

# CCJJ Committee on Re-Entry: Transition Task Force

## Charter Phase 1

### MISSION

The Transition Task Force will identify, review, analyze, assess, and compare evidence-based recidivism reduction practices specifically related to the period **six months prior to and six months following an inmate's release from incarceration in jail or prison**. The Transition Task Force will study the following:

- Statutes, policies, regulations, and practices that govern transition, including access to community corrections,
- Pre-release preparation,
- Parole/release plans,
- Maintaining updated assessment materials (e.g., make sure the parole board or other releasing authority has all the necessary information),
- Parole board and other releasing authority decisions,
- Completion of in-facility programming,
- Ensuring necessary paperwork upon release (e.g., license, social security card),
- Preparation for possible placement in a halfway house,
- Preparation for being with pro-social peers/family,
- Working with family,
- Providing offenders with multiple necessary programs and services immediately upon release,
- Stabilization within the first 6 months of release (prior to ongoing supervision), and
- Payment of restitution and fees.

The Transition Task Force will gather and analyze relevant information pertaining to the above issues and will address, at a minimum, the questions below about evidence-based practice. The Transition Task Force will make specific recommendations to the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) Oversight Committee on Re-Entry, which will make recommendations to the CCJJ.

**SPONSOR** Re-Entry Oversight Committee of the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

### BACKGROUND

The CCJJ Oversight Committee on Re-Entry is providing a practical framework and recommendations for stakeholder agencies to promote common interests, integrate services and

improve the overall offender transition process. Stakeholders of various agencies participated in a monthly Commission meeting concerning offender transition on April 11, 2008. At that time it was decided that the CCJJ Oversight Committee on Re-Entry and a task force on transition would be formed.

## **Introduction**

In Colorado over 90,000 adult offenders were under some form of supervision as of December 31, 2007.<sup>1</sup> In FY 2007 20,000 offenders were sentenced to probation. During that same year 10,626 offenders were admitted to prison. Thousands more are incarcerated every year in more than 13,000 county jail cells.

Approximately 95% of incarcerated offenders will at some point be released from prison and return to live in communities throughout the state. All jail inmates will return to the community. While statewide jail recidivism information is not available, the Department of Corrections<sup>2</sup> reports that nearly half (49.7%) of Colorado inmates released in 2002 returned to prison within three years of release. Most of these passed through local jails on their return to DOC. Further, the number of individuals returned to prison in Colorado for a parole violation (with and without a new criminal charge) is growing. Of the inmates admitted to prison in FY 2007, 3,037 (28.6%) were individuals returned for a parole violation. An additional 9.6% (1,020 offenders) were returned for a parole violation with a new criminal conviction.<sup>3</sup>

Likewise, many of those who fail in community corrections are sentenced to prison or jail. New crime and technical violation rates in community corrections are shown in Table 1 below. Additional information on recidivism rates can be found in Appendix A of this document.

**Table 1: Community Corrections Termination Reasons, FY 2007**

Offender Type	Successful		Transfer to another program		Escape/ Abscond		New Crime while in program		Old warrant		Technical violation		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Diversion</b>	1491	55.2	155	5.73	341	12.6	48	1.8	32	1.2	607	22.5	27	.09
<b>Transition</b>	1618	62.1	85	3.26	293	11.2	26	1.0	45	1.7	503	19.3	36	1.38
<b>Overall</b>	3109	58.9	240	4.50	634	11.9	74	1.4	77	1.5	1110	20.9	63	1.18

<sup>1</sup> Population Report for December 2007 available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/Statistics/MonthReport/Dec2007.pdf>. Including probation, community corrections, incarceration, or juvenile placement. See the Division of Criminal Justice Quarterly Population Report for the period ending on 12/31/07 available at

<http://dcj.state.co.us/ors/pdf/correctional%20populations/CORCOP%20123107%20revised.pdf>; Division of Youth Corrections Monthly Population report for December 2007 available at

<http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc/PDFs/MPR1207.pdf>; Department of Corrections Monthly

<sup>2</sup> Rosten, K., Barr, B., & Mersman, K. (2006). *Recidivism and cumulative return rates, Calendar Years 1997-2004*. Colorado Springs, CO: Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections.

<sup>3</sup> Harrison, L. (January 2008). *Draft report: The status of the parole violator problem in Colorado*. Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

Source: Special analysis of community corrections client termination forms conducted by Christine Schmidt, January 2008. Office of Community Corrections, Division of Criminal Justice, Denver, CO.

**Criminal recidivism reduction translates into increased public safety.**<sup>4</sup> This reduction occurs by systems prioritizing the use of evidence-based methods to prepare inmates for their release from prison and to prevent known offenders from committing new crimes upon release from incarceration. Based on empirical studies, many researchers have reported that during the initial 3 to 9 months after release from prison, high-risk offenders should spend 40 – 70% of their day in highly structured programming.<sup>5</sup>

Most criminologists agree that successful re-entry planning begins upon entry into an incarceration facility, be it jail, prison, or community corrections. The Transition Task Force will review current practices by the Department of Corrections (DOC), local jails, and community corrections to identify gaps in resources, policies, and practices that can undermine the goals of reducing recidivism and maximizing cost effectiveness. Criminologist Joan Petersilia argues that frontloading services (especially education, work and rehabilitation opportunities) for high-need and high-risk offenders in the early months of community supervision is a cost-effective strategy when it prevents this group from returning to prison.<sup>6</sup>

Transition planning and supervision focuses on the long-term success of the individual. Table 2 shows programs that were found in a comprehensive study by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to reduce recidivism.

**Table 2. Examples of Adult Recidivism Reduction Programs**<sup>7</sup>

<b>Program</b>	<b>Recidivism* Reduced By</b>
Community-based cognitive-behavioral sex offender treatment	31.2%
Prison-based cognitive-behavioral sex offender treatment	14.9%
Prison-based vocational education	12.6%
Community-based drug treatment	12.4%
Prison-based cognitive-behavioral programs (general and specific)	8.2%
Prison-based correctional industries programs	7.8%

<sup>4</sup> Rosenfeld, R., Wallman, J., & Fornago, R. (2005). The contribution of ex-prisoners to crime rates. In *Prisoner Reentry and Crime in America*. J. Travis and C. Visher (Eds.). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

<sup>5</sup> Gendreau, P., & Goggin, C. (1995). *Principles of effective correctional programming with offenders*. Center for Criminal Justice Studies and Department of Psychology, University of New Brunswick; Palmer, T. (1995). Programmatic and non-programmatic aspects of successful intervention: New directions for research. *Crime and Delinquency*, 41, 100-131; Higgins, H. & Silverman, K. (1999). *Motivating behavior change among illicit-drug abusers: Researchers on contingency management interventions*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

<sup>6</sup> Petersilia, J. (2003). *When prisoners come home: Parole and prisoner re-entry*. New York: Oxford University Press.

<sup>7</sup> Aos, S., Miller, M., & Drake, E. (2006). *Evidence-based adult corrections programs: What works and what does not*. Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Intensive prison-based substance abuse programs <i>with</i> community aftercare	6.9%
Prison-based cognitive-behavioral drug treatment	6.8%
Work release programs	5.6%
Intensive prison-based substance abuse programs <i>without</i> community aftercare	5.3%
Prison-based basic adult education	5.1%
Community-based employment training and job assistance	4.8%
Educational/Cognitive-behavioral domestic violence programs	0%

\*Recidivism is defined in various ways, depending on the study. Table 2 reflects findings from a meta-analysis of hundreds of program evaluations of offenders on probation, jail and prison. Typically, recidivism is defined as new arrest or conviction in a specific period of time.

Success-oriented offender management strategies require a context where the following priorities are grounded in legislation, policies, agency regulations, and organizational practice:

- The needs and risk assessment process(es),
- Behavioral interventions,
- Staff-offender interactions,
- Case management, and
- Success-driven supervision.

**The work of the Transition Task Force will be conducted in three phases.** In each phase, barriers to implementing evidence-based correctional practice will be identified along with strategies to remove the barriers.

- Phase 1: Review and compare best practices with existing legislation, agency policies and regulations, and general practice; make recommendations to maximize offender success.**
- Phase 2: Implement recommendations from Phase 1; undertake systematic and comprehensive review of practice and data that reflects practice; make recommendations to maximize offender success.**
- Phase 3: Implement and monitor new policies and practices; development of measures and monitoring practices to continually provide feedback on implementation success.**

The Transition Task Force will make recommendations to the Oversight Committee on Re-Entry, which will in turn make recommendations to the CCJJ. The Commission has identified a number of key areas that are related to successful offender outcomes. System focused, evidence-based strategies must be developed around each of the key areas to improve offender outcomes and enhance public safety.

## Evidence-Based Correctional Practices

Each Phase requires assessing and comparing current practice against what the research literature has found to be evidence-based practice.

The Transition Task Force has been charged with identifying the best management and supervision practices to prepare transition offenders (6 months prior to and 6 months after release) for re-entry into society. This will be done by systematically reviewing and analyzing evidence-based correctional practices and best practices, and comparing those with current legislation, policies, regulations, and practices in Colorado. This assessment includes identifying how these practices may be related to disproportionate minority representation, individuals with mental illness or behavioral health problems, gender, and other special populations.

The following eight evidence-based principles are intended to guide the work of the Transition Task Force.<sup>8</sup>

**1. Assess offender risk and need levels using actuarial instruments already in use by the Department of Corrections (DOC), jails and community corrections.**

- *What tools are in use?*
- *Do the assessment tools measure criminogenic risk and need?*
- *Who is trained to conduct the assessment interview? Is this training adequate? How often does re-training occur?*
- *What quality control measures are in place to ensure that assessments are conducted appropriately?*
- *How is the assessment information captured and used in the management and supervision of transition offenders? Are current methods adequate?*
- *How are multiple service needs addressed?*

**2. Enhance offender motivation.**

- *Are officers and program staff trained in motivational interviewing techniques?*
- *What quality assurance is in place?*
- *Is staff held accountable for using motivational interviewing techniques in their day-to-day interactions with offenders?*
- *How might employment in prison as well as during post-release supervision interfere with necessary programming?*
- *What is the completion rate of programs?*
- *Are incentives to participate in programming greater than or equal to employment incentives?*
- *How does the requirement for inmate movement impede treatment participation, progress, and completion? Is inmate movement consistent with recidivism reduction priorities?*
- *Is there a specific pre-release cellblock designated for inmates as they transition out of prison? Are the policies and procedures for the use of this re-entry facility evidence based?*

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<sup>8</sup> Adapted from: Crime and Justice Institute. (2004). *Implementing evidence-based practice in community corrections: The principles of effective intervention*. Department of Justice: National Institute of Corrections; Office of Research and Statistics (2007). *Evidence based correctional practices*. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

- *At what rate does treatment comply with management supervision?*
- 3. Target interventions.**
- Act on the risk principle.
    - Prioritize management, supervision, and treatment resources for higher risk offenders.
  - Act on the need principle.
    - Target interventions to at least four criminogenic needs.
  - Implement the responsivity principle.
    - Be responsive to each offender's temperament, learning style, motivation, gender, and culture when assigning to programs.
  - Ensure adequate program dose and duration.
    - Structure 40-70% of high-risk offenders' time during the initial 3-9 months after release.
  - Implement the treatment principle.
    - Integrate treatment into the full sentence/sanction requirements.
  - *How are offenders managed who are assessed as low risk to re-offend?*
  - *Do assessment tools assess for criminogenic need?*
  - *How is criminogenic risk and need information incorporated into offender case plans?*
  - *How are offenders matched to treatment resources?*
  - *How structured are case plans for offenders, especially during the initial three to nine month period after leaving an institution?*
  - *How is staff held accountable for using assessment information to develop a case plan and then subsequently using that case plan to manage an offender?*
- 4. Provide skill training for staff and monitor their delivery of services.**
- *What job classifications are responsible for service delivery (e.g., facility and community case managers, correctional officers, mental health staff, etc.)?*
  - *Is the goal of adequate service delivery clear to all prison, jail, parole, and community corrections staff?*
  - *Do staff performance evaluations reflect the expectation that evidence-based services and practices are critical to reducing recidivism?*
  - *How are social learning techniques incorporated into the programs delivered by prison, jail, parole, and community corrections staff?*
  - *How does DOC, jail, parole, and community corrections ensure that contracted service providers are delivering services in alignment with social learning theory?*
  - *Are the programs delivered and contracted for based on scientific evidence of recidivism reduction? How are these programs evaluated?*
  - *How often is staff trained, and how often do they receive booster training?*
  - *Is staff evaluated on their use of information received from training?*
- 5. Increase positive reinforcement.**
- *Do, prison, jail, parole and community corrections staff model positive reinforcement techniques in their day-to-day interactions with co-workers?*
  - *Do policies and procedures support the use of positive reinforcements for offenders?*
  - *Are supervising officers trained in providing positive reinforcement for offenders?*
  - *Do staff record and document positive and negative reinforcements to provide feedback to themselves and supervisors about the ratio of negative to positive?*
  - *Do staff understand and use the four-to-one theory in their interactions with offenders (four positive for every one negative reinforcement)?*
- 6. Engage ongoing support in natural communities.**
- *How are community supports for offenders engaged in as a regular part of case planning?*

- *Is the current practice sufficient?*
- *How is community networking measured as it relates to an offender?*
- *How is support ensured as meaningful and valuable to the offender?*

**7. Measure relevant processes and practices.**

- *What data is collected regarding offender assessment and case management?*
- *Is the information reliable?*
- *Is the information easily retrievable so officers can review their efforts?*
- *How is incremental offender change measured while individuals are under supervision (both in and out of prison; before and after release)?*
- *What are the outcome measures and how are they tracked?*
- *How is staff performance measured? What data is used? How is this data collected? How is it used to provide feedback to the officers?*

**8. Provide measurement feedback.**

- *How is information regarding offender change and outcomes shared with officers? With offenders?*
- *With whom is information shared regarding outcome measures?*
- *How is staff performance data used in the performance evaluation process?*

**Issue**

The mission of the Transition Task Force is to identify for the CCJJ the gaps in practice and activities, barriers to implementation, and critical issues surrounding the six months prior to and six months following the offender's release from prison, jail and community corrections. The Task Force will also make recommendations aimed at increasing successful re-entry and, in turn, reducing recidivism. The Transition Task Force recommendations will link to the principles of evidence-based correctional practice, minority over-representation, individuals with behavioral health problems, gender, special populations, and community corrections.

**Additional Information**

- As of November 2007, the number of incarcerated inmates in Colorado was 22,796. It is projected that the prison population will increase to 29,434 by 2014.<sup>9</sup>
- The cost of building a new prison is approximately \$40,000 per bed for minimum-security and nearly \$90,000 per bed for maximum-security.
- The cost of Colorado State Penitentiary II, a 948 beds facility, will exceed \$100 Million for construction alone.
- It has been suggested that authorities and administrators of both in-prison and post-release programs should design their activities such that they sufficiently support parolees and other releasees at the time of their release.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Harrison, L. (December, 2007). *Population projections for adult prison and parole, community corrections, and juvenile commitment and parole*. Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

- Research shows that service-oriented, rather than surveillance-oriented, community supervision can reduce recidivism more efficiently.<sup>11</sup>
- It has been found that employment is a primary feature of successful re-entry and desistance.<sup>12</sup>
- Programs that target training, services and supports, incentives, and access to better employment options are strong incentives for releasees to obtain jobs.<sup>13</sup>
- Research shows that prison-based educational and vocational programs result in lower recidivism rates for program participants after their release from prison. Specifically, inmates who earned a GED were less likely to recidivate than those who did not complete an educational program.<sup>14</sup>
- Studies suggest that in-prison programs coupled with post-release community programs have a larger impact on recidivism reduction.<sup>15</sup> Thus, linking program involvement prior to and immediately following release from prison is crucial.
- The Level of Service Inventory (LSI)<sup>16</sup> is one of the most common classification tools used across the country with adult offenders, including in Colorado. This instrument not only predicts recidivism but also provides critical information pertaining to offender needs.
- LSI sub-scores for all domains (e.g., education, criminal history, financial, etc.) tend to be higher for the recidivists than for the non-recidivists.<sup>17</sup>
- The average LSI score varies by placement, therefore needs for services vary by placement (see Table 2).

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<sup>10</sup> National Research Council. (2008). *Parole, desistance from crime, and community integration*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academics Press.

<sup>11</sup> Drake, E., Harmon, L., & Barnoski, R. (2006). *Washington state criminal records Audit for adult felonies: Final report*. Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

<sup>12</sup> Sampson, R.J., & Laub, J.H. (1993). *Crime in the making: Pathways and turning points through life*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

<sup>13</sup> Holzer, H.J., & Martinson, K. (2005). *Can we improve job retention and advancement among low-income working parents?* Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute.

<sup>14</sup> Pryzybylski, R. (2008). *What works: Effective recidivism reduction and risk-focused prevention programs. A compendium of evidence-based options for preventing new and persistent criminal behavior*. Denver, CO: Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Andrews, D.A., & Bonta, J. (1995). *The Level of Service Inventory – Revised*. Toronto, Quebec: Multi-Health Systems.

<sup>17</sup> Lowden, K., English, K., Harrison, L., Pasini-Hill, D., & Lounders, P. (2007). *Crime and Justice in Colorado: 2006*. Denver: Officer of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice.

**Table 3: Average LSI scores by court placement, CY 2006**

<b>Placement</b>	<b>Average Score</b>	<b>Number of cases</b>
Probation	25.39	147
Probation and jail	25.89	55
Probation and community corrections	31.45	38
Technical violation/to probation	26.35	43
Technical violation/ to jail	31.00	9
Technical violation/ to community corrections	28.00	11
Technical violation to DOC	33.02	40
DOC	31.48	320
Total	29.53	663

Source: Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice, analysis of a sample of 2,626 criminal cases from ten judicial districts sentenced in calendar year 2006. The total of 663 cases reflects missing data on the majority of cases in this analysis. See glossary for definitions of terms.

### **Concluding Statement**

The six months leading up to an inmate's release from prison and the six months after their release comprise a critical time period. The rates of committing a new crime or violating the terms of parole are highest within the first days, weeks, and months after release.<sup>18</sup> The recommendations made by the Transition Task Force will prioritize correctional practices that help offenders successfully navigate this time period, resulting in a decrease in recidivism. The Transition Task Force recommendations will link to the principles of evidence-based correctional practice, minority over-representation, individuals with behavioral health problems, gender, special populations, and community corrections.

### **STRUCTURE**

- The Task Force will make recommendations to the Re-Entry Oversight Committee, which will, in turn, make recommendations to the Commission.
- The Task Force shall comprise a representative sampling of the stakeholders and the community.
- The Task Force chair will be a Commission member.
- The Task Force shall consist of no more than fifteen (15) formal members identified by the CCJJ chair, vice-chair and Re-Entry Oversight Committee chair.
- Non Task Force participants, as opposed to members, will be encouraged to provide input as directed by the Task Force chair.
- The Task Force Leader will assist in the planning of the Task Force.
  - These are task force members meant to represent the voice of the community and are not representative of government agencies. They serve to ensure a community voice by committee.

<sup>18</sup> National Research Council. (2008). *Parole, desistance from crime, and community integration*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academics Press.

- The Re-Entry Oversight Committee chair will chair the Task Force when the chair is unavailable.
- The meetings will be held in the Denver Metro area. Videoconferencing via satellite will be used when possible to include stakeholders statewide.
- The team will implement “ground rules” to facilitate effective interaction.
- Research staff from the DCJ Office of Research and Statistics will
  - Work with the chair to organize meetings and prepare the meeting agenda
  - Facilitate meetings to free the chair to lead the discussions
  - At the request of the Task Force will,
    - Provide information on existing knowledge and research
    - Identify local data sources
    - Analyze local data sources when feasible
    - Work with researchers from other agencies to obtain relevant information.
- **DATA**
  - DCJ staff will respond to requests for information and data. Because gathering information and analyzing data is a resource-intensive activity, requests for additional information and data analysis will require the following considerations:
    - **What specific question are you trying to answer?**
    - **How will having this information affect the discussion?**
    - **How will having the information improve decision-making?**

**DESIRED OUTCOME: A successful project will result in...**

- Identified gaps in policy, procedures, services and staff training
- A short- and long-term strategy is developed to address the gaps
- A focus on significant recidivism reduction
- The first set of recommendations are presented to Re-Entry Committee on August 20, 2008
  - Recommendations will include those that can take effect immediately (within one month), in the short term (within six months), and in the long term (may require statutory changes and implementation phases)
- Reinvestment of cost savings

**UNDESIRED OUTCOME: A successful project will not result in...**

- Missed deadlines
- Any recommendation that fails to decrease significantly--or have no effect--on the overall recidivism rate
- Any recommendation that fails to recognize the cost savings of parole and community corrections over prison
- Any recommendation that would clearly compromise public safety

**DOCUMENTS TO REVIEW**

- State legislation that directs community reintegration from prison and jail

- State administrative rules and regulations that direct community reintegration from prison and jail
- DOC and jail policies regarding transition, transition planning, and programming
- Regional DOC policies regarding transition
- Conditions of community supervision
- Conditions of community supervision
- Community Corrections: board, facility acceptance, rejection, termination criteria
- Community Corrections Risk Factor Analysis Report (2007)
- *What Works* report by Roger Przybylski
- Tab 9 of CCJJ Binder: *Evidence Based Practices*
- *Community Corrections in Colorado: A Study of Program Outcomes and Recidivism, FY00-FY04* by Burrell and English (2006)
- National Research Council recommendations for community integration
- "Employ Behavioral Contracting for 'Earned Discharge' Parole" by Joan Petersilia (*Criminology and Public Policy*, Nov. 2007)
- *Confronting confinement: A report by the Commission on Safety and Abuse in America's Prisons*, Vera Institute.
- Materials from reentrypolicy.org
- Other material as determined

**ESTIMATED DATE FOR COMPLETION:**

- August 20, 2008 → Task Force must report recommendations to the Committee.
- September 2008 → Committee must make formal recommendation to the Commission.
- October 2008 → Commission must approve recommendations at October meeting, providing two weeks for ORS staff to write up the final report for these initial decisions.

**MEETING FREQUENCY & DURATION:**

Date:  
Time:  
Location:

Date:  
Time:  
Location:

Date:  
Time:  
Location:

**MEMBERS:**

**TASK FORCE CHAIRPERSON:**

**TASK FORCE LEADER:** Louise Borisilovemydog

**FACILITATOR:** Germaine Miera/Christine Adams

**RECORD KEEPER:** The responsibility of taking minutes will rotate amongst Task Force members.

**LEGAL COUNSEL:** To be determined if and when needed

DRAFT

### GLOSSARY for Table 3

**Probation:** The sentence of a court whereby an individual is put under the supervision of a probation officer.

**Probation and jail:** As a condition of probation, the court may sentence an offender to serve time in jail.

**Community corrections:** Public or privately operated community-based halfway houses holding offenders in the community while providing them opportunities to work and/or attend school, get treatment, and perform community services. A judge may refer an offender convicted of a felony to a community correction program; however, the offender must be approved by the local community corrections board and the halfway house administrators before acceptance into the program.

**Probation and community corrections:** The court can sentence an offender to community corrections for up to 30 days as a condition of probation.

**Department of Corrections:** Persons convicted of felony offenses are subject to a penalty of imprisonment for a length of time that is specified in statute corresponding to the felony class for which the offender was convicted.

**Technical violation/to probation:** Offender has not complied with the terms and conditions of the sentence, so the sentence was revoked and he/she was resentenced to probation.

**Technical violation/to jail work release:** Offender has not complied with the terms and conditions of the sentence, so the sentence was revoked and he/she was resentenced to jail/work release.

**Technical violation/to community corrections:** Offender has not complied with the terms and conditions of the sentence, so the sentence was revoked and he/she was resentenced to community corrections.

**Technical violation/to DOC:** Offender has not complied with the terms and conditions of the sentence, so the sentence was revoked and the offender was resentenced to the Department of Corrections.

**Charged with escape:** Case included a charge for escape.

**Appendix A**  
**Summary of Recidivism Findings**

Study Population	Follow-up period	Measure of Recidivism	Recidivism Rate (%)	Notes
Juvenile Probation <sup>19</sup>				
Regular Probation	During Supervision	Technical Violation	25.7	
		New adjudication	6.2	1
	1 Year post-termination	New adjudication	16.6	
Intensive Supervision Probation	During Supervision	Technical Violation	39.1	
		New adjudication	12.2	1
	1 Year post-termination	New adjudication	10	1
Adult Probation <sup>20</sup>				
Regular Probation	During Supervision	Technical Violation	32.6	
		New misd/felony conviction	6.1	2
	1 Year post-termination	New misd/felony filing	8	2
Intensive Supervision Probation	During Supervision	Technical Violation	34.4	
		New misd/felony conviction	13.6	2
	1 Year post-termination	New misd/felony filing	1.4	2,4
Female Offender Program	During Supervision	Technical Violation	31.6	
		New misd/felony conviction	10.5	2
	1 Year post-termination	New misd/felony filing	0	2,5
Women on Probation <sup>21</sup>	1 year post-sentencing	New felony filing	10.9	6
	2 years post-sentencing	New felony filing	16.1	6
	3 years post-sentencing	New felony filing	19.3	6
Drug Offenders on Probation <sup>22</sup>	1 year post-sentencing	New felony filing	12	6
	2 years post-sentencing	New felony filing	17.9	6
	3 years post-sentencing	New felony filing	21.2	6

From: *Crime and Justice, 2006*, prepared by the Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice, Colorado Department of Public Safety. Table 5.16 on page 129.

<sup>19</sup> Schlessinger, K. (January 15, 2007). Pre-release termination and post-release recidivism rates of Colorado's Probationers: FY2005 Releasees. Colorado Division of Probation Services, Research and Evaluation Unit, Denver, Colorado.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics. Special analysis conducted for this publication on specific populations sentenced to probation between January 1, 2000 and June 30, 2005.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

Division of Youth Corrections<sup>23</sup>

Commitments	During commitment	New misd/felony filing	39.1	2,3
	1 Year post-termination	New misd/felony filing	37.9	

Department of Corrections<sup>24</sup>

All Releases	1 year post-discharge	Return to prison	40.8	7
	3 years post-release	Return to Prison	49.7	7
Mandatory Parole	3 years post- release	Technical Violation	49.6	
		New felony conviction	15.4	8
Discretionary Parole	3 years post-release	Technical Violation	39.6	
		New felony conviction	13	8
Sentence Discharges	3 years post-release	New felony conviction	24.3	8

Community Corrections<sup>25</sup>

Diversion	During program	Technical Violation	25.3	
		New misd/felony filing	1.6	2
	2 years post-discharge	New misd/felony filing	23.8	2
Transition	During program	Technical Violation	23.4	
		New misd/felony filing	1.3	2
	2 years post-discharge	New misd/felony filing	25.5	2

<sup>23</sup> Division of Youth Corrections (2007). Recidivism Evaluation of Committed Youth Discharged in Fiscal Year 2004-05. Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Children, Youth and Family Services. Denver, Colorado.

<sup>24</sup> Rosten, K., Barr, B., and Mersman, K. (2006). Recidivism and cumulative return rates, Calendar Years 1997-2004. Office of Planning and Analysis, Colorado Department of Corrections. Colorado Springs, CO. The report is available at <http://www.doc.state.co.us/Statistics/pdfs/Recidivism/2006RecidBulletin.pdf>.

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