

Utilization Of Community Justice Support Centers Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2021



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

January 2022

Office of Community Corrections
Edward W. Brooke Courthouse
Suite 1-700
24 New Chardon Street
Boston, MA 02114

Voice: 617-788-3500
Fax: 617-936-2428

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
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Kimberly Albin, Program Manager
Christine Costa, Program Manager
Filomena DaVeiga, Program Manager
Scott Gomes, Program Manager
Jessica Keaney, Program Manager
Meghan McBride, Program Manager
Jessica Pina, Program Manager
Terence Ryan, Program Manager
Kyle Schadler, Program Manager
Sean Walsh, Program Manager
Isabel Pires, Specialty Court Program Coordinator

Community Service Program

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

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

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Christopher Ashman	Melanie Joyner
Frank Baptista	Brian Kennedy
Edwaldo Barbosa	Amy Kinzer
Angelo Camerota	John Langone
Michael Casimiro	Emerdine Lennon
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Edward Drozdal	Jonathan Palermo
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Sean Duggan	Thomas Rosatto
Nathan Durawa	Armando Saraiva
James Dure	James Schindler
Peter Feeley	John Silva III
James Ferrera	Michael Spellman
John Glennon	Jeffrey Striano
Hector Gomes	Debbie Wright
Marianne Gonzalez	Shawn Wright
Carrie Gwozdzik	

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

- This report provides statistical data on the 18 Community Justice Support Centers in operation during FY 2021;
- There were 1,040 total admissions. Among those admissions:
 - *Supervising agency*: 70% Probation, 20% Parole, 5% Sheriff's Department, 5% Re-Entry;
 - *Gender*: 78% Male, 22% Female;
 - *Age*: 11% 18-24 years, 41% 25-34 years, 28% 35-44 years, 10% 45-54 years, 6% 55-64 years, 1% 65+ years, 3% not reported;
 - *Race*: 54% White, 21% Black/African American, 13% Other, 1% Asian, <1% American Indian/Alaska Native, <1% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 11% Not Known/Not Reported;
 - *Ethnicity*: 67% Non Hispanic or Latino, 20% Hispanic or Latino, 13% Not Known/Not Reported;
- On average, 541 participants attended the Community Justice Support Centers weekly state-wide;
 - Total virtual programming hours attended across all centers was 69,060;
 - Average program attendance rate across all centers was 75.2%;
 - Average weekly CBT hours attended per participant across all centers was 2.1 hours;
- There were 276 participants placed in part-time or full-time jobs;
- There were 56 participants awarded partial or full HiSET/GED;

- There were 13,538 specimens screened for illicit drugs and 67 Breath Alcohol Tests conducted;
 - Average drug screen/BAT compliance rate across all Centers was 71.4%;
- There were 3,923 referrals made for aftercare or assistance with case management on behalf of Community Justice Support Center participants;
- There were 1,192 total discharges from Community Justice Support Centers;
 - Participants were discharged for the following reasons: 22% Noncompliance, 17% Probation/Parole Term Completed, 15% Removed by Supervising Agency, 12% Other, 11% Successful Transition, 8% Inactive, 3% Placed in Treatment, 2% Re-entry, 2% Probation Referral, 2% Transferred, 2% Pretrial Services, 1% Pretrial Treatment, 1% Moved to a Specialty Court, 1% Deceased, 1% Referred to CJSC, <1% Unable to Continue Due to Medical Issues;
 - 78% were discharged without criminal justice intervention, while 22% were discharged with criminal justice intervention;
- There were 698 referrals to the Community Service Program. Among those referrals:
 - 99.1% were adults and 0.9% were juveniles;
 - 77.6% of the adult referrals were males and 22.4% were females;
 - 83.3% of the juvenile referrals were males and 16.7% were females;
- Community Justice Support Centers provided a forum for 51,780 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 Justice Support Centers (formerly known as Community Corrections Centers but reintroduced as Community Justice Support Centers (CJSC) on July 1, 2021) 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. CJSC 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 CJSC to attend classes such as cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), HiSET/GED preparation, and employment retention. CJSC 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 CJSC 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 CJSC 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 CJSC during the pretrial phase of their case to engage in the same Enhanced Community Supervision as someone who was sentenced to the CJSC 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 CJSC 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 CJSC 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 CJSC periodically and obey any other conditions of release placed on them by the court. When a person first comes to the CJSC for Pretrial Services, they will meet with CJSC staff to determine their reporting schedule, discuss any services they would like the CJSC 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 CJSC. However, if they are interested in obtaining treatment for SUD, or help with education or employment, the CJSC 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 CJSC to fulfill that probation condition. The CJSC offers many different programs including:

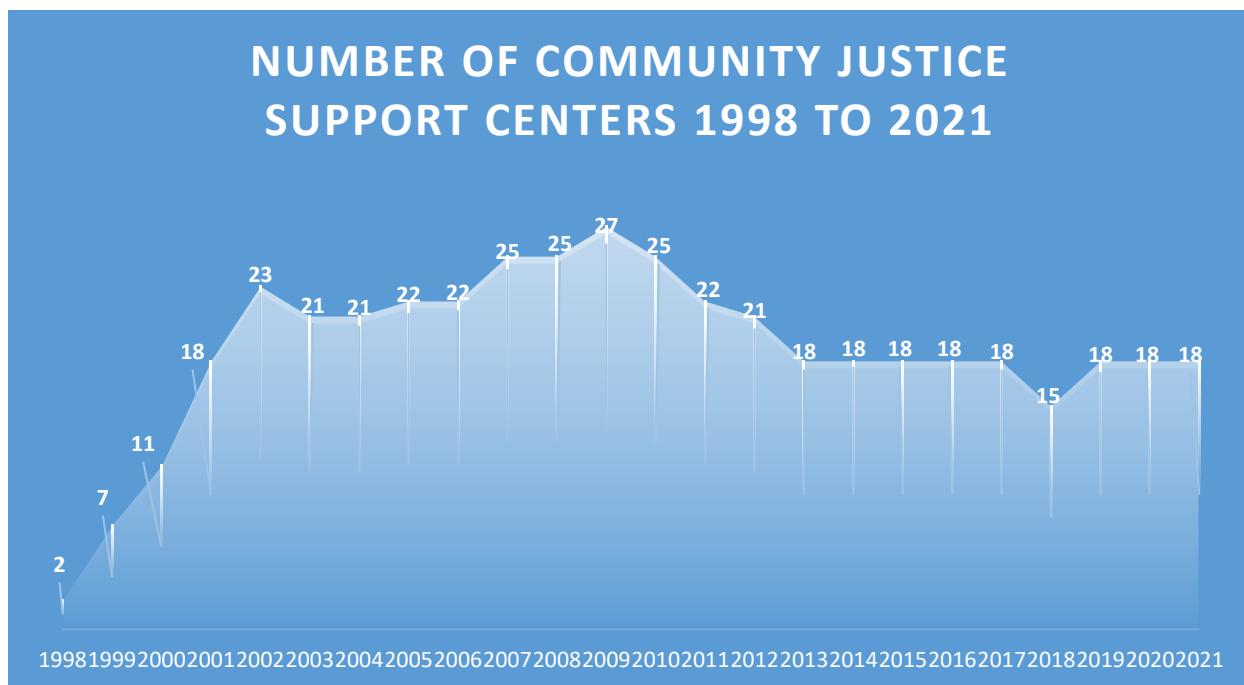
- A. Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment to address decision making and substance use disorder such as Moral Reconation Therapy, Substance Abuse and Criminal Conduct, Courage To Change and Breaking The Cycle;
- B. Education including Adult Basic Education, GED/HiSET preparation, Financial Literacy, Basic 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 CJSC for support in any of the criminogenic need areas for which the CJSC 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 CJSC. Where there is no current risk/need assessment, the CJSC 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 Justice Support Centers across the Commonwealth. Figure 1 shows the number of Community Justice Support Centers in operation at the end of each fiscal year. At the end of FY21, there were 18 Community Justice Support Centers in operation. A list of the Community Justice Support Centers and their opening dates can be found at the end of the report.

Figure 1: Number Of Community Justice Support Centers, 1998-2021



METHOD

Study Sample. All Community Justice Support Centers operating during FY 2021 were included in the sample. A list of the Community Justice Support 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 Justice Support Centers is referred to by the city or town in which it is located.

Study Period. The study period covers FY 2021, or July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021.

Data Collection. For this report, data were collected via weekly utilization reports and community service log reports submitted by each Community Justice Support 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 Justice Support 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 Justice Support Center sites, these logs were maintained on a county level rather than a Community Justice Support 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 Justice Support Centers for the entire study period.

FINDINGS

TOTAL POPULATION

Figure 2 shows the average population in the Community Justice Support Centers state wide for each reporting month in FY21. In July 2020, Community Justice Support Centers reported an average high of 667 participants. In June 2021, Community Justice Support Centers reported an average low of 499 participants. The statewide cumulative average attendance across all Centers for FY21 was 541 participants.

Figure 2: Average Population By Month

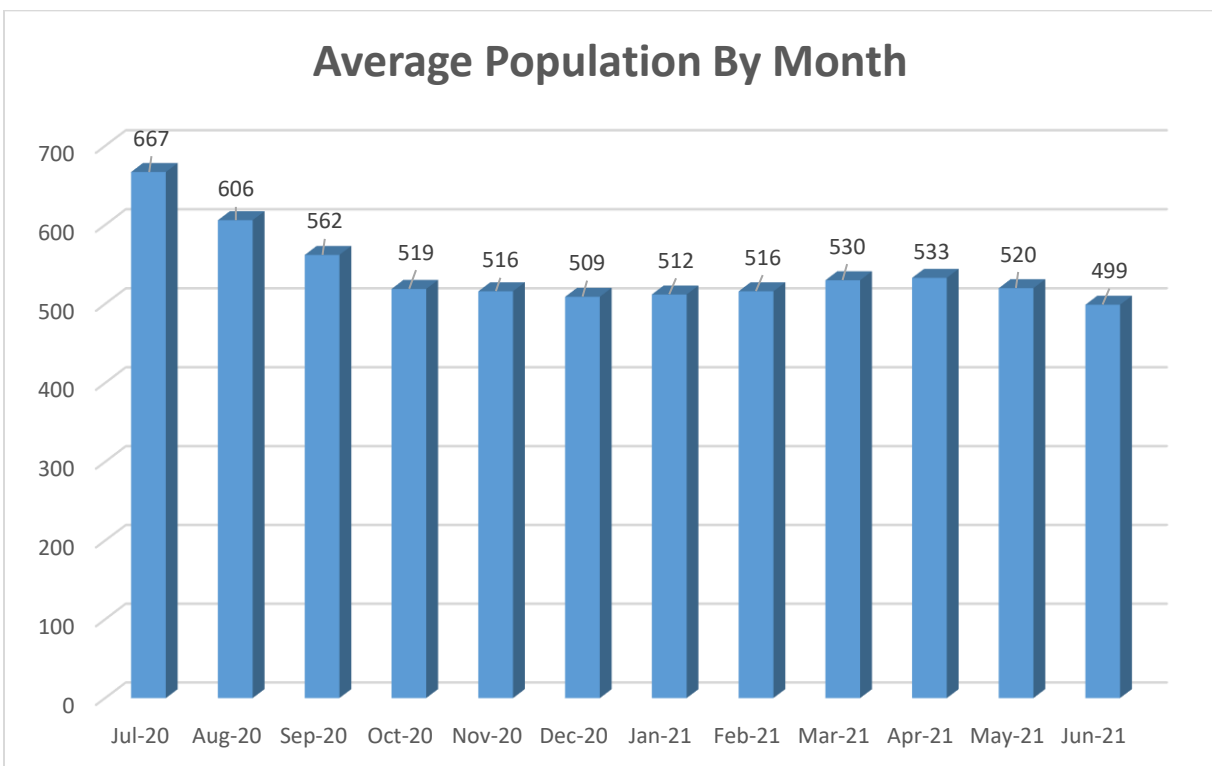


Figure 3 shows the average population in each of the Community Justice Support Centers for FY21. The Community Justice Support Centers ranged from an average of 7 participants at the Northampton CJSC, to an average of 58 participants at the Pittsfield CJSC.

Figure 3: Average Population By Center

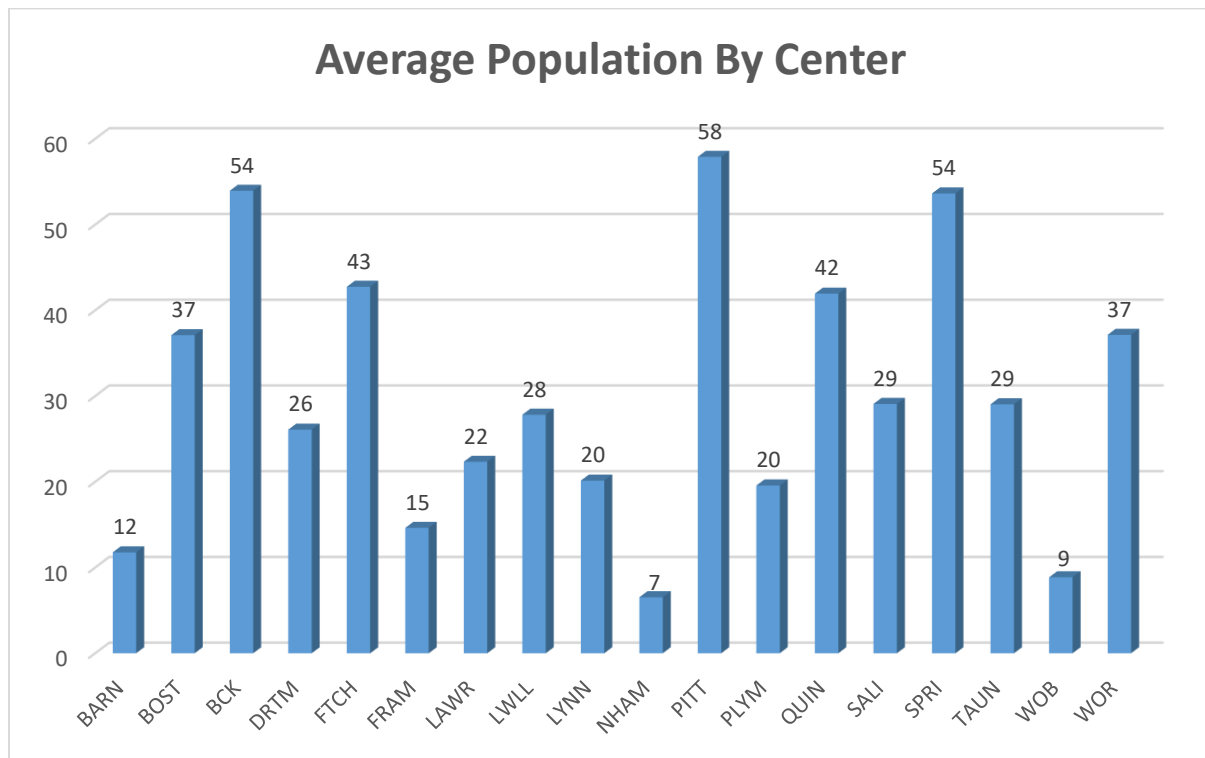
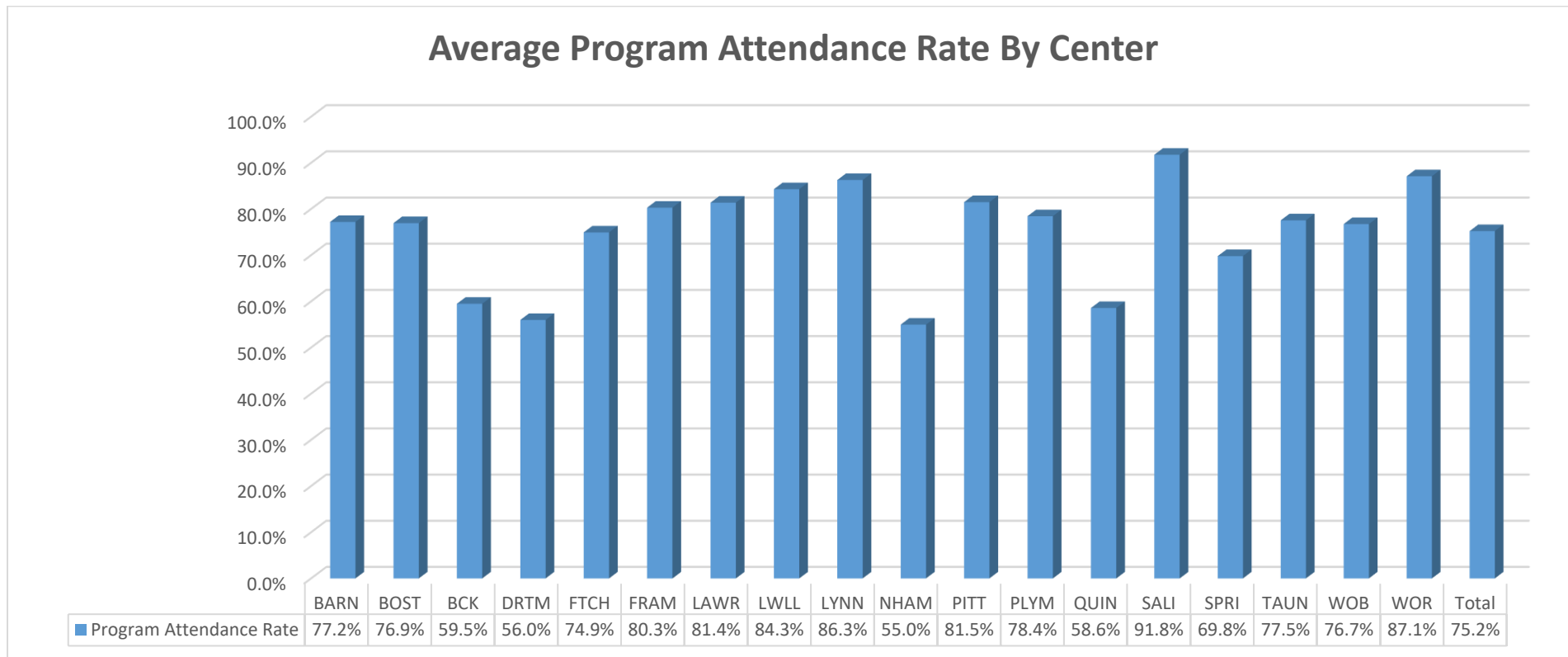


Figure 4 shows the average program attendance rate in each of the Community Justice Support Centers for FY21. Program attendance rates were calculated by dividing the total number of group hours attended by the total number of group hours required from July 2020 through June 2021. Program attendance rates ranged from 91.8% (Salisbury CJSC) to 55.0% (Northampton CJSC). The average overall program attendance rate across all Centers for FY21 was 75.2%.

Figure 4: Average Program Attendance Rate By Center



ADMISSIONS

Participants can be referred to the Community Justice Support Centers at any point throughout the year. In FY21, participants were referred to Community Justice Support Centers by the court (in the case of probation supervised participants), by the Parole Board, by a sheriff's department, or they attended the CJSC voluntarily. Admissions include all *new referrals* (the participant is new to the CJSC or may have previously attended the CJSC but was referred to the CJSC 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 CJSC for additional support) and *returning referrals* (the participant previously attended the CJSC and is returning to the CJSC 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 Justice Support Centers for FY21. The Community Justice Support Centers ranged from an average of 13 admissions (Northampton CJSC & Woburn CJSC) to 121 admissions (Springfield CJSC). Total admissions across all centers in FY21 were 1,040.

Figure 5: Admissions By Center

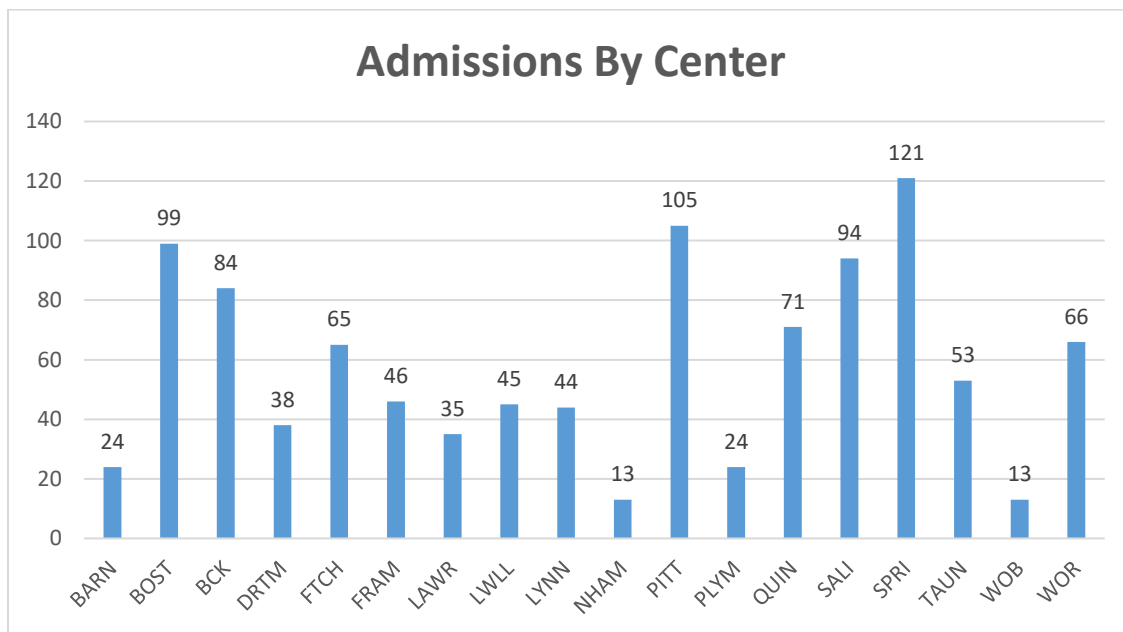


Figure 6 shows the distribution of admissions by type of admissions for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. The Salisbury CJSC had the most new referrals (79); the Pittsfield CJSC had the most new referrals with a pretrial treatment status (24); the Springfield CJSC had the most new referrals with a pretrial services status (19); the Brockton CJSC had the most direct probation new referrals (37); the Worcester CJSC had the most re-entry new referrals (22); the Pittsfield CJSC and Springfield CJSC had the most returning referrals (12 each).

Figure 6: Admissions By Type And Center

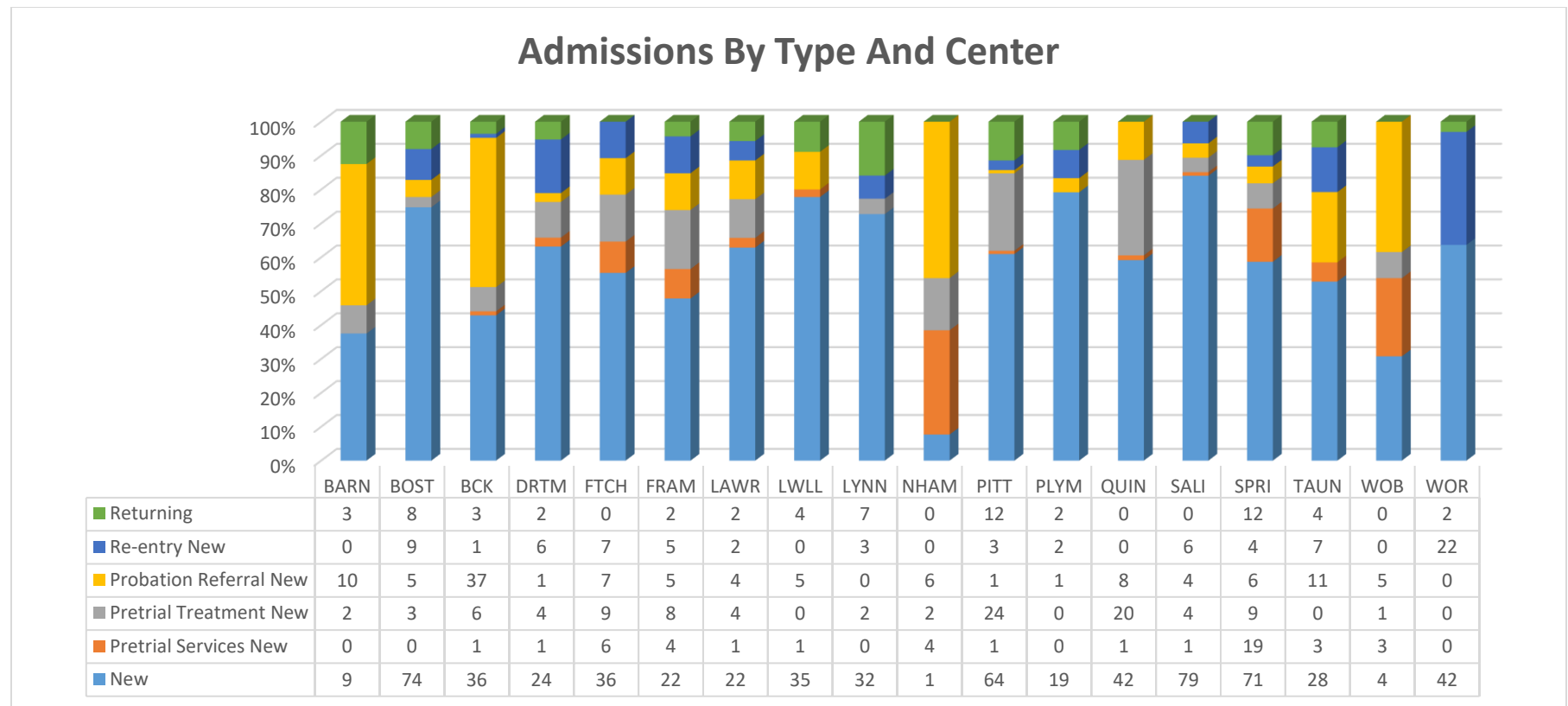


Figure 7 shows the supervising agency of participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers were under the supervision of one of three different agencies or were under no supervision at all: 70% were under the supervision of probation, 20% were under the supervision of the Parole Board; 5% were under the supervision of a sheriff's department, and 5% were voluntary re-entry participants and under no supervision at all.

Figure 7: Admissions By Supervising Agency

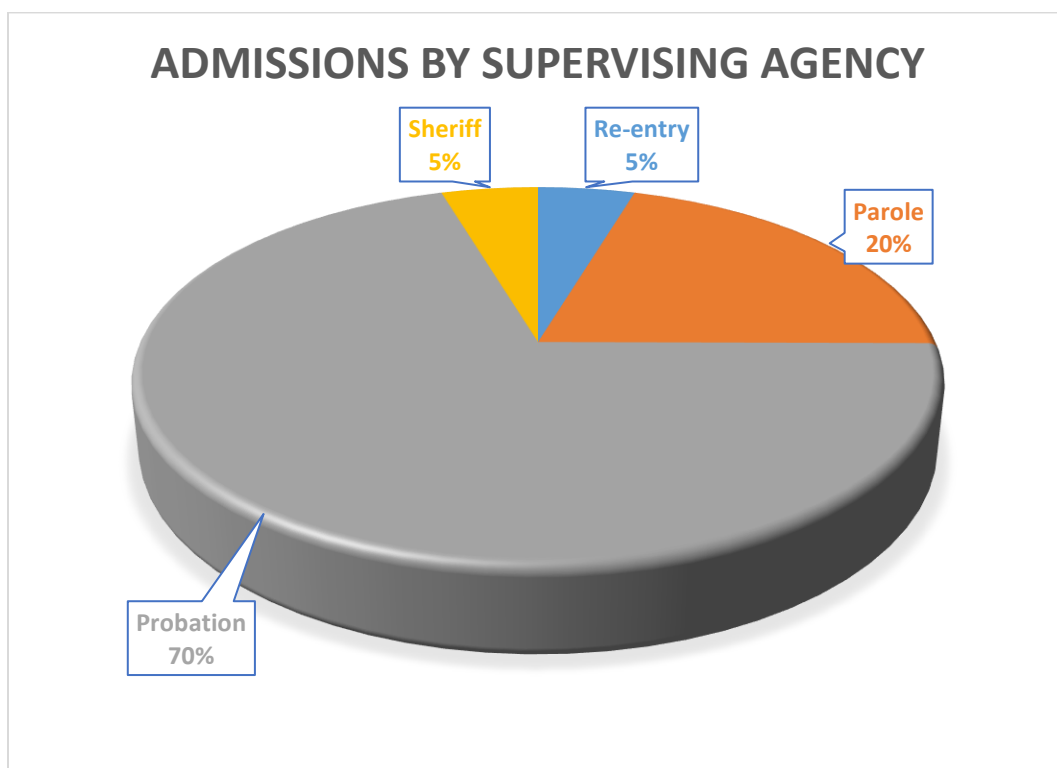


Figure 8 shows the distribution of admissions by supervising agency for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Among the Centers, the Brockton CJSC had the largest number of admissions via probation (73), the Springfield CJSC had the largest number of admissions via parole (51), the Salisbury CJSC had the only number of admissions via a sheriff's department (48), and the Worcester CJSC had the largest number of admissions via re-entry (22).

Figure 8: Admissions By Supervising Agency And Center

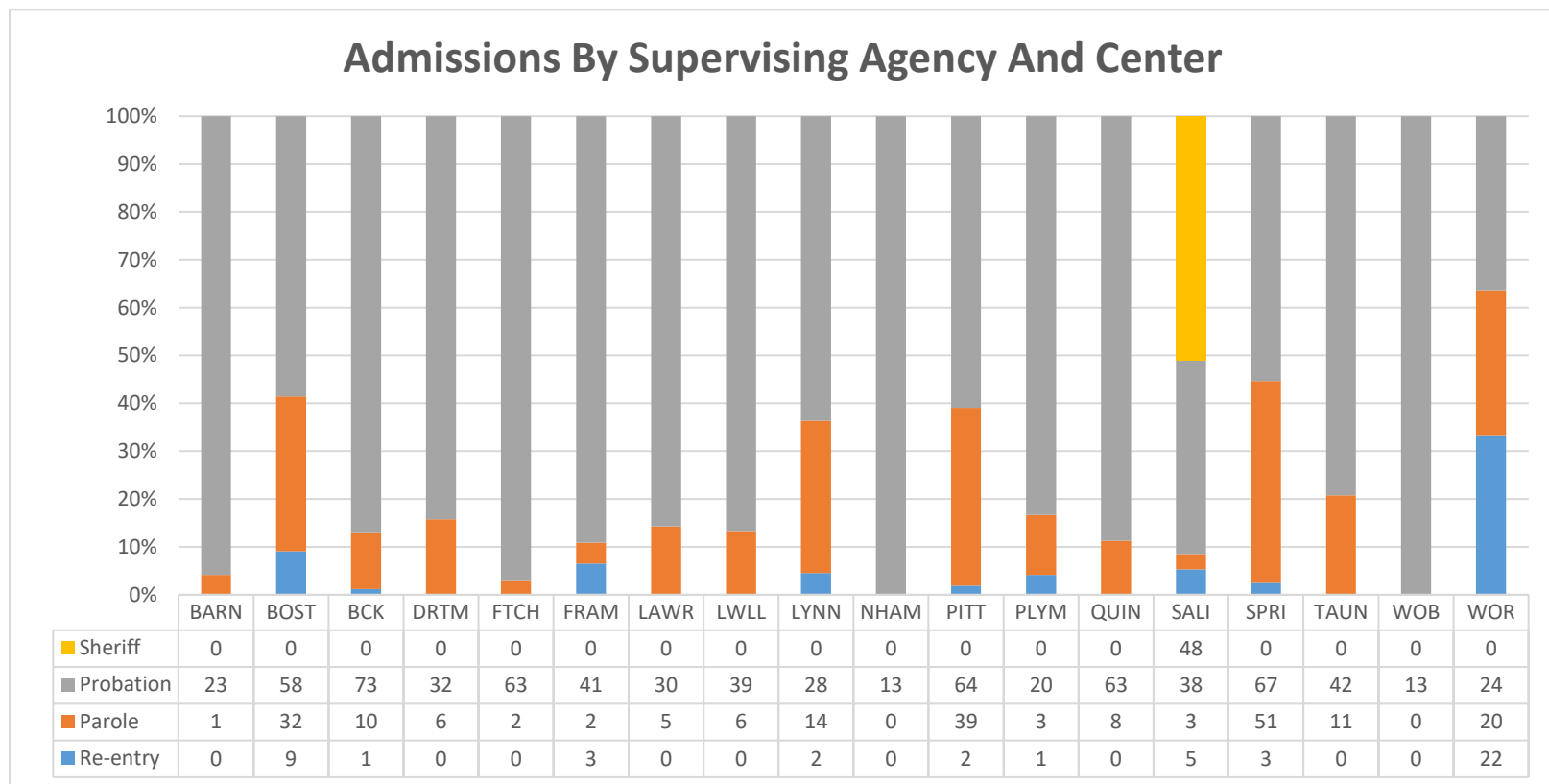


Figure 9 shows the initial type of supervision of participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. 638 of admissions were supervised as Intensive Supervision with Treatment, 104 were Direct Probation Referrals, 96 were Pretrial Treatment, 66 were Re-entry, 46 were Pretrial Services, 46 were supervised by the Drug Court, 4 were supervised by Veterans Court, and 2 were supervised by another Specialty Court. The initial type of supervision for 38 admissions was not reported.

Figure 9: Admissions By Initial Type Of Supervision

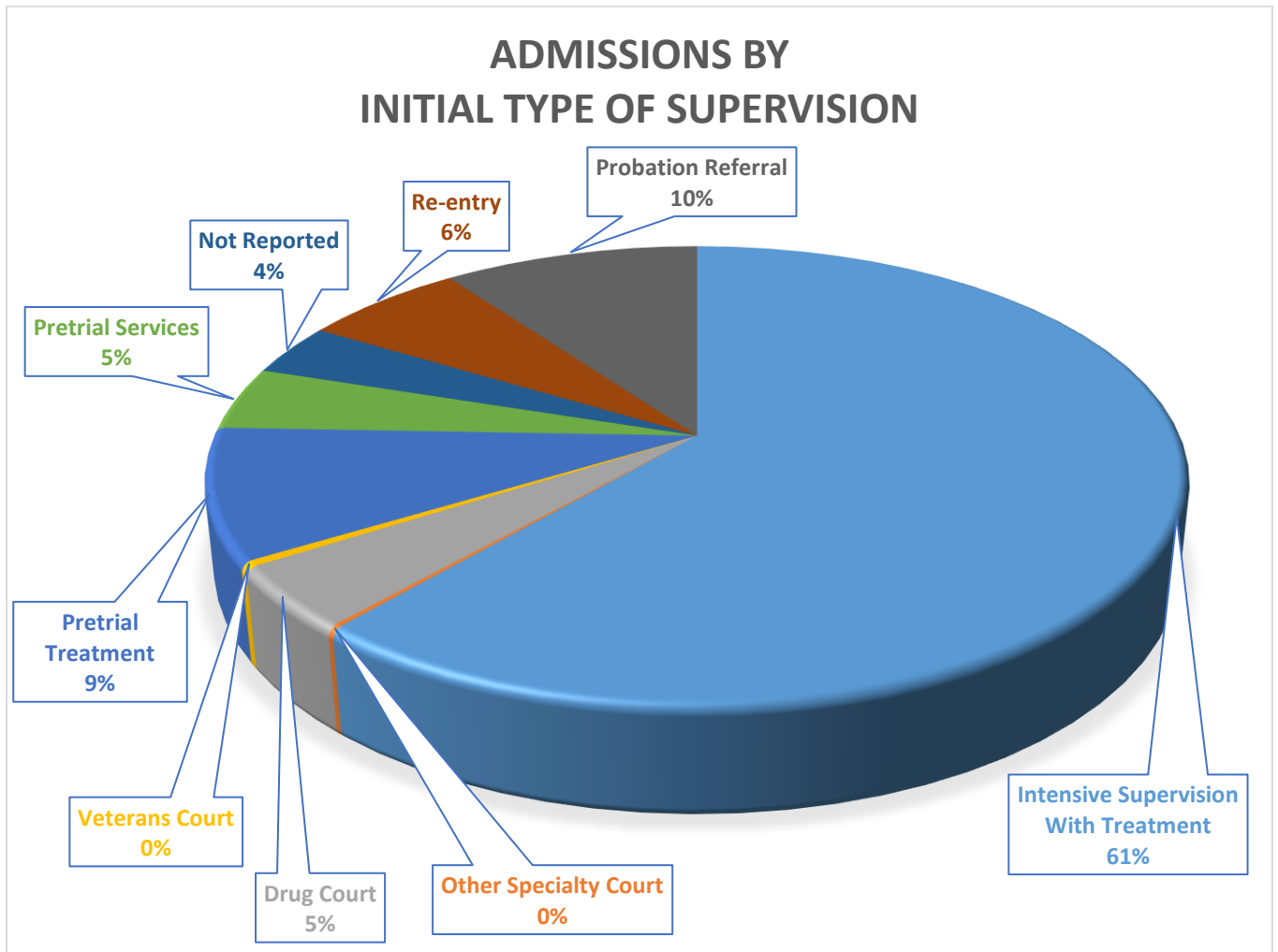


Figure 10 shows the distribution of admissions by initial type of supervision for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21.

Figure 10: Admissions By Initial Type Of Supervision And Center

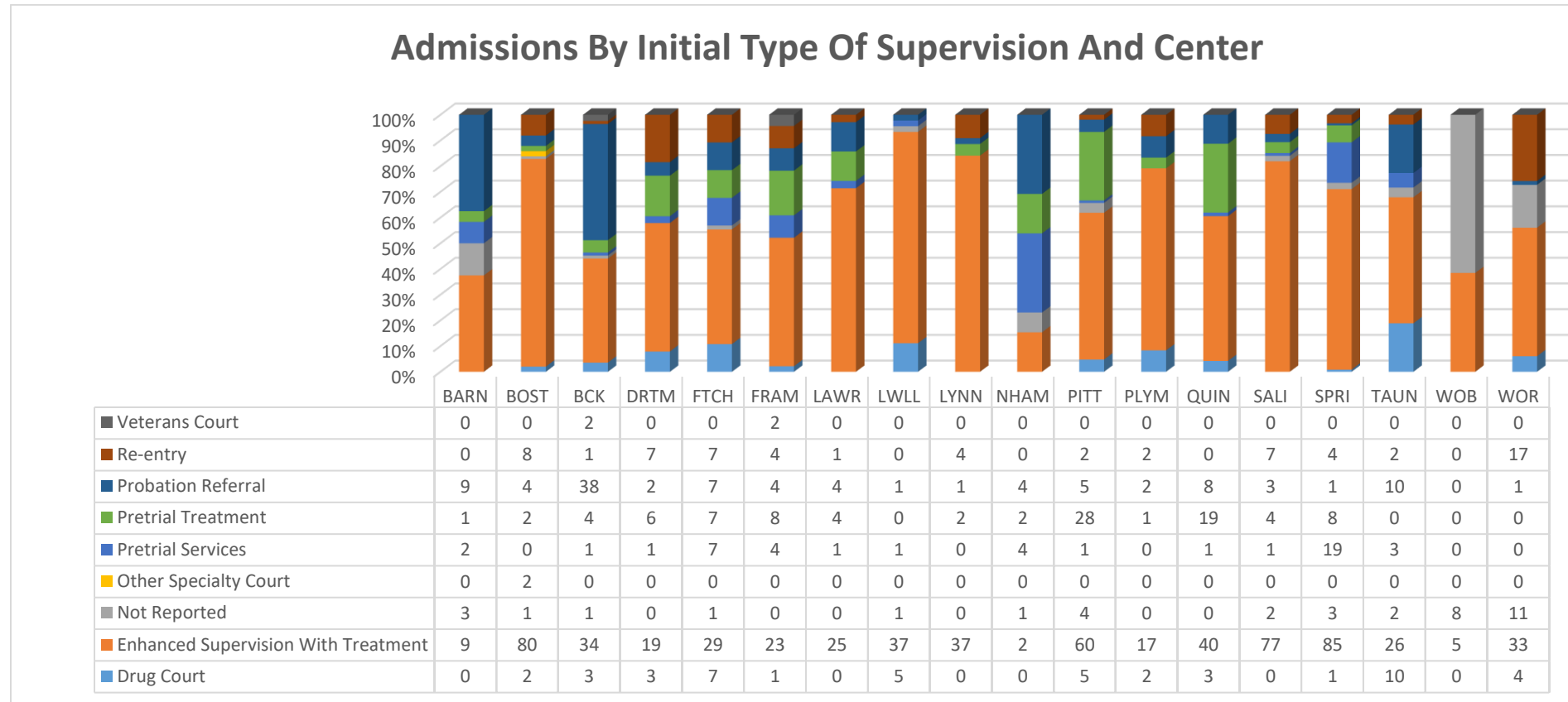


Figure 11 shows the court or agency that referred participants to each of the Community Justice Support Centers.

Figure 11: Admissions By Referral Source And Center

Barnstable	
Barnstable District	12
Barnstable Superior	6
Lawrence District	1
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	1
Wareham District	4
Boston	
Brockton District	3
Charlestown Municipal	1
Dorchester Municipal	4
Federal	17
Hingham District	2
Lowell District	1
Middlesex Superior	1
N/A (Re-entry)	9
Norfolk Superior	1
Quincy District	7
Region 1 Parole (Quincy)	27
Region 2 Parole (Quincy)	5
Roxbury Municipal	2
Suffolk Superior	14
Wareham District	1
Woburn District	3

Worcester District	1
Brockton	
Barnstable District	1
Brockton District	22
Dorchester Municipal	1
Federal	12
Hingham District	5
Lawrence District	1
N/A (Re-entry)	1
Norfolk Superior	3
Plymouth Superior	20
Quincy District	7
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	10
Stoughton District	1
Dartmouth	
Bristol Superior	2
Fall River District	7
Federal	10
New Bedford District	10
Plymouth Superior	1
Quincy District	2
Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	2
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	4

Fitchburg	
Ayer District	3
Clinton District	1
Federal	4
Fitchburg District	42
Gardner District	6
Leominster District	3
Region 4 Parole (Worcester)	2
Woburn District	2
Worcester Superior	2
Framingham	
Federal	2
Framingham District	24
Lawrence District	2
Marlborough District	4
Middlesex Superior	7
N/A (Re-entry)	3
Newton District	1
Region 9 Parole (Framingham)	2
Woburn District	1
Lawrence	
Essex Superior	1
Federal	5
Haverhill District	1
Lawrence District	21
Region 6A Parole (Lynn)	5
Woburn District	2

Lowell	
Barnstable District	1
Brockton District	2
Fall River District	1
Federal	3
Fitchburg District	1
Haverhill District	2
Lawrence District	4
Lowell District	18
Lowell Superior	5
Middlesex Superior	1
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	6
Wareham District	1
Lynn	
Central Municipal	1
Chelsea District	1
Essex Superior	1
Federal	7
Lawrence District	2
Lowell District	1
Lynn District	6
Middlesex Superior	1
N/A (Re-entry)	2
Peabody District	3
Plymouth District	1
Region 3 Parole (Lynn)	13
Region 6A Parole (Lynn)	1
Salem District	2

Salem Superior	2
Northampton	
Eastern Hampshire District	4
Northampton District	9
Pittsfield	
Berkshire Superior	12
Central Berkshire District	40
Holyoke District	1
N/A (Re-entry)	2
Northern Berkshire District	5
Orange District	1
Quincy District	1
Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	39
Southern Berkshire District	2
Westfield District	2
Plymouth	
Brockton District	2
Fall River District	1
N/A (Re-entry)	1
Plymouth District	10
Plymouth Superior	1
Quincy District	1
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	3
Taunton Superior	1
Wareham District	4
Quincy	
Brockton District	2
Federal	4

Hingham District	5
Plymouth Superior	2
Quincy District	46
Region 1 Parole (Quincy)	4
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	4
Roxbury Municipal	1
Waltham District	1
Woburn District	2
Salisbury	
Essex Sheriff	48
Federal	1
Haverhill District	32
Lawrence District	1
N/A (Re-entry)	5
Newburyport District	4
Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	3
Springfield	
Chicopee District	1
Federal	11
Greenfield District	1
Hampden Superior	6
Holyoke District	3
N/A (Re-entry)	3
Northampton District	1
Northern Berkshire District	1
Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	51
Springfield District	43

Taunton	
Attleboro District	1
Brockton District	9
Federal	10
Framingham District	1
Hingham District	2
Quincy District	5
Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	7
Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	4
Suffolk Superior	1
Taunton District	12
Wareham District	1
Woburn	
Federal	4
Lowell District	1
Malden District	1

Middlesex Superior	2
Newton District	1
Woburn District	4
Worcester	
Clinton District	3
East Brookfield District	4
Federal	1
Fitchburg District	3
Lowell District	2
Marlborough District	2
N/A (Re-entry)	18
Region 4 Parole (Worcester)	20
Westborough District	1
Worcester District	11
Worcester Superior	1

Figure 12 shows the age of participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. There were 119 18-24 year olds, 429 25-34 year olds, 294 35-44 year olds, 100 45-54 year olds, 60 55-64 year olds, and 8 who were 65 or older. The age of 30 admissions were not reported.

Figure 12: Admissions By Age

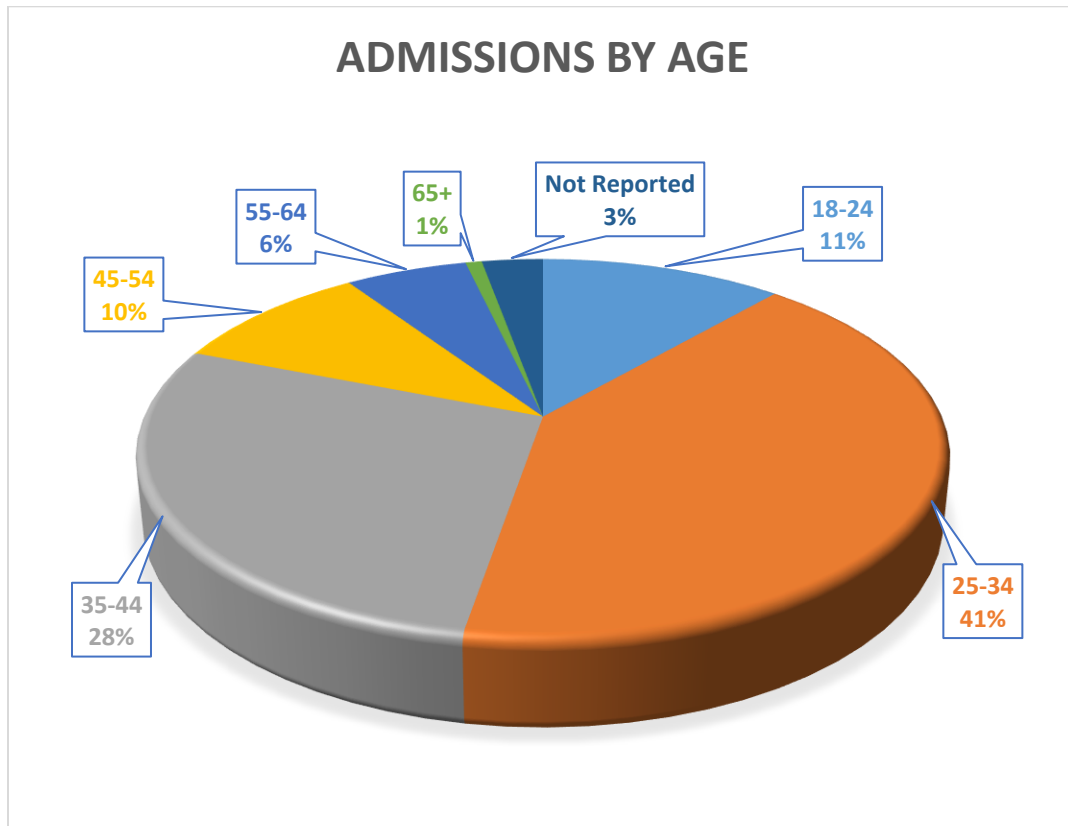


Figure 13 shows the distribution of admissions by age for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21.

Figure 13: Admissions By Age And Center

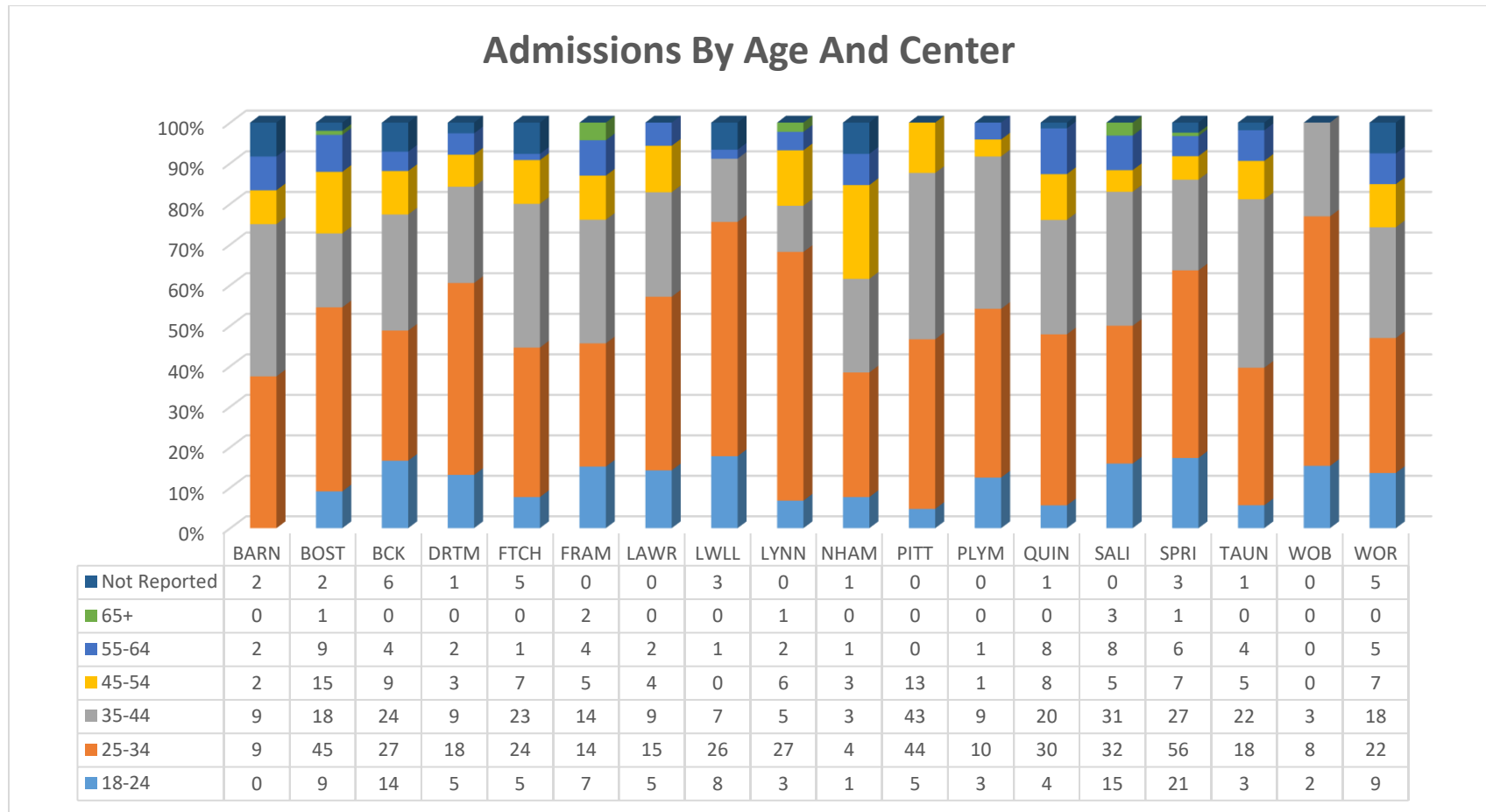


Figure 14 shows the gender of participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Based on self-reports, a large majority (807) of the admissions were male and 233 were female.

Figure 14: Admissions By Gender

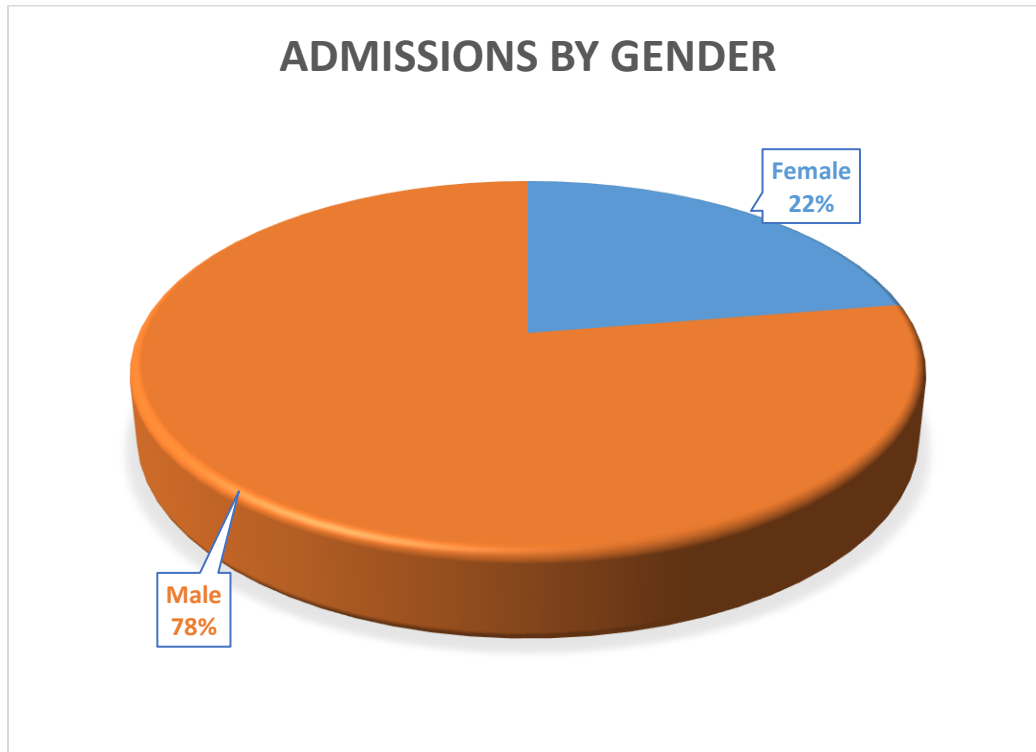


Figure 15 shows the distribution of admissions by gender for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Among the Centers, the Woburn CJSC had the highest proportion of male admissions (100.0%) and the Salisbury CJSC had the highest proportion of female admissions (70.2%).

Figure 15: Admissions By Gender And Center

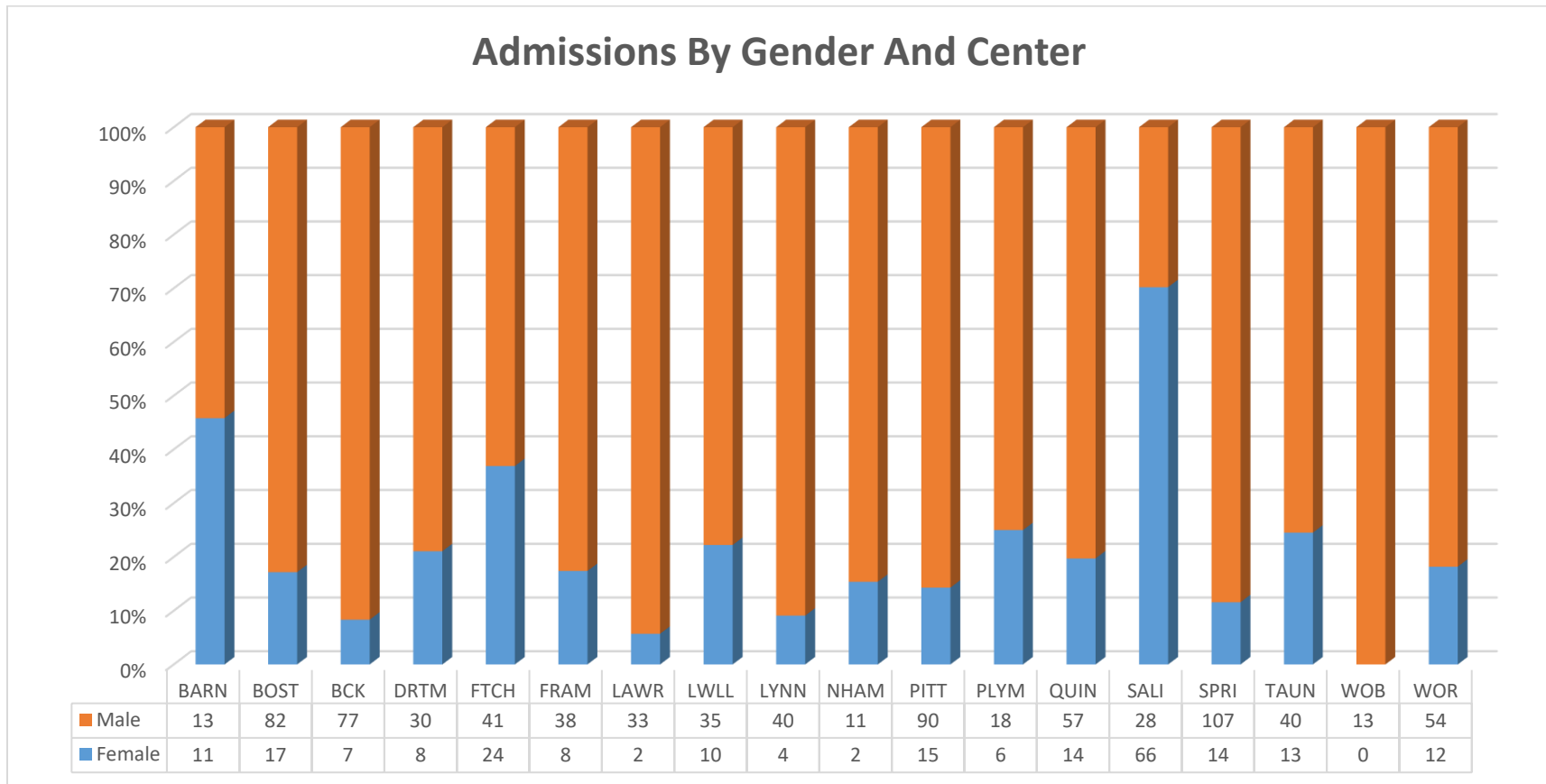


Figure 16 shows the race of participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Based on self-reports, 561 of admissions were White, 215 were Black/African American, 6 were Asian, 4 were American Indian/Alaska Native, 1 was Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, 140 reported their race as Other, and 113 admissions reported their race as Not Known/Not Reported.

Figure 16: Admissions By Race

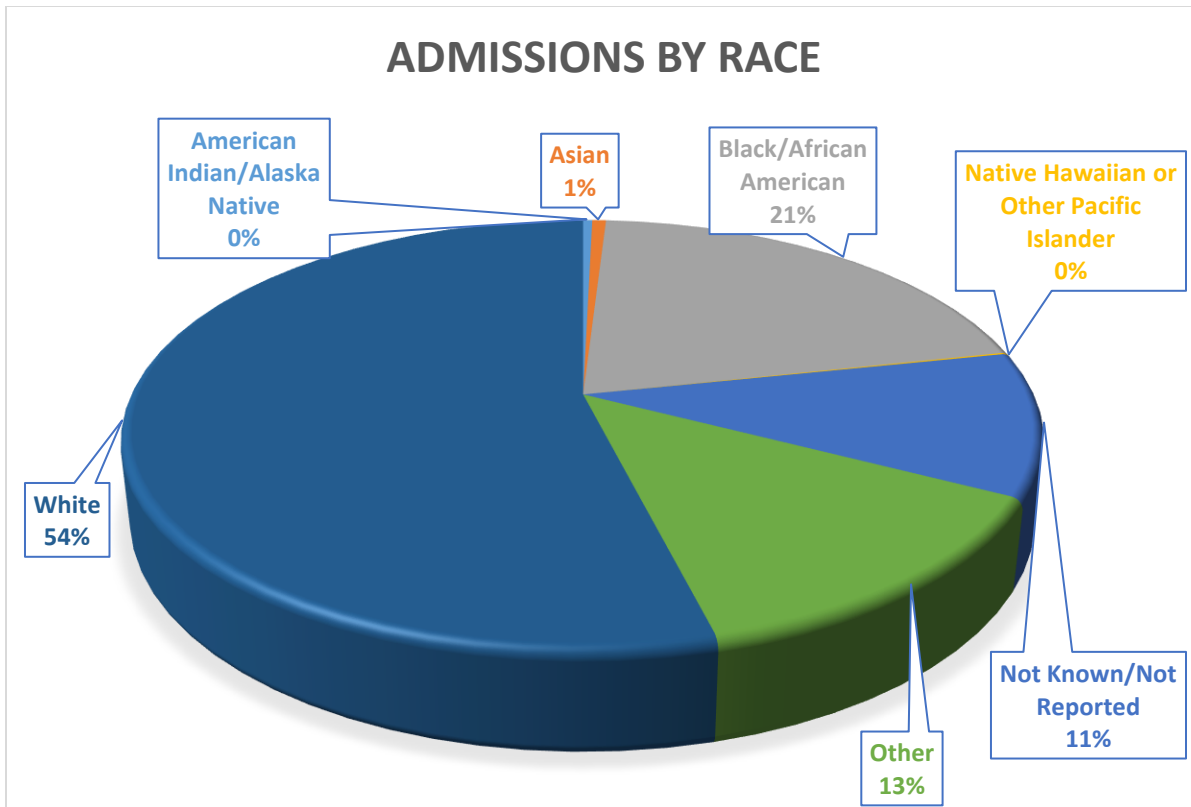


Figure 17 shows the distribution of admissions by race for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21.

Figure 17: Admissions By Race And Center

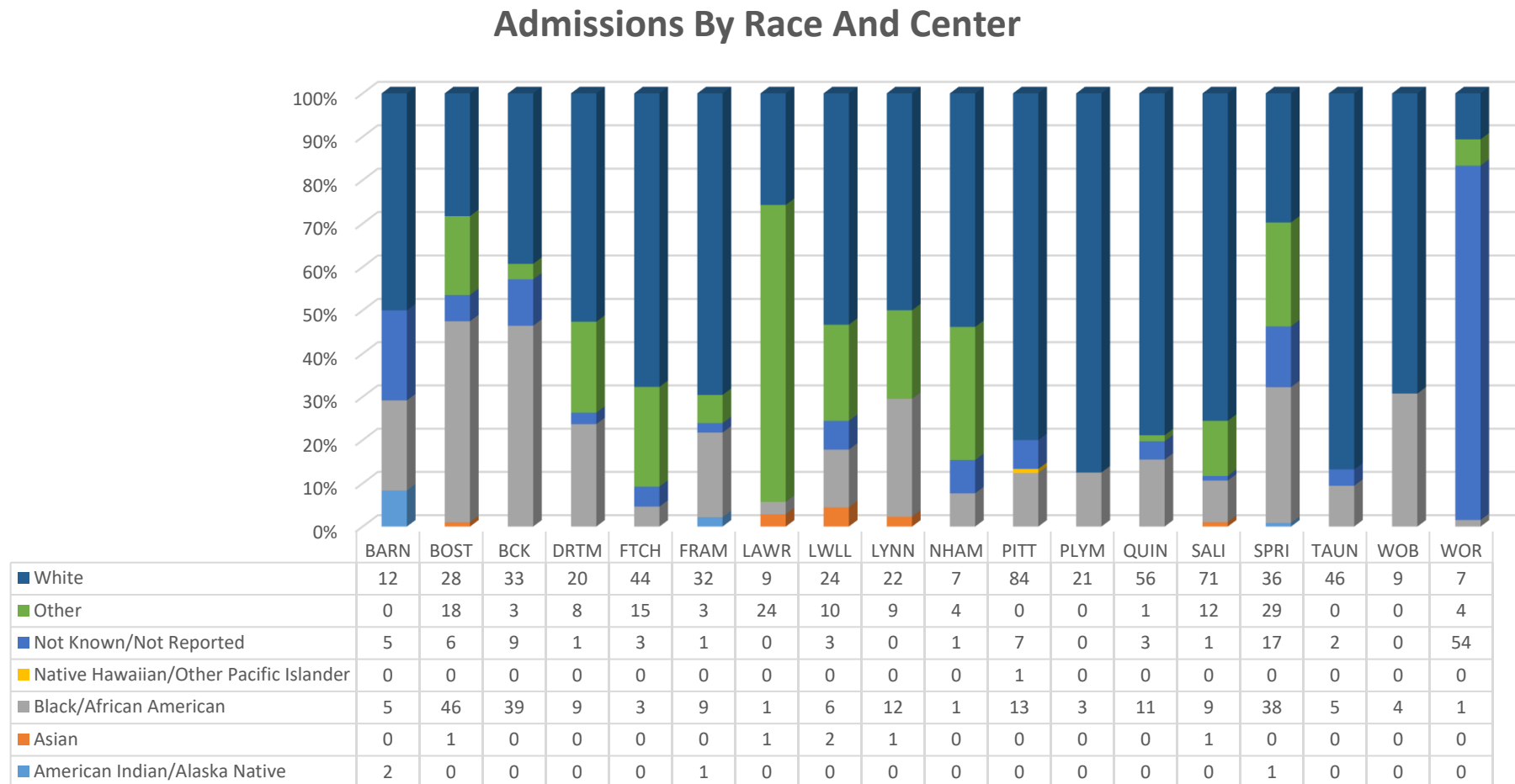


Figure 18 shows the ethnicity of participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Based on self-reports, 698 of admissions were Non-Hispanic or Latino, 204 were Hispanic or Latino, and 138 reported their ethnicity as Not Known/Not Reported.

Figure 18: Admissions By Ethnicity

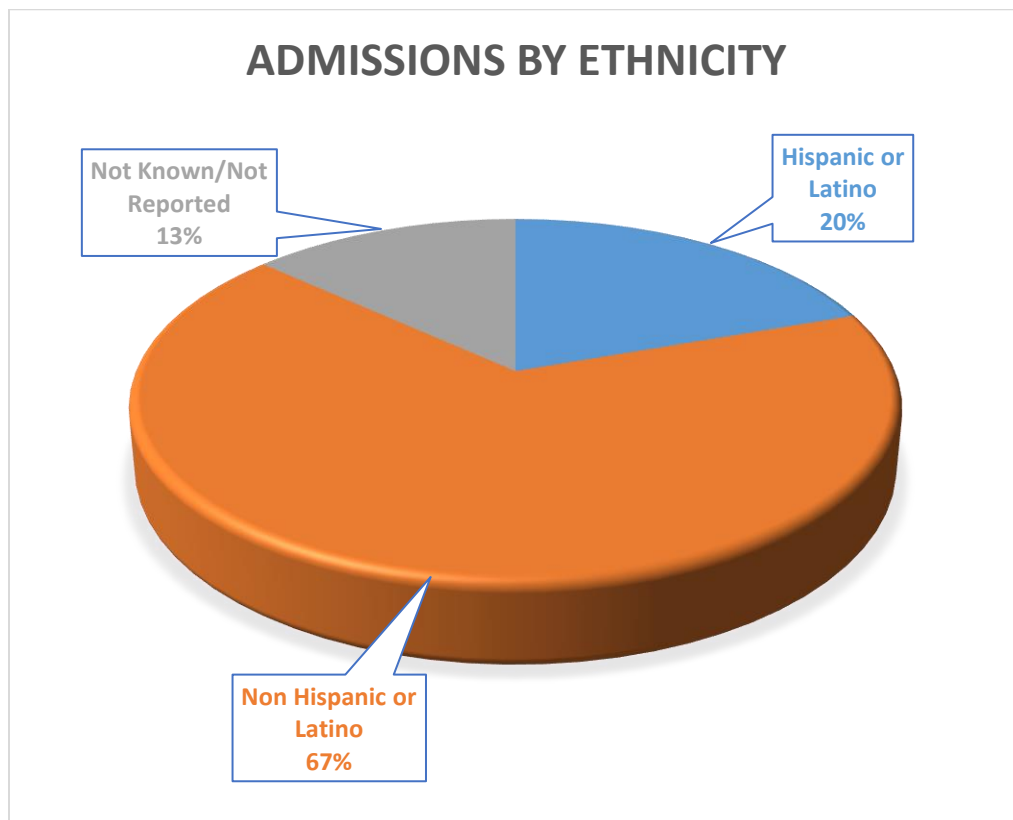
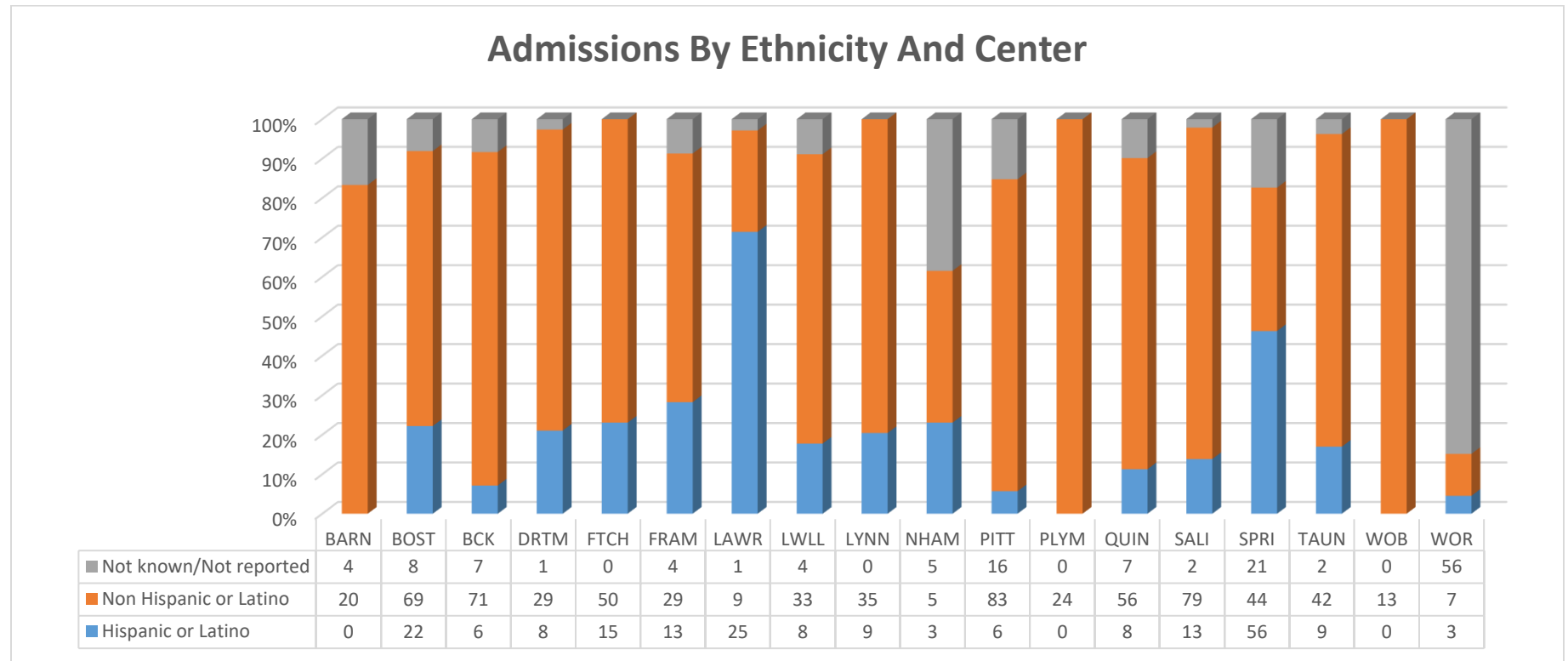


Figure 19 shows the distribution of admissions by ethnicity for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Among the Centers, the Lawrence CJSC had the highest proportion of Hispanic or Latino admissions (71.4%) and the Woburn CJSC has the highest proportion of Non-Hispanic or Latino admissions (100.0%).

Figure 19: Admissions By Ethnicity And Center



PROGRAMMING

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

- Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) to address criminal thinking and substance use disorder (e.g., Moral Reconation 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

Due to COVID-19, CJSC offered virtual programming to clients in FY21. Figure 20 shows the average number of virtual programming hours attended per participant, per week at each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Virtual 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.). Virtual programming hours do not include community service hours. The overall average weekly virtual programming hours attended per participant across all Centers in FY21 was 2.5 hours.

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

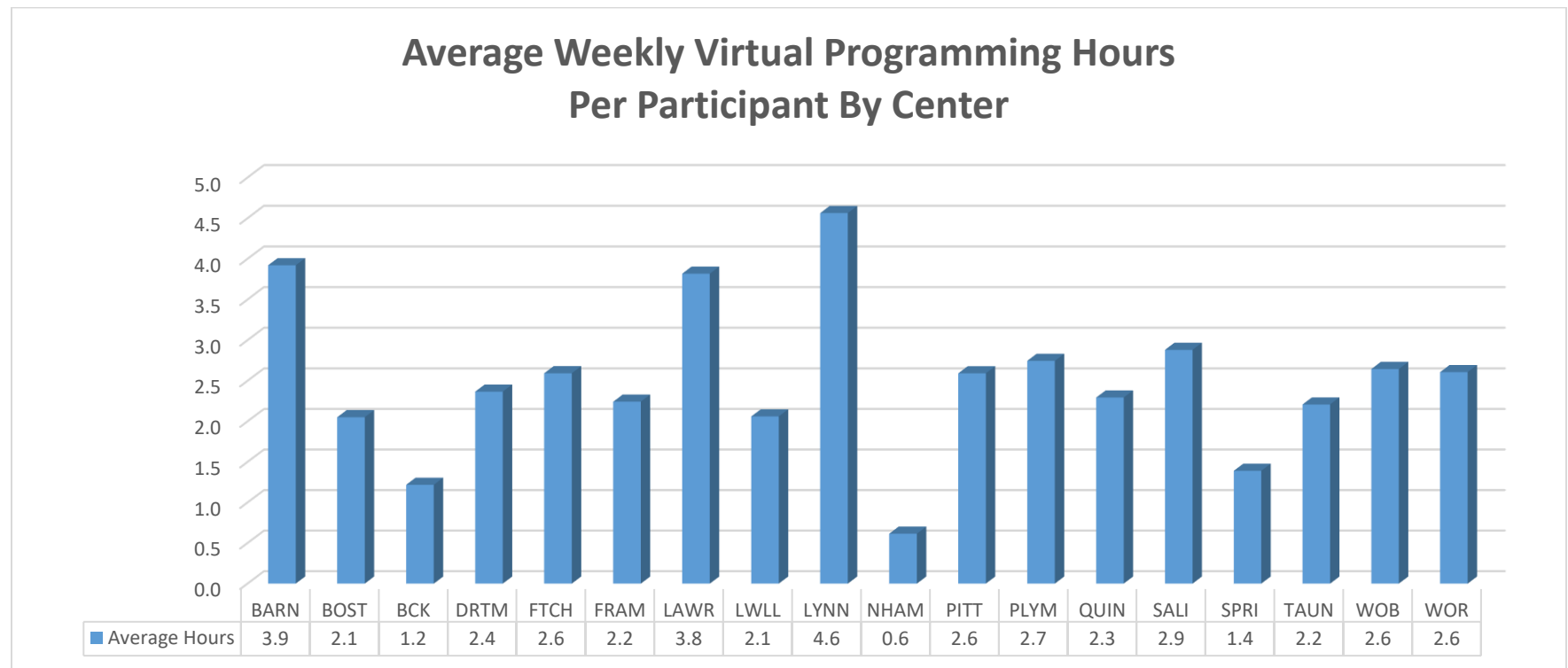


Figure 21 shows the average number of Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) hours attended per participant, per week at each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. On average, participants at the Lynn CJSC attended the most CBT hours weekly (3.8 hours) amongst all of the Centers, while participants at the Northampton CJSC attended the fewest CBT hours weekly (0.6 hours). The overall average number of weekly CBT hours attended per participant across all Centers in FY21 was 2.1 hours.

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

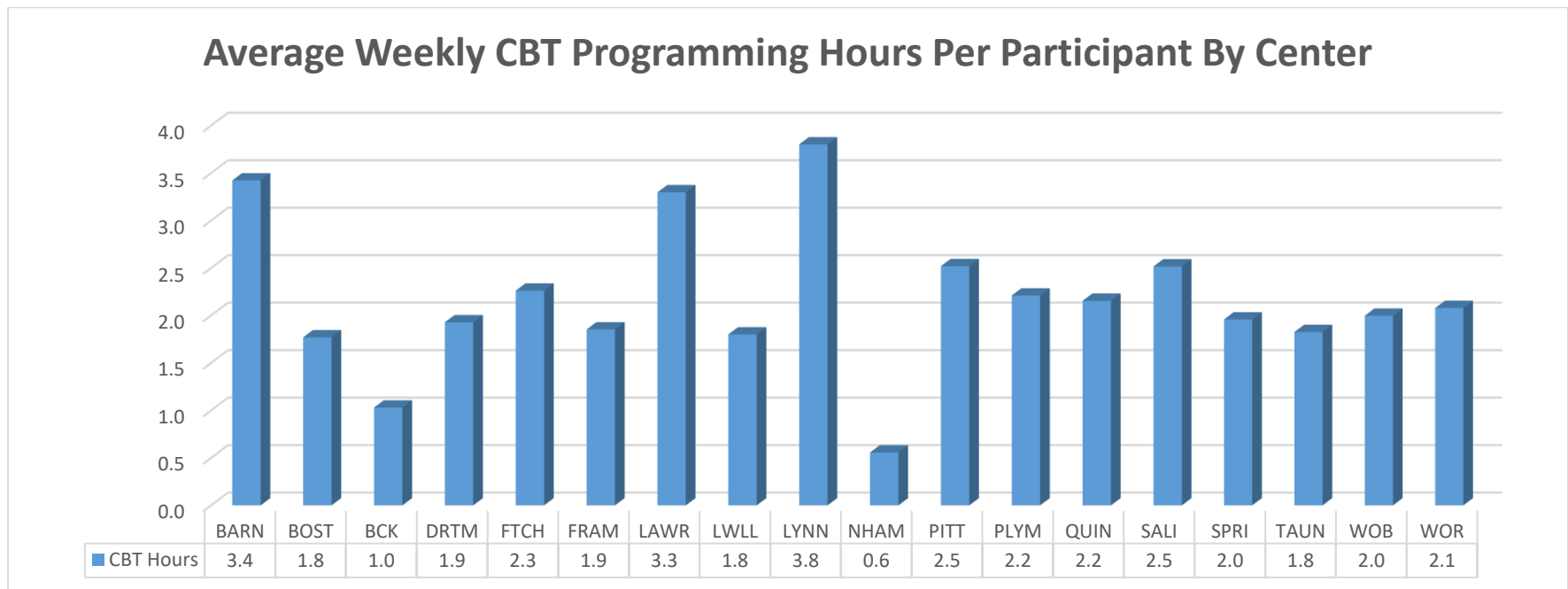
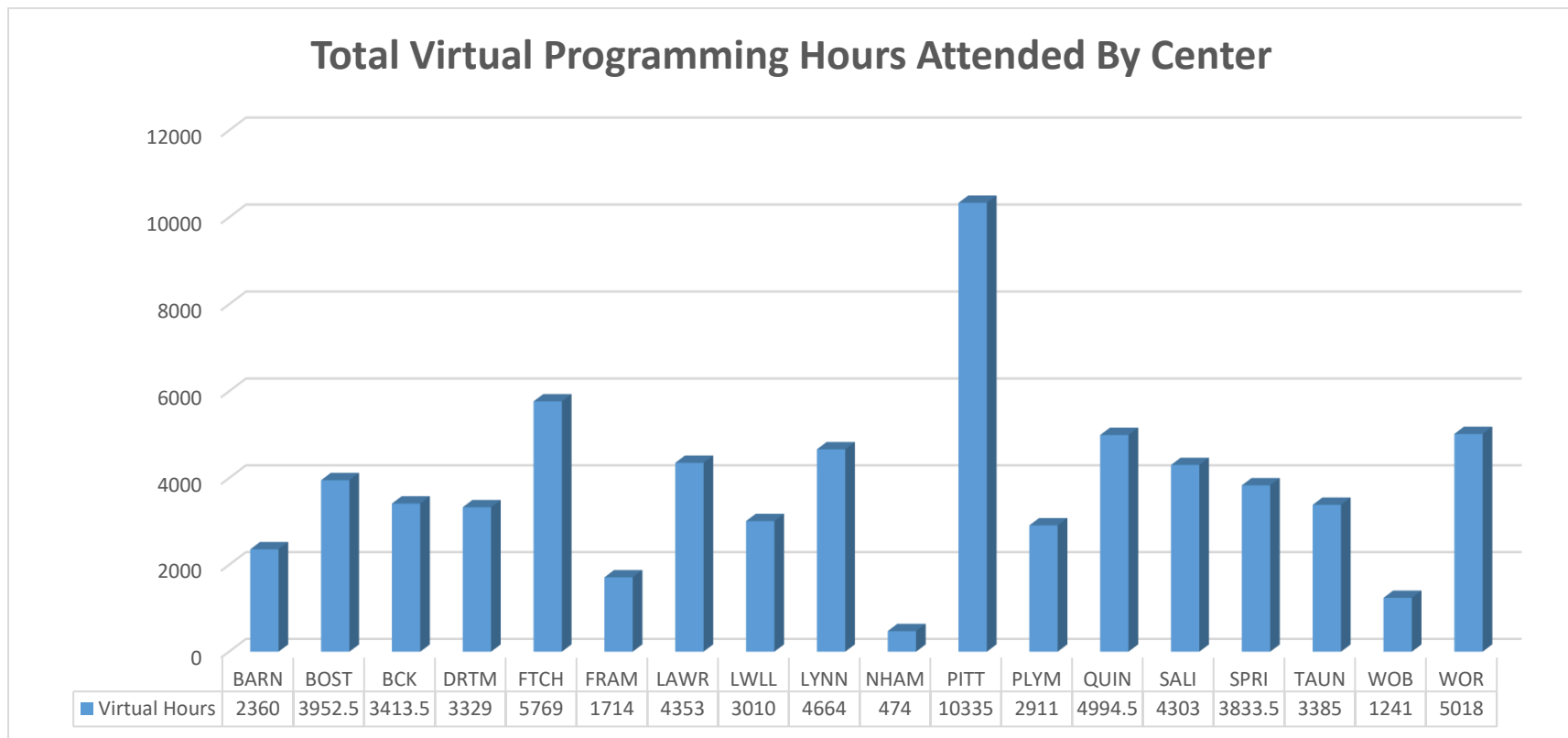


Figure 22 shows the total number of virtual programming hours attended by CJSC participants and non CJSC participants in FY21. Individuals attended the most virtual programming hours at the Pittsfield CJSC (10,335 hours) and the fewest virtual programming hours at the Northampton CJSC (474 hours). The total number of virtual programming hours attended across all Centers in FY21 was 69,060.

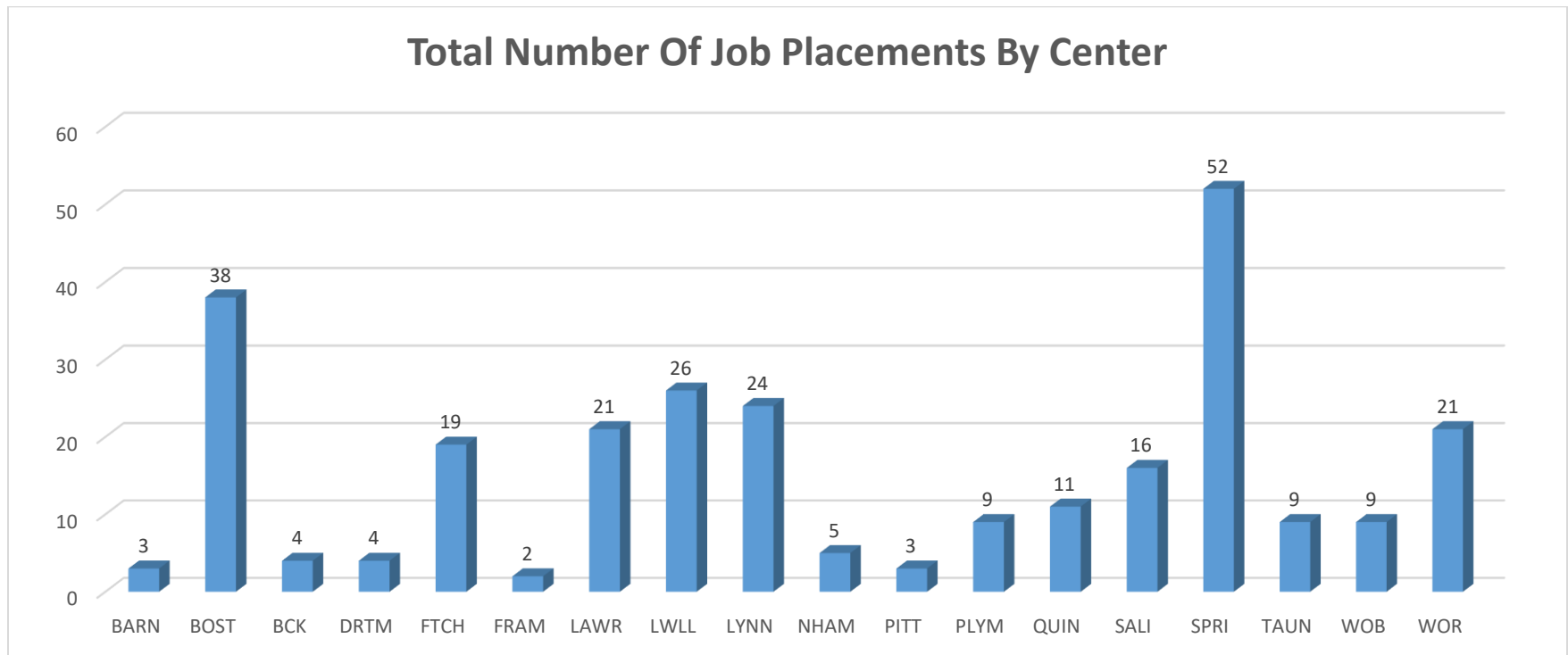
Figure 22: Total Virtual Programming Hours Attended By Center



EMPLOYMENT

Job and career support services are among the service components of Community Justice Support 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 Justice Support Centers in FY21. Total job placements across all Centers in FY21 were 276.

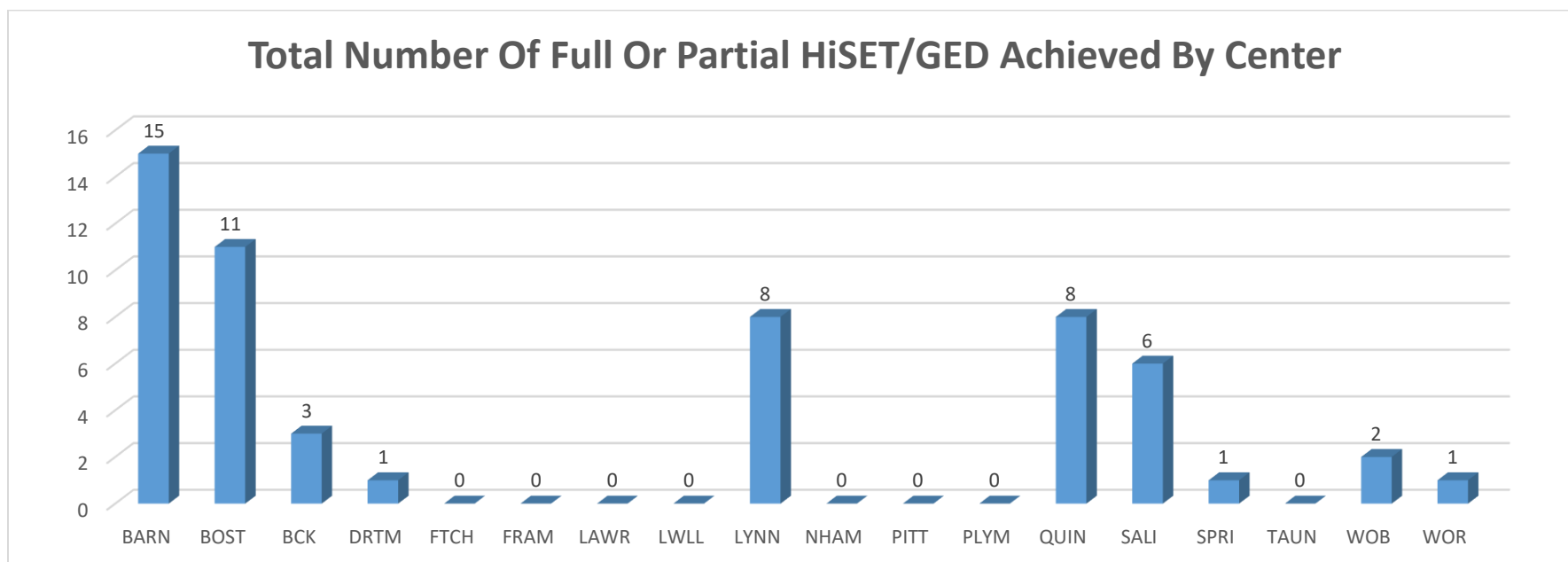
Figure 23: Total Number Of Job Placements By Center



EDUCATION

Education is among the service components of Community Justice Support Centers. Figure 24 shows the number of participants that received a partial or full HiSET/GED at each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Total HiSET/GED achieved across all Centers in FY21 were 56.

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

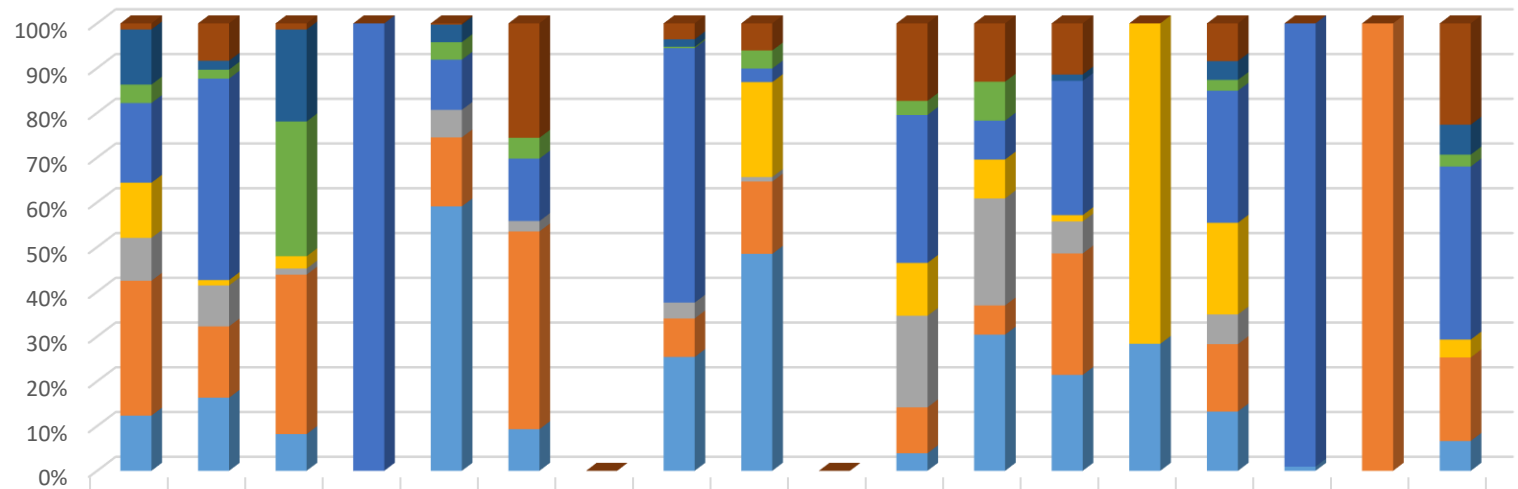


AFTERCARE/CASE MANAGEMENT

Aftercare placements and case management services are also provided at all Community Justice Support 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 CJSC. Case management services include assistance with participants' health and human service needs. Aftercare placements and case management services provided at CJSC 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 CJSC. There were a total of 3,923 aftercare referrals made or assistance with case management services provided to CJSC participants across the state in FY21.

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
Housing	1	21	1	0	1	11	0	34	6	0	22	6	8	0	14	0	0	17
Identification	9	5	15	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	5
Insurance	3	5	22	0	14	2	0	3	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	2
Other	13	113	0	335	40	6	0	543	3	0	42	4	21	0	49	1164	0	29
Education	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	15	4	1	53	34	0	0	3
Medical	7	23	1	0	22	1	0	34	1	0	26	11	5	0	11	0	0	0
Mental Health	22	40	26	0	55	19	0	82	16	0	13	3	19	0	25	0	4	14
Substance Abuse Treatment	9	41	6	0	211	4	0	243	48	0	5	14	15	21	22	11	0	5

DISCHARGES

In FY21, participants were discharged from Community Justice Support Centers for a number of different reasons, including: Successful Transition, Probation/Parole Term Completed, Transferred to another CJSC, Deceased, placed on Inactive Status, discharged with Pretrial Treatment status, discharged with Pretrial Services status, discharged with a direct Probation Referral status, discharged with a Re-entry status, Noncompliance (e.g., warrant issued, probation/parole revoked, or incarcerated), Removed by Supervising Agency, Referred to CJSC (the participant entered the CJSC with a pretrial status or as a direct probation referral and was subsequently referred to the CJSC for regular programming), Moved to a Specialty Court, Placed in Treatment, Unable to Continue Due to Medical Issues, and Other (removed for any other reason(s) not previously mentioned).

Figure 26 shows the number of discharges from each of the Community Justice Support Centers for FY21. The Community Justice Support Centers ranged from 19 discharges (Northampton CJSC) to 121 discharges (Brockton CJSC & Pittsfield CJSC). Total discharges across all centers in FY21 were 1,192.

Figure 26: Discharges By Center

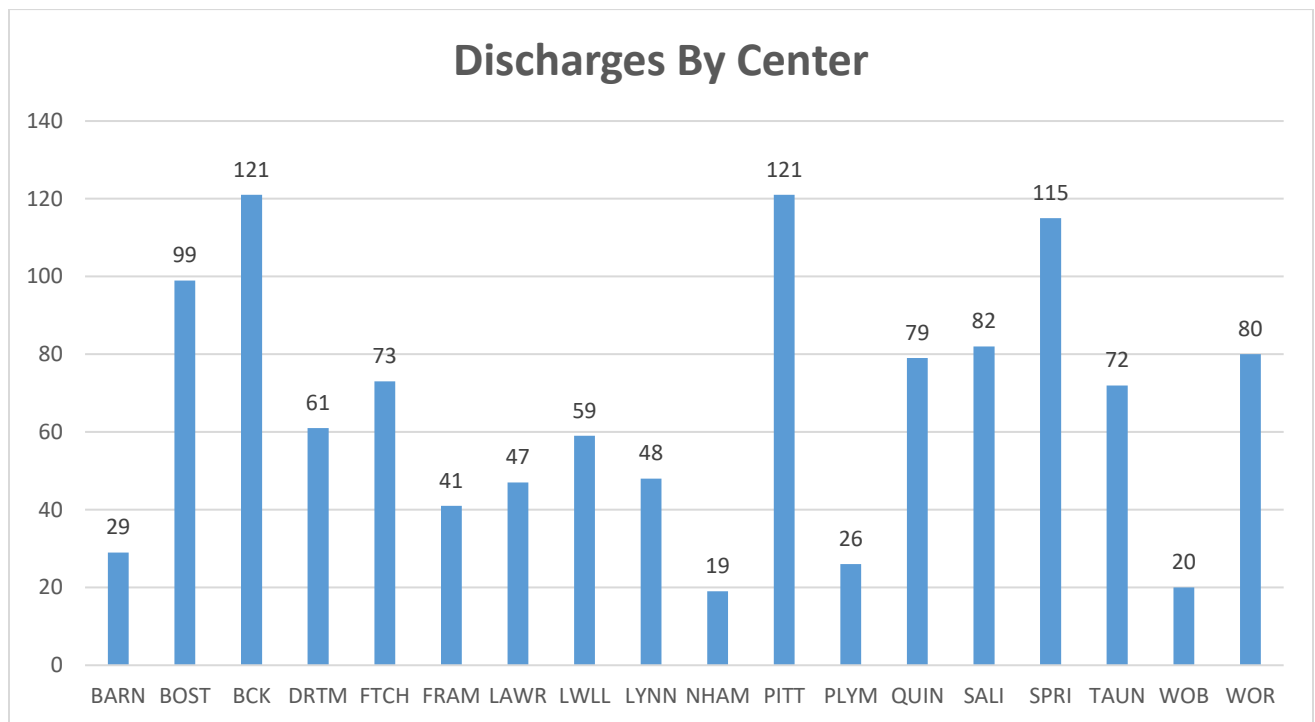


Figure 27 shows the reasons participants were discharged from the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21. Amongst the Centers, 263 discharges were due to Noncompliance, in 197 participants' Probation/Parole Term Completed, 180 were Removed by their Supervising Agency, 126 were the result of Successful Transition, 95 were placed on Inactive Status, 30 were Placed in Treatment, 28 were discharged with a Re-entry status, 26 were discharged with a direct Probation Referral status, 25 were Transferred to another CJSC, 19 were discharged with Pretrial Services status, 15 were discharged with Pretrial Treatment status, 15 were Moved to a Specialty Court, 10 were Deceased, 10 were Referred to the CJSC after previously having a Pretrial or Probation Referral status, 5 were Unable to Continue Due to Medical Issues, and 148 were discharged for Other reasons.

Figure 27: Reasons For Discharge

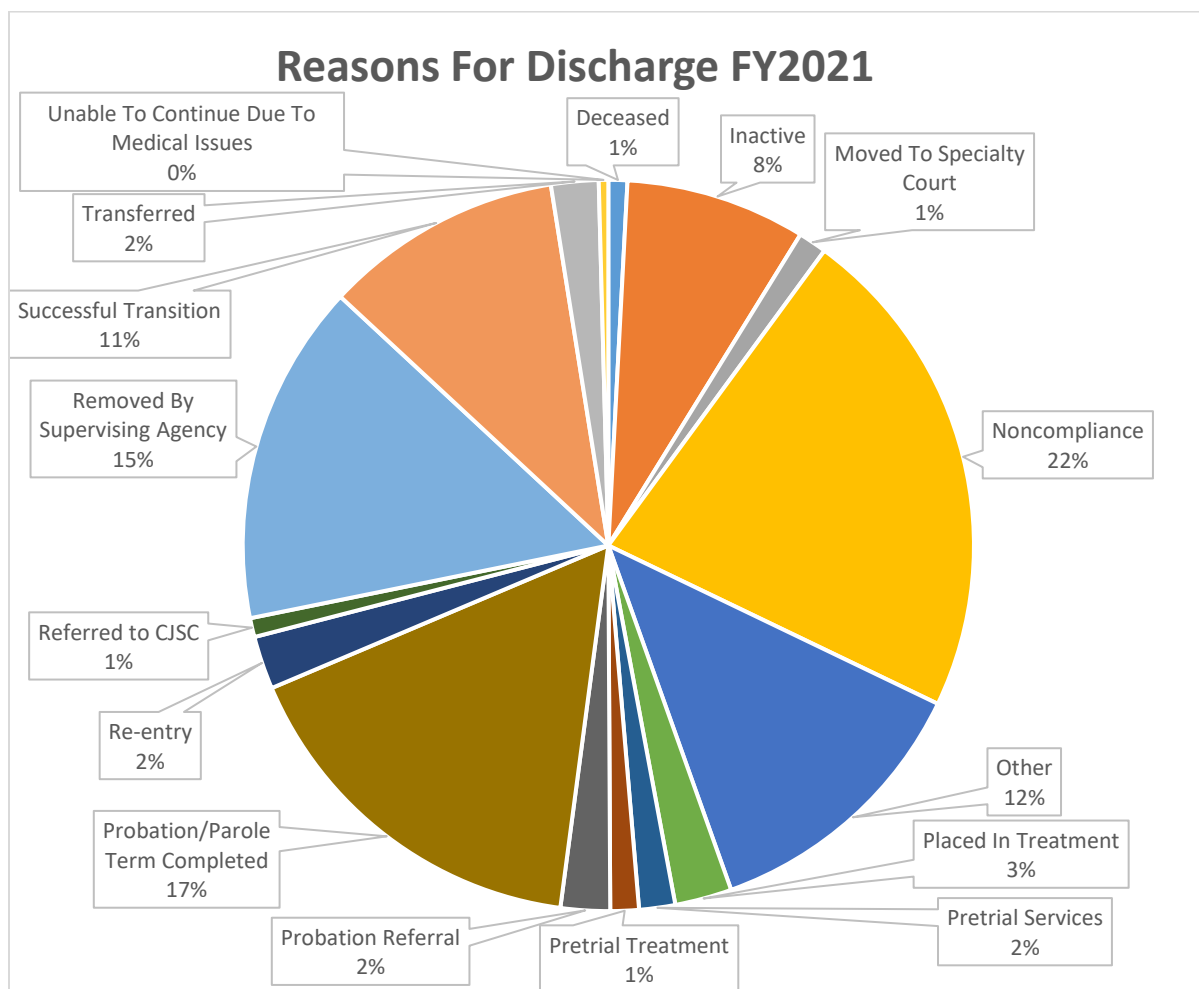
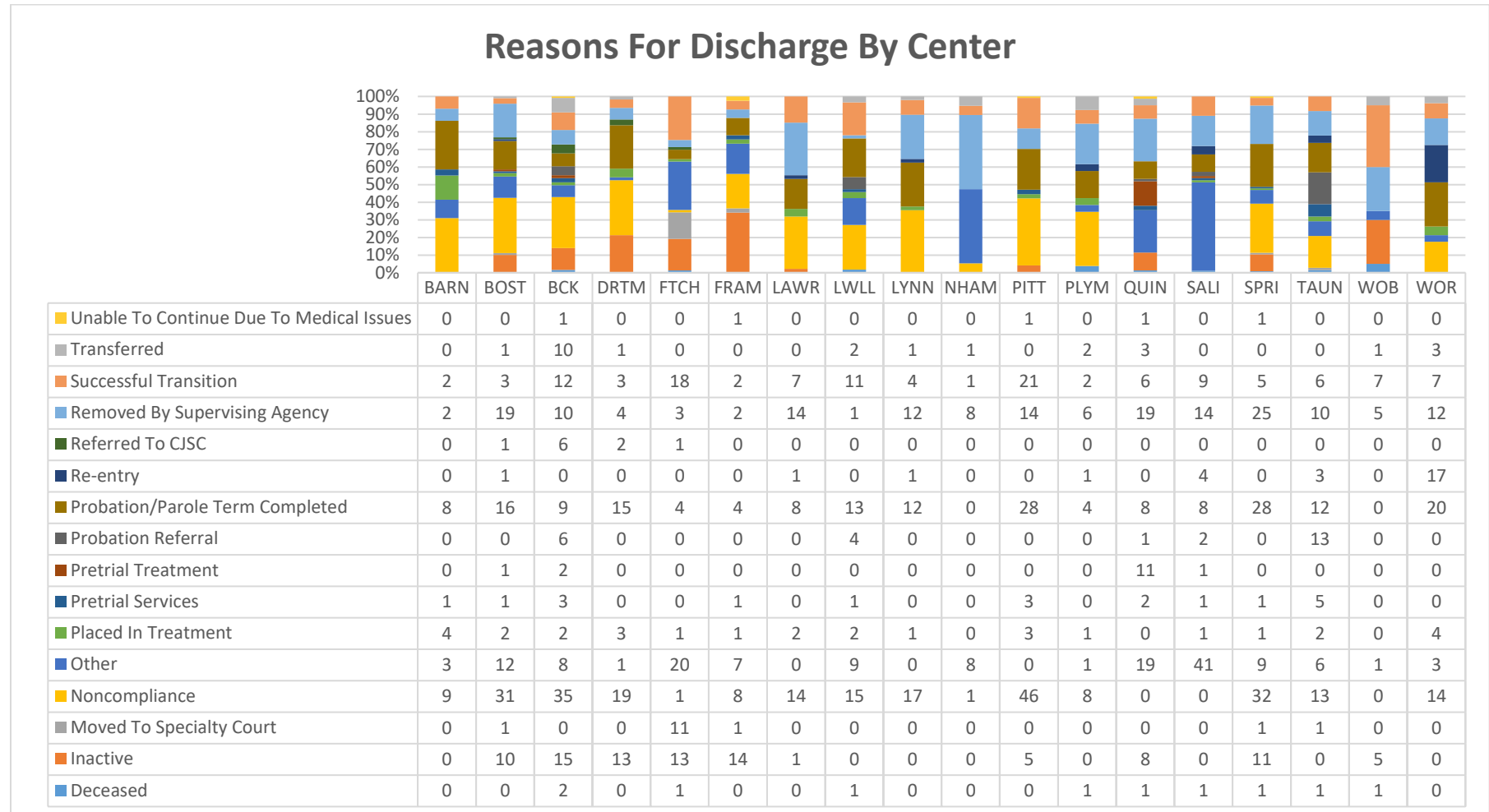


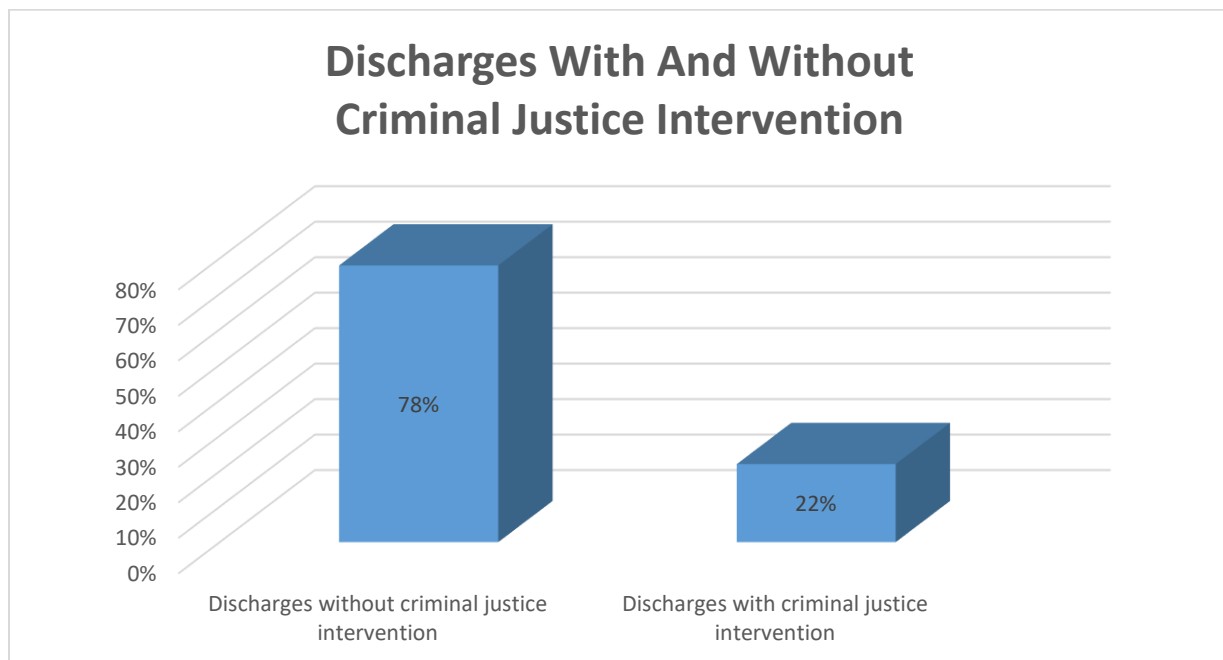
Figure 28 shows the distribution of reasons for discharge for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21.

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 Term Completed, Transferred, Deceased, placed on Inactive Status, discharged with Pretrial Treatment Status, discharged with Pretrial Services status, discharged with direct Probation Referral status, discharged with a Re-entry status, Removed by Supervising Agency, Referred to CJSC after previously having a Pretrial or Probation Referral status, Unable to Continue Due to Medical Issues, Placed in Treatment, Moved to a Specialty Court, and Other. Discharges with criminal justice intervention include Noncompliance (e.g., warrant issued, probation/parole revoked, incarceration). In FY21, 78% (929) were discharged from the Community Justice Support Centers without criminal justice intervention while 22% (263) were discharged with criminal justice intervention.

Figure 29: Discharges With And Without Criminal Justice Intervention



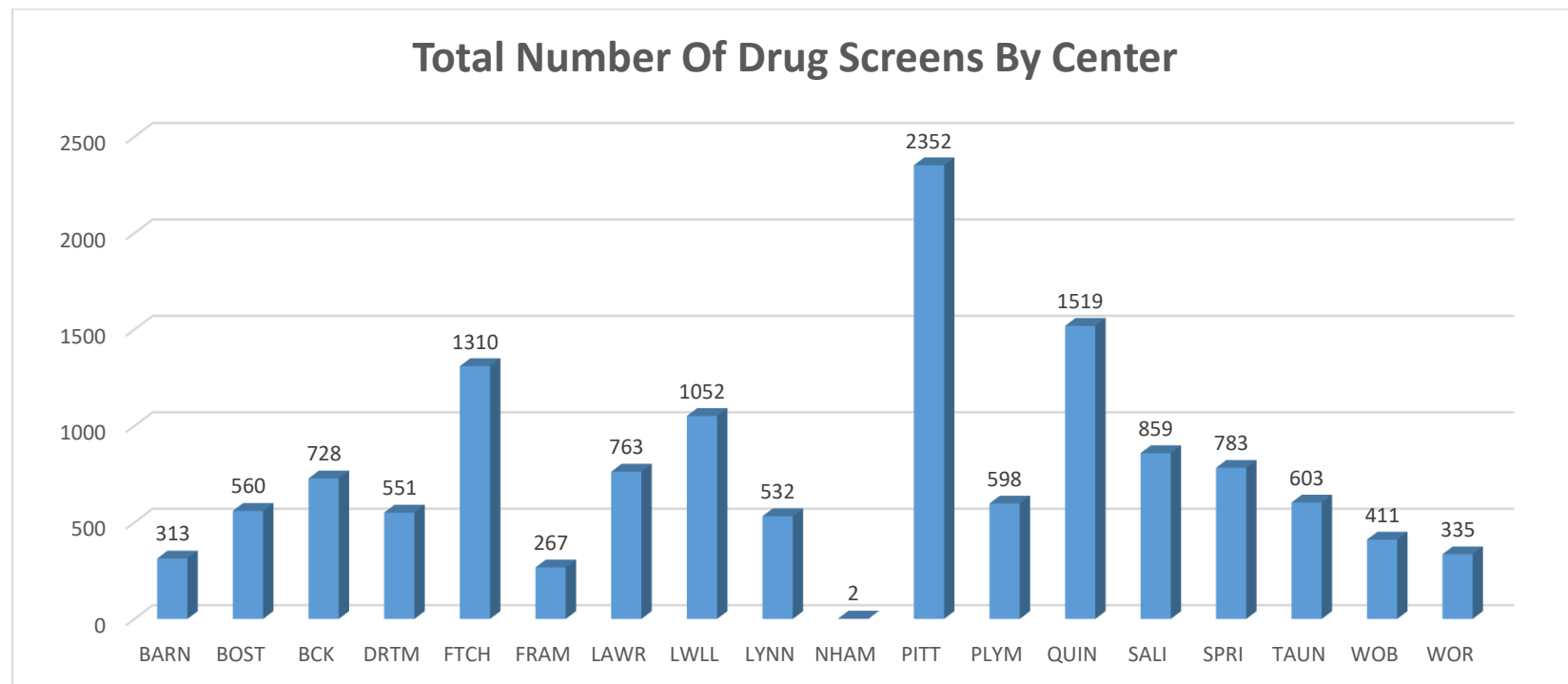
DRUG AND ALCOHOL SCREENING

Drug screening is among the most visible accountability measures administered by the Community Justice Support 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.

CJSC 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 Justice Support Centers in FY21. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, CJSC conducted fewer drug screens in FY21 than in previous years. The Pittsfield CJSC performed the greatest number of drug screens (2,352) while the Northampton CJSC performed the fewest (2). Total number of drug screens performed across all Centers in FY21 was 13,538.

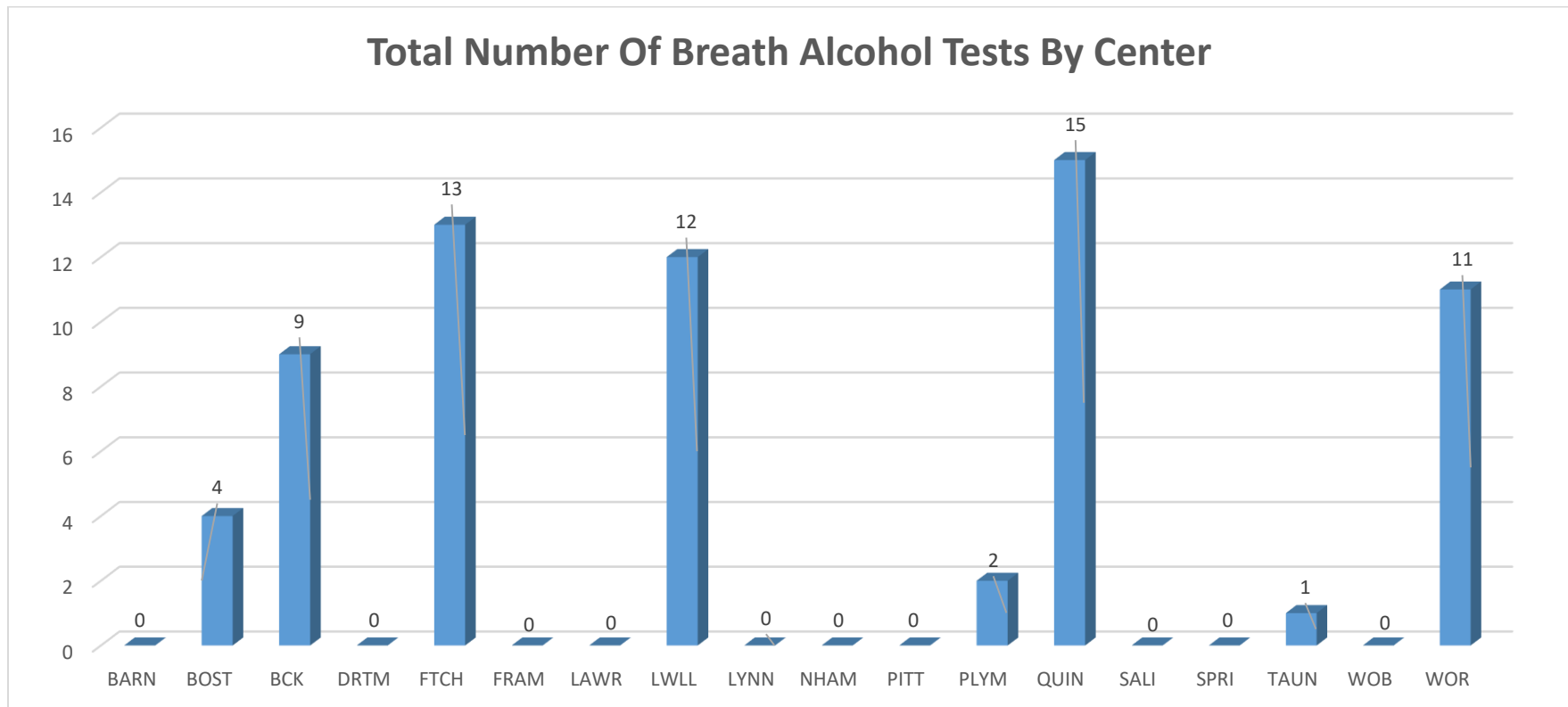
Figure 30: Total Number Of Drug Screens By Center



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 Justice Support Centers in FY21. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, CJSC performed very limited BAT in FY21. The Quincy CJSC performed the greatest number of BAT (15) while several of the Centers did not perform BAT at all. Total number of BAT across all Centers in FY21 was 67.

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 Justice Support Centers in FY21.

Figure 32: Drug Screen Results By Center

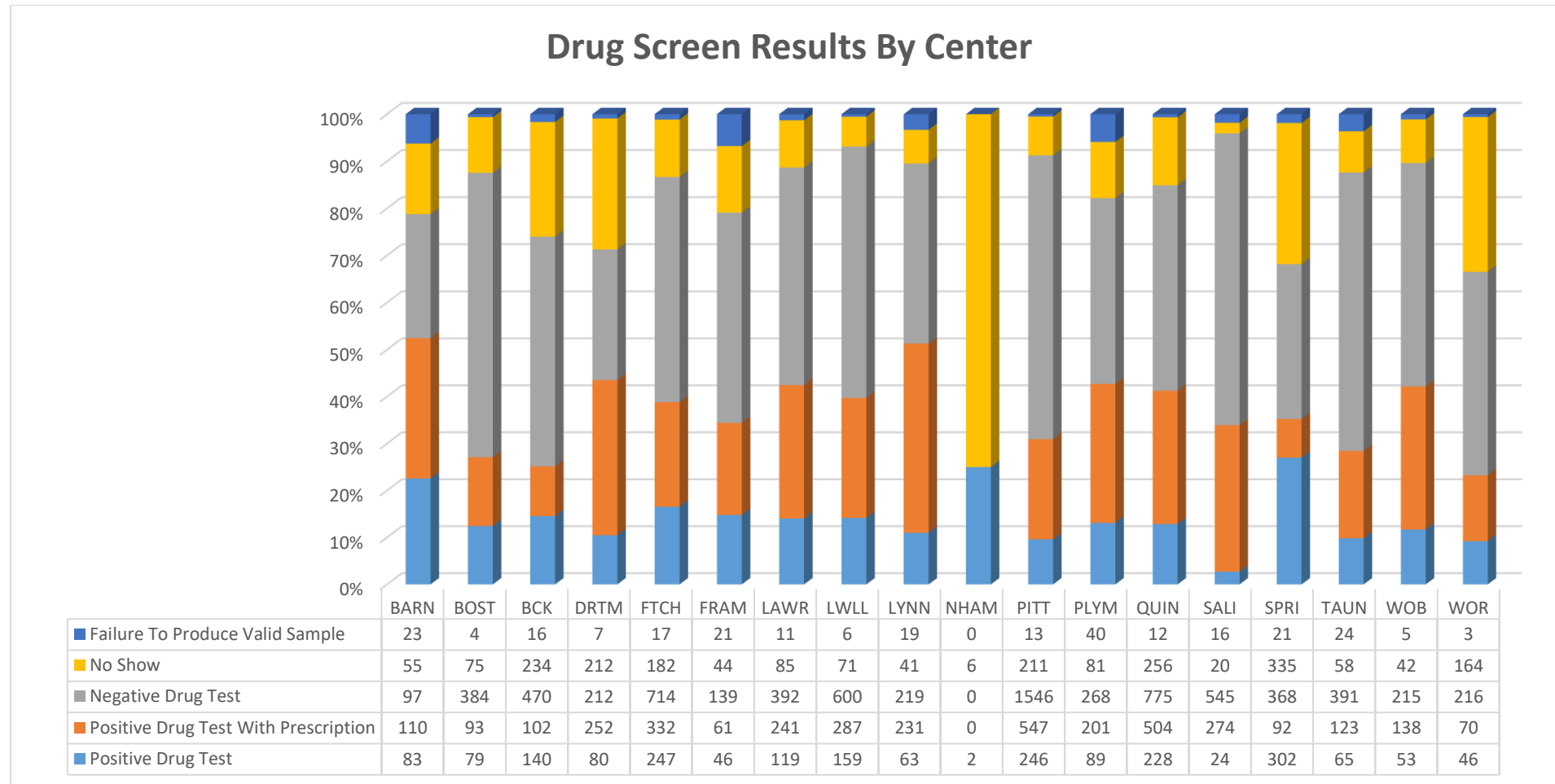


Figure 33 shows the distribution of Breath Alcohol Test results for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY21.

Figure 33: Breath Alcohol Test Results By Center

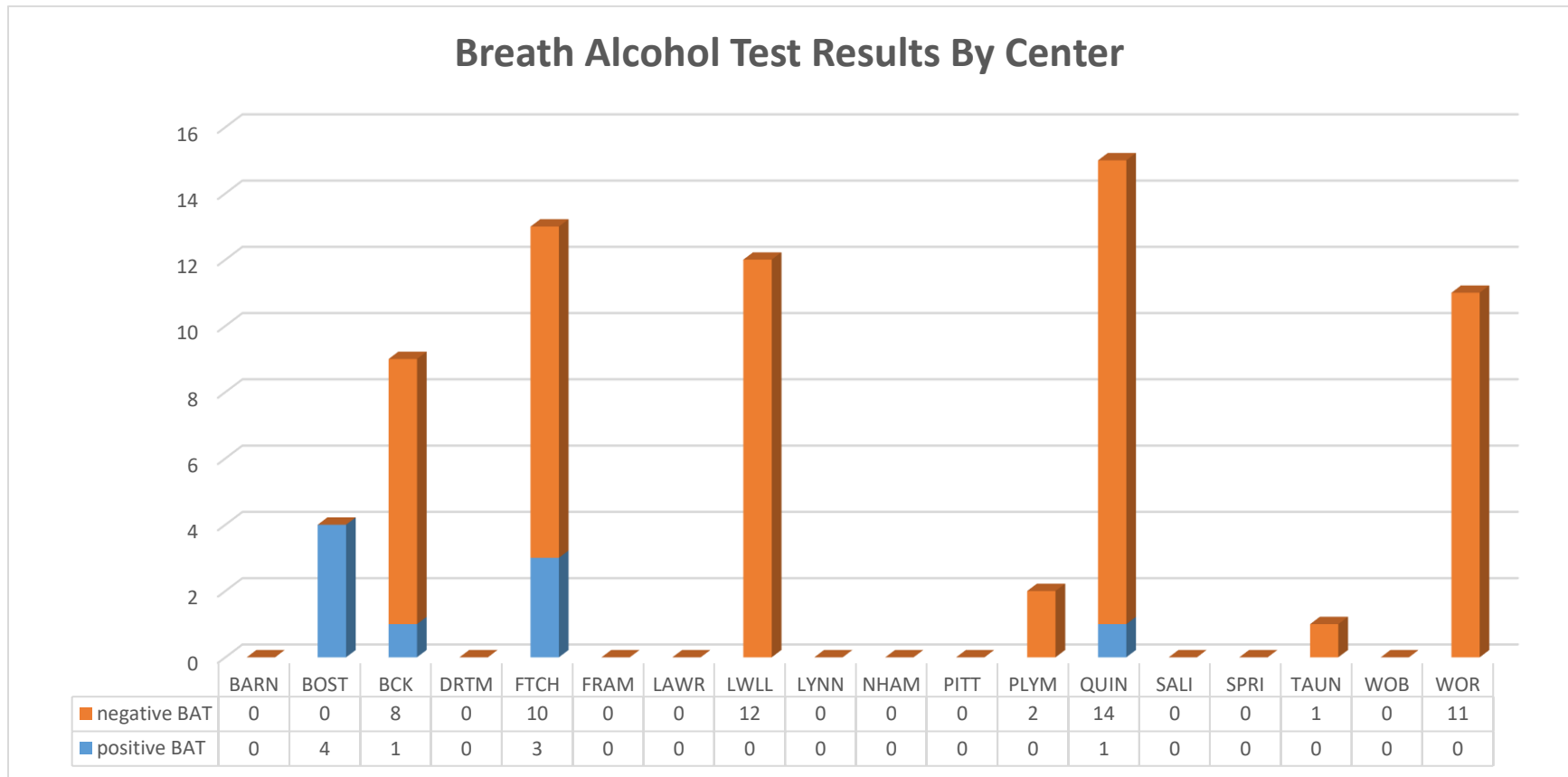
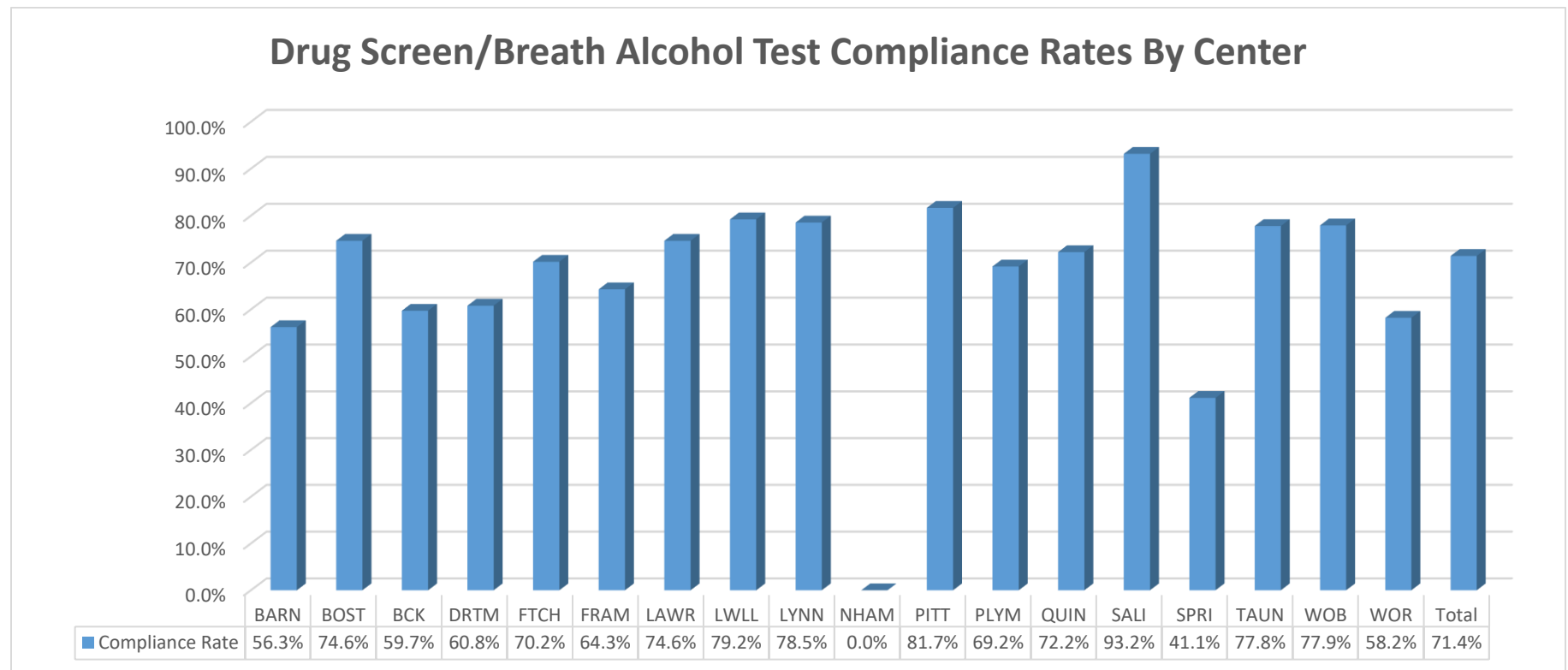


Figure 34 shows the drug screen/BAT compliance rates in each of the Community Justice Support Centers for FY21. Drug screen/BAT compliance is defined as participants achieving a negative drug screen, a negative Breath Alcohol Test or a positive drug screen with a current and valid prescription. Drug 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 93.2% (Salisbury CJSC) to 0.0% (Northampton CJSC). The overall average drug screen/BAT compliance rate across all Centers for FY21 was 71.4%.

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 Justice Support 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.

Effective March 16, 2020, all Community Service Program operations halted for 15 months due to COVID-19. Reduced court proceedings resulted in a lack of referrals and the ability to provide a service for court users. During this time, Community Service Program staff volunteered to provide services to non-profit agencies and to the Trial Court. Staff assisted with food deliveries to homes that were quarantined and families with food insecurities. They also transported much needed PPE and air purifiers to courts statewide allowing for court staff to slowly return to work.

In FY21, 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 698 total referrals to the Community Service Program in FY21. Referrals were made by Community Justice Support Centers as well as 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 698 total referrals in FY21, 692 (99.1%) were adults and 6 (0.9%) were juveniles.

Figure 35: Community Service Referrals By Age And County

Community Service Referrals By Age And County

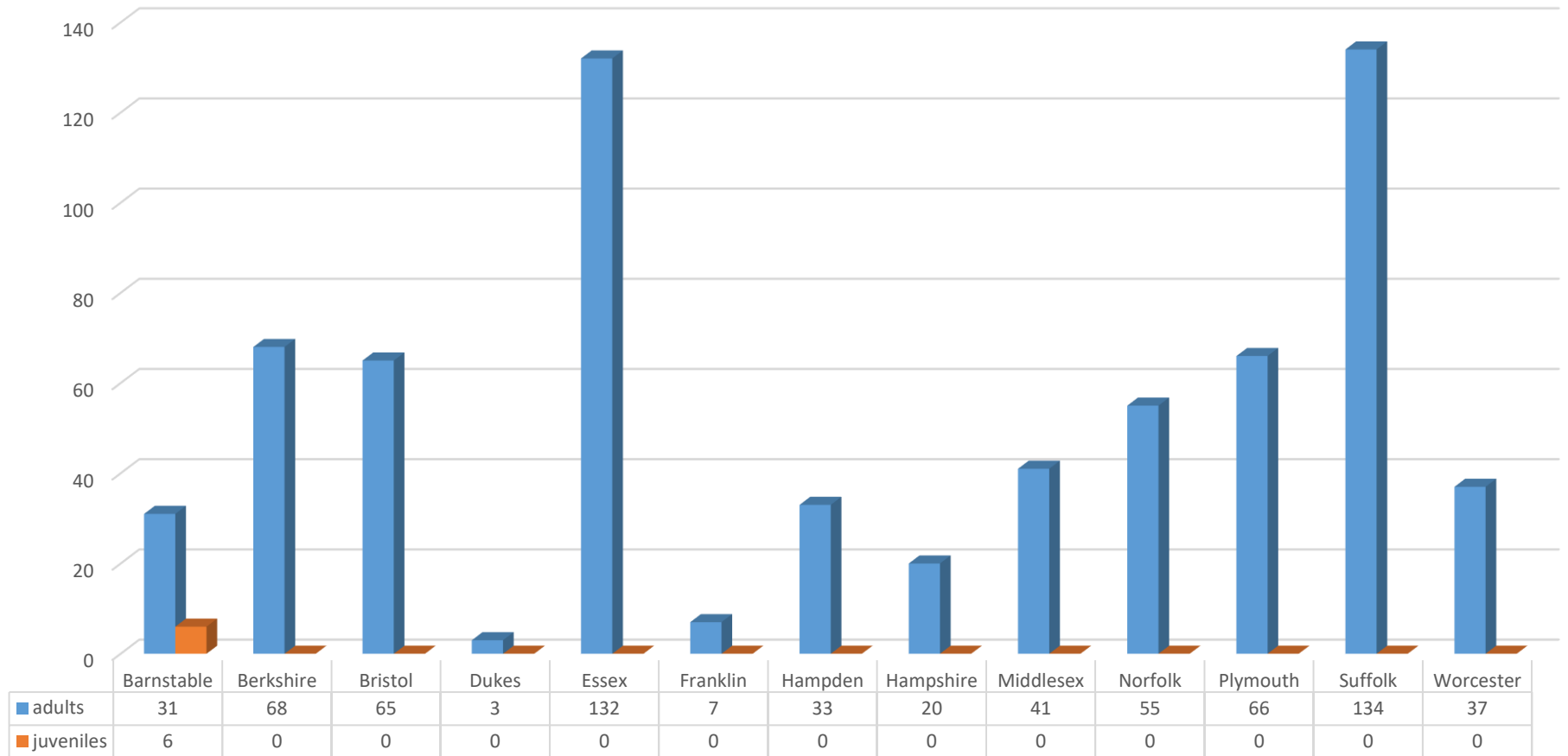


Figure 36 shows the total number of adult referrals for community service by county and gender. Of the 692 adult referrals in FY21, 537 (77.6%) were males and 155 (22.4%) were females.

Figure 36: Adult Community Service Referrals By County And Gender

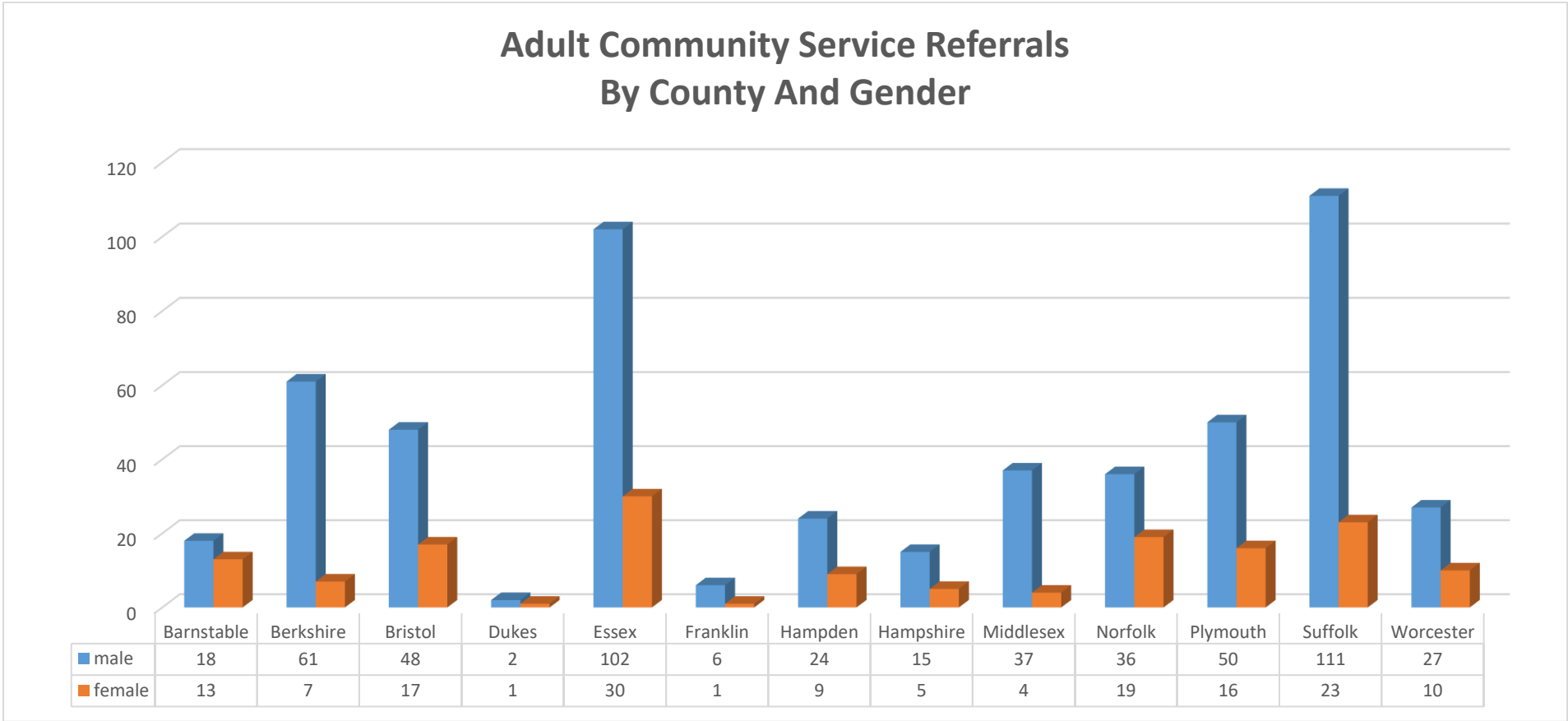
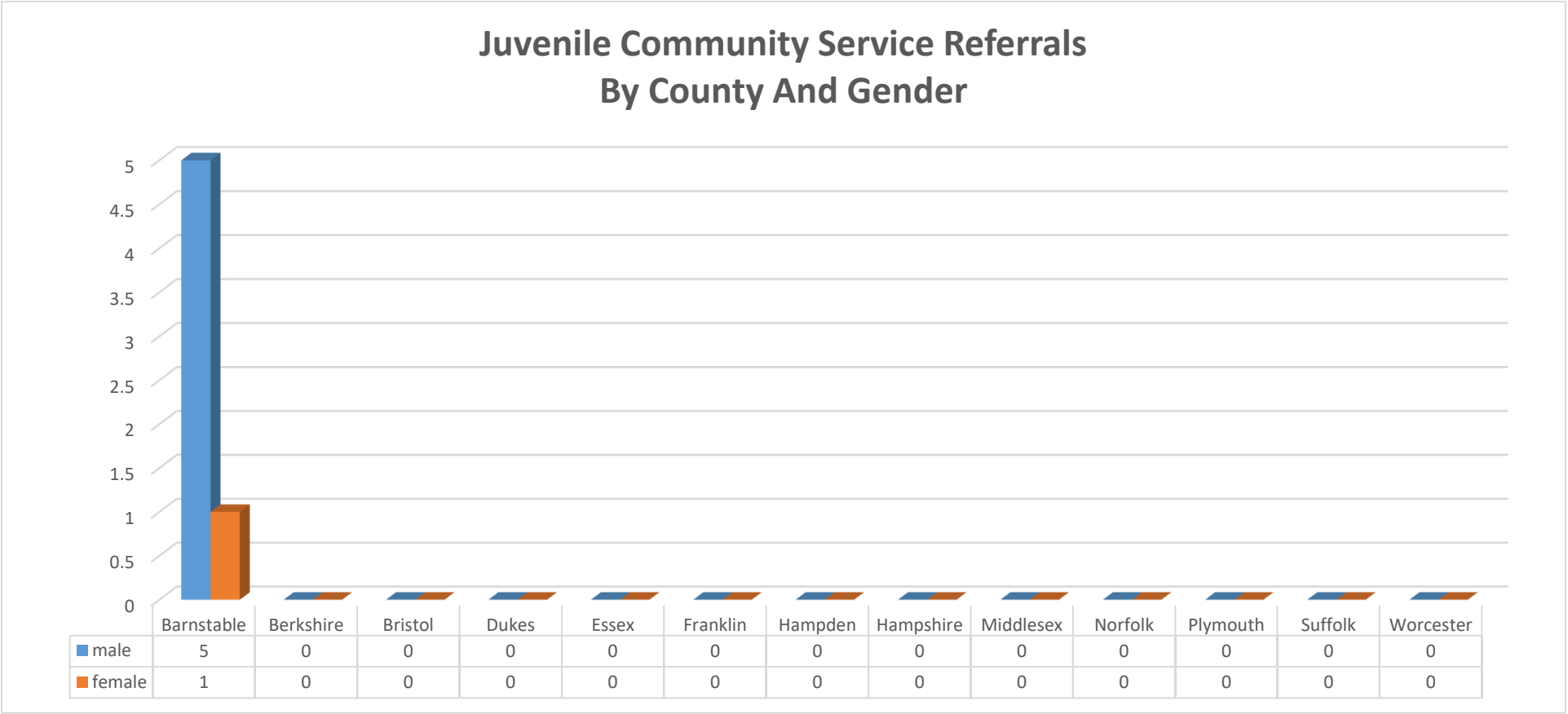


Figure 37 shows the total number of juvenile referrals for community service by county and gender. Of the 6 juvenile referrals in FY21, 5 (83.3%) were males and 1 (16.7%) was a female.

Figure 37: Juvenile Community Service Referrals By County And Gender



ANCILLARY SUPPORT SERVICES

In FY21, the Community Justice Support Centers provided services to and/or received visits from 51,780 probationers and parolees who were not currently CJSC 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 IPAEP groups), virtual group programming, HiSET preparation/testing, employment training/placement, and community agency referrals. Several Community Justice Support Centers were also utilized as meeting sites for Probation and Parole across the state. Figure 39 shows the number and type of ancillary support services provided to individuals who were not currently CJSC participants in FY21.

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

Services Provided	# People Served/Visits Q1	# People Served/Visits Q2	# People Served/Visits Q3	# People Served/Visits Q4	Total # People Served/ Visits in FY21
DRUG TESTING					
Level 2 drug testing for probationers	10,982	11,555	11,991	12,163	46,691
Level 2 drug testing for parolees	17	15	19	0	51
Drug testing for former CJSC participants after transition	7	17	12	2	38
Drug testing for Specialty Courts (Hingham/Brockton Drug Court, Holyoke Veterans Court)	0	2	0	0	2
DNA TESTING					
State police DNA testing	0	6	15	5	26
GROUP/PROGRAM					
Aftercare groups for probationers	8	11	9	1	29
Men's Awareness groups	30	110	89	45	274
IPAEP	500	437	419	456	1,812
Groups for clients from other CJSC	0	0	0	2	2
Virtual groups for non-CJSC probationers	664	497	479	610	2,250
MEETING SITE					
Probation Officers meetings with probationers	0	419	0	0	419
Parole staff meeting (Lynn)	8	7	6	6	27

OTHER					
HiSET preparation for former CJSC participants	3	6	5	3	17
HiSET testing site for non-CJSC clients (Worcester)	12	16	3	3	34
HiSET preparation for non-CJSC probationers	0	0	0	1	1
Employment training/placement for former CJSC participants	0	0	0	1	1
Higher education information for former CJSC participants	2	0	0	0	2
Pre-assessments for cases being considered for referral	0	1	0	0	1
Assessments for US Probation Specialty Court participants/Superior Court probationer (Boston)	0	2	1	2	5
Case management/referrals for community members	3	3	1	0	7
Provided Panera donations to level 2 drug testers	0	0	15	46	61
Center food bank donations for drug court participants	0	30	0	0	30
TOTAL PEOPLE SERVED/VISITS	12,236	13,134	13,064	13,346	51,780

Figure 39: Community Justice Support Centers Included In Report

City And Center Type	Short Form Name	County And Community Justice Support Center	Date Of Opening
Barnstable CJSC	BARN	Barnstable Community Justice Support Center	September 1998
Boston CJSC	BOST	Suffolk Community Justice Support Center	December 1998
Brockton CJSC	BCK	Plymouth Community Justice Support Center	June 2006
Dartmouth CJSC	DRTM	Bristol Community Justice Support Center	August 2008
Fitchburg CJSC	FTCH	Worcester Community Justice Support Center	June 1998
Framingham CJSC	FRAM	Middlesex Community Justice Support Center	June 2019
Lawrence CJSC	LAWR	Essex Community Justice Support Center	March 1999
Lowell CJSC	LWLL	Middlesex Community Justice Support Center	August 2018
Lynn CJSC	LYNN	Essex Community Justice Support Center	March 2001
Northampton CJSC	NHAM	Hampshire Community Justice Support Center	January 1999
Pittsfield CJSC	PITT	Berkshire Community Justice Support Center	November 2000
Plymouth CJSC	PLYM	Plymouth Community Justice Support Center	April 2007
Quincy CJSC	QUIN	Norfolk Community Justice Support Center	April 1999
Salisbury CJSC	SALI	Essex Community Justice Support Center	March 2005
Springfield CJSC	SPRI	Hampden Community Justice Support Center	June 1998
Taunton CJSC	TAUN	Bristol Community Justice Support Center	April 2000
Woburn CJSC	WOB	Middlesex Community Justice Support Center	March 2019
Worcester CJSC	WOR	Worcester Community Justice Support Center	September 2001