

COLORADO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

**Division of Criminal Justice
Office of Community Corrections**

FY 2005 Annual report

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Colorado Community Corrections

Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2004-2005

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The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) exists within the Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice to improve the quality and effectiveness of services to felony offenders, to serve the best interests of the state, and to provide effective alternatives to incarceration. This office is responsible for the distribution and expenditure of state and federal funds, administration of community corrections contracts and federal grant programs; data collection and reporting to the general assembly, the federal government and the public.

The Office of Community Corrections is also responsible for auditing and monitoring community corrections boards and programs to ensure compliance with contracts, federal grant requirements and Colorado Community Corrections Standards. Staff of the OCC provides essential technical assistance on Standards, the use of data collection forms, offender earned time/sentence reduction calculations and the Standardized Offender Assessment instruments.

The Office of Community Corrections, since it is not a referral agency to community corrections boards and facilities, is well equipped to distribute funds and audit facilities in an impartial, ethical manner.

This report summarizes activities in community corrections programs from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005.

Community Corrections Programs

Colorado community corrections is a viable alternative to incarceration in prison. Services are designed to promote productive reintegration of offenders back into the community. Community corrections provides:

- services for offenders convicted of less severe offenses who are diverted from prison
- services for offenders in transition between prison and parole
- services for Parolees released by the Colorado Board of Parole
- short-term stabilization services for offenders on probation

During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, there were twenty-three local Community Corrections Boards in twenty-two Judicial Districts. Thirty-five separate residential facilities delivered community corrections services throughout Colorado. Six of these programs are operated by units of local or state government. The remaining programs were operated by private agencies. Four of these programs were exclusively for female offenders.

Funding and Referral System

The Joint Budget Committee of the State Legislature appropriates general funds to the Department of Public Safety to fund community corrections services. In addition, local communities use other state, federal and local funds to augment state general funds. The Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections allocates these state funds through each of the twenty-three community corrections boards. Subsequently, each board sub-contracts with local programs to provide community corrections services.

During the 2004-2005 fiscal year the Division of Criminal Justice funded the following beds:

Transition		Diversion	
1,249	Transition	1231	Diversion residential
80	Parole	1230	Diversion non-residential
78	Transition IRT		
10	Transition sex offender		
20	Mental Health		

Referrals for community corrections services are derived from the State Judicial Branch or the Department of Corrections (DOC). Referrals for direct sentence (Diversion) offenders are made from local judicial districts to local community corrections boards. Referrals for Transition, Parole and Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) offenders are made by the Division of Adult Parole/Community Corrections/YOS of the Department of Corrections. Figure B depicts the funding and referral process for community corrections in the state of Colorado.

Local community corrections boards vary by size, membership, philosophy and degree of program control. Boards, whose members are typically appointed by locally elected officials, have the authority to screen and accept or reject any offenders referred to programs in their communities. Offenders that are not approved for placement in the local program return to the sentencing judge for an alternative placement.

Boards may institute guidelines in the operation of the programs, enforce the guidelines and monitor program compliance with state and local standards. Many boards provide an array of critical services designed to assist the program to better serve the needs of the offenders.

New Programs

Advantage Treatment Center Inc. (ATC) is an all male residential and non-residential facility for Diversion and Transition clients, located in northeast Colorado just outside the city limits of Sterling, Colorado.

ATC has a 4 tier Level System with client's earning their level through continued employment, attendance and progress in treatment programs, doing their house chores, being financially current on all obligations, attitude and behavior. Clients are required to have a GED or a High School diploma or they must enroll in the GED program.

Residential clients are housed in dorm rooms. There are kitchens available to clients, in which they are required to prepare and cook all their food as they would in an independent living situation. ATC offers in house drug and alcohol classes and SSIC every week. There is weight lifting, volleyball and basketball available for recreation.

Figure A is a summary of the community corrections programs and the number of residential, non-residential and Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) offenders who discharged during FY 2004-2005.

Figure A

FY 2004-2005 Funded Beds and Discharge Forms Received

J D #	Funded Beds					Program	Discharge Forms Received						
	Res	NR	Tran	Parole	IRT		Location	Div Res	Div NR	Tran	Parole	ISP	IRT
1	90	116	62	10		Intervention Community Corrections Services	Lakewood	205	59	79	14	3	
2	189	231	408	28		Correctional Management Inc.- Columbine	Denver	45		87	3	7	
						Correctional Management Inc. – Fox		20	19	101	5	7	
						Correctional Management Inc.- Dahlia		29		115	1		
						Correctional Management Inc.- Ulster		26	17	77	21	7	
						Independence House- Federal				2			
						Independence House- Pecos		89	57	112	6	9	
						Independence House- Fillmore		24		46	13	2	
						A.R.T.S.- Peer I		81	51	40	14	2	
						A.R.T.S.- The Haven		52		20			
						Tooley Hall		71	17	55	7	2	
						Williams Street Center		98	50	135		1	
3	4	4											
4	134	153	148	12	20	No program	Colorado Springs						
						COMCOR, Inc. Diversion Program		251	84				
						COMCOR, Inc. Transition Program				237	14	1	81
						Community Alternatives of El Paso County		104	36	124	18	4	95
5	24	20											
6	23	12	15			Hilltop House	Durango	29	17	20	7	3	
7	27	16				No program			5				
8	83	95	70	2		Larimer County Community Corrections	Ft. Collins	184	80	72	21	4	
9	28	13	7			Garfield County Community Corrections	Glenwood Springs	26	9	19			
10	56	40	37	5		Pueblo Community Corrections Services, Inc.	Pueblo	47	8	52	2		
						Minnequa Community Corrections		146	61	32	4		
11	9	9				No program							
12	10	6	21		26	San Luis Valley Community Corrections	Alamosa	66	15	36	2	2	325
13	13	13				Advantage Treatment Center *	Sterling						
14	13	10	28			Correctional Alternative Placement Services	Craig	46	15	39	6		
15	9	4				No program							
16	28	16				No program							
17	152	138	123	2		Adams Community Corrections- Phoenix Center	Henderson	196	80	152	8		
						Adams Community Corrections- Loft House	Denver	50		26	1		
						Time to Change		117		38	70	4	
18	149	184	178	5		Arapahoe County Residential Center	Littleton	75	36	107		1	
						Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	Englewood	136	54	120	2	5	
						Centennial Community Transition Center		90	31	84	3		
19	83	67	57	9	32	The Restitution Center	Greeley	254	71	121	11	2	
						Residential Treatment Center							429
20	41	43	33	1		Correctional Management Inc. Boulder Community Treatment Center	Boulder	52	35	33	7	7	
						Correctional Management Inc.- Longmont Community Treatment Center	Longmont	64		34	1	1	
21	58	35	43	4		Mesa County Community Corrections	Grand Junction	97	54	57	12		
22	6	5	16			Montezuma County Community Corrections	Cortez	7		16	1		
	2		3			Non- allocated beds							
	1231	1230	1249	80	78	TOTALS		2777	999	2320	207	70	930

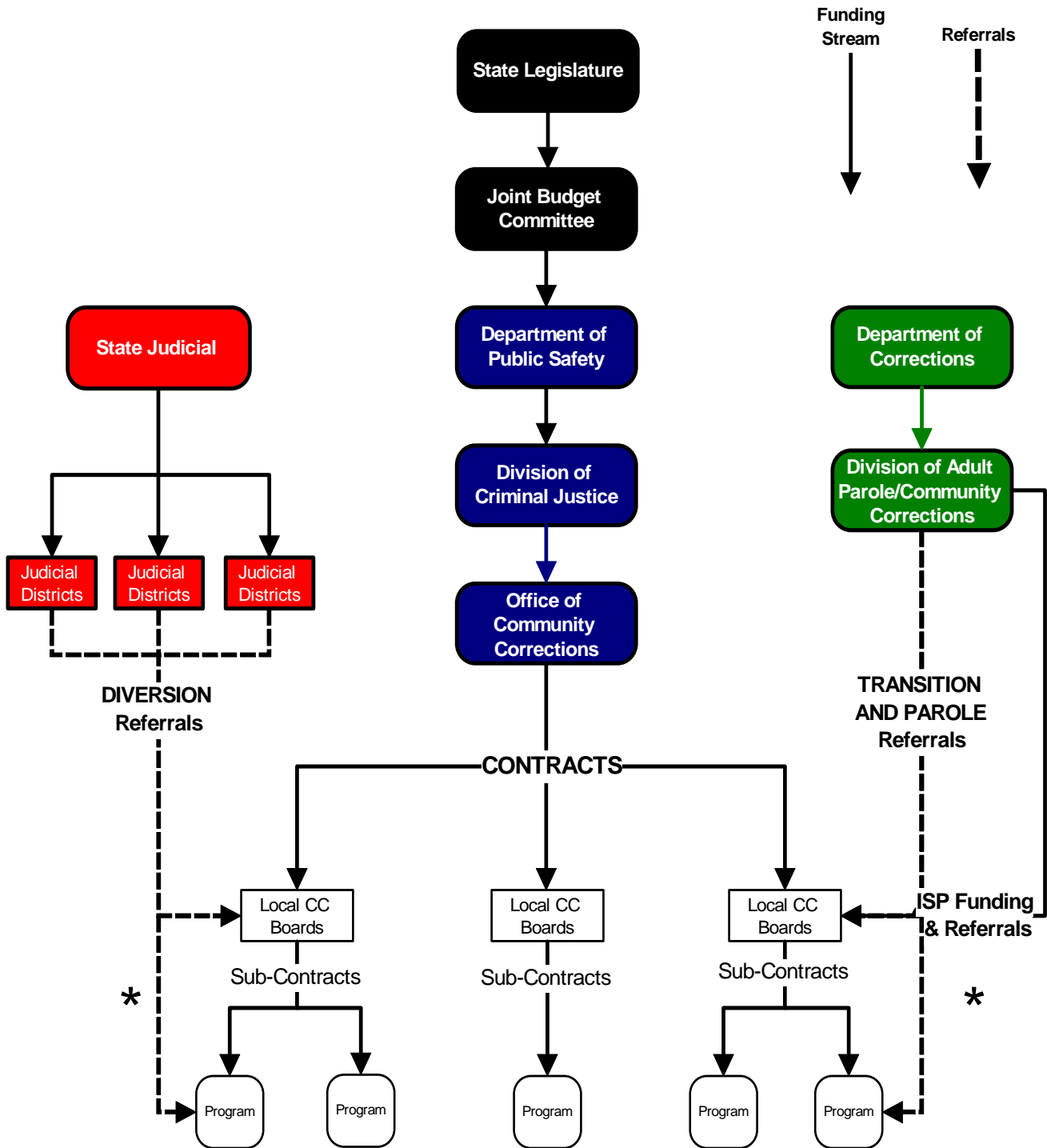
The ISP beds are included in the funded Transition beds. Condition of Probation beds are included in the funded Diversion beds.

Judicial Districts with bed allocations but no programs pay for their offenders to be housed in programs outside of their county.
Non-allocated beds are held for future distribution.

* Start up in May 2005

Figure B

COLORADO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS Funding and Referral System



* Some referrals are made directly to programs where boards have developed automatic acceptance criteria

Statistical Overview

Statistics derived for this annual report represent a summary of all community corrections offenders who were discharged from residential, non-residential and intensive residential treatment (IRT) programs during the 2004-2005 fiscal year (July 1, 2004- June 30, 2005).

The data used to compile this report is from a database maintained by the Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ). Data is collected on termination forms that are completed by program staff when an offender discharges during the fiscal year. Forms were reviewed by DCJ for general accuracy and completeness. DCJ relies on program staff to ensure the accuracy of this data. The numbers of cases vary slightly throughout this report due to missing data.

Some issues arise when analyzing discharge information of this nature. Because the report focuses on people who are discharged, data may be biased, especially when reviewing a one-year time frame. The data may over-represent offenders who discharge after short lengths of stay, and under-represent offenders who stay for long periods of time. Furthermore, the data may not represent the characteristics of the current population, since information is only collected after an offender discharges from a program.

Note that in several of the tables where ranges are specified, the measure of the “median” (the center number in the range) is used to describe the data. This measure is used to represent the average because it is not as sensitive to extreme ranges in the mean. The “mean” is the average value in a set of numbers.

There are two jail-based programs that are not included as part of the analysis because they are short-term placements for offenders awaiting bed space in a traditional community corrections facility or may be utilized as a temporary secure holding site. These programs are Phase I at the Denver County Jail and Gateway: Through the Rockies at the El Paso County Jail.

Residential Community Corrections

The purpose of the residential phase of community corrections is to provide offenders with the knowledge and skills necessary to be emotionally, cognitively, behaviorally, and financially prepared for their reintegration back into the community. Residential programs strive to accomplish this rehabilitative task by a variety of means.

Through assessment-driven individual treatment plans, programs attempt to match offender risks and needs with the most appropriate treatment modality. Offenders are assisted in obtaining regular employment and encouraged to participate in educational and vocational services. Programs monitor the payment of restitution, court fines, court-ordered child support and useful community service requirements. Program staff carefully monitors offenders in the community to enhance offender accountability and to address public safety concerns.

Offender Types

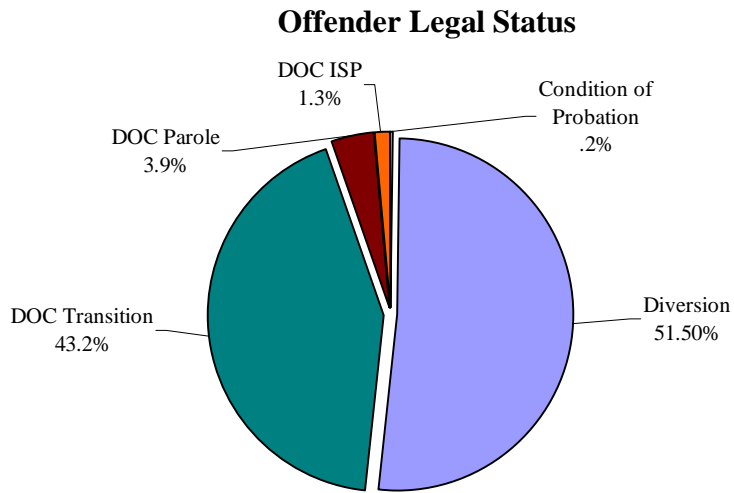
Community Corrections serves adult offenders who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections offenders: Diversion and Transition. Diversion offenders are sentenced directly by the courts or, in rare instances, have been sentenced as a condition of a probation placement for up to 30 days.

Transition offenders are returning to the community after serving a Department of Corrections sentence. These offenders include Parolees and offenders in the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). Transition offenders are referred to community corrections boards and programs from the Department of Corrections. Condition of Parole offenders are referred from the parole board as a condition of the offender's period of parole. ISP offenders are referred to community corrections as a condition of their ISP placement. For the purposes of this report, all DOC offenders are referred to as "Transition" offenders.

In FY 2004-2005, residential community corrections programs had **5,374** offender discharges. Offenders may have been transferred from one residential facility to another, or discharged more than once from a residential facility.

Fifty-two percent (**52%**), 2,777 of all residential community corrections offenders were Diversion offenders and forty-eight percent (**48%**) 2,597, were Transition offenders. Female offenders made up nineteen percent (**19%**) 1007, of the population. Fifty-eight (**58%**) of the female offenders are diversion offenders. Figure C reports this break down.

Figure C



Demographics

The profile of the “typical” residential community corrections offender has been consistent for many years. The typical offender is male, Caucasian, single and has a high school diploma or GED. In addition, he has no prior felony convictions, is currently serving a sentence for a class 4 felony and successfully completed residential community corrections. Figure D reports that the average male and female Diversion offender was 21-25 years of age, and the average male and female Transition offender was at least 41 years of age. Figure E reports the ethnicity of the residential population. The ethnic breakdown is consistent for both male and female offenders.

Figure D

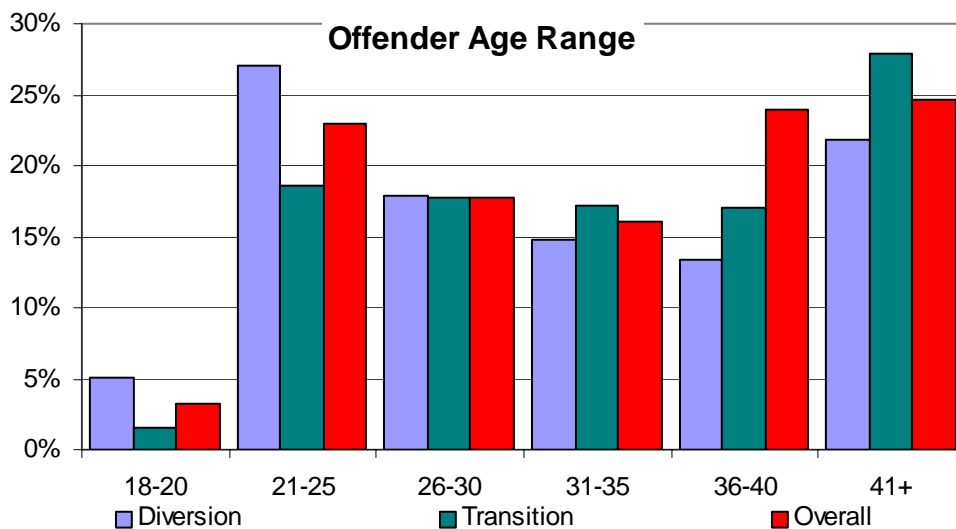
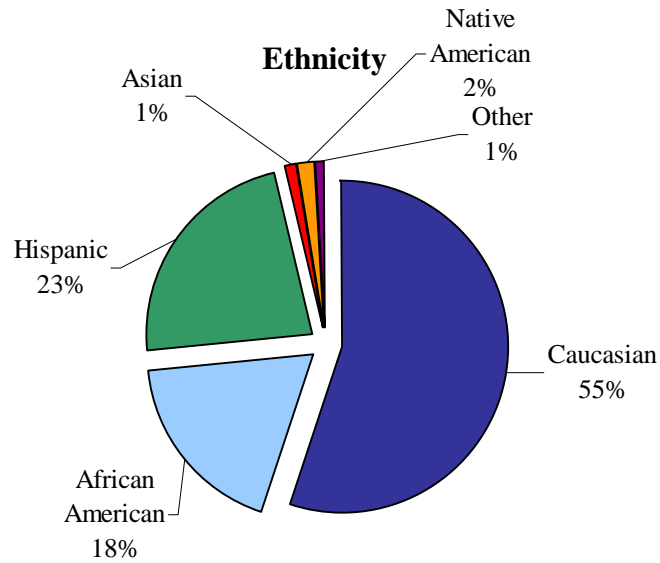


Figure E



Criminal History

Current Felony Offenses

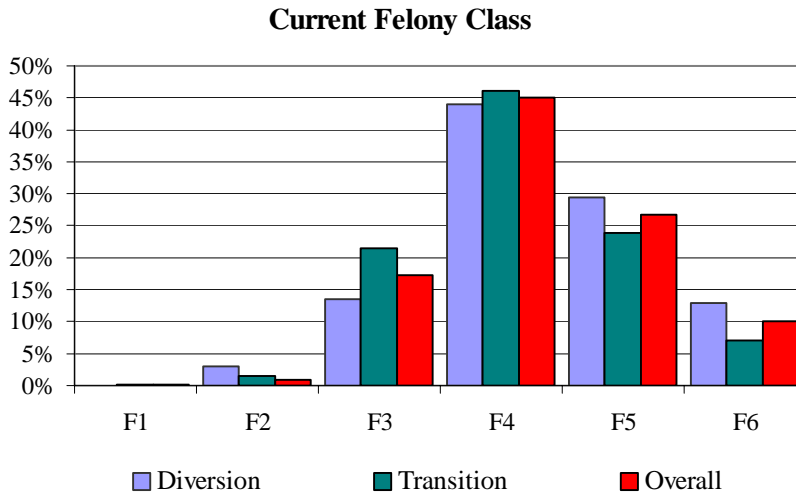
Most community corrections offenders in FY 2004-2005 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were drug-related offenses, theft, and burglary. This has been a consistent trend over the past several years. Figure F depicts the top 10 most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition offenders were serving sentences.

Figure F

Top 10 Crimes Diversion Males				Top 10 Crimes Transition Males			Top 10 Crimes All Females		
Rank	Crime	n	% of total population	Crime	n	% of total population	Crime	n	% of total population
(1)	Drug related	815	37.18	Drug related	752	34.57	Drug Related	458	45.48
(2)	Theft	361	16.46	Theft	370	17.01	Theft	232	23.03
(3)	Burglary	354	16.14	Burglary	291	13.37	Assault	43	4.27
(4)	Assault	144	6.56	Assault	194	8.91	Escape	32	3.17
(5)	Forgery	128	5.83	Escape	118	5.42	Burglary	29	2.87
(6)	Driving related	122	5.56	Robbery	113	5.19	Fraud	23	2.28
(7)	Fraud	47	2.14	Driving related	102	4.68	Crimes against children	14	13.90
(8)	Sex assault	36	1.64	Forgery	78	3.58	Driving related	13	1.29
(9)	Robbery	34	1.55	Homicide	46	2.11	Robbery	11	1.09
(10)	Crimes against children	18	.82	Fraud	26	1.19	Homicide	11	1.09

Eighty-six percent (**86%**) of the Diversion offenders, and seventy-seven percent (**77%**) of the Transition offenders were serving sentences for either a class **4, 5** or **6** felony. Figure G depicts the current felony class of both Diversion and Transition offenders.

Figure G



Prior Felony Offenses

Twenty-nine percent (**29%**) of all community corrections clients had no prior adult felony convictions. The percent of Diversion offenders with no prior felony convictions (**34%**) was higher than the Transition offenders with no prior felony convictions (**24%**). Sixty-eight percent (**68%**) of all offenders had less than three prior felony convictions. Eighty-seven percent (**87%**) of all offenders had no prior violent felony convictions.

The average age of the first arrest for all offenders was eighteen years old.

Criminal History Scores

A Criminal History Score (Mande, 1986) is a composite score that reflects the seriousness of an offender’s criminal past. Functionally, it is a value derived from a weighted combination of the six variables defined below. The number of occurrences for each item is multiplied (x) by the weight (in parentheses), totaled and then collapsed into scores of zero through four.

- Number of juvenile adjudications x (.5)
- Number of juvenile commitments x (1)
- Number of adult prior adult felony convictions x (1)
- Number of prior adult violent arrests x (1.5)
- Number of adult probation revocations x (.75)
- Number of adult parole revocations x (2)

The Criminal History Score used in this report is a proxy of the criminal history measurement. The true criminal history measurement above requires adult arrests where the proxy in this report uses adult violent convictions.

The Criminal History Score was found to be statistically related to both program failure and program infractions in a research project conducted by English and Mande. In the files studied, it was found that the higher the score, the more frequently program infractions occurred.

Figure H compares Criminal History Scores for FY 2004-2005 and the past six fiscal years. The Criminal History Score range is 1-4.

Figure H

FY	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
FY 98/99	2.18	2.0	2.64	3.0	2.37	2.0
FY 99/00	2.28	2.0	2.63	3.0	2.43	3.0
FY 00/01	2.39	3.0	2.92	4.0	2.64	3.0
FY 01/02	2.48	3.0	2.81	4.0	2.64	3.0
FY 02/03	2.47	3.0	2.86	4.0	2.66	3.0
FY 03/04	2.40	3.0	2.94	4.0	2.66	3.0
FY 04/05	2.44	3.0	2.91	4.0	2.66	3.0

The average criminal history score for Diversion and Transition offenders has increased slightly over time.

The overall average criminal history score for female offenders was 2.54 and 2.69 for male offenders.

Kim English & Mary Mande, "Community Corrections in Colorado: *Why do some Succeed and Others Fail?*" Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, 1991.

Standardized Offender Assessments and Treatment

All offenders under community corrections supervision are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA) process. The purpose of the SOA process is to measure an offender's level of recidivism risk and their criminogenic needs. The assessment process also detects and subsequently measures the severity of substance abuse and provides a treatment recommendation based on an offender's level of risk and severity of substance abuse. Four (4) separate instruments comprise the SOA battery, three (3) of which are described below.

The **Simple Screening Instrument (SSI)**, a self-report questionnaire, is used to screen for alcohol and other drug involvement within the last 6 months.

The **Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI)** is a 54-item assessment instrument that is administered by a trained professional using a semi-structured interview. The LSI provides a measure of risk for recidivism and profiles an offender's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk. Offenders score higher on the LSI as their risk of recidivism increases. The LSI is administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk.

The **Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS)** is a self-report questionnaire that assesses substance abuse across several dimensions. The ASUS contains multiple scales, two of which are reported herein. The Disruption Scale measures the degree to which alcohol and drug use has resulted in disruptive consequences and/or problems to the offender. The Defensive scale measures the degree to which an offender is willing to disclose sensitive information on the ASUS. Figure I outlines the SOA scales.

Figure I

Instrument	Possible Score Range	Measure
SSI	0-15	Drug/Alcohol Involvement in Last 6 Months
LSI	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/Criminogenic Needs
ASUS Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Alcohol/Drug Use
ASUS Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/Guardedness with ASUS

Figures J1, J2 and J3 provide the mean SOA scores for community corrections offenders in FY 04-05. This data is consistent with FY 03-04 data. In comparison to male offenders, in general, female offenders in community corrections were found to have higher SSI scores, higher LSI scores, and higher ASUS Disruption scores. Figures J1, J2 and J3 report that female and male offenders are equally guarded with disclosing alcohol/drug abuse information on the ASUS as evidenced by similar mean scores on the ASUS Defensive scale. Both male and female offenders had lower LSI scores after 6 months of community corrections supervision, which indicates a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination. LSI scores in FY 04-05 were similar between Diversion and Transition offenders.

Figure J1

	Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
Males	27.4	24.4	5.4	16.0	8.8
Females	28.6	25.5	7.1	22.1	8.6
ALL	27.6	24.6	5.8	17.1	8.8

Figure J2

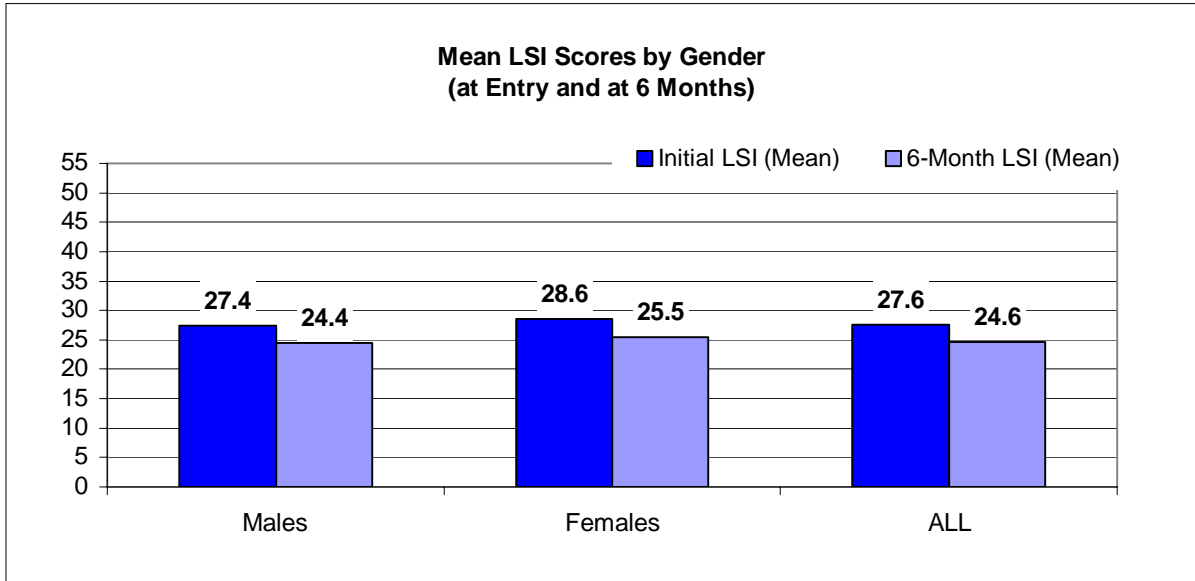
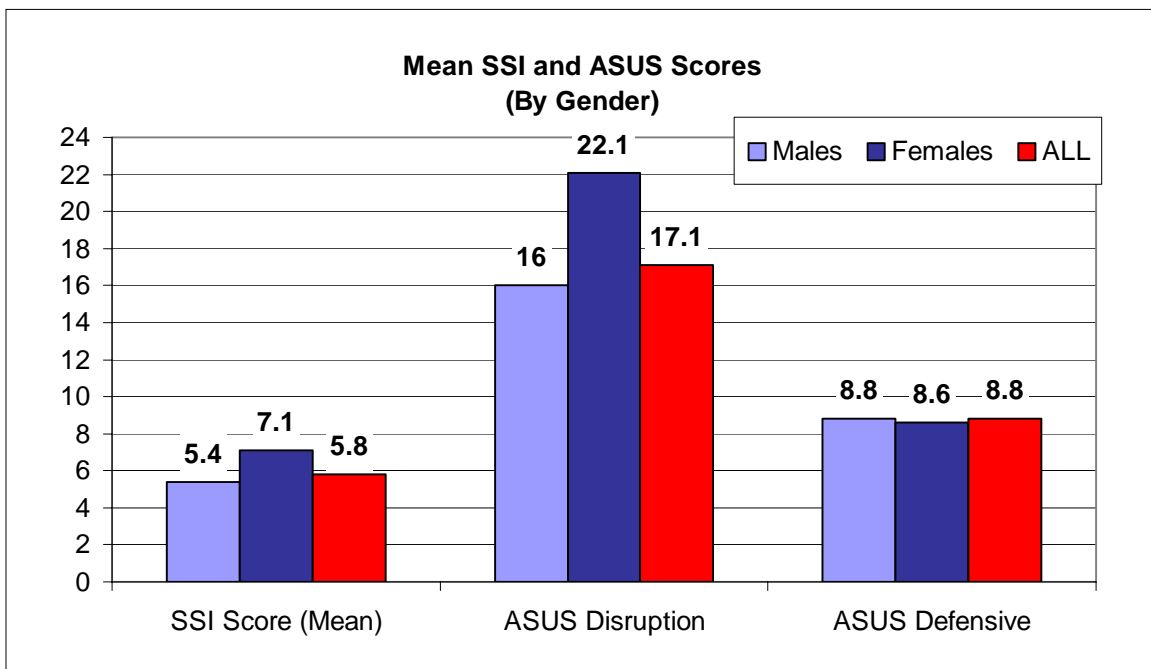


Figure J3



Substance Abuse Treatment

In conjunction with the SOA, a standardized treatment system for offenders is used in community corrections. The treatment system, consisting of seven categorical levels, is contingent upon the SOA assessment battery. Scores on the SOA drive placement into one of the treatment levels. The treatment system provides substance abuse education and treatment services of varying intensity. Generally, the number of hours in treatment increases as the treatment level increases. The lower end of the continuum emphasizes didactic education on an outpatient basis. The higher end of the continuum involves process-oriented therapy on a residential basis.

Figures K1 and K2 report the percentage of male and female offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance abuse treatment. Generally, there exists a higher proportion of female offenders than males at the most intensive levels of substance abuse treatment. This is consistent with data that shows higher risk levels, higher substance abuse disruption, and higher criminogenic need among female community corrections offenders.

Figure K1

Percent of Offenders Assessed at Each Treatment Level							
	(1) No Tx	(2) AOD Education	(3) Weekly Outpatient	(4) Intensive Outpatient	(5) Intensive Residential	(6) Therapeutic Community	(7) Assess Psychopathy
Males	1.9%	9.7%	28.3%	34.5%	11.0%	5.2%	1.4%
Females	2.4%	7.5%	21.4%	32.0%	16.0%	10.6%	3.0%
ALL	2.0%	9.3%	27.0%	34.0%	11.9%	6.3%	1.7%

Figure K2

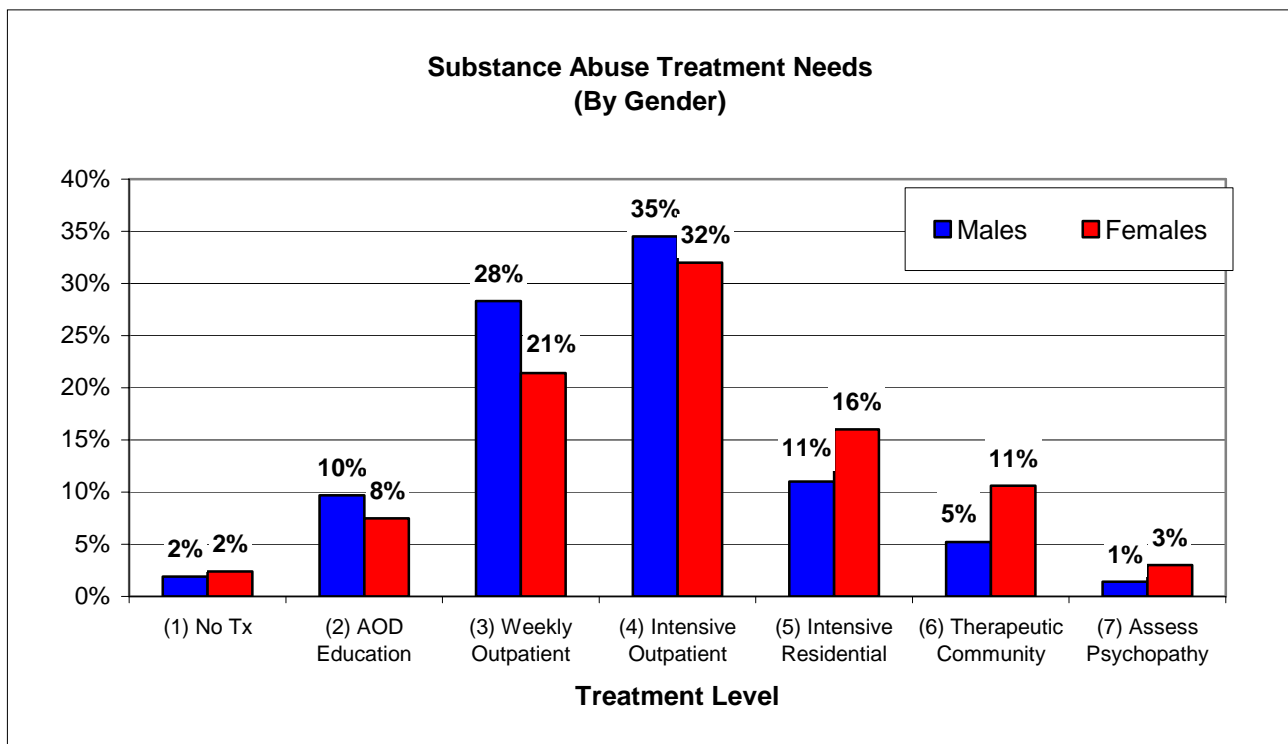
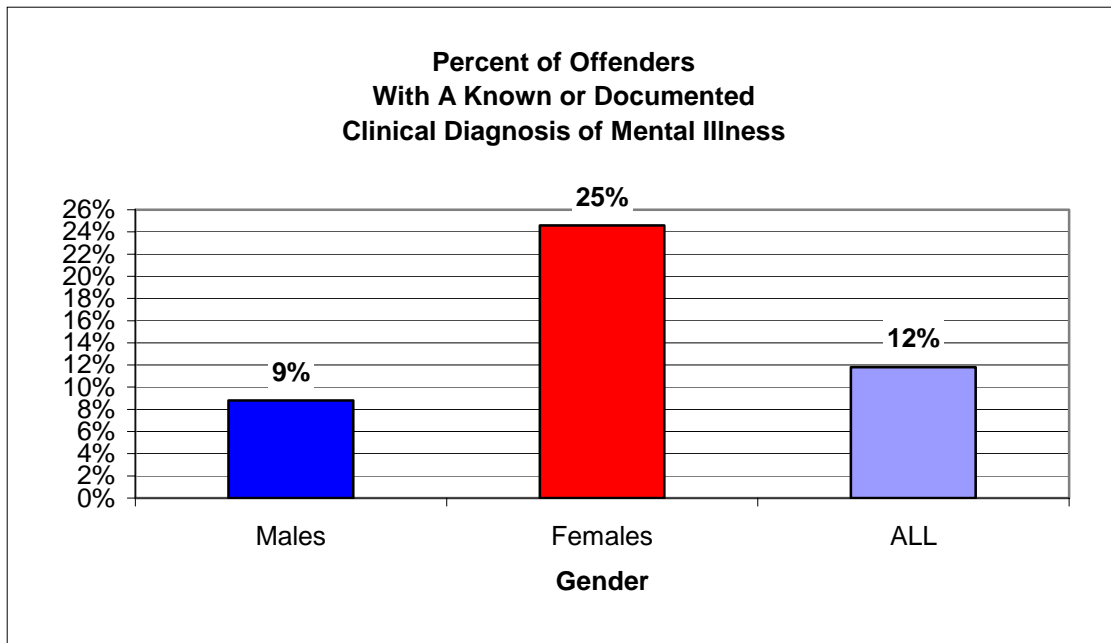


Figure L reports the percentage of community corrections offenders who have had a known or documented clinical diagnosis of mental illness. Generally, when compared to males, a higher proportion of female offenders have had involvement with mental illness.

Figure L

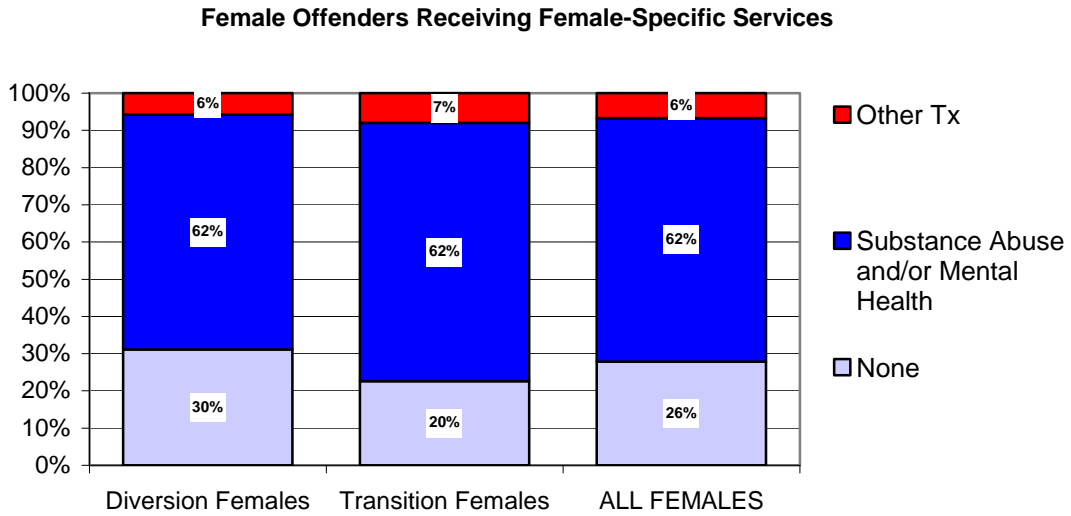


Figures M1 and M2 report the percentage of female offenders who received services that were specifically designed for women. Overall, **68%** (685) of female offenders received some form of female-specific treatment while in community corrections.

Figure M1

	None	Substance Abuse Only	Mental Health Only	Both Substance Abuse <u>and</u> Mental Health	Other
Diversion Females	27.4%	47.2%	4.4%	10.1%	5.6%
Transition Females	24.4%	35.3%	5.7%	20.9%	7.1%
ALL FEMALES	26.1%	42.2%	5.0%	14.6%	6.3%

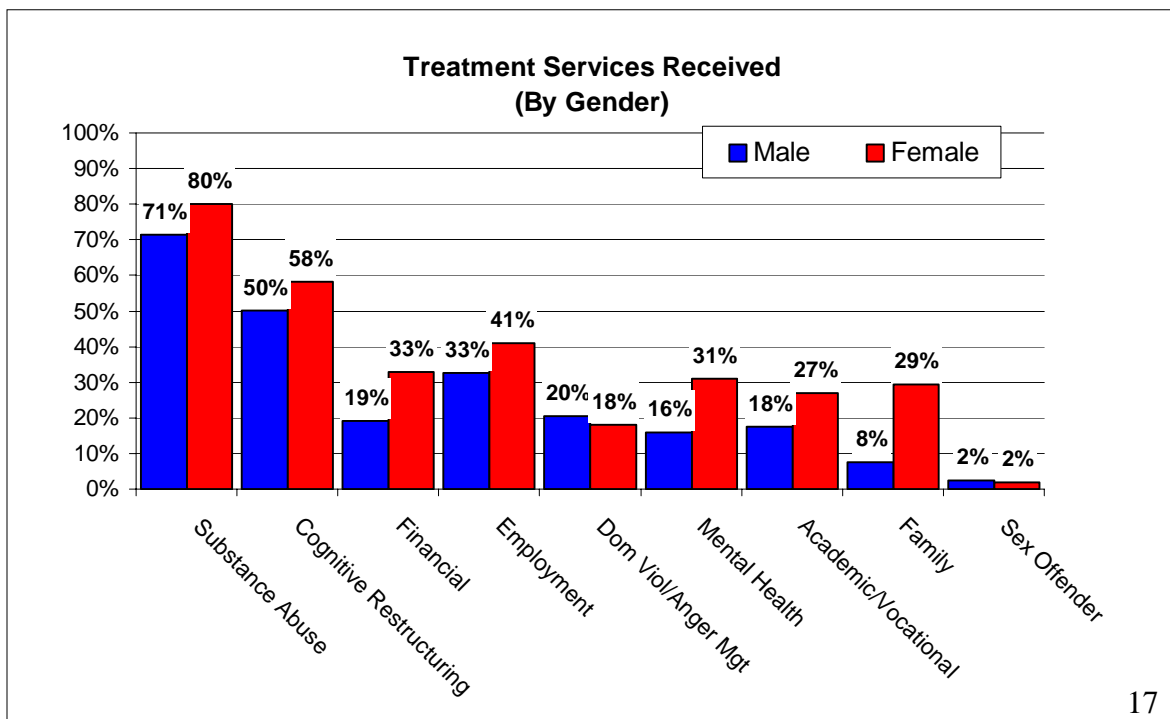
Figure M2



Community Corrections Services

Community Corrections programs provide a variety of services to the offenders. These services generally include case management, life skills, drug and alcohol education, money management assistance, and educational and vocational guidance. Often, offenders purchase services beyond those typically provided by the program. Offenders can qualify for special assistance if they are in financial need and meet the defined criteria of the Specialized Offender Services Fund, which is administered by DCJ. Figure N represents types of services received by offenders while under community corrections supervision. Generally, when compared to males, a higher proportion of female offenders receive services while in community corrections.

Figure N



Discharges

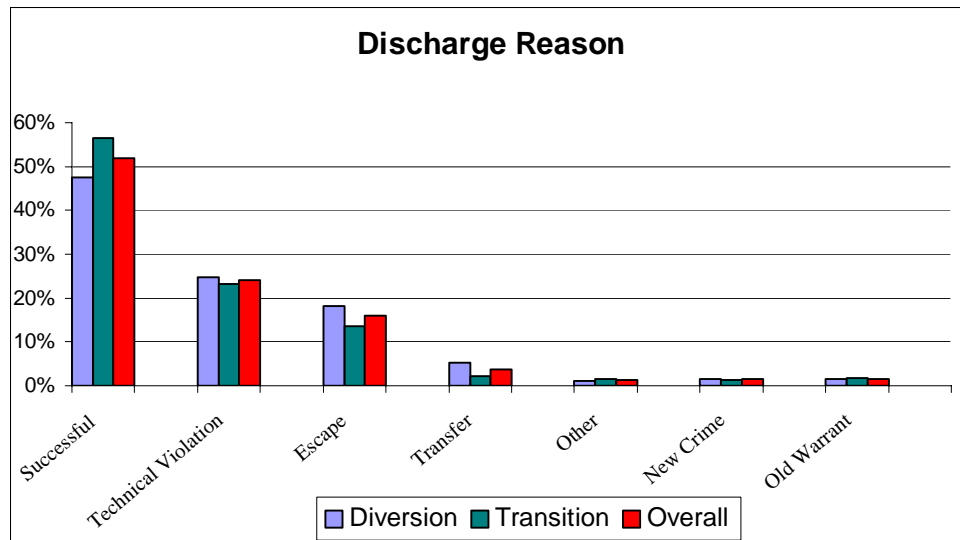
Offenders are discharged from community corrections residential programs when they complete the length of their sentence, transfer to another residential program, progress to a non-residential programs or when they violate pre-determined rules. In FY 2004-2005, forty-eight percent (48%) of the Diversion offenders and fifty-seven percent (57%) of the Transition offenders successfully completed their residential placement. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the Diversion offenders and twenty-three percent (23%) of the Transition offenders were discharged from community corrections as a result of technical rule violations.

Overall discharges due to the commission of a new crime were **1.5 percent (78)**. This figure does not include discharges due to escape. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of the new crimes were non-violent. Eighteen (18), 23% of these new crimes were violent. Misdemeanor thefts and drug related charges make up the majority of the new crimes. Sixteen percent (16%) of the overall discharges were for escape. The termination data is presented in figures O1 and O2.

Figure O1 **Discharge Reason**

Offender Type	Successful		Transfer		Escape		New Crime		Old warrant		Technical violation		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Diversion	1318	47.5	147	5.3	506	18.2	45	1.6	43	1.5	685	24.7	33	1.2
Transition	1469	56.6	57	2.2	353	13.6	33	1.3	43	1.7	603	23.2	39	1.5
Overall	2787	51.9	204	3.8	859	16.0	78	1.5	86	1.6	1288	24.0	72	1.3

Figure O2



Technical Violations

Discharges due to technical violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the offender's behavior and actions, i.e. disobeying a lawful order, unaccountable time while signed out of the facility or failure to follow the program plan, etc. The other category of technical violation is substance abuse while residing in the facility. Of the **1288** offenders discharged due to technical violations, **540 (42%)** were substance abuse related discharges, while **748 (58%)** were behavioral or programmatic rule violations.

Substance Abuse Discharges

Figure P shows the substance(s) abused that resulted in the termination. For Diversion offenders, **methamphetamines (41%)** were the primary substance used. Methamphetamine use increased by 7% from FY 2003-2004.

For Transition offenders, **alcohol (34%)** was the primary substance used resulting in their termination. It is important to note that some tests were positive for more than one substance. Figure Q reports the last five fiscal years of discharges for substance abuse.

Figure P

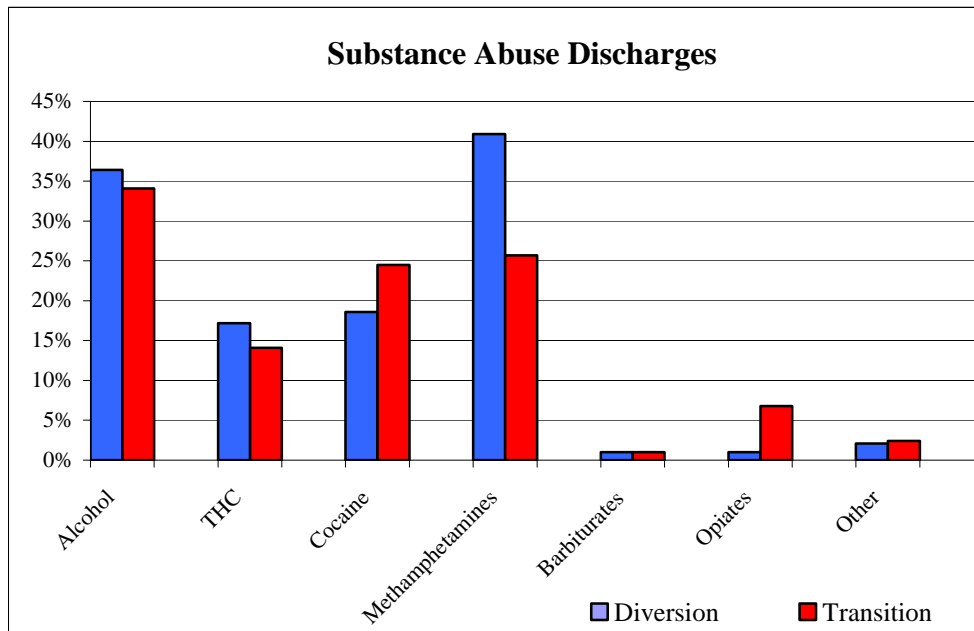
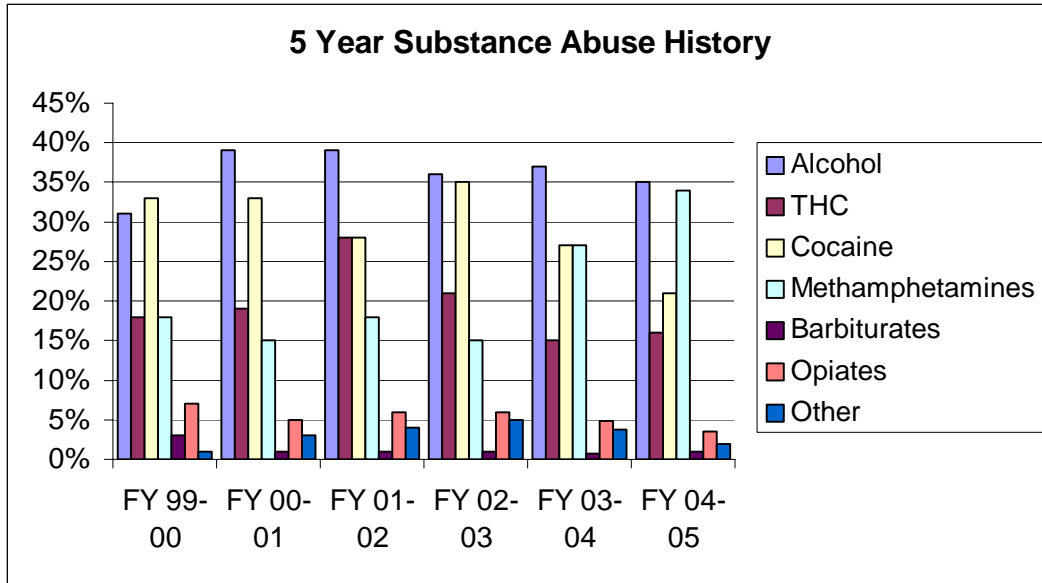


Figure Q



Length of Stay

The mean length of stay for all offenders in all discharge categories is 168 days, just over 5 months. (Median =146 days) The mean length of stay for offenders who successfully discharge from a program is **218 days**, just over **7 months**. (Median = 191 days) The mean length of stay for all other types of discharges is **114 days**. (Median = 84 days) The differences between male and female are minor.

A typical Diversion offender is sentenced to community corrections for 3 years. Once an offender is successfully discharged from the residential phase of community corrections, the remainder of the sentence is completed under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the length of the sentence or the adjustment of the offender. A Diversion offender typically transfers to the non-residential phase of community corrections. A Transition offender might be granted parole or transfer to the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). Figure R reveals that **80%** of all offenders discharged from community corrections are released for further supervision. Other types of discharges are also indicated.

Figure R

Discharge Destination	%	n
Off Supervision	20.20	1087
Less Supervision	.10	8
Non-residential	20.70	1113
Transfer (to another comcor program)	3.80	204
Parole	10.40	561
DOC ISP	14.80	796
Probation ISP	1.30	70
Incarceration	28.00	1504
Other (hospital, sentence reconsideration, etc)	.60	31

Non-Residential Community Corrections

The non-residential phase of community corrections is designed to foster the transition of stabilized residential Diversion offenders back into the community with a gradual decrease in supervision. These offenders have generally conducted themselves well in a highly structured residential setting. They have presented a suitable independent living arrangement, managed their finances appropriately and have progressed in treatment.

While in non-residential placement offenders are required to meet with case management staff, retain employment, participate in mandatory treatment, maintain financial responsibilities and remain drug and alcohol free.

Demographics

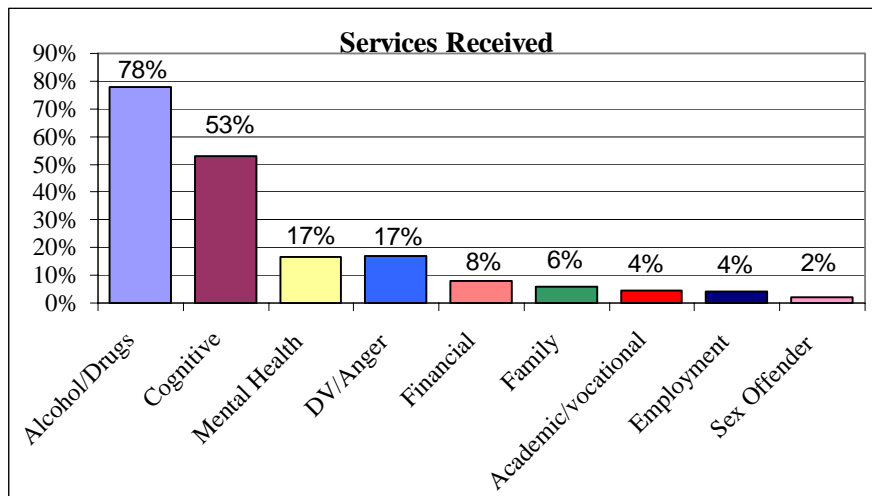
During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, **999** non-residential discharges resulted from twenty six (**26**) separate non-residential facilities. The demographics of these non-residential offenders are similar to those of the residential offenders. Seventy-nine percent (**79%**) were male while twenty-one percent (**21%**) were female. The ethnicity, age range, education and employment rates were all comparable.

Services Received

Many residential programs strive to promote positive relationships between offenders and community resources to enhance the likelihood that offenders will utilize these resources even after sentence completion. Examples of critical community resources may include addictions support groups, educational/vocational rehabilitation services, and treatment programs.

Figure S reports the percentage of offenders that participated in specific services while in the non-residential program.

Figure S



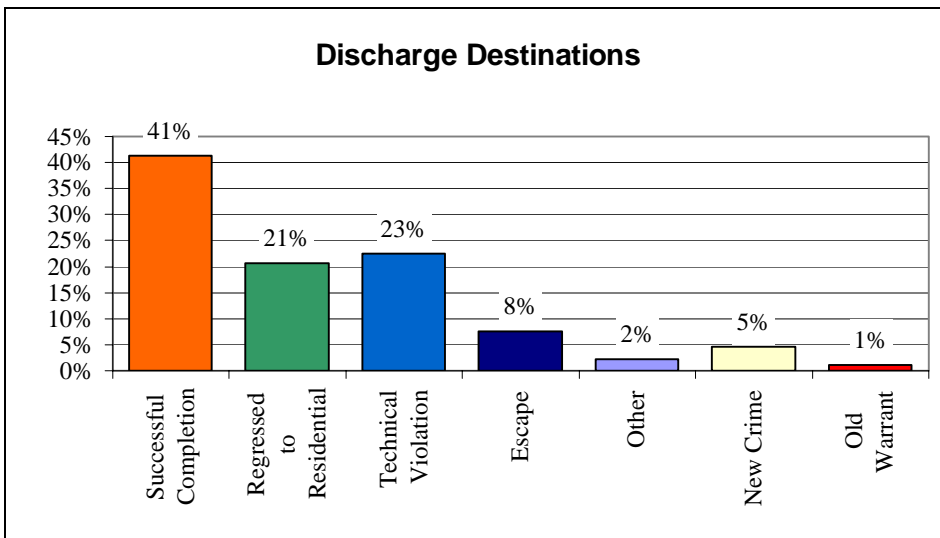
Discharges

The average (mean) non-residential length of stay for all offenders was **314 days**. The median length of stay was **176 days**. The average (mean) length of stay for offenders discharging successfully was **484 days**. (Median = 346 days) The average (mean) length of stay for offenders discharging negatively was **194 days**. (Median = 118 days) One of the added community safety benefits of non-residential placement is the ease with which an offender can be transferred back to residential placement until he or she is re-stabilized.

Forty-one percent (**41%**) of the offenders discharged from the non-residential program successfully. Examples of this type of discharge generally involve sentence completions and sentence reconsiderations. Twenty-one percent (**21%**) of the offenders were regressed back into a residential community corrections facility. Typically this is due to a technical violation or indications that an offender is having some difficulty in the community. Twenty-three percent (**23%**) of the offenders were discharged as a result of a technical violation which resulted in incarceration.

Eight percent (**8%**) were discharged due to escaping, or failing to remain in contact with case management staff. Five percent (**5%**) of the offenders were discharged as the result of a new crime

Figure T



Intensive Residential Treatment

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) is a program for individuals with serious substance abuse problems. The treatment programs are structured to accommodate persons with disorders related to prolonged substance abuse. Additionally, IRT programs treat individuals who lack a positive support system, experience substantial denial, and exhibit an inability to sustain independent functioning outside of a controlled environment.

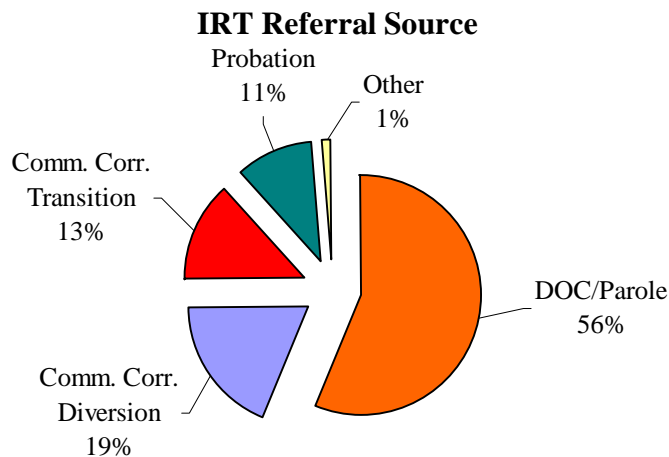
Intensive residential programs typically last 45 days. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention aimed at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills and identifying negative thinking errors which have resulted in prior substance abuse and criminal behavior. Offenders do not leave the facility for the duration of the program. IRT programs receive a differential per diem of \$16.35 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees.

During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, there were **four** IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. During this time there were **930** offender discharges. The demographics of the offenders in IRT are similar to the offenders in the residential program. Eighty-four percent (**84%**) **783** of IRT participants were male and sixteen percent (**16%**) **147** were female.

Referral Sources

Referrals for IRT programs are made from several sources. Many are similar to the residential referral system. If a residential program determines that an offender is in need of intensive treatment, the community corrections program can refer an offender directly to an IRT program. Figure U reports the IRT referral sources.

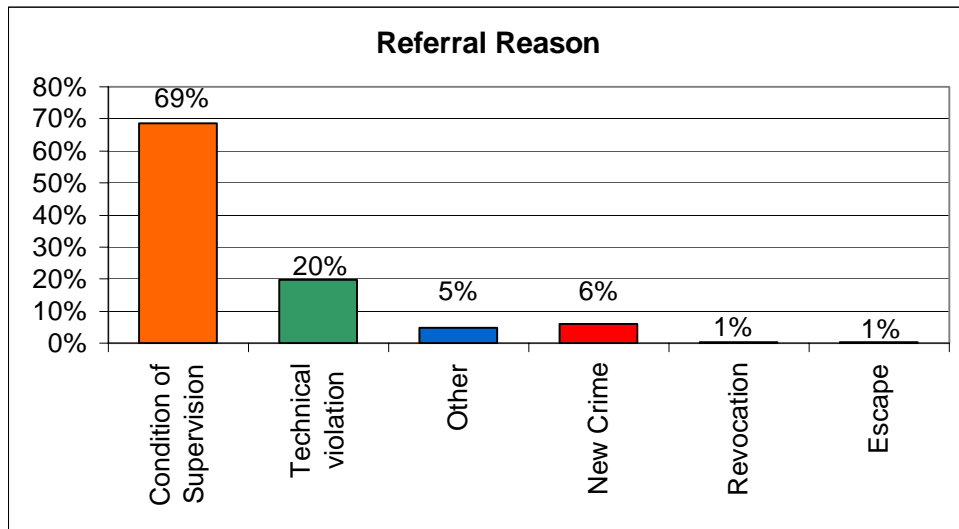
Figure U



Reasons for Referrals

Offenders are referred to IRT programs for a variety of reasons. The primary reason for referral is that the offender is in need of this level of treatment and is referred as a condition of their supervision. Another common reason for an IRT referral is an offender's failure to progress in a residential program, which typically results in a technical violation for drug use. Residential programs then refer offenders to address this substance abuse need. This is also true with a probation sentence resulting in a probation revocation. Figure V outlines the reasons for referrals to IRT programs during the 2004-2005 fiscal year.

Figure V

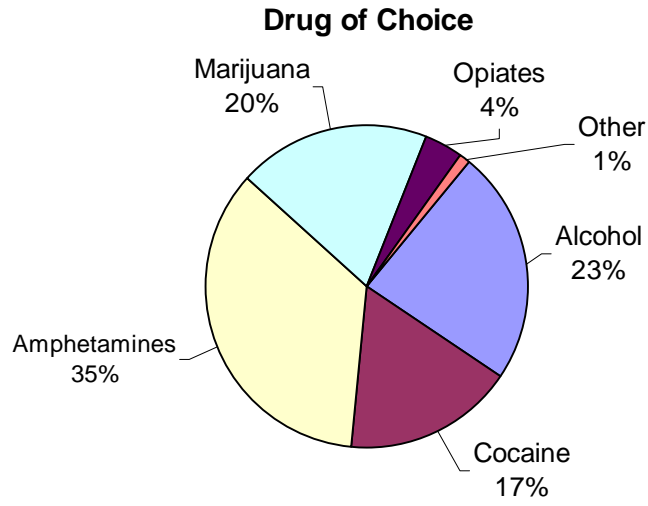


Previous Substance Abuse and Treatment

Sixty-one percent (**61%**) of IRT offenders have participated in some form of prior substance abuse treatment. Thirty-six percent (**36%**) have had prior IRT treatment. IRT offenders also reported that on average (median) their first drug use was at age 14.

During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, thirty-five percent (**35%**) of the IRT offenders reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines. During the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the primary drug of choice for IRT offenders was alcohol at twenty-nine percent (**29%**), while amphetamines was at **24%**. Figure W reports these findings.

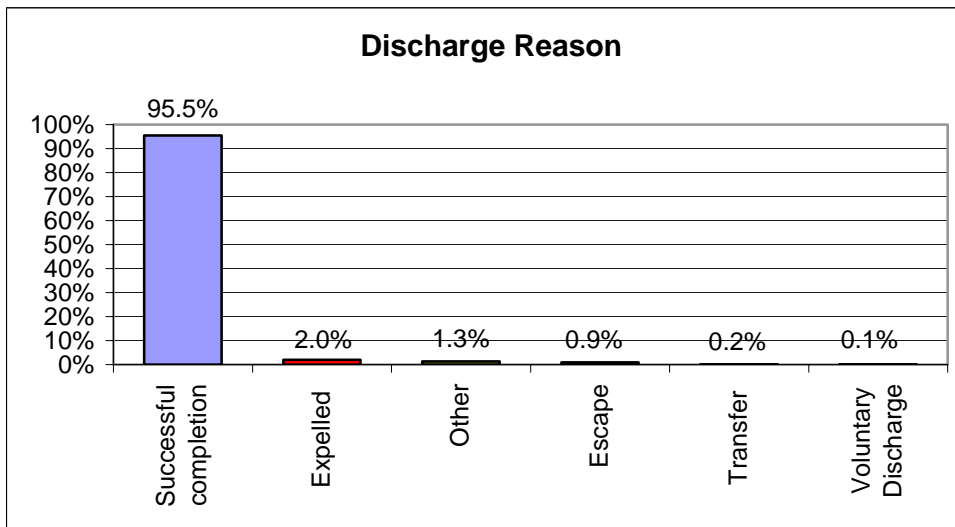
Figure W



Discharges

Ninety-five percent (**95%**) of the offenders participating in IRT treatment are reported as completing the program successfully. Figure X outlines the reasons for discharge.

Figure X



Finances of Community Corrections

While in residential and non-residential community corrections facilities, offenders are expected to work full-time, pay room and board, state and federal taxes and, when ordered, restitution and court costs. Most of the offenders pay for their treatment costs in community corrections. Many programs provide in-house treatment services at a no or low cost alternative to the offender.

State Per Diem Rates

The state per diem is what the state reimburses the local boards, which in turn reimburses the facility, on a per offender/per day basis. The state rate is identified in statute and legislation is required to modify the “per diem”. The residential per diem rate is \$34.70 per day and the non-residential per-diem rate is \$4.71 per day. IRT programs receive a differential per-diem rate of \$16.35 per day to help cover the increased treatment costs. Programs serving the seriously mentally ill receive a differential per diem of \$30.36.

Residential programs can charge offenders up to \$17 per day in subsistence fees and \$3 per day for non-residential fees. Actual collections are based on earnings and the offender’s ability to pay. Often times, programs front the costs of many offender’s subsistence, treatment fees, medical costs, and transportation assistance. Once the offender is employed, he/she is expected to reimburse the program for these costs.

Offenders in IRT programs do not work while participating in intensive treatment, therefore no financial information for IRT is included in this section.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by all offenders while in residential community corrections for FY 04-05 was **\$11,005,880**. The table below outlines the average amount of subsistence collected from the offenders by the programs each day.

Figure Y

Offender Subsistence Paid

	Residential Diversion	Residential Transition	Residential Male	Residential Female
Mean	\$13.18	\$12.96	\$13.01	\$13.35
Median	\$14.83	\$14.69	\$14.62	\$15.62
n	2,115	2,052	3453	714
Sum	\$11,005,880			

Income

Seventy-nine percent (**79%**) of the residential offenders and eighty-four percent (**84%**) of the non-residential offenders discharged in FY 2004-2005 were employed for some time during their sentence to community corrections. Figure Y shows that the median monthly income for residential male Diversion offenders who were employed was **\$865** per month. Employed residential male Transition offenders earned a median monthly income of **\$855**. Female offenders earned a median monthly income of **\$748**.

Figure Z

Residential Offender Income

	Male Diversion	Male Transition	Females
Mean	\$984	\$940	\$808
Median	\$865	\$855	\$748
Range	\$7-\$8,772	\$7-6,157	\$8-6,284
n	2,156	2,112	738

Taxes

Residential and non-residential offenders paid an overall sum of **\$1,124,153** in state taxes and **\$2,623,017** in federal taxes.

Figures Z and AA reports the range, median, mean and number of Diversion and Transition offenders who paid state and federal taxes while participating in residential and non-residential community corrections programs.

Figure AA

State Taxes

	Residential Diversion	Non-Residential Diversion	Residential Transition	Overall
Mean	\$207.90	\$637.47	\$176.11	
Median	\$118.00	\$202.50	\$100.50	
n	1735	744	1642	4,121
Sum	\$360,699	\$474,279	\$289,175	\$1,124,153

Figure BB

Federal Taxes

	Residential Diversion	Non-Residential Diversion	Residential Transition	Overall
Mean	\$480.58	\$1526.00	\$406.25	
Median	\$240.00	\$450.00	\$207.00	
n	1723	741	1635	4,099
Sum	\$828,042	\$1,130,763	\$664,212	\$2,623,017

Restitution and Other Court Costs

Eighty-four percent (**84%**) 4,518 of residential offenders entered community corrections owing restitution and other court costs. Amounts owed ranged from \$1 to hundreds of thousands of dollars. On average each offender owed **\$2,043**. Sixty-two percent (**62%**) of these residential offenders made restitution payments while in residential programs. Diversion offenders continued to make restitution payments while on non-residential status.

Figures CC

Overall Restitution and Court Costs Owed at Entry

	Overall Residential	Overall Non-Residential
Mean	\$4628	5676
Median	\$2043	1880
n	4,518	717
Sum	\$20,909,828	4,069,438

Figure DD

Overall Restitution and Court Costs Paid through Termination

	Residential Diversion Male	Residential Transition Male	Residential Diversion Female	Residential Transition Female	Overall Residential	Overall Non-Residential
Mean	\$445	\$380	\$320	\$341	\$398	\$1004
Median	\$164	\$100	\$90	\$85	\$114	\$360
n	1911	1738	531	338	4518	717
Sum	\$850,362	\$660,511	\$169,971	\$115,248	\$1,796,092	\$719,629

For those offenders who owed restitution, Diversion Male offenders paid an average (median) of **\$164** towards these obligations while in residential placement. Female Diversion offenders paid an average (median) of **\$90** towards these obligations.

A residential sum of **\$1,796,092** and a non-residential sum of **\$719,629** was paid in restitution. The overall sum paid for all offender types was **\$2,515,721**. The amount of restitution collected from all offenders is **\$241,681** higher than what was collected in FY 2003-2004.

Figure EE

Overall Average Restitution and Court Costs Paid by Month

	Residential Diversion Male	Residential Transition Male	Residential Diversion Female	Residential Transition Female	Overall Residential	Non- Residential
Mean	72	60	51	58	66	114
Median	33	22	22	18	28	58
n	1794	1662	486	318	3456	690

* n does not include offenders whose length of stay is less than 30 days.

The average male Diversion offender paid **\$33** in restitution per month, while the average Transition offender **paid \$22** in restitution per month. The median monthly restitution payment per offender (overall) was **\$25**.

Program Audits

The DCJ has statutory authority to audit Community Corrections programs. Residential, non-residential and Intensive Residential Treatment programs funded by the DCJ are subject to audits. The DCJ may choose to audit any program in any area of its operation.

Boards, programs and referral agencies are notified two weeks in advance that an audit will be conducted. The audit team is generally on-site from 3 to 5 days. Audits measure compliance with the Community Corrections Standards and the statutes governing all aspects of Community Corrections. The DCJ audit team generally consists of members of the Office of Community Corrections staff. Members of the local community corrections board/or board staff members, Department of Corrections, and local Probation representatives are also invited to assist with the on-site work. This team reviews documentation such as policies and procedures, building and fire inspections, personnel files, and client files, interviews program staff and clients, inspects the physical facility and observes daily operations during the course of the audit.

Following the audit, a report is prepared and sent to the program for comment prior to release to the local Community Corrections Board and referral agencies. This report details all standards reviewed and discusses areas where the program is not in compliance with the Standards or statutes. Programs are required to submit a corrective action plan for any standard considered to be noncompliant.

An unannounced follow-up audit will be conducted within a one-year period following the release of the initial audit report. Follow-up audits are more limited in scope than the initial audit and the documentation is tested to ensure corrective actions have been taken on all of the recommendations or findings.

In the event the program is unable to resolve or disagrees with issues related to audit findings with the DCJ Community Corrections Auditor, the program may appeal the findings to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice. A letter of support or denial of appeal will be issued. If the program is still in disagreement with the finding, the program may appeal, in writing, to the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety. The decision of the Executive Director is final from the State's perspective. The program does have the option of civil litigation.

Audit Compliance Process

There has been significant discussion over the years regarding continued non-compliance with community corrections standards. Through discussions between the DCJ, community corrections boards and referral agencies it was determined that sanctions must be developed to further encourage standards compliance.

The Standards and Sanctions Subcommittee of the Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council reviewed DCJ's proposed Audit Compliance process and then further developed a three-phase model. In September 2005 the Compliance Process was presented to the Advisory Council for approval. The Audit Compliance Process will be followed in the event remedies are necessary to ensure compliance with state statutes, contracts, or Community Corrections Standards.

Within each of the three phases of the Audit Compliance model the role of DCJ, the local Community Corrections Boards and the programs are clearly delineated. The overall goal is to tighten up the feedback and assessment loop between Boards, Programs, and DCJ such that programs are most effective in the management of their programs.

Phase I consists of existing protocols for audits and follow-up audits to include audit drafts from DCJ and corrective action plans from programs that are reviewed by the Boards.

Phase II consists of additional remedies that could be implemented by DCJ for Programs and Boards that exhibit a continued failure to comply with DCJ standards and requirements. Such remedies might include status reports or internal audit documentation and follow up audits by DCJ.

Phase III is referred to as the Non-Compliance Phase. This phase consists of remedies that are the beginning steps to potentially terminating the relationship between DCJ, a Board and a Program. One remedy might include the Program reporting directly to the Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council.

Technical Assistance

The Division of Criminal Justice may be considered as a resource by the community corrections boards and programs. The Office of Community Corrections staff is available to provide training to staff on issues related directly to community corrections, such as standards compliance, time credit statutes, completion of Client Termination Forms, and the basic Standardized Offender Assessment process. The Office of Community Corrections staff is familiar with all of the community corrections programs statewide and may be able to offer suggestions to improve the operation of a program. In addition, the DCJ has a professional staff with a wide range of knowledge of the criminal justice system, including victim's issues, sex offender management, domestic violence management, juvenile offender issues, research, and the availability of many grant programs.

Noteworthy Accomplishments

The Office of Community Corrections completed **eight full audits, four Intensive Residential Treatment audits, one non-residential audit, and eight follow-up audits** this year. Each year the DCJ staff would like to take the opportunity to recognize an exceptional community corrections program. This year we would like to recognize Independence House Fillmore in Denver.

Independence House Fillmore

This residential facility is operated by RRK Enterprises. Cathy Carrigan has been the program director for many years. The facility houses male and female community corrections clients. Independence House Fillmore responded to a Request for Proposal for serving mentally ill offenders in 2002 and received the contract to provide those services. For the past three years Independence House Fillmore has supervised 20 therapeutic community beds for mentally ill offenders transitioning out of the San Carlos Correctional Center, the Arrowhead Correctional Center Therapeutic Community and the Sterling Correctional Center Therapeutic Community. Offenders served by this program have been diagnosed with a serious mental illness and substance dependence. As might be expected, this is a very challenging population to serve.

The mental health program was audited in October 2003 with the follow-up being conducted in January 2005. The program was 90.5 percent compliant with all standards. The agency staff is focused on compliance with standards, staff retention and offender rehabilitation. Staff is dedicated to seeing the offenders succeed in the community.

The Department of Corrections and the Division of Criminal Justice recognize the Fillmore facility's success. A study by the National Development and Research Institute in 2004 shows that offenders who receive treatment in a prison TC as well as a community based TC have a recidivism rate of only 5 percent over a two-year period, as compared to 33 percent of those receiving mental health services only and 16 percent for those receiving only prison TC services.

Performance Measurement for Community Corrections

In 1993, the Office of the State Auditor recommended that the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) *“improve its ability to measure program performance by ensuring that stated goals link to measurable objectives and that objectives tie to quantifiable performance measures.”* It was also recommended that DCJ should *“continue to identify and utilize methods to measure provider and offender success in community corrections. This includes identifying mutually agreed-upon success measures, establishing reporting mechanisms, and conducting audits to ensure reported performance data are valid.”* Consistent with the 1993 recommendations, in 2001, the State Auditor's office recommended that DCJ *“improve its ability to collect and report data that demonstrate results within the community corrections system.”*

In FY 01-02, House Bill 02-1077 required the Division to create classifications of community corrections programs that are based on certain risk factors. This legislation allows the Division to audit community corrections programs on a more frequent basis if they are considered to be high risk. Lower risk programs may be audited less frequently than higher risk programs.

Program Characteristics - Community Corrections Risk Factor Analysis

The *Community Corrections Program Risk Factor Analysis* is an annual measurement of program characteristics and performance against state standards, contract requirements, and several important performance measures used in correctional programming. The model for the Risk Factor Analysis was completed in FY 02-03. Baseline results were reported in FY 03-04. Year 2 results were reported in FY 04-05.

Pursuant to HB 02-1077, the Community Corrections audit schedule will be based on the Program Risk Factor Analysis results.

The risk factor analysis is a multi-dimensional measure of program performance on 27 independent performance measures. These performance measures fall into four categories: **outcome factors, program stability factors, performance factors and contract/statutory compliance factors.**

The **outcome factor** category consists of two performance measures that consider the rates of escape and recidivism within each program. The measure also considers the risk level of each program's offender population as defined by the average scores on the LSI.

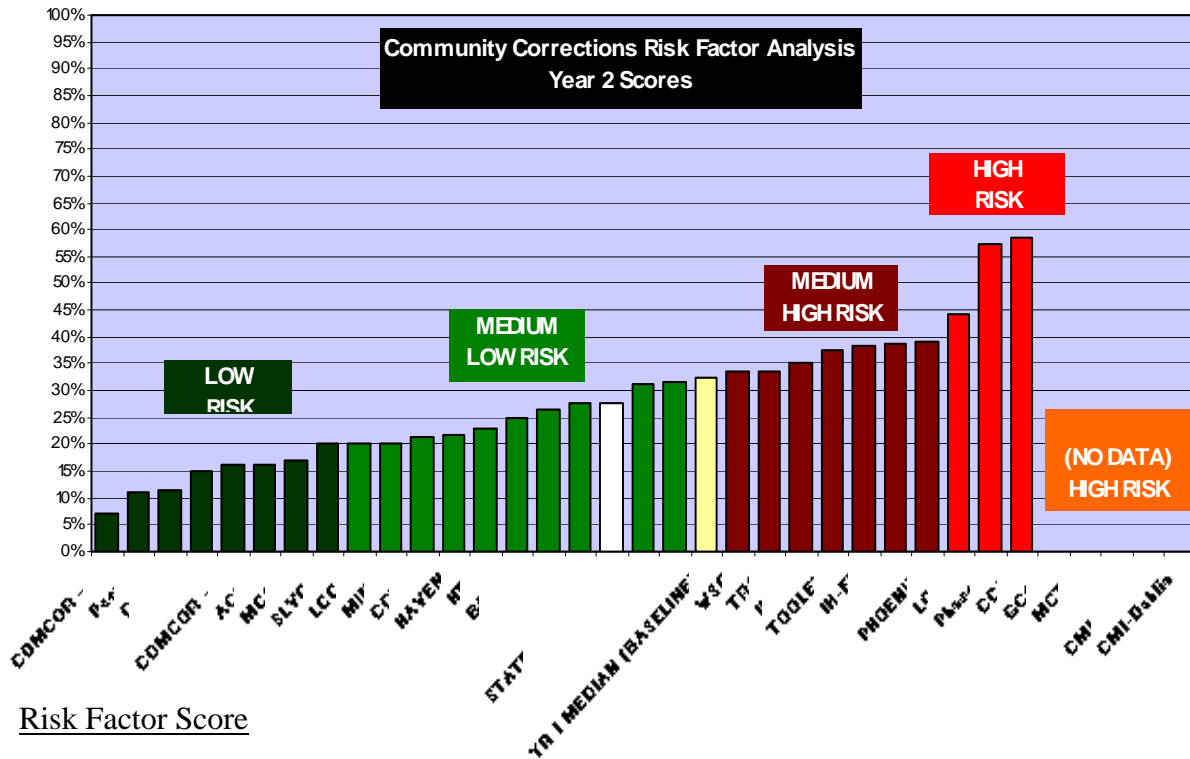
Program stability factors consist of three performance measures that capture data regarding the average length of employment for essential staff positions in each community corrections program. Staff retention and turnover rates have been identified as problem areas in community corrections programs. High turn over and lower staff retention rates may undermine correctional programming.

The **performance factor** category consists of a series of performance measures used to capture each program's level of compliance with certain sections of the Colorado Community Corrections Standards. Several critical standards have been selected by the Division of Criminal Justice to comprise a multi-dimensional analysis of program performance. The data used for these performance measures includes the most recent DCJ published audits.

The **contract/statutory compliance factor** category consists of four performance measures used to capture each program's level of compliance with certain contract and statutory requirements.

Figure FF displays the Year 2 Scores for all community corrections programs for FY 04-05.

Figure FF



Risk Factor Score

A program’s total Risk Factor Score is calculated by adding the individual scores from each performance measure. Programs were scored and subsequently placed into one of four risk factor categories.

High-risk and medium high-risk rating

Programs that scored at or above the statewide median score were placed in the medium-high or high-risk category. Generally programs in these high-risk categories will be audited at intervals not to exceed three years.

Low risk and medium low risk rating

Programs who scored below the statewide median score were placed into the medium-low or low risk category. Programs in these low risk categories will be audited at intervals not to exceed five years.

It is important to note that in the second year of the risk factor analysis, 19 programs had either a new audit or a follow-up audit completed which can impact their overall risk factor score and rating. It was encouraging that of the 19 programs that were rescored, 16 of these programs showed reduction in their overall risk factor score.

Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council

The Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council was established by the Executive Order of Governor Lamm on December 24, 1986. The Council was created to advise and assist the Division of Criminal Justice with Community Corrections in analyzing and identifying problems or needs and recommending policy modifications or procedural changes. The Council also develops strategies, serves as a forum to address issues in community corrections and participates in planning efforts.

Membership of the Council represents various units of government and private interests that must be coordinated for the program to effectively serve the State. Members are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Governor and receive no compensation for their participation.

To address the purpose of the Advisory Council, the following objectives were identified:

- To promote improved cooperation and coordination between criminal justice agencies and community corrections boards and community corrections service providers.
- To advise and assist the Division of Criminal Justice, the Judicial Department and the Department of Corrections in areas of offender employment needs, substance abuse, risk management, and sentencing and placement alternatives.
- To identify and promote strategies for legislation to achieve more effective offender management and reduce crowding in state and county facilities.
- To provide a mechanism for continuing education for Council members and legislators on current correctional issues.
- To Address issues identified by the Governor and Colorado Legislature for state needs and community corrections services.

Subcommittee Functions and Accomplishments

In order to meet these objectives, the Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council has formed subcommittees to address each of these areas. Subcommittees may include members of the Council, DCJ staff, and volunteers from specialized areas.

Bed Utilization/Per Diem Subcommittee

Combined in 2004. The Bed Utilization/Per Diem Subcommittee periodically reviews the costs of providing services to special-needs populations. The subcommittee discusses projected beds needs, the target populations, and any policy decisions that need to be addressed to ensure that community corrections continues to be a viable alternative to prison.

Awards Subcommittee

The Awards Subcommittee was created in 2001 to recognize the exceptional contributions of an individual in the arena of community corrections. The Advisory Council presents this award at the annual meeting of the Colorado Association of Community Corrections Boards. The exemplary efforts of these individuals have made a significant difference in community corrections. The table below outlines the award recipients since the inception of the award.

2001	Jean Carlberg	Citizen member, 18 th JD
2002	Stephen Schapanski	8 th Judicial District Community Corrections Board member, representing the courts
2003	Norm Garneau	18 year member of the 21 st Judicial District Community Corrections Board
2004	Dave Cutler	Executive Director of the Arapahoe Community Treatment Center.
2005	Paul Cooper	Chief Probation Officer, 8 th Judicial District

Standards and Sanctions Subcommittee/Advisory Council Audit Review Subcommittee

This subcommittee periodically reviews and recommends changes or modifications to the Colorado Community Corrections Standards, develops sanctioning measures for providers and local community corrections boards who are not in compliance with State Statutes, Contracts or Standards. In addition, this subcommittee assists the Division of Criminal Justice in complying with specific recommendations from Community Corrections State Auditors reports.

New Technologies Subcommittee

The New Technologies Subcommittee explores innovative technologies that are available to community corrections and arranges presentations to the Council. Examples of such presentations include the monitoring of offenders through Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) and similar technologies, computer-aided drug detection and offender identification systems, integrated databases used to track offender services and movement, and medical treatment protocols for drug and alcohol dependence.

Contract Subcommittee

The Contract Subcommittee was originally developed in 1999. Its purpose is to review the 5-year contract between the Colorado Department of Public Safety and the community corrections boards and/or local programs. The subcommittee recommends submission to the Attorney General’s Office and the State Controller.

The table below outlines the Advisory Council membership for fiscal year 2004-2005.

Governor's Fifth Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership

Council Member	Representing
Honorable O. John Kuenhold, Chairman District Court Judge, 12 th Judicial District	Judicial Court Judges
Jeaneene E. Miller, Vice-chair Director, Division of Adult Parole, Community Corrections, YOS, DOC	Community Corrections
Honorable Bruce Cairns Colorado State Senator	Colorado State Senate
Honorable Lauri Clapp Colorado State Representative	Colorado State House
Dennis L. Berry Director, Mesa County Community Corrections	Community Corrections Providers and Programs
Thomas A. Giacinti Director, Jefferson County Justice Services Department	Community Corrections Boards
Mike Holland Director, ComCor, Inc. Diversion	Community Corrections Providers and Programs
Judith Horose Director, El Paso County Department of Justice Services	Citizen Member
Gerald A. Marroney Court Administrator	Judicial Department
Maureen O'Brien Chair, Jefferson County Community Corrections Board	Legal Community
Honorable James J. Peters District Attorney, 18 th Judicial District	District Attorney
Milton K. Blakey Colorado State Asst. Attorney General	Citizen Member
Allan Stanley Colorado Board of Parole	Colorado Board of Parole

Summary

The Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections allocates appropriations for community corrections to local community corrections boards and community corrections programs. During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, there were 23 local Community Corrections Boards in 22 Judicial Districts.

In addition, DCJ is charged with establishing state standards for community corrections programs operated by local government or nongovernmental agencies. Individual community corrections programs are audited to determine levels of compliance with standards. This audit schedule is partially determined by the risk level and performance of the programs. Technical assistance and training are also provided to community corrections boards, programs and referring agencies.

Community corrections is designed as a cost effective, quality sentencing alternative to prison or probation for select offenders. Residential community corrections programs have many objectives. Programs provide an adequate level of community safety while delivering structured criminal justice services. These services function to deter criminal activities, modify behavior and prepare offenders for successful integration into the community.

The non-residential community corrections program serves to facilitate the successful transition of Diversion offenders into an independent living situation by continuing to monitor the offender's identified risks and needs.

Criminal activity is strongly associated with substance abuse, thus the primary goal of Intensive Residential Treatment is to help offenders develop skills to avoid relapse and lower recidivism. In addition, the 20-bed program for the transition offenders diagnosed as mentally ill and substance abuse dependent has been highly successful in maintaining these offenders in the community.

The profile of the "typical" residential community corrections offender has been consistent for many years. Most community corrections offenders in FY 2004-2005 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were drug related offenses, theft, and burglary. Twenty-nine percent (**29%**) of all community corrections clients had no prior adult felony convictions.

All offenders under community corrections supervision are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA) process. The SOA process measures an offender's level of recidivism risk, their criminogenic needs, and detects and subsequently measures the severity of substance abuse and then provides a treatment recommendation.

Female offenders make up nineteen percent (**19%**) of the overall community corrections population. They were found to have higher risk levels, higher substance abuse disruption, and higher criminogenic needs. Thus, there exists a higher proportion of female offenders than male offenders at the most intensive levels of substance abuse treatment. Female offenders have also had more involvement with mental illness. Overall, sixty-eight percent (**68%**) of the female offenders received some form of female-specific treatment while in community corrections.

Both male and female offenders had lower risk-level scores after 6 months of community corrections supervision, which indicates a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination.

In FY 2004-2005, forty-eight percent (**48%**) of the diversion offenders and fifty-seven percent (**57%**) of the transition offenders successfully completed their residential placement. Forty-one percent (**41%**) of the non-residential offenders and ninety-five (**95%**) percent of the offenders participating in IRT treatment were reported as completing the program successfully.

Seventy- nine percent (**79%**) of the residential offenders and eighty-four percent (**84%**) of the non-residential offenders who were terminated in FY 2004-2005 were employed for some time during their sentence to community corrections.

The median monthly income for residential male Diversion offenders who were employed was **\$865** per month. Employed residential male Transition offenders earned a median monthly income of **\$855**. Female offenders earned a median monthly income of **\$748**.

An overall sum of **\$1,124,153** was paid in state taxes and **\$2,623,017** was paid in federal taxes by residential offenders.

Eighty-four percent (**84%**) 4,518 of residential offenders entered community corrections owing restitution and other court costs. Sixty-two percent (**62%**) of these residential offenders made restitution payments while in residential programs. Diversion offenders continue to make restitution payments while on non-residential status.

A residential sum of **\$1,796,092** and a non-residential sum of **\$719,629** was paid in restitution. The overall sum paid for all offender types was **\$2,515,721**. The amount of restitution collected from all offenders is **\$230,685** higher than what was collected in FY 2003-2004.

Appendix

Table C- Legal Status

	n	%
Condition of Probation	9	.2
Diversion	2768	51.5
DOC Transition	2320	43.2
DOC Parole	207	3.9
DOC ISP	70	1.3
Total	5374	100

Table C.1- Offender Grade at Entry

	n	%
1	2	.0
2	1	.0
3	4	.1
4	2	.0
5	10	.2
6	15	.3
7	24	.4
8	123	2.3
9	323	6.0
10	448	8.3
11	664	12.4
HS Grad	1182	22.0
GED	1721	32.0
Vocational	123	2.3
Some college	540	10.0
College	86	1.6
Some Grad	17	.3
Grad	16	.3
Sub Total	5301	98.6
Unknown	73	1.4
Total	5374	100

Table D- Offender Age Range

	Diversion		DOC		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
18-20	142	5.1	38	1.5	180	3.3
21-25	749	27.0	483	18.6	1232	22.9
26-30	497	17.9	462	17.8	959	17.8
31-35	412	14.8	447	17.2	859	16.0
36-40	373	13.4	442	17.0	815	15.2
41+	604	21.8	725	27.9	1329	24.7

Total | 2777 100 | 2597 100 | 5374 100

Table E- Ethnicity

	n	%
Caucasian	2958	55.0
African American	982	18.3
Hispanic	1243	23.1
Asian	56.0	1.0
Native American	94	1.7
Other	41	.80
Total	5374	100

Table G- Current Felony Class

	Diversion		DOC		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
F 1	0	0	4	.20	4	.10
F 2	8	.30	38	1.5	46	.90
F 3	374	13.5	558	21.5	932	17.3
F 4	1222	44.0	1197	46.1	2419	45.0
F 5	816	29.4	619	23.8	1435	26.7
F 6	357	12.9	181	7.0	538	10.0
Total	2777	100	2597	100	5374	100

Table G.1- Prior Adult Felony Convictions

	Diversion		DOC		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0	936	33.7	634	24.4	1570	29.2
1	681	24.5	455	17.5	1136	21.1
2	546	19.7	418	16.1	964	17.9
3	274	9.9	354	13.6	628	11.7
4	125	4.5	222	8.5	347	6.5
5	50	1.8	173	6.7	223	4.1
6	38	1.4	112	4.3	150	2.8
7	27	1.0	69	2.7	96	1.8
8	32	1.2	105	4.0	137	2.5
Sub Total	2709	97.6	2542	97.9	5251	97.7
Unknown	68	2.5	55	2.1	123	2.3
Total	2777	100	2597	100	5374	100

Table H- Criminal History Scores

	Diversion	DOC	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
n	2491	2215	4706	901	3805
Missing	286	382	668	106	562
Mean	2.441	2.91	2.66	2.54	2.69
Median	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Table J Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA) Data

	Male		Female		Overall	
	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean
Initial LSI total score	4253	27.41	974	28.55	5227	27.62
6 month LSI total score (update)	2517	24.40	579	25.50	3096	24.61
SSI score	4268	5.43	981	7.14	5249	5.75
ASUS disruption subscale	4120	15.95	953	22.07	5073	17.10
ASUS defensive subscale	4105	21	950	8.55	5055	8.77

Table K- Substance Abuse (SUHM) Derived Treatment Level

	Male		Female		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	82	1.9	24	2.4	106	2.0
2	422	9.7	76	7.5	498	9.3
3	1237	28.3	215	21.4	1452	27.0
4	1507	34.5	322	32.0	1829	34.0
5	479	11.0	161	16.0	640	11.9
6	229	5.2	107	10.6	336	6.3
7	62	1.4	30	3.0	92	1.7
Missing/unknown	349	8	72	7.1	421	7.8
Total	4367	100	1007	100	5374	100

Table L- Clinical Diagnosis of Mental Illness

	Male		Female		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
No	3983	91.2	759	75.4	4742	88.2
Yes	384	8.8	248	24.6	632	11.8

Total | 4367 | 100 | 1007 | 100 | 5374 | 100 |

Table M1& M2- Females Receiving Female Specific Services

	None		Substance Abuse Only		Mental Health Only		Substance Abuse & Mental Health		Substance Abuse &/or Mental Health		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Diversion	160	27.4	276	47.2	26	4.4	59	10.1	361	61.7	33	5.6
Transition	103	24.4	149	35.3	24	5.7	88	20.9	261	61.9	30	7.1
ALL	263	26.1	425	42.2	50	5.0	147	14.6	622	61.8	63	6.3

Table N- Services Received by Gender

	Male		Female		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Substance Abuse	3112	71.3	807	80.1	3919	72.9
Cognitive Restructuring	2187	50.1	585	58.1	2772	51.6
Financial	832	19.1	331	32.9	1163	21.6
Employment	1419	32.5	413	41.0	1832	34.1
Domestic Violence/ Anger Management	890	20.4	181	18.0	1071	19.9
Mental Health	694	15.9	311	30.9	1005	18.7
Academic/ Vocational	765	17.5	272	27.0	1037	19.3
Family	334	7.6	296	29.4	630	11.7
Sex Offender	104	2.4	18	1.8	122	2.3

Table P- Substance Abuse Discharges

	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	106	36.4	85	34.1	191	35.4
Marijuana	50	17.2	35	14.1	85	15.7
Cocaine	54	18.6	61	24.5	115	21.3
Amphetamines	119	40.9	64	25.7	183	33.9
Barbiturates	1	.3	1	.4	2	.4
Opiates	2	.7	17	6.8	19	3.5
Other	6	2.1	6	2.4	12	2.2

Table Q- 5 year substance Abuse Discharge History

	Alcohol		Marijuana		Cocaine		Amphetamines		Barbiturates		Opiates		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
FY 99-00	327	31	60	18	106	33	59	18	9	1	22	7	5	1
FY 00-01	292	39	56	19	95	33	44	15	2	3	13	5	8	3
FY 01-02	290	39	81	28	80	28	51	18	2	1	17	6	13	4
FY 02-03	304	36	63	21	107	35	46	15	1	1	18	6	16	5
FY 03-04	162	37	66	15	117	27	120	27	3	1	21	5	16	4
FY 04-05	191	35	85	16	115	21	183	34	1	1	19	3	12	2

Table Q.1- Length of Stay in days by Termination Reason

	Diversion Successful	Diversion Other	Transition Successful	Transition Other	Overall Successful	Overall All Types	Female Successful	Female Other
N	1318	2777	1469	2597	2787	5374	535	1007
Mean	233.06	172.10	204.90	163.87	218.22	168.12	214.30	163.44
Median	200.00	146.00	183.00	146.00	191.00	146.00	191.00	146.00

Table S- Non-residential services received

	Non-residential Diversion clients	
	n	%
Alcohol/drugs	777	77.80
Cognitive	527	52.80
Mental Health	166	16.60
Domestic Violence/Anger	171	17.10
Financial	81	8.10
Family	58	5.80
Academic/vocational	44	4.40
Employment	42	4.20
Sex Offender	21	2.10

Table T- Non-residential discharge destinations

	Non-residential Diversion clients	
	n	%
Successful Completion	413	41.3
Escape	76	7.6
New Crime	46	4.6
Warrant/Pending Crime	11	1.1
Technical	225	22.5
Regressed to Residential	206	20.6
Other	22	2.2

Total | 999 | 100 |

Table U- IRT Referral source

	IRT clients	
	n	%
DOC/Parole	525	56.5
Community corrections Diversion	177	19.0
Community Corrections Transition	126	13.5
Probation	101	10.9
Other/drug court	1	.1
Total	930	100

Table V- IRT Referral reasons

	IRT clients	
	n	%
Condition of Supervision	639	68.7
Technical Violation	185	19.9
New Crime	55	5.9
Escape	3	.3
Revocation	3	.3
Other	45	4.8
Total	930	100

Table W- IRT Drug of Choice

	IRT clients	
	n	%
Alcohol	218	23.4
Marijuana	183	19.7
Cocaine	160	17.2
Amphetamines	328	35.3
Opiates	37	4.0
Other	4	.4
Total	930	100

Table X- IRT Discharge Reason

	IRT clients	
	n	%
Successful Completion	888	95.5
Expelled from Treatment	19	2.0
Transfer to other cc program	2	.2
Escape	8	.9
Voluntary discharge	1	.1
Other	12	1.3

Total | 930 | 100 |

Table Z- Offender Income

	Diversion Male	Transition Male	All Males	All Females
n	2156	2112	738	738
Mean	983.91	939.85	808.59	808.59
Median	865.36	855.00	747.82	747.82
Minimum	6.67	7.00	8.33	8.33
Maximum	8772	6157	6284	6284

Table AA- State Taxes

	Diversion	Transition	Non- Residential	Overall
n	1735	1642	744	4,121
Mean	207.90	176.11	637.47	N/A
Median	118.00	100.50	202.50	N/A
Sum	360,699	289,175	474,279	1,124,153

Table BB- Federal Taxes

	Diversion	Transition	Non- Residential	Overall
n	1723	1635	741	4,099
Mean	480.58	406.25	1526.00	N/A
Median	240.00	207.00	450.00	N/A
Sum	828,042	664,212	1,130,763	2,623,017