



## **FY2008 RECOMMENDATION/FY08-GP19 EVALUATION OF TREATMENT PROVIDERS**

**Status:** Partial Implementation

### **Actions/Updates**

#### **2012 UPDATE**

Resources to evaluate the assessment and treatment provided at the community level are the subject of discussion for the Interagency Council on Correctional Treatment. The Division of Behavioral Health is advancing their data collection methods and may be able to provide information regarding types of assessments, treatment, and attendance rates. There is currently not sufficient funding to do a full qualitative analysis of local treatment. It is unknown whether those resources will exist in future years.

#### **2011 OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ACTION STEPS**

CCJJ members Jeanne Smith and Regina Huerter to revisit this issue with Division of Criminal Justice Research Director Kim English and report back to CCJJ staff on the status of this recommendation.

#### **2010 UPDATE**

*Partial implementation.* The evaluation of one program in four sites is nearly complete. The Department of Public Safety (Office of Research and Statistics/DCJ) has completed a study of four programs that provide Short Term Intensive Residential Remediation Treatment (STIRRT) for offenders convicted of drug crimes. This program is intended to serve as a “last stop” before prison. STIRRT has two parts. First, a 14-day residential component designed to stabilize offenders and, second, 6-9 months of outpatient treatment in the community following the residential component. The evaluation report will be published in the fall of 2010. The study analyzed data on 1,324 individuals who participated in STIRRT residential program over an 18-month period. The findings are summarized below:

- Most participants (91%) successfully completed the 14-day residential program.
- The top four substances that clients reported involvement with were marijuana, cocaine, alcohol and methamphetamines.
- Recidivism, measured as new county or district court filing within 12 months of discharge from residential treatment, was approximately 25%.

#### **2009 ACTION/IMPLEMENTATION**

These agencies evaluate programs as resources are available. The Department of Public Safety (Office of Research and Statistics/DCJ) is currently collaborating with the Division of

Behavioral Health, private providers and four community corrections programs to evaluate Short Term Intensive Residential Remediation Treatment (STIRRT) program which delivers services to hundreds of offender annually. The Department of Corrections reports that it will continue to study the prison therapeutic community programs.

### **2009 IMPACT**

Efforts to obtain resources for the evaluation of treatment and service delivery will be documented in future Commission reports. Evaluations completed will also be reported.

### **2009 BARRIERS**

Hundreds of service providers deliver services to Colorado offenders. Additional resources and staff are required to evaluate treatment providers. DOC indicates the implementation of this recommendation to focus only on in-prison programs would cost \$160,332 for 3 FTE to evaluate the areas of clinical services, education, and prison operations.

### **Description**

Provide resources to evaluate the assessment practices and program delivery of community-based and institutional treatment providers.

### **Agencies Responsible**

Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety (DCJ), Division of Probation Services

### **Discussion**

*Offender assessment, service delivery, and program evaluation is a fundamental premise of evidence-based practice. If evidence-based practices are not evaluated with fidelity and if services delivered do not result in recidivism reduction, both opportunity and resources are wasted. The Commission considers evaluation of offender services necessary to its statutory mission: enhancing public safety, ensuring justice and the cost-effective use of public resources [C.R.S. 16-11.3-103(1)].*