

STATE OF COLORADO



COLORADO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FY2012 Annual Report

Department of Public Safety

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Introduction

The Office of Community Corrections is a part of the Division of Criminal Justice in the Colorado Department of Public Safety. The mission of the Office of Community Corrections is to enhance public safety by working to improve the supervision and rehabilitation of offenders assigned to community corrections across Colorado.

The Office of Community Corrections works collaboratively with many agencies, including the Colorado Department of Corrections, the Colorado Division of Probation Services, the Division of Behavioral Health, community corrections boards in the various judicial districts and community corrections providers. As part of its duties, the Office of Community Corrections audits and monitors community corrections boards and programs to ensure compliance with contracts, federal grant requirements and with the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards*.

Subject matter experts in the Office of Community Corrections provide essential technical assistance related to the *Standards*, data collection and management in the *Community Corrections Information and Billing* system, the accuracy of offender earned time/sentence reduction computations and the use of the Standardized Offender Assessment instruments.

The Office of Community Corrections is also responsible for the distribution and expenditure of state and federal funds, the administration of community corrections contracts and federal grant programs, community corrections-related data collection and the preparation of reports to the Colorado General Assembly, the federal government and the public.

This report summarizes activities in community corrections programs for Fiscal Year 2012 (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012; denoted throughout the report as FY12) and compares it to data from Fiscal Year 2010 (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010; denoted throughout the report as FY10) and Fiscal Year 2011 (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011; denoted throughout the report as FY11).

Community Corrections Programs

Community corrections programs in Colorado are a viable and fiscally sound 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 or prison and the community
- services for parolees released by the Colorado Board of Parole
- short-term stabilization services for offenders on probation and parole
- specialized treatment for offenders with a history of substance use and mental illness

During FY12, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. Thirty-six separate residential facilities delivered community corrections services throughout the state, seven of which are operated by units of local or state government. The remaining programs are operated by private agencies. Four of these programs serve female offenders exclusively.

Funding and Referral System

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

The Division of Criminal Justice funded the following beds during FY12:

Bed Type	FY12
Diversion Residential	1714
Diversion Non-Residential	1235
Transition	1636

Referrals for community corrections services are derived from the State Judicial Branch or the Department of Corrections (DOC). Direct sentence (Diversion) offender referrals are made from the criminal court system 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.

Local community corrections boards vary by size, membership, philosophy and degree of program control. Board members are typically appointed by locally elected officials; they have the authority to screen and accept or reject any offenders referred to programs in their communities. Boards may institute guidelines for program operations, 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. Offenders who are not approved for placement in the local program by the community corrections board return to the sentencing judge for an alternative placement. Transition, Parole and ISP offenders who are not approved for placement in a local program remain under the supervision of the DOC.

New Programming in Community Corrections

Intervention Community Corrections Services (ICCS) – West, in partnership with its many stakeholders, opened its doors on December 5, 2011 to female offenders serving community corrections and work release sentences in Jefferson County. Near employment opportunities and public transportation, coupled with a staff dedicated to working with this population, ICCS is moving forward with looking to positive programming for female offenders. Onsite clinical staff coordinates treatment protocol with case managers to ensure a dynamic service plan that is designed to meet the needs of the offender with the goal of successful reintegration into community living. Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) is also offered to female offenders with substance use and mental health issues. In view of the success of the use of peers in the mental health centers and other programs, ICCS administrators recognize the positive impact on its culture and are in the process of developing a community corrections peer mentor program. ICCS West provides female specific programming that includes Seeking Safety, Trauma Informed Care and Stephanie Covington's *Helping Women Recover*. ICCS has expanded its 9-year partnership with Community Educational Outreach program that includes dedicated classroom space, a computer lab and testing areas. This contracted program offers GED instruction and testing, Help, Information and Resources for Employment (HIRE) and Strengthening Knowledge in Literacy and Life Skills (SKILLS). With community safety as its first priority, ICCS also started a new program that offers a supportive approach that utilizes EPIC strategies and other methods (including Yoga) to encourage the successful re-integration of family, friends and community.

Intervention Community Corrections Services (ICCS) – Weld County opened the Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) Program on July 1, 2011. The program is a Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) licensed treatment site providing comprehensive clinical services and supervision to referred alcohol and other drug dependent individuals from Weld County. This innovative ninety (90) day program works to thoroughly assess the client and provide the tools for long lasting recovery. Treatment services are focused on meeting a client’s assessed needs and stabilizing symptoms through behavioral interventions, thereby reducing recidivism and relapse. Clinical staff will evaluate a client’s entire system to include mental health, drug/ alcohol, family systems, peers, medical, employment, finances, housing, and legal issues. After thorough evaluation, a client is placed in the appropriate level of care to include initial medication evaluation, group and individual therapy, and monitoring. Clients are required to participate in 40 hours of therapeutic and life skills programming each week. The program utilizes the following evidenced-based groups and supportive services: The MATRIX Model of Intensive Treatment, Strategies for Self Improvement and Change (SSC), Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Illness Management and Recovery (IMR), Seeking Safety, Life Skills Training, and Wellness. The ICCS IRT program is designed to provide lifestyle balance, tools, resources, and support to foster long term sobriety.

The Haven was awarded a Caring for Colorado grant in the amount of \$50,000 to hire a new Licensed Clinical Social Worker in order to train MSW students in therapeutic communities and drug and alcohol abuse treatment. The grant position not only assists the Haven in training new individuals to enter the work force but allows the Haven to have additional mental health counseling support to serve our co-occurring population.

Community Corrections in Colorado

Figure 1 is a summary of the community corrections programs and includes the number of diversion, non-residential and transition offender beds that were funded through the DCJ in FY12. Figure 2 represents the organizational structure of community corrections funding in Colorado.

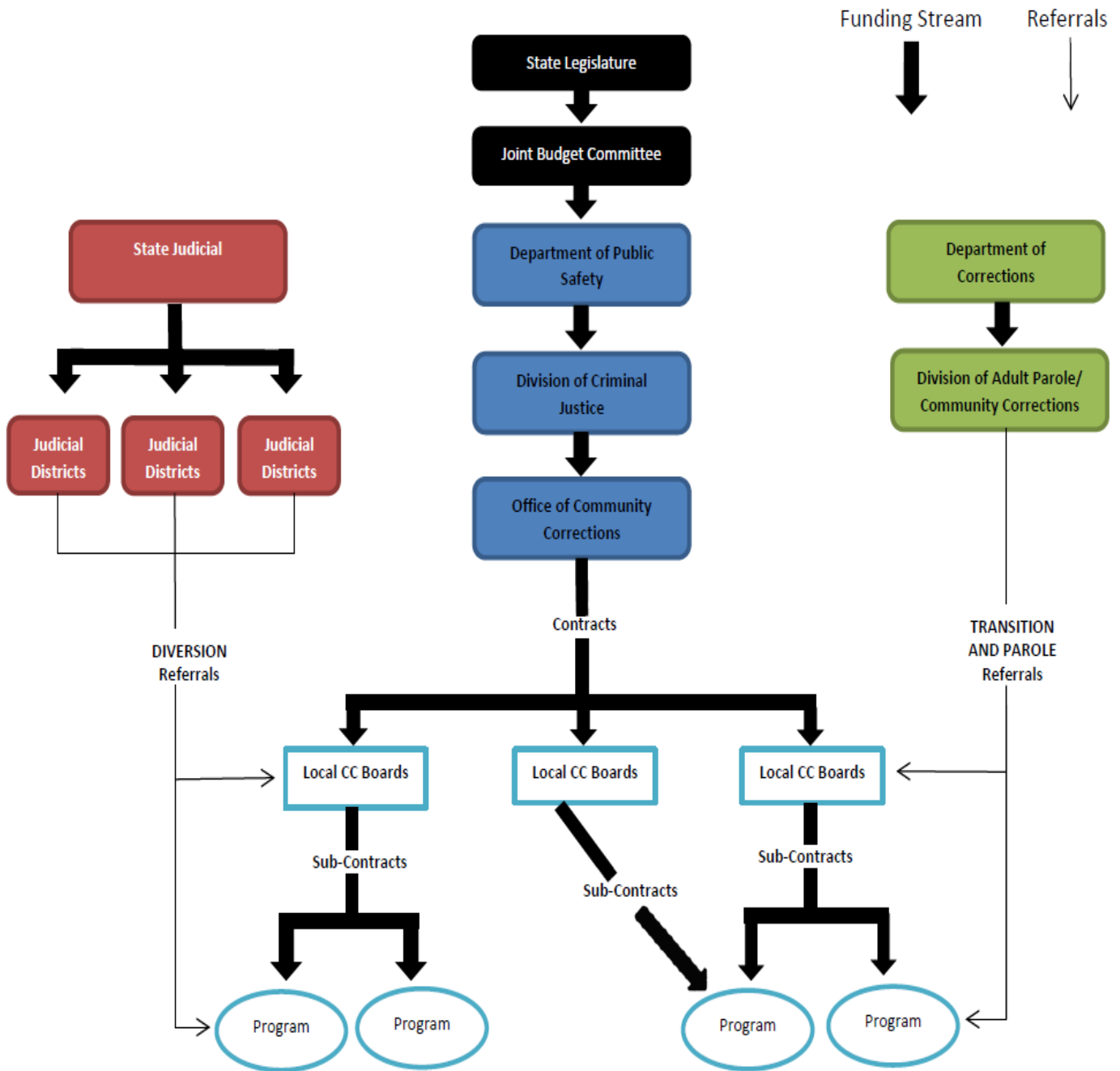
**Figure 1
FY12 Programs, Funded Beds, and Average Daily Population (ADP)¹**

JD	Program	Location	ADP FY12	FY12 Bed Allocation		
				Diversion	Non Res	Transition
1	Intervention Community Corrections Services - Jeffco	Lakewood	244.02	130	134	75
	Intervention Community Corrections Services - West		51.35			
2	CMI – Columbine	Denver	50.29	300	229	468
	CMI – Fox		85.41			
	CMI- Ulster		79.46			
	CMI-Dahlia		72.79			
	Independence House Fillmore		40.06			
	Independence House Pecos		75.13			
	Peer I		245.48			
	Peer I- The Haven		59.25			
	Phase I		54.35			
	Tooley Hall		82.86			
Williams Street Center	89.18					
3	No Program			8	2	0
4	COMCOR, Inc	Colorado Springs	328.25	155	169	210
	Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc.		172.55			
	Gateway: Through the Rockies		5.42			
5	No Program			26	10	0
6	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center (Hilltop House)	Durango	48.87	28	18	23
7	No Program			25	19	0
8	Larimer County Community Corrections	Ft. Collins	309.08	117	100	112
9	Garfield County Community Corrections	Glenwood Springs	53.64	28	11	33
10	Crossroads Turning Point	Pueblo	67.85	152	65	58
	Minnequa Community Corrections		93.62			
	Pueblo Community Corrections Services, Inc.		94.69			
11	No Program			9	4	0
12	San Luis Valley Community Corrections	Alamosa	169.90	25	6	59
13	Advantage Treatment Center - Sterling	Sterling	58.32	30	18	24
14	Correctional Alternative Placement Services	Craig	47.46	26	13	17
15	No Program			11	7	0
16	No Program			14	8	0
17	Phoenix Center	Henderson	168.44	192	138	191
	Time to Change - Adams	Denver	140.89			
	Time to Change - Commerce City	Commerce City	134.61			
18	Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	Englewood	169.80	155	100	198
	Centennial Corrections Transitions Center		123.66			
	Arapahoe County Residential Center	Littleton	121.73			
19	ICCS-Weld	Greeley	192.54	100	67	69
20	Boulder Community Treatment Center (CMI)	Boulder	55.87	46	35	39
	Longmont Community Treatment Center (CMI)	Longmont	48.41			
21	Mesa County Community Corrections	Grand Junction	247.11	130	81	60
22	No Program			7	1	0
TOTALS			4154.61	1714	1235	1636

¹ Program average daily population includes specialized treatment program clients. ISP/Condition of Parole beds are included in Transition beds. Condition of Probation beds are included in Diversion beds. Judicial Districts with bed allocations but no programs pay for their offenders to be housed in a different judicial district.

Figure 2

Colorado Community Corrections Funding and Referral System



Statistical Overview

Statistics derived for this annual report represent a summary of all community corrections offenders who were discharged from residential, non-residential, intensive residential treatment (IRT), Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT), and Short Term Residential programs during the 2011-2012 fiscal year (July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012). Data from fiscal year 2009 (July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009), 2010 (July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010), and 2011 (July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011) are reported for some measures when available. For the purposes of this report, fiscal years will be reported as FY09, FY10, FY11, and FY12.

The Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) system is used to determine the payments that need to be made to Boards and programs, as well as to track a vast array of data related to offenders in the Colorado community corrections system.

CCIB collects data relevant to each offender's current crime and criminal history as well as service data relevant to each offender's community corrections stay. This data includes fiscal information (e.g., earnings, taxes, restitution and child support paid), standardized assessment outcomes, treatment services provided, and termination reasons. The database contains real-time data as programs are required to enter offender demographic information within 5 working days of an offender's entry into the program, and the remaining service related data within 5 working days of an offender's termination from the program.

Some issues arise when analyzing discharge information of this nature. Because this report focuses on people who are discharged, data may over-represent offenders who are discharged 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 is discharged from a program. DCJ/OCC staff periodically review the data contained in CCIB for accuracy and ask programs to make corrections where necessary. Data exported for this report has been reviewed and corrected by DCJ/OCC staff when appropriate.

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.

Section I

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 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 monitor offenders in the community to enhance offender accountability and to address public safety concerns.

Offender Types

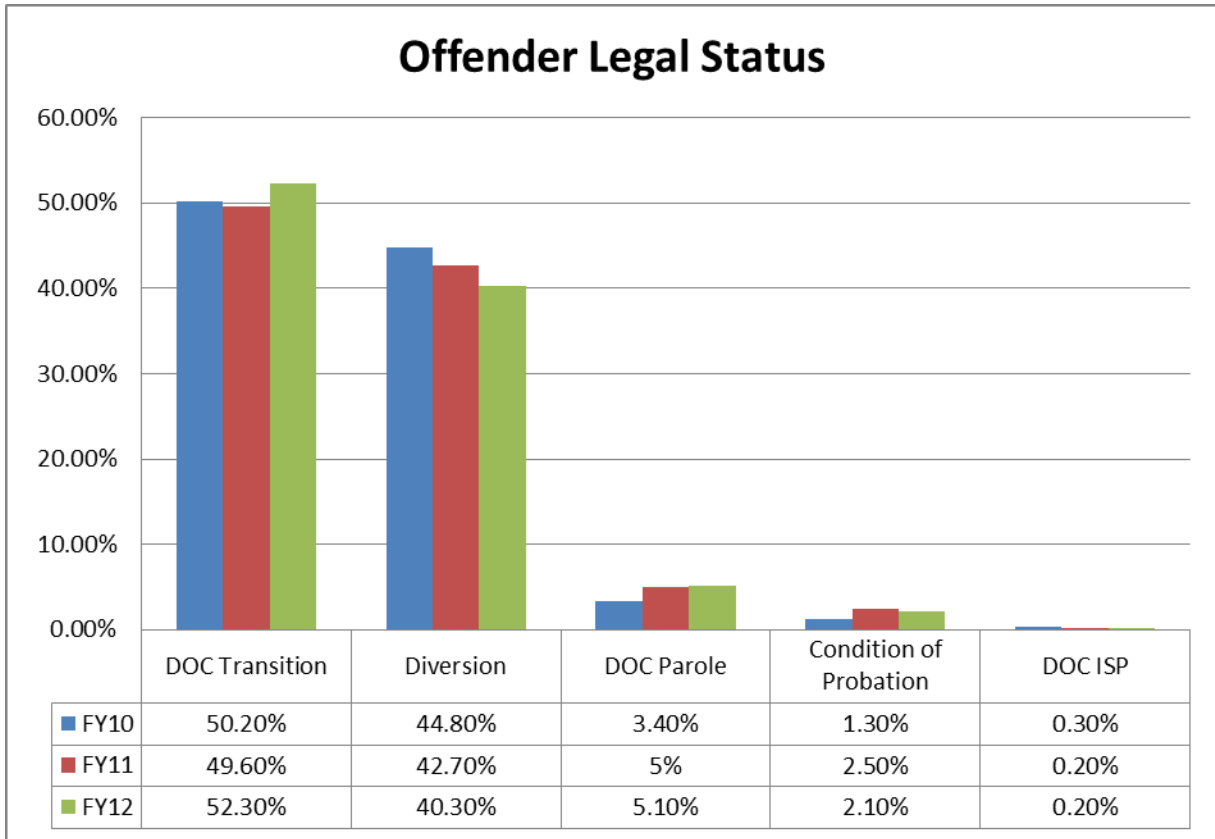
Community Corrections serves adult offenders who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections offenders: *Diversion* and *Transition*. Diversion offenders are sentenced directly to community corrections by the courts, as a diversion from a prison sentence. In rare instances, some diversion offenders have been sentenced as a condition of a probation placement for up to 90 days.

Transition offenders are returning to the community after serving a Department of Corrections prison sentence. These offenders include Parolees and offenders in the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). Transition offenders are referred to community corrections boards and programs by 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 FY12, residential community corrections programs discharged **5,721** offenders. This is an increase from FY11 when **5,681** offenders were discharged. Offender data included in this analysis may include those who were transferred from one residential facility to another, or discharged more than once from a residential facility. For this reason, an offender may be counted more than once in this data.

In FY12, Forty-two percent (**42%**) of all residential community corrections offenders were Diversion clients and fifty-seven percent (**57%**) were Transition clients. This data supports a trend since FY10 of decreasing numbers of diversion offenders and increasing numbers of transition clients. Further breakdown of the legal status of community corrections offenders is provided in Figure 3.

Figure 3



Demographics

The profile of the “typical” residential community corrections offender in Colorado has been consistent for many years; Single, Caucasian males with a high school diploma or GED. In all three fiscal years, most offenders were serving a sentence for a class 4 felony, had no more than two prior convictions, and successfully completed residential community corrections. Figure 4 presents demographic data on gender, age, ethnicity, marital status, education at entry to the program, current felony class, and number of prior convictions. Generally, demographic trends in the data are stagnant over the three years with the exception of a decrease in the percentage of females since FY10 and an increase of younger offenders.

Figure 4

OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS FY10, FY11 AND FY12			
	FY10	FY11	FY12
Gender			
Male	78.80%	82.60%	81.30%
Female	21.20%	17.40%	18.70%
Age			
18-20	0.10%	0.70%	2.20%
21-25	12.20%	15.70%	18.40%
26-30	21.80%	21.90%	21.00%
31-35	18.00%	17.10%	17.40%
36-40	13.60%	14.20%	13.20%
41+	34.20%	30.40%	27.80%
Ethnicity			
Caucasian	54.60%	53.70%	53.00%
Hispanic	26.10%	27.10%	27.10%
African American	16.60%	16.50%	16.90%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1.70%	1.40%	1.60%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.60%	0.80%	0.80%
Other/Unknown	0.40%	0.50%	0.50%
Marital Status			
Single	52.40%	54.80%	55.10%
Married/Common Law	24.50%	22.90%	24.00%
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	22.40%	21.30%	19.80%
Unknown	0.70%	1.10%	1.20%
Education Level at Entry			
Less than 8th Grade	3.60%	2.50%	3.10%
9th through 11th Grade	20.80%	20.50%	19.30%
12th Grade or GED	60.80%	63.00%	63.80%
Vocational/Some College	11.10%	10.80%	10.80%
College or Above	2.10%	1.80%	1.90%
Unknown	1.50%	1.30%	1.20%
Current Crime Felony Class			
F1-F3	16.50%	18.20%	18.40%
F4-F6	83.50%	81.80%	81.60%
Prior Adult Felony Convictions			
Zero	18.70%	19.30%	18.40%
One to Two	39.20%	39.30%	38.70%
Three or More	42.10%	41.40%	42.90%

Criminal History

Most community corrections offenders in FY10, FY11, and FY12 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common type of offense committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders is related to a controlled substance although the percentages have decreased since FY10. Figure 5 depicts the most frequent convictions for which community corrections offenders were serving sentences.

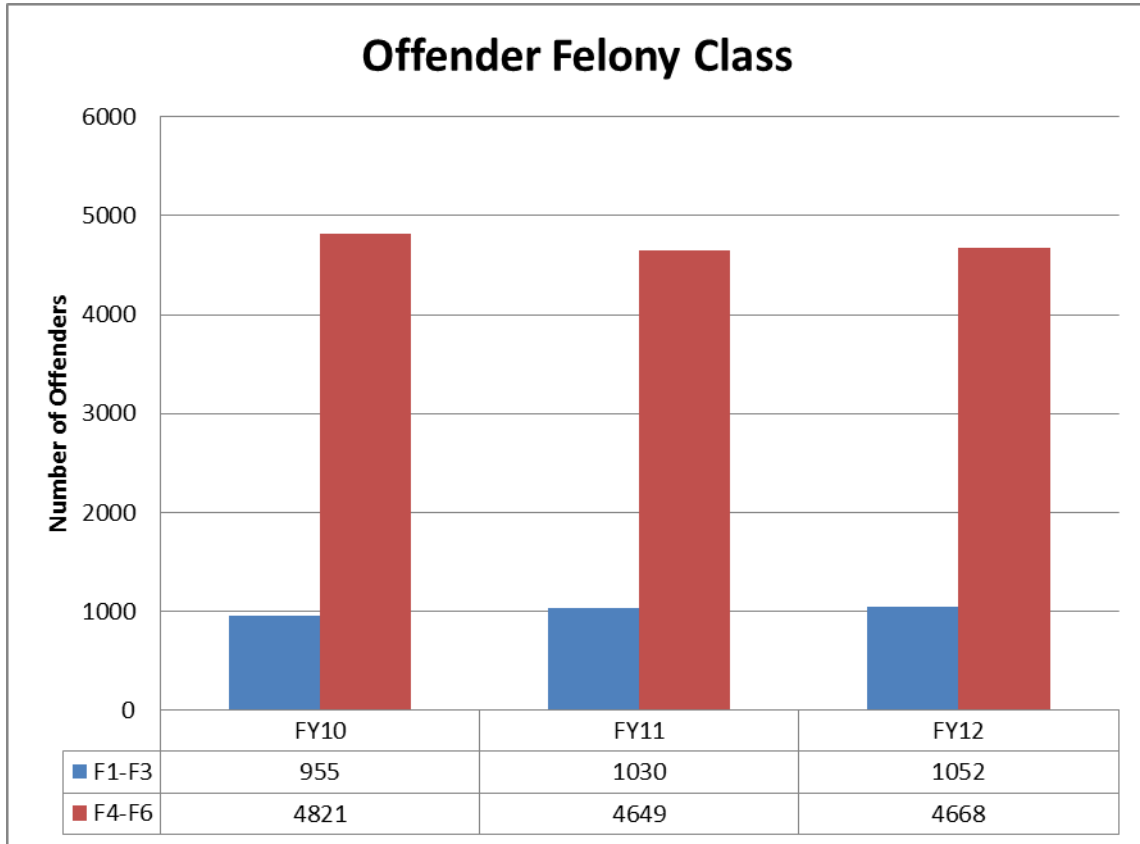
Figure 5

Current Felony Offenses Among Community Corrections Offenders						
Offense Type	FY10		FY11		FY12	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Controlled Substance	1887	32.7	1679	29.6	1587	27.7
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	682	11.8	752	13.2	800	14.0
Theft	831	14.4	766	13.5	739	12.9
Assault/menacing	470	8.1	485	8.5	559	9.8
Robbery	166	2.9	220	3.9	245	4.3
Escape	229	4.0	273	4.8	241	4.2
Driving Related	226	3.9	229	4.0	234	4.1
Motor Vehicle	292	5.1	249	4.4	228	4.0
Forgery	275	4.8	225	4.0	198	3.5
Identity Theft	122	2.1	160	2.8	164	2.9
Other	123	2.1	127	2.2	146	2.6
Sex assault	95	1.6	112	2.0	137	2.4
Crimes Against Children	70	1.2	74	1.3	83	1.5
Criminal Mischief	88	1.5	69	1.2	67	1.2
Weapons	47	0.8	52	.9	60	1.0
Homicide	44	0.8	70	1.2	59	1.0
Fraud	42	0.7	46	0.8	50	0.9
Organized Crime	27	0.5	28	0.5	47	0.8
Intimidation	19	0.3	19	0.3	32	0.6
Kidnapping	22	0.4	27	0.5	23	0.4
Habitual Criminal	9	0.2	9	0.2	13	0.2
Arson	10	0.2	10	0.2	8	0.1

The data show a gradual increase in the number of offenders convicted of assault/menacing, robbery, sex assault, organized crime and intimidation who are accepted into community corrections programs statewide. This trend of accepting higher risk and higher need offenders is also supported by figures 10 and 12 in this report.

In the CCIB system, programs can only report one current crime for each offender, though often offenders are serving concurrent sentences on multiple crimes. In these instances, programs are asked to report the highest class felony in CCIB. If there are two crimes of the same felony class, programs are asked to report the crime against a person (if applicable). According to the FY12 data, eighty-nine percent (**89%**) of Diversion offenders and seventy-six percent (**76%**) of Transition offenders were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony. Figure 6 depicts the overall felony class distribution over the last three fiscal years.

Figure 6



Over the last three fiscal years, the average age of first arrest for all offenders has changed. In FY10 the average age of first arrest was twenty-one (21), which increased slightly to twenty-two (22) in FY11. In FY12 the average age of first arrest decreased significantly to nineteen (19). Despite this change, prior felony offense data has remained constant within the community corrections population during the last four fiscal years, FY09-FY12. This is demonstrated in figure 7 below.

Figure 7

Prior Felony Offenses				
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12
No Prior Felony Convictions	19%	19%	19%	18%
Less Than Three Felony Convictions	59%	58%	59%	57%
No Prior Violent Felony Convictions	83%	82%	80%	80%

The data indicates that the number of prior felony offenses between diversion and transition have also remained constant over the last four fiscal years with twenty-three (**23%**) percent of diversion offenders and fifteen to sixteen (**15-16%**) percent of transition offenders having no prior felony convictions. This data is shown in figure 8.

Figure 8

Prior Felony Offenses Diversion/Transition				
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY11
No Prior Felony Convictions Diversion	23%	23%	23%	23%
No Prior Felony Convictions Transition	16%	15%	16%	15%

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 (*) by the weight (in parentheses), totaled and then collapsed into scores of zero through four. The Criminal History Score range is 1-4.

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

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.² In the cases studied, it was found that the higher the score, the more frequently program infractions occurred.

² K. English, M. Mande, “Community Corrections in Colorado: *Why Do Some Succeed and Others Fail?*” Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, 1991.

Figure 9 compares nine fiscal years of data on Criminal History Scores. The chart shows how Criminal History Scores have been increasing each year since FY02 and for the first time in FY12 the median Criminal History score for both Diversion and Transition clients is 4.

Figure 9

Criminal History Scores for Residential Offenders						
FY	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
FY 01/02	2.48	3	2.81	4	2.64	3
FY 02/03	2.47	3	2.86	4	2.66	3
FY 03/04	2.4	3	2.94	4	2.66	3
FY 04/05	2.44	3	2.91	4	2.66	3
FY 05/06	2.55	3	3.01	4	2.78	3
FY 06/07	2.46	3	2.92	4	2.68	3
FY08/09	2.68	3	3.08	4	2.88	4
FY09/10	2.81	3	3.26	4	3.05	4
FY10/11	2.76	3	3.26	4	3.03	4
FY11/12	2.90	4	3.30	4	3.13	4

The trend of increasing average criminal history scores among community corrections offenders can be seen in figure 10.

Figure 10



Standardized Offender Assessments and Treatment

In 1991 the Colorado General Assembly declared substance use as a major issue in the criminal justice system, a significant factor in the commission of crime, and an impediment to rehabilitation. As a result a standardized assessment procedure was developed to assess an individual's level of risk for recidivism and relapse, identify their criminogenic needs associated with their criminality and substance use, and to match individuals with the appropriate level of substance use treatment based on the recommendations of the assessment. As of July 1, 1992 all adult felony offenders, and more recently misdemeanor offenders, have been required to undergo the standardized offender assessment procedure.

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

The **Simple Screening Instrument (SSI-R)**, 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. Higher LSI scores mean a higher risk of recidivism. The LSI is also able to measure treatment responsivity. 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- Revised (ASUS-R)** is a self-report questionnaire that assesses substance use across several dimensions. The ASUS-R 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 for the offender. The Defensive scale measures the degree to which an offender is willing to disclose sensitive information on the ASUS-R. Figure 11 outlines the SOA-R scales.

Figure 11

Instrument	Possible Score Range	Measure
SSI-R	0-14	Drug/Alcohol Involvement in Last 6 Months
LSI	0-53	Risk of Recidivism/Criminogenic Needs
ASUS- R Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Alcohol/Drug Use
ASUS- R Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/Guardedness with ASUS

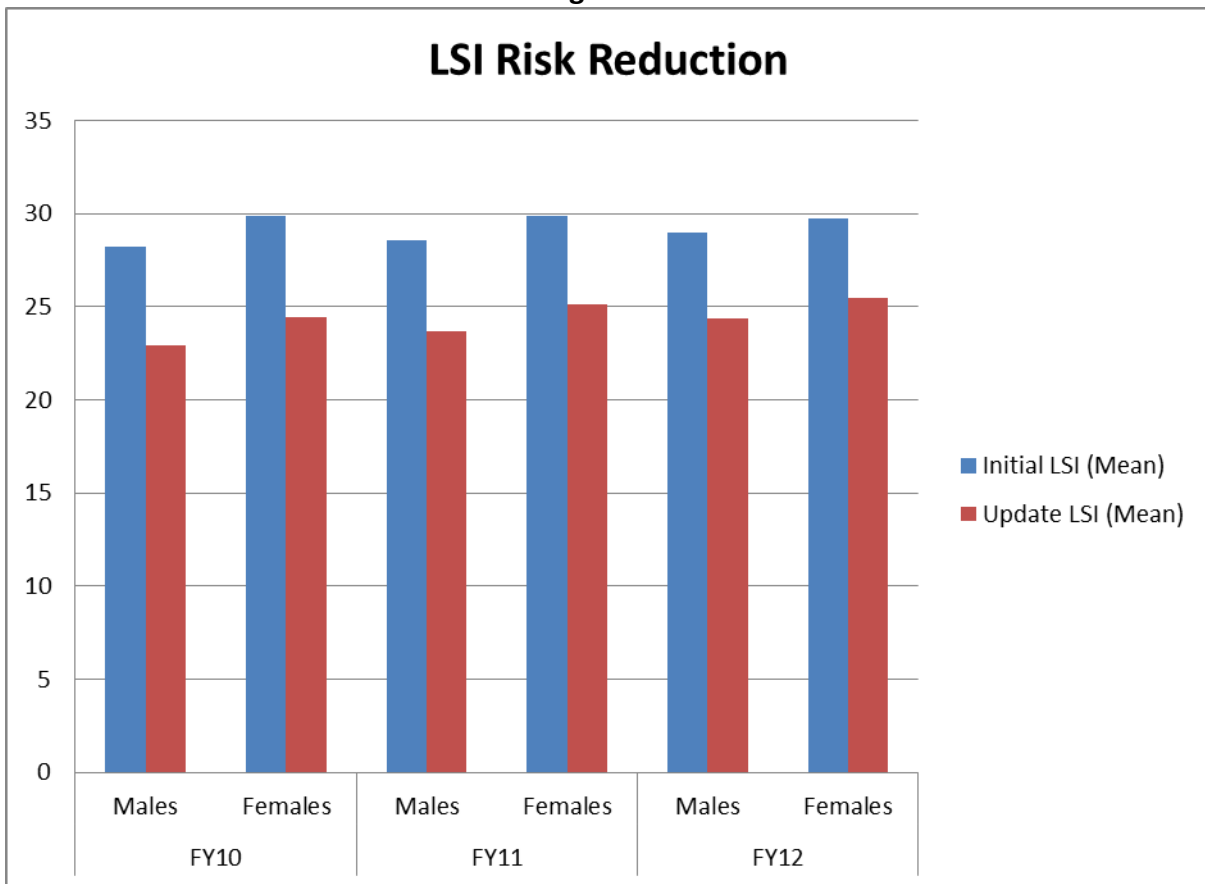
Figure 12 provides the mean SOA-R scores for male and female community corrections offenders in FY10, FY11, and FY12. In comparison to male offenders, female offenders in community corrections generally had higher LSI scores, higher SSI-R scores, and higher ASUS-R Disruption scores although the most recent FY data shows an overall decline in SSI-R and ASUS-R scores among both populations. This data also suggests that male offenders are slightly more guarded than females in the disclosure of alcohol/drug use information on the ASUS-R, as evidenced by the ASUS-R Defensive scale.

Figure 12

		Initial LSI (Mean)	Update LSI (Mean)	SSI-R Score (Mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (Mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (Mean)
FY10	Males	28.2	22.9	7.18	18.55	13.5
	Females	29.9	24.46	8.57	23.37	11.68
FY11	Males	28.6	23.7	6.96	18.9	14.25
	Females	29.87	25.1	9.11	24.38	13.76
FY12	Males	28.98	24.4	5.28	15.86	10.76
	Females	29.71	25.5	6.3	21.4	9.75

As a measure of criminal risk and criminogenic need, the LSI is used to determine target areas for intervention and, when updated, can gauge whether those interventions are working to reduce an individual offender’s risk. Overall, both male and female offenders had lower LSI scores in their most recent LSI update while under community corrections supervision. This suggests an overall reduction in an offender’s risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination from a community corrections program. This data is presented in figure 13.

Figure 13



Overall the data indicates an increase in LSI scores statewide from FY10 to FY12. Assessment data comparing diversion and transition offenders indicate that diversion clients have slightly higher LSI scores both initially and upon update, higher SSI-R scores, and higher alcohol/drug disruption scores. Transition clients scored higher on the defensive scale scores. Both diversion and transition offenders' experienced significant decreases in their LSI scores between intake and their most recent LSI update under community corrections supervision. Diversion clients experienced a 14.7% reduction in mean LSI scores from entry through termination in FY12. Transition clients experienced a 15.8% reduction in mean LSI scores from entry through termination in FY12. While LSI scores have been increasing every year since FY10, scores on the SSI-R and the ASUS-R have been decreasing during the same time frame.

Figure 14

		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY10	Diversion	28.74	23.49	8.63	20.87	13.09
	Transition	28.43	23.03	6.48	18.46	13.16
Total		28.57	23.26	7.47	19.57	13.13
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY11	Diversion	29.05	24.28	7.83	20.43	13.08
	Transition	28.63	23.68	6.93	19.39	15.06
Total		28.82	23.96	7.34	19.86	14.17
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY12	Diversion	29.49	25.14	6.27	18.93	10.06
	Transition	28.84	24.27	4.9	15.44	10.94
Total		29.11	24.66	5.48	16.93	10.56

Substance Use Treatment

In conjunction with the SOA-R, a standardized treatment system for offenders is used in community corrections. The treatment system consists of eight categorical levels. Scores on the SOA-R drive placement into one of the eight substance use treatment levels. The treatment system provides substance use 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 while the higher end of the continuum involves process-oriented therapy.

The percentage of offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment can be seen in Figure 15. Generally, a higher proportion of offenders are assessed at level 3 (weekly outpatient), and level 4a (enhanced outpatient), for substance use treatment.

The percentage of male and female offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment can be seen in Figure 16a and 16b. Generally, a higher proportion of female offenders are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment. This is consistent with data from figure 12 showing higher risk levels, higher substance use disruption and higher criminogenic needs among female community corrections offenders.

Figure 15

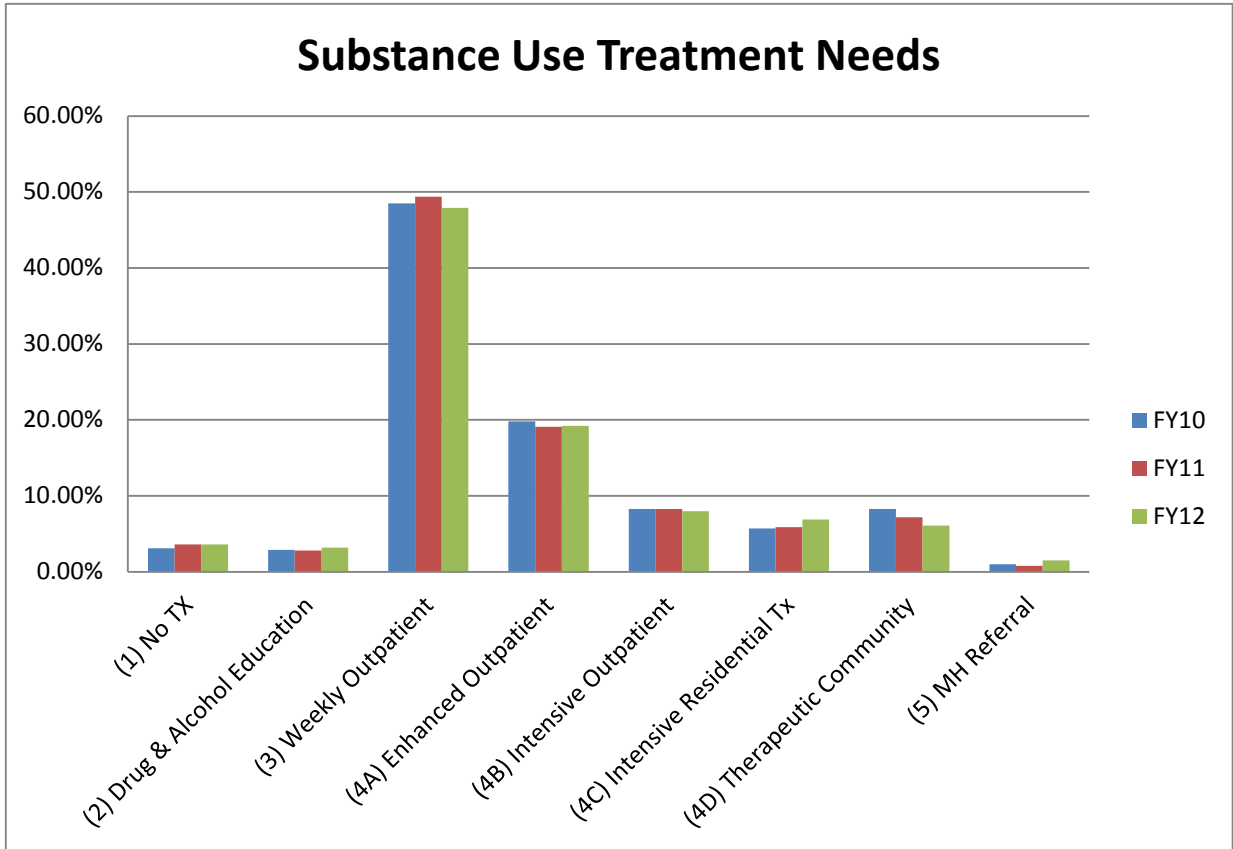


Figure 16a

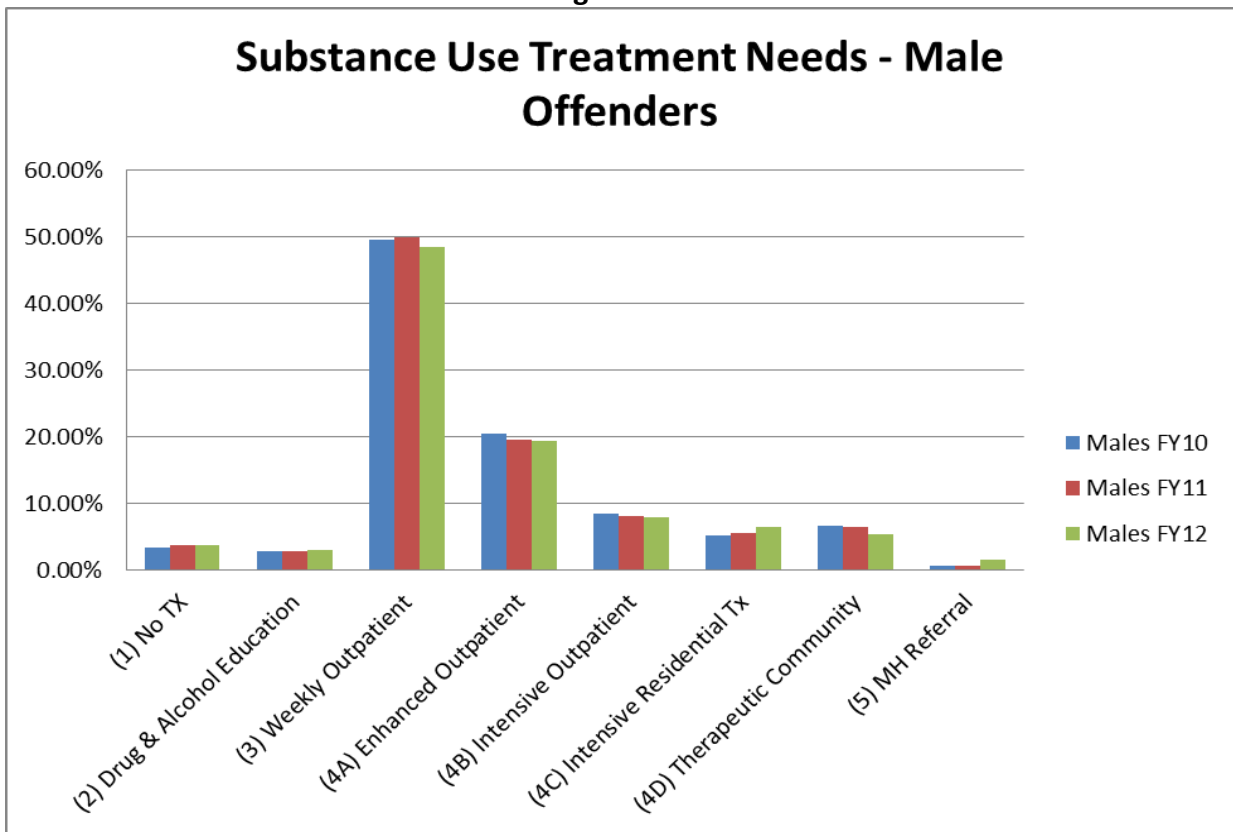
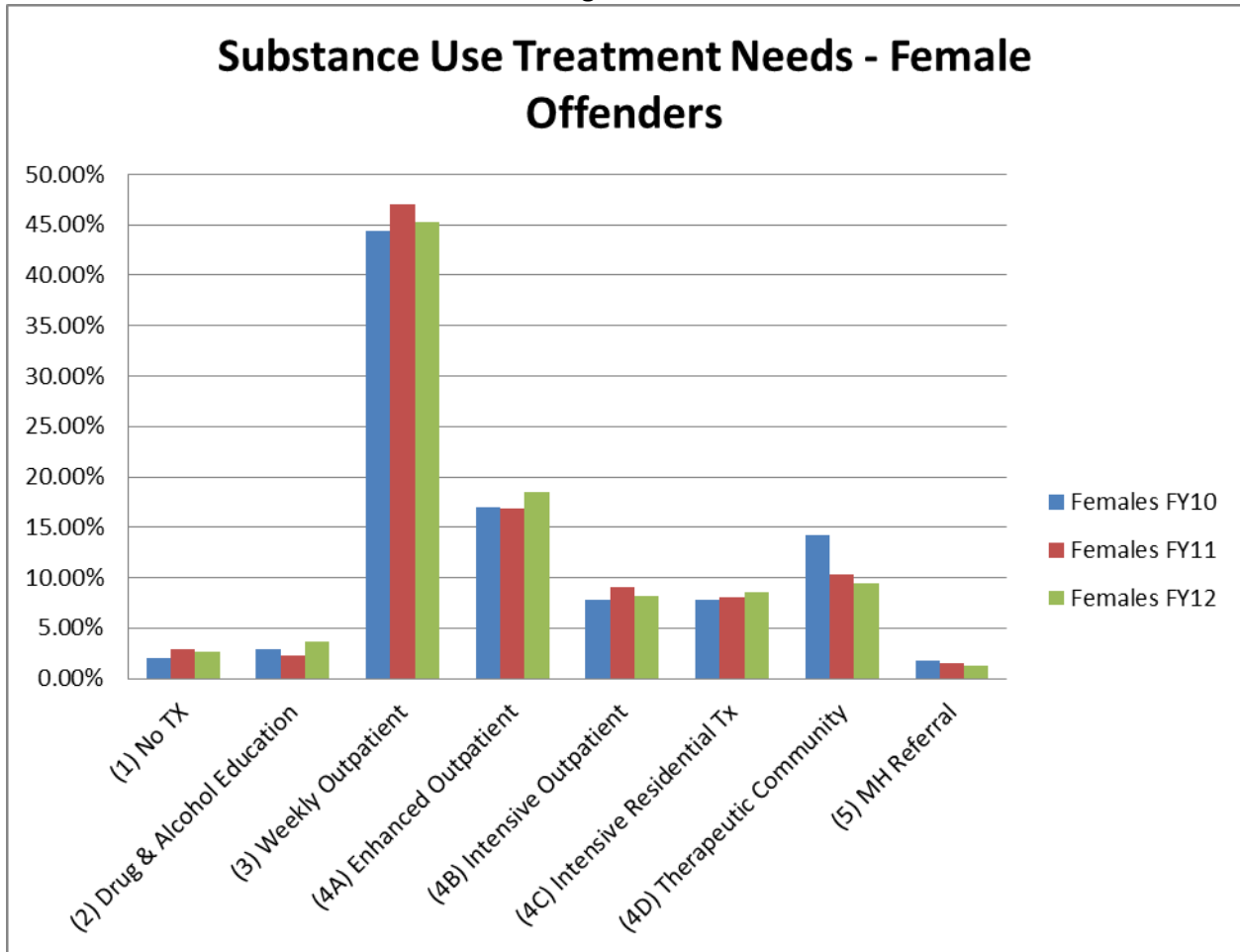


Figure 16b



Figures 17a and 17b show the percentage of diversion and transition offenders in community corrections who have been assessed at each level of substance use treatment in the last three fiscal years. Generally, a higher proportion of diversion offenders are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment. This is consistent with data showing higher risk levels and higher substance use disruption scores among diversion offenders. Data regarding substance use treatment needs are very likely to **under-represent** true treatment needs due to gaps in treatment availability and funding.

Figure 17a

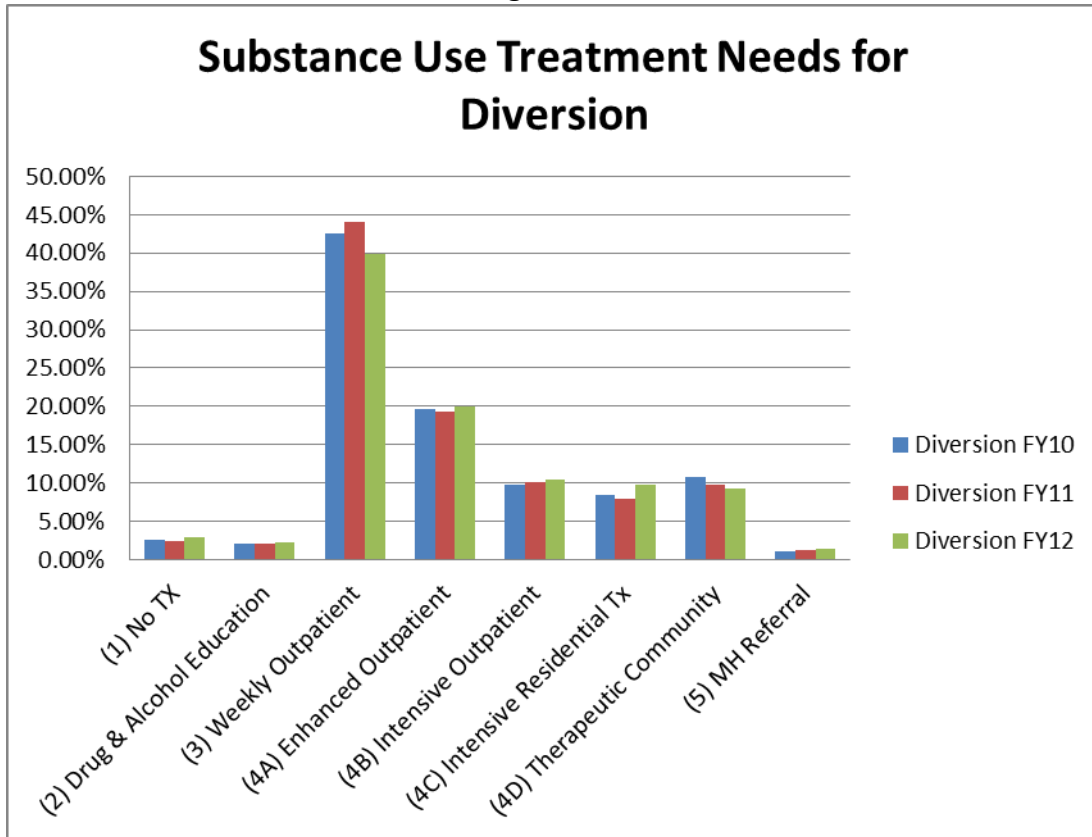
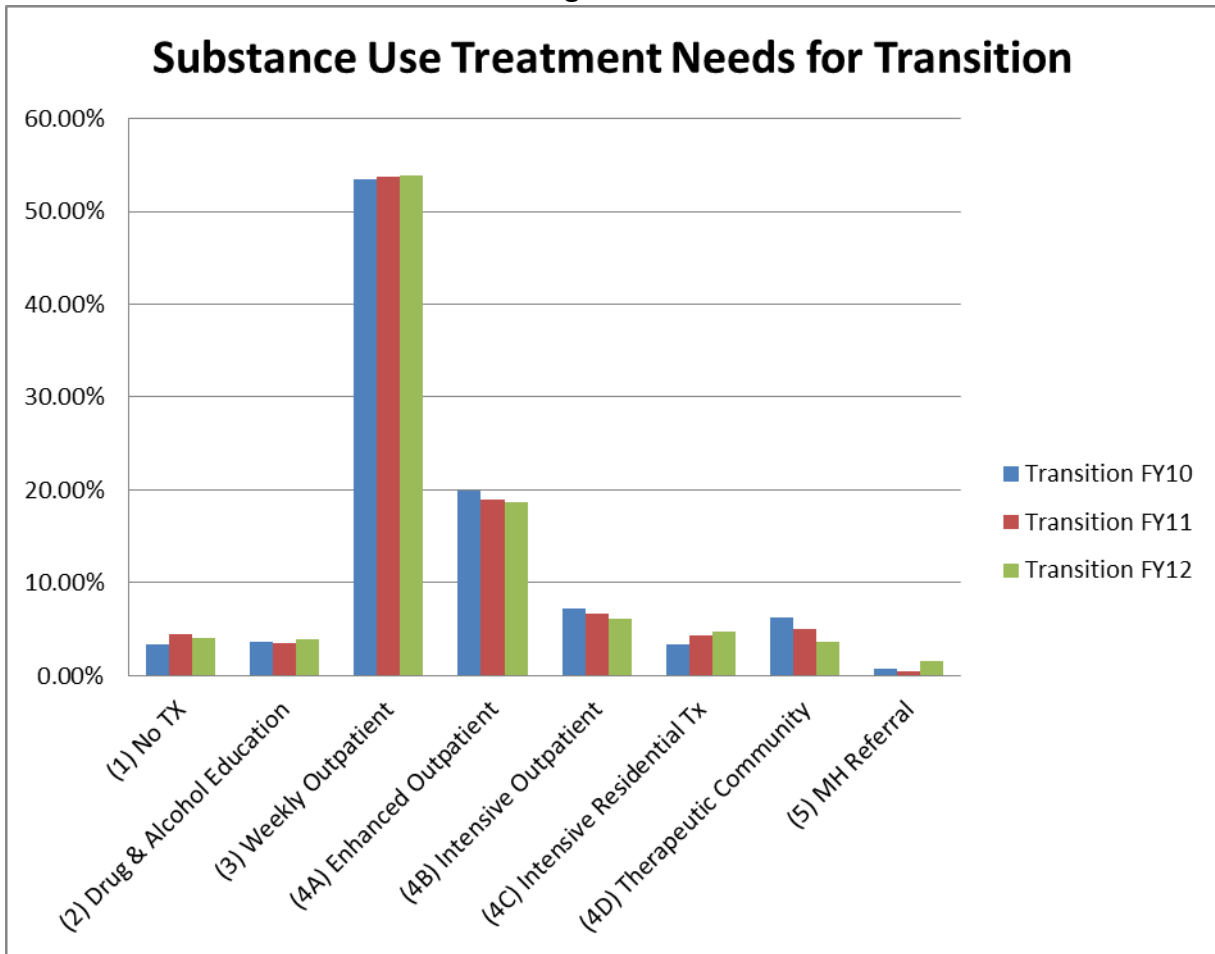


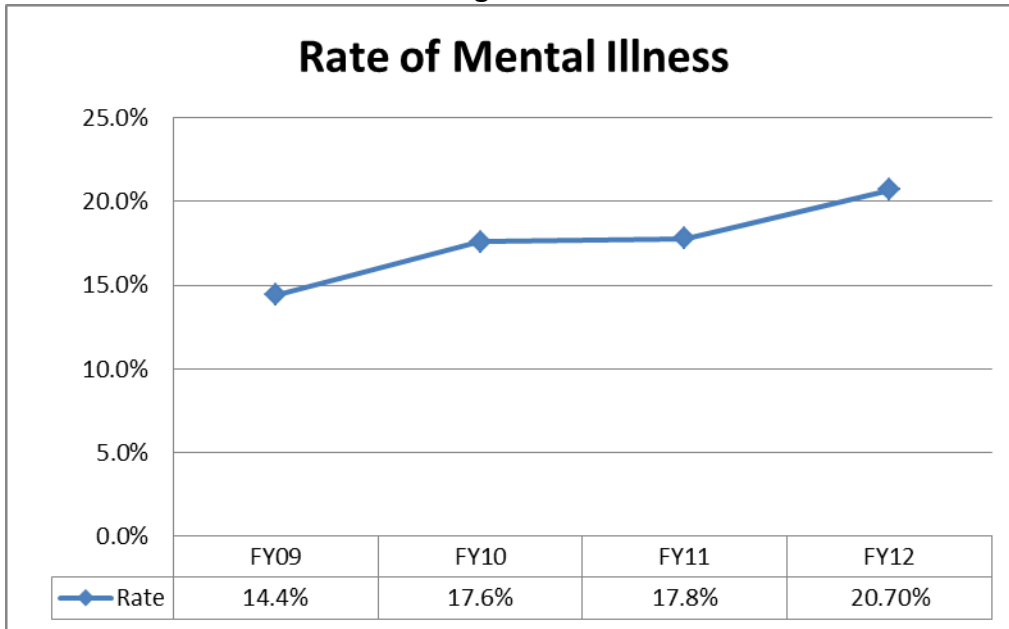
Figure 17b



Mental Illness

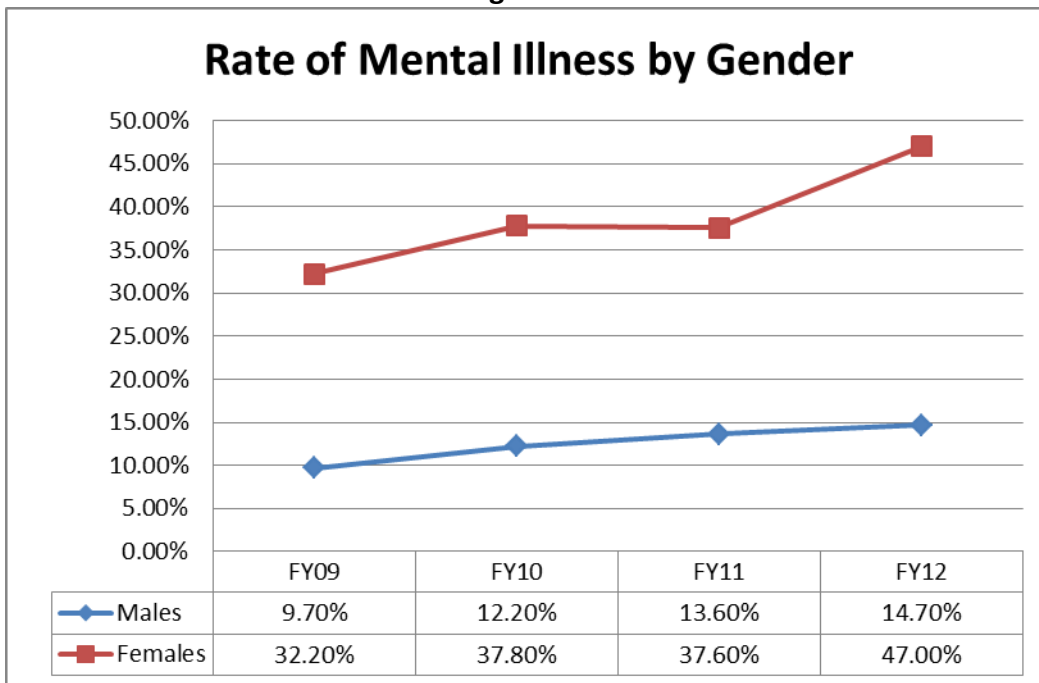
The rate of a known or documented mental illness among community corrections offenders in Colorado has been increasing for the last four fiscal years, with a marked increase from FY11 to FY12. Figure 18 illustrates this trend.

Figure 18



Generally, female community corrections offenders have higher rates of a known or documented mental illness than their male counterparts. Figure 19 shows the difference between rates of mental illness for males versus female offenders in community corrections.

Figure 19

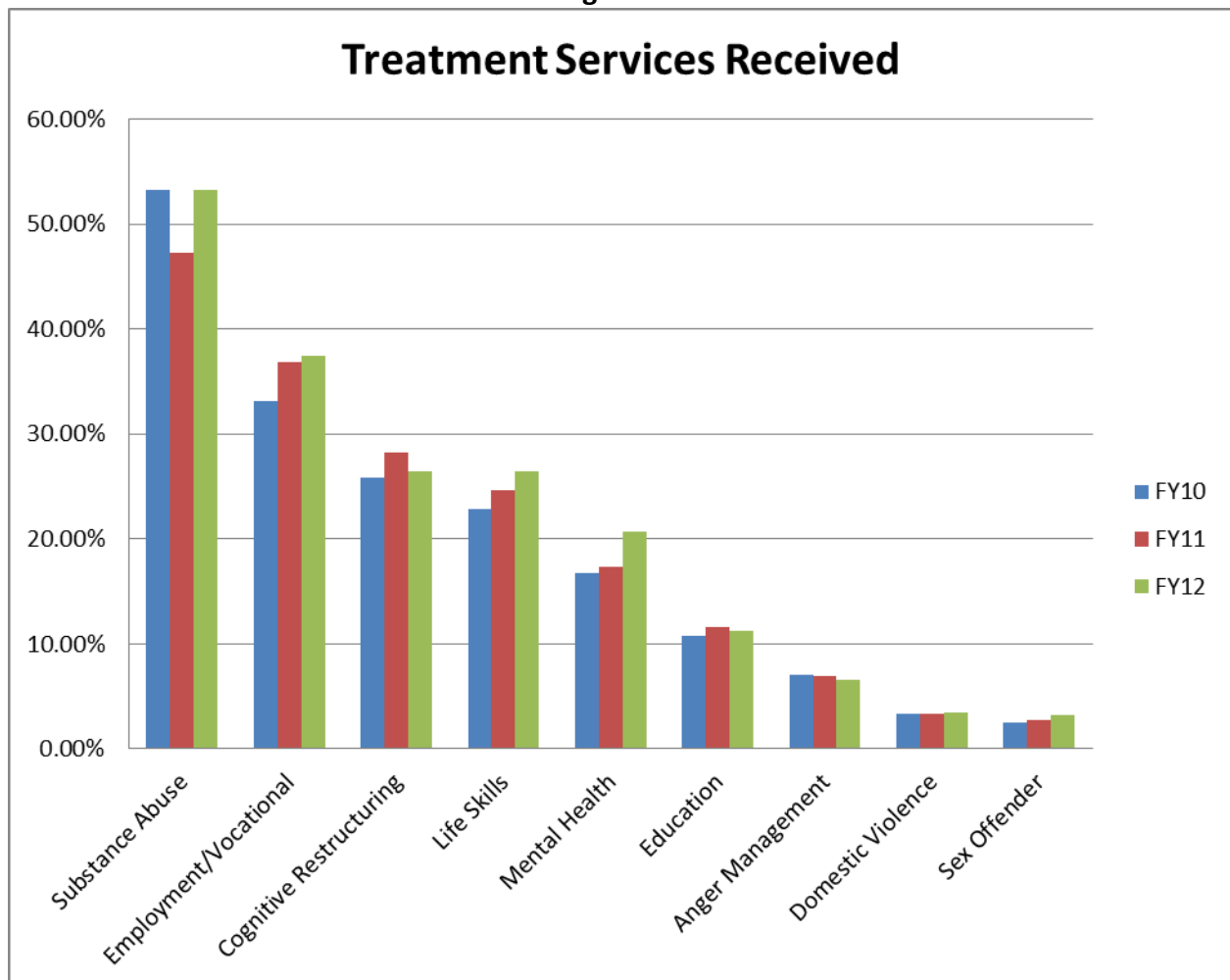


Community Corrections Services

Offenders in community corrections are required to participate in a variety of treatment oriented services. These services include case management, life skills training, drug and alcohol education, money management assistance, and educational and vocational guidance. In many cases, offenders access services in the community beyond those provided by the program. The Specialized Offender Services Fund, administered by DCJ, can help offenders who qualify for special assistance if they are in financial need and meet the defined criteria. In addition, in FY12, the Correctional Treatment Fund became available to assist with substance use and dual diagnosis related treatment through HB 10-1352.

Figure 20 represents the percentage of offenders under community corrections supervision who received each type of treatment service. Several treatment service areas experienced an increase in FY12 including employment/vocational, life skills, mental health and substance abuse (likely due to the Correctional Treatment Fund availability), sex offender, and domestic violence treatment.

Figure 20



Generally, females receive a higher proportion of services while in community corrections with the exception of sex offender, domestic violence, and anger management treatment. These data can be seen in figures 21a and 21b. This is consistent with assessment data from figures 12, 13, 16b, and 19 that show higher risk, higher needs, and higher rates of mental illness among female offenders in community corrections.

Figure 21a

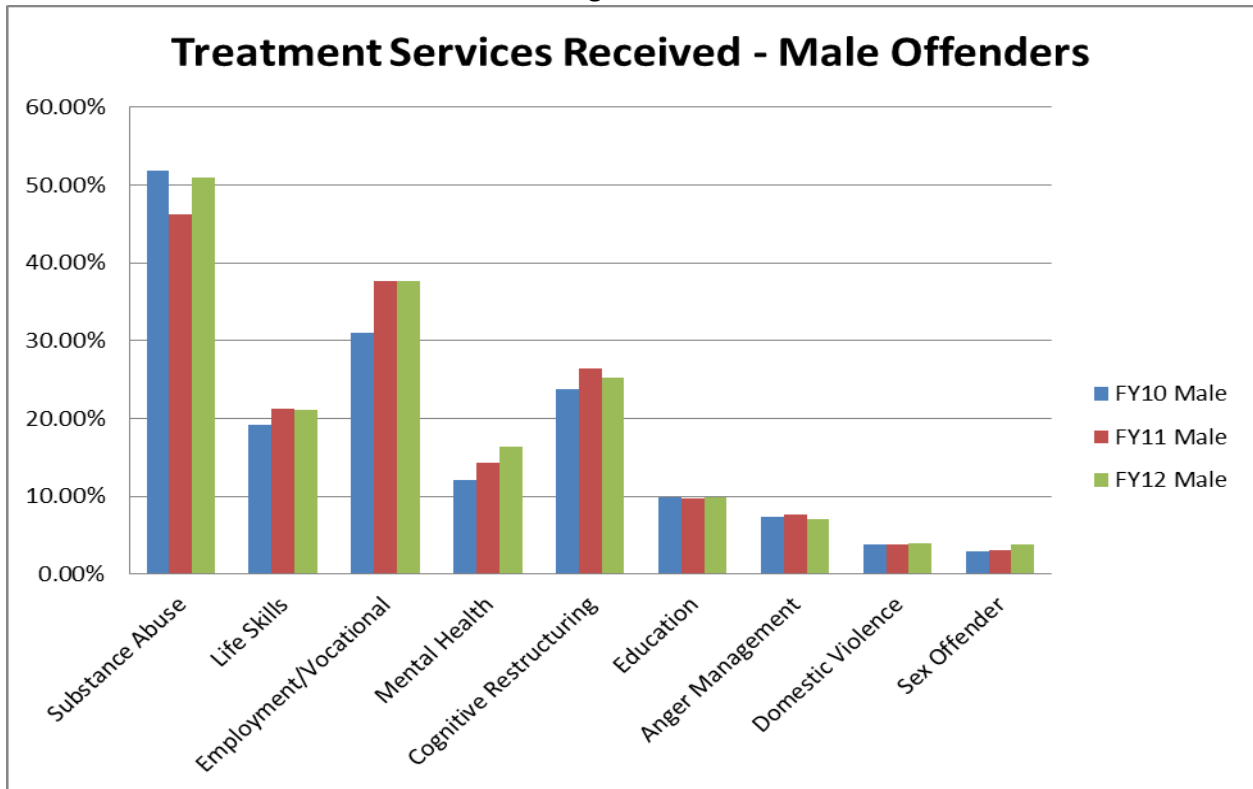
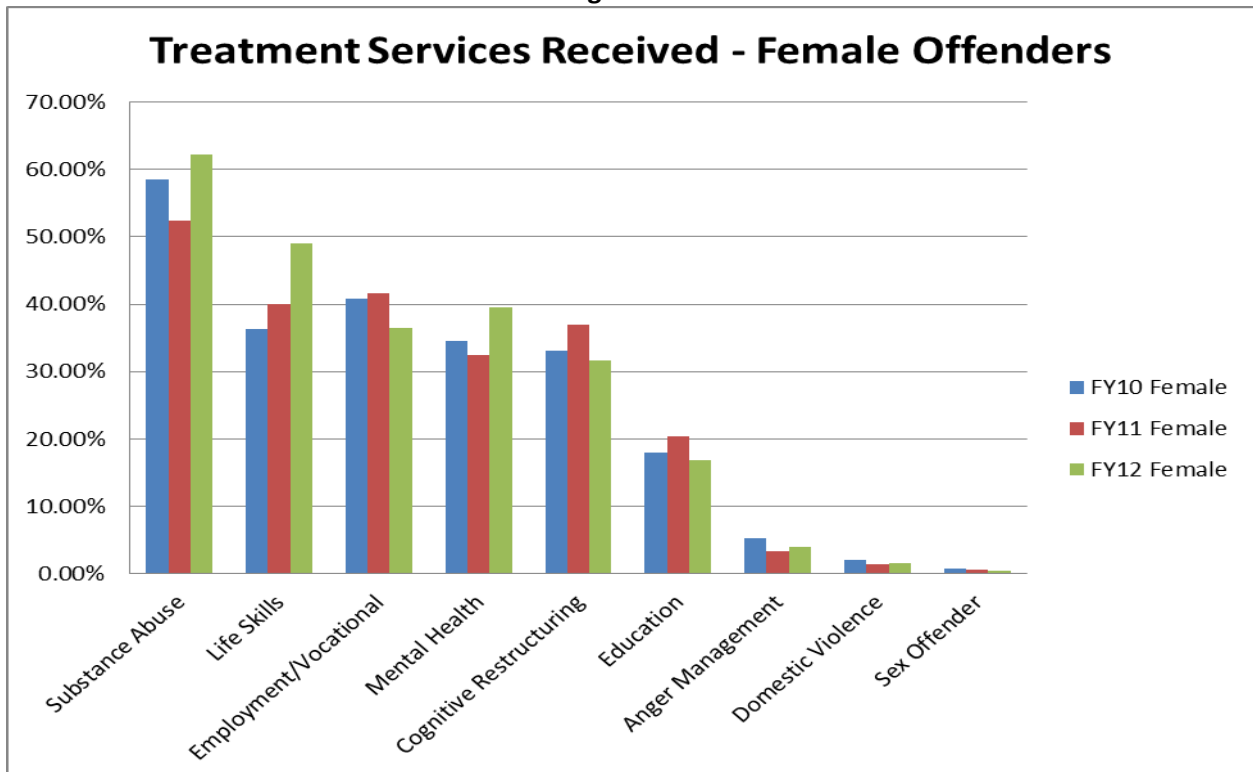


Figure 21b



Figures 22a and 22b show the treatment services received by Diversion and Transition offender populations in community corrections in FY10 through FY12. Generally, Diversion clients access more services than their Transition counterparts.

Figure 22a

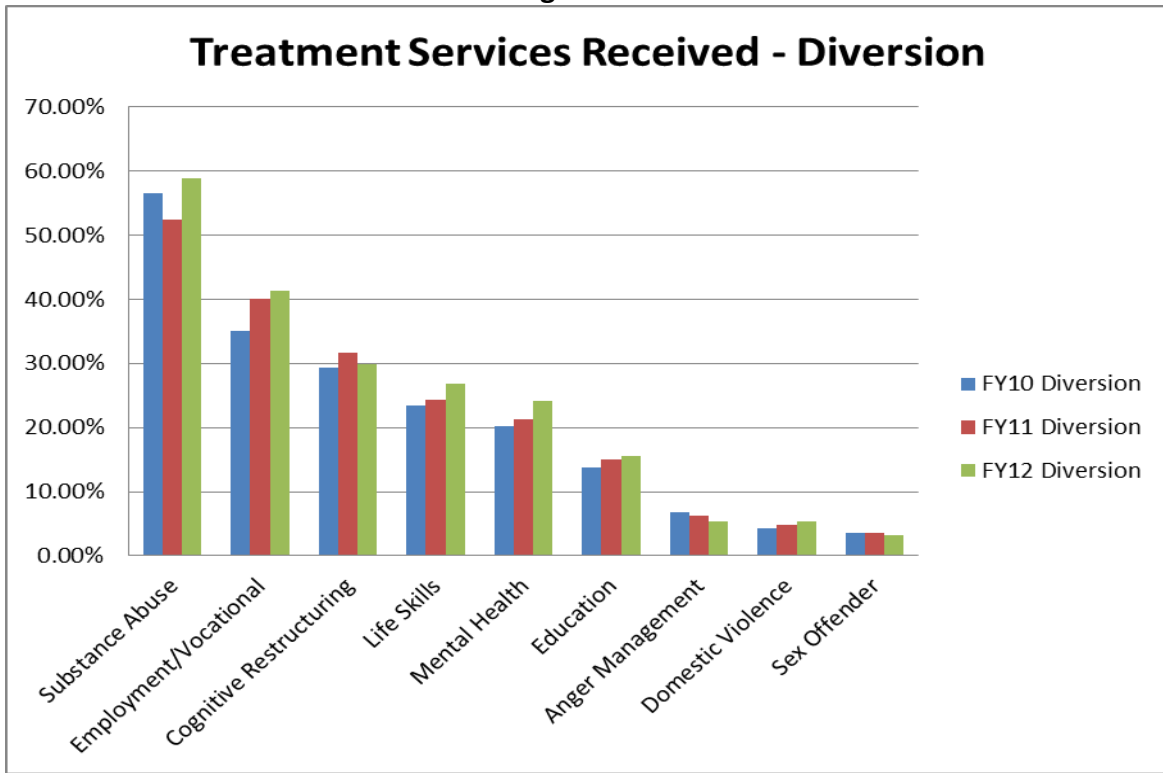
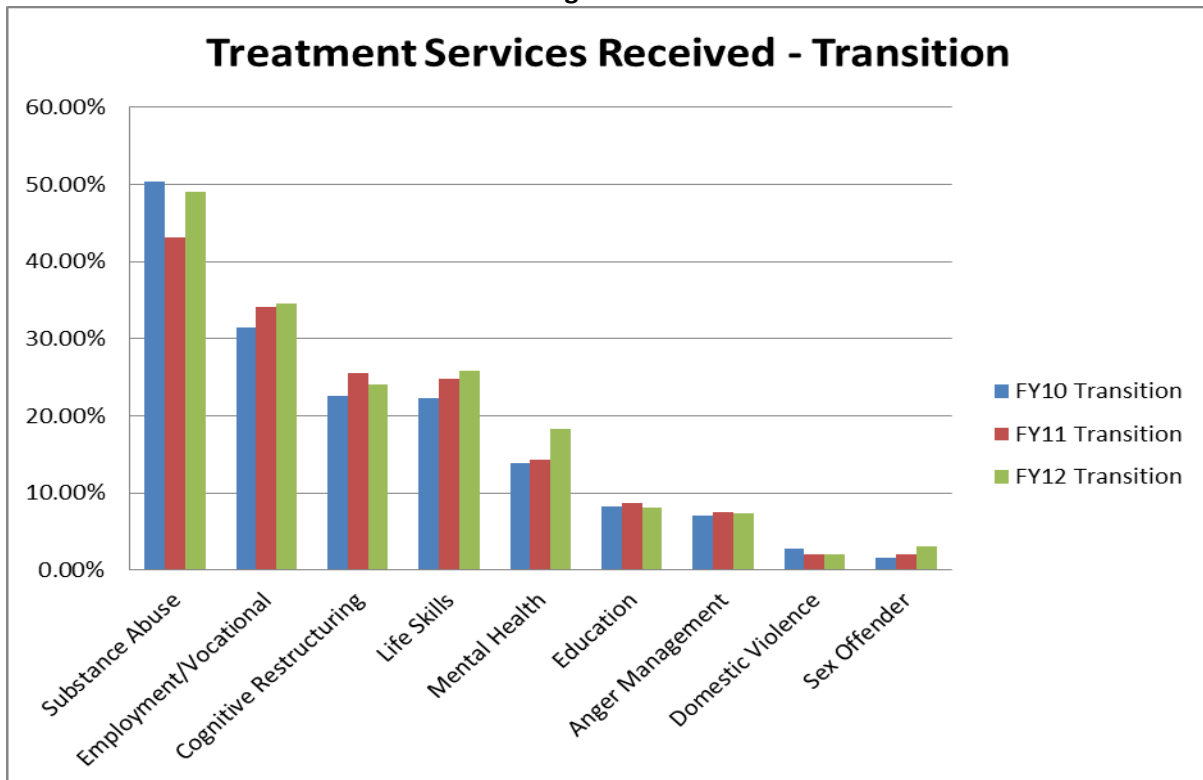
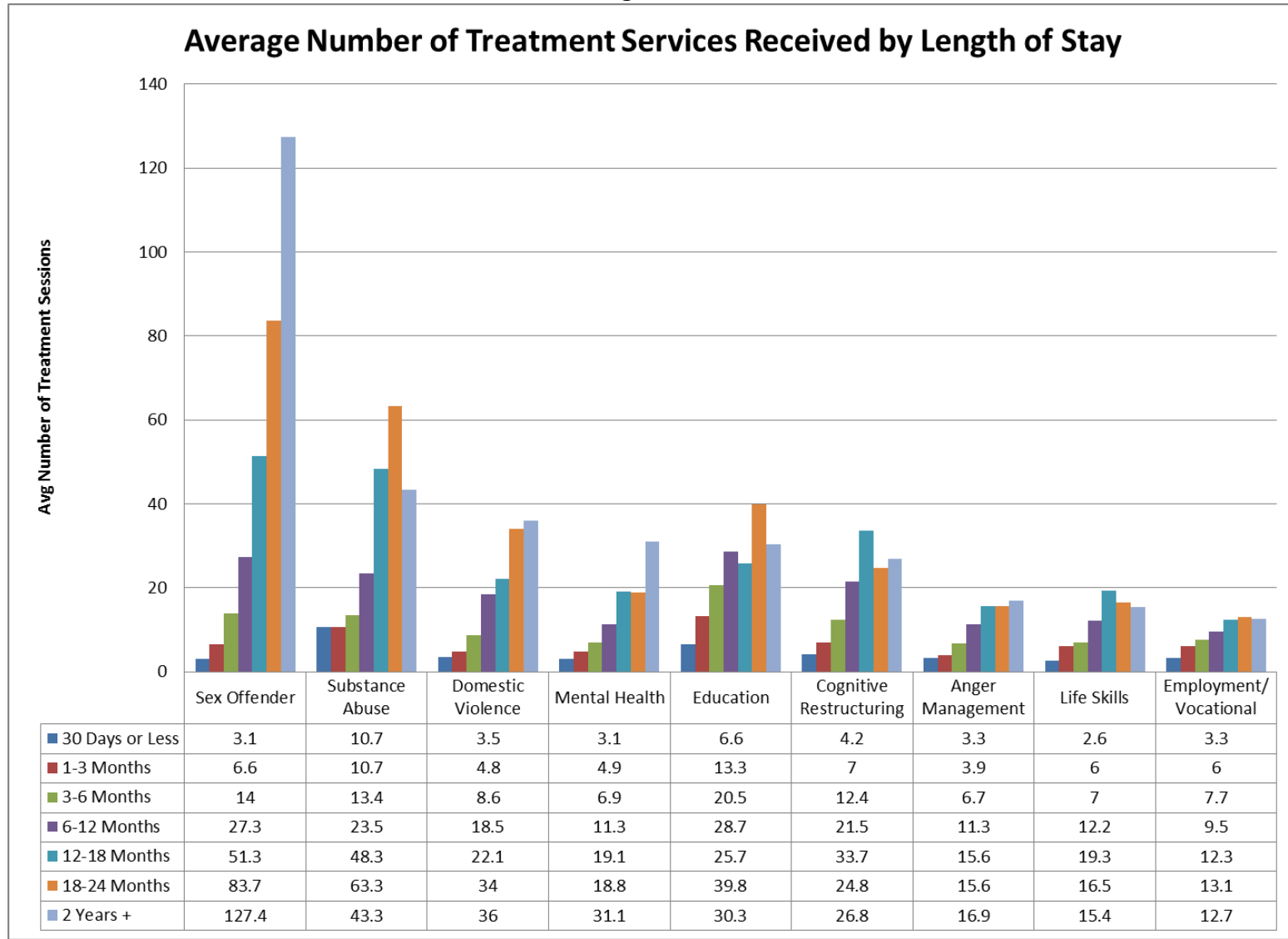


Figure 22b



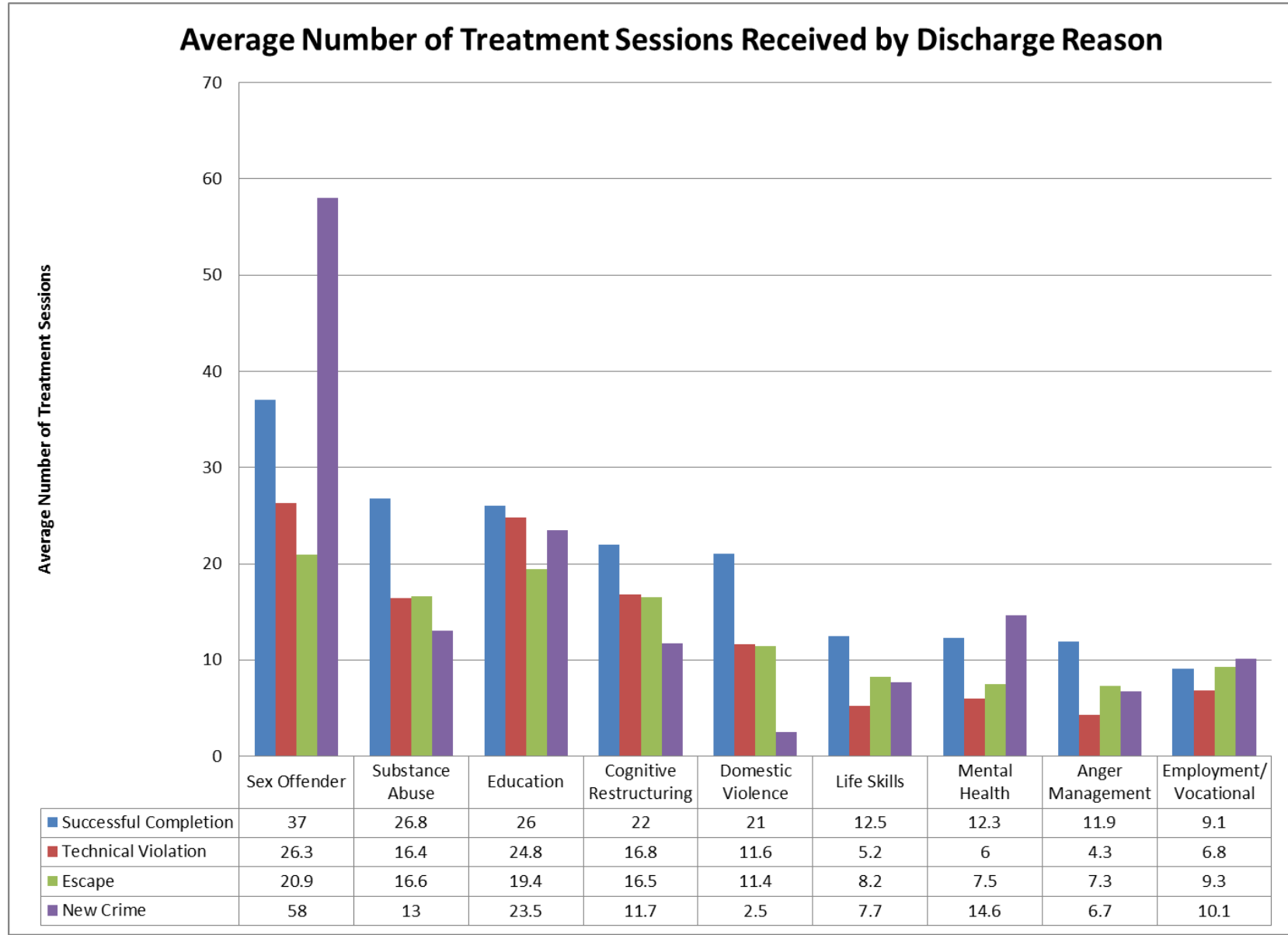
Of those individuals who received treatment services while under residential community corrections supervision, the average number of sessions received varied considerably. When analyzed by length of stay, the data indicates that offenders who spend more time in community corrections receive a higher average of treatment sessions.

Figure 23



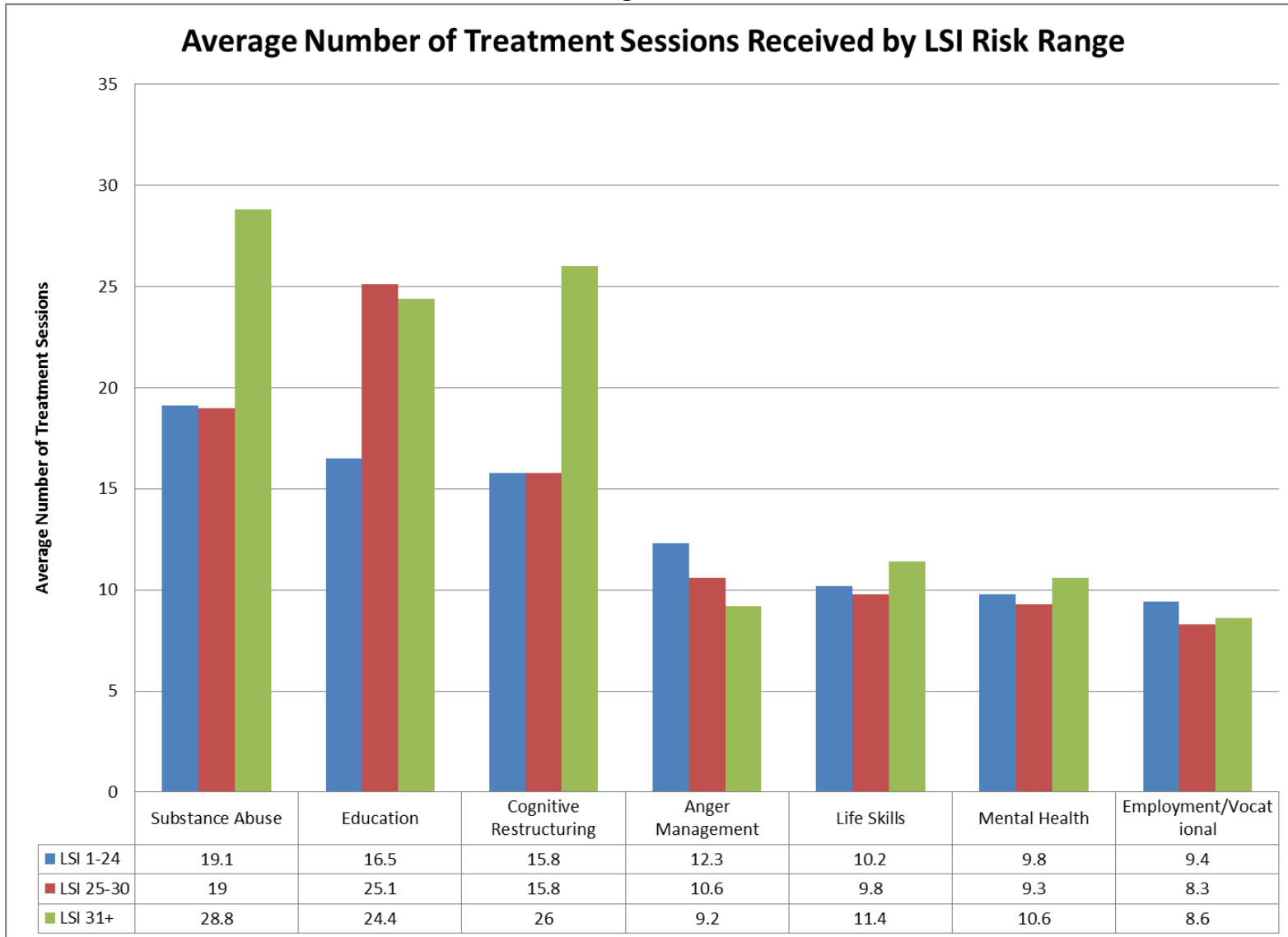
When analyzed by discharge reason, the data indicates that successful clients, on average, receive a higher number of treatment sessions than those who are discharged due to technical violation, escape, or a new crime.

Figure 24



When analyzed using LSI risk ranges, the data indicates that higher risk clients receive a higher average number of substance abuse, education, cognitive restructuring, life skills, and mental health treatment than their lower risk counterparts. For the purposes of this analysis, sex offender and domestic violence treatment services were removed due to the limitations of the LSI with these populations.

Figure 25



Educational Attainment

Offenders in community corrections were able to make notable improvements in their education while under community corrections supervision. Figure 26 illustrates the number of residential community corrections clients who were able to obtain their GED between the time that they entered the program and the time that they left for FY10, FY11 and FY12. Figure 27 illustrates the same growth for individuals who were able to get vocational training or some college and Figure 28 shows the number of individuals who obtained their college degree while under community corrections supervision. In FY10 there were 158 offenders who obtained their GED, 70 who attended vocational school or some college, and 7 offenders who obtained a college degree or higher level of education while in a community corrections program. In FY11 there were 134 offenders who obtained their GED, 68 who attended vocational school or some college, and 5 offenders who obtained a college degree or higher level of education. In FY12 there were 115 offenders who obtained their GED, 70 who attended vocational school or some college, and 7 offenders who obtained a college degree or higher level of education.

Figure 26

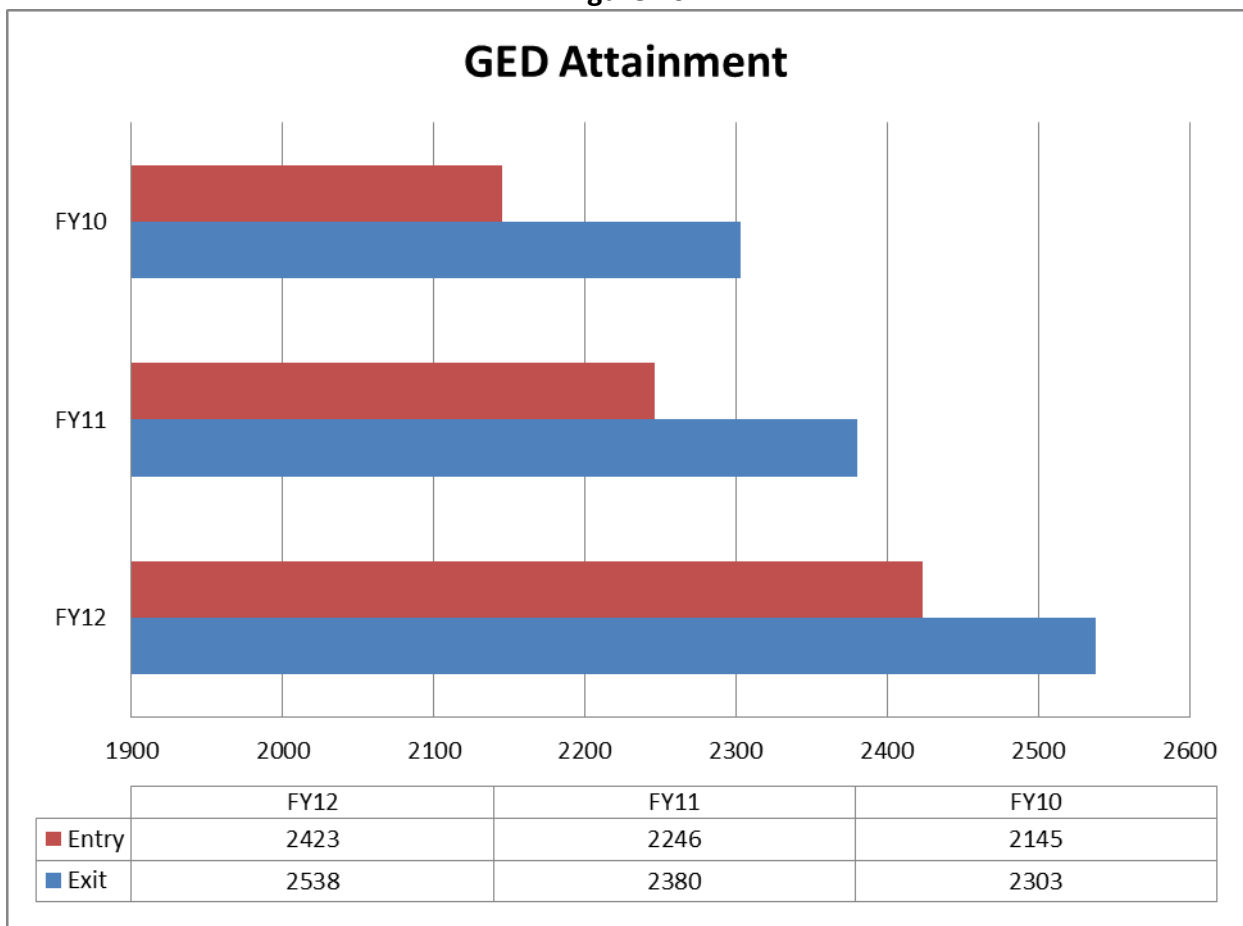


Figure 27

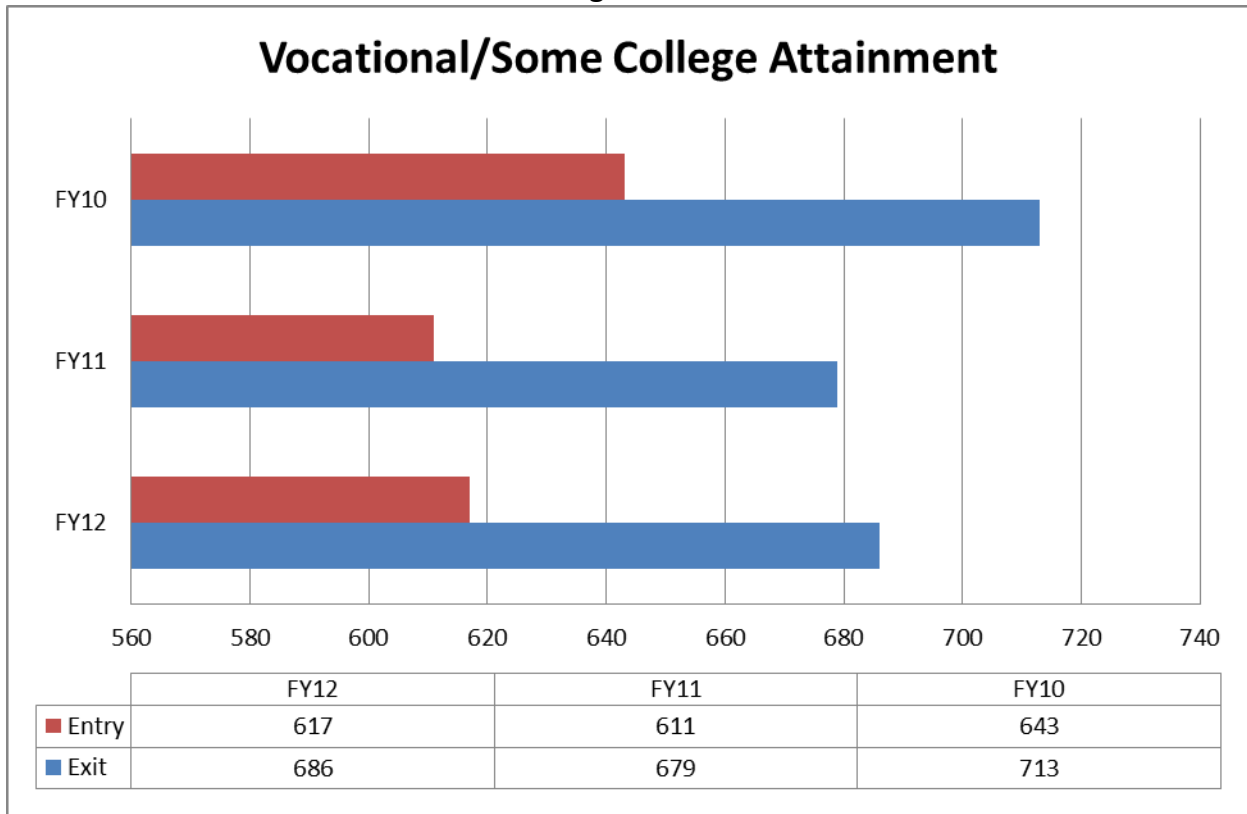
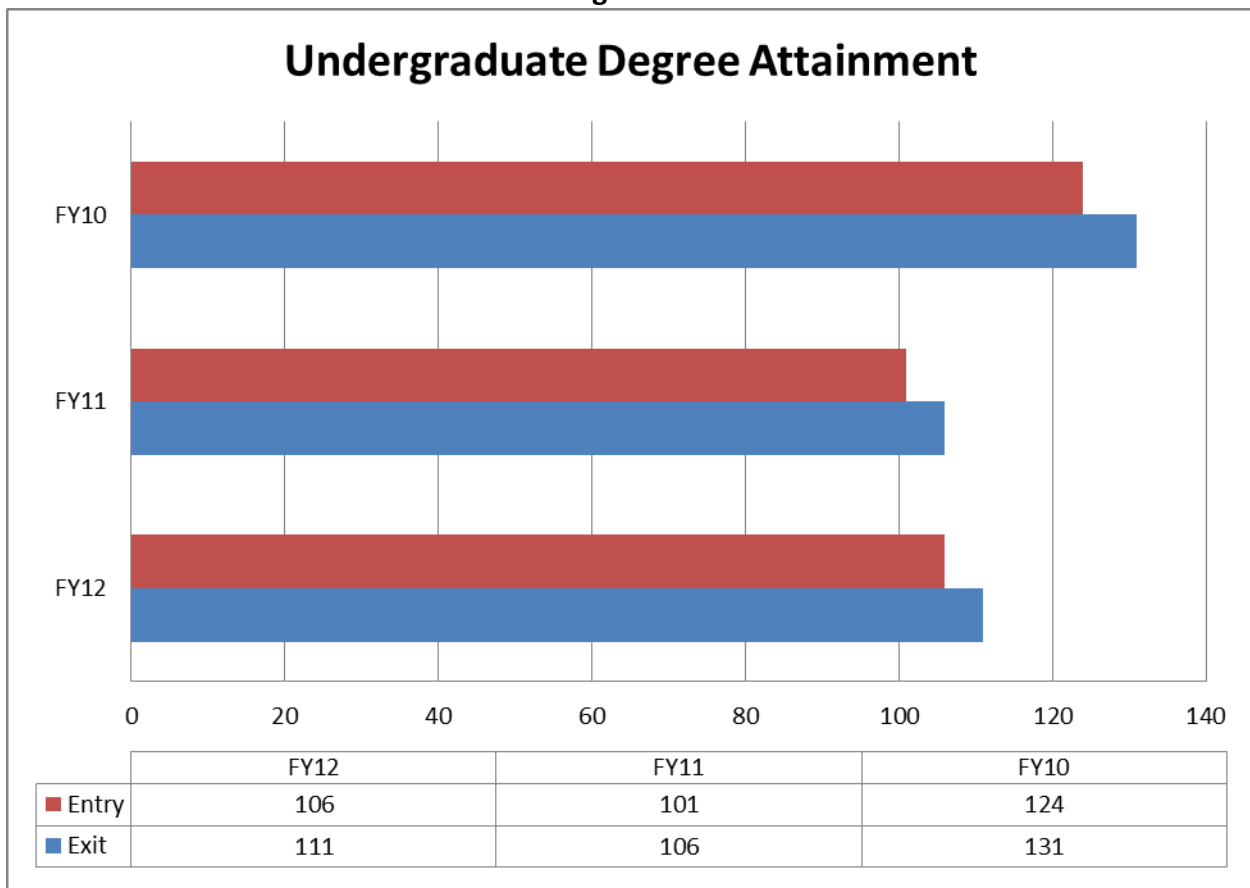


Figure 28

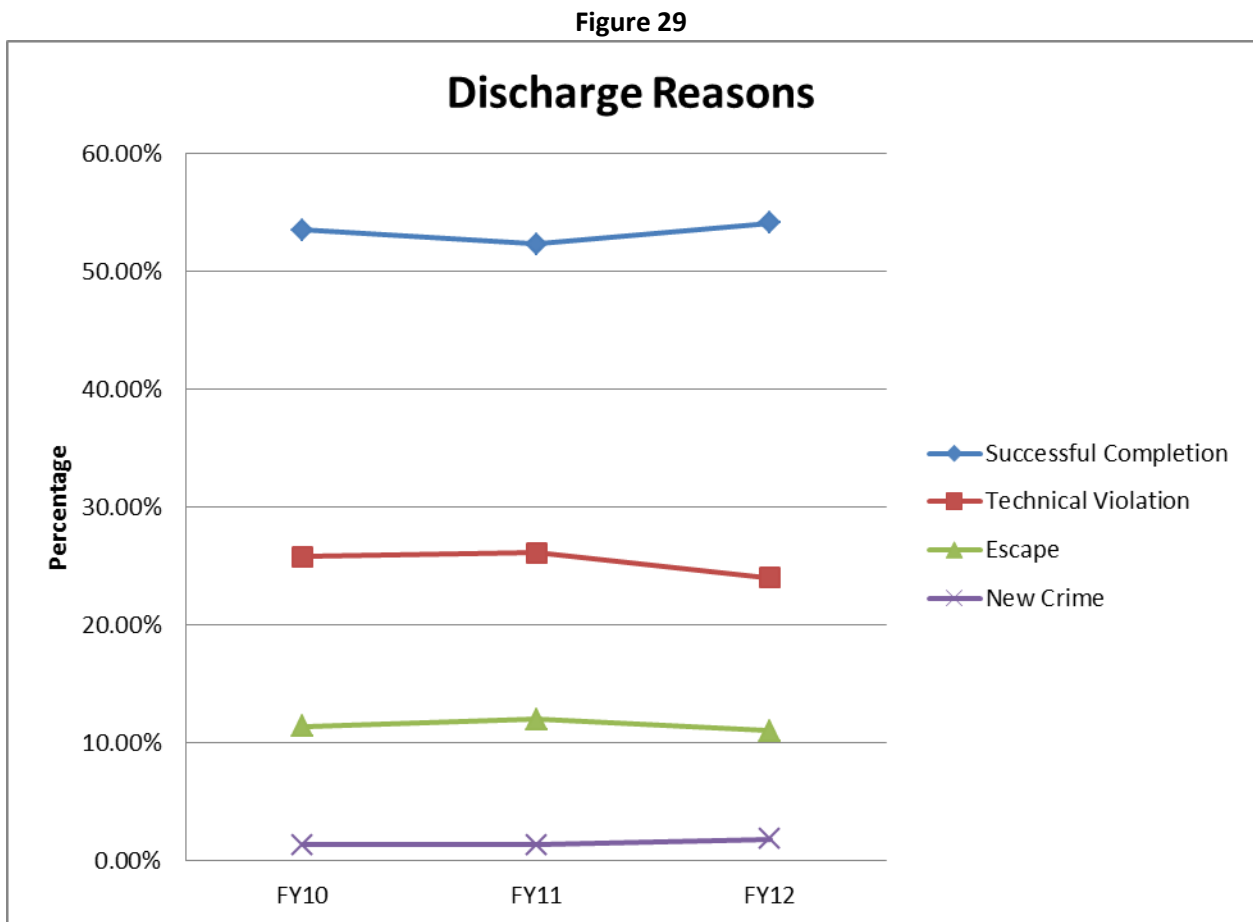


Discharges

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 program, or when they violate program rules. In FY10, fifty-three percent (**53%**) of community corrections offenders successfully completed their residential placement, with a slight decrease to fifty-two percent (**52%**) in FY11. Successful completion rates increased to fifty-four percent (**54%**) in FY12. It is important to note that there are several termination categories, such as a transfer or continuous stay, which are neither successful or unsuccessful completions but rather are considered neutral. These types of termination reasons make up approximately 10% of the population in all three years.

Overall discharges due to the commission of a new crime represented **less than two percent** of terminations in all three fiscal years. Misdemeanors, thefts and drug related charges make up the majority of the new crimes committed by community corrections offenders. Discharges for escape represented eleven percent (**11%**) of cases in FY10, increased to twelve percent (**12%**) in FY11, and decreased back to eleven percent (**11%**) in FY12.

Termination data is presented in Figure 29.



Although successful program completion cannot be predicted in community corrections, using an offender’s LSI score provides insight into the likelihood of successful discharge from a community corrections program. LSI scores were divided into three categories: low risk, medium risk, and high risk. Since no established LSI cut-offs exist in community corrections, the cut-offs presented in figures 30, 31 and 32 were determined based on the nature of the community corrections population with the statewide mean LSI score for all three fiscal years placed in the medium risk category. The results of these analyses show that offenders with lower risk/need scores have higher rates of successful program completion and lower rates of discharge due to technical violations and escape. Inversely, higher risk offenders have higher rates of discharge resulting from a technical violation or escape and lower rates of successful program completion.

Figure 30

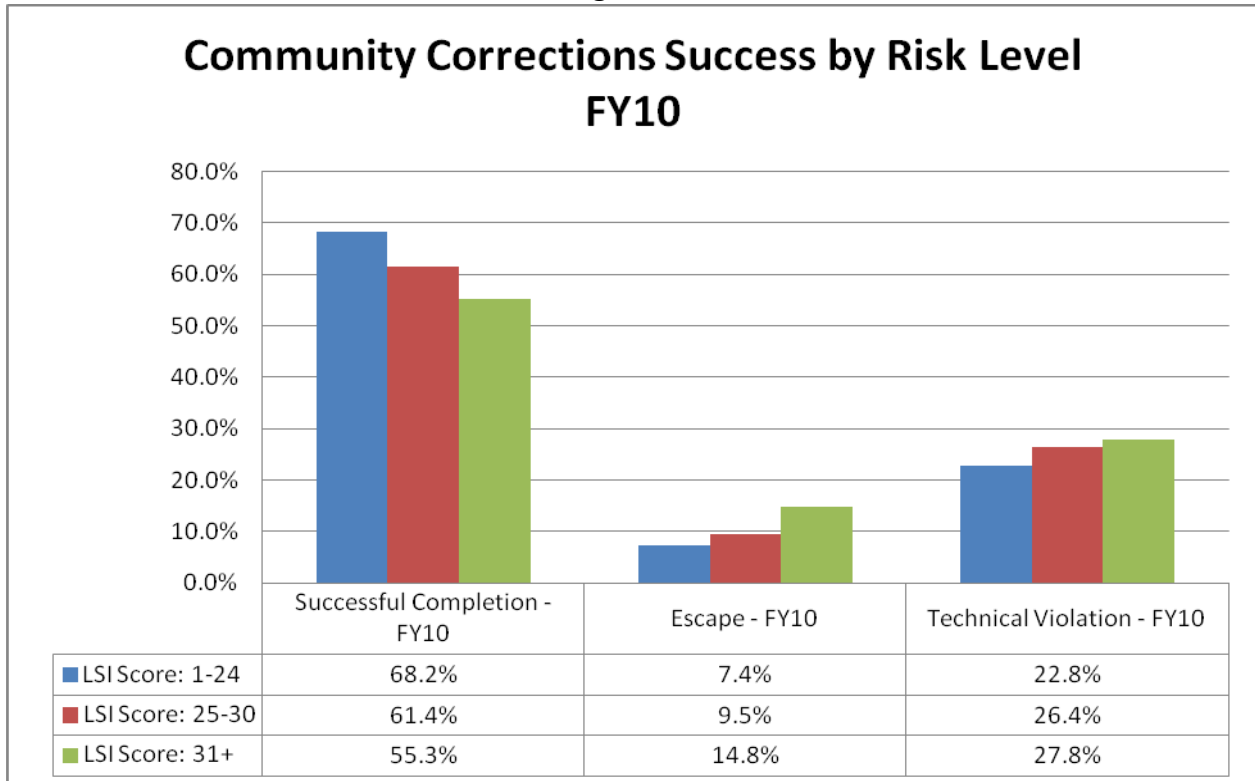


Figure 31

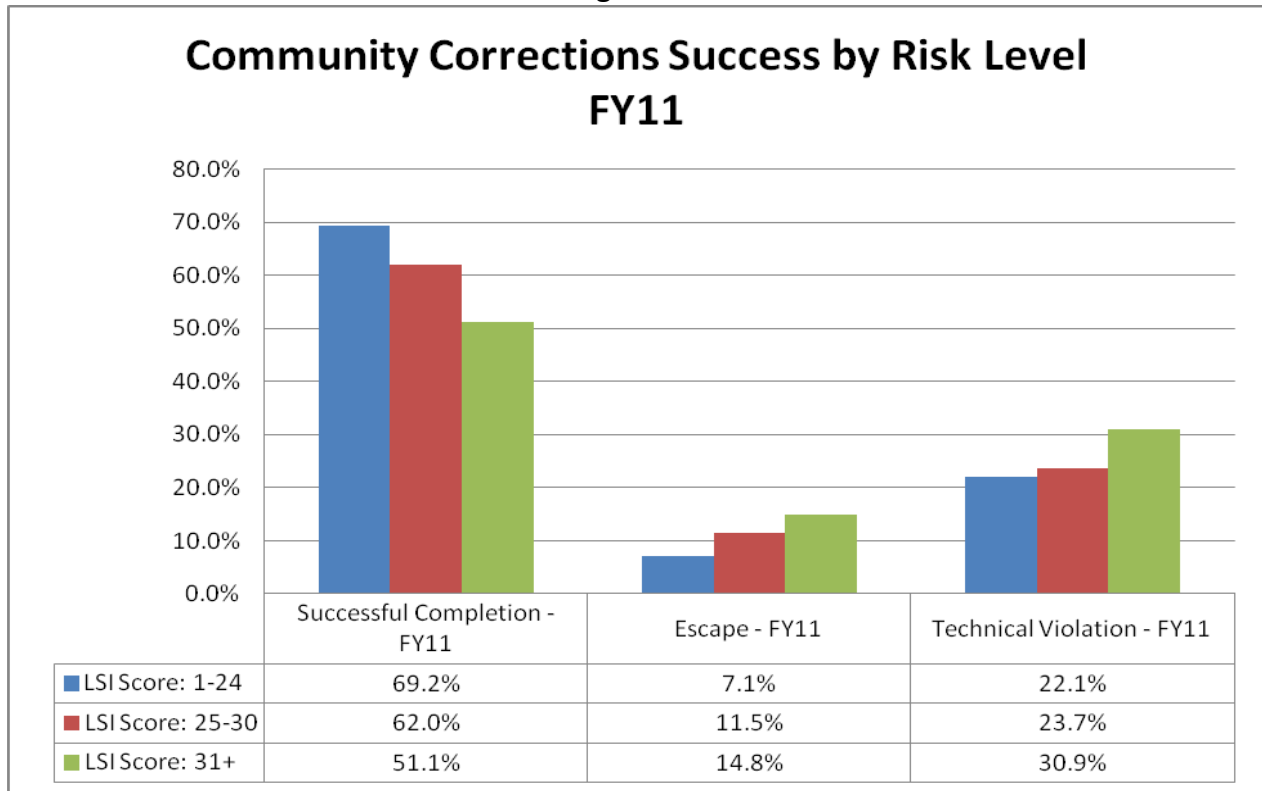
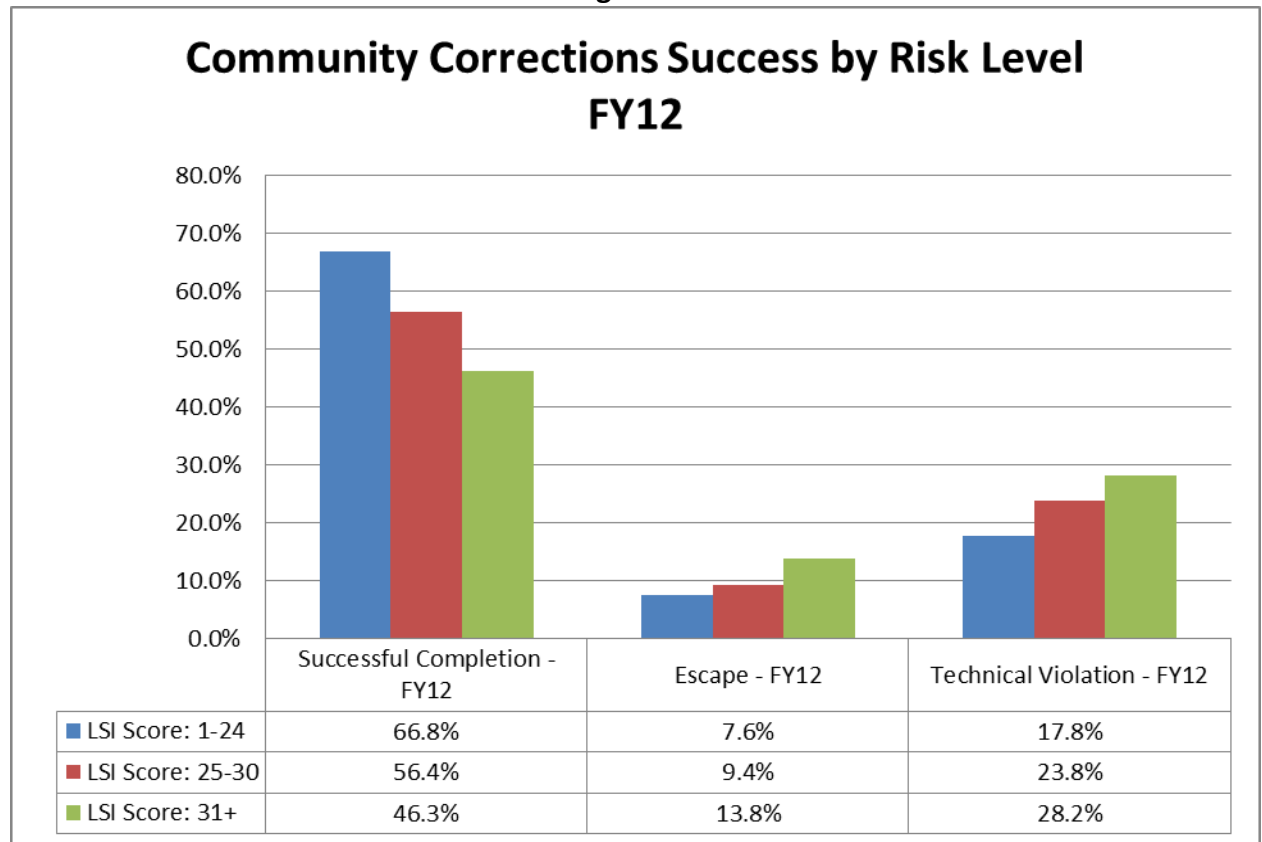


Figure 32



Technical Violations

Discharges due to technical violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the offender's behavior and actions which include disobeying a lawful order, unaccountable time or location while signed out of the facility or failure to follow program rules. The second category involves substance use (alcohol or other drugs) while residing in the facility. Of the **1489** offenders discharged in FY10 due to technical violations, **519 (35%)** were substance use related discharges, while **970 (65%)** were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. In FY11, **1482** offenders were discharged due to technical violations, **478 (32%)** were substance use related discharges, while **1004 (68%)** were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. Of the **1378** offenders discharged in FY12 due to technical violations, **490 (36%)** were substance use related discharges, while **876 (64%)** were behavioral or programmatic rule violations³.

Escapes

Reducing the number of escapes and otherwise increasing success rates in community corrections is a priority. Early identification and intervention can help to reduce the risk of escape in community corrections programs. In the last three fiscal years, Diversion offenders have had higher rates of escape than transition offenders. In FY12, offenders who escaped had an average length of stay of 97 days, which is substantially less than those offenders who technically violate or complete the program successfully. This means that the first three months of a community corrections program is a critical time where program staff must be aware of possible warning signs of escape.

Using FY12 data and comparing escapees, technical violators, and individuals who successfully completed community corrections programs, some risk factors for escapees and technical violators include the following:

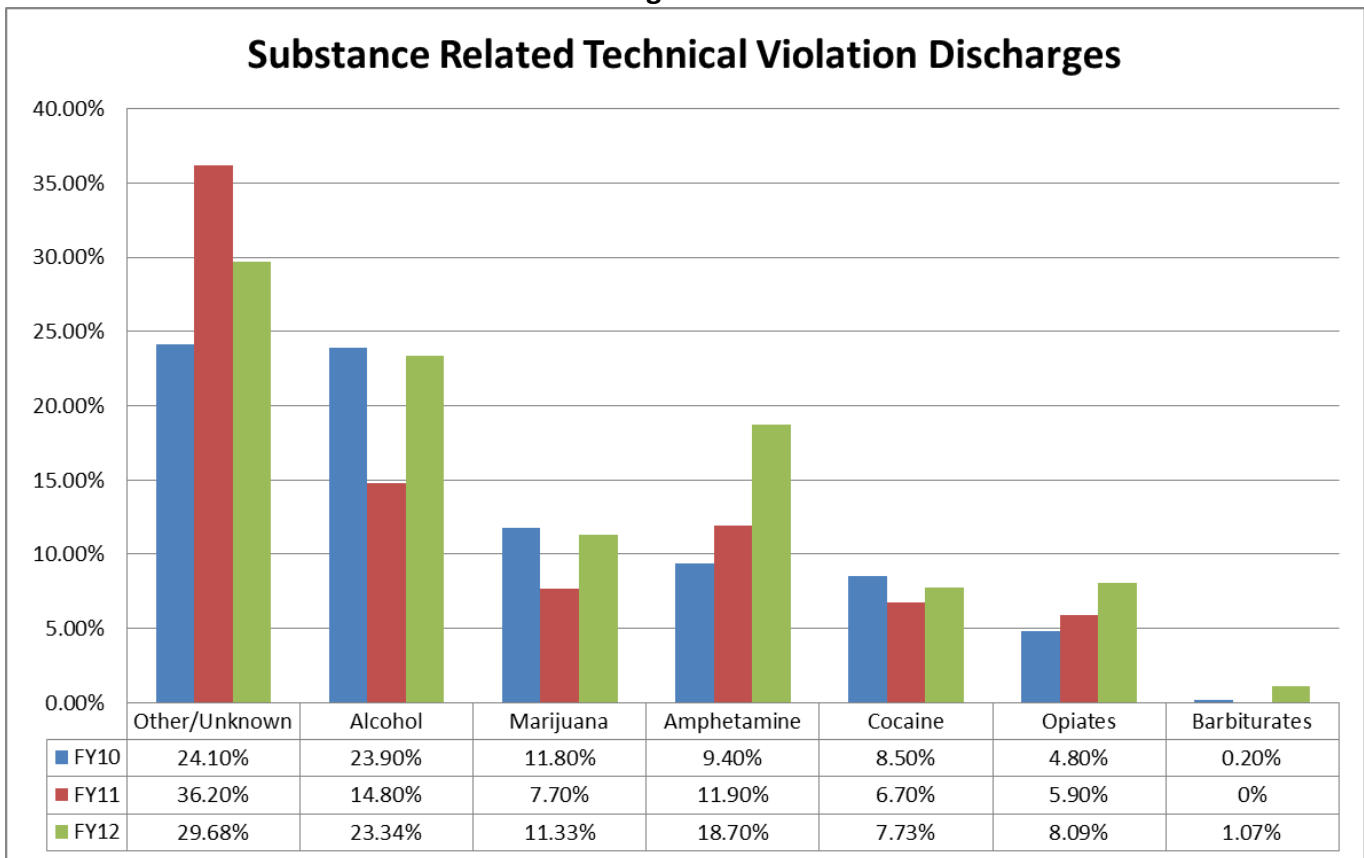
- Offenders who escape had higher LSI scores than those who successfully completed the program but similar LSI scores to those who technically violated.
- There are higher rates of escape and technical violations among African American and Hispanic offenders.
- Individuals who escape or are discharged due to a technical violation are more likely to be unemployed and are more likely to have a history of chronic unemployment.
- Successful program completers are more likely to be married than offenders who escape or technically violate. Those individuals have higher rates of being single.
- There is a higher rate of offenders with a class 1-3 felony among those who successfully complete programs.
- Rates of mental illness are much higher among those offenders who escape or technically violate than those who successfully complete programs.
- Successful program completers are more likely to be Transition clients, whereas there are higher rates of escapees and technical violators among Diversion clients.

Substance Use Discharges

490 offenders were terminated for a drug related technical violation in FY12. Figure 33 illustrates the substance(s) used that resulted in the termination from the program. Some offenders tested positive for more than one substance and therefore may be counted twice.

³ 8 cases were listed as unknown

Figure 33



Diversion and transition offenders were discharged for drug related reasons at similar rates. In FY12, for both Diversion and Transition offenders, **alcohol** was the primary substance used and **amphetamine** was the secondary substance used resulting in termination. Although the rate of the **other/unknown** category is significant, limited information prevents a discussion of this data however the rapidly growing use of synthetic cannabinoids and other synthetic drugs was a prominent factor in drug-related terminations from community corrections. This could partially explain the use of the Other/Unknown category in the CCIB data set which lacks a specific category for synthetic drugs.

Employment at Termination

Figures 34, 35 and 36 outline offender employment status by termination reason. Offenders who were considered employed include those who were employed both full and part time. Offenders considered unemployed also include any offender who is disabled and therefore unable to work. The data shows that employed offenders are more likely to terminate from a community corrections program successfully while unemployed offenders are more likely to be discharged for technical violations or escape than their successful counterparts.

Figure 34

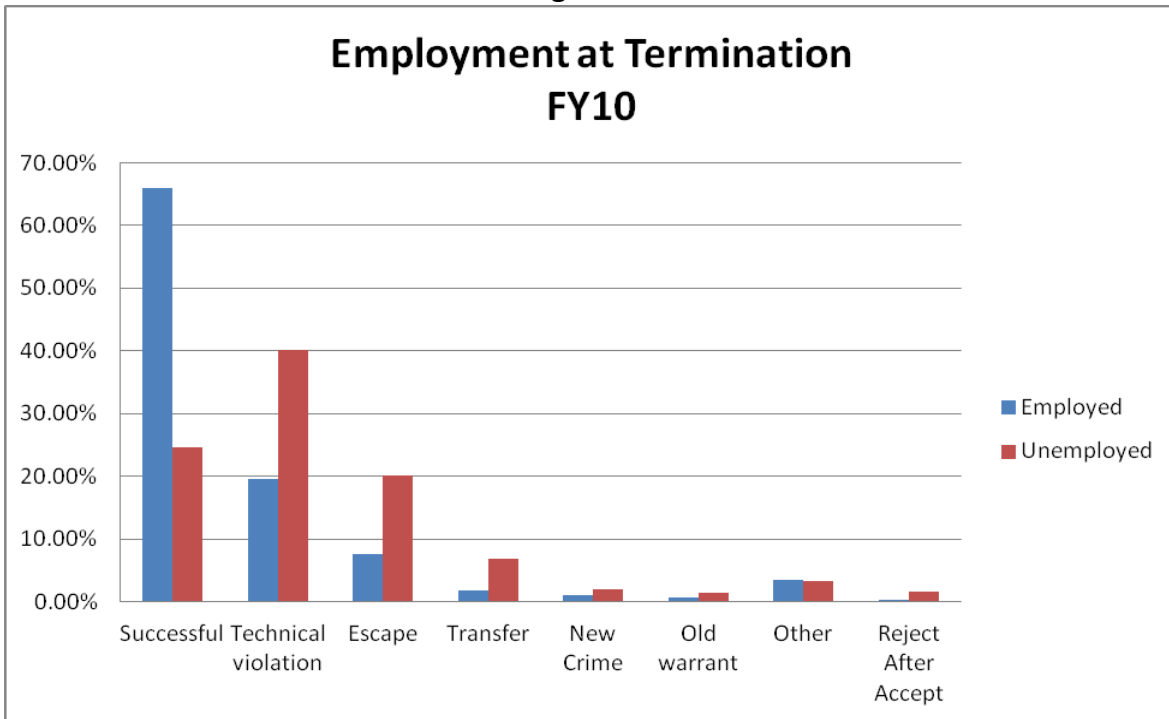


Figure 35

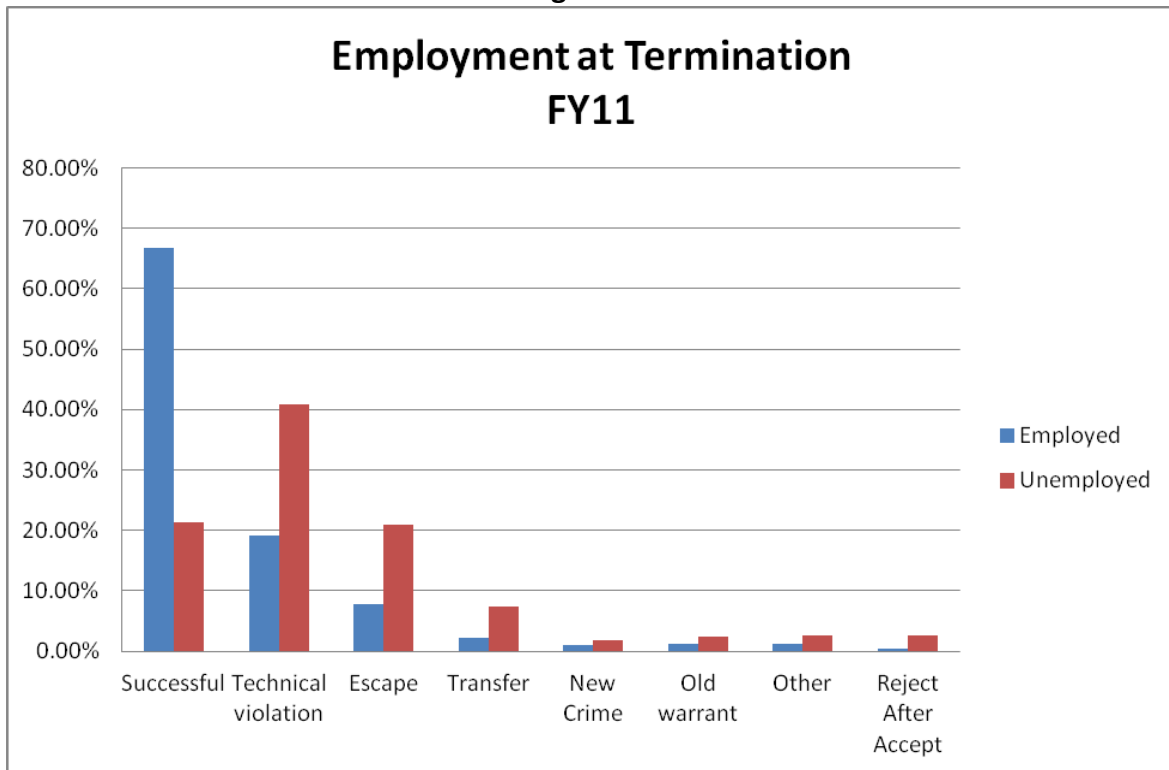
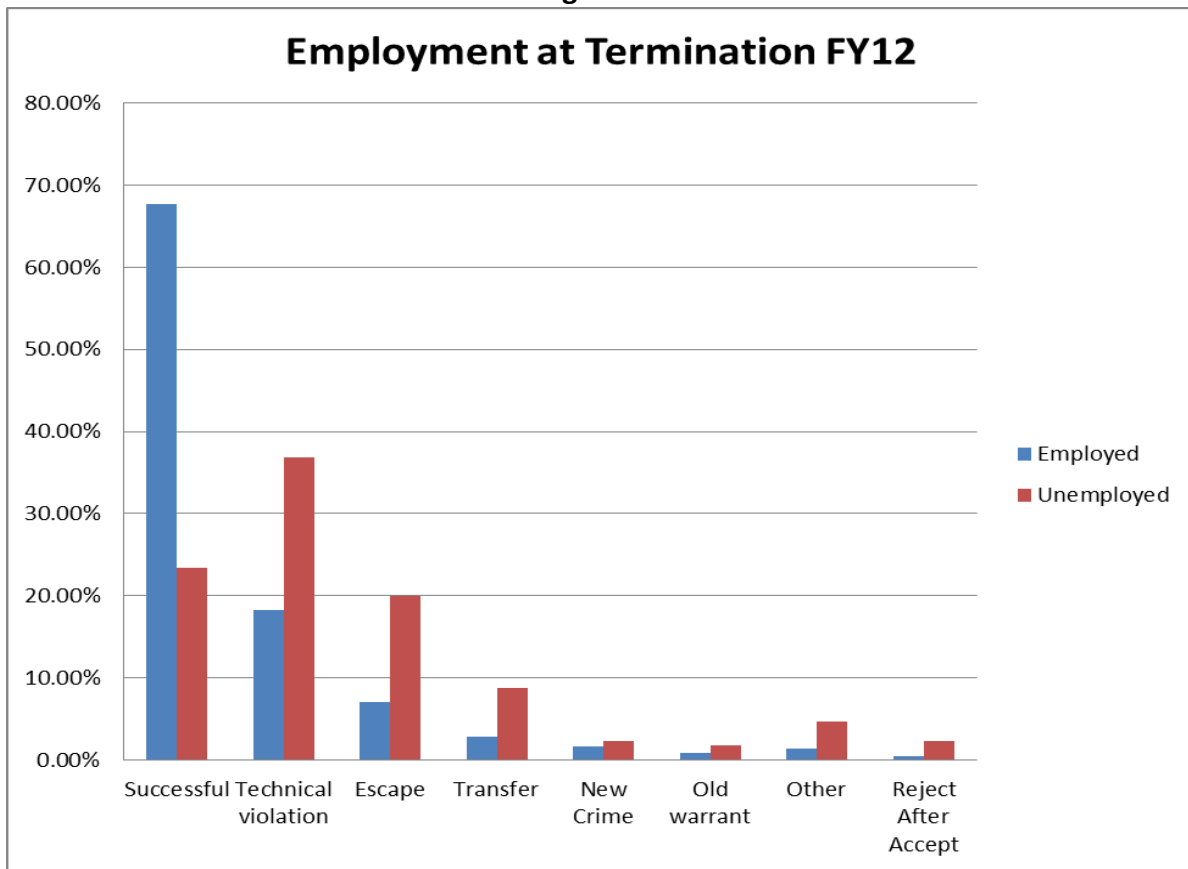


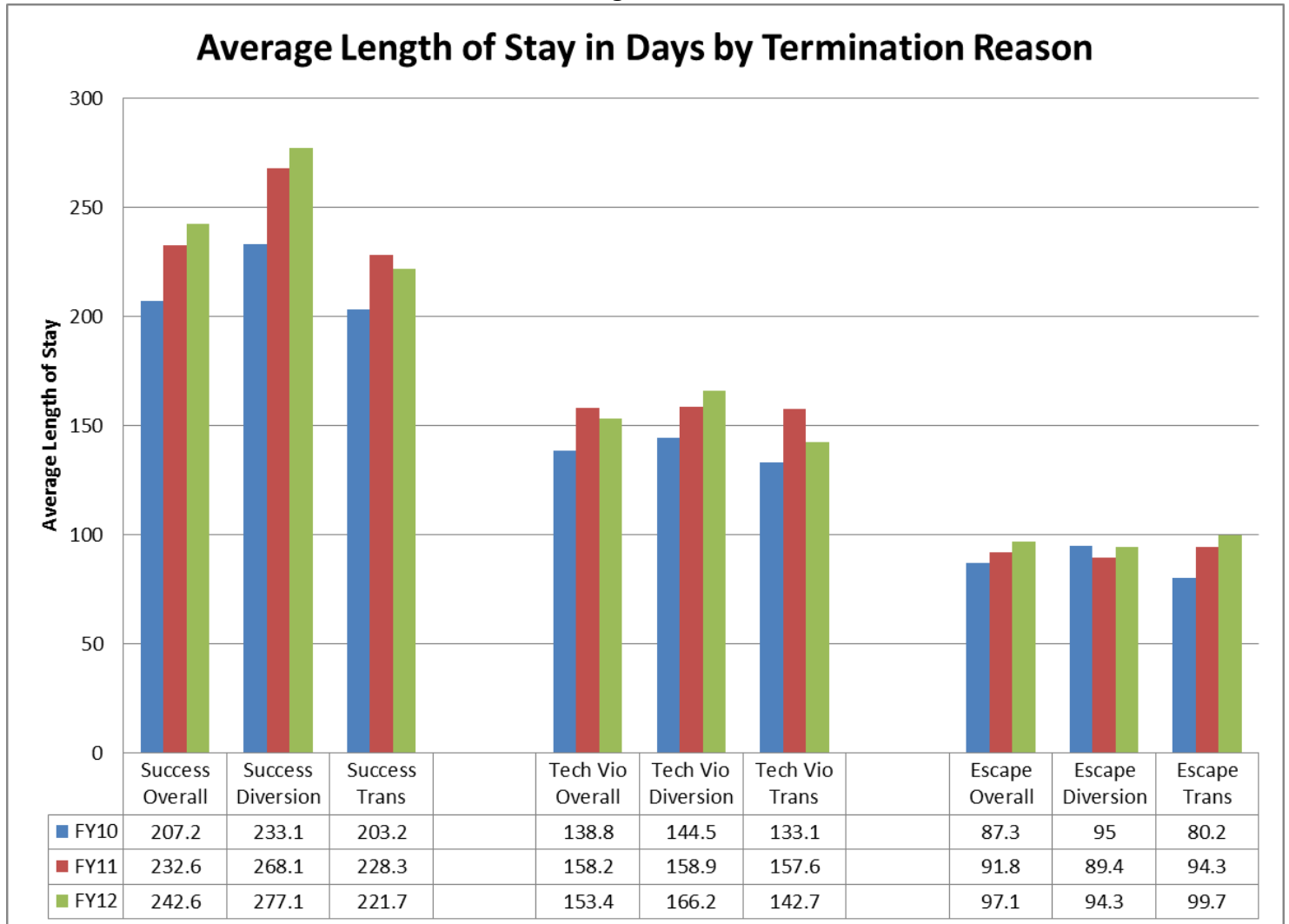
Figure 36



Length of Stay

The mean length of stay for offenders in community corrections varied within fiscal years and by termination reason. Figure 37 shows the average length of stay, in days, for specified termination groups.

Figure 37



*In this chart, “success” stands for successful discharge, “Tech Vio” stands for discharge due to technical violation, and “Trans” stands for transition clients.

Once an offender is successfully discharged from the residential phase of community corrections, the remainder of their sentence is typically 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 Transition offender might be granted parole or transferred to the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP).

Figures 38, 39, and 40 show that more than eighty percent (**80%**) of all offenders discharged from community corrections in all three fiscal years were released under further supervision in all three fiscal years.

Figure 38

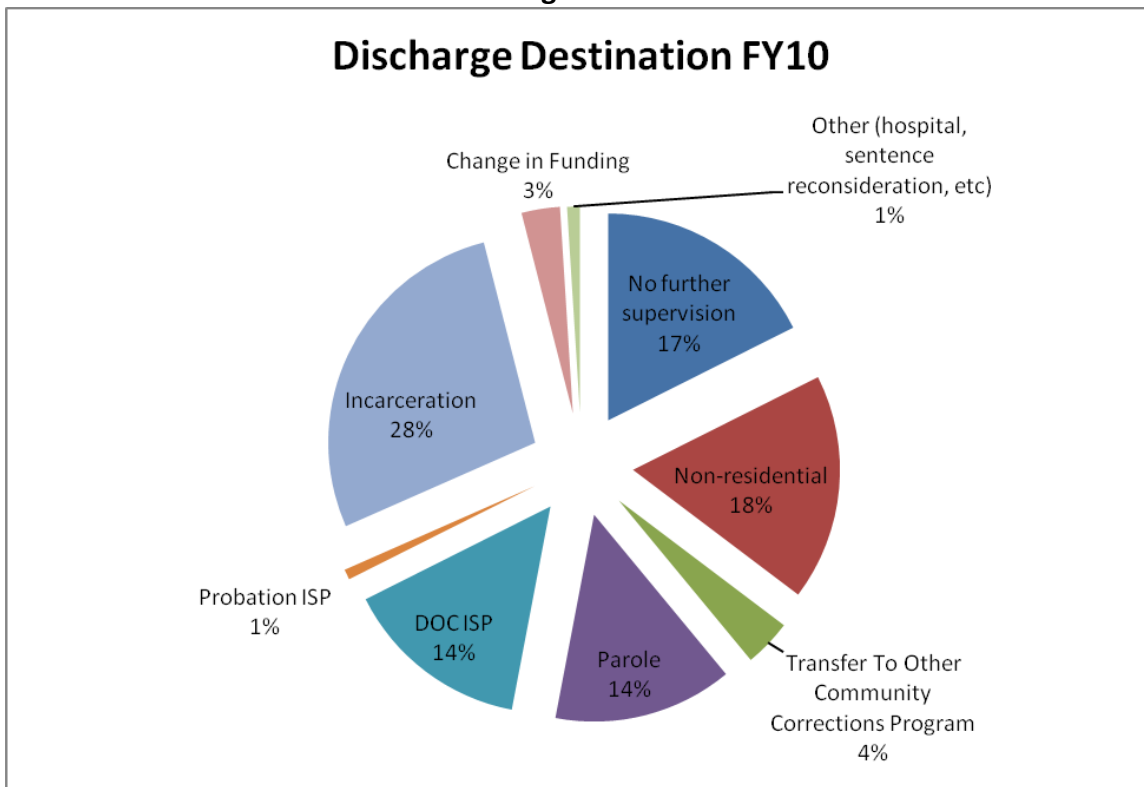


Figure 39

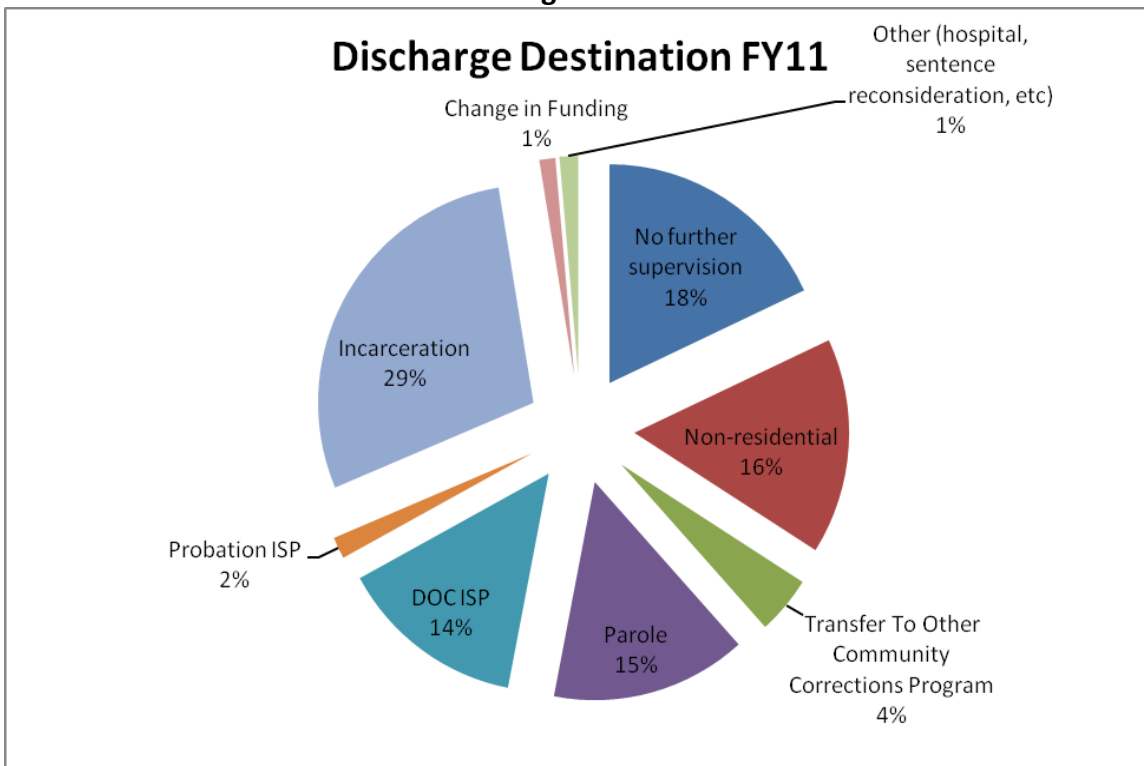
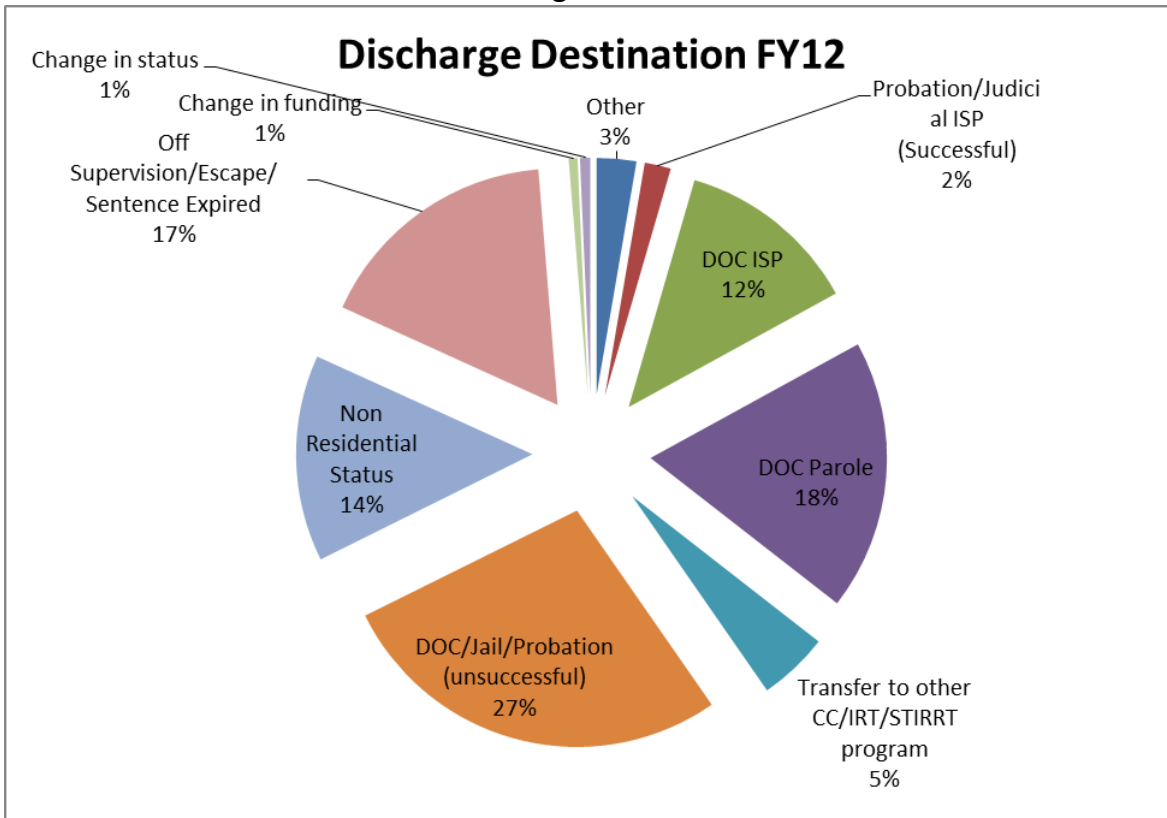


Figure 40



Section II

Non-Residential Community Corrections

The non-residential phase of community corrections is designed to assist in the transition of stabilized residential Diversion offenders back into the community with a gradual decrease in supervision. These offenders have conducted themselves well in a highly structured residential setting. They have obtained 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, honor their financial responsibilities and remain drug and alcohol free. Non-residential offenders are also subject to random monitoring of their living situations, random urine screens and breathalyzers, and employment verifications. Depending on supervision and treatment needs, an offender may be transferred back to a residential community corrections program for additional services. 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. For this reason, an offender may be counted more than once in this data.

Demographics

During FY10, **1459** non-residential discharges resulted from thirty (**30**) separate non-residential facilities. During FY11, **1069** non-residential discharges resulted from twenty-nine (**29**) separate non-residential facilities. In FY12, thirty (**30**) separate non-residential facilities discharged a total of **1062** offenders. The demographics of these non-residential offenders are similar to those of residential offenders. In FY12 the majority of offenders were male (**72.1%**), Caucasian (**61.5%**), had a high school diploma or GED (**63%**), and were serving time for a lower class felony (**80.4%**). Not surprisingly, most offenders were employed (**86.5%**) when discharged from non-residential supervision.

Figure 41

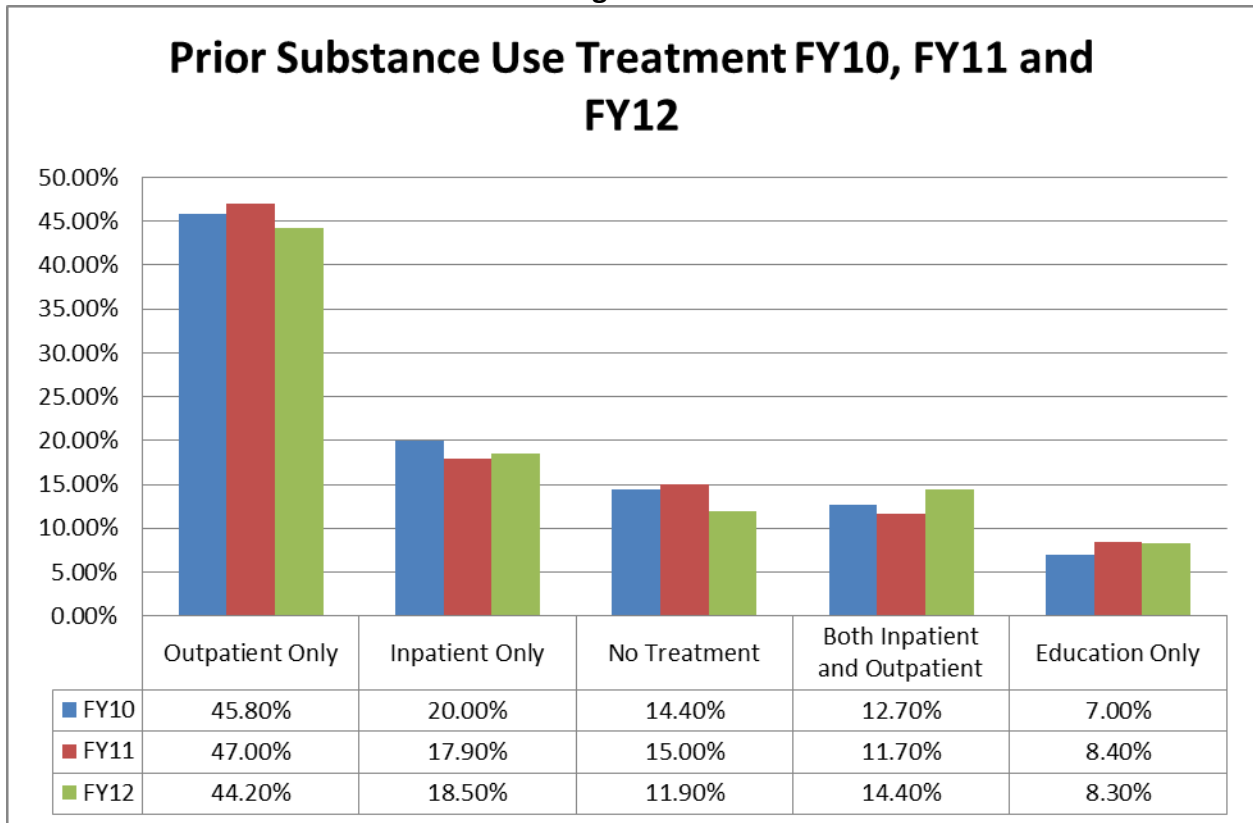
NON RESIDENTIAL OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS FY10, FY11 AND FY12			
	FY10	FY11	FY12
Gender			
Male	73.60%	80.00%	72.10%
Female	24.60%	20.00%	27.90%
Age			
18-20	0.10%	0.20%	0.70%
21-25	9.30%	9.40%	12.70%
26-30	17.00%	16.60%	21.70%
31-35	14.80%	14.90%	17.80%
36-40	11.20%	12.80%	14.40%
41+	31.90%	34.10%	32.70%
Ethnicity			
Caucasian	67.40%	65.00%	61.50%
African American	10.20%	8.10%	9.40%
Hispanic	20.50%	24.20%	25.40%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.50%	1.10%	0.90%
Native American/Alaskan Native	0.90%	0.90%	1.60%
Other/Unknown	0.50%	0.60%	1.10%
Education Level at Entry			
8 th Grade or Less	1.90%	2.80%	1.70%
9 th through 11 th Grade	15.00%	15.20%	14.20%
12 th Grade or GED	61.50%	62.00%	63.00%
Vocational/Some College	14.70%	14.10%	15.70%
College or Above	2.50%	4.10%	4.40%
Unknown	4.50%	1.80%	0.80%
Current Crime Felony Class			
F1-F3	19.70%	18.10%	19.60%
F4-F6	77.30%	81.60%	80.40%
Employment at Entry			
Full Time Employment	84.20%	86.20%	81.10%
Part Time Employment	2.90%	4.00%	5.40%
Unemployed	7.00%	6.80%	9.70%
Unemployed due to Disability	2.90%	2.50%	3.90%

Non-Residential Community Corrections Services

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

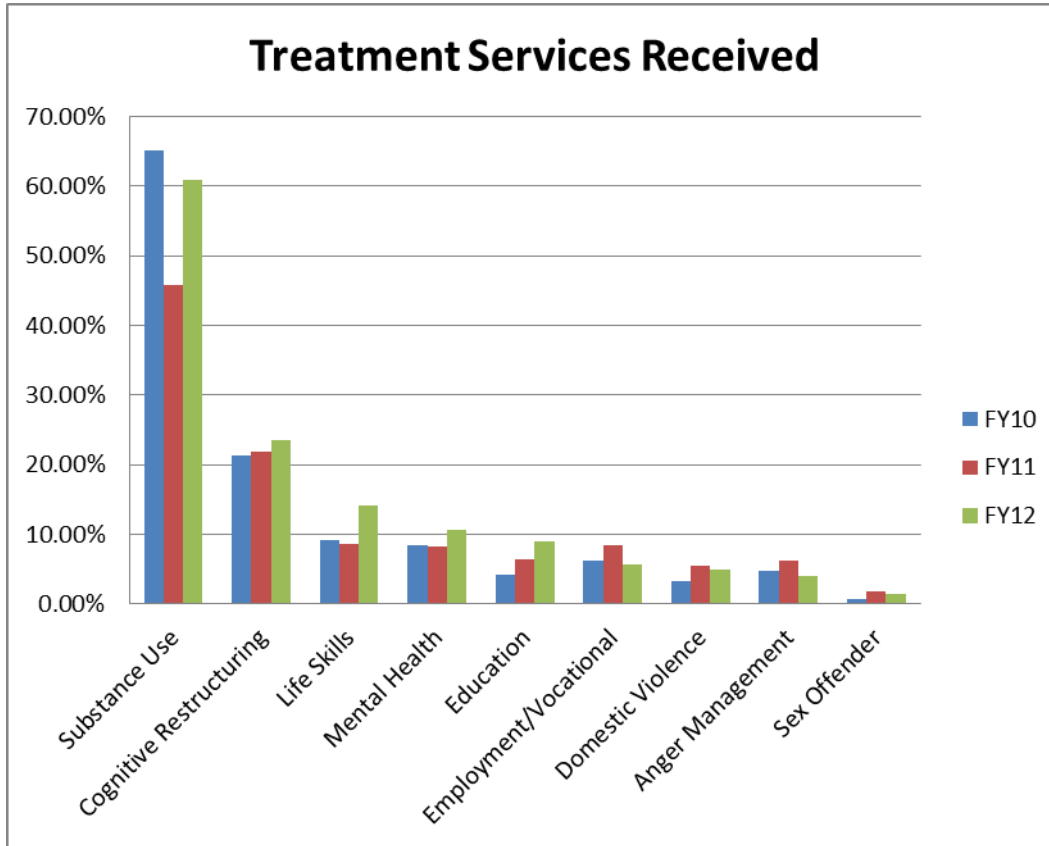
Prior to non-residential community corrections placement, eighty-five percent (85%) or more of offenders in FY10, FY11 and FY12 received some level of treatment for substance use. Figure 42 illustrates the percentage of offenders who received substance use treatment prior to non-residential community corrections placement.

Figure 42



Offenders in non-residential community corrections programs are typically required to participate, or continue to participate, in a variety of treatment oriented services according to their individualized supervision plans. These services may include employment assistance, life skills training, cognitive restructuring, alcohol and drug treatment, anger management, etc. Non-residential offenders are often required to access these services in the community and are financially responsible for them. Figure 43 reports the percentage of offenders who participated in specific services while in a non-residential program.

Figure 43



Of those individuals who received treatment services while under non-residential community corrections supervision, the average number of sessions received varied considerably. Figure 44 shows the average number of treatment sessions received by offenders in non-residential community corrections programs.

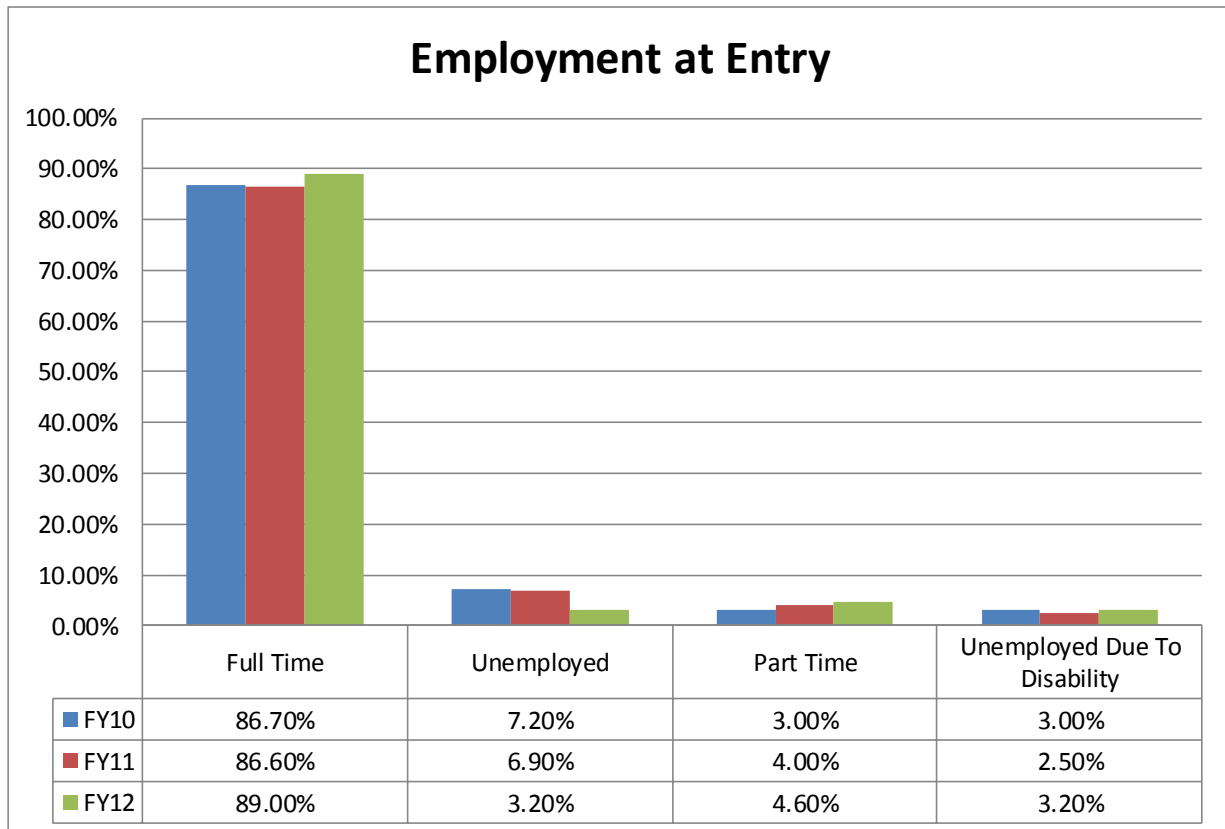
Figure 44

	Average Number of Sessions for FY10	Average Number of Sessions for FY11	Average Number of Sessions for FY12
Sex Offender	28.64	25.89	27.60
Education	26.52	15.71	24.31
Substance Abuse	21.14	23.63	24.08
Cognitive Restructuring	14.04	13.24	15.67
Domestic Violence	20.85	16.17	15.34
Anger Management	15.88	11.93	13.26
Mental Health	13.77	12.72	9.75
Life Skills	8.21	7.78	8.85
Employment/Vocational	5.76	3.73	7.52

Employment

Most offenders in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. The data illustrates that more than eighty-five percent (**85%**) of offenders were employed when they transferred to non-residential status in FY10, FY11 and FY12. Figure 45 demonstrates this trend.

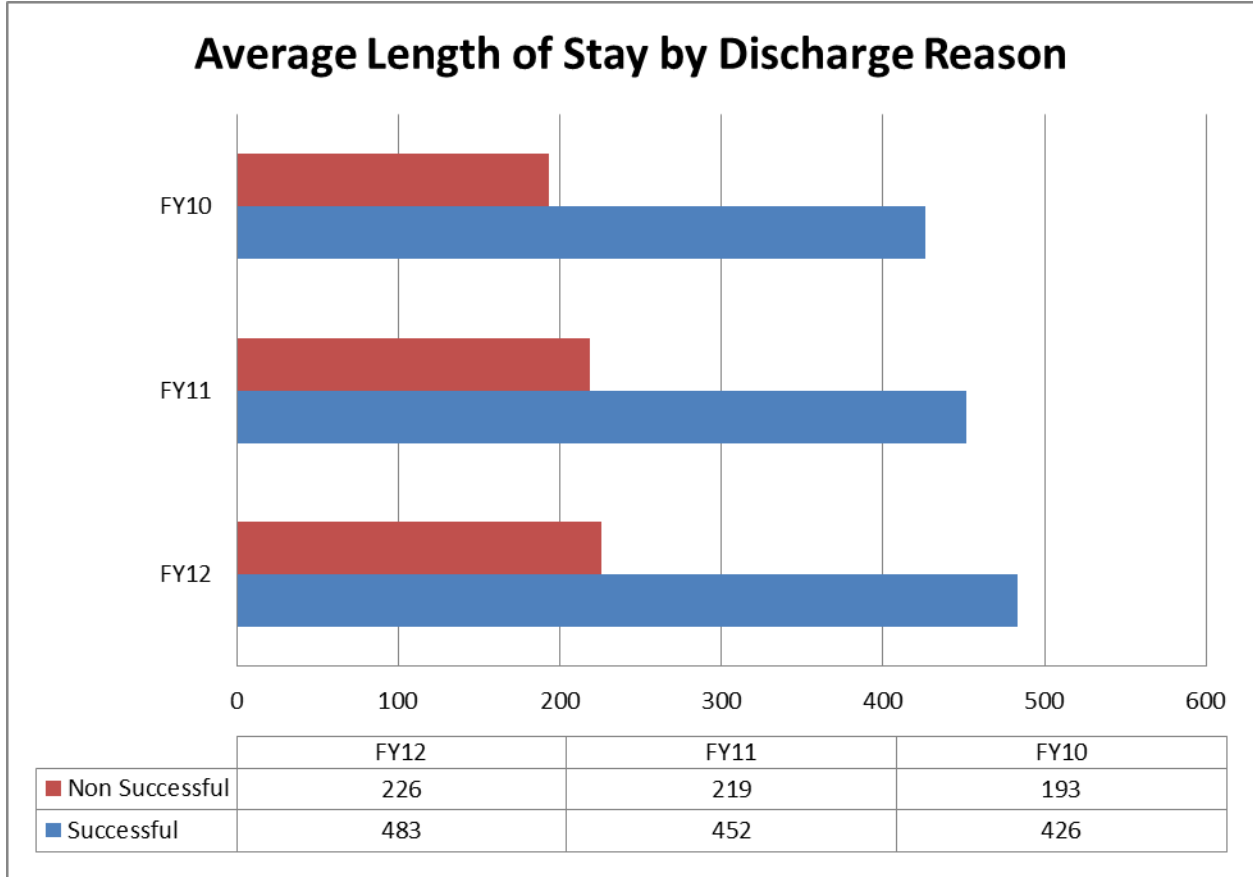
Figure 45



Discharges

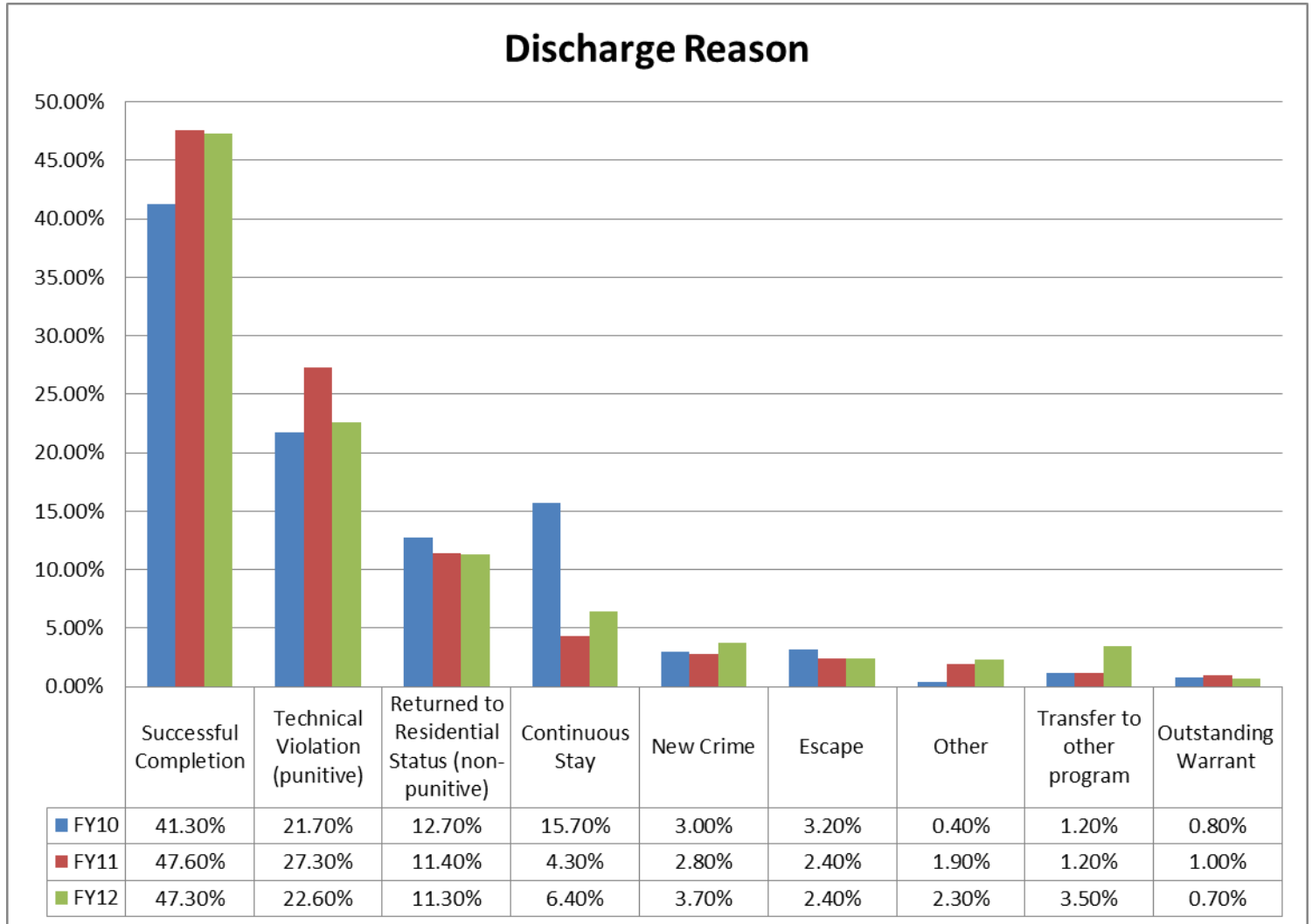
The average length of stay for non-residential offenders was **295 days** in FY10, **325 days** in FY11, and **344 days** in FY12. Length of stay varies considerably for Diversion offenders due to the variation in sentence length. Figure 46 depicts the average length of stay for both successful and non-successful offenders in non-residential community corrections programs.

Figure 46



Forty-one percent (**41%**) of offenders in FY10 and forty-seven percent (**47%**) of offenders in FY11 and FY12 discharged from non-residential placement successfully. This type of discharge generally involves sentence completion or sentence reconsideration. Overall, discharges due to the commission of a new crime or an escape make up **less than seven percent (7%)** of terminations in all three fiscal years.

Figure 47



Section III

Intensive Residential Treatment

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

IRT programs last 90 days and offenders participate in forty (40) hours of therapeutic treatment per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Treatment is aimed at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills while identifying negative thinking errors that have resulted in prior substance use and criminal behavior. Due to the intensive nature of IRT, offenders do not leave the facility, seek employment, or address other community needs while in the program. Their focus is primarily on substance use and any mental health or physical health concerns that must be addressed in order for them to be successful in future community placements. IRT programs are also equipped to address many mental health or medical issues that contribute to an offender's inability to function in the community. IRT programs receive a differential per diem of \$17.78 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees.

During FY10 and FY11, there were **two** IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. There were **204** offender discharges in FY10 and **294** offender discharges in FY11. In FY12, IRT was expanded so it could be offered at **five** community corrections statewide and had a total of **509** offender discharges, almost doubling the amount of offenders served in the two prior fiscal years.

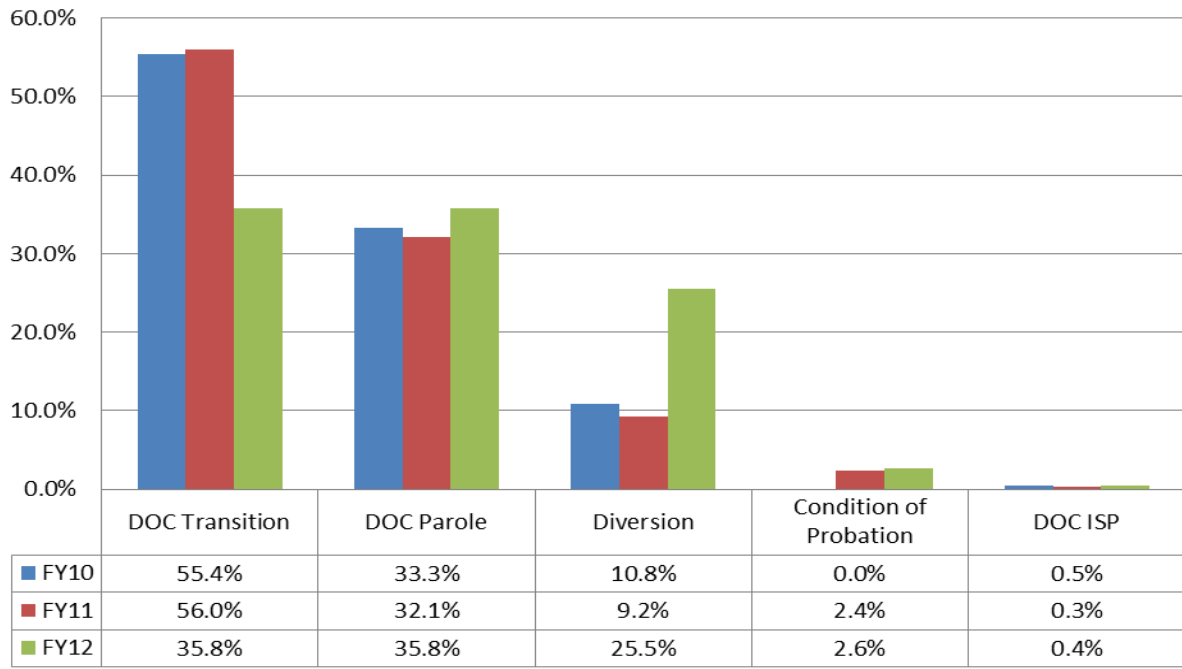
The female IRT population decreased from twenty-one percent (**21%**) of the discharged population in FY10 to sixteen percent (**16%**) in FY11 and ten percent (**10%**) in FY12. The demographics of offenders in IRT are similar to those of offenders in residential community corrections programs.

Legal Status

Offenders in need of IRT treatment are assessed and referred from several sources. Referrals can come from probation, DOC or if a residential community corrections program determines that an offender is in need of intensive treatment, the program can refer an offender directly to an IRT program. Offenders may be referred to IRT programs as a condition of their supervision or for failure to progress in a residential program, often as the result of a technical violation for drug use. After successful completion, the offender will transfer to a residential community corrections program, or return to their original supervisory agency, and is referred to outpatient continuing care. DOC offenders represented over eighty percent (**80%**) of IRT clients in FY10 and FY11 however there was a significant increase in Diversion referrals in FY12, as shown in figure 48.

Figure 48

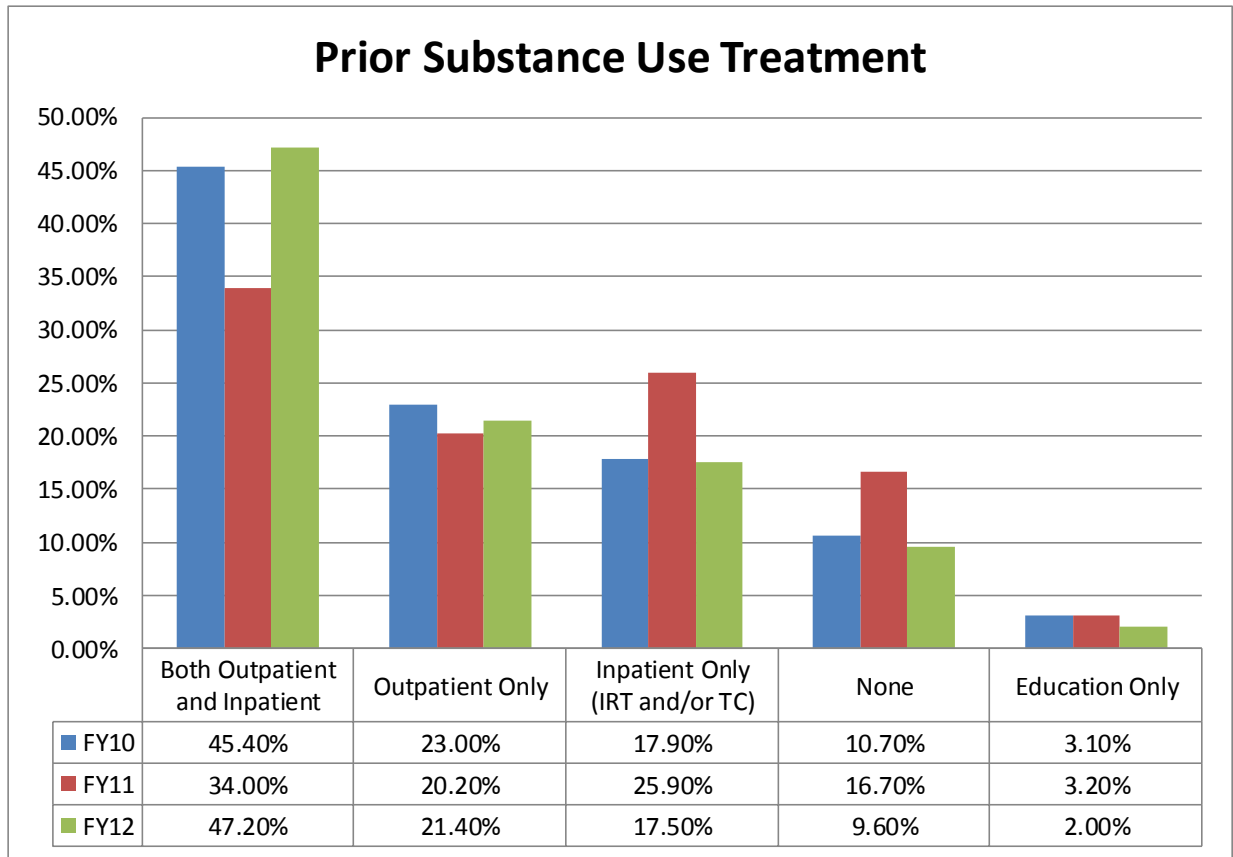
IRT Referral Source



Previous Substance Use and Treatment

More than eighty percent (**80%**) of IRT offenders in all three fiscal years participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. Approximately sixty percent (**60%**) of offenders in FY10, FY11 and FY12 had attended prior inpatient substance use treatment. IRT offenders reported that, on average, their first drug use was between the ages of 14 and 15.

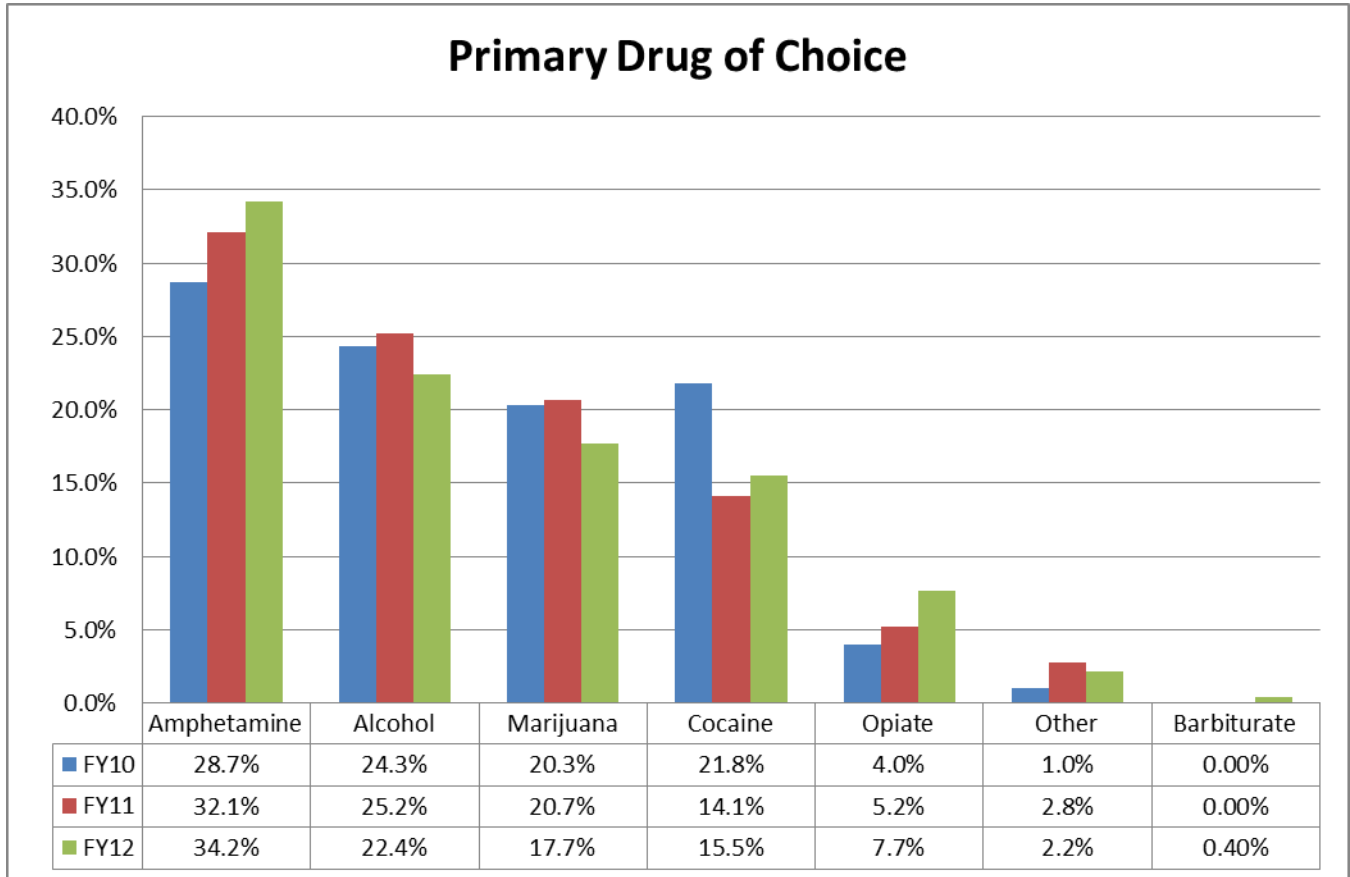
Figure 49



Drug of Choice

Amphetamines, which include methamphetamines, as a primary drug of choice among IRT clients has been increasing since FY10. In addition, approximately one quarter of all IRT offenders reported alcohol as their drug of choice. Over the last three fiscal years IRT offenders have reported a decrease in marijuana as a primary drug of choice which coincides with an increasing trend in a preference for opiates. Figure 50 shows the primary drug of choice reported by IRT offenders in FY10, FY11 and FY12.

Figure 50



Standardized Offender Assessment and Treatment

The SOA-R consists of a battery of instruments that measures an offender's risk of recidivism, relapse risk, and other criminogenic needs which are used to develop a supervision and treatment plan for offenders. Figure 51 shows the SOA-R subscales, the possible score ranges, and the domains that are measured by each scale, with the mean SOA-R subscale scores for male, female, and all IRT clients in FY10, FY11, and FY12.

In FY10, female IRT clients reported less lifetime involvement with alcohol and other drugs (AOD); perceived lower consequences with AOD use; report slightly less perceived benefits of AOD use; have lower reported degrees of antisocial thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs and more reported emotional problems. Interestingly, some of these results changed in FY11 with female IRT clients reporting more lifetime involvement with AOD than their male counterparts, significantly higher consequences with AOD use, reported more perceived benefits of AOD use, and higher degrees of antisocial thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs; lower defensiveness; and more motivation to change. Female IRT clients in FY11 continued to report more emotional problems, and overall have higher risk scores, more biomedical problems, and similar perceived strengths to their male counterparts. In FY12 clients reported that the benefits they received from use and the amount of social role disruption they experienced were lower than in FY11. Practitioners scoring the assessment rated client use and disruption patterns lower than in FY11 while IRT clients reported their use and disruption patterns higher than FY11. Overall the average LSI score among IRT clients had a marked increase, which was also true for male IRT clients in FY12.

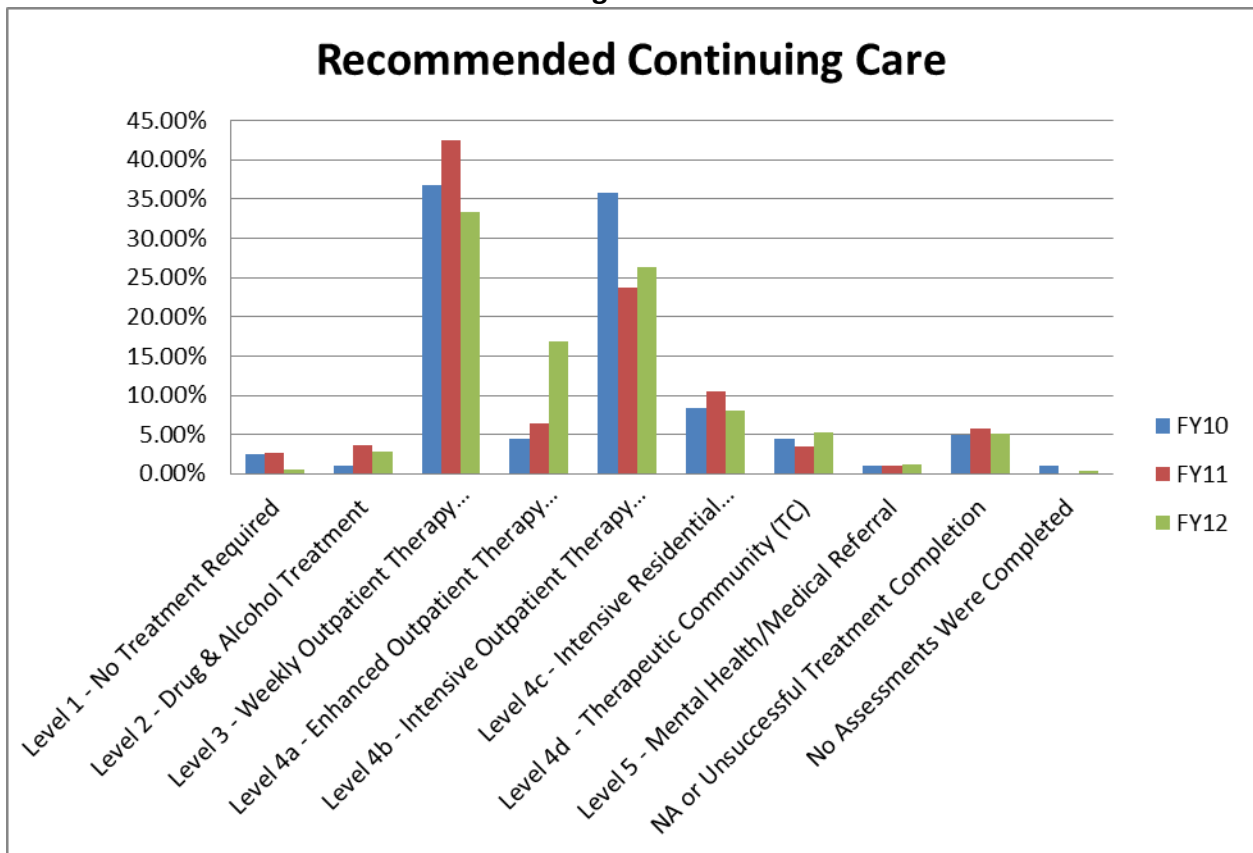
Figure 51

Instrument	Score Range	Measure	Males			Females			All IRT Clients		
			Avg Score FY10	Avg Score FY11	Avg Score FY12	Avg Score FY10	Avg Score FY11	Avg Score FY12	Avg Score FY10	Avg Score FY11	Avg Score FY12
LSI Total Score	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	30.8	30.9	33.8	32.6	34.3	33.3	31.2	31.1	33.7
ASUS-R – Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	13	11.8	12.4	11.5	13.9	14.5	12.7	12.1	12.6
ASUS-R – Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	28.7	22.1	22.8	25.5	35.6	40	28	24.3	24.5
ASUS-R – Involvement 6-Month	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	11.9	8.7	9.9	12	5.4	9.9	11.9	8.2	9.9
ASUS-R – Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	14	11.5	10.9	13.6	19.4	18.3	13.9	12.8	11.6
ASUS-R – Social Non-Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	14.3	12.9	13.2	10.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13	13.2
ASUS-R – Legal Non-Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	21.3	20.1	20.1	18.7	21.8	21	20.7	20.4	20.2
ASUS-R – Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	5.3	4.1	4.8	4.2	3	4	5	3.9	4.7
ASUS-R – Emotional	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	9.3	8.7	9.1	11.2	11.7	11.8	9.7	9.2	9.3
ASUS-R – Global	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	64.2	55.3	56.4	57	73.4	78.7	62.7	58.2	58.6
ASUS-R – Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	8.8	10	9.7	8.7	7.7	7.8	8.8	9.6	9.5
ASUS-R – Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	15.9	13.9	14	16.6	16.8	16.4	15.8	14.4	14.2
ASUS-R – Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	16	16.7	16.8	14.6	15.8	15.5	15.7	16.5	16.7
ASUS-R – Rater	0-18	Rater’s Evaluation of Client’s Involvement and Disruption	14.3	13.8	13.5	15.1	15.4	14.7	14.5	14	13.6
ASUS-R – Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	7.7	6.2	6.1	6.5	9.7	10.1	7.4	6.8	6.5
ASUS-R – Psycho-Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	13.3	10.28	10.9	13.3	16.6	19.7	13.3	11.3	11.8
ASUS-R – Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Clients Social Role & Environment	7.6	6.4	5.8	6.9	9	10.6	7.5	6.9	6.3
TxRW – Biomedical	0-4	Biomedical Problems	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.5	1	1	1.1
TxRW – Emot/Behav/Cog	0-4	Emotional/Behavioral/Cognitive Problems	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	3	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5
TxRW – Readiness to Change	0-4	Motivational Problems	2.2	2.2	2	1.5	1.3	0.8	2	2	1.9
TxRW – Relapse/Recidivism Risk	0-4	Risk of Relapse and Recidivism	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.7
TxRW – Recovery Environment	0-4	Recovery Environment Problems	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4

Continuing Care

Upon successful completion of an IRT program, clients are reassessed for their AOD treatment needs and a recommendation for continuing care is made. Continuing care is designed as after care AOD treatment to provide additional support and treatment for community corrections clients while in the community. Most recommendations for continuing care are in the form of weekly outpatient therapy (WOP) or intensive outpatient therapy (IOP), although there was an increase in recommendations for enhanced outpatient therapy (EOP) as shown in figure 52.

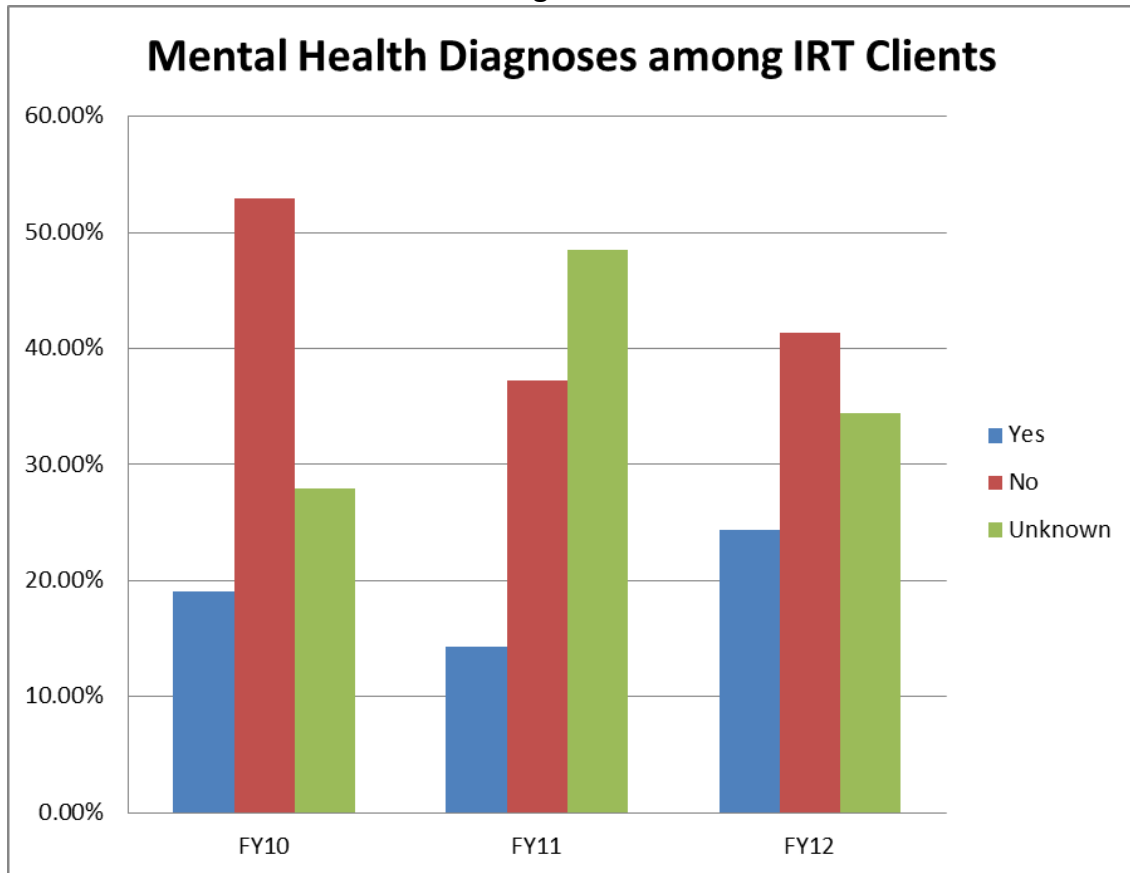
Figure 52



Mental Illness

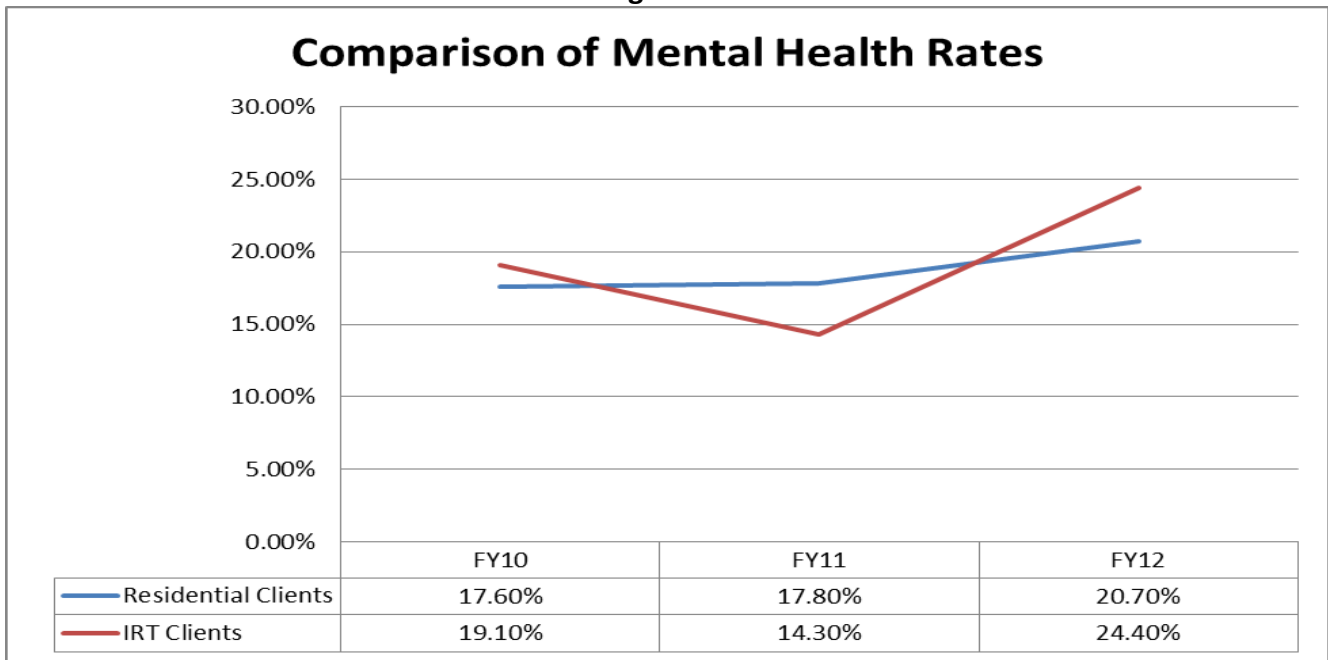
Rates of known or reported mental illness among IRT clients were at their highest in FY12. This is represented in figure 53.

Figure 53



When compared to residential community corrections clients, IRT clients have much higher rates of known or reported mental illness. These rates increased in both populations in FY12.

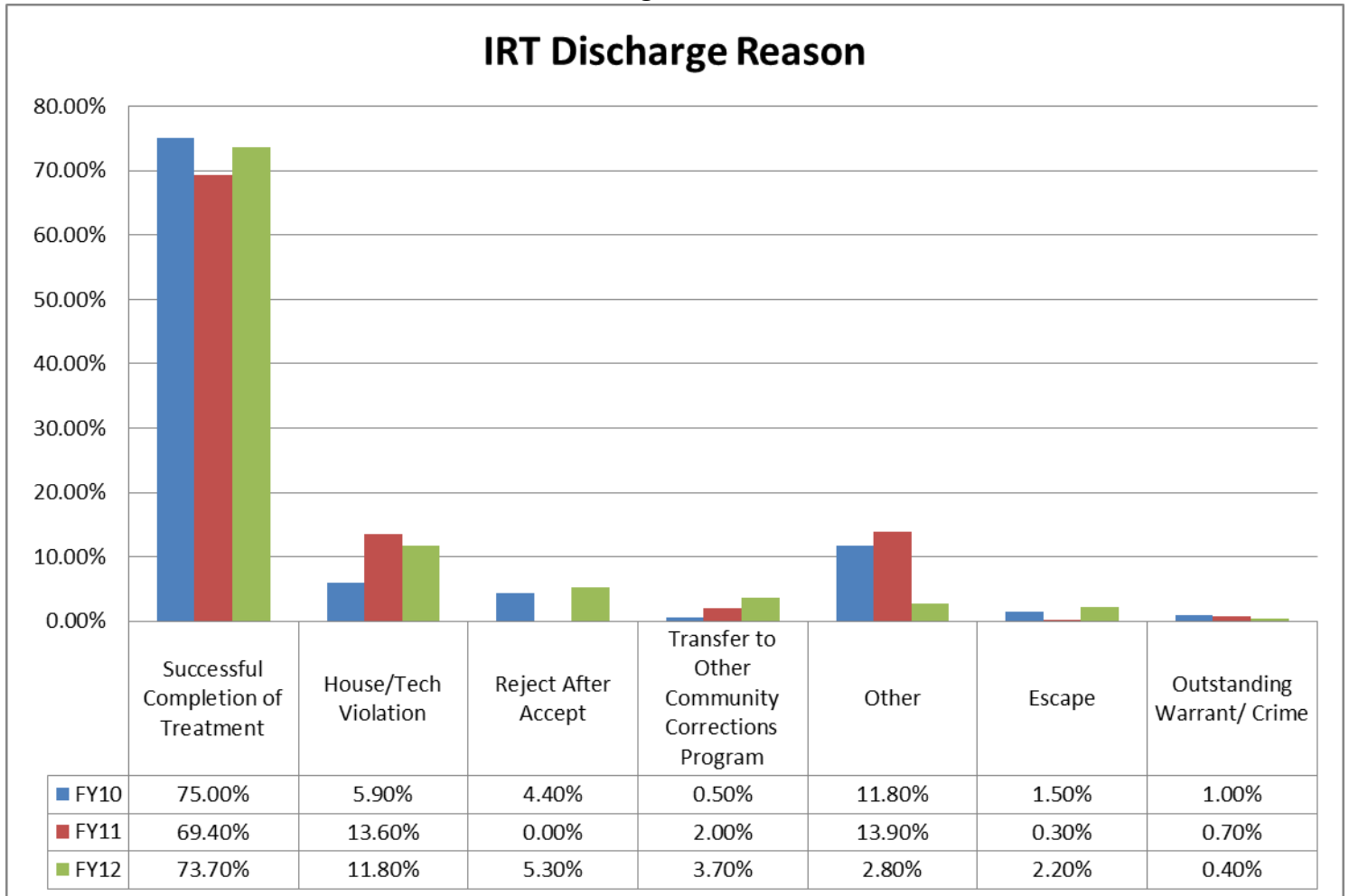
Figure 54



Discharges

In FY11, successful terminations from an IRT program (**75%**) had decreased from FY10 (**69%**), however the rates of successful discharge went back up in FY12 to seventy-three percent (**73%**). The ability to ascertain whether a discharge due to technical violation was for substance use or other programmatic factors was added to the CCIB data reporting system in FY12. During FY12, 27 IRT clients were discharged for technical violations related to substance use⁴. Three clients in FY10, one client in FY11, and eleven clients in FY12 were discharged due to escape. Figure 55 outlines the reasons for discharge among IRT offenders.

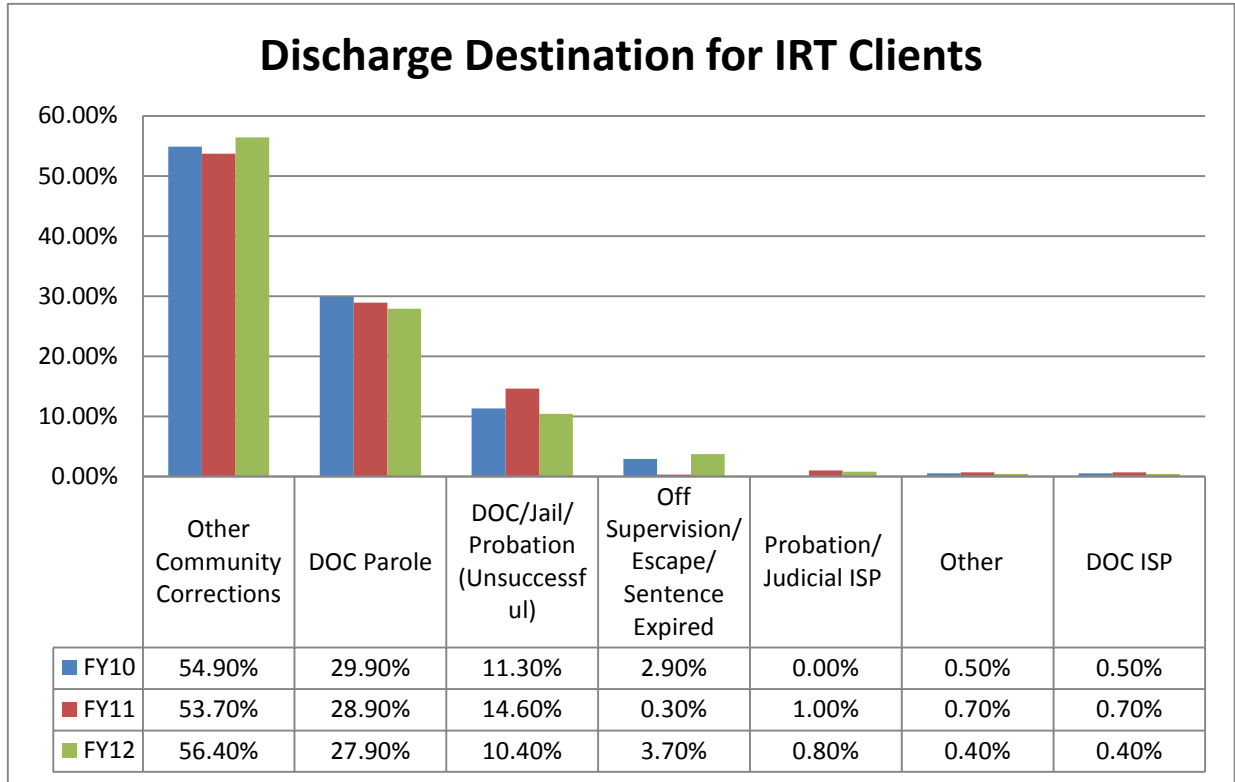
Figure 55



⁴ In the Annual Report for Community Corrections FY10 and FY11 it was reported that no clients had been discharged for technical violations related to substance use. This was a statistical error. During FY10 and FY11 this type of analysis was not available for technical violations.

More than fifty percent (**50%**) of all IRT clients were discharged back to a residential community corrections programs in each fiscal year while almost thirty percent (**30%**) returned successfully to some form of parole.

Figure 56



Section IV Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment

The population of offenders with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is dramatically increasing in the Colorado prison system. These persons require extensive psychiatric and mental health services as well as community based substance use treatment in order to manage their risk to public safety. Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) is a program designed for these individuals in order to address co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders while building positive support systems and increasing overall ability to function in the community. These programs are structured to accommodate persons in need of additional supervision and treatment services in order to successfully reintegrate into the community.

RDDT programs are professionally supervised therapeutic environments geared toward drug and alcohol abstinence, improved mental health and desistance from continued criminal conduct. Generally, the treatment program is aimed at offenders with both significant substance use and mental illness, including those whose previous treatment failures necessitate more intensive measures. RDDT programs receive a differential per diem of \$33.02 per day in order to fund some of the costs of therapeutic and enhanced supervision services.

Between FY10 and FY12, there were **five** programs offering RDDT services in the Colorado community corrections system. There were **249** offender discharges in FY10, **298** offender discharges in FY11, and **317** offender discharges in FY12. Females now represent almost half of the RDDT population in community corrections, experiencing a 65% increase in population size since FY10. Compared to residential community corrections offenders, RDDT clients are more likely to be Caucasians, separated/divorced or widowed, and have no prior convictions. RDDT offenders are less likely to be serving a sentence for a F1-F3 conviction or have three or more prior convictions than residential community corrections offenders. The demographics for the RDDT population over the last three fiscal years are shown in figure 57.

Figure 57

RDDT OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS				
		FY10	FY11	FY12
Gender				
	Male	74.3%	69.5%	57.7%
	Female	25.7%	30.5%	42.3%
Age				
	18-20	4.0%	3.4%	1.3%
	21-25	12.9%	12.4%	15.2%
	26-30	22.5%	20.8%	17.1%
	31-35	18.1%	14.1%	15.6%
	36-40	14.5%	12.4%	14.6%
	41+	28.1%	36.9%	36.2%
Ethnicity				
	Caucasian	71.9%	74.5%	69.1%
	African American	7.6%	10.4%	9.8%
	Hispanic	18.1%	10.7%	17.7%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	2.4%	4.0%	3.2%
	Other/Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Marital Status				
	Single	53.4%	46.3%	46.1%
	Married/Common Law	20.1%	19.1%	19.6%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	26.1%	32.9%	31.9%
	Unknown	0.4%	1.7%	2.5%
Education Level at Entry				
	8th Grade or Less	7.2%	6.7%	4.4%
	9th through 11th Grade	18.8%	15.8%	19.8%
	12th Grade or GED	59.4%	60.1%	55.5%
	Vocational/Some College	11.6%	11.7%	14.2%
	College or Above	1.6%	2.7%	1.9%
	Unknown	1.2%	3.0%	4.1%
Current Crime Felony Class				
	F1-F3	14.5%	15.5%	12.3%
	F4-F6	85.5%	84.5%	87.7%
Prior Adult Felony Convictions				
	Zero	27.3%	29.2%	26.2%
	One to Two	26.1%	33.5%	36.3%
	Three or More	46.6%	37.3%	37.5%

Current Felony Offense

Similar to residential community corrections offenders, most RDDT offenders are serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses for this population of offenders were drug related, burglary, assault and theft. Interestingly, RDDT offenders serving time for escape represent a higher percentage (6.8% in FY10, 5.0% in FY11, and 6.0% in FY12) than residential offenders (4.0% in FY10, 4.8% in FY11, and 4.2% in FY12). These data coincide with residential community corrections offender data on escapees who had much higher rates of known or reported mental illness than those who discharged successfully. Figure 58 shows the breakdown of current felony convictions among RDDT offenders.

Figure 58

Current Felony Offenses Among RDDT Community Corrections Offenders						
Offense Type	FY10		FY11		FY12	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Controlled Substance	75	30.1	76	25.5	91	28.7
Theft	30	12.0	46	15.4	46	14.5
Assault/Menacing	20	8.0	36	12.1	41	12.9
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	31	12.4	34	11.4	35	11.0
Escape	17	6.8	15	5.0	19	6.0
Identity Theft	8	3.2	8	2.7	16	5.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	13	5.2	7	2.3	13	4.1
Robbery	7	2.8	11	3.7	9	2.8
Driving Related	8	3.2	10	3.4	8	2.5
Other	5	2.0	0	3.0	8	2.5
Sex assault	4	1.6	13	4.4	8	2.5
Forgery	12	4.8	10	3.4	4	1.3
Criminal Mischief	4	1.6	5	1.7	4	1.3
Fraud	2	.8	3	1.0	4	1.3
Crimes Against Children	6	2.4	2	.7	3	.9
Intimidation	0	.0	2	.7	3	.9
Habitual Criminal	1	.4	1	.3	2	.6
Homicide	3	1.2	2	.7	1	.3
Weapons	1	.4	3	1.0	1	.3
Arson	1	.4	1	.3	1	.3
Kidnapping	1	.4	2	.7	0	.0
Organized Crime	0	.0	2	.7	0	.0

Assessments

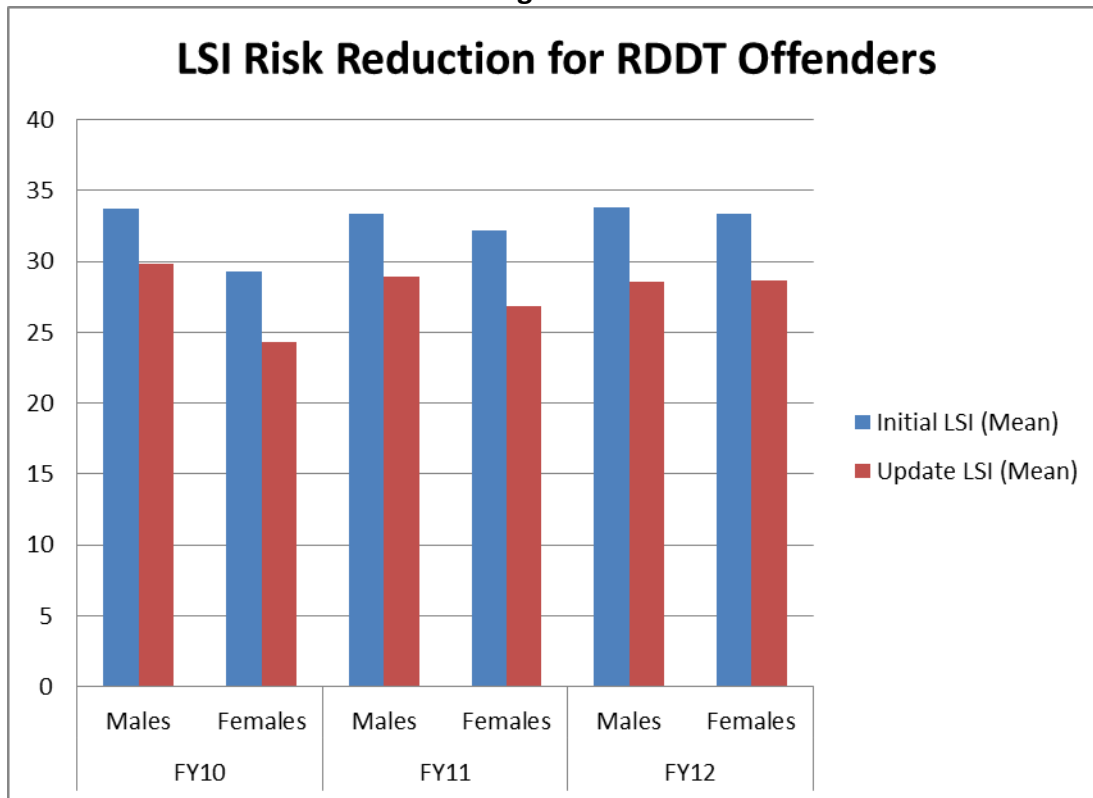
Figure 59 provides the mean SOA-R scores for RDDT offenders in FY10, FY11 and FY12. In comparison to residential offenders, RDDT offenders have higher mean assessment scores on the initial LSI, the update LSI, the SSI-R, and on the disruption scale of the ASUS-R.

Figure 59

		Initial LSI (Mean)	Update LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY10	Males	33.72	29.8	10.9	31.9	11.72
	Females	29.3	24.29	8.39	28.89	14.3
FY11	Males	33.4	28.91	9.42	35.92	12.71
	Females	32.22	26.85	8.3	29.09	8.78
FY12	Males	33.8	28.6	8.2	32	7.7
	Females	33.4	28.7	8.5	30.6	7.5

Despite having higher overall risk scores compared to other residential community corrections offenders, both male and female RDDT offenders had lower LSI scores at the time of their last updated LSI while under community corrections supervision (at least 6 months of time in the program). This indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism from time of entry to discharge.

Figure 60



Addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs and offenders who are placed in these programs often have long histories of disruption as a result of these disorders. More than ninety percent (**90%**) of RDDT offenders in all three fiscal years had some form of previous mental health treatment, with sixty-nine percent (**69%**) of RDDT offenders in FY10 and seventy-five percent (**75%**) in FY11 and FY12 receiving some form of mental health treatment in the last six months. Over ninety percent (**90%**) of RDDT offenders had been prescribed psychiatric medications in their lifetime, with sixty-two percent (**62%**) to seventy-five percent (**75%**) having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program between FY10 and FY12. Thirteen percent (**13%**) of RDDT offenders in FY10, twenty percent (**20%**) in FY11, and seventeen percent (**17%**) in FY12 had been hospitalized for mental health reasons in the last two years.

Risk of harm and suicide is a concern for individuals suffering from mental illness. Just over half of all RDDT offenders in all three fiscal years reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves, leaving more than forty percent (**40%**) of RDDT clients with a history of at least one self-harming or suicide attempt episode in their lifetime. These figures are represented in figure 61.

Figure 61

Self Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients			
	FY10	FY11	FY12
Client tried to harm or kill self in past Never	59.40%	53.40%	52.10%
Client tried to harm or kill self in past In last 6 months	2.80%	3.70%	4.70%
Client tried to harm or kill self in past 6 mo-2yrs	7.60%	10.70%	8.20%
Client tried to harm or kill self in over 2 years	21.30%	23.30%	29.70%
Client tried to harm or kill self unknown	8.80%	9.10%	5.40%

RDDT clients are also assessed for their level of psychiatric need upon entry to the program. The vast majority of RDDT offenders (**80-85%**) enter the program with moderate psychiatric needs. Figure 62 reports the percentage of offenders in RDDT programs who were assessed at each level of psychiatric need.

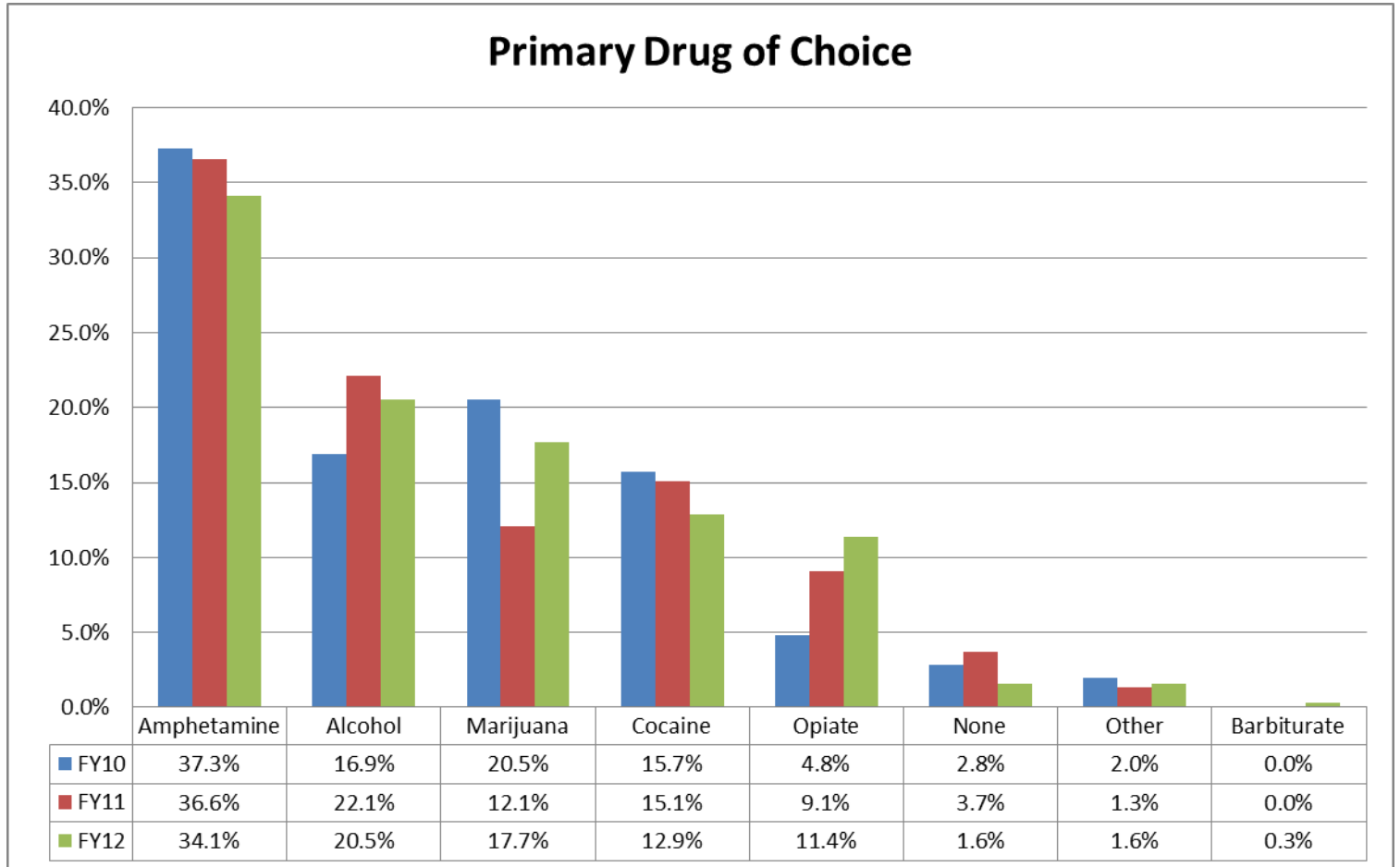
Figure 62

Psychiatric Need Level for RDDT Clients			
	FY10	FY11	FY12
No Mental Health Needs	0.70%	2.00%	1.80%
Low Psychiatric Needs	6.80%	4.70%	1.80%
Moderate Psychiatric Needs	80.80%	85.90%	85.30%
High Psychiatric Needs	9.60%	6.10%	9.70%
Extreme Psychiatric Needs	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Unknown	2.10%	1.30%	1.20%

Drug of Choice

Amphetamines were the most commonly reported drug of choice among RDDT offenders in all three fiscal years. Rates of opiates as a primary drug of choice have been increasing each year since FY10. Figure 63 illustrates the primary drug of choice reported by RDDT offenders for all three fiscal years.

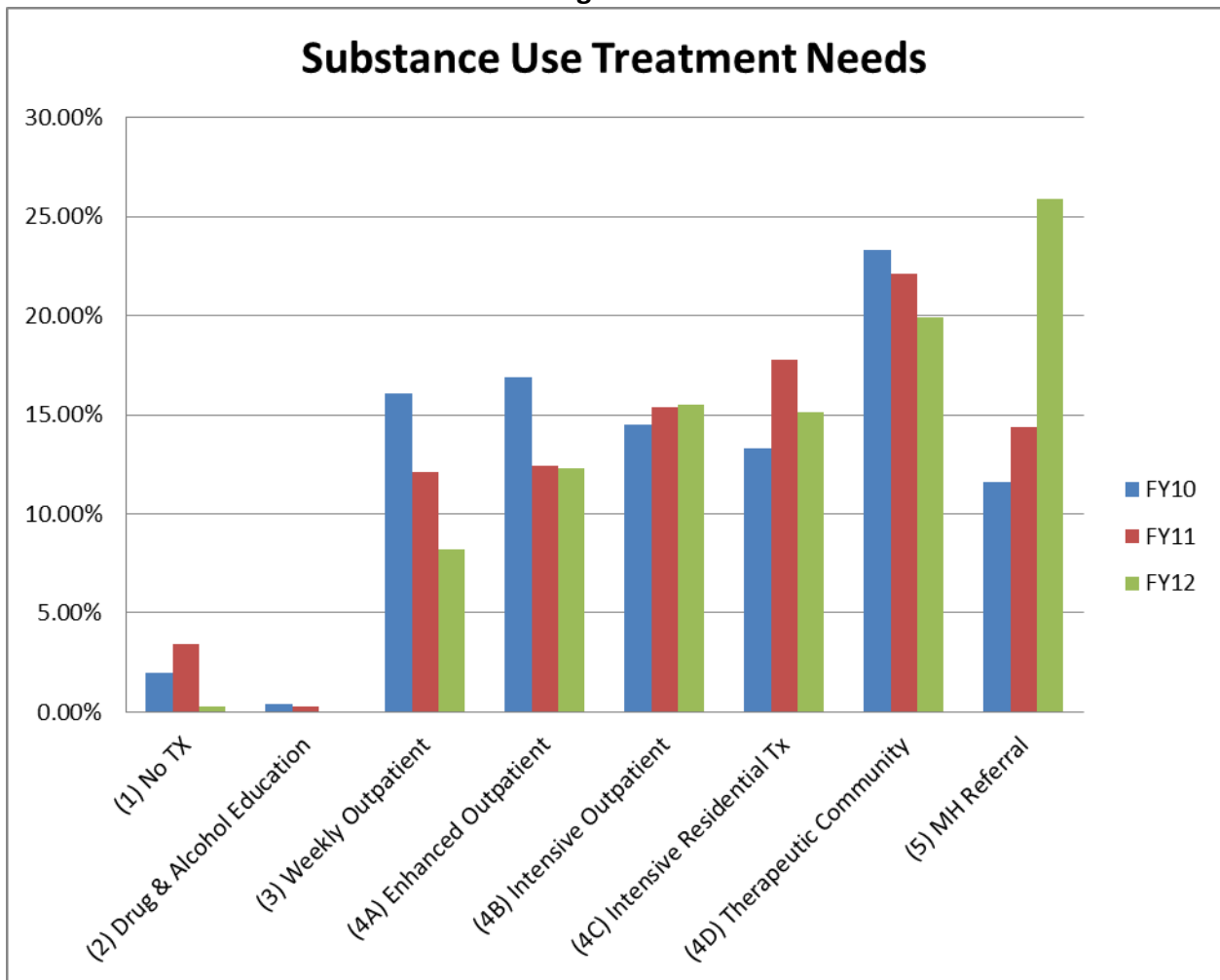
Figure 63



Substance Use Treatment

Compared to residential offenders, a higher percentage of RDDT offenders were assessed as needing enhanced substance use treatment services (level 4A and above) in all three fiscal years. In addition, the proportion of individuals who were in need of a mental health or medical referral prior to being able to be assessed for need of substance use treatment services is substantially higher than the residential population and increased significantly from FY10 to FY12. Figure 64 reports the percentage of RDDT offenders who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment.

Figure 64



Treatment Services Received

RDDT offenders receive a wide array of services while in the program. These services include mental health and psychiatric services, cognitive behavioral therapy, vocational and educational services, and offense specific treatment. Figure 65 represents the percentage of RDDT offenders who received each type of treatment service while in the RDDT program in FY12.

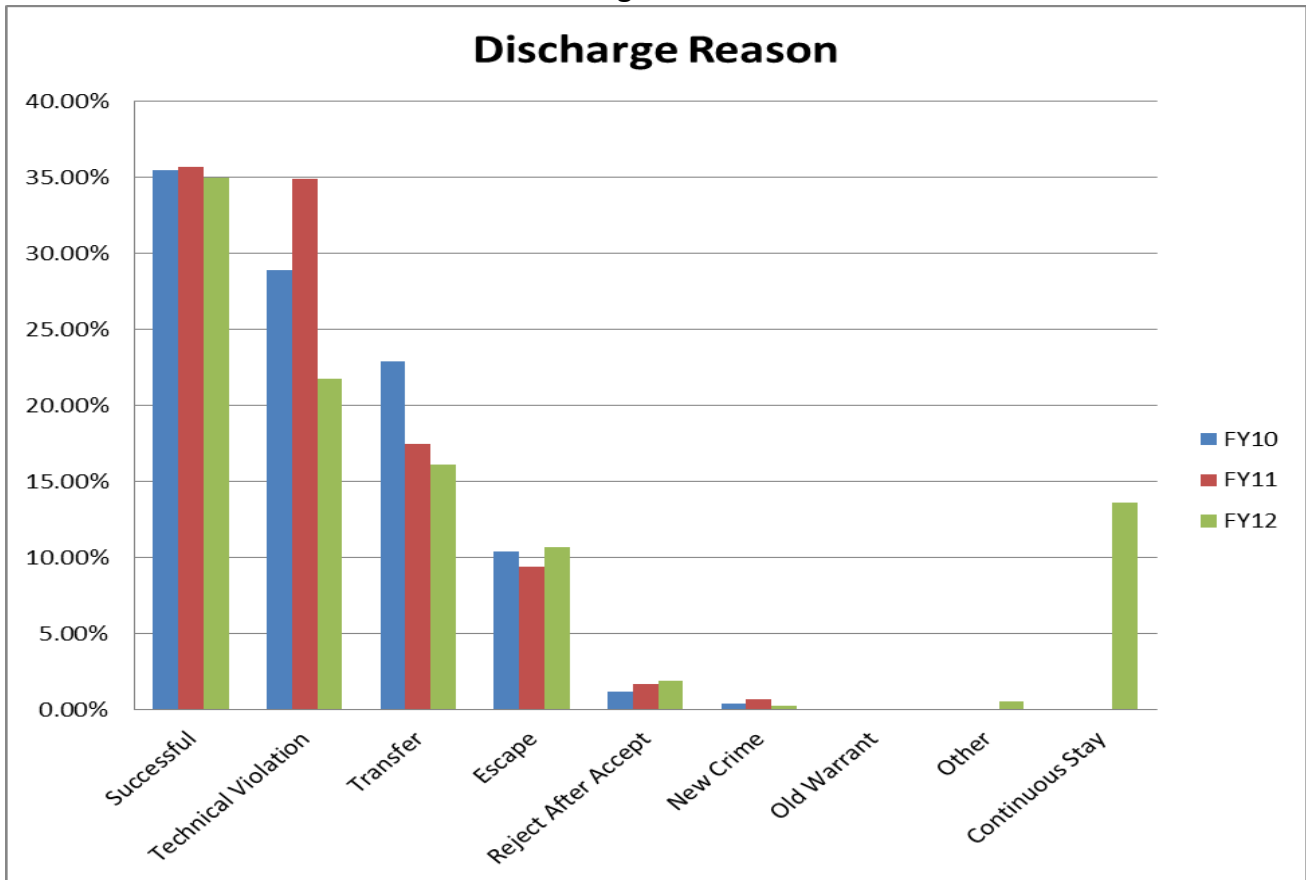
Figure 65

Treatment Services Received by RDDT Offenders	
	FY12
Individual Counseling or Psychotherapy	78.20%
Support Groups (AA/NA)	63.70%
Dual Diagnosis Group Therapy	62.10%
Psychiatric Services	49.20%
Mental Health Group Therapy	48.90%
Relapse Prevention	42.00%
Substance Abuse Group Therapy	37.90%
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	34.10%
Life Skills Classes	33.10%
Vocational Educational Services	29.70%
Aftercare Planning	22.40%
Supervised Recreation	17.00%
Adult GED Services	12.90%
Anger Management Services	12.60%
Trauma/Victimization Services	6.90%
Other PsychoEducational Classes	5.70%
Domestic Violence Services	3.80%
Offense Specific Treatment	2.50%
Family Therapy	2.20%
Restorative Justice Services	0.30%
DUI Education Therapy	0.30%

Discharges

Thirty-five percent (**35%**) of RDDT offenders were discharged from the program successfully in all three fiscal years. In addition, more than fifteen percent (**15%**) of RDDT offenders were transferred to other community corrections programs and almost fifteen (**15%**) percent were discharged due to a change in funding (continuous stay). Technical violations decreased significantly from FY10 and FY11 to FY12. Of these technical violations, approximately thirty percent (**30%**) were drug related in all three fiscal years.

Figure 66



Length of Stay

The mean length of stay for all RDDT offenders in all discharge categories was **158** days in FY10, **169** days in FY11, and 154 days in FY12. Figure 67 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason.

Figure 67

Average Length of Stay in Days			
	FY10	FY11	FY12
Successful	257	277	243
Technical Violation	123	119	120
Transfer	90	117	126
Reject After Accept	87	76	29
Escape	81	71	69
New Crime	47	60	185*

*Data represents only one case

Section V

Short-Term, Jail-Based Residential Programs

There are currently two short-term, jail-based residential community corrections programs in Colorado: Phase I at the Denver County Jail and Gateway: Through the Rockies at the El Paso County Jail.

Short-term, jail-based programs are designed to serve as a short-term stabilization for offenders in a highly structured and secure environment. Upon completion of the program offenders can make a progressive movement into a traditional community corrections program. During short-term residential programming offenders are able to be evaluated for medical and psychological treatment needs, receive assistance with accessing documentation required for employment such as an ID or birth certificate, and reacquaint themselves with the community after being in prison. Offenders are required to seek employment and participate in select treatment groups offered through the jail program. The programs also contain, within them, some specialized programming such as the Denver Homeless Transition Program (DHTP) and the Long-Term Offender Program (LTOP) which serve high risk/high need offenders who are in transition from the DOC.

These programs are also designed to operate as an intermediate sanction in lieu of prison for offenders who receive technical violations during their community corrections placement. Offenders can be placed in remediation as a final recourse before full regression to the Department of Corrections. If the offender completes the remediation period successfully, a recommendation will be made to return to community corrections placement.

There were **557** discharges from a short-term program in FY10, **608** in FY11, and **506** in FY12. The number of discharges (N) and average length of stay (Avg LOS) by program can be seen in figure 68.

Figure 68

Program	FY10		FY11		FY12	
	N	Avg LOS	N	Avg LOS	N	Avg LOS
Phase I	542	34	589	35	482	40
Gateway	15	75	19	84	24	86

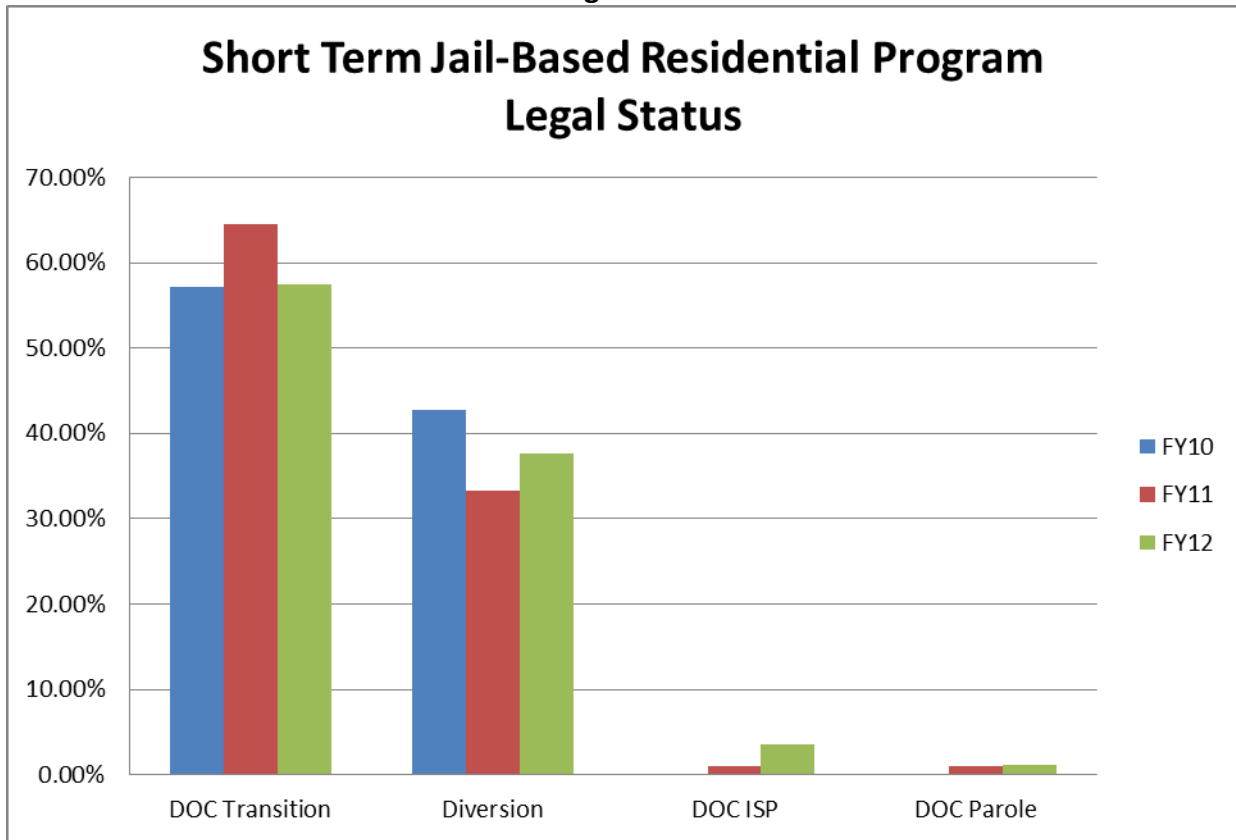
The profile of the short-term, jail-based offender is similar to that of traditional community corrections offenders in that the majority are male, single, have a high school diploma or GED, and are in community corrections for a class 4, 5 or 6 felony. Over the last three fiscal years we have seen a gradual increase in offenders aged 18-25, as well as an increase in Hispanic offenders. Demographics for this population are shown in figure 69.

Figure 69

SHORT TERM JAIL BASED OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS FY10, FY11, FY12			
	FY10	FY11	FY11
Gender			
Male	82.20%	88.20%	88.10%
Female	17.80%	11.80%	11.90%
Age			
18-20	1.40%	2.00%	3.20%
21-25	20.10%	16.80%	22.40%
26-30	23.00%	20.30%	19.20%
31-35	12.60%	15.80%	13.90%
36-40	13.30%	11.40%	12.70%
41+	29.50%	33.80%	28.70%
Ethnicity			
Caucasian	29.80%	31.40%	27.10%
African American	39.00%	38.30%	38.90%
Hispanic	28.50%	27.10%	31.60%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.10%	1.50%	0.60%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1.60%	1.50%	1.80%
Other/Unknown	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%
Marital Status			
Single	60.00%	58.30%	57.60%
Married/Common Law	26.20%	26.40%	27.10%
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	12.70%	14.90%	14.90%
Unknown	1.10%	0.50%	0.40%
Education Level at Entry			
8th Grade or Less	2.10%	3.00%	3.20%
9th through 11th Grade	24.20%	21.10%	21.40%
12th Grade or GED	57.40%	59.80%	58.90%
Vocational/Some College	11.70%	12.00%	12.90%
College or Above	2.50%	2.10%	1.40%
Unknown	2.00%	2.00%	2.20%
Current Crime Felony Class			
F1 - F3	14.00%	17.10%	19.60%
F4-F6	86.00%	82.90%	80.40%

Transition and Diversion clients make up the vast majority of the offender population in short-term, jail-based residential programs. Clients represented in figure 70 may be in the program either because they are awaiting a bed in a community corrections facility or as a remediation due to program violation(s).

Figure 70



Employment and Education

Upon entry, seven percent (**7%**) of the offenders were employed, either full or part time, in FY10, four percent (**4%**) were employed in FY11, and twelve percent (**12%**) were employed in FY12. In all three fiscal years, upon termination from the program, more than twenty percent (**20%**) were employed at least part time. Due to the short-term nature of the program, most offenders are unable to make significant subsistence, restitution or treatment payments and often times an offender is transferred to another community corrections program prior to the receipt of their first paycheck.

Offenders are able to work towards obtaining their GED while in short-term, jail-based residential programs however due to their limited length of stay, many must complete their educational goals once they have been transferred to another community corrections program. Even so, **three** offenders in FY10, **four** in FY11, and **five** in FY12 were able to successfully obtain their GED while in the program.

Discharges

Successful termination from a short-term, jail-based residential program can be for two reasons. Most commonly, successful termination means that the offender was able to move on to a residential community corrections program. Approximately fifty percent (**50%**) of all offenders participating in a short-term program were

transferred successfully to a community corrections program for the remainder of their community placement in all three fiscal years. Success is also indicated when an the offender completes their sentence and is released from community corrections placement either on to probation, parole, or without further supervision. Approximately ten percent (**10%**) of offenders fell into this category in FY10, FY11, and FY12. There is also an ‘other’ discharge category which is not represented in the figure below. This category is for offenders who are temporarily housed for regression purposes only, meaning that they are in the short term, residential program awaiting transfer back to DOC. Less than 7 percent (**7%**) of offenders escaped and only 6 offenders in all three fiscal years committed a new crime, making up less than one percent (**1%**). In addition, less than six percent (**6%**) of short term residential offenders were terminated for a technical violation during each of the last three fiscal years. These figures are shown in figure 71.

Figure 71

Offender Type		Successful		Transfer		Escape		New Crime		Old warrant		Technical Violation		Reject After Accept	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FY10	Phase I	46	8.50%	340	62.90%	40	7.40%	0	0.00%	9	1.70%	10	1.80%	4	0.70%
	Gateway	11	73.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	6.70%	0	0.00%
	Overall	57	10.30%	340	61.20%	40	7.20%	0	0.00%	9	1.60%	11	2.00%	4	0.72%
FY11	Phase I	52	8.80%	319	54.20%	28	4.80%	4	0.70%	9	1.50%	16	2.70%	7	1.20%
	Gateway	9	47.40%	9	47.40%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	5.30%	0	0.00%
	Overall	61	10.04%	328	54.03%	28	4.60%	4	0.70%	9	1.50%	17	2.80%	7	1.20%
FY12	Phase I	35	7.26%	258	52.60%	22	4.60%	2	0.40%	4	0.80%	28	5.80%	5	1.03%
	Gateway	13	54.20%	10	41.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	4.20%	0	0.00%
	Overall	48	9.48%	268	53.00%	22	4.30%	2	0.39%	4	0.79%	29	5.73%	5	0.98%

Section VI Finances in 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, pay child support, restitution and court costs. Most the offenders pay for their own treatment costs while in community corrections. Many programs provide in-house treatment services at a no cost or low cost alternative to the offender.

State Per Diem Rates

The state rate is established annually through the budget process. The state contracts with local community corrections boards, providing an allocation for a specific number of beds at the established per diem rate.

In FY10, FY11 and FY12, the per diem rates were \$37.74 for residential clients and \$5.12 (average) for non-residential clients. Differential per diem rates were also established for IRT at \$17.78, for dually diagnosed offenders at \$33.02, and for Therapeutic Communities at \$14.34. The differential rate is paid in addition to the residential rate to provide additional treatment services for the specified populations. Residential programs can charge offenders up to \$17 per day in residential subsistence fees and \$3 per day for non-residential subsistence fees. Actual collections are based on earnings and the offender’s ability to pay.

Offenders in IRT programs do not work while participating in intensive treatment, so no financial information for IRT offenders is included in this section. In addition, offenders in TC programs are not able to work when they first arrive to the program and may not be eligible to work for up to nine months. Because many of these offenders do end up working however, they were included in this sample.

Figures reported here are estimates based on reported figures in CCIB. The DCJ removes any significant outliers from each category to account for errors and to avoid skewing or otherwise misrepresenting the data. Even still, this data should be considered as an estimate of the community corrections offender population for each fiscal year and should not be understood as an exact figure.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by all types of offenders, including nonresidential supervision fees, has increased from FY10 to FY12. Figure 72 shows the breakdown of total subsistence payments made by Diversion, Transition, male and female offenders.

Figure 72

	Overall Subsistence Paid	Diversion Subsistence Paid	Transition Subsistence Paid	Male Subsistence Paid	Female Subsistence Paid
FY10	\$10,472,410.60	\$5,111,519.64	\$5,360,890.96	\$8,608,751.20	\$1,863,659.00
FY11	\$11,711,687.86	\$5,439,353.18	\$6,272,334.68	\$9,860,328.94	\$1,851,358.92
FY12	\$12,972,169.48	\$6,268,533.68	\$6,703,635.80	\$10,578,564.44	\$2,393,605.04

Figure 73 outlines the average amount of subsistence collected from residential community corrections offenders each day. Although programs can charge up to \$17 a day for residential services, they may not be able to collect this amount when the offender is unable to work or has other expenses such as court-ordered child support, treatment costs, restitution and medication.

Figure 73

Average Daily Subsistence Paid												
	Diversions			Transition			Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$9.44	\$9.98	\$10.28	\$9.47	\$9.97	\$10.36	\$9.86	\$10.21	\$10.65	\$7.96	\$8.89	\$9.01
N	3183	3021	2786	3643	3711	3778	5363	5555	5295	1463	1177	1269

The figures above include offenders from specialty residential community corrections programs such as RDDT and TC who may not be eligible to search for employment for a considerable amount of time after entering the program. Excluding these individuals, the average amount of subsistence paid by traditional residential community corrections clients was \$12.68 in FY10, \$11.14 in FY11, and \$11.56 in FY12.

Income

As discussed in earlier sections of this report, many community corrections offenders are able to obtain employment while under supervision and it is believed that employment plays a major role in an offender’s ability to successfully reintegrate into the community.

As shown in Figure 74, the median monthly income for Diversions offenders decreased over the last three fiscal years. The median for Transition offenders increased from FY11 however it remains lower than the FY10 median. This data along with the mean monthly income and total earnings for Diversions and Transition are also represented in figure 74.

Figure 74

Monthly Income for Diversions and Transition Offenders						
	Diversions			Transition		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$704.42	\$691.78	\$695.26	\$557.83	\$529.15	\$559.06
Median	\$600.58	\$587.64	\$580.42	\$422.69	\$387.25	\$411.59
N	4179	3849	3721	3600	3630	3729
Overall	\$27,380,868.00	\$25,903,127.00	\$27,315,661.00	\$13,821,314.00	\$14,831,334.00	\$15,885,400.00

Figure 75 provides the same monthly income data for male and female community corrections offenders in FY10, FY11 and FY12.

Figure 75

Monthly Income for Male and Female Offenders						
	Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$656.63	\$630.55	\$638.20	\$565.22	\$531.89	\$579.95
Median	\$527.00	\$496.55	\$511.60	\$467.74	\$427.37	\$463.96
N	6073	6137	5920	1706	1342	1541
Overall	\$32,969,609.00	\$34,204,386.00	\$34,221,436.00	\$8,232,573.00	\$6,530,075.00	\$8,979,625.00

Taxes

Figures 76 through 79 report the mean, median, and total amount of Diversion, Transition, male and female offenders who paid state (figures 76 and 77) and federal (figures 78 and 79) taxes while participating in community corrections programs in FY10 through FY12.

Figure 76

State Taxes Withheld for Diversion and Transition Offenders						
	Diversion			Transition		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$159.59	\$155.00	\$184.86	\$80.20	\$77.74	\$86.95
Median	\$13.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0
N	4179	3849	3731	3600	3630	3729
SUM	\$666,918.00	\$596,576.00	\$689,710.00	\$288,734.00	\$282,202.00	\$324,246.00

Figure 77

State Taxes Withheld for Male and Female Offenders						
	Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$127.63	\$122.52	\$140.60	\$105.83	\$94.53	\$117.93
Median	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$1.00	\$5.00
N	6073	6137	5919	1706	1342	1541
SUM	\$775,100.00	\$751,917.00	\$832,227.00	\$180,552.00	\$126,861.00	\$181,729.00

Figure 78

Federal Taxes Withheld For Diversion and Transition Offenders						
	Diversion			Transition		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$344.64	\$327.30	\$440.79	\$155.69	\$153.07	\$210.43
Median	\$8.00	\$13.00	\$36.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
N	4179	3849	3731	3600	3630	3729
SUM	\$1,440,268.00	\$1,259,890.00	\$1,644,578.00	\$560,484.00	\$555,648.00	\$784,693.00

Figure 79

Federal Taxes Withheld For Male and Female Offenders						
	Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$272.31	\$254.23	\$335.38	\$203.41	\$190.25	\$288.24
Median	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11.00
N	6073	6137	5919	1706	1342	1541
SUM	\$1,653,733.00	\$1,560,222.00	\$1,985,090.00	\$347,019.00	\$255,316.00	\$444,181.00

Fees Owed to Program at Termination

Some programs provide assistance to offenders in the form of subsistence fees, treatment fees, medical costs and transportation. Once employed, offenders are expected to reimburse the program for these costs; however some offenders are unable to do so due to other critical expenses or terminating prior to repayment.

The amount owed to programs has been increasing since FY10. In FY12 however the total fees owed to programs by diversion and male offenders decreased. Although these figures increased for transition and female offenders, it was minimal compared to the increases from FY10 to FY11. We attribute these changes to the introduction of Correctional Treatment Funds in FY12 which provides funding assistance for treatment and medications for substance using or dually diagnosed offenders.

Figures 80 and 81 outline the financial burden that programs assume to assist offenders in receiving treatment, medical costs, and subsistence assistance in order to succeed in the community.

Figure 80

Fees Owed to Program for Diversion and Transition Offenders						
	Diversion			Transition		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
SUM	\$2,253,360.00	\$2,404,428.00	\$2,287,602.00	\$2,403,562.00	\$2,546,533.00	\$2,678,510.00
N	4231	3861	3755	3559	3620	3704

Figure 81

Fees Owed to Program for Male and Female Offenders						
	Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
SUM	\$3,694,773.00	\$4,047,508.00	\$3,913,556.00	\$962,149.00	\$903,453.00	\$1,052,556.00
N	6077	6149	5929	1713	1332	1530

Child Support

In addition to various treatment and living costs, offenders are responsible for fulfilling court-ordered child support obligations. Figures 82 and 83 show the sum totals of child support paid by offenders while in a community corrections program for all three fiscal years.

Figure 82

Child Support Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders						
	Diversion			Transition		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
SUM	\$875,371.00	\$898,658.00	\$935,236.00	\$291,878.00	\$325,890.00	\$308,258.00
N	4322	3946	3811	3636	3691	3770

Figure 83

Child Support Paid by Male and Female Offenders						
	Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
SUM	\$1,083,578.00	\$1,118,218.00	\$1,116,988.00	\$83,671.00	\$106,330.00	\$126,506.00
N	6213	6276	6025	1745	1361	1556

Treatment

When possible, offenders are responsible for paying for their own treatment while in community corrections. Treatment may be for substance use, mental health, anger management, educational services, etc. Offenders paid a total of **\$1,747,585.00** in treatment costs in FY10, **\$1,732,064** in FY11, and **\$1,616,093.00** in FY12. The breakdown of these figures is presented in figures 84 and 85.

Figure 84

Treatment Fees Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders						
	Diversion			Transition		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
SUM	\$1,142,558.00	\$1,113,554.00	\$1,135,415.00	\$605,027.00	\$618,510.00	\$480,678.00
N	4314	3939	3809	3629	3688	3765

Figure 85

Treatment Fees Paid by Male and Female Offenders						
	Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
SUM	\$1,387,819.00	\$1,439,994.00	\$1,199,736.00	\$359,766.00	\$292,070.00	\$416,357.00
N	6216	6274	6022	1727	1353	1552

Restitution and Other Court Costs

Many offenders in community corrections owe restitution and other court costs associated with their criminal cases when they enter a program. Amounts owed range from less than one hundred dollars to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Despite the removal of outlying values in the data set, due to some offenders who have very large amounts of restitution, the median figure is the best indication of what the average offender owes in restitution. Figures 86 and 87 report the mean, median and sum total of restitution owed by offenders in community corrections.

Figure 86

Restitution and Other Court Costs Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders						
	Diversion			Transition		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$6,524.42	\$7,232.00	\$8,559.27	\$9,482.64	\$7,299.00	\$8,546.69
Median	\$1,899.50	\$2,013.00	\$2,317.00	\$2,044.00	\$1,925.00	\$2,479.00
N	4336	3957	3825	3641	3695	3765
SUM	\$28,289,884.00	\$28,618,755.00	\$32,739,189.00	\$34,526,307.00	\$26,970,619.00	\$32,178,281.00

Figure 87

Restitution and Other Court Costs Paid by Male and Female Offenders						
	Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$7,153.31	\$6,806.95	\$8,207.10	\$10,441.44	\$9,376.72	\$9,893.40
Median	\$1,857.00	\$1,864.00	\$2,219.00	\$2,469.00	\$2,606.00	\$2,989.00
N	6227	6289	6033	1750	1363	1557
SUM	\$44,543,667.00	\$42,808,899.00	\$49,513,451.00	\$18,272,524.00	\$12,780,475.00	\$15,404,019.00

Many community corrections offenders made some financial contribution towards restitution payments while in a community corrections program. These figures are represented in figures 88 and 89.

Figure 88

Restitution Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders						
	Diversion			Transition		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$402.64	\$429.10	\$488.32	\$245.83	\$259.32	\$294.77
N	4312	3936	3802	3631	3687	3765
SUM	\$1,736,191.00	\$1,688,949.00	\$1,856,607.00	\$892,603.00	\$956,131.00	\$1,109,825.00

Figure 89

Restitution Paid by Male and Female Offenders						
	Males			Females		
	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY10	FY11	FY12
Mean	\$323.72	\$332.56	\$392.98	\$356.87	\$413.40	\$388.33
N	6209	6263	6013	1734	1360	1554
SUM	\$2,009,978.00	\$2,082,853.00	\$2,362,967.00	\$618,816.00	\$562,227.00	\$603,465.00

Section VII Program Audits

The DCJ has a statutory responsibility to audit Community Corrections programs. Residential, non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment, and Residential Dual Diagnosis programs funded by the DCJ are subject to audits. Local community corrections boards, programs and referral agencies are notified two weeks in advance that an audit will be conducted. The audit team is generally on-site for 3 to 5 days. The Office of Community Corrections conducted full, follow up, and non-residential fieldwork (on-site audit activities) for 15 audits in FY10 and FY11 and 17 audits in FY12.

The audit team primarily consists of members of the DCJ Office of Community Corrections staff. Members of the local community corrections board/or board staff members, representatives of the Department of Corrections, and local probation officers are also invited to assist with the on-site work.

Audits measure compliance with the statutes governing community corrections, with the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards*, and with contracts between the state and the programs to provide community corrections services. The audit team performs a variety of tasks, including:

- A review of program policies and procedures;
- A review of personnel files, client files and treatment files; and
- Interviews with program staff and clients.

Following the audit, a draft report is 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 in which the program is not in compliance with the *Standards*, with Colorado statutes or with contracts between the program and DCJ. The program is then required to submit a corrective action plan that describes how it will come into compliance.

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

If a program desires to contest the findings of the DCJ Community Corrections Auditor, the program may appeal to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice. If the findings are sustained by the Division Director, the program may appeal to the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety. The decision of the Executive Director is final from the state's perspective.

The Division of Criminal Justice is considered a resource by the local community corrections boards and programs. In addition to conducting audits, the Office of Community Corrections staff is available to provide training on issues related directly to community corrections, such as billing, *Standards* compliance, earn time statutes, CCIB, the Standardized Offender Assessment process, and evidence based principles and practices in community corrections. 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 professional and diversified staff with wide-ranging knowledge of the criminal justice system, including victim's issues, sex offender management, domestic violence management and the availability of grants.

Section VIII

Noteworthy Accomplishments

Each year the DCJ staff recognizes an exceptional community corrections program. This year, three programs will be recognized for making a significant contribution to community corrections in Colorado by implementing evidence based principles and practices. The first program that we would like to recognize is Time To Change for the development and implementation of CSPAN.

Time To Change

C-SPAN

Staff meetings lasted too long, feelings were injured, and the arbitrary nature of the whole process seemed bizarre. Frustrated with the amount of time and energy that went into determining consequences for clients' behavioral violations, Time to Change Community Corrections staff set out to create a better way. Starting from ground zero, the question was, "What makes punishers effective?" A review of the behavioral modification literature revealed a set of principles that proved to be easy to understand and implement.

Consistency/Certain: If there is a behavioral violation that is detected, there should be consequences 100% of the time. No warnings. No second chances. Behavioral Violation X at Frequency Y should equal Consequence Z.

Swift: The closer that the consequence is to the behavior, the greater the impact. An incident report must be presented to the client by 5pm the next business day or it is automatically dismissed.

Predictable: When the schedule of consequences (i.e., sanction grid) is written down, the client has the opportunity to make an informed choice. That way, he or she understands that they earned the consequences just like they earn privileges. There is no emotional reaction or feeling that something outside of their control resulted in the consequences. **Progressive:** Sanctions should increase in intensity as behavioral violations continue.

Neutral: The decision of the consequence should only be influenced by that client's violation. The likeability of the client, the anger of the staff person, the client's positive or negative attitude should not impact the decision. You are punishing a behavior, not a person.

Staff meetings are shorter. Clients get feedback faster. Clients believe the system is fairer. The number of required hearings has decreased substantially. Appeals of hearings are virtually nonexistent. Time will tell whether it has had a positive impact on outcomes, but it has certainly had a positive impact on the culture. Clients understand that they determine the consequences, not staff. Staff are able to join with the client to problem solve the trigger of the violation rather than attempting to explain why one client got 10 days restriction while another received 21 days for the same violation. It appears to have led to greater trust between staff and clients.

While it required a leap of faith for some staff members, remaining committed to the new system produced something that has had a positive impact on everyone. It is nice when the most effective strategy is also the most efficient. The success of this project has demonstrated that research is not just for professors and geeks but that when you use proven strategies, it makes your life easier.

C-SPAN 2

Believing the research that positive reinforcement incidents should outweigh punishers by a four to one ratio, during staff orientation, new employees get trained on "Catch 'Em Being Good." Understanding that focusing on the positive behavior is just as important as focusing on negative behavior is a paradigm shift for most of us. By tracking which clients are receiving the most incidents reports, we are able to target our pro-socials to the appropriate clients rather than providing positive feedback as we see positive behavior (which usually means the clients without behavioral violations get all the love). "Pro-social" is short for "It pays to be pro-social" and is a message of positive reinforcement to the client. Each time a client earns a pro-social, their name is entered into a Pro-social Lottery, and twice weekly a client's name is randomly selected, resulting in a credit of one day's subsistence. The components of C-SPAN 2 are as follows:

Congratulatory: Unlike a punisher which should be provided with neutral emotion (There is no reason to be angry. The client made a choice, knowing the potential consequences), positive reinforcement should be presented with positive emotion and a congratulatory tone.

Swift: The closer the positive reinforcement is to the behavior, the greater the impact. The goal is to make the behavior happen again.

Public: When using external motivators the prize should be small but public. Most people like public recognition. The public nature also announces to the other clients that other clients are using the opportunity and time to change their lifestyle. That way you reinforce the client and create the appearance with the other clients that positive behavior is frequent.

Numbers: The goal is for each client to have at least four positive reinforcers for every punisher. Given that staff are overwhelmed already, it is best to target the pro-socials they write to the clients who most need them.

Larimer County Community Corrections

The Sex Offender in Community Corrections (SOICC) program was initiated on October 1, 2010. This program was the result of a joint response to a Justice Assistance Grant between the Division of Criminal Justice and Larimer County Community Corrections. This program was designed to serve an average of ten residents monthly. The purpose of the program is to assist sex offenders in community corrections to enter treatment upon arrival at the facility. Employment can be a barrier to this population therefore establishing financial stability to enter treatment can be delayed. The cost for treating sex offenders is significantly higher than a typical Community Corrections placement. The SOICC program allows the client to begin treatment immediately while they are able to establish financial stability in order to transition to community. The reduced cost of treatment allows the client to establish a savings account to secure community residence once eligible. In addition, the SOICC also helps clients to maintain uninterrupted continuum polygraph and arousal tests which has resulted in a higher level of accountability in the client's behavior in Community Corrections.

The grant pays for the first four groups upon entering treatment, fifty percent thereafter, two maintenance polygraphs, arousal/visual response testing (VRT) and GPS. The grant also pays for all instant offense and sex history polygraphs although clients are responsible for their third consecutive failed maintenance polygraph. The value of having a maintenance polygraph allows the treatment team to address specific issues immediately. The Community Supervision Team (CST) meets monthly to review each clients' status with the treatment program and to address any issues. Due to the risk level of this population, immediate assessment and

treatment is critical to their success and community safety. The SOICC has allowed Community Corrections to exceed the Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) standards of supervision. Approximately 98 percent of all participants in the SOICC enter treatment within the first 30 days of arrival.

In the first period of the grant, the SOICC program accomplished the following services and outcomes:

- The program served a total of 30 sex offenders in community corrections.
- The funding led to all sex offenders starting treatment immediately rather than having to wait to find employment.
- No offenders were terminated from offense specific treatment due to inability to pay.
- All offenders had 100% of their polygraphs paid for.
- All offenders had 100% of treatment costs paid for during the first 30 days of supervision.
- All offenders had 50% of their treatment paid for after the first 30 days.
- No sex offenders in the program were charged with new sex offenses while under supervision.
- The funding facilitated better transition to independent living since offenders could use earned wages to find suitable housing – a major challenge for convicted sex offenders.
- Program successful completion rates are increasing as a result of the funding.
- Offenders have become less of a management problem for staff as their attitudes toward supervision and treatment are improved due to grant-supported treatment funding.
- Staff attitudes toward offenders have improved.
- Due to increased polygraphs, GPS monitoring, and treatment information, public safety has been greatly enhanced due to program staff having more information about sex offender behavior and treatment progress. Staff are able to better and more closely supervise sex offenders and to make better decisions accordingly.
- Compliance with SOMB standards has increased by the provider due to ability to pay for treatment and additional supervision costs.
- Acceptance rates of sex offenders by the Community Corrections board have increased since they are aware that funding is available to properly supervise and treat the sex offender population.

In FY12, the SOICC program outcomes were instrumental in achieving support for broader application of specialized funding for sex offender programs in community corrections overall. After being briefed about the SOICC successes, the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice developed a recommendation that supported funding an enhanced per diem differential that applies to specialized Diversion, Transition, Condition of Probation and Condition of Parole community corrections programs for sex offenders.

Mesa County Community Corrections

Over the course of time, Mesa County Criminal Justice Services identified that too many offenders were failing our residential community corrections program and being resentenced to prison because of technical violations of program rules. To address these individuals more effectively, programming was developed to address specific offenders who had habitual technical violations. The Clients At Risk of Removal (CARR) group was developed to more effectively address technical violators, taking individuals who would typically be removed and giving them another opportunity with a more evidence-based structured approach.

CARR was specifically designed to address two particular offender population classification types that frequently had the most technical violations: Limit Setting and Casework Control. The Limit Setting classification refers to those individuals who are criminal-value oriented, have a general disregard of others, are typically driven by

power and control, and often evade responsibility. Casework Control individuals frequently demonstrate a general lack of stability, often lack goals and direction, and have emotional problems. Both types of offenders referred to the CARR group demonstrated a history of non-compliance and failure under supervision, as well as demonstrating pre-contemplative or contemplative stages of change.

The offender's case manager places each offender referred to the CARR group on a behavior contract. These contracts focus on a few specific tasks, which have to be realistic and appropriate to the offender's level of functioning. In addition, the behavior contract is presented as a positive tool for change, with rewards in place for successful completion of the CARR programming. The underlining focus of the contract is a sense of autonomy, mastery, and purpose; allowing the offender to have some influence in remaining in the residential program.

A condition within the behavior contract is the offender's attendance and compliance with the CARR group. The CARR group is scheduled weekly for 16 weeks. These groups are open-end, allowing offenders to enter at any point, with no more than eight to a group. Group expectations include: professional dress for each group, a day planner with all appointments and tasks for the week, documented daily positive behavioral logs by a staff member, and remaining incident free. Should an offender demonstrate a negative behavioral log, they are required to complete five additional positive behavioral logs. Should an offender have a significant program violation, the group addresses the violation with the offender and appropriate consequences are given. Consequences may include an additional homework assignment or loss of privileges, such as community passes or visits.

During the 16 weeks, offenders focus on five major areas: cognitive restructuring, goal setting, problem solving techniques, communication skills, and stages of change. These areas are targeted based on the criminogenic needs assessed, as well as the Limit Setting and Casework Control typologies.

During the cognitive restructuring lessons, much of the focus is placed on the offender's pattern of thinking and behavior, their desire for positive recognition and achievement, self-worth and self-identity, as well as their barriers to change. Offenders are taught the use of Thinking Reports and complete these on targeted thoughts and/or situations. Homework assignments focus on why the offender wants to change and what change would look like to them.

Goal setting lessons focus on identifying a target area of change and developing an action plan for change. Most of these offenders lack specific direction and the ability to identify the small steps needed to reach their goals. Part of the plan for change includes developing weekly goal setting and reporting to the CARR group.

In addition to goal setting, communication skills are targeted as a skill needed for offenders to reach their goals. Understanding and effectively managing conflict, especially interactions with authority figures, is specifically addressed. Many of these offenders have negative perceptions of staff and authority, with situations becoming escalated by the offenders' perception. To further improve their skills, offenders are taught a step-by-step process in dealing with difficult and problematic situations. The offenders learn the six steps to problem solving and have to apply these steps to "real world" experiences outside of the classroom.

Overall, offenders who attended the CARR group between January 2000 to December 2011 (n=282) completed the CARR group with a 60% successful completion rate. Of those who successfully completed the CARR group, over half completed their stay in the residential community corrections facility. A 24-month recidivism study (n=170) revealed a 16% recidivism rate after completion of the CARR group. Though further evaluation continues, the CARR group appears to have a positive impact in sentence completion, as well as lowering recidivism rates.

Section IX

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 a classification of community corrections programs that is based on certain risk factors. This legislation allows the Division to audit lower performing community corrections programs more frequently than higher performing 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 Division of Criminal Justice completed a baseline measurement of program risk factors in 2003. Subsequently, follow-up analyses were conducted in 2004, 2006, and 2007. After revisions to the Risk Factor Analysis model in 2008, analyses were conducted in 2009, 2010, 2011 and most recently in 2012.

The risk factor analysis is a multi-dimensional measure of program performance in 25 areas. These performance measures fall into four categories: **outcome factors, performance factors, staff stability factors, reporting 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 average scores on the LSI.

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

The **staff stability factor** category consists 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 as high turnover and lower staff retention rates may undermine correctional programming.

The **reporting factor** category consists of two performance measures used to capture each program’s level of compliance with entering data into the *Community Corrections Information and Billing* data management system.

Risk Factor Score

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

Programs that scored at or above the statewide median score were placed in level 1 or 2. Generally, programs in these lower performing categories are audited at intervals not to exceed three years. Programs in the higher performing categories (level 3 and 4) are audited at intervals not to exceed five years.

Improved compliance with the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards* has resulted in an improvement in the overall risk factor scores. Figures 90 and 91 show the percentage of programs in each performance level between the Year 5 baseline report (RFA-2 Model) and the Year 8 analysis.

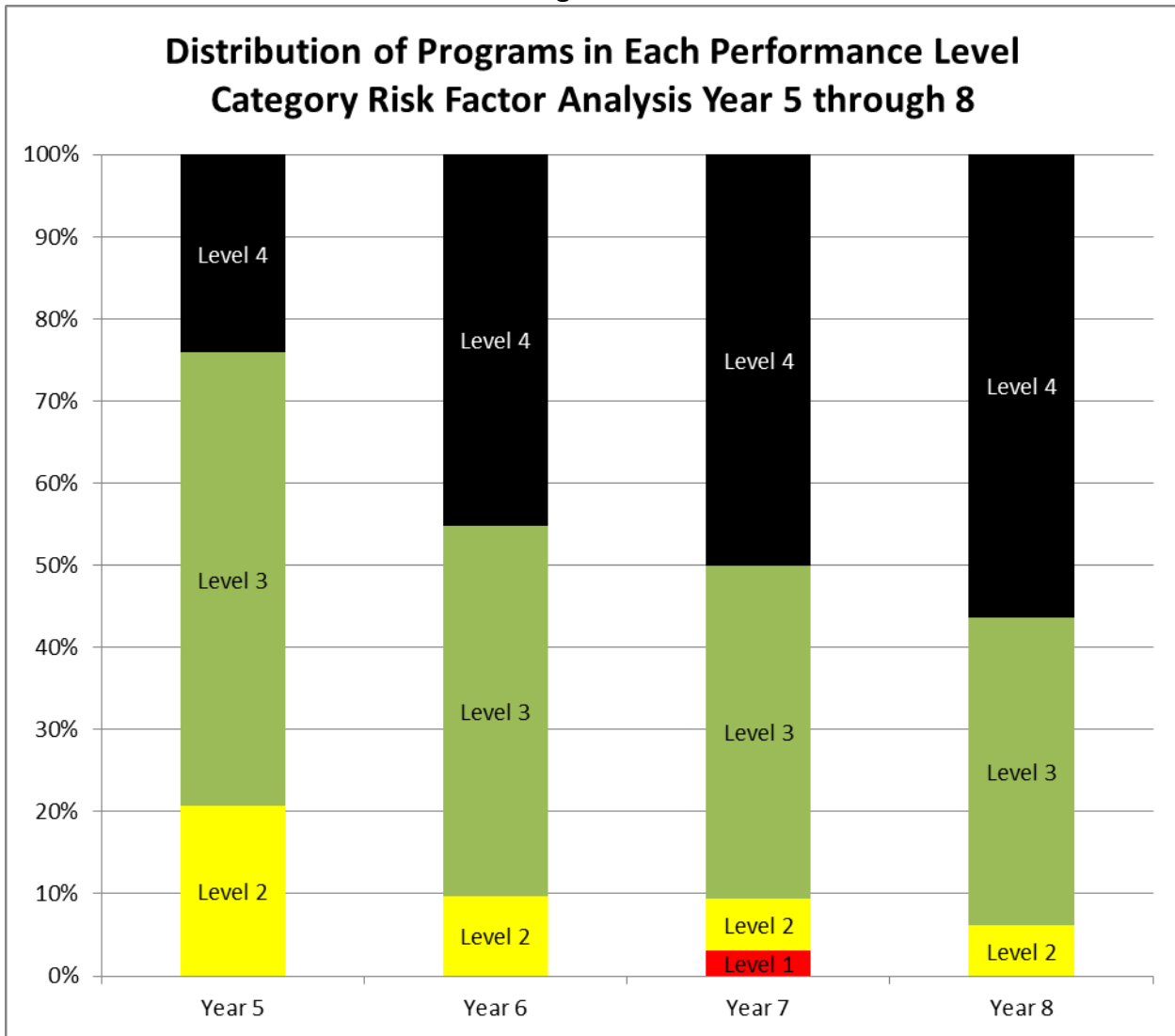
Figure 90

Color Code (Figure H)	Category	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
	Percent of Programs in Level 4 Category	24.1%	45.2%	50.0%	56.3%
	Percent of Programs in Level 3 Category	55.2%	45.2%	40.6%	37.5%
	Percent of Programs in Level 2 Category	20.7%	9.7%	6.3%	6.3%
	Percent of Programs in Level 1 Category (due to high scores in the Risk Factor Analysis)	0%	0%	3.1%	0.0%
	Number of New Programs (Level 1) (not scored due to being a new program)	4	1	0	1

It remains encouraging that the percentage of programs in the higher performing levels has improved steadily over time. These changes demonstrate that higher performing programs continue to improve their performance scores over the last several years. There still remain, however, a small number of programs that need improvement to have more standardization or consistency in program performance statewide.

Overall, of the 12 programs with new or follow-up audits published since the Year 7 report, 7 showed a reduction in the overall risk factor score. A total of 17 programs reduced their scores from Year 7 to Year 8, with 6 programs moving to a higher performance level category.

Figure 91



Section X

Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council

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

The members of the Council represent various units of government and private interests that must work together for community corrections to effectively serve the citizens. 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, 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 the areas of offender employment needs, substance use, risk management, and sentencing and placement alternatives.
- To identify and promote strategies for legislation to achieve more effective offender management and thereby 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 forms subcommittees to address various areas. Subcommittees include members of the Council, DCJ staff, and volunteers from specialized areas.

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 a meeting of the Colorado Association of Community Corrections Boards. The exemplary efforts of these individuals have made a significant difference in community corrections. Past award recipients include:

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, Arapahoe Community Treatment Center
2005	Paul Cooper	Chief Probation Officer, 8 th Judicial District
2006	Edward Camp	Director, Office of Community Corrections, DCJ
2007	Cindy Talkington	Director, Correctional Alternative Placement Services
2008	Paul Isenstadt	Director, ComCor, Inc.
2009	John Schmier	Director, Hilltop House
2010	Tom Giacinti and Tom Moore	1 st Judicial District Board Staff 2 nd Judicial District Board Staff
2011	Dennis Berry	Director, Mesa County Community Corrections
2012	Harriet Hall	CEO, Jefferson Center for Mental Health

In April 2007, the Distinguished Service Award was renamed the John Kuenhold Award in honor of Judge John Kuenhold, the former Chair of the Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council and Chief District Court Judge in the 12th Judicial District. Governor Richard Lamm appointed Judge Kuenhold to the Council in 1986. Judge Kuenhold was the Chair of the Advisory Council until July of 2012 and was a strong advocate for community corrections in Colorado.

The current Chair of the Advisory Council is the Honorable Judge Christopher Cross from the 18th Judicial District where he was appointed as a county court judge in August, 1997 and as a district court judge in January, 2009. Judge Cross is active as a volunteer in the community and has been a strong advocate for community corrections in Colorado

The table below outlines the Advisory Council membership for FY12.

Governor’s Fifth Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership

Council Members	
Honorable Christopher Cross (Chairperson) 18 th Judicial District, Judge	
Tom Clements Colorado Department of Corrections, Executive Director	James Davis Colorado Department of Public Safety, Executive Director
Dr. Anthony Young Colorado Board of Parole, Chair	Eric Philp Division of Probation Services, Director
Shannon Carst Colorado Community Corrections Coalition	Thomas A. Giacinti Jefferson County Justice Services, Retired
Greg Mauro City and County of Denver, Director of Community Corrections	Marc Condojani Division of Behavioral Health, Director of Community Treatment and Recovery Programs
Kathryn Otten Colorado Dept of Labor and Employment, Manager	Diane Tramutola-Lawson Colorado Cure, Chair
Harriet Hall Jefferson Center for Mental Health, CEO	Doug Erler Weld County Justice Services, Director
Joseph Ferrando Larimer County Community Corrections, Director	Mesach Rhoades Citizen Member
Kailash Jaitley, PhD. Marriage and Family Treatment Center, Psychologist	Charles Garcia Deputy State Public Defender, Retired
John Riley Colorado Criminal Justice Reform Coalition	

Section XI Summary

Community corrections in Colorado serves as a cost effective, quality sentencing alternative to prison for select offenders. Residential community corrections programs monitor offenders while delivering structured criminal justice services. These services help to modify behavior, deter criminal activity, and prepare offenders for successful reintegration into the community.

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC/DCJ) is part of the Division of Criminal Justice in the Colorado Department of Public Safety. OCC/DCJ allocates money for community corrections to the state's local community corrections boards in 22 Judicial Districts.

DCJ is also charged with establishing state standards for community corrections programs, which may be operated by local government or nongovernmental entities. Individual community corrections programs are audited to determine levels of compliance with state standards. The 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.

The profile of the "typical" residential community corrections offender has been consistent for many years. Most community corrections offenders in FY10 through FY12 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 crimes, theft, and burglary. Almost twenty percent (20%) of residential community corrections offenders had no prior convictions in all three fiscal years.

All offenders under community corrections supervision are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R) process. The SOA-R process measures each offender's level of recidivism risk and his/her criminogenic needs, and detects and measures the severity of substance use. The SOA-R process then provides a treatment recommendation. According to two separate measures of criminal risk (the LSI and the Criminal History Score) the risk levels of the Colorado community corrections population have been increasing for the last decade. Both male and female offenders had lower risk-level scores after at least 6 months of community corrections supervision, which demonstrate a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination from a community corrections program.

Female offenders make up approximately twenty percent (**20%**) of the overall community corrections population. Females tended to have higher risk levels, higher substance use disruption and higher criminogenic needs. As a result, females comprise a higher proportion of those in need of the most intensive levels of substance use treatment. In addition, female offenders have higher rates of mental illness and therefore represent a higher proportion of those in need of mental health services.

In addition to female offender populations, IRT and RDDT offenders also had higher risk levels, more identified criminogenic needs, and higher rates of mental illness. IRT and RDDT offenders are offered a number of additional services while in specialized treatment programs and, overall, showed improvements in their risk scores after time in the program. Success for short-term, jail-based residential program offenders is demonstrated by over 70% successfully completing the program or being transferred to another community corrections program.

Community corrections offenders in Colorado contributed financially to their placement, programming and to the community while under supervision. Overall, community corrections offenders earned over 40 million dollars in each fiscal year. These earnings led to over 1 million dollars in state taxes and over 2.4 million dollars in federal taxes paid by community corrections offenders in FY12 alone. Offenders contributed to over 1.5 million dollars of treatment costs, and more than 1 million dollars in child support in each fiscal year.

In addition, community corrections offenders paid over 10 million dollars in subsistence payments to programs in FY10, over 11 million dollars in FY11, and over 12 million dollars in FY12. Despite these numbers, offenders owed programs more than 4.6 million dollars in each fiscal year.

Colorado community corrections programs have had to be creative in finding ways to meet the growing needs of their clients given constant per diem levels for the last several years and previous decreases. Despite these challenges, the statewide average Risk Factor Analysis score has improved steadily over time. The highest scores have also improved steadily over time. These findings demonstrate that most programs, including the highest and lowest levels of performance, have improved performance over the last several years.