

STATE OF COLORADO



COLORADO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FY13 and FY14 Annual Report

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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 Office 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, the use of the Standardized Offender Assessment instruments, the incorporation of evidence based practices into programming, and specialized treatment programming.

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 2013 (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013; denoted throughout the report as FY13) and Fiscal Year 2014 (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014; denoted throughout the report as FY14).

Community Corrections Programs

Colorado community corrections is 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
- 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
- specialized treatment for sex offenders

During FY13 and FY14, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. During that time, thirty-seven 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 were operated by private agencies. Three 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. In addition, 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 regular (non-specialized) beds during FY13 and FY14:

Bed Type	FY13	FY14
Diversion Residential	1714	1572
Diversion Non-Residential	1235	780
Transition	1235	1677

Referrals for community corrections services are derived from the State Judicial Branch or the Department of Corrections (DOC). Referrals for direct sentence (Diversion) offenders are made from 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, 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 in the operation of the programs, enforce the guidelines and monitor program compliance with state and local standards. Many boards provide an array of critical services designed to assist the program to better serve the needs of the offenders. 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 Programs in Community Corrections

Two new community corrections programs opened in FY13 and FY14:

Intervention Community Corrections Services, West Central Community Corrections Services (also called ICCS – Montrose) opened up on July 1st, 2013 to help clients that have been in the prison system re-enter society successfully, to assist clients that have been sentenced to the facility due to probation violations or as an alternative to going to jail. The facility is located in Montrose, Colorado and can house up to sixty clients to include Condition of Parole, Diversion, and Transition clients. ICCS Montrose accepts both male and female clients that are non-violent felons. The current population ratio is about 74% male and 26% female for the residential program. ICCS also has a Non-Residential program for clients that have worked their way up the levels and can now live in the community under supervision. Whether a client resides at the facility or away from the facility, they are in constant contact with staff and are expected to act in a respectable manner at all times.

The goal at ICCS is to help clients be successful. Success is accomplished by giving clients the tools to gain employment, get their GED, save money, learn to budget and attend therapy sessions that will best assist them in the future. ICCS has partnered with the Workforce Center and the Center for Mental Health to further assist

clients if they need help filling out employment applications or getting stabilized on medications. All avenues of assistance are explored to help clients be successful in the community and minimize their chances of returning to the system. ICCS is a stepping stone to re-entering the community and getting a chance to start out right.

Intervention Community Corrections Services – Pueblo began operations on 12/31/2013, relocating approximately 36 clients, with the assistance of the Pueblo County Sheriff and Colorado Department of Corrections Parole, to their new housing location of 1901 N. Hudson Avenue. The program was initially charged with housing up to 60 clients with a maximum capacity of at least 12 beds for female client placement. As of the new fiscal year, ICCS – Pueblo now houses a maximum of 120 clients with 30 beds being available for females – an approximate 100% increase in female housing capacity than has historically been available in the 10th Judicial District. The facility is staffed by 19 security staff members (including a security supervisor), a program director, several administrative personnel, a clinical therapist, and 8 case managers (including a case manager supervisor) to accommodate the unique physical plant of the campus, as well as to maintain a 1:20 ratio of case manager to client. The current residential population is comprised of approximately 75% male clients and 25% female clients, while the non-residential population consists of approximately 85% male and 15% female clients.

Community Corrections in Colorado

Figure 1 is a summary of the community corrections programs and the number of diversion, non-residential and transition offender beds that were funded through the DCJ in FY13 and FY14. Figure 2 represents the organizational structure of community corrections funding in Colorado.

**Figure 1
FY13 and FY14 Programs, Funded Beds, and Average Daily Population (ADP)¹**

FY13 Bed Allocation			ADP FY13	JD	Program	Location	ADP FY14	FY14 Bed Allocation		
Diversion	Non Res	Transition						Diversion	Non Res	Transition
143	89	139	242.71	1	ICCS - Kendall	Lakewood	246.97	201	90	98
			90.26		ICCS - West		87.49			
387	193	600	51.86	2	CMI – Columbine	Denver	57.23	399	155	601
			81.08		CMI – Fox		85.73			
			79.28		CMI- Ulster		81.16			
			73.86		CMI-Dahlia		95.08			
			41.23		Independence House Fillmore		41.84			
			74.46		Independence House Pecos		74.71			
			257.87		Peer I		253.26			
			49.29		The Haven		51.97			
			53.47		Phase I ²		24.49			
			57.59		Tooley Hall		60.55			
			83.54		Williams Street Center		77.15			
			2		6					
166	143	234	315.25	4	ComCor, Inc	Colorado Springs	315.03	120	100	263
			167.65		Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc.		153.89			
			7.03		Gateway: Through the Rockies		4.76			
14	9			5	No Program			10	7	0
22	3	20	50.96	6	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center	Durango	54.88	27	3	9
23	15		1.86	7	ICCS - Montrose ³	Montrose	24.77	23	15	8
136	71	186	329.99	8	Larimer County Community Corrections	Ft. Collins	320.43	149	68	166
22	7	28	56.62	9	Garfield County Community Corrections	Glenwood Springs	56.17	25	7	23
91	38	150	73.56	10	Crossroads Turning Point	Pueblo	59.33	103	22	132
			67.63		Pueblo Community Corrections Services ⁴					
			91.25		Minnequa Community Corrections ⁵		50.43			
					ICCS - Pueblo ⁶		44.84			
9	4			11	No Program			9	4	0
25	6	144	158.56	12	San Luis Valley Community Corrections	Alamosa	127.74	54	4	92
31	10	21	62.18	13	Advantage Treatment Center - Sterling	Sterling	68.10	38	9	24
16	12	23	46.63	14	Correctional Alternative Placement Services	Craig	43.28	14	6	20
10	6			15	No Program			7	2	0
9	6			16	No Program			15	6	0
181	106	206	163.12	17	Phoenix Center	Henderson	151.91	192	100	191
			145.07		Time to Change - Adams	Denver	139.51			
			131.17		Time to Change - Commerce City	Commerce City	128.66			
117	91	209	165.29	18	Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	Englewood	152.54	138	79	187
			117.79		Centennial Corrections Transition Center		112.94			
			106.99		Arapahoe County Residential Center		88.00			
99	54	78	211.88	19	ICCS-Weld	Greeley	202.94	110	34	176
39	21	38	51.50	20	CMI - Boulder Community Transition Center	Boulder	55.79	40	19	29
			43.10		CMI - Longmont Community Transition Center	Longmont	48.39			
120	66	80	223.79	21	Mesa County Community Corrections	Grand Junction	223.11	126	47	74
7	1			22	No Program			5	1	0
1669	957	2156	4086		TOTALS		3918	1811	780	2093

¹ 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.

² Phase I closed in December 2013

³ ICCS – Montrose opened in July 2013

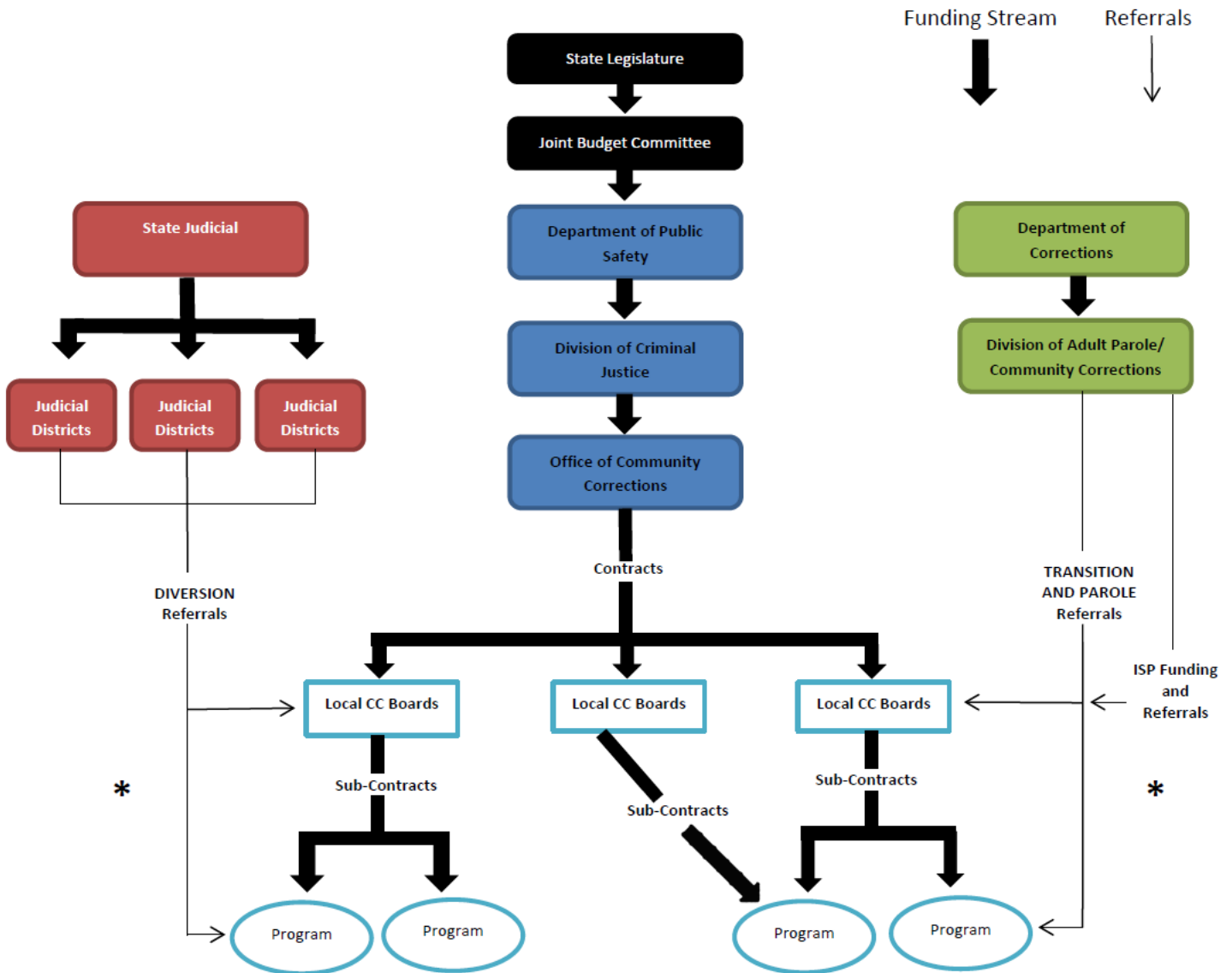
⁴ Pueblo Community Corrections Services closed in May 2013

⁵ Minnequa Community Corrections closed in December 2013

⁶ ICCS – Pueblo opened December 2013

Figure 2

Colorado Community Corrections Funding and Referral System



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

Statistical Overview

Statistics derived for this annual report represent a summary of all community corrections offenders who were discharged from Residential, Non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT), and Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT), programs during the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 fiscal years (July 1, 2012 - June 30, 2013 and July 1, 2013-June 30, 2014 respectively). Data from previous fiscal years are reported for some measures when available. For the purposes of this report, fiscal years will be reported as FY09, FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13 and FY14.

On July 1, 2008, the Division of Criminal Justice/Office of Community Corrections (DCJ/OCC) implemented an internet-based data collection and management system for all programs statewide. 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 information 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 current 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 the 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 data. 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 interventions. 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

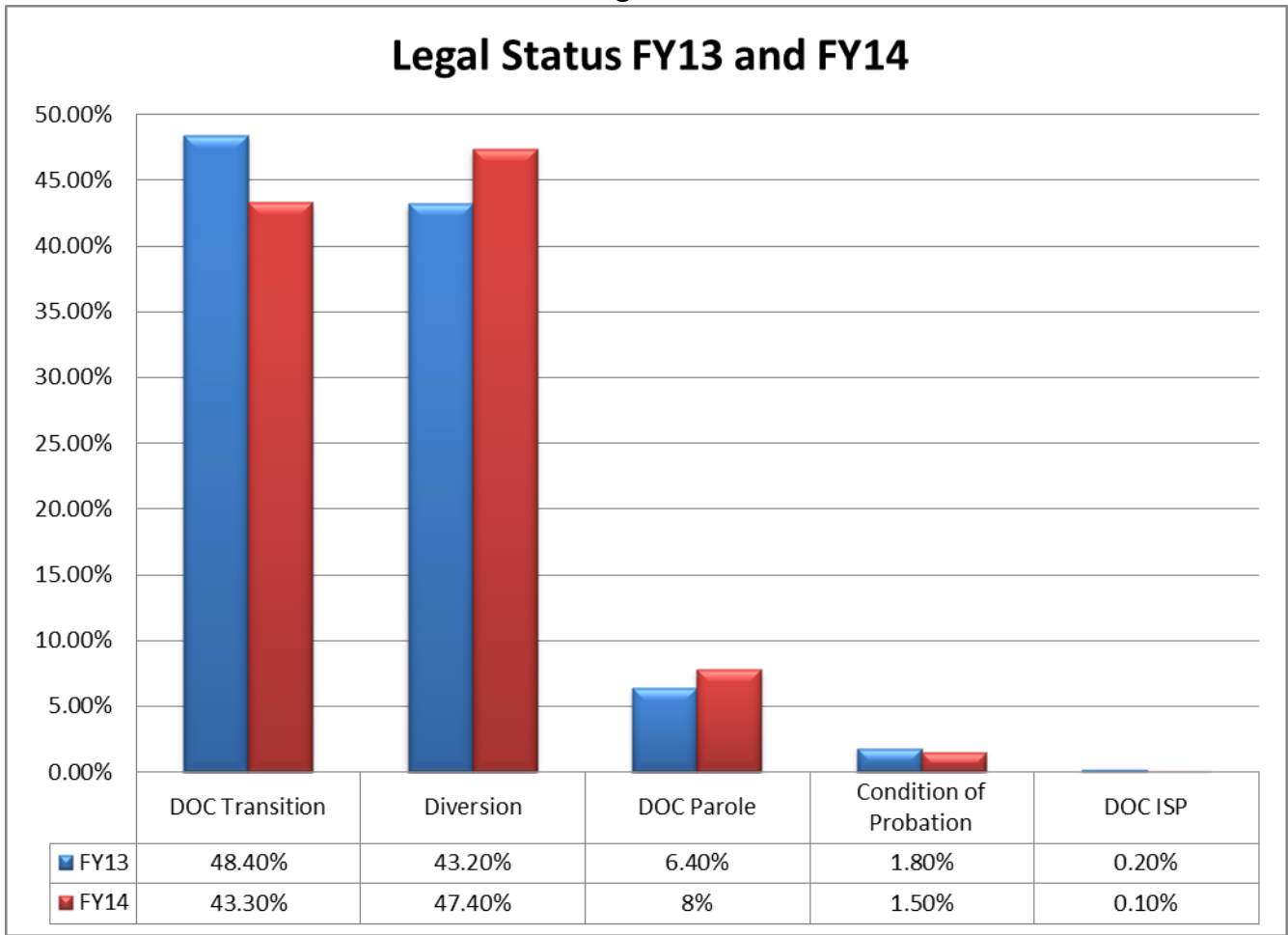
Community Corrections serves adult offenders who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections offenders: *Diversion* and *Transition*. Diversion offenders are sentenced directly to community corrections by the courts, as a diversion from a prison sentence.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

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 from the Department of Corrections. Condition of Parole offenders are referred from the parole board as a condition of the offender's period of parole. ISP offenders are referred to community corrections as a condition of their ISP placement. For the purposes of this report, all DOC offenders are referred to as "Transition" offenders.

In FY13, residential community corrections programs discharged **6,048** offenders whereas in FY14 **6,025** offenders were discharged. This is an increase in the number of discharges from previous years. Offenders may have been 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 FY13, forty-five percent (**45%**) of all residential community corrections offenders were Diversion/Probation and fifty-five percent (**55%**) were Transition/Parole. In FY14 there was an increase in the percentage of diversion offenders in residential community corrections to forty-nine (**49%**) percent with a decrease of transition offenders to fifty-one (**51%**) percent. Further breakdown of the legal status of community corrections offenders for FY13 and FY14 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: male, Caucasian, single, with a high school diploma or GED. In both FY13 and FY14 the typical offender was 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, trends in demographic data are stagnant between the two years.

Figure 4

DEMOGRAPHICS FY13 and FY14			
		FY13	FY14
Gender			
	Male	83.3%	81.9%
	Female	16.7%	18.1%
Age			
	18-20	2.7%	2.3%
	21-25	18.8%	19.3%
	26-30	21.1%	20.8%
	31-35	17.6%	19.4%
	36-40	12.3%	11.9%
	41+	27.5%	26.4%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	53.5%	55.4%
	Hispanic	27.8%	27.2%
	African American	15.9%	14.7%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	1.5%	1.5%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.8%	1.0%
	Other/Unknown	0.4%	0.3%
Marital Status			
	Single	58.0%	58.7%
	Married/Common Law	21.6%	21.2%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	18.7%	17.9%
	Unknown	1.8%	2.2%
Education Level at Entry			
	Less than 8th Grade	2.7%	2.6%
	9th through 11th Grade	18.6%	18.5%
	12th Grade or GED	64.6%	63.4%
	Vocational/Some College	10.5%	11.1%
	College or Above	1.7%	2.0%
	Unknown	1.9%	2.4%
Current Crime Felony Class			
	F1 - F3	17.9%	17.5%
	F4-F6	82.1%	82.5%
Prior Adult Felony Convictions			
	Zero	17.1%	17.4%
	One to Two	35.9%	37.4%
	Three or More	47.0%	45.2%

Criminal History

Most community corrections offenders in FY13 and FY14 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were drug-related offenses, theft and burglary. This has been a consistent trend over the past several years. Figure 5 depicts the most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition offenders were serving sentences.

Figure 5

Current Felony Offenses		
Offense Type	FY13	FY14
	Percent	Percent
Controlled Substance	25.5	22.8
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	14.3	15.6
Theft	12.4	11.5
Assault/menacing	10.3	10.7
Sex assault	3.8	4.6
Robbery	4.0	4.4
Identity Theft	3.2	4.4
Escape	5.1	4.2
Driving Related	4.1	4.2
Motor Vehicle	3.5	3.7
Forgery	3.5	3.6
Other	2.3	2.6
Homicide	1.3	1.4
Crimes Against Children	1.4	1.3
Criminal Mischief	1.1	1.2
Weapons	1.2	1.2
Fraud	1.3	1.1
Organized Crime	0.4	0.4
Intimidation	0.4	0.4
Kidnapping	0.6	0.4
Habitual Criminal	0.1	0.2
Arson	0.1	0.1

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 data, more than eighty percent (80%) of offenders were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony in both FY13 and FY14. Figures 6 and 7 depict the current felony class of both Diversion and Transition offenders.

Figure 6

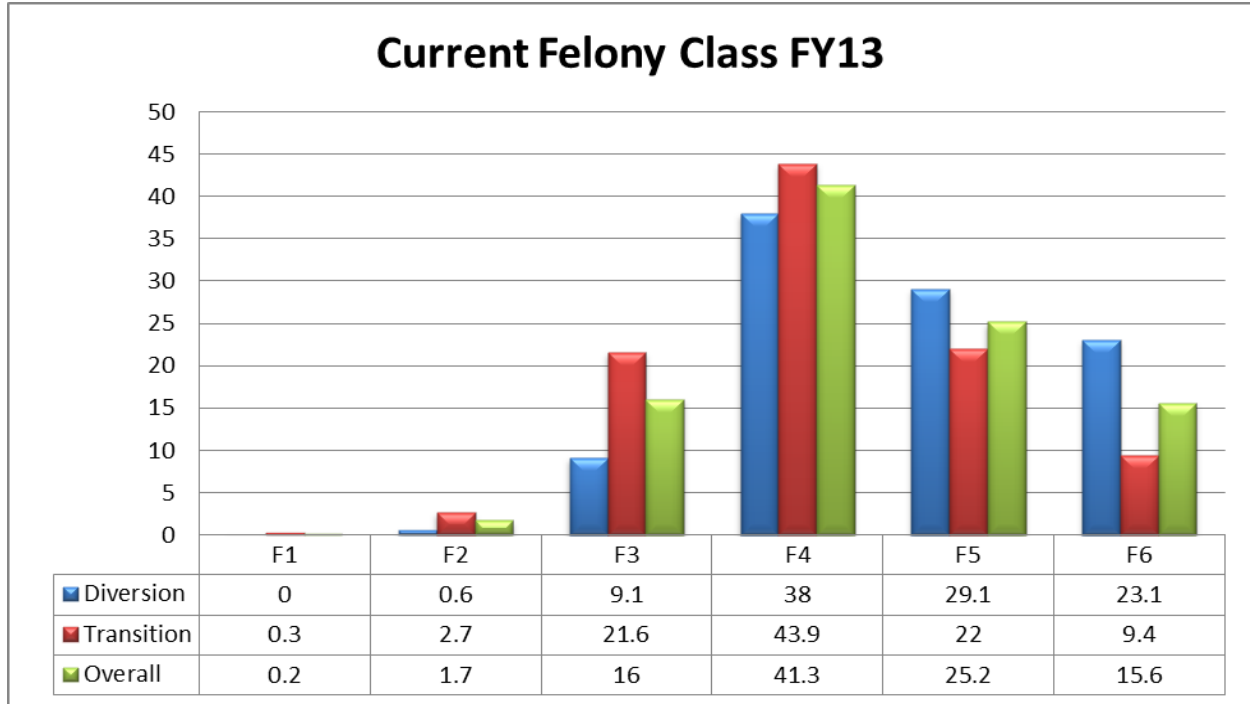
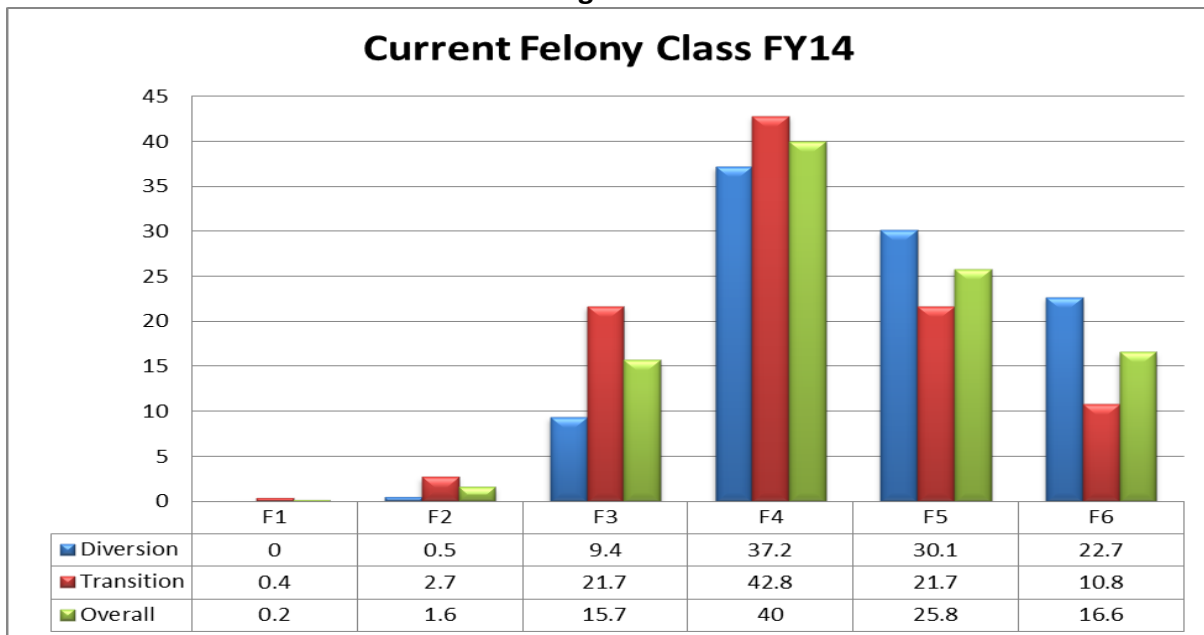


Figure 7



Prior felony offense data remained constant within the community corrections population between FY09 and FY12; however, in FY13 and FY14 there was a slight decrease in the percentage of offenders with no prior felony convictions but a marked increase in the number of offenders with three or less. Since FY09 there has also been a decrease in the percentage of offenders with no prior violent felony convictions. The average age of first arrest for all offenders in FY13 and FY14 was eighteen years old. The data suggest that the majority of community corrections offenders committed non-violent crimes and do not have extensive criminal histories. This is demonstrated in figure 8 below.

Figure 8

Prior Felony Offenses						
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
No Prior Felony Convictions	19%	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%
Three or Less Felony Convictions	59%	58%	59%	57%	67%	67%
No Prior Violent Felony Convictions	83%	82%	80%	80%	76%	75%

In addition, the data indicate that the number of prior felony offenses between diversion and transition have remained constant since FY09 with 21-23% of diversion offenders and 13-16% of transition offenders having no prior felony convictions. This is demonstrated in figure 9.

Figure 9

Prior Felony Offenses Diversion/Transition						
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14
No Prior Felony Convictions Diversion	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	22%
No Prior Felony Convictions Transition	16%	15%	16%	15%	14%	13%

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.

- 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.⁷ In the files studied, it was found that the higher the score, the more frequently program infractions occurred.

⁷ 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 10 compares the last twelve years of Criminal History Scores in Community Corrections. The Criminal History Score range is 1-4.

Figure 10

Criminal History Scores for Residential Offenders						
FY	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
FY 02	2.48	3	2.81	4	2.64	3
FY 03	2.47	3	2.86	4	2.66	3
FY 04	2.40	3	2.94	4	2.66	3
FY 05	2.44	3	2.91	4	2.66	3
FY 06	2.55	3	3.01	4	2.78	3
FY 07	2.46	3	2.92	4	2.68	3
FY 09	2.68	3	3.08	4	2.88	4
FY 10	2.81	3	3.26	4	3.05	4
FY 11	2.76	3	3.26	4	3.03	4
FY 12	2.90	4	3.30	4	3.13	4
FY 13	3.05	4	3.45	4	3.27	4
FY 14	3.06	4	3.45	4	3.26	4

In general, the average criminal history score for community corrections offenders has been increasing over the last twelve years. This trend can be seen in figure 11.

Figure 11



Standardized Offender Assessments and Treatment

In 1991 the Colorado General Assembly established 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 to identify criminogenic needs. The assessment process also detects and subsequently measures the severity of substance use and provides a treatment recommendation based on an offender's level of risk and severity of substance use. 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. Offenders score higher on the LSI as their risk of recidivism increases. The LSI is administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk.

The **Adult Substance Use Survey-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 12 outlines the SOA-R scales.

Figure 12

Instrument	Possible Score Range	Measure
SSI-R	0-15	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-R

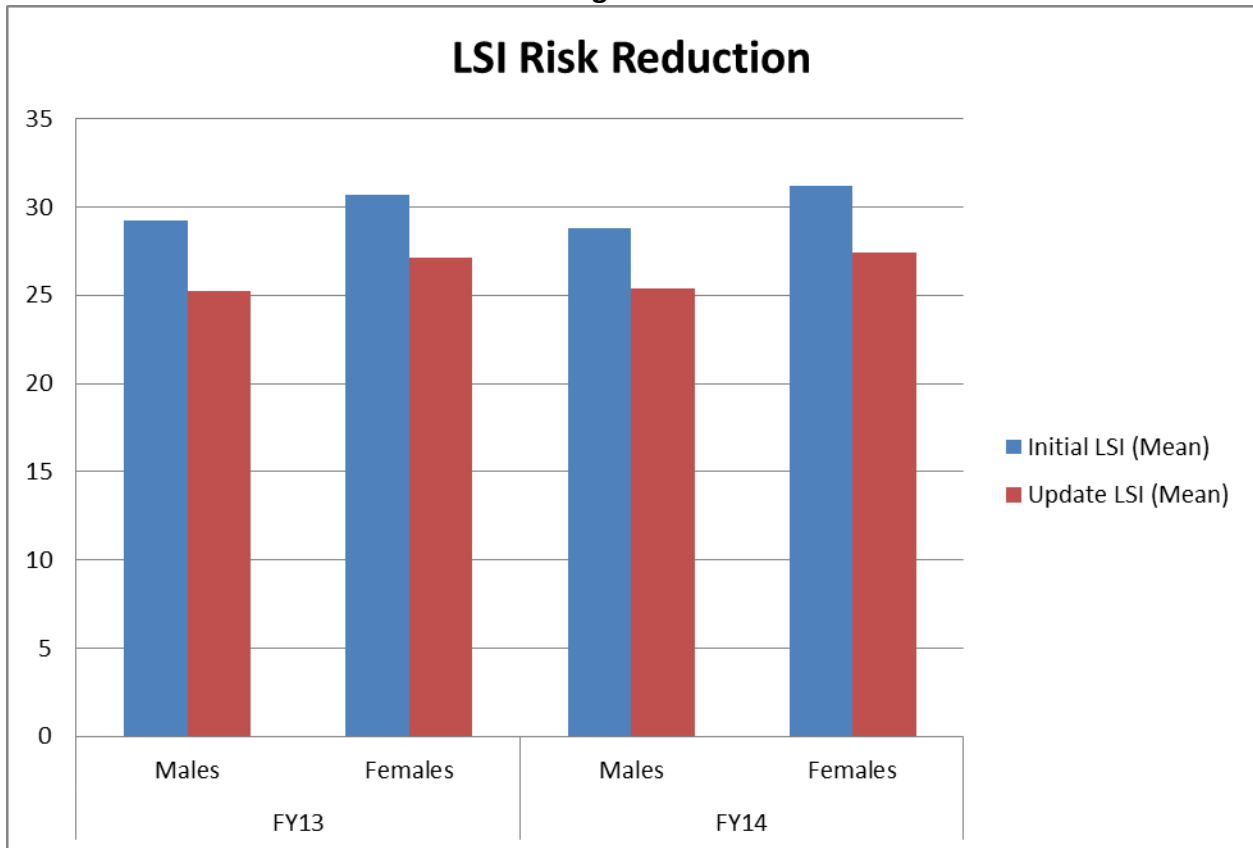
Figure 13 provides the mean SOA-R scores for male and female community corrections offenders in FY13 and FY14. In comparison to male offenders, female offenders in community corrections generally had higher LSI scores, indicating higher risk and need; higher SSI-R scores, indicating higher substance use risk; and higher ASUS-R Disruption scores, indicating higher disruptive consequences of drugs and alcohol. However, male offenders had higher ASUS-R defensive scores which suggest that male offenders are slightly more guarded than females in the disclosure of alcohol/drug use information.

Figure 13

		Initial LSI (Mean)	Update LSI (Mean)	SSI-R Score (Mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (Mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (Mean)
FY13	Males	29.2	25.2	7.5	20.4	15.5
	Females	30.7	27.1	9.5	24.7	12.4
FY14	Males	28.8	25.4	7.8	21.4	16.1
	Females	31.2	27.4	8.6	25.6	11.8

On average, both male and female offenders experienced approximately a twelve to thirteen percent decrease in their LSI scores from intake to their 6 month update which indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination from residential community corrections. These data are presented in figure 14.

Figure 14



Assessment data regarding diversion and transition offenders indicate that diversion offenders have slightly higher LSI scores both initially and when updated, higher SSI-R scores, and higher alcohol/drug disruption scores. Transition offenders scored higher overall on the defensive scale scores. Figure 15 suggests that while LSI scores are increasing incrementally, SSI-R and ASUS-R disruption and defensive scores have experienced a marked increase between FY10 and FY14. This is consistent with other data showing higher risk and higher need offenders in community corrections compared to years past.

Figure 15

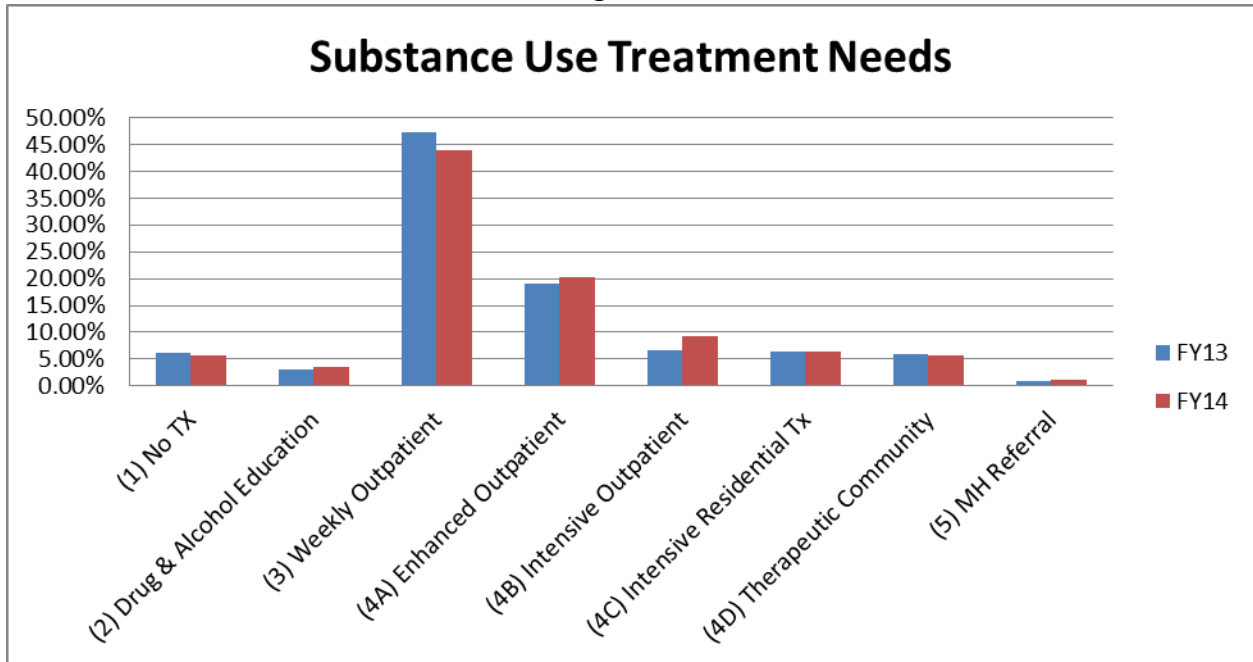
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (Mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (Mean)
FY10	Diversion	28.7	23.5	8.6	20.9	13.1
	Transition	28.4	23.0	6.5	18.5	13.2
Total		28.6	23.3	7.5	19.6	13.1
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (Mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (Mean)
FY11	Diversion	29.1	24.3	7.8	20.4	13.1
	Transition	28.6	23.7	6.9	19.4	15.1
Total		28.8	24.0	7.3	19.9	14.2
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (Mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (Mean)
FY12	Diversion	29.5	25.1	6.3	18.9	10.1
	Transition	28.8	24.3	4.9	15.4	10.9
Total		29.1	24.7	5.5	16.9	10.6
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (Mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (Mean)
FY13	Diversion	29.8	26.0	8.7	22.2	13.5
	Transition	29.1	25.2	7.2	20.2	16.1
Total		29.4	25.6	7.8	21.1	15.0
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (Mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (Mean)
FY14	Diversion	29.9	26.5	9.2	24.0	14.4
	Transition	28.6	25.2	6.8	20.4	16.2
Total		29.2	25.8	8.0	22.2	15.3

Substance Use Treatment

In conjunction with the SOA-R, a standardized substance use 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 and the higher end of the continuum involves process-oriented group and individual therapy.

Figure 16 reports the percentage of offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment. Generally, a higher proportion of offenders are assessed at level 3 (weekly outpatient), and level 4a (enhanced outpatient), for substance use treatment.

Figure 16



Figures 17a and 17b show the percentage of male and female offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment for both fiscal years. 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 13 showing higher risk levels, higher substance use disruption and higher criminogenic needs among female community corrections offenders.

Figure 17a

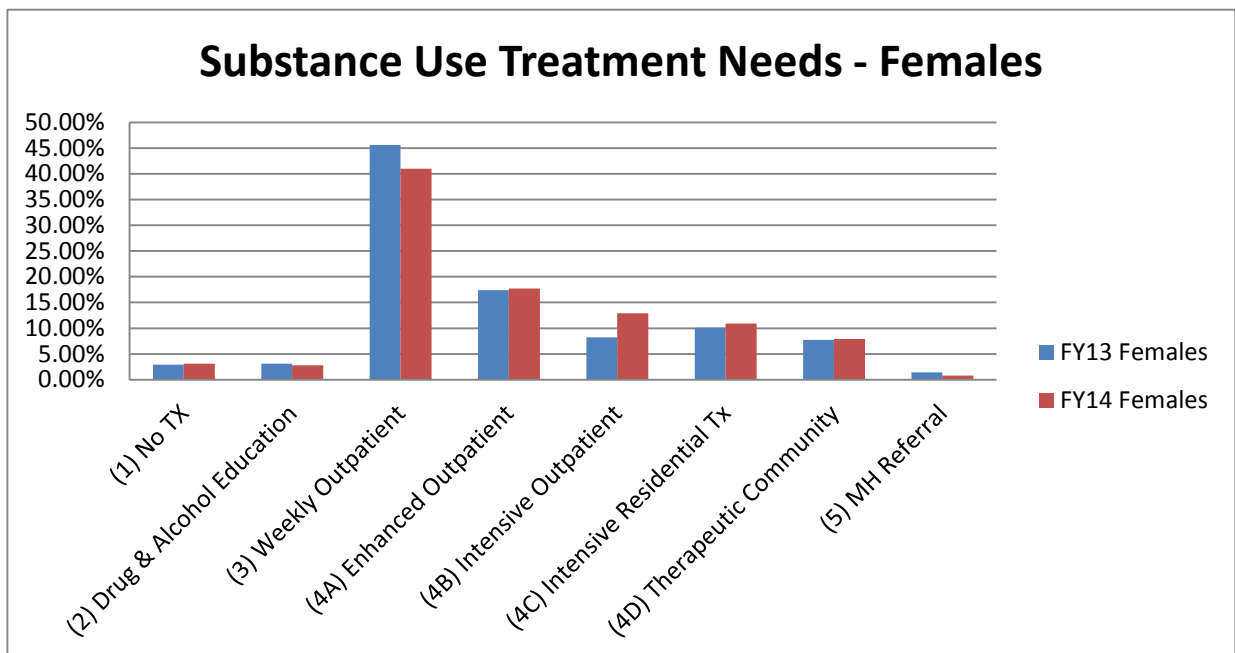


Figure 17b

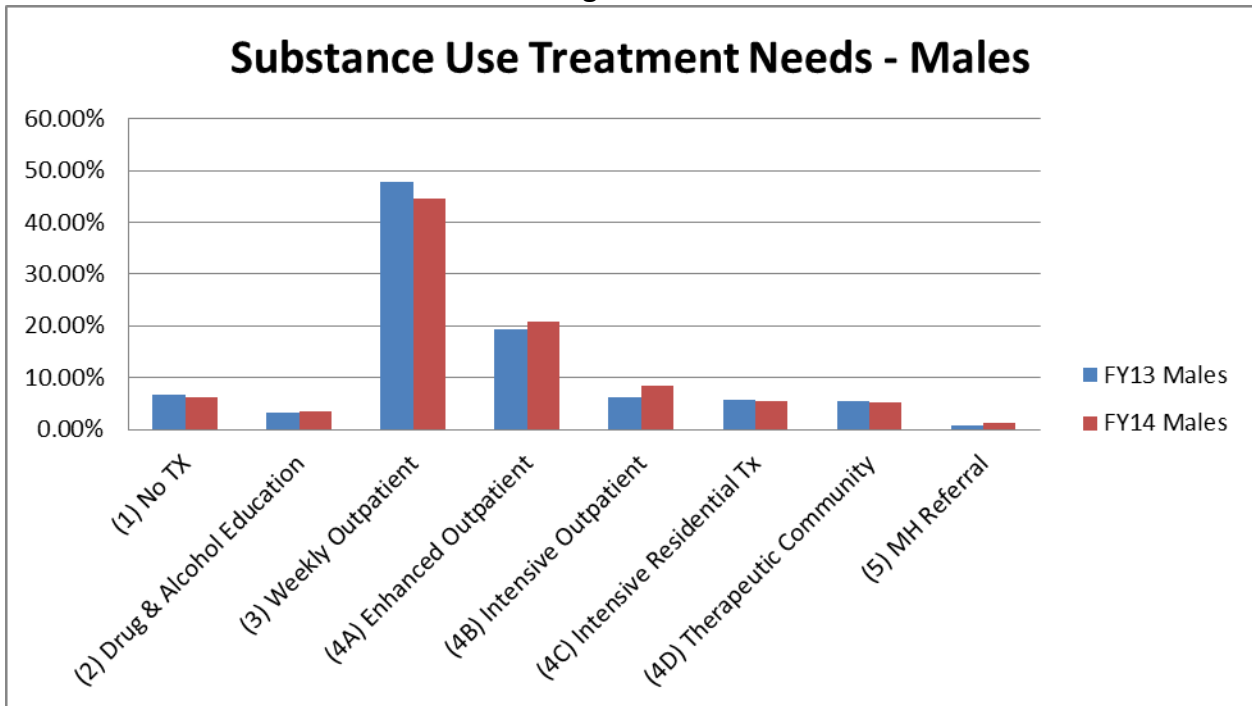
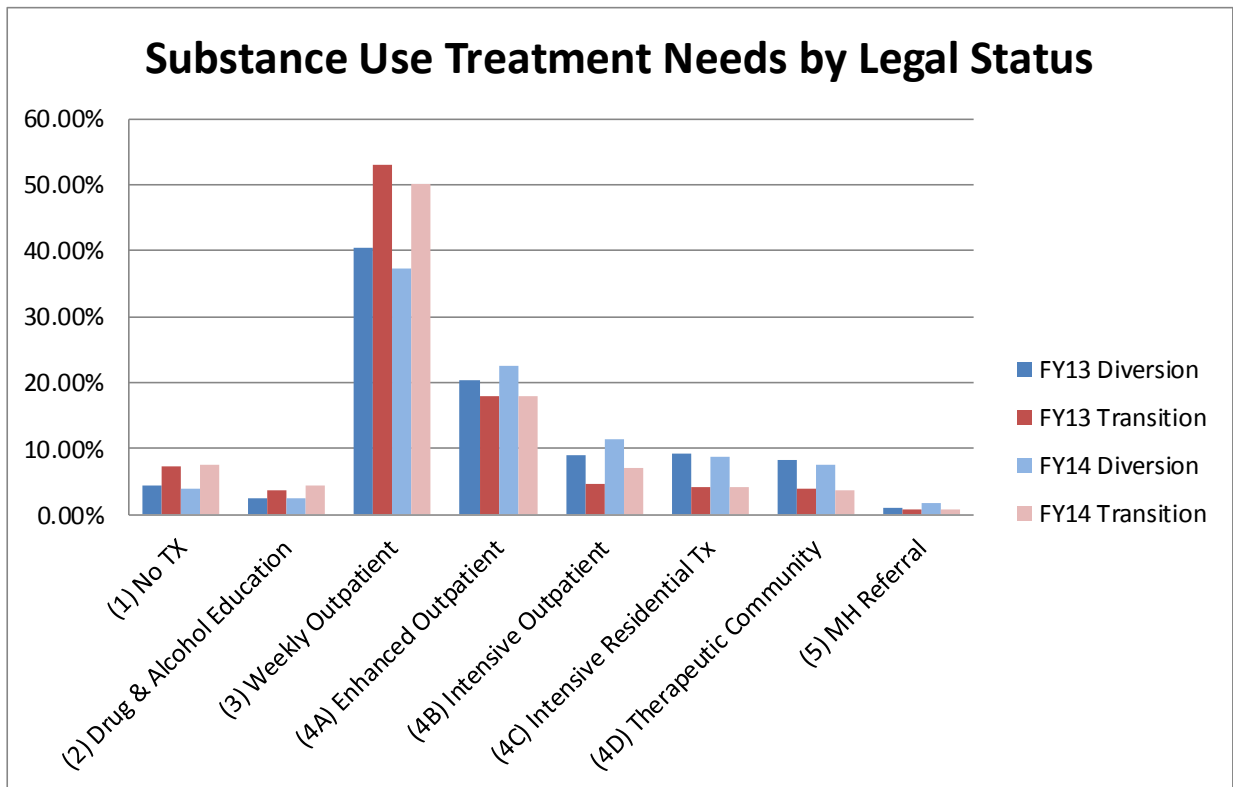


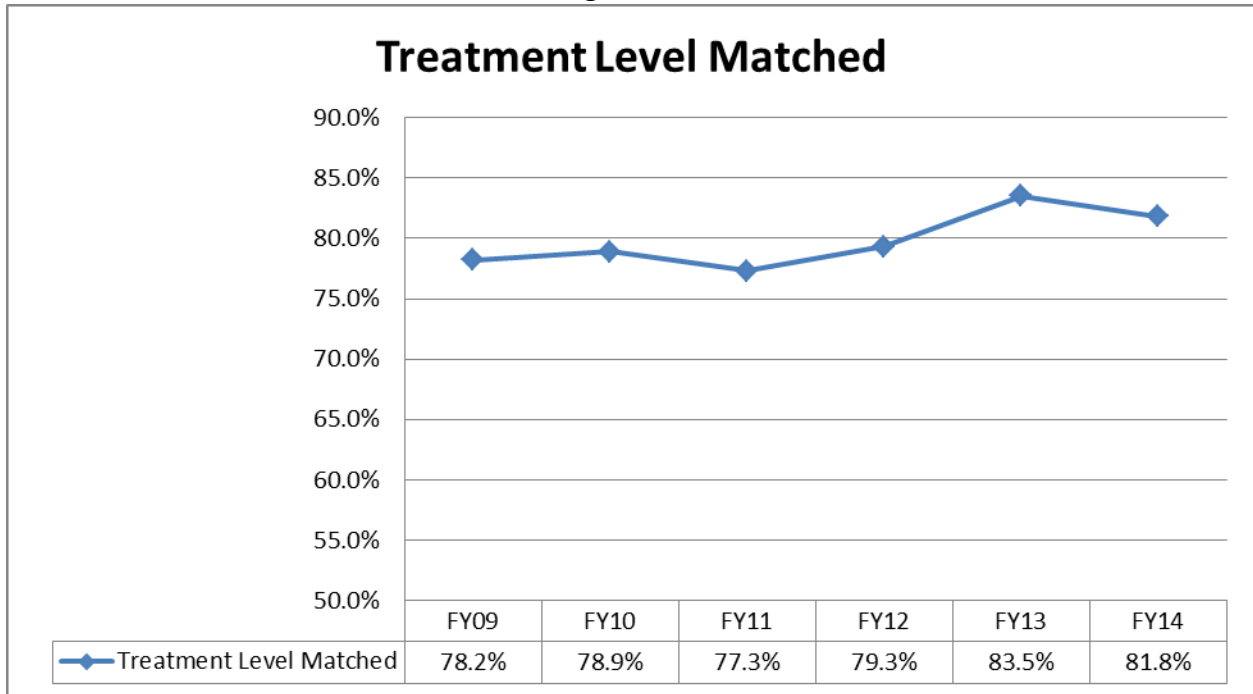
Figure 18a demonstrates the percentage of diversion and transition offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment for both fiscal years. Generally, a higher proportion of diversion offenders are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment. This is consistent with data showing higher risk levels and higher substance use disruption scores among diversion community corrections offenders.

Figure 18a



Data regarding substance use treatment needs are very likely to under-represent true treatment needs due to gaps in treatment availability and funding in FY13 and FY14. In addition, the percentage of offenders who need weekly outpatient treatment is likely over-represented for two reasons: 1) higher treatment options are more costly and, until recently, no funds have been available to assist and 2) offenders are sometimes placed in low levels of treatment due to past substance use issues, not necessarily as a result of current treatment need. In FY12, correctional treatment funds became available to assist offenders with the costs of substance use and dual diagnosis treatment. Figure 18b shows an increase of almost 7% in the number of offenders who received their assessed level of substance use treatment in FY13 and almost 5% in FY14 when compared to FY09. A recent study published by the Office of Research and Statistics showed lower recidivism rates for offenders who were matched to the appropriate level of substance abuse treatment compared to offenders that were not matched⁸.

Figure 18b

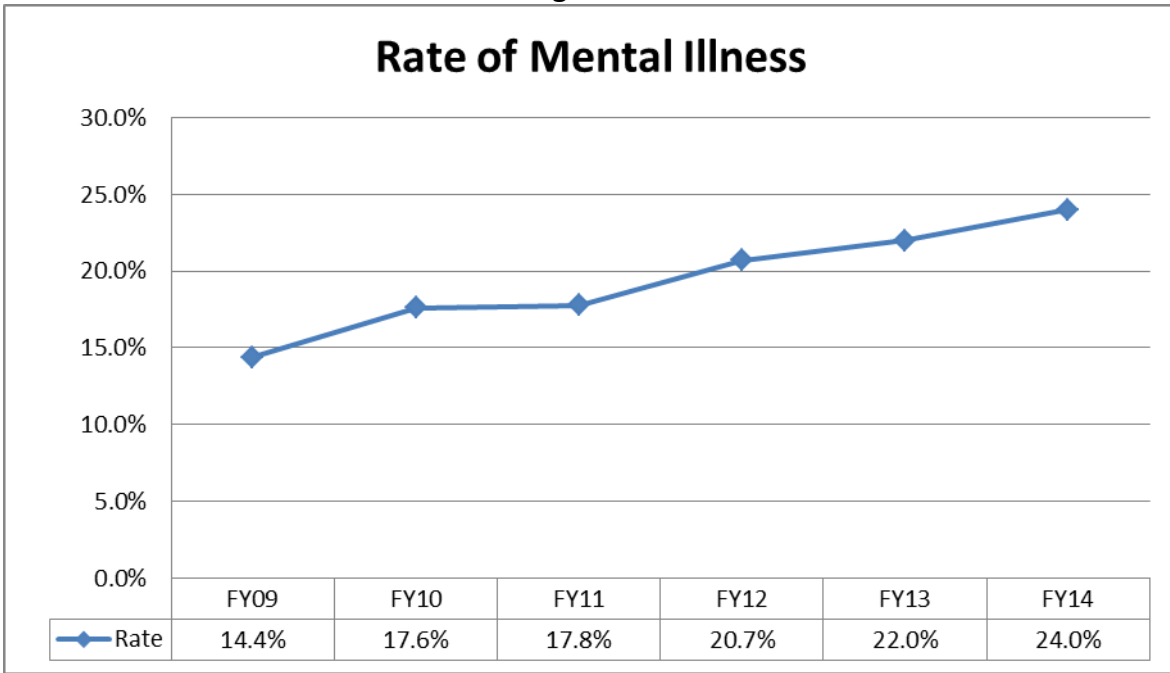


⁸ Community Corrections in Colorado: Program Outcomes and Recidivism, FY2012-13

Mental Illness

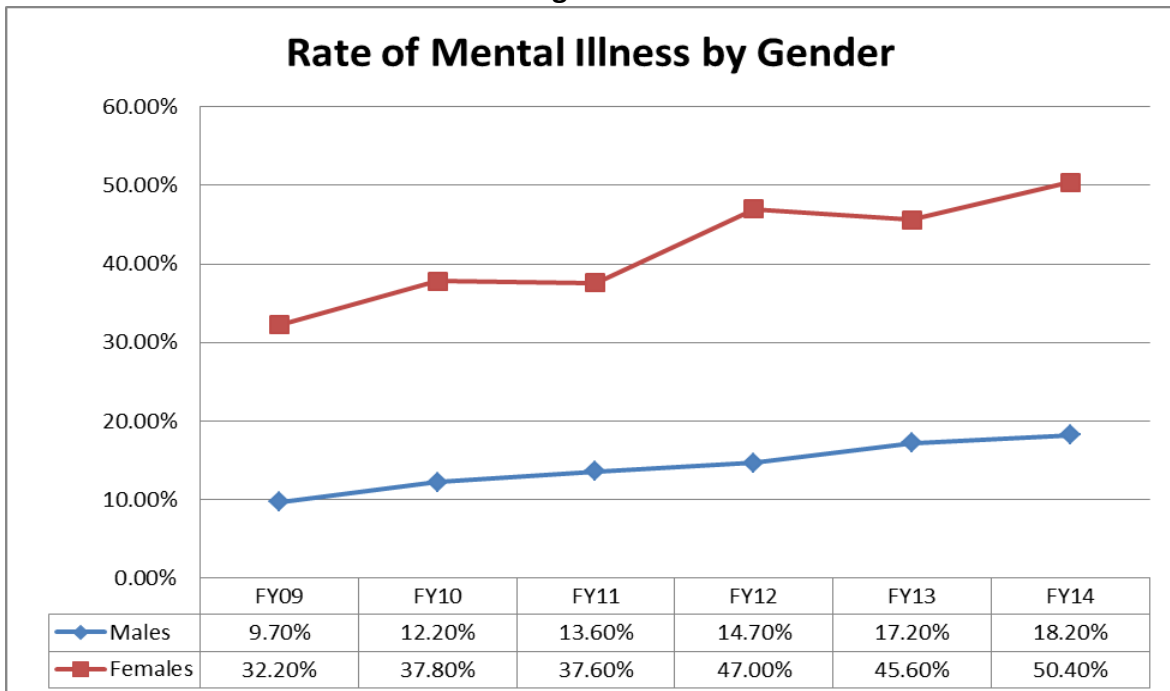
Rates of mental illness within community corrections programs in Colorado have been increasing since FY09. Figure 19 demonstrates this trend from FY09 through FY14.

Figure 19



Generally, female community corrections offenders have higher rates of a known or documented clinical diagnosis of mental illness. Figure 20 demonstrates the marked difference between rates of mental illness for males versus female offenders in community corrections.

Figure 20

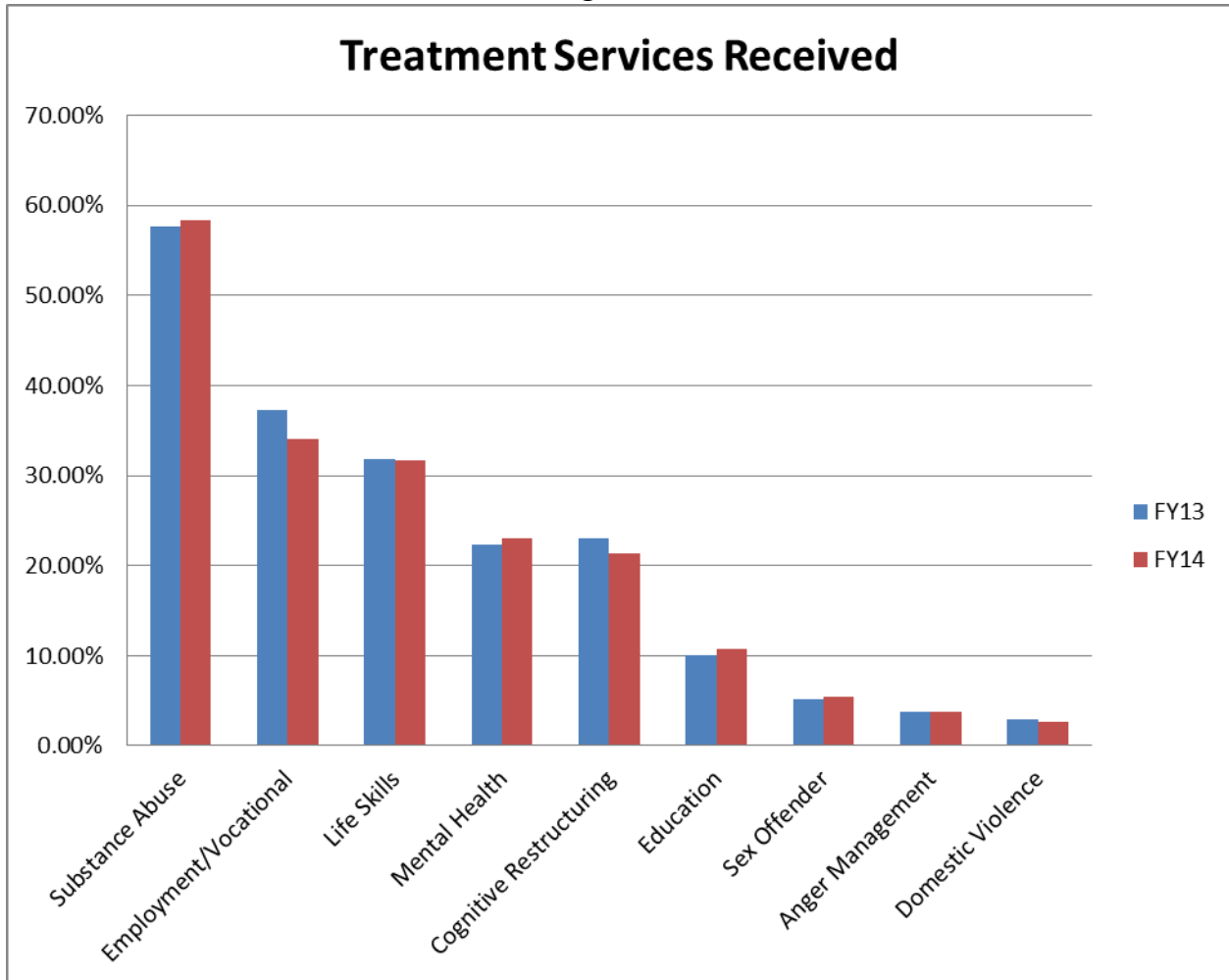


Community Corrections Services

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/treatment, money management assistance, and educational and vocational guidance. In many cases, offenders access services in the community beyond those provided by the program. As mentioned above, correctional treatment funds, when available, can help offenders who qualify for special assistance if they are in financial need and meet the defined criteria.

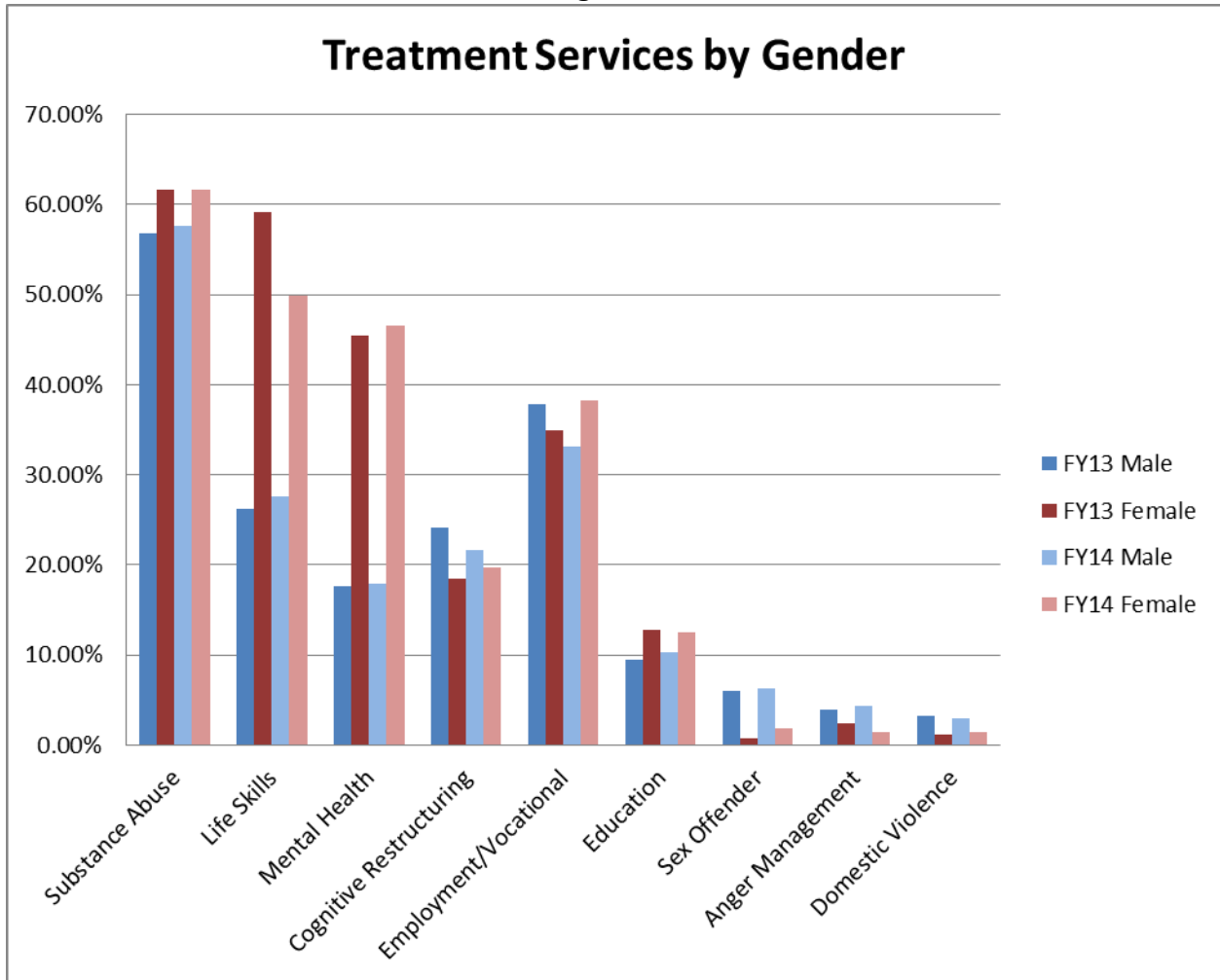
Figure 21 represents the percentage of offenders under community corrections supervision who received each type of treatment service.

Figure 21



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 trends can be seen in figure 22. This is consistent with assessment data from Figures 13, 14, and 20 that show higher risk, higher needs, and higher rates of mental illness for female offenders in community corrections.

Figure 22



Educational Attainment

Offenders in community corrections were able to make notable improvements in their education levels while under community corrections supervision. Figures 23, 24 and 25 illustrate the number of residential community corrections offenders who were able to obtain their GED, receive vocational training or obtain their college degree between the time that they entered the program and the time that they left for both FY13 and FY14. Overall, in FY13 there were 102 offenders who obtained their GED, 51 who attended vocational school or some college, and 4 offenders who obtained a college degree or higher level of education while in a community corrections program. Overall, in FY14 there were 97 offenders who obtained their GED, 47 who attended vocational school or some college, and 7 offenders who obtained a college degree or higher level of education.

Figure 23

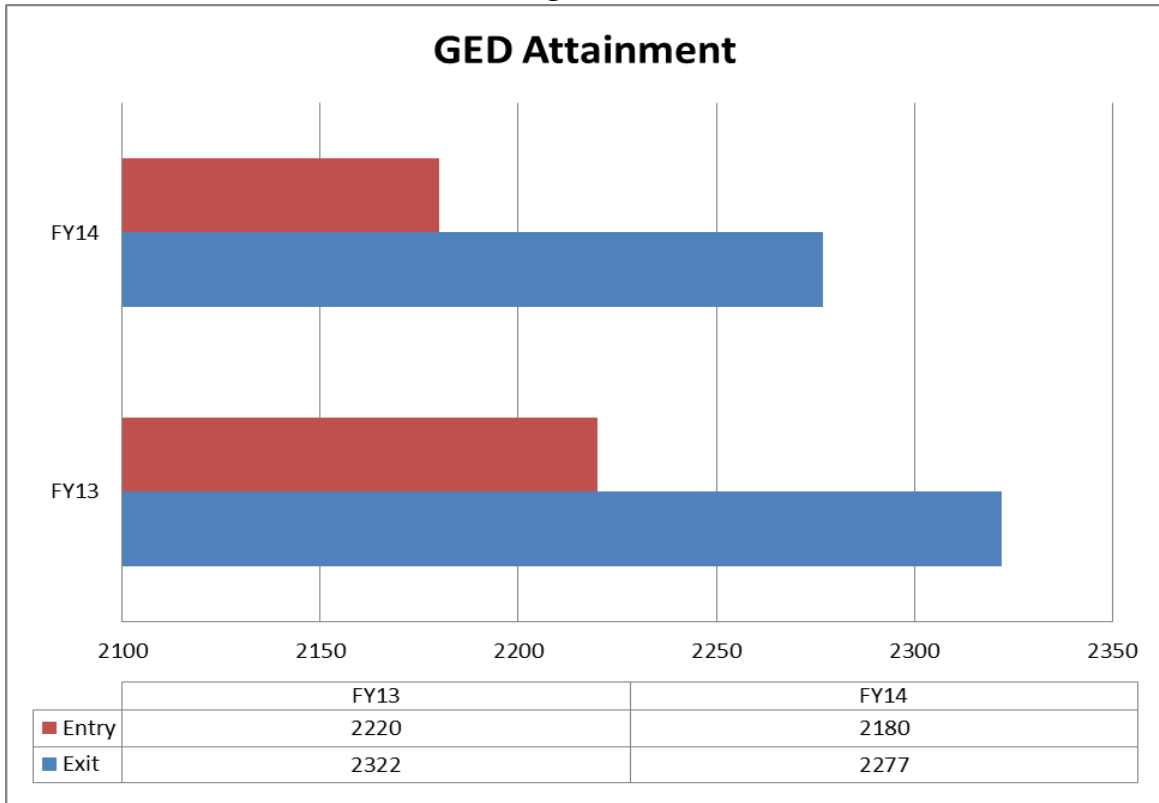


Figure 24

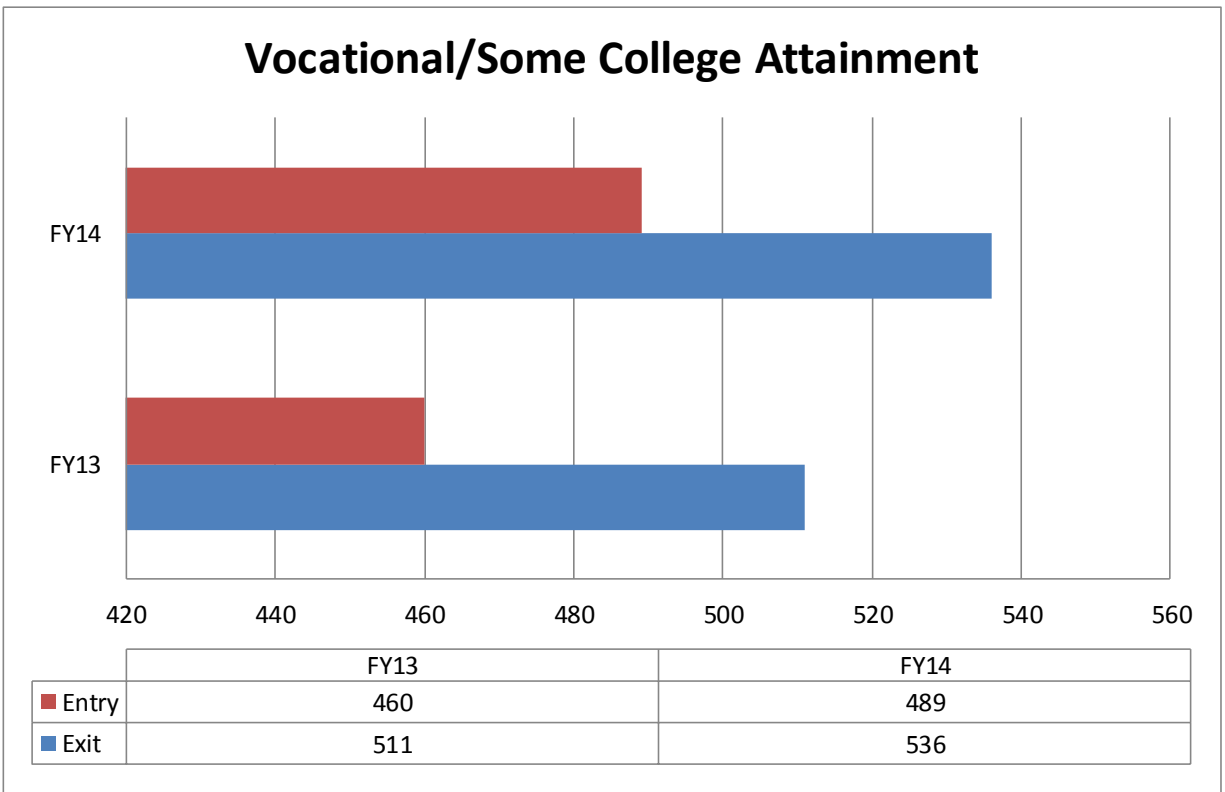
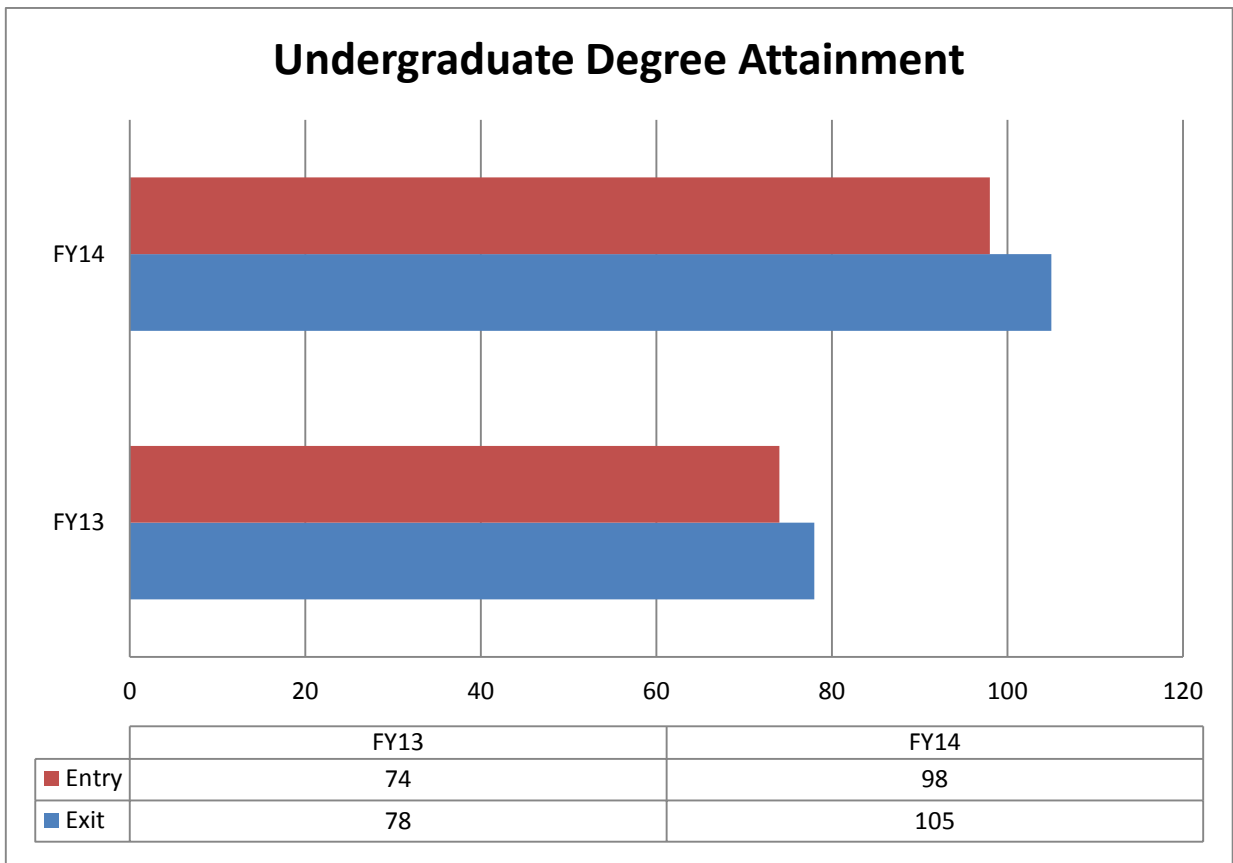


Figure 25



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 pre-determined rules. In FY13, fifty-two percent (**52%**) of community corrections offenders successfully completed their residential placement, with a decrease to forty-eight percent (**48%**) in FY14. It is important to note that there are several termination categories, such as a transfer or continuous stay, which are not considered as successful or unsuccessful completions but are considered neutral. Neutral termination reasons increased from 9.2% in FY13 to 11.5% in FY14 which may be partially responsible for the decrease in rates of successful completion. The neutral termination reason 'Transfer to Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)' increased from 2.9% to 3.6% which may be a result of the increase in IRT bed availability, because of correctional treatment funds, or an increased knowledge among case management staff of higher levels of substance use treatment options.

Overall, discharges due to the commission of a new crime represented **less than two percent** of terminations in both fiscal years. In FY13, eighty-six percent (**86%**) of the new crimes were non-violent. In FY14, seventy-nine percent (**79%**) of the new crimes were non-violent. Misdemeanors, thefts and drug related charges make up the majority of the new crimes in both fiscal years. Escapes accounted for approximately twelve percent (12%) of discharges in FY13 and thirteen percent (13%) of discharges in FY14. Discharge data for FY13 and FY14 are presented in Figure 26.

Figure 26

Offender Type		Successful		Transfer*		Escape		New Crime		Old warrant*		Technical violation		Reject After Accept*		Other*	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FY13	Diversion	1225	45.6%	179	6.6%	399	14.8%	54	2.0%	28	1.0%	696	25.9%	33	1.2%	73	2.7%
	Transition	1858	56.5%	86	2.6%	348	10.6%	54	1.6%	26	0.8%	788	24.0%	40	1.2%	89	2.8%
	Overall	3083	51.6%	265	4.4%	747	12.5%	108	1.8%	54	0.9%	1484	24.8%	73	1.2%	162	2.7%
FY14	Diversion	1256	43.0%	245	8.4%	457	15.6%	44	1.5%	32	1.1%	801	27.4%	30	1.0%	59	2.0%
	Transition	1619	53.0%	132	4.3%	345	11.3%	47	1.5%	29	0.9%	721	23.6%	56	1.8%	106	3.5%
	Overall	2875	48.1%	377	6.3%	802	13.4%	91	1.5%	61	1.0%	1522	25.5%	86	1.4%	165	2.8%

*These discharge categories are considered neutral. The other category includes continuous stay

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. No established LSI ranges exist for community corrections in the literature. The Division of Criminal Justice will establish statistical LSI score and risk ranges in 2014. The ranges presented in figures 27 and 28 were determined based on the nature of the community corrections population with the statewide mean LSI score (29.4 in FY13 and 29.2 in FY14) placed in the medium risk category. The results of this analysis 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 27

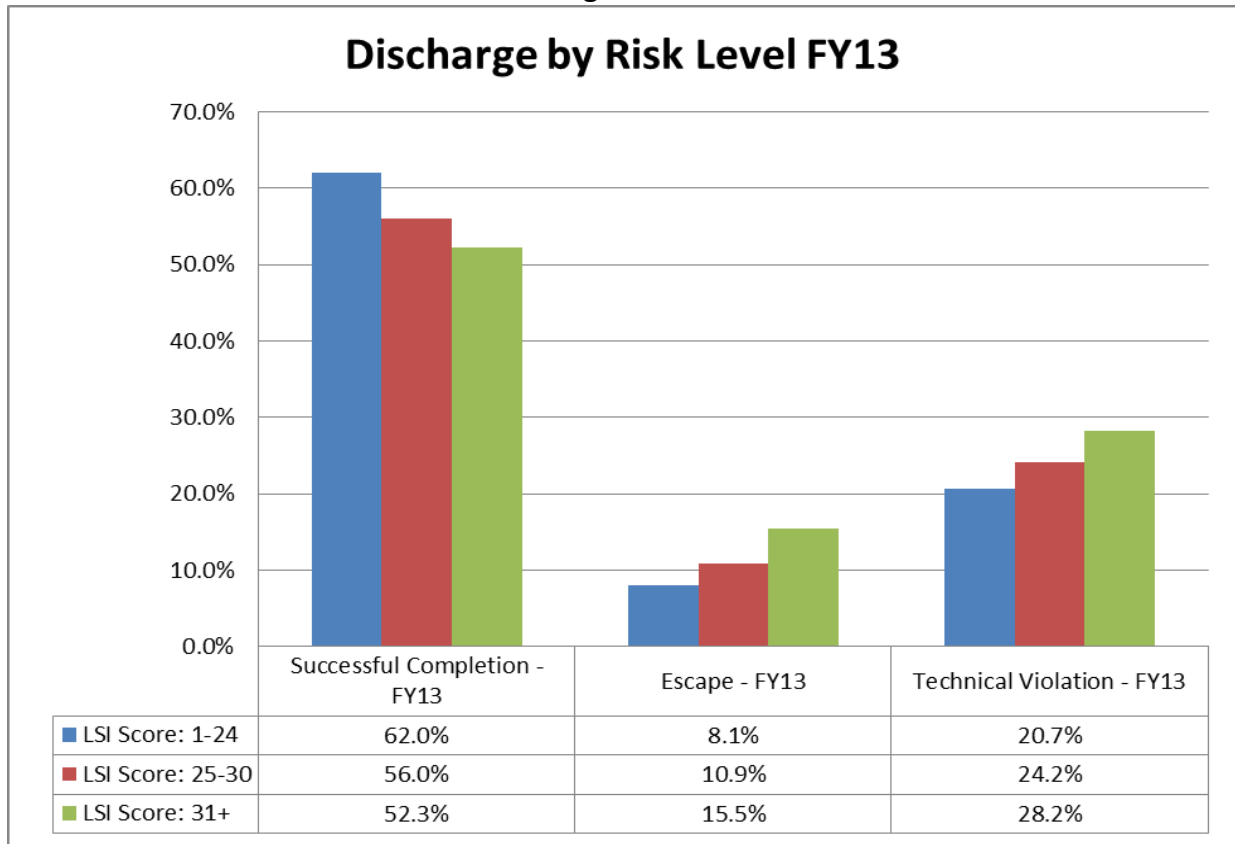
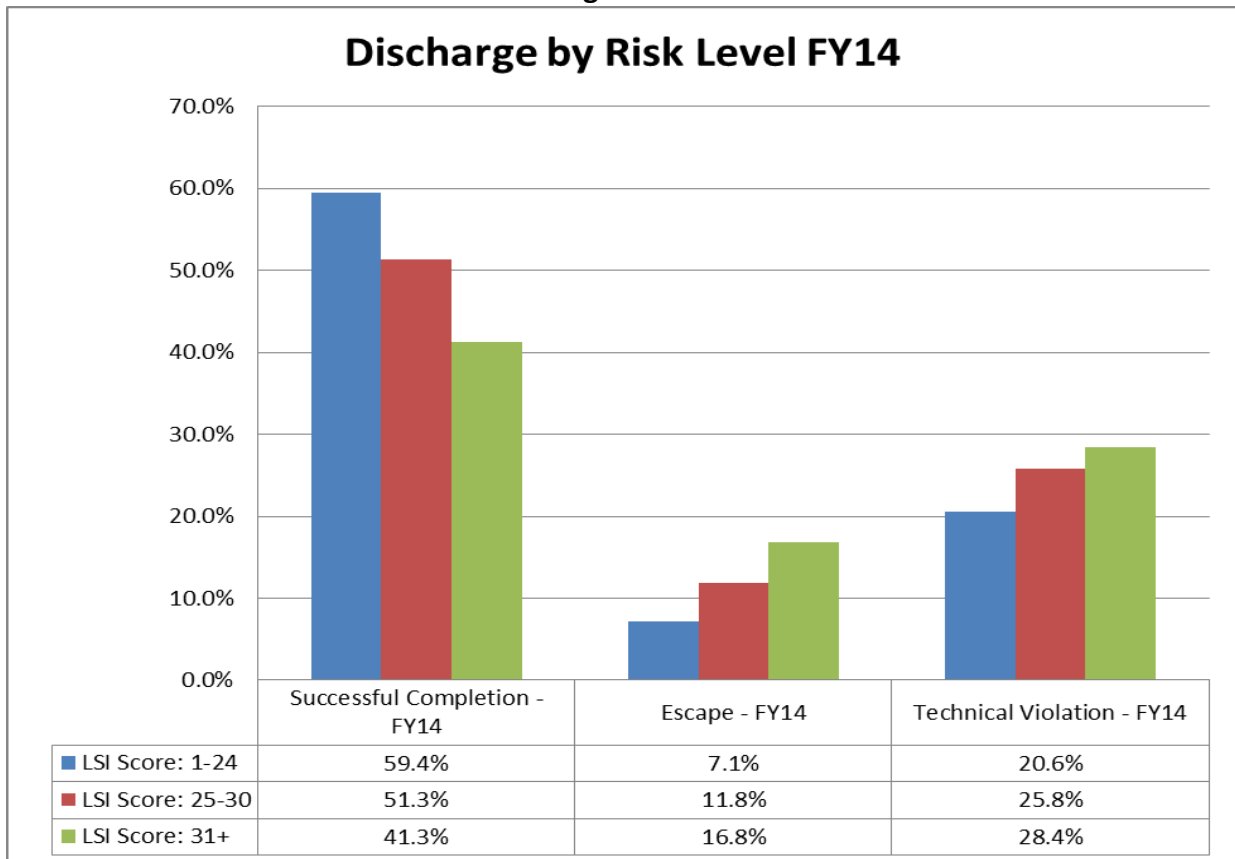


Figure 28



While higher risk individuals have higher escape and technical violation rates, they also experienced greater reduction in overall LSI scores from their initial LSI to the updated LSI which occurs every 6 months while in residential or when a significant negative event occurs. Diversion offenders, who are generally higher risk, experienced the greatest reductions in risk when compared to transition offenders.

Figure 29

		LSI Range	Initial LSI	Update LSI	% Change
Overall	FY13	LSI 1-24	20.4	18.8	-0.08
		LSI 25-30	27.7	24.3	-0.12
		LSI 31+	35.5	30.7	-0.14
	FY14	LSI 1-24	20.1	18.9	-0.06
		LSI 25-30	27.7	24.3	-0.12
		LSI 31+	35.4	30.9	-0.13
Diversion	FY13	LSI 1-24	20.1	19.2	-0.04
		LSI 25-30	27.7	24.7	-0.11
		LSI 31+	35.8	30.6	-0.15
	FY14	LSI 1-24	20.2	19.4	-0.04
		LSI 25-30	27.7	24.7	-0.11
		LSI 31+	35.6	30.9	-0.13
Transition	FY13	LSI 1-24	20.5	18.3	-0.11
		LSI 25-30	27.6	23.8	-0.14
		LSI 31+	35.3	30.8	-0.13
	FY14	LSI 1-24	20.1	18.2	-0.09
		LSI 25-30	27.6	23.9	-0.13
		LSI 31+	35.2	31	-0.12

Escapes

Although they represent a small percentage of discharges, reducing the number of escapes and otherwise increasing success rates in community corrections is a top priority. Early identification and intervention can help to reduce the risk of escape in community corrections programs. As shown in figure 26 (above), diversion offenders have higher rates of escape than transition offenders.

Offenders who escape from community corrections programs in Colorado have a higher average LSI score, 31.4 in FY13 and 31.7 in FY14, than the overall residential population. They reported higher rates of chronic unemployment (more than 55% compared to only approximately 45% overall residential population), mental health (more than 25% reported in both fiscal years), and considerably higher criminal history scores, averaging 3.5 in both fiscal years. Figure 30 shows that offenders who escape are more likely to be single, Hispanic, and between the ages of 21 and 30 when compared to the overall residential population (Figure 4, page 9).

Figure 30

Offenders Who Escape Demographics FY13 and FY14			
		FY13	FY14
Gender			
	Male	80.7%	76.8%
	Female	19.3%	23.2%
Age			
	18-20	5.9%	4.5%
	21-25	26.0%	27.3%
	26-30	24.9%	22.9%
	31-35	15.4%	19.1%
	36-40	11.1%	10.1%
	41+	16.7%	16.1%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	48.3%	49.8%
	Hispanic	30.9%	31.3%
	African American	17.8%	16.2%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	1.9%	1.9%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.2%
	Other/Unknown	0.5%	0.6%
Marital Status			
	Single	64.5%	64.1%
	Married/Common Law	19.0%	18.8%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	13.9%	14.2%
	Unknown	2.5%	2.9%
Education Level at Entry			
	Less than 8th Grade	2.8%	3.5%
	9th through 11th Grade	23.6%	24.2%
	12th Grade or GED	63.4%	56.8%
	Vocational/Some College	7.8%	9.4%
	College or Above	0.3%	1.1%
	Unknown	2.1%	5.1%

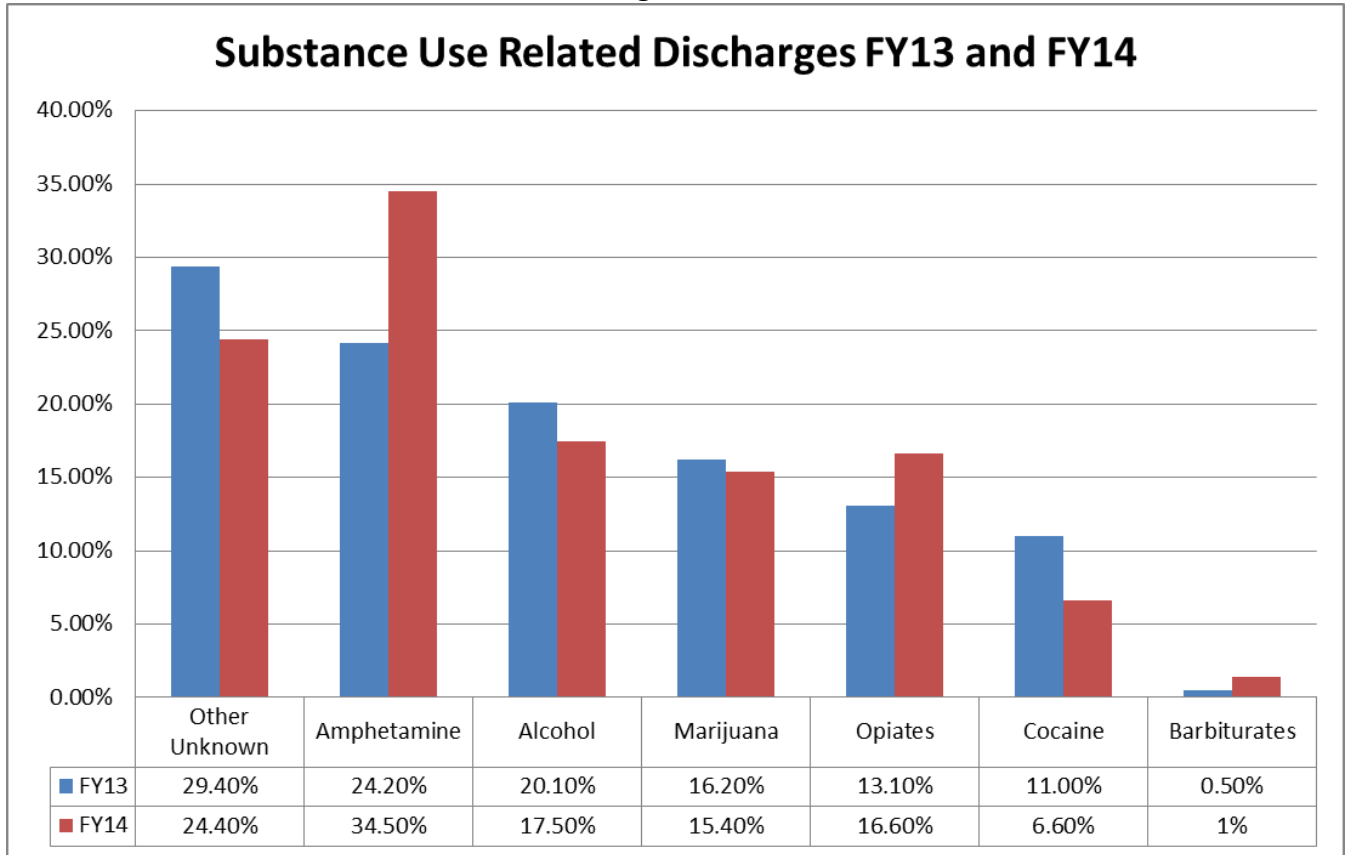
Technical Violations

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 the supervision or program plan. The second category involves substance use (alcohol or other drugs) while residing in the facility. Of the **1,484** offenders discharged in FY13 due to technical violations, **581 (40%)** were substance use related discharges, while **903 (60%)** were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. In FY14, **1,522** offenders were discharged due to technical violations, **577 (38%)** were substance use related discharges, while **945 (62%)** were behavioral or programmatic rule violations.

Substance Use Discharges

Figure 31 shows the substance(s) used that resulted in termination from the program.

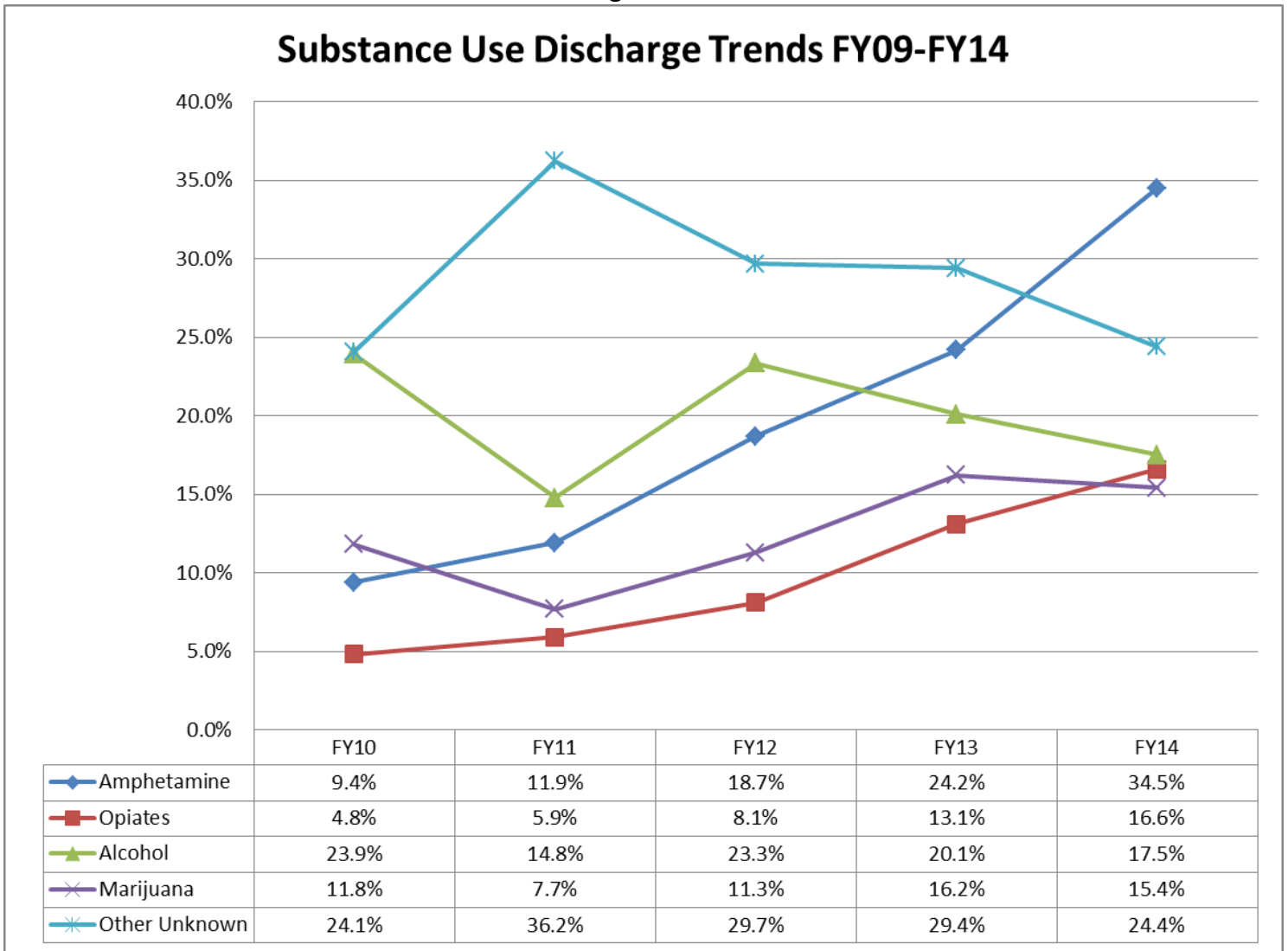
Figure 31



It is important to note that some offenders may have tested positive for more than one substance. Although the rate of the **other/unknown** category is significant, limited information prevents a detailed discussion of these data. Over the last five years, the rapidly growing onset 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.

Figure 32 demonstrates substance use discharge trends since FY09. These data suggest that amphetamine and opiate use is on the rise within the community corrections population in Colorado.

Figure 32



Employment at Termination

Figures 33 and 34 outline offender employment status by termination reason. Offenders are considered employed if they have either full or part time employment at time of termination. Offenders who are considered unemployed include any offender who is disabled and unable to work. The following data show that offenders who terminate from a community corrections program employed are more likely to do so successfully than their unemployed counterparts who are more likely to receive technical violations or escape.

Figure 33

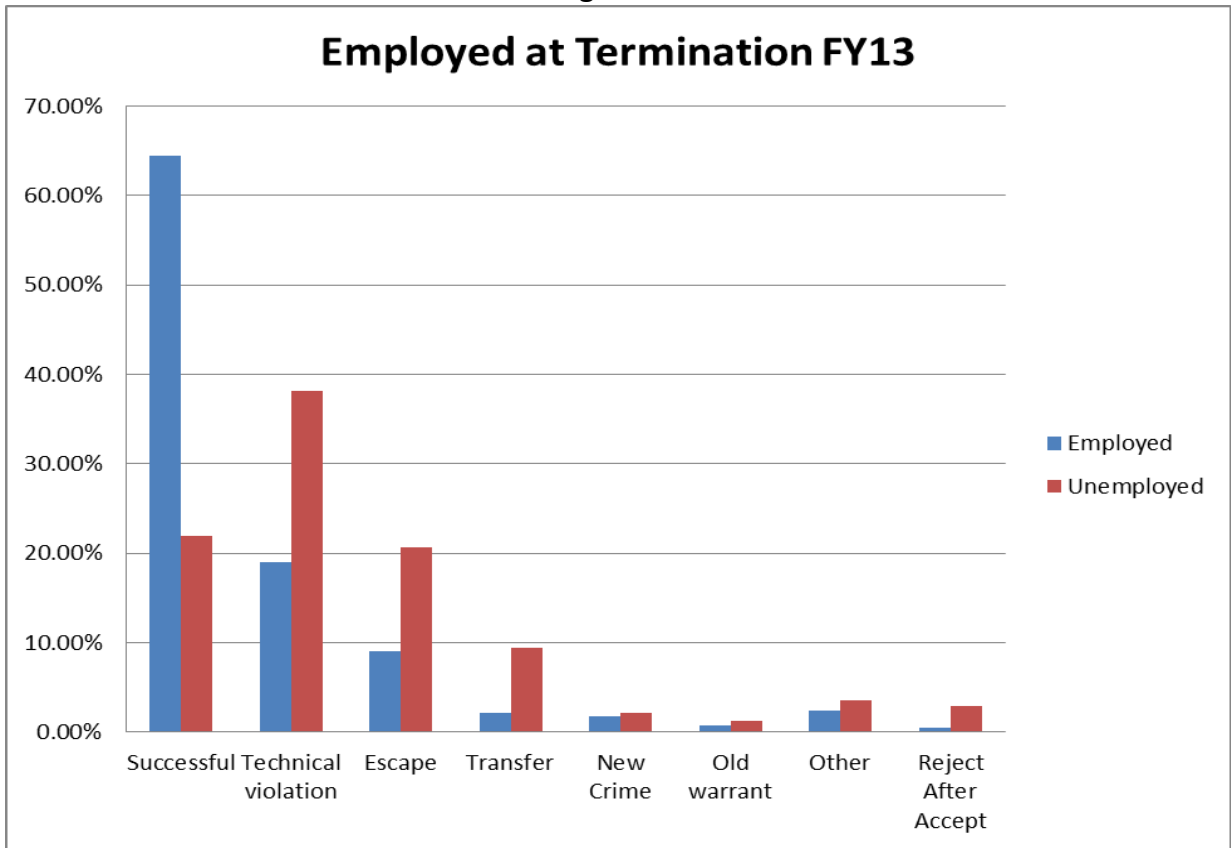
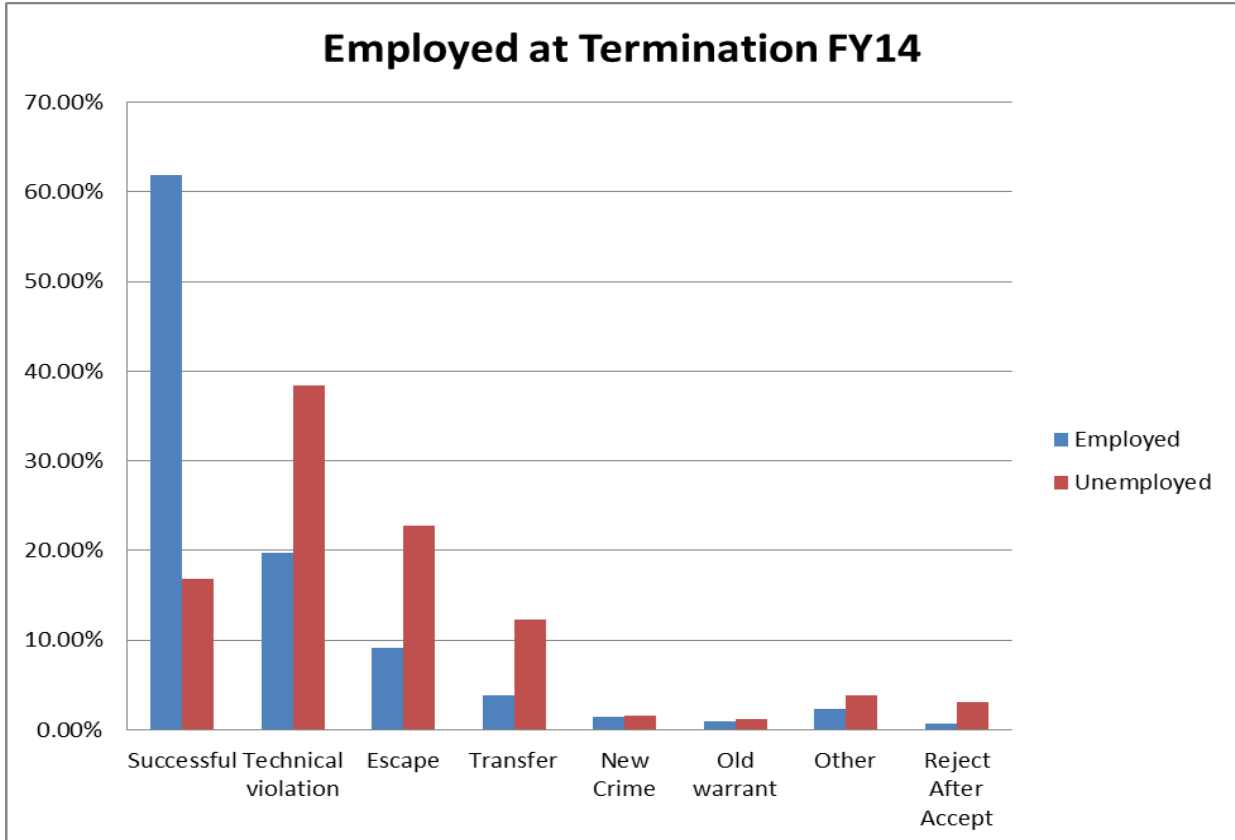


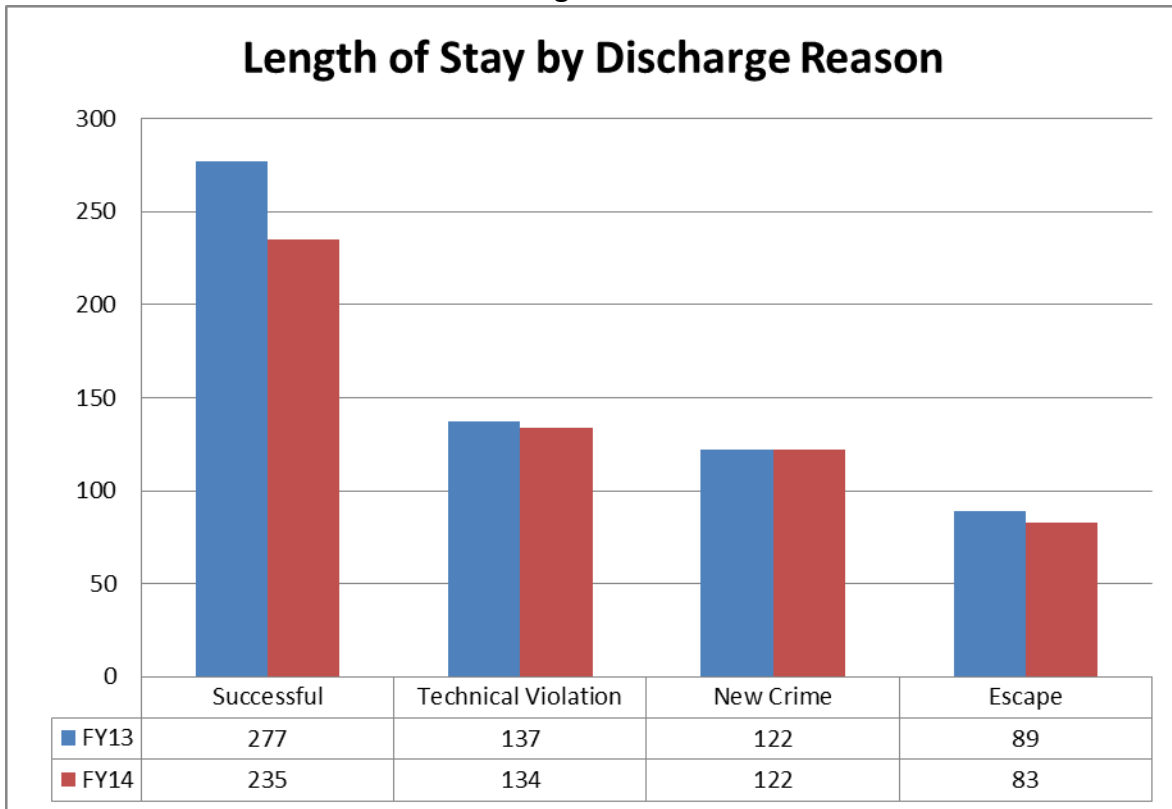
Figure 34



Length of Stay

The average length of stay for all offenders in all discharge categories was 175 days in FY13 and 171 days in FY14, both of which are just under 6 months. The average length of stay for diversion offenders was 191 days in FY13 and 162 days in FY14. For transition offenders, the average length of stay was 183 in FY13 and 162 days in FY14. Figure 35 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason. The data demonstrates that offenders, on average, escape within the first 90 days of entry into the program and successfully complete the program in approximately 7-9 months.

Figure 35



The average length of sentence for a diversion offender was approximately 4 years in both FY13 and FY14. Once an offender is successfully discharged from the residential phase of community corrections, the remainder of the sentence is typically completed under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the offender's length of the sentence or their progress in the program. A transition offender, when ready to progress to the next stage of supervision, could be granted parole or transferred to the Intensive Supervision Parole (ISP) status with the Colorado Department of Corrections.

Figures 36 and 37 reveal that more than eighty percent (**80%**) of all offenders discharged from community corrections, in both fiscal years, were released with further supervision. Other types of discharges are also indicated.

Figure 36

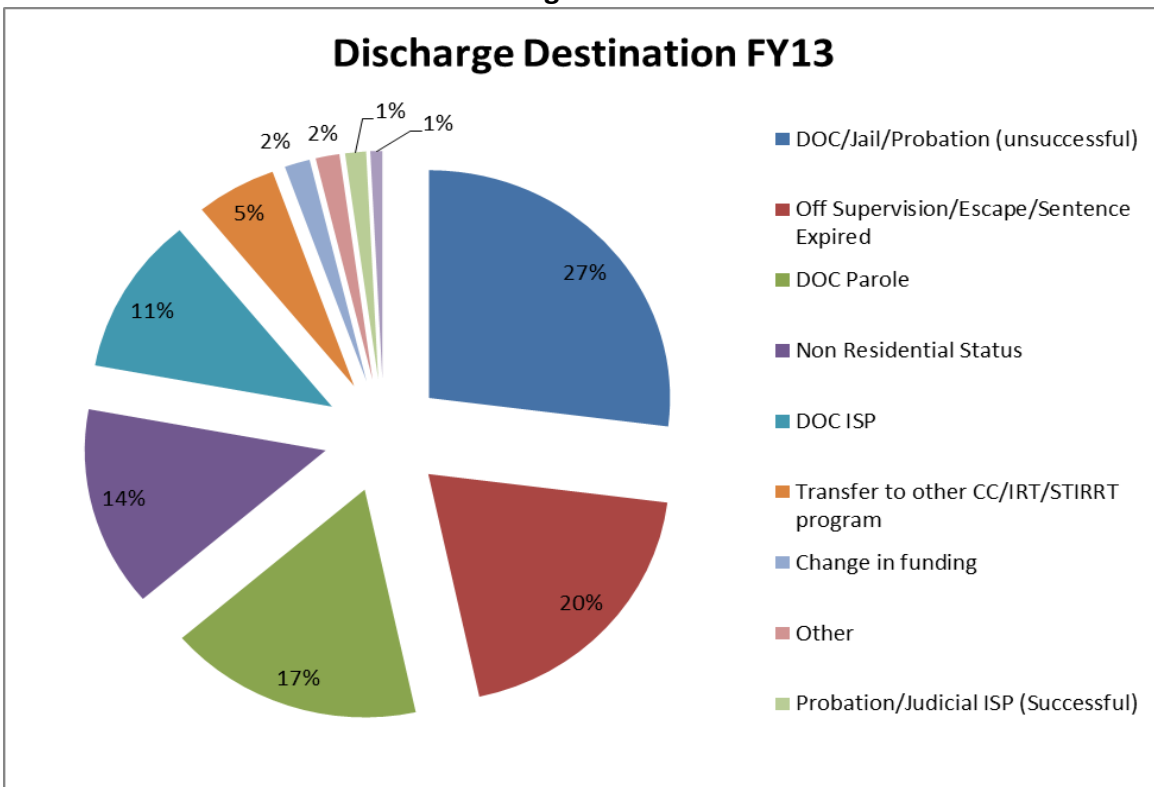
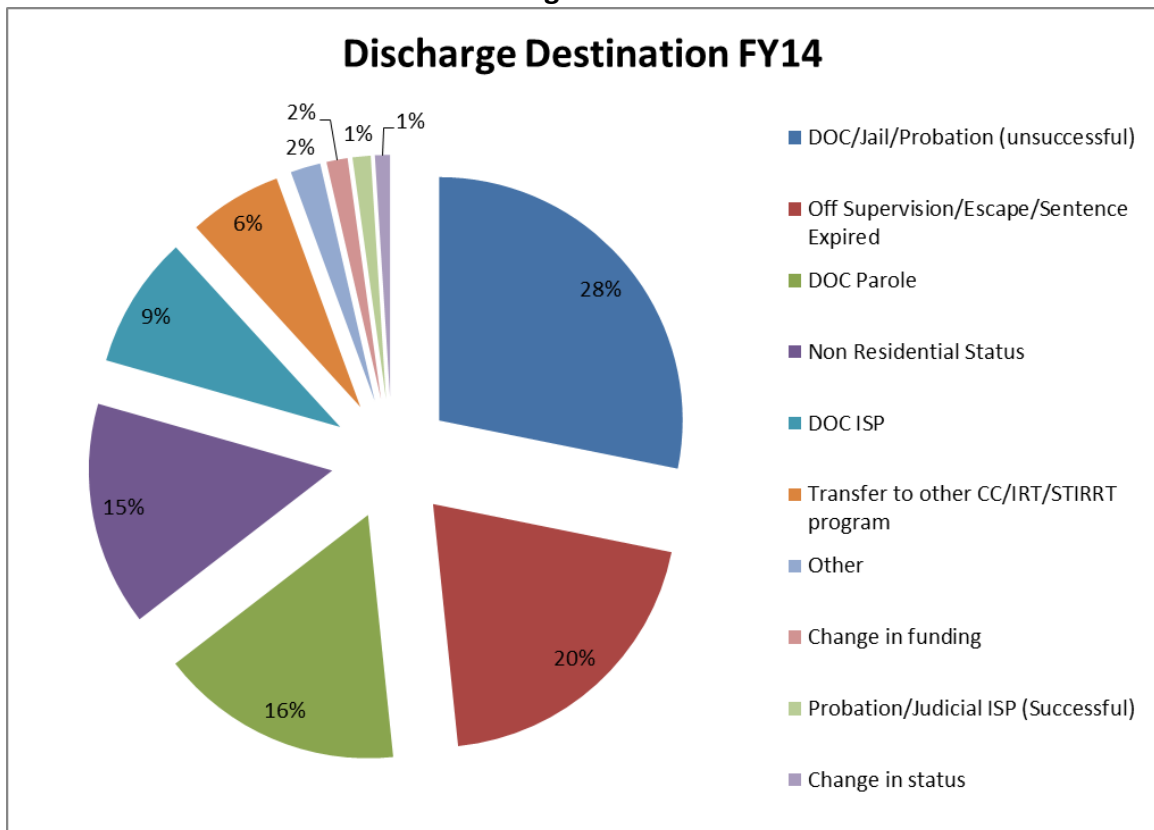


Figure 37



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 addressed criminogenic risk areas, progressed in or completed treatment, obtained a suitable independent living arrangement, and managed their finances appropriately.

While in non-residential placement, offenders are required to meet with case management staff, continue addressing criminogenic and non-criminogenic risk areas, participate in treatment and/or support services, retain employment, honor their financial responsibilities and remain drug and alcohol free. Non-residential offenders are also subject to random monitoring of their living situations 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 these data.

Demographics

1,052 non-residential discharges occurred in FY13 and **1,053** non-residential discharges in FY14 resulted from twenty-eight (**28**) separate non-residential facilities. The demographics of these non-residential offenders are similar to those of the residential offenders. The majority of offenders were male (**76-78%**), Caucasian (approximately **65%**), had a high school diploma or GED (**61-67%**), and were serving time for a lower class felony (**80-81%**). Not surprisingly, most offenders were employed (approximately **86%**) when discharged successfully from non-residential supervision.

Figure 38

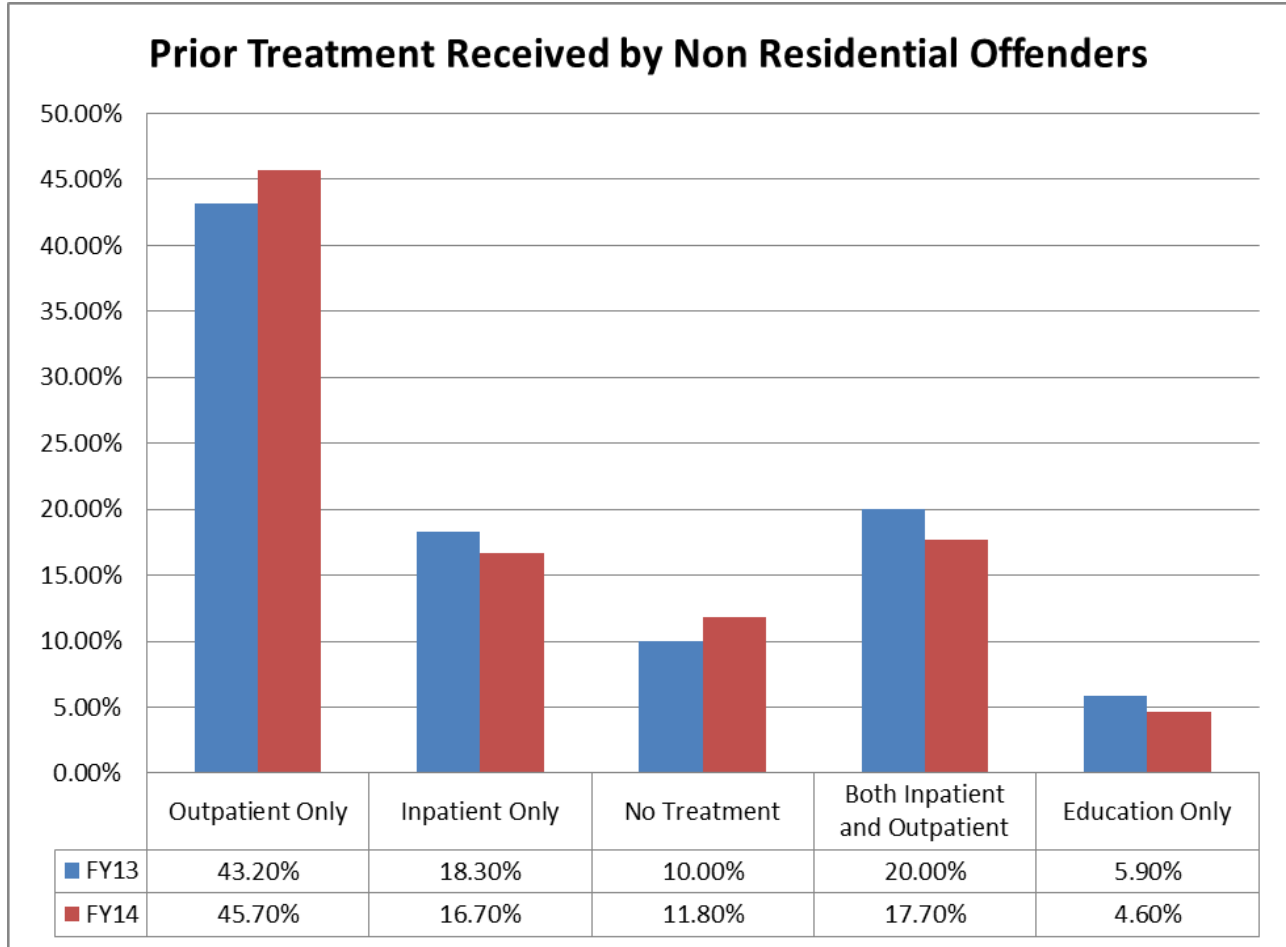
NON RESIDENTIAL OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS			
FY13 & FY14			
		FY13	FY14
Gender			
	Male	76.40%	78.60%
	Female	23.60%	21.40%
Age			
	18-20	0.30%	0.60%
	21-25	12.70%	13.00%
	26-30	20.00%	21.80%
	31-35	21.80%	21.90%
	36-40	14.30%	13.20%
	41+	30.90%	29.60%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	64.40%	65.80%
	African American	9.60%	8.20%
	Hispanic	23.30%	23.80%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.50%	0.90%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	0.90%	0.90%
	Other/Unknown	0.30%	0.40%
Education Level at Entry			
	8 th Grade or Less	2.00%	1.70%
	9 th through 11 th Grade	10.90%	11.40%
	12 th Grade or GED	61.40%	67.30%
	Vocational/Some College	19.20%	15.70%
	College or Above	4.60%	1.90%
	Unknown	1.70%	1.90%
Current Crime Felony Class			
	F1 – F3	19.50%	18.60%
	F4-F6	80.50%	81.40%
Employment at Entry			
	Full Time Employment	81.20%	82.30%
	Part Time Employment	4.60%	4.30%
	Unemployed	10.10%	9.50%
	Unemployed due to Disability	4.00%	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.

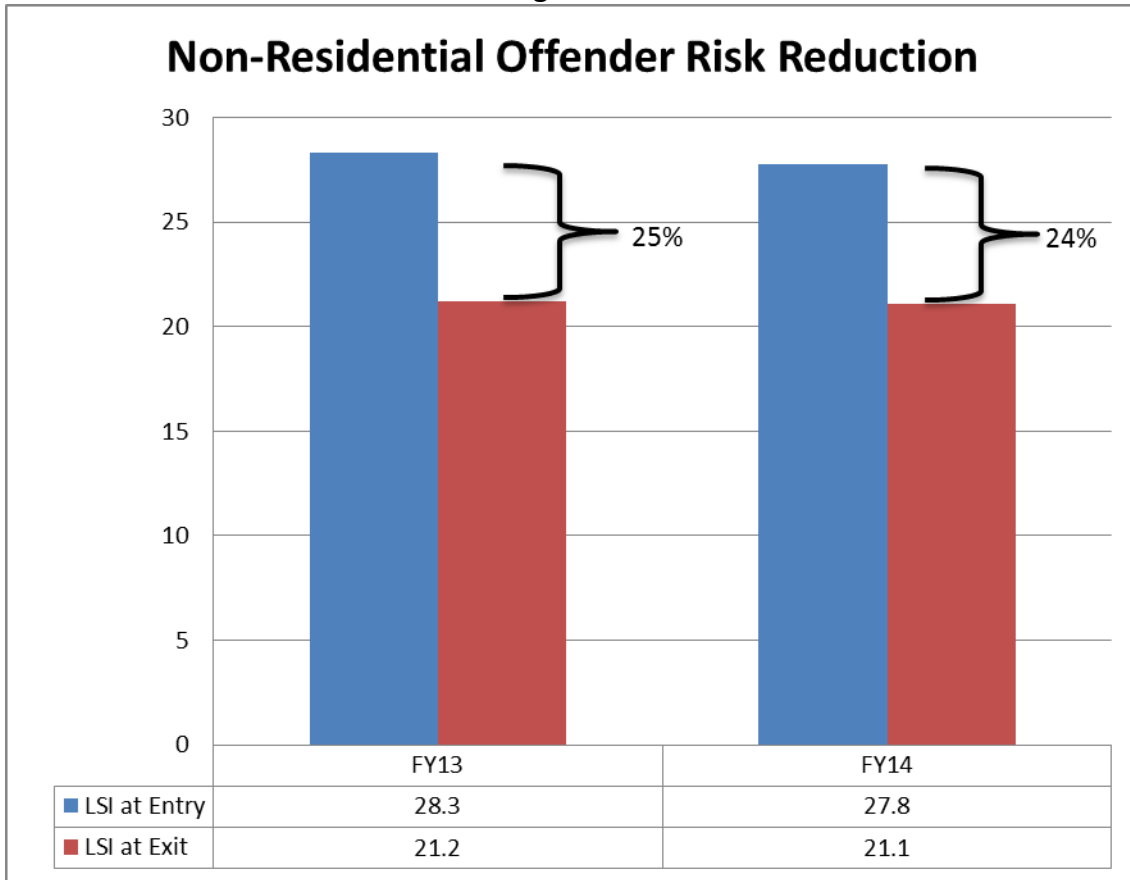
Prior to non-residential community corrections placement, more than eighty-five percent (**85%**) of offenders in both FY13 and FY14 received some level of treatment for substance use. Figure 39 illustrates the percentage of offenders who received substance use treatment prior to non-residential community corrections placement.

Figure 39



The average LSI score for non-residential offenders upon entry was 28.3 in FY13 and 27.8 in FY14. Figure 40 illustrates the LSI risk reduction of offenders from their entry into non-residential programming to their exit.

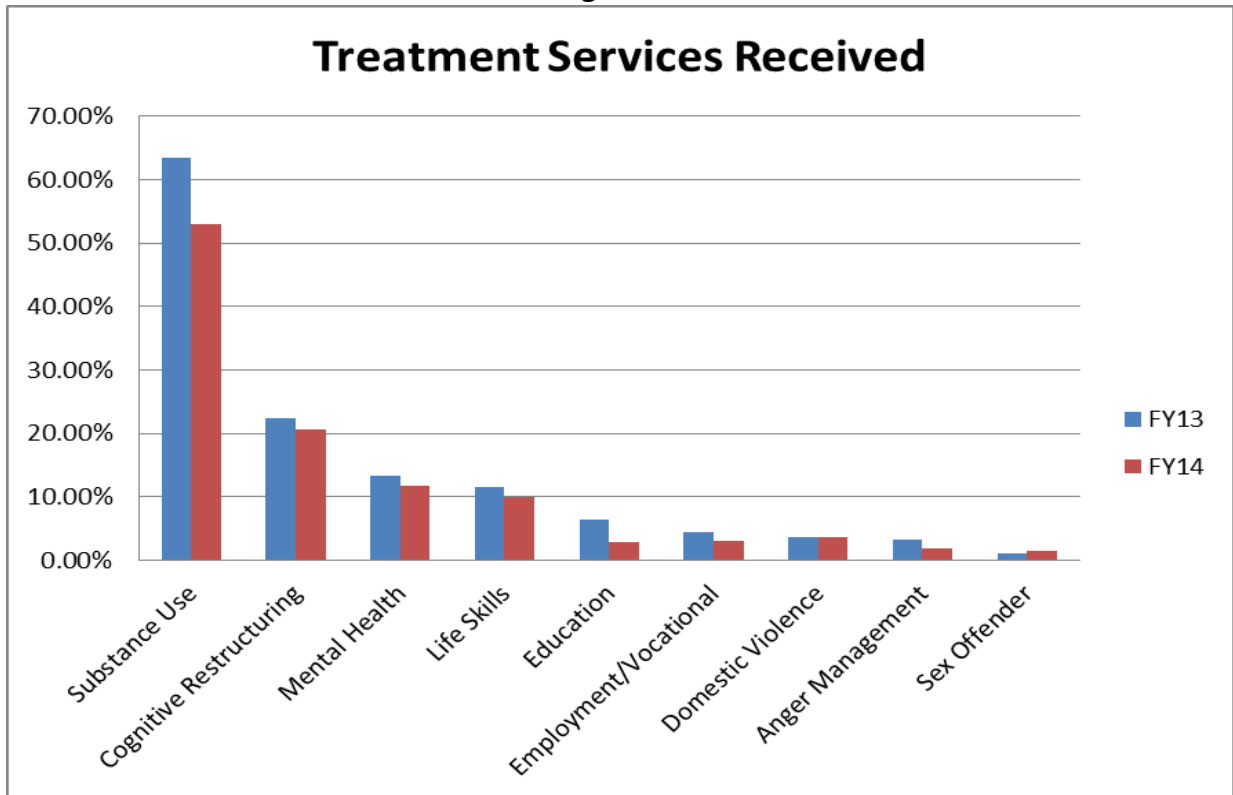
Figure 40



As mentioned earlier, Correctional Treatment Funds are available to assist offenders in both residential and non-residential community corrections with substance use or dual diagnosis treatment costs. In both fiscal years, more than 80% of non-residential offenders were receiving some form of substance use related treatment. The percentage of offenders transitioning to non-residential placement without treatment or having only received substance use education has decreased since FY10. This may be, in part, a result of Correctional Treatment Funds.

Offenders in non-residential community corrections programs are required to participate, or continue to participate, in a variety of treatment oriented services. These services 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 41 reports the percentage of offenders who participated in specific services while in a non-residential program.

Figure 41



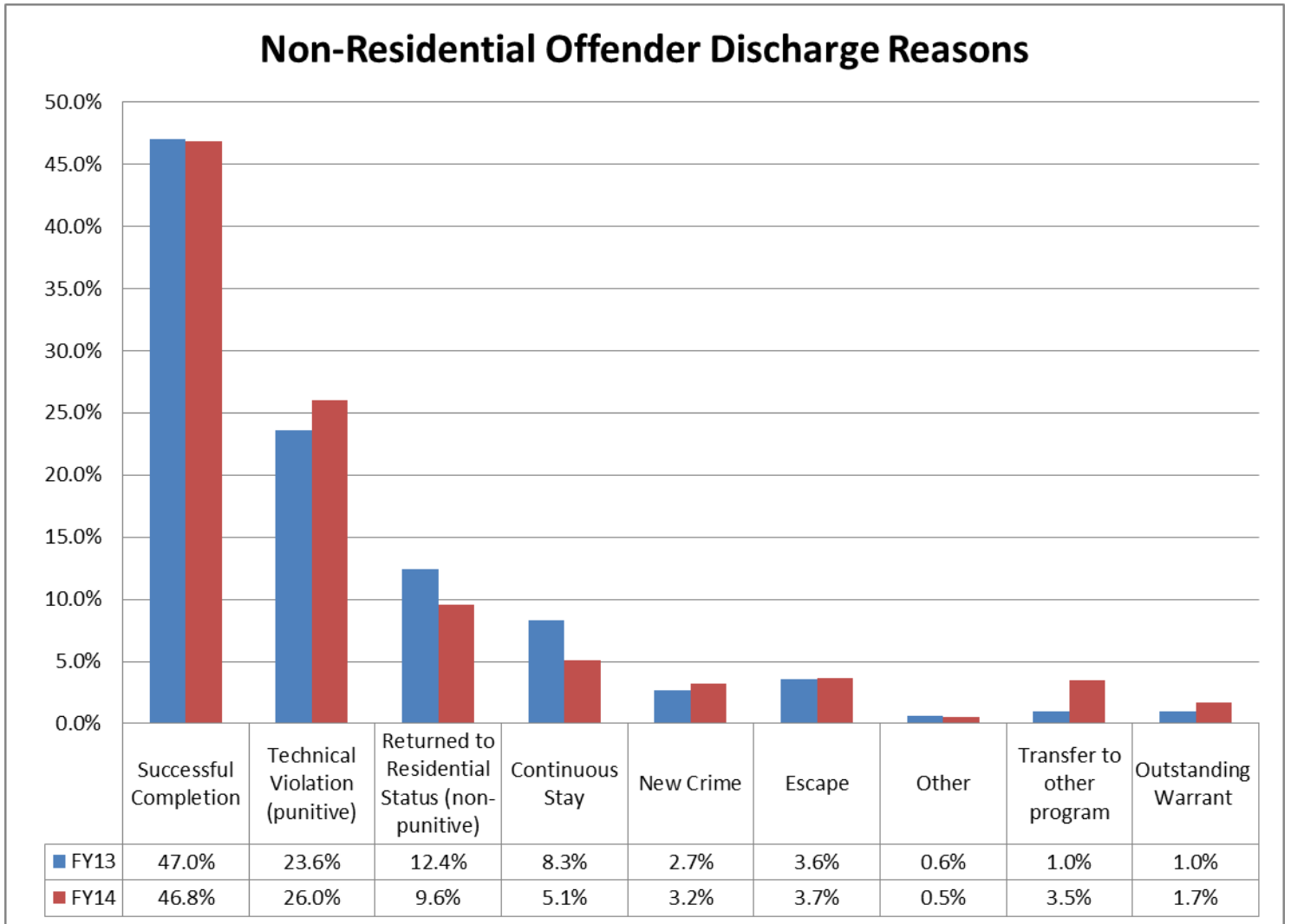
Employment

Most offenders in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. More than eighty-nine percent (**89%**) of offenders were employed when they transferred to non-residential status in both FY13 and FY14.

Discharges

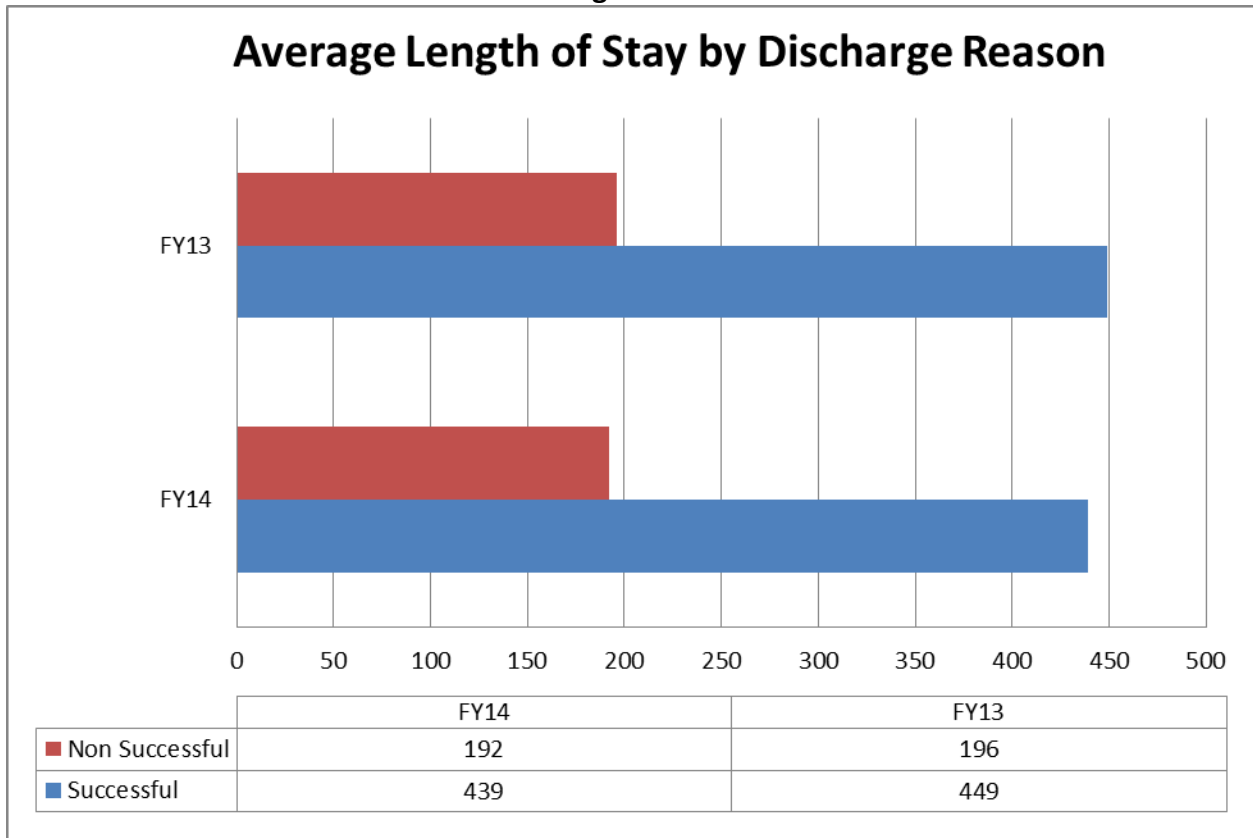
Approximately forty-seven percent (**47%**) of offenders discharged from non-residential placement successfully in FY13 and FY14. This type of discharge generally involves sentence completion or sentence reconsideration. Overall, discharges due to the commission of a new crime or an escape make up less than seven percent (7%) of terminations in both fiscal years.

Figure 42



The average non-residential length of stay for all offenders was **312 days** in FY13 and **318 days** in FY14. Figure 43 depicts the average length of stay for successful and non-successful offenders in non-residential community corrections programs.

Figure 43



Section III

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) is a correctional treatment program for high risk/high need 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.

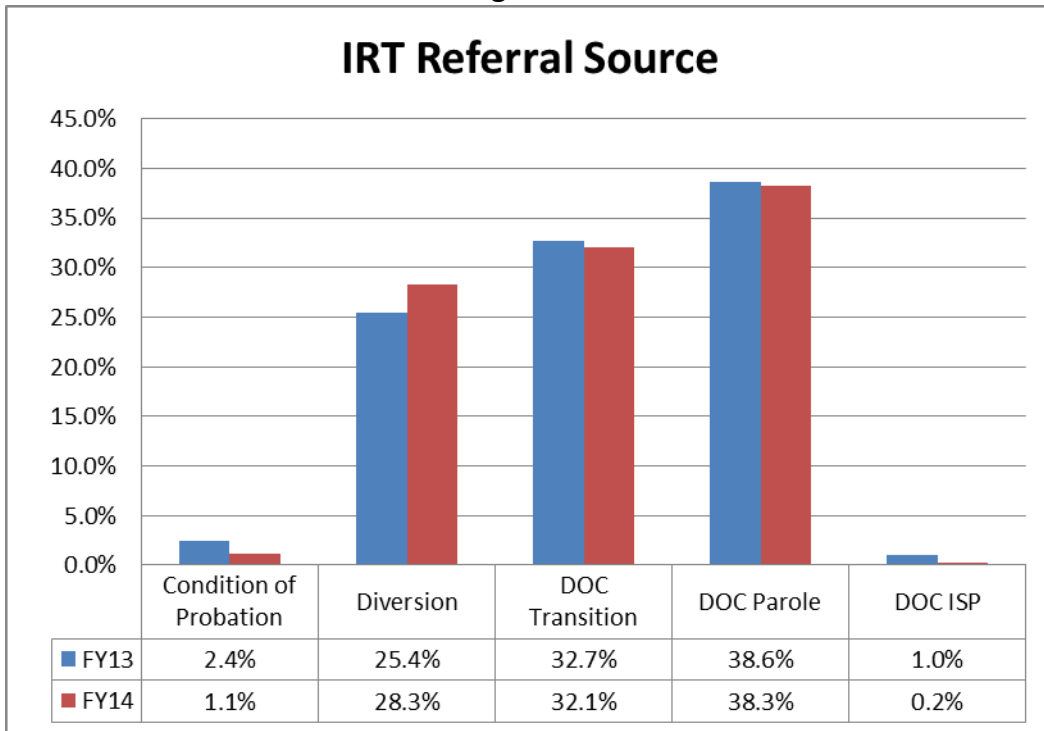
IRT programs last 90 days and offenders participate in forty hours of therapeutic interventions per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Treatment is aimed at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills and identifying negative thinking errors that have resulted in prior substance use and criminal behavior. IRT programs are also equipped to address many mental health issues that contribute to an offender's inability to function in the community. 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 concerns that must be addressed in order for them to be successful in future community placements. In FY13, IRT programs received a differential per diem of \$17.78 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees. In FY14 the General Assembly increased the per diem to \$45.93 per day.

During FY13 and FY14, there were **five** IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. There were **594** offender discharges in FY13 and **614** offender discharges in FY14. The female IRT population increased from eleven percent (**11%**) of the discharged population in FY13 to sixteen percent (**16%**) in FY14. The demographics of offenders in IRT are similar to that 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. The IRT referral sources are shown below in figure 44.

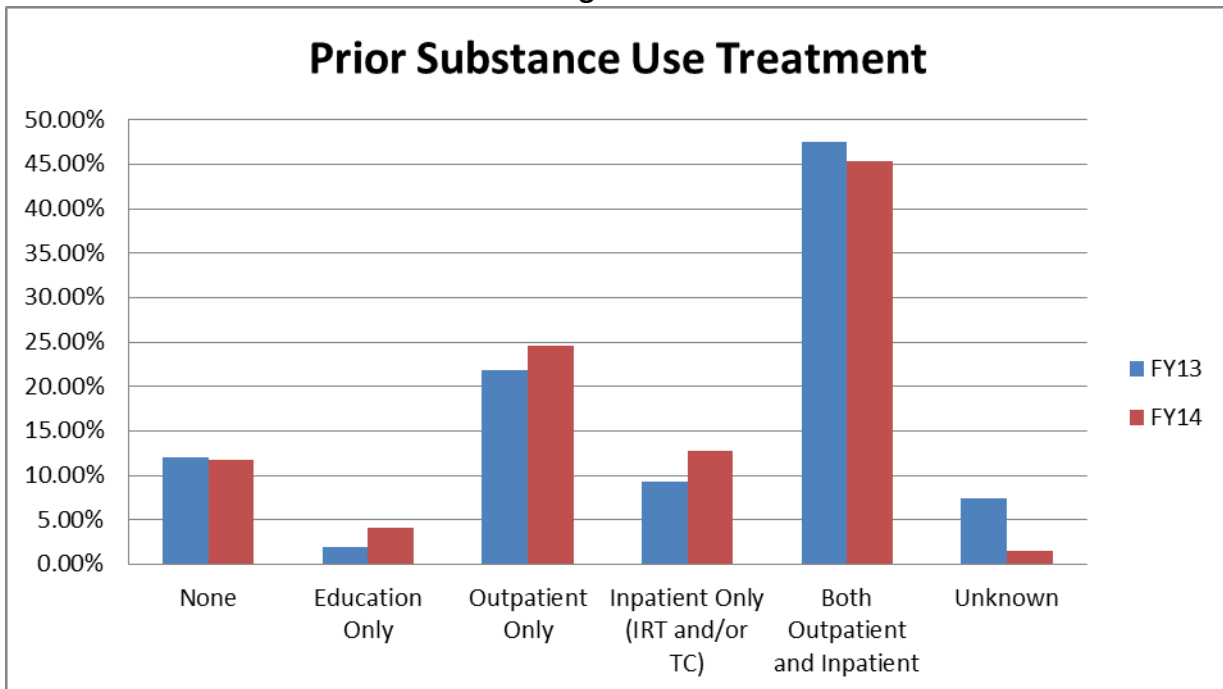
Figure 44



Previous Substance Use and Treatment

Seventy-eight percent (**78%**) of IRT offenders in FY13 and eighty-two percent (**82%**) in FY14 had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. More than fifty-five percent (55%) of offenders in both fiscal years 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.

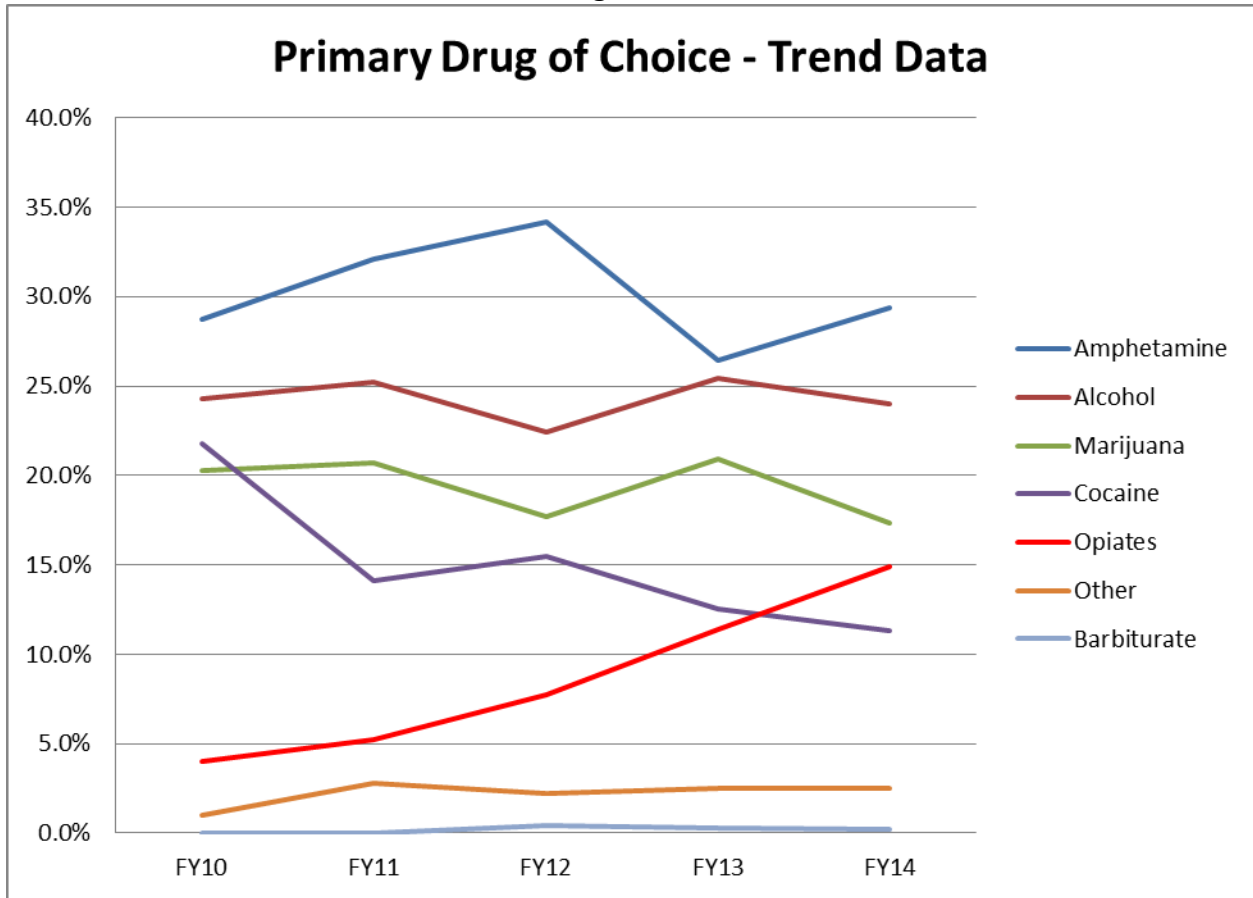
Figure 45



Drug of Choice

Twenty-six percent (**26%**) of IRT offenders in FY13 and twenty-nine percent (**29%**) in FY14 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines (which include methamphetamines). This represents a decrease in reported preference for amphetamines when compared with primary drug of choice data since FY10 which also coincides with an increase preference for opiates. In both fiscal years, approximately one quarter of all IRT offenders reported alcohol as their drug of choice. Figure 46 illustrates primary drug of choice trend data reported by IRT offenders since FY10.

Figure 46



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 47 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 offenders in FY13 and FY14. IRT offenders in both fiscal years reported comparable lifetime involvement with alcohol and other drugs (AOD). Female IRT offenders reported perceived higher consequences with AOD use, higher perceived benefits of AOD use, lower degrees of antisocial thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs and more emotional disturbance than their male counterparts.

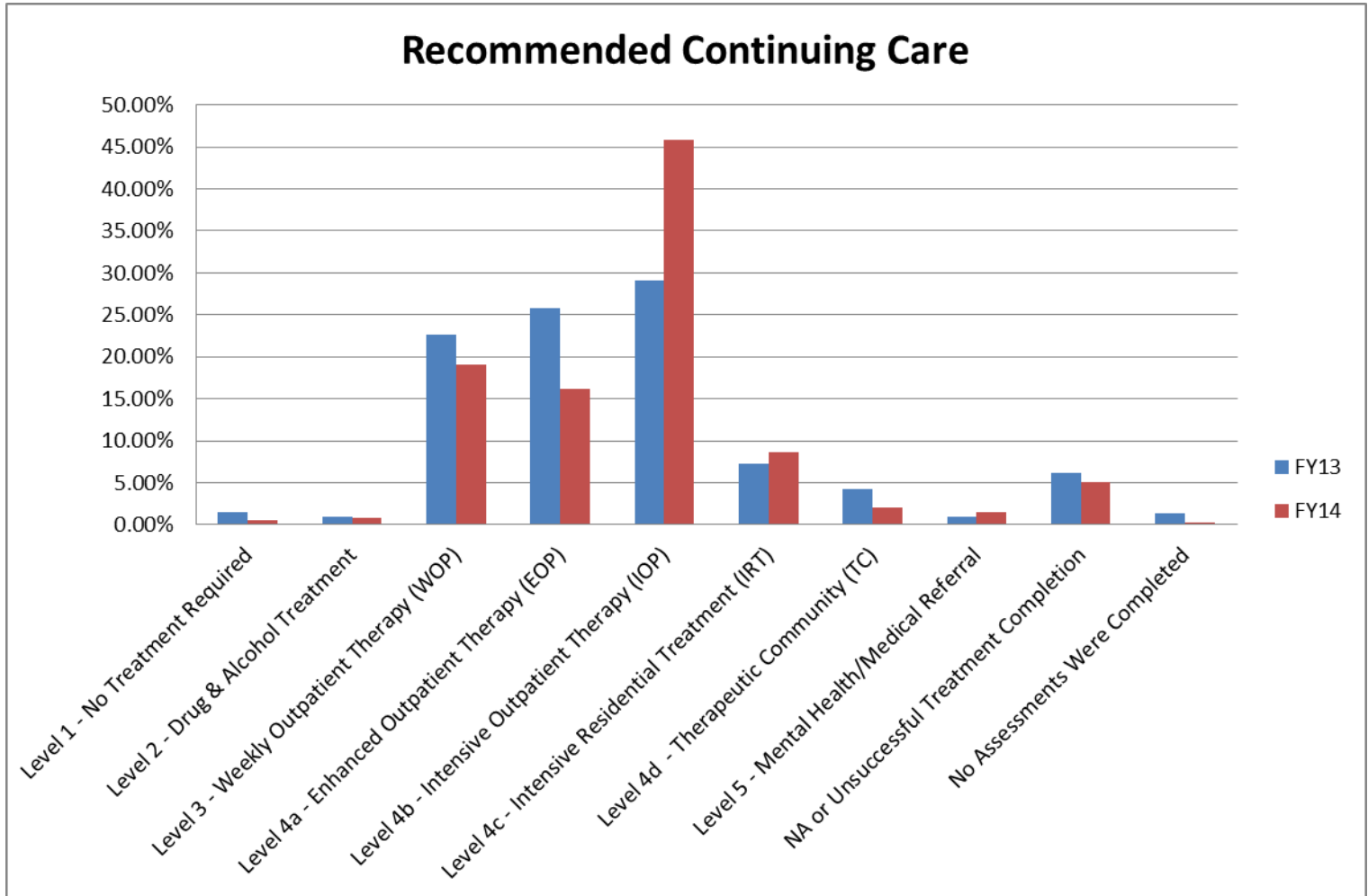
Figure 47

Instrument	Score Range	Measure	Males		Females		All IRT Offenders	
			Avg Score FY13	Avg Score FY14	Avg Score FY13	Avg Score FY14	Avg Score FY13	Avg Score FY14
LSI Total Score	0-53	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	33.7	33.5	33.5	34.1	33.7	33.5
ASUS-R – Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	12.4	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.7
ASUS-R – Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	23.4	24.2	28.8	26.7	24.0	24.6
ASUS-R – Involvement 6-Month	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	11.0	11.9	12.6	11.3	11.1	11.8
ASUS-R – Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	11.5	11.6	14.6	13.2	11.8	11.8
ASUS-R – Social Non-Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	13.4	12.7	10.7	11.1	13.1	12.5
ASUS-R – Legal Non-Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	20.6	20.4	17.7	18.8	20.3	20.1
ASUS-R – Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1
ASUS-R – Mood	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	8.9	9.4	11.9	12.1	9.3	9.8
ASUS-R – Global	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	58.6	59.4	62.6	64.4	59.0	60.3
ASUS-R – Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	10.0	9.7	7.3	8.8	9.7	9.6
ASUS-R – Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	13.8	14.5	16.0	15.8	14.0	14.7
ASUS-R – Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	16.5	16.3	14.4	15.5	16.3	16.2
ASUS-R – Rater	0-18	Rater’s Evaluation of Offender’s Involvement and Disruption	14.3	13.2	12.7	14.2	14.1	13.4
ASUS-R – Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	6.4	6.4	7.5	6.1	6.5	6.4
ASUS-R – Psycho-Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	10.9	11.7	15.2	13.6	11.4	12.0
ASUS-R – Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Offender’s Social Role & Environment	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.4
TxRW – Biomedical	0-4	Biomedical Problems	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
TxRW – Emot/Behav/Cog	0-4	Emotional/Behavioral/Cognitive Problems	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5
TxRW – Readiness to Change	0-4	Motivational Problems	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.9
TxRW – Relapse/Recidivism Risk	0-4	Risk of Relapse and Recidivism	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5
TxRW – Recovery Environment	0-4	Recovery Environment Problems	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4

Continuing Care

Upon successful completion of an IRT program, offenders 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 offenders upon reentry into the community. Most recommendations for continuing care are in the form of weekly outpatient therapy (WOP), enhanced outpatient (EOP), or intensive outpatient therapy (IOP) as shown in figure 48.

Figure 48



Mental Illness

Rates of mental illness among IRT offenders in Colorado are generally higher than those of other residential offenders. This is represented in figure 49 which illustrates the rates of mental illness diagnoses among IRT offenders for FY13 and FY14.

Figure 49

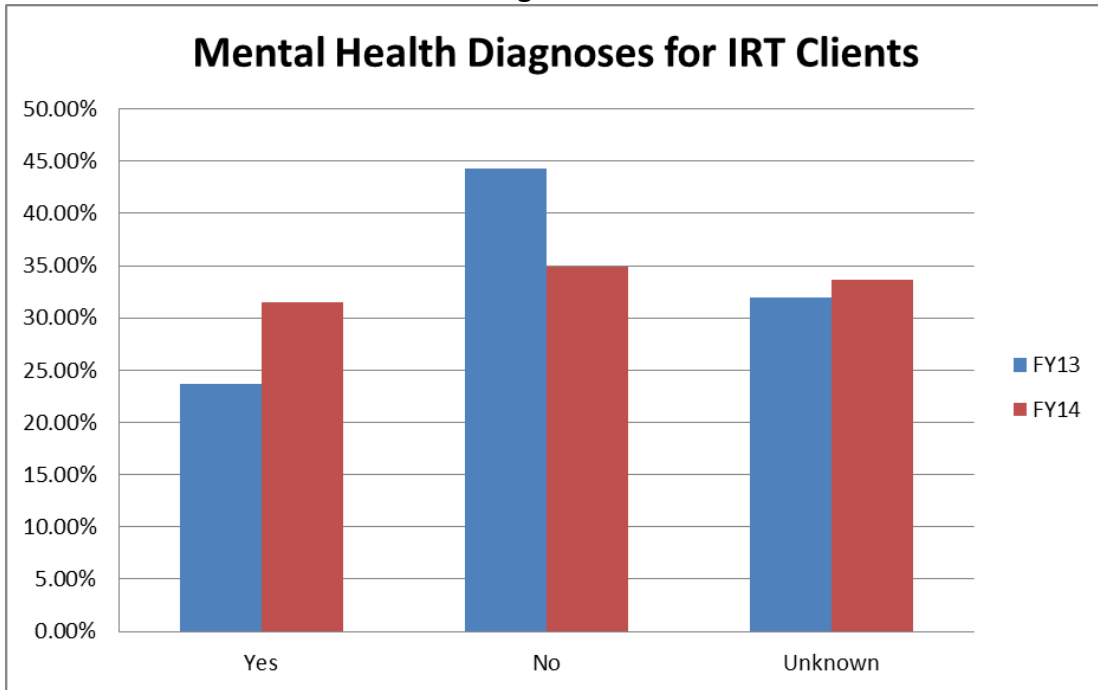
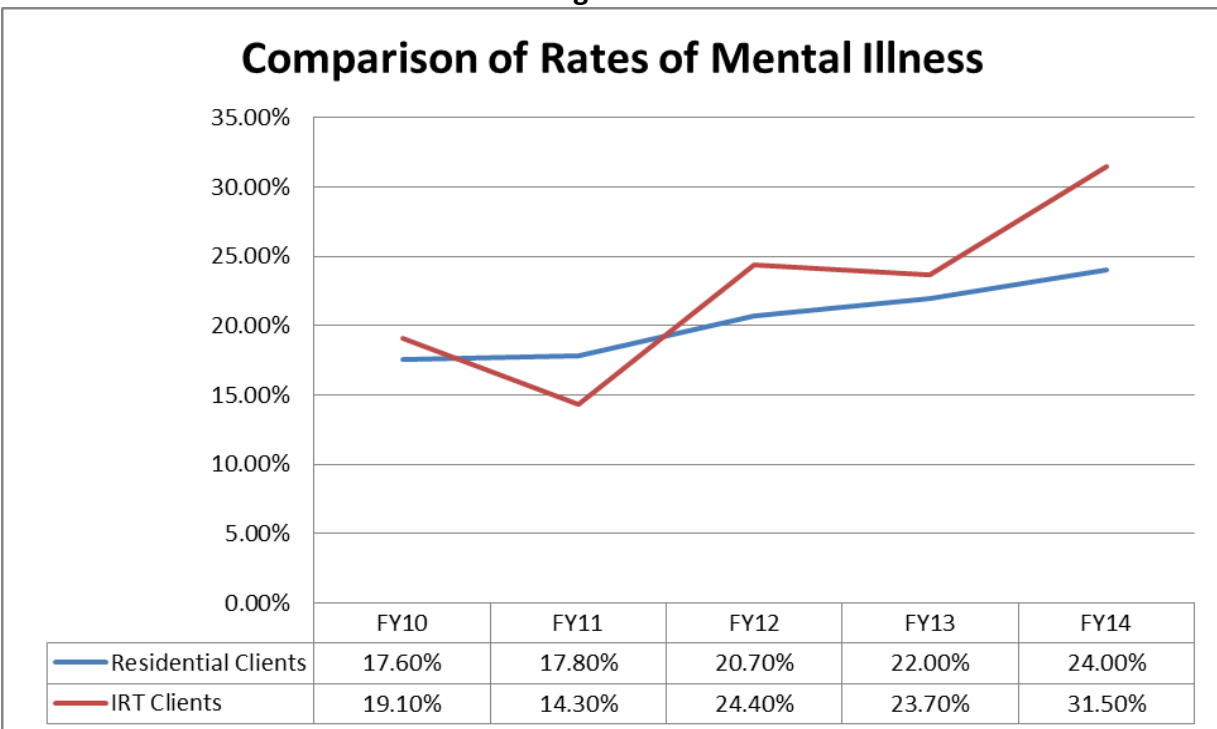


Figure 50 shows trend data related to reported mental health diagnoses of IRT offenders compared to residential offenders. Trends suggest that both populations are reporting higher rates of mental health diagnoses in FY14 than they did in FY10.

Figure 50



Discharges

Seventy-eight percent (**78%**) of IRT offenders in FY13 and seventy-three percent (**73%**) of IRT offenders in FY14 were reported as completing the program successfully. Eleven offenders in FY13 and 21 offenders in FY14 were discharged due to escape. Figure 51 outlines the reasons for discharge for IRT offenders.

Figure 51

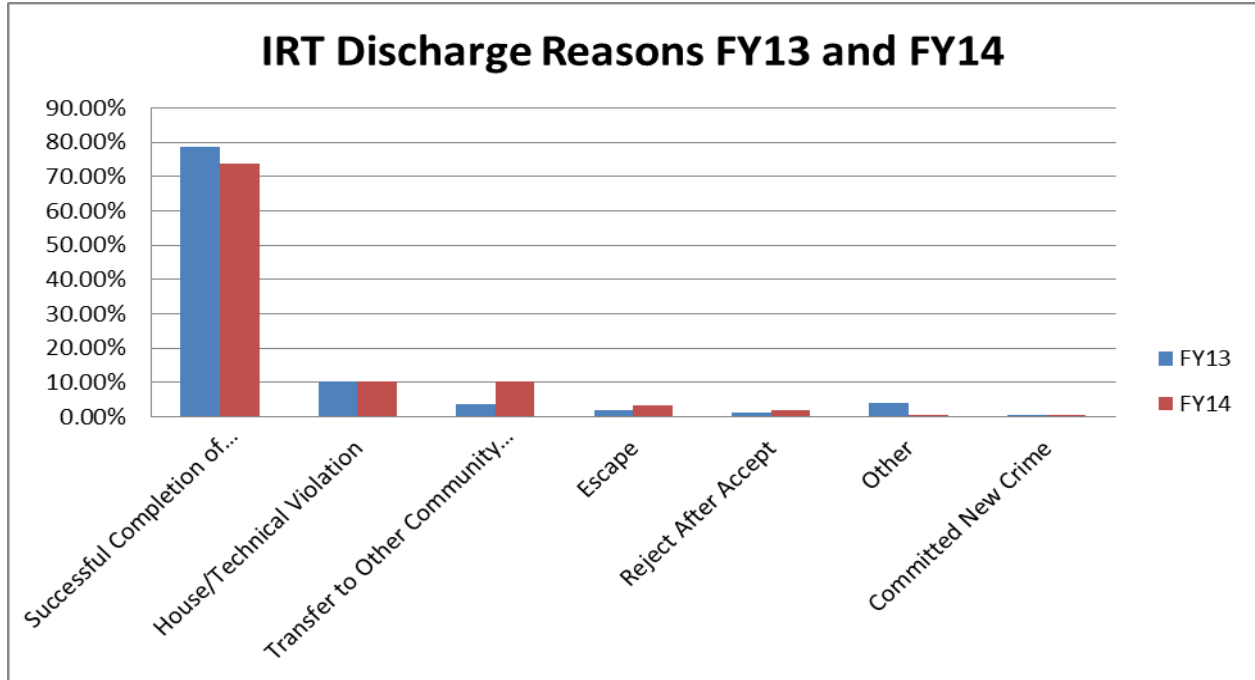
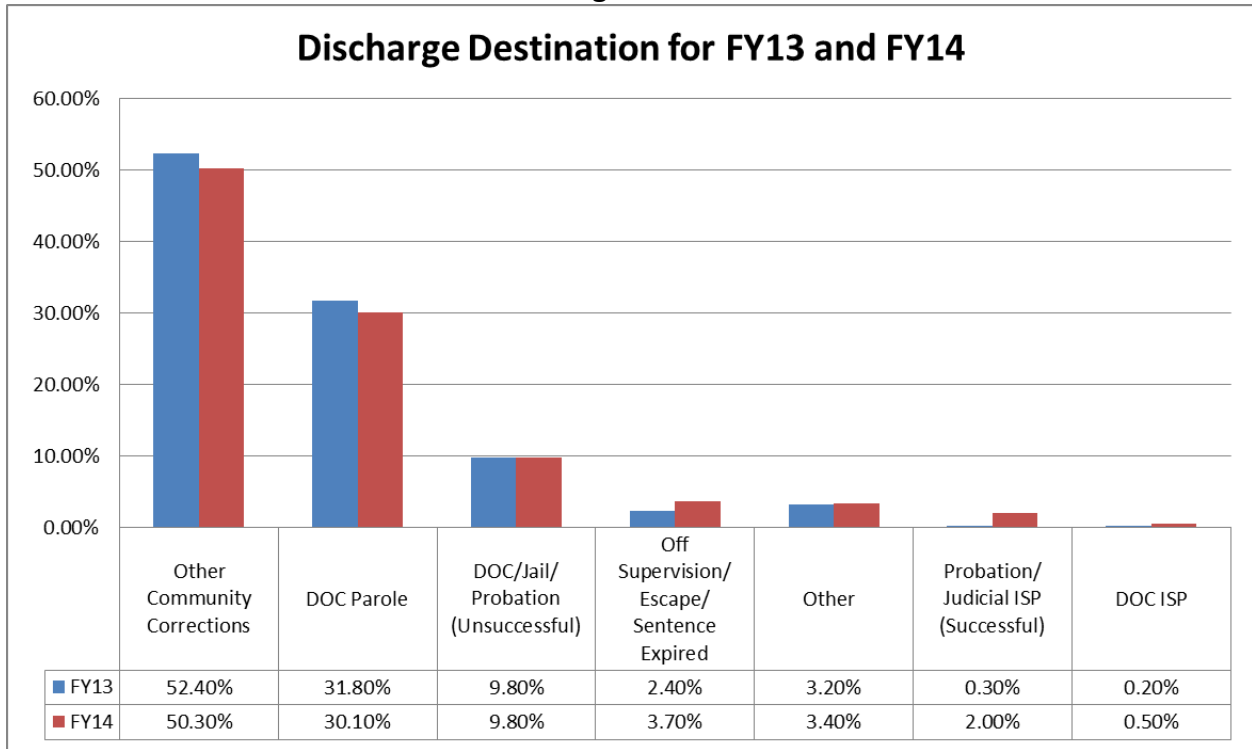


Figure 52 illustrates that more than fifty percent (**50%**) of all IRT offenders were discharged back to a residential community corrections program in both fiscal years while more than thirty percent (**30%**) returned successfully to parole.

Figure 52



Section IV

Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT)

The population of offenders with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is 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. In FY13 RDDT programs received a differential per diem of \$33.02 per day, which was increased to \$33.85 in FY14, in order to fund some of the costs of therapeutic and enhanced supervision services.

During FY13 and FY14, there were **seven** RDDT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. There were **402** offender discharges in FY13 and **380** offender discharges in FY14. Compared to residential offenders, there are higher percentages of females, Caucasians, and offenders with more than three prior convictions among the RDDT population. The demographics for the RDDT population in FY13 and FY14 are shown in figure 53.

Figure 53

RDDT OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS FY13 AND FY14			
		FY13	FY14
Gender			
	Male	62.4%	63.9%
	Female	37.6%	36.1%
Age			
	18-20	2.5%	3.0%
	21-25	15.7%	15.6%
	26-30	20.4%	17.5%
	31-35	17.5%	20.4%
	36-40	14.2%	14.8%
	41+	29.7%	28.8%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	66.9%	70.8%
	Hispanic	18.9%	18.2%
	African American	11.7%	9.7%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	1.2%	1.1%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.3%
	Other/Unknown	0.2%	0.0%
Marital Status			
	Single	49.5%	54.8%
	Married/Common Law	23.1%	19.6%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	25.4%	24.6%
	Unknown	2.0%	1.1%
Education Level at Entry			
	8th Grade or Less	5.0%	4.2%
	9th through 11th Grade	19.9%	21.0%
	12th Grade or GED	58.7%	58.4%
	Vocational/Some College	12.9%	13.2%
	College or Above	2.0%	2.4%
	Unknown	1.5%	0.8%
Current Crime Felony Class			
	F1 - F3	15.4%	10.6%
	F4-F6	84.6%	89.4%
Adult Felony Convictions			
	Zero	21.9%	26.7%
	One to Two	40.8%	32.2%
	Three or More	37.3%	41.0%

Current Felony Offense

Similar to residential community corrections offenders, most RDDT offenders in both FY13 and FY14 were serving sentences for non violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses for this population were drug related offenses, burglary and theft. Figure 54 shows the breakdown of current felony convictions among RDDT offenders.

Figure 54

Current Felony Offenses Amongst Community Corrections Offenders				
Offense Type	FY13		FY14	
	N	Percent	N	Percent
Controlled Substance	115	28.6	79	20.9
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	44	10.9	53	14.0
Theft	35	8.7	42	11.1
Assault/Menacing	63	15.7	41	10.8
Identity Theft	24	6.0	32	8.5
Forgery	12	3.0	21	5.6
Robbery	20	5.0	19	5.0
Escape	14	3.5	18	4.8
Motor Vehicle	19	4.7	17	4.5
Other	3	.7	15	4.0
Sex assault	7	1.7	13	3.4
Driving Related	10	2.5	6	1.6
Criminal Mischief	5	1.2	6	1.6
Weapons	4	1.0	4	1.1
Homicide	8	2.0	3	.8
Fraud	7	1.7	2	.5
Kidnapping	1	.2	2	.5
Arson	0	.0	2	.5
Intimidation	1	.2	2	.5
Crimes Against Children	3	.7	1	.3
Habitual Criminal	2	.5	0	.0
Organized Crime	5	1.2	0	.0

Assessments

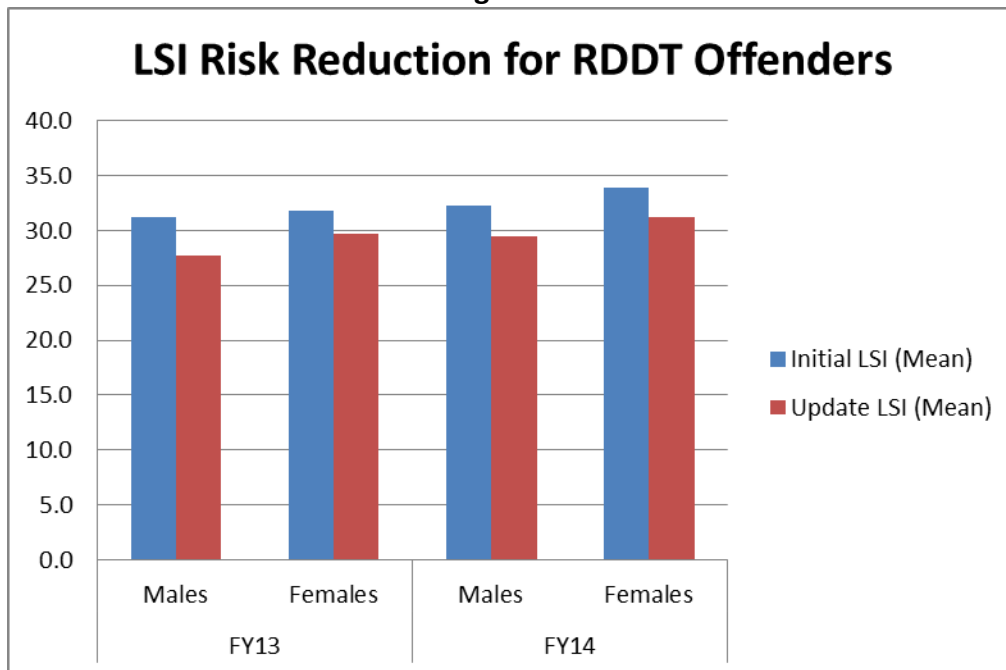
Figure 55 provides the mean SOA-R scores for RDDT offenders in FY13 and FY14. In comparison to residential offenders, RDDT offenders have higher mean assessment scores on the initial LSI, the update LSI, the SSI-R, and on the disruption scale of the ASUS-R.

Figure 55

		Initial LSI (Mean)	Update LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (Mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (Mean)
FY13	Males	31.2	27.7	9.7	30.5	9.7
	Females	31.8	29.7	10.4	31.3	9.1
FY14	Males	32.3	29.4	10.5	32.4	10.9
	Females	33.9	31.2	8.4	29.3	9.1

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 56



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. Over ninety percent (**90%**) of RDDT offenders in both fiscal years had previous mental health treatment, with sixty-seven (**67%**) to seventy-six percent (**76%**) 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 more than sixty-five percent (**65%**) having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program. Just over twenty percent (**20%**) of RDDT offenders in both fiscal years 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 both fiscal years reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves, leaving more than forty percent (**40%**) of RDDT offenders with a history of at least one self-harming or suicide attempt episode in their lifetime. These figures are represented in figure 57.

Figure 57

Self Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Offenders		
	FY13	FY14
Offender never tried to harm or kill self in past	53.0%	50.0%
Offender tried to harm or kill self in last 6 months	5.7%	5.0%
Offender tried to harm or kill self in past 6 mo-2yrs	9.2%	10.9%
Offender tried to harm or kill self in over 2 years	28.9%	30.8%
Offender tried to harm or kill self - Unknown	3.2%	3.4%

Transition RDDT offenders are also assessed for their level of psychiatric need for referral into the program. Almost forty percent (**40%**) of RDDT offenders enter the program with moderate psychiatric needs. Figure 58 reports the percentage of offenders in RDDT programs who were assessed at each level of psychiatric need.

Figure 58

Psychiatric Need Level for RDDT Offenders		
	FY13	FY14
No Mental Health Needs	0.5%	0.5%
Low Psychiatric Needs	2.7%	1.1%
Moderate Psychiatric Needs	39.3%	38.7%
High Psychiatric Needs	2.2%	1.3%
Extreme Psychiatric Needs	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown*	55.2%	57.4%

*Diversion offenders do not have an assessed psychiatric need level prior to program entry

Drug of Choice

Thirty-seven percent (**37%**) of RDDT offenders in both fiscal years reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines. Figure 59 illustrates the primary drug of choice reported by RDDT offenders for both fiscal years.

Figure 59

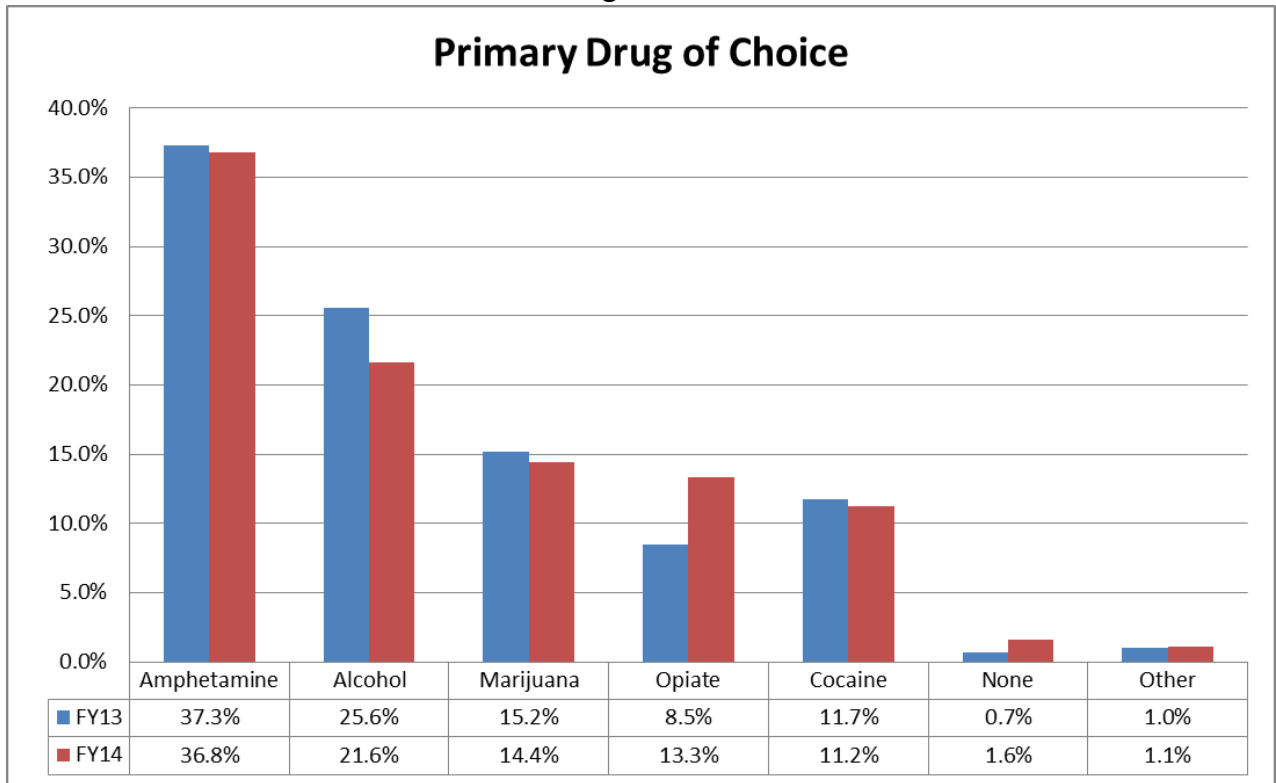
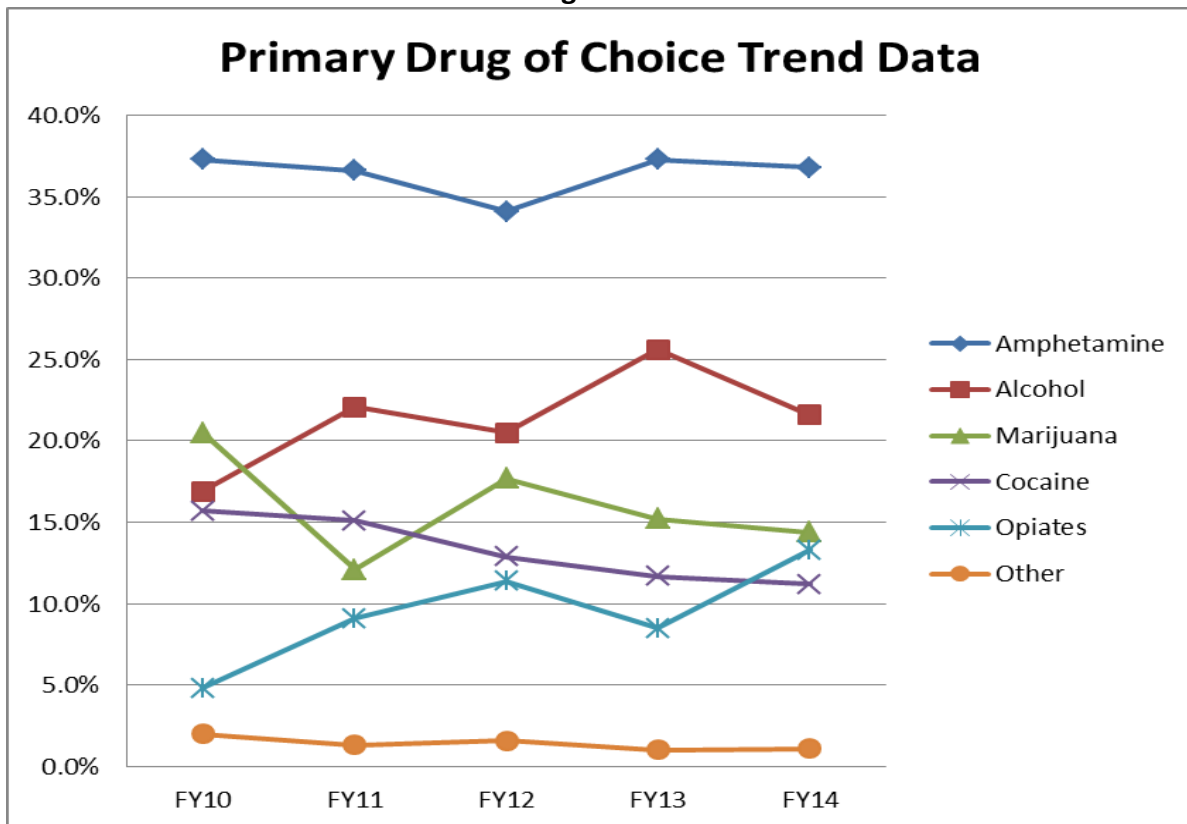


Figure 60 shows the primary drug of choice trends since FY10. Amphetamine use has remained constant during that time; however, alcohol use has increased while marijuana use has decreased.

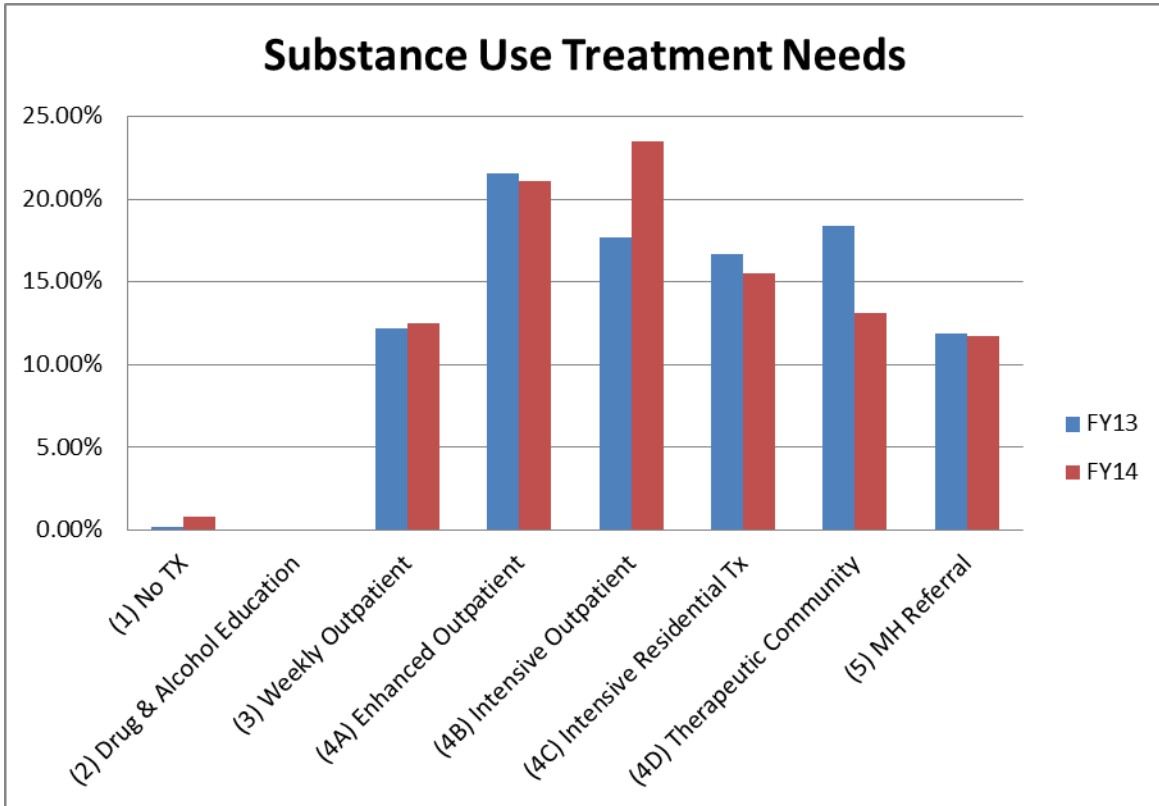
Figure 60



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 both 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. Figure 61 reports the percentage of RDDT offenders who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment.

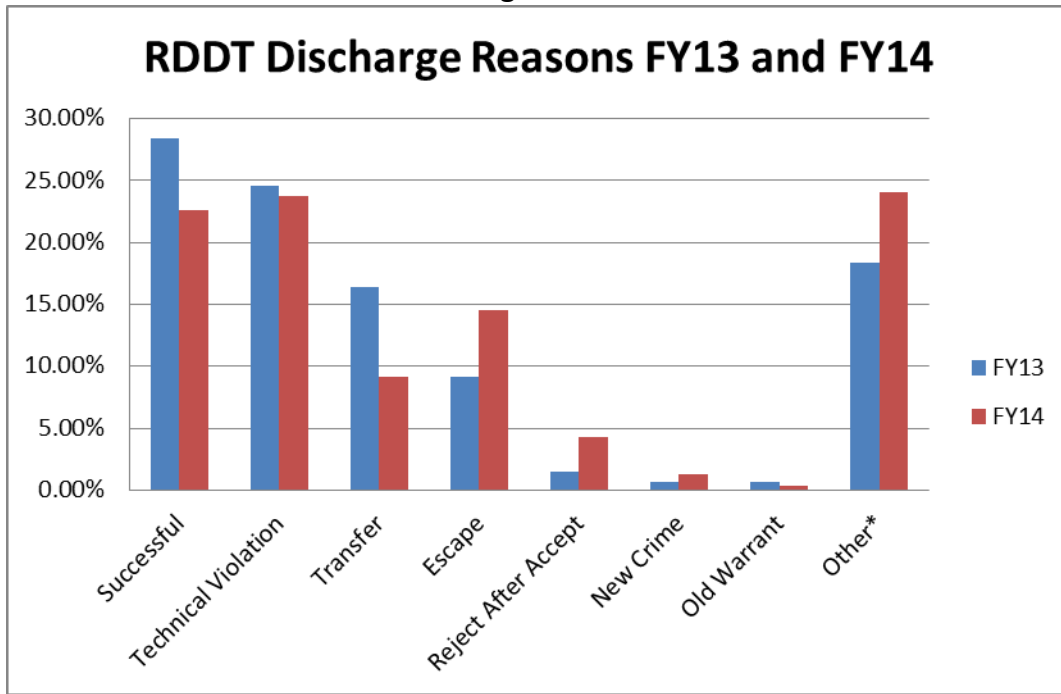
Figure 61



Discharges

Forty-four percent (**44%**) of RDDT offenders in FY13 and thirty-one percent (**31%**) of RDDT offenders in FY14 were discharged from the program successfully or transferred to another community corrections or IRT program in both fiscal years. Technical violations represented approximately twenty-four percent (**24%**) of discharges from RDDT programs in both fiscal years. Of these technical violations, approximately thirty-five to thirty-eight percent were drug related.

Figure 62



*Other includes continuous stay

Length of Stay

The mean length of stay for all RDDT offenders in all discharge categories was **156** days in FY13 and **122** days in FY14. Figure 63 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason.

Figure 63

Average Length of Stay in Days		
	FY13	FY14
Successful	240	208
Technical Violation	155	160
Transfer	206	141
Reject After Accept	110	107
Escape	77	59
New Crime	54	59

Section V 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. Many offenders pay for some or all of 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 FY13, the per diem rates were \$37.74 for residential offenders and \$5.12 (average) for non-residential offenders. Differential per diem rates were also established for IRT at \$17.78 and for the seriously mentally ill at \$33.02, and for Therapeutic Communities at \$14.34. In FY14 the per diem rates were increased by the legislature to \$38.68 for residential offenders and \$5.25 (average) for non-residential offenders. Differential per diem rates were also increased for IRT to \$45.93, for the seriously mentally ill to \$33.85, and for Therapeutic Communities to \$22.82. 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 subsistence fees and \$3 per day for non-residential 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 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. These data should be considered as an estimate of the community corrections offender population for each fiscal year and should not be understood as exact figures.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by all types of offenders, excluding non residential supervision fees, while in community corrections in FY13 was **\$11,982,194** and was **\$11,553,790** in FY14. Figure 64 shows the breakdown of total subsistence payments made by Diversion, Transition, male and female offenders.

Figure 64

	Overall Subsistence Paid	Diversion Subsistence Paid	Transition Subsistence Paid	Male Subsistence Paid	Female Subsistence Paid
FY13	\$11,982,194	\$5,951,441	\$6,017,465	\$9,933,503	\$2,048,691
FY14	\$11,553,790	\$5,924,801	\$5,625,341	\$9,502,724	\$2,050,571

Figure 65 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 65

Average Daily Subsistence Paid								
	Diversion		Transition		Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$7.60	\$7.28	\$8.02	\$8.19	\$7.78	\$7.91	\$7.76	\$6.91
N	3166	3298	3712	3352	5754	5430	1218	1264

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 regular (non-specialized) residential community corrections offenders was \$11.36 per day in both fiscal years.

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 66, the median monthly income for employed Diversion offenders was **\$410.87** in FY13 and **\$364.19** in FY14. In years past, Transition offenders on average earned less than Diversion offenders; however, in FY13 and FY14 they earned more with a median monthly income of **\$439.60** and **\$498.44** respectively. These data along with the mean monthly income for Diversion and Transition are also represented in figure 66.

Figure 66

Monthly Income for Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$541.27	\$533.68	\$556.82	\$606.29
Median	\$410.87	\$364.19	\$439.60	\$498.44
N	3119	3240	3668	3306

Figure 67 provides the same monthly income data for male and female community corrections offenders in FY13 and FY14.

Figure 67

Monthly Income for Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$622.61	\$659.40	\$565.13	\$552.68
Median	\$497.78	\$523.88	\$490.47	\$442.84
N	6415	6100	1438	1461

Figure 68 represents the total earnings for offenders from FY10 through FY14. The average total earnings for offenders in community corrections from FY10 through FY14 is \$41.5 million.



Taxes

Figures 69 through 74 report the mean, median, and number of Diversion, Transition, male and female offenders who paid state (figures 69 and 70) and federal (figures 71 and 72) taxes while participating in community corrections programs in both FY13 and FY14. Overall, community corrections offenders paid state and federal taxes totaling \$3,305,438 in FY13 and \$3,534,973 in FY14.

Figure 69

State Taxes Withheld

State Taxes Withheld for Diversion and Transition Offenders

	Diversion		Transition	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
	Mean	\$99.78	\$95.29	\$82.09
Median	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1.00
N	3119	3239	3668	3306
SUM	\$311,212	\$308,633	\$301,111	\$290,284

Figure 70

State Taxes Withheld for Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$122.70	\$134.42	\$105.55	\$117.33
Median	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$3.00
N	6415	6099	1438	1461
SUM	\$787,137	\$819,838	\$151,788	\$171,421

Figure 71

Federal Taxes Withheld For Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$245.24	\$234.83	\$202.19	\$223.80
Median	\$1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2.00
N	3119	3239	3668	3306
SUM	\$764,913	\$760,616	\$741,641	\$739,891

Figure 72

Federal Taxes Withheld For Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$304.31	\$348.63	\$288.13	\$285.72
Median	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$7.00
N	6415	6099	1438	1461
SUM	\$1,952,178	\$2,126,273	\$414,335	\$417,441

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, offenders sometimes terminate without repaying the program. In FY13, programs provided financial assistance to **7,868** offenders totaling **\$4,613,491** in funds that were still owed to the program upon discharge. In FY14, programs provided financial assistance to **7,608** offenders totally **\$4,385,004** in funds that were still owed to the program upon discharge. Figures 73 and 74 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 73

Fees Owed to Program for Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
SUM	\$2,065,378	\$2,202,220	\$2,369,247	\$2,035,774
N	3115	3249	3645	3292

Figure 74

Fees Owed to Program for Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
SUM	\$3,813,376	\$3,470,643	\$800,115	\$914,361
N	6436	6155	1432	1453

Child Support

In addition to various treatment and living costs, offenders are responsible for fulfilling court-ordered child support obligations. Figures 75 and 76 show the sum totals of child support paid by offenders while in a community corrections program for both fiscal years. Offenders paid a total of **\$2,237,201** toward child support in FY13 and FY14.

Figure 75

Child Support Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
SUM	\$502,158	\$486,589	\$262,420	\$220,622
N	3161	3294	3711	3352

Figure 76

Child Support Paid by Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
SUM	\$1,032,596	\$970,524	\$108,369	\$125,712
N	6531	6241	1456	1478

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, offense specific issues, educational services, etc. Offenders paid a total of **\$1,361,821** in treatment costs in FY13 and **\$1,306,839** in FY14. The breakdown is presented in figures 77 and 78.

Figure 77

Treatment Fees Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
SUM	\$634,822	\$616,145	\$349,735	\$319,394
N	3163	3294	3710	3349

Figure 78

Treatment Fees Paid by Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
SUM	\$1,148,341	\$1,094,825	\$213,480	\$212,014
N	6537	6235	1454	1479

Restitution and Other Court Costs

Many offenders in community corrections owe restitution and other court costs associated with their criminal cases. Amounts owed range from less than one hundred dollars to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The median figure is the best indication of the average restitution amount owed by offenders due to some offenders with very large amounts of restitution. Overall, offenders owed a total of **\$60,769,637** in FY13 and **\$67,152,449** in FY14 in restitution. Figures 79 and 80 report the mean, median and sum total of restitution owed by offenders in community corrections upon entry into the program. Payments made toward offender restitution are also shown below.

Figure 79

Restitution and Other Court Costs Owed by Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$5,921.89	\$6,872.28	\$9,062.49	\$11,102.43
Median	\$2,498.00	\$2,506.00	\$2,527.00	\$2,796.00
N	3161	3296	3701	3339
SUM	\$18,719,093	\$22,651,041	\$33,540,287	\$37,071,016

Figure 80

Restitution and Other Court Costs Owed by Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$7,428.10	\$7,832.27	\$8,461.73	\$12,181.57
Median	\$2,293.00	\$2,446.00	\$2,720.00	\$2,912.00
N	6527	6232	1452	1475
SUM	\$48,483,211	\$49,184,626	\$12,286,426	\$17,967,823

The vast majority of community corrections offenders made restitution payments while in a community corrections program totaling **\$2,644,868** paid in FY13 and **\$3,019,728** paid in FY14. Payments made toward offender restitution are shown in Figures 81 and 82.

Figure 81

Restitution Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$333.95	\$368.38	\$258.62	\$298.97
N	3153	3288	3701	3342
SUM	\$1,052,945	\$1,211,239	\$957,155	\$999,160

Figure 82

Restitution Paid by Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY13	FY14	FY13	FY14
Mean	\$326.92	\$387.81	\$354.77	\$411.09
N	6519	6223	1448	1475
SUM	\$2,131,165	\$2,413,368	\$513,703	\$606,360

Section VI Program Audits

The DCJ has a statutory responsibility to audit Community Corrections programs. Residential, Non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment, and Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment programs funded by the DCJ are all 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 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, offender files and treatment files; and
- Interviews with program staff and offenders.

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.

A 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.

Technical Assistance

The Division of Criminal Justice is considered a resource by the local community corrections boards and programs. The Office of Community Corrections staff is available to provide training on issues related directly to community corrections such as billing, *Standards* compliance, time credit statutes, completion of Community Corrections Information and Billing system data and the basic Standardized Offender Assessment process. The Office of Community Corrections staff is familiar with all of the community corrections programs statewide and may be able to offer suggestions to improve the operation of a program. In addition, the DCJ has a professional staff with wide-ranging knowledge of the criminal justice system, including victim's issues, sex offender management, domestic violence management and the availability of grants.

Section VII

Noteworthy Accomplishments

Each year the DCJ staff recognize the exceptional work being done in community corrections programs statewide. This year, we recognize the efforts that statewide community corrections programs are taking toward implementing two evidence-informed initiatives: The Progression Matrix and the Behavioral Shaping Model and Reinforcement Tool (BSMART).

Progression Matrix

In August of 2012 stakeholders from Parole, Probation and Community Corrections Boards and Programs came together to work on the following objectives:

- Improved use of a graduated system of supervision resulting in lower cost as risk and needs reduce
- Improved stabilization and integration of offenders
- Establish greater certainty of next level of supervision
- Develop program progression matrix based on EBP (Evidence-Based Principles)
- Create accountability for moving offender/clients along a continuum of supervision & service provision

The Progression Matrix and Case Plan tool provides consistency and transparency to clients and staff in community corrections while incorporating evidence based principles and other best practices. Developed in collaboration with community corrections boards, programs, Probation and Parole, this tool clearly outlines what is required of clients to progress through residential programming within community corrections and ultimately on to non-residential status or to parole. The Progression Matrix focuses on **criminogenic risk factors**, ensuring the case managers address each risk factor throughout a client's stay, **stability factors** such as medical and mental health needs and finances, and **behavioral factors**. A client's residential stay is divided up into four levels and the requirements for progression to the next level are mapped out in the progression matrix and then broken down more clearly in the level specific case plan. Case managers provide an expected time frame for completion of requirements; however, clients are able to progress at their own pace – progressing faster or slower based on their choices and behaviors. Upon completion of all requirements, clients are able to progress to the next level and a client's anticipated date of progression to non-residential programming or parole also moves.

The pilot study for this project included five programs: Mesa County Community Corrections, three Intervention Community Corrections Services programs (Kendall, Weld and West), and Arapahoe County Residential Center. Since that time a total of 21 programs have made the switch to using the progression matrix and case planning tool with their clients.

Using the principles and drivers of the implementation research as a guide, each program has a group of experts at their facility that make up the program specific implementation teams. These teams are tasked with the planning and implementation of the progression matrix in their program. The implementation teams create a plan that addresses the following areas:

- Creating a culture of transparency and consistency among staff and offenders
- Creating policy to support the specifics of the progression matrix and case plan
- Developing a training curricula for the program staff
- Developing a coaching process to ensure fidelity to the program
- Providing time for staff to go through training on the instrument and receive coaching

- Creating data tracking processes regarding the progression matrix
- Formulating a plan for switching existing clients on to the progression matrix and educating them on the new process

Each facility has their own group of progression matrix coaches who conduct fidelity checks and provide feedback to case managers on their use and understanding of the progression matrix and case planning tool. Staff at DCJ also provide support to coaches by conducting coaching and fidelity checks and coaching for coaches. Feedback from clients and program staff suggest that the progression matrix is a successful, evidence-informed initiative. Clients feel that program rules and expectations are clearer and more consistent and staff have reported that most clients are motivated to participate in their program and complete the assignments on their case plans.

Statewide installation of the progression matrix will be reached in 2015.

BSMART

The BSMART (Behavioral Shaping Model and Reinforcement Tool) project was initially created to address the trends of decreasing success rates and increasing failure rates. BSMART was designed to address potential biases and inconsistencies in the sanctioning process both among programs and within programs. BSMART was, more importantly, focused on incorporating Contingency Management (incentives) into programs based on the decades of research on its effectiveness in behavior change in the behavioral health literature. The Office of Community Corrections along with state stakeholders designed BSMART utilizing the recommendations from the Center for Effective Public Policy's (CEPP) 7 Principles for Managing Offender Behavior and the Principles of Contingency Management⁹.

Initially, over 100 stakeholders across the state of Colorado were tasked with designing BSMART. The stakeholders were divided into regional working groups (RWG): Southern, West, Metro-Central, and Metro-North. The RWG's designed models for sanctions and incentives and presented those to the Statewide Steering Committee (SSC). The SSC is made up of stakeholders from probation, parole, DOC, Community Corrections Boards, and Community Corrections Programs who began meeting in 2012. The goals of the BSMART tools were simplicity, ease of use and including staff involvement from all levels within the facility. The SSC agreed on the tools and design of BSMART that would be tested in two programs. The SSC will be ongoing to address changes in the tools as needed as well as other discussions on evidenced based practices (EBP).

The contingency management tool is a progressive point system for accountability and abstinence (standard targeted behaviors – the same for all clients), as well as demonstration of pro-social thoughts and behaviors, case plan progress and criminogenic need achievement (individualized target behaviors – specific to each client). There is the intention of rewarding early to promote client buy-in and investment as well as rewarding often to strive for a 4:1 ratio of positive reinforcements to punishments. The incentives model allows the client to begin earning points from intake and, therefore, the opportunity of turning those points in for rewards early on, with more valuable or meaningful rewards at higher point values.

The violation behavior response tools include a standardized prohibited acts list and a violation response grid. The prohibited acts and response grid are separated into 4 classes of behaviors based on seriousness and risk to public safety. The responses for violation behaviors increase in severity for more serious behaviors. Many responses include the typical restriction and chore hours, are (primarily) progressive and most include a 'clean slate' time frame (a restart of the grid when no violations for that class of behavior occur for a set amount of time). The

⁹ Center for Effective Public Policy (2010). Implementing Evidence Based Practices: Coaching Packet.

response grid also specifies when to conduct an intervention (a case management or team approach to the violation) and administrative review (a meeting to determine if termination is warranted). There is latitude in some aspects of the grid for participating programs to decide their own responses.

The OCC and the SSC utilized the following principles in the sanctions and incentives tools. These are principles translated from those of the CEPP.

- **Swift:** Violations will be responded to quickly and sanctions will be sent to disposition quickly. Incentives will be awarded promptly and rewards will be readily available.
- **Certain:** All violation behaviors will be responded to. All chosen incentives behavior will also be responded to.
- **Consistent:** The rules and sanctions for behaviors are the same amongst all clients. All clients will have equal opportunities to earn incentives.
- **Fair:** The hearing and grievance processes will utilize procedurally just and fair practices.
- **Transparent:** Clients will be made aware of the prohibited acts, the sanction grid, and the incentives model upon intake.

The violation behavior response grid has been tested at Correctional Management, Inc. – Centennial Community Transition Center (CMI-CCTC) since July 2013. This allowed for trial and error and flexibility in the response grid based on incident report data and client and staff feedback. Primary lessons learned from this endeavor were the importance of an automated incident tracking system and the client’s desire for a rewards program to offset the punishments. Arapahoe County Residential Center (ACRC) has tested the incentives grid since March 2014. Again, the importance of an automated tracking system for point’s credits and debits was realized. From this experience, it is also suggested that the clients drive the rewards list and associated point values.

As part of the BSMART grants awarded, the DCJ-OCC has secured Harman, Hogan & Shelley, LLC (HHS) as a research partner. In May 2014, HHS conducted focus groups with the staff and clients at CMI-CCTC and ACRC to provide recommendations and suggestions for future BSMART implementation sites. Moving forward with the pilot and future phases of implementation, HHS will conduct focus groups with staff and clients and administer surveys about the implementation process, collect and analyze outcome, fidelity and program data, and provide recommendations for future implementations.

Dr. Faye Taxman, a leading criminologist and contingency management expert from George Mason University, has also provided consulting services with the development of the BSMART tools and training curriculum. The contingency management tool design was influenced by Dr. Taxman’s experience with the JSTEPS (Justice Steps) project.

Starting July 2014, four programs – Intervention Community Corrections Services (ICCS): West, Weld and Kendall facilities, and ACRC - will begin the pilot phase of the BSMART tools. The planning phase is estimated to be approximately three months, during which time each facility’s implementation team will be trained on the BSMART tools and principles and Implementation Science, followed by BSMART training for all facility staff. This phase will also allow the facilities to make any necessary updates to their software programs and how to integrate BSMART into their current policies and practices.

Outcome data related to the goals of increasing success rates and decreasing technical violation terminations will be monitored and measured in the pilot and first full program phases and reported in the coming years.

Section VIII

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 yearly from 2009 through 2014.

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 83 and 84 show the percentage of programs in each performance level between the Year 5 baseline report (RFA-2 Model) and the Year 10 analysis.

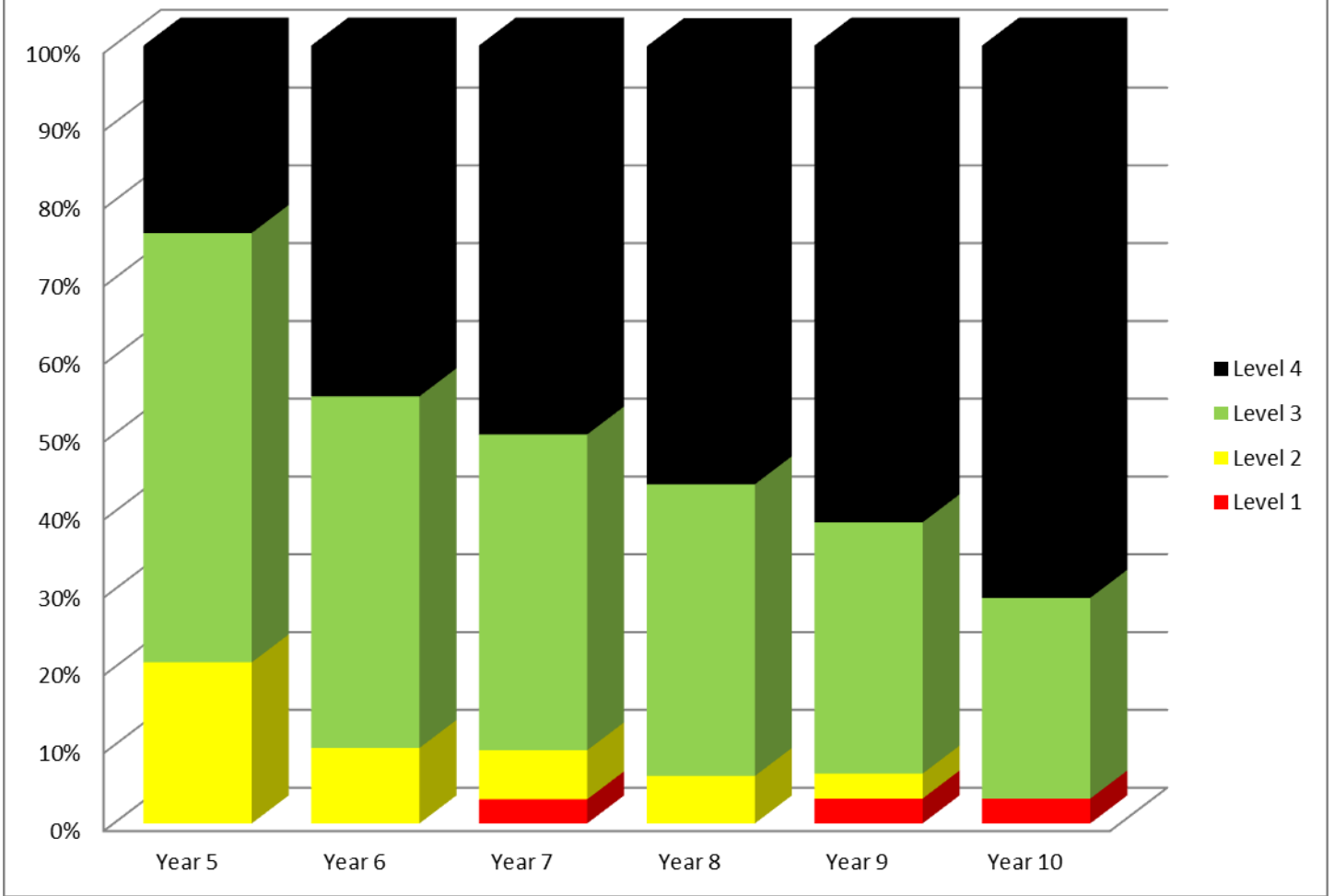
Figure 83

Color Code	Category	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	Percent of Programs in Level 4 Category	24.10%	45.20%	50.00%	56.30%	61.30%	71.00%
	Percent of Programs in Level 3 Category	55.20%	45.20%	40.60%	37.50%	32.30%	25.80%
	Percent of Programs in Level 2 Category	20.70%	9.70%	6.30%	6.30%	3.20%	0.00%
	Percent of Programs in Level 1 Category (due to high scores in the Risk Factor Analysis)	0%	0%	3.10%	0.00%	3.20%	3.20%
	Number of New Programs (Level 1) (not scored due to being a new program)	4	1	0	1	2	1

It is 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.

Figure 84

Distribution of Programs in Each Performance Level Category Risk Factor Analysis Year 5 through 10



Section IX

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:

- Analyze and identify problems and needs of the community corrections system;
- Recommend modifications to the Colorado Community Corrections Standards and community corrections contracts to improve the quality of programs and to enhance public safety;
- Identify and recommend evidence-based strategies to increase success rates and to reduce recidivism in community corrections;
- Evaluate and recommend strategies to maximize use of funding and to promote efficient and effective allocation methods to local jurisdictions;
- Address issues identified by the Governor and the Colorado General Assembly in the areas of the community corrections system.

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 of the 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	Harriett Hall	President and CEO of Jefferson Center for Mental Health, Jefferson County Community Corrections Board Member
2013	Jeaneene Miller	Director of DOC's Division of Adult Parole (Retired)

In April 2007, the Distinguished Service Award was renamed the John Kuenhold Award in honor of Judge John Kuenhold, the 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 Chair of Advisory Council from 1986 through 2011. Judge Kuenhold is a strong advocate for community corrections in Colorado and remains an active member of the Community Corrections Board in the 12th Judicial District.

Standards Subcommittee

This subcommittee periodically reviews and recommends changes or modifications to the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards*. Throughout FY10, this subcommittee worked tirelessly to develop revised *Standards* which were ultimately published in August 2010. The revised *Standards* contain many minor modifications as well as a few major additions.

The table below on the following page outlines the Advisory Council membership for FY14.

Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership (2014)

Council Members	
Honorable Christopher Cross (Chair) 18 th Judicial District, Judge	Shannon Carst (Co-Chair) Colorado Community Corrections Coalition
Stan Hilkey Colorado Department of Public Safety	Rick Raemisch Colorado Department of Corrections
Eric Philp Division of Probation Services	Brandon Shaffer Colorado Parole Board
Walt Pesterfield Division of Adult Parole	Greg Mauro City and County of Denver
Diane Tramutola-Lawson Colorado Cure, Chair	Marc Condojani Office of Behavioral Health
Harriet Hall Jefferson Center for Mental Health, CEO	Kathryn Otten Jefferson County Justice Services
Charles Garcia Citizen Member	Thomas A. Giacinti Citizen Member
Joseph Ferrando Larimer County Community Corrections, Director	Doug Erler Weld County Justice Services
Kailash Jaitley, PhD. Marriage and Family Treatment Center, Psychologist	John M. Riley Colorado Criminal Justice Reform Coalition
	Mesach Rhoades Citizen Member

Section X 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 FY13 and FY14 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 seventeen percent (17%) of residential community corrections offenders had no prior convictions in both 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 over the last decade. Both male and female offenders had lower risk-level scores after at least 6 months of community corrections supervision, which indicate a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination.

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.

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 a year in both FY13 and FY14. These earnings led to almost 1 million dollars in state taxes and over 1.5 million dollars in federal taxes in both fiscal years. Offenders contributed to over 1.3 million dollars of treatment costs, and more than 1 million dollars in child support in both fiscal years.

In addition, community corrections offenders paid over 11 million dollars in subsistence payments to programs in both fiscal years. Despite these numbers, offenders owed programs over 4 million dollars in both fiscal years.