



**THE TRIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS
MASSACHUSETTS PROBATION SERVICE**

***One Ashburton Place
Room 405
Boston, MA 02108***

Pamerson O. Ifill
Commissioner

Dianne Fasano
First Deputy Commissioner

January 17, 2024

Michael Hurley
Senate Clerk
Office of the Clerk of the Senate
24 Beacon Street, Room 335
Boston, MA 02133

Dear Clerk Hurley:

As required by Massachusetts General Laws, chapter 211F, section 5, I submit the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Probation Service, Office of Community Corrections (OCC). The OCC network of 17 Community Justice Support Centers (CJSC) provide an important alternative to prison and jail that combines community-oriented approaches that focus on partnership and problem-solving with treatment interventions rooted in scientific research.

In FY23, an average of 571 people per week were engaged in treatment, education, and career counseling at CJSC. Participants posted 76% drug screen compliance and 81% attendance rates. Another 53,525 visited the centers for ancillary supports. Our community service program engaged almost 1,919 individuals in pro-social community service projects. By the end of FY23, we delivered nearly 53,728 hours of group instruction and programming to CJSC participants.

We are thankful for the dedication, skill, and professionalism of our OCC management team headed by Executive Director Vincent Lorenti. We are also grateful for the continued commitment and expertise of our contracted community-based partners: Bay State Community Services and Old Colony YMCA. We are privileged to work collaboratively with policy makers and leadership in the legislature, executive branch, and judiciary. Most importantly, we celebrate all the people that have helped build safer and stronger communities through their engagement at the Community Justice Support Centers. We are eager to continue our work across government and the Commonwealth to support innovative and outcome-driven criminal justice initiatives.

Sincerely,

Pamerson O. Ifill, Commissioner
Massachusetts Probation Service

Encl.

copy: Vincent L. Lorenti, Executive Director, Office of Community Corrections
Michael Coelho, Deputy Commissioner for Program Services

The following constitutes the Annual Report of the Office of Community Corrections as required by statute.

CHAPTER 211F MANDATED REPORTING ITEMS

The report shall include but shall not be limited to the following information:

(1) the effectiveness of the office of community corrections in promoting the goals of the commission; (2) the effectiveness of the office of community corrections in diverting offenders by reducing prison commitments; (3) the evaluation and recommendations submitted by the county community corrections advisory boards and by providers of community corrections programs; (4) fiscal audits on expenditures of state funds; (5) allegations of provider noncompliance and the results of any investigations into such allegations, ALM GL c 211F §5 (2011).

- (1) The mission of the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission (MSC) is “to recommend sentencing policies and practices to develop systematic sentencing guidelines for every criminal offense and to integrate intermediate sanctions.” (Advisory Guidelines of the Massachusetts Sentencing Commission, 2017.) The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) promotes the goals of the MSC through the development and implementation of intermediate sanctions. Intermediate sanctions are criminal justice interventions that are more intensive than traditional probation or parole but do not include confinement. The OCC develops programming that is implemented as intermediate sanctions by courts, probation, parole, sheriff’s departments and the Department of Correction. The OCC delivers intermediate sanctions through a statewide network of Community Justice Support Centers (formerly known as Community Corrections Centers) and the Community Service Program (CSP).

In its original 1996 recommendations, the MSC developed intermediate sanction levels as a component of its proposed sentencing guidelines. Consistent with its statutory charge, the OCC adopted the intermediate sanction levels as the means by which the court could order a combination of services and sanctions as a community-based intermediate sanction that would be delivered at Community Justice Support Centers (CJSC) across the state. CJSCs were designed to execute sentences to Intermediate Sanction Level III (daily accountability) and IV (24-hour restriction).

In November 2017, the MSC published new advisory guidelines that eliminated reference to intermediate sanction levels I-IV. The MSC stated, “...this multilevel hierarchy of probation supervision has not gained wide usage among judges and attorneys. Further, probation supervision level is probably best set by use of a validated risk assessment...” As a result, the Office of Community Corrections worked with the Executive Office of the Trial Court to develop a new instrument by which the court effects a sentence to the CJSC. Under this new Community Corrections Order (CCO) Intermediate Sanction Levels III and IV have been rebranded as Intensive Supervision with Treatment (IST). When the court orders a person to IST, the CJSC determines the appropriate level of intervention to be taken with the probationer based on the results of a comprehensive risk/needs assessment.

In FY23, there were 17 operational CJSCs which delivered IST and other statutory bases or “pathways” including services for those in the pretrial phase of a case and those returning to the community after a period of incarceration. The OCC also operated the Community Service Program which administered court ordered community service as an intermediate sanction or to address criminogenic need associated with a lack of prosocial leisure and recreation.

- (2) In FY23, 1,502 people were referred to the CJSCs. Among those referred: 973 were sentenced by the court, 72 were referred to the CJSCs via prerelease classification by a Sheriff’s Department, 110 were referred by Parole as a graduated sanction or condition of the Parole Board, and 347 were previously incarcerated and attended voluntarily known as re-entry. CJSCs continued to enhance capacity by providing support to those returning from a period of incarceration. Admissions to the Re-entry Services Program pathway has increased from 5% of admissions in FY21 to 23% of admissions in FY23.

In FY23, there were 53,525 contacts with the CJSCs by probationers and parolees for ancillary supervision supports such as evening check-in with the probation/parole officer, participation in Motherhood, Fatherhood, Changing Lives through Literature, Intimate Partner Abuse Education, or another program. 2,121 were referred to the OCC’s Community Service Program to satisfy a community service obligation imposed by the court, to address a criminogenic need associated with antisocial leisure or recreation, or in lieu of paying the Probation Supervision Fee.

- (3) CJSC hold quarterly meetings which serve as a community advisory forum for Community Justice Support Center operations. Quarterly meetings were held at all CJSC. Meetings focused on specific local issues at CJSC such as the efficiency of the referral process, transportation, and the development of linkages with community agencies such as community colleges, hospitals, residential treatment centers, and health centers. Importantly, meeting members considered measures to enhance services for those returning from incarceration through the Re-entry Services Programs pathway. These considerations included outreach to stakeholders, including judges, prosecution, and defense counsel regarding pretrial pathways. Meetings were attended by representatives of local probation and parole, sheriff’s departments, bar advocates, and judges. No formalized evaluation or recommendations were made via the quarterly meetings in FY23.
- (4) CJSC providers are required to invoice the OCC monthly and provide documentary support for all funds expended pursuant to contracts for Program/Treatment Management, Program Monitoring, and/or Drug and Alcohol Screening. OCC personnel assigned to fiscal affairs and contract management review invoices and documentary support pursuant to standards and subsequent review of the Office of Court Management. For CJSC that are operated via Interdepartmental Service Agreement with Sheriff’s Departments, the OCC requires the submission of all contracts executed by the Sheriff’s Department in performance of the ISA to the OCC. In FY23, there were no unresolved fiscal audits.

- (5) In FY23, OCC staff, including Regional Program Managers, conducted regular weekly supervision of provider operations of CJSC. Regional Program Managers engaged providers to ensure compliance with statutory and contractual requirements but there were no formalized allegations of provider noncompliance forwarded for hearing by the Executive Director.

Please see the attached “Utilization of Community Justice Support Centers Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2023” for more information about the Office of Community Corrections.

Utilization of Community Justice Support Centers Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2023



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Trial Court
Office of Community Corrections

January 2024

Administration

Honorable Jeffrey A. Locke, Chief Justice of the Trial Court
Thomas G. Ambrosino, Trial Court Administrator
Edward J. Dolan, Commissioner of Probation
Michael Coelho, Deputy Commissioner of Programs
Vincent L. Lorenti, Director of Community Corrections
Patricia M. Horne, Deputy Director of Community Corrections

Prepared by

Janice Neiman, Performance Analyst

Office of Community Corrections
1 Ashburton Place, Room 405
Boston, MA 02108

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

Acknowledgments

This report would not have been possible without the cooperation of all Community Justice Support Center administrators. The Office of Community Corrections would like to acknowledge that cooperation and assistance as follows:

Barnstable County

Terence Ryan, OCC Program Manager, Barnstable
Old Colony YMCA
Jennifer Fay, Treatment Manager, Barnstable

Berkshire County

Kyle Schadler, OCC Program Manager, Pittsfield
Old Colony YMCA
Paul Perry, Treatment Manager, Pittsfield

Bristol County

Scott Gomes, OCC Program Manager, Dartmouth
Filomena DaVeiga, OCC Program Manager, Taunton
Old Colony YMCA
Meredith Hatfield, Treatment Manager, Dartmouth
Melissa Cardona, Treatment Manager, Taunton

Essex County

Old Colony YMCA
Christina McKenzie, Treatment Manager, Lawrence

Franklin County

Debbie Truong, OCC Program Manager, Greenfield
Franklin County Sheriff's Department
Sheriff Christopher Donelan

Hampden County

Meghan McBride, OCC Program Manager, Springfield
Old Colony YMCA
Christine Lattouf, Treatment Manager, Springfield

Hampshire County

John Leahy, Program Manager, Northampton
Hampshire County Sheriff's Department
Sheriff Patrick Cahillane

Middlesex County

Jessica Keaney, OCC Program Manager, Framingham
Jessica Alves, OCC Program Manager, Lowell
Sean Walsh, OCC Program Manager, Woburn
Baystate Community Services
Carmen Ocasio, Treatment Manager, Woburn
Old Colony YMCA
Shante Berry-Brown, Treatment Manager, Lowell
Social Services Network
Justin Riley, Treatment Manager, Framingham

Norfolk County

Jenna Jacobson, OCC Program Manager, Quincy
Baystate Community Services
Andrea Kane, Treatment Manager, Quincy
Norfolk County Sheriff's Department
Sheriff Patrick McDermott

Plymouth County

Christine Costa, OCC Program Manager, Plymouth
Angela Orlandi, OCC Program Manager, Brockton
Baystate Community Services
Christy Diller, Treatment Manager, Plymouth
Old Colony YMCA
Sofia Alves, Treatment Manager, Brockton

Suffolk County

Kimberly Albin, OCC Program Manager, Boston
Baystate Community Services
Iris Hailey, Treatment Manager, Boston

Worcester County

Mark Leary, Program Manager, Fitchburg
Ana Calderon, Program Manager, Worcester
Worcester County Sheriff's Department
Sheriff Lew Evangelidis

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Introduction	6
Intensive Supervision with Treatment (IST).....	7
Pretrial Treatment.....	7
Pretrial Services	8
Standard Probation Supervision	8
Honorable Ralph Gants Re-entry Services Program.....	8
Methodology.....	9
Sample	9
Reporting Period	9
Data Collection	9
Data Quality and Analysis	10
Findings.....	11
Average Population	11
Admissions	13
Programming.....	17
Employment	20
Education	21
Discharges	22
Drug and Alcohol Screening	25
Community Service	26
Ancillary Support Services	30
Conclusion	33
Appendix A. Community Justice Support Centers Included in Report.....	34
Appendix B. Admissions by Type and Center in FY2023.....	35
Appendix C. Admissions by Supervising Agency and Center in FY2023	36
Appendix D. Admissions by Referral Source and Center in FY2023	37
Appendix E. Admissions by Age and Center in FY2023	42
Appendix F. Admissions by Gender and Center in FY2023.....	43
Appendix G. Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Center in FY2023	44
Appendix H. Descriptions of Reasons for Discharge	45
Appendix I. Reasons for Discharge by Center in FY2023.....	46
Appendix J. Drug/Alcohol Screen Results by Center in FY2023	48

Executive Summary

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) is required by statute (c. 211F § 5) to submit an annual report presenting the performance of community corrections operations. This report provides data on the utilization of the 17 Community Justice Support Centers in operation in Massachusetts in Fiscal Year 2023.

Key Results

There were **1,502 total admissions** to Community Justice Support Centers in FY23. Among those admissions:

- *Supervising agency:* 65% Probation, 7% Parole, 23% Re-Entry, 5% Sheriff's Department
- *Gender:* 78% Male, 22% Female
- *Age:* 12% 18-24 years, 35% 25-34 years, 31% 35-44 years, 12% 45-54 years, 8% 55-64 years, 2% 65+ years, <1% not reported
- *Race/Ethnicity:* 48% White, 18% Hispanic or Latino, 16% Black/African American, 1% Other, 1% Asian, 16% Not Known/Not Reported

On average, **571 people participated in programming at the Community Justice Support Centers** weekly state-wide. This includes:

- Total programming hours attended across all Centers: 53,728 hours
- Average program attendance rate across all Centers: 81%
- Average weekly programming hours attended per participant across all Centers: 1.9 hours
- Average weekly CBT hours attended per participant across all Centers: 1.5 hours

Community Justice Support Center participants made **223 educational and employment achievements** through assistance provided at the Support Center.

- Placements in part-time or full-time jobs: 177
- Partial or full HiSET/GEDs awarded: 46

There were **19,545 specimens screened for illicit drugs** and **899 Breath Alcohol Tests (BAT) conducted**.

- Average drug screen/BAT compliance rate across all Centers: 76%

There were **1,335 total discharges** from Community Justice Support Centers. Of those discharges:

- *Discharge reasons:* 24% Removed by Supervising Agency, 19% Noncompliance, 17% Inactive, 10% Probation/Parole Term Completed, 8% Re-entry, 7% Transition to Standard Supervision, 4% Other, 3% Probation Referral, 3% Transferred, 2% Pretrial Services, 2% Pretrial Treatment, 1% Placed in Treatment, <1% Moved to a Specialty Court, <1% Deceased, <1% Referred to CJSC, <1% Unable to Continue Due to Medical Issues
- 81% were discharged without criminal justice intervention, while 19% were discharged with criminal justice intervention

There were **2,121 referrals to the Community Service Program**. Among those referrals:

- *Gender:* 76% of the referrals were male and 24% were female
- *Age:* 99% were adults and 1% were juveniles
- Average community service attendance rate across all CJSCs: 68%

Community Justice Support Centers provided a forum for **53,525 ancillary service contacts** for those on probation and parole.

Introduction

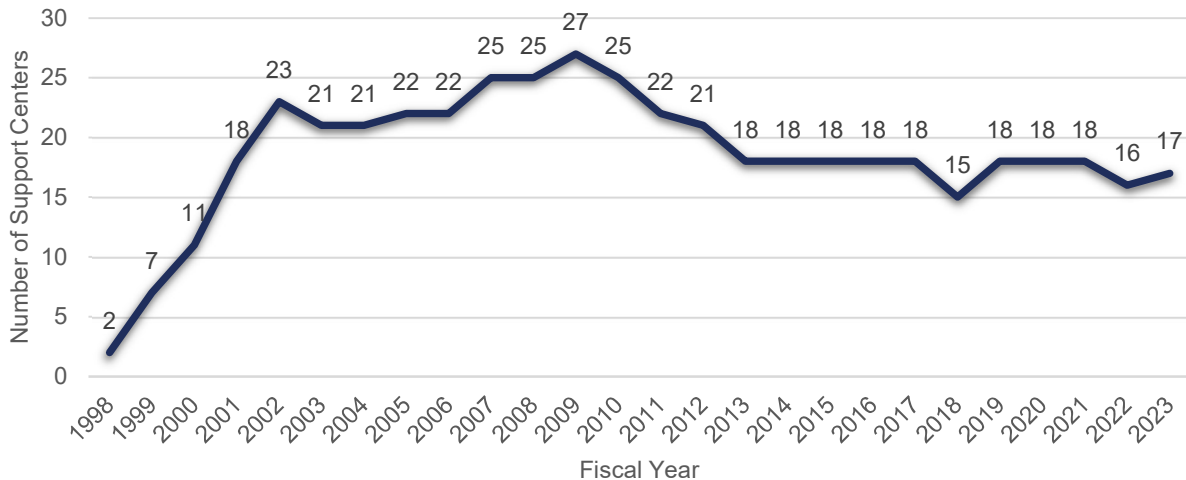
The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) supports safe communities by delivering community-based rehabilitative interventions such as Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), education, employment counseling, clinical case management, and community service opportunities through a network of Community Justice Support Centers (CJSC) and the Community Service Program (CSP).

Since its inception in 1996, the OCC has had 27 Community Justice Support Centers across the Commonwealth. In September 2022, the Greenfield CJSC opened via an Interdepartmental Service Agreement with the Franklin County Sheriff's Department. Utilization data were first submitted by Greenfield CJSC the week ending October 8, 2022.

Figure 1 shows the number of Community Justice Support Centers in operation at the end of each fiscal year. At the end of FY23, there were 17 CJSCs in operation. For a list of CJSCs and their opening dates, please see Appendix A.

Figure 1

Community Justice Support Centers, FY1998-FY2023



The Support Centers' interventions incorporate evidence-based practices that are designed to reduce recidivism while relying less on jail and prison. CJSC participants access these services through several different pathways:

1. Intensive Supervision with Treatment (IST),
2. Pretrial Treatment,
3. Pretrial Services,
4. Standard Probation, or
5. Re-entry.

1. Intensive Supervision with Treatment (IST)

Intensive Supervision with Treatment (IST) 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 monthly. Clients who are assessed to be at the highest risk level typically need to complete more than 250 hours of CBT programming to successfully transition to standard supervision. 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. 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 re-entry, by a parole field supervisor as an alternative to detention, or by the Department of Correction (DOC) or House of Correction (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 looking 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 Intensive Supervision with Treatment 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:

- **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;
- **Education** including Adult Basic Education, GED/HiSET preparation, Financial Literacy, Basic Computer, and college preparation;
- **Employment Support** including ServSafe, Change Companies: Seeking Employment and Job Skills, NIC Job Club and job retention; and
- **Community Service** to address antisocial cognition, personality patterns, and/or lack of achievement in employment.

5. Honorable Ralph Gants Re-entry Services Program

In July 2022, by Chapter 126 of the Acts of 2022, the Massachusetts Legislature created the Ralph Gants Re-entry Services Program through an appropriation to the Office of Community Corrections. 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 to very 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.

Methodology

Sample

All Community Justice Support Centers operating during FY 2023 were included in the sample. A list of the CJSCs included in this report and their dates of operation is located in Appendix A. Each CJSC is referred to by the city or town in which it is located.

Reporting Period

The reporting period covers FY 2023, or July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023.¹

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.

Weekly Utilization Reports

Utilization reports submitted on a weekly basis formed one source of data collection for this report. Several variables of data were collected including 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.
- **Education.** 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.
- **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.

¹ The Community Justice Support Center weekly utilization reports were collected from the week ending July 9, 2022, to the week ending July 1, 2023.

Community Service Logs

Community services logs formed 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 Quality and Analysis

The FY2023 weekly utilization reports for each Support Center along with the community service logs formed the basis of the analysis. Weekly utilization reports were received from all Community Justice Support Centers for the entire reporting period and audited for quality assurance.

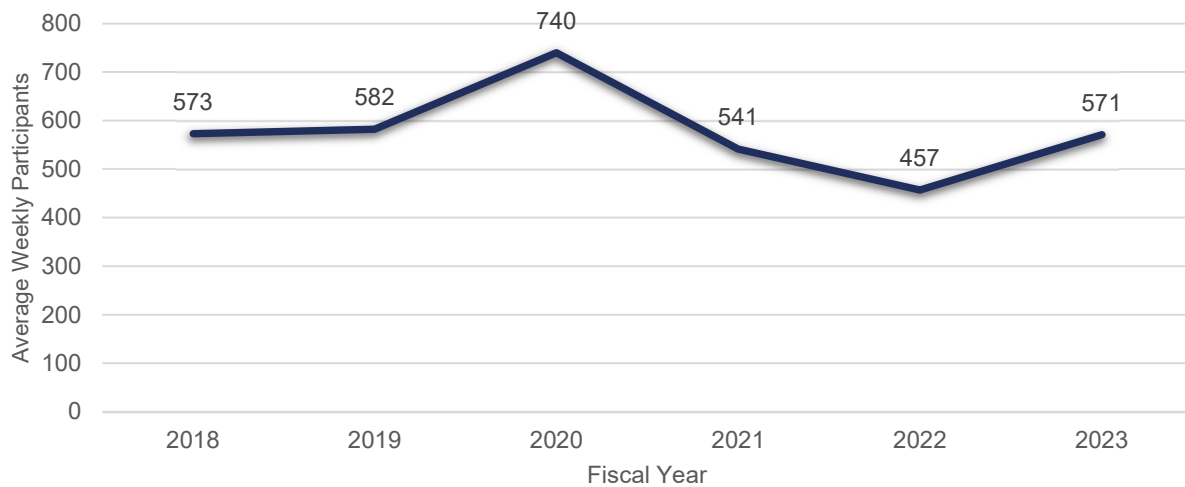
Findings

Average Population

The statewide cumulative average weekly attendance across all Centers for FY23 was 571 participants. The number of participants at the CJSCs may fluctuate due to a variety of factors such as interest in the program and number of referrals to the Support Centers, as displayed in Figure 2.

Figure 2

Average Weekly Participants by Fiscal Year



The increase in average weekly participants in FY20 may be attributed to the implementation of the Pretrial Treatment and Pretrial Services pathways to OCC in April 2018 and January 2019, respectively.² The decrease in FY21 and FY22 was likely a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted CJSC admissions and operations. The average number of weekly participants in FY23 (n=571) demonstrates a return to the averages prior to the pandemic and new legislation.

² The Pretrial Treatment and Pretrial Services pathways were established by An Act Relative to Criminal Justice Reform. Acts of 2018. c. 69 §§ 169, 173, 175, and 185.

Figure 3 shows the average weekly population in the Community Justice Support Centers statewide for each reporting month in FY23. Support Centers reported an average low of 484 participants in July 2022 and an average high of 665 participants in June 2023. There was a 38% increase in weekly participants from the beginning to the end of the fiscal year.

Figure 3

Average Weekly Participants by Month, FY2023

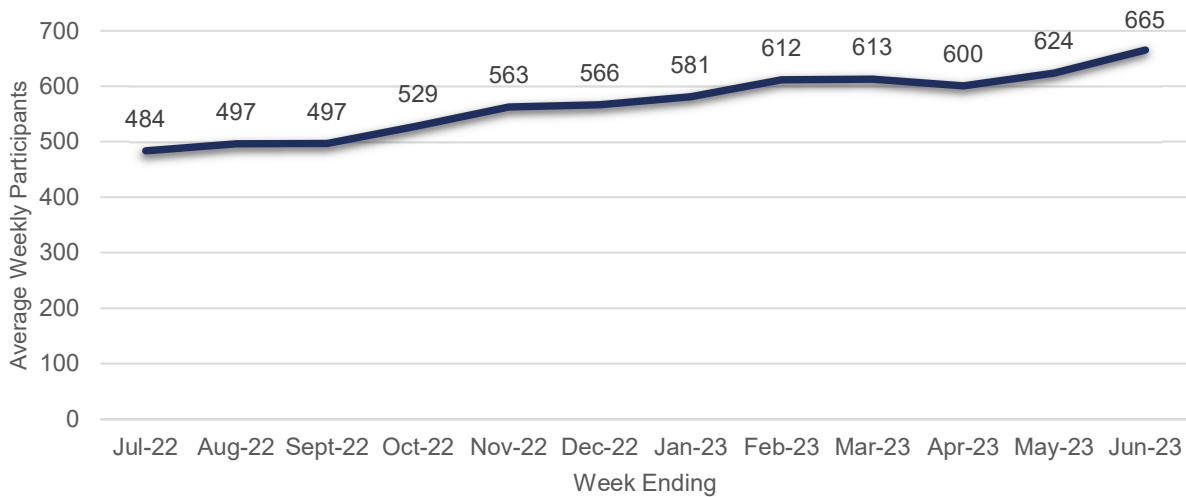
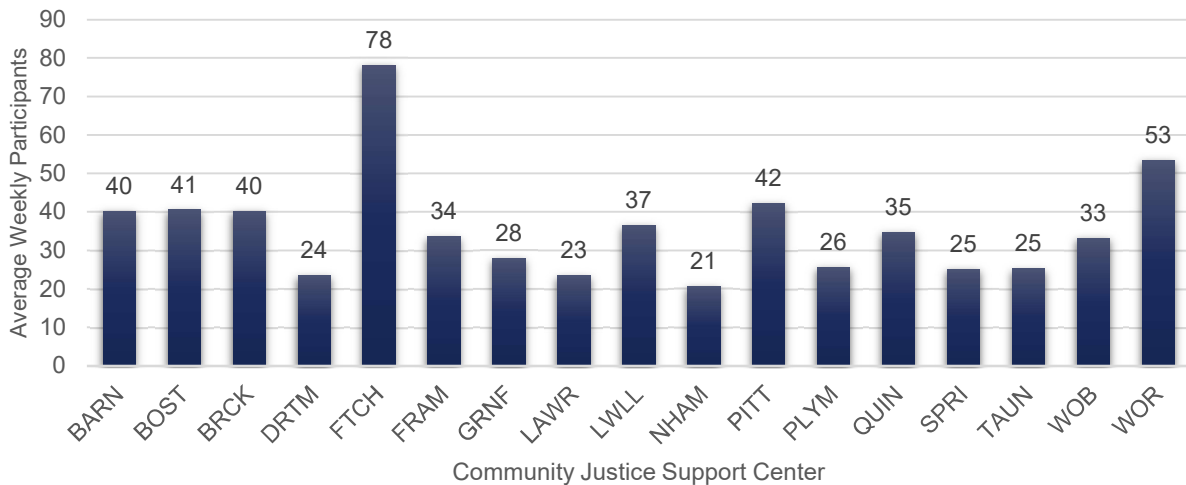


Figure 4 displays the average weekly population in each of the Community Justice Support Centers for FY23. The weekly number of participants in the CJSCs ranged from an average of 21 participants at the Northampton CJSC, to an average of 78 participants at the Fitchburg CJSC.

Figure 4

Average Weekly Participants by Support Center, FY2023



Admissions

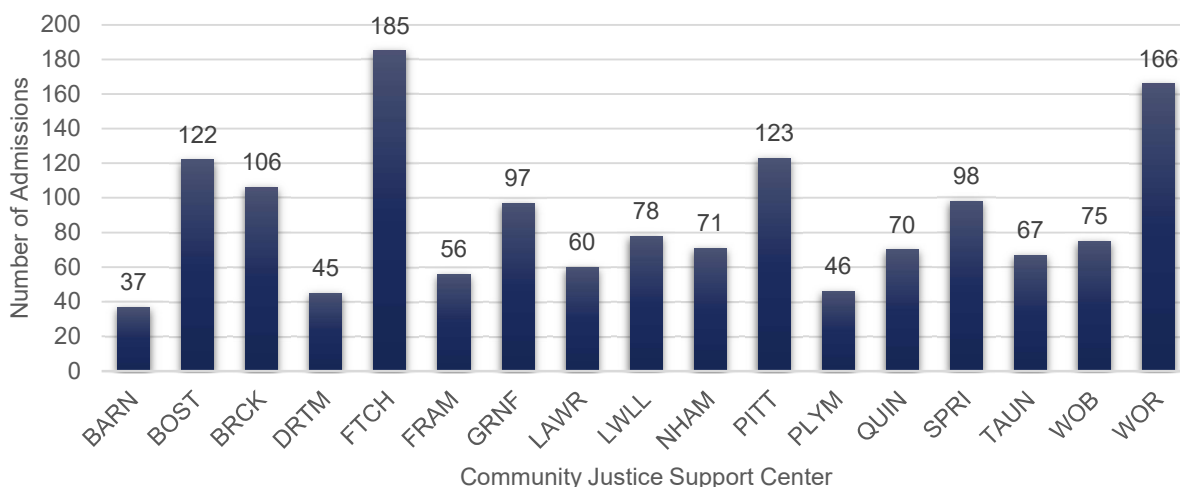
Referrals to the Community Justice Support Centers are made at any point throughout the year. In FY23, participants were referred to Community Justice Support Centers by the court (in the case of probation supervised participants), by the Parole Board, by a sheriff's department, or they attended the 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,
- **Standard probation new referrals.** The participant was referred by probation to fill a specific need/court ordered program,
- **Re-entry new referrals.** 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 presents the number of admissions in each of the Community Justice Support Centers for FY23. The CJSC admissions ranged from 37 at the Barnstable CJSC to 185 at the Fitchburg CJSC. Total admissions across all Centers in FY23 were 1,502.

Figure 5

Admissions by Support Center, FY2023



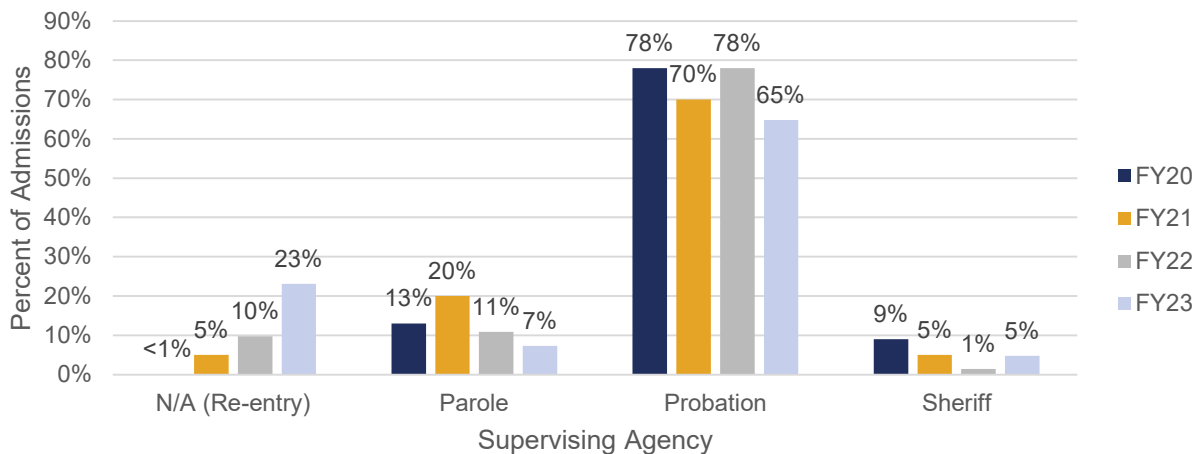
For the distribution of admissions by type of admissions for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in in FY23, please see Appendix B.

In addition to providing services to participants referred by one of three types of supervising agencies, the Community Justice Support Centers began providing services for re-entry participants who were under no supervision at all in FY20 through the Gants Re-entry Services Program. Since then, CJSCs have seen an increase in the proportion of re-entry participants served. Figure 6 shows the proportions of supervising agencies for participants admitted into CJSCs from FY20 to FY23.

New referrals under the supervision of an agency in FY23 were comprised of 973 admissions under the supervision of the Massachusetts Probation Service, 110 admissions under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board, and 72 admissions under the supervision of a Sheriff's Office. A growing number (n=347) were voluntary re-entry participants.

Figure 6

Admissions by Supervising Agency, FY2020-FY2023



For breakdowns of the supervising agencies that referred participants to each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23, please see Appendix C. For breakdowns of the court or agency that referred participants to each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23, please see Appendix D.

Table 1 displays the breakdown of admissions by age for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23. Most participants were 25-34 years old (35%) and the fewest were over 65 years old (2%). For the distribution of admissions by age for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23, please see Appendix E.

Table 1

Admissions by Age, FY2023

Participant Age at Admission	Frequency	Percent
18-24	185	12%
25-34	521	35%
35-44	464	31%
45-54	177	12%
55-64	122	9%
65+	32	2%
Not Reported	1	<1%
Total	1,502	100%

Figure 7 shows the breakdown of admissions by gender for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23. Based on self-reports, the gender breakdown of participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers in FY23 were 78% male and 22% female. For the distribution of admissions by gender for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23, please see Appendix F.

Figure 7

Admissions by Gender, FY2023

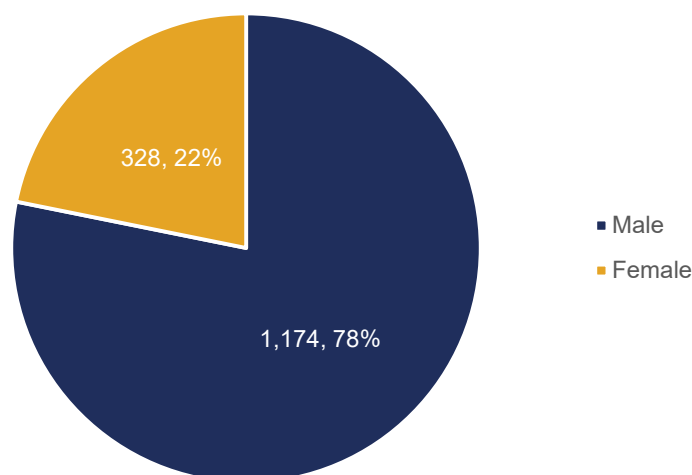


Table 2 shows the race/ethnicity³ of participants admitted into Community Justice Support Centers in FY23. Based on self-reports, 727 admissions were White, 233 were Black/African American, 277 were Hispanic or Latino, 10 were Asian, 15 reported their race as Other, and 240 admissions reported their race as Not Known/Not Reported.

Table 2

Admissions by Race/Ethnicity, FY2023

Participant Race/Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent
Asian	10	1%
Black/African American	233	16%
Hispanic or Latino	277	18%
Not Known/Not Reported	240	16%
Other	15	1%
White	727	48%
Total	1,502	100%

The majority (79%) of participants with not known/not reported race/ethnicity were re-entry participants. Given that re-entry participants may not have had much contact with the Massachusetts legal system, it can be more difficult to procure demographic data for those individuals.

For the distribution of race/ethnicity for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23, please see Appendix G.

³ Race/Ethnicity is self-reported and collected upon admission to the Community Justice Support Centers. Participants who identified as having Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are categorized as such for their race/ethnicity.

Programming

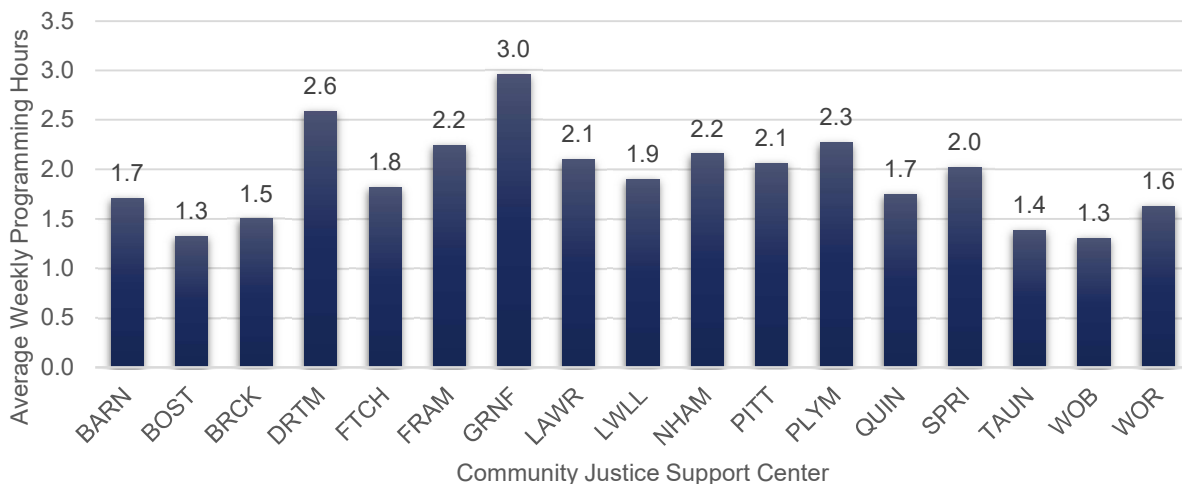
Consistent with the responsivity principle, the Community Justice Support Centers endeavor to provide gender specific and culturally competent programming. In addition, Support Center staff can refer to community-based resources depending on the needs of an individual participant. Among the programming provided at Community Justice Support Centers are:

- 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), and
- Orientation curricula.

Figure 8 shows the average number of programming hours attended per participant, per week at each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23.⁴ The overall average weekly programming hours attended per participant across all CJSCs in FY23 was 1.9 hours.

Figure 8

Average Weekly Programming Hours per Participant by Support Center, FY2023

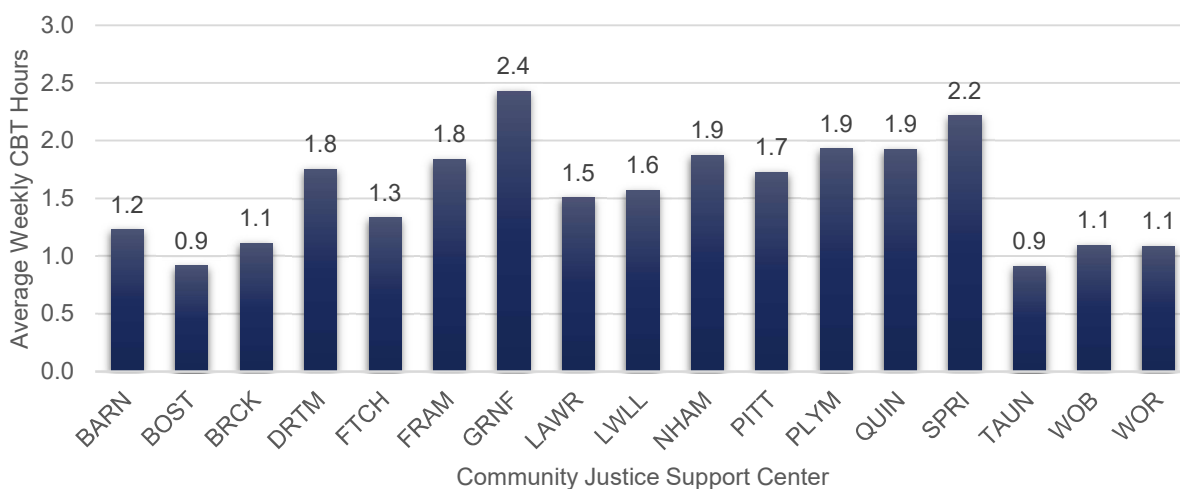


⁴ Programming hours include orientation groups, Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) groups, educational groups, vocational groups, technology education service hours and other groups (e.g., life skills, communicable disease prevention, yoga, cooking, guest speakers, etc.). Programming hours do not include community service hours.

CBT is a highly effective treatment modality designed to help people understand how thoughts and feelings affect action. CBT has consistently been shown to decrease recidivism when used to address need areas associated with criminal conduct.⁵ Figure 9 displays the average number of CBT hours attended per participant, per week at each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23. The overall average number of weekly CBT hours attended per participant across all CJSCs in FY23 was 1.5 hours.

Figure 9

Average Weekly Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) Programming Hours per Participant by Support Center, FY2023

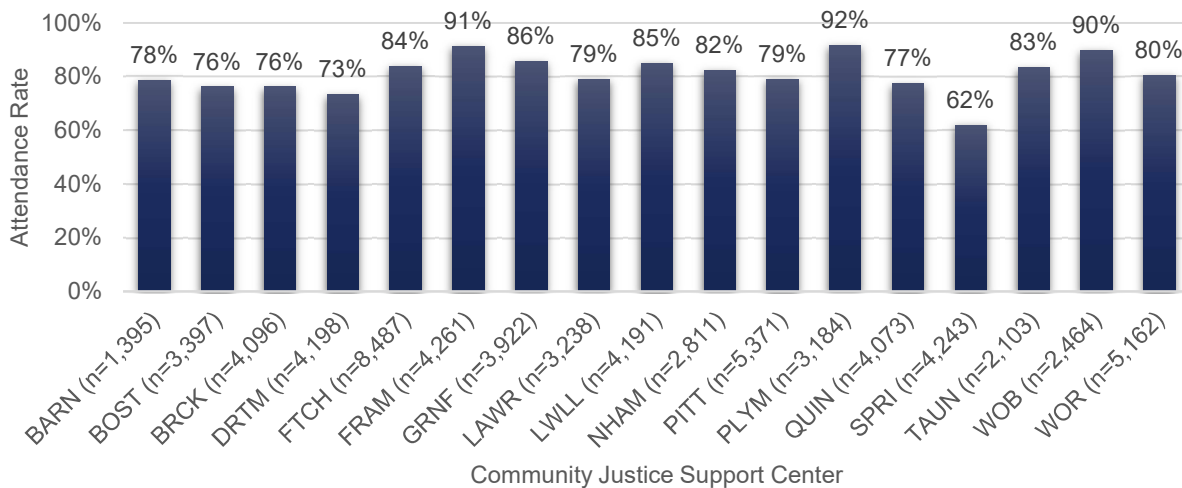


⁵ Patrick Clark, "Preventing Future Crime With Cognitive Behavioral Therapy," May 28, 2010, [nij.ojp.gov](https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/preventing-future-crime-cognitive-behavioral-therapy): <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/preventing-future-crime-cognitive-behavioral-therapy>

Program attendance is critical to behavior change. Figure 10 shows the average program attendance rate in each of the Community Justice Support Centers for FY23.⁶ Program attendance rates ranged from 92% (Plymouth CJSC) to 62% (Springfield CJSC). The average overall program attendance rate across all CJSCs for FY23 was 81%.

Figure 10

Program Attendance Rate by Support Center, FY2023



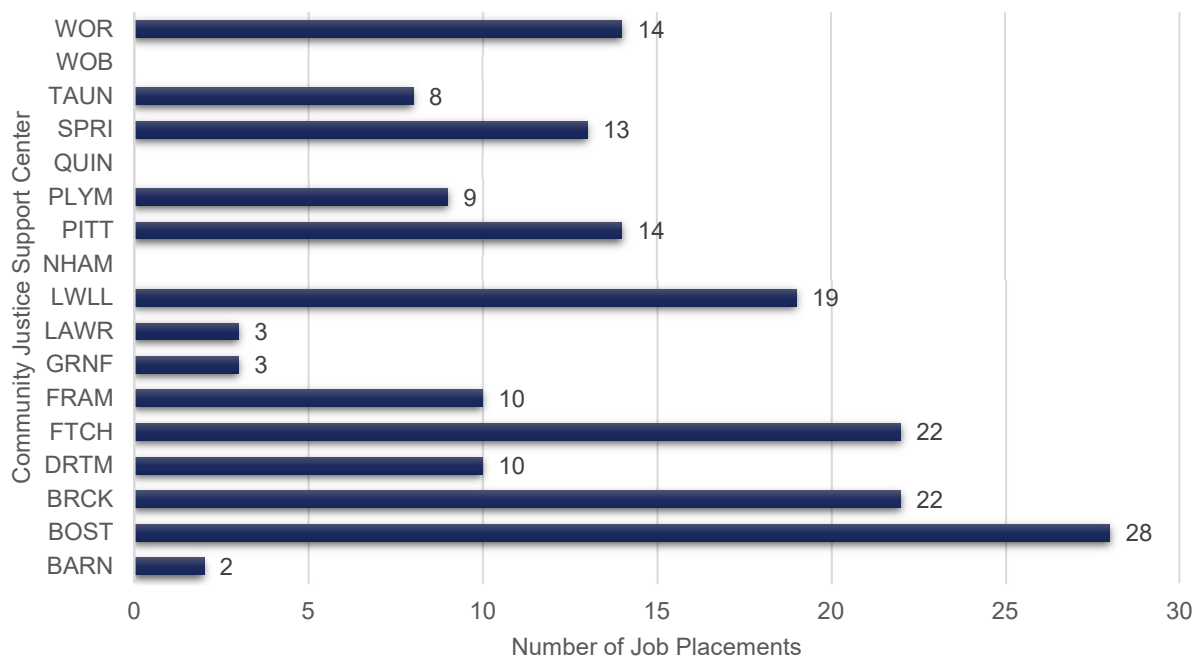
⁶ Program attendance rates were calculated by dividing the total number of group hours attended by the total number of group hours required from July 2022 through June 2023 and September 2022 through June 2023 for Greenfield CJSC. Re-entry participants were not included in this analysis as they are not held to programming requirements.

Employment

Consistent with evidence-based practice for Risk, Need, and Responsivity, employment is a need area that can be addressed to reduce recidivism. Figure 11 shows the number of participants that were placed in either full or part-time jobs by Job Developers at each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23. Participants achieved 177 job placements across all Centers in FY23.

Figure 11

Job Placements by Support Center, FY2023



Education

Another of the Central Eight criminogenic need areas is education. Supporting achievement in education can reduce recidivism. Table 3 shows the number of participants that received a partial or full HiSET/GED at each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23. Fitchburg CJSC became a HiSET testing location this year, which is reflected in its educational achievements. Participants achieved 46 full or partial HiSET/GED across all Centers in FY23.

Table 3

Full or Partial HiSET/GED Achieved by Support Center, FY2023

Community Justice Support Center	Number of Educational Achievements
Barnstable	8
Boston	1
Brockton	1
Fitchburg	27
Quincy	4
Taunton	4
Woburn	1
Total	46

Discharges

In FY23, participants were discharged from Community Justice Support Centers for several different reasons. Figure 12 shows the number of discharges from each of the Community Justice Support Centers for FY23. The Community Justice Support Centers ranged from 32 discharges (Barnstable CJSC) to 190 discharges (Fitchburg CJSC). There was a total of 1,335 discharges across all centers in FY23.

Figure 12

Discharges by Support Center, FY2023

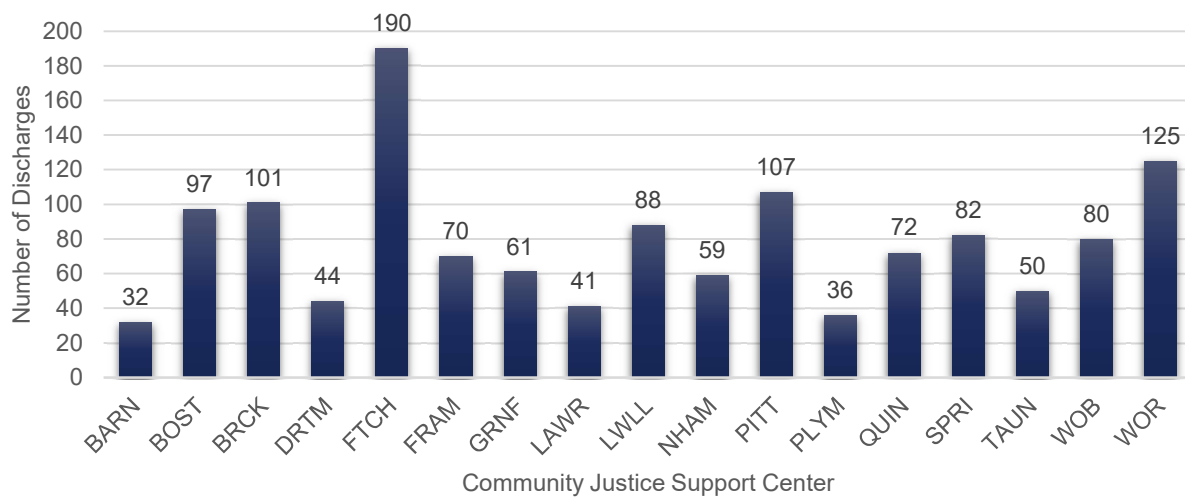
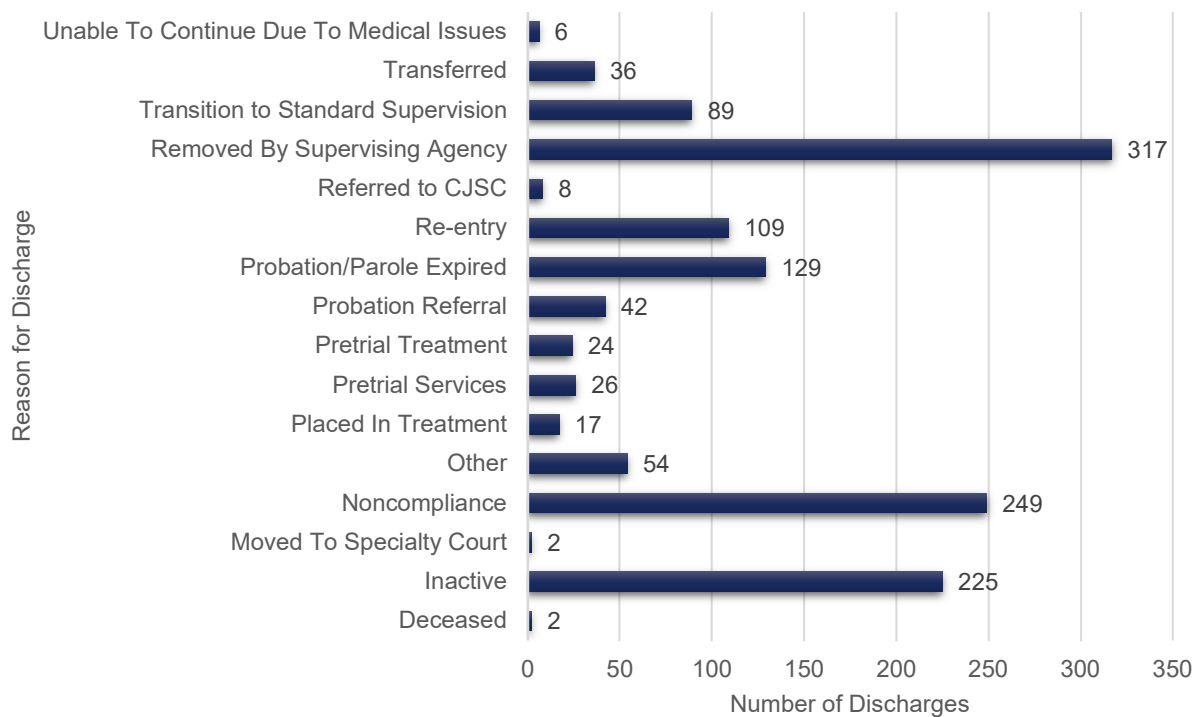


Figure 13 shows the reasons participants were discharged from the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23. Among all Support Centers:

- 24% were removed by their supervising agency,
- 19% of discharges were due to noncompliance,
- 17% were placed on inactive status,
- 7% were the result of transition to standard supervision,
- 8% were discharged with a re-entry status,
- 10% of participants' probation or parole terms were completed,
- 1% were placed in treatment,
- 3% were discharged with a direct Probation Referral status,
- 3% were transferred to another CJSC,
- 2% were discharged with Pretrial Services status,
- 2% were discharged with Pretrial Treatment status,
- <1% were moved to a specialty court,
- <1% were deceased,
- <1% were referred to the CJSC after previously having a Pretrial or Probation Referral status,
- <1% were unable to continue due to medical issues, and
- 4% were discharged for other reasons.

Figure 13

Discharges by Reason, FY2023

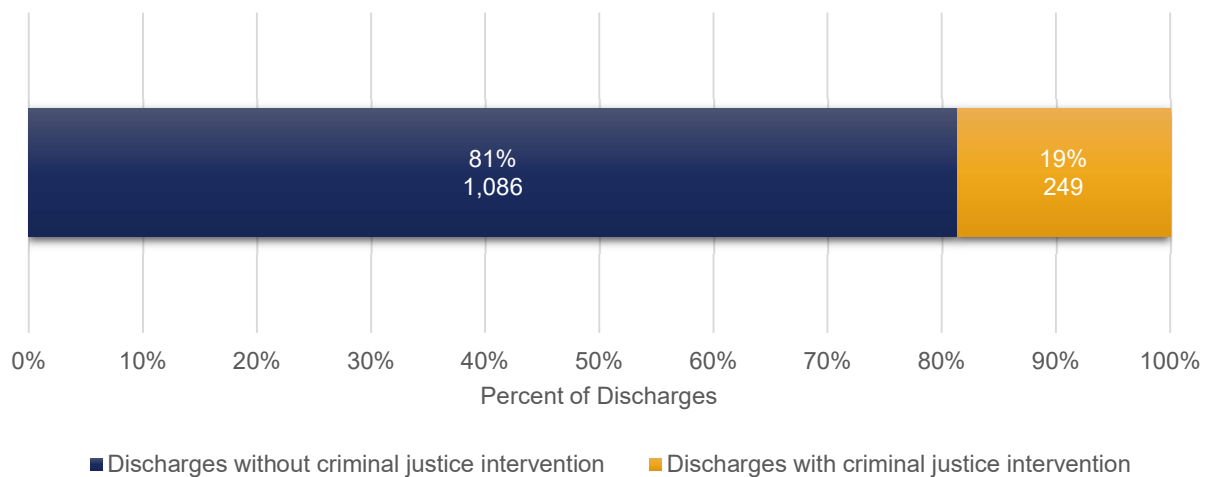


For descriptions of each reason for discharge, please see Appendix H. For the distribution of reasons for discharge by Community Justice Support Center in FY23, please see Appendix I.

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. Discharges *with criminal justice intervention* include Noncompliance (e.g., warrant issued, probation/parole revoked, incarceration). In FY23, 81% (n=1,086) of participants were discharged from the Community Justice Support Centers without criminal justice intervention while 19% (n=249) were discharged with criminal justice intervention.

Figure 14

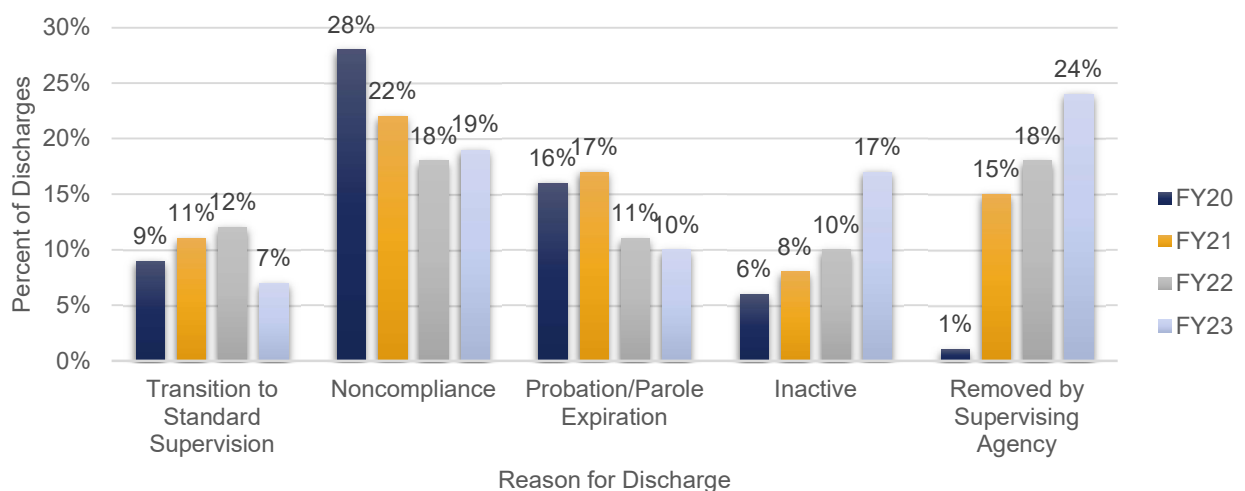
Discharges with and without Criminal Justice Intervention, FY2023



As illustrated in Figure 15, there was an increase in the proportion of participants discharged from a Support Center for inactivity from FY20 and FY23. This may be a product of the rise in the number of re-entry participants whose attendance is voluntary.

Figure 15

Discharges by Reason and Fiscal Year



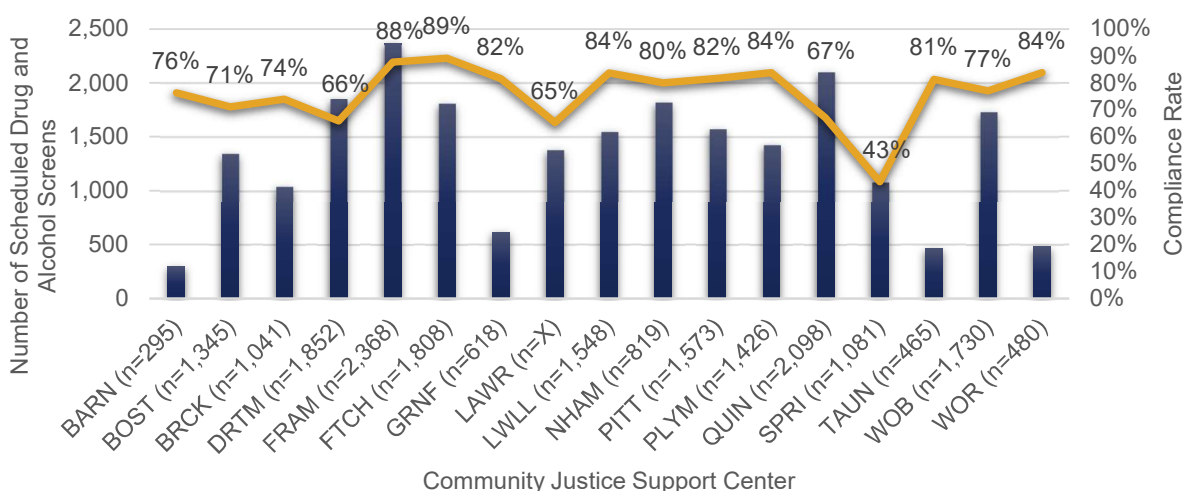
Drug and Alcohol Screening

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. Most sites rely on ETG screening or DRI Ethyl Alcohol Assay testing via urine to determine illicit use of alcohol. Sites use the breath alcohol test sparingly, perhaps only when an immediate determination is needed regarding a participant's present use of alcohol, and otherwise screen for alcohol via urine.

In FY23, Support Centers collected 20,444 urine specimens and breath alcohol tests that screened for illicit drugs and alcohol⁷ and scheduled 2,486 tests that resulted in No Shows. Figure 16 shows the total number of scheduled tests for illicit drugs and alcohol as well as the compliance rates by each of the CJSCs in FY23. The overall average drug and alcohol screen compliance rate across all Centers for FY23 was 76%, a 5 percentage-point increase from FY22. For the distribution of drug and alcohol screen results for each of the Community Justice Support Centers in FY23, please see Appendix J.

Figure 16

Drug/Alcohol Screens Scheduled and Compliance Rates⁸ by Support Center, FY2023



⁷ The total number of urine specimens screened and breath alcohol tests conducted includes positive drug screens, positive drug screens with a current and valid prescription, positive Breath Alcohol Tests, negative drug screens, negative Breath Alcohol Tests, and screens on which participants failed to produce a valid sample (e.g., failure to produce a sample, rejected sample, diluted sample, invalid sample). This number does not include No Shows.

⁸ Compliance rates were calculated by dividing the total number of compliant specimens collected by the total number of tests scheduled.

Community Service

The Community Service Program (CSP) manages the implementation of community work service as an intermediate sanction for criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Clients 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. CSP 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. The CSP no longer receives referrals generated by Probation Supervision Fees since their elimination in July 2022.⁹

In FY23, the Community Service Program continued its support and partnerships with state, municipal and non-profit agencies throughout the Commonwealth. Highlights of FY23 CSP projects include:

- **The Annual Portuguese Festival for the Lady of Fatima in Lowell.** CSP crews set up fences, tents, and tables, landscaped, moved supplies, and assisted with breakdown.
- **Earth Day projects around the Commonwealth.**¹⁰ CSP crews beautified public spaces by planting 100 trees, preparing ball fields and parks, removing winter debris along beaches and pathways, etc.
- **The 4H-Camp Marshall in Spencer.** CSP cleaned the grounds, provided landscaping, and helped with other projects to prepare for their opening.
- **The Jollene Dubner Park in Lowell.** CSP started and completed a scraping and painting project for the Parks and Recreation Department.
- **The Toys for Tots program.** CSP has participated in this program for the last 25 years. Crews delivered boxes to court and CJSC locations, delivered filled boxes to the warehouse, and both staff and crews assisted with the separation of toys by age bracket. CSP services provided a total of 38 large toy boxes in FY23.

Referrals

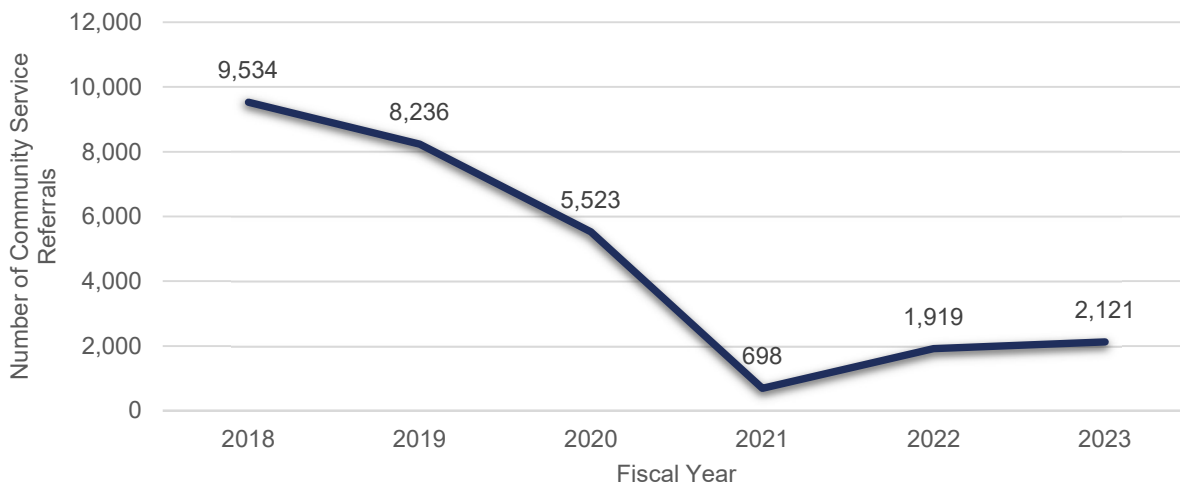
Figure 17 illustrates the number of community service referrals from FY18 to FY23. Effective March 16, 2020, all Community Service Program operations halted for 15 months due to COVID-19. Reduced court proceedings resulted in a lack of referrals and the ability to provide a service for court users.

⁹ Massachusetts Probation Service, "Probation Supervision Fees have been eliminated lessening the burden on those who are already struggling financially," September 14, 2022, mass.gov: <https://www.mass.gov/news/probation-supervision-fees-have-been-eliminated-lessening-the-burden-on-those-who-are-already-struggling-financially>

¹⁰ Massachusetts Probation Service, "Community Service Conducts Statewide Earth Day Clean-Up," April 19, 2023, mass.gov: <https://www.mass.gov/news/community-service-conducts-statewide-earth-day-clean-up-0>

Figure 17

Community Service Referrals by Fiscal Year



Referrals to the CSP were made by Community Justice Support Centers as well as the Superior, District, Juvenile, and Probate Court Departments. While the Community Service Program does not receive as many referrals as it did prior to COVID (there has been a 77.8% decrease from FY18), it received 2,121 total referrals in FY23, which is a 10.5% increase from FY22. Of the 2,121 total referrals in FY23, 2,106 (99.3%) were adults and 15 (0.7%) were juveniles.

Figure 18 shows the total number of referrals for community service by county.

Figure 18

Community Service Referrals by County, FY2023

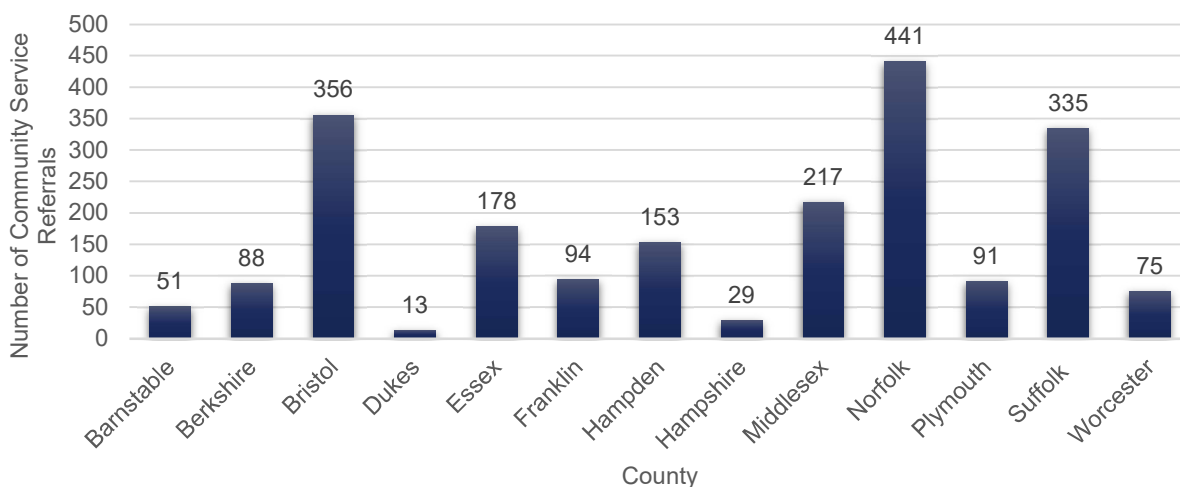
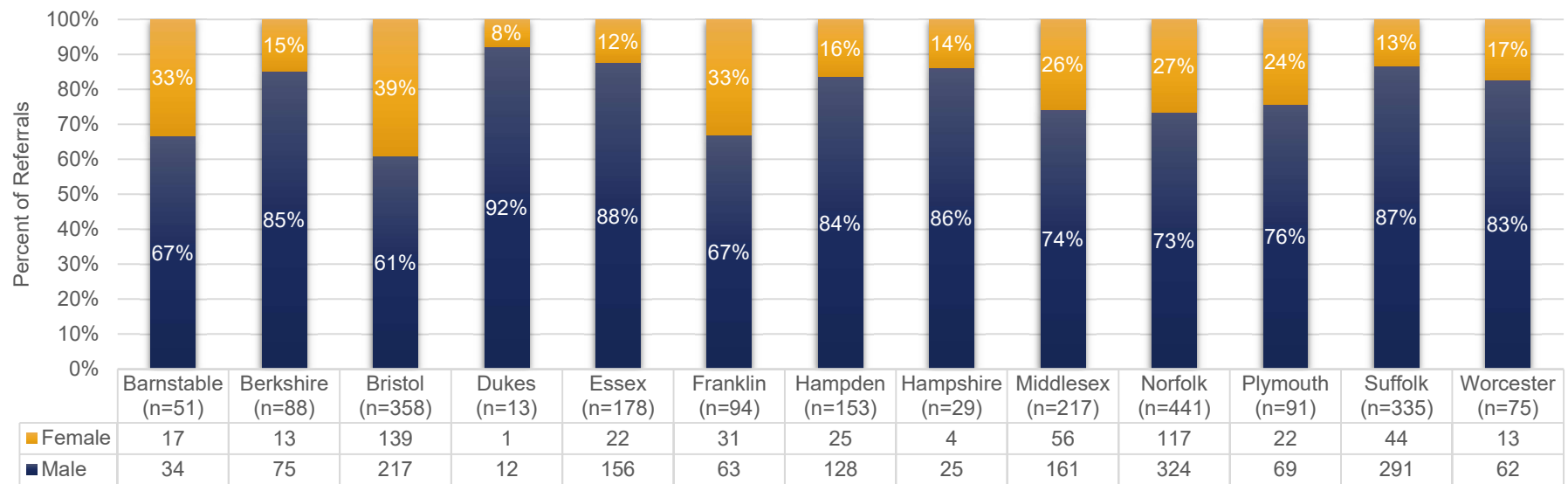


Figure 19 shows the total number of referrals for community service by county and gender. Of the 2,121 referrals in FY23, 1,602 (76%) were males and 504 (24%) were females. This breakdown is consistent with the Community Service Program referrals in the previous fiscal year.

Figure 19

Community Service Referrals by County and Gender, FY2023

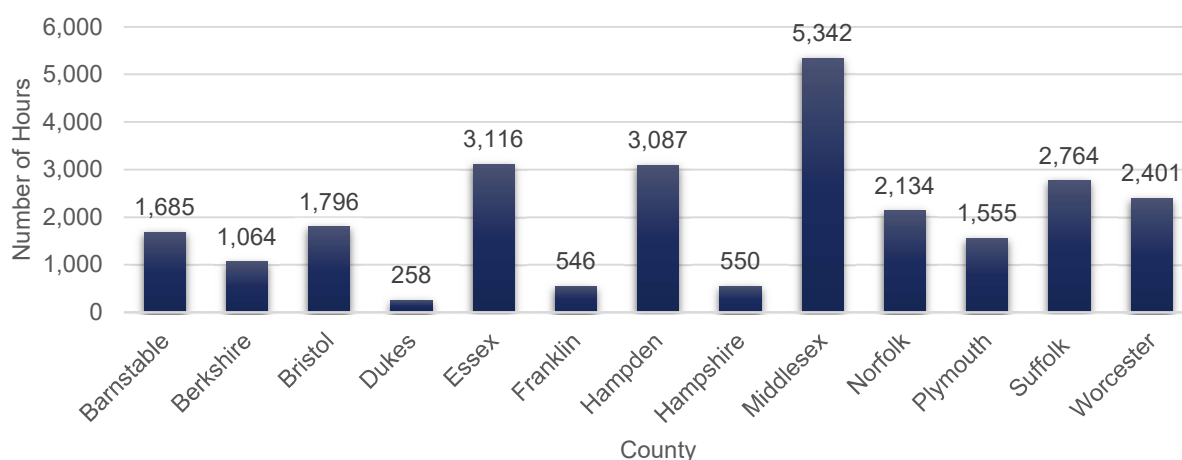


Hours

Community Service Program participants worked for an estimated 26,297 hours in FY23. Figure 20 reflects community service hours by county in FY23.

Figure 20

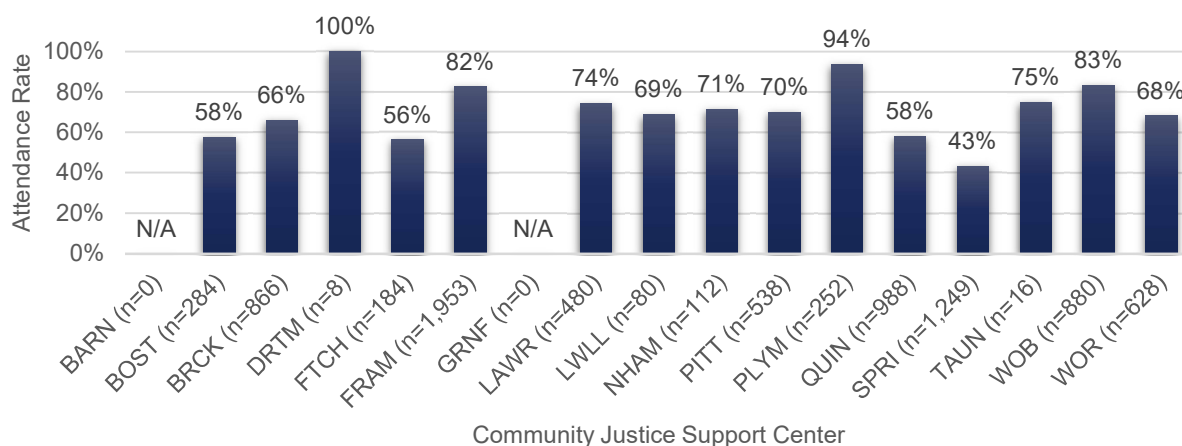
Community Service Hours by County, FY2023



Participants at CJSCs were required to attend a total of 8,618 community service hours. Figure 21 displays the average community service attendance rate at each of the CJSCs for FY23.¹¹ The overall average community service attendance rate across all Support Centers for FY23 was 68%.

Figure 21

Community Service Attendance Rate by Support Center, FY2023



¹¹ 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.

Ancillary Support Services

In addition to providing services to CJSC participants, Support Centers also provide space and services to non-contracted activities. As such, several Support Centers were also utilized as drug testing sites, DNA testing sites, group/program sites, and meeting sites for Probation and Parole across the state. In FY23, the Community Justice Support Centers provided services to and/or received visits from 53,525 people who were not currently CJSC participants. Table 4 shows the number and type of those ancillary support services provided in FY23.

Table 4

Ancillary Support Services Provided to Non-CJSC Individuals, FY2023

Services Provided	# People Served/ Visits Q1	# People Served/ Visits Q2	# People Served/ Visits Q3	# People Served/ Visits Q4	Total # People Served/Visits in FY23
Drug Testing					
Standard supervision drug testing for probationers	10,857	10,776	12,244	12,673	46,550
Standard supervision drug testing for parolees	22	18	13	29	82
Drug testing for former CJSC participants after transition	16	23	23	0	62
DNA Testing					
State police DNA testing	3	7	4	3	17
Group/Program					
Aftercare groups for probationers	6	3	0	0	9
Men's Awareness groups	78	51	72	71	272
IPAEP	482	478	458	541	1,959
Motherhood groups	0	6	0	0	6
Fatherhood group	0	0	0	5	5
Clinical groups/didactic/training for PO's/community vendors	0	79	116	0	195
Salasin Project groups (Greenfield)	0	0	0	29	29

Services Provided	# People Served/ Visits Q1	# People Served/ Visits Q2	# People Served/ Visits Q3	# People Served/ Visits Q4	Total # People Served/Visits in FY23
<i>Meeting Site</i>					
Probation Officers meetings with probationers	559	651	715	807	2,732
Parole Officers meetings with parolees	109	129	150	162	550
Probation Chief's meeting	5	10	0	0	15
Gavin Foundation office use for Lowell Drug Court	2	0	0	0	2
CLTL program (Framingham)	0	55	0	0	55
Re-entry roundtable for community organizations (Lowell)	21	0	16	0	37
Project North staff meeting	19	15	17	17	68
Project North client meeting	0	0	44	79	123
Hampshire County Correctional Officer Academy	0	31	0	0	31
BHJI Initiative meeting	0	40	3	18	61
Advocates Navigator client meetings (Lawrence)	0	3	14	14	31
Literacy Project meeting (Greenfield)	0	5	0	0	5
Sheriff supervisor's training (Greenfield)	0	25	0	0	25
Opioid Task Force meeting (Greenfield)	0	12	0	12	24
Public safety law enforcement meeting (Greenfield)	0	8	0	0	8
Salasin Project client meeting (Greenfield)	0	3	5	27	35
ELMO meetings with clients (Framingham)	0	0	0	11	11
ARISE meeting (Greenfield)	0	0	0	10	10
DBT training for community vendors (Greenfield)	0	0	0	62	62
Industrial Readiness Training information meeting (Worcester)	0	0	0	10	10
Franklin County Housing Redevelopment Authority (HRA) meeting	0	0	0	20	20
Clinical Support Options (CSO) – Low Threshold Housing meeting (Greenfield)	0	0	0	2	2
DOC Section 35 meeting (Worcester)	0	0	0	10	10

Services Provided	# People Served/ Visits Q1	# People Served/ Visits Q2	# People Served/ Visits Q3	# People Served/ Visits Q4	Total # People Served/Visits in FY23
<i>Other</i>					
HiSET testing site for non-CJSC participants (Worcester)	0	0	4	0	4
Employment assistance with non-CJSC probationers (Lowell)	3	10	11	9	33
Case management/referrals for non-CJSC participants (Quincy)	0	1	0	0	1
Vocational Training (Worcester)	0	1	0	0	1
Drug testing line daily recording (Barnstable)	0	20	46	38	104
Transportation for PSC & IPAEP participants (Pittsfield)	21	8	93	143	265
Community presentations (Greenfield)	0	0	2	0	2
Risk/Need Assessment for Specialty Court (Taunton)	0	0	0	2	2
Total People Served/Visits	12,203	12,468	14,050	14,804	53,525

Conclusion

The Office of Community Corrections continues to operate a continuum of services for individuals involved in the legal system through its Community Justice Support Centers and Community Service Program. Massachusetts experienced historically low Department of Correction (DOC), House of Correction (HOC), and jail custody populations during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2020, DOC populations have continued to decline while HOC and jail custody populations have slowly begun to increase.¹² The CJSCs have remained committed to their mission to enhance public safety and help individuals stay out of jail and prison. Through CBT, education and employment services, drug testing, and additional programming that addresses criminogenic needs, the CJSCs serve increasing populations.

OCC Goals for FY24

- Open Haverhill and Lynn CJSCs to increase access to support services in those areas of the Commonwealth.
- Continue to train Program Managers to become Master Trainers in Motivational Interviewing.
- Fill Re-entry Coordinator and Public Benefits Coordinator positions across all CJSCs.
- Enhance participant opportunities for recovery via recovery coaches.
- Update the CJSC Program Inventory to ensure that the Support Centers are administering evidence-based curriculum.
- Continue to recognize participants who have achieved their goals at the CJSC.
- Introduce a Community Advisory Board to amplify voices of people with lived experience.
- Create additional opportunities for the Community Service Program to support protective factors for participants.

¹² Massachusetts Department of Correction. *Massachusetts Department of Correction Prison Population Trends Report and Massachusetts Department of Correction Weekly Count Sheet*. Retrieved November 22, 2023 from <https://www.mass.gov/research-statistics-and-reports>

Appendix A. 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	BRCK	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
Greenfield CJSC	GRNF	Franklin Community Justice Support Center	September 2022
Lawrence CJSC	LAWR	Essex Community Justice Support Center	March 1999
Lowell CJSC	LWLL	Middlesex Community Justice Support Center	August 2018
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
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

Note: Greenfield CJSC opened in September 2022.

Appendix B. Admissions by Type and Center in FY2023

Center Name	New	Pretrial Services New	Pretrial Treatment New	Probation Referral New	Re-Entry New	Returning	Total
Barnstable	9	6	4	11	7	0	37
Boston	56	15	7	6	37	1	122
Brockton	27	15	24	33	5	2	106
Dartmouth	23	3	12	1	3	3	45
Fitchburg	48	2	10	15	97	13	185
Framingham	22	3	23	3	3	2	56
Greenfield	65	3	12	1	14	2	97
Lawrence	25	8	1	24	2	0	60
Lowell	36	7	2	20	5	8	78
Northampton	28	7	16	19	1	0	71
Pittsfield	55	10	20	6	31	1	122
Plymouth	27	4	4	7	3	1	46
Quincy	21	4	18	25	2	0	70
Springfield	52	11	21	4	6	4	98
Taunton	22	12	7	6	20	0	67
Woburn	16	47	6	4	1	1	75
Worcester	34	0	4	17	110	1	166
Total	566	157	191	202	347	39	1,501

Appendix C. Admissions by Supervising Agency and Center in FY2023

Center Name	Parole	Probation	Re-entry	Sheriff	Total
Barnstable	0	30	7	0	37
Boston	21	64	37	0	122
Brockton	8	93	5	0	106
Dartmouth	2	40	3	0	45
Fitchburg	1	87	97	0	185
Framingham	0	53	3	0	56
Greenfield	1	35	14	47	97
Lawrence	1	57	2	0	60
Lowell	8	65	5	0	78
Northampton	3	42	1	25	71
Pittsfield	18	74	31	0	123
Plymouth	1	42	3	0	46
Quincy	1	67	2	0	70
Springfield	22	70	6	0	98
Taunton	11	36	20	0	67
Woburn	3	71	1	0	75
Worcester	9	47	110	0	166
Total	110	973	347	72	1,502

Appendix D. Admissions by Referral Source and Center in FY2023

Center Name	Referral Source	Number of Admissions
Barnstable	Barnstable District	18
	Falmouth District	8
	N/A (Re-entry)	7
	Plymouth District	2
	Quincy District	2
Boston	Brockton District	1
	Brookline District	1
	Central Municipal	7
	Charlestown Municipal	1
	Chelsea District	1
	Clinton District	1
	Dedham District	1
	Dorchester Municipal	1
	Essex Superior	1
	Federal	4
	Framingham District	2
	Lowell District	1
	Middlesex Superior	3
	N/A (Re-entry)	37
	Nantucket District	1
	Peabody District	1
	Plymouth District	2
	Quincy District	2
	Region 1 Parole (Dorchester)	12
	Region 2 Parole (Dorchester)	9
	Roxbury Municipal	3
	Suffolk Superior	19
	Waltham District	1
	Woburn District	10
Brockton	Brockton District	55
	Framingham District	1
	Hingham District	1
	N/A (Re-entry)	5
	Norfolk Superior	3
	Plymouth District	1

Admissions by Referral Source and Center in FY2023 (continued)

Center Name	Referral Source	Number of Admissions
Brockton (continued)	Plymouth Superior	20
	Quincy District	1
	Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	7
	Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	1
	Stoughton District	7
	Suffolk Superior	2
	Wareham District	1
	Woburn District	1
Dartmouth	Bristol Superior	10
	Brockton District	1
	Fall River District	3
	Falmouth District	1
	Federal	2
	Framingham District	2
	N/A (Re-entry)	3
	New Bedford District	17
	Plymouth District	1
	Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	2
	Taunton District	3
Fitchburg	Clinton District	5
	Fitchburg District	52
	Gardner District	25
	Leominster District	5
	N/A (Re-entry)	97
	Region 4 Parole (Worcester)	1
Framingham	Brockton District	1
	Cambridge District	1
	Concord District	2
	Framingham District	33
	Marlborough District	7
	Middlesex Superior	5
	N/A (Re-entry)	3
	Newton District	2
	Stoughton District	1
	Woburn District	1

Admissions by Referral Source and Center in FY2023 (continued)

Center Name	Referral Source	Number of Admissions
Greenfield	Franklin Sheriff	47
	Franklin Superior	1
	Greenfield District	29
	N/A (Re-entry)	14
	Orange District	4
	Pittsfield District	1
	Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	1
Lawrence	Essex Superior	28
	Falmouth District	1
	Haverhill District	10
	Lawrence District	13
	Lowell District	3
	N/A (Re-entry)	2
	Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	1
	Woburn District	2
Lowell	Essex Superior	4
	Federal	2
	Lawrence District	2
	Lowell District	24
	Middlesex Superior	24
	N/A (Re-entry)	5
	Region 6 Parole (Lawrence)	8
	Wareham District	1
	Woburn District	8
Northampton	Eastern Hampshire District	8
	Greenfield District	1
	Hampshire Sheriff	25
	N/A (Re-entry)	1
	Northampton District	32
	Palmer District	1
	Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	3

Admissions by Referral Source and Center in FY2023 (continued)

Center Name	Referral Source	Number of Admissions
Pittsfield	Berkshire Superior	3
	Central Berkshire District	63
	Greenfield District	1
	N/A (Re-entry)	31
	Northern Berkshire District	4
	Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	18
	Southern Berkshire District	2
	Northern Berkshire District Court	1
Plymouth	Brockton District	1
	Hingham District	1
	N/A (Re-entry)	3
	Plymouth District	26
	Plymouth Superior	5
	Region 7 Parole (Brockton)	1
	Suffolk Superior	1
	Wareham District	8
Quincy	Central Municipal	2
	Brockton District	1
	Hingham District	23
	N/A (Re-entry)	2
	Norfolk Superior	1
	Plymouth District	2
	Quincy District	33
	Region 1 Parole (Dorchester)	1
	Suffolk Superior	2
	Wareham District	1
	Woburn District	2
Springfield	Federal	6
	Greenfield District	1
	Hampden Superior	4
	Holyoke District	9
	N/A (Re-entry)	6
	Northampton District	7
	Palmer District	17
	Region 5 Parole (Springfield)	22
	Springfield District	23
	Westfield District	2
	Woburn District	1

Admissions by Referral Source and Center in FY2023 (continued)

Center name	Referral Source	Number of Admissions
Taunton	Attleboro District	1
	Brockton District	8
	Federal	3
	N/A (Re-entry)	20
	Region 8 Parole (New Bedford)	11
	Springfield District	2
	Stoughton District	1
	Taunton District	19
	Woburn District	2
Woburn	Central Municipal	1
	Chelsea District	1
	Concord District	1
	Essex Superior	4
	Framingham District	1
	Hingham District	1
	Lowell District	1
	Malden District	3
	Middlesex Superior	4
	N/A (Re-entry)	1
	Region 3 Parole (Lynn)	3
	Woburn District	54
Worcester	Clinton District	9
	Fall River District	1
	Federal	2
	Fitchburg District	1
	Framingham District	2
	Leominster District	1
	N/A (Re-entry)	110
	Region 4 Parole (Worcester)	9
	South Boston Municipal	1
	Westboro District	2
	Worcester District	26
	Worcester Superior	2

Appendix E. Admissions by Age and Center in FY2023

Center Name	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Not Reported	Total
Barnstable	3	10	12	5	5	2	0	37
Boston	16	37	29	18	14	8	0	122
Brockton	21	40	32	3	10	0	0	106
Dartmouth	8	20	8	3	5	1	0	45
Fitchburg	26	55	54	30	10	10	0	185
Framingham	6	22	16	5	6	1	0	56
Greenfield	7	39	32	14	4	1	0	97
Lawrence	7	23	19	8	3	0	0	60
Lowell	10	37	21	6	3	1	0	78
Northampton	8	22	27	8	5	1	0	71
Pittsfield	12	44	49	11	7	0	0	123
Plymouth	5	16	13	9	3	0	0	46
Quincy	3	25	22	8	12	0	0	70
Springfield	27	34	25	6	6	0	0	98
Taunton	6	21	21	8	9	2	0	67
Woburn	6	20	18	16	13	2	0	75
Worcester	14	56	66	19	7	3	1	166
Total	185	521	464	177	122	32	1	1,502

Appendix F. Admissions by Gender and Center in FY2023

Center Name	Male	Female	Total
Barnstable	28	9	37
Boston	110	12	122
Brockton	79	27	106
Dartmouth	39	6	45
Fitchburg	134	51	185
Framingham	39	17	56
Greenfield	70	27	97
Lawrence	50	10	60
Lowell	70	8	78
Northampton	56	15	71
Pittsfield	102	21	123
Plymouth	28	18	46
Quincy	51	19	70
Springfield	85	13	98
Taunton	57	10	67
Woburn	59	16	75
Worcester	117	49	166
Total	1,174	328	1,502

Appendix G. Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Center in FY2023

Center Name	Asian	Black/ African American	Hispanic or Latino	Not Known/ Not Reported	Other	White	Total
Barnstable	0	8	2	1	1	25	37
Boston	2	42	20	15	1	42	122
Brockton	0	36	12	6	1	51	106
Dartmouth	0	14	4	1	1	25	45
Fitchburg	1	14	37	84	1	48	185
Framingham	0	9	13	3	0	31	56
Greenfield	0	6	9	2	0	80	97
Lawrence	0	5	31	2	5	17	60
Lowell	6	8	24	1	1	38	78
Northampton	0	7	20	1	0	43	71
Pittsfield	0	20	9	2	1	91	123
Plymouth	0	3	1	0	0	42	46
Quincy	0	9	4	1	0	56	70
Springfield	0	12	55	3	1	27	98
Taunton	0	23	8	0	2	34	67
Woburn	1	7	8	0	0	59	75
Worcester	0	10	20	118	0	18	166
Total	10	233	277	240	15	727	1,502

Appendix H. Descriptions of Reasons for Discharge

Reason for Discharge	Description
<i>Noncompliance</i>	The participant was discharged due to noncompliance: warrant issued, probation/parole revoked, incarcerated
<i>Transition to Standard Supervision</i>	The participant achieved all of his/her benchmarks and successfully transitioned to a lower supervision level
<i>Probation/Parole Expired</i>	The participant's probation/parole expired
<i>Removed By Supervising Agency</i>	The participant was removed by his/her supervising agency
<i>Transferred</i>	The participant was transferred to another CJSC
<i>Placed In Treatment</i>	The participant was placed in treatment
<i>Unable To Continue Due to Medical Issues</i>	The participant was unable to continue due to medical issues
<i>Deceased</i>	The participant was deceased
<i>Inactive</i>	The participant has not reported to the Center for at least for 4 weeks but his/her outcome has not yet been determined
<i>Pretrial Treatment</i>	The participant entered and left the Center with a pretrial treatment status
<i>Pretrial Services</i>	The participant entered and left the Center with a pretrial services status
<i>Probation Referral</i>	The participant entered and left the Center with a probation referral status
<i>Re-entry</i>	The participant entered and left the Center with a re-entry status
<i>Referred To CJSC</i>	The participant entered the CJSC with pretrial status or as a direct probation referral and was subsequently referred to the CJSC for regular programming
<i>Moved To Specialty Court</i>	The participant was moved to a specialty court
<i>Other</i>	The participant was removed for any other reason(s) not previously mentioned

Appendix I. Reasons for Discharge by Center in FY2023

Center Name	Deceased	Inactive	Moved To Specialty Court	Noncompliance	Other	Placed In Treatment	Pretrial Services	Pretrial Treatment
Barnstable	1	6	0	5	0	0	0	2
Boston	0	20	0	31	7	1	4	2
Brockton	0	9	0	17	4	0	2	3
Dartmouth	0	8	1	12	4	3	0	1
Fitchburg	1	68	0	6	11	1	1	1
Framingham	0	19	0	12	6	1	2	2
Greenfield	0	9	0	3	2	1	1	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Lowell	0	0	0	30	6	2	0	0
Northampton	0	11	0	4	1	0	2	5
Pittsfield	0	2	0	41	0	2	2	0
Plymouth	0	0	0	10	1	1	2	2
Quincy	0	11	1	6	5	4	6	4
Springfield	0	6	0	20	2	1	1	1
Taunton	0	2	0	8	2	0	3	1
Woburn	0	17	0	6	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	37	0	27	3	0	0	0
Total	2	225	2	249	54	17	26	24

Reasons for Discharge by Center in FY2023 (continued)

Center Name	Probation Referral	Probation/ Parole Expired	Re-entry	Referred to CJSC	Removed By Supervising Agency	Transition to Standard Supervision	Transferred	Unable to Continue Due to Medical Issues	Total
Barnstable	4	0	2	0	8	4	0	0	32
Boston	2	10	1	2	10	0	6	1	97
Brockton	5	4	6	0	31	15	4	1	101
Dartmouth	0	2	2	0	8	3	0	0	44
Fitchburg	2	7	36	1	40	11	3	1	190
Framingham	1	9	0	1	11	4	1	1	70
Greenfield	0	26	1	1	15	0	1	1	61
Lawrence	2	5	1	0	12	6	3	1	41
Lowell	5	4	3	0	25	12	1	0	88
Northampton	7	7	0	0	18	3	1	0	59
Pittsfield	0	15	21	1	14	8	1	0	107
Plymouth	9	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	36
Quincy	0	11	1	2	16	4	1	0	72
Springfield	0	9	6	0	32	0	4	0	82
Taunton	5	1	16	0	6	3	3	0	50
Woburn	0	5	0	0	44	3	5	0	80
Worcester	0	8	11	0	27	10	2	0	125
Total	42	129	109	8	317	89	36	6	1,335

Appendix J. Drug/Alcohol Screen Results by Center in FY2023

Center Name	Positive Drug/ Alcohol Test	Positive Drug Test with Prescription	Negative Drug/ Alcohol Test	Failure to Produce Valid Sample	No Show
Barnstable	29	60	165	3	38
Boston	136	144	812	37	216
Brockton	113	105	666	16	144
Dartmouth	330	723	496	28	275
Fitchburg	208	1,437	639	10	74
Framingham	57	248	1,365	39	99
Greenfield	34	78	426	23	57
Lawrence	293	116	785	18	168
Lowell	106	638	657	13	134
Northampton	282	119	1,336	8	74
Pittsfield	118	316	968	6	165
Plymouth	68	397	798	61	102
Quincy	283	271	1,135	95	314
Springfield	231	114	355	11	370
Taunton	52	99	279	2	33
Woburn	152	339	994	73	172
Worcester	26	152	250	1	51
Total	2,518	5,356	12,126	444	2,486