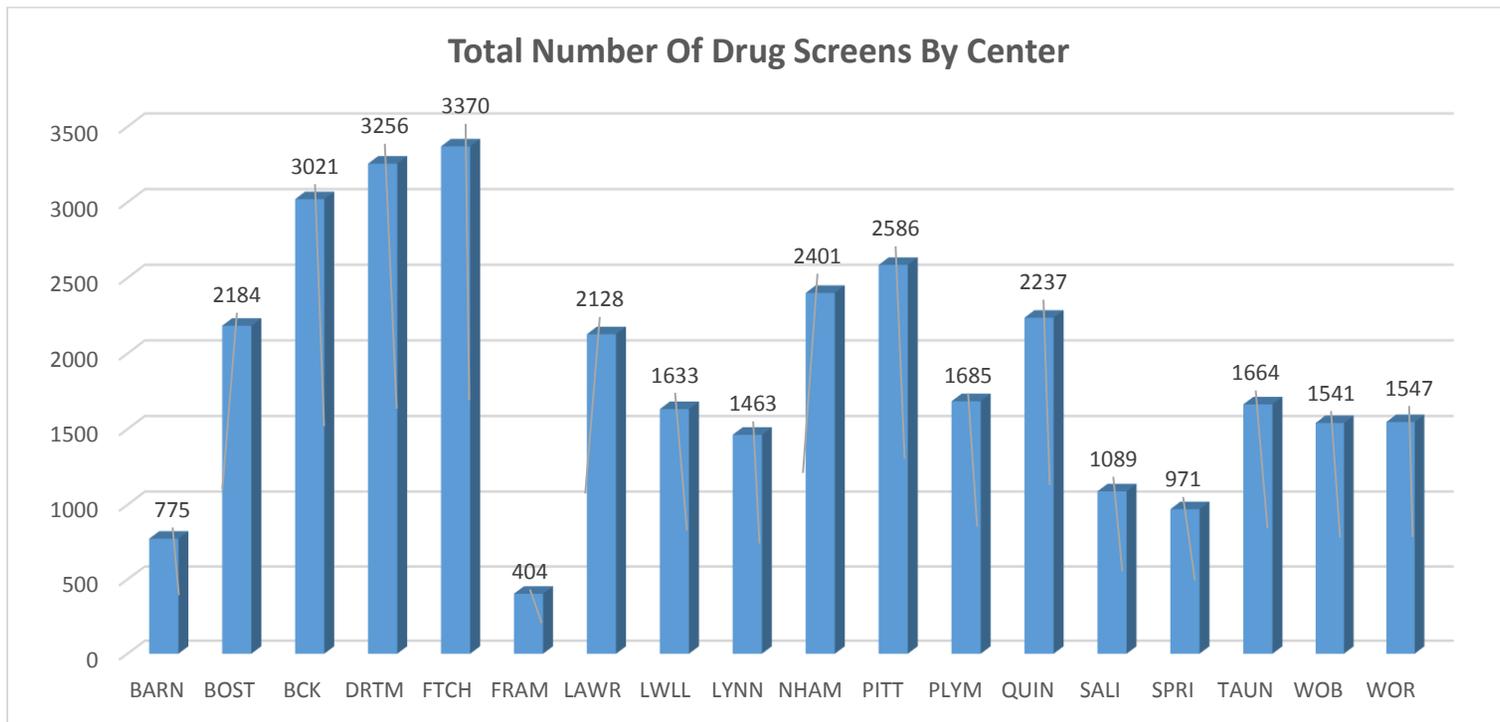
## DRUG AND ALCOHOL SCREENING

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.

Figure 30 shows the total number of urine specimens screened for illicit drugs by each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. The Fitchburg CCC performed the greatest number of drug screens (3,370) while the Framingham CCC performed the fewest (404). Total number of drug screens performed across all Centers in FY20 was 33,955.

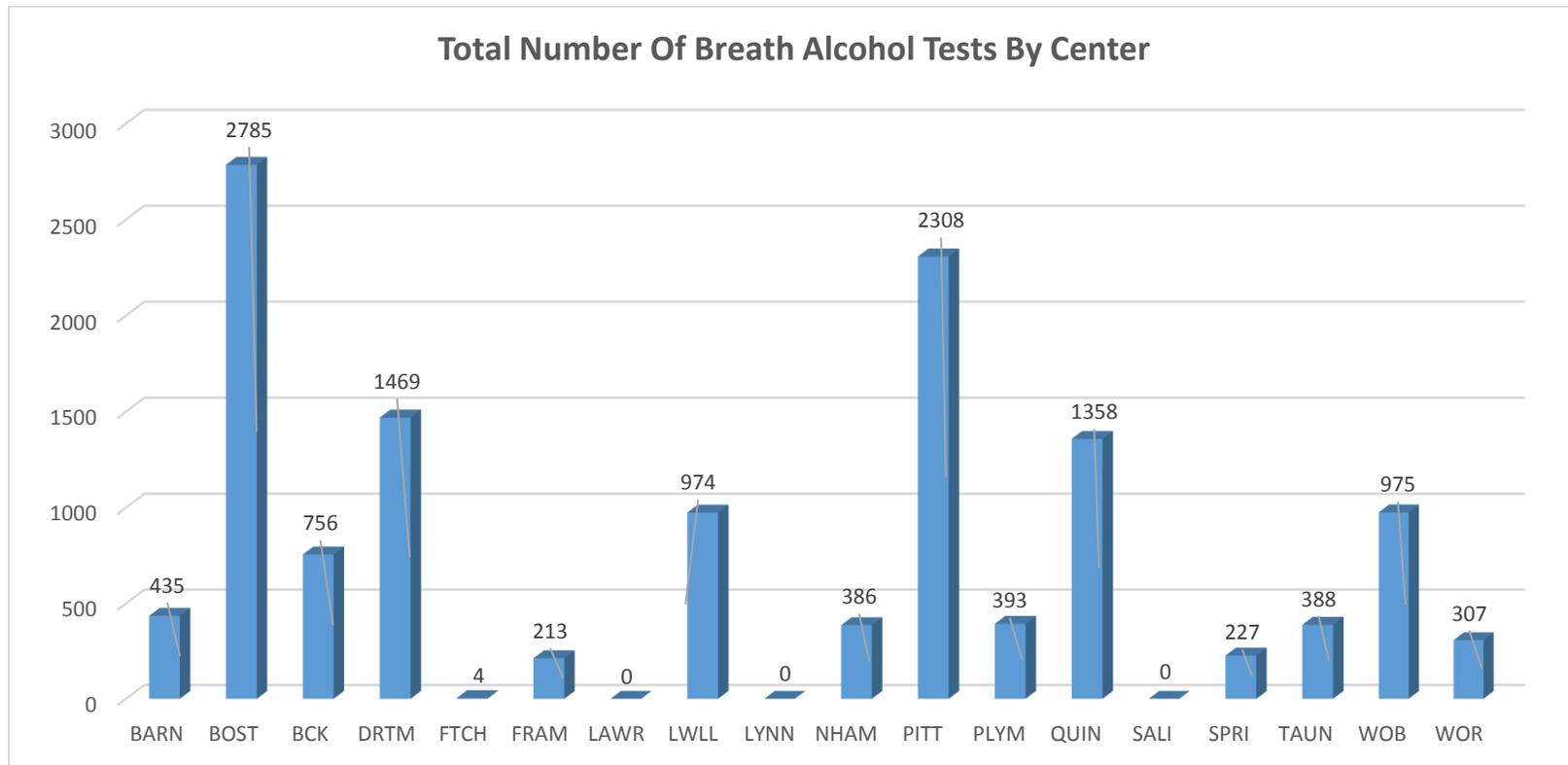
**Figure 30: Total Number Of Drug Screens By Center**



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 31 shows the total number of Breath Alcohol Tests (BAT) conducted by each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20. The Boston CCC performed the greatest number of BAT (2,785) while the Lawrence CCC, Lynn CCC and Salisbury CCC reported no BAT. Total number of BAT across all Centers in FY20 was 12,978.

**Figure 31: Total Number Of Breath Alcohol Tests By Center**



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

Figure 32 shows the distribution of drug screen results for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20.

**Figure 32: Drug Screen Results By Center**

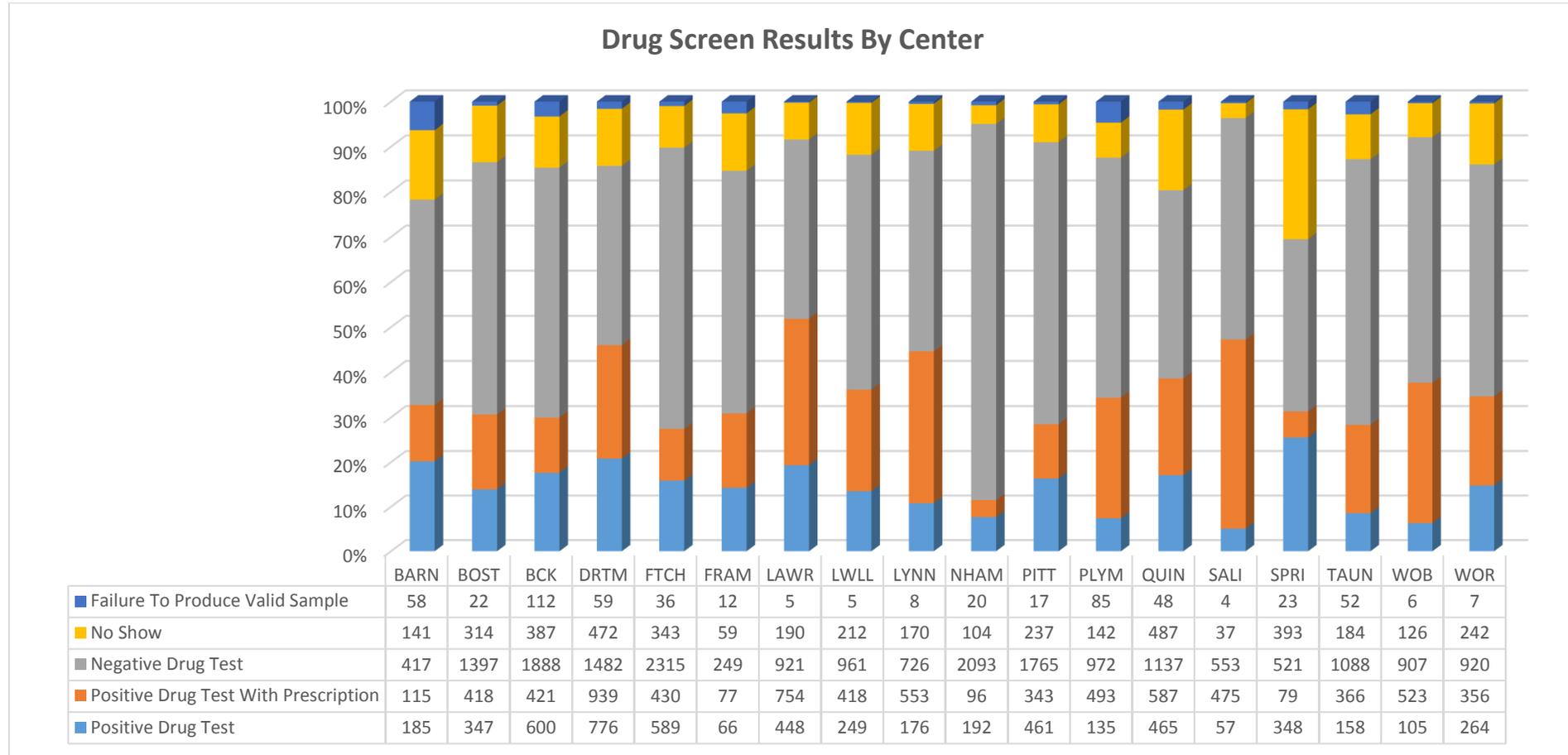


Figure 33 shows the distribution of Breath Alcohol Test results for each of the Community Corrections Centers in FY20.

**Figure 33: Breath Alcohol Test Results By Center**

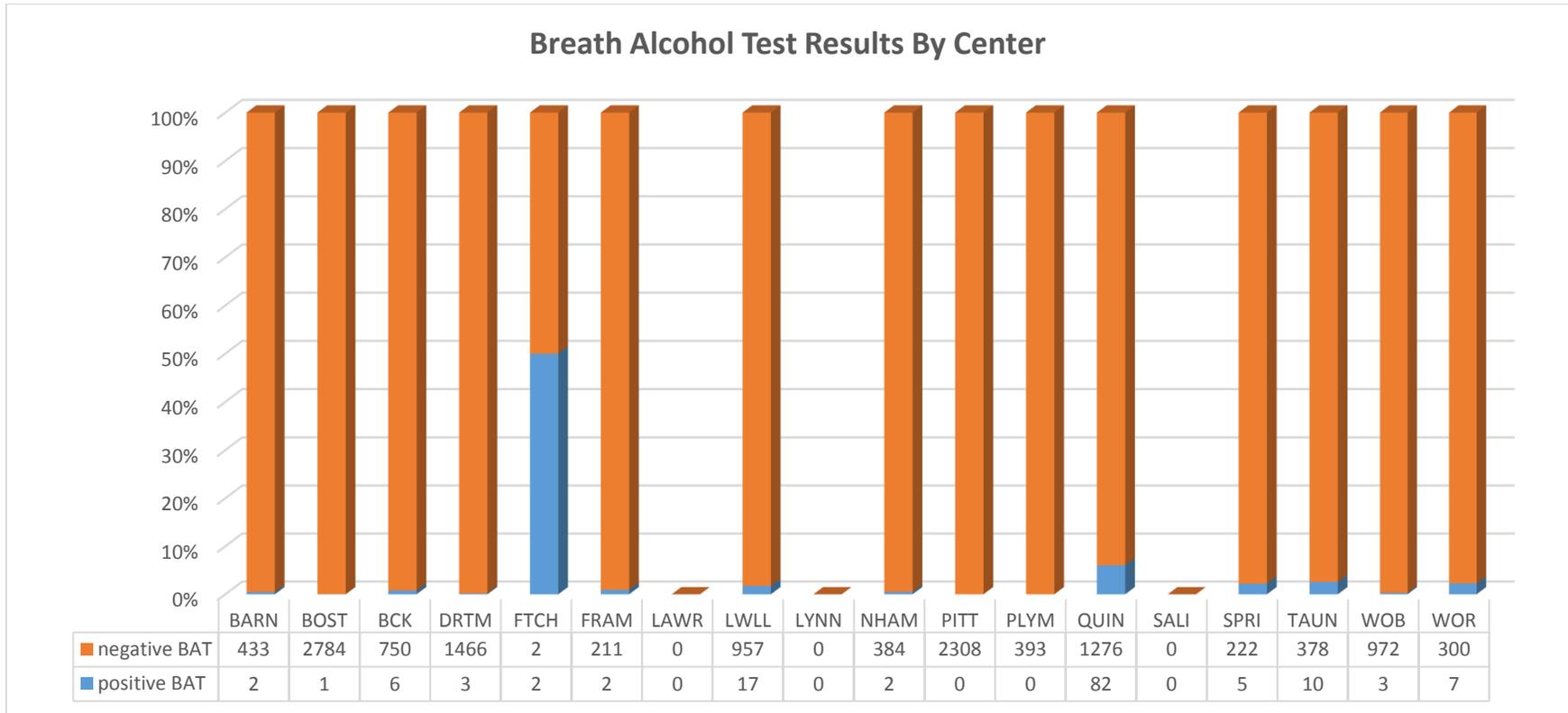
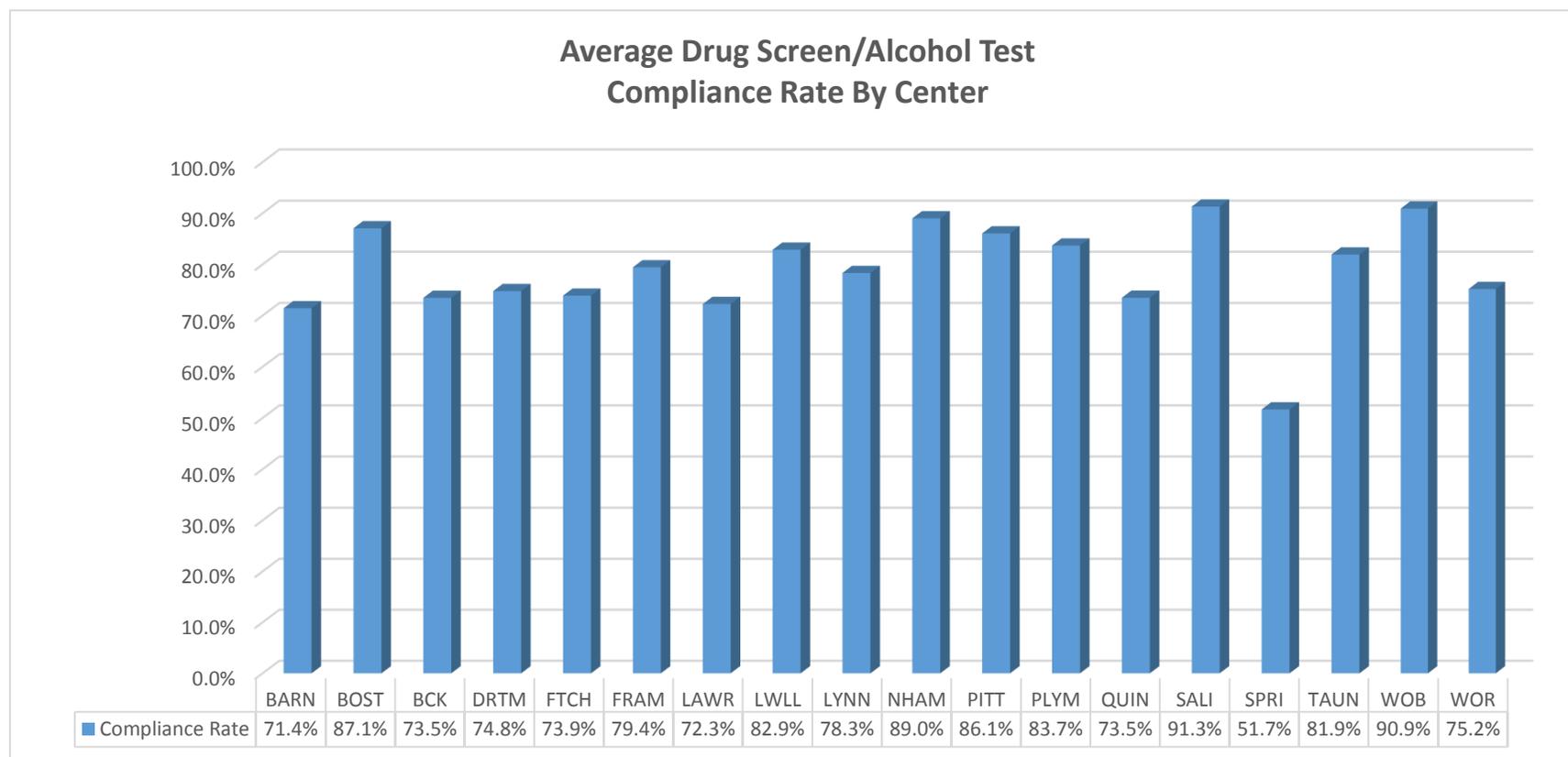


Figure 34 shows the drug screen/BAT compliance rates in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY20. Drug screen/BAT compliance is defined as participants achieving a negative drug screen, a negative Breath Alcohol Test or a positive drug screen with a current and valid prescription. Drug screen/BAT 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 91.3% (Salisbury CCC) to 51.7% (Springfield CCC). The overall average drug screen/BAT compliance rate across all Centers for FY20 was 79.3%.

**Figure 34: 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 FY20, 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. Community Service Program participants 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; Portuguese-American Association, Kingston; Rescuing Leftover Cuisine, Boston and the Greater Boston Food Bank/Food Bank of Western Massachusetts. Participants picked up, delivered, sorted and serve food each week. Additionally, the Community Service Program provided much time and support for animal shelters (Second Chance Animal Shelter, Amherst Survival Center, Baystate Equine Rescue) and Toys for Tots. The Community Service Program also continued its collaboration with Wreaths Across America wherein participants placed hundreds of wreaths on United States Veterans' graves statewide.

There were 5,523 total referrals to the Community Service Program in FY20. 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 35 shows the total number of adult and juvenile referrals for community service by county. Of the 5,523 total referrals in FY20, 5,460 (98.9%) were adults and 63 (1.1%) were juveniles.

**Figure 35: Community Service Referrals By Age And County**

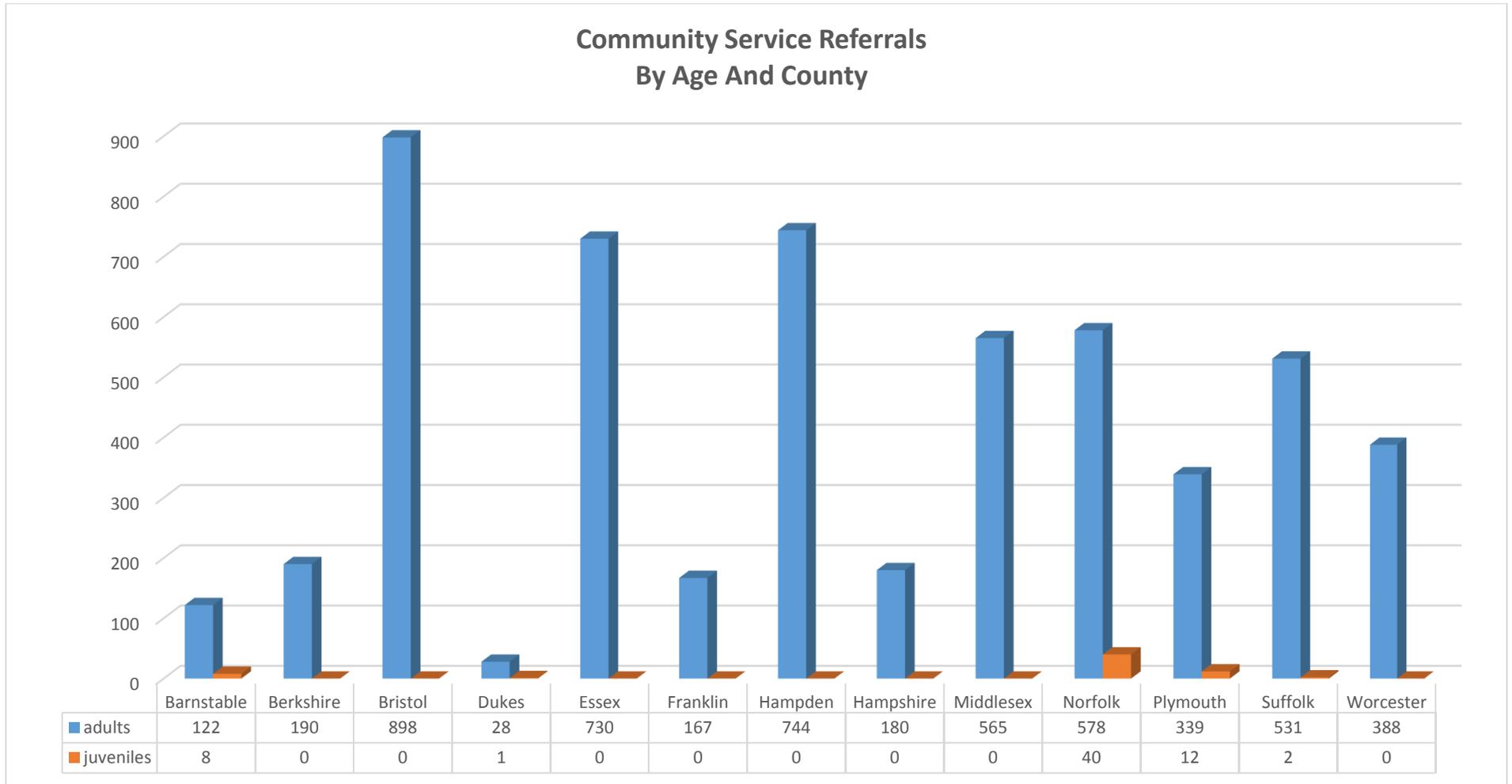


Figure 36 shows the total number of adult referrals for community service by county and gender. Of the 5,460 adult referrals in FY20, 3,960 (72.5%) were males and 1,500 (27.5%) were females.

**Figure 36: Adult Community Service Referrals By County And Gender**

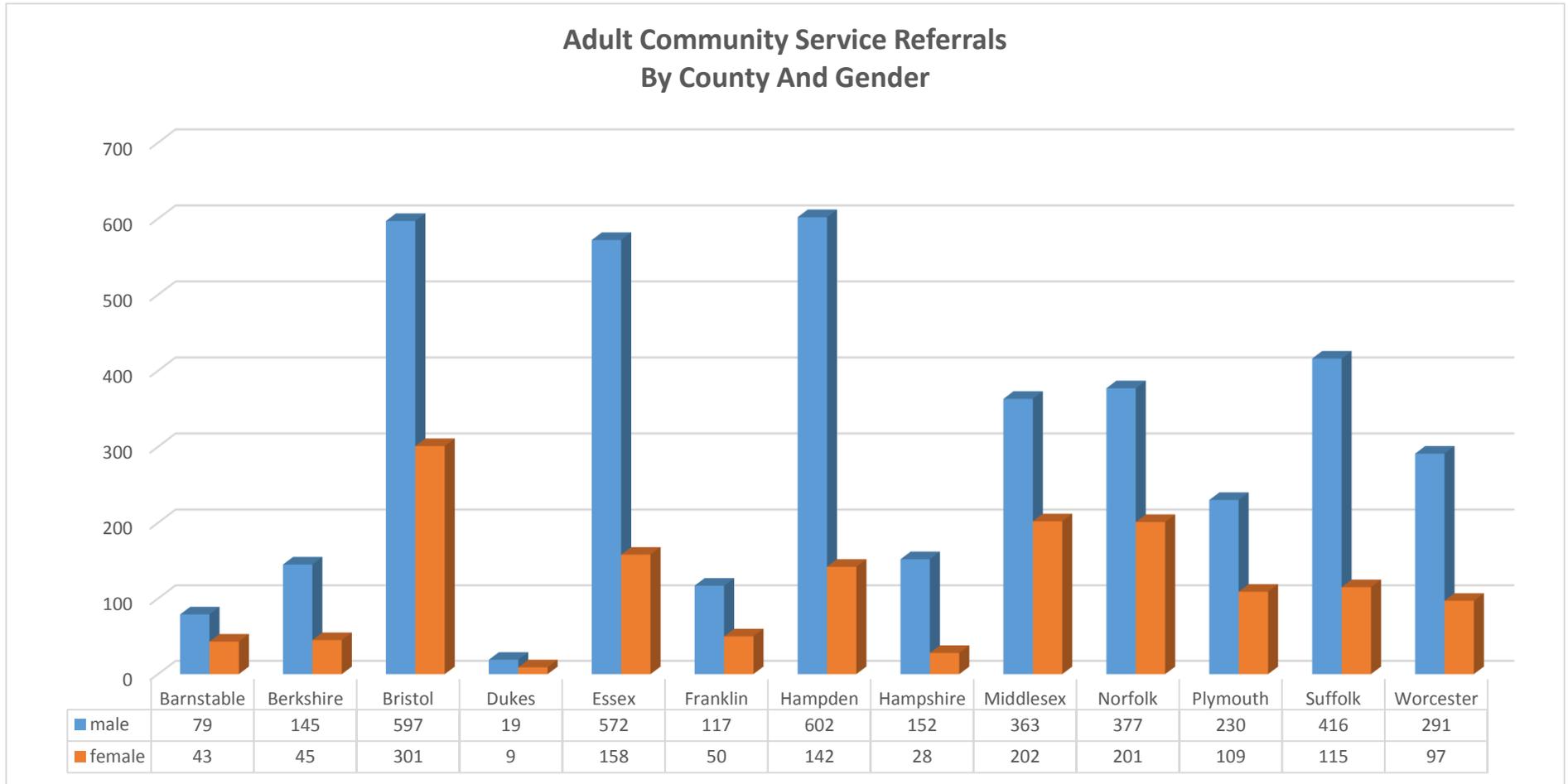


Figure 37 shows the total number of juvenile referrals for community service by county and gender. Of the 63 juvenile referrals in FY20, 49 (77.8%) were males and 14 (22.2%) were females.

**Figure 37: Juvenile Community Service Referrals By County And Gender**

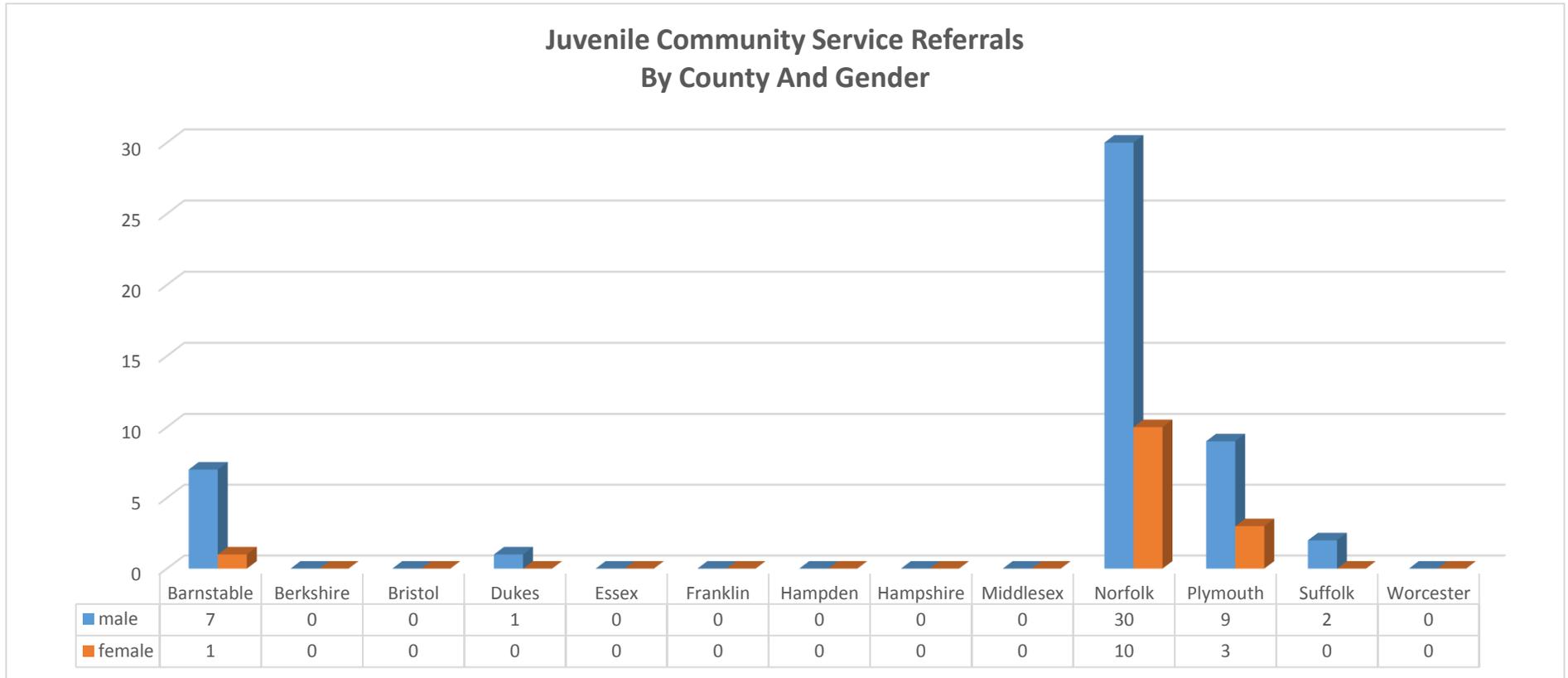
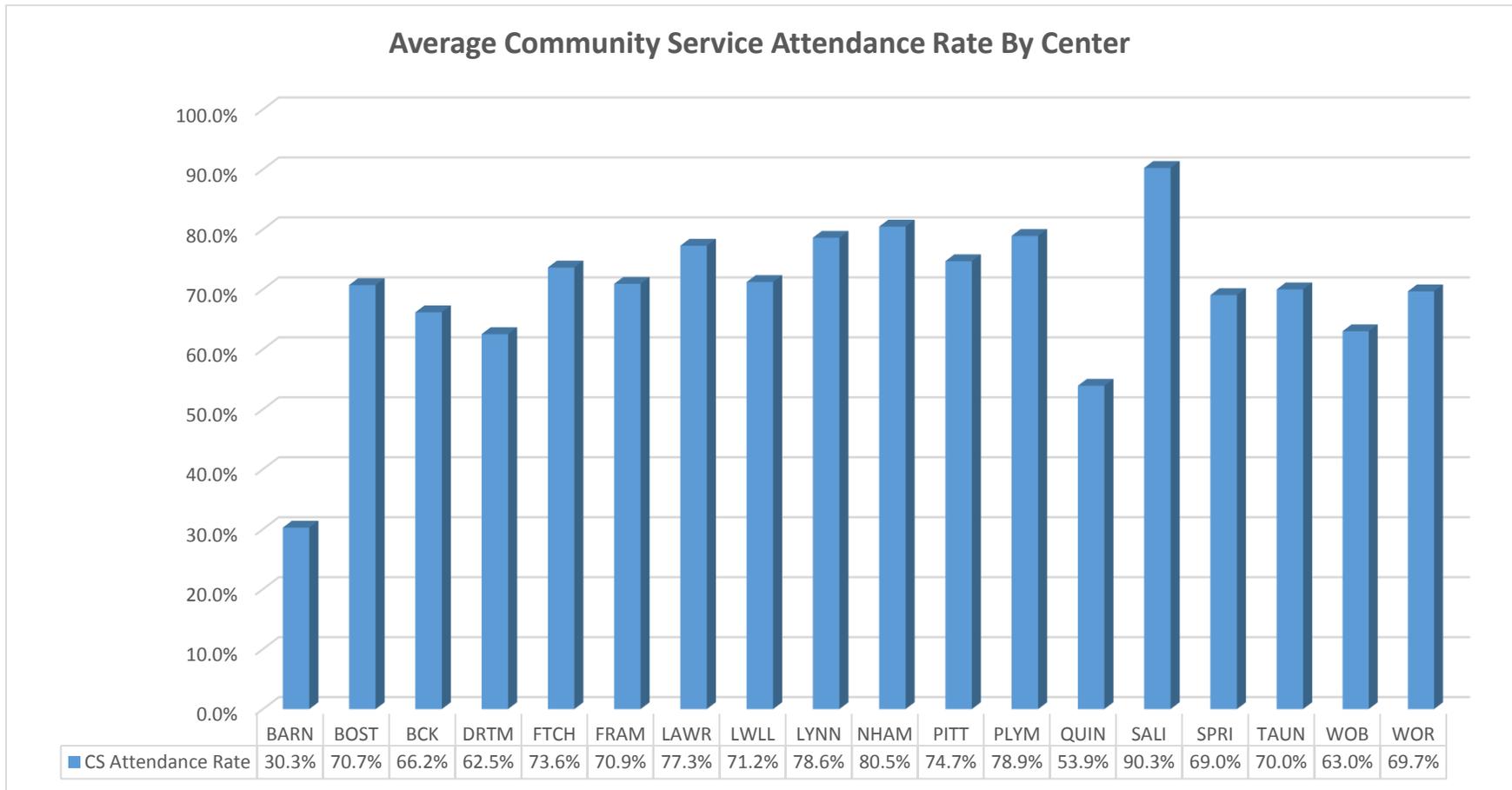


Figure 38 shows the average community service attendance rate in each of the Community Corrections Centers for FY20. Due to COVID-19, CCC were closed and community service attendance was not required from April through June 2020. As a result, Community service attendance rates were calculated by dividing the total number of community service hours attended by the total number of community service hours required from July 2019 through March 2020. Community service attendance rates ranged from 90.3% (Salisbury CCC) to 30.3% (Barnstable CCC). The overall average community service attendance rate across all Centers for FY19 was 68.8%.

**Figure 38: Community Service Attendance Rates By Center**



## **ANCILLARY SUPPORT SERVICES**

In FY20, the Community Corrections Centers provided services to and/or received visits from 46,025 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), virtual group programming, 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 39 shows the number and type of ancillary support services provided to individuals who were not currently CCC participants in FY20.

**Figure 39: Ancillary Support Services Provided To Non-CCC Individuals**

<b>Services Provided</b>	<b># People Served/Visits Q1</b>	<b># People Served/Visits Q2</b>	<b># People Served/Visits Q3</b>	<b># People Served/Visits Q4</b>	<b>Total # People Served/ Visits in FY20</b>
<b>DRUG TESTING</b>					
Level 2 drug testing for probationers	10,085	11,352	9,584	8,038	<b>39,059</b>
Level 2 drug testing for parolees	28	23	82	2	<b>135</b>
Drug testing for former CCC participants after transition	126	70	7	0	<b>203</b>
Drug testing for Specialty Courts (Hingham/Brockton Drug Court, Holyoke Veterans Court)	0	13	59	0	<b>72</b>
<b>DNA TESTING</b>					
State police DNA testing	3	5	0	0	<b>8</b>
<b>GROUP/PROGRAM</b>					
Aftercare groups for probationers	29	17	12	1	<b>59</b>
Men's Awareness groups	158	126	106	0	<b>390</b>
IPAEP	476	487	471	299	<b>1,733</b>
Motherhood groups	0	135	73	0	<b>208</b>
Fatherhood groups	10	13	13	0	<b>36</b>
MRT groups	2	2	1	0	<b>5</b>
HOC First Contact Program	53	54	50	0	<b>157</b>
Virtual groups for non-CCC probationers	0	0	0	180	<b>180</b>
<b>MEETING SITE</b>					
Probation Officers meetings with probationers	761	807	590	4	<b>2,162</b>
Parole Officers meetings with parolees	117	137	43	0	<b>297</b>
Probation Officers center visits/meeting with interns (Brockton)	0	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Drug Court clinical counselor office meetings	6	15	31	0	<b>52</b>
Chief's meeting (Northampton/Boston)	18	21	6	0	<b>45</b>

BMC Regional Supervisor ACPO/CPO meeting (Boston)	23	22	48	0	<b>93</b>
Justice Navigator's Meeting (Brockton)	12	6	6	0	<b>24</b>
Advocates Navigator's meeting (Lowell)	0	0	4	0	<b>4</b>
HOPE/MOOR weekend site (Lynn)	0	7	0	0	<b>7</b>
Interview site for CPO (Boston)	0	7	0	0	<b>7</b>
Gavin Foundation office use for Lowell Drug Court	0	23	10	0	<b>33</b>
Sheriff department attorney meeting (Lynn)	0	2	2	0	<b>4</b>
Parole staff meeting (Lynn)	0	8	6	8	<b>22</b>
OCC and Essex County Sherrif's meeting (Woburn)	0	0	0	4	<b>4</b>
Specialty Court Training Committee meeting (Framingham)	0	0	10	0	<b>10</b>
ELMO night reporting meeting (Framingham)	0	0	8	0	<b>8</b>
How To Read A Record training site (Framingham)	0	0	25	0	<b>25</b>
LS/RNR training for center staff (Framingham)	0	120	0	0	<b>120</b>
<b>OTHER</b>					
HiSET preparation for former CCC participants	12	17	0	1	<b>30</b>
HiSET testing site for non-CCC clients (Worcester)	8	27	22	0	<b>57</b>
HiSET preparation for non-CCC probationers	0	0	5	0	<b>5</b>
Employment training/placement for former CCC participants	1	6	4	0	<b>11</b>
Higher education information for former CCC participants	0	0	3	0	<b>3</b>
Referral services for former CCC participants	5	1	0	1	<b>7</b>
Transportation (to CCC/programs/court)	274	198	209	0	<b>681</b>
Pre-assessments for cases being considered for referral	5	4	3	0	<b>12</b>
Assessments for US Probation Specialty Court participants/Superior Court probationer (Boston)	0	0	5	0	<b>5</b>
Case management/referrals for community members	0	25	19	6	<b>50</b>
<b>TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED/VISITS</b>	<b>12,212</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>11,519</b>	<b>8,544</b>	<b>46,025</b>

**Figure 40: Community Corrections Centers Included In Report**

<b>City And Center Type</b>	<b>Short Form Name</b>	<b>County And Community Corrections Center</b>	<b>Date Of Opening</b>
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
Framingham CCC	FRAM	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	June 2019
Lawrence CCC	LAWR	Essex Community Corrections Center	March 1999
Lowell CCC	LWLL	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	August 2018
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
Woburn CCC	WOB	Middlesex Community Corrections Center	March 2019
Worcester CCC	WOR	Worcester Community Corrections Center	September 2001