



**FY 2006 ANNUAL
REPORT**

COLORADO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

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Colorado Community Corrections

Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2005-2006

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Table of Contents

Community Corrections Programs	4
Funding and Referral System.....	4
New Programs.....	5
Statistical Overview	8
Residential Community Corrections	9
Offender Types	9
Demographics	10
Criminal History	11
Current Felony Offenses	11
Prior Felony Offenses	12
Criminal History Scores.....	12
Standardized Offender Assessments and Treatment.....	14
Substance Abuse Treatment.....	16
Community Corrections Services	18
Discharges.....	19
Technical Violations	20
Substance Abuse Discharges	20
Length of Stay.....	21
Non-Residential Community Corrections	22
Demographics	22
Services Received.....	22
Discharges.....	23
Intensive Residential Treatment	24
Referral Sources.....	24
Reasons for Referrals.....	25
Previous Substance Abuse and Treatment.....	25
Discharges.....	26
Finances of Community Corrections	27
State Per Diem Rates	27
Subsistence.....	27
Offender Subsistence Paid	27
Income.....	28
Taxes.....	28
Restitution and Other Court Costs	29
Program Audits	31
Noteworthy Accomplishments	33
Arapahoe County Residential Center.....	33
Performance Measurement for Community Corrections	34
Program Characteristics - Community Corrections Risk Factor Analysis	34
Subcommittee Functions and Accomplishments	37
Governor’s Fifth Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership.....	39
Summary	40
Appendix	42

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 treatment of offenders assigned to community corrections across Colorado.

The Office of Community Corrections works collaboratively with many agencies, including the Colorado Department of Corrections, the Colorado Judicial Department, community corrections boards in the various judicial districts and community corrections providers. As part of its duties, the Office of Community Corrections, audits and monitors community corrections boards and programs to ensure compliance with contracts, federal grant requirements and with the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards*.

Subject matter experts in the Office of Community Corrections provide essential technical assistance related to the standards, the use of data collection forms, the accuracy of offender earned time/sentence reduction computations and the use of the Standardized Offender Assessment instruments.

The Office of Community Corrections is also responsible for the distribution and expenditure of state and federal funds, the administration of community corrections contracts and federal grant programs; community corrections-related data collection and the preparation of reports to the Colorado General Assembly, the federal government and the public.

This report summarizes activities in community corrections programs from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006.

Community Corrections Programs

Colorado community corrections is a viable alternative to incarceration in prison. Services are designed to promote productive reintegration of offenders back into the community. Community corrections provides:

- services for offenders convicted of less severe offenses who are diverted from prison
- services for offenders in transition between prison and parole
- services for Parolees released by the Colorado Board of Parole
- short-term stabilization services for offenders on probation

During the 2005-2006 fiscal year, there were twenty-three local Community Corrections Boards in twenty-two Judicial Districts. Thirty-five separate residential facilities delivered community corrections services throughout Colorado. Six of these programs are operated by units of local or state government. The remaining programs were operated by private agencies. Four of these programs serve female offenders exclusively.

Funding and Referral System

The Joint Budget Committee of the State Legislature appropriates general 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 funds. The Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections allocates these state funds through each of the twenty-three community corrections boards. Subsequently, each board sub-contracts with local programs to provide community corrections services.

During the 2005-2006 fiscal year the Division of Criminal Justice funded the following beds:

Transition		Diversion	
1,286	Transition	1231	Diversion residential
80	Parole	1230	Diversion non-residential
98	Transition IRT		
10	Transition sex offender		
20	Mental Health		

Referrals for community corrections services are derived from the State Judicial Branch or the Department of Corrections (DOC). Referrals for direct sentence (Diversion) offenders are made from local judicial districts to local community corrections boards. Referrals for Transition, Parole and Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) offenders are made by the Division of Adult Parole/Community Corrections/YOS of the Department of Corrections. Figure B depicts the funding and referral process for community corrections in the state of Colorado.

Local community corrections boards vary by size, membership, philosophy and degree of program control. Boards, whose members are typically appointed by locally elected officials, have the authority to screen and accept or reject any offenders referred to programs in their communities. Offenders that are not approved for placement in the local program return to the sentencing judge for an alternative placement.

Boards may institute guidelines in the operation of the programs, enforce the guidelines and monitor program compliance with state and local standards. Many boards provide an array of critical services designed to assist the program to better serve the needs of the offenders.

New Programs

In July 2006, Larimer County Community Corrections Program (LCCC) began a 45-day Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) program. This is an 11 bed, all male program that runs closed groups every 45 days followed by step down Residential Substance Abuse Treatment aftercare services. This is practically funded through a Bureau of Justice Assistance grant. Each group receives 20 hours a week of substance abuse treatment and 20 hours a week of treatment activities. Offenders participate in a variety of therapeutic recreational activities geared at building trust, teamwork and self-disclosure.

Also in 2005, LCCC's clinical approach developed to include the resources of the Mental Health Intervention Pre-trial Supervision Program (MHIPS) and the Alternatives to Incarceration for Individuals with Mental Health needs (AIIM). Each program targets clients who are seriously mentally ill or dually diagnosed. Having a team of mental health and substance abuse professionals has greatly enhanced LCCC's effectiveness in decreasing the number of offenders with co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. LCCC expanded their facility to add another 151 beds for a total of 330. This allowed them complete separation between male and female offenders with separate living areas and dining areas.

Figure A FY 2005-2006 Funded Beds and Discharge Forms Received

J D #	Funded Beds					Program	Discharge Forms Received						
	Res	NR	Tran	Parole	IRT		Location	Div Res	Div NR	Tran	Parole	ISP	IRT
1	92	116	68	5		Intervention Community Corrections Services	Lakewood	214	86	91	12		
						Correctional Management Inc.- Columbine		19		89	3	4	
						Correctional Management Inc. – Fox		21	7	95	7	5	
						Correctional Management Inc.- Dahlia		20		118	6	1	
						Correctional Management Inc.- Ulster		16	7	88	1	3	
						Independence House- Federal				2			
						Independence House- Pecos		92		122	3	4	
						Independence House- Fillmore		24	19	55	8		
						A.R.T.S.- Peer I		56		58	8	2	
						A.R.T.S.- The Haven		40	66	11	3		
						Tooley Hall		61	32	64	4		
						Williams Street Center		80	43	137	4		
						Phase I							
3	4	4				No program							
						COMCOR, Inc. Diversion Program		259	98				
						COMCOR, Inc. Transition Program				231	5	7	290
						Community Alternatives of El Paso County		135	34	134	6	3	
						Gateway: Through the Rockies							
						No program							
6	23	14	19	3		Hilltop House	Durango	33	11	20	2	1	
7	27	16				No program							
8	87	99	70	2	6	Larimer County Community Corrections	Ft. Collins	202	120	84	12	3	33
9	22	15	13	1		Garfield County Community Corrections	Glenwood Springs	28	14	21			
						Pueblo Community Corrections Services, Inc.		57	21	36			
						Minnequa Community Corrections	Pueblo	152	79	43	4		
11	9	9				No program							
12	14	6	27	1	36	San Luis Valley Community Corrections	Alamosa	117	15	54	2		368
13	13	13	10	2		Advantage Treatment Center	Sterling	7	6	13	2	1	
14	13	10	28	1		Correctional Alternative Placement Services	Craig	33	15	43	2	1	
15	8	4				No program							
16	28	16				No program							
						Avalon- Phoenix Center	Henderson	159		173	3	6	
						Avalon- Loft House		42	62	24			
						Time to Change	Denver	101	38	77	3	3	
						Arapahoe County Residential Center	Littleton	74	25	137	2	2	
						Arapahoe Community Treatment Center		108	46	94		1	
						Centennial Community Transition Center	Englewood	47	19	46	3	3	
						Avalon- The Restitution Center		186	53	95	8		
						Avalon- Residential Treatment Center	Greeley						294
						Correctional Management Inc.		39	20	42	2	1	
						Boulder Community Treatment Center	Boulder						
						Correctional Management Inc.-		41	12	25	1		
						Longmont Community Treatment Center	Longmont						
21	58	35	43	4		Mesa County Community Corrections	Grand Junction	96	67	66	16		
22	5	4		8		No program							
	2		3			Non- allocated beds							
	1231	1230	1286	80	98	TOTALS		2560	1015	2388	132	51	985

The ISP beds are included in the funded Transition beds. Condition of Probation beds are included in the funded Diversion beds.

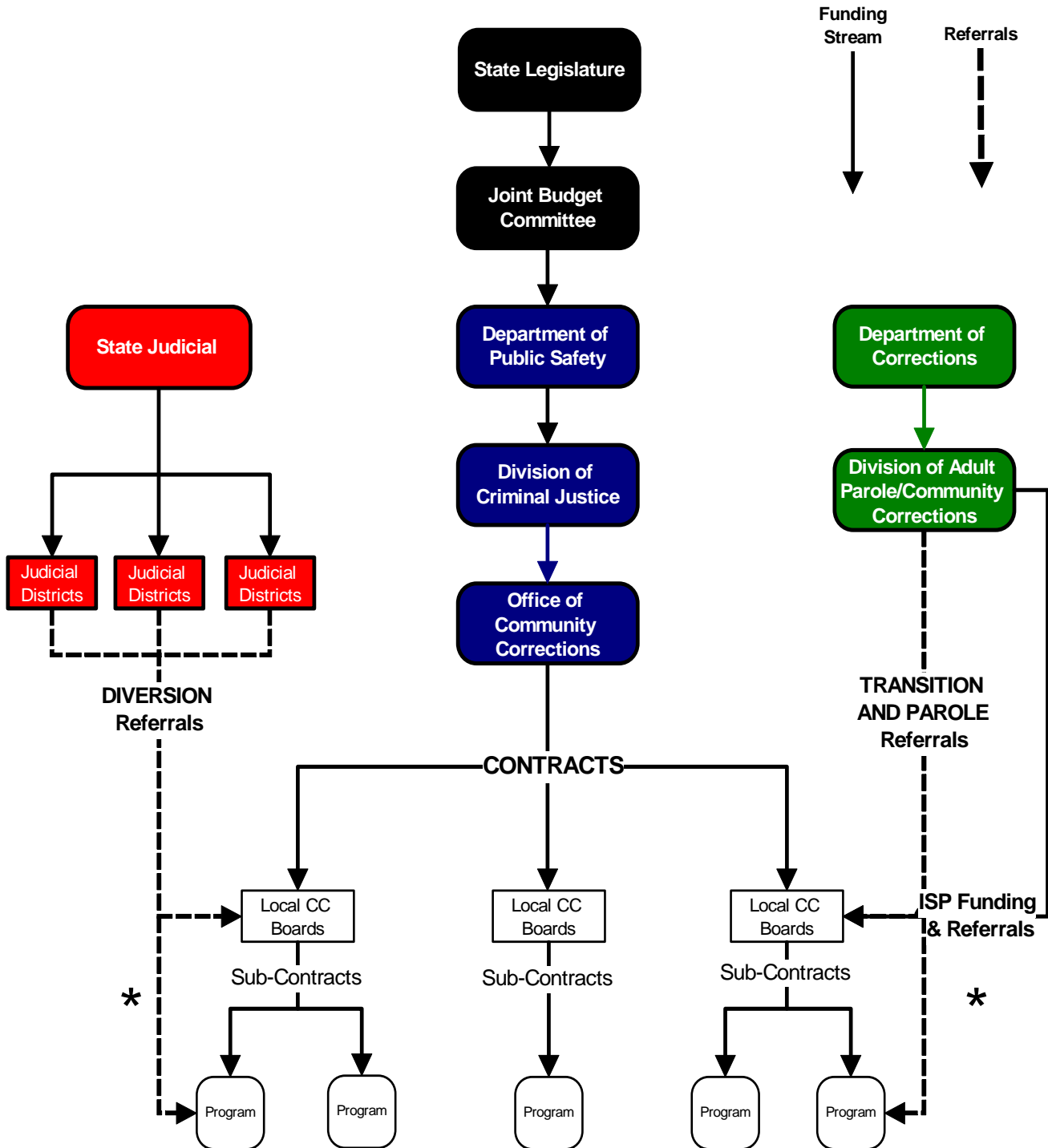
Judicial Districts with bed allocations but no programs, pay for their offenders to be housed in programs outside of their county.

Non-allocated beds are held for future distribution.

Figure A is a summary of the community corrections programs and the number of residential, non-residential and Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) offenders who discharged during FY 2005-2006.

Figure B

COLORADO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS Funding and Referral System



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

Statistical Overview

Statistics derived for this annual report represent a summary of all community corrections offenders who were discharged from residential, non-residential and intensive residential treatment (IRT) programs during the 2005-2006 fiscal year (July 1, 2005- June 30, 2006).

The data used to compile this report is from a database maintained by the Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ). Data is collected on termination forms that are completed by program staff when an offender discharges during the fiscal year. Forms were reviewed by DCJ for general accuracy and completeness, however, DCJ ultimately relies on program staff to ensure the accuracy of this data. The numbers of cases vary slightly throughout this report due to missing data.

Some issues arise when analyzing discharge information of this nature. Because the report focuses on people who are discharged, data may be biased, especially when reviewing a one-year time frame. The data may over-represent offenders who discharge after short lengths of stay, and under-represent offenders who stay for long periods of time. Furthermore, the data may not represent the characteristics of the current population, since information is only collected after an offender discharges from a program.

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

There are two jail based programs that are not included as part of the analysis because they are short-term placements for offenders awaiting bed space in a traditional community corrections facility or may be utilized as a temporary secure holding site. These programs are Phase I at the Denver County Jail and Gateway: Through the Rockies at the El Paso County Jail.

Residential Community Corrections

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

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

Offender Types

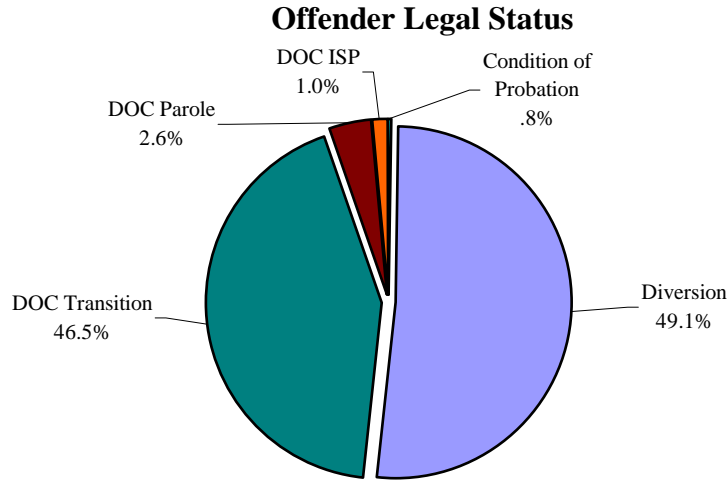
Community Corrections serves adult offenders who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections offenders: Diversion and Transition. Diversion offenders are sentenced directly by the courts or, in rare instances, have been sentenced as a condition of a probation placement for up to 30 days.

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

In FY 2005-2006, residential community corrections programs had **5,131** offender discharges. Offenders may have been transferred from one residential facility to another, or discharged more than once from a residential facility.

Fifty percent (**50%**), 2,560 of all residential community corrections offenders were Diversion offenders and fifty percent (**50%**) 2,571, were Transition offenders. Female offenders made up nineteen percent (**19%**) 1014, of the population. Fifty-three (**53%**) of the female offenders were diversion offenders.

Figure C



Demographics

The profile of the “typical” residential community corrections offender has been consistent for many years. The typical offender is male, Caucasian, single and has a high school diploma or GED. In addition, he has no prior felony convictions, is currently serving a sentence for a class 4 felony and successfully completed residential community corrections. Figure D reports that the average male and female Diversion offender was 21-25 years of age, and the average male and female Transition offender was at least 41 years of age. Figure E reports the ethnicity of the residential population. The ethnic breakdown is consistent for both male and female offenders.

Figure D

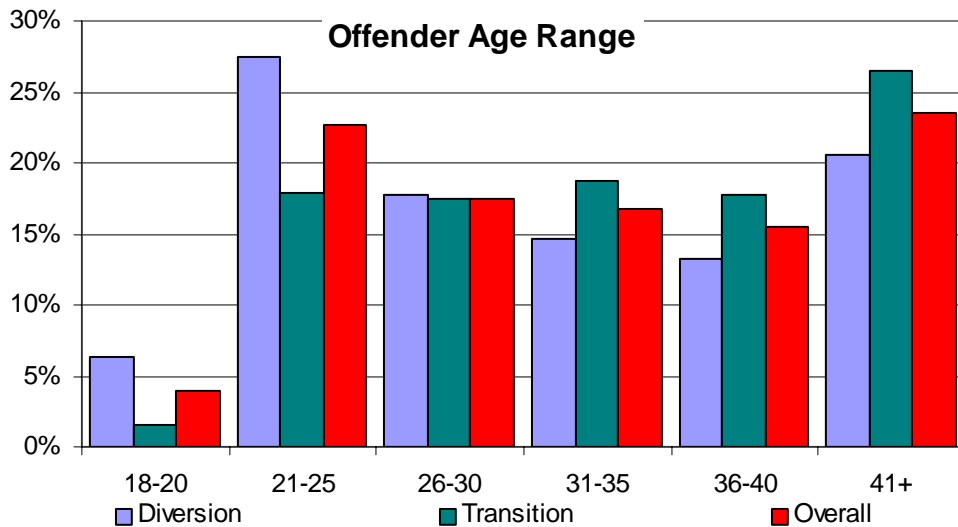
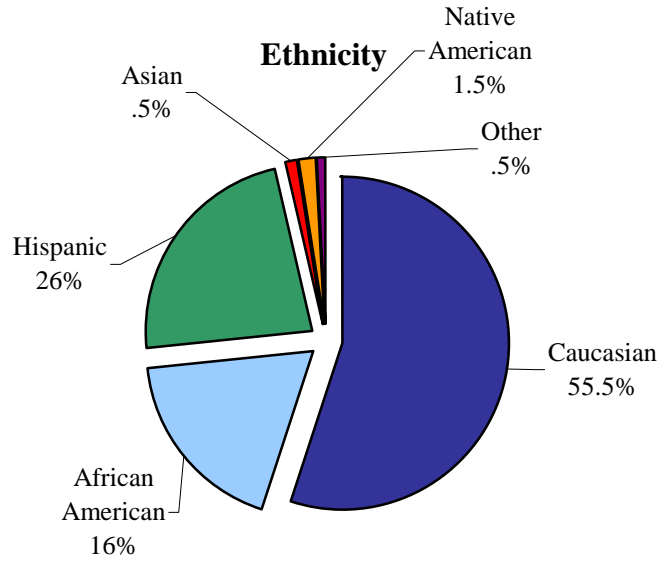


Figure E



Criminal History

Current Felony Offenses

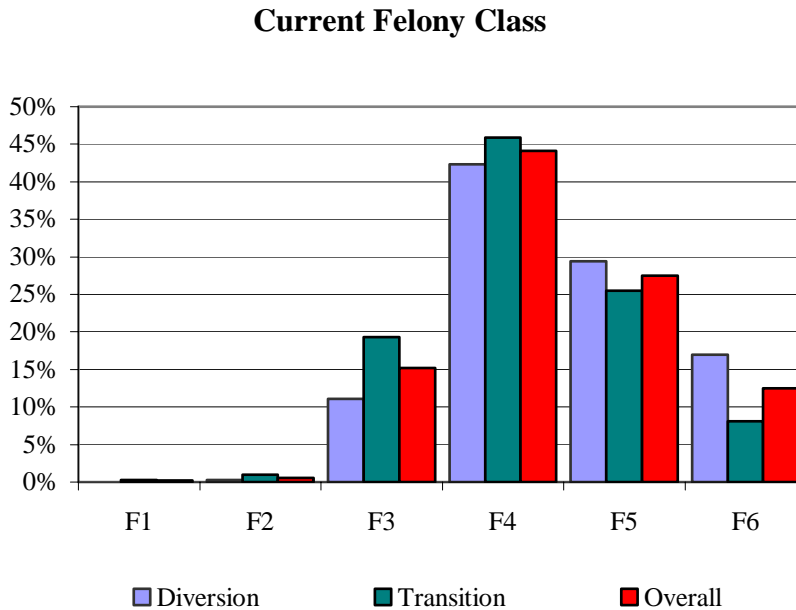
Most community corrections offenders in FY 2005-2006 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were drug-related offenses, theft, and burglary. This has been a consistent trend over the past several years. Figure F depicts the most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition offenders were serving sentences.

Figure F

Most Common Convictions		
Crime	n	% of total population
Drug Related	1867	36.38 %
Theft	751	14.64 %
Burglary	670	13.06 %
Assault	367	7.15 %
Forgery	269	5.24 %
Motor Vehicle Theft	227	4.42 %
Driving related	202	3.94 %
Robbery	159	3.10 %
Escape	150	2.92 %
Fraud	95	1.85 %
Sex Assault	69	1.34 %
Homicide	67	1.30 %
Crimes against children	41	< 1%
Other	197	3.84 %

Eighty-nine percent (**89%**) of the Diversion offenders, and eighty percent (**80%**) of the Transition offenders were serving sentences for either a class **4, 5** or **6** felony. Figure G depicts the current felony class of both Diversion and Transition offenders.

Figure G



Prior Felony Offenses

Thirty-one percent (**31%**) of all community corrections clients had no prior adult felony convictions. The percent of Diversion offenders with no prior felony convictions (**36%**) was higher than the Transition offenders with no prior felony convictions (**26%**). Sixty-eight percent (**68%**) of all offenders had less than three prior felony convictions. Eighty-seven percent (**87%**) of all offenders had no prior violent felony convictions.

The average age of the first arrest for all offenders was eighteen years old.

Criminal History Scores

A Criminal History Score (Mande, 1986) is a composite score that reflects the seriousness of an offender’s criminal past. Functionally, it is a value derived from a weighted combination of the six variables defined below. The number of occurrences for each item is multiplied (x) by the weight (in parentheses), totaled and then collapsed into scores of zero through four.

- Number of juvenile adjudications x (.5)
- Number of juvenile commitments x (1)
- Number of adult prior adult felony convictions x (1)
- Number of prior adult violent arrests x (1.5)
- Number of adult probation revocations x (.75)
- Number of adult parole revocations x (2)

The Criminal History Score used in this report is a proxy of the criminal history measurement. The true criminal history measurement above requires adult arrests where the proxy in this report uses adult violent convictions.

The Criminal History Score was found to be statistically related to both program failure and program infractions in a research project conducted by English and Mande. In the files studied, it was found that the higher the score, the more frequently program infractions occurred.

Figure H compares Criminal History Scores for FY 2005-2006 and the past six fiscal years. The Criminal History Score range is 1-4.

Figure H

FY	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
FY 00/01	2.39	3.0	2.92	4.0	2.64	3.0
FY 01/02	2.48	3.0	2.81	4.0	2.64	3.0
FY 02/03	2.47	3.0	2.86	4.0	2.66	3.0
FY 03/04	2.40	3.0	2.94	4.0	2.66	3.0
FY 04/05	2.44	3.0	2.91	4.0	2.66	3.0
FY 05/06	2.55	3.0	3.01	4.0	2.78	3.0

The average criminal history score for Diversion and Transition offenders has increased slightly over time.

The overall average criminal history score for female offenders was 2.54 and 2.84 for male offenders.

Kim English & Mary Mande, "Community Corrections in Colorado: *Why do some Succeed and Others Fail?*" Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, 1991.

Standardized Offender Assessments and Treatment

All offenders under community corrections supervision are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA) process. The purpose of the SOA process is to measure an offender's level of recidivism risk and their criminogenic needs. The assessment process also detects and subsequently measures the severity of substance abuse and provides a treatment recommendation based on an offender's level of risk and severity of substance abuse. Four (4) separate instruments comprise the SOA battery, three (3) of which are described below.

The **Simple Screening Instrument (SSI)**, a self-report questionnaire, is used to screen for alcohol and other drug involvement within the last 6 months.

The **Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI)** is a 54-item assessment instrument that is administered by a trained professional using a semi-structured interview. The LSI provides a measure of risk for recidivism and profiles an offender's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk. Offenders score higher on the LSI as their risk of recidivism increases. The LSI is administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk.

The **Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS)** is a self-report questionnaire that assesses substance abuse across several dimensions. The ASUS contains multiple scales, two of which are reported herein. The Disruption Scale measures the degree to which alcohol and drug use has resulted in disruptive consequences and/or problems to the offender. The Defensive scale measures the degree to which an offender is willing to disclose sensitive information on the ASUS. Figure I outlines the SOA scales.

Figure I

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

Figures J1, J2 and J3 provide the mean SOA scores for community corrections offenders in FY 05-06. This data is consistent with FY 04-05 data. In comparison to male offenders, in general, female offenders in community corrections were found to have higher SSI scores, higher LSI scores, and higher ASUS Disruption scores. Figures J1, J2 and J3 report that female and male offenders are equally guarded with disclosing alcohol/drug abuse information on the ASUS as evidenced by similar mean scores on the ASUS Defensive scale. Both male and female offenders had lower LSI scores after 6 months of community corrections supervision, which indicates a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination. LSI scores in FY 05-06 were similar between Diversion and Transition offenders.

Figure J1

	Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
Males	27.68	24.70	5.71	16.22	9.23
Females	28.52	25.16	7.13	22.70	8.65
ALL	27.85	24.79	5.99	17.50	9.11

Figure J2

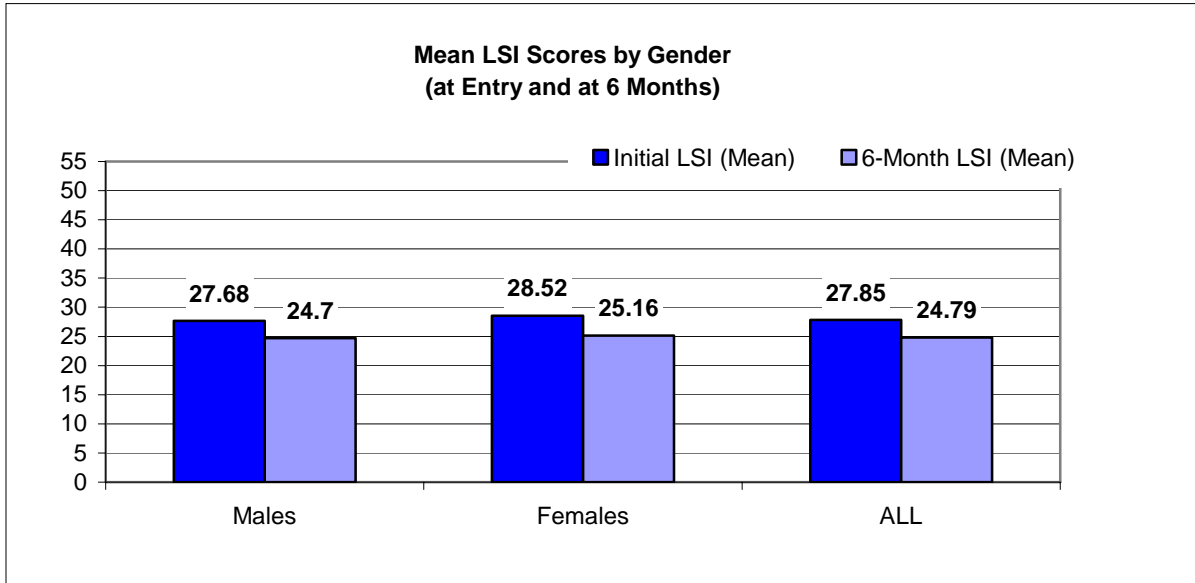
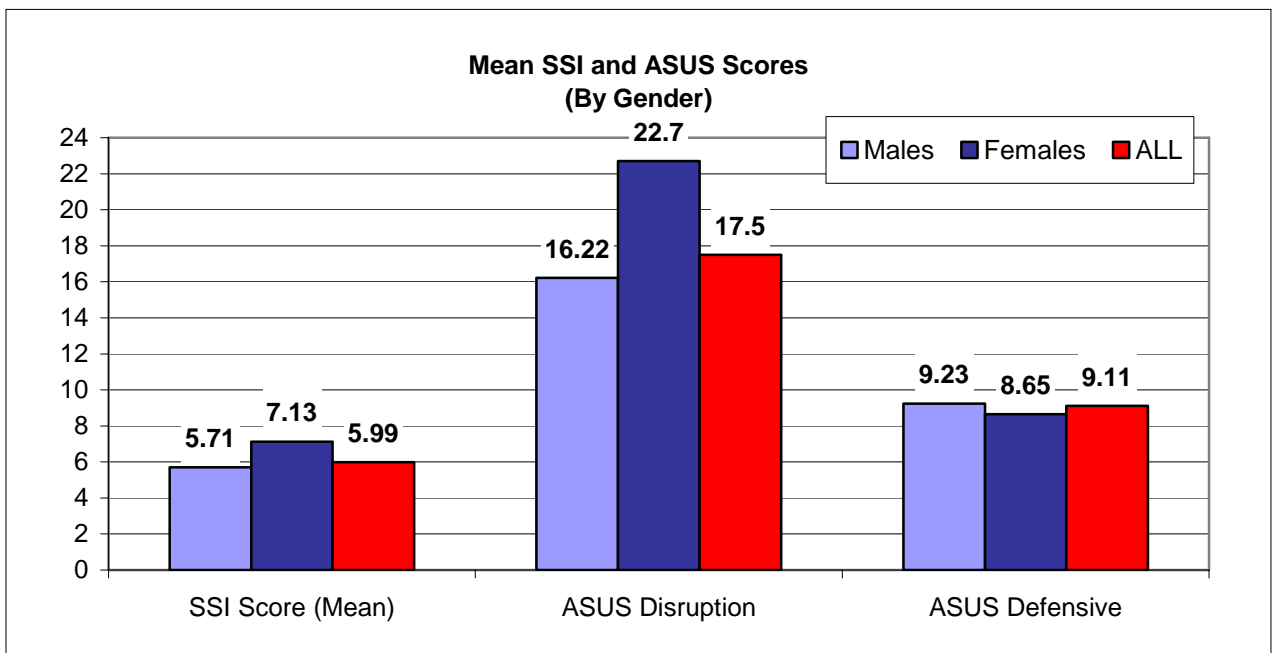


Figure J3



Substance Abuse Treatment

In conjunction with the SOA, a standardized treatment system for offenders is used in community corrections. The treatment system, consisting of seven categorical levels, is contingent upon the SOA assessment battery. Scores on the SOA drive placement into one of the treatment levels. The treatment system provides substance abuse education and treatment services of varying intensity. Generally, the number of hours in treatment increases as the treatment level increases. The lower end of the continuum emphasizes didactic education on an outpatient basis. The higher end of the continuum involves process-oriented therapy on a residential basis.

Figures K1 and K2 report the percentage of male and female offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance abuse treatment. Generally, there exists a higher proportion of female offenders than males at the most intensive levels of substance abuse treatment. This is consistent with data that shows higher risk levels, higher substance abuse disruption, and higher criminogenic need among female community corrections offenders.

Figure K1

Percent of Offenders Assessed at Each Treatment Level							
	(1) No Tx	(2) AOD Education	(3) Weekly Outpatient	(4) Intensive Outpatient	(5) Intensive Residential	(6) Therapeutic Community	(7) Assess Psychopathy
Males	1.6%	8.1%	30.7%	38.4%	13.3%	6.3%	1.6%
Females	1.5%	6.9%	24.9%	35.5%	17.5%	11.0%	2.7%
ALL	1.6%	7.9%	29.5%	37.7%	14.2%	7.3%	1.8%

Figure K2

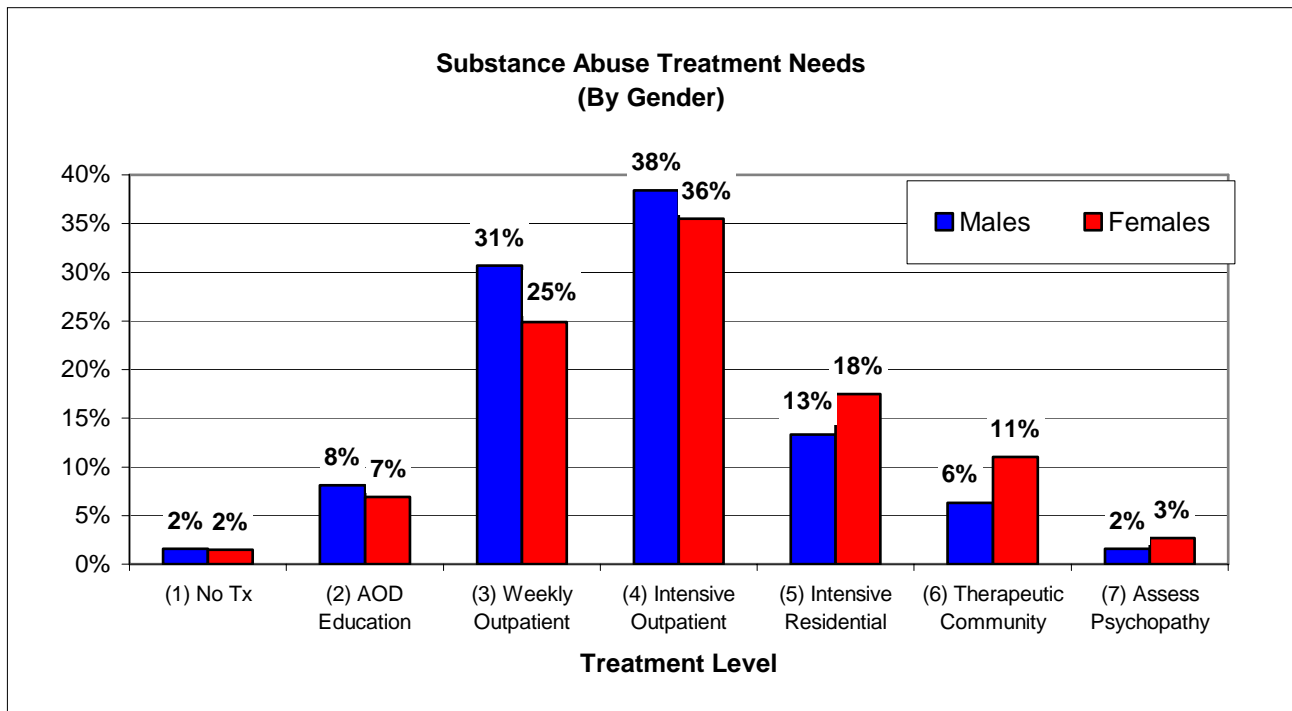
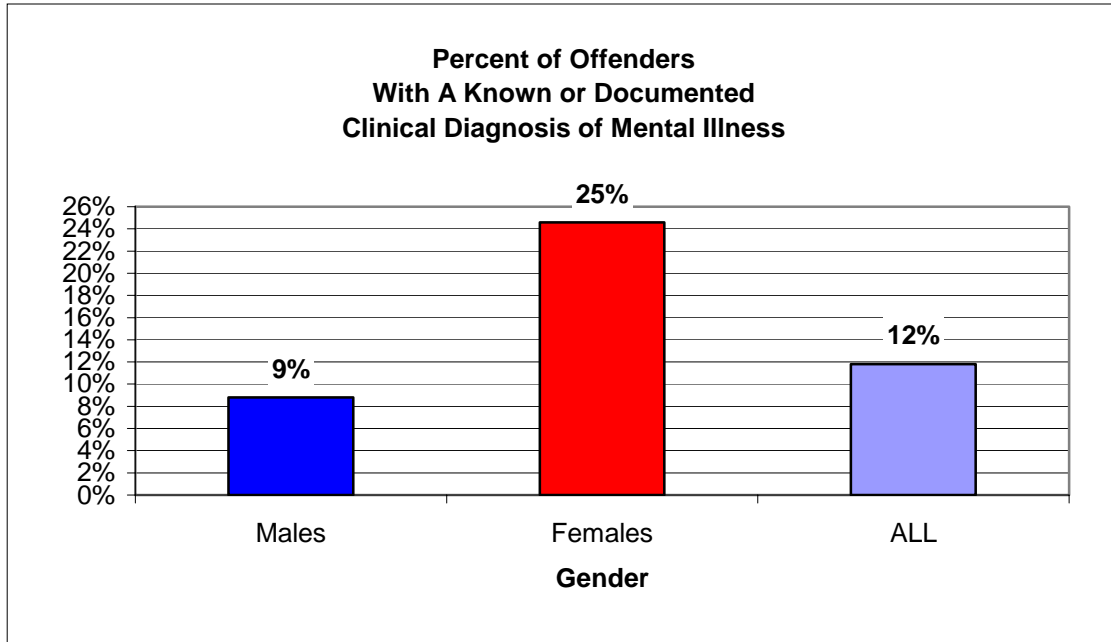


Figure L reports the percentage of community corrections offenders who have had a known or documented clinical diagnosis of mental illness. Generally, when compared to males, a higher proportion of female offenders have had involvement with mental illness. This figure has remained unchanged from FY 04-05.

Figure L

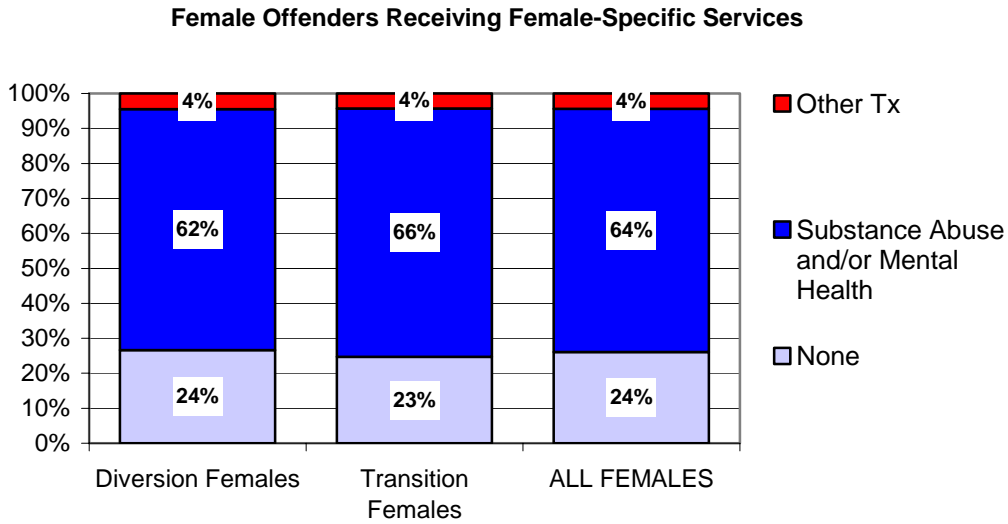


Figures M1 and M2 report the percentage of female offenders who received services that were specifically designed for women. Overall, **64%** of female offenders received some form of female-specific treatment while in community corrections.

Figure M1

	None	Substance Abuse Only	Mental Health Only	Both Substance Abuse and Mental Health	Other
Diversion Females	24.0%	48.7%	3.8%	9.9%	3.8%
Transition Females	23.1%	36.1%	4.1%	26.3%	3.8%
ALL FEMALES	23.6%	42.9%	3.9%	17.5%	3.8%

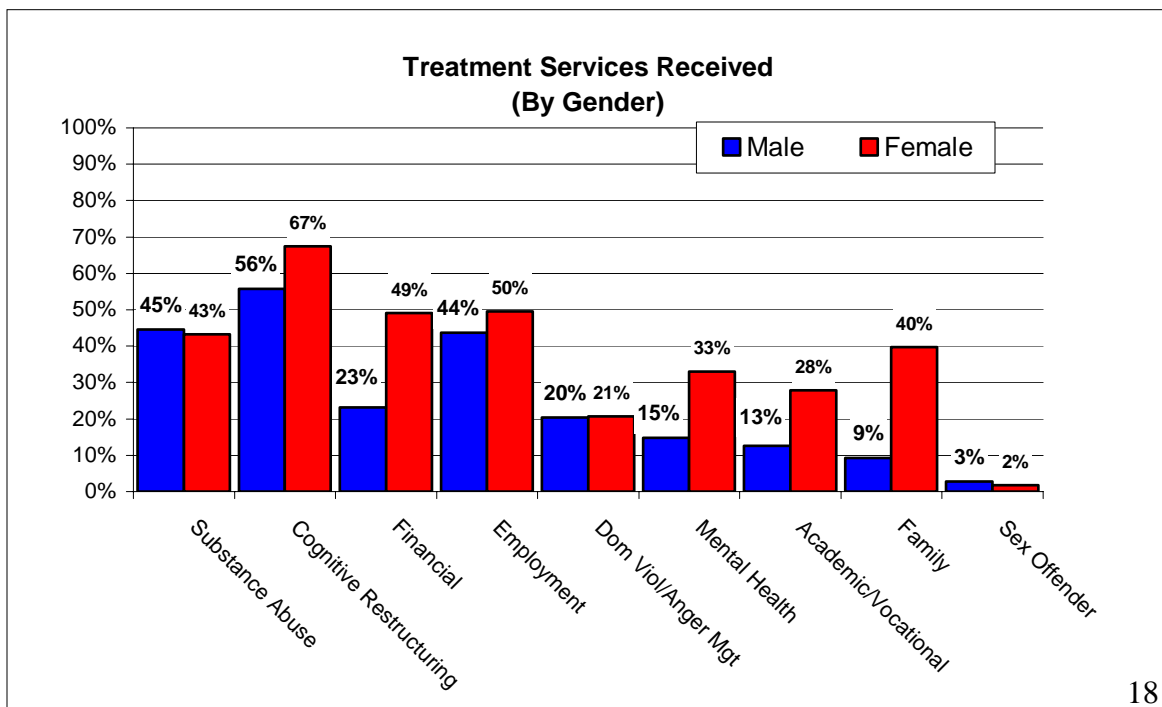
Figure M2



Community Corrections Services

Community Corrections programs provide a variety of services to offenders. These services generally include case management, life skills, drug and alcohol education, money management assistance, and educational and vocational guidance. Often, offenders purchase services beyond those typically provided by the program. Offenders can qualify for special assistance if they are in financial need and meet the defined criteria of the Specialized Offender Services Fund, which is administered by DCJ. Figure N represents types of services received by offenders while under community corrections supervision. Generally, when compared to males, a higher proportion of female offenders receive services while in community corrections.

Figure N



Discharges

Offenders are discharged from community corrections residential programs when they complete the length of their sentence, transfer to another residential program, progress to a non-residential programs or when they violate pre-determined rules. In FY 2005-2006, fifty-one percent (**51%**) of the Diversion offenders and sixty percent (**60%**) of the Transition offenders successfully completed their residential placement. Twenty-three percent (**23%**) of the Diversion offenders and nineteen percent (**19%**) of the Transition offenders were discharged from community corrections as a result of technical rule violations.

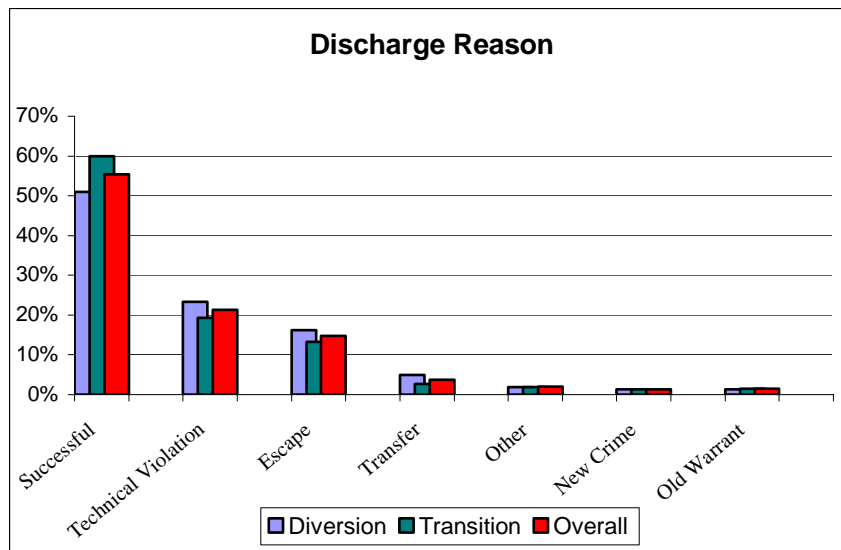
Overall discharges due to the commission of a new crime were **just over one percent (67)**. This number does not include discharges due to escape. Sixty-seven percent (**67%**) of the new crimes were non-violent. Fifteen percent **15% (10)**, of these new crimes were violent. Misdemeanor thefts and drug related charges make up the majority of the new crimes. Fifteen percent (**15%**) of the overall discharges were for escape. The termination data is presented in figures O1 and O2.

Figure O1

Discharge Reason

Offender Type	Successful		Transfer		Escape		New Crime		Old warrant		Technical violation		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Diversion	1302	50.9	127	5	414	16.2	32	1.3	37	1.4	598	23.4	50	1.9
Transition	1540	59.9	70	2.7	343	13.3	35	1.4	38	1.5	496	19.3	49	1.9
Overall	2842	55.4	197	3.8	757	14.8	67	1.3	75	1.5	1094	21.3	99	2.0

Figure O2



Technical Violations

Discharges due to technical violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the offender’s behavior and actions, i.e. disobeying a lawful order, unaccountable time or location while signed out of the facility or failure to follow the program plan, etc. The other category of technical violation is substance abuse while residing in the facility. Of the **1094** offenders discharged due to technical violations, **509 (46%)** were substance abuse related discharges, while **585 (54%)** were behavioral or programmatic rule violations.

Substance Abuse Discharges

Figure P shows the substance(s) abused that resulted in the termination. For Diversion offenders, **methamphetamines (35%)** were the primary substance used. For Transition offenders, **alcohol (36%)** were the primary substance used resulting in their termination. It is important to note that some tests were positive for more than one substance. Figure Q reports the last five fiscal years of discharges for substance abuse.

Figure P

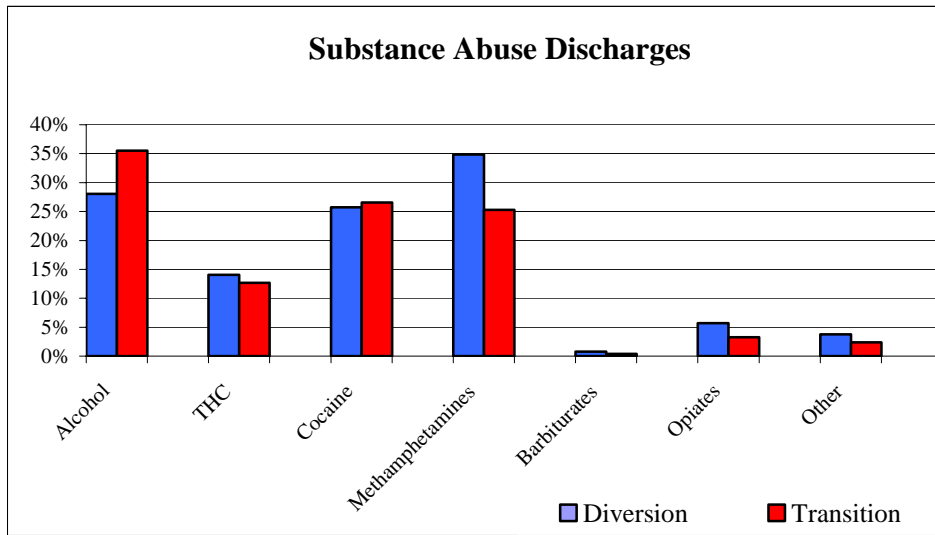
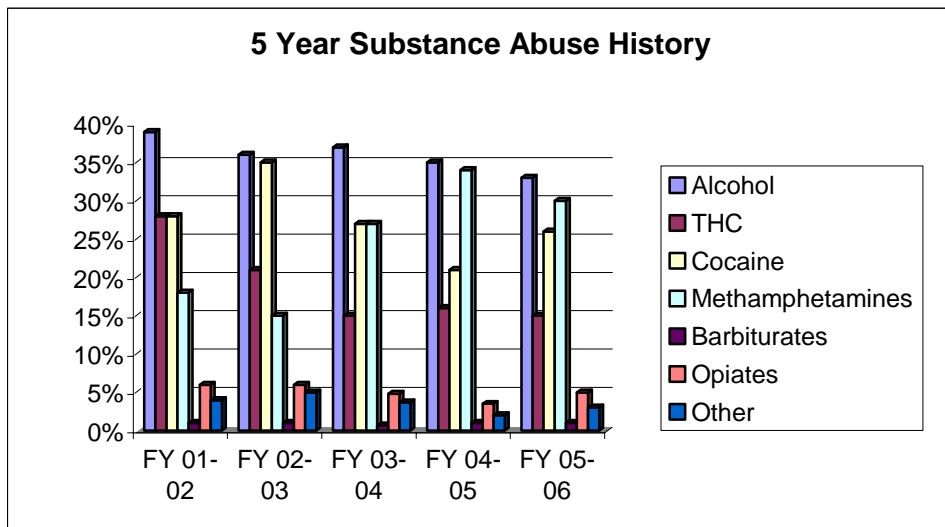


Figure Q



Length of Stay

The mean length of stay for all offenders in all discharge categories is 176 days, just under 6 months (Median = 146 days). The mean length of stay for offenders who successfully discharge from a program is **228 days**, just over **7 months** (Median = 194 days). The mean length of stay for offenders that terminate due to an escape is **78 days** (Median = 57 days). The differences between male and female are not significant. Figure R outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason for Diversion and Transition offenders.

Figure R **Average Length of Stay in Days by Termination Type**

Offender Type	Successful		Transfer to comcor		Escape		New Crime		Old warrant		Technical violation		Transfer to IRT	
	Div	Tran	Div	Tran	Div	Tran	Div	Tran	Div	Tran	Div	Tran	Div	Tran
N	1302	1540	38	49	414	343	32	35	37	38	598	497	89	21
Mean	254	206	144	109	74	84	128	126	80	100	141	125	100	112
Median	207	186	94	119	51	64	52	96	40	59	106	99	112	100

A typical Diversion offender is sentenced to community corrections for 3 years. Once an offender is successfully discharged from the residential phase of community corrections, the remainder of the sentence is typically completed under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the length of the sentence or the adjustment of the offender. A Diversion offender typically transfers to the non-residential phase of community corrections. A Transition offender might be granted parole or transferred to the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). Figure S reveals that **80%** of all offenders discharged from community corrections are released for further supervision. Other types of discharges are also indicated.

Figure S **Discharge Destinations**

Discharge Destination	%	n
No further supervision	19.5	1004
Non-residential	21.4	1098
Transfer (to another comcor program)	4.0	203
Parole	12.1	619
DOC ISP	16.4	840
Probation ISP	1.4	71
Incarceration	24.5	1260
Other (hospital, sentence reconsideration, etc)	.70	36

Non-Residential Community Corrections

The non-residential phase of community corrections is designed to assist in the transition of stabilized residential Diversion offenders back into the community with a gradual decrease in supervision. These offenders have generally conducted themselves well in a highly structured residential setting. They have presented a suitable independent living arrangement, managed their finances appropriately and have progressed in treatment.

While in non-residential placement offenders are required to meet with case management staff, retain employment, participate in mandatory treatment, maintain financial responsibilities and remain drug and alcohol free.

Demographics

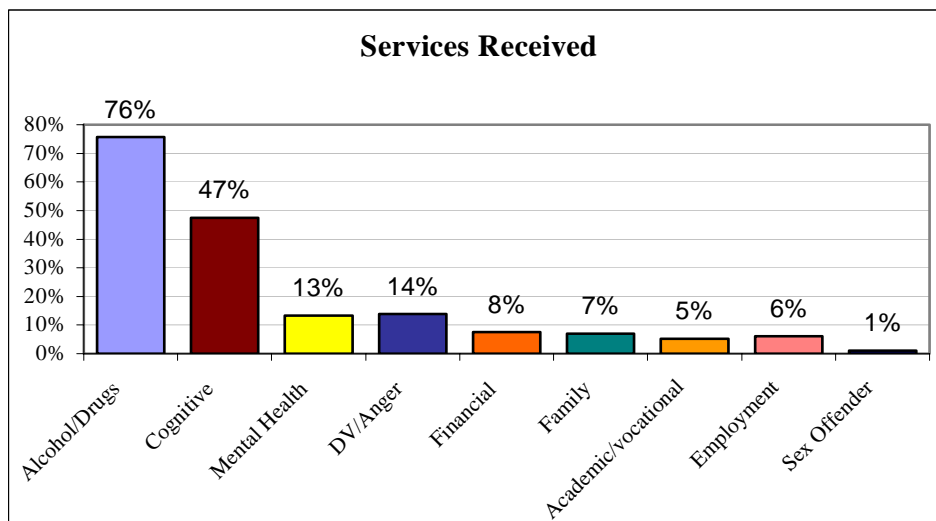
During the 2005-2006 fiscal year, **1015** non-residential discharges resulted from twenty-six (**26**) separate non-residential facilities. The demographics of these non-residential offenders are similar to those of the residential offenders. Seventy-nine percent (**79%**) were male while twenty-one percent (**21%**) were female. The ethnicity, age range, education and employment rates were all comparable.

Services Received

Many residential programs strive to promote positive relationships between offenders and community resources to enhance the likelihood that offenders will utilize these resources even after sentence completion. Examples of critical community resources may include addiction support groups, educational/vocational rehabilitation services, and treatment programs.

Figure T reports the percentage of offenders that participated in specific services while in a non-residential program.

Figure T



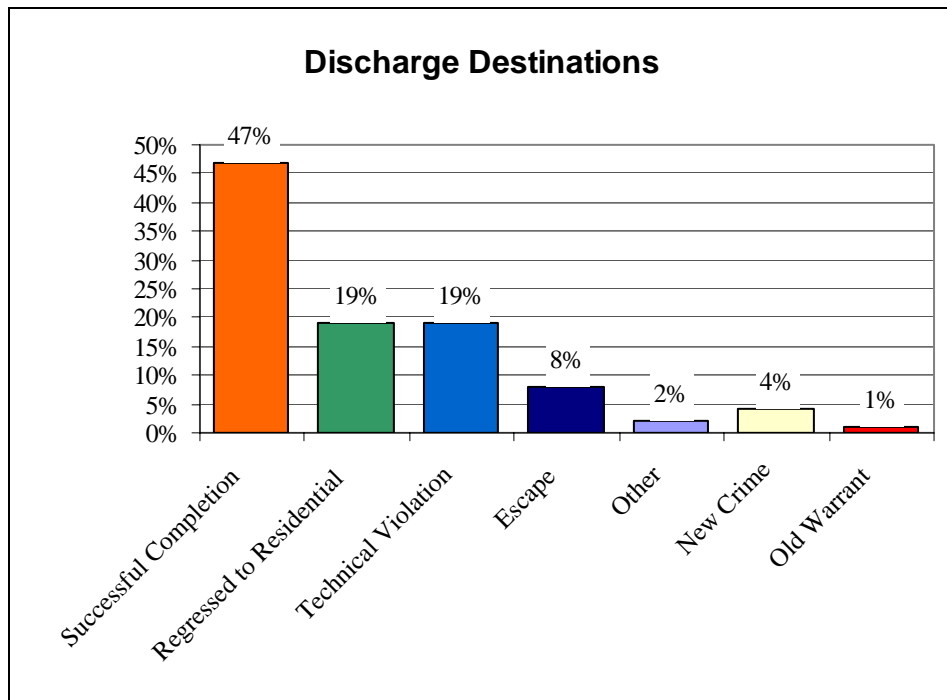
Discharges

The average (mean) non-residential length of stay for all offenders was **338 days**. The median length of stay was **205 days**. The average (mean) length of stay for offenders discharging successfully was **494 days**. (Median = 338 days) The average (mean) length of stay for offenders discharging negatively was **197 days**. (Median = 117 days) One of the added community safety benefits of non-residential placement is the ease with which an offender can be transferred back to residential placement until he or she is re-stabilized.

Forty-seven percent (**47%**) of offenders discharged from non-residential placement successfully. This type of discharge generally involves sentence completion or sentence reconsideration. Nineteen percent (**19%**) of offenders were regressed back into a residential community corrections facility. Typically this is due to a technical violation or indications that an offender is having some difficulty in the community. Nineteen percent (**19%**) of offenders were discharged as a result of a technical violation which resulted in incarceration.

Eight percent (**8%**) were discharged due to escaping, or failing to remain in contact with case management staff. Four percent (**4%**) of offenders were discharged as the result of a new crime

Figure U



Intensive Residential Treatment

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

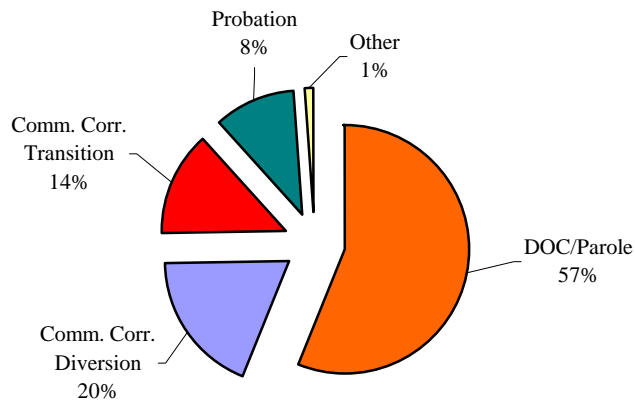
Intensive residential programs typically last 45 days. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Treatment is aimed at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills and identifying negative thinking errors which have resulted in prior substance abuse and criminal behavior. Offenders do not leave the facility for the duration of the program. IRT programs receive a differential per diem of \$16.68 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees.

During the 2005-2006 fiscal year, there were **four** IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. During this time there were **985** offender discharges. The demographics of the offenders in IRT are similar to the offenders in the residential program. Eighty-two percent (**82%**) or 808 of IRT participants, were male and eighteen percent (**18%**), or 177, were female.

Referral Sources

Referrals for IRT programs are made from several sources. Many are similar to the residential referral system. If a residential program determines that an offender is in need of intensive treatment, the community corrections program can refer an offender directly to an IRT program. Figure V reports the IRT referral sources.

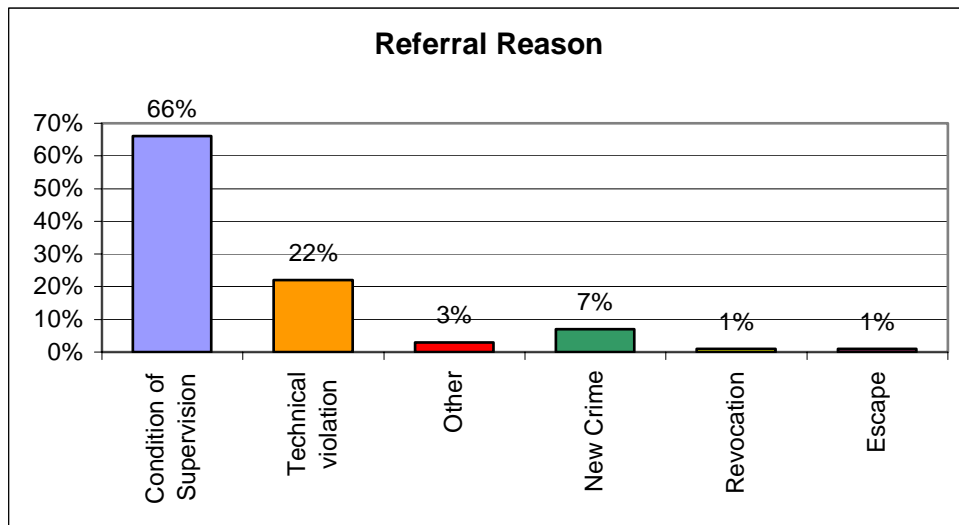
Figure V **IRT Referral Source**



Reasons for Referrals

Offenders are referred to IRT programs for a variety of reasons. The primary reason for referral is that the offender is in need of this level of treatment and is referred as a condition of their supervision. Another common reason for an IRT referral is an offender's failure to progress in a residential program, which typically results in a technical violation for drug use. Residential programs then refer offenders to address this substance abuse treatment need. This is also true with a probation sentence resulting in a probation revocation. Figure W outlines the reasons for referrals to IRT programs during the 2005-2006 fiscal year.

Figure W

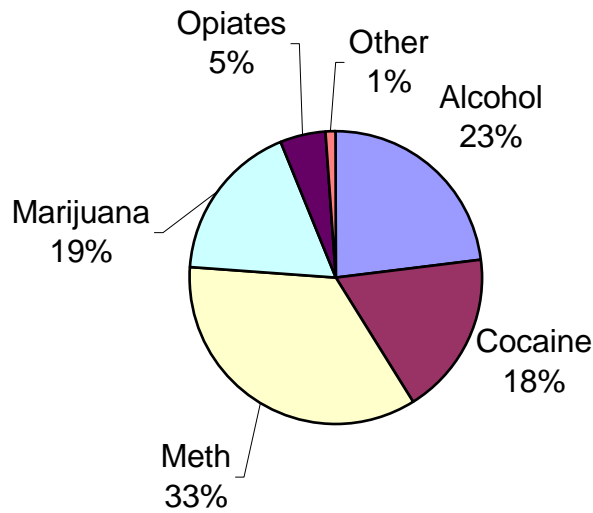


Previous Substance Abuse and Treatment

Sixty-seven percent (**67%**) of IRT offenders have participated in some form of prior substance abuse treatment. Thirty-one percent (**31%**) have had prior IRT treatment. IRT offenders also reported that on average (median) their first drug use was at age 13.

During the 2005-2006 fiscal year, thirty-five percent (**35%**) of IRT offenders reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines. Twenty-three (**23%**) of offenders reported that their drug of choice was Alcohol. Figure X reports these findings.

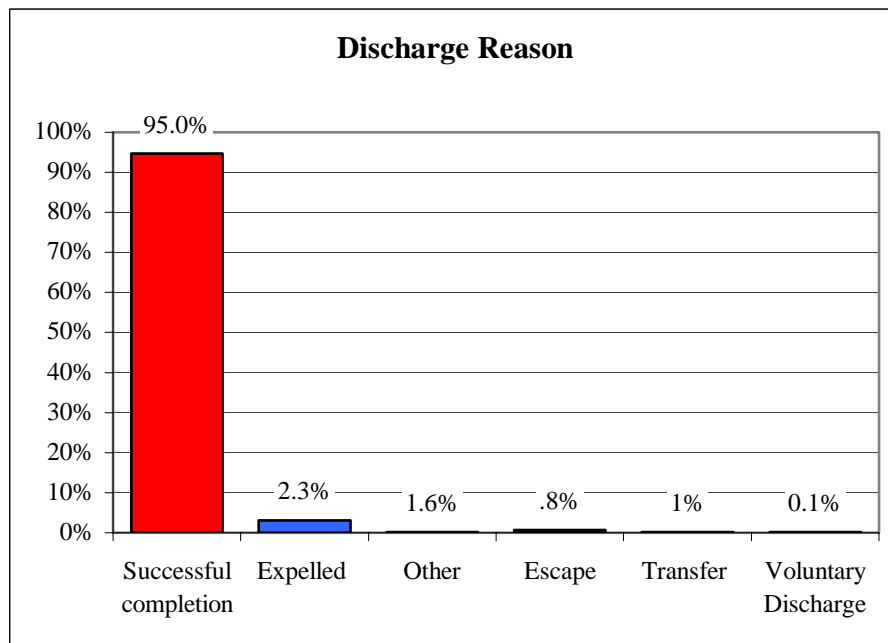
Figure X **Drugs of Choice**



Discharges

Ninety-five percent (95%) of offenders participating in IRT treatment were reported as completing the program successfully. Figure Y outlines the reasons for discharge.

Figure Y



Finances of Community Corrections

While in residential and non-residential community corrections facilities, offenders are expected to work full-time, pay room and board, state and federal taxes and, when ordered, child support, restitution and court costs. Most the offenders pay for their own treatment costs while in community corrections. Many programs provide in-house treatment services at a no or low cost alternative to the offender.

State Per Diem Rates

The state rate is established annually through the budget process. The state contracts with local community corrections boards providing an allocation for a specific number of beds at the established rate (per diem). In FY 05-06, the per diem rates are as follows: Residential \$35.39; non-residential \$4.80. Differential per diem rates are also established for IRT at \$16.68 and for the seriously mentally ill at \$30.97. The differential rate is paid in addition to the residential rate to provide additional treatment services for the specified populations.

Residential programs can charge offenders up to \$17 per day in subsistence fees and \$3 per day for non-residential fees. Actual collections are based on earnings and the offender’s ability to pay. Initially,, programs might front the costs of an offender’s subsistence, treatment fees, medical costs, and transportation assistance. Once the offender is employed, he/she is expected to reimburse the program for these costs.

Offenders in IRT programs do not work while participating in intensive treatment, therefore no financial information for IRT is included in this section.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by all offenders while in residential community corrections was **\$11,099,948**.

Figure Z

Offender Subsistence Paid

	Residential Diversion Male	Residential Transition Male	Residential Diversion Female	Residential Transition Female	Overall Residential
Sum	4,635,190	4,450,103	1,152,797	861,858	11,099,948
Overall Sum	\$11,099,948				

Figure AA below outlines the average amount of subsistence collected from the offenders by the programs each day. Although programs can charge \$17 a day for residential services, programs do not end up collecting this amount, due to the additional constraints on the offender to pay for child support, treatment costs, restitution, medication, etc.

Figure AA

Offender Subsistence Paid per Day

	Residential Diversion	Residential Transition	Residential Male	Residential Female
Mean	\$13.91	\$13.95	\$14.00	\$13.63
Median	\$15.04	\$14.97	\$15.03	\$14.87
n	2,015	2,047	3,302	760

Income

Eighty-one percent (**81%**) of residential offenders and eighty-four percent (**84%**) of non-residential offenders discharged in FY 2005-2006 were employed at some time during their community corrections sentence. Figure BB shows that the median monthly income for residential male Diversion offenders was **\$927** per month. Residential male Transition offenders earned a median monthly income of **\$1,000**. Female offenders earned a median monthly income of **\$712**.

Figure BB

Monthly Residential Offender Income

	Male Diversion	Male Transition	Females
Mean	\$1026	\$1090	\$733
Median	\$927	\$1000	\$712
n	1706	1935	892

Taxes

Residential and non-residential offenders paid an overall sum of **\$1,180,251** in state taxes and **\$2,859,545** in federal taxes.

Figures CC and DD report the range, median, mean and number of Diversion and Transition offenders who paid state and federal taxes while participating in residential and non-residential community corrections programs.

Figure CC

State Taxes

	Residential Diversion	Non-Residential Diversion	Residential Transition	Overall
Mean	\$145.66	\$458.73	\$132.92	
Median	\$36	\$130.00	\$44.00	
n	2560	1015	2571	6146
Sum	\$372,892	\$465,616	\$341,743	\$1,180,251

Figure DD

Federal Taxes

	Residential Diversion	Non-Residential Diversion	Residential Transition	Overall
Mean	\$333.58	\$1,138.77	\$330.51	
Median	\$70.50	\$257.00	\$89.00	
n	2560	1015	2571	6146
Sum	\$853,965	\$1,155,847	\$849,733	\$2,859,545

Restitution and Other Court Costs

Eighty-six percent (**86%**), or 4,428 of residential offenders entered community corrections owing restitution and other court costs. Seventy-four percent (**74%**), or **748** of non-residential offenders owed restitution and other court costs. Amounts owed ranged from one to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

For those offenders that owed restitution, each residential offender owed an average of **\$2,160** and each non-residential offender owed an average of **\$1,883**. On average each offender owed **\$2,043**. Sixty percent (**60%**) of residential offenders made restitution payments while in residential programs. Diversion offenders continued to make restitution payments while on non-residential status.

Figure EE

Overall Restitution and Court Costs Owed at Entry

	Overall Residential	Overall Non-Residential
Mean	\$5,238	\$6,221
Median	\$2,160	\$1,883
n	4,428	748
Sum	\$23,195,224	4,653,625

Figure FF

Overall Restitution and Court Costs Paid through Termination

	Residential Diversion Male	Residential Transition Male	Residential Diversion Female	Residential Transition Female	Overall Residential	Overall Non- Residential
Mean	\$618	\$596	\$501	\$877	\$620	\$1001
Median	\$229	\$170	\$100	\$100	\$185	\$401
n	1773	1773	477	405	4428	748
Sum	\$1,108,836	\$1,072,401	\$239,188	\$362,121	\$2,782,546	\$750,060
Overall Sum	\$3,532,606					

For those offenders who owed restitution, Diversion male offenders paid an average (median) of **\$229** towards these obligations while in residential placement. Female Diversion offenders paid an average (median) of **\$100** towards these obligations.

A residential sum of **\$2,782,546** and a non-residential sum of **\$750,060** was paid in restitution. The overall sum paid for all offender types was **\$3,532,606**. The amount of restitution collected from all offenders is **\$1,016,885** higher than what was collected in FY 2004-2005.

Figure GG

Overall Average Restitution and Court Costs Paid by Month

	Residential Diversion Male	Residential Transition Male	Residential Diversion Female	Residential Transition Female	Overall Residential	Non- Residential
Mean	\$219	\$145	\$141	\$191	\$179	\$126
Median	\$70	\$71	\$67	\$69	\$73	\$123
n	1217	1191	321	244	2973	600

* n does not include offenders whose length of stay is less than 30 days.

The average male Diversion offender who owed restitution paid **\$70** in restitution per month, while the average Transition offender paid **\$71** in restitution per month. The median monthly restitution payment per offender (overall) was **\$73**. An offender that entered a non-residential program owing restitution paid an average of **\$123** per month towards restitution.

Program Audits

The DCJ has statutory authority to audit Community Corrections programs. Residential, non-residential and Intensive Residential Treatment programs funded by the DCJ are subject to audits. The DCJ may choose to audit any program in any area of its operation.

Boards, programs and referral agencies are notified two weeks in advance that an audit will be conducted. The audit team is generally on-site from 3 to 5 days. Audits measure compliance with the Community Corrections Standards and the statutes governing all aspects of Community Corrections. The DCJ audit team generally consists of members of the Office of Community Corrections staff. Members of the local community corrections board/or board staff members, Department of Corrections, and local Probation representatives are also invited to assist with the on-site work. This team reviews documentation such as policies and procedures, building and fire inspections, personnel files, client files, interviews program staff and clients, inspects the physical facility and observes daily operations during the course of the audit.

Following the audit, a report is prepared and sent to the program for comment prior to release to the local Community Corrections Board and referral agencies. This report details all standards reviewed and discusses areas where the program is not in compliance with the Standards or statutes. Programs are required to submit a corrective action plan for any standard considered to be noncompliant.

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

In the event the program is unable to resolve or disagrees with issues raised by the DCJ Community Corrections Auditor, the program may appeal the findings to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice. A letter of support or denial of appeal will be issued. If the program is still in disagreement with the finding, the program may appeal, in writing, to the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety. The decision of the Executive Director is final from the State's perspective. The program does have the option of civil litigation.

Audit Compliance Process

There has been significant discussion over the years regarding continued non-compliance with community corrections standards. Through discussions between the DCJ, community corrections boards and referral agencies it was determined that sanctions must be developed to further encourage standards compliance.

The Standards and Sanctions Subcommittee of the Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council reviewed DCJ's proposed Audit Compliance process and then further developed a three-phase model. In September 2005 the Compliance Process was presented to the Advisory Council for approval. The Audit Compliance Process will be followed in the event remedies are necessary to ensure compliance with state statutes, contracts, or Community Corrections Standards.

Within each of the three phases of the Audit Compliance model the role of DCJ, the local Community Corrections Boards and the programs are clearly delineated. The overall goal is to tighten up the feedback and assessment loop between Boards, Programs, and DCJ such that programs are most effective in the management of their programs.

Phase I consists of existing protocols for audits and follow-up audits to include audit drafts from DCJ and corrective action plans from programs that are reviewed by the Boards.

Phase II consists of additional remedies that could be implemented by DCJ for Programs and Boards that exhibit a continued failure to comply with DCJ standards and requirements. Such remedies might include status reports or internal audit documentation and follow up audits by DCJ.

Phase III is referred to as the Non-Compliance Phase. This phase consists of remedies that are the beginning steps to potentially terminating the relationship between DCJ, a Board and a Program. One remedy might include the Program reporting directly to the Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council.

Technical Assistance

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

Noteworthy Accomplishments

The Office of Community Corrections completed **nine full audits, one Intensive Residential Treatment audits and four follow-up audits** this year. Each year the DCJ staff would like to take the opportunity to recognize an exceptional community corrections program. This year we would like to recognize Arapahoe County Residential Center (ACRC).

Arapahoe County Residential Center

ACRC is a 206-bed female community corrections program in Littleton operated by Community Education Centers. ACRC contracts with the 18th Judicial District Community Corrections Board in Arapahoe County. ACRC provides residential and non-residential services to adult female offenders in the 18th Judicial District, Department of Corrections, Community Return to Custody (parole revocation) and out of county jurisdictions.

All clients participate in the Women's Correctional Recovery Academy. This recovery based treatment approach to substance abuse and crime is specifically designed for female offenders re-entering society. The structure, content and methods of the Academy are determined by empirically proven principles. The curriculum focuses on the proscribed attitudes and behaviors among female offenders/addicts that often lead to drug and alcohol relapse, re-arrest, and re-incarceration.

Program participants attend the following classes: Substance Abuse, Employment, Relationship Issues, Self-Esteem, Core Skills for Success, Parenting Techniques, Anger Management, Wellness, Gang Intervention, GED and Relapse Prevention. The Academy is performance based and residents are held accountable. ACRC's proposed outcome is to reduce chronic recidivism of crime and substance abuse by providing residents with the tools they need to increase their success in the community and, with their family's help, ensure positive outcomes. All residents participate in the development of a comprehensive continuing recovery plan prior to returning to the community.

Residents of ACRC are required to seek full-time employment. Program requirements include financial obligations that must be met such as paying rent, restitution, court ordered fees and support payments, etc.

Residents are assigned a case manager that works closely with them to determine therapeutic and re-entry needs. Outside therapists are contracted for additional treatment needs. The re-entry program includes recruiting and identifying employers willing to hire felons and linking residents with services in their community. It also focuses on education, housing, family reunification and job skills.

The objective of ACRC is to prepare residents for independent living by using their newly learned skills and lifestyle changes to remain healthy and crime free.

Performance Measurement for Community Corrections

In 1993, the Office of the State Auditor recommended that the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) *“improve its ability to measure program performance by ensuring that stated goals link to measurable objectives and that objectives tie to quantifiable performance measures.”* It was also recommended that DCJ should *“continue to identify and utilize methods to measure provider and offender success in community corrections. This includes identifying mutually agreed-upon success measures, establishing reporting mechanisms, and conducting audits to ensure reported performance data are valid.”* Consistent with the 1993 recommendations, in 2001, the State Auditor’s office recommended that DCJ *“improve its ability to collect and report data that demonstrate results within the community corrections system.”*

In FY 01-02, House Bill 02-1077 required the Division to create classifications of community corrections programs that are based on certain risk factors. This legislation allows the Division to audit high-risk community corrections programs more frequently and lower risk programs less frequently.

Program Characteristics - Community Corrections Risk Factor Analysis

The *Community Corrections Program Risk Factor Analysis* is an annual measurement of program characteristics and performance against state standards, contract requirements, and several important performance measures used in correctional programming. The model for the Risk Factor Analysis was completed in FY 02-03. Baseline results were reported in FY 03-04. Year 2 results were reported in FY 04-05 and Year 3 was reported in FY 05-06.

Pursuant to HB 02-1077, the Community Corrections audit schedule is based on Program Risk Factor Analysis results.

The risk factor analysis is a multi-dimensional measure of program performance on 27 independent performance measures. These performance measures fall into four categories: **outcome factors, program stability factors, performance factors and contract/statutory compliance factors.**

The **outcome factor** category consists of two performance measures that consider the rates of escape and recidivism within each program. The measure also considers the risk level of each program’s offender population as defined by average scores on the LSI.

Program stability factors consist of three performance measures that capture data regarding the average length of employment for essential staff positions in each community corrections program. Staff retention and turnover rates have been identified as problem areas in community corrections programs. High turn over and lower staff retention rates may undermine correctional programming.

The **performance factor** category consists of a series of performance measures used to capture each program’s level of compliance with certain sections of the Colorado Community Corrections Standards. Several critical standards have been selected by the Division of Criminal Justice to comprise a multi-dimensional analysis of program performance. The data used for these performance measures includes the most recent DCJ published audits.

The **contract/statutory compliance factor** category consists of four performance measures used to capture each program’s level of compliance with certain contract and statutory requirements.

Risk Factor Score

A program’s total Risk Factor Score is calculated by adding the individual scores from each performance measure. Programs were scored and subsequently placed into one of four risk factor categories.

Programs that scored at or above the statewide median score were placed in the medium-high or high-risk category. Generally programs in these high-risk categories will be audited at intervals not to exceed three years. Programs in these low risk categories will be audited at intervals not to exceed five years.

In the third year of the risk factor analysis, 14 programs had either a new audit or a follow-up audit completed which can impact their overall risk factor score and rating. Improving compliance with state standards results in a decrease in the overall risk factor scores.

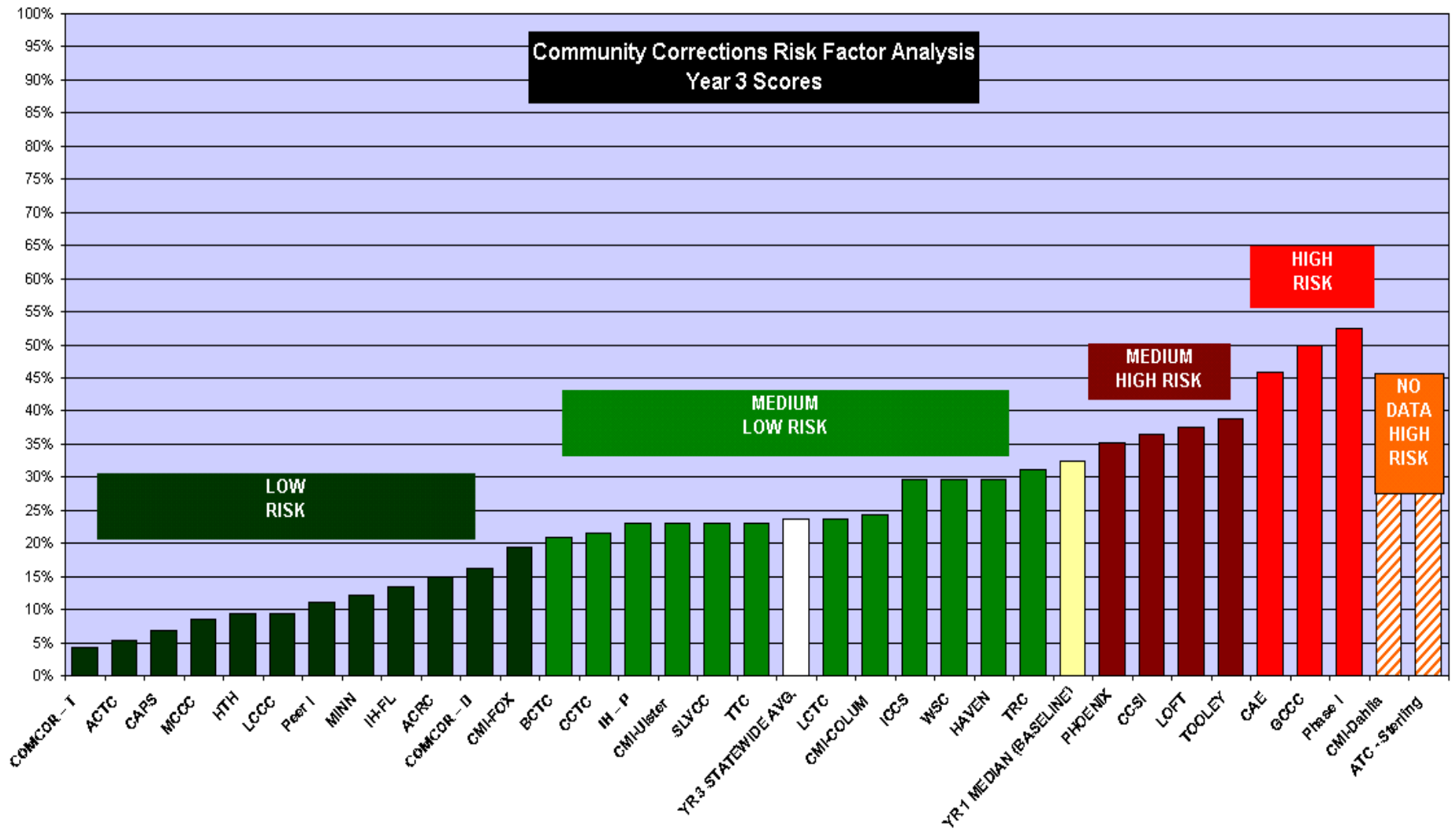
Table II shows the lowest, average, and highest statewide scores between the Year 1 baseline report and the current Year 3 analysis. It is encouraging that the statewide average score has decreased steadily over time. Also encouraging is that the lowest scores and highest scores have also decreased steadily over time. This shows that most programs, including the highest and lowest risk, have improved performance over the last several years. It should be noted, however, that the distance between the highest and lowest scores each year have changed only marginally. Although program performance is improving across the system, there still exists a wide gap between the highest performing and lowest performing programs. It would be advantageous to have more standardization or consistency in program performance statewide.

Table II

Statewide	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Lowest Score	15.2%	7.1%	4.3%
Average Score	32.4%	27.8%	23.6%
Highest Score	64.7%	58.3%	52.5%
GAP (Lowest to Highest)	49.5%	51.2%	48.2%

It was encouraging to note that, of the 14 programs with new or follow-up audits completed since the Year 2 report, 8 showed a reduction in the overall risk factor score.

Figure HH displays the Year 3 Scores for all community corrections programs for FY 05-06.



Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council

The Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council was established by the Executive Order of Governor Lamm on December 24, 1986. The Council was created to advise and assist the Division of Criminal Justice with Community Corrections in analyzing and identifying problems or needs and recommending policy modifications or procedural changes. The Council also develops strategies, serves as a forum to address issues in community corrections and participates in planning efforts.

Membership of the Council represents various units of government and private interests that must be coordinated for the program to effectively serve the State. Members are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Governor and receive no compensation for their participation.

To address the purpose of the Advisory Council, the following objectives were identified:

- To promote improved cooperation and coordination between criminal justice agencies, community corrections boards and community corrections service providers.
- To advise and assist the Division of Criminal Justice, the Judicial Department and the Department of Corrections in areas of offender employment needs, substance abuse, risk management, and sentencing and placement alternatives.
- To identify and promote strategies for legislation to achieve more effective offender management and reduce crowding in state and county facilities.
- To provide a mechanism for continuing education for Council members and legislators on current correctional issues.
- To address issues identified by the Governor and Colorado Legislature for state needs and community corrections services.

Subcommittee Functions and Accomplishments

In order to meet these objectives, the Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council has formed subcommittees to address each of these areas. Subcommittees may include members of the Council, DCJ staff, and volunteers from specialized areas.

Bed Utilization/Per Diem Subcommittee

Combined in 2004. The Bed Utilization/Per Diem Subcommittee periodically reviews the costs of providing services to special-needs populations. The subcommittee discusses projected beds needs, the target populations, and any policy decisions that need to be addressed to ensure that community corrections continues to be a viable alternative to prison.

Awards Subcommittee

The Awards Subcommittee was created in 2001 to recognize the exceptional contributions of an individual in the arena of community corrections. The Advisory Council presents this award at the annual meeting of the Colorado Association of Community Corrections Boards. The exemplary efforts of these individuals have made a significant difference in community corrections. The table below outlines the award recipients since the inception of the award.

2001	Jean Carlberg	Citizen member, 18 th JD
2002	Stephen Schapanski	8 th Judicial District Community Corrections Board member, representing the courts
2003	Norm Garneau	18 year member of the 21 st Judicial District Community Corrections Board
2004	Dave Cutler	Executive Director of the Arapahoe Community Treatment Center.
2005	Paul Cooper	Chief Probation Officer, 8 th Judicial District
2006	Edward Camp	Director, Office of Community Corrections, DCJ

Standards and Sanctions Subcommittee/Advisory Council Audit Review Subcommittee

This subcommittee periodically reviews and recommends changes or modifications to the Colorado Community Corrections Standards, develops sanctioning measures for providers and local community corrections boards who are not in compliance with State Statutes, Contracts or Standards. In addition, this subcommittee assists the Division of Criminal Justice in complying with specific recommendations from the Office of the State Auditor.

New Technologies Subcommittee

The New Technologies Subcommittee explores innovative technologies that are available to community corrections and arranges presentations to the Council. Examples of such presentations include the monitoring of offenders through Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) and similar technologies, computer-aided drug detection and offender identification systems, integrated databases used to track offender services and movement, and medical treatment protocols for drug and alcohol dependence.

Contract Subcommittee

The Contract Subcommittee was originally developed in 1999. Its purpose is to review the 5-year contract between the Colorado Department of Public Safety and the community corrections boards and/or local programs. The subcommittee recommends submission to the Attorney General's Office and the State Controller.

The table below outlines the Advisory Council membership for fiscal year 2005-2006.

Governor's Fifth Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership

Council Member	Representing
Honorable O. John Kuenhold, Chairman District Court Judge, 12 th Judicial District	Judicial Court Judges
Jeaneene E. Miller, Vice-chair Director, Division of Adult Parole, Community Corrections, YOS, DOC	Community Corrections
Honorable Ken Kester Colorado State Senator	Colorado State Senate
Honorable Joshua Penry Colorado State Representative	Colorado State House
Dennis L. Berry Director, Mesa County Community Corrections	Community Corrections Providers and Programs
Thomas A. Giacinti Director, Jefferson County Justice Services Department	Community Corrections Boards
Mike Holland Director, ComCor, Inc. Diversion	Community Corrections Providers and Programs
Judith Horose Director, El Paso County Department of Justice Services	Citizen Member
Gerald A. Marroney Court Administrator	Judicial Department
Maureen O'Brien Chair, Jefferson County Community Corrections Board	Legal Community
Honorable Larry Abrahamson District Attorney, 8 th Judicial District	District Attorney
Milton K. Blakey Colorado State Asst. Attorney General	Citizen Member
Allan Stanley Colorado Board of Parole	Colorado Board of Parole

Summary

The Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections allocates appropriations for community corrections to local community corrections boards and community corrections programs. During the 2005-2006 fiscal year, there were 23 local Community Corrections Boards in 22 Judicial Districts.

In addition, DCJ is charged with establishing state standards for community corrections programs operated by local government or nongovernmental agencies. Individual community corrections programs are audited to determine levels of compliance with standards. This audit schedule is partially determined by the risk level and performance of the programs. Technical assistance and training are also provided to community corrections boards, programs and referring agencies.

Community corrections is designed as a cost effective, quality sentencing alternative to prison or probation for select offenders. Residential community corrections programs have many objectives. Programs provide an adequate level of community safety while delivering structured criminal justice services. These services function to deter criminal activities, modify behavior and prepare offenders for successful integration into the community.

The non-residential community corrections program serves to facilitate the successful transition of Diversion offenders into an independent living situation by continuing to monitor the offender's identified risks and needs.

Criminal activity is strongly associated with substance abuse, thus the primary goal of Intensive Residential Treatment is to help offenders develop skills to avoid relapse and lower recidivism. In addition, the 20-bed program for transition offenders diagnosed as mentally ill and substance abuse dependent has been highly successful in maintaining these offenders in the community.

The profile of the "typical" residential community corrections offender has been consistent for many years. Most community corrections offenders in FY 2005-2006 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were drug related offenses, theft, and burglary. Thirty-one percent (**31%**) of all community corrections clients had no prior adult felony convictions.

All offenders under community corrections supervision are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA) process. The SOA process measures an offender's level of recidivism risk, their criminogenic needs, and detects and subsequently measures the severity of substance abuse. The SOA process then provides a treatment recommendation.

Female offenders make up nineteen percent (**19%**) of the overall community corrections population. They were found to have higher risk levels, higher substance abuse disruption, and higher criminogenic needs. Thus, there exists a higher proportion of female offenders than male offenders at the most intensive levels of substance abuse treatment. Female offenders have also had more involvement with mental illness. Overall, sixty-four percent (**64%**) of female offenders received some form of female-specific treatment while in community corrections.

Both male and female offenders had lower risk-level scores after 6 months of community corrections supervision, which indicates a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination.

In FY 2005-2006, fifty-one percent (**51%**) of diversion offenders and sixty percent (**60%**) of transition offenders successfully completed their residential placement. Forty-seven percent (**47%**) of non-residential offenders and ninety-five (**95%**) percent of the offenders participating in IRT treatment were reported as completing the program successfully.

Eighty-one percent (**81%**) of residential offenders and eighty-four percent (**84%**) of non-residential offenders who were terminated in FY 2005-2006 were employed at some time during their sentence to community corrections.

The median monthly income for residential male Diversion offenders who were employed was **\$927** per month. Employed residential male Transition offenders earned a median monthly income of **\$1000**. Female offenders earned a median monthly income of **\$712**.

An overall sum of **\$1,180,251** was paid in state taxes and **\$2,859,545** was paid in federal taxes by residential offenders.

Eighty-six percent (**86%**) of residential offenders entered community corrections owing restitution and other court costs. Sixty percent (**60%**) of these residential offenders made restitution payments while in residential programs. Diversion offenders continued to make restitution payments while on non-residential status.

Residential offenders paid **\$2,782,546** towards restitution and non-residential offenders paid **\$750,060** towards restitution. The overall sum paid for all offender types was **\$3,532,606**. The amount of restitution collected from all offenders was **\$1,016,885** higher than what was collected during FY 2004-2005.

Comparing risk factor scores from Year 1(the baseline analysis) and Year 3 (the current analysis) most programs have shown consistent reductions in their overall score. Many of these programs have been placed into lower risk categories as a result of their improvements in performance over the last few years.

Appendix

Table C- Legal Status

	n	%
Condition of Probation	43	.8
Diversion	2517	49.1
DOC Transition	2388	46.5
DOC Parole	132	2.6
DOC ISP	51	1.0
Total	5131	100

Table C.1- Offender Grade at Entry

	n	%
1	1	.0
3	4	.1
4	4	.1
5	5	.1
6	25	.5
7	21	.4
8	121	2.4
9	275	5.4
10	486	9.5
11	567	11.1
HS Grad	1146	22.3
GED	1693	33.0
Vocational	114	2.2
Some college	474	9.2
College	57	1.1
Some Grad	16	.3
Grad	26	.5
Unknown	96	1.9
Total	5131	100

Table D- Offender Age Range

	Diversion		DOC		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
18-20	163	6.4	42	1.6	205	4.0
21-25	703	27.5	461	17.9	1164	22.7
26-30	452	17.7	447	17.4	899	17.5
31-35	377	14.7	482	18.7	859	16.7
36-40	338	13.2	458	17.8	796	15.5
41+	527	20.6	681	26.5	1208	23.5
Total	2560	100	2571	100	5131	100

Table E- Ethnicity

	n	%
Caucasian	2850	55.5
African American	821	16.0
Hispanic	1329	25.9
Asian	29	.60
Native American	75	1.5
Other	27	.5
Total	5131	100

Table G- Current Felony Class

	Diversion		DOC		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
F 1	0	0	8	.30	8	.20
F 2	8	.30	25	1.0	33	.60
F 3	283	11.1	496	19.3	779	15.2
F 4	1082	42.2	1179	46.0	2261	44.0
F 5	753	29.4	655	25.3	1409	27.5
F 6	434	17.0	207	8.1	641	12.5
Total	2560	100	2571	100	5131	100

Table G.1- Prior Adult Felony Convictions

	Diversion		DOC		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0	921	36.1	680	26.5	1601	31.2
1	602	23.5	412	16.0	1014	19.8
2	462	18.0	390	15.2	852	16.6
3	249	9.7	342	13.3	591	11.5
4	122	4.8	232	9.0	354	6.9
5	64	2.5	164	6.4	228	4.4
6	30	1.2	102	4.0	132	2.6
7	24	.9	73	2.8	97	1.9
8+	31	1.2	119	4.6	150	2.9
Sub Total	2505	97.9	2514	2.2	5019	97.8
Unknown	55	2.1	57	2.2	112	2.2
Total	2560	100	2571	100	5131	100

Table G.2- Prior Adult Violent Felony Convictions

	Diversion		DOC		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0	2279	89.0	2203	85.7	4482	87.3
1	188	7.3	254	9.9	442	8.6
2	26	1.0	55	2.0	81	1.6
3	8	.30	16	.6	24	.5
4	5	.30	9	.4	14	.3
5	1	.0	4	.2	5	.1
6	4	.2	2	.1	6	.1
7	1	.0	0	0	1	.0
8+	0	.0	3	.1	3	.1
Sub Total	2512	98.1	2546	99.1	5058	98.6
Unknown	48	1.9	25	1.0	73	1.4
Total	2560	100	2571	100	5131	100

Table H- Criminal History Scores

	Diversion	DOC	Overall	Female Only	Male Only
n	2470	2496	4966	989	3977
Mean	2.55	3.01	2.78	2.54	2.84
Median	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00

Table J Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA) Data

	Male		Female		Overall	
	n	mean	n	mean	n	mean
Initial LSI total score	3993	27.68	983	28.52	4976	27.85
6 month LSI total score (update)	2364	24.70	616	25.16	2980	24.79
SSI score	4019	5.71	991	7.13	5010	5.99
ASUS disruption subscale	3932	16.22	973	22.70	4905	17.50
ASUS defensive subscale	3918	9.23	969	8.65	4887	9.11

Table K- Substance Abuse (SUHM) Derived Treatment Level

	Male		Female		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	58	1.6	14	1.5	72	1.6
2	302	8.1	63	6.9	365	7.9
3	1138	30.7	229	24.9	1367	29.5
4	1423	38.4	326	35.5	1749	37.8
5	494	13.3	161	17.5	655	14.2
6	235	6.3	101	11.0	336	7.3
7	58	1.6	25	2.7	83	1.8
Missing/unknown	409		919		4627	
Total	4117	100	1014	100	5131	100

Table L- Clinical Diagnosis of Mental Illness

	Male		Female		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
No	3415	82.9	691	68.1	4106	80.0
Yes	375	9.1	257	25.3	632	12.3
Total	4117	100	1014	100	5131	100

Table M1& M2- Females Receiving Female Specific Services

	None		Substance Abuse Only		Mental Health Only		Substance Abuse & Mental Health		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Diversion	131	24.0	266	48.7	21	3.8	54	9.9	21	3.8
Transition	108	23.1	169	36.1	19	4.1	123	26.3	18	3.8
ALL	259	23.6	435	42.9	40	3.9	177	17.5	39	3.8

Table N- Services Received by Gender

	Male		Female		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Substance Abuse	3112	71.3	807	80.1	3919	72.9
Cognitive Restructuring	2187	50.1	585	58.1	2772	51.6
Financial	832	19.1	331	32.9	1163	21.6
Employment	1419	32.5	413	41.0	1832	34.1
Domestic Violence/ Anger Management	890	20.4	181	18.0	1071	19.9
Mental Health	694	15.9	311	30.9	1005	18.7
Academic/ Vocational	765	17.5	272	27.0	1037	19.3
Family	334	7.6	296	29.4	630	11.7
Sex Offender	104	2.4	18	1.8	122	2.3

Table P- Substance Abuse Discharges

	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	79	28.03	87	35.51	166	32.61
Marijuana	45	14.04	31	12.65	76	14.93
Cocaine	68	25.75	65	26.53	133	26.12
Amphetamines	92	34.84	62	25.30	154	30.25
Barbiturates	2	.75	1	.40	3	.58
Opiates	15	5.68	8	3.26	23	4.51
Other	10	3.78	5	2.04	15	2.9

Table Q- 5 year substance Abuse Discharge History

	Alcohol		Marijuana		Cocaine		Amphetamines		Barbiturates		Opiates		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
FY 00-01	292	39	56	19	95	33	44	15	2	3	13	5	8	3
FY 01-02	290	39	81	28	80	28	51	18	2	1	17	6	13	4
FY 02-03	304	36	63	21	107	35	46	15	1	1	18	6	16	5
FY 03-04	162	37	66	15	117	27	120	27	3	1	21	5	16	4
FY 04-05	191	35	85	16	115	21	183	34	1	1	19	3	12	2
FY 05-06	166	33	76	15	133	26	154	30	3	1	23	5	15	3

Table S- Non-residential services received

	Non-residential Diversion clients	
	n	%
Alcohol/drugs	768	75.7
Cognitive	481	47.4
Mental Health	135	13.3
Domestic Violence/Anger	141	13.9
Financial	77	7.6
Family	72	7.1
Academic/vocational	54	5.3
Employment	62	6.1
Sex Offender	11	1.1

Table T- Non-residential discharge destinations

	Non-residential Diversion clients	
	n	%
Successful Completion	481	47.4
Escape	78	7.7
New Crime	45	4.4
Warrant/Pending Crime	8	.8
Technical	194	19.1
Regressed to Residential	190	18.7
Other	19	1.9
Total	1015	100

Table U- IRT Referral source

	IRT clients	
	n	%
DOC/Parole	564	57.3
Community corrections Diversion	196	19.9
Community Corrections Transition	134	13.6
Probation	85	8.6
Other/drug court	6	.6
Total	985	100

Table V- IRT Referral reasons

	IRT clients	
	n	%
Condition of Supervision	651	66.1
Technical Violation	219	22.2
New Crime	71	7.2
Escape	2	.2
Revocation	9	.9
Other	33	3.4
Total	985	100

Table W- IRT Drug of Choice

	IRT clients	
	n	%
Alcohol	226	22.9
Marijuana	176	17.9
Cocaine	181	18.4
Amphetamines	350	35.5
Opiates	45	4.6
Other	7	.7
Total	985	100

Table X- IRT Discharge Reason

	IRT clients	
	n	%
Successful Completion	933	94.7
Expelled from Treatment	30	3.0
Transfer to other cc program	1	.1
Escape	7	.7
Voluntary discharge	1	.1
Other	13	1.3
Total	985	100

Table BB- Offender Income Per Month

	Diversion Male	Transition Male	All Males	All Females
n	1706	1935	3641	892
Mean	1026	1090	1060	733
Median	927	1000	961	712

Table CC- State Taxes

	Diversion	Transition	Non-Residential	Overall
n	1735	1642	744	4,121
Mean	207.90	176.11	637.47	N/A
Median	118.00	100.50	202.50	N/A
Sum	360,699	289,175	474,279	1,124,153

Table DD- Federal Taxes

	Diversion	Transition	Non-Residential	Overall
n	1723	1635	741	4,099
Mean	480.58	406.25	1526.00	N/A
Median	240.00	207.00	450.00	N/A
Sum	828,042	664,212	1,130,763	2,623,017