



Colorado Community Corrections *2017 Annual Report*

Office of Community Corrections

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<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dcj/community-corrections>



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Introduction

The Office of Community Corrections is a unit within 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 (OCC) provides funding support for residential and non-residential community corrections supervision and treatment throughout Colorado. The OCC 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 OCC audits, evaluates and monitors community corrections programs to ensure compliance with contracts, federal grant requirements and with the Colorado Community Corrections Standards.

Subject matter experts in the OCC provide essential technical assistance and training throughout the year to community corrections programs related to the use of evidence-based practices aimed at helping offenders to identify criminogenic needs and reduce their risk for recidivism. These practices are aligned with the Eight Guiding Principles for Risk and Recidivism Reduction as well as the Implementation Science literature. Multiple trainings are held throughout the year on the Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R). The OCC also provides implementation support, to include training and coaching, for the Progression Matrix and the Behavioral Shaping Model and Reinforcement Tool (BSMART). The Progression Matrix refers to the community corrections level system and case planning tools. BSMART is the tool utilized to provide structured sanctions and incentives throughout residential community corrections. 2017 also brought the implementation of the PACE (Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence). This tool evaluates the degree to which programs adhere to evidence-based principles and practices. The goal of this tool is to provide measurement feedback to providers, to report program improvements in performance over time, and to prepare for performance-based contracting in community corrections.

The OCC 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 in the Community Corrections Information and Billing system (CCIB), 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 2017 (July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017; denoted throughout the report as FY17).

Community Corrections Programs

Colorado community corrections serves as an alternative to incarceration in prison and operates in partnership with local supports for governance, employment and offender treatment. 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

During FY17, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. During that time, thirty-five separate residential and non-residential facilities delivered community corrections services throughout the state, six of which are operated by units of local or state government. The remaining programs were operated by private agencies. Four of these programs serve female offenders exclusively.

Funding and Referral System

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

The Division of Criminal Justice funded the following beds during FY17. The data reported for FY17 includes all beds, both regular and specialized:

Bed Type	FY16	FY17
Diversion Residential	1558	1431
Diversion Non-Residential	670	593
Transition	1623	1537

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, philosophy and degree of program control. Board members are typically appointed by locally elected officials; they have the authority to screen and accept or reject any offenders referred to programs in their communities. Boards may institute guidelines 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(s) 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.

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 FY16. Figure 2 represents the organizational structure of community corrections funding in Colorado.

Figure 1 FY17 Programs, Funded Beds, and Overall Average Daily Population (ADP – includes both residential and non-residential)

JD	Program	Location	Overall ADP FY17	FY17 Bed Allocation		
				Diversion	Non-Res	Transition
1	ICCS - Kendall	Lakewood	204.61	137	60	63
	ICCS - West		84.46			
2	CMI – Columbine	Denver	56.51	290	125	416
	CMI – Fox		91.05			
	CMI- Ulster		76.36			
	CMI-Dahlia		112.82			
	Independence House Fillmore		44.61			
	Independence House Pecos		73.97			
	Independence House-North Non-Residential		6.14			
	Peer I		217.8			
	The Haven		27.6			
	Tooley Hall ¹		65.83			
	Williams Street Center ¹		67.84			
3	No Program			4	2	0
4	ComCor, Inc	Colorado Springs	300.98	94	72	251
	Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc.		148.94			
	Gateway: Through the Rockies		8.82			

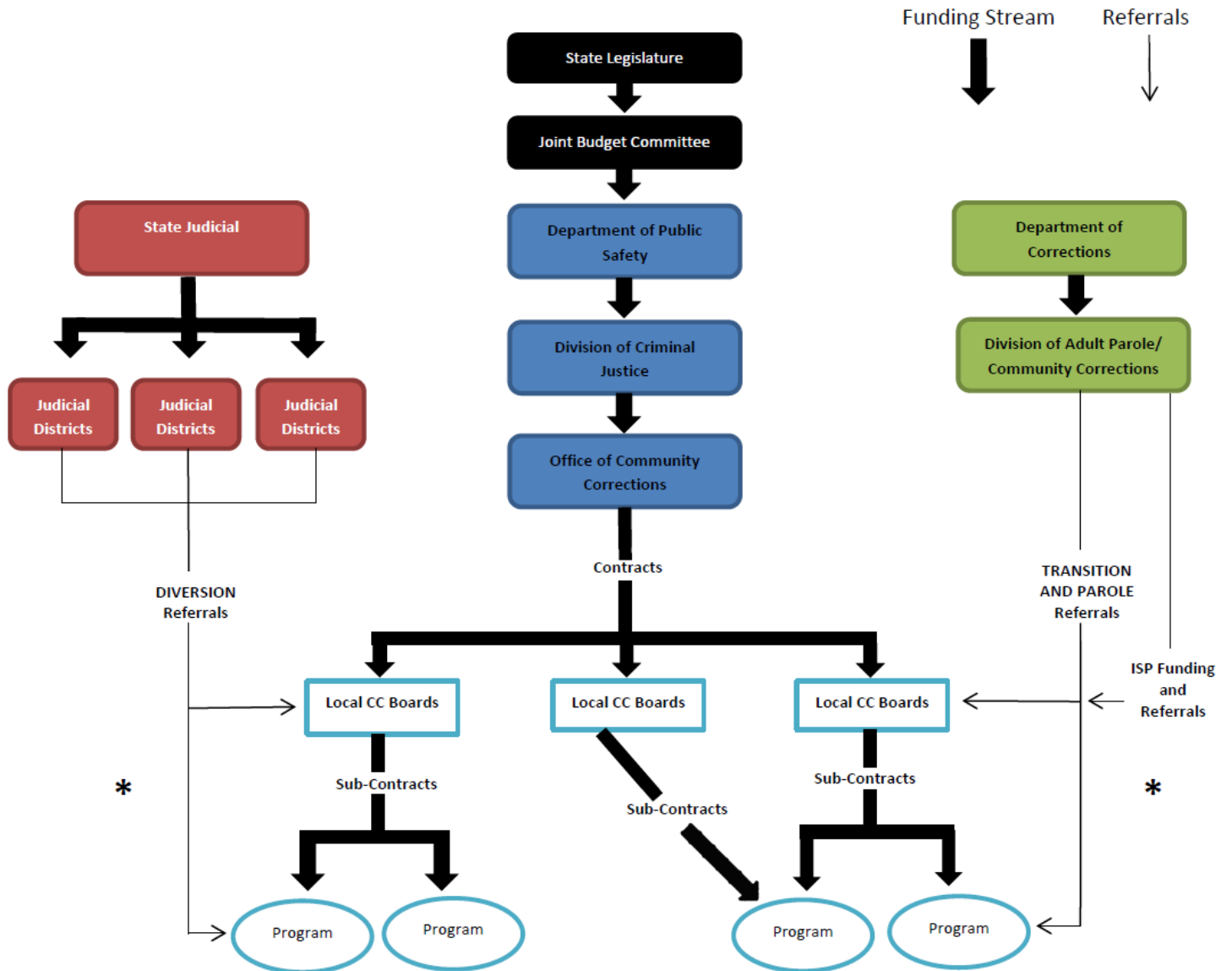
¹ Tooley Hall and Williams Street Center switched populations in October 2016 to facilitate the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy pilot program that was implemented in collaboration with the Denver Community Corrections Board, DCJ and the Geo Group. The program is based at Tooley Hall.

5	No Program			18	6	0
6	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center - Hilltop House	Durango	59.82	25	3	9
7	ICCS - Montrose ² ATC Montrose ²	Montrose	4.16 51.23	23	14	8
8	Larimer County Community Corrections	Ft. Collins	342.08	111	52	107
9	Garfield County Community Corrections	Glenwood Springs	51.89	23	6	19
10	ICCS - Pueblo	Pueblo	112.35	57	20	68
11	No Program			8	3	0
12	San Luis Valley Community Corrections ³ ATC Alamosa ³	Alamosa	72.4 11.19	29	4	60
13	Advantage Treatment Center - Sterling	Sterling	91.64	42	9	30
14	Correctional Alternative Placement Services	Craig	39.49	20	5	17
15	No Program			12	6	0
16	No Program			10	3	0
17	Time to Change - Adams	Adams County	146.25	164	62	152
	Time to Change - Commerce City	Commerce City	123.01			
	Time to Change - Henderson (Female)	Henderson	22.56			
18	Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	Englewood	133.8	101	65	178
	Centennial Corrections Transition Center		115.72			
	Arapahoe County Residential Center	Littleton	88.07			
19	ICCS-Weld	Greeley	195.39	93	25	71
20	CMI - Boulder Community Transition Center	Boulder	51.57	42	15	28
	CMI - Longmont Community Transition Center	Longmont	37.74			
21	Mesa County Community Corrections	Grand Junction	233.74	113	35	60
22	No Program			15	1	0
	TOTALS		3572.44	1431	593	1537

² ICCS Montrose was purchased by Advantage Treatment Center effective August 1, 2016.

³ San Luis Valley Community Corrections was purchased by Advantage Treatment Center effective May 1, 2017

Figure 2 Colorado Community Corrections Funding and Referral System



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

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, 2014

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 2016-2017 fiscal year (July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017). Data from previous fiscal years is reported for some measures when available. For the purposes of this report, fiscal years will be reported as FY09, FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, FY15 and FY16.

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 30 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 within the CCIB system.

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

Section I

Residential Community Corrections

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

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

Offender Types

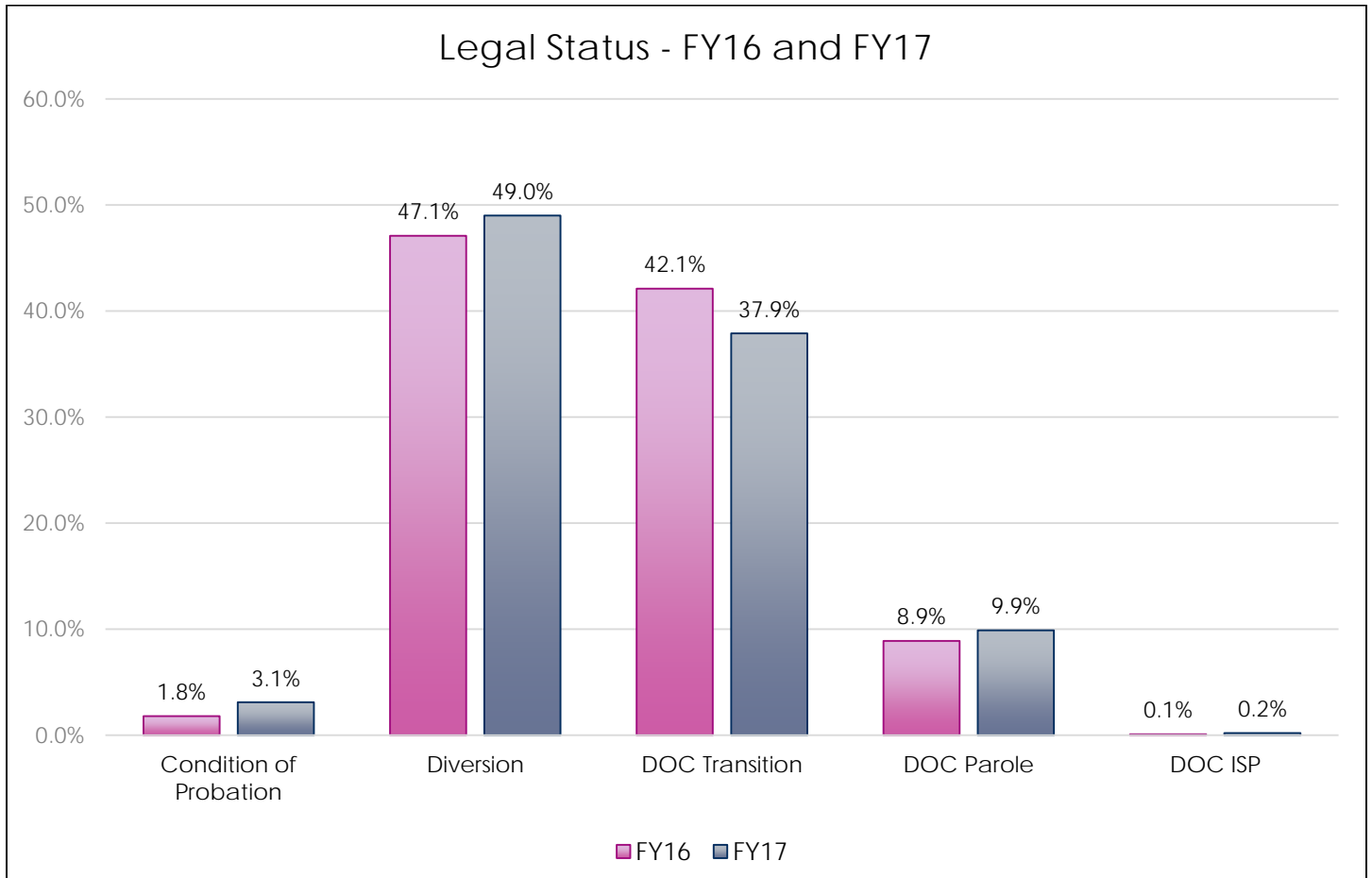
Community Corrections mainly serves adult offenders who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections offenders: Diversion and Transition. Diversion offenders are sentenced directly to community corrections by the courts, as a diversion from a prison sentence.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

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 or the local parole offices 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, some metrics for DOC offenders, including those placed as a Condition of Parole, are referred to as "Transition" offenders.

In FY17, residential community corrections programs discharged 5930 offenders whereas in FY16, 5801 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, a single offender may be counted more than once in this data.

In FY16, forty-nine percent (49%) of all residential community corrections offenders were Diversion offenders and fifty-one percent (51%) were Transition Offenders. In FY17 there was a slight increase in the percentage of diversion offenders in residential community corrections to fifty-two (52%) percent and a decrease of transition offenders to forty-eight (48%) percent. Further breakdown of the legal status of community corrections offenders for FY16 and FY17 is provided in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Legal Status of Offenders in Community Corrections FY16 & FY17



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 FY17 the typical offender was serving a sentence for a class 4 felony (31.8%), had three or more prior convictions, and successfully completed residential community corrections (46.1%). Figure 4 presents demographic data on gender, age, ethnicity, marital status, and education at entry to the program, current felony class, and number of prior convictions. Because the age group of 41+ makes up approximately one quarter of the community corrections population, the data was further disaggregated to better represent that specific population in FY16.

Generally, trends in demographic data are consistent between the two years. In FY17 however, there was a significant decrease in the seriousness of the crimes for which offenders are serving time for. This change can be attributed to the use of drug felony class designations rather than a regular felony designation in cases where offenders are sentenced in a drug court. These drug felonies typically carry severe punishments and the FY17 demonstrated a significant increase in the data for drug felony three and four (10.6% as compared to 2.9% in FY16).

Figure 4 – Community Corrections Residential Offender Demographics FY16 & FY17

Residential Offender Demographics FY16 and FY17			
		FY16	FY17
Gender			
	Male	80.30%	80.50%
	Female	19.70%	19.50%
Age			
	18-20	2.60%	2.70%
	21-25	19.20%	17.30%
	26-30	20.90%	21.30%
	31-35	19.90%	18.70%
	36-40	13.00%	14.30%
	41-45	9.00%	9.20%
	46-50	7.20%	7.30%
	51 +	8.20%	9.20%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	56.30%	57.80%
	Hispanic	27.70%	27.10%
	African American	13.00%	11.90%
	Native American / Alaskan Native	1.70%	1.90%
	Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.80%	0.70%
	Other/Unknown	0.60%	0.70%
Marital Status			
	Single	59.80%	57.40%
	Married/Common Law	19.90%	19.20%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	17.70%	18.40%
	Unknown	2.60%	5.10%
Education Level at Entry			
	Less than 8th Grade	3.00%	3.20%
	9th through 11th Grade	21.70%	22.10%
	12th Grade or GED	58.90%	57.20%
	Vocational/Some College	11.20%	11.10%
	Undergraduate Degree or Higher	1.70%	1.80%
	Unknown	3.40%	4.60%
Current Crime Felony Class			
	F1 - F3	40.80%	16.50%
	F4 - F6	56.10%	71.70%
	DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	0.20%	1.10%
	DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	2.90%	10.60%
Prior Adult Felony Convictions			
	Zero	16.50%	17.10%
	One to Two	37.60%	36.90%
	Three or More	45.80%	46.00%

Criminal History

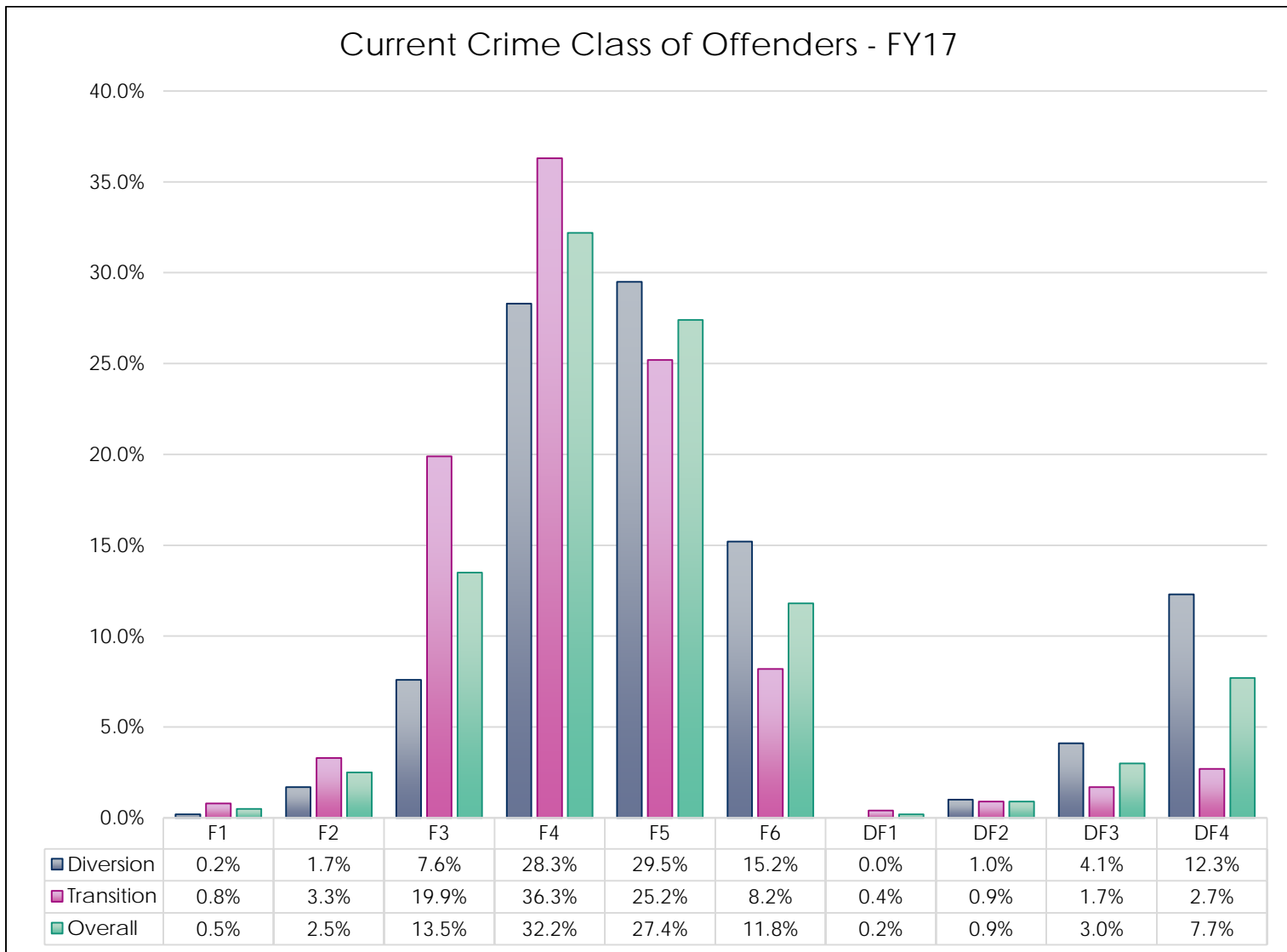
Most community corrections offenders in FY17 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were drug-related offenses, burglary, and assault/menacing. This has been a consistent trend over the past several years. Figure 5 depicts the most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition offenders were serving sentences.

Figure 5 – Current Felony Offenses for Offenders in Community Corrections FY16 & FY17

Current Felony Offenses - FY16 & FY17		
Offense Type	FY16	FY17
Controlled Substance	21.50%	22.50%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	16.30%	16.40%
Assault/Menacing	11.80%	12.60%
Theft	9.30%	7.10%
Motor Vehicle	4.80%	5.70%
Identity Theft	5.00%	5.30%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	4.50%	5.30%
Escape	4.60%	4.00%
Robbery	3.70%	3.80%
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	4.00%	3.10%
Sex Assault	3.50%	3.10%
Other	2.40%	2.50%
Child Abuse/Delinquency	2.10%	1.80%
Weapons	1.00%	1.60%
Homicide	1.40%	1.30%
Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker	1.20%	0.90%
Intimidation	0.80%	0.90%
Criminal Mischief	0.90%	0.70%
Kidnapping	0.40%	0.40%
Organized Crime	0.40%	0.40%
Arson	0.20%	0.20%
Habitual Criminal	0.10%	0.20%

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, seventy-two percent (72%) of offenders were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony and seventeen percent (17%) were serving time for either a class 1, 2 or 3 felony in FY17. Figure 6 depicts the current felony class of both Diversion and Transition offenders as well as overall totals.

Figure 6 – Current Crime Classes for Offender in Community Corrections



Prior felony offense data remained constant within the community corrections population between FY09 and FY11. Between FY12 and FY14 there was a slight decrease in the percentage of offenders with no prior felony convictions; and while in FY15 that same statistic increased once again, the percentage dropped in FY16. Between FY09 and FY14 there was a decrease in the percentage of offenders with no prior violent felony convictions. After a brief upward trend in FY15, this statistic began to decrease once again in FY16 and even more in FY17. The median age of first arrest for all offenders in FY17 was eighteen years old (18 years old). The data suggests that the vast majority of

community corrections offenders committed non-violent crimes and do not have extensive criminal histories. This is demonstrated in Figure 7 below.

Figure 7 - Overall Prior Felony Offenses FY09 – FY17

Prior Felony Offenses FY09 through FY17									
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
No Prior Felony Convictions	19%	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%	21%	16.50%	17.10%
Three or Less Felony Convictions	59%	58%	59%	57%	67%	67%	66%	50.40%	49.30%
Four or More Felony Convictions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.10%	33.60%
No Prior Violent Felony Convictions	83%	82%	80%	80%	76%	75%	77%	74.30%	72.80%

In addition, the data indicates that the number of prior felony offenses between diversion and transition have remained constant since FY09 with 21-23% of diversion offenders and 13-18% of transition offenders having no prior felony convictions. This is demonstrated in Figure 8.

Figure 8 – Diversion and Transition Prior Felony Offenses

Prior Felony Offenses Diversion/Transition									
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
No Prior Felony Convictions Diversion	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	22%	23%	19.00%	20.20%
No Prior Felony Convictions Transition	16%	15%	16%	15%	14%	13%	18%	14.20%	13.80%

Criminal History Scores

A Criminal History Score (Mande, 1986⁴) 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. In the files studied, it was found that the higher the score, the more frequently program infractions occurred.

Figure 9 compares the last ten years of Criminal History Scores in Community Corrections. The Criminal History Score range is 0-4.

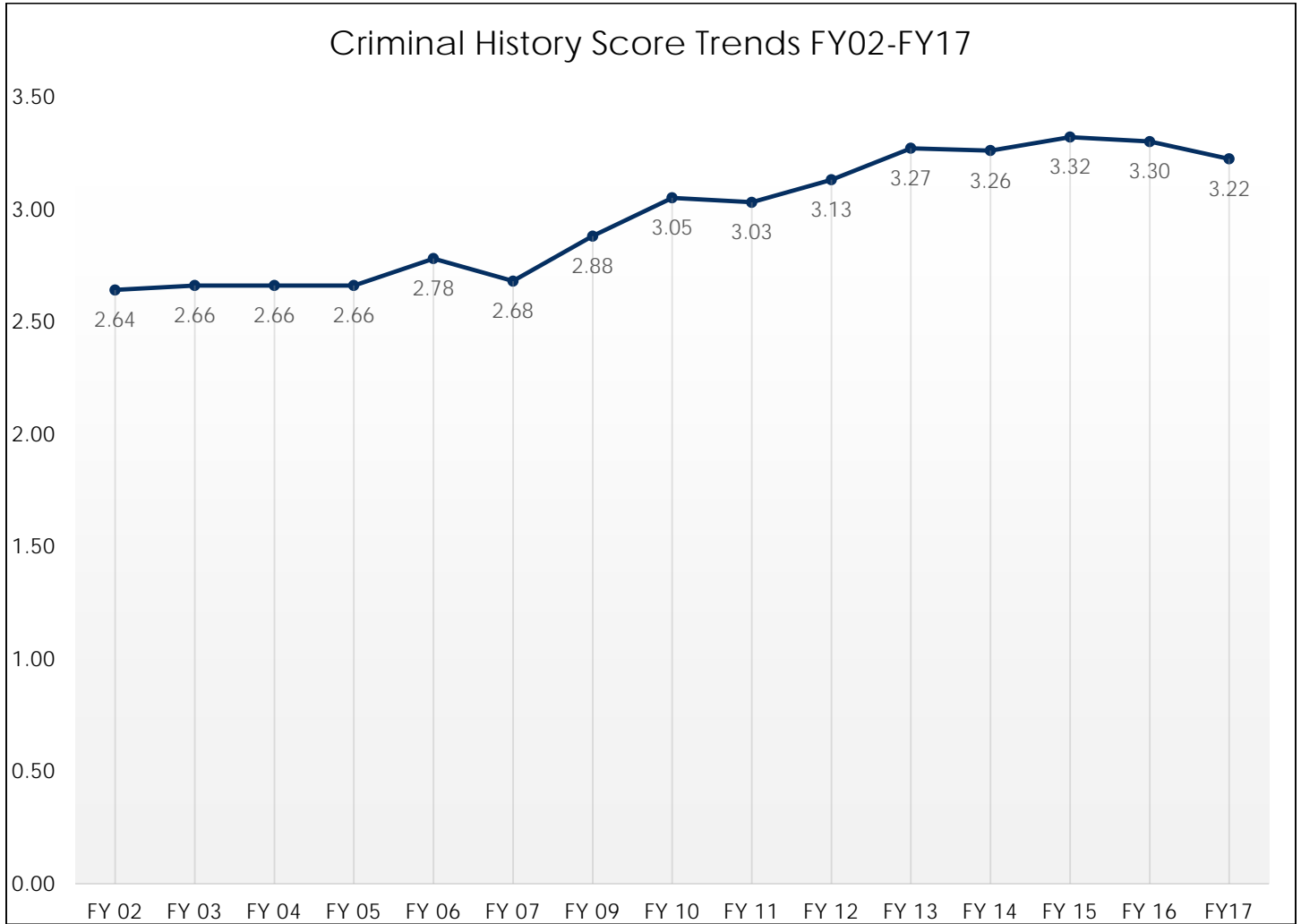
Figure 9 – Criminal History Scores for Residential Offenders FY07 – FY17

Criminal History Scores for Residential Offenders						
	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
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
FY 15	3.13	4	3.49	4	3.32	4
FY 16	3.15	4	3.44	4	3.30	4
FY17	3.06	4	3.40	4	3.22	4

⁴K. English, M. Mande, "Community Corrections in Colorado: Why Do Some Succeed and Others Fail?" Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, 1991.

In general, the average criminal history score for community corrections offenders has been increasing over the last fourteen years. The median score since 2009 has been at the maximum score for this scale and the mean score is slowly following that trend as well. This average trend can be seen in Figure 10.

Figure 10 – Criminal History Score Trends, FY02 – FY17



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 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 11 outlines the SOA-R scales.

Figure 11 - Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R)

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

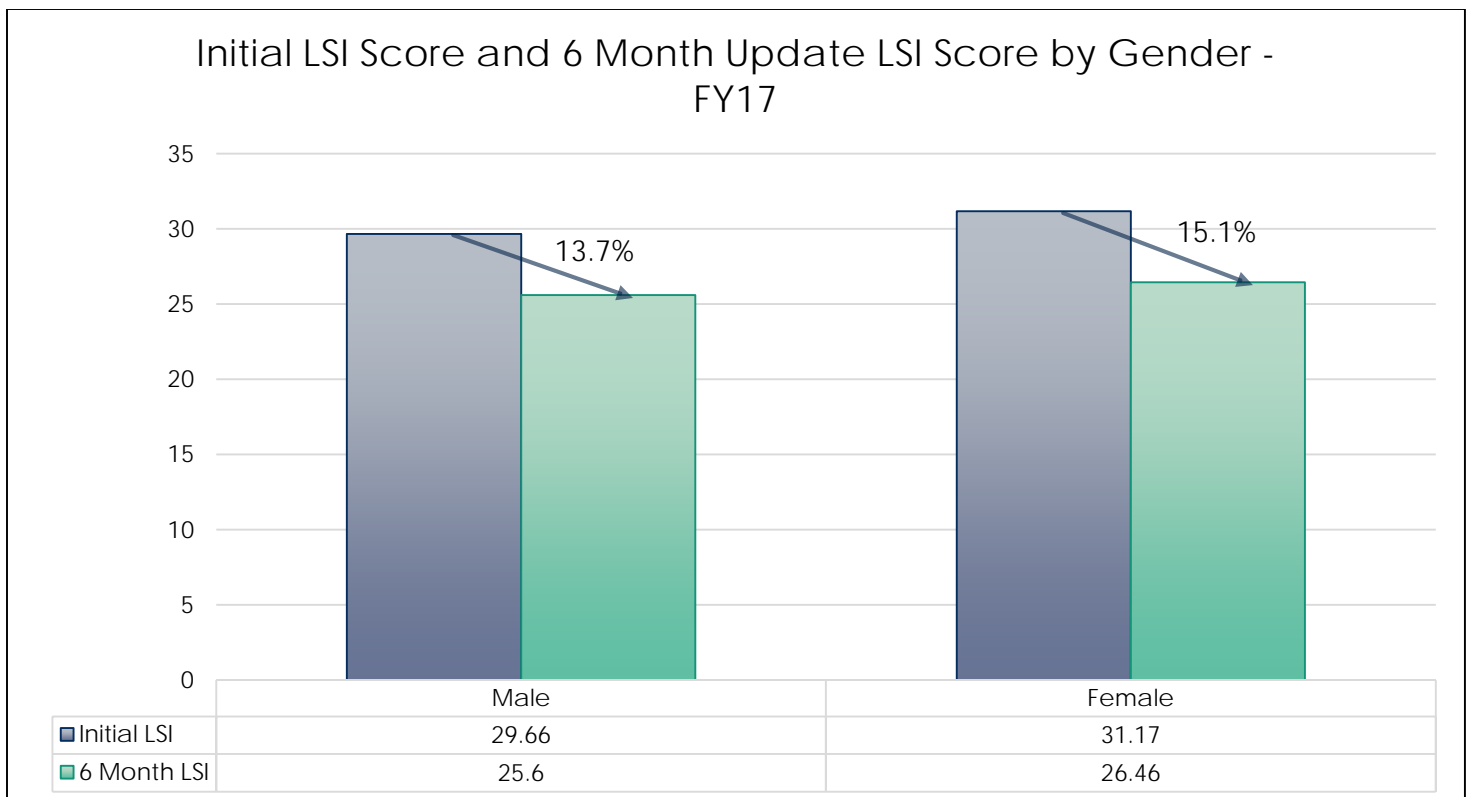
Figure 12 provides the mean SOA-R scores for male and female community corrections offenders in FY16 and FY17. In comparison to male offenders, female offenders in community corrections generally had higher LSI scores, higher SSI-R scores, and higher ASUS-R Disruption scores. However, male offenders 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 12 Average Assessment Scores for Males and Females in FY16 & FY17

Average Male and Female Scores for Community Corrections Standardized Assessments		Initial LSI	Update LSI	SSI-R Score	ASUS-R Disruption	ASUS-R Defensive
		(Mean)	(Mean)	(Mean)	(Mean)	(Mean)
FY17	Male	29.66	25.6	5.73	18.03	10.76
	Female	31.17	26.46	7.17	24.68	9.6
FY16	Male	29.24	25.66	5.45	17.12	10.91
	Female	31.61	27.23	7.12	24.28	9.19

On average in FY17, male offenders experienced nearly a fourteen percent (13.7%) decrease in their LSI scores from intake to their 6-month update, while female offenders experienced a fifteen percent (15.1%) decrease. This decrease indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination from residential community corrections. These data are presented in Figure 13.

Figure 13 Initial and Six Month LSI Scores by Gender FY17



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 have historically scored higher overall on the defensive scale scores, although Diversion Offender defensive scores in FY16 and FY 17 are trending upwards. Figure 14 suggests that while LSI scores are increasing incrementally, SSI-R and ASUS-R disruption and defensive scores have experienced a marked increase between FY12 and FY17.

In FY17, offenders in community corrections reduced their LSI scores approximately fourteen percent (13.9% for diversion offenders and 14.2% for transition offenders).

Figure 14 Diversion, Transition and Overall Assessment Scores FY11 – FY17

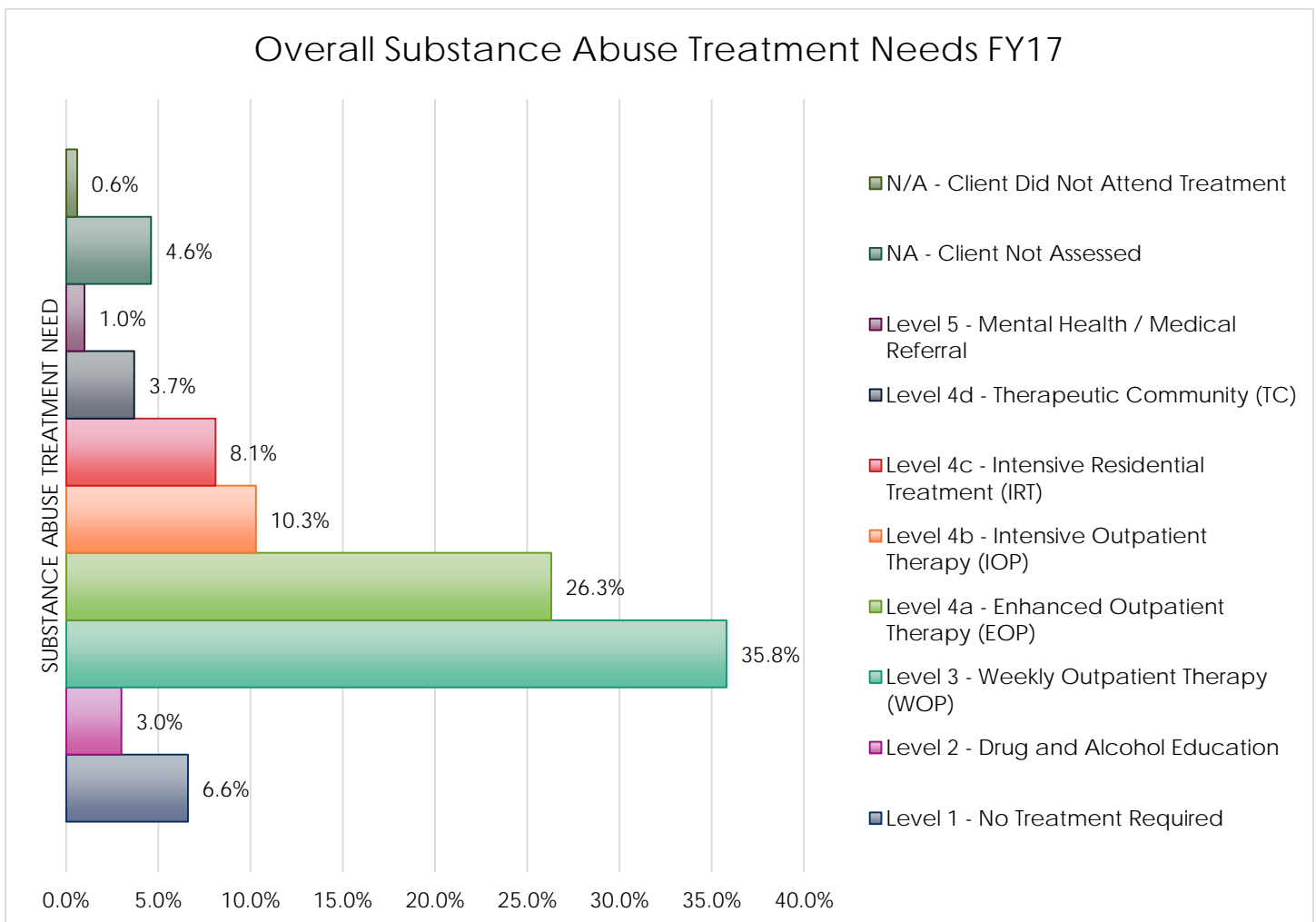
Diversion and Transition Standardized Assessment Scores FY11- FY17		Initial LSI (Mean)	6 Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY17	Diversion	30.66	26.4	6.98	21.54	10.14
	Transition	29.19	25.04	4.96	16.83	10.98
	Overall Mean	29.95	25.77	6.01	19.31	10.54
FY16	Diversion	30.2	26.3	6.8	20.7	10.2
	Transition	29.2	25.8	4.8	16.4	10.9
	Overall Mean	29.7	26	5.8	18.5	10.6
FY15	Diversion	30.2	26.2	9.6	23.8	14.6
	Transition	29.4	25.9	8.1	22.8	18.1
	Overall Mean	29.79	26.05	8.78	23.27	16.42
FY14	Diversion	29.9	26.5	9.2	24	14.4
	Transition	28.6	25.2	6.8	20.4	16.2
	Overall Mean	29.4	25.6	7.8	21.1	15
FY13	Diversion	29.8	26	8.7	22.2	13.5
	Transition	29.1	25.2	7.2	20.2	16.1
	Overall Mean	29.2	25.8	8	22.2	15.3
FY12	Diversion	29.5	25.1	6.3	18.9	10.1
	Transition	28.8	24.3	4.9	15.4	10.9
	Overall Mean	29.8	26.1	8.8	23.3	16.4
FY11	Diversion	29.1	24.3	7.8	20.4	13.1
	Transition	28.6	23.7	6.9	19.4	15.1
	Overall Mean	28.9	24	7.4	19.9	14.1

Substance Use Treatment

In conjunction with the SOA-R, a standardized treatment system for offenders is used in community corrections. The treatment system consists of eight categorical levels. Scores on the SOA-R drive placement into one of the eight substance use treatment levels. The treatment system provides substance use education and treatment services of varying intensity. Generally, the number of hours in treatment increases as the treatment level increases. The lower end of the continuum emphasizes didactic education and the higher end of the continuum involves process-oriented therapy.

Figure 15 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 15 – Overall Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY17



Figures 16a and 16b show the percentage of male and female offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment for the fiscal year. Generally, a higher proportion of female offenders are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment. This is consistent with data from Figures 12 and 13 showing higher risk levels, higher

substance use disruption and higher criminogenic needs among female community corrections offenders.

Figure 16a – Male Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY17

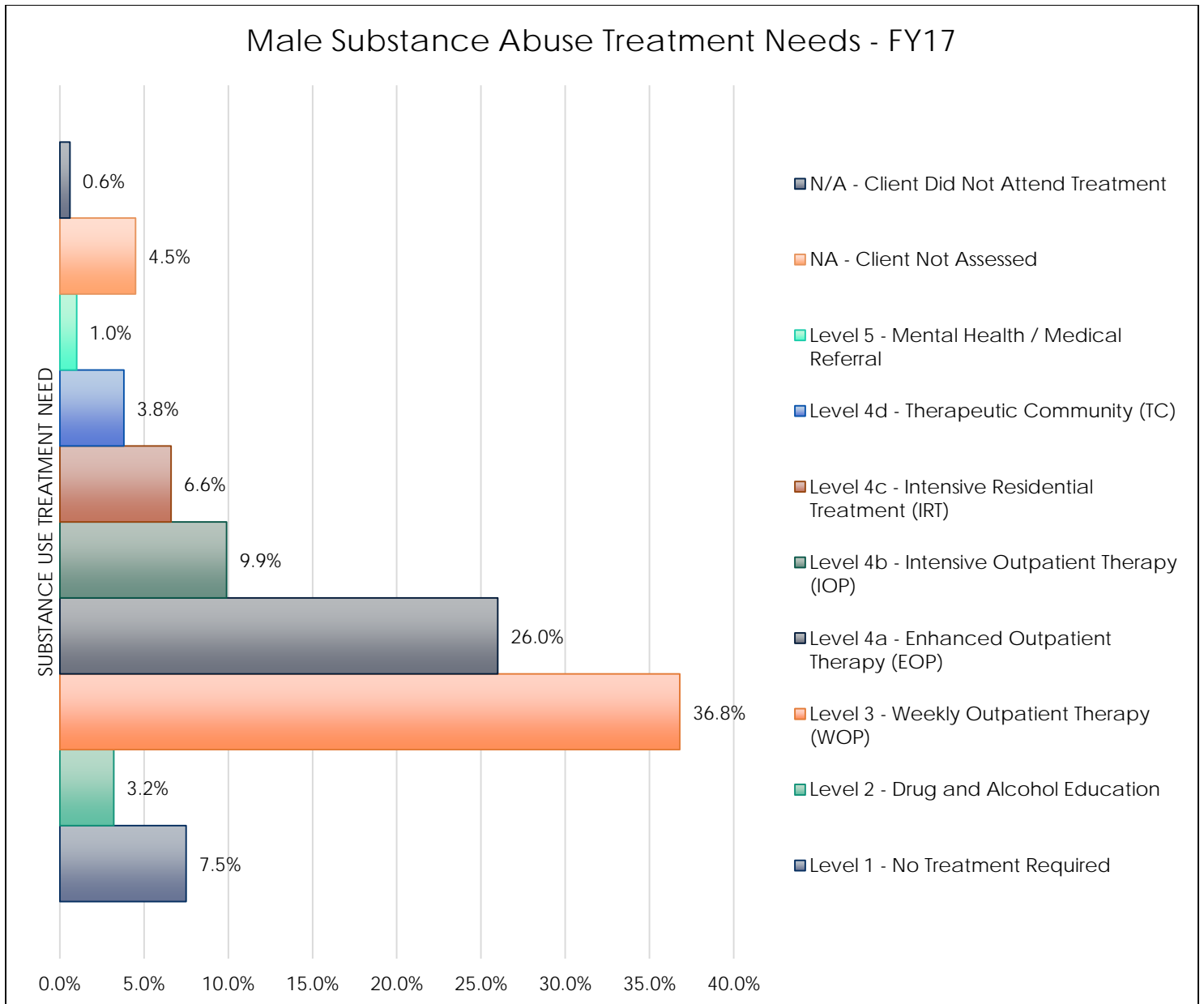


Figure 16b - Female Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY17

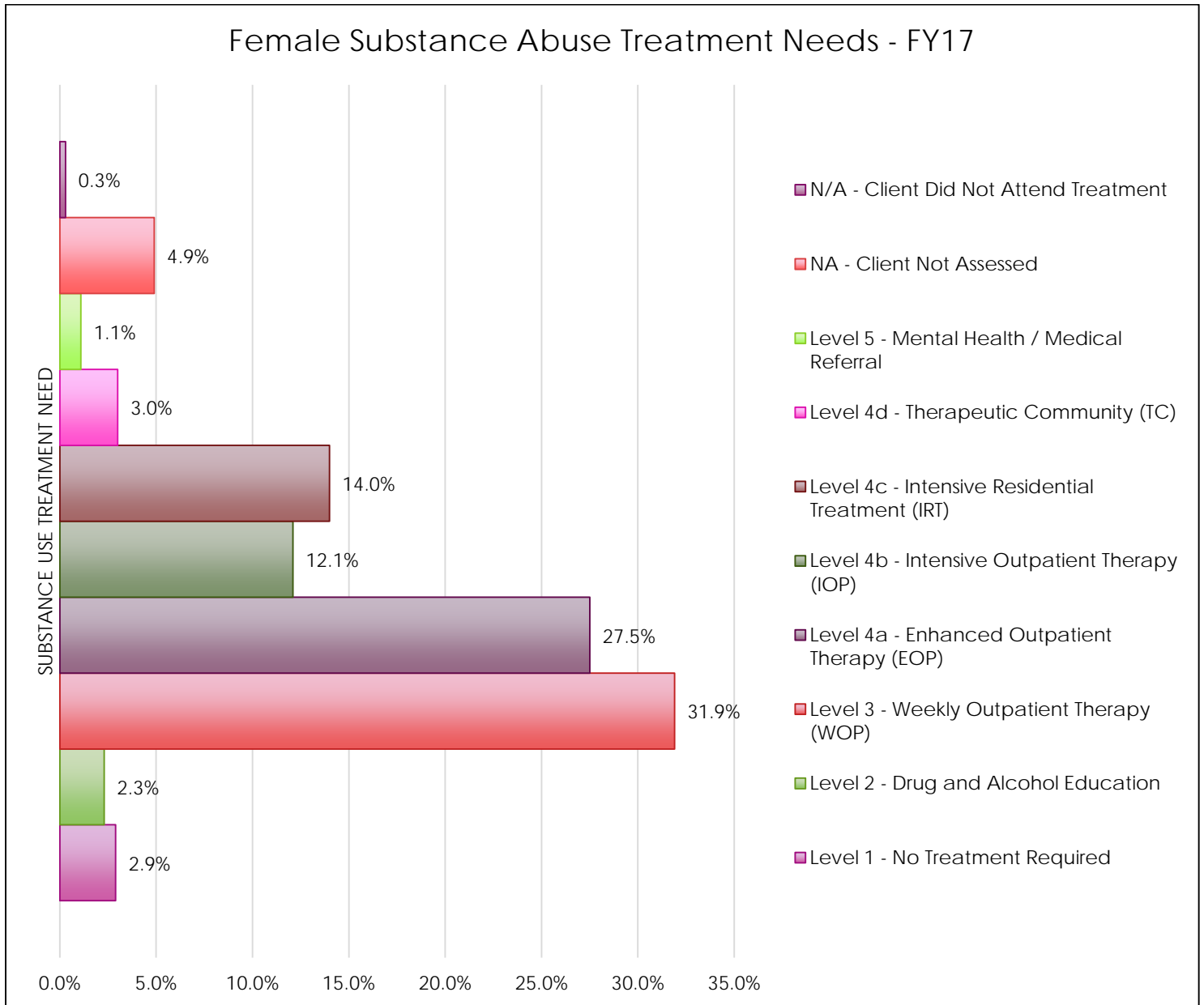
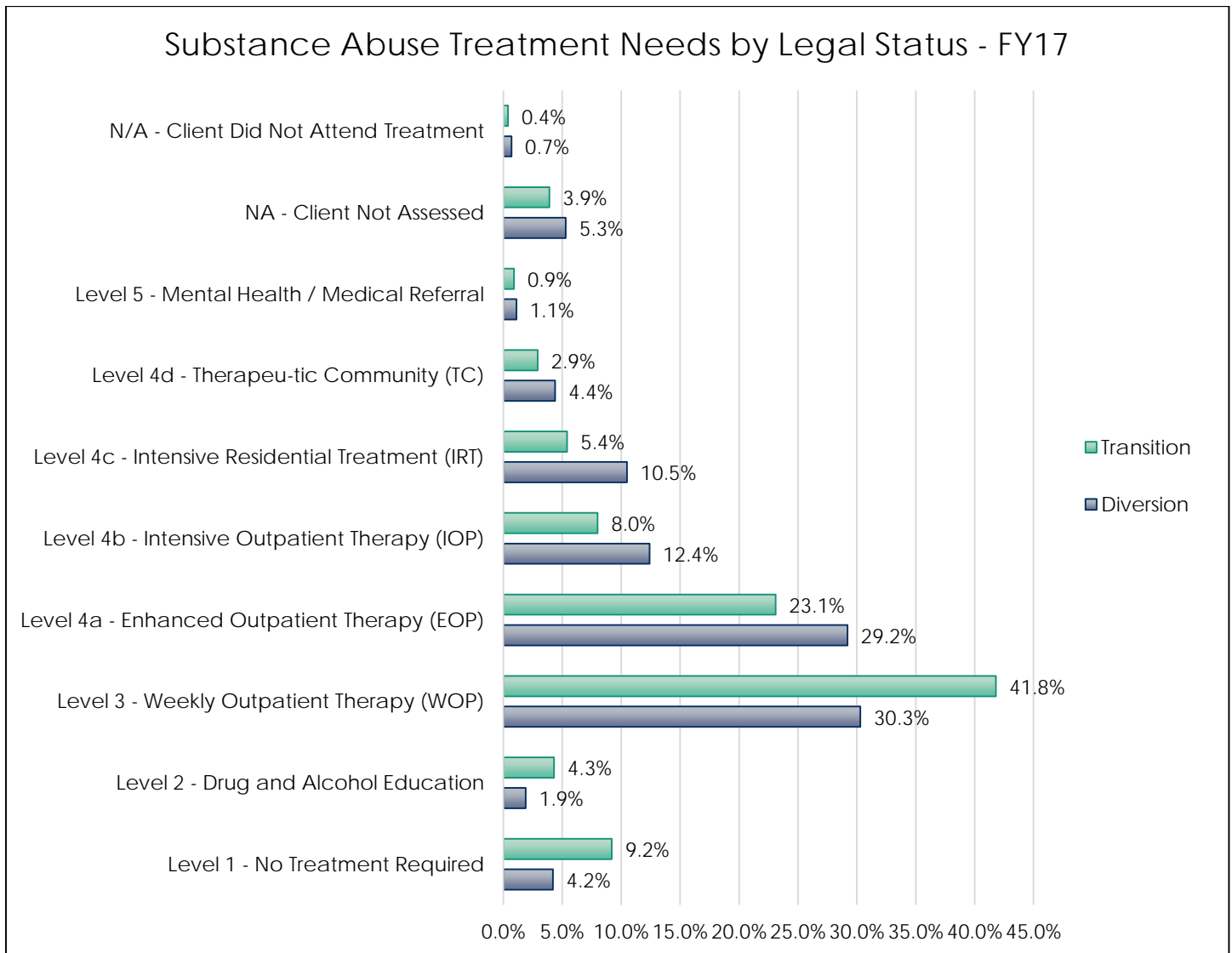


Figure 17 demonstrates the percentage of diversion and transition offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment. Generally, a higher proportion of diversion offenders are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment. This is consistent with data showing higher risk levels and higher substance use disruption scores among diversion community corrections offenders (Figure 14).

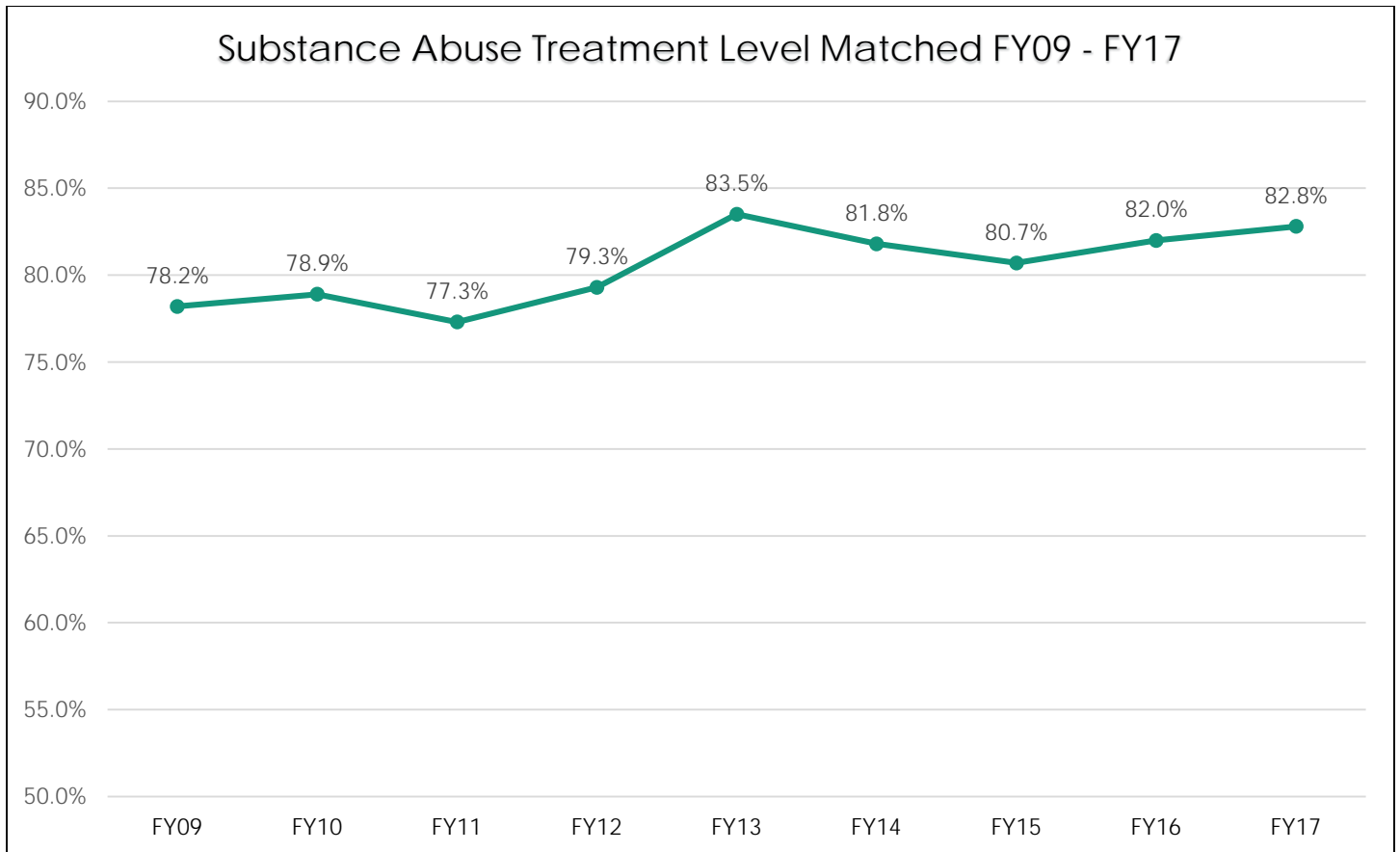
Figure 17 – Substance Abuse Treatment Needs by Legal Status FY17



Data regarding substance use treatment needs are likely to under-represent true treatment needs due to gaps in treatment availability. In addition, the percentage of Offenders who need weekly outpatient treatment is likely over-represented for two reasons: 1) gaps still exist in the referral process for higher levels of treatment 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. Correctional Treatment Funds (CTF) are being utilized by offenders to assist with the costs of substance use and dual diagnosis treatment. Figure 18 shows a slight fluctuation in the last couple of years in the number of offenders who received their assessed level of substance use treatment. While the cause of this is

unknown, it is possible that the availability of Correctional Treatment Funds has resulted in more accurate reporting and matching of offenders' assessed treatment.

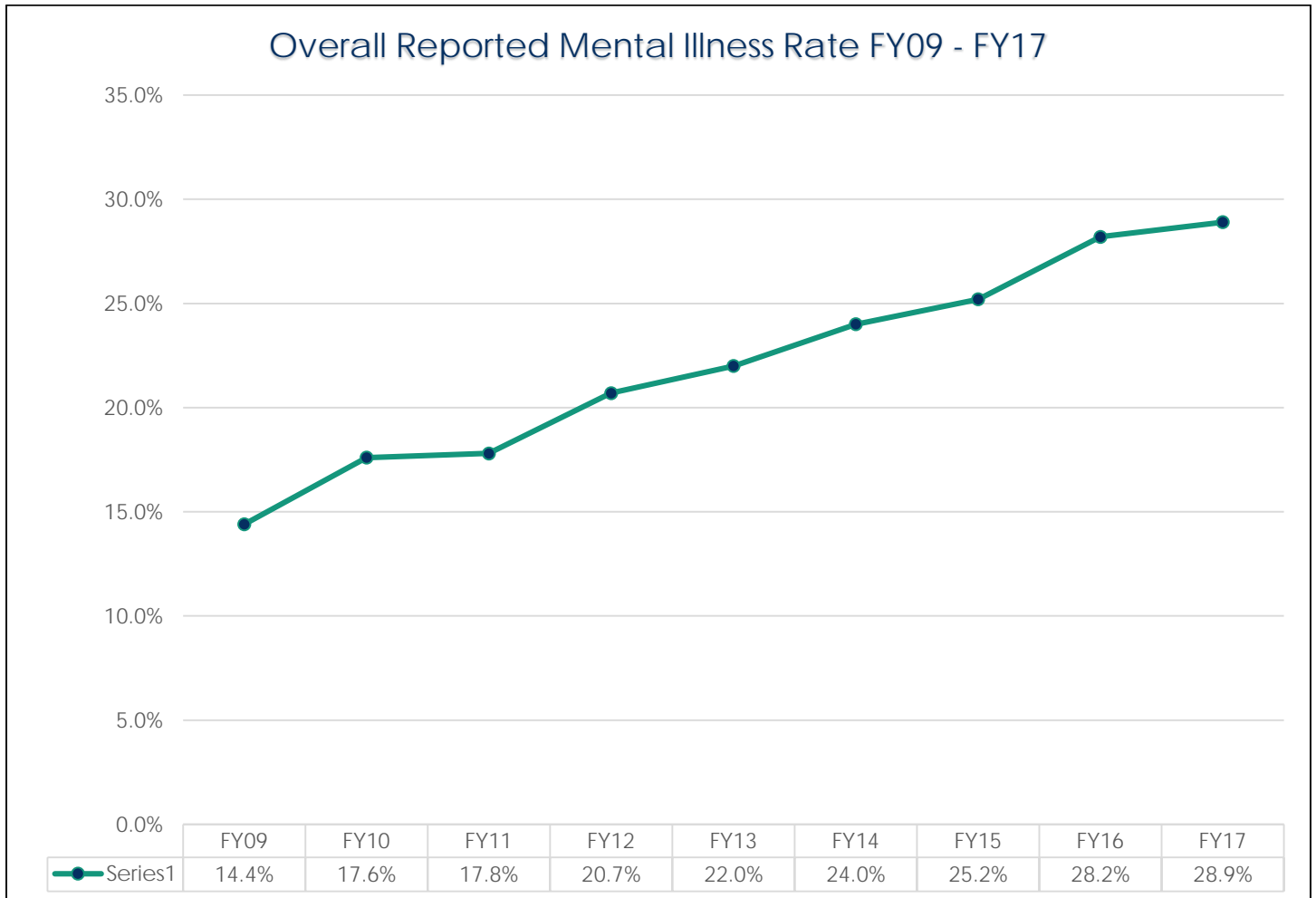
Figure 18 – Substance Abuse Treatment Levels Matched Trend FY09 – FY17



Mental Illness

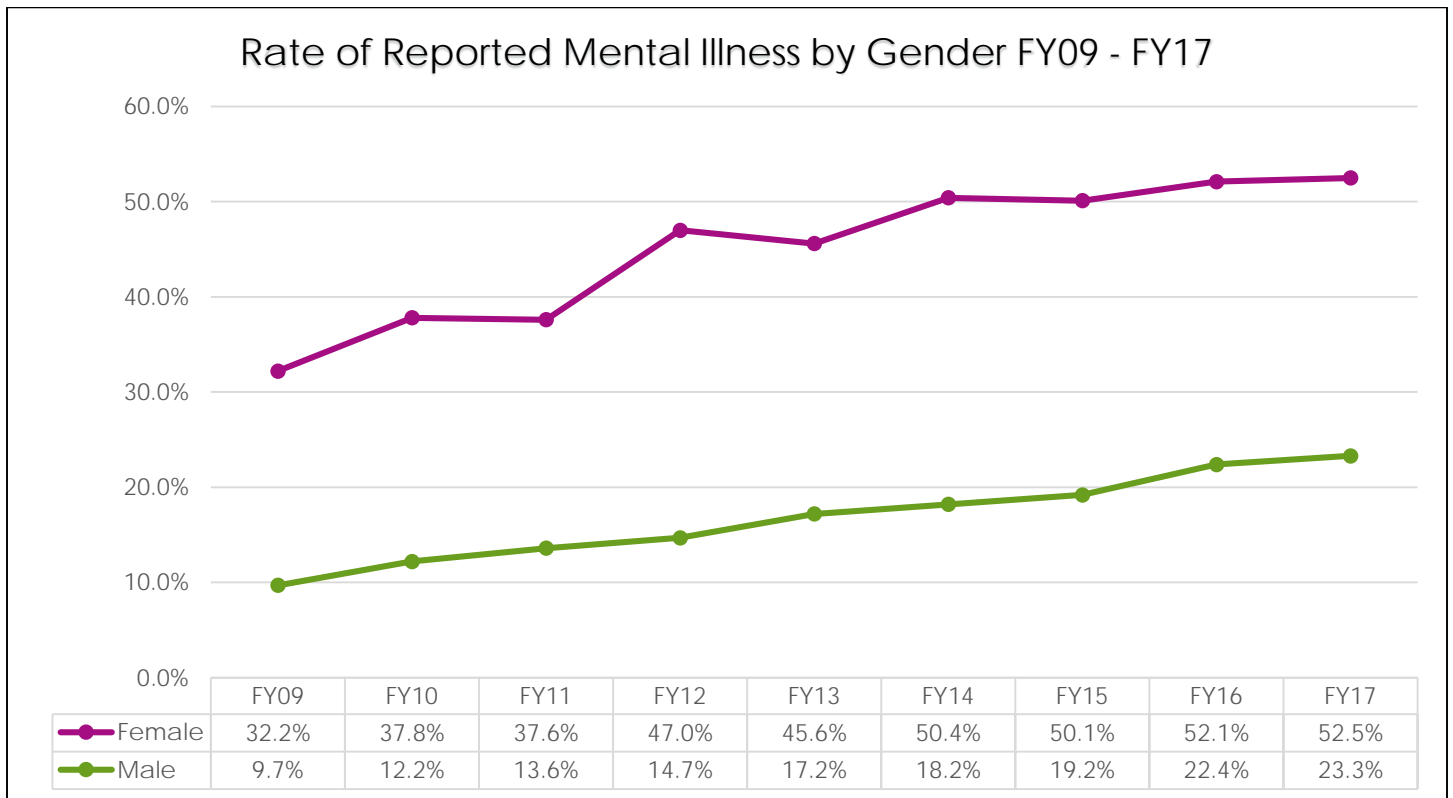
The rate of mental illness within community corrections programs in Colorado has been increasing since FY09. Figure 19 demonstrates this trend from FY09 through FY17.

Figure 19 – Overall reported Mental Illness Rate FY09 – FY17



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 reported mental illness for males versus female offenders in community corrections.

Figure 20 – Rate of Reported Mental Illness by Gender FY09 – FY17



Registered Sex Offenders

There were 335 registered sex offenders who served time in community corrections in FY17. These numbers include both offenders being served in the specialty sex offender treatment programs and those registered sex offenders serving time as a regular residential client as there are only 90 specialty sex offender beds in community corrections.

Generally, sex offenders serving time in FY17 were between twenty-one and twenty-five years old; were single; are Caucasian; and are high school graduates or had a GED. Sex offenders generally were serving time for a lower level felony charge (F4- F6). Figure 21 shows the demographics of sex offenders in FY17.

Figure 21 – Registered Sex Offender Demographics for FY17

Registered Sex Offender Demographics FY17	
Gender	
Male	98.5%
Female	1.5%
Age	
18-20	2.1%
21-25	20.9%
26-30	19.4%
31-35	15.8%
36-40	12.5%
41-45	7.8%
46-50	7.2%
51 +	14.3%
Marital Status	
Single	55.2%
Married/Common Law	19.1%
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	23.0%
Unknown	2.7%
Ethnicity	
Caucasian	70.4%
African American	6.9%
Hispanic	21.5%
Native American/Alaskan Native	0.9%
Other/Unknown	0.3%
Education Level at Entry	
Less than 8th Grade	0.6%
9th through 11th grade	19.1%
12th Grade or GED	55.8%
Vocational/Some College	15.8%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	3.3%
Unknown	5.4%
Current Felony Class Range	
F1 - F3	17.9%
F4 - F6	80.0%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	0.6%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	1.5%

The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) does not accurately predict sexual deviance and only attests to the likelihood of general recidivism. It is common in the literature for sex offenders to score lower on the LSI as compared to other community-based offenders. In Colorado Community Corrections registered sex offenders generally had lower LSI scores than the general residential population so, on average, are classified as medium risk offenders (Figure 22).

Figure 22 Initial LSI Risk level for registered Sex Offenders in FY17

Registered Sex Offender Initial LSI Risk Levels FY17	
Low Risk Level	31.0%
Medium Risk Level	32.5%
High Risk Level	21.5%
Very High Risk Level	14.9%

Transition registered sex offenders had slightly higher LSI scores than their diversion counterparts but also experienced more risk reduction after six months of treatment as shown in figure 23.

Figure 23 - Registered Sex Offender LSI Scores and Risk Reduction for FY17

FY17 SXO LSI Scores and Risk Reduction	Average LSI Score	Average LSI Score-6 month update	Risk reduction
Overall	27.9	22.6	19.00%
Diversion	27.2	22.8	16.18%
Transition	28.5	22.2	22.11%

Registered Sex Offender Discharges

During FY17, nearly forty-five percent (44.5%) of all registered sex offenders discharged successfully from their community corrections program with a similar breakdown between diversion and transition offenders (Figure 24).

Figure 24 – Discharge Reasons for Registered Sex Offenders for FY17

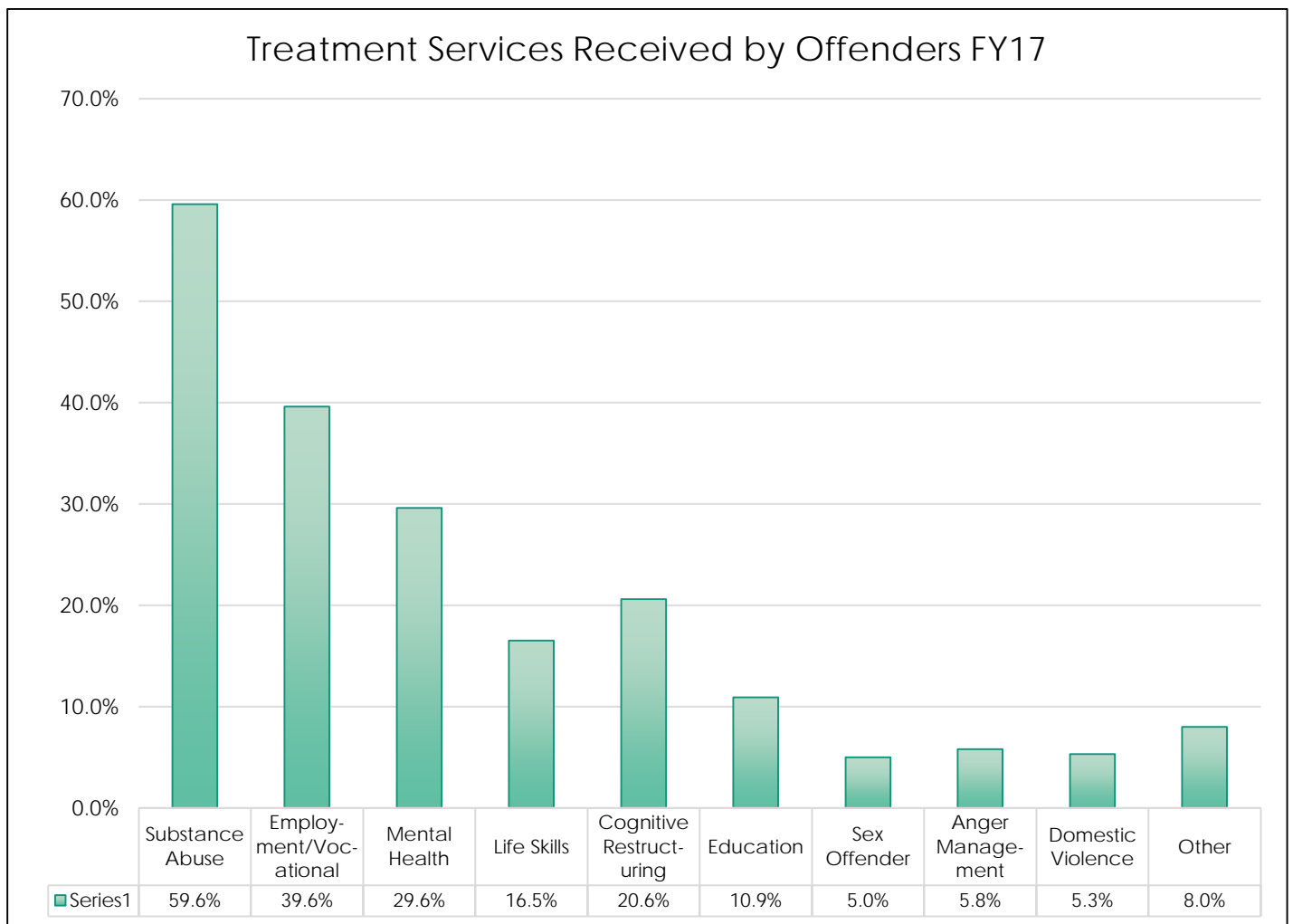
Registered Sex Offender Discharge Reasons FY17			
	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Successful Program Completion	44.7%	44.3%	44.5%
Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	5.7%	3.4%	4.5%
Escape	4.4%	5.7%	5.1%
House/Technical Violation	25.2%	30.7%	28.1%
Reject After Accept	3.8%	3.4%	3.6%
Other	16.4%	10.2%	13.1%
Committed New Crime	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%
Outstanding Warrant/Pending Crime	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%

Community Corrections Services

Offenders in community corrections are required to participate in a variety of treatment oriented services. Offenders work closely with a case manager to coordinate services to include assessed treatment needs, life skills training, drug and alcohol education, money management assistance, and educational and vocational guidance. In many cases, offenders access services in the community beyond those provided by the program. In addition to Correctional Treatment Funds, which are available to assist offenders with the costs of substance abuse and dual diagnosis treatment, the Specialized Offender Services fund administered by DCJ can help offenders who qualify for other services such as such as sex offense and domestic violence treatment.

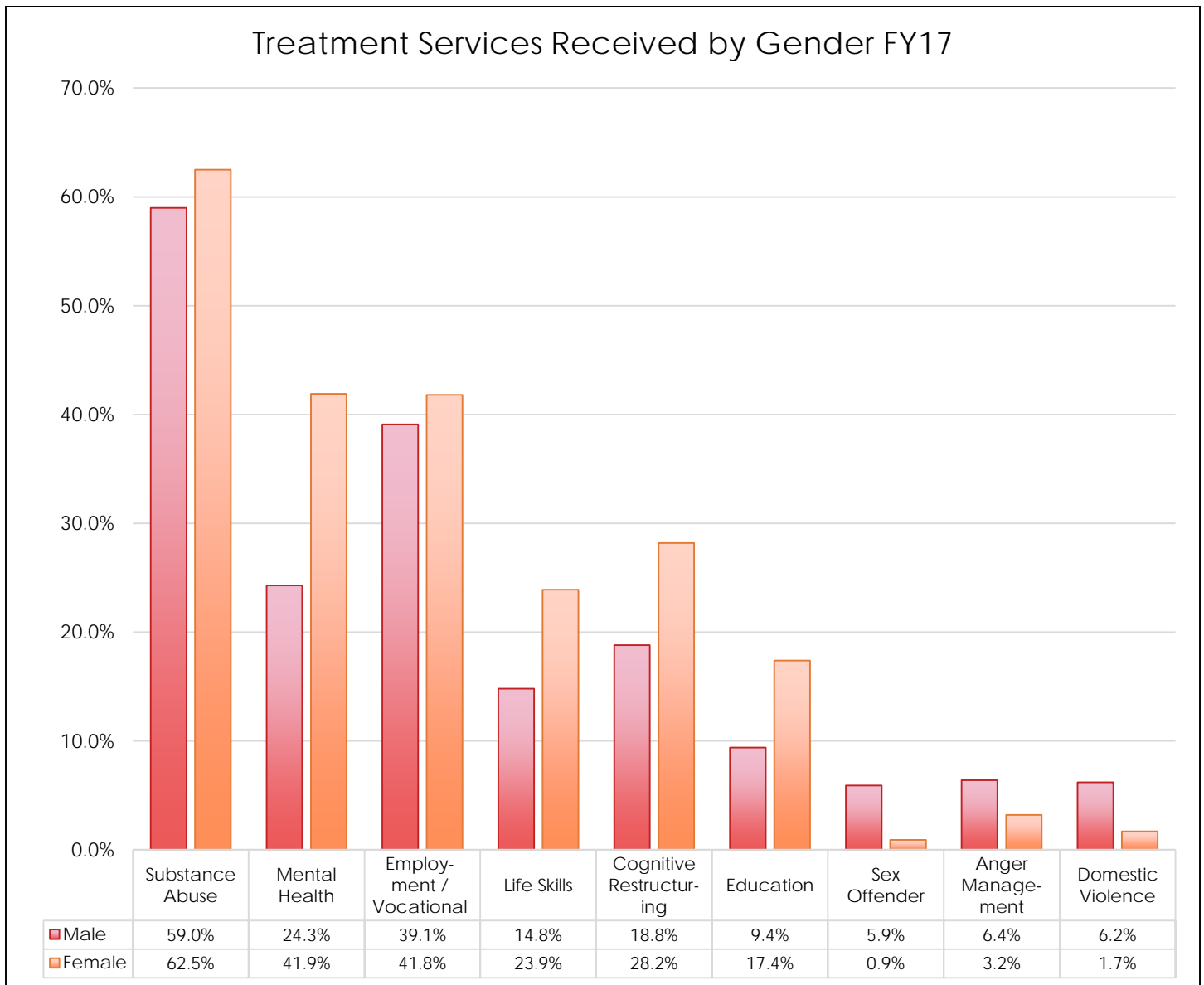
Figure 25 represents the percentage of offenders under community corrections supervision who received each type of treatment service. These are services received by the majority of offenders regardless of the funding source.

Figure 25 – Overall Treatment Services Received by Community Corrections Offenders FY17



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 26. This is consistent with assessment data from Figures 12, 13 and 20 that show higher risk, higher needs, and higher rates of mental illness for female offenders in community corrections.

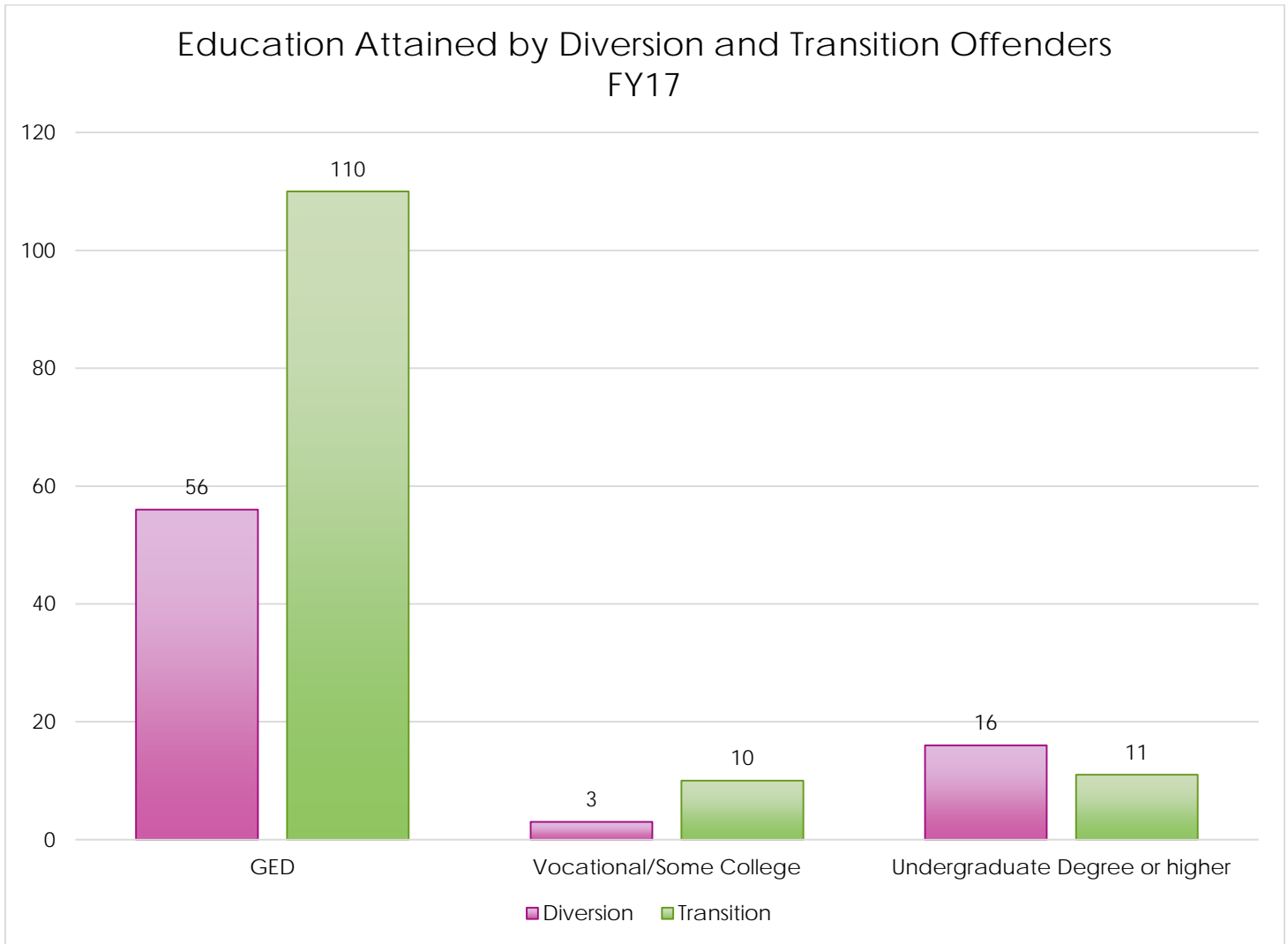
Figure 26 – Treatment Services Received by Community Corrections Offenders by Gender FY17



Educational Attainment

Offenders in community corrections were able to make notable improvements in their education levels while under community corrections supervision. Figure 27 illustrates the number of residential community corrections both diversion and transition, 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 in FY17. Overall, in FY17 there were 166 offenders who obtained their GED, 13 who attended vocational school or some college, and 13 offenders who obtained a college degree or higher level of education. Of the diversion offenders who made improvements to their education levels, 56 offenders obtained their GED, 3 offenders attended vocational training or some college, and 16 offenders obtained a college degree or higher. Of the transition offenders who made improvements to their education levels, 110 offenders obtained their GED, 10 offenders attended vocational training or some college, and 11 offenders obtained a college degree or higher.

Figure 27 - Educational Attainment by Diversion and Transition Offenders while in Community Corrections FY17



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 FY17, forty-six percent (46.3%) of community corrections offenders successfully completed their residential placement. 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. The neutral termination reason 'Transfer' experienced a slight increase from nine percent (9.4%) in FY16 to nearly eleven percent (10.6%) in FY17, which may be a result of the availability of correctional treatment funds and an increased knowledge among case management staff of higher levels of substance use treatment options such as inpatient treatment.

In FY17, nearly forty percent (39.6%) of all discharges involving a new crime were due to controlled substances. Behind controlled substances, the majority of the new crimes included assault/menacing, and DUI/driving related crimes. Escapes accounted for approximately fifteen percent (14.5%) of discharges in FY17. Discharge data for FY17 is presented in Figure 28 below.

Figure 28 – FY17 General Discharge Information

FY17 Discharges	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Successful	1300	42.2%	1463	51.5%	2763	46.5%
Transfer*	375	12.2%	237	8.3%	632	10.6%
Escape	514	16.6%	350	12.3%	864	14.5%
Committed New Crime	60	1.9%	51	1.8%	111	1.9%
Outstanding Warrant / Pending Crime	31	1.0%	24	0.8%	55	0.9%
House / Technical Violation	673	21.8%	587	20.7%	1260	21.2%
Reject After Accept	56	1.8%	53	1.9%	109	1.8%
Other*	75	2.4%	77	2.7%	152	2.6%

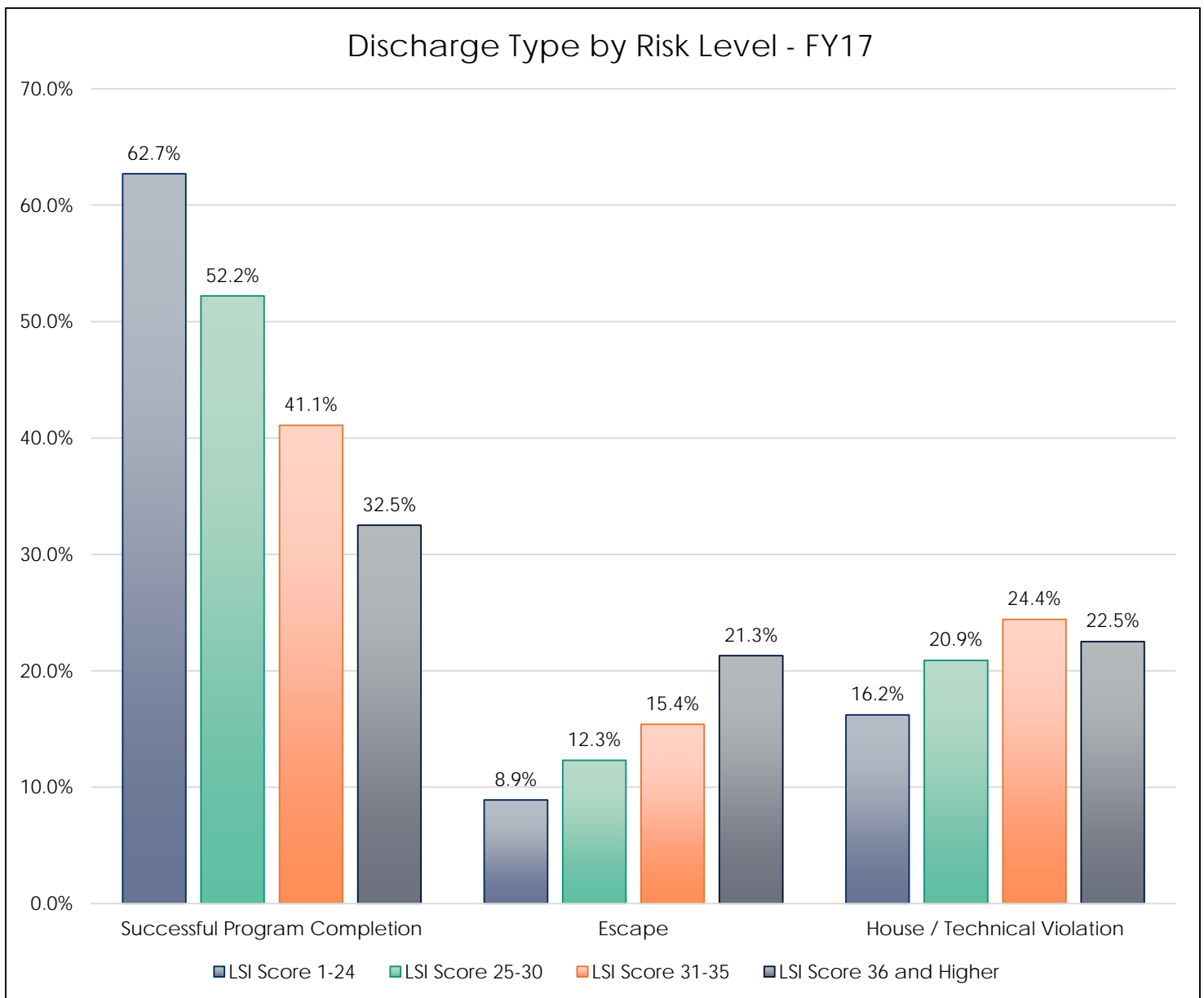
*These discharge categories are considered neutral. The Other category includes continuous stay offenders.

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 are divided into four categories: low risk (LSI 1-24), medium risk (LSI 25-30), high risk (LSI 31-35) and very high risk (LSI 36 and higher). The ranges presented in Figures 29 and 30 were determined based on the nature of the community corrections population with the statewide mean LSI score (29.95 in FY17) placed at the top of 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.

FY17 brought some modest successes in discharges as compared to FY16. Very high risk offenders had a higher successful discharge rate in FY17 (32.5%) as compared to FY16 (29.8%). Medium risk offenders also had a higher successful discharge rate in FY17 (52.2%) than they did in FY16 (51.0%). Discharge rates for house/technical violations also decreased for the low (FY17, 16.2% and FY16, 17.0%) and very high (FY17, 22.5% and FY16, 25.0%) risk offenders in FY17.

Figure 29 – Discharge Type by Risk Level FY 17



While highest risk individuals had higher escape and technical violation rates, they also experienced a 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. Medium risk individuals also experience a greater reduction in overall LSI scores from their initial LSI to the updated LSI with numbers similar to the high risk individuals. In FY17, Transition offenders experienced a slightly higher risk reduction at all levels when compared to Diversion Offenders.

Figure 30 – Percent Change in LSI Score by Risk Level FY17

LSI Score Percent Change by Risk Level – FY17		LSI Range	Initial LSI	Update LSI	% Change
Overall	FY17	LSI 1-24	20.28	19.22	-5%
		LSI 25-30	27.7	24.05	-13%
		LSI 31+	32.84	28.21	-14%
		LSI 36+	38.79	33.01	-15%
	FY16	LSI 1-24	20.16	19.18	-5%
		LSI 25-30	27.69	23.77	-14%
		LSI 31-35	32.87	28.84	-12%
		LSI 36+	38.84	33.95	-13%
Diversion	FY17	LSI 1-24	20.35	19.64	-3%
		LSI 25-30	27.76	24.27	-13%
		LSI 31+	32.88	28.38	-14%
		LSI 36+	38.79	32.71	-16%
	FY16	LSI 1-24	20.1	19.52	-3%
		LSI 25-30	27.72	23.74	-14%
		LSI 31-35	32.92	28.59	-13%
		LSI 36+	38.88	33.41	-14%
Transition	FY17	LSI 1-24	20.23	18.87	-7%
		LSI 25-30	27.63	23.81	-14%
		LSI 31+	32.79	28.04	-14%
		LSI 36+	38.78	33.51	-14%
	FY16	LSI 1-24	20.2	18.9	-6%
		LSI 25-30	27.67	23.8	-14%
		LSI 31-35	32.82	29.12	-11%
		LSI 36+	38.8	34.61	-11%

Escapes

Although they represent a small percentage of discharges, reducing the number of escapes and otherwise increasing success rates in community corrections is important. Early identification and intervention can help to reduce the risk of escape in community corrections programs. As shown in Figure 24 (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, 31.65 in FY17, than the overall residential population. They reported higher rates of chronic unemployment (54% compared to approximately 44% for the overall residential population), and a slightly higher mental health diagnosis (30% compared to approximately 29% for the overall residential population). Figure 31 shows that offenders who escape are more likely to be single and between the ages of 21 and 30 when compared to the overall residential population (Figure 4, page 8).

The overall average length of stay for an offender who escapes is seventy-five days. If they choose to escape, diversion offenders, on average, stay in community corrections for sixty-six (66) days while transition offenders stay for nearly eighty-nine (88.6) before they choose to escape.

Figure 31 Escaped Offender Demographics FY16 and FY17

Escaped Offender Demographics FY16 & FY17

	FY16	FY17
Gender		
Male	77.70%	80.20%
Female	22.30%	19.80%
Age		
18-20	5.00%	4.70%
21-25	23.90%	23.40%
26-30	21.40%	22.00%
31-35	20.50%	19.10%
36-40	11.60%	12.00%
41-45	7.70%	6.50%
46-50	5.60%	6.30%
51+	4.40%	6.00%
Marital Status		
Single	65.40%	61.90%
Married / Common Law	14.90%	16.90%
Separated / Divorced / Widowed	14.90%	15.10%
Unknown	4.90%	6.10%

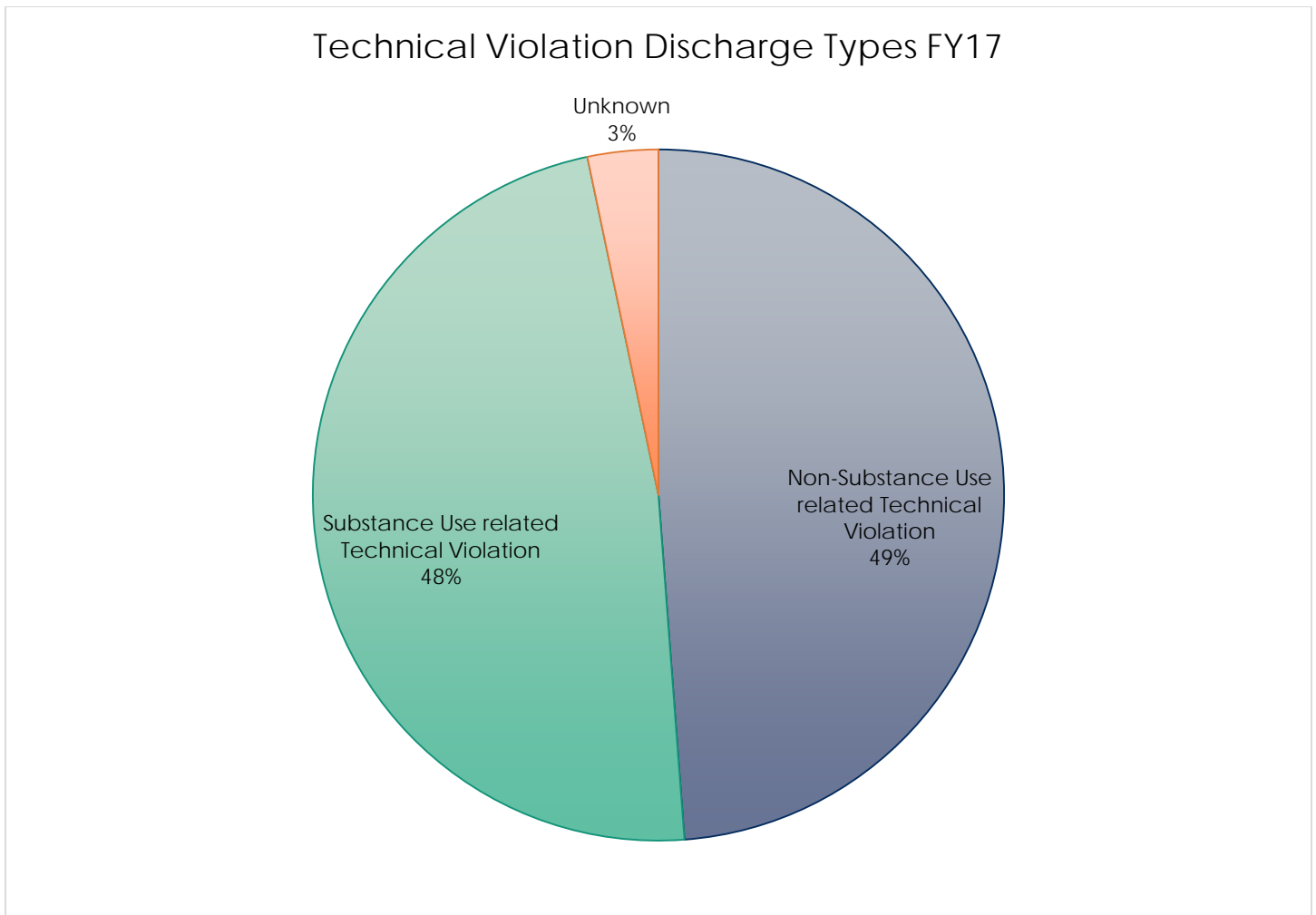
	FY16	FY17
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	48.20%	53.80%
Hispanic	31.40%	30.20%
African American	16.80%	13.30%
Native American / Alaskan Native	2.80%	1.40%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.40%	0.30%
Other / Unknown	0.40%	0.90%
Education Level at Entry		
Less than 8th Grade	4.80%	3.60%
9th through 11th Grade	27.60%	26.40%
12th Grade or GED	54.90%	52.70%
Vocational / Some College	6.60%	10.10%
College or Above	1.20%	0.60%
Unknown	4.90%	6.60%

Technical Violations

Discharges due to technical violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the offender's behavior and actions (e.g. unaccountable time in the community, unauthorized location while signed out of the facility or failure to follow the program plan). The second category involves substance use (alcohol or other drugs) while residing in the facility. Of the 1,260 offenders discharged in FY17 due to technical violations, 602 (48%) were substance use related discharges, while 613 (49%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. There were 42 (3.3%) offenders where it was reported unknown if the discharge was drug related. It is important to note that the figure for the unknown could be due to them being discharged for bringing drug contraband into the facility, and not necessarily use of a controlled substance. By comparison in FY16, 1,231 offenders were discharged due to technical violations, 575 (47%) were substance use related discharges, while 626 (51%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations.

Figure 32 shows the breakdown of technical violations that resulted in termination from the program.

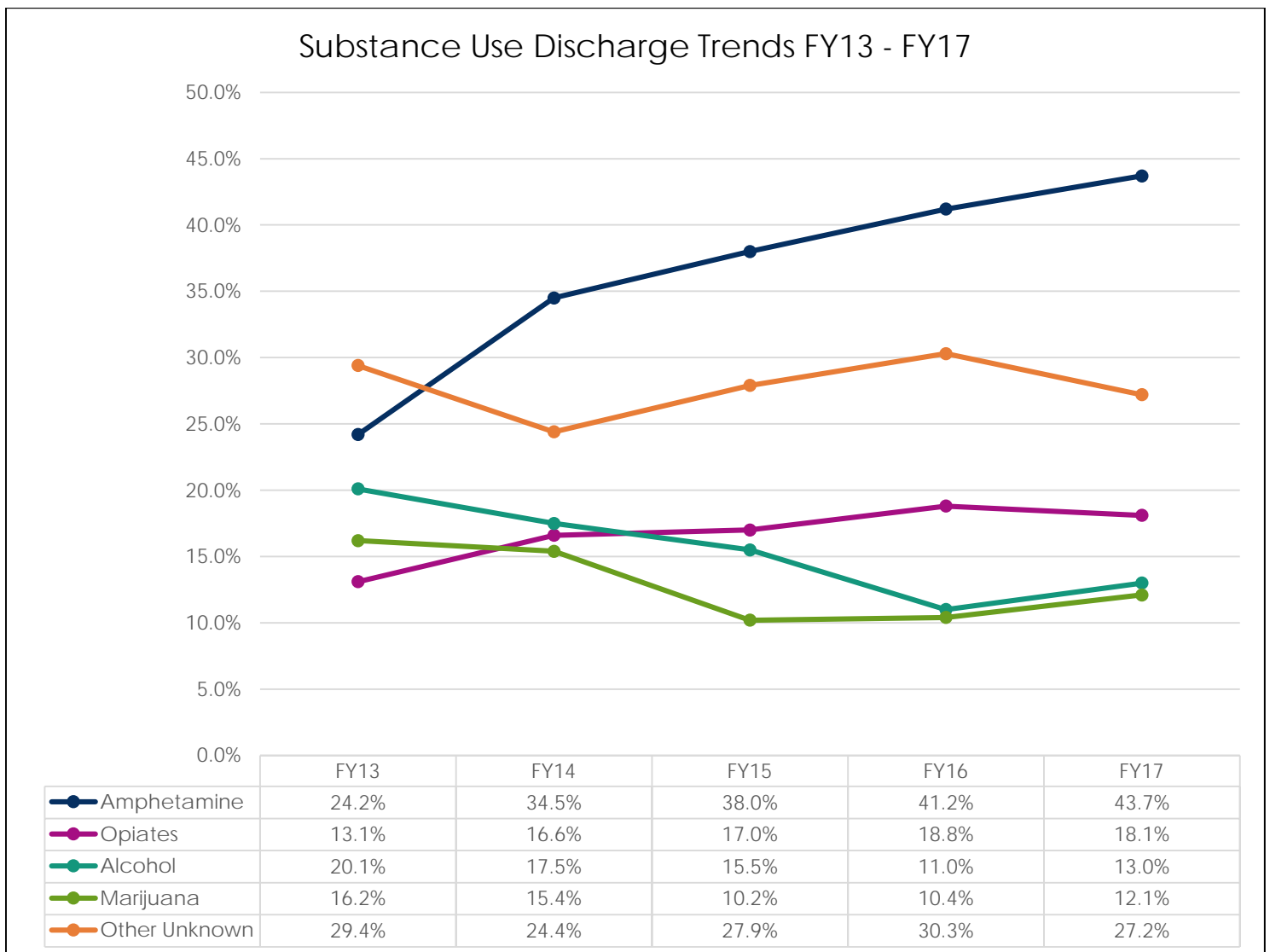
Figure 32 – Technical Violation Discharge Types FY17



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 three 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 33 demonstrates substance use discharge trends since FY13. This data suggests that amphetamine and opiate use is on the rise, while terminations for the use of alcohol and marijuana are declining.

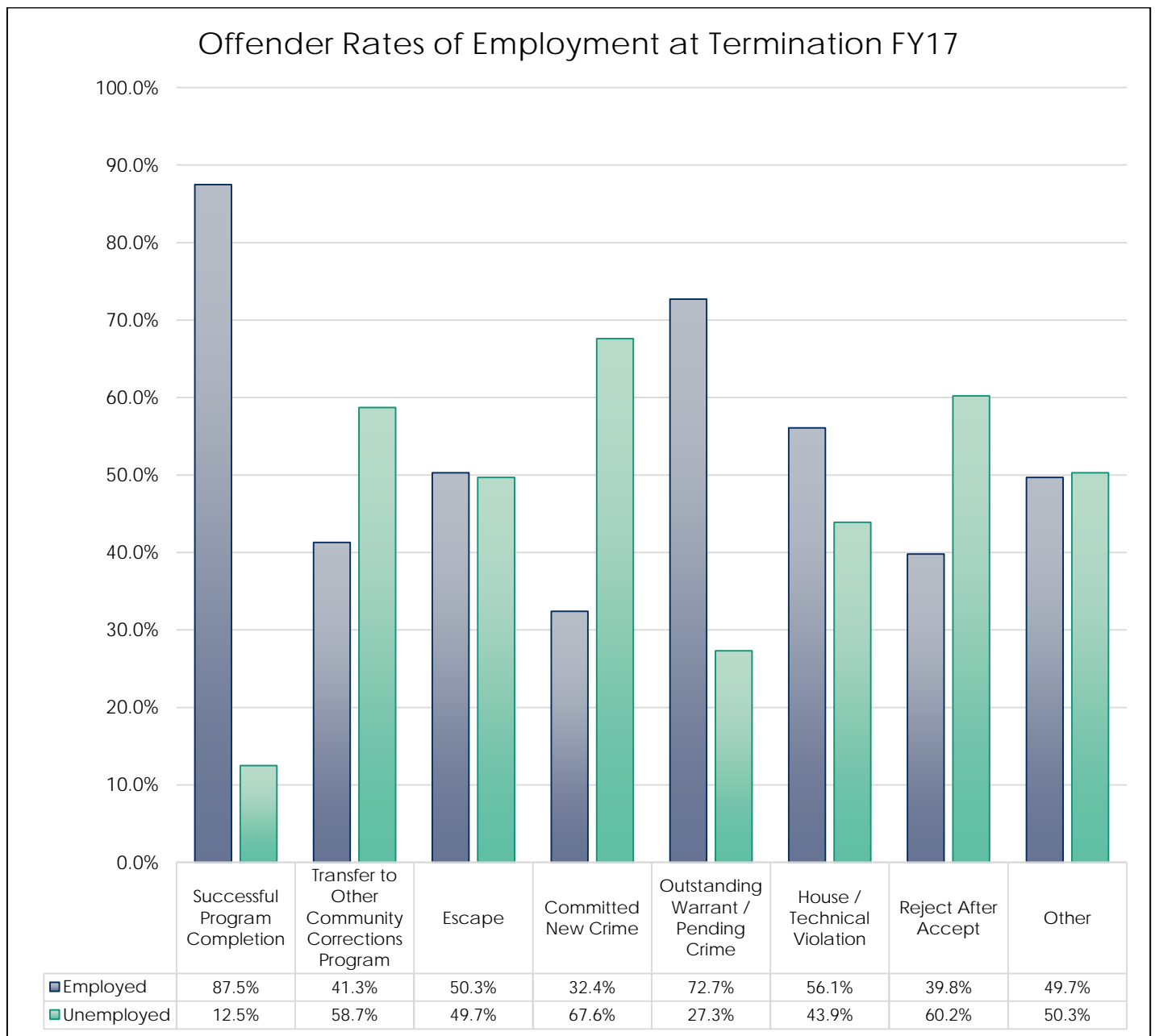
Figure 33 Discharge Trends for Substance Use FY13 – FY17



Employment at Termination

Figure 34 outlines offender employment status by termination reason. Offenders are considered employed if they have either full or part time employment at the time of termination. Offenders who are considered unemployed include any offender who is disabled and unable to work. The following data shows 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 be discharged for committing a new crime. Whether or not an offender is employed does not seem to play a significant role when the offender makes the decision to escape from community corrections.

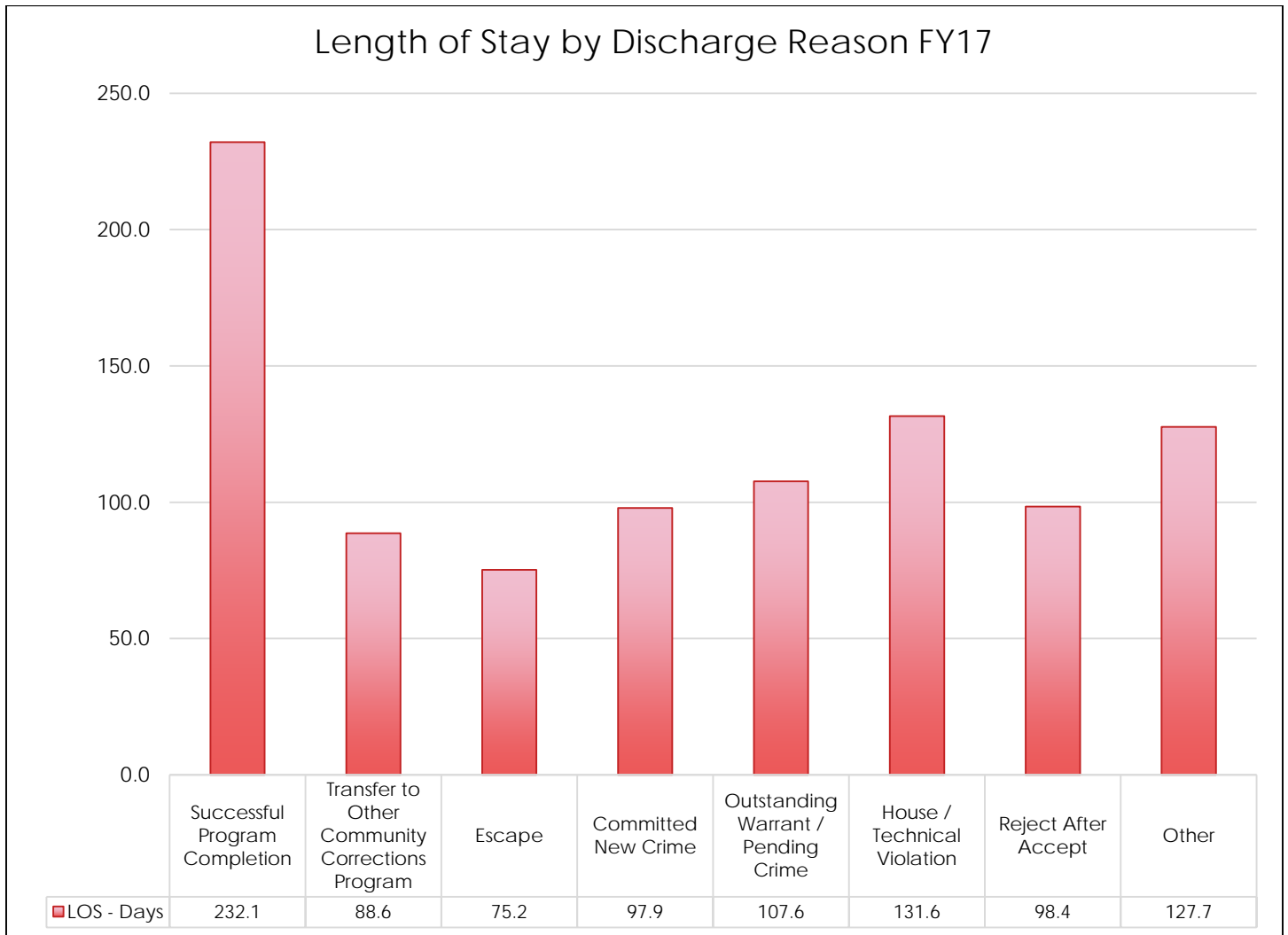
Figure 34 - Rate of Offender Employment at Termination from Community Corrections



Length of Stay (LOS)

In FY17, the average length of stay for all offenders in all discharge categories was 164 days, which is just under 6 months. The average length of stay for diversion Offenders was 165 days in FY17. For transition Offenders, the average length of stay was 163 days in FY17. 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 70 - 90 days of entry into the program and successfully complete the program in approximately 7-9 months.

Figure 35 – Average Length of Stay in Community Corrections by Discharge Reason FY17

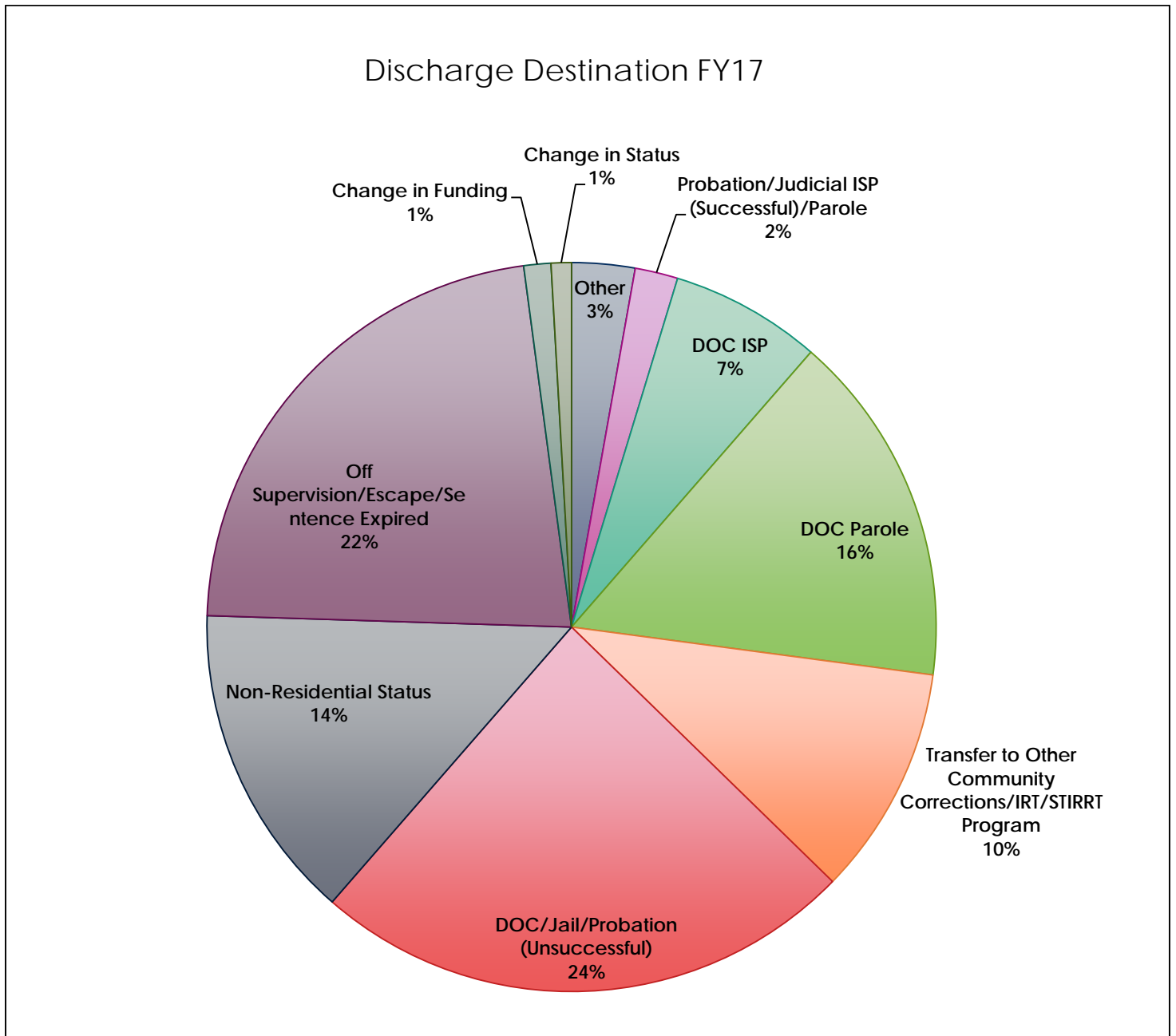


The average length of sentence for a diversion offender was approximately 3 years in FY17. Once a diversion offender is successfully discharged from the residential phase of community corrections, the remainder of the sentence is typically completed under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the length of the offender's 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.

Figure 36 reveals that nearly seventy-five percent (74.8%) of all offenders discharged from residential community corrections in FY16 were released with further supervision. Other types of discharges are also indicated.

Figure 36 – Destination of Discharged Community Corrections Offenders FY17



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 this data.

Demographics

905 non-residential discharges occurred in FY17 resulted from thirty (30) separate non-residential programs. The demographics of these non-residential offenders are similar to those of the residential offenders. The majority of offenders were male (77%), Caucasian (67%), had a high school diploma or GED (63%), and were serving time for a lower class felony or drug felony (68%). Ninety-one percent (91%) of the non-residential population were employed full-time when they began their non-residential program.

Figure 37 – Non-Residential Offender General Demographics FY16 and FY17

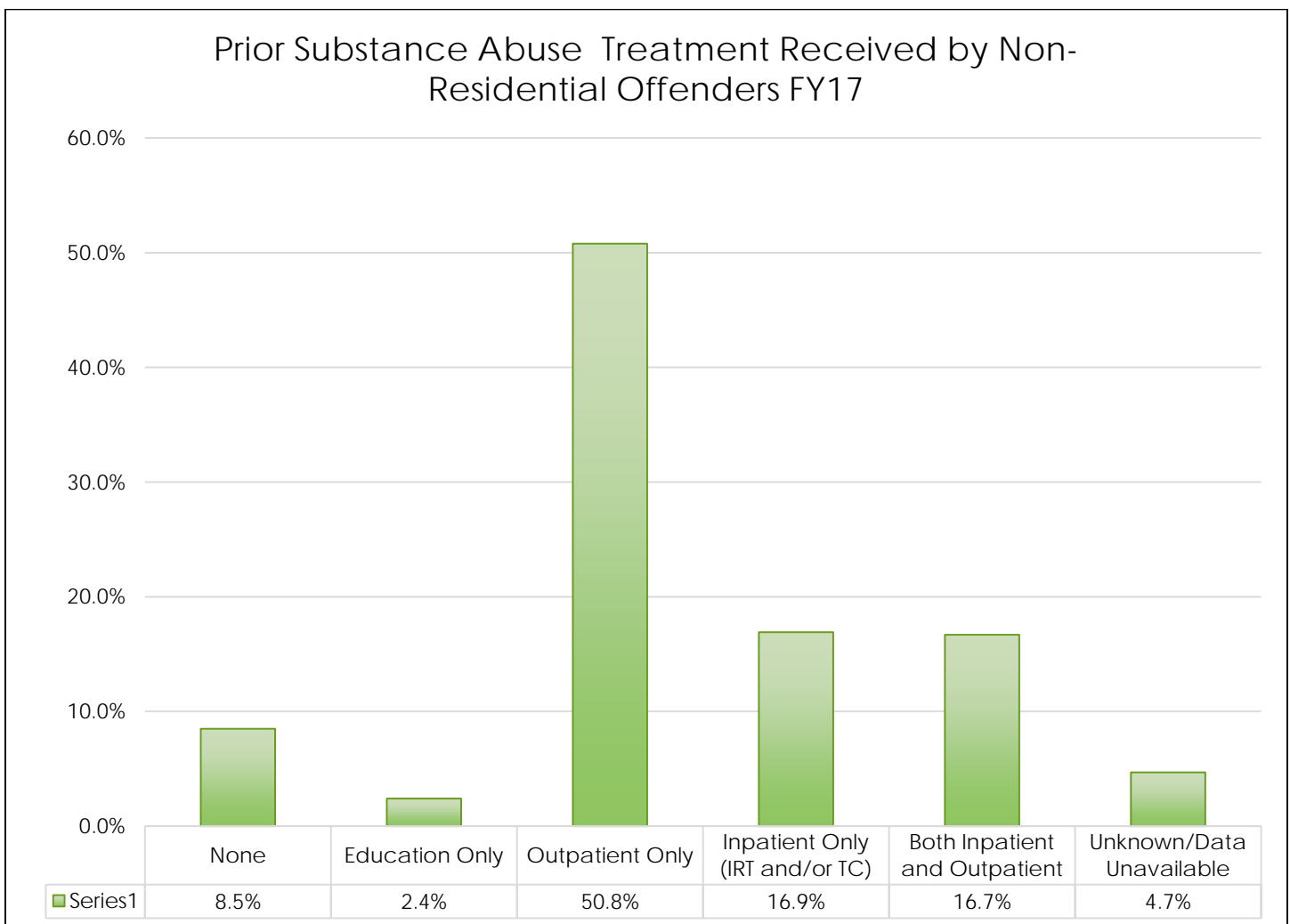
NON RESIDENTIAL OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS FY15 & FY16		
	FY16	FY17
Gender		
Male	75.10%	76.60%
Female	24.90%	23.40%
Age		
18-20	0.20%	0.60%
21-25	14.70%	13.50%
26-30	20.10%	19.90%
31-35	22.10%	19.80%
36-40	14.70%	16.90%
41-45	9.90%	11.20%
46-50	8.80%	8.80%
51+	9.50%	9.40%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	63.10%	66.70%
African American	9.60%	8.10%
Hispanic	24.20%	22.50%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.30%	0.80%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1.30%	1.10%
Other/Unknown	0.70%	0.80%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	1.70%	1.90%
9th through 11th Grade	14.00%	14.20%
12th Grade or GED	63.80%	62.50%
Vocational/Some College	14.80%	15.90%
College or Above	3.40%	2.10%
Unknown	2.20%	3.50%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 – F3	47.70%	31.00%
F4 - F6	50.40%	60.70%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	0.20%	1.10%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	1.70%	7.20%
Employment at Entry		
Full Time Employment	90.20%	90.50%
Part Time Employment	2.70%	3.50%
Unemployed	3.20%	3.10%
Unemployed due to Disability	3.90%	2.90%

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, nearly eighty-seven percent (87%) of offenders in FY16 received some level of treatment for substance use. Figure 38 illustrates the percentage of offenders who received substance use treatment prior to non-residential community corrections placement.

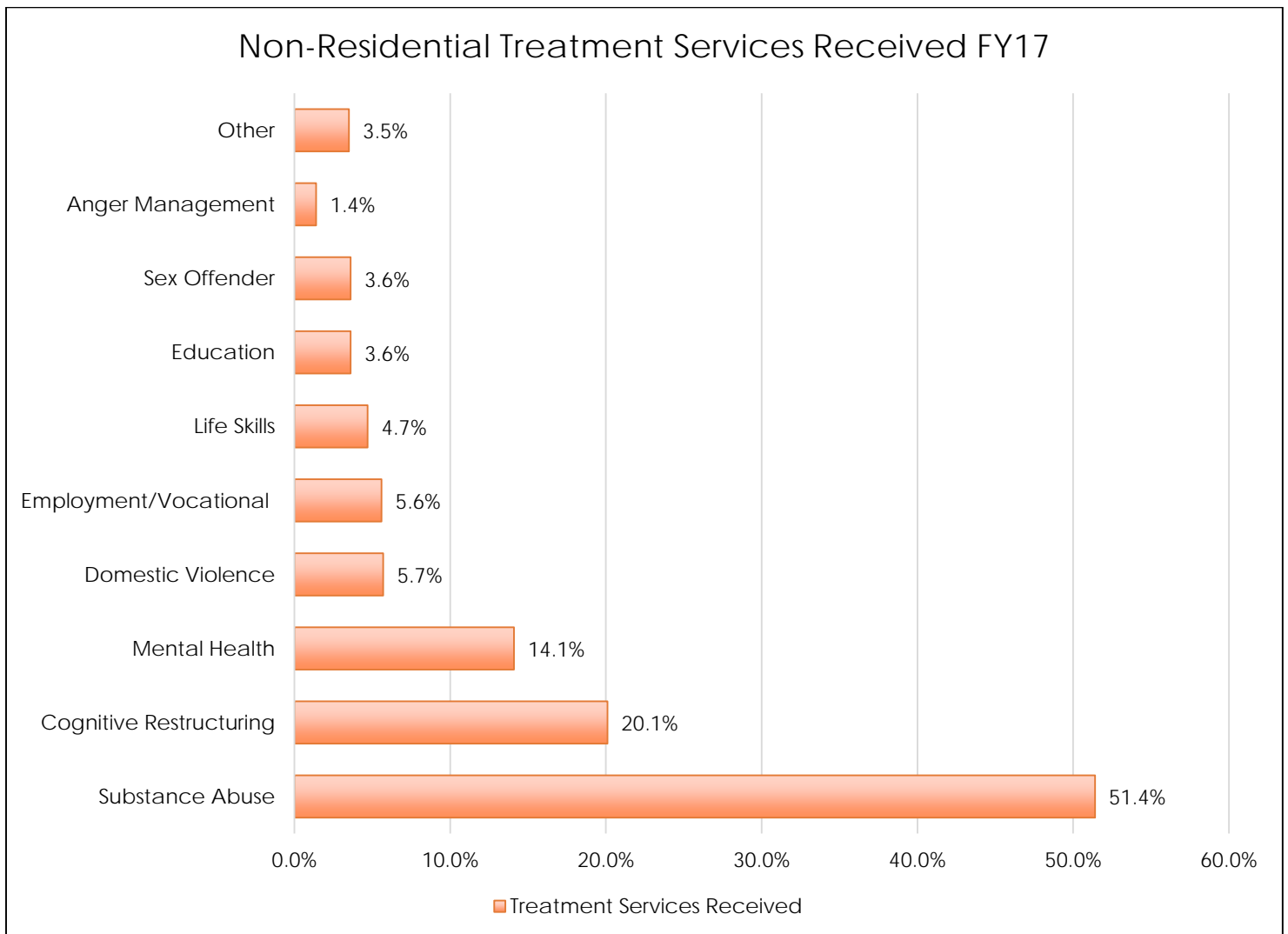
Figure 38 – Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Non-Residential Offenders Prior to Progressing to Non-Residential Status



In fiscal year 2017, fifty-one percent (51%) of offenders were receiving some form of substance use related treatment while on non-residential status. The percentage of offenders transitioning to non-residential placement without treatment or having only received substance use education has decreased since FY10. This may in part, be a result of Correctional Treatment Funds which, as mentioned earlier, are available to assist offenders in both residential and non-residential community corrections with substance use and/or dual diagnosis treatment costs.

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 39 reports the percentage of offenders who participated in specific services while in a non-residential program.

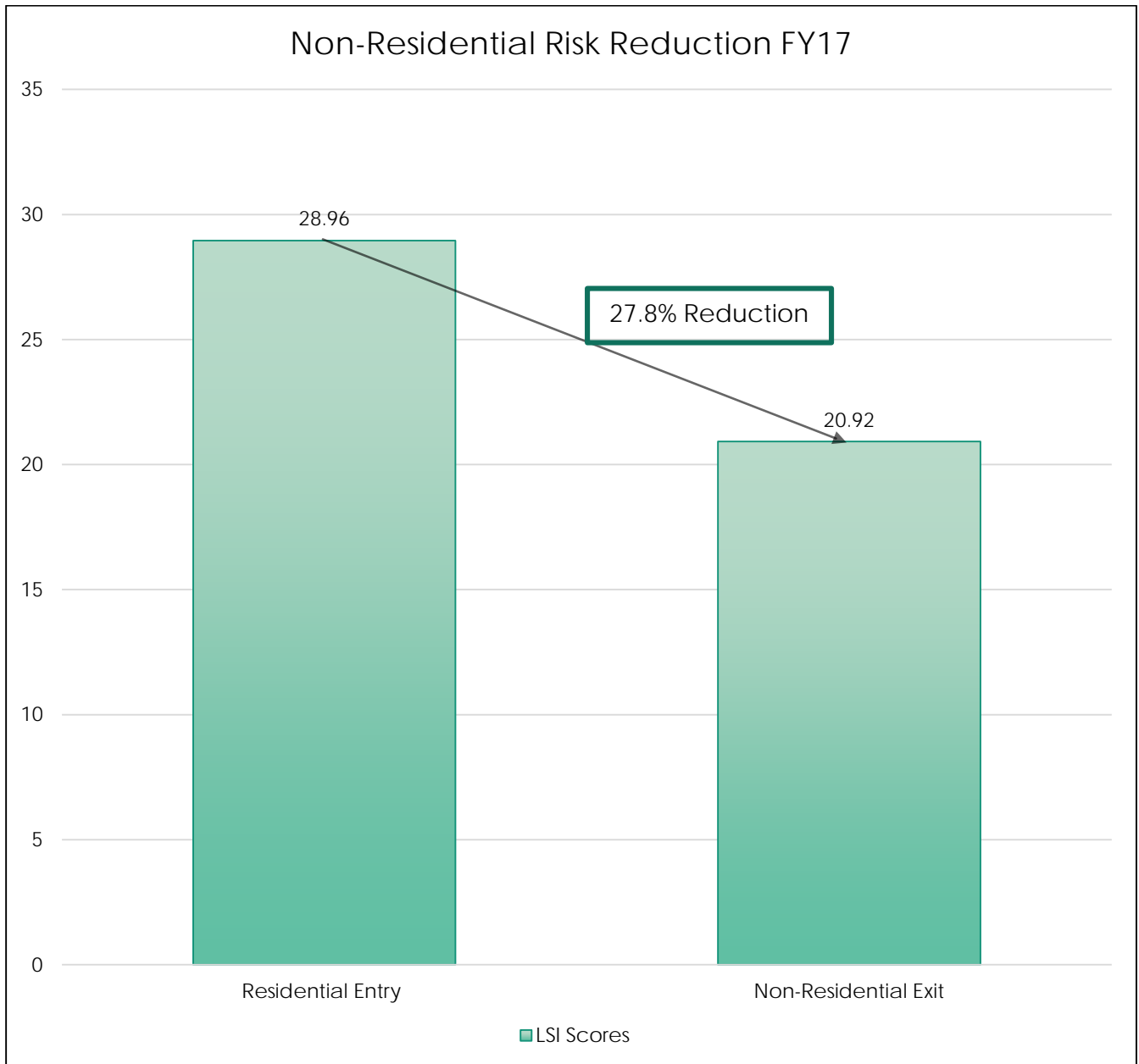
Figure 39 – Treatment Services Received by Non-residential Offenders FY17



Non-Residential Risk Reduction

The average LSI score for non-residential offenders upon entry into community corrections was 28.96 (as compared to the general residential average score of 29.95) in FY17. Figure 40 illustrates the average LSI scores of offenders from their entry into residential programming to their exit from non-residential programming. The overall risk reduction was nearly twenty-eight percent (27.77%).

Figure 40 LSI Score Reduction from Residential Entry to Non-Residential Exit FY17



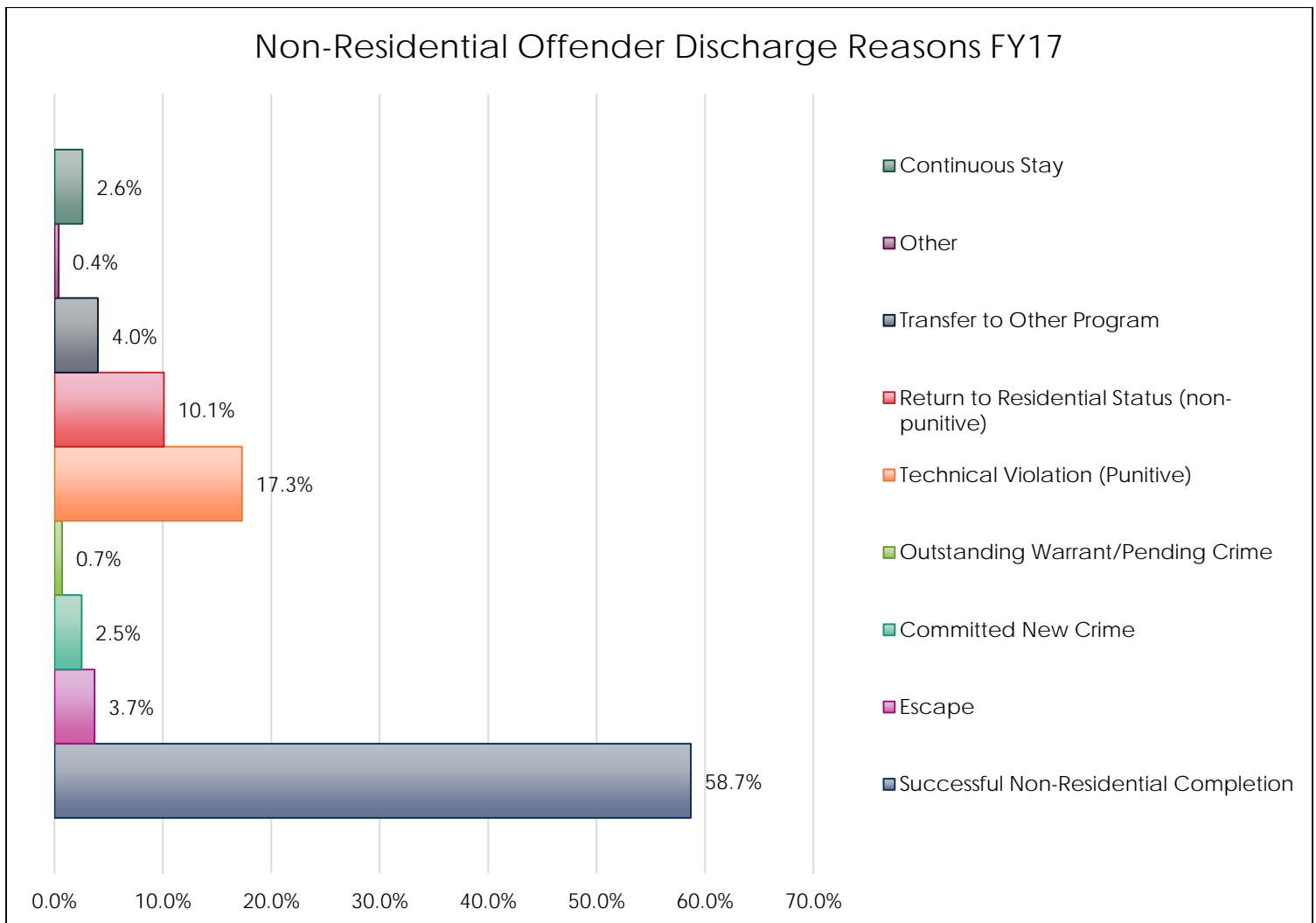
Employment

Most offenders in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. Ninety-one percent (91%) of offenders were employed either full-time or part-time when they transferred to non-residential status in FY17. At the time of successful termination from non-residential programming, nearly ninety-seven percent (96.6%) of offenders were employed full-time or part-time.

Discharges

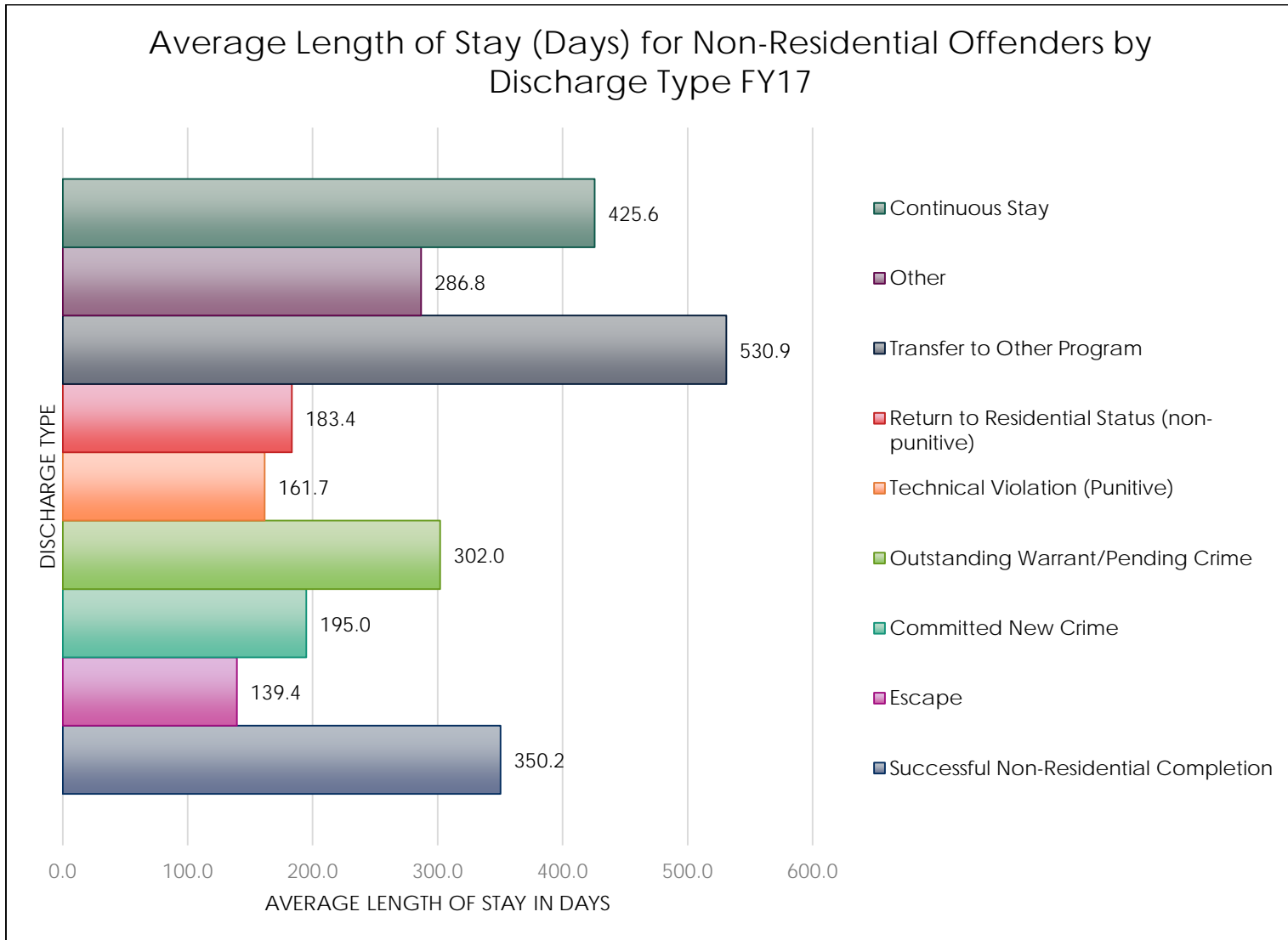
Nearly fifty-nine percent (58.7%) of offenders successfully discharged from non-residential placement in FY17 as compared to approximately fifty-two percent (52%) in FY16. This type of discharge generally involves sentence completion or sentence reconsideration. Overall, discharges due to the commission of a new crime, an escape, or other punitive actions by the offender make up nearly twenty-four percent (23.5%) of terminations in fiscal year 2017.

Figure 41 - Discharge Reasons for Non-Residential Offenders FY17



The average non-residential length of stay for all offenders was 295 days in FY17. Figure 42 depicts the average length of stay for offenders by their discharge reason in non-residential community corrections programs.

Figure 42 – Average Length of Stay (in Days) For Non-Residential Offenders by Discharge Reason FY17



Section III

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)

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

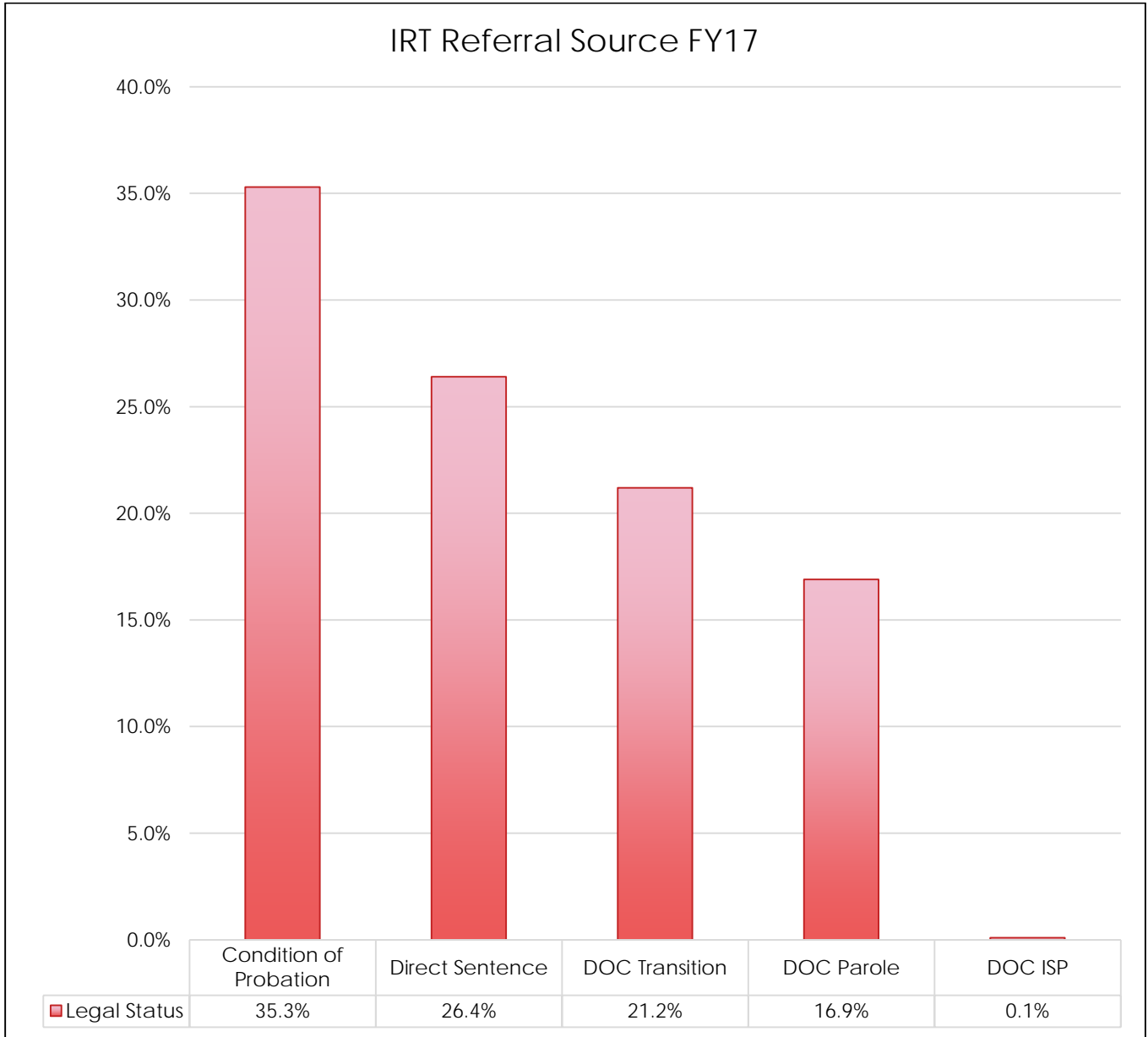
IRT programs last 90 days and offenders participate in forty hours of therapeutic treatment per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Treatment is aimed at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills and identifying negative thinking errors that have resulted in prior substance use and criminal behavior. Due to the intensive nature of IRT, offenders do not leave the facility, seek employment, or address other community needs while in the program. Throughout the IRT program, the offenders' focus is primarily on substance use and any mental or physical health concerns that must be addressed in order for them to be successful in future community placements. IRT programs receive a differential per Diem of \$46.71 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees.

There were eight (8) IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system and 1006 IRT offender discharges in FY17. The female IRT population increased from seventeen and a half percent (17.5%) of the discharged population in FY16 to 22 percent (22%) in FY17. 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. As shown in Figure 43, DOC offenders represented approximately thirty-eight percent (38.2%) of IRT offenders in FY17. The percentage of Condition of Probation offenders continued to increase in FY17 due to the availability of new funding in this area.

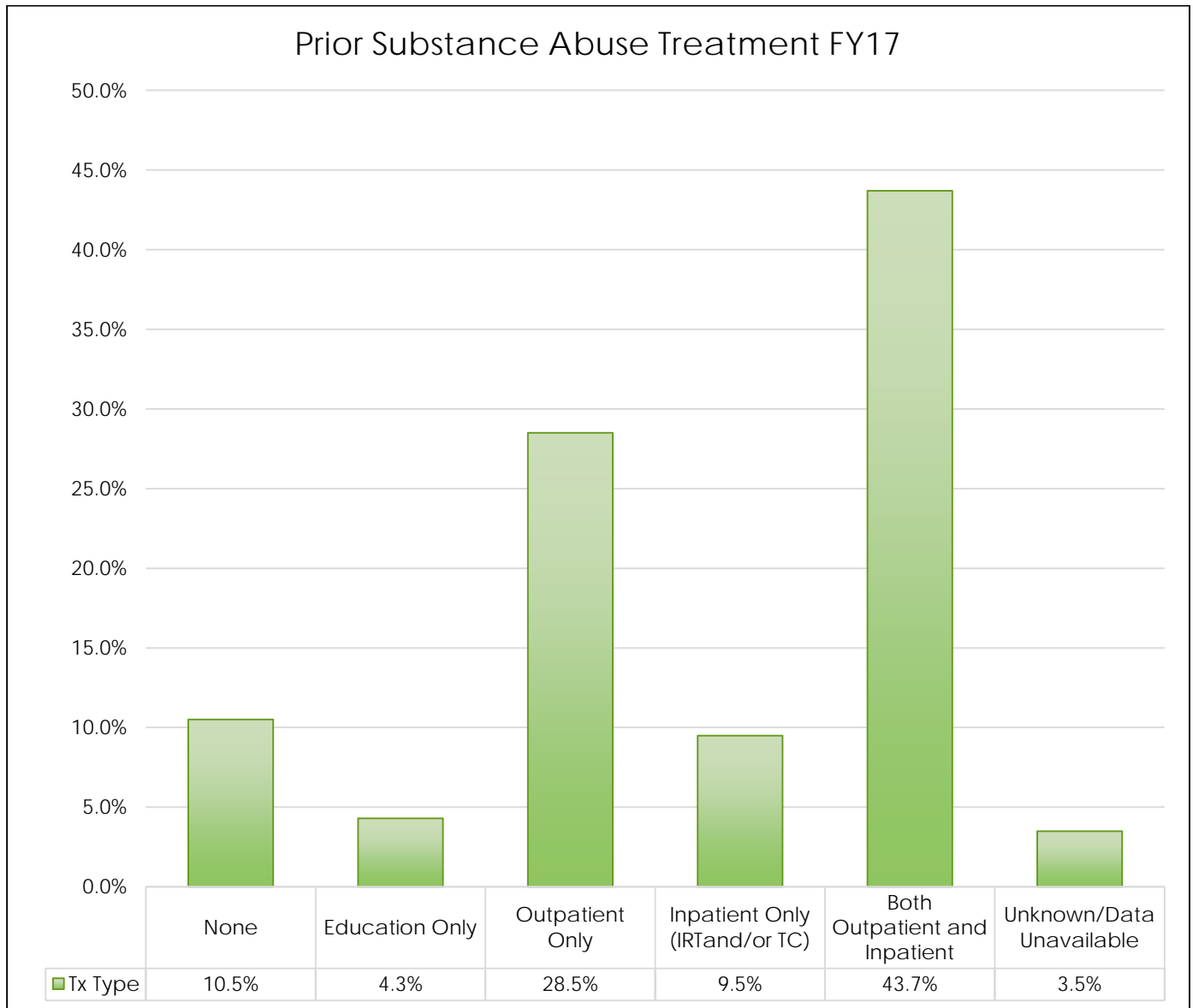
Figure 43 – Referral Source of IRT Offenders FY17



Previous Substance Use and Treatment

Eighty-six percent (86%) of IRT offenders in FY17 had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. Approximately fifty-three (53.2%) percent of offenders in FY17 had attended some type of prior inpatient substance use treatment. The median age reported by IRT offenders of their first drug use was around the age of 15.

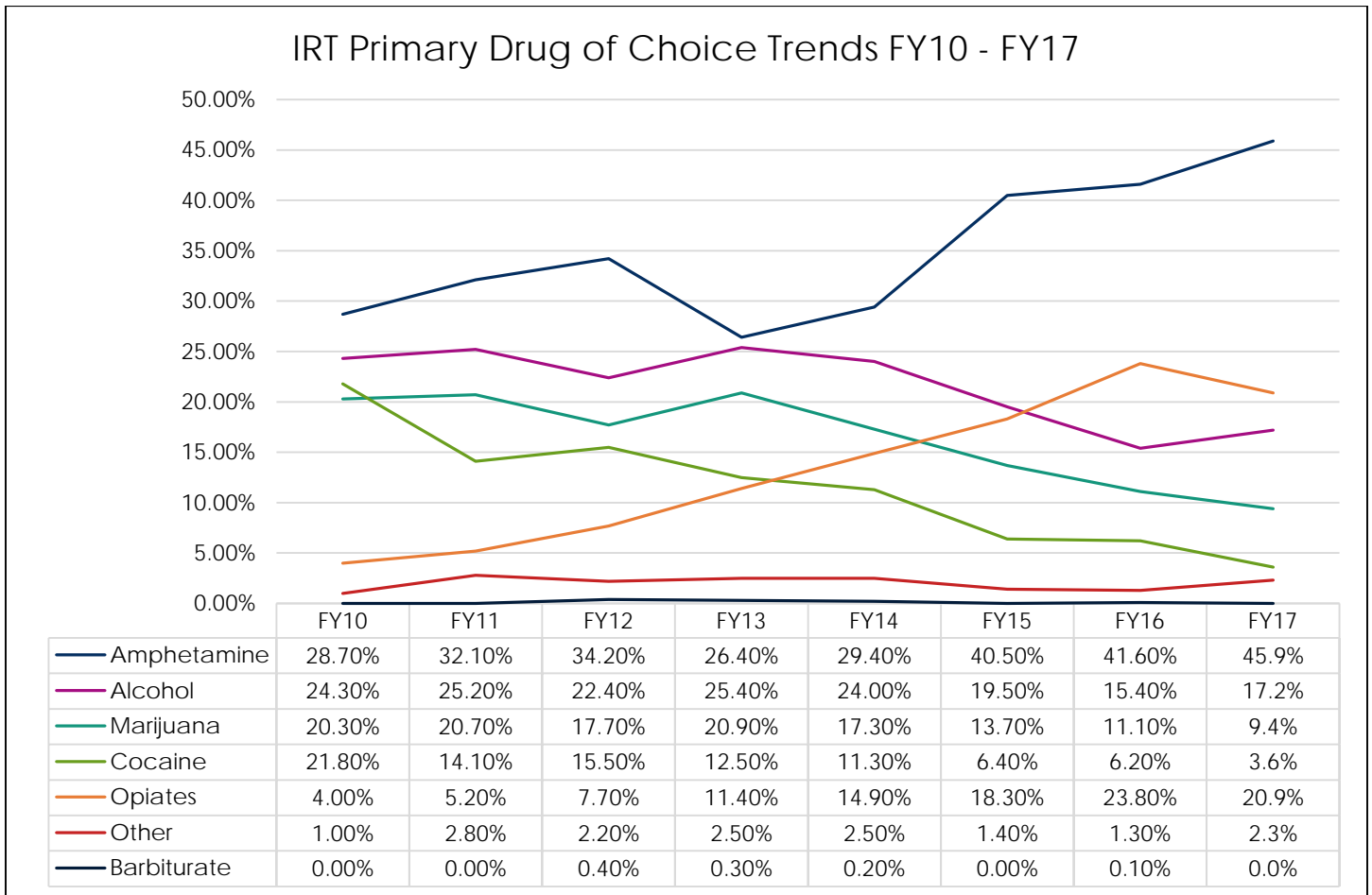
Figure 44 – Reported Prior Substance Abuse Treatment by IRT Offenders FY17



Drug of Choice

Approximately forty-one percent (41%) of IRT offenders in FY17 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines (which include methamphetamines). This represents a substantial increase in reported preference for amphetamines when compared with primary drug of choice data since FY10. Since 2010, there has been an increased preference for opiates. In FY17, there was a continued decline in the number of IRT offenders reporting marijuana as their primary drug of choice. Figure 45 illustrates primary drug of choice trend data reported by IRT offenders since FY10.

Figure 45 - Primary Drug of Choice Trends Reported by IRT Offenders FY10 - FY17



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 46 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 FY17. Female IRT offenders reported higher perceived consequences with AOD use, higher perceived benefits of AOD use and more emotional disturbance, but lower degrees of antisocial thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs than their male counterparts.

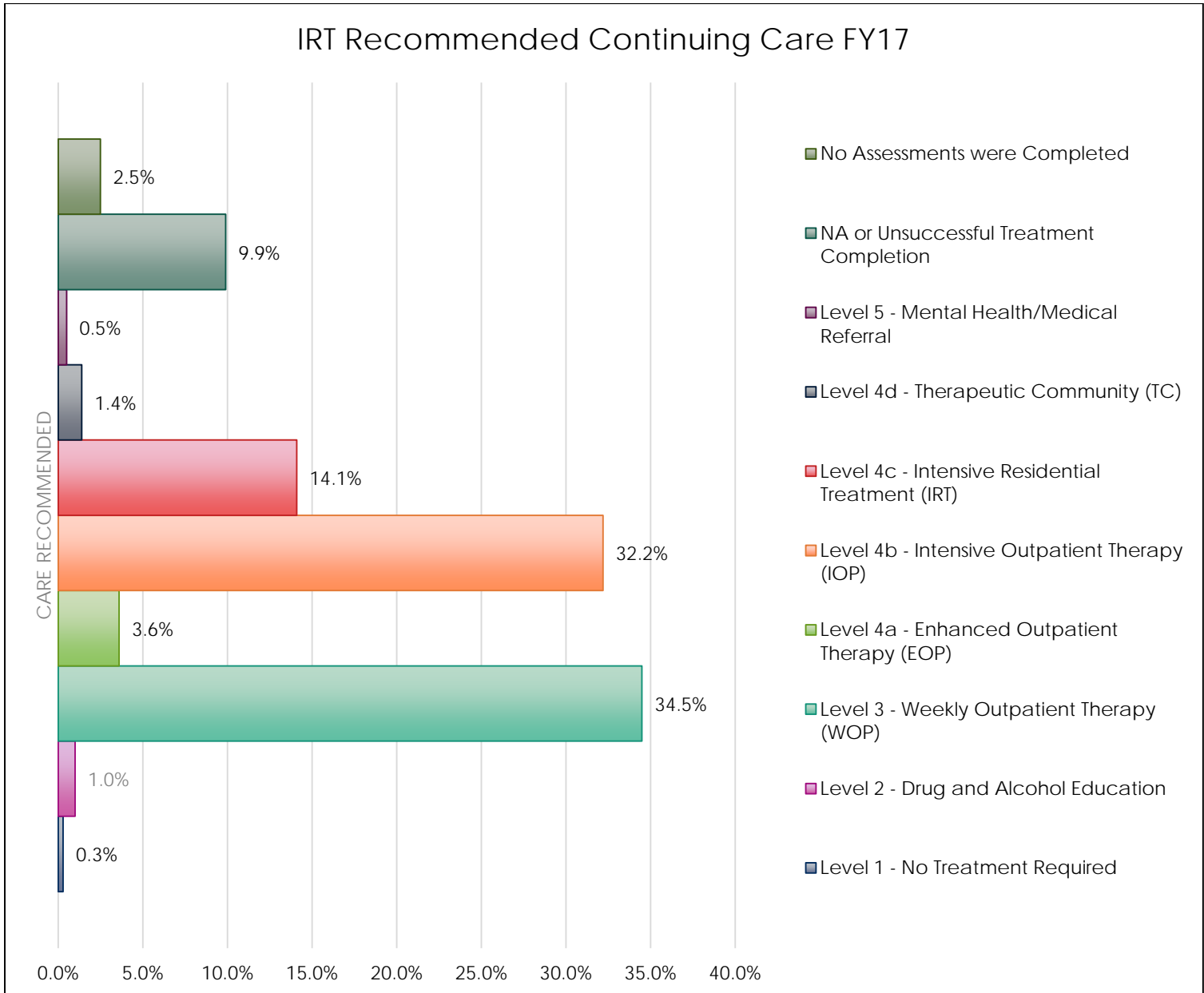
Figure 46 - Average Assessment Scores of IRT Offenders FY17

			Avg. Score FY17		
Instrument	Score Range	Measure	All IRT Offenders	Male	Female
LSI Total Score	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	34.47	34.26	35.17
ASUS-R – Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	18.94	19.11	18.33
ASUS-R - Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	31.98	30.48	37.29
ASUS-R - Involvement 6- Month	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	20.67	19.99	23.05
ASUS-R - Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	17.5	17.25	18.37
ASUS-R - Social Non- Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	16.24	17.13	13.1
ASUS-R - Legal Non- Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	22.36	23.25	19.36
ASUS-R - Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	10.53	10.82	9.53
ASUS-R - Emotional	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	15.16	14.81	16.38
ASUS-R – Global	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	70.77	67.84	81.13
ASUS-R - Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	12.23	13.23	8.71
ASUS-R – Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	18.68	18.82	20.15
ASUS-R – Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	18.9	19.79	15.76
ASUS-R - Rater	0-18	Rater’s Evaluation of Offender’s Involvement and Disruption	21.55	20.87	23.96
ASUS-R – Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	10.98	11.05	10.71
ASUS-R – Psycho- Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	17.91	17.27	20.15
ASUS-R - Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Offenders Social Role & Environment	10.99	11.08	10.65

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), intensive outpatient therapy (IOP) or intensive residential treatment (IRT) as shown in Figure 47.

Figure 47 - Recommended Continuing Care for IRT Offenders FY17



Mental Illness

Rates of mental illness among IRT offenders are generally higher than those of other residential offenders in Colorado. This is represented in Figure 48, which illustrates the rates of mental illness diagnoses within the IRT offender population in FY16.

Figure 48 – IRT Offender Mental Health Diagnosis

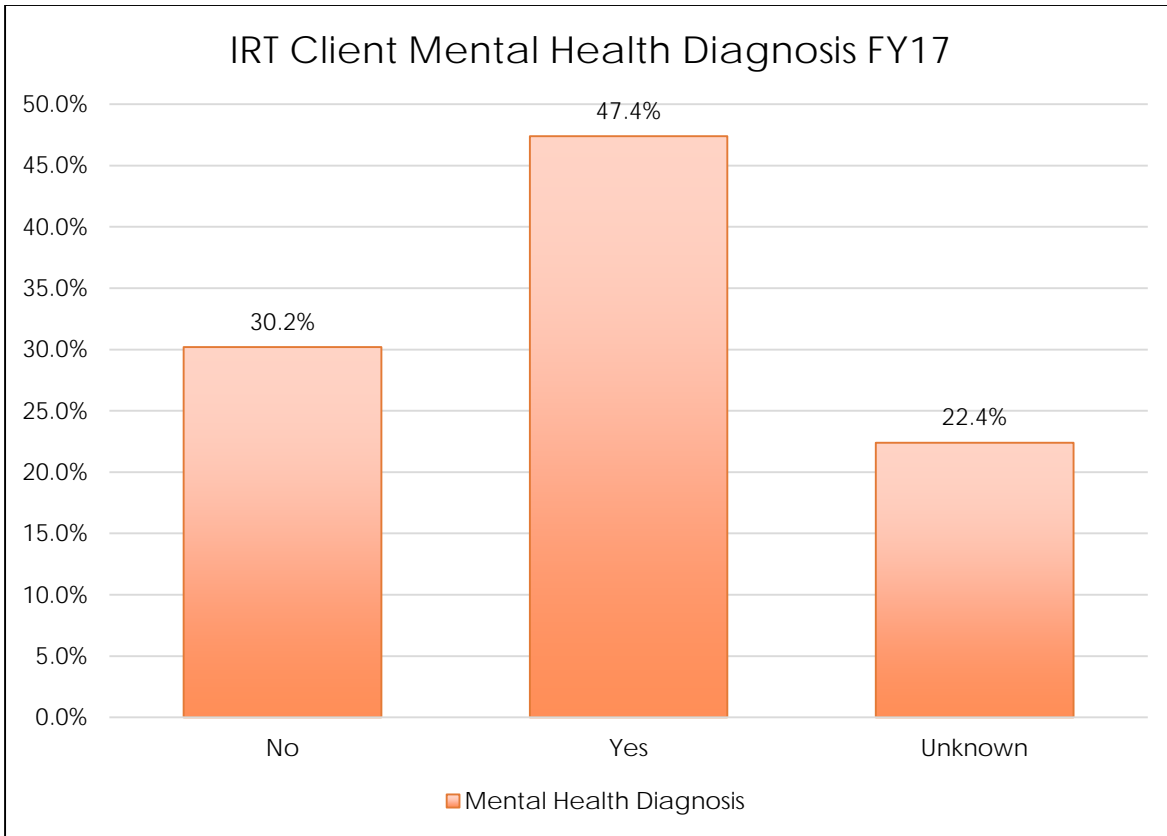
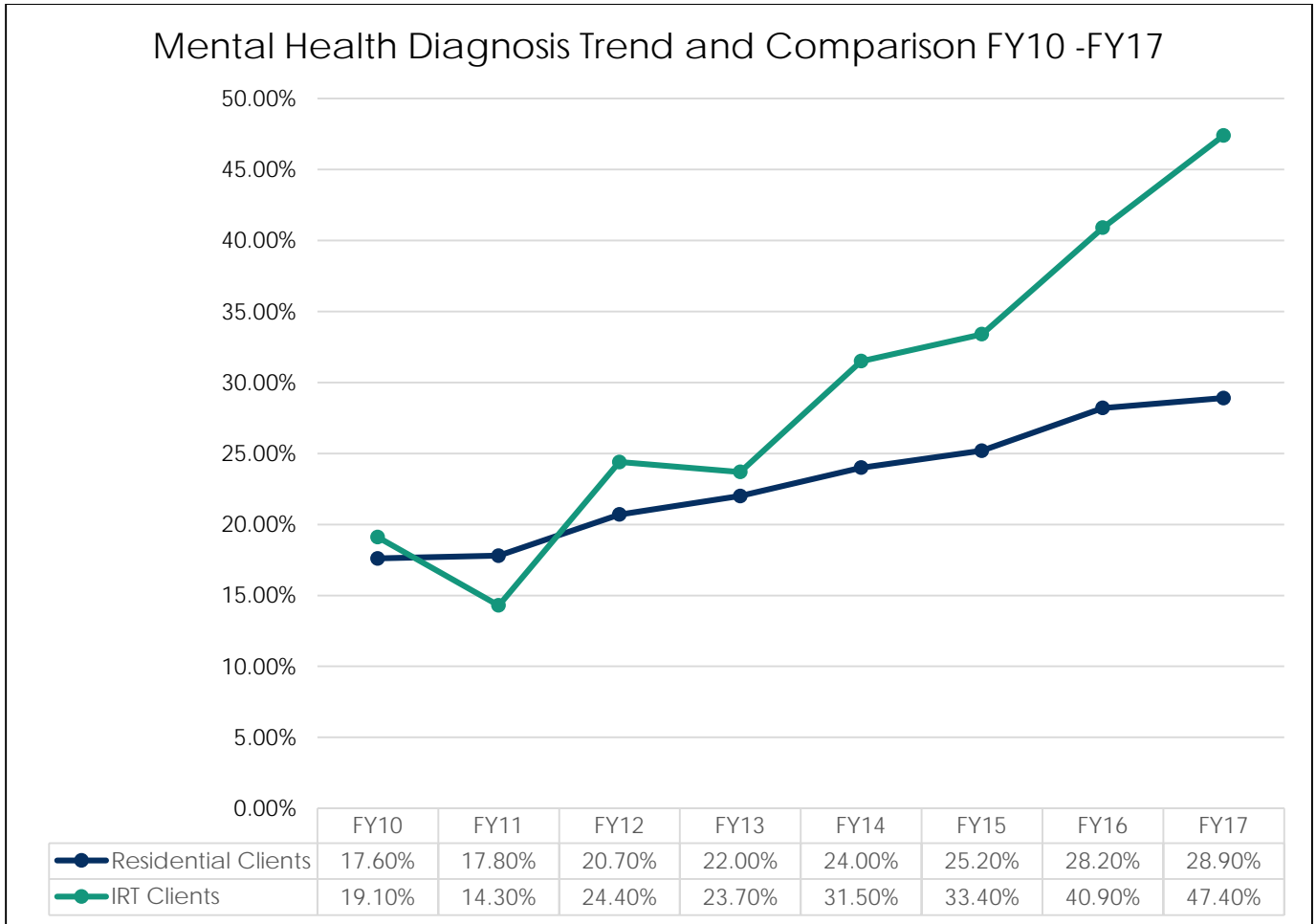


Figure 49 shows trend data related to reported mental health diagnoses of IRT offenders compared to residential offenders. Trends suggest that both populations are reporting higher rates of mental health diagnoses in FY17 than they did in FY10.

Figure 49 IRT Mental Health Diagnosis Rates as Compared to Residential Mental Health Diagnosis Rates FY10- FY17



Discharges

Sixty-seven percent (67.1%) of IRT offenders in FY17 were reported as completing the program successfully. 65 offenders in FY17 (6.5%) were discharged due to escape. Figure 50 outlines the reasons for discharge for IRT offenders.

Figure 50 Discharge Reasons for IRT Offenders FY17

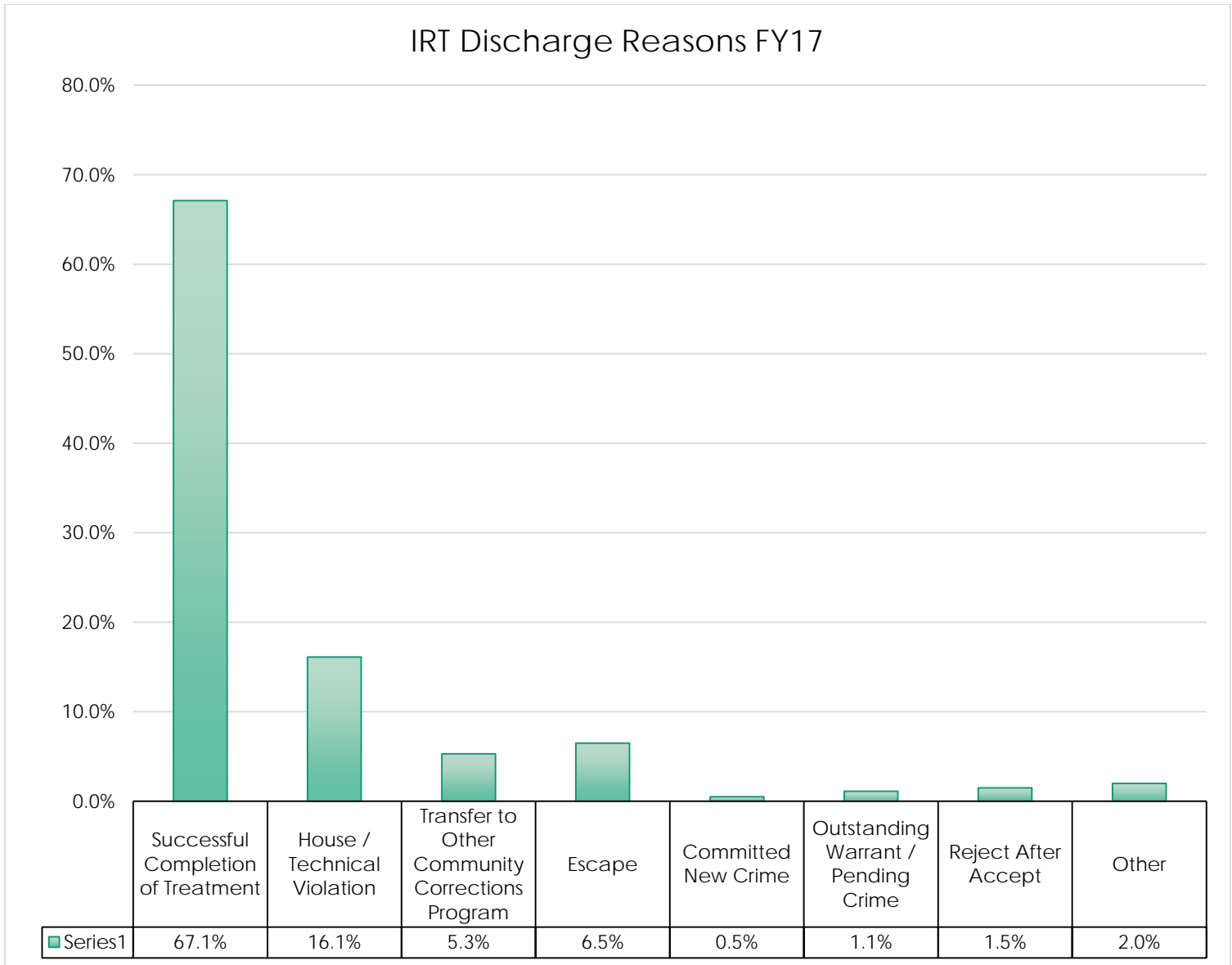
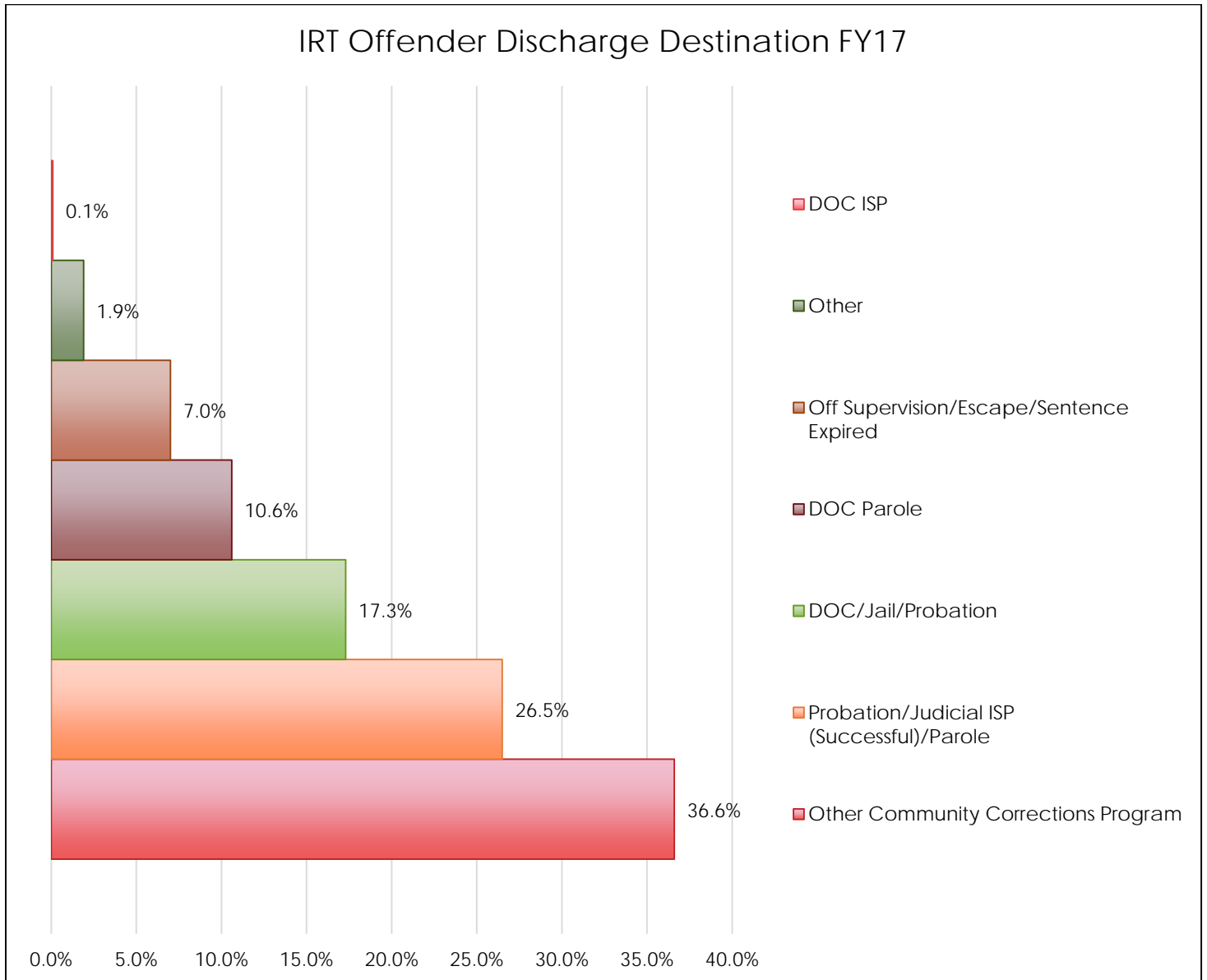


Figure 51 illustrates that in FY17 nearly thirty-seven percent (36.6%) of all IRT offenders were discharged back to a residential community corrections programs, while more than ten percent (10.6%) returned successfully to parole and more than twenty-six percent (26.5%) discharged successfully to probation.

Figure 51 – IRT Offender Discharge Destination FY17



Section IV

Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT)

The population of offenders with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders has been 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 disorder and mental illness, including those whose previous treatment failures necessitate more intensive measures. RDDT programs receive a differential per Diem of \$35.29 per day in order to fund some of the costs of therapeutic and enhanced supervision services.

During FY17, there were six (6) RDDT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. There were 443 offender discharges from RDDT programs in FY17. Compared to residential offenders, there is a significantly higher percentage of female offenders in the RDDT programs. There is also a higher percentage of Caucasian offenders and offenders 31 years of age or older within the RDDT population. The general demographics for the RDDT population in FY17 are shown in Figure 52.

Figure 52 - General Demographics of RDDT Offenders FY17

RDDT Offender Demographics FY17		
	FY16	FY17
Gender		
Male	60.5%	65.5%
Female	39.5%	34.5%
Age		
18-20	2.4%	1.4%
21-25	16.6%	15.1%
26-30	19.0%	19.0%
31-35	21.0%	21.0%
36-40	15.7%	15.1%
41-45	11.3%	11.1%
46-50	8.0%	9.3%
51 +	6.0%	8.1%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	66.5%	65.5%
African American	6.7%	9.9%
Hispanic	22.9%	19.6%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.7%	1.4%
Native American / Alaskan Native	2.2%	2.3%
Other/Unknown	1.0%	1.4%
Marital Status		
Single	56.6%	57.5%
Married / Common Law	15.7%	15.4%
Separated / Divorced / Widowed	24.8%	24.7%
Unknown	2.9%	2.5%
Education Level at Entry		
Less than 8th Grade	5.5%	5.4%
9th through 11th grade	21.7%	23.8%
12th Grade or GED	53.7%	51.6%
Vocational/Some College	11.8%	12.0%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	2.2%	2.0%
Unknown	5.1%	5.2%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	34.3%	10.8%
F4 - F6	60.6%	75.4%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	0.5%	0.9%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	4.6%	12.9%
Adult Felony Convictions		
Zero	23.4%	17.2%
One to Two	37.2%	37.3%
Three or More	39.4%	45.5%

Current Felony Offense

Similar to residential community corrections offenders, most RDDT offenders in FY17 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses for this population of offenders were drug-related offenses, burglary and assault/menacing. Figure 53 shows the breakdown of current felony convictions for RDDT offenders.

Figure 53 - Current Felony Offenses for RDDT Offenders FY17

RDDT Current Felony Offenses FY17		
Offense Type	N	Percent
Controlled Substance	97	21.9%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	64	14.4%
Assault/Menacing	59	13.3%
Identity Theft	40	9.0%
Motor Vehicle	29	6.5%
Theft	26	5.9%
Escape	22	5.0%
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	17	3.8%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	17	3.8%
Robbery	14	3.2%
Sex Assault	13	2.9%
Other	11	2.5%
Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor	9	2.0%
Intimidation	5	1.1%
Homicide	5	1.1%
Weapons	4	0.9%
Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker	4	0.9%
Organized Crime	3	0.7%
Kidnapping	2	0.5%
Arson	1	0.2%
Criminal Mischief	1	0.2%

Assessments

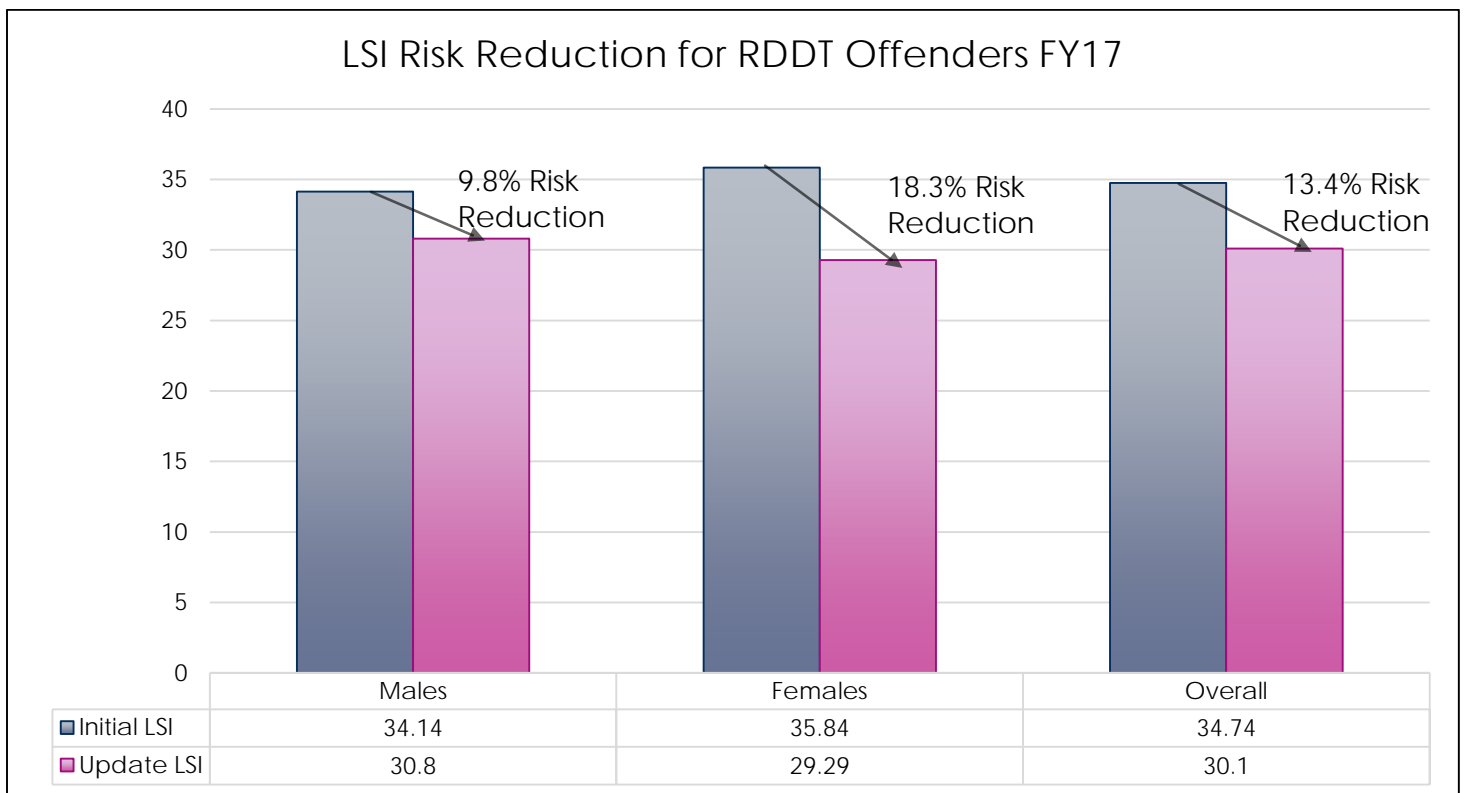
Figure 54 provides the mean SOA-R scores for RDDT offenders in FY16. In comparison to residential offenders, RDDT offenders have higher mean assessment scores on the initial LSI, the update LSI, the SSI-R, and on the disruption scale of the ASUS-R.

Figure 54 - Assessment Scores for RDDT Offenders FY17

FY17 Assessment Scores	Initial LSI	6 Month LSI Update	SSI Score	ASUS Disruption	ASUS Defensive
Overall	34.74	30.10	12.62	36.00	13.88
Male	34.14	30.38	13.21	35.47	14.34
Female	35.84	29.29	11.50	37.01	13.01

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 reduction is shown in Figure 55. This indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism from time of entry to discharge.

Figure 55 - Male, Female and Overall Risk Reduction for RDDT Offenders FY17



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. In FY17, over eighty-eight percent (88.5%) of RDDT offenders had previous mental health treatment, with nearly seventy-two percent (71.9%) receiving some form of mental health treatment in the last six months. Over eighty-seven percent (87.8%) of RDDT offenders had been prescribed psychiatric medications in their lifetime, with more than sixty-two percent (62.7%) having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program. In FY17, eighteen percent (18.3%) of RDDT offenders 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. Fifty-five percent (55%) of all RDDT offenders reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves, leaving more than thirty-eight percent (38%) 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 56.

Figure 56 - Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Offenders for FY16 and FY17

Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Offenders FY16 and FY17	FY16	FY17
Client tried to harm or kill self in past - Never	58.80%	55.0%
Client tried to harm or kill self in past - In last 6 months	4.80%	4.8%
Client tried to harm or kill self in past - 6 months to 2 years	10.40%	7.9%
Client tried to harm or kill self in past - Over 2 years	21.20%	25.3%
Client tried to harm or kill self in past - Unknown	4.00%	7.0%

Diversion and transition RDDT offenders are also screened for their level of psychiatric need for referral into the program. During FY17, nearly thirty-eight percent (37.5%) of RDDT offenders entered the program with moderate psychiatric needs and there were no reports of any RDDT offender with extreme psychiatric need. Figure 57 reports the percentage of offenders in RDDT programs who were assessed at each level of psychiatric need.

Figure 57 – Psychiatric Need Level for RDDT Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Psychiatric Need Level RDDT Offenders FY16 and FY17	FY16	FY17
No Mental Health Needs	0.50%	0.7%
Low Psychiatric Needs	2.70%	3.6%
Moderate Psychiatric Needs	34.70%	33.0%
High Psychiatric Needs	1.00%	2.5%
Unknown	58.60%	56.4%

Drug of Choice

Nearly forty-four percent (43.9%) of RDDT offenders in FY17 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines. Figure 58 illustrates the primary drug of choice reported by RDDT offenders for FY17.

Figure 58 – RDDT Offender Primary Drug of Choice FY17

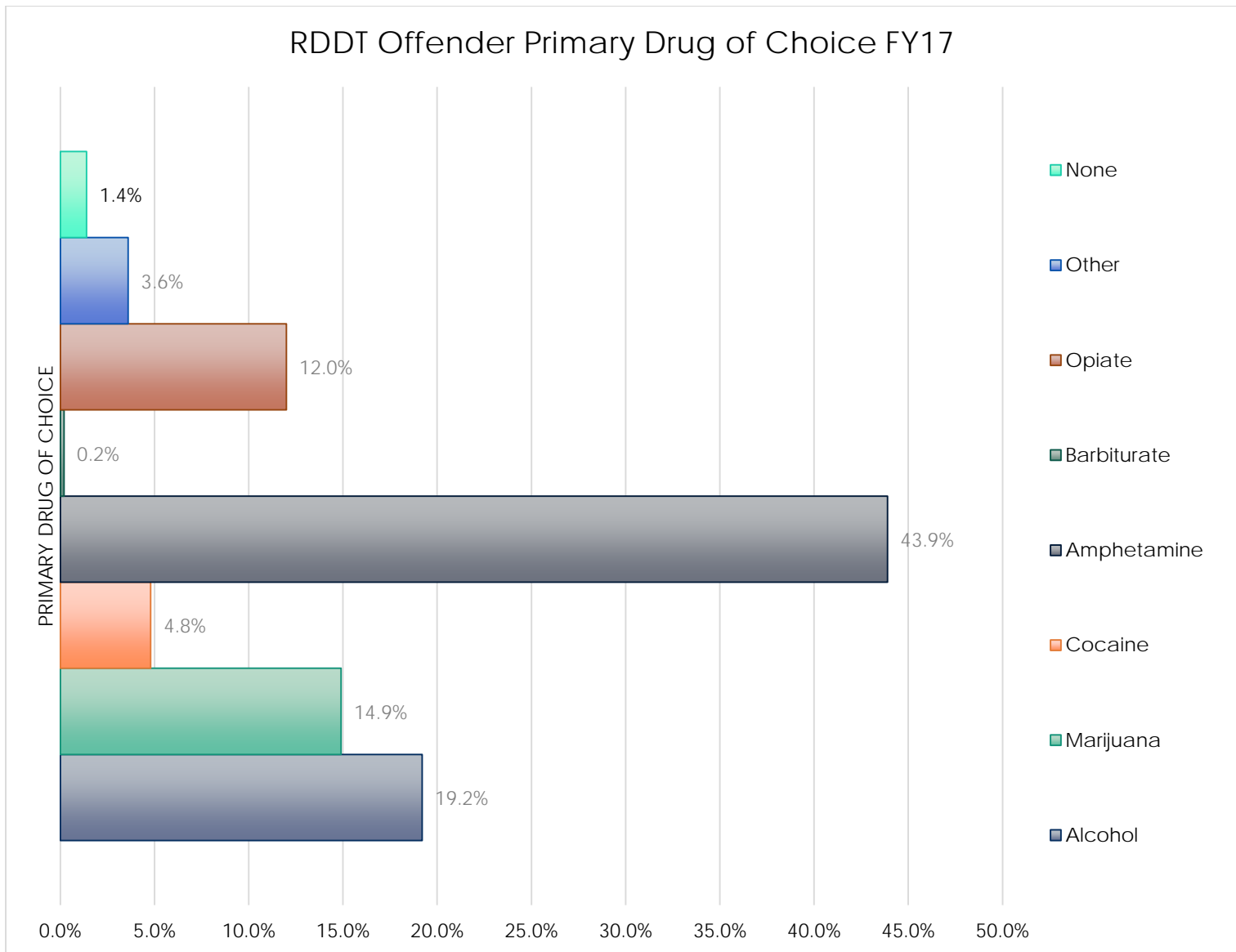
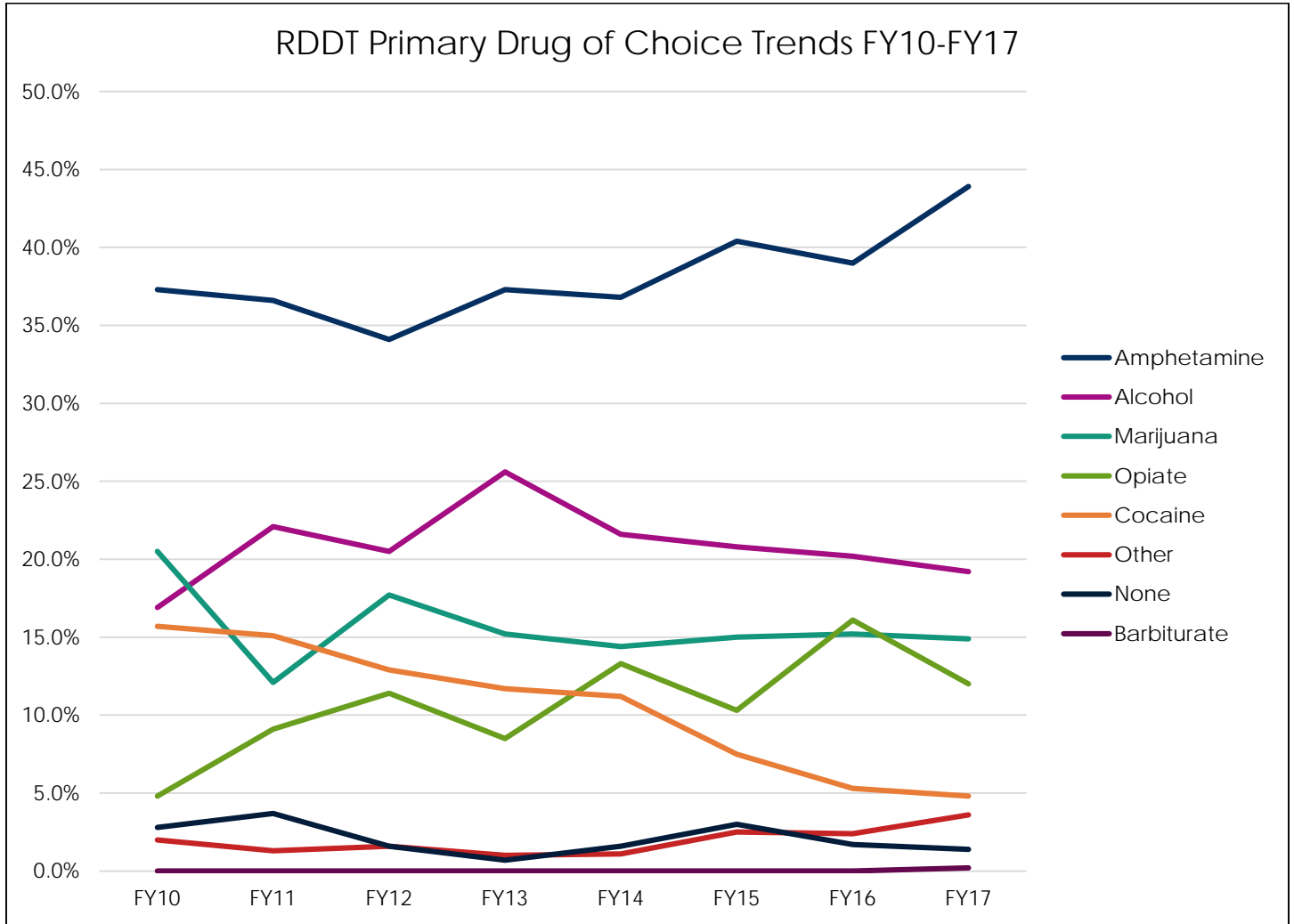


Figure 59 shows the primary drug of choice trends since FY10. Recently data trends have shown an increase in amphetamines and opiates as the drugs of choice, while other drugs such as marijuana and alcohol are remaining constant or declining slightly. Preferences for cocaine have been decreasing sharply the since FY10.

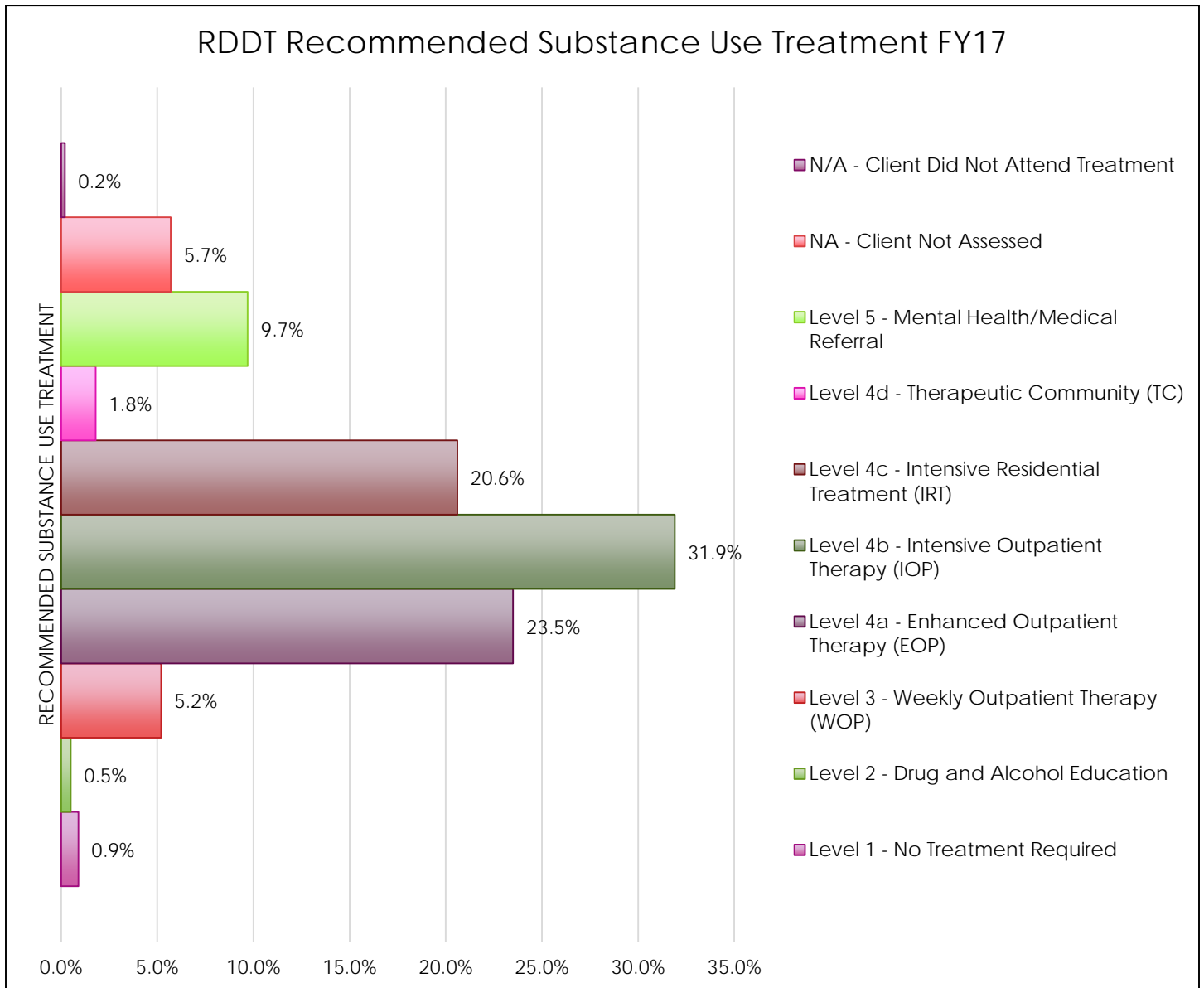
Figure 59 – Trends of Primary Drug of Choice for RDDT Offenders FY10 – FY17



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 FY17. 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 60 reports the percentage of RDDT offenders who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment during FY17.

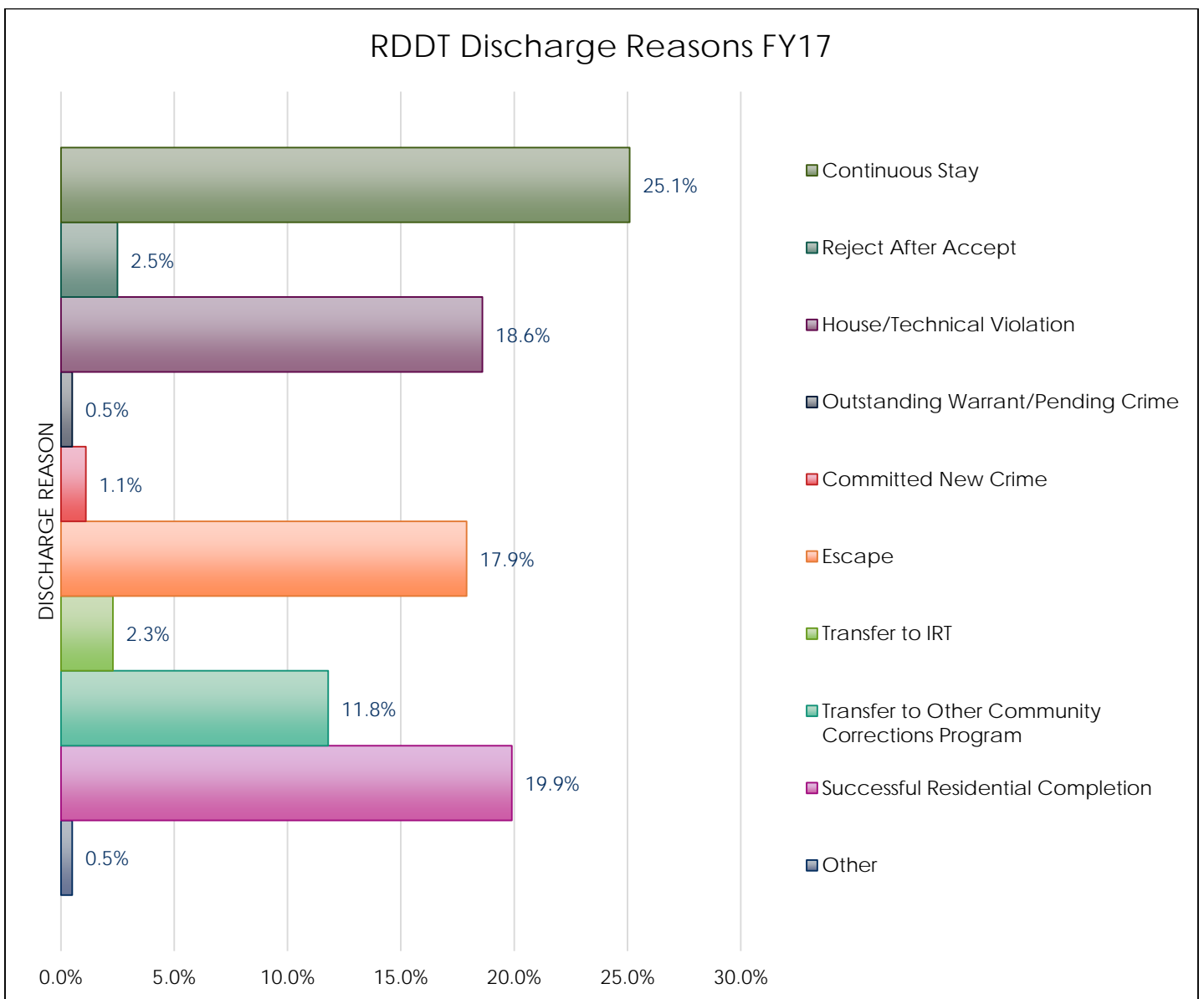
Figure 60 – Recommended Substance Use Treatment for RDDT Offenders FY17



Discharges

Nearly thirty-two percent (31.7%) of RDDT offenders in FY17 were discharged from the program successfully or transferred to another community corrections or IRT program. Some of the data reported in the Other/Continuous Stay category may also represent successful completion of RDDT programming. Successful Completion, Transfer to Other Program and Other/Continuous Stay are all being utilized by program staff to denote a completion of dual diagnosis treatment and stabilization such that the offender was able to move to the regular residential population or out of Community Corrections programming altogether. During FY17, technical violations represented almost nineteen percent (18.6%) of discharges from RDDT programs. Of these technical violations, approximately forty-eight percent (47.6%) were drug related.

Figure 61 Discharge Reasons for RDDT Offenders FY17



Length of Stay

The mean length of stay for all RDDT offenders in all discharge categories was 108 days in FY17. Figure 62 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason.

Figure 62 – Average Length of Stay (in days) For RDDT Offenders by Discharge Reason FY17

RDDT Average Length of Stay in Days FY17	
Discharge Reason	# of Days
Other	94.5
Successful Residential Completion	210.7
Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	105.0
Transfer to IRT	100.0
Escape	43.1
Committed New Crime	118.6
Outstanding Warrant/Pending Crime	94.0
House/Technical Violation	96.3
Reject After Accept	53.5
Continuous Stay	91.1

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. Most the offenders pay for their own treatment costs while in community corrections. Many programs provide in-house treatment services at a no cost or low cost alternative to the offender.

State Per Diem Rates

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

In FY17, the per diem rates were \$42.09 for residential offenders and \$6.13 (average) for non-residential offenders. Differential per diem rates were also established for IRT at \$46.71, for the seriously mentally ill (RDDT) and sex offenders at \$35.29, and for Therapeutic Communities at \$27.73. The newly established per diem rate for CBT was \$51.91. 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 the CBT and IRT programs do not work while participating in intensive treatment, so no financial information for CBT and 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. Even still, these data should be considered as an estimate of the community corrections offender population for each fiscal year and should not be understood as an exact figure.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by all types of offenders, excluding non-residential supervision fees, while in community corrections in FY17 was \$11,850,442. Figure 63 shows the breakdown of total subsistence payments made by residential Diversion, Transition, male and female offenders.

Figure 63 – Subsistence Paid by Residential Offenders in Community Corrections FY17

Subsistence Paid by Residential Offenders in Community Corrections FY16 and FY17					
	Overall Subsistence Paid	Diversion Subsistence Paid	Transition Subsistence Paid	Male Subsistence Paid	Female Subsistence Paid
FY17	\$11,850,442	\$6,036,890	\$5,813,552	\$9,909,545	\$1,940,897
FY16	\$11,997,310	\$5,808,899	\$6,188,411	\$9,977,096	\$2,020,214

Figure 64 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 64 – Average Daily Subsistence Paid by Diversion/Transition and Male/Females Offender in Residential Community Corrections in FY17

Average Daily Subsistence Paid by Residential Community Corrections Offenders FY16 and FY17								
	Diversion		Transition		Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Mean	\$7.06	\$7.52	\$8.20	\$9.07	\$7.91	\$8.56	\$6.63	\$6.92
N	2782	3307	2887	3019	4448	5036	1235	1317

The figures above include offenders from specialty residential community corrections programs, such as RDDT and TC, who may not be eligible to search for employment for a considerable amount of time after entering the program. Excluding these individuals, the average amount of subsistence paid by traditional residential community corrections offenders was \$8.79 per day in FY17.

Figure 65 outlines the overall amount of subsistence collected from non-residential community corrections offenders. Because transition offenders are still classified as inmates by the Department of Corrections, they are not eligible for non-residential status. The average daily amount of subsistence paid by non-residential community corrections offenders was \$1.40 per day in FY17.

Figure 65 – Subsistence Paid by Non-residential Offenders in FY17

Subsistence Paid by Non-Residential Community Corrections Offenders FY17			
	Overall	Male	Female
Mean	\$411,371	\$330,002	\$81,369
N	805	663	195

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. The income for community corrections offenders was positively impacted during FY17 by an increase in the state minimum wage that took effect on January 1, 2017.

In FY17, the median monthly income for all offenders in community corrections was \$562.71. Figure 66 presents the median monthly income for diversion and transition offenders in FY17.

Figure 66 – Monthly Income for Diversion and Transition Offenders FY17

Monthly Income for Diversion & Transition Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Mean	\$884.44	\$716.69	\$865.52	\$715.87
Median	\$782.14	\$558.21	\$777.92	\$563.87
N	3070	3921	2683	2958

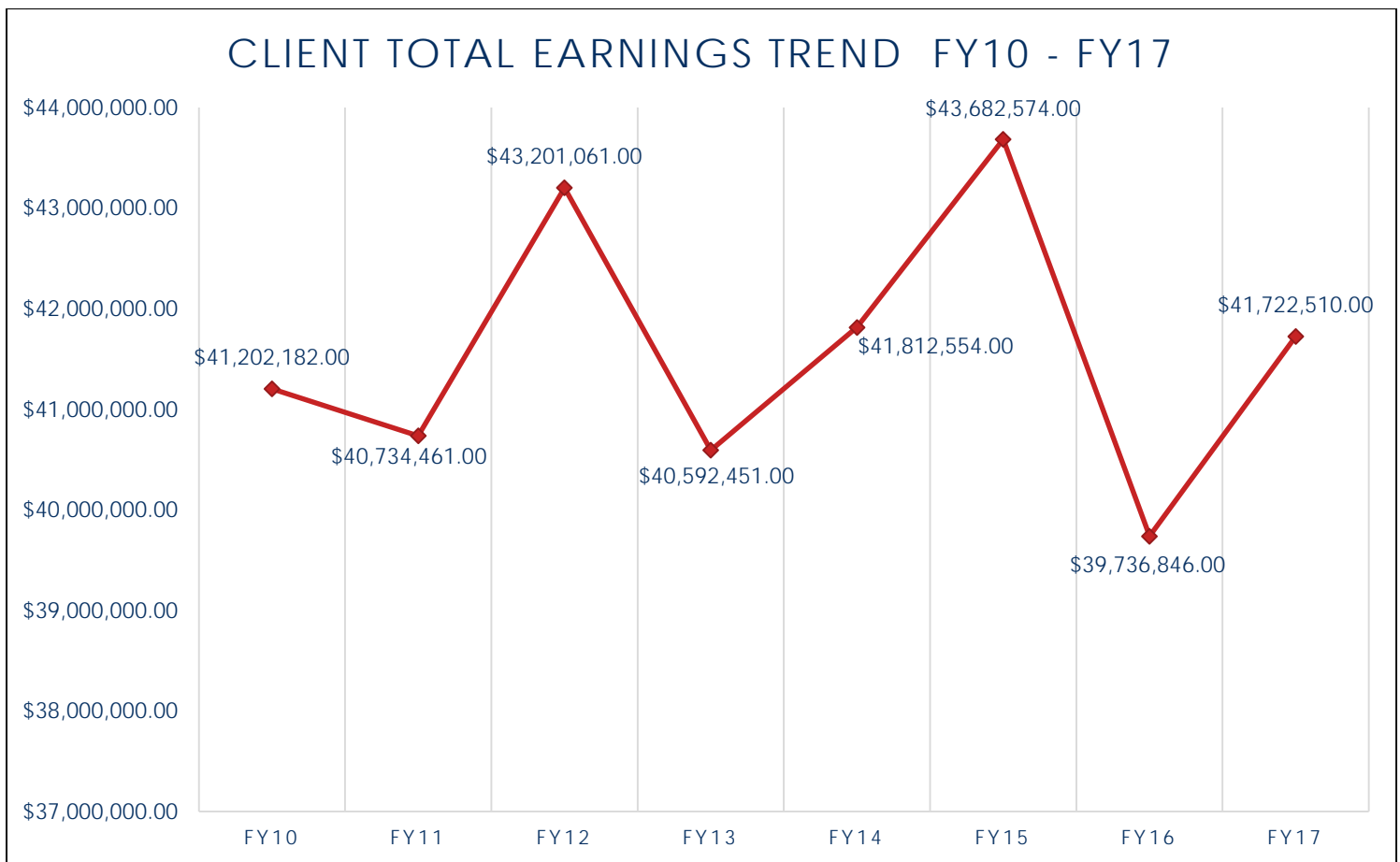
Figure 67 provides the same monthly income data for male and female community corrections offenders in FY17.

Figure 67 – Monthly Income for Male and Female Offenders FY17

Monthly Income for Male & Female Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Mean	\$908.52	\$759.48	\$746.46	\$555.79
Median	\$811.86	\$602.52	\$662.39	\$404.32
N	4585	5422	1168	1457

Figure 68 represents the total earnings for offenders from FY10 through FY17. The average total earnings for offenders in community corrections from FY10 through FY17 is \$41,585,580 million.

Figure 68 - Total Earnings Trends for Community Corrections Offenders FY10 – FY17



Taxes

Figures 69 through 72 report the mean, median, and number of Diversion, Transition, male and female offenders who paid state (Figures 67 and 68) and federal (Figures 69 and 70) taxes while participating in community corrections programs in both FY16 and FY17. Overall, community corrections offenders paid state and federal taxes in the amounts of \$1,254,654.00 and \$3,216,684.00 respectively in FY17.

Figure 69 – State Taxes Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders in FY16 and FY17

State Taxes Withheld for Diversion & Transition Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
N	3901	4058	3222	3044
Mean	\$171.51	\$201.30	\$126.99	143.82
Median	\$13.00	\$12.00	\$11.50	12.00
SUM	\$669,051.00	\$816,872.00	\$409,176.00	\$437,782.00

Figure 70 – State Taxes Paid by Male and Female Offenders in FY16 and FY17

State Taxes Withheld for Male & Female Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
N	5582	5618	1541	1484
Mean	\$163.54	\$190.43	\$107.29	\$124.55
Median	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$3.00	\$7.00
SUM	\$912,900.00	\$1,069,829.00	\$165,327.00	\$184,825.00

Figure 71 – Federal Taxes Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Federal Taxes Withheld for Diversion & Transition Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
N	3232	4059	2778	3042
Mean	\$613.39	\$515.07	\$371.72	\$370.15
Median	\$12.00	\$26.00	\$76.00	\$26.00
SUM	\$1,982,484.00	\$2,090,673.00	\$1,032,634.00	\$1,126,011.00

Figure 72 – Federal Taxes Paid by Male and Female Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Federal Taxes Withheld for Male & Female Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
N	4804	5617	1206	1484
Mean	\$540.95	\$489.03	\$345.27	\$316.59
Median	\$101.00	\$31.00	\$76.00	\$17.50
SUM	\$2,598,727.00	\$2,746,865.00	\$416,391.00	\$469,819.00

Fees Owed to Program at Termination

Some programs provide assistance to offenders in the form of subsistence fees, treatment fees, medical costs and transportation. Once employed, offenders are expected to reimburse the program for these costs; however, offenders sometimes terminate without repaying the program. In FY17, programs provided financial assistance to 7017 offenders totaling \$2,756,214 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 by Diversion and Transition Offenders FY16 and Fy17

Fees Owed to Program by Diversion & Transition Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Sum	\$1,671,660.00	\$1,541,113.00	\$1,463,773.00	\$1,305,101.00
N	3203	4024	2734	2993

Figure 74 – Fees Owed to Program by Male and Female Offenders FY16 and FY17

Fees Owed to Program by Male & Female Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Sum	\$2,506,599.00	\$2,201,545.00	\$628,834.00	\$554,669.00
N	4752	5559	1185	1458

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 FY16 and FY17. Offenders paid a total of \$856,086 toward child support in FY17.

Figure 75 - Child Support Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Child Support Paid by Diversion & Transition Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Sum	\$782,795.00	\$642,403.00	\$247,501.00	\$213,683.00
N	3233	4053	2776	3044

Figure 76 – Child Support Paid by Male Female Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Child Support Paid by Male & Female Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Sum	\$913,591.00	\$748,007.00	\$116,705.00	\$108,079.00
N	4803	5614	1206	1483

Treatment

When possible, offenders are responsible for paying for their own treatment while in community corrections. Treatment may be for substance use, mental health, anger management, educational services, etc. Offenders paid a total of \$757,793.00 in treatment costs in FY17. The breakdown of treatment fees paid by offenders is presented in Figures 77 and 78.

Figure 77 – Treatment Fees Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Treatment Fees Paid by Diversion & Transition Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Sum	\$675,143.00	\$613,914.00	\$263,899.00	\$172,815.00
N	3898	4059	3213	3044

Figure 78 – Treatment Fees Paid by Male and Female Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Treatment Fees Paid by Male & Female Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Sum	\$775,368.00	\$694,421.00	\$163,674.00	\$63,372.00
N	5576	5619	1535	1484

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 \$57,839,008.00 in restitution in FY17. Figure 79 and 80 report the mean, median and sum total of restitution owed by offenders in community corrections.

Figure 79 – Restitution and Other Fees Owed by Diversion and Transition Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Restitution And Other Fees Owed by Diversion & Transition Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Mean	\$5,844.18	\$6,293.00	\$10,253.71	\$10,568.50
Median	\$2,434.00	\$2,434.00	\$2,881.50	\$2,844.00
Sum	\$22,920,873.00	\$25,657,772.00	\$32,852,885.00	\$32,181,236.00
N	3922	4077	3204	3045

Figure 80 - Restitution and Other Fees Owed by Male and Female Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Restitution and Other Fees Owed by Male & Female Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Mean	\$7,362.28	\$8,100.12	\$9,517.34	\$8,200.96
Median	\$2,549.50	\$2,495.00	\$2,655.00	\$2,816.00
Sum	\$41,155,120.00	\$45,644,174.00	\$14,618,638.00	\$12,194,478.00
N	5590	5635	1536	1487

The vast majority of community corrections offenders made restitution payments while in a community corrections program totaling \$3,2265,669.00 paid in FY17. These payments can be seen in Figures 81 and 82.

Figure 81 - Restitution and Other Fees Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Restitution Fees Paid by Diversion & Transition Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Mean	\$589.19	\$541.86	\$414.87	\$353.05
Sum	\$1,893,671.00	\$2,193,451.00	\$1,147,120.00	\$1,072,218.00
N	3214	4048	2765	3037

Figure 82 - Restitution and Other Fees Paid by Male and Female Offenders in FY16 and FY17

Restitution Fees Paid by Male & Female Offenders FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY16	FY17	FY16	FY17
Mean	\$518.56	\$448.56	\$468.74	\$507.73
Sum	\$2,479,239.00	\$2,513,718.00	\$561,552.00	\$751,951.00
N	4781	5604	1198	1481

Section VI

Program Audits and Technical Assistance

The DCJ has a statutory responsibility to audit Community Corrections programs. Residential, non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment, and Residential Dual Diagnosis programs funded by the DCJ are subject to audits. Local community corrections boards, programs and referral agencies are notified two weeks in advance that an audit will be conducted. The audit team is generally on-site for 3 to 5 days.

The audit team primarily consists of members of the DCJ OCC 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 the DCJ. The program is then required to submit a corrective action plan that describes how it will come into compliance.

In an effort to provide more assistance and be more transparent around the audit process, an alternate way to present audit finding was offered to two programs as a trial in FY17. A meeting was held between the program staff and the audit staff and the findings were reviewed in real-time. This process afforded programs and audit staff to work through the audit findings together and provided a better platform for both the program and the audit team to address concerns.

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

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

Program Audits

It was a very productive fiscal year for the audit team. The team completed seventeen (17) program audits across the state ranging from specialized, non-residential, and residential programs. This was a great undertaking and record breaking for OCC with the number of audits conducted. The team worked diligently to meet the high goals set at the beginning of the year. The audit team also provided valuable feedback and technical assistance to the programs throughout the year through the audit process, and also when requested by programs and board staff.

Technical Assistance

The Division of Criminal Justice is considered a resource by the local community corrections boards and programs. The OCC staff is available to provide training on issues related directly to community corrections, such as billing, Standards compliance, time credit statutes, and the basic Standardized Offender Assessment process. The OCC staff also offers extensive training, coaching and technical assistance regarding evidence-based practices in the field of criminal justice. The OCC staff is familiar with all of the community corrections programs statewide and may be able to offer recommendations to improve the operation of a program. In addition, the DCJ has a professional staff with a 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

The emphasis on implementing evidence-based programs and practices brought many changes for Colorado Community Corrections programs to address during FY17. Programs worked closely with the OCC staff to continue implementing and working towards fidelity to these evidence-informed practices.

The OCC hosted several town hall meetings during FY17 to help programs, boards and providers familiarize themselves with the PACE tool and process and the new 2017 Revised Community Corrections Standards. These meetings provided a forum for community corrections stakeholders to ask questions and learn about the future of community corrections in Colorado.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) Pilot Program Implementation

January 2017 saw the first cohort for the Enhancing Motivation by Achieving Reshaped Cognition (EMBARC) program begin their treatment at Tooley Hall.

Created as an equal partnership with DCJ, the City and County of Denver (Community Corrections Division) and Tooley Hall (a GeoGroup, Inc. facility); the EMBARC program utilizes evidence-based Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) to provide participants with programming and treatment that can change destructive thinking and behavior. This is done through cognitive restructuring and skill training with directed practice. The approach is proven through research to reduce risk and recidivism.

EMBARC utilizes the CBI-CC (Cognitive Behavioral Interventions – A Comprehensive Curriculum) treatment model developed by the University of Cincinnati. This 90-day research-informed treatment program uses strategies and techniques to work with high risk offenders. Emphasis is placed on treatment that specifically addresses social learning using skill-building activities to assist with cognitive, social, emotional and coping skill development.

Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE)

During FY17 the OCC finalized the PACE tool and process with the assistance of a professional consultant team. Upon completion of the tool design, the Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE) was brought to community corrections boards and agencies to measure and evaluate local corrections staff skills to improve effective delivery of the 8 Principles of Effective Intervention. The OCC worked collaboratively with community corrections providers and stakeholders to increase implementation capacity with the long term goal of accurately measuring program quality against offender outcomes to reveal a path to effective programming.

2017 Revised Community Corrections Standards

The OCC, in cooperation with stakeholders from the field (board, provider, and program staff), completed the 2017 revision of the Colorado Community Corrections Standards. This was a complete overhaul of the Standards that were last revised in 2010. This revision was necessary as the vast majority of the 2010 standards (94%) were not evidence-based nor supported by any published research. A sub-committee was convened from the Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council that included Council members, community corrections Board staff, providers, program staff and staff from the OCC. Feedback was sought from all interested stake holders as the work to revise these standards progressed. The 2017 revised Standards were officially published to the field in July of 2017. Of the 2017 Standards, nearly half (44.4%) are supported by high quality published research on risk and recidivism reduction and implementation research.

The Progression Matrix & the Behavioral Shaping Model and Reinforcement Tool (BSMART)

In FY17, the OCC continued to implement and support two evidenced informed practices, the Progression Matrix case planning tool and the BSMART sanctions and incentives tools. During FY17, the Progression Matrix for non-residential and IRT offenders was introduced and implemented. Eighteen programs were in various stages of implementation with BSMART in FY17, which exceeded the goal set in the grant proposal.

OCC Recognized by the Executive Director's Office

The OCC was awarded the *Get Stuff Done* award during the first annual Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS) Director's Awards for their work during FY17. Below is a summary of the efforts that were recognized by CDPS Executive Director Stan Hilkey:

- Completed 17 Audits.
- Led 62 Trainings.
- Launched the Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE).
- Launched new 2017 Standards. The prior standards were 6% evidence-based; now 45% of the standards are directly supported by published research.

The awards luncheon and ceremony was held on September 6, 2017. The OCC was awarded a plaque and a letter signed by Governor Hickenlooper.

Section VIII

Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council

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

The members of the Council represent various units of government and private interests that must work together for community corrections to effectively serve the citizens. Members are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Governor and receive no compensation for their participation.

- To address the purpose of the Advisory Council, the following objectives were identified:
- To analyze and identify problems and needs of the community corrections system;
- To recommend modifications to the Colorado Community Corrections Standards and community corrections contracts to improve the quality of programs and to enhance public safety;
- To identify and recommend evidence-based strategies to increase success rates and to reduce recidivism in community corrections;
- To evaluate and recommend strategies to maximize use of funding and to promote efficient and effective allocation methods to local jurisdictions;
- To address issues identified by the Governor and the Colorado General Assembly in the areas of the community corrections system.
- To provide coordinated communication to providers, boards, referral agencies, and the general public in order to facilitate the advancement of community corrections in the State of Colorado

Figure 83 outlines the Advisory Council membership for FY17.

Figure 83 – The Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership for FY17

Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership FY17	
Honorable Kathy Delgado (Chair) 17th Judicial District, Judge	Shannon Carst (Co-Chair) Colorado Community Corrections Coalition
Stan Hilkey Colorado Department of Public Safety	Rick Raemisch Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC)

Joe Morales Parole Board Chair	Melissa Roberts Division of Adult Parole, CDOC
Greg Mauro City and County of Denver	Doug Eler Weld County Justice Services
Eileen Kinney Division of Probation Services	Jagruti Shah Office of Behavioral Health
John Draxler 13th Judicial District Probation	Michelle Monzingo Community Corrections Program Representative
Bill Cecil Citizen Member	Jay Flynn Mental Health Center of Denver
Diana Lawyer-Brook Colorado Circles of Support and Accountability	Jim Bullock Colorado District Attorney's Council
Chris Dewhurst Colorado Department of Labor and Employment	Nikea Bland Legal Community Representative
Joyce Downing Elected Official	Joan DiMaria Arapahoe/Douglas Mental Health Network
David Lipka Colorado State Public Defender's Office	

Subcommittee Functions and Accomplishments

In order to meet the above 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.

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. Beginning in late FY15, this subcommittee was convened to assist with the complete overhaul of the Colorado Community Corrections Standards to align better with evidence-based practices. The final document was completed and approved by the full Council in late FY17 and was published in July 2017.

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 annually 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. Due to a lack of nominations from the field of community corrections, there was no award given in 2017.

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 is a strong advocate for community corrections in Colorado and remains an active member of the Community Corrections Board in the 12th Judicial District. Figure 84 lists the award recipients for the last eight years.

Figure 84 - O. John Kuenhold Distinguished Service Award Honorees FY10 – FY17

2017	No award was given	
2016	Glenn Tapia	Director, Office of Community Corrections, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
2015	Greg Mauro	Director, Community Corrections Division, Denver, Department of Safety
2014	No award was given	
2013	Jeaneene Miller	Director, Colorado Department of corrections, Division of Adult Parole (retired); Denver Community Corrections Board Member
2012	Harriet Hall	President and CEO of Jefferson Center for Mental Health; Jefferson County Community Corrections Board Member
2011	Dennis Berry	Director, Mesa County Community Corrections
2010	Tom Moore	Jefferson County Community Corrections Board
2010	Tom Giacinti	Jefferson County Justice Services Director (retired); Jefferson County Community Corrections Board Member

Section IX

Summary

Community Corrections in Colorado serves as a 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 OCC is part of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) 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 non-governmental entities. Individual community corrections programs are audited to determine levels of compliance with state standards. The audit schedule is partially determined by the 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 FY17 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, burglary and menacing/assault. Seventeen percent (17.1%) of residential community corrections offenders had no prior convictions in FY17.

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 nearly twenty percent (19.5%) 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 41 million dollars in FY17. These earnings led to more than 1.2 million dollars in state taxes and more than 3.2 million dollars in federal taxes in FY17. Offenders contributed over seven hundred thousand dollars of treatment costs, and more than eight hundred thousand dollars in child support during the year as well.

In addition, community corrections offenders paid over 11 million dollars in subsistence payments to programs in in FY17. Despite these numbers, offenders owed programs approximately 2.7 million dollars at the close of FY17.

Colorado community corrections programs have had to be creative in finding ways to meet the growing needs of their offenders as the last several years have seen an increase in the risk and needs levels of all community corrections offenders. With the emphasis on evidence-based practices being implemented within the programs, it is the hope that Colorado Community Corrections can improve the success levels of all current offenders and continue to provide quality programming for future offenders.