



COLORADO
Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Public Safety



**FISCAL YEAR
FY18-19 ANNUAL
REPORT
Colorado Community
Corrections**

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS

COLORADO DIVISION OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Introduction

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) is a part of the Division of Criminal Justice in the Colorado Department of Public Safety. The mission of the Office of Community Corrections is to enhance public safety by working to improve the supervision and rehabilitation of clients assigned to community corrections across Colorado. This report summarizes activities in community corrections programs for Fiscal Year 2019 (July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019; denoted throughout the report as FY19).

The OCC provides funding support for residential and non-residential community corrections supervision and treatment throughout Colorado. The OCC works collaboratively with many agencies, including community corrections providers, community corrections boards in the various judicial districts, the Colorado Department of Corrections, the Colorado State Judicial Branch and the Office of Behavioral Health. As part of its duties, the Office of Community Corrections audits and monitors community corrections boards and programs to ensure compliance with contracts, federal grant requirements and with the 2017 Colorado Community Corrections Standards.

Fiscal year 2019 saw community corrections programs continue being evaluated by the PACE (Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence) and the newly revised Core Security audit. In addition to the PACE, the new Core Security audit tools evaluate the core security practices at the facilities for compliance with the 2017 Community Corrections Standards. The goal is to have a baseline PACE score and Core Security score for all programs by the end of June 2020, in preparation for performance-based contracting in community corrections.

Subject matter experts in the Office of Community Corrections provide essential technical assistance and training throughout the year to community corrections programs related to the use of evidence-based practices aimed at helping clients to identify criminogenic needs and reduce their risk for recidivism. These practices align with the Eight Guiding Principles for Risk and Recidivism Reduction as well as Implementation Science literature. Program staff have opportunities throughout the year to attend trainings on the Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R) and other skills to support them in helping their clients successfully complete community corrections.

The Office of Community Corrections is also responsible for the distribution and expenditure of state and federal funds, the administration of community corrections contracts and federal grant programs, community corrections-related data collection 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.

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 client treatment. Services are designed to promote productive reintegration of clients back into the community. Community corrections provides:

- Services for clients convicted of offenses who are diverted from prison (Diversion clients)
- Services for clients in transition between prison and parole (Transition clients)
- Services for parolees released by the Colorado Board of Parole (Parole clients)
- Specialized treatment for clients with a history of substance use and/or mental illness (all client types)
- Short-term stabilization services for clients on probation (Condition of Probation clients)

During FY19, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. During that time, thirty-five separate residential, non-residential and short-term facilities delivered community corrections services throughout the state, five of which are operated by units of local or state government. For-profit and non-profit agencies operate the remaining programs. Four programs in the state serve female clients exclusively, sixteen programs serve male clients exclusively and fifteen serve both male and female populations.

Funding and Referral System

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

The Division of Criminal Justice funded the following beds during FY19. The data reported for FY19 includes both regular and specialized beds, but does not include any supplemental funding received later in the fiscal year.

Figure 1 FY19 Statewide Allocated Beds by Service Type

Bed Type (Allocated)	FY19
Diversion/Condition of Probation Residential	1496
Transition/Parole Residential	1838
Diversion Non-Residential	584

Referrals for community corrections services originate from the State Judicial Branch, the Department of Corrections (DOC) or the Office of Adult Parole. The criminal court system sends referrals for direct sentence (Diversion) clients to local community corrections boards and program for review. The Community Referrals Unit initiates statute-directed referrals for Transition and Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) clients to the local community correction boards and programs for review. The local parole office refers condition of parole clients to the boards and programs for review.

Local community corrections boards vary by size, membership and degree of program control. Locally elected officials typically appoint board members and those board members have the authority to screen and accept or reject any clients 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 to programs, designed to assist them to serve the needs of community corrections clients. Diversion clients, whose placement is denied in the local program by the community corrections board or program, return to the sentencing judge for an alternative placement. Transition, Parole and ISP clients, whose placement is denied in a local program, remain under the supervision of the DOC.

Community Corrections in Colorado

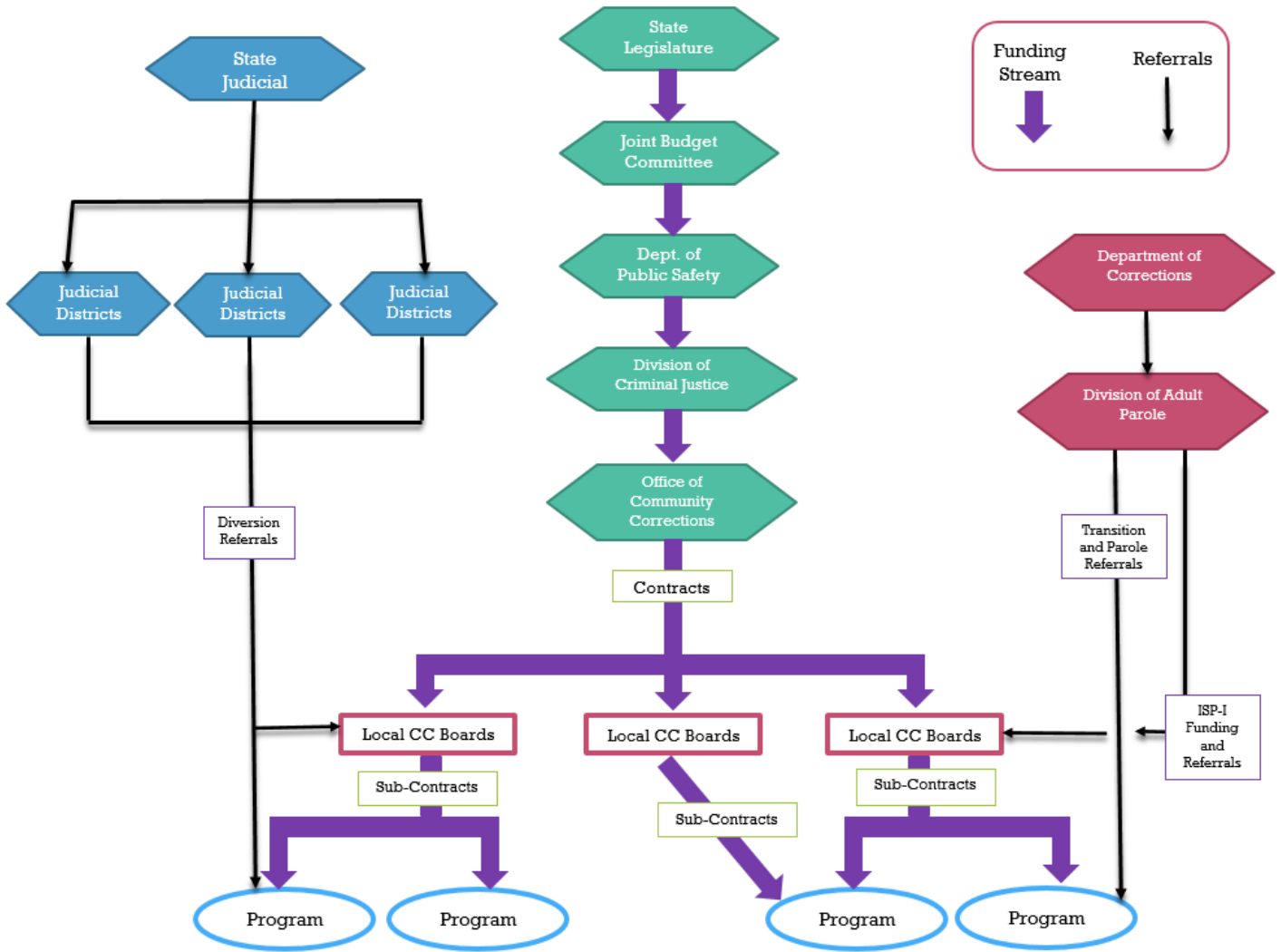
Figure 2 is a summary of the community corrections programs, the average daily population, and the number of diversion, non-residential and transition client beds funded through the DCJ in FY19. These figures are the allocated beds at the beginning of the fiscal year and do not include any supplemental funding received later in the year. Monies are allocated to judicial districts without community corrections facilities so that they may house clients from their jurisdiction in judicial districts that have facilities. Figure 3 represents the organizational structure of community corrections funding in Colorado.

Figure 2 - FY19 Programs, Overall Average Daily Population and Allocated Beds (for both residential and non-residential)

JD	Location	Program	Overall Residential ADP FY19	Overall Non-Residential ADP FY19	FY19 Bed Allocation	
					Residential N	Non-Residential N
1	Lakewood	ICCS - Kendall	190.58	45.35	243	60
		ICCS - West	69.25	21.44		
2	Denver	CoreCivic - Columbine	57.88	0.0	701	123
		CoreCivic - Fox	79.63	20.91		
		CoreCivic - Ulster	79.45	0.0		
		CoreCivic - Dahlia	115.49	0.0		
		Independence House Fillmore	39.81	5.55		
		Independence House Pecos	74.14	0.0		
		Independence House-North Non-Residential	0.0	4.79		
		Peer I	78.35	91.78		
		The Haven	24.56	0.0		
		GEO - Tooley Hall	67.16	4.58		
		GEO - Williams Street Center	73.01	12.82		
3		No Program			4	2
4	Colorado Springs	ComCor, Inc	295.46	76.76	437	72
		Gateway:Through the Rockies	1.82	0.0		
		GEO - Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc.	196.88	21.8		
5		No Program			18	6
6	Durango	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center - Hilltop House	52.43	9.17	32	3

7	Montrose	Advantage Treatment Center - Montrose	61.39	13.65	45	14
8	Fort Collins	Larimer County Community Corrections	316.05	106.67	279	52
9	Rifle	Garfield County Community Corrections	37.01	11.6	37	6
10	Pueblo	ICCS - Pueblo	116.16	22.51	110	18
11		No Program			8	3
12	Alamosa	Advantage Treatment Center - Alamosa	108.43	13.06	86	4
13	Sterling	Advantage Treatment Center - Sterling	95.35	15.13	89	9
14	Craig	GEO - Correctional Alternative Placement Services	28.57	9.03	34	5
15	Lamar	Advantage Treatment Center - Lamar	3.77	0.07	35	6
16		No Program			10	3
17	Adams County	CoreCivic - Adams Transitional Center	99.6	44.78	400	60
	Commerce City	CoreCivic - Commerce Transitional Center	132.79	0.0		
	Henderson	CoreCivic - Henderson Transitional Center	180.45	31.37		
18	Englewood	CoreCivic - Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	115.69	25.44	340	63
		CoreCivic - Centennial Corrections Transition Center	101.69	36.68		
	Littleton	GEO - Arapahoe County Residential Center	111.72	18.24		
19	Greeley	ICCS-Weld	175.11	34.06	166	24
20	Boulder	CoreCivic - Boulder Community Transition Center	41.96	7.55	70	15
	Longmont	CoreCivic - Longmont Community Transition Center	40.94	9.54		
21	Grand Junction	Mesa County Community Corrections	204.68	42.01	180	35
22		No Program			10	1
		TOTALS	3467.26	756.34	3334	584

Figure 3 Colorado Community Corrections Funding and Referral System



Depending on the jurisdiction, some boards review clients first and then the program; some programs review first and then the boards; and some reviews by boards and programs are done at the same time.

Statistical Overview

Statistics derived for this annual report represent a summary of all community corrections clients who discharged from residential, non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT), and Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) programs during the 2018-2019 fiscal year (July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019). When available and appropriate, some measures report data from previous fiscal years. For the purposes of this report, fiscal years noted in this report are FY09 through FY19.

Division of Criminal Justice/Office of Community Corrections (DCJ/OCC) utilizes an internet-based data collection and management system for all programs statewide. The Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) system helps track monthly expenses for Boards and programs, helps track, disperse treatment funds to boards and programs, and tracks a vast array of information related to clients serving time in the Colorado community corrections system.

CCIB collects data relevant to each client's current crime and criminal history as well as service data relevant to each client'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 information, as programs are required to enter client demographic information within five working days of a client's entry into or discharge from the program. The programs enter the remaining service related data throughout the client's stay or within thirty working days of a client's termination from the program.

Some issues arise when analyzing discharge information of this nature. Because the report focuses on discharged clients, data may over-represent clients who discharged after short lengths of stay and under-represent clients with longer lengths of stay. Furthermore, the data may not represent the characteristics of the current population, since information collected is after a client discharges from a program. DCJ/OCC staff periodically review the data contained in CCIB for accuracy and ask programs to make corrections where necessary. When appropriate, DCJ/OCC staff have reviewed and corrected data within the CCIB system before exporting it for this report.

Please note some tables contained in this report use the measure of the "median" number (the center number in the range) to describe the data as it is not as sensitive to extreme ranges like the "mean" number is. The "mean" is the average value in a set of numbers and some tables contained in this report utilize this measure as well.

Section I - Residential Community Corrections

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

Through evidence-based, assessment-driven individual treatment plans, programs attempt to match client risks and needs with the most appropriate treatment modality. Clients are assisted in obtaining regular employment, attending treatment for their assessed risks and needs 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 clients in the community to enhance client accountability and to address public safety concerns.

Client Types

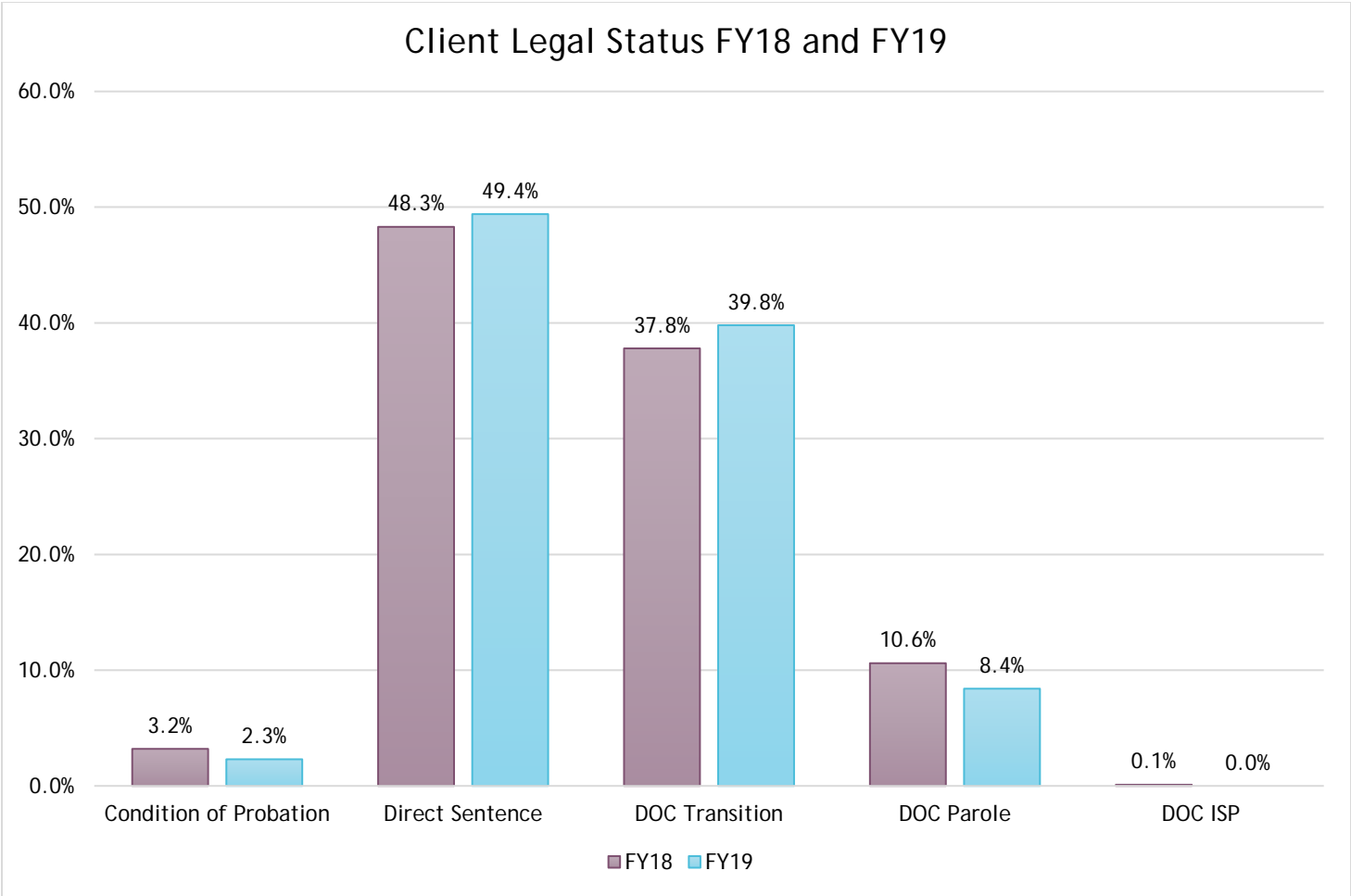
Community Corrections mainly serves adult clients who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections clients: Diversion and Transition. Diversion clients are sentenced directly to community corrections by the courts, as a diversion from a prison sentence. In some instances, clients have been sentenced to community as a condition of their probation. These clients are classified as diversion clients for the purposes of this report.

Transition clients are returning to the community after serving a Department of Corrections prison sentence. These clients include Parolees and clients in the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). Transition clients are referred to community corrections boards and programs from the Department of Corrections. Condition of Parole clients are referred from the parole board or the local parole offices as a condition of the client's period of parole. ISP clients are referred to community corrections as a condition of their ISP placement. For the purposes of this report, all DOC clients are referred to as "Transition" clients.

In FY19, residential community corrections programs discharged 6355 (M) clients whereas in FY18, 6103 (M) clients were discharged. This is an increase in the number of discharges from previous years. In order to help the DOC manage the prison population, more transition clients were referred out to community corrections during FY19 and more diversion clients received sentences to community corrections in lieu of prison. This may have contributed to the increase of the number of discharges during FY19. Please note that clients may have been transferred from one residential facility to another, or discharged more than once from a residential facility. For this reason, a single client may be counted more than once in this data.

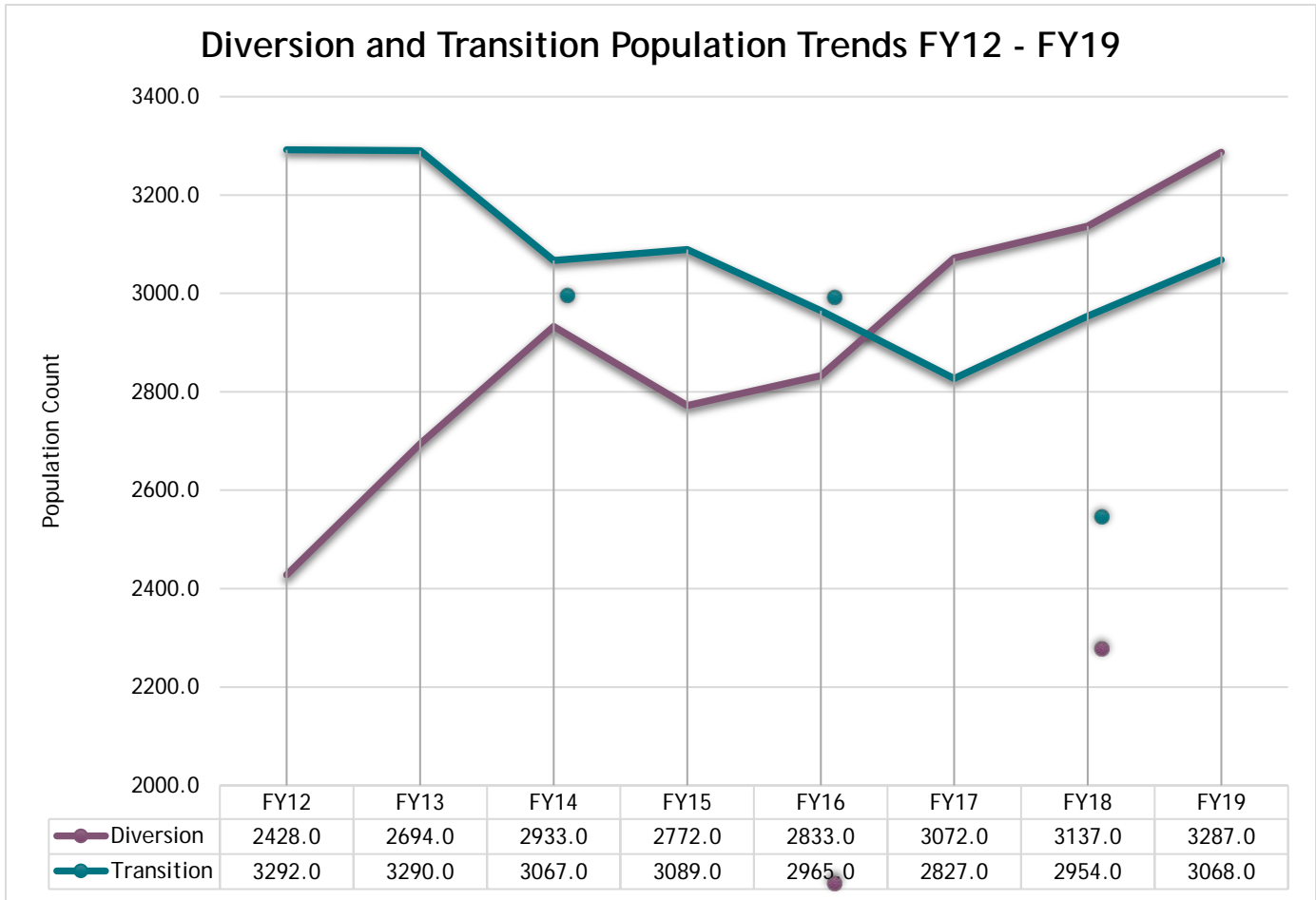
In FY19, nearly fifty-two percent (51.7%) of all residential community corrections clients were diversion/condition of probation clients and approximately forty-nine percent (48.3%) were transition/parole/ISP clients. This population breakdown is nearly identical to the data reported in FY18 (51.4 % diversion and 48.4% transition). Figure 4 provides a complete breakdown of the legal status of community corrections clients for FY18 and FY19.

Figure 4 - Legal Status of Clients in Community Corrections FY18 & FY19



Between FY 2012 and FY 2019, the diversion population in community corrections has grown by approximately thirty-five (35.4%) percent. In that same timeframe, the overall transition population has decreased by approximately six percent (6.8%), with a constant decrease between FY 2013 and FY 2017. However, since 2017, the transition population in community corrections has begun steadily increasing. There was legislation passed in early June 2018 regarding the transition of clients from DOC to community corrections, which helped sustain the increasing numbers of this population. Figure 5 shows the population trends for diversion and transition clients in community corrections since 2012.

Figure 5 - Diversion and Transition Population trends FY12 - FY19



Demographics

Community corrections clients in Colorado are most commonly: male, Caucasian and have a high school diploma or GED. In FY19, the typical client was serving a sentence for a class four felony (32.4%), had two or fewer prior felony convictions (52.5%), and successfully completed residential community corrections (50.8%). Figure 6 presents demographic data on gender, age, and ethnicity, education level at entry to the program, current felony class, and number of prior convictions.

Generally, trends in demographic data are consistent between the two years. The use of the drug-felony class designation by drug courts have contributed to the slight decline in the number of non-drug felonies over the last two years. The FY18 and FY19 data demonstrated a sizable increase in the data for drug felony three and four (14.1% in FY18 & FY19 as compared to 10.6% in FY17).

Figure 6 - Community Corrections Residential Client Demographics FY18 & FY19

Residential Client Demographics FY18 and FY19		
	FY18	FY19
Gender		
Male	79.5%	79.8%
Female	20.5%	20.2%
Age		
18-20	2.2%	2.0%
21-25	15.6%	13.9%
26-30	20.5%	19.4%
31-35	18.2%	19.8%
36-40	16.3%	15.8%
41-45	9.7%	10.4%
46-50	7.6%	8.4%
51 +	9.9%	10.4%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	55.9%	56.4%
Hispanic	28.6%	28.5%
African American	11.7%	11.7%
Native American / Alaskan Native	2.0%	1.8%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.8%
Other/Unknown	0.7%	0.8%
Education Level at Entry		
Less than 8th Grade	3.0%	2.7%
9th through 11th Grade	20.8%	20.1%
12th Grade or GED	57.9%	57.1%
Vocational/Some College	11.1%	11.7%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	1.9%	2.6%
Unknown	5.2%	5.8%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	11.2%	11.7%
F4 - F6	73.0%	72.3%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	1.7%	1.8%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	14.1%	14.1%
Prior Adult Felony Convictions		
Zero	17.6%	17.1%
Three or Fewer	49.3%	47.8%
Four or More	33.1%	35.2%

Criminal History

Most community corrections clients in FY19 were serving sentences for mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by diversion clients were drug-related offenses, burglary/trespass, and driving offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by transition clients were drug-related offenses, assault/menacing and burglary/trespassing charges. Figure 7 depicts the most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition clients were serving sentences.

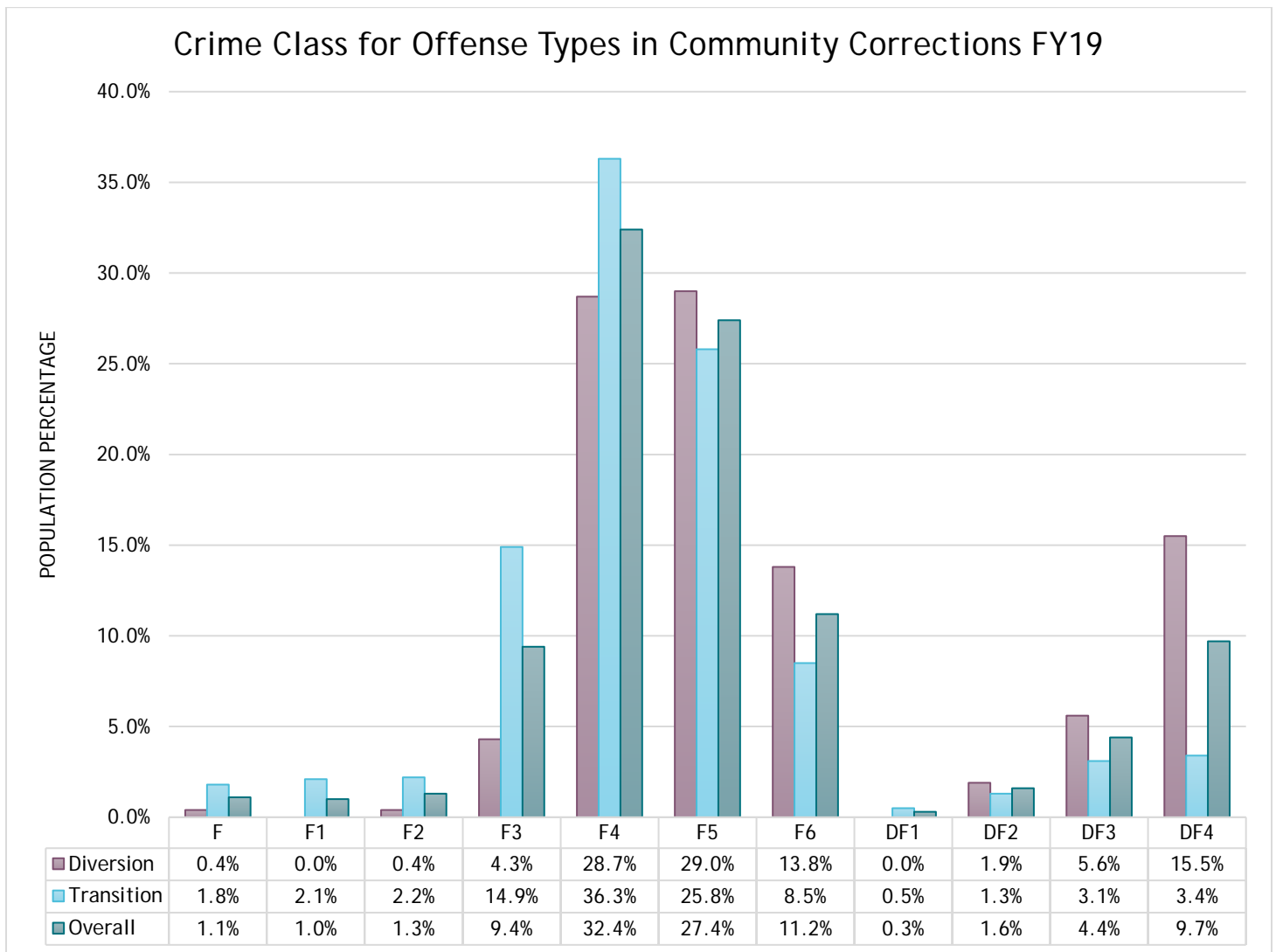
Figure 7 - Current Felony Offense Types for Diversion and Transition Clients in Community Corrections FY19

Diversion Offense Type FY19		Transition Offense Type FY19	
Controlled Substance	27.8%	16.9%	Controlled Substance
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	14.0%	15.9%	Assault/Menacing
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	12.5%	12.9%	Burglary/Criminal Trespass
Assault/Menacing	11.9%	7.8%	Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding
Identity Theft	6.4%	7.1%	Identity Theft
Motor Vehicle	5.8%	6.4%	Escape
Theft	4.0%	6.0%	Robbery
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	3.3%	5.3%	Motor Vehicle
Other	2.6%	4.1%	Theft
Sex Assault	2.5%	3.5%	Sex Assault
Robbery	2.2%	2.2%	Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor
Weapons	1.7%	2.2%	Other
Criminal Mischief	1.3%	1.8%	Weapons
Intimidation	1.1%	1.8%	Forgery/Criminal Impersonation
Fraud/False Info To Pawnbroker	0.9%	1.6%	Intimidation
Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor	0.7%	1.4%	Homicide
Homicide	0.4%	0.9%	Kidnapping
Kidnapping	0.3%	0.7%	Fraud/False Info To Pawnbroker
Escape	0.3%	0.7%	Organized Crime
Habitual Criminal	0.2%	0.4%	Criminal Mischief
Arson	0.1%	0.2%	Habitual Criminal
Organized Crime	0.1%	0.2%	Arson

In the CCIB system, programs can only report one current crime for each client, though often clients are serving concurrent sentences on multiple crimes. In these instances, programs are directed to report the most serious crime 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, approximately seventy-one

percent (71.3%) of clients were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony and eleven percent (11.7%) were serving time for either a class 1, 2 or 3 felony in FY19. Figure 8 depicts the current felony class of both diversion and transition clients as well as overall totals.

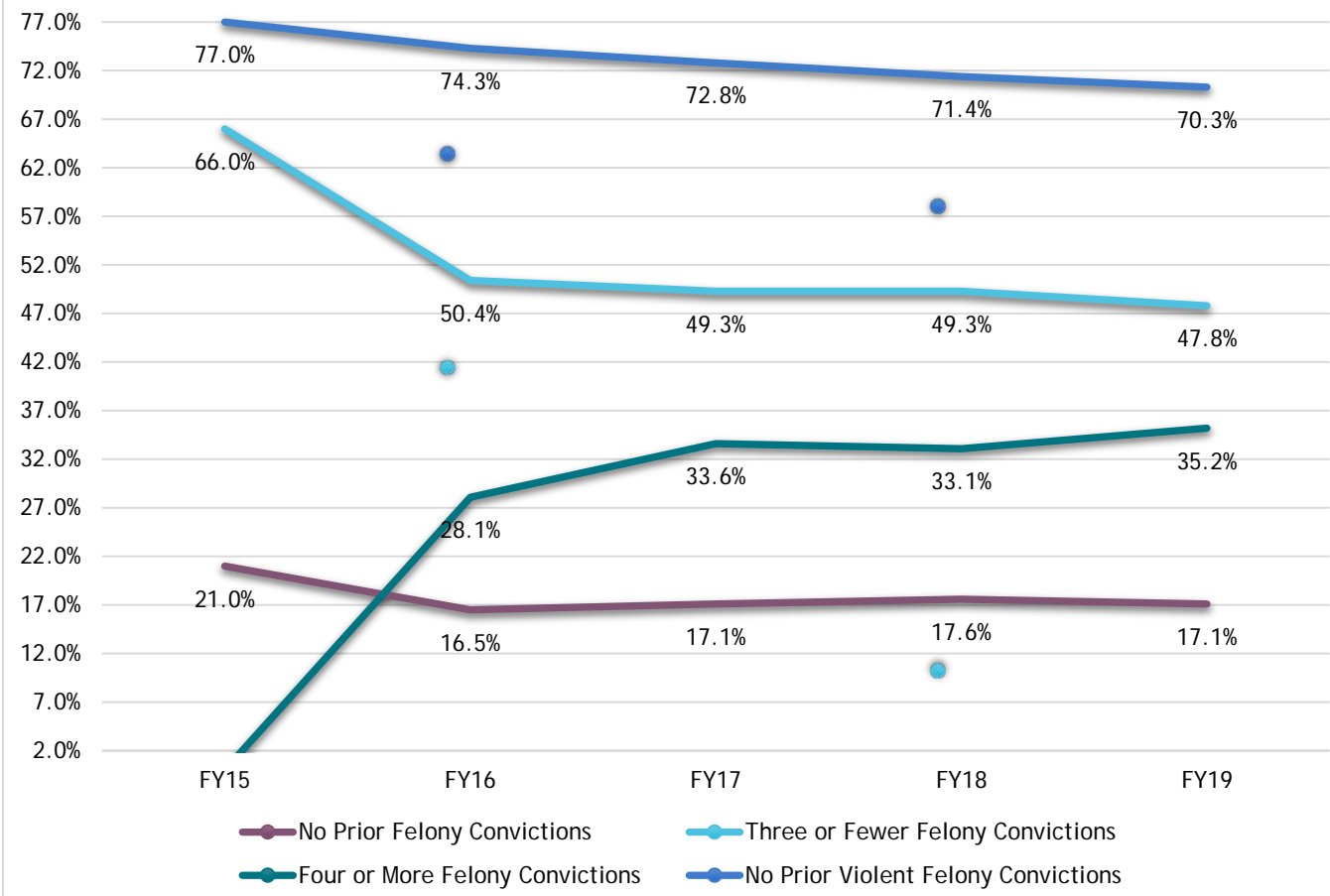
Figure 8 - Current Crime Classes for Offense Types in Community Corrections FY19



The average age of first arrest for all clients in FY19 was nearly nineteen years old (18.96 years old). Figure 9 demonstrates that since FY16, the number of community corrections with four or more prior felony convictions has been slowly increasing. Conversely, the FY19 data demonstrates also that the number of clients with no prior violent felony convictions is slowly decreasing. This data points to the changing profile of community corrections clients in Colorado.

Figure 9 - Overall Prior Felony Offenses FY16 - FY19

Previous Conviction Trends FY15 - FY19



In addition, the data indicates little fluctuation in the number of diversion and transition clients who have no prior felony convictions since FY15, as demonstrated in Figure 10.

Standardized Client Assessments and Treatment

In community corrections, all clients are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R) process. The purpose of the SOA-R battery is to measure a client'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 a client'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 fourth is described in the next section).

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 score from this instrument is one determining factor if a client needs the ASUS-R assessment.

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 a client's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk. Clients score higher on the LSI as their risk of recidivism increases. The LSI is administered at intake and again at six-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. The LSI scores reported in the following figures (11 - 15) are the entry LSI and the most recent LSI. Because the LSI scores are updated at six-month intervals, the updated score reflect changes from a minimum stay of six months or longer.

The Adult Substance Use Survey- Revised (ASUS-R) is a self-report questionnaire that assesses substance use across several dimensions. The ASUS-R contains 15 basic scales and 3 supplemental scales. One of the scales measured in the ASUS-R, the Disruption Scale, measures the degree to which alcohol and drug use has resulted in disruptive consequences and/or problems for the client. Another scale in the ASUS-R, the Defensive scale, measures the degree to which a client is willing to disclose sensitive information on the ASUS-R. The scores for these scales are normed which demonstrates if a client scores higher or lower than an average community corrections individual for the measures indicated. Figure 10 outlines the three of the scales used in the SOA-R scales.

Figure 10 - Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R) scales including two of the ASUS-R Scales

Instrument	Possible Score Range	Measure
SSI-R	0-14	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

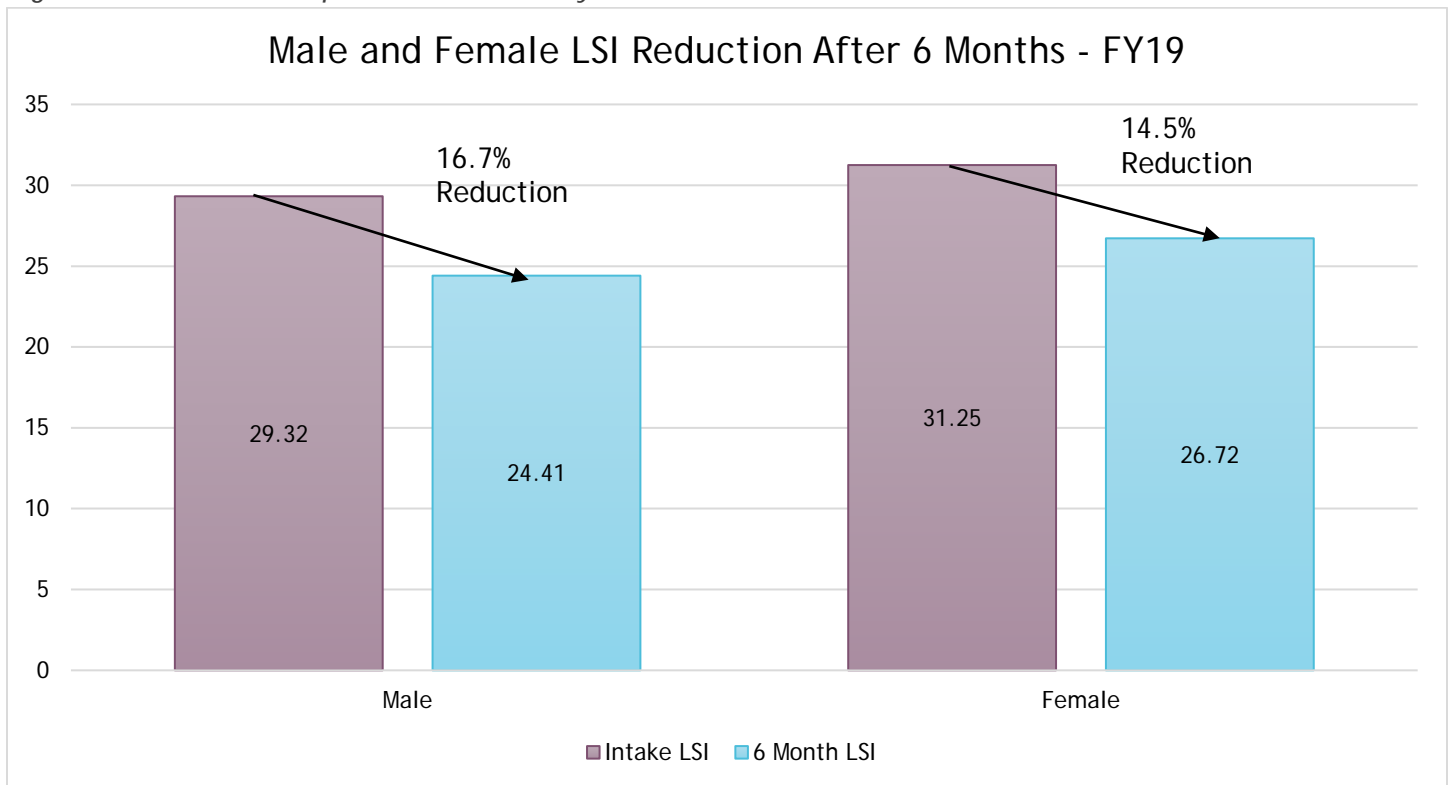
Figure 11 provides the mean LSI and SSI-R scores for male and female community corrections clients in FY18 and FY19. In comparison to male clients, female clients in community corrections generally had higher LSI scores and higher SSI-R scores.

Figure 11 - Average Assessment Scores for Males and Females in FY18 & FY19

Average Male and Female Scores for Community Corrections Standardized Assessments FY 18 and FY19				
		Initial LSI (mean)	Update LSI (mean)	SSI-R Score (mean)
FY19	Male	29.32	24.41	5.43
	Female	31.25	26.72	7.38
FY18	Male	29.61	25.57	5.72
	Female	31.92	27.03	7.57

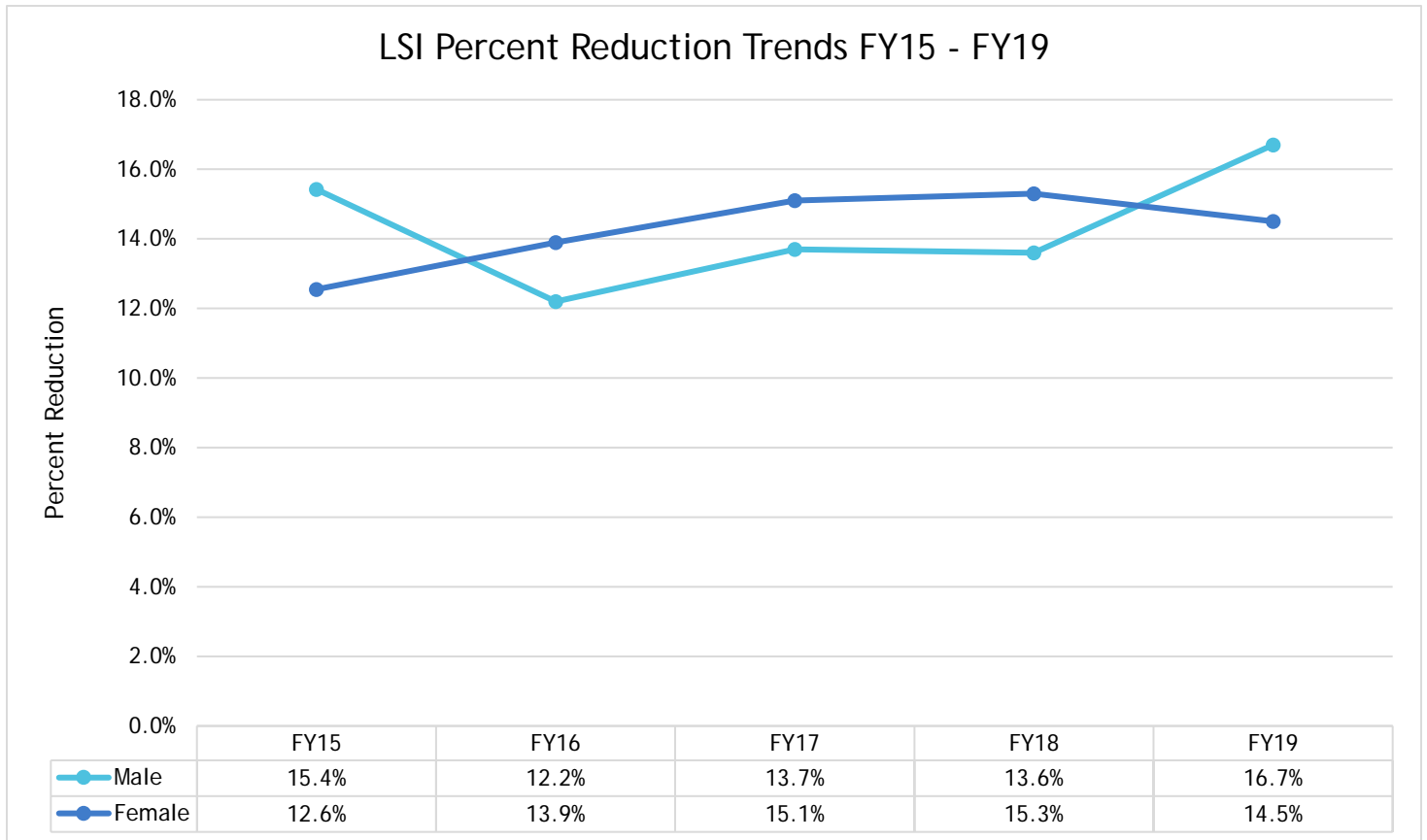
On average in FY19, male clients experienced a twenty percent (20.1%) decrease in their LSI scores from intake to their discharge from community corrections, while female clients experienced a seventeen percent (17.0%) decrease. This decrease indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination from residential community corrections. The LSI is updated once every six months and the data for the LSI update represents the most recent LSI at time of termination. If an LSI update was not completed, the client is not represented in the data set. This data is presented in Figure 12.

Figure 12 - Initial and Updated LSI Scores by Gender FY19



Since 2015, there has been a steady reduction in the LSI score after a minimum of six months in community corrections for both males and females. Figure 13 demonstrates this trend.

Figure 13 - LSI Score Reduction Trends for Males and Females from Intake to Discharge in Community Corrections FY15 - FY19



In FY19, diversion clients in community corrections reduced their LSI scores by over fifteen percent (15.4%). Transition clients reduced their LSI scores by over seventeen percent (17.5%). Both groups demonstrated higher rates of risk reduction in FY19 than in FY18. The data indicates an overall sixteen percent (16.3%) reduction in LSI scores for community correction clients. Figure 14 indicates the initial average intake LSI scores for diversion, transition and overall clients for fiscal years 2015 through 2019. This trend demonstrates average steady scores for all clients since 2015. Figure 15 demonstrates the percent reduction trends of LSI scores for diversion, transition and overall clients at discharge from community corrections for fiscal years 2015 through 2019. This trend shows the LSI score reduction rates for all clients increasing since 2015.

Figure 14 - Initial LSI Scores for Diversion, Transition and Overall FY15 - FY19

FY19 Average Initial LSI Scores - Diversion, Transition, & Overall

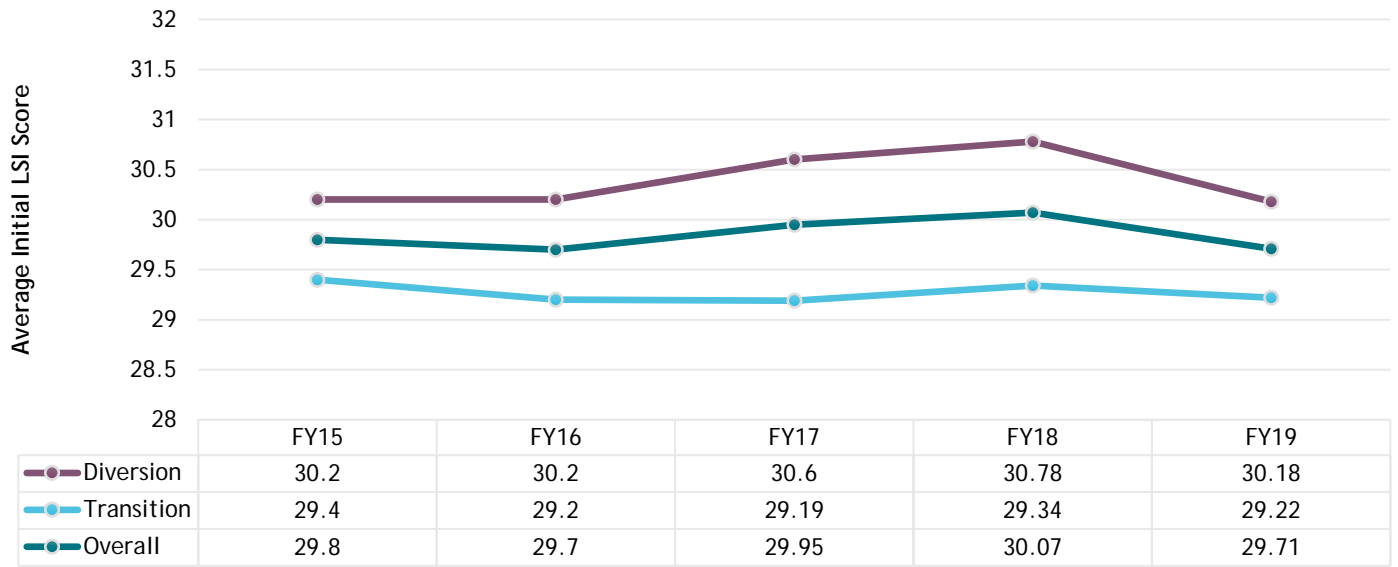
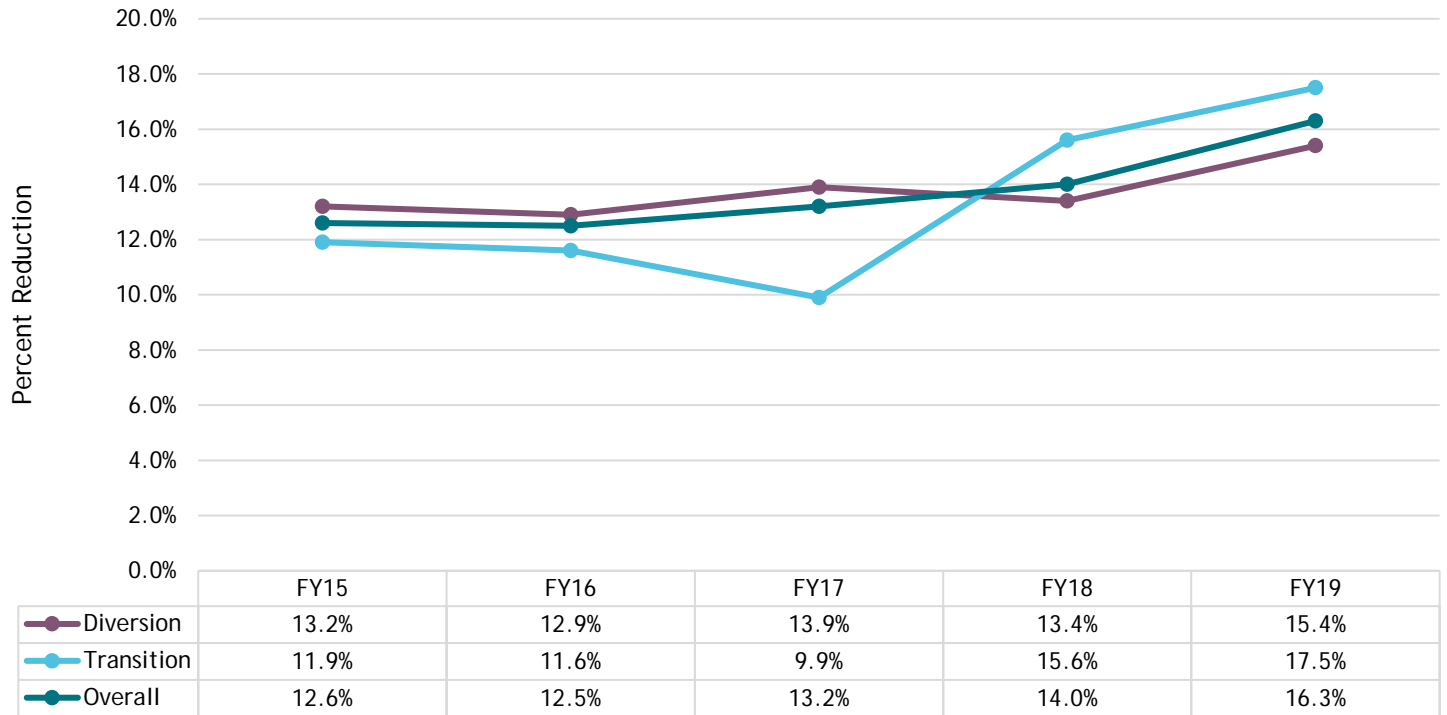


Figure 15 - LSI Score Reduction Trends for Diversion, Transition and Overall after Six Months in Community Corrections FY15 - FY19

Percent of LSI Score Reduction Trend FY15 - FY19



Substance Use Treatment

The fourth assessment tool within the SOA-R battery is a standardized treatment plan for clients in community corrections (treatment recommendation worksheet or TxRW). The treatment planning details consist of eight categorical levels. Scores on the SOA-R drive placement into one of the eight substance use treatment levels. The treatment plan provides substance use education and treatment services of varying intensity depending on scores in the SOA-R. 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 16 reports the percentage of clients in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment for FY19. Generally, a higher proportion of clients are assessed at level 3 (weekly outpatient), and level 4a (enhanced outpatient), for substance use treatment.

Figure 16 - Overall Assessed Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY19

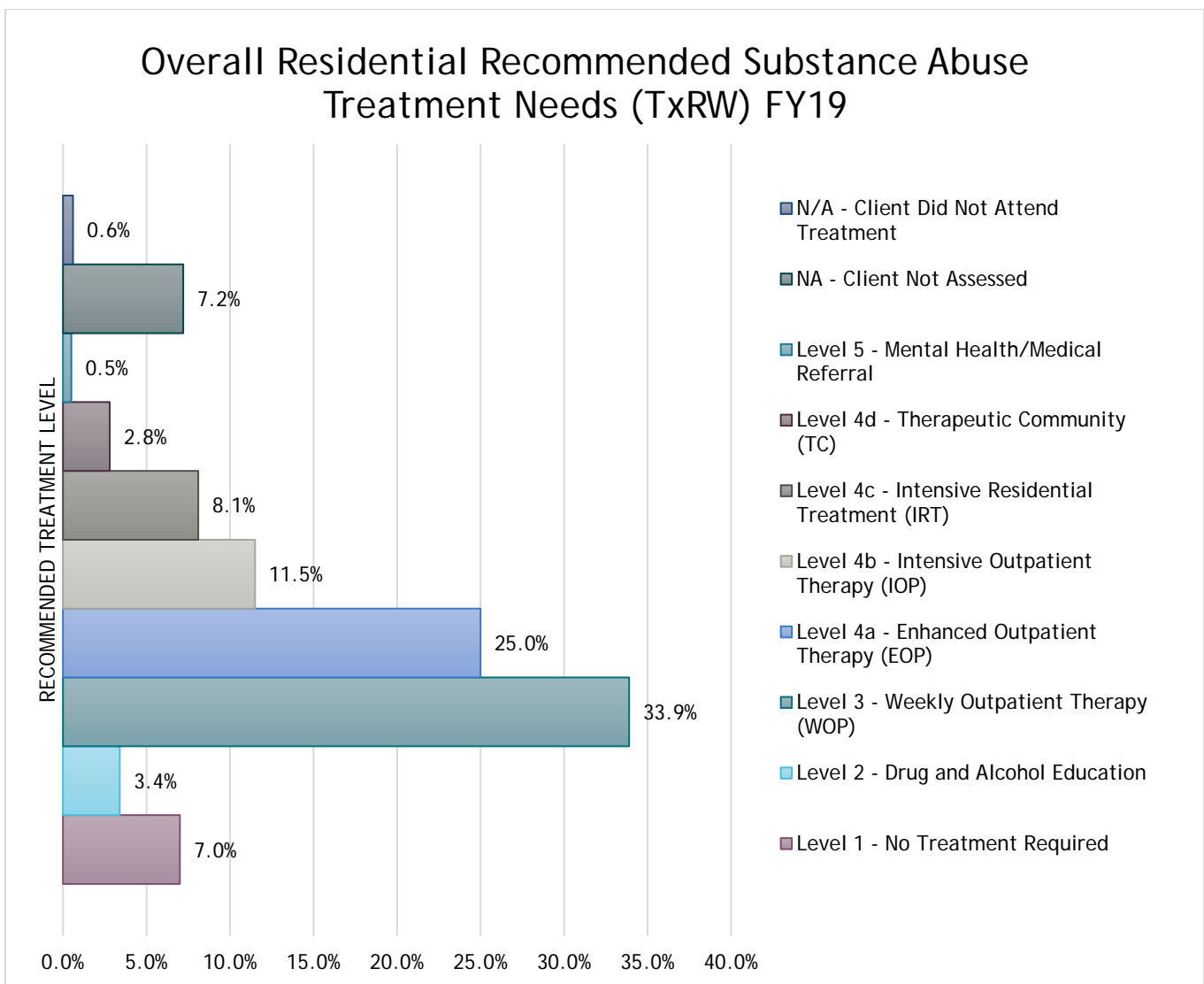


Figure 17 shows the percentage of male and female clients in community corrections assessed at each level of substance use treatment for the fiscal year. Generally, a higher proportion of female clients assess as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment than their male counterparts need. This is consistent with data from Figure 11 showing higher risk levels and higher criminogenic needs among female community corrections clients.

Figure 17 - Male and Female Assessed Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY19

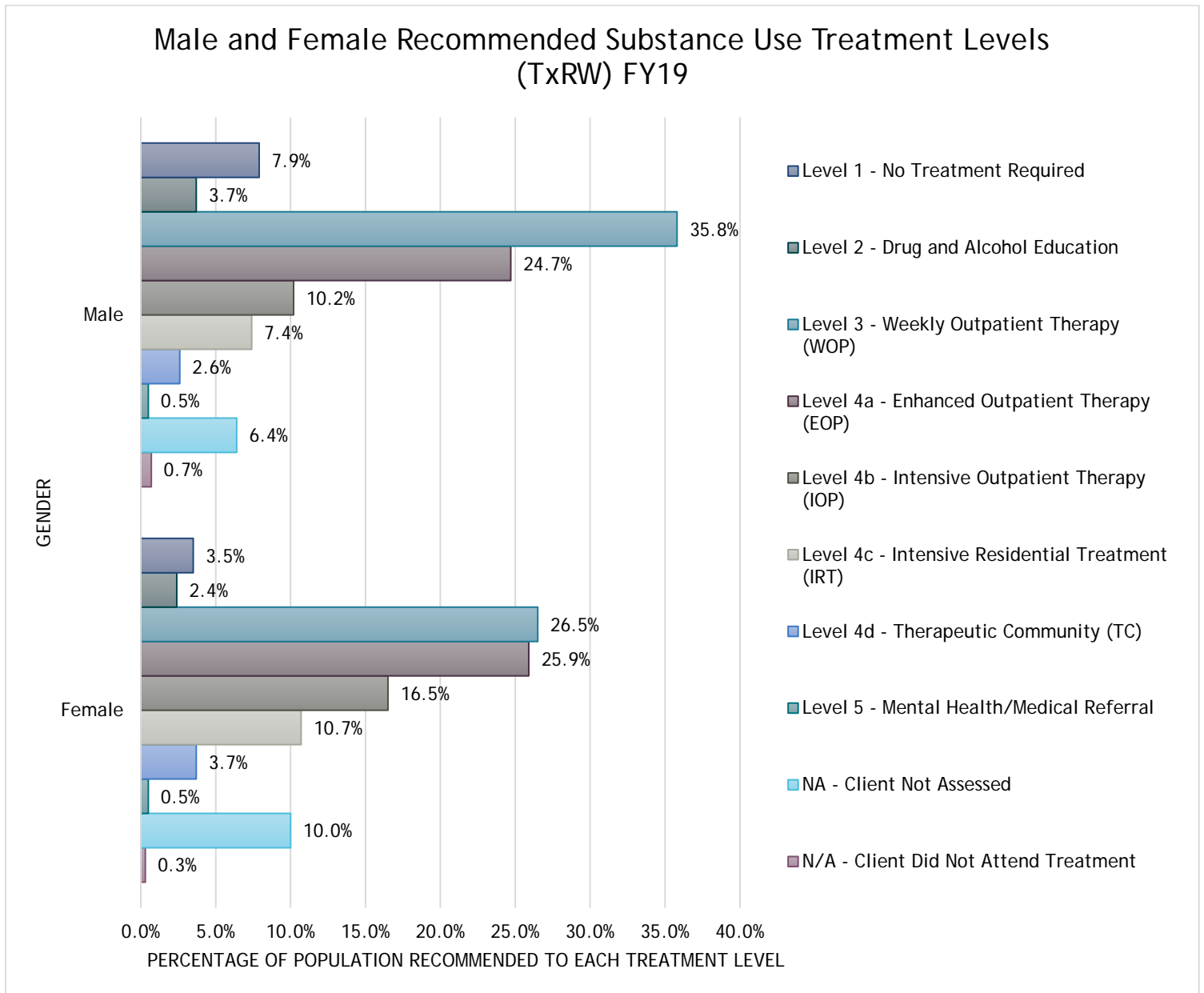
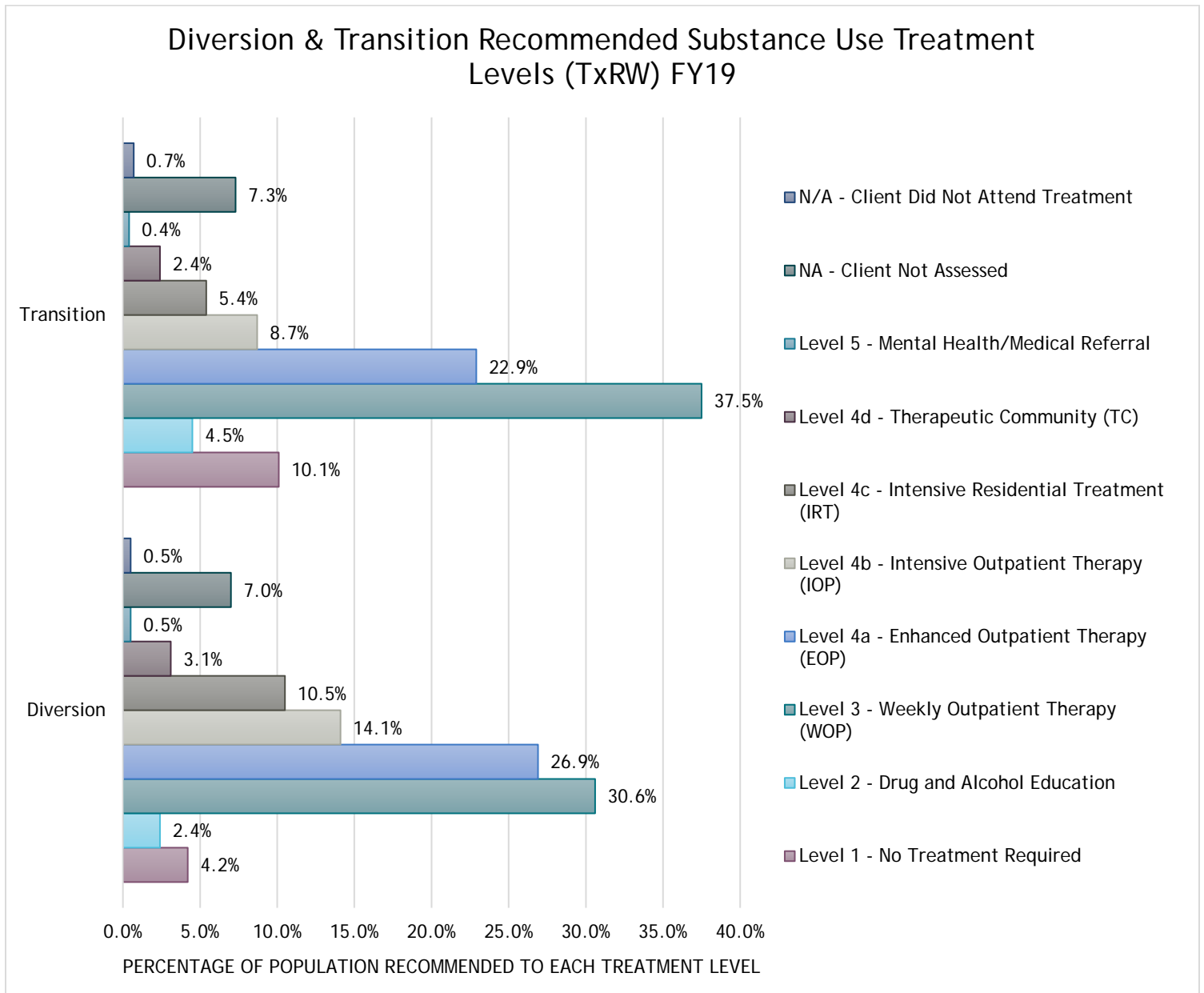


Figure 18 demonstrates the rates of diversion and transition clients in community corrections assessed at each level of substance use treatment. Generally, a higher proportion of diversion clients assess as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment (level 4b, 4c & 4d) than their transition counterparts need.

This is consistent with data showing higher risk level (LSI) scores among diversion community corrections clients (Figure 14).

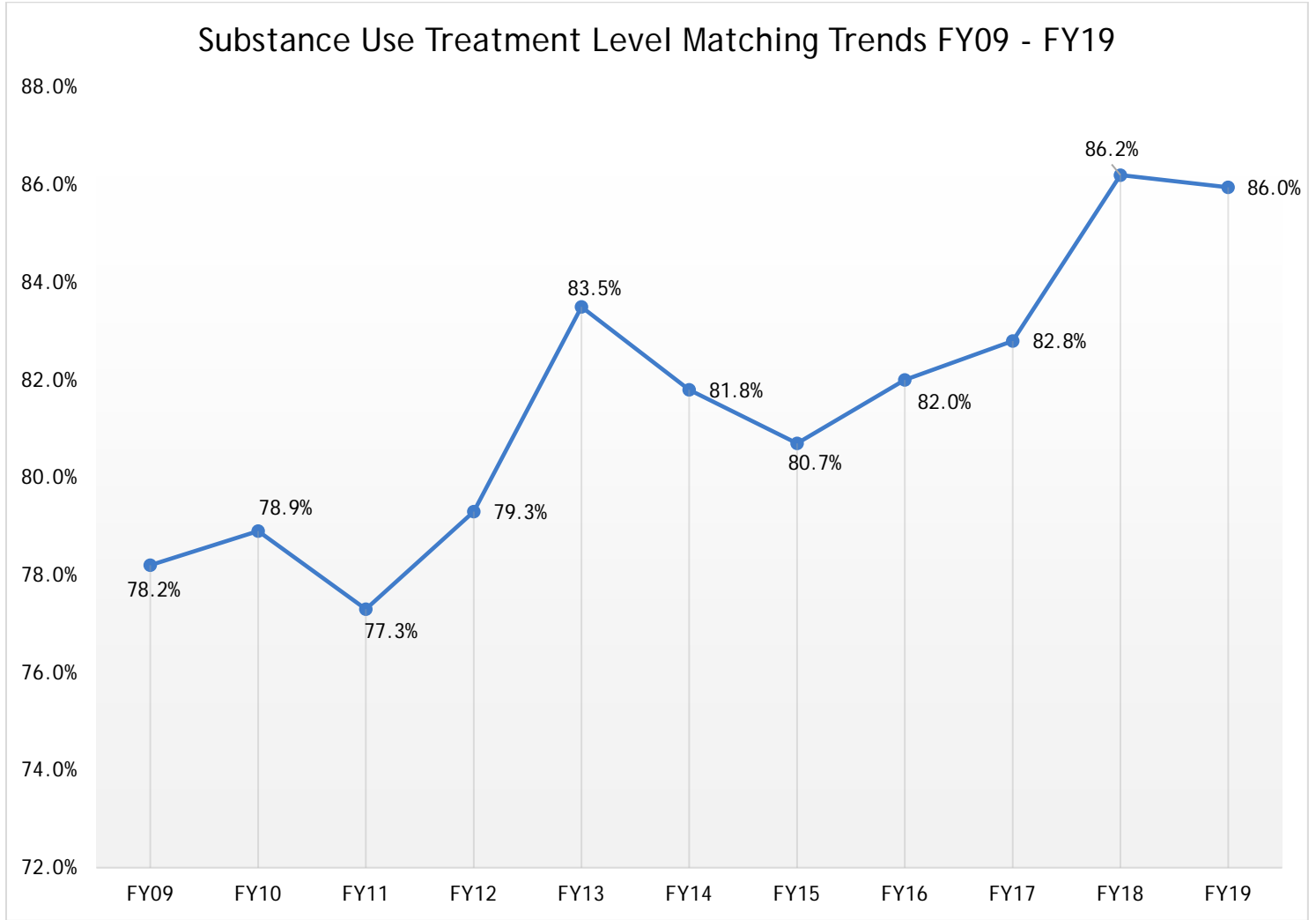
Figure 18 - Substance Use Treatment Needs by Legal Status FY19



Data regarding substance use treatment needs are very likely to under-represent true treatment needs due to gaps in treatment availability. In addition, the percentage of clients 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) clients 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 clients to assist with the costs of substance use and dual diagnosis treatment. Figure 19 shows slight increases in the last few years in the number of clients 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 treatment matching for community corrections clients.

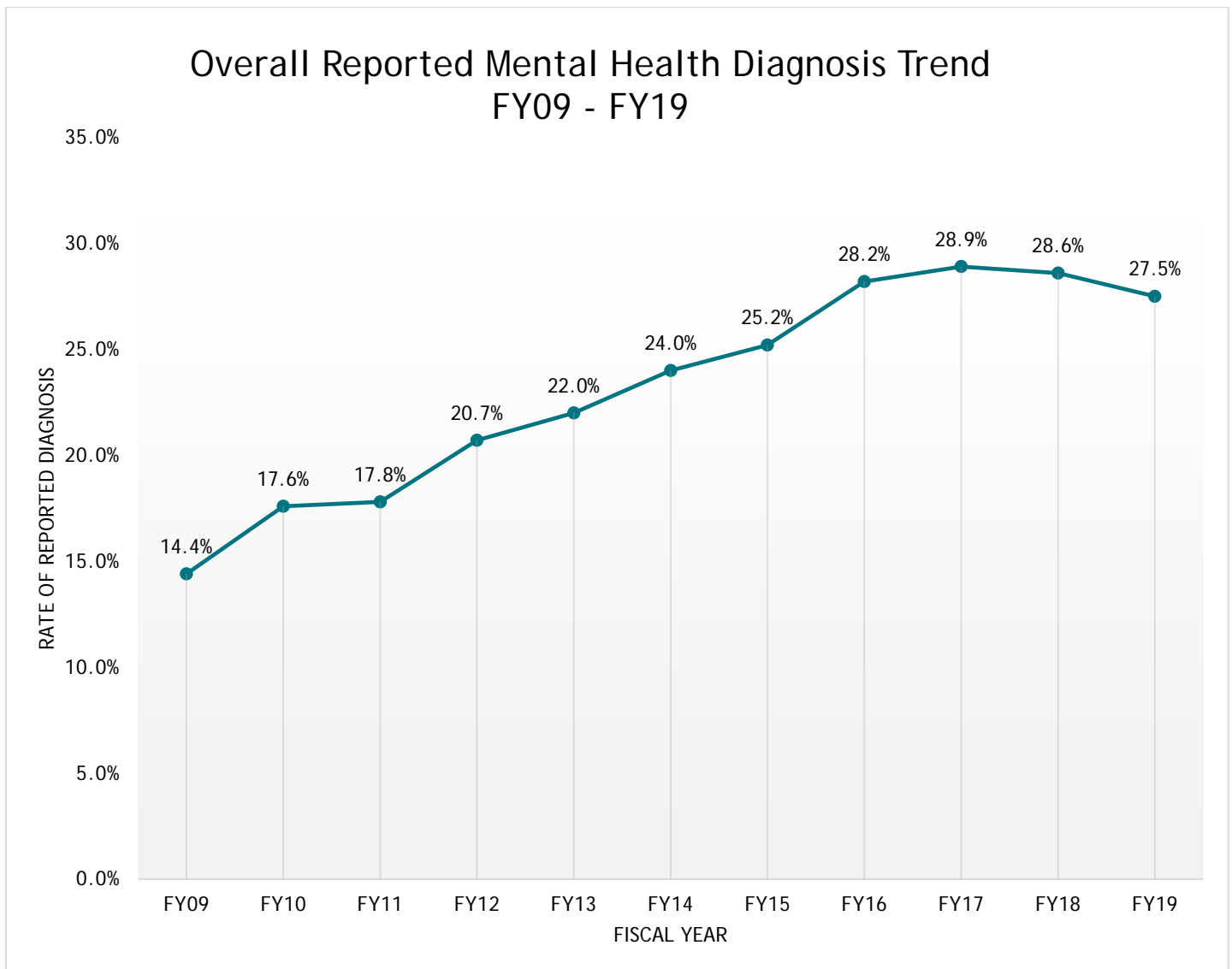
Figure 19 - Substance Abuse Treatment Levels Matching Trends FY09 - FY19



Mental Illness

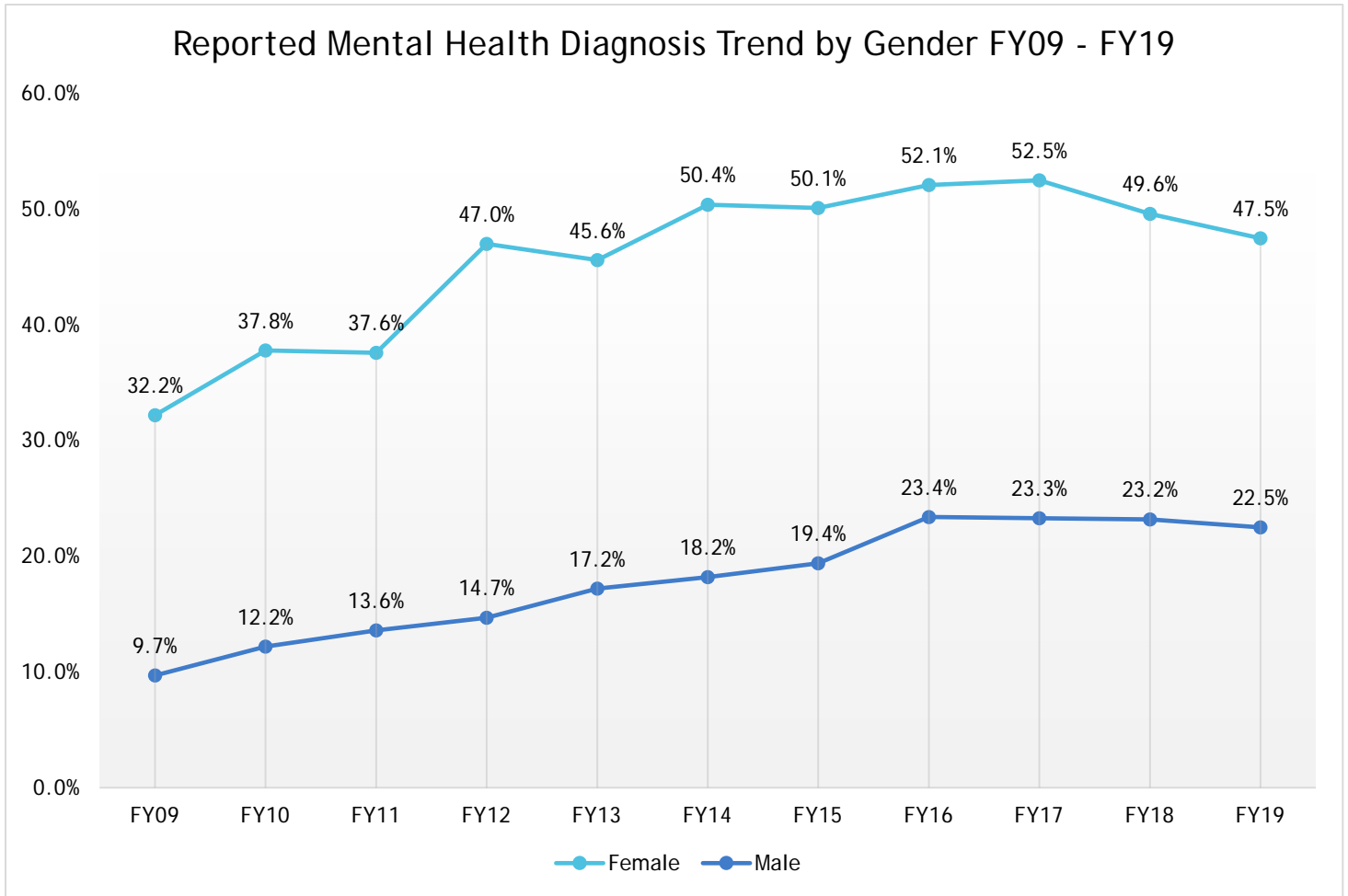
Rates of mental illness within community corrections programs in Colorado have been increasing since FY09. Figure 20 demonstrates this trend from FY09 through FY19.

Figure 20 - Overall reported Mental Illness Rate FY09 - FY19



Generally, female community corrections clients have higher rates of a known or documented clinical diagnosis of mental illness. Figure 21 demonstrates the marked difference between rates of reported mental illness for males versus female clients in community corrections.

Figure 21 - Rate of Reported Mental Illness by Gender FY09 - FY19



Registered Sex Offenders

Three hundred seventy-nine ($N=379$) registered sex offenders served time in community corrections in FY19. These numbers include both clients being served in the specialty sex offender treatment programs ($n=171$) and registered sex offenders serving time as regular residential clients ($n=208$). Diversion clients accounted for approximately forty percent (40.6%, $n=154$) of the sex offender population while transition clients accounted for nearly sixty percent of the population (59.4%, $n=225$).

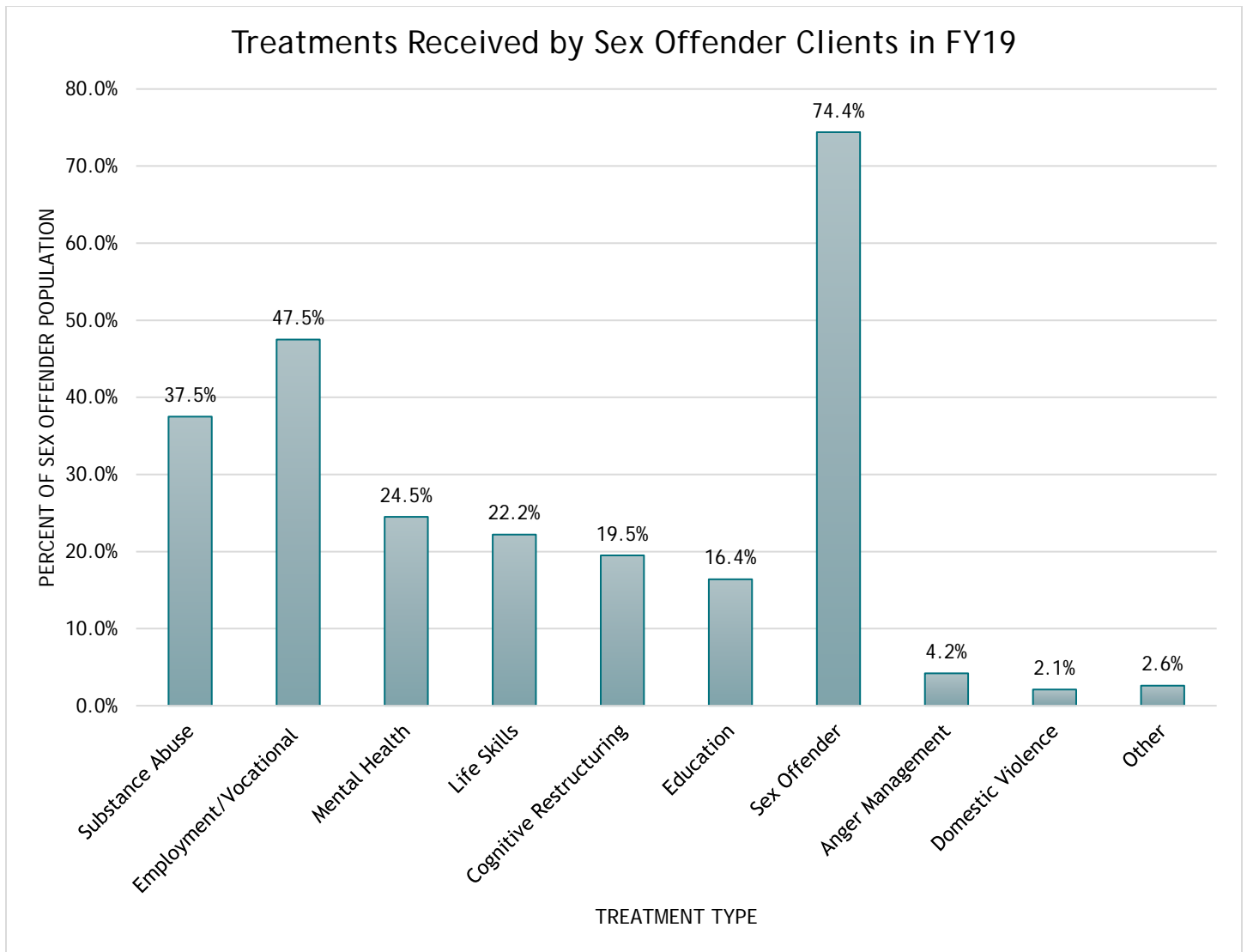
The largest age group of registered sex offenders serving time in FY19 was thirty-one to thirty-five years old (19.5%). The second largest group was fifty-one years of age or older (17.7%). During FY19, the average sex offender client was male, Caucasian, and a high school graduate or had earned a GED. Sex offenders generally were serving time for a lower level felony charge (F4- F6). Figure 22 illustrates the demographics of sex offenders in FY19.

Figure 22 - Registered Sex Offender Demographics for FY19

Sex Offender Client Demographics FY19	
Gender	
Male	97.6%
Female	2.4%
Age Range	
18-20	3.2%
21-25	13.5%
26-30	15.8%
31-35	19.5%
36-40	12.1%
41-45	10.3%
46-50	7.9%
51 +	17.7%
Ethnicity	
Caucasian	63.6%
African American	6.6%
Hispanic	26.6%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.8%
Native American/Alaskan Native	0.8%
Other/Unknown	1.6%
Education Level	
Less than 8th Grade	2.1%
9th through 11th grade	12.7%
12th Grade or GED	61.2%
Vocational/Some College	15.8%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	3.7%
Unknown	4.5%
Current Crime Class	
F1 - F3	17.0%
F4 - F6	80.1%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	2.9%

In FY19 there were ninety ($N=90$) allocated specialized sex offender beds available in community corrections. Approximately half of the overall sex offender population in community corrections are placed in regular residential beds. During FY19, one hundred sixty-one ($n=161$) clients received offense specific treatment for sex offenses while in a regular residential bed. Diversion clients receive funding assistance for their offense specific treatment using the Specialized Offender Service (SOS) funds. Transition sex offenders are required to participate in sex offender treatment when they move into community corrections if they have not completed their treatment while in DOC. There are funds available for these clients' services from the Colorado Department of Corrections.

Figure 23 - Treatment Received by Registered Sex Offender Clients during FY19



Of the total three hundred seventy-nine ($n=379$) registered sex offenders in community corrections during FY19, approximately seventy-four percent (74.4%, $n=283$) received offense specific treatment while serving their sentence. These clients who received treatment may have been required to complete offense specific

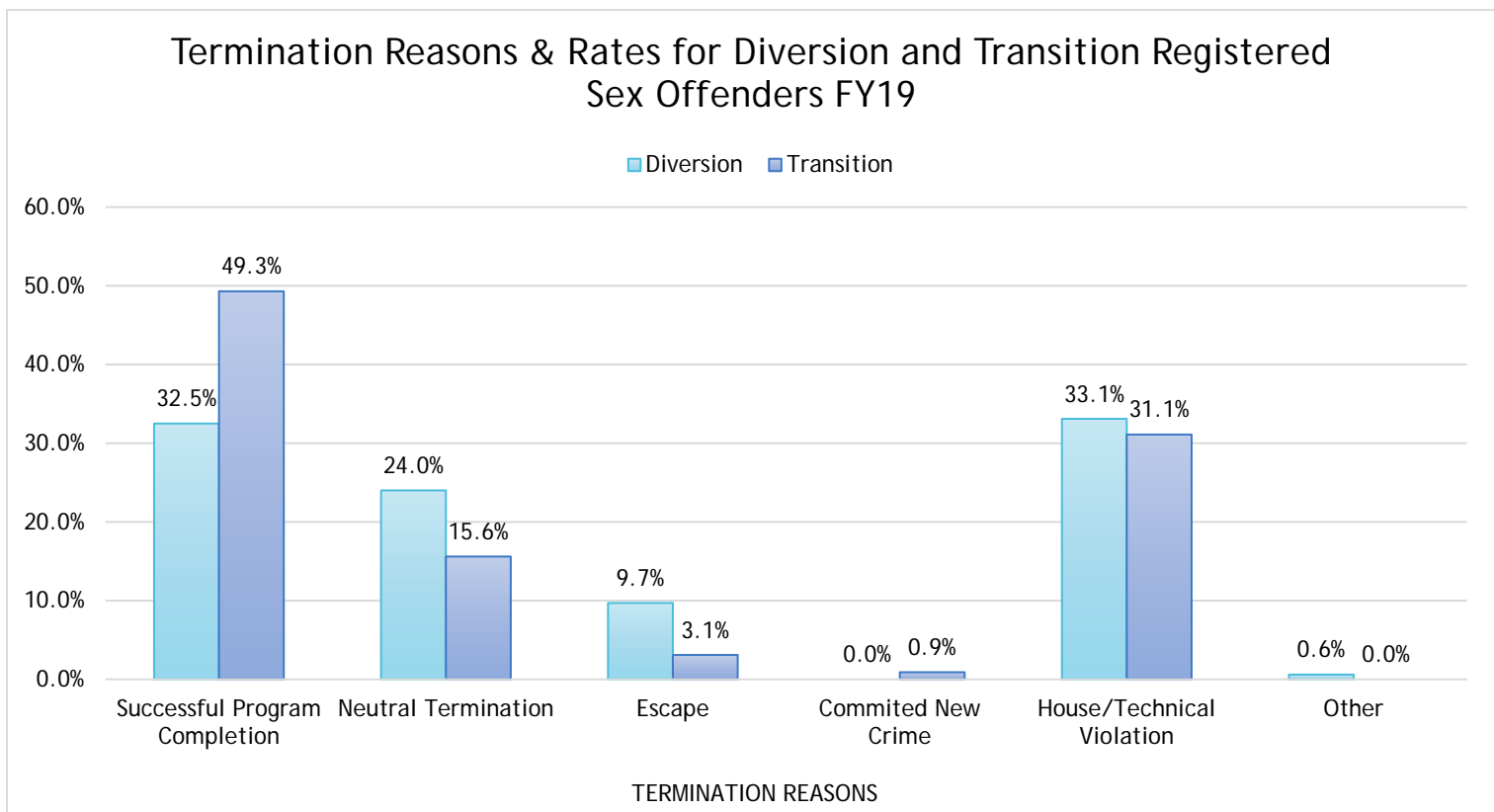
treatment as part of their community corrections sentence or they were not able to finish their treatment while in prison and need to complete it once they transition into community corrections. Registered sex offenders who did not partake in offense specific treatment while in community corrections had already completed their required treatment or they were serving time for an unrelated offense.

Once a sex offender has completed their offense specific treatment, they may have other identified treatment needs that are addressed as part of their individual treatment plans or other cases for which they are serving time. This population made up approximately twenty-five percent (25.3%) of the registered sex offenders in community corrections during FY19.

Registered Sex Offender Discharges

Figure 24 demonstrates the termination reasons for diversion and transition sex offenders during FY19. Clients who have finished their required offense specific treatment transfer to a regular residential bed to finish out their sentence. This type of termination is considered neither a positive or negative termination and is grouped into the category Neutral Termination along with other, similar termination reasons (transfer to intensive residential treatment, outstanding/warrant pending crime, reject after accept, continuous stay). More sex offender clients successfully completed their program in FY19 than in FY18 (34.3% in FY18, 42.5% in FY19).

Figure 24 - Discharge Reasons for Registered Sex Offenders for FY19



Clients in community corrections are required to participate in a variety of treatment-oriented services. Clients 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, clients access services in the community beyond those provided by the program. In addition to Correctional Treatment Funds, which are available to assist clients with the costs of substance abuse and dual diagnosis treatment, the Specialized Offender Services fund administered by DCJ can help clients who qualify for other services such as sex offense and domestic violence treatment.

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

Figure 25 - Treatment Services Received by Community Corrections Clients FY19

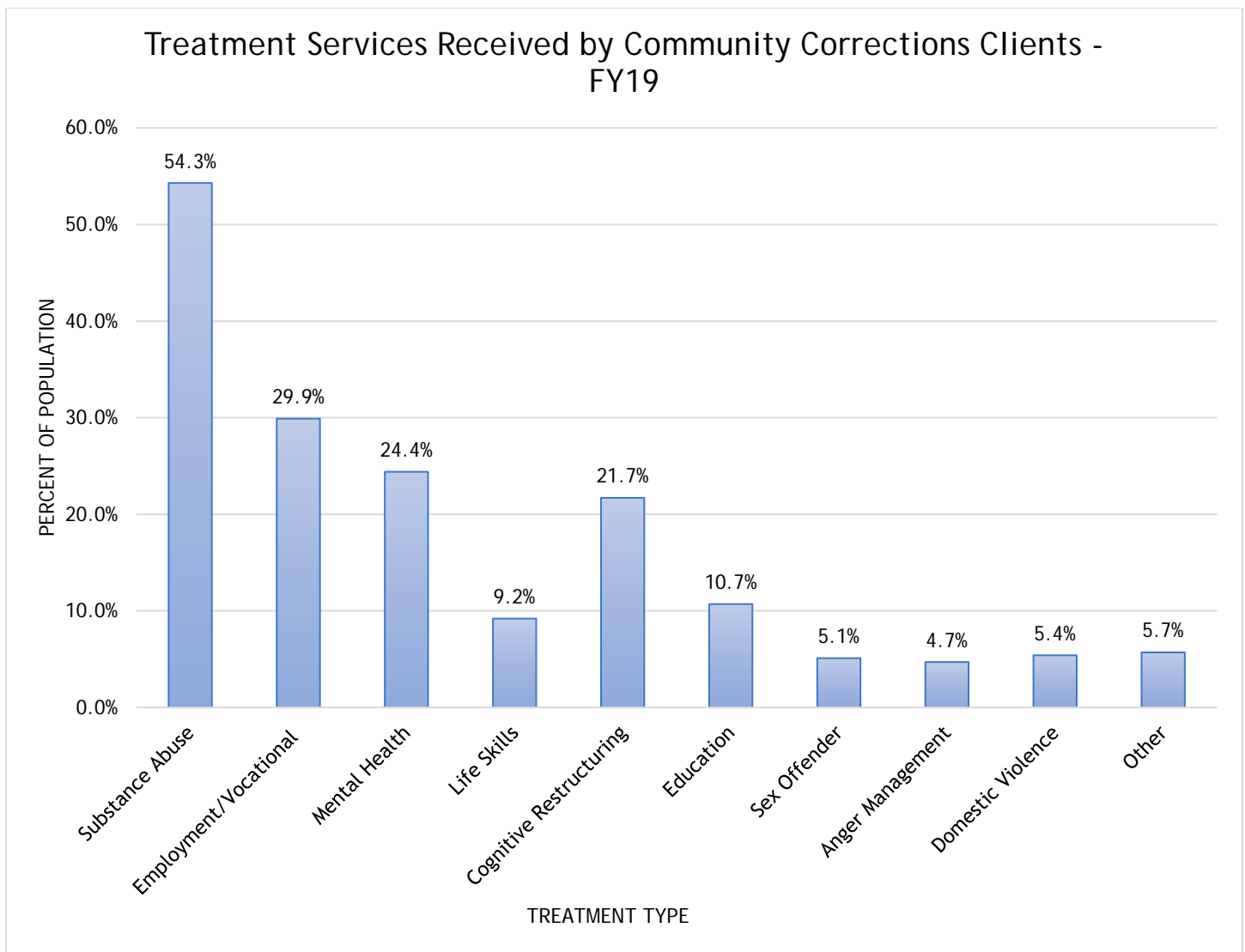


Figure 26 and 27 demonstrate services received by individual clients during their time in community corrections. The treatment needs for each individual client are identified through the assessments and as their case plans are developed with their case manager. Generally, females receive a higher proportion of services while in community corrections, with the exception of sex offender, domestic violence, and anger management treatment (Figure 27). This is consistent with assessment data from Figures 11 and 21 that show higher risk, higher needs, and higher rates of mental illness for female clients in community corrections.

Figure 26 - Treatment Services Received by Diversion and Transition Clients FY19

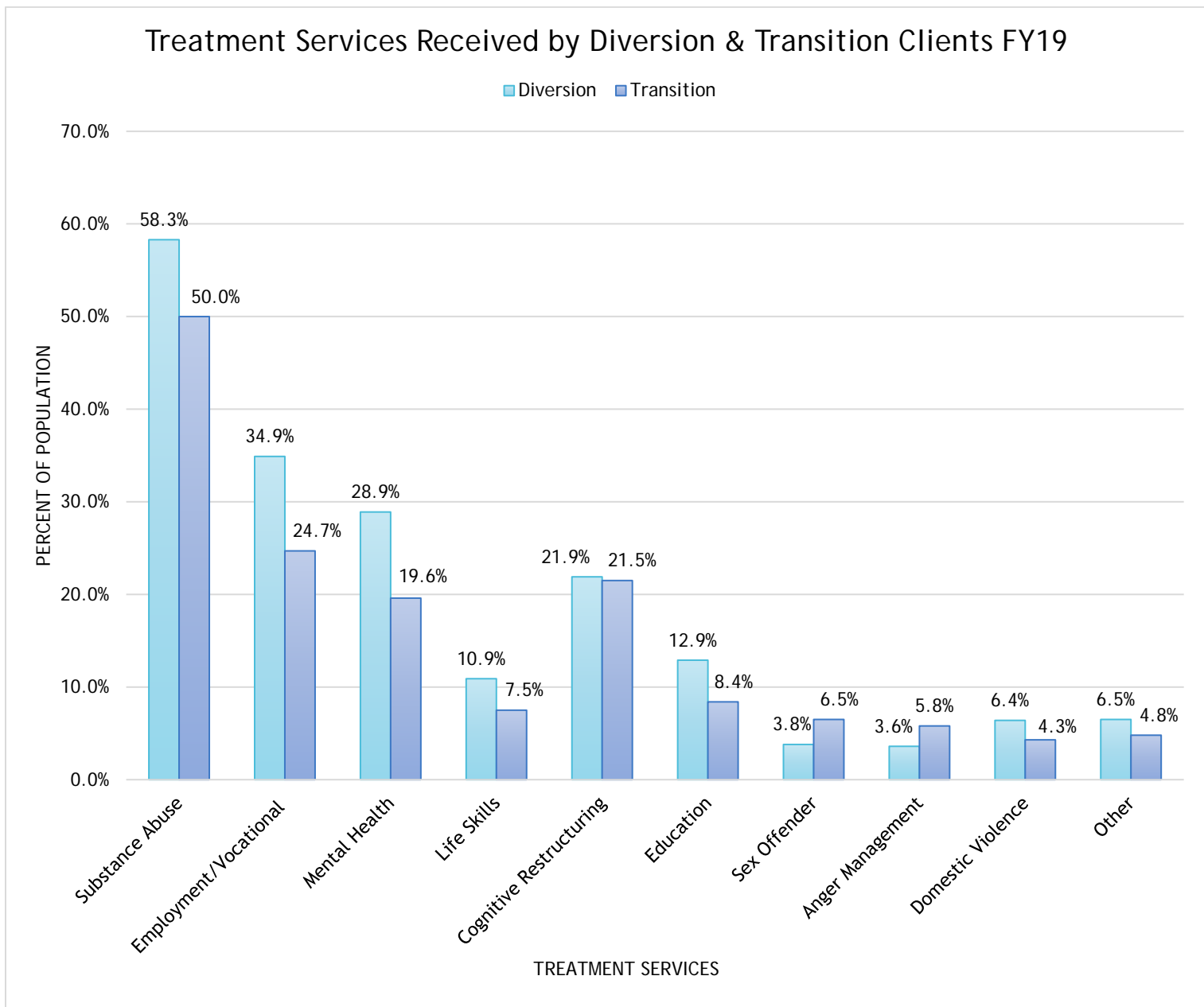
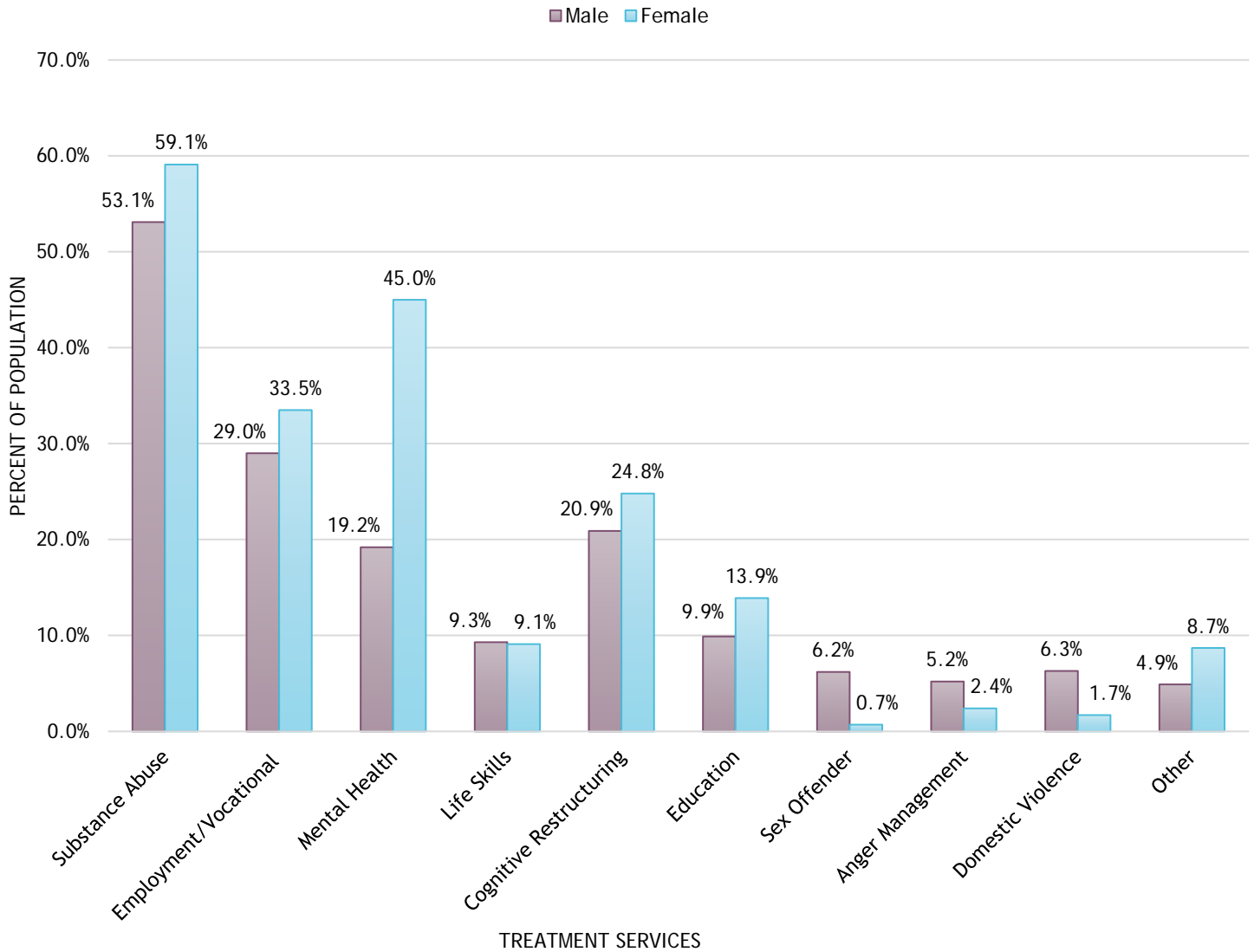


Figure 27 - Treatment Services Received by Male and Female Clients FY19

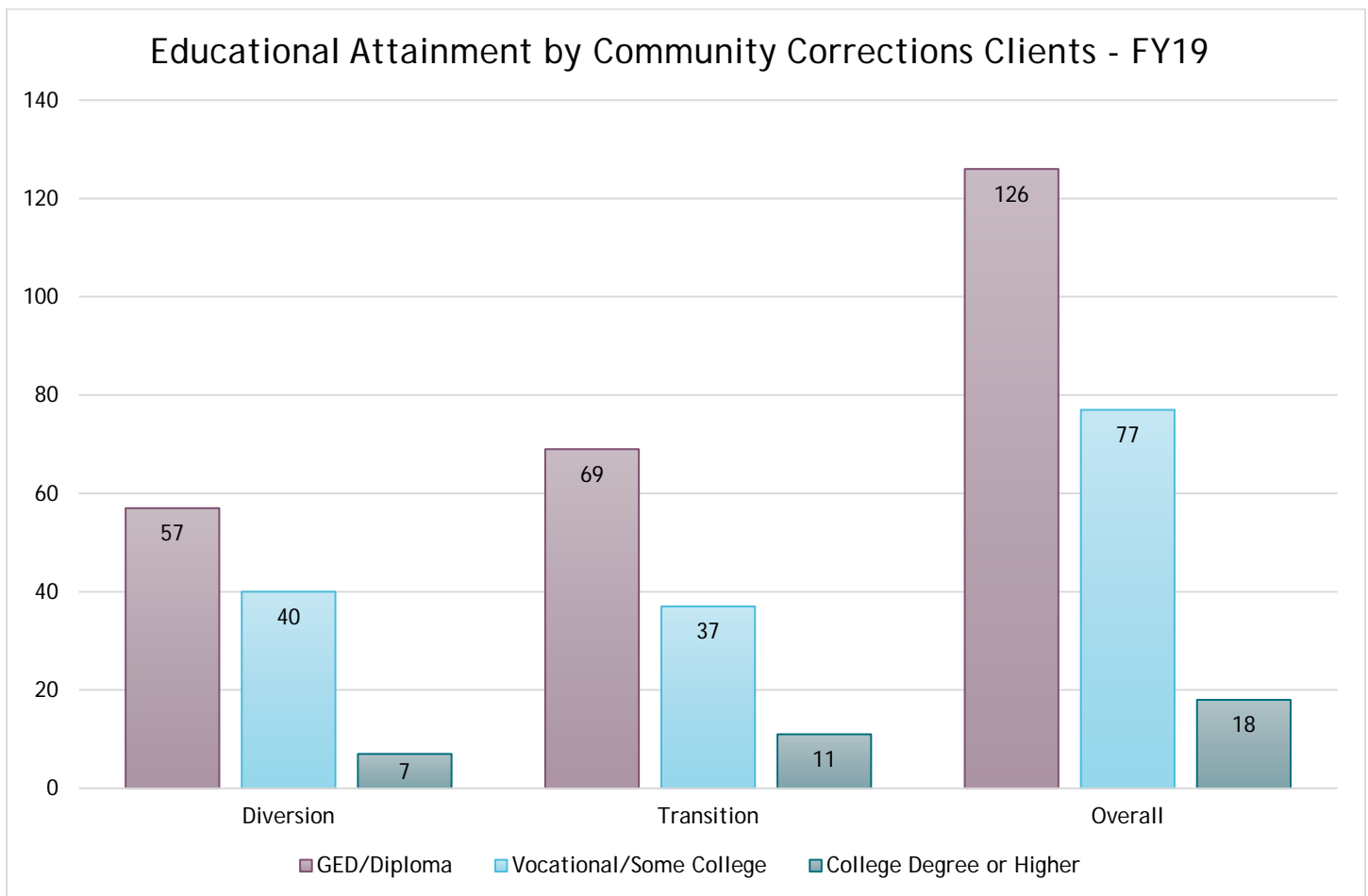
Treatment Services Received by Male and Female Clients in FY19



Educational Attainment

Clients in community corrections were able to make notable improvements in their education levels while under community corrections supervision. Overall, in FY19, one hundred twenty-six ($n=126$) clients earned their GED/high school diploma, seventy-seven ($n=77$) clients attended vocational school or some college, and eighteen ($n=18$) clients obtained a college degree or higher level of education while in community corrections. Of the diversion clients who made improvements to their education levels, fifty-seven ($n=57$) clients obtained their GED/high school diploma, forty ($n=40$) clients attended vocational training or some college, and seven ($n=7$) clients obtained a college degree or higher. Of the transition clients who made improvements to their education levels, sixty-nine ($n=69$) clients obtained their GED/high school diploma, thirty-seven ($n=37$) clients attended vocational training or some college, and eleven ($n=11$) clients obtained a college degree or higher.

Figure 28 - Educational Attainment by Community Corrections Clients during FY19



Discharges

Clients discharge from community corrections residential programs when they complete the length of their sentence, transfer to another residential program, progress to a non-residential program, or when they violate program rules rendering them not amenable to continue their sentence in community corrections. In FY19, nearly fifty-one percent (50.8%) of community corrections clients successfully completed their residential placement. This is a three and a half percent (3.5%) increase from FY18 (47.2%). FY19 also revealed a slight decrease in the percentage of clients discharged for House/Technical violations (22% in FY18 and 20% in FY19). It is important to note that the termination categories considered neutral terminations have been grouped together here and throughout this report (transfer to other community corrections facility, transfer to intensive residential treatment, outstanding/warrant pending crime, reject after accept, continuous stay).

Figure 29 - FY19 Community Corrections Discharge Information

FY19 Discharge Rates	Diversion		Transition		Male		Female		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Successful Program Completion	45.6%	1499	56.4%	1731	50.9%	2580	50.8%	652	50.8%	3232
Neutral Termination	15.2%	500	11.9%	364	13.5%	683	14.1%	181	13.6%	864
Escape	15.0%	494	12.1%	370	13.0%	658	16.0%	205	13.6%	864
Committed New Crime	1.4%	45	0.7%	23	1.0%	53	1.2%	15	1.1%	68
House/Technical Violation	22.1%	727	18.6%	571	21.2%	1077	17.3%	222	20.4%	1299
Other	0.7%	22	0.3%	9	0.4%	22	0.7%	9	0.5%	31

In FY19, forty percent (40.0%) of all discharges involving house/technical violations were due to controlled substances. There were sixty-eight ($n=68$) clients discharged for committing a new crime of which forty-four ($n=44$) were due to controlled substances. Escapes accounted for nearly fourteen percent (13.6%) of discharges in FY19.

Although successful program completion cannot be predicted in community corrections, using a client'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 0-18), medium risk (LSI 19-28), high risk (LSI 29-35) and very high risk (LSI 36 and higher). The statewide mean LSI score (30.07 in FY19) placed the average community corrections client in the high-risk category. The results of this analysis show that clients 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 clients have higher rates of discharge resulting from a technical violation or escape and lower rates of successful program completion.

FY19 once again saw some small successes in discharges as compared to FY18. All risk levels have similar successful discharge rates in FY18 and FY19 (Figure 30). Escape rates and house technical violations for high and very high risk clients decreased slightly during FY19. Escape rates for low and medium risk clients increased slightly in FY19 (Figure 32).

Figure 30 - Successful Program Completion by Risk Level FY18 & FY19

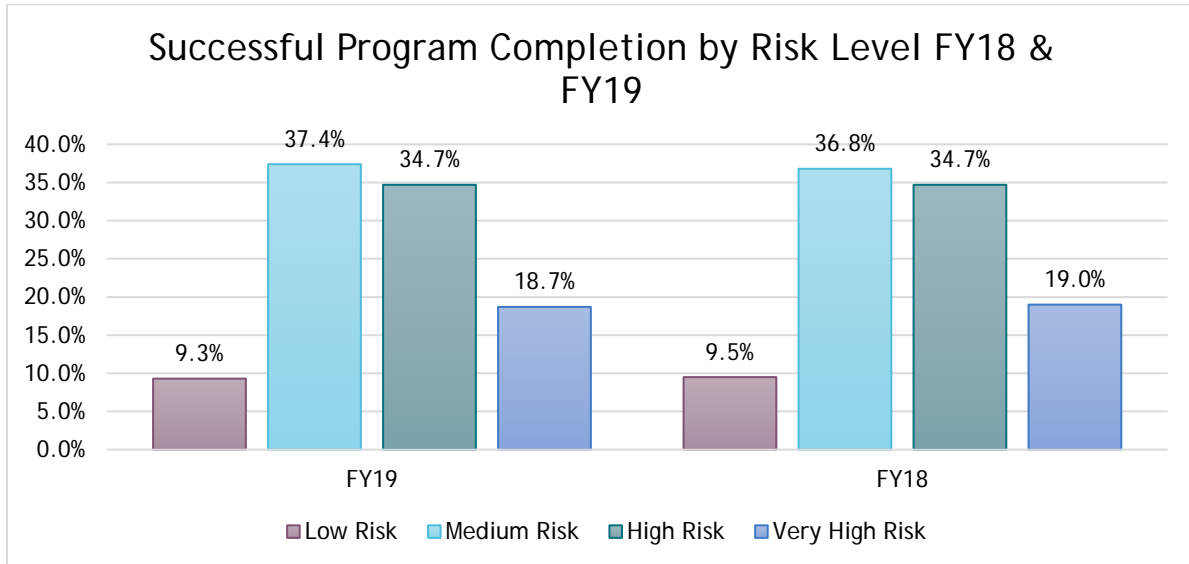
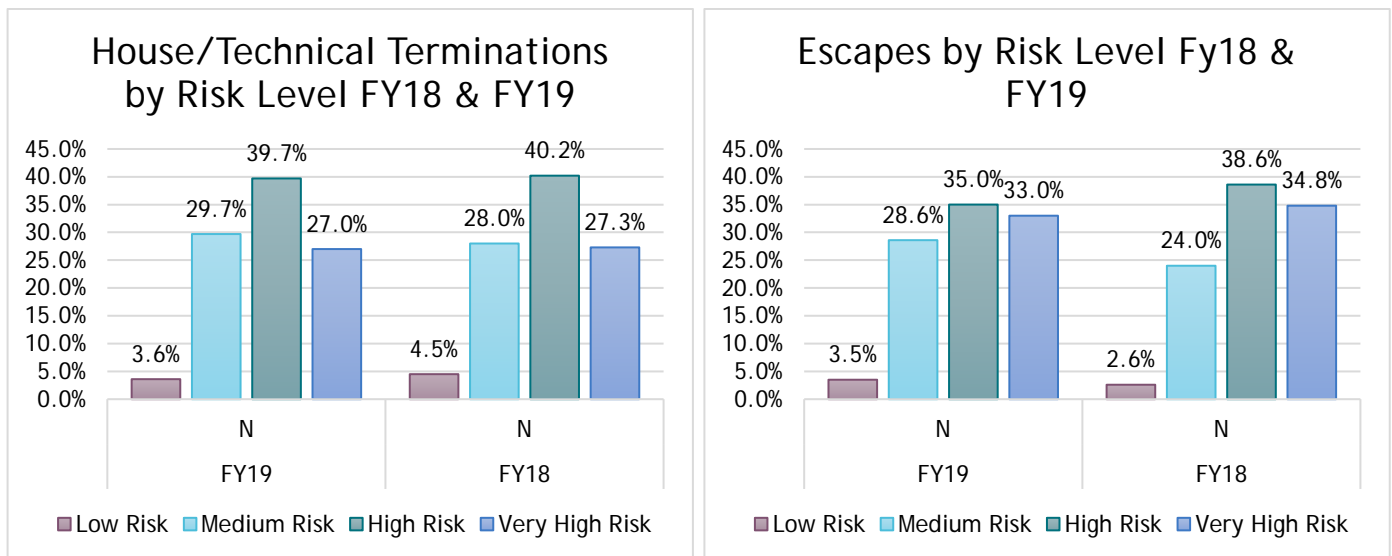


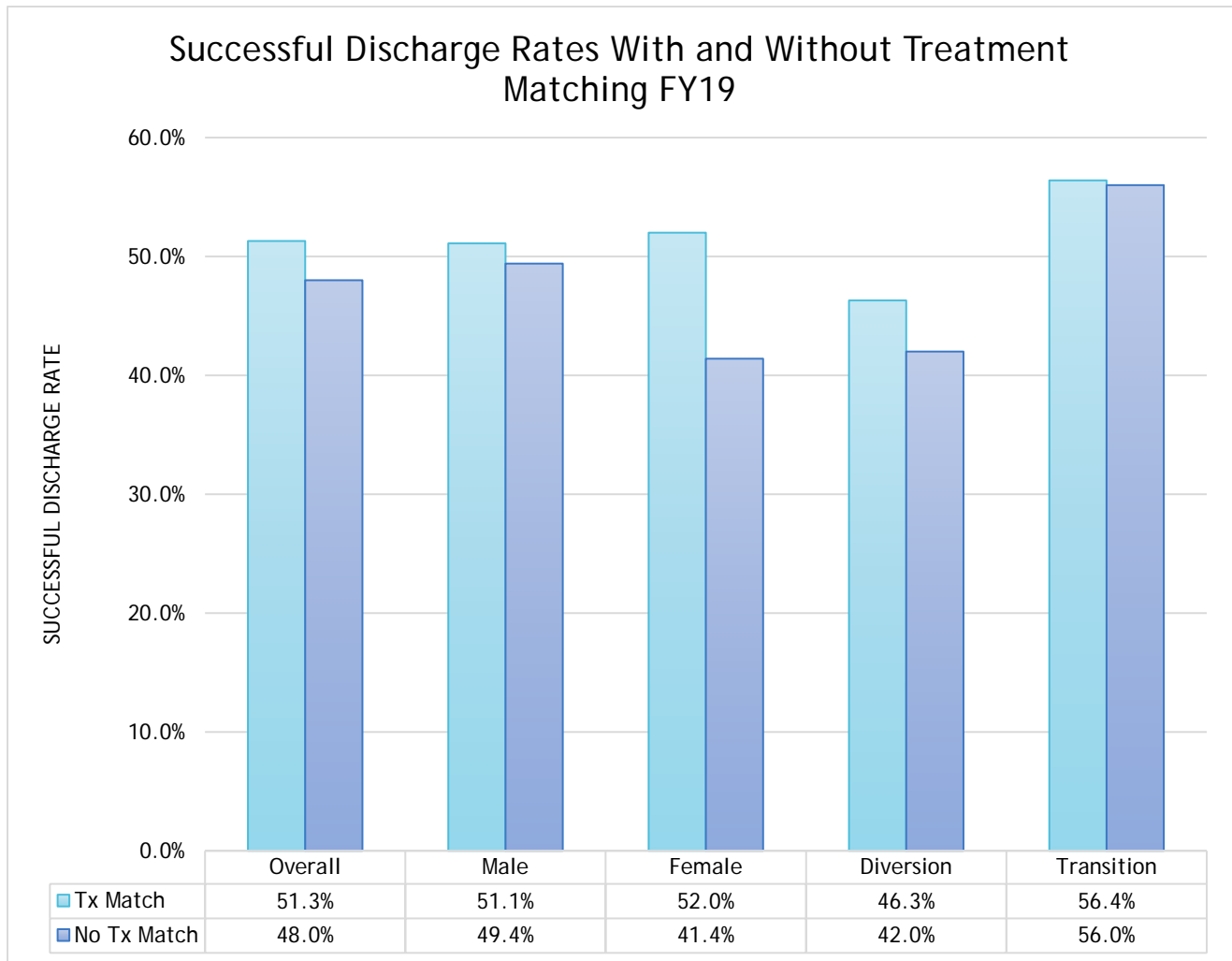
Figure 31 - Escapes and House/Technical Discharges by Risk Level FY18 & FY19



Substance use treatment matching has an impact on whether or not a client successfully discharges from community corrections. Figure 32 demonstrates the higher rates of successful discharge when clients are referred to their assessed substance use treatment level. Treatment matching also has a positive effect on

the rates of discharge by house/technical violations (20.1% with treatment matching, 22.6% without) and the commission of a new crime (1.0% with treatment matching and 1.5% without).

Figure 32 - Successful Discharge Rates with and Without Treatment Matching



Escapes

Although they represent a small percentage of discharges, reducing the number of escapes and otherwise increasing success rates in community corrections is a top priority. Early identification and intervention can help to reduce the risk of escape in community corrections programs. As shown in Figure 29 (above), diversion clients have higher rates of escape than transition clients do.

Clients who escaped from community corrections programs during FY19 have nearly the same average LSI score, 30.6, as the overall residential population (30.07). They reported higher rates of chronic unemployment (46% as compared to nearly 41% for the overall residential population), and a slightly higher

rate of mental health diagnoses (Over 28% compared to approximately 27% for the overall residential population). Figure 33 shows that the majority of clients who escape are between the ages of 26 and 35.

The overall average length of stay for a client who escapes is eighty-one days ($n=81.08$). If they choose to escape, diversion clients, on average, stay in community corrections for seventy-five days ($n=75.8$) while transition clients stay for eighty-eight days ($n=88.1$) before they choose to escape.

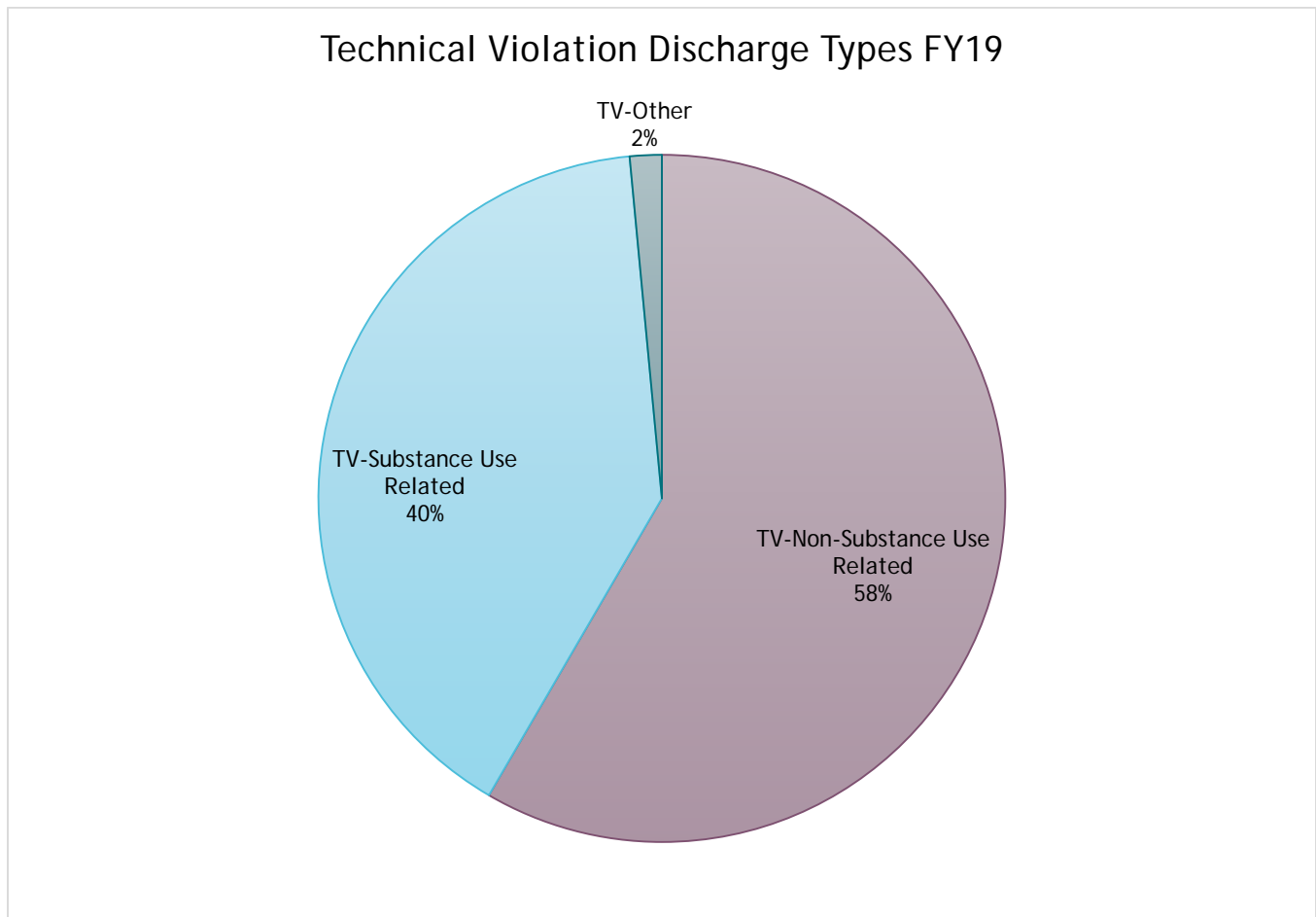
Figure 33 Escaped Client Demographics FY18 and FY19

Escaped Client Demographics FY18 & FY19					
	FY18	FY19		FY18	FY19
Gender			Ethnicity		
Male	75.9%	76.2%	Caucasian	47.3%	47.7%
Female	24.1%	23.8%	Hispanic	35.1%	32.0%
Age			African American	13.0%	15.6%
18-20	3.4%	3.4%	Native American / Alaskan Native	2.7%	2.7%
21-25	20.2%	18.6%	Asian American / Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.9%
26-30	22.7%	23.7%	Other / Unknown	1.0%	1.0%
31-35	18.4%	20.3%	Education Level at Entry		
36-40	14.9%	14.7%	Less than 8th Grade	3.4%	3.2%
41-45	8.8%	8.0%	9th through 11th Grade	26.7%	24.9%
46-50	5.2%	6.5%	12th Grade or GED	53.8%	49.8%
51+	6.4%	4.9%	Vocational / Some College	6.7%	8.6%
			College or Above	1.1%	1.7%
			Unknown	8.3%	11.8%

Technical Violations

Discharges due to technical violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the client’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 1,299 (*n*) clients discharged in FY19 due to technical violations, 520(*n*, 40.1%) were substance use related discharges, while 757 (*n*, 58.4%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. There were 20 (*n*,1.5%) clients where it was unknown if the discharge was drug related. It is important to note that clients who discharged for substance use-related violations could have either used a controlled substance or brought drug contraband into the facility. By comparison in FY18, 1,302 clients were discharged due to technical violations, 606 (*n*, 46.6%) were substance use related discharges, while 668 (*n*, 51.4%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. Figure 34 shows the breakdown of technical violations that resulted in termination from the program.

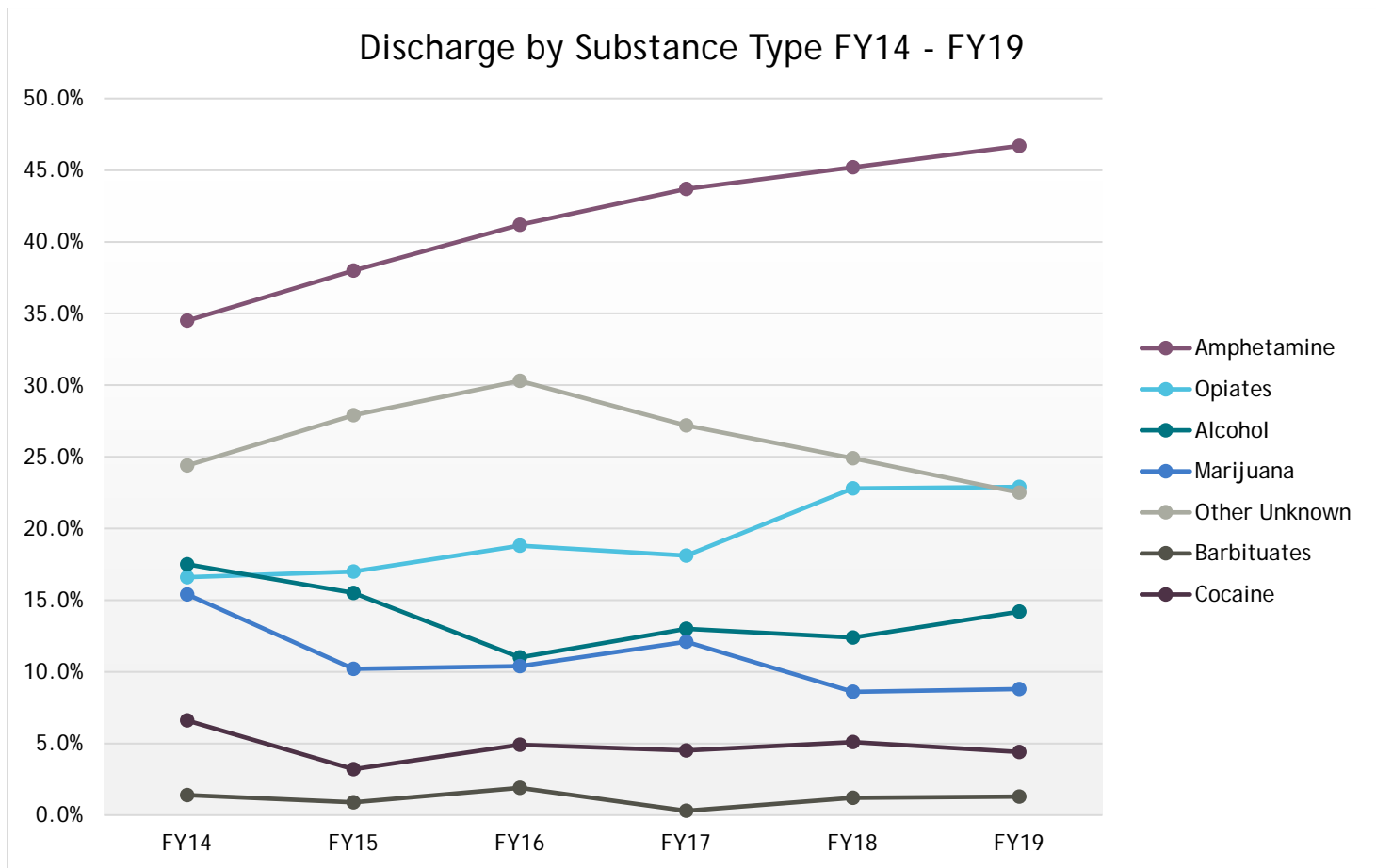
Figure 34 Technical Violation Discharge Types in FY19



In the case of substance use related technical violations, it is important to note that some clients 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 35 demonstrates discharge trends by substance type since FY14. This data suggests that terminations due to amphetamines and opiates are on the rise, while terminations for the use of marijuana are declining.

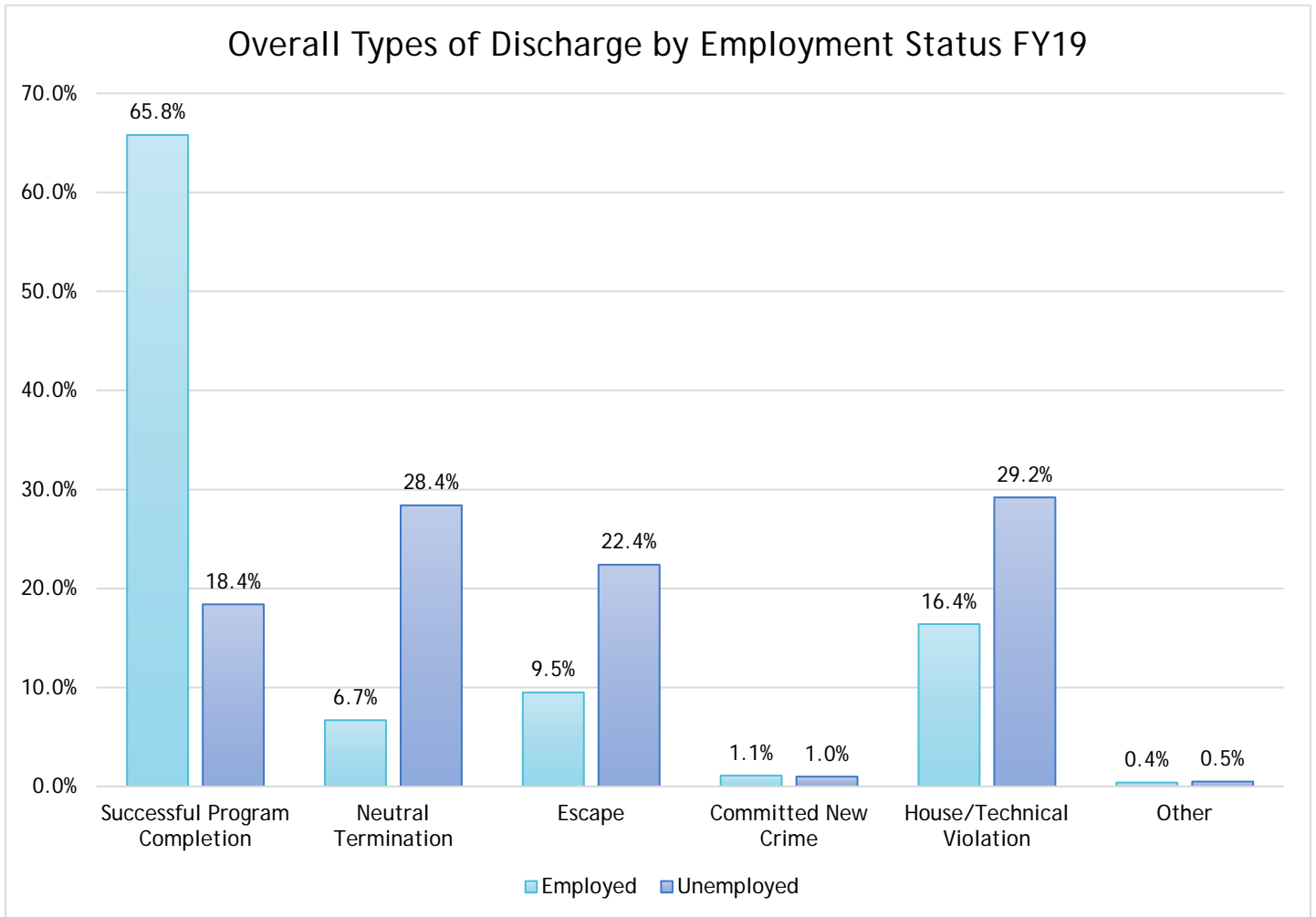
Figure 35 Discharge Trends by Substance Type FY14 - FY19



Employment at Termination

Figure 36 outlines client employment status by termination reason. There were 4,345 (n) clients who were discharged with jobs (either full-time or part-time) during FY19, while 2,010 (n) clients discharged unemployed (includes those that are disabled and unable to work). The following data shows that employed clients are more likely to discharge successfully than their unemployed counterparts.

Figure 36 - Overall Types of Discharge from Community Corrections by Employment Status

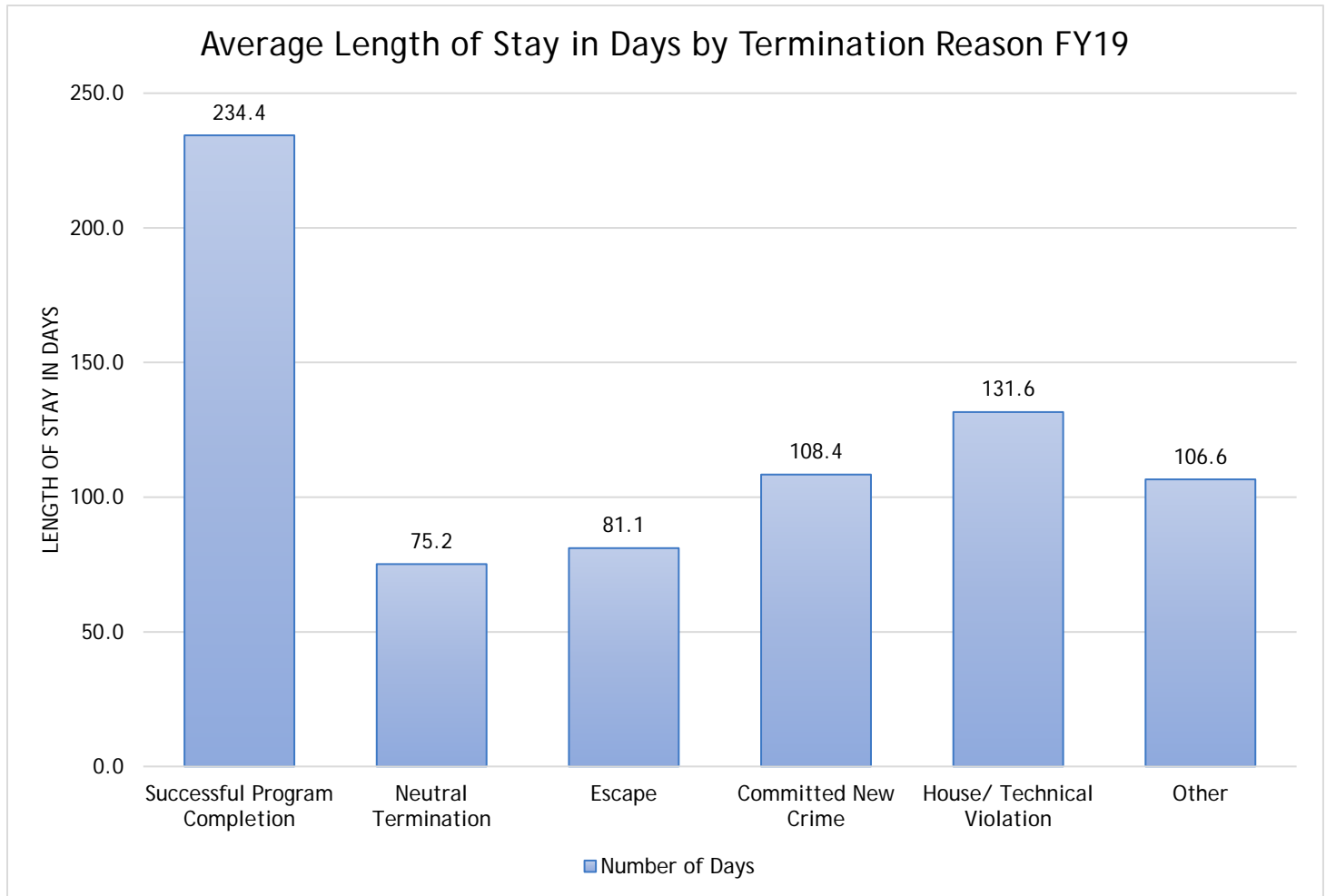


Length of Stay (LOS)

In FY19, the average length of stay for all clients in all discharge categories was 169 days, which is approximately 5 and ½ months. The average length of stay for diversion clients was 173 days in FY19. For transition clients, the average length of stay was 165 days in FY19. Figure 37 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason. The data demonstrates clients, on average,

escape within the first 80 days of entry into the program and successfully complete the program in approximately 7-8 months.

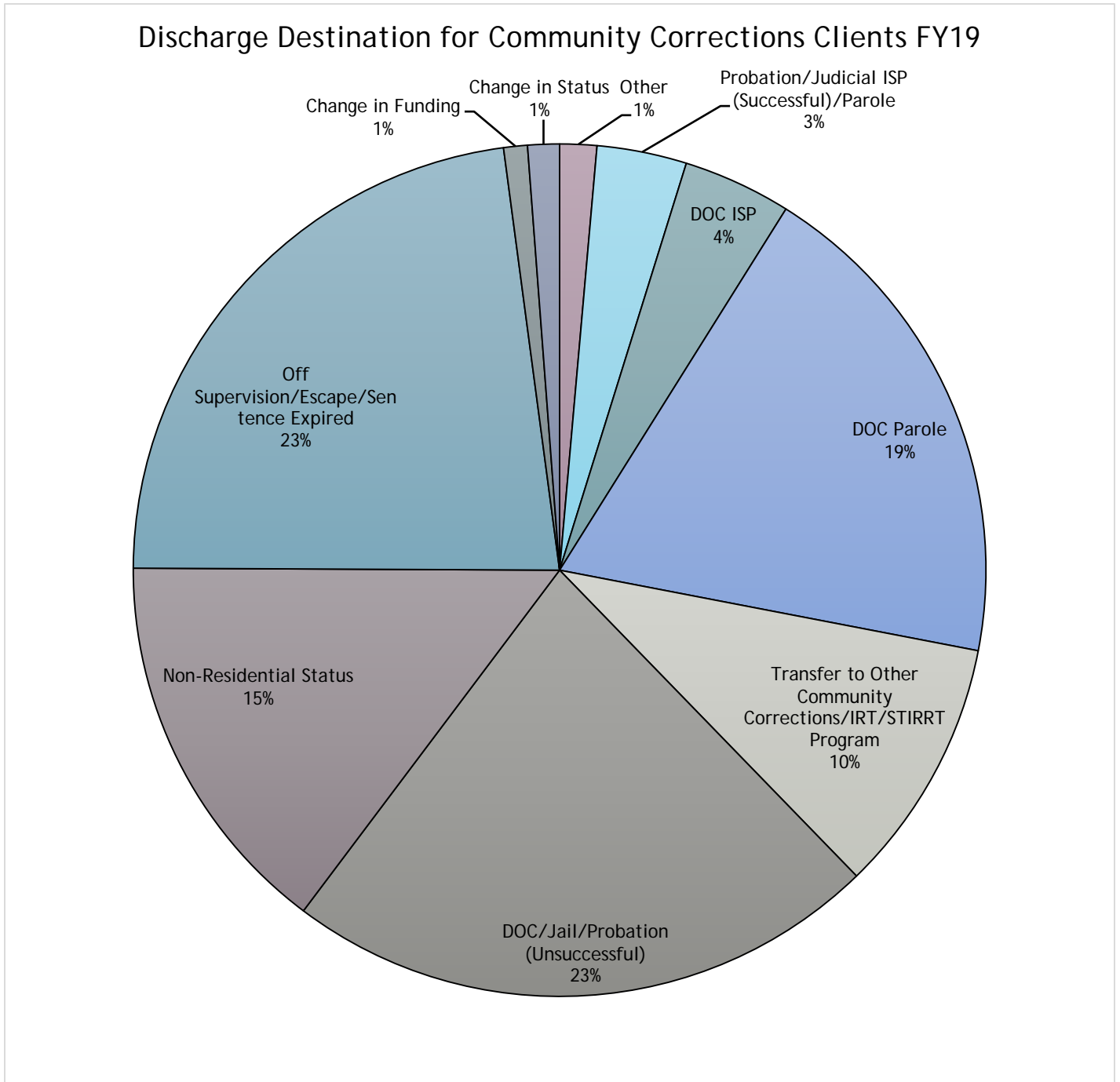
Figure 37 - Average Length of Residential Stay in Community Corrections by Discharge Reason FY19



Once a diversion client successfully discharges from the residential phase of community corrections, they typically complete the remainder of their sentence under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the length of the client’s sentence and/or their progress in the program. A transition client, when ready to progress to the next stage of supervision, can be granted parole or transferred to the Intensive Supervision Parole Inmate (ISP-I).

Figure 38 reveals that approximately seventy-seven percent (77.2%) of all clients discharged from residential community corrections in FY19 received additional supervision after their release. Other types of discharges are also indicated in this figure.

Figure 38 - Destination of Discharged Community Corrections Clients FY19



Recidivism

According to a study published in April 2018 by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Research and Statistics, fifty-five percent (55.0%) of residential community corrections clients who terminated in 2014 through 2016 discharged successfully from the program. One year after release from community corrections, nearly twenty percent (19.9%) of diversion clients and nearly twenty-two percent (21.7%) of transition clients had new charges filed in court. Below are links to the most recent recidivism report for community corrections, as well as the community corrections dashboard where the public can see community corrections data.

https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2018_Comcor-Rpt-R.pdf

<https://ors.colorado.gov/ors-commcorr>

Other useful links

Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections

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

Community Corrections Providers:

Advantage Treatment Center - <https://www.advantage-tx.com/>

ComCor, Inc. - <https://www.comcor.org/>

CoreCivic - <https://www.corecivic.com/>

Garfield County Community COrrrections <https://www.garfield-county.com/criminal-justice/residential/>

GEO Group, Reentry - <https://www.georeentry.com/>

Intervention, Inc., - <https://www.int-cjs.org/iccs>

Independence House - <https://www.ind-house.com/>

Larimer County Community Corrections - <https://www.larimer.org/cjs/comcor>

Mesa County Community Corrections - <https://cjsd.mesacounty.us/programs-and-services/community-corrections/>

Peer 1, The Haven - <https://www.artstreatment.com/>

Colorado Community Corrections Coalition

<https://www.cccco.org/>

Section II - Non-Residential Community Corrections

The non-residential phase of community corrections is a gradual decrease in supervision and assists in the transition of stabilized residential Diversion clients back into the community. These clients 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, clients 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 clients are also subject to random monitoring of their living situations and employment verifications. Depending on supervision and treatment needs, a client 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 a client can be transferred back to residential placement until he or she is re-stabilized. For this reason, a client may be counted more than once in this data.

Demographics

Nine hundred twenty-four ($n=924$) non-residential discharges occurred in FY19 from twenty-eight ($n=28$) separate non-residential programs. The demographics of these non-residential clients are similar to those of the residential clients (see Figure 39 below). The majority of clients were male (79.9%), Caucasian (63.7%), had a high school diploma or GED (60.6%), and were serving time for a lower-class felony (72.7%) or drug felony (16.8%). Ninety-three percent (93%) of the non-residential population began their non-residential program employed full-time.

Figure 39 - Non-Residential Client General Demographics FY18 and FY19

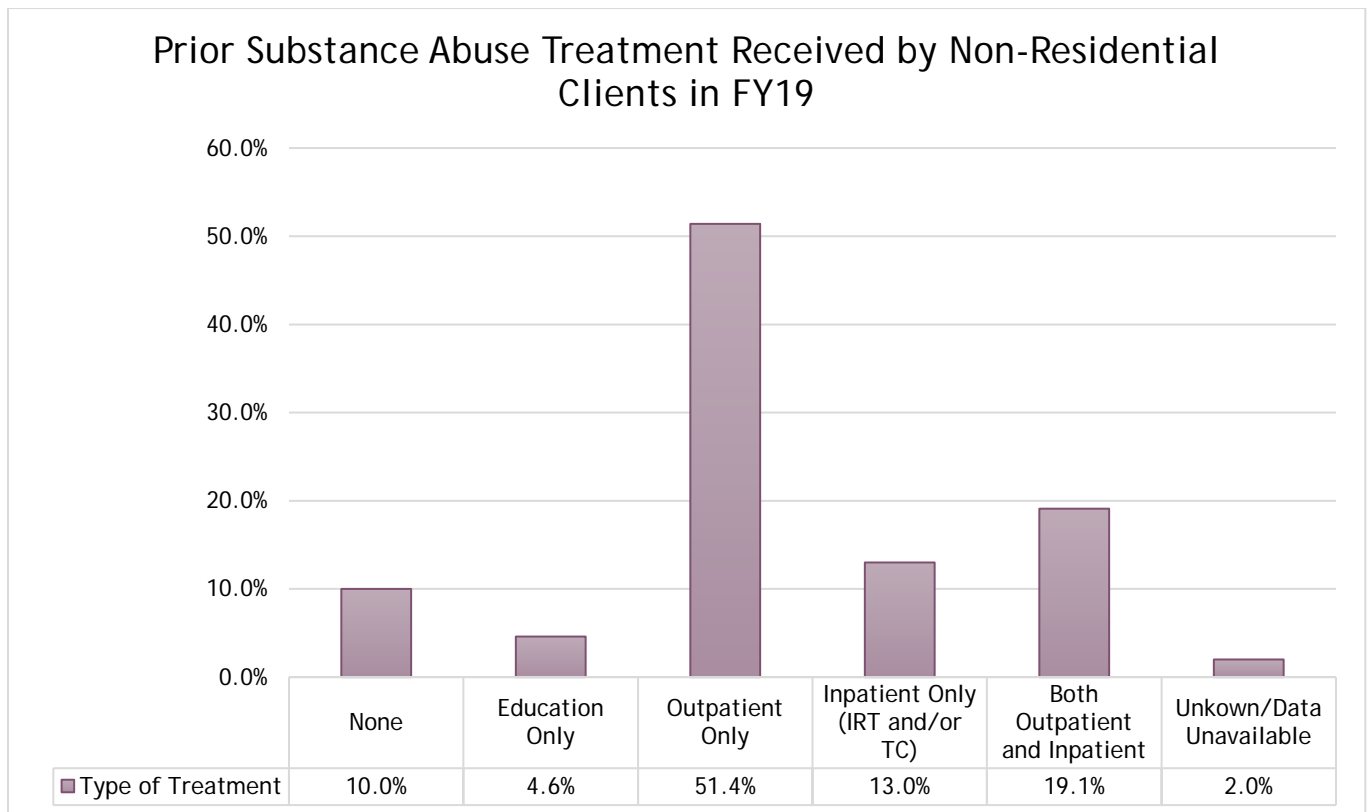
NON RESIDENTIAL CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS FY18 & FY19		
	FY18	FY19
Gender		
Male	77.0%	79.9%
Female	23.0%	20.1%
Age		
18-20	0.7%	0.4%
21-25	13.0%	10.6%
26-30	19.3%	18.6%
31-35	18.9%	19.8%
36-40	16.6%	18.6%
41-45	12.6%	11.6%
46-50	8.8%	7.7%
51+	10.2%	12.7%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	64.5%	63.7%
African American	7.8%	8.1%
Hispanic	24.6%	25.3%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.8%	1.2%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1.1%	1.1%
Other/Unknown	0.2%	0.5%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	2.2%	2.0%
9th through 11th Grade	15.6%	13.2%
12th Grade or GED	56.5%	60.6%
Vocational/Some College	18.9%	18.3%
Undergraduate Degree or Above	2.8%	2.4%
Unknown	4.0%	3.6%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	16.8%	10.3%
F4 - F6	67.9%	72.7%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	2.5%	2.9%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	12.7%	13.9%
Employment at Entry		
Full Time Employment	91.1%	93.0%
Part Time Employment	2.2%	1.8%
Unemployed	3.3%	2.4%
Unemployed due to Disability	3.3%	2.8%

Non-Residential Community Corrections Services

Many residential programs strive to promote positive relationships between clients 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 and/or vocational rehabilitation services and treatment programs.

Prior to non-residential community corrections placement, ninety percent (90.1%) of clients in FY19 received some level of treatment for substance use. Figure 40 illustrates the percentage of clients who received substance use treatment prior to progressing to non-residential community corrections placement.

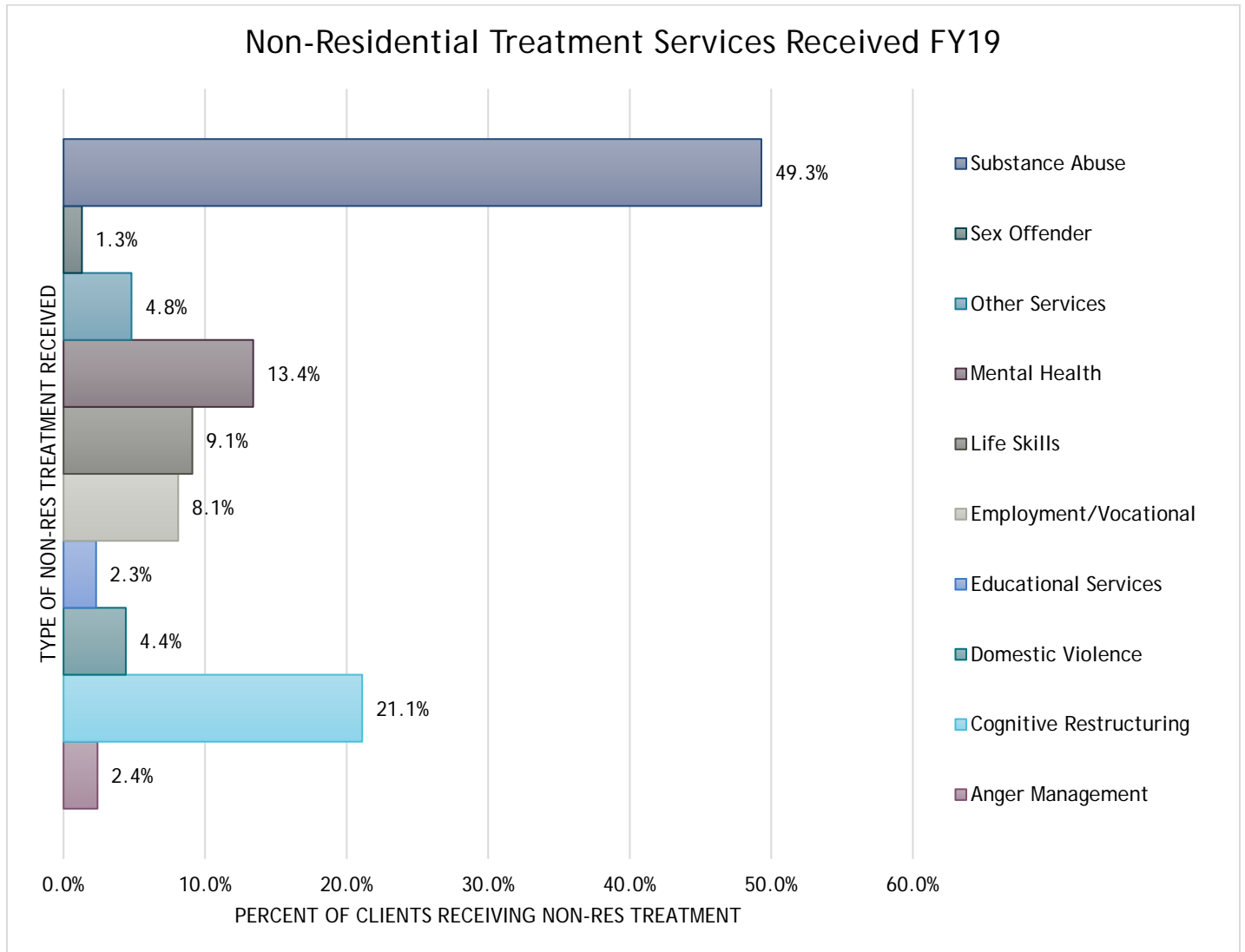
Figure 40 - Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Non-Residential Clients Prior to Progressing to Non-Residential Status FY19



In fiscal year 2019, nearly fifty percent (49.3%) of clients were receiving some form of substance use related treatment while on non-residential status. The percentage of clients 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 clients in both residential and non-residential community corrections with substance use and/or dual diagnosis treatment costs.

Clients in non-residential community corrections programs are required to participate, or continue to participate, in a variety of treatment-oriented services. These services may include (depending on the client’s assessed needs), employment assistance, life skills training, cognitive restructuring, alcohol and drug treatment, anger management, etc. Non-residential clients are often required to access these services in the community and are financially responsible for them. Figure 41 reports the percentage of clients who participated in specific services while in a non-residential program.

Figure 41 - Treatment Services Received by Non-residential Clients FY18

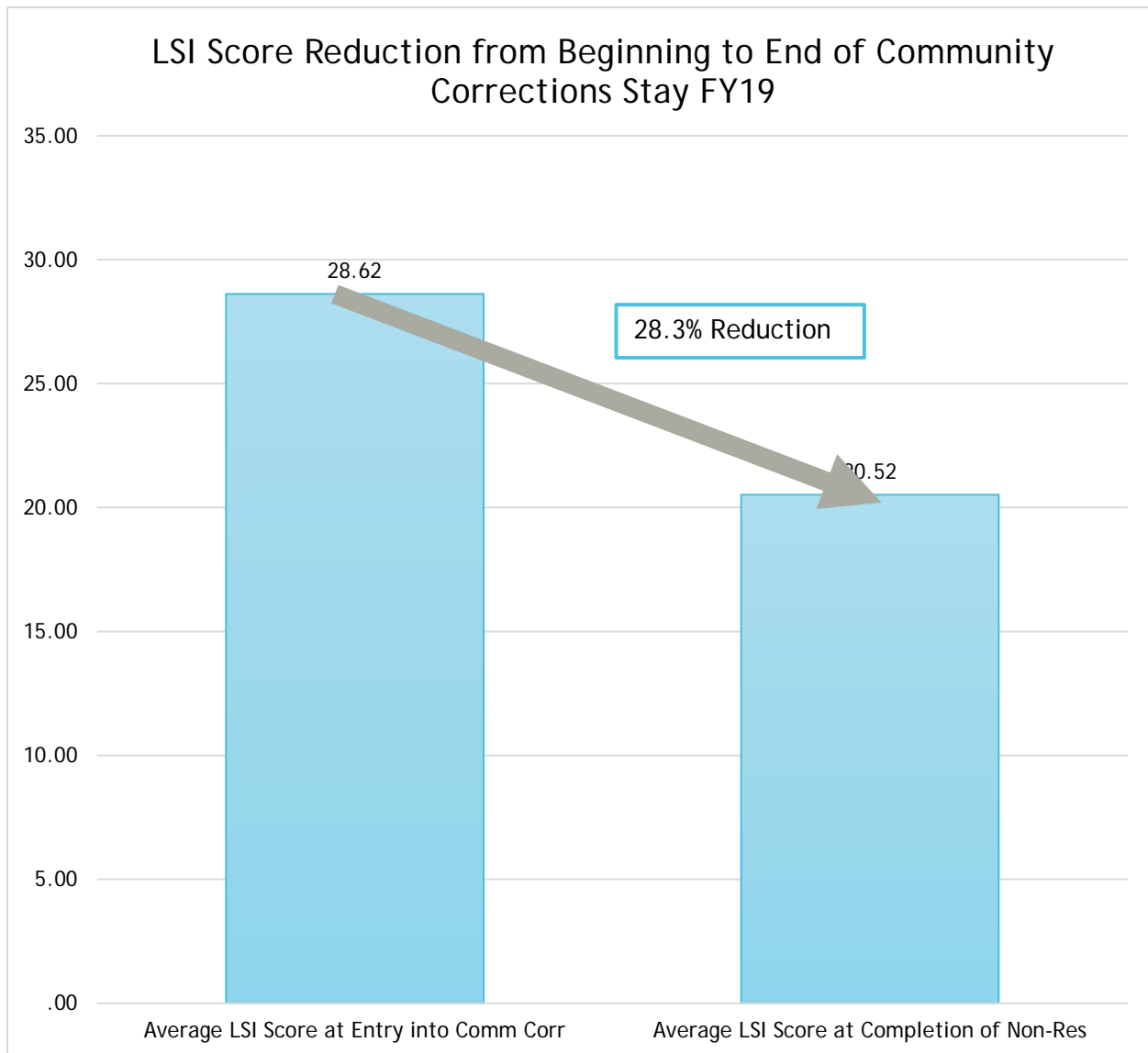


Non-Residential Risk Reduction

The average LSI score for non-residential clients upon entry into community corrections was 28.1 (as compared to the general residential average score of 29.7) in FY19. Figure 42 illustrates the average

LSI scores of clients from their entry into residential programming to their exit from non-residential programming. The overall risk reduction was approximately twenty-eight percent (28.3%).

Figure 42 LSI Score Reduction from Residential Entry to Non-Residential Exit FY19



Employment

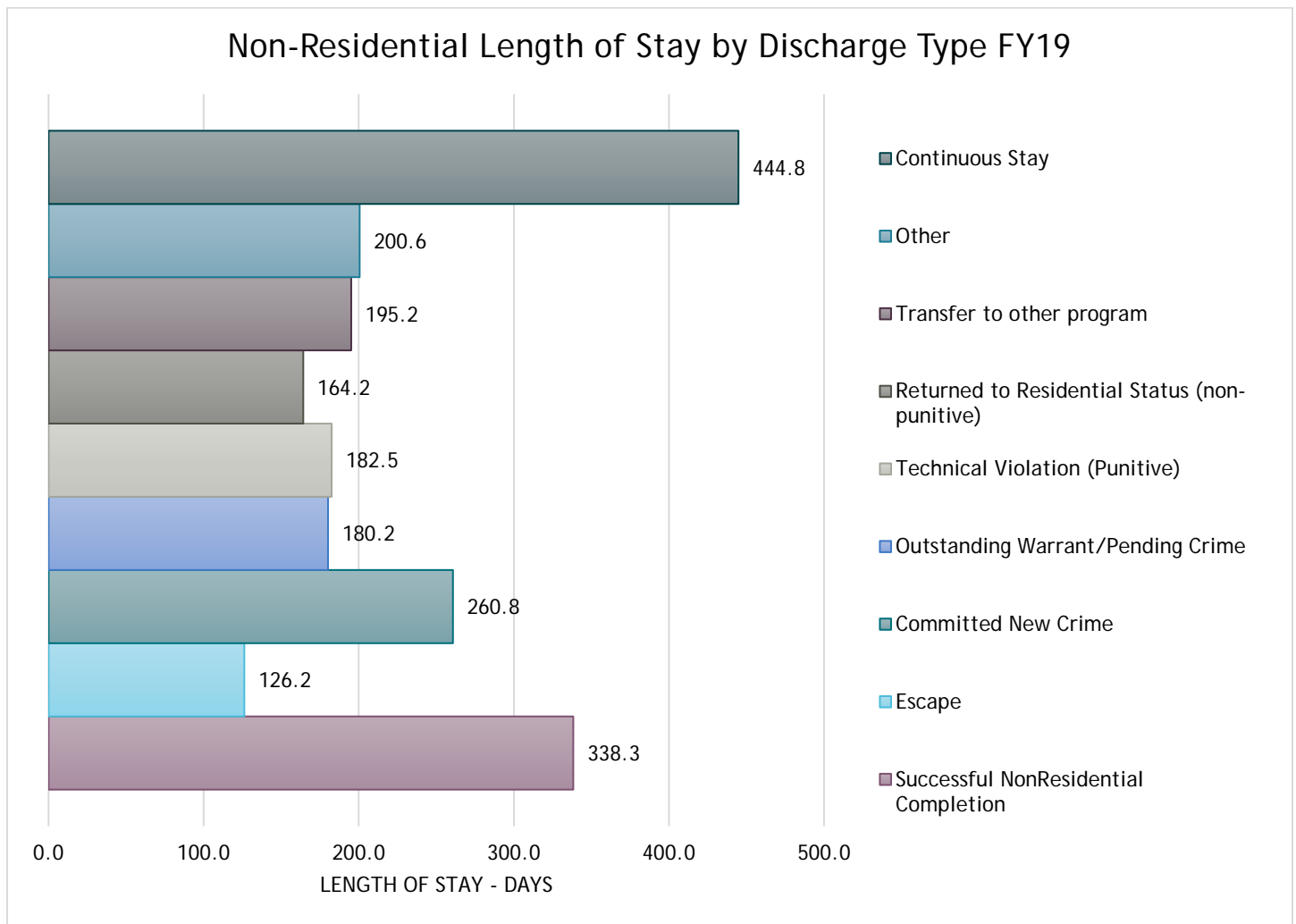
Most clients in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. Nearly ninety-five percent (94.8%) of clients were employed either full-time (93.0%) or part-time (1.8%) when they began their non-residential program in FY19. At the

time of successful termination from non-residential programming, nearly ninety-three percent (92.7%) of clients are employed full-time or part-time.

Length of Stay

The average total length of sentence for a diversion client was 3.25 years in FY19. The average non-residential length of stay for all clients in FY19 was 267 days. Figure 43 depicts the average length of stay for clients by their discharge reason in non-residential community corrections programs.

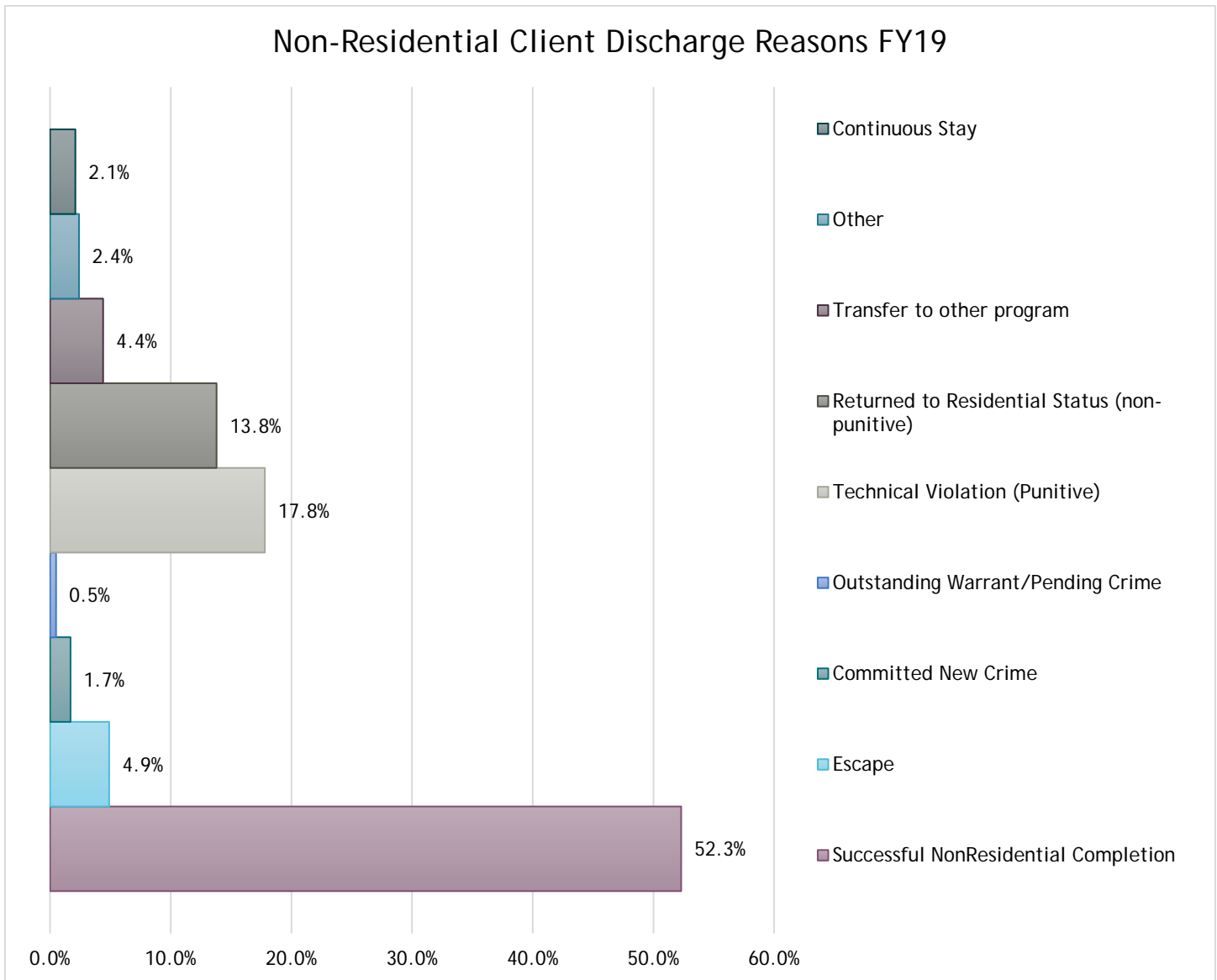
Figure 43 - Average Length of Stay (in Days) For Non-Residential Clients by Discharge Type FY19



Discharges

Approximately fifty-two percent (52.3%) of clients successfully discharged from non-residential placement in FY19 as compared to nearly fifty-six percent (56.4%) in FY18. 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 technical violations by the client make up twenty-four percent (24.4%) of negative discharges in FY19 as compared to FY18, which demonstrated a negative discharge rate of twenty-seven percent (27.1%).

Figure 44 - Discharge Reasons for Non-Residential Clients FY19



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.

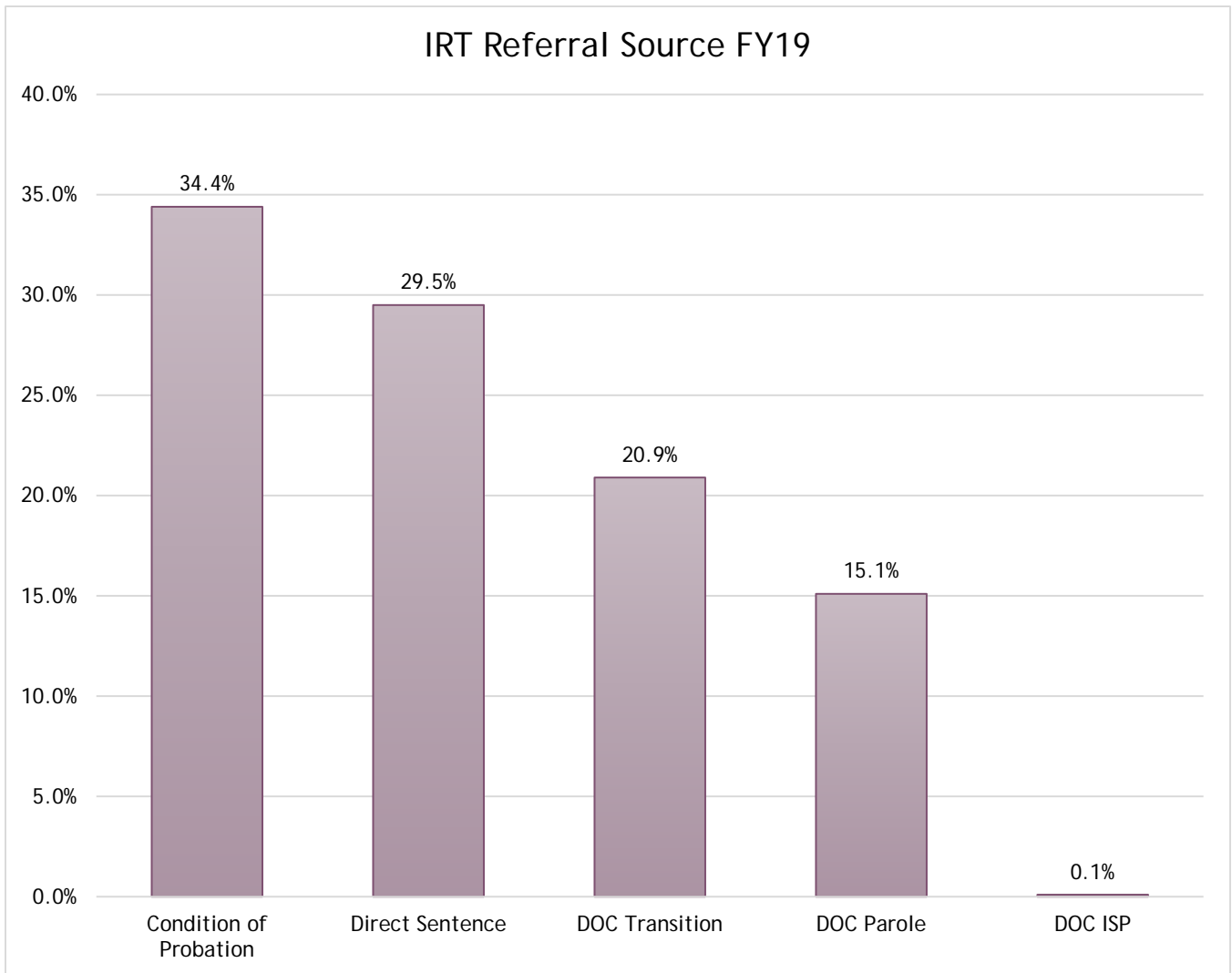
IRT programs last ninety (90) days and clients participate in forty hours of therapeutic treatment per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Treatment aims at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills and identifying negative thinking errors that have resulted in prior substance use and criminal behavior. Due to the intensive nature of IRT, clients do not leave the facility, seek employment, or address other community needs while in the program. Throughout the IRT program, the clients' 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 \$47.83 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees.

There were eight (8) IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system and 1,178 (*n*) IRT client discharges in FY19. The female IRT population increased from twenty-three percent (23.5%) in FY18 to twenty-five percent (25.3%) in FY19. The overall demographics of IRT clients are similar to that of clients in regular residential community corrections programs.

Legal Status

Several sources assess and refer clients in need of IRT treatment to the IRT program. However, regardless of the referral event or source, all clients placed in an IRT program must be determined to need this level of treatment through the SOA-R assessment battery. Clients 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 client will transfer to a residential community corrections program, or return to their original supervisory agency (if not a community corrections facility), and are referred to outpatient continuing care. As shown in Figure 45, condition of probation referrals represented the largest single population of clients in IRT treatment during FY19 (34.4%). DOC clients, both transition and parole, represented approximately thirty-six percent (36.1%) of IRT clients in FY19. The percentage of diversion clients increased slightly in FY19 compared to the rate in FY18 (29.5% in FY19, 27.3% in FY18).

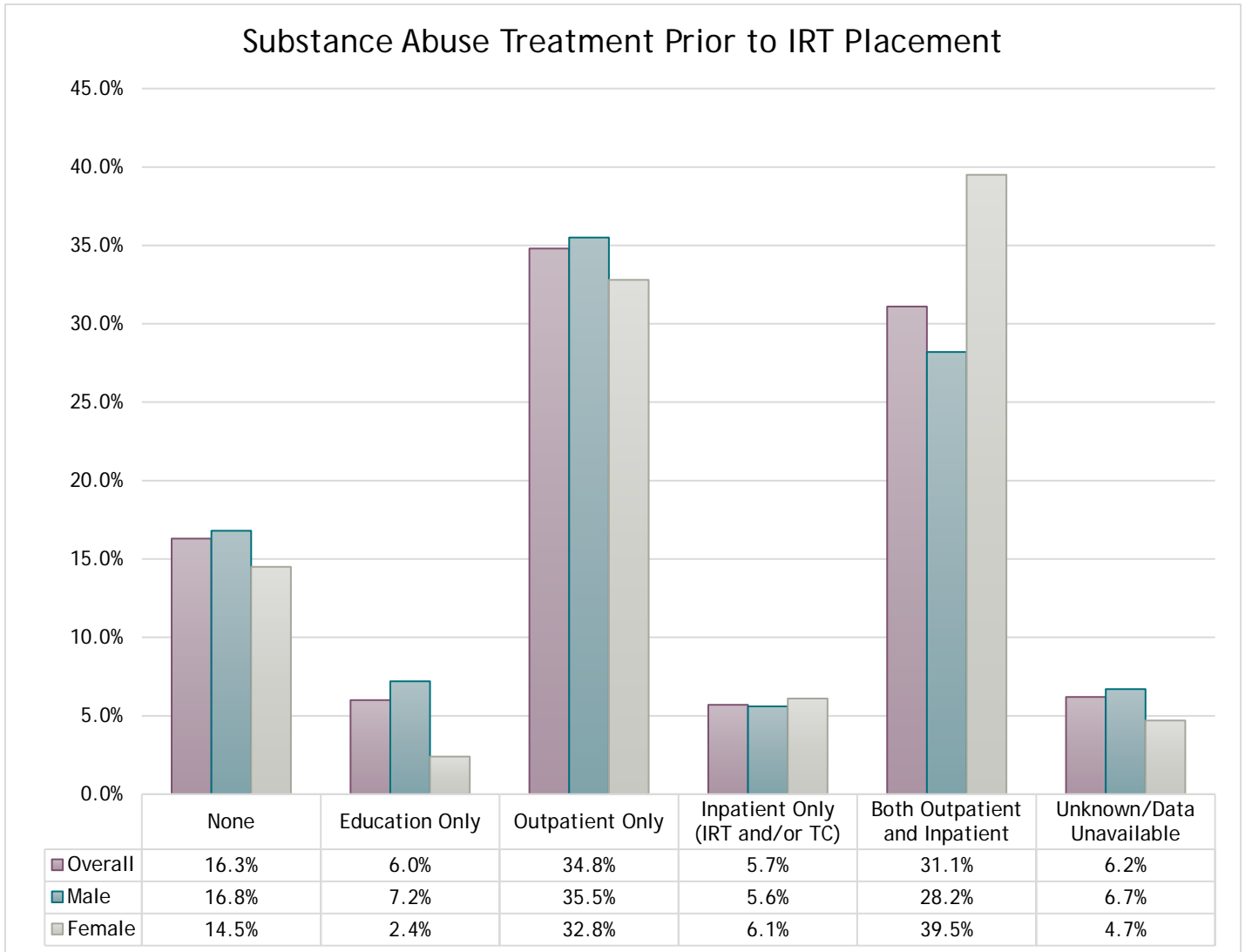
Figure 45 - Referral Source of IRT Clients FY19



Previous Substance Use and Treatment

During FY19, nearly seventy-eight percent (77.5%) of IRT clients had participated in some form of prior substance abuse treatment. Nearly thirty-seven percent (36.8%) of clients in FY19 had attended some type of prior inpatient substance abuse treatment. Overall, females participated in some form of prior substance abuse treatment more often than their male counterparts did (80.7% for females as compared to 76.5% for males). The average overall age reported by IRT clients in FY19 of their first drug use was around the age of fifteen (15). Male IRT clients reported a slightly lower age of first use than females (14.8 years old for males and 16.1 years old for females).

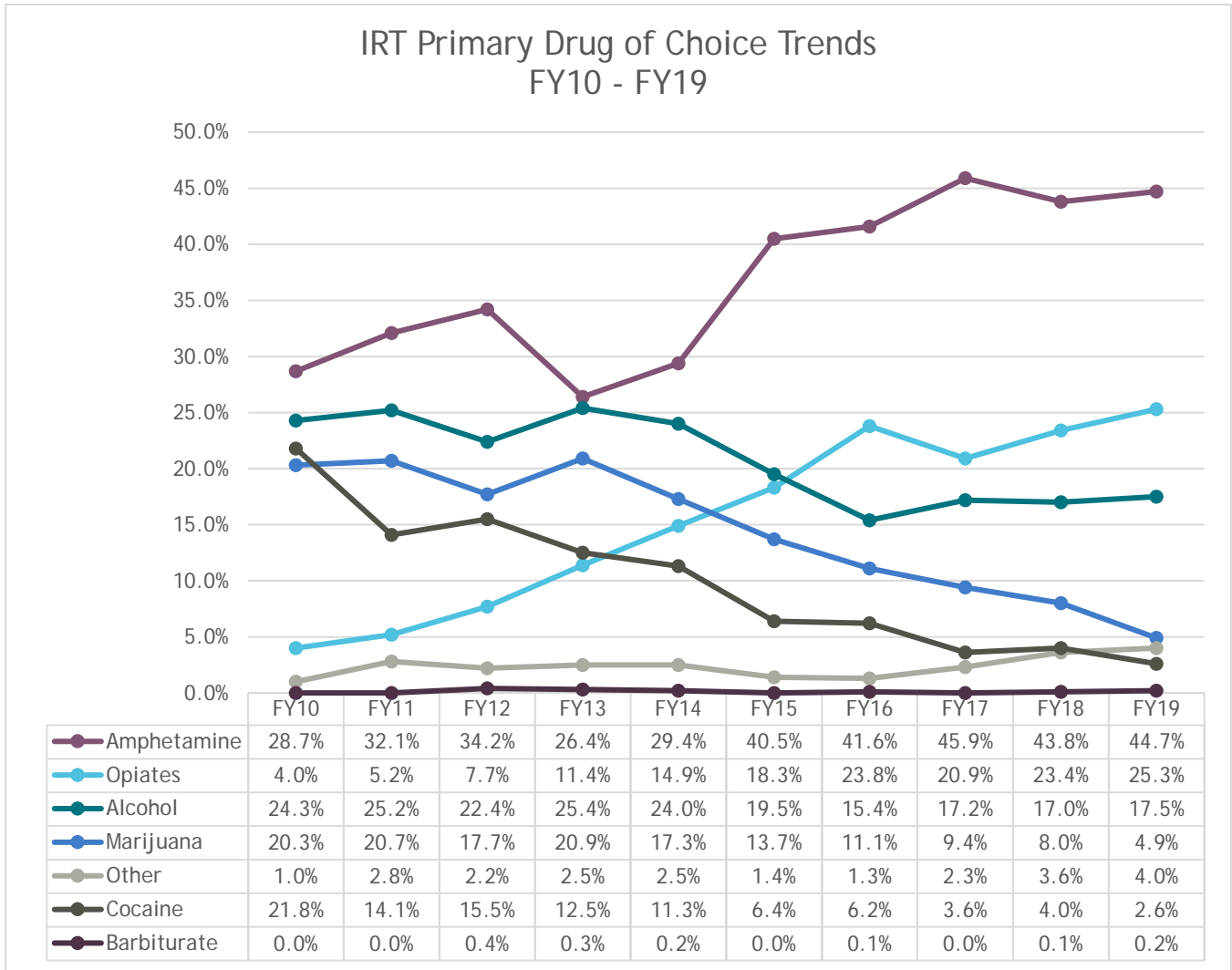
Figure 46 - Reported Substance Abuse Treatment by IRT Clients Prior to Placement FY19



Drug of Choice

Nearly forty-four percent (43.8%) of IRT clients in FY18 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 FY18, there was a continued decline in the number of IRT clients reporting marijuana as their primary drug of choice. Figure 47 illustrates primary drug of choice trend data reported by IRT clients since FY10.

Figure 47 - Primary Drug of Choice Trends Reported by IRT Clients FY10 - FY19



Standardized Offender Assessment and Treatment

The SOA-R consists of a battery of instruments that measures a client’s risk of recidivism, relapse risk, and other criminogenic needs, which are used to develop a supervision and treatment plan for clients. Figure 48 shows two of the four assessments that that are part of the SOA-R battery, the possible score ranges, and the domains that are measured by each scale, with the mean SOA-R subscale scores for male, female, and all IRT clients in FY18. Female IRT clients reported higher perceived consequences with alcohol and other drug (AOD) use, higher perceived benefits of AOD use and more emotional disturbance. They also reported more lifetime involvement with AOD use than their male counterparts did.

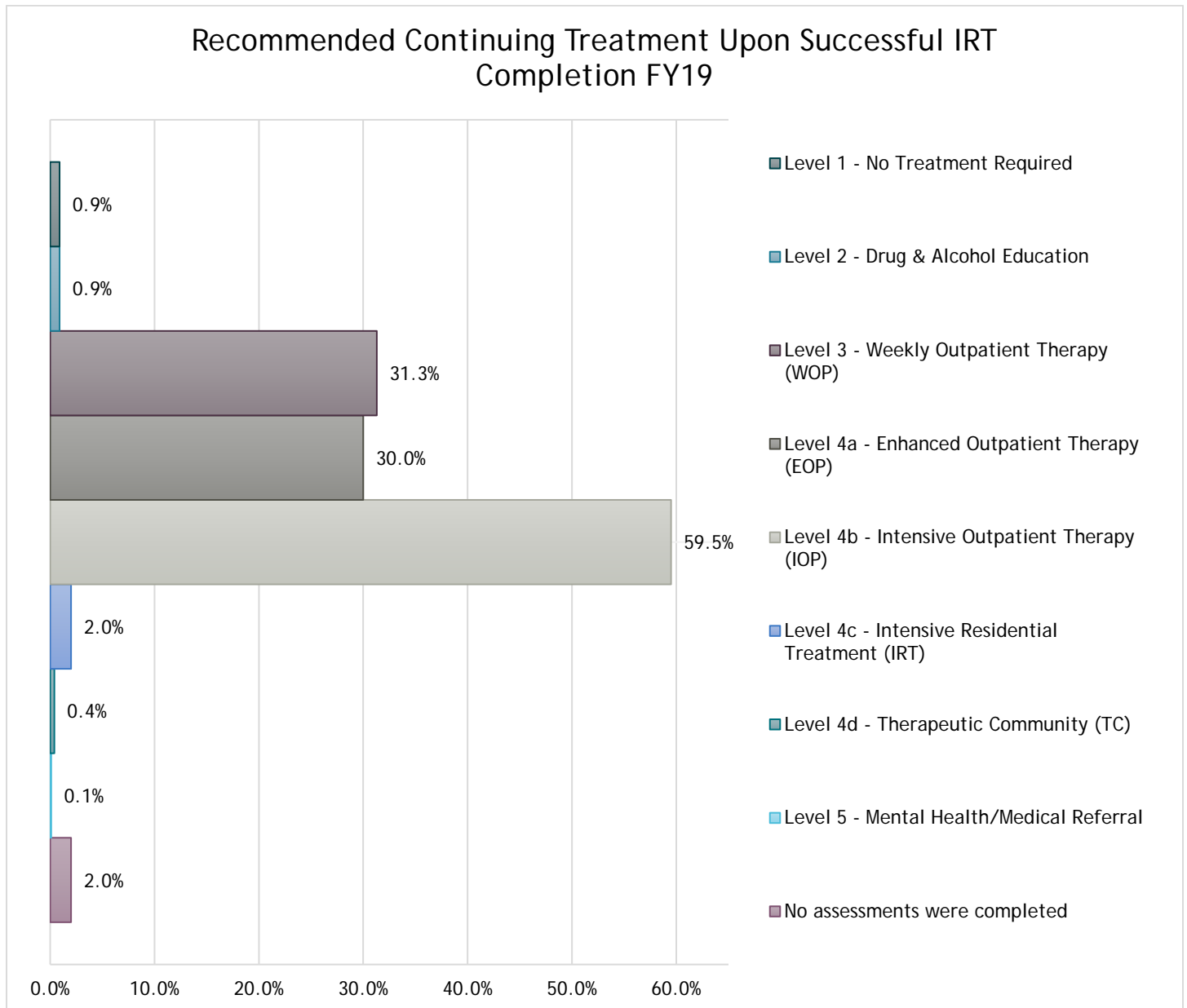
Figure 48 - Average Assessment Scores of IRT Clients FY19

Average Scores Assessment Scores for IRT Clients FY19					
Instrument	Score Range	Measure	Overall	Male	Female
LSI Total Score	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	37.65	37.05	39.43
ASUS-R - Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	19.66	19.08	21.37
ASUS-R - Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	33.04	31.27	38.32
ASUS-R - Involvement 6-	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	23.61	21.73	29.19
ASUS-R - Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	18.81	17.87	21.61
ASUS-R - Social Non-Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	16.97	17.01	16.85
ASUS-R - Legal Non-Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	23.2	23.35	22.75
ASUS-R - Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	11.79	11.27	13.35
ASUS-R - Emotional	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	15.88	14.72	19.3
ASUS-R - Global	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	70.89	68.77	77.2
ASUS-R - Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	13.4	11.85	14.67
ASUS-R - Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	19.53	18.95	21.24
ASUS-R - Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	19.93	19.74	20.47
ASUS-R - Rater	0-18	Rater's Evaluation of Offender's Involvement and Disruption	23.71	21.68	29.75
ASUS-R - Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	12.56	11.85	14.67
ASUS-R - Psycho-Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	19.21	18.1	22.49
ASUS-R - Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Offenders Social Role & Environment	12.54	11.97	14.24

Continuing Care

Clients are reassessed for their substance abuse treatment needs upon successful completion of an IRT program and a recommendation for continuing care is made. Continuing care is designed as after care substance abuse treatment to provide additional support and treatment for community corrections clients upon reentry into the community. Most recommendations for continuing care are in the form of intensive outpatient therapy (IOP), weekly outpatient therapy (WOP) or enhanced outpatient therapy (EOP) as shown in Figure 49.

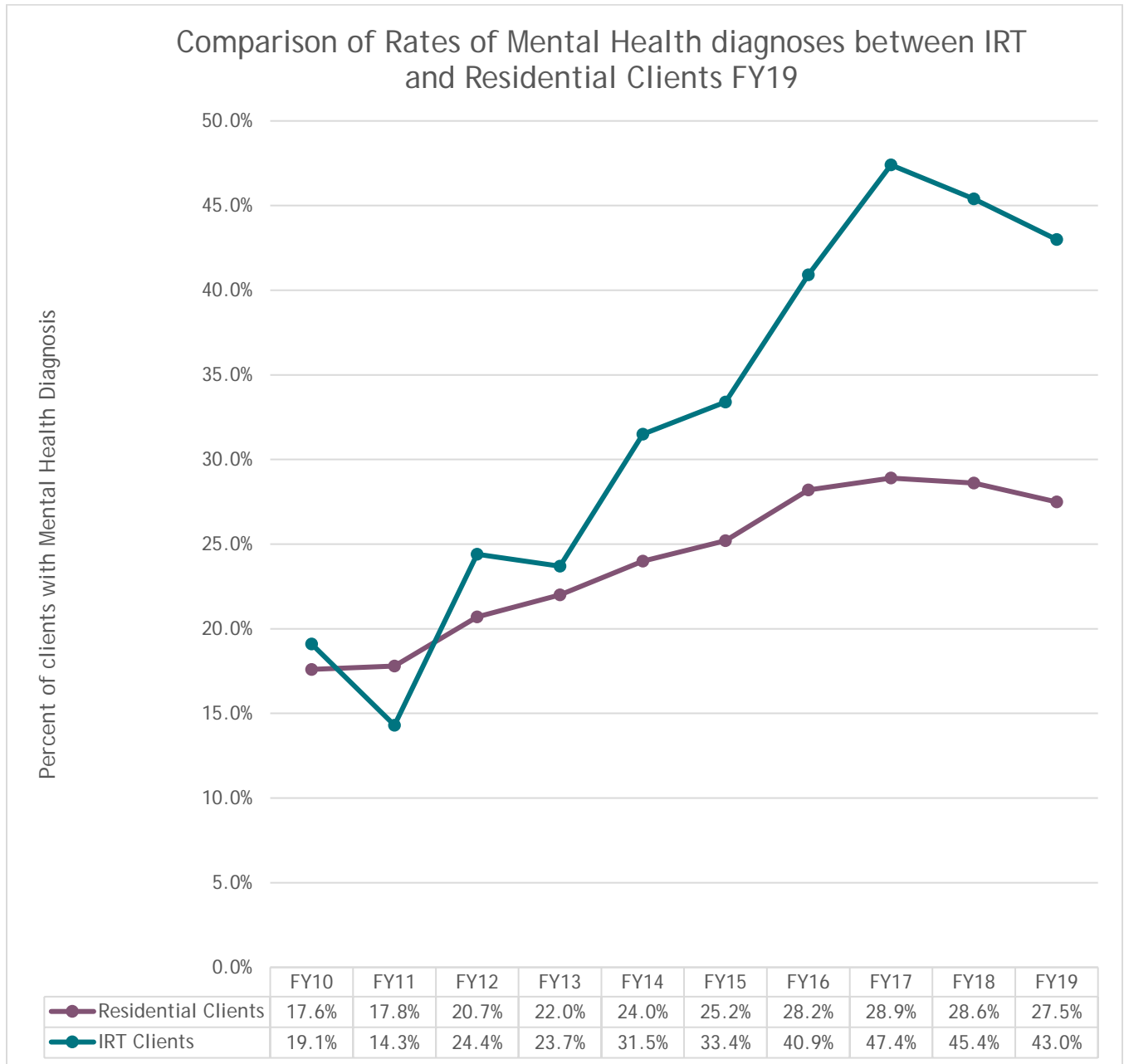
Figure 49 - Recommended Continuing Care for IRT Clients FY19



Mental Illness

IRT clients report higher rates of mental illness than other residential clients in Colorado. Figure 50 shows trend data related to reported mental health diagnoses of IRT clients compared to residential clients. Trends suggest that both populations are reporting significantly higher rates of mental health diagnoses in FY19 than they did in FY10.

Figure 50 IRT Mental Health Diagnosis Rates as Compared to Residential Mental Health Diagnosis Rates FY10-FY19



Discharges

Nearly sixty-nine percent (68.9%) of IRT clients in FY19 completed their IRT program successfully. Eighty-six clients in FY19 (7.3%) discharged due to escape. Figure 51 demonstrates the reasons for discharge for IRT clients.

Figure 51 Discharge Reasons for IRT Clients FY19

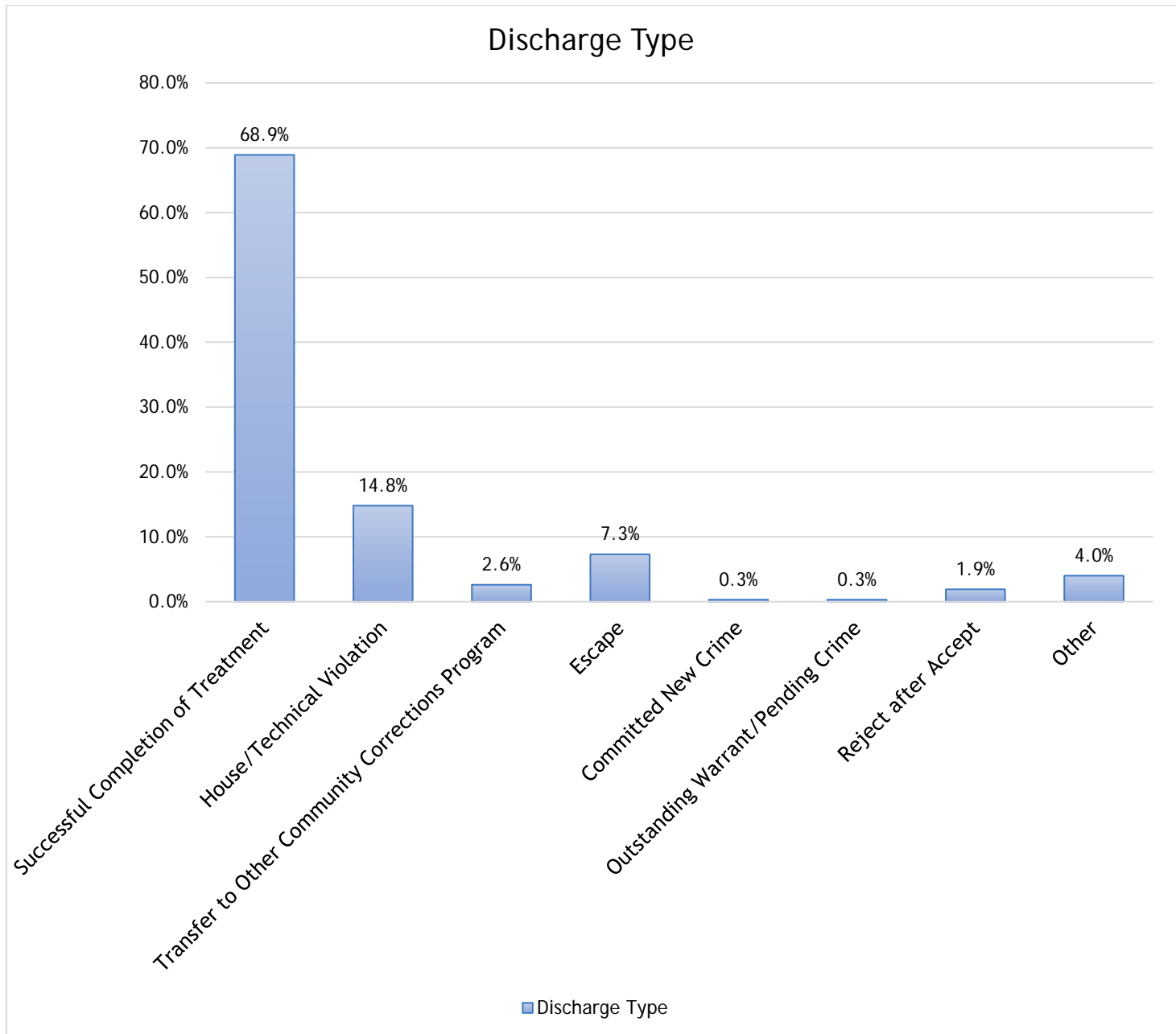
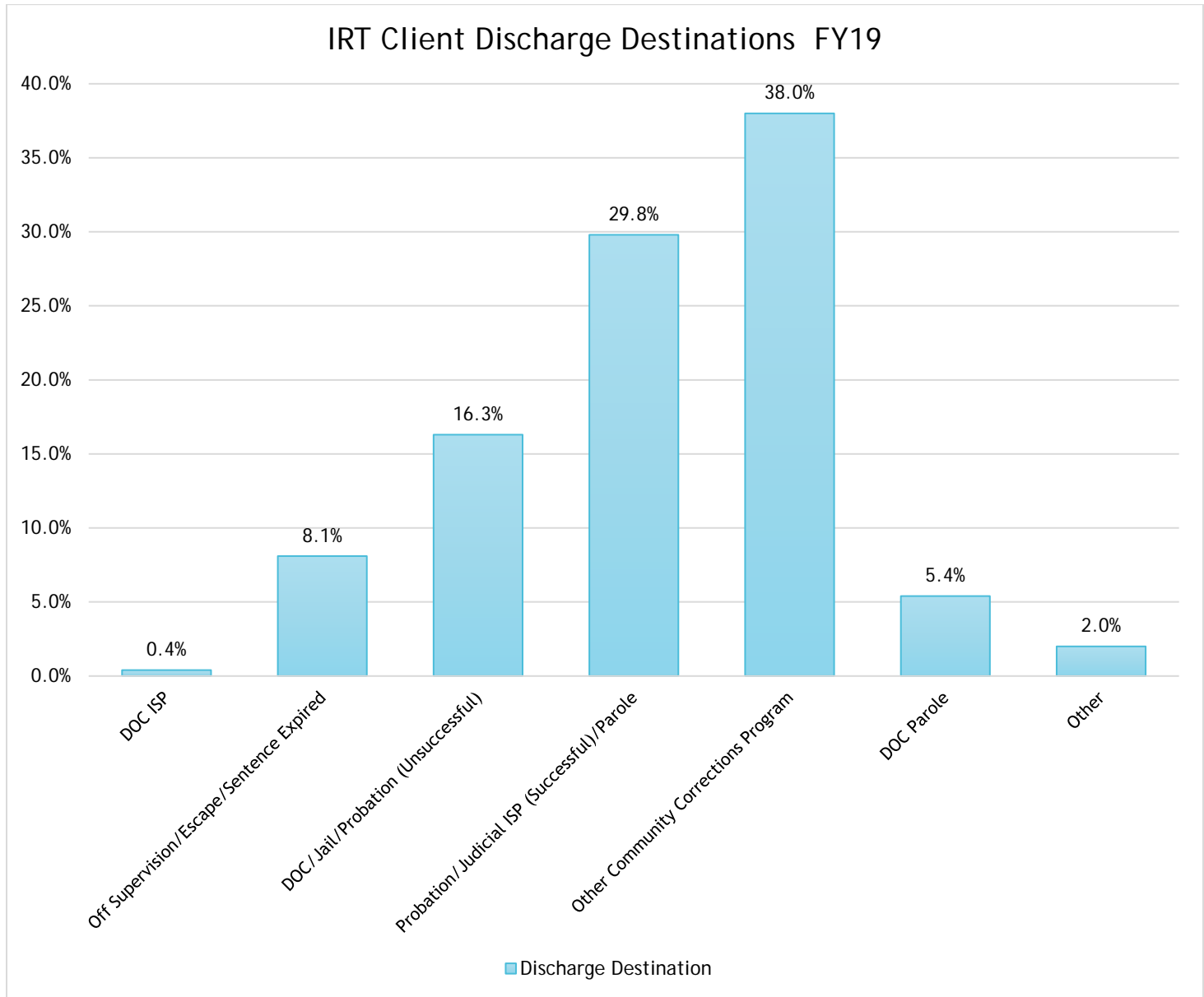


Figure 52 illustrates that in FY19 thirty-eight percent (38.0%) of all IRT clients discharged back to a residential community corrections program, while five percent (5.4%) discharged successfully to parole and nearly thirty percent (29.8%) discharged successfully to probation.

Figure 52 - IRT Client Discharge Destination FY19



Section IV - Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT)

The population of clients 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 their overall ability to function in the community. The structure of these programs accommodate persons who need additional supervision and treatment services in order to reintegrate successfully 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 RDDT program services clients with both a significant substance abuse disorder and mental illness, including those whose previous treatment failures necessitate more intensive treatment measures. RDDT programs receive a differential per diem of \$36.14 per day in order to fund some of the costs of therapeutic and enhanced supervision services.

During FY19, there were eight (8) RDDT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. There were 389 client discharges from RDDT programs in FY19. Compared to residential clients, there is a higher percentage of female clients in the RDDT programs (28.8% in RDDT as compared to 20.2% in regular residential). There is also a higher percentage of Caucasian clients (63.4% in RDDT as compared to 56.4% in regular residential) and clients 31 years of age or older (62.9% in RDDT as compared to 61.7% in regular residential) within the RDDT population. Figure 53 demonstrates the general demographics for the RDDT population in FY19.

Figure 53 - General Demographics of RDDT Clients FY19

RDDT Client Demographics FY19		
	FY18	FY19
Gender		
Male	68.0%	71.2%
Female	32.0%	28.8%
Age		
18-20	0.8%	0.5%
21-25	12.4%	10.8%
26-30	24.0%	19.5%
31-35	20.1%	18.3%
36-40	16.8%	18.3%
41-45	7.7%	13.1%
46-50	8.5%	7.7%
51 +	9.8%	11.8%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	64.1%	63.4%
African American	9.0%	12.6%
Hispanic	23.3%	20.9%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	1.3%	0.5%
Native American / Alaskan Native	1.6%	2.3%
Other/Unknown	0.8%	0.3%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	4.1%	3.6%
9th through 11th grade	22.2%	23.0%
12th Grade or GED	57.1%	50.4%
Vocational/Some College	11.4%	16.3%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	3.6%	2.6%
Unknown	1.6%	4.1%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	7.8%	7.0%
F4 - F6	82.7%	72.8%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	1.6%	1.8%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	15.8%	18.4%
Adult Felony Convictions		
Zero	25.6%	19.1%
One to Two	33.3%	36.4%
Three or More	41.1%	44.4%

Current Felony Offense

Similar to residential community corrections clients, most RDDT clients in FY19 were serving sentences for mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses for this population of clients were drug-related offenses, burglary and assault/menacing. Figure 54 shows the breakdown of current felony convictions for RDDT clients.

Figure 54 - Current Felony Offenses for RDDT Clients FY19

RDDT Current Felony Offenses FY19		
Offense Type	N	Percent
Controlled Substance	96	24.8%
Assault/Menacing	57	14.7%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	54	14.0%
Theft	35	9.0%
Identity Theft	26	6.7%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	21	5.4%
Motor Vehicle	18	4.7%
Other	17	4.4%
Robbery	13	3.4%
Escape	8	2.1%
Sex Assault	7	1.8%
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	7	1.8%
Weapons	6	1.6%
Criminal Mischief	5	1.3%
Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor	5	1.3%
Fraud/False Info To Pawnbroker	4	1.0%
Homicide	4	1.0%
Intimidation	3	0.8%
Habitual Criminal	1	0.3%

Assessments

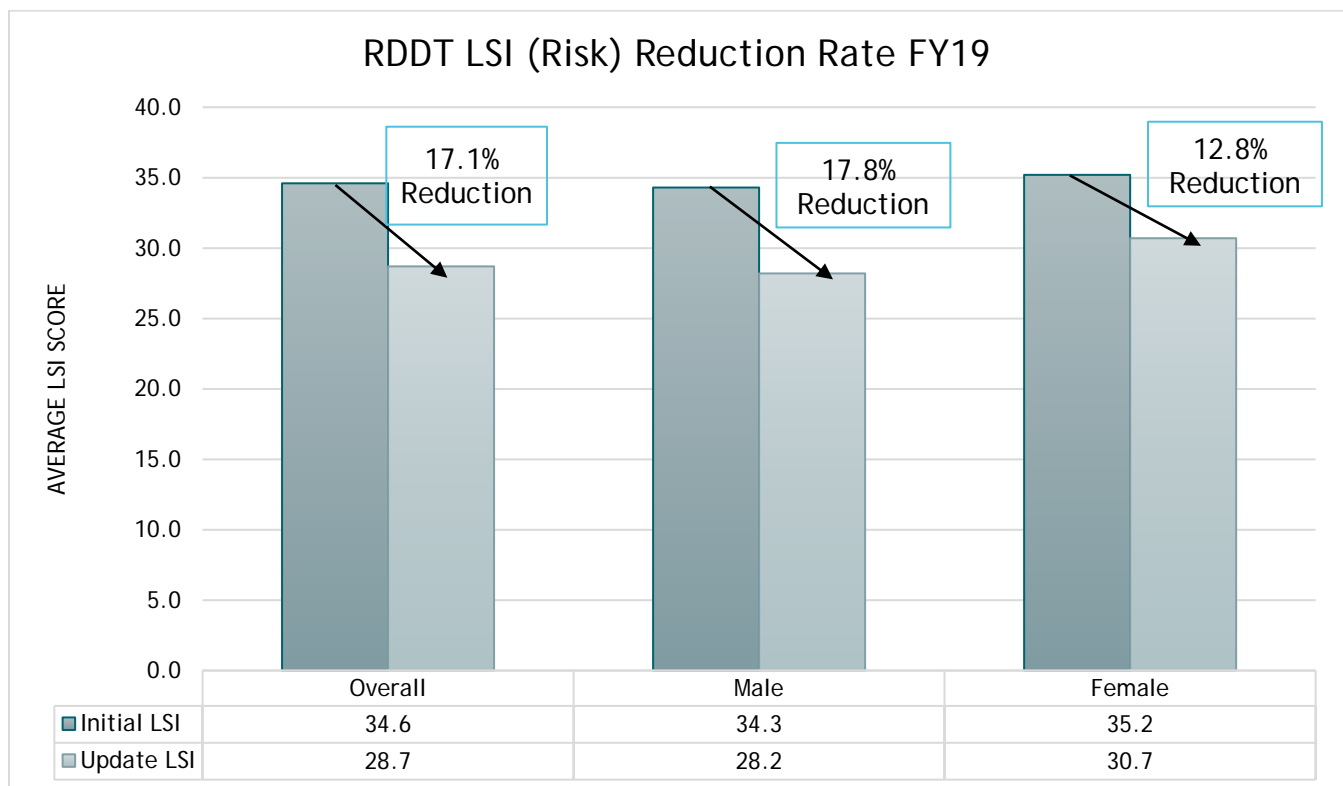
Figure 55 provides the average LSI and SSI-R scores for RDDT clients in FY19. In comparison to residential clients, RDDT clients have higher mean assessment scores on the initial LSI, the update LSI, and the SSI-R.

Figure 55 - Assessment Scores for RDDT Clients FY19

FY19 Assessment Scores	Initial LSI	6 Month LSI Update	SSI-R Score
Overall	34.6	28.7	14.6
Male	34.3	28.2	15.6
Female	35.2	30.7	12.1

Despite having, higher overall risk scores compared to other residential community corrections clients, both male and female RDDT clients had lower LSI scores at the time of their last updated LSI while under community corrections supervision (at least six months in community corrections). Figure 56 demonstrates the reduction in LSI scores for RDDT clients. This indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism from time of entry to discharge.

Figure 56 - Overall, Male, and Female LSI (Risk) Reduction for RDDT Clients FY19



Addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs. Clients placed in these programs often have long histories of disruption because of these disorders. In FY19, eighty-six percent (86.1%) of RDDT clients had previous mental health treatment, with sixty percent (60.0%) receiving some form of mental health treatment in the last six months. Over eighty-one percent (81.2%) of RDDT clients have been prescribed psychiatric medications in their lifetime, with fifty-five percent (55.2%) of clients having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program. In FY19, nearly sixteen percent (15.7%) of RDDT clients have been hospitalized for mental health reasons in the last two years.

Risk of self-harm and suicide is a concern for individuals suffering from mental illness. Nearly fifty-eight percent (57.7%) of all RDDT clients reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves, leaving thirty-four percent (34.0%) of RDDT clients with a history of at least one self-harming or suicide attempt episode in their lifetime. These figures are represented in Figure 57.

Figure 57 - Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients for FY18 and FY19

Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients - FY18 & FY19	FY18	FY19
Never	55.0%	57.7%
In Last 6 Months	2.1%	5.7%
Last 6 months to 2 years	11.1%	9.8%
Over 2 years Ago	24.5%	18.6%
Unknown/Data unavailable	7.2%	8.2%

Drug of Choice

Approximately forty-one percent (41.5%) of RDDT clients in FY19 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines. The data for FY19 shows increases from FY18 in opiates, cocaine, and marijuana as the reported primary drug of choice for RDDT clients. Conversely, the data demonstrates a reduction from FY18 in the reported use of alcohol as the primary drug of choice by RDDT clients. Figure 58 illustrates the primary drug of choice reported by RDDT clients for FY19.

Figure 58 - RDDT Client Primary Drug of Choice FY19

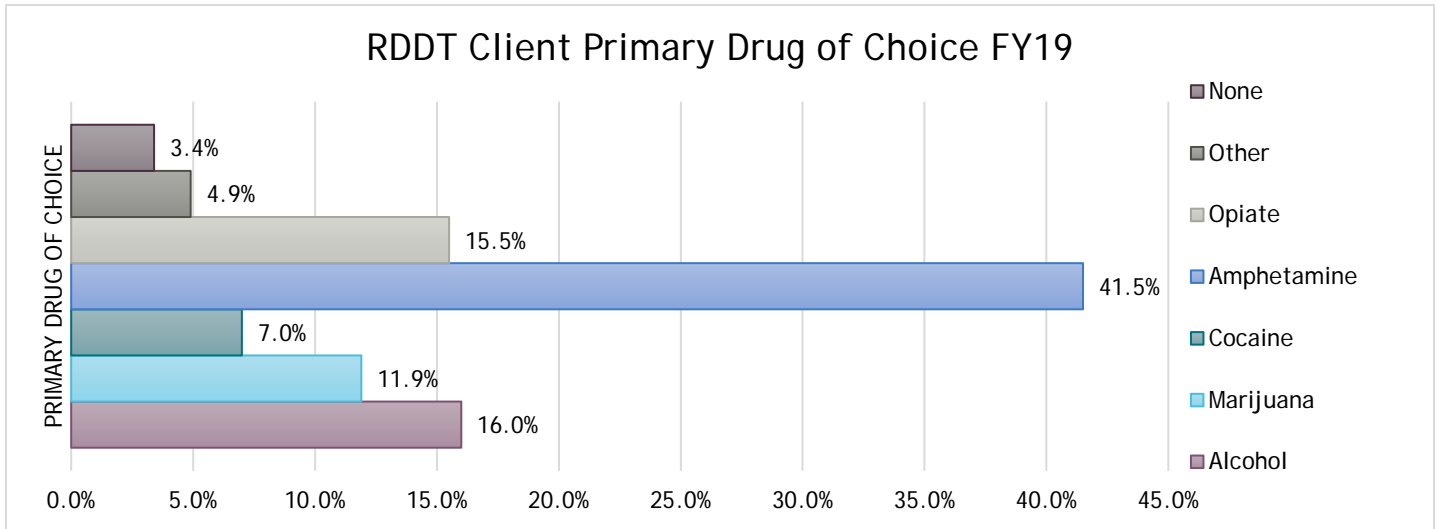
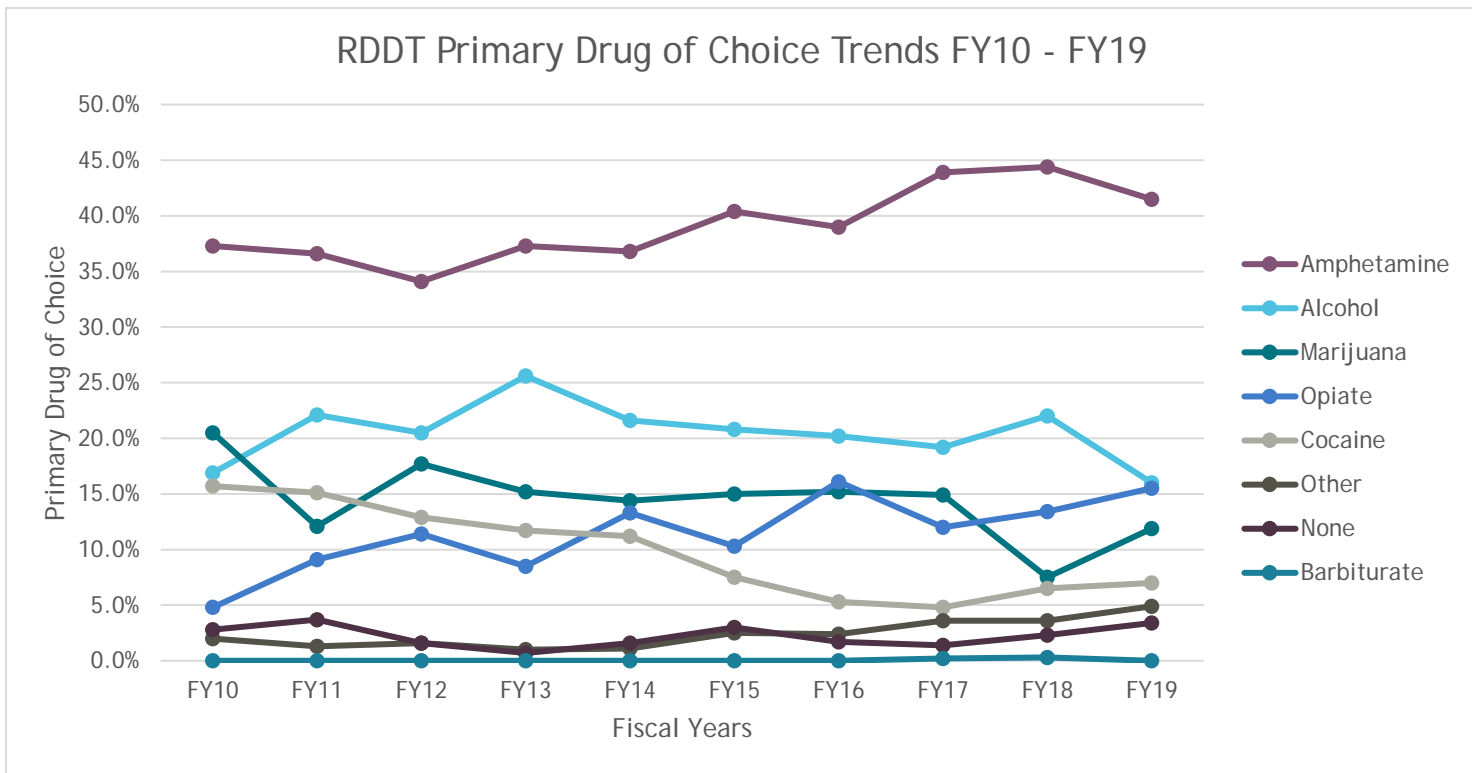


Figure 59 reports the primary drug of choice trends since FY10. Recent data trends have shown an increase in amphetamines and opiates as the drugs of choice. In FY19, preferences for opiates and cocaine increased slightly following a decreasing trend since FY17.

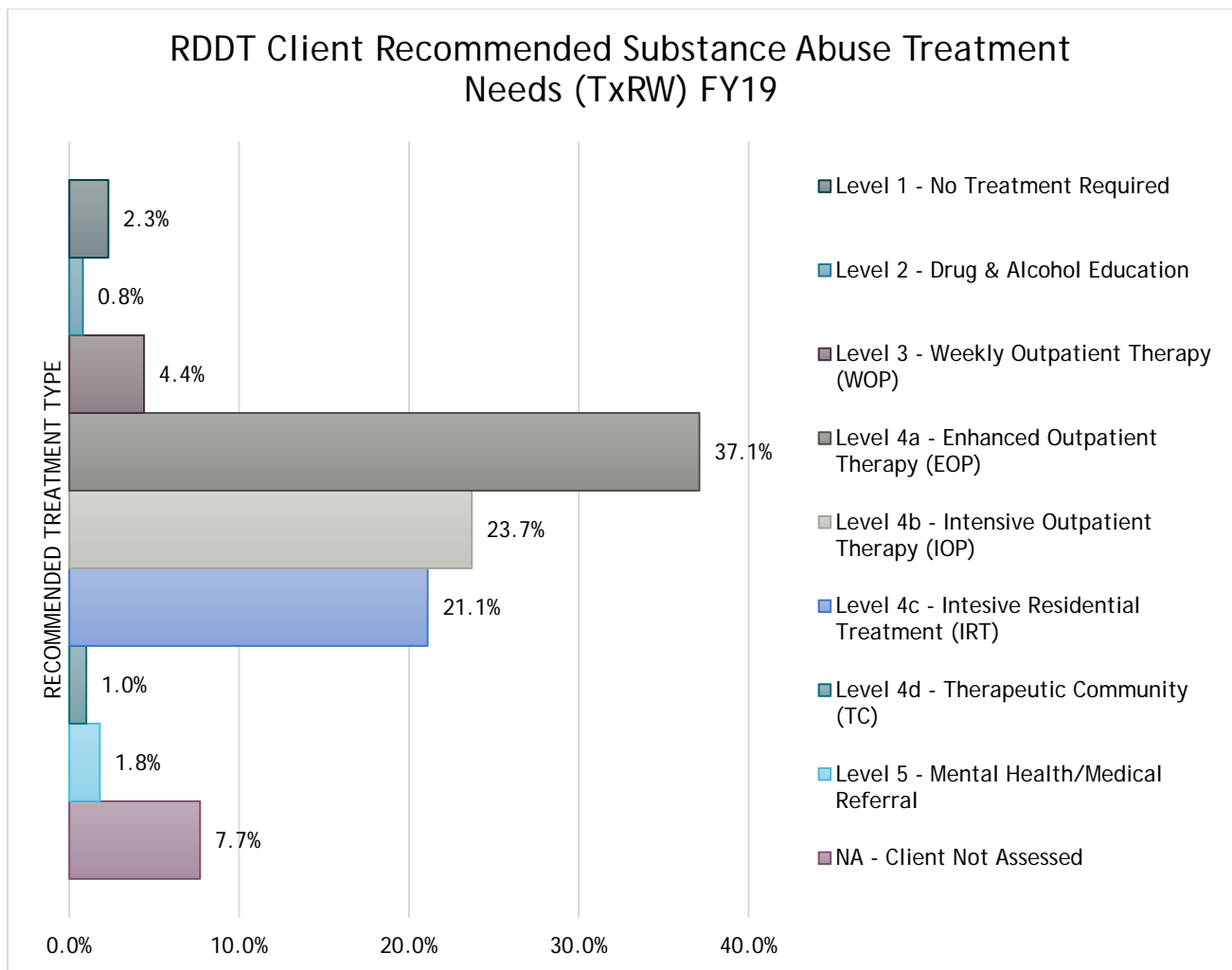
Figure 59 - Trends of Primary Drug of Choice for RDDT Clients FY10 - FY19



Substance Use Treatment

Compared to residential clients, a higher percentage of RDDT clients were assessed as needing enhanced substance abuse treatment services (level 4a and above) in FY19. Nearly eighty-three percent (82.9%) of RDDT clients received this recommended treatment level for substance abuse. Additionally, the proportion of individuals who needed a mental health or medical referral prior to being able to be assessed for need of substance use treatment services, is higher than the residential population (1.8% in RDDT compared to 0.5% in regular residential). Figure 60 reports the percentage of RDDT clients assessed needing each level of substance abuse treatment during FY19.

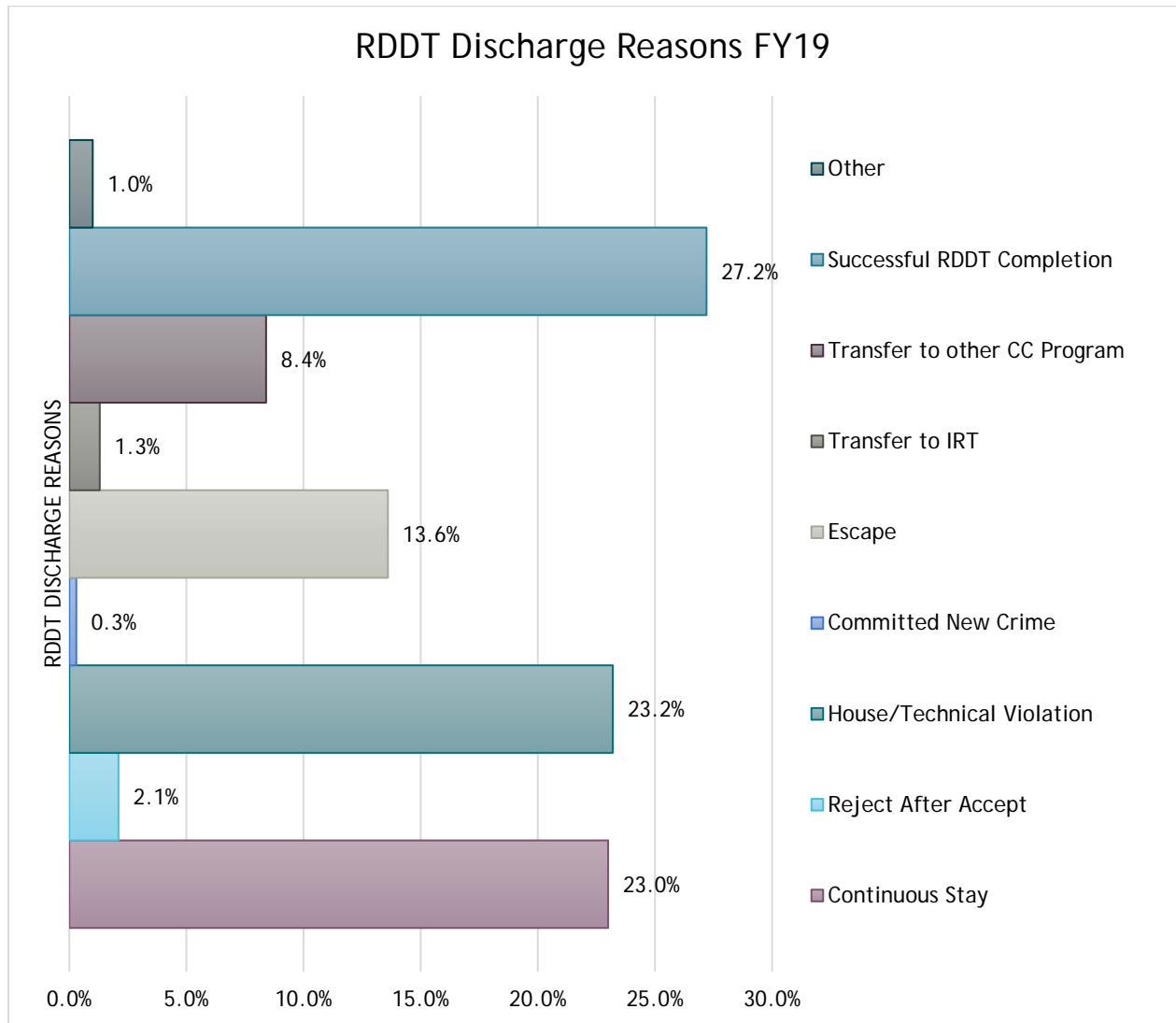
Figure 60 - Recommended Substance Use Treatment for RDDT Clients FY19



Discharges

Nearly thirty-seven percent (36.9%) of RDDT offenders in FY19 discharged from the program successfully or transferred to another community corrections or IRT program. Some of the data reported in the Continuous Stay category may also represent successful completion of RDDT programming. Successful Completion, Transfer to Other Program and Continuous Stay are discharge reasons used 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 FY19, technical violations represented over twenty-three percent (23.2%) of discharges from RDDT programs. Of these technical violations, approximately forty percent (39.5%) were drug related.

Figure 61 Discharge Reasons for RDDT Clients FY19



Length of Stay

The mean length of stay for all RDDT clients in all discharge categories was 109.7 days in FY19. Figure 62 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by a client's termination reason.

Figure 62 - Average Length of Stay in Days for RDDT Clients by Discharge Reason FY19

RDDT Client Average Length of Stay by Discharge Reason - FY19	
Discharge Reason	# of Days
Other	120.8
Successful Residential Completion	204.9
Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	64.7
Transfer to IRT	121.0
Escape	37.2
Committed New Crime	36.0
House/Technical Violation	97.0
Reject After Accept	91.6
Continuous Stay	73.0

Section V - Finances in Community Corrections

While in residential and non-residential community corrections facilities, clients are expected to work full-time, pay room and board (subsistence), state and federal taxes and, when ordered, pay child support, restitution and court costs. Many clients pay for their own treatment costs while in community corrections. There are funds administered by the OCC that can also help pay for client treatment costs. Many programs provide in-house treatment services at a no cost or low cost alternative to the client.

Clients in some specialized programs do not work while participating in intensive treatment, so no financial information for those clients is included in this section. In addition, clients in a different specialized program 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 clients 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, the data provided here should be considered an estimate of the community corrections client population for each fiscal year and should not be understood to be an exact figure.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by all types of clients while in community corrections in FY19 was \$13,779,638. Figure 63 shows the breakdown of total subsistence payments made by diversion, transition, male, female and non-residential clients.

Figure 63 - Subsistence Paid by Residential Clients in Community Corrections in FY18 & FY19

Subsistence Paid by Residential Clients in Community Corrections FY18 and FY19						
	Overall Subsistence Paid	Diversion Subsistence Paid	Transition Subsistence Paid	Non-Residential Subsistence Paid	Male Subsistence Paid	Female Subsistence Paid
FY19	\$13,779,683	\$7,090,532	\$6,338,730	\$350,276	\$11,392,973	\$2,386,665
FY18	\$11,346,532	\$5,848,439	\$5,498,093	\$370,105	\$9,254,906	\$2,091,626

Income

As discussed in earlier sections of this report, many community corrections clients are able to obtain employment while under supervision and evidence suggests that employment plays an important role in a client's successful reintegration into the community. Per the 2017 Community Corrections Standards¹ (CD-1901), clients receive an instrument-based job readiness assessment as part of their intake to the facility. This assists the program in determining a client's job search status for their Individualized Employment Plan (IEP) that is part of their individual case plan. In many cases, diversion clients come into community corrections already employed, while the majority of transition clients start the process of obtaining employment.

In FY19, the overall median monthly income for community corrections clients was \$1326.86. To calculate this figure, the client's total reported income is divided by their length of stay (months). As it can take some time for clients to secure employment and adjust to community corrections life, stays less than three (3) months are not included in the data. High monthly income outliers (any monthly income greater than \$5,763.83), determined by calculating the standard deviation for these figures, are also omitted to demonstrate what an average client earns during their community corrections stay. Figure 64 presents the mean and median monthly income for diversion, transition and non-residential clients in FY19.

Figure 64 - Monthly Income for Diversion, Transition & Non-Residential Clients in FY19

Monthly Income for Diversion, Transition & Non-Residential Clients FY19			
	Diversion	Transition	Non-Residential
Mean	\$1151.33	\$1157.66	\$1668.34
Median	\$1031.09	\$995.59	\$1569.20
N	2138	2012	642

The average monthly income for the male population in community corrections was higher than the monthly income for the female population. The average monthly income for men in community corrections was \$1,311.98, while the average monthly income for women was \$872.30.

Overall, community corrections clients earned a total of \$69,543,333.00 during FY19. The average total annual earnings in community corrections from FY10 to FY19 was \$45,304,489.

Other Financial Responsibilities

Once clients in community corrections have obtained employment, they are required to develop a budget as part of their case planning activities with their case manager. This budgeting exercise

<http://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/occ/Standards/FINAL2017StandardsforDistribution-080117.pdf>

helps clients learn how to manage their money, requires them to establish a savings account and pay for their subsistence, restitution, court-ordered childcare and, in some cases, their treatment costs. Employed clients must also pay state and federal taxes. Tax summary information may be obtained by submitting a request to the OCC.

Restitution and Other Court Costs

Many clients in community corrections owe restitution and other court costs associated with their criminal cases. Clients paying restitution do not pay only on their current case, but on the total outstanding restitution and court costs for all of their cases. Amounts owed range from less than one hundred dollars to hundreds of thousands of dollars. During FY19, the vast majority of community corrections clients made restitution payments while in a community corrections program, totaling \$3,780,413.00. Figure 65 demonstrates a breakdown of these payments by legal status and gender.

Figure 65 - Restitution and Other Court Costs Paid by Community Corrections Clients in FY19

Restitution Fees Paid by Community Corrections Clients FY19					
	Diversion (Residential)	Transition	Non-Residential (Diversion Only)	Male	Female
Mean	\$769.32	\$722.88	\$967.06	\$820.75	\$602.55
Sum	\$1,660,953.00	\$1,472,498.00	\$646,962.00	\$3,193,530.00	\$586,883.00
N	2159	2037	669	3891	974

Court-Ordered Child Support

In addition to various treatment and living costs, clients are responsible for fulfilling court-ordered child support obligations. Clients paid a total of \$1,007,849.00 toward their child support obligations in FY19. This is nearly a \$160,000 increase from the payments made by community corrections clients in FY18 (\$847,993.00).

Treatment Costs

As described previously in this report, many clients pay for their own treatment or for part of their treatment. Clients paid a total of \$580,637 toward their own treatment costs in FY19.

Fees Owed to Program at Termination

Some programs aid clients in the form of subsistence fees, treatment fees, medical costs and transportation. In some cases, clients are expected to reimburse the program for some of these costs once they obtain employment. In FY19, programs provided financial assistance to 4,864 clients who

discharged from community corrections owing, on average, approximately \$450.00 each, totaling \$2,190,861.00.

Section VI - Program Efficacy, Core Security and Technical Assistance

The DCJ has a statutory responsibility to audit and evaluate all community corrections programs. Residential, Non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment, Sex Offender and Residential Dual Diagnosis programs funded by the DCJ are subject to audits. Audit and evaluation teams primarily consist 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 learn, assist, and understand how best to support the program in their goals following a completed audit or evaluation. Programs, local community corrections boards, and referral agencies receive notification of an upcoming audit or evaluation three to six weeks in advance of the audit/evaluation. OCC staff are generally on-site for three to five days.

Core Security Program Audits

The Core Security Audit measures compliance and quality of work with a limited number of the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards (C.C.C.S.)*. The *C.C.C.S.* are designed to establish minimum levels of service within Colorado community corrections programs, and to reduce risks associated with managing clients in the community.

The on-site measurement focuses on staff and client interactions, client experience, staff awareness, and documentation supporting the requirements of *Standards* by using multiple measurement methods, including:

- Client Case File Reviews
- Sample File Reviews
- Program Logs
- Live Observations
- Camera Reviews
- Staff Interviews
- Client Interviews

Following the on-site measurement, an audit report is generated for the program by organizing the collected scores by *Standard*. No individual staff scores are made available, only program-level scores are reported. An in-person, interactive meeting is scheduled with the program to explain the audit report findings, tie in data collection methods to connect the work being done to the measurements taken, talk about the *Standards* requirements, and answer any questions the program staff may have. The audit report can be referenced to engage the DCJ OCC staff in continual technical assistance and support, if desired.

During FY19, the local community corrections board staff in three jurisdictions conducted Core Security co-audits with the OCC Core Security team in their local facilities. Eight (8) total Core

Security audits were completed using on-site data collection processes during FY19 and all but three (3) of these programs had received their audit report meeting. One (1) additional program was notified of their upcoming Core Security audit.

Occasionally, unannounced follow-up audits or limited scope audits may be conducted following the release of an audit report to address event specific or public safety issues that were identified in the original audit. In FY19, one (1) limited scope audit was conducted to follow-up on event specific details, and provide support to the local community corrections board staff.

Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE) Evaluations

The Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE) evaluation shares similarities with the Core Security Audit process. The evaluation focuses on Behavior Change section of the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards (C.C.C.S.)*, and as such, measures fidelity to various Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs) that these *Standards* set forth.

The PACE evaluation consists of both a pre-site and on-site phase of measurement. The pre-site measurement uses audio recordings submitted by program staff to gauge practitioner fidelity to various EBP elements. Samples of the following recording categories are submitted prior to on-site evaluation activities:

- Risk Assessment
- Case Planning and Normative Feedback
- Motivational Interviewing
- Skill Training with Directed Practice
- Behavioral Intervention

On-site evaluation measurement focuses on staff and client interactions, client perception of staff engagement, staff knowledge of EBP principles, and documentation supporting the use of EBPs. Methods of on-site measurement for the PACE evaluation include:

- Case File Reviews
- Live Observations of Case Management and Line Staff
- Case Manager Interviews
- A Program Director Interview
- Client Surveys

Following a PACE evaluation, a PACE Profile is generated for the program by aggregating all scores collected and organizing them into factors and items. Only program scores are included in the PACE Profile, individual staff scores are not released. After this profile is generated, an in-person, meeting is scheduled with the program to explain the profile, tie in data collection methods to connect the work being done to the measurements taken, talk about the EBP principles, and answer questions from the program staff. If the program would like to begin talking about areas and strategies for increasing fidelity to one or more of these EBPs, this Profile Feedback space can also be utilized to do so.

In FY19, thirteen (13) PACE evaluations were completed through on-site data collection processes. All but two (2) of these programs had received their Profile Feedback session in FY19. One (1) additional PACE evaluation was initiated and completed through the pre-site audio recording submission phase.

Specialized Quality Assurance Reviews

The specialized quality assurance team measures compliance and quality of work focused on Scope of Work (SOW) contracts between the state and the programs funded to provide specialized community corrections services, such as, Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT), Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT), and Sex Offender Supervision and Treatment in Community Corrections (SOSTCC).

The on-site measurement focuses on staff and client interactions, client experience, staff awareness and training, clinical treatment dosage, and documentation supporting the SOW requirements by using multiple measurement methods, including:

- Client Case File Reviews
- Personnel File Reviews
- Program Logs
- Clinical Observations
- Staff Interviews
- Client Interviews

Following the on-site measurement, a quality assurance review report is generated for the program through data visualization tools. This review only reports program-level data, individual staff data is not included. The DCJ OCC staff schedules an in-person, interactive meeting with the program to explain the quality assurance review report, tie in data collection methods to connect the work being done to the measurements taken, talk about the SOW requirements, and answer any questions the program staff may have. The program is able to reference the quality assurance review report to engage the DCJ OCC staff in continual technical assistance and support, if desired.

In FY19, four (4) specialized quality assurance reviews were completed.

Technical Assistance, Training & Implementation Support

The Division of Criminal Justice is considered a valuable training, implementation and technical assistance resource by the local community corrections boards and programs. 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. The DCJ OCC staff offer ongoing training, coaching, structured feedback, and other technical assistance to support program improvements and sustainability of practice. Examples of training include, but are not limited to:

- Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R) Basic
- SOA-R Training for Trainers

- Case Planning and the Progression Matrix
- Billing
- Community Corrections Information & Billing (CCIB)
- *Standards*, such as Employment Services
- Statutes, such as Time Credit/Sentence Calculation

The DCJ OCC staff developed the first online training module on risk, need, responsivity (RNR) during FY19, as a foundational module for staff in the community corrections programs. This initial training module is expected to be released to programs during FY20.

In advance of a specialized training for sex offender supervision in community corrections for case managers statewide, the DCJ OCC staff developed partnerships and collaboration with interagency peers. This training in 2020 will help case managers of all levels acquire the knowledge and strengthen their skills of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Assessment, Evaluation, Treatment and Behavioral Monitoring of Adult Sex Offenders* for effective management of clients with sex offenses.

In FY19, the DCJ OCC staff conducted a Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R) Training for Trainers, which resulted in twelve (12) new trainers of the SOA-R in community corrections, three (3) new trainers in the Department of Corrections, one (1) in the Office of Behavioral Health, and fourteen (14) in Judicial Districts throughout Colorado. As part of this process, there were five (5) SOA-R basic training workshops conducted. The DCJ OCC staff also provided twenty-eight (28) technical assistance support events to the programs and local community corrections board staff. One example of a technical assistance event was the work done with EMBARC to create a new violation response grid that included *Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Offenders - A Comprehensive Curriculum* (CBI-CC) options for violation responses, including a quick reference guide to find curriculum options.

The DCJ OCC works collaboratively with program staff, providers and community corrections boards throughout the year to advance the field in its work to provide better care, treatment and outcomes, both short-term and long-term, for the clients in our system.

Section VII - Noteworthy Accomplishments

The emphasis on implementing evidence-based programs and practices brought continued, collaborative work for Colorado community corrections programs, boards and the OCC to address during FY19. Programs worked closely with their boards and OCC staff to continue implementing and working towards fidelity to these evidence-informed practices.

The OCC continued to help programs, boards and providers familiarize themselves with the PACE tool and process, the Core Security tools and process and continue implementing the 2017 *Colorado Community Corrections Standards* throughout FY19. The OCC received funding from the legislature in FY19 to hire additional staff to assist in completing the baseline assessments for the PACE. Due to this increase in staff, the DCJ OCC team structure was re-organized. This reorganization helps the PACE and Core Security teams be more flexible working in the field, and helps provide better technical assistance. Community corrections stakeholders are encouraged to ask for assistance from the OCC as they continue to implement the 2017 *Colorado Community Corrections Standards* in their facilities.

House Bill 18-1251

The passage of H.B.18-1251 also added a new position to the DCJ OCC. The primary goal of this legislation is to improve the efficiency of placements for those transitioning from the Colorado Department of Corrections to community through community corrections and onto Parole. The DCJ OCC, the Department of Corrections (DOC), and community corrections boards and programs, increased collaborative efforts to improve the referral process associated with individuals transitioning from DOC to a community based residential program. The bill also mandates that all the community corrections boards with a residential community corrections program research and develop a structured decision-making process.

HB 18-1251 also requires that DCJ provide annual training to DOC staff involved in making community corrections transition placement referrals, and ongoing annual training to community corrections boards on structured decision-making and/or other relevant issues.

This house bill also requires that DCJ provide an annual report² identifying key trends within the community corrections field, updating the status of the boards' implementation of structured decision-making and identifying training provided by DCJ.

Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) System

In FY19, the OCC and the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) continued the work necessary to request funds to solicit a vendor to design and build CCIB 2.0. Earlier requests for this

² <https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/occ/Reports/HB1251FY19ReportFINALDRAFTwithAppendices.pdf>

funding were unsuccessful; however, the legislature approved the capitol construction request late in the FY19 session. In FY20, the DCJ OCC will work to secure a vendor and begin the process of a new software build.

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's purpose is 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. 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.

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. Figure 66 outlines the Advisory Council membership for FY19.

Figure 66 - The Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership for FY19

Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership FY19	
Honorable Kathy Delgado (Chair) Judge, 17th Judicial District	Shannon Carst (Co-Chair) Colorado Community Corrections Coalition
Alex Walker Co-Chair, Colorado Parole Board	David Johnson Interim Director, Division of Adult Parole, Colorado Department of Corrections
Greg Mauro City and County of Denver	John Draxler Probation Supervisor - 13th Judicial District
Doug Erler Weld County Justice Services	Jim Bullock Colorado District Attorney's Council
Eileen Kinney Division of Probation Services	Jagruti Shah Office of Behavioral Health
Marti Kovener Principal, Education, Community & Social Programs Division, ICF	Tim Hand Director, Larimer County Community Corrections Program
Bill Cecil Citizen Member	Hassan Latif Executive Director, Second Chance Center
Beale Tejada Shareholder, Crane & Tejada, P.C.	Angela Cifor Senior Associate Attorney, Kolko & Casey, P.C.
Nikea Bland Legal Community Representative	Alison George Housing Director, Colorado Department of Local Affairs
Jason Shankle CEO, Inner Self and Wisdom, LLC	Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky Program Manager, Office of Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management, Division of Criminal Justice
Peggy Ritchie Consultant, Impact Justice	Jackie McCall Assistant Director, Offender Services, Colorado Department of Corrections
Joyce Downing Ward 2 City Council Member, City of Northglenn	

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*. Beginning in late FY15, this sub-committee 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. Members of the committee again reconvened during FY19 to address a few specific *Standards* from the 2017 rewrite, most notably the urinalysis (UA) standard. Since the release of the 2017 *Standards*, there have been many requests from the programs and providers to revisit and revise this Standard.

O. John Kuenhold Distinguished Service Award

The O. John Distinguished Service Award 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 (CACCB). The exemplary efforts of these individuals have made a significant difference in community corrections.

The award for 2018 was presented to Brad Kamby at the annual CACCB meeting held in Montrose, Colorado. The Colorado Community Corrections Coalition nominated Mr. Kamby with supporting letters from stakeholders across the field. Mr. Kamby is the Division Manager for Arapahoe County Judicial Services and the staffer for the 18th Judicial District Community Corrections Board. Mr. Kamby was recognized for his dedication to his job, his demeanor and his collaborative approach in the community corrections field.

Section IX - Summary

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

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

DCJ/OCC is also responsible for establishing state standards for community corrections programs, which may be operated by local government or non-governmental entities. Individual community corrections programs participate in program efficacy reviews (PACE), Core Security audits and SOW quality assurance reviews to determine levels of compliance with state *Standards* and fidelity to the evidence-based practices prescribed within the *Standards*. The review/audit schedules are determined by statute and in some cases by the performance of the programs. Technical assistance and training are also statutorily provided or as requested by community corrections boards, programs and referring agencies.

The profile of the "typical" residential community corrections client has been consistent for many years. Most community corrections clients in FY19 were serving sentences for class four felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition clients were drug-related crimes, burglary, menacing/assault and driving offenses. Seventeen percent (17.1%) of residential community corrections clients had no prior convictions in FY19.

All clients 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 client'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 the LSI and other assessment measures, the risk levels of the Colorado community corrections population have been increasing over the last decade. Both male and female clients 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 clients make up twenty percent (20.2%) 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 clients have higher rates of mental illness and therefore represent a higher proportion of those in need of mental health services.

Additionally, female client populations, IRT and RDDT clients also had higher risk levels; more identified criminogenic needs, and higher rates of mental illness. IRT and RDDT clients participate in

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 clients in Colorado contributed financially to their placement, programming and to the community while under supervision. Overall, community corrections clients earned nearly 70 million dollars in FY19. Clients contributed over three million dollars to their restitution/fines/court costs (\$3,780,413.00), over five hundred thousand dollars of treatment costs, and over one million dollars (\$1,007,849.00) in child support during the year as well.

In addition, community corrections clients paid over thirteen million dollars (\$13,779,683.00) in subsistence payments to programs in in FY19. Despite these numbers, clients owed programs approximately two million dollars (\$2,190,861.00) at the close of FY19.

Colorado community corrections programs have had to be progressive in finding ways to meet the growing needs of their clients as the last several years have seen an increase in the risk and needs levels of all community corrections clients. As the field works progressively towards performance-based contracting and with the emphasis on the implementation of evidence-based practices within the programs, it is the hope that Colorado community corrections can improve the success levels of all current clients and continue to provide quality programming for future clients.

