

STATE OF COLORADO



COLORADO

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

FY15

Annual Report

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Statistical Overview.....	5
Section I: Residential Community Corrections.....	6
Section II: Non-Residential Community Corrections.....	34
Section III: Intensive Residential Treatment.....	41
Section IV: Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment.....	50
Section V: Finances in Community Corrections.....	60
Section VI: Program Audits.....	68
Section VII: Noteworthy Accomplishments.....	70
Section VIII: Performance Measurement for Community Corrections.....	71
Section IX: Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council.....	74
Section X: Summary.....	77

Introduction

The Office of Community Corrections 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 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 Division of Probation Services, the Division of Behavioral Health, 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*. The audit staff also assists programs with the accuracy of offender earned time/sentence reduction computations.

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 are aligned with the Eight Guiding Principles for Risk and Recidivism Reduction as well as the Implementation Science literature. Multiple trainings are held throughout the year on the Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R). The Office of Community Corrections also provides implementation support, to include training and coaching, for the Progression Matrix and the Behavioral Shaping Model and Reinforcement Tool (BSMART). The Progression Matrix refers to the community corrections level system and case planning tools. BSMART is the tool utilized to provide structured sanctions and incentives throughout residential community corrections.

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.

This report summarizes activities in community corrections programs for Fiscal Year 2015 (July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015; denoted throughout the report as FY15).

Community Corrections Programs

Colorado community corrections serves as an alternative to incarceration in prison and operates in partnership with local supports for governance, employment and offender treatment. Services are designed to promote productive reintegration of offenders back into the community. Community corrections provides:

- services for offenders convicted of less severe offenses who are diverted from prison
- services for offenders in transition between prison and parole
- services for parolees released by the Colorado Board of Parole
- short-term stabilization services for offenders on probation and parole
- specialized treatment for offenders with a history of substance use and mental illness

During FY15, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. During that time, thirty-three separate residential facilities delivered community corrections services throughout the state, six of which are operated by units of local or state government. The

remaining programs were operated by private agencies. Four of these programs serve female offenders exclusively.

Funding and Referral System

The Joint Budget Committee of the State Legislature appropriates general and cash funds to the Department of Public Safety to fund community corrections services. In addition, local communities use other state, federal and local funds to augment state general and cash funds. The Division of Criminal Justice, 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.

The Division of Criminal Justice funded the following beds during FY15:

Bed Type	FY15
Diversion Residential	1677
Diversion Non-Residential	730
Transition	1539

Referrals for community corrections services are derived from the State Judicial Branch or the Department of Corrections (DOC). Referrals for direct sentence (Diversion) offenders are made from the criminal court system to local community corrections boards. Referrals for Transition, Parole and Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) offenders are made by the Division of Adult Parole/Community Corrections/YOS of the Department of Corrections.

Local community corrections boards vary by size, membership, philosophy and degree of program control. Board members are typically appointed by locally elected officials; they have the authority to screen and accept or reject any offenders referred to programs in their communities. Boards may institute guidelines in the operation of the programs, enforce the guidelines and monitor program compliance with state and local standards. Many boards provide an array of critical services designed to assist the program to better serve the needs of the offenders. Offenders who are not approved for placement in the local program by the community corrections board return to the sentencing judge for an alternative placement. Transition, Parole and ISP offenders who are not approved for placement in a local program remain under the supervision of the DOC.

Community Corrections in Colorado

Figure 1 is a summary of the community corrections programs and the number of diversion, non-residential and transition offender beds that were funded through the DCJ in FY15. Figure 2 represents the organizational structure of community corrections funding in Colorado.

Figure 1
FY15 Programs, Funded Beds, and Average Daily Population (ADP)¹

JD	Program	Location	ADP FY15	FY15 Bed Allocation		
				Diversion	Non Res	Transition
1	ICCS - Kendall	Lakewood	232.11	158	80	70
	ICCS - West		81.64			
2	CMI - Columbine	Denver	57.09	370	140	377
	CMI - Fox		96.47			
	CMI- Ulster		77.57			
	CMI-Dahlia		114.83			
	Independence House Fillmore		43.59			
	Independence House Pecos		75.14			
	Peer I		248.37			
	The Haven		35.66			
	Tooley Hall		69.44			
	Williams Street Center		69.92			
3	No Program			6	2	0
4	ComCor, Inc	Colorado Springs	317.2	114	90	242
	Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc.		139.53			
	Gateway: Through the Rockies		9.24			
5	No Program			15	7	0
6	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center	Durango	57.46	27	3	9
7	ICCS - Montrose	Montrose	33.77	23	15	8
8	Larimer County Community Corrections	Ft. Collins	321.6	127	68	137
9	Garfield County Community Corrections	Glenwood Springs	55.25	25	7	23
10	Crossroads Turning Point ²	Pueblo	2.08	99	22	70
	ICCS - Pueblo		120.02			
11	No Program			10	4	0
12	San Luis Valley Community Corrections	Alamosa	115.86	44	4	59
13	Advantage Treatment Center - Sterling	Sterling	75.24	53	9	25
14	Correctional Alternative Placement Services	Craig	40.41	24	6	20
15	No Program			7	2	0
16	No Program			15	6	0
17	Phoenix Center ³	Henderson	154.81	193	90	183
	Time to Change - Adams	Denver	131.23			
	Time to Change - Commerce City	Commerce City	132.96			
18	Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	Englewood	141.59	133	79	175
	Centennial Corrections Transition Center		111.92			
	Arapahoe County Residential Center	Littleton	85.36			
19	ICCS-Weld	Greeley	199.36	105	34	63
20	CMI - Boulder Community Transition Center	Boulder	56.15	40	19	29
	CMI - Longmont Community Transition Center	Longmont	54.84			
21	Mesa County Community Corrections	Grand Junction	223.88	117	42	49
22	No Program			20	1	0
TOTALS			3781.59	1725	730	1539

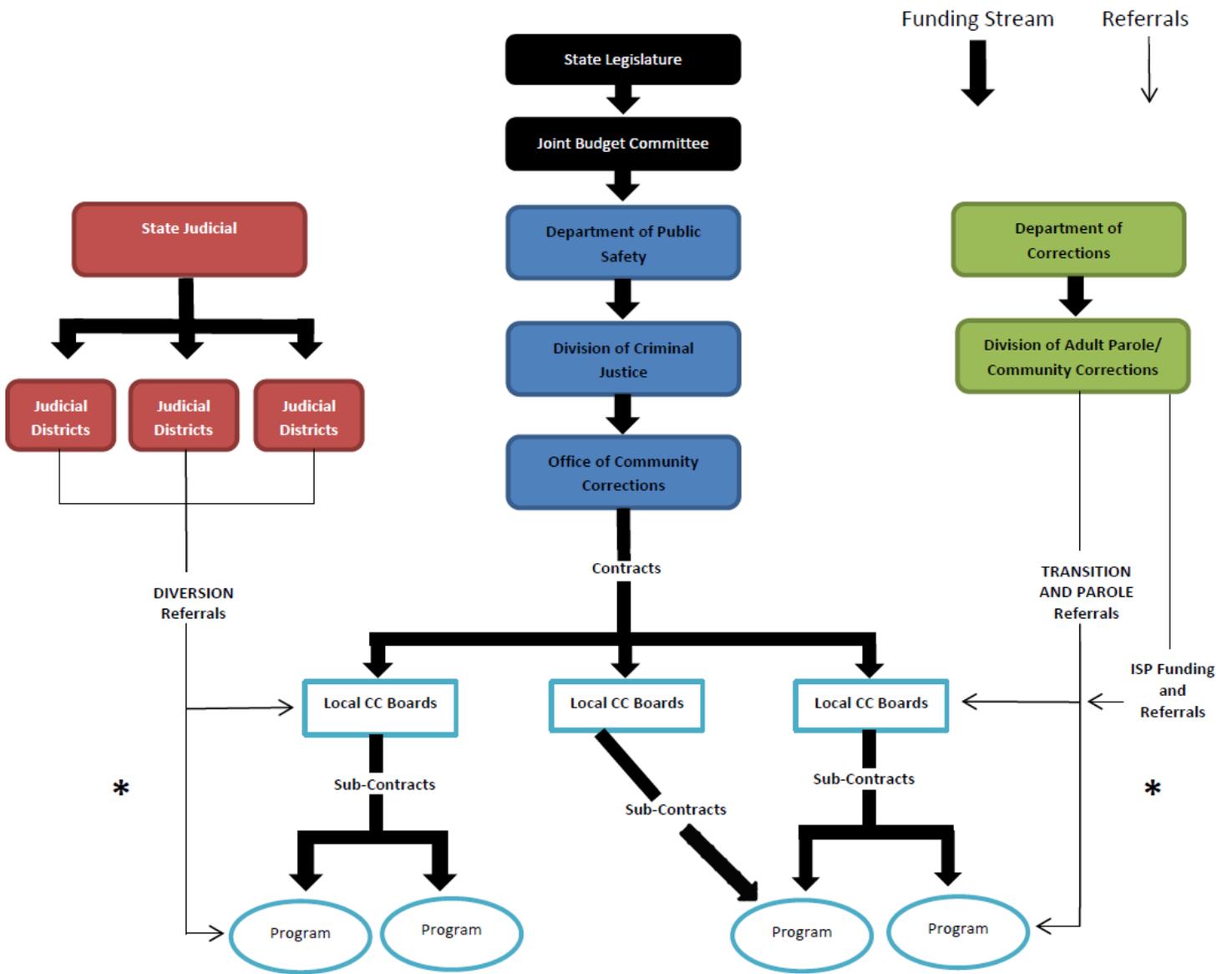
¹ ISP/Condition of Parole beds are included in Transition beds. Condition of Probation beds are included in Diversion beds. Judicial Districts with bed allocations but no programs pay for their offenders to be housed in a different judicial district.

² Crossroads Turning Point closed in July 2014.

³ Phoenix Center closed in August of 2015.

Figure 2

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, Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT), Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) programs during the 2014-2015 fiscal year (July 1, 2014-June 30, 2015). Data from previous fiscal years is reported for some measures when available. For the purposes of this report, fiscal years will be reported as FY09, FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14 and FY15.

On July 1, 2008, the Division of Criminal Justice/Office of Community Corrections (DCJ/OCC) implemented an internet-based data collection and management system for all programs statewide. The Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) system is used to determine the payments that need to be made to Boards and programs, as well as to track a vast array of information related to offenders in the Colorado community corrections system.

CCIB collects data relevant to each offender's current crime and criminal history as well as service data relevant to each offender's current community corrections stay. This data includes fiscal information (e.g., earnings, taxes, restitution and child support paid), standardized assessment outcomes, treatment services provided, and termination reasons. The database contains real-time data as programs are required to enter offender demographic information within 5 working days of an offender's entry into the program, and the remaining service related data within 30 working days of an offender's termination from the program.

Some issues arise when analyzing discharge information of this nature. Because the report focuses on people who are discharged, data may over-represent offenders who are discharged after short lengths of stay and under-represent offenders who stay for long periods of time. Furthermore, the data may not represent the characteristics of the current population, since information is only collected after an offender is discharged from a program. DCJ/OCC staff periodically review the data contained in CCIB for accuracy and ask programs to make corrections where necessary. Data exported for this report has been reviewed and corrected by DCJ/OCC staff when appropriate.

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

Section I

Residential Community Corrections

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

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

Offender Types

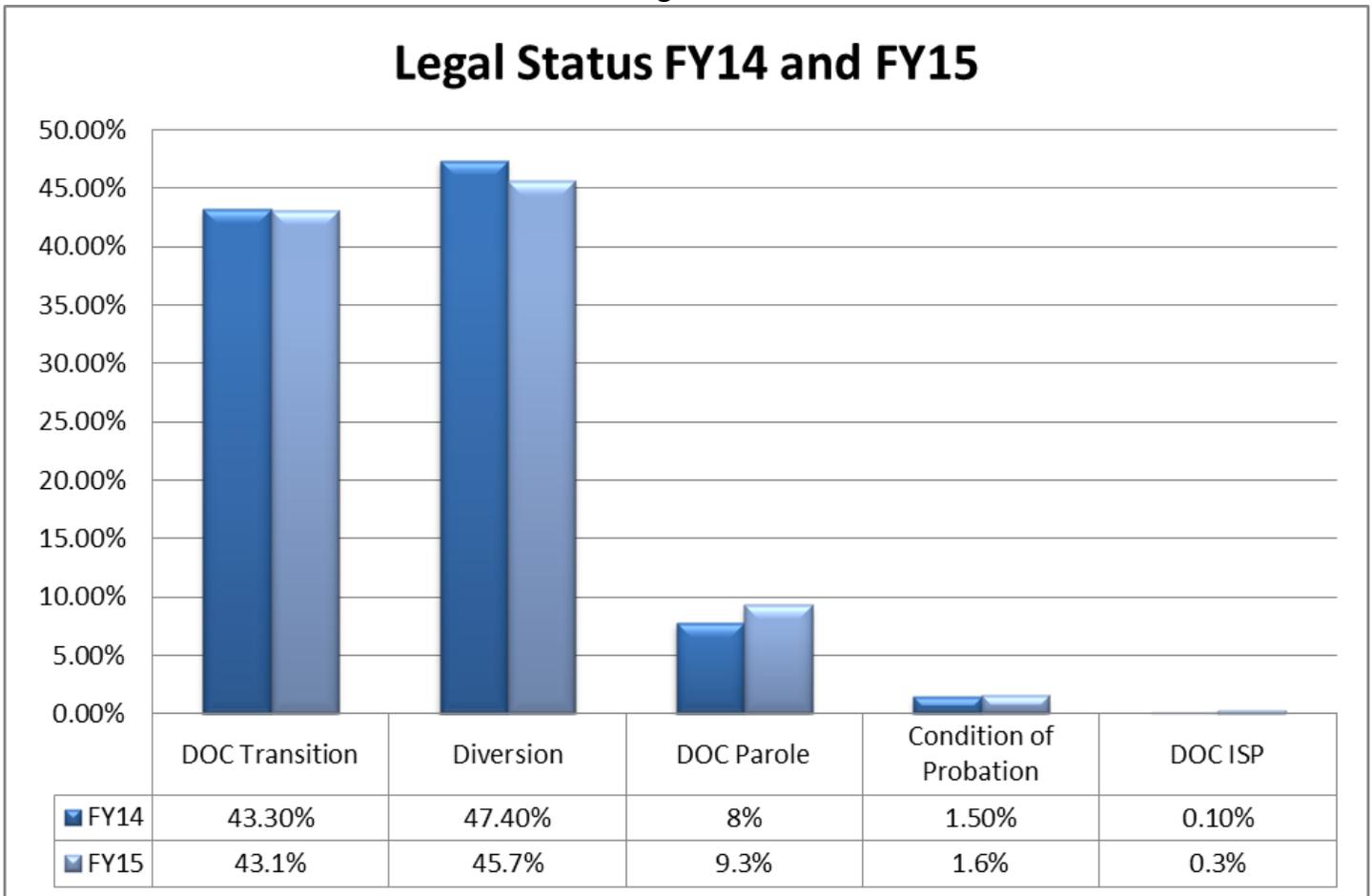
Community Corrections mainly serves adult offenders who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections offenders: *Diversion* and *Transition*. Diversion offenders are sentenced directly to community corrections by the courts, as a diversion from a prison sentence. In rare instances, some diversion offenders have been sentenced as a condition of a probation placement for up to 90 days. The majority of placements in community corrections are the result of a felony offense; however, there are some cases where the placement is based on a misdemeanor offense.

Transition offenders are returning to the community after serving a Department of Corrections prison sentence. These offenders include Parolees and offenders in the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). Transition offenders are referred to community corrections boards and programs from the Department of Corrections. Condition of Parole offenders are referred from the parole board 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 FY14, residential community corrections programs discharged **6025** offenders whereas in FY15 **5861** offenders were discharged. This is a decrease in the number of discharges from previous years. Offenders may have been transferred from one residential facility to another, or discharged more than once from a residential facility. For this reason, an offender may be counted more than once in this data.

In FY14, forty-nine percent (**49%**) of all residential community corrections offenders were Diversion clients and fifty-one percent (**51%**) were Transition clients. In FY15 there was a decrease in the percentage of diversion clients in residential community corrections to forty-seven (**47%**) percent with an increase of transition clients to fifty-three (**53%**) percent. Further breakdown of the legal status of community corrections offenders for FY14 and FY15 is provided in Figure 3.

Figure 3



Demographics

The profile of the “typical” residential community corrections offender in Colorado has been consistent for many years: male, Caucasian, single, with a high school diploma or GED. In FY15 the typical offender was serving a sentence for a class 4 felony, had no more than two prior convictions, and successfully completed residential community corrections. Figure 4 presents demographic data on gender, age, ethnicity, marital status, and education at entry to the program, current felony class, and number of prior convictions. Generally, trends in demographic data are stagnant between the two years with the exception of an increase in the female population.

Figure 4

DEMOGRAPHICS FY14 and FY15			
		FY14	FY15
Gender			
	Male	81.9%	80.6%
	Female	18.1%	19.4%
Age			
	18-20	2.3%	1.7%
	21-25	19.3%	18.5%
	26-30	20.8%	21.7%
	31-35	19.4%	18.9%
	36-40	11.9%	13.1%
	41+	26.4%	26.1%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	55.4%	54.6%
	Hispanic	27.2%	28.8%
	African American	14.7%	13.2%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	1.5%	1.9%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.9%
	Other/Unknown	0.3%	0.6%
Marital Status			
	Single	58.7%	59.3%
	Married/Common Law	21.2%	20.6%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	17.9%	16.6%
	Unknown	2.2%	3.5%
Education Level at Entry			
	Less than 8th Grade	2.6%	3.0%
	9th through 11th Grade	18.5%	20.4%
	12th Grade or GED	63.4%	60.6%
	Vocational/Some College	11.1%	11.0%
	College or Above	2.0%	2.0%
	Unknown	2.4%	3.0%
Current Crime Felony Class			
	F1 - F3	17.5%	16.6%
	F4-F6	82.5%	83.4%
Prior Adult Felony Convictions			
	Zero	17.4%	15.5%
	One to Two	37.4%	36.7%
	Three or More	45.2%	47.8%

Criminal History

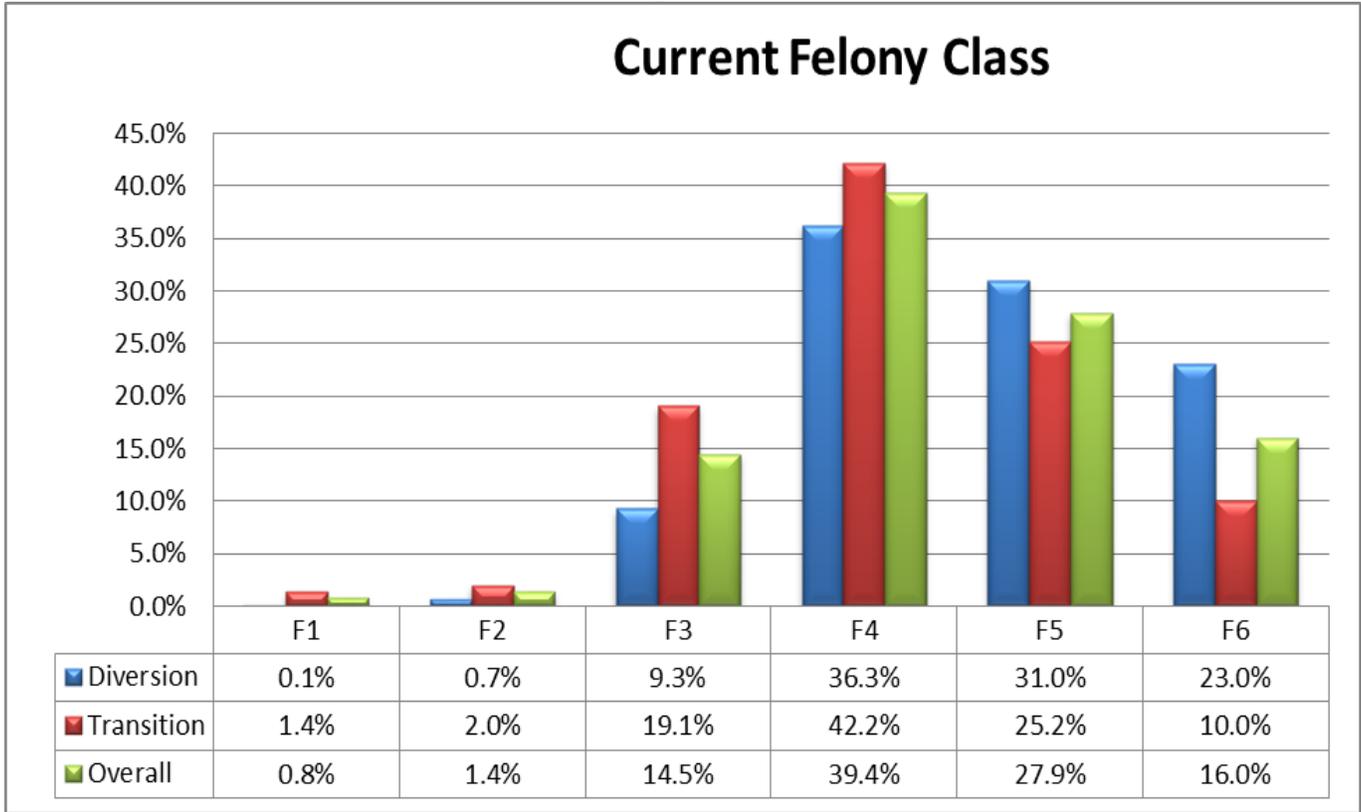
Most community corrections offenders in FY15 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were drug-related offenses, burglary, and assault/menacing. This has been a consistent trend over the past several years. However, in previous years theft tended to be slightly more prevalent than assault/menacing. Figure 5 depicts the most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition offenders were serving sentences.

Figure 5

Current Felony Offenses - FY15		
Offense Type	FY14	FY15
Controlled Substance	22.8%	22.2%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	15.6%	15.0%
Assault/Menacing	10.7%	11.6%
Theft	11.5%	10.3%
Identity Theft	4.4%	4.7%
Escape	4.2%	4.5%
Motor Vehicle	3.7%	4.3%
Other	2.6%	4.2%
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	3.6%	4.0%
Robbery	4.4%	3.9%
Sex Assault	4.6%	3.7%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	4.2%	3.7%
Child Abuse/Delinquency	1.3%	1.6%
Homicide	1.4%	1.3%
Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker	1.1%	1.3%
Criminal Mischief	1.2%	1.2%
Weapons	1.2%	1.1%
Kidnapping	0.4%	0.5%
Intimidation	0.4%	0.4%
Organized Crime	0.4%	0.3%
Arson	0.1%	0.2%
Habitual Criminal	0.1%	0.1%

In the CCIB system, programs can only report one current crime for each offender, though often offenders are serving concurrent sentences on multiple crimes. In these instances, programs are asked to report the highest class felony in CCIB. If there are two crimes of the same felony class, programs are asked to report the crime against a person (if applicable). According to the data, seventy-seven to eighty percent (77% - 90%) of offenders were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony in FY15. Figure 6 depicts the current felony class of both Diversion and Transition offenders as well as overall totals.

Figure 6



Prior felony offense data remained constant within the community corrections population between FY09 and FY11. Between FY12 and FY14 there was a slight decrease in the percentage of offenders with no prior felony convictions; however, in FY15 that same statistic increased once again. Since FY09 there had also been a decrease in the percentage of offenders with no prior violent felony convictions, but FY15 saw this statistic trending upwards. The average age of first arrest for all offenders in FY15 was eighteen years old. The data suggests that the vast majority of community corrections offenders committed non-violent crimes and do not have extensive criminal histories. This is demonstrated in Figure 7 below.

Figure 7

Prior Felony Offenses							
	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY 15
No Prior Felony Convictions	19%	19%	19%	18%	17%	17%	21%
Three or Less Felony Convictions	59%	58%	59%	57%	67%	67%	66%
No Prior Violent Felony Convictions	83%	82%	80%	80%	76%	75%	77%

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

Figure 8

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

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 (*) by the weight (in parentheses), totaled and then collapsed into scores of zero through four.

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

The Criminal History Score was found to be statistically related to both program failure and program infractions in a research project conducted by English and Mande.⁴ In the files studied, it was found that the higher the score, the more frequently program infractions occurred.

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

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

Figure 9

Criminal History Scores for Residential Offenders						
FY	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
FY 02	2.48	3	2.81	4	2.64	3
FY 03	2.47	3	2.86	4	2.66	3
FY 04	2.40	3	2.94	4	2.66	3
FY 05	2.44	3	2.91	4	2.66	3
FY 06	2.55	3	3.01	4	2.78	3
FY 07	2.46	3	2.92	4	2.68	3
FY 09	2.68	3	3.08	4	2.88	4
FY 10	2.81	3	3.26	4	3.05	4
FY 11	2.76	3	3.26	4	3.03	4
FY 12	2.90	4	3.30	4	3.13	4
FY 13	3.05	4	3.45	4	3.27	4
FY 14	3.06	4	3.45	4	3.26	4
FY 15	3.13	4	3.49	4	3.32	4

In general, the average criminal history score for community corrections offenders has been increasing over the last thirteen years. This trend can be seen in Figure 10.

Figure 10



Standardized Offender Assessments and Treatment

In 1991 the Colorado General Assembly established substance use as a major issue in the criminal justice system, a significant factor in the commission of crime, and an impediment to rehabilitation. As a result a standardized assessment procedure was developed to assess an individual's level of risk for recidivism and relapse, identify their criminogenic needs associated with their criminality and substance use, and to match individuals with the appropriate level of substance use treatment based on the recommendations of the assessment. As of July 1, 1992 all adult felony offenders, and more recently misdemeanor offenders, have been required to undergo the standardized offender assessment procedure.

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

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

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

The **Adult Substance Use Survey- Revised (ASUS-R)** is a self-report questionnaire that assesses substance use across several dimensions. The ASUS-R contains multiple scales, two of which are reported herein. The Disruption Scale measures the degree to which alcohol and drug use has resulted in disruptive consequences and/or problems for the offender. The Defensive scale measures the degree to which an offender is willing to disclose sensitive information on the ASUS-R. Figure 11 outlines the SOA-R scales.

Figure 11

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

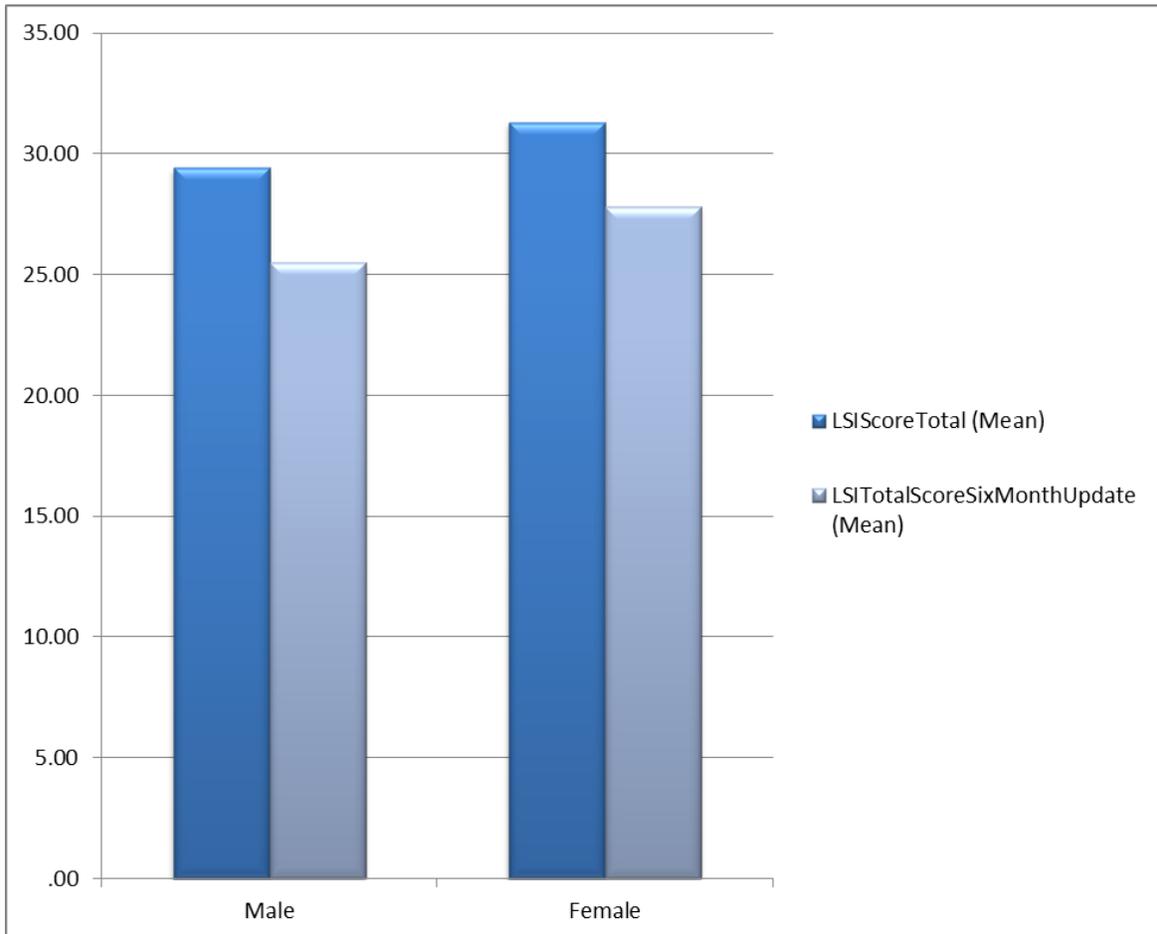
Figure 12 provides the mean SOA-R scores for male and female community corrections offenders in FY14 and FY15. In comparison to male offenders, female offenders in community corrections generally had higher LSI scores, higher SSI-R scores, and higher ASUS-R Disruption scores. However, male offenders had higher ASUS-R defensive scores which suggests that male offenders are slightly more guarded than females in the disclosure of alcohol/drug use information.

Figure 12

		Initial LSI	Update LSI	SSI-R Score	ASUS-R Disruption	ASUS-R Defensive
		(Mean)	(Mean)	(Mean)	(Mean)	(Mean)
FY14	Males	28.8	25.4	7.8	21.4	16.1
	Females	31.2	27.4	8.6	25.6	11.8
FY15	Males	29.42	25.49	8.30	22.07	16.90
	Females	31.32	27.83	10.78	28.26	14.43

On average, male offenders experienced approximately a fifteen percent decrease in their LSI scores from intake to their 6 month update, while female offenders experienced a thirteen percent decrease. This decrease indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination from residential community corrections. This data is presented in Figure 13.

Figure 13



Assessment data regarding diversion and transition offenders indicate that diversion clients have slightly higher LSI scores both initially and when updated, higher SSI-R scores, and higher alcohol/drug disruption scores. Transition clients scored higher overall on the defensive scale scores. Figure 14 suggests that while LSI scores are increasing incrementally, SSI-R and ASUS-R disruption and defensive scores have experienced a marked increase between FY12 and FY15.

Figure 14

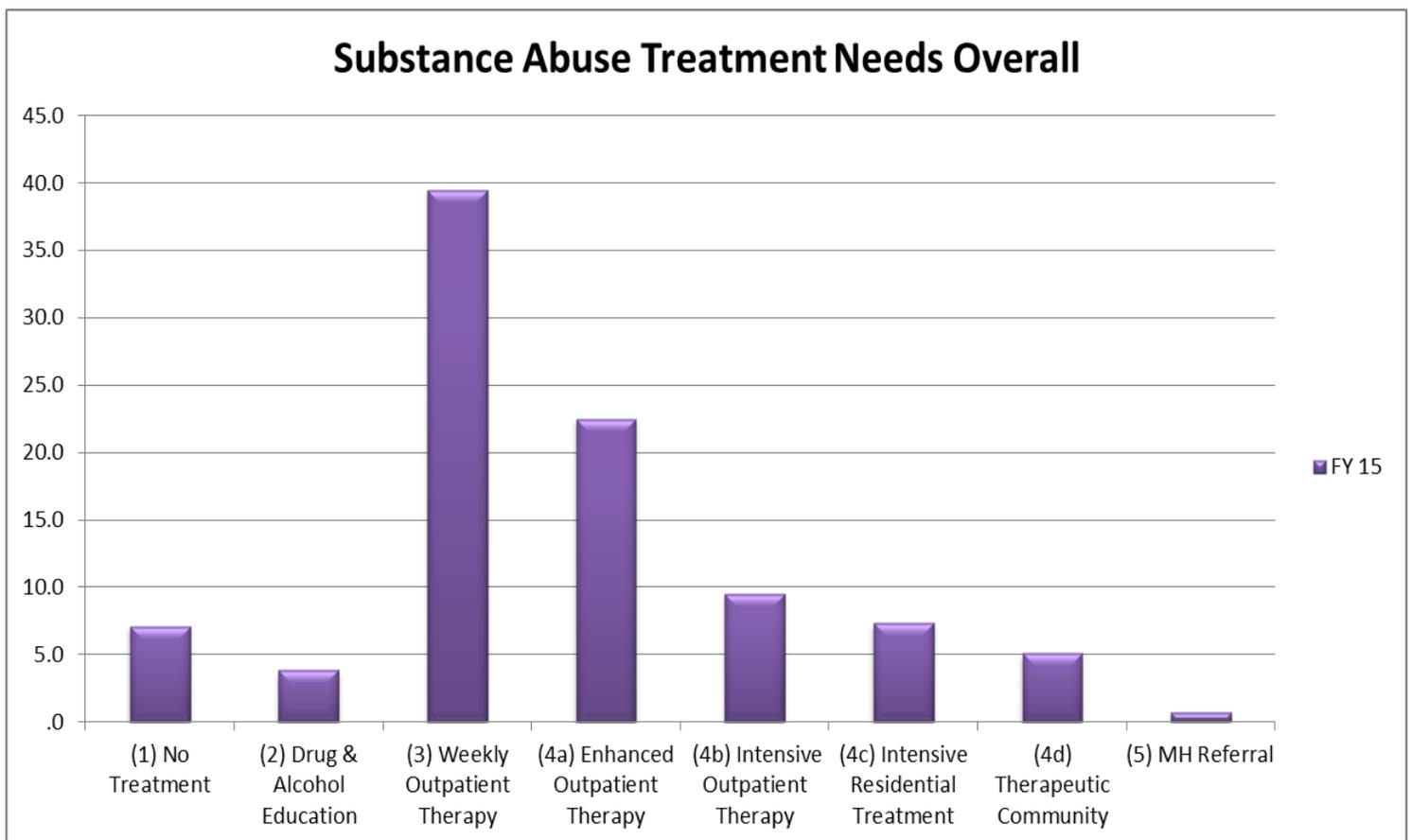
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY11	Diversion	29.1	24.3	7.8	20.4	13.1
	Transition	28.6	23.7	6.9	19.4	15.1
Total		28.8	24.0	7.3	19.9	14.2
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY12	Diversion	29.5	25.1	6.3	18.9	10.1
	Transition	28.8	24.3	4.9	15.4	10.9
Total		29.1	24.7	5.5	16.9	10.6
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY13	Diversion	29.8	26.0	8.7	22.2	13.5
	Transition	29.1	25.2	7.2	20.2	16.1
Total		29.4	25.6	7.8	21.1	15.0
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY14	Diversion	29.9	26.5	9.2	24.0	14.4
	Transition	28.6	25.2	6.8	20.4	16.2
Total		29.2	25.8	8.0	22.2	15.3
		Initial LSI (Mean)	6-Month LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY15	Diversion	30.2	26.2	9.6	23.8	14.6
	Transition	29.4	25.9	8.1	22.8	18.1
Total		29.8	26.1	8.8	23.3	16.4

Substance Use Treatment

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

Figure 15 reports the percentage of offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment. Generally, a higher proportion of offenders are assessed at level 3 (weekly outpatient), and level 4a (enhanced outpatient), for substance use treatment.

Figure 15



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

Figure 16a

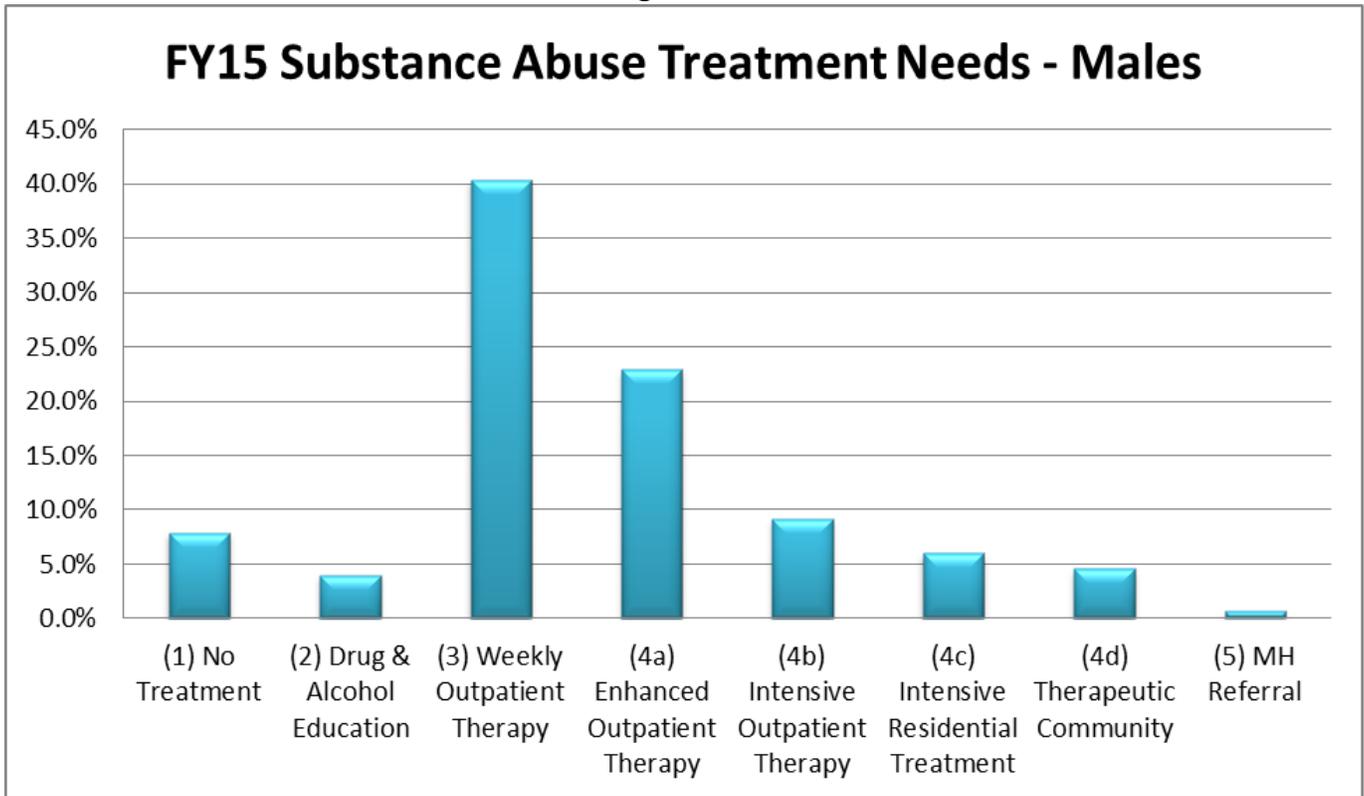


Figure 16b

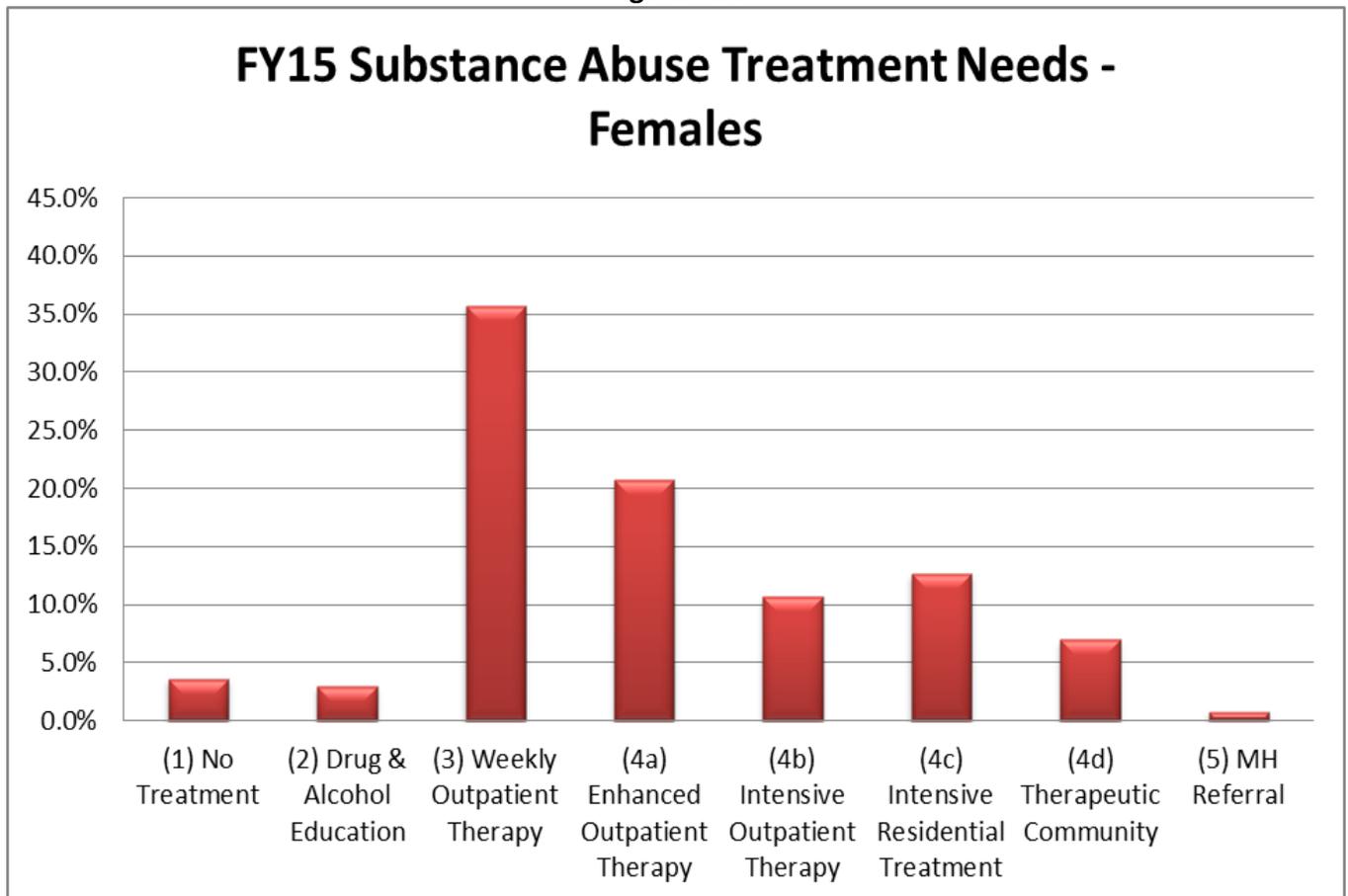
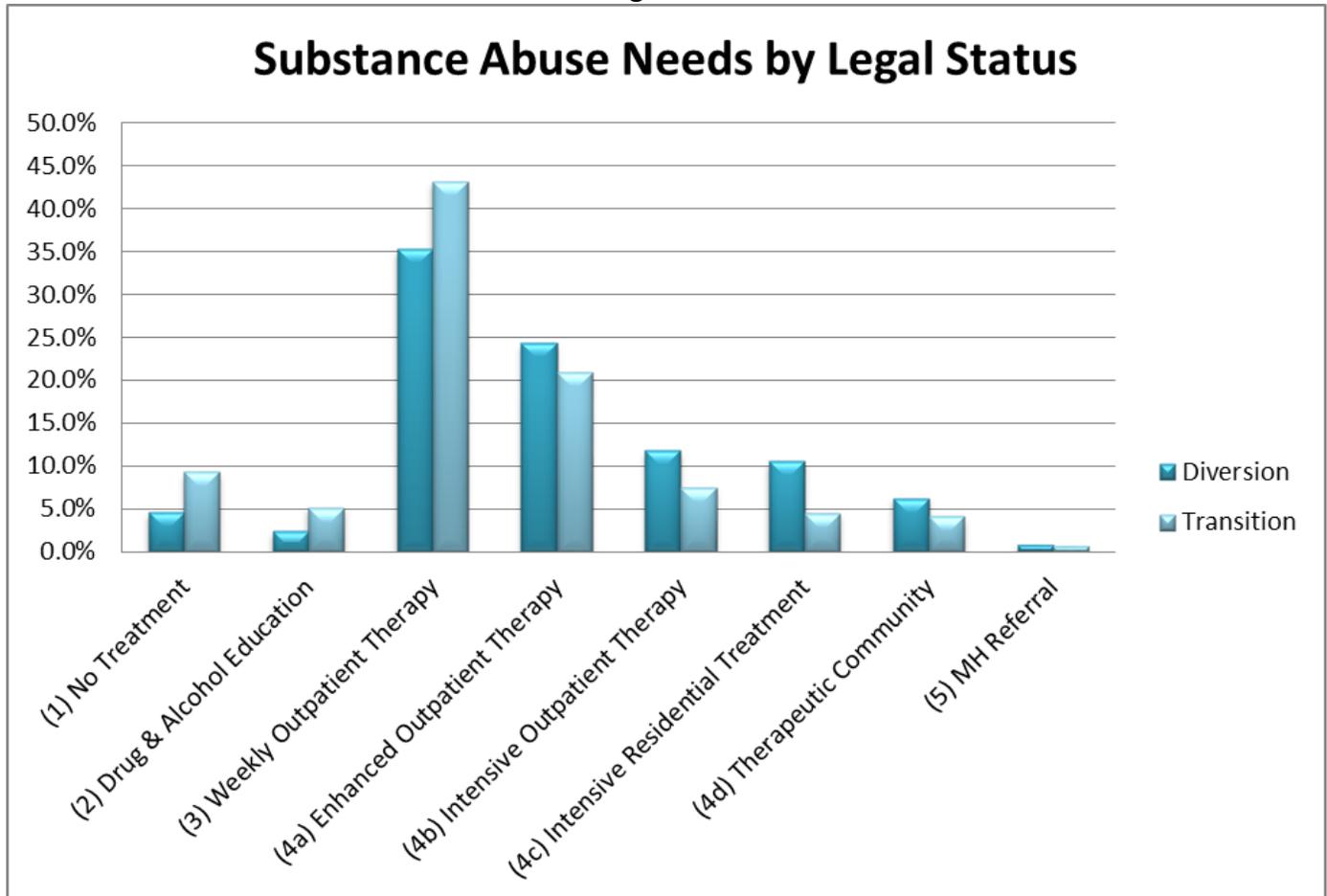


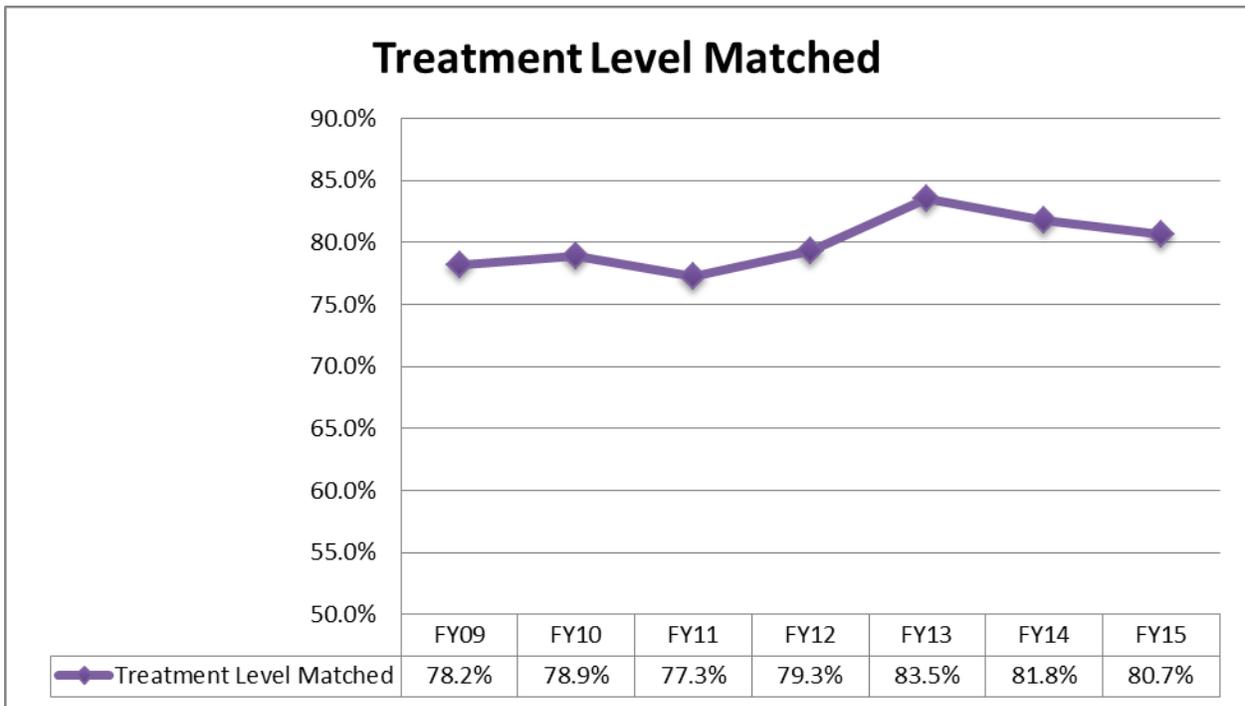
Figure 17 demonstrates the percentage of diversion and transition offenders in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment. Generally, a higher proportion of diversion offenders are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment. This is consistent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

Figure 17



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 18 shows a decrease of approximately 1% in the number of clients who received their assessed level of substance use treatment in FY15. While the cause of this is unknown, it is possible that the availability of Correctional Treatment Funds has resulted in more accurate reporting of offenders' assessed treatment needs in comparison to the actual treatment received.

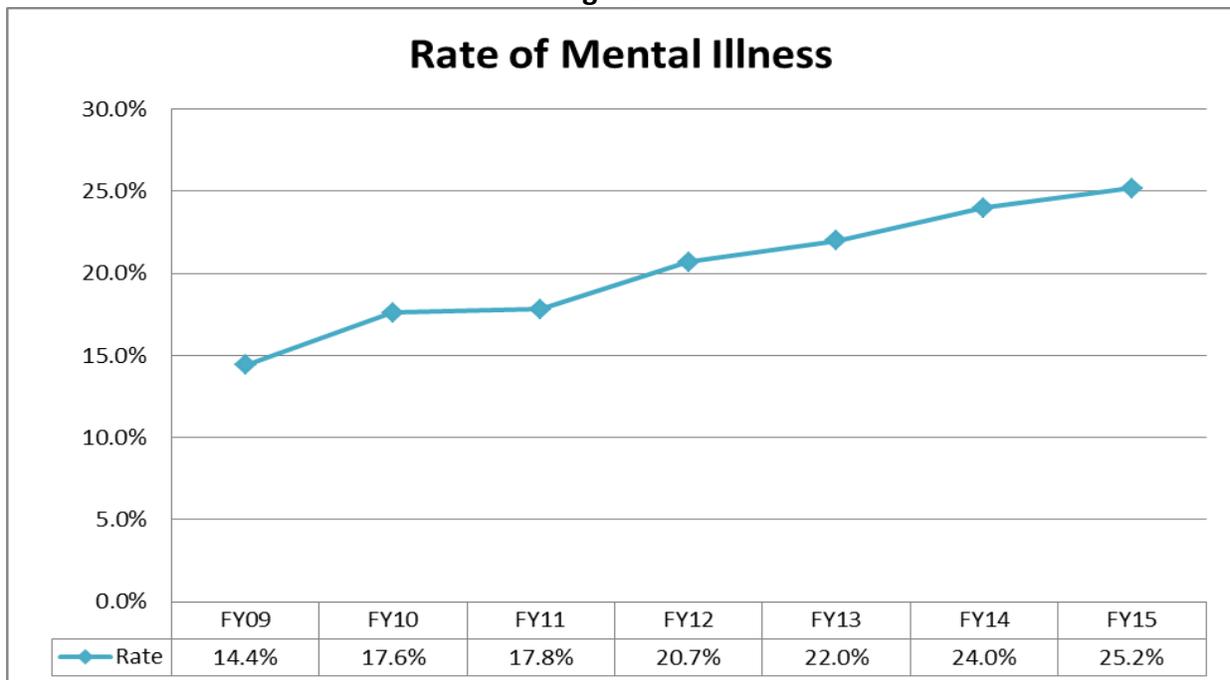
Figure 18



Mental Illness

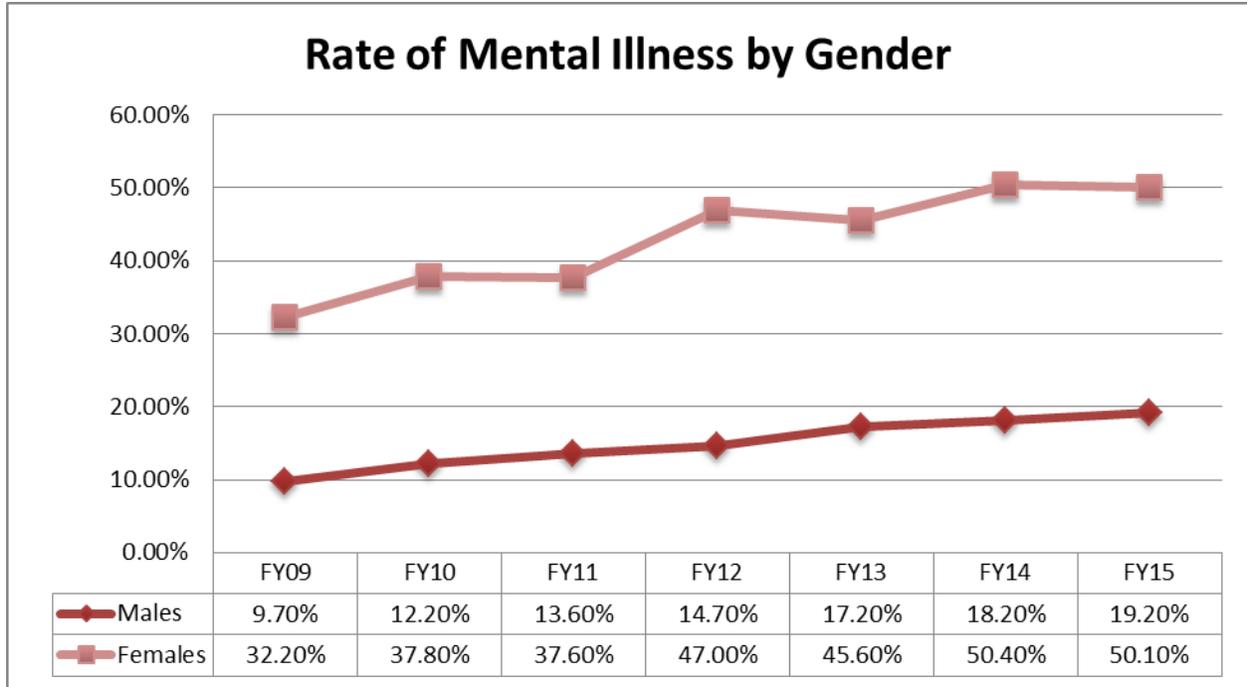
Rates of mental illness within community corrections programs in Colorado have been increasing since FY09. Figure 19 demonstrates this trend from FY09 through FY15.

Figure 19



Generally, female community corrections offenders have higher rates of a known or documented clinical diagnosis of mental illness. Figure 20 demonstrates the marked difference between rates of mental illness for males versus female offenders in community corrections.

Figure 20

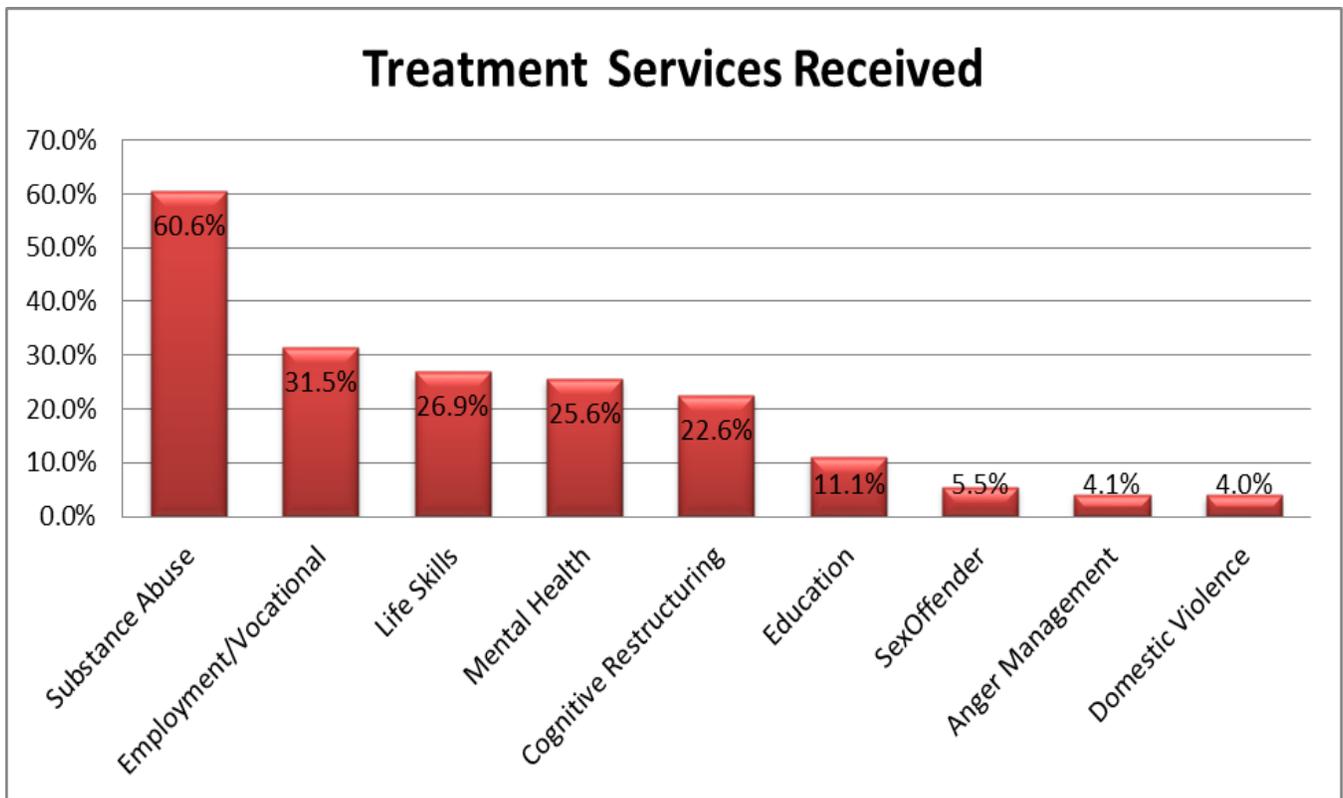


Community Corrections Services

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

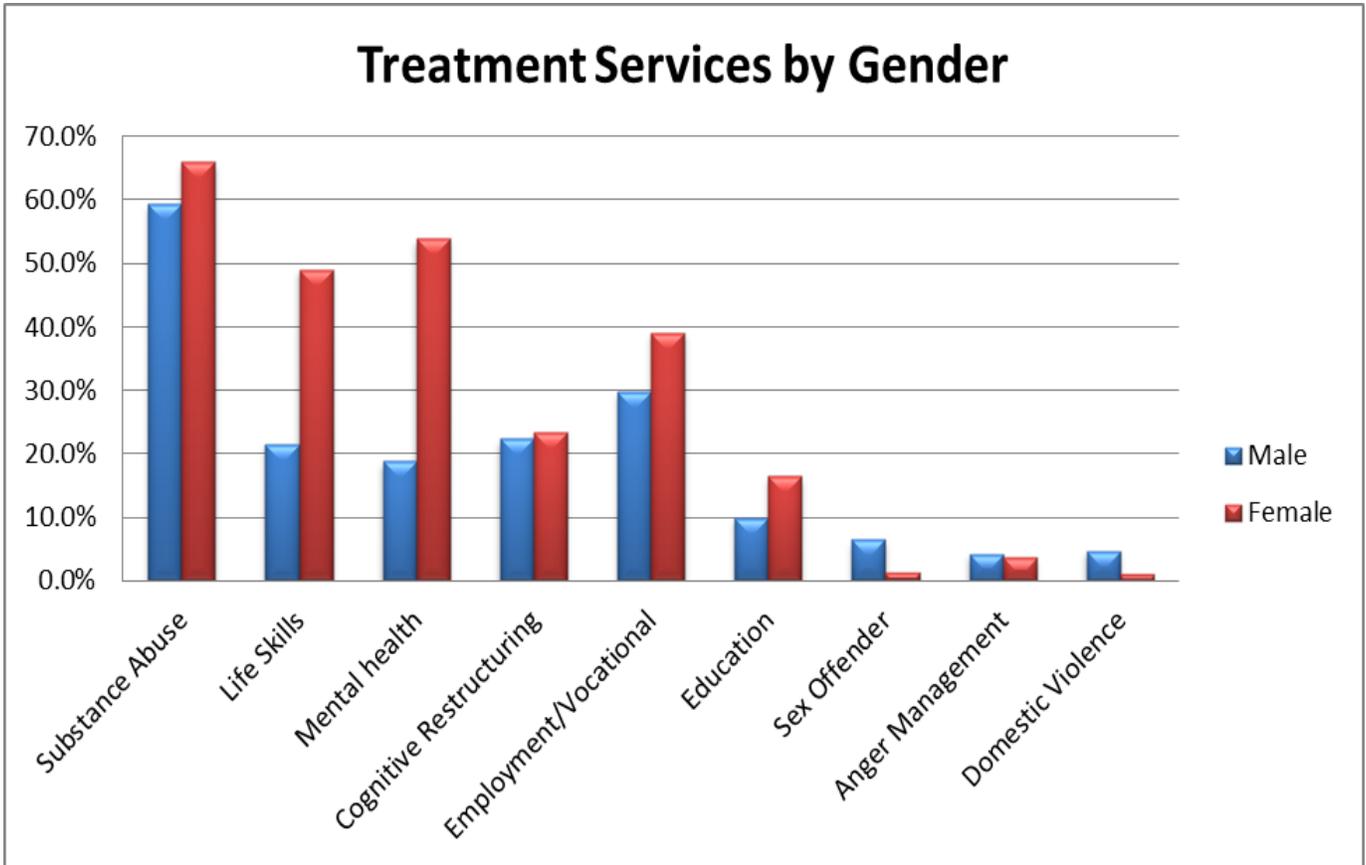
Figure 21 represents the percentage of offenders under community corrections supervision who received each type of treatment service. These are services received by the majority of offenders regardless of the funding source.

Figure 21



Generally, females receive a higher proportion of services while in community corrections with the exception of sex offender, domestic violence, and anger management treatment. These trends can be seen in Figure 22. This is consistent with assessment data from Figures 12, 13 and 20 that show higher risk, higher needs, and higher rates of mental illness for female offenders in community corrections.

Figure 22



Educational Attainment

Offenders in community corrections were able to make notable improvements in their education levels while under community corrections supervision. Figures 23, 24 and 25 illustrate the number of residential community corrections clients overall as well as the breakdown of diversion and transition clients who were able to obtain their GED, receive vocational training or obtain their college degree between the time that they entered the program and the time that they left in FY15. Overall, in FY15 there were 118 offenders who obtained their GED, 48 who attended vocational school or some college, and 12 offenders who obtained a college degree or higher level of education. Of the diversion offenders who made improvements to their education levels, 47 offenders obtained their GED, 20 offenders attended vocational training or some college, and 7 offenders obtained a college degree or higher. Of the transition offenders who made improvements to their education levels, 71 offenders obtained their GED, 28 offenders attended vocational training or some college, and 5 offenders obtained a college degree or higher.

Figure 23

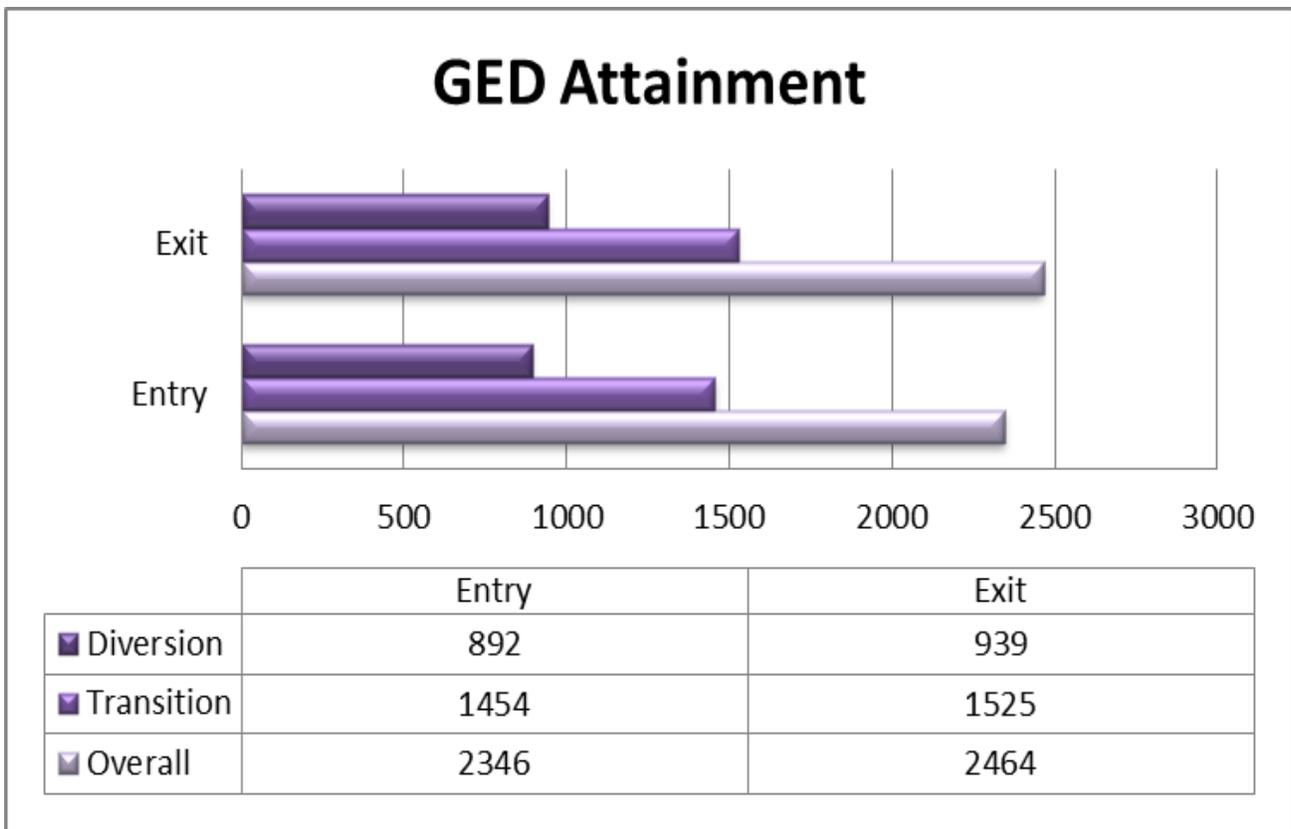


Figure 24

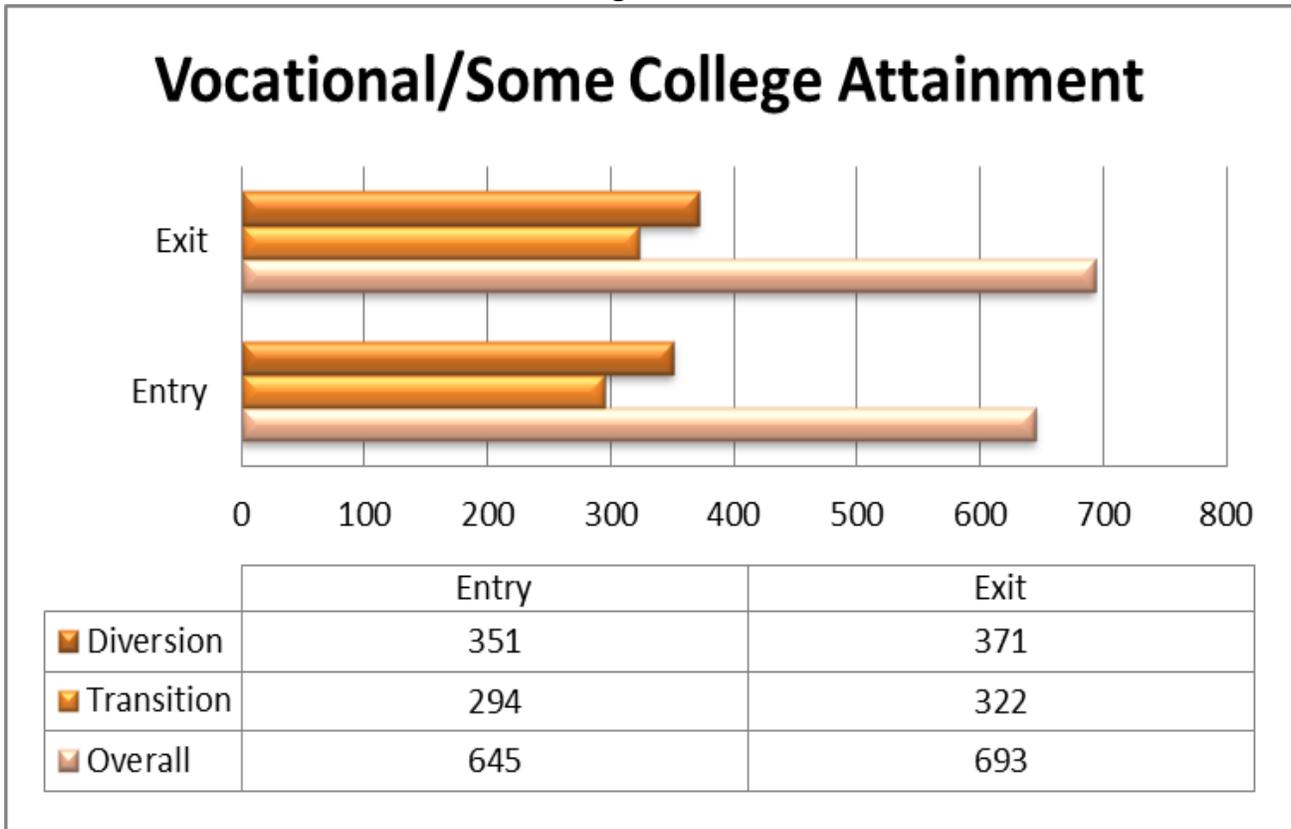
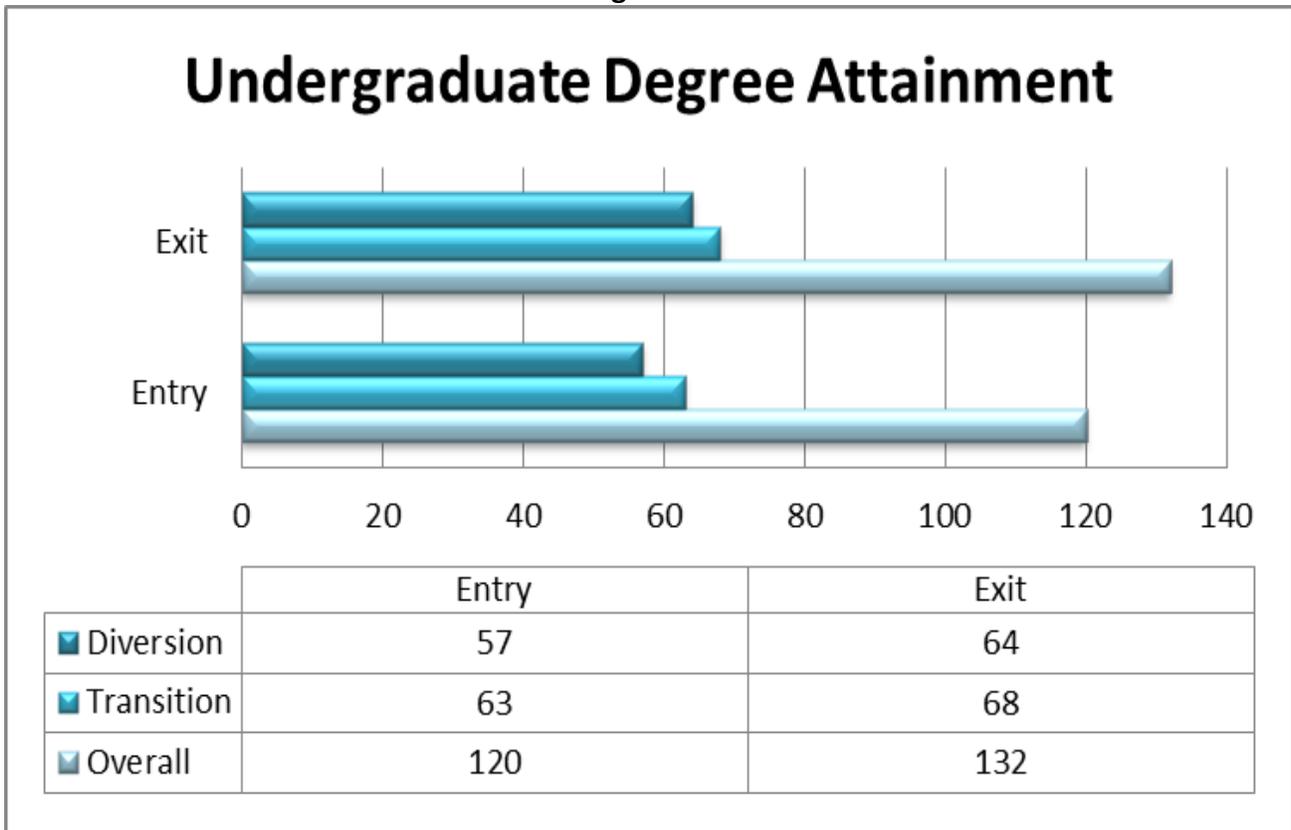


Figure 25



Discharges

Offenders are discharged from community corrections residential programs when they complete the length of their sentence, transfer to another residential program, progress to a non-residential program, or when they violate pre-determined rules. In FY15, forty-nine percent (**49%**) of community corrections offenders successfully completed their residential placement. It is important to note that there are several termination categories, such as a transfer or continuous stay, which are not considered as successful or unsuccessful completions but are considered neutral. The neutral termination reason 'Transfer to Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)' increased from 3.6% in FY14 to 4.3% in FY15 which may be a result of the increase in IRT bed availability because of correctional treatment funds and an increased knowledge among case management staff of higher levels of substance use treatment options.

Overall discharges due to the commission of a new crime represented **less than two percent** of terminations. In FY15, eighty-four percent (**84%**) of the new crimes were non-violent. As in previous years, misdemeanors, thefts, and drug related charges make up the majority of the new crimes. Escapes accounted for approximately fourteen percent (14%) of discharges in FY15. Discharge data for FY15 is presented in Figure 26 below.

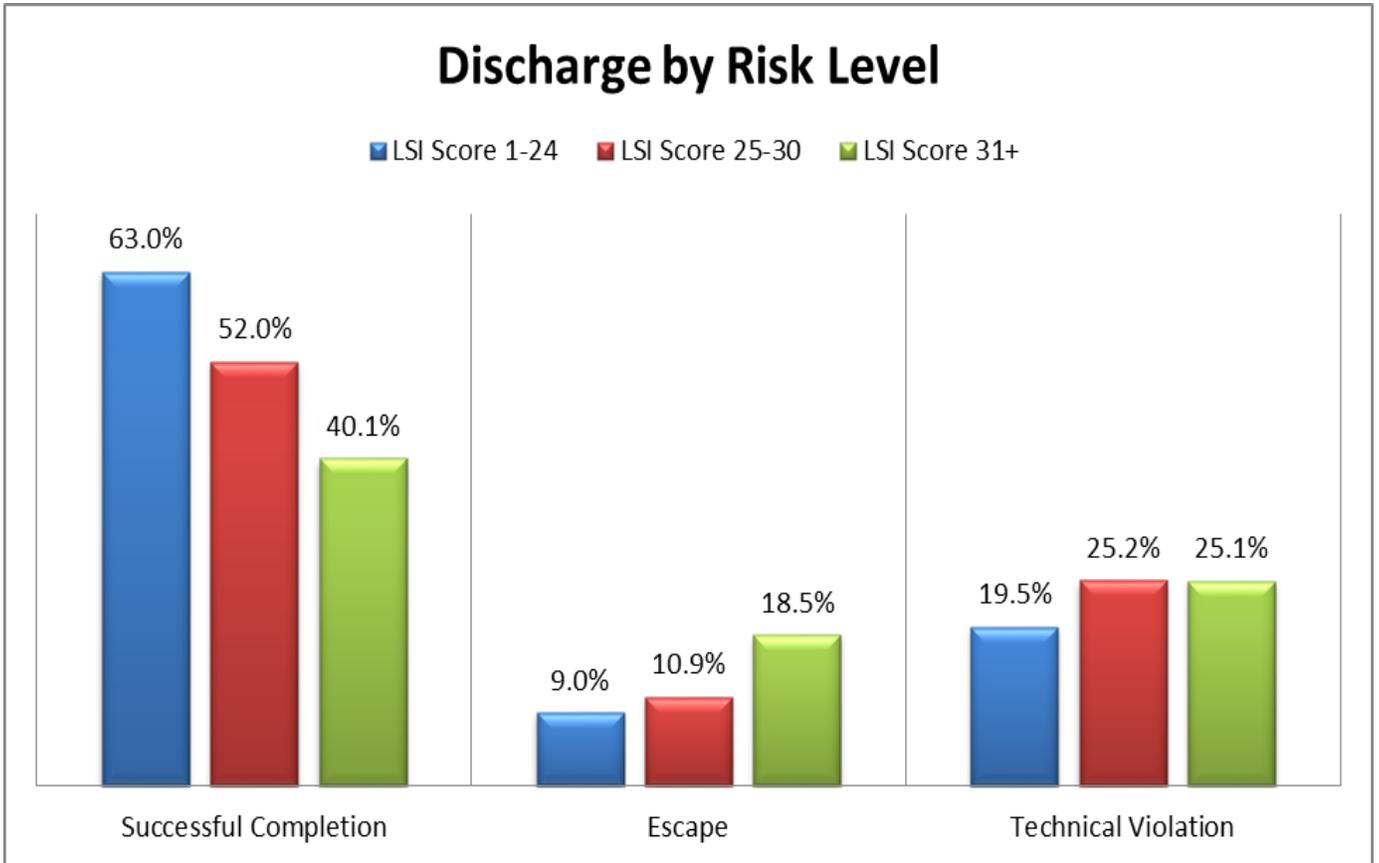
Figure 26

Discharges																
Offender Type	Successful		Transfer*		Escape		Committed New Crime		Outstanding Warrant/Pending Crime		House/Technical Violation		Reject After Accept		Other*	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Diversions	1233	44.5%	208	7.5%	449	16.2%	43	1.6%	22	0.8%	698	25.2%	32	1.2%	87	3.1%
Transition	1614	52.2%	143	4.6%	385	12.5%	39	1.3%	27	0.9%	703	22.8%	48	1.6%	130	4.2%
Overall	2847	48.6%	351	6.0%	834	14.2%	82	1.4%	49	0.8%	1401	23.9%	80	1.4%	217	3.7%

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

Although successful program completion cannot be predicted in community corrections, using an offender's LSI score provides insight into the likelihood of successful discharge from a community corrections program. LSI scores were divided into three categories: low risk, medium risk, and high risk. No established LSI ranges exist for community corrections in the literature. The ranges presented in Figures 27 and 28 were determined based on the nature of the community corrections population with the statewide mean LSI score (29.8 in FY15) placed in the medium risk category. The results of this analysis show that offenders with lower risk/need scores have higher rates of successful program completion and lower rates of discharge due to technical violations and escape. Inversely, higher risk offenders have higher rates of discharge resulting from a technical violation or escape and lower rates of successful program completion.

Figure 27



While higher risk individuals had higher escape and technical violation rates, they also experienced greater reduction in overall LSI scores from their initial LSI to the updated LSI, which occurs every 6 months while in residential or when a significant negative event occurs. Diversion offenders, who are generally higher risk, experienced the greatest reductions in risk when compared to transition clients.

Figure 28

		LSI Range	Initial LSI	Update LSI	% Change
Overall	FY14	LSI 1-24	20.1	18.9	-0.06
		LSI 25-30	27.7	24.3	-0.12
		LSI 31+	35.4	30.9	-0.13
	FY15	LSI 1-24	20.31	19.12	-0.06
		LSI 25-30	27.74	24.07	-0.13
		LSI 31+	35.45	30.67	-0.13
Diversion	FY14	LSI 1-24	20.2	19.4	-0.04
		LSI 25-30	27.7	24.7	-0.11
		LSI 31+	35.6	30.9	-0.13
	FY15	LSI 1-24	20.25	19.36	-0.04
		LSI 25-30	27.85	24.52	-0.12
		LSI 31+	35.57	30.27	-0.15
Transition	FY14	LSI 1-24	20.1	18.2	-0.09
		LSI 25-30	27.6	23.9	-0.13
		LSI 31+	35.2	31	-0.12
	FY15	LSI 1-24	20.36	18.88	-0.07
		LSI 25-30	27.65	23.67	-0.14
		LSI 31+	35.32	31.16	-0.12

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 26 (above), diversion offenders have higher rates of escape than transition offenders.

Offenders who escape from community corrections programs in Colorado have a higher average LSI score, 32.0 in FY15, than the overall residential population. They reported higher rates of chronic unemployment (more than 57% compared to only approximately 45% for the overall residential population), mental health (more than 30% reported in FY15), and considerably higher criminal history scores, averaging 4.0 in FY15 as compared to the general residential average of 3.32. Figure 29 shows that offenders who escape are more likely to be single and between the ages of 18 and 30 when compared to the overall residential population (Figure 4, page 8).

Figure 29

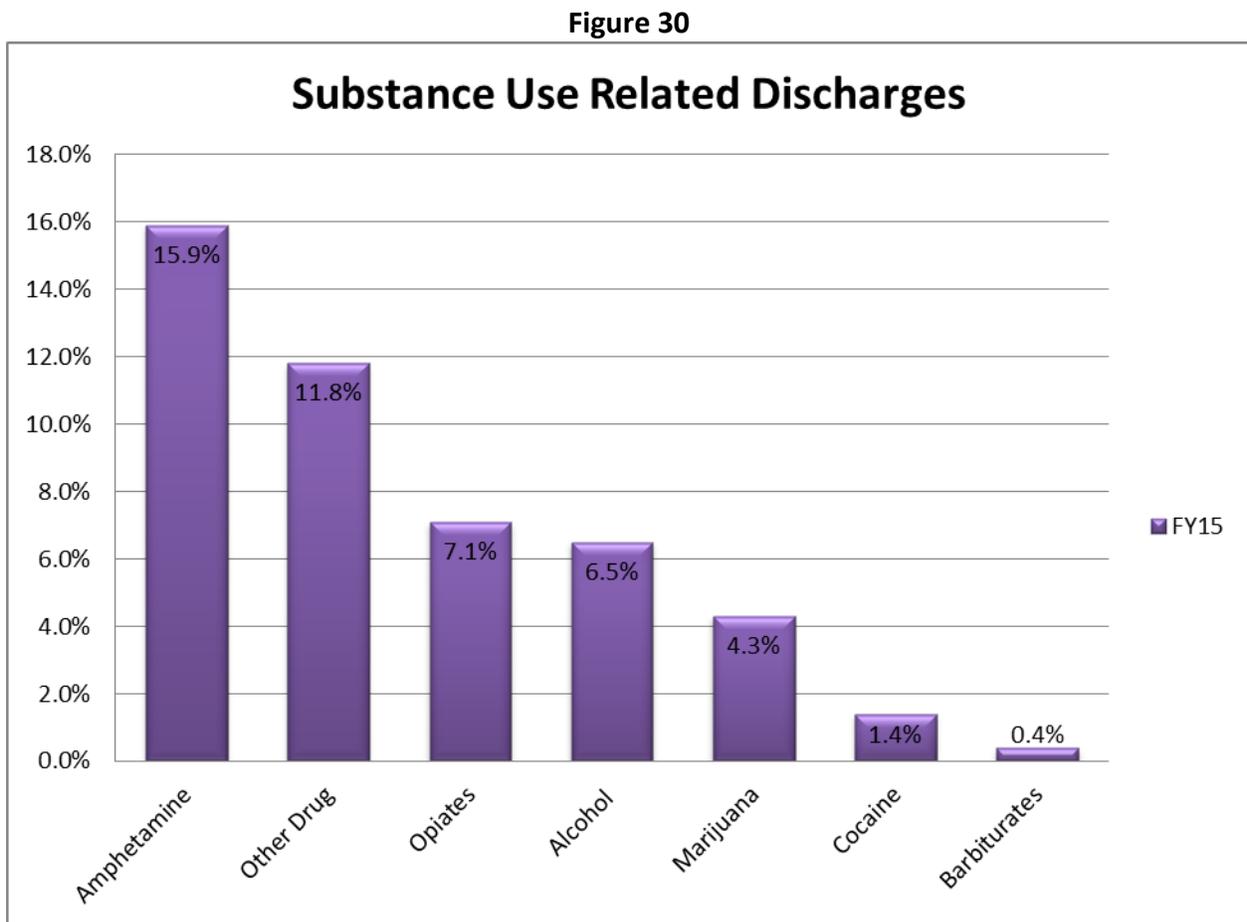
Offenders Who Escape Demographics FY14 and FY15			
		FY14	FY15
Gender			
	Male	76.8%	78.9%
	Female	23.2%	21.1%
Age			
	18-20	4.5%	4.0%
	21-25	27.3%	26.1%
	26-30	22.9%	23.5%
	31-35	19.1%	18.1%
	36-40	10.1%	10.9%
	41+	16.1%	17.4%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	49.8%	46.5%
	Hispanic	31.3%	31.3%
	African American	16.2%	17.9%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	1.9%	2.4%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.2%	1.1%
	Other/Unknown	0.6%	0.8%
Marital Status			
	Single	64.1%	64.0%
	Married/Common Law	18.8%	18.0%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	14.2%	12.9%
	Unknown	2.9%	5.0%
Education Level at Entry			
	Less than 8th Grade	3.5%	4.3%
	9th through 11th Grade	24.2%	24.8%
	12th Grade or GED	56.8%	57.3%
	Vocational/Some College	9.4%	7.9%
	College or Above	1.1%	2.2%
	Unknown	5.1%	4.4%

Technical Violations

Discharges due to technical violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the offender's behavior and actions which include disobeying a lawful order, unaccountable time or 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 **1,401** offenders discharged in FY15 due to technical violations, 587 (**42%**) were substance use related discharges, while 803 (**57%**) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. There were eleven (**0.8%**) offenders where it was reported unknown if the discharge was drug related. By comparison in FY14, **1,522** offenders were discharged due to technical violations, **577 (38%)** were substance use related discharges, while **945 (62%)** were behavioral or programmatic rule violations.

Substance Use Discharges

Figure 30 shows the substance(s) used that resulted in termination from the program.

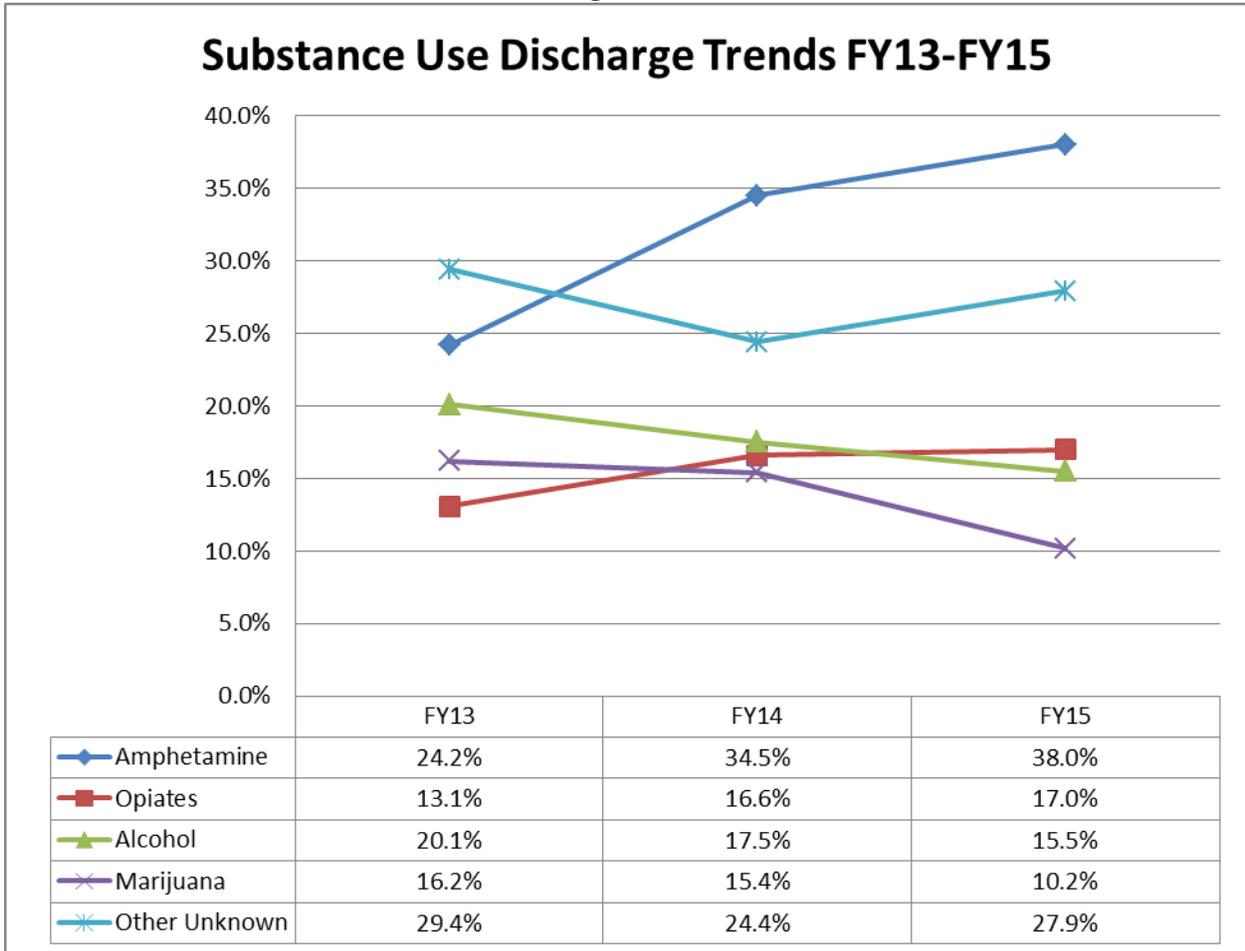


It is important to note that some offenders may have tested positive for more than one substance. Although the rate of the **other/unknown** category is significant, limited information prevents a detailed discussion of this data. Over the last three years, the rapidly growing onset of synthetic cannabinoids 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 31 demonstrates substance use discharge trends since FY13. This data suggests that amphetamine and opiate use is on the rise, while terminations for the use of alcohol and marijuana are declining.

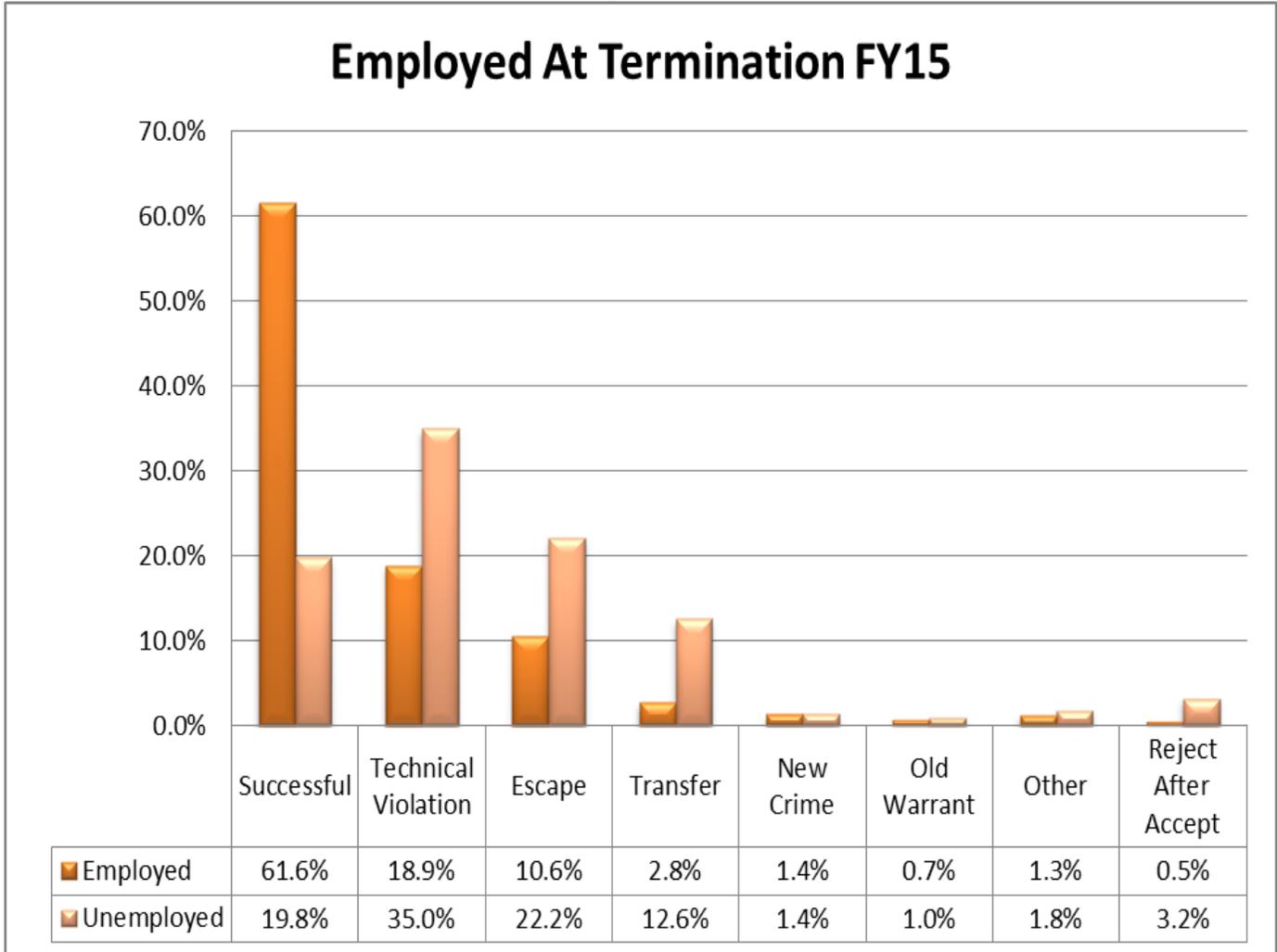
Figure 31



Employment at Termination

Figure 32 outlines offender employment status by termination reason. Offenders are considered employed if they have either full or part time employment at time of termination. Offenders who are considered unemployed include any offender who is disabled and unable to work. The following data shows that offenders who terminate from a community corrections program employed are more likely to do so successfully than their unemployed counterparts who are more likely to receive technical violations and escape.

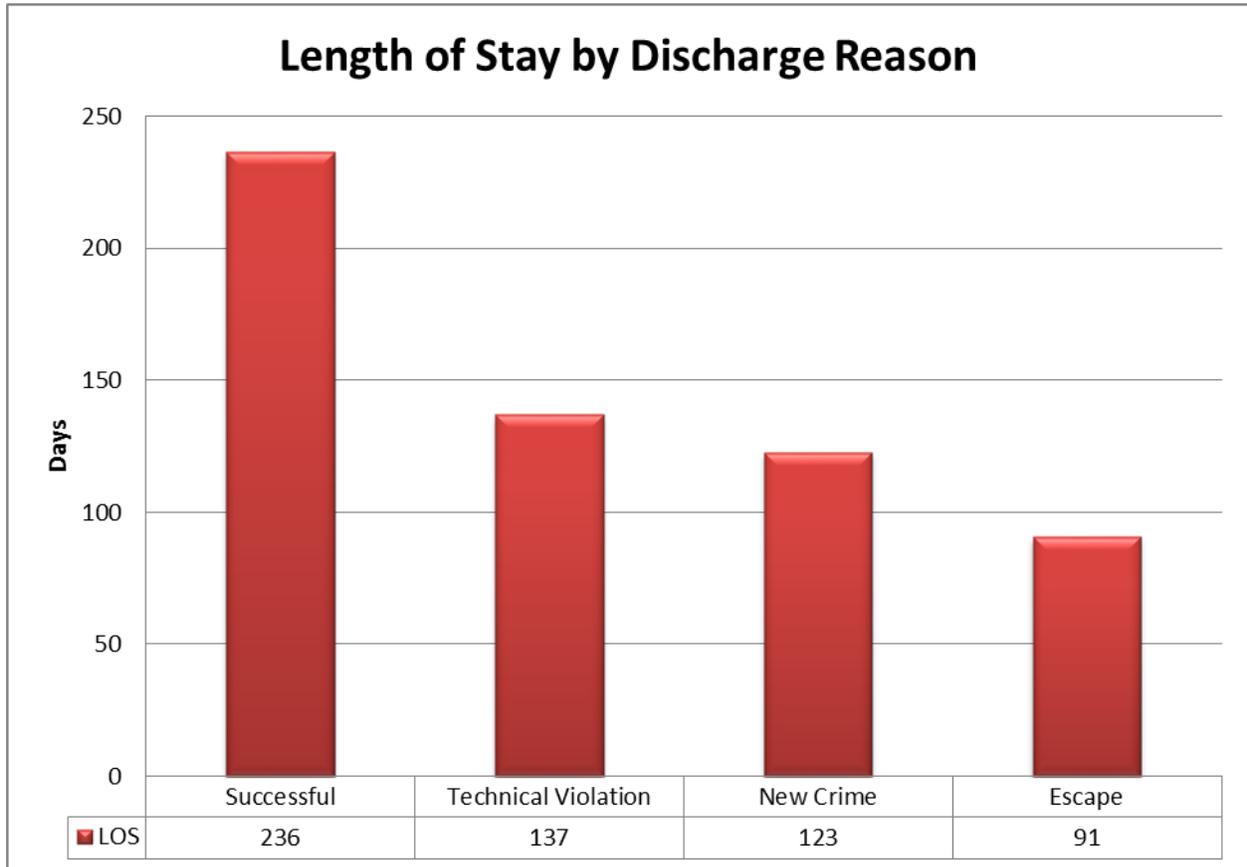
Figure 32



Length of Stay

The average length of stay for all offenders in all discharge categories was 174 days, which is just under 6 months. The average length of stay for diversion clients was 185 days in FY15. For transition clients, the average length of stay was 164 days in FY15. Figure 33 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason. The data demonstrates that clients, on average, escape within the first 90-100 days of entry into the program and successfully complete the program in approximately 7-9 months.

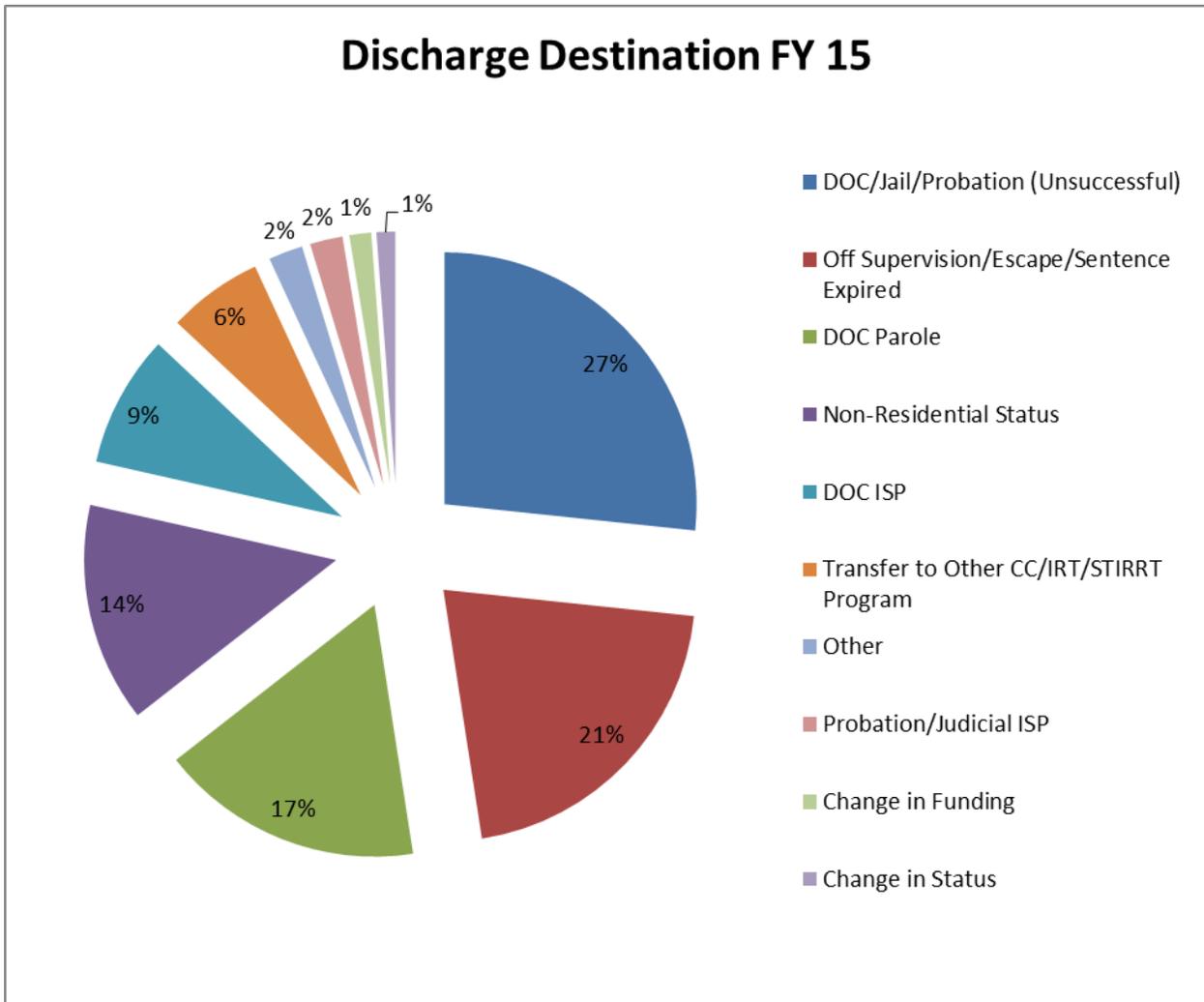
Figure 33



The average length of sentence for a diversion offender was approximately 4 years in FY15. Once a diversion offender is successfully discharged from the residential phase of community corrections, the remainder of the sentence is typically completed under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the length of the offender's sentence or their progress in the program. A Transition offender, when ready to progress to the next stage of supervision, could be granted parole or transferred to the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP).

Figure 34 reveals that nearly eighty percent (80%) of all offenders discharged from residential community corrections in FY15 were released with further supervision. Other types of discharges are also indicated.

Figure 34



Recidivism

According to a study published in December 2013 by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Research and Statistics, sixty percent (**60%**) of residential community corrections clients who terminated in 2011 and 2012 discharged successfully from the program. One year after release from community corrections, sixteen percent (**16%**) of diversion clients and eighteen percent of transition clients (**18%**) had new charges filed in court. For more detailed information regarding recidivism of community corrections clients, please see the full report at https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2013_COMCOR_Report.pdf.

Section II

Non-Residential Community Corrections

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

While in non-residential placement, offenders are required to meet with case management staff, continue addressing criminogenic and non-criminogenic risk areas, participate in treatment and/or support services, retain employment, honor their financial responsibilities and remain drug and alcohol free. Non-residential offenders are also subject to random monitoring of their living situations and employment verifications. Depending on supervision and treatment needs, an offender may be transferred back to a residential community corrections program for additional services. One of the added community safety benefits of non-residential placement is the ease with which an offender can be transferred back to residential placement until he or she is re-stabilized. For this reason, an offender may be counted more than once in this data.

Demographics

1028 non-residential discharges occurred in FY15 resulted from twenty-eight **(28)** separate non-residential facilities. The demographics of these non-residential offenders are similar to those of the residential offenders. The majority of offenders were male **(79%)**, Caucasian (approximately **64%**), had a high school diploma or GED **(67%)**, and were serving time for a lower class felony **(81%)**.

Figure 35

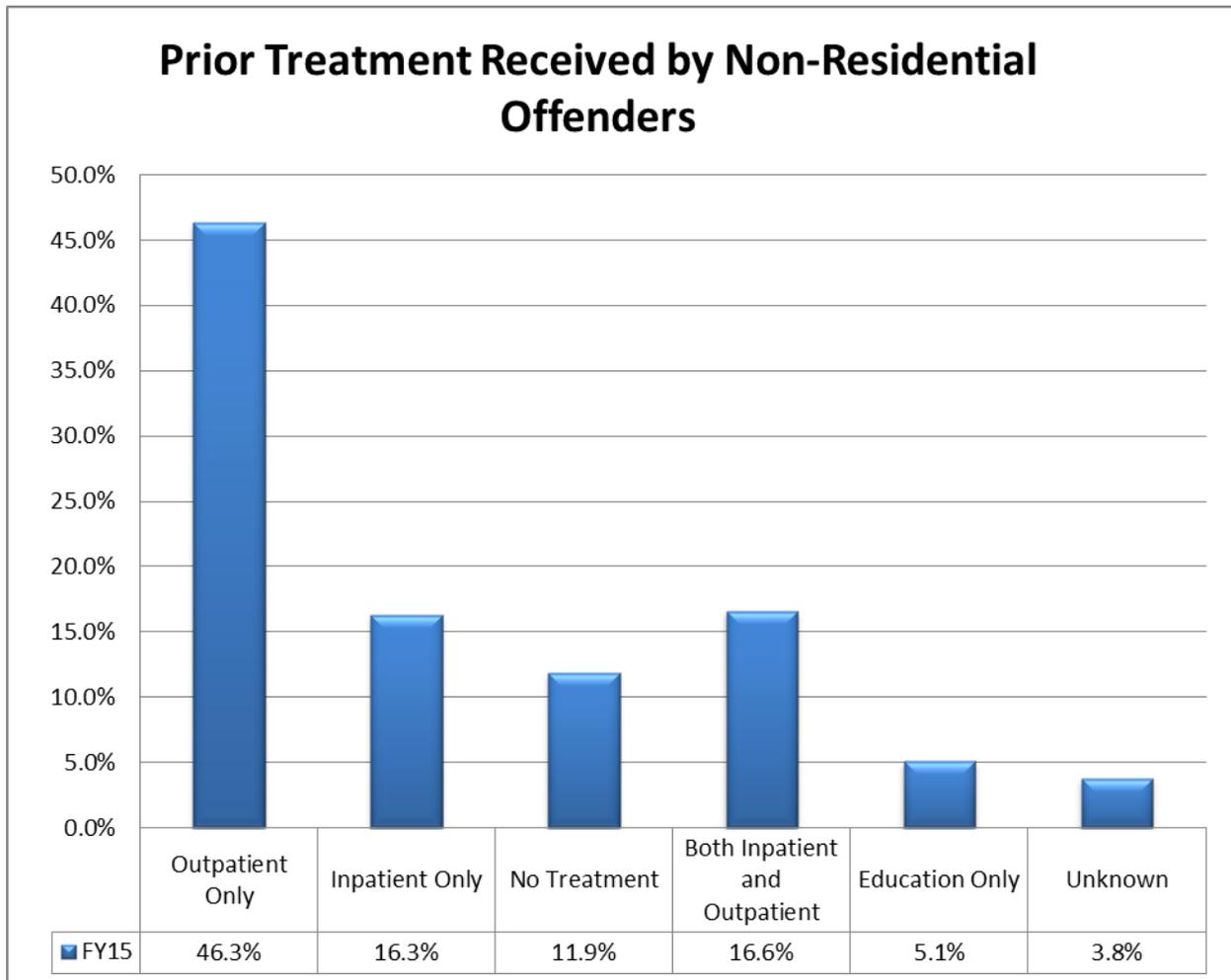
NON RESIDENTIAL OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS FY14 & FY15			
		FY14	FY15
Gender			
	Male	78.60%	79.40%
	Female	21.40%	20.60%
Age			
	18-20	0.60%	0.00%
	21-25	13.00%	13.00%
	26-30	21.80%	21.90%
	31-35	21.90%	22.10%
	36-40	13.20%	13.60%
	41+	29.60%	29.40%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	65.80%	64.10%
	African American	8.20%	7.60%
	Hispanic	23.80%	25.70%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.90%	0.70%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	0.90%	1.40%
	Other/Unknown	0.40%	0.60%
Education Level at Entry			
	8 th Grade or Less	1.70%	1.70%
	9 th through 11 th Grade	11.40%	12.40%
	12 th Grade or GED	67.30%	67.60%
	Vocational/Some College	15.70%	14.00%
	College or Above	1.90%	2.90%
	Unknown	1.90%	1.50%
Current Crime Felony Class			
	F1 - F3	18.60%	18.70%
	F4-F6	81.40%	81.30%
Employment at Entry			
	Full Time Employment	82.30%	92.10%
	Part Time Employment	4.30%	2.90%
	Unemployed	9.50%	2.50%
	Unemployed due to Disability	3.90%	2.40%

Non-Residential Community Corrections Services

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

Prior to non-residential community corrections placement, nearly eighty-five percent (**85%**) of offenders in FY15 received some level of treatment for substance use. Figure 36 illustrates the percentage of offenders who received substance use treatment prior to non-residential community corrections placement.

Figure 36



The average LSI score for non-residential offenders upon entry into community corrections was 28.2 (as compared to the general residential average score of 29.8) in FY15. Figure 37 illustrates the LSI risk reduction of offenders from their entry into residential programming to their exit from non-residential programming.

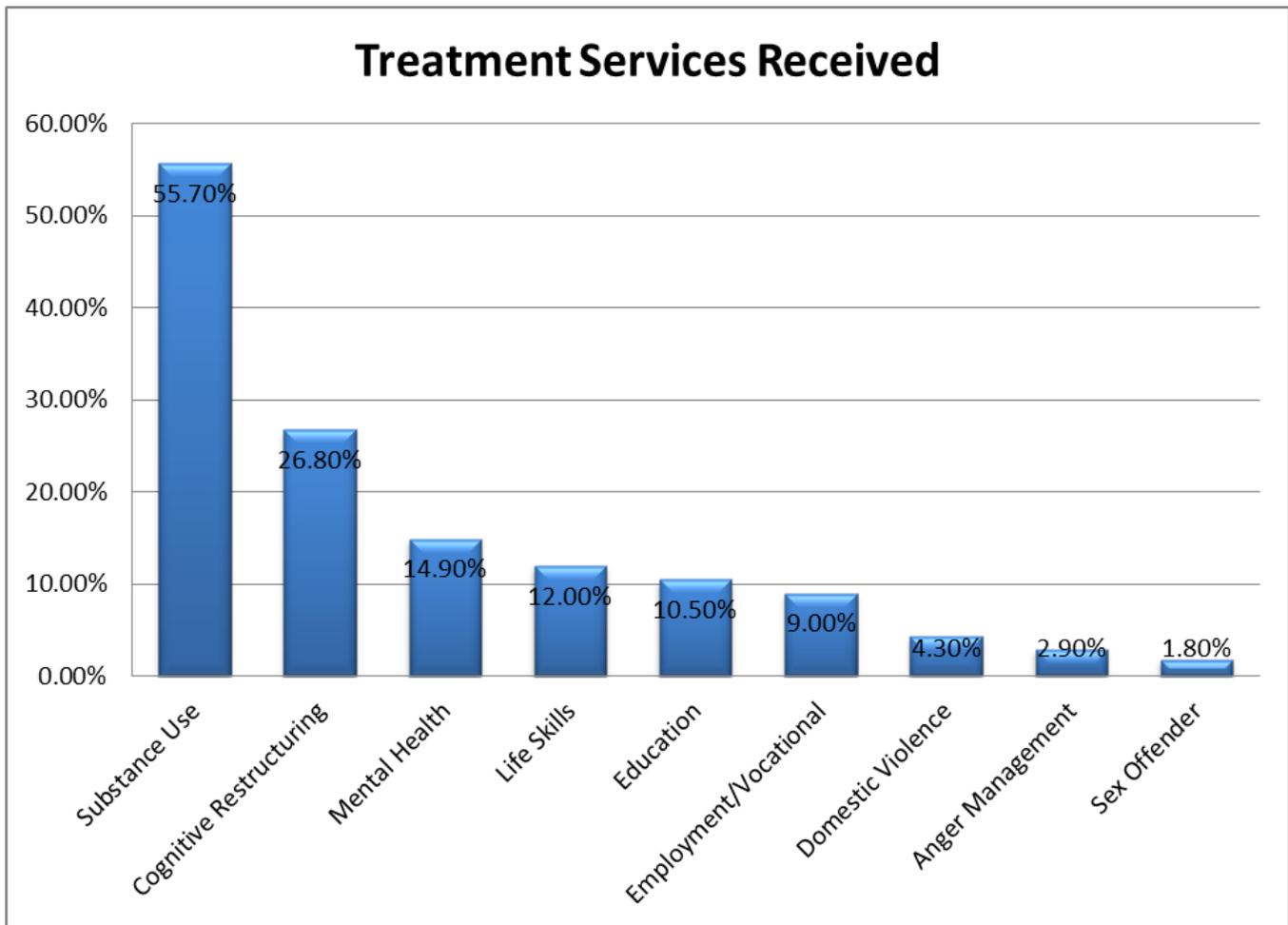
Figure 37



In fiscal year 2015, more than 50% of non-residential offenders were receiving some form of substance use related treatment. The percentage of offenders transitioning to non-residential placement without treatment or having only received substance use education has decreased since FY10. This may in part, be a result of Correctional Treatment Funds which, as mentioned earlier, are available to assist offenders in both residential and non-residential community corrections with substance use and/or dual diagnosis treatment costs

Offenders in non-residential community corrections programs are required to participate, or continue to participate, in a variety of treatment oriented services. These services include employment assistance, life skills training, cognitive restructuring, alcohol and drug treatment, anger management, etc. Non-residential offenders are often required to access these services in the community and are financially responsible for them. Figure 38 reports the percentage of offenders who participated in specific services while in a non-residential program.

Figure 38



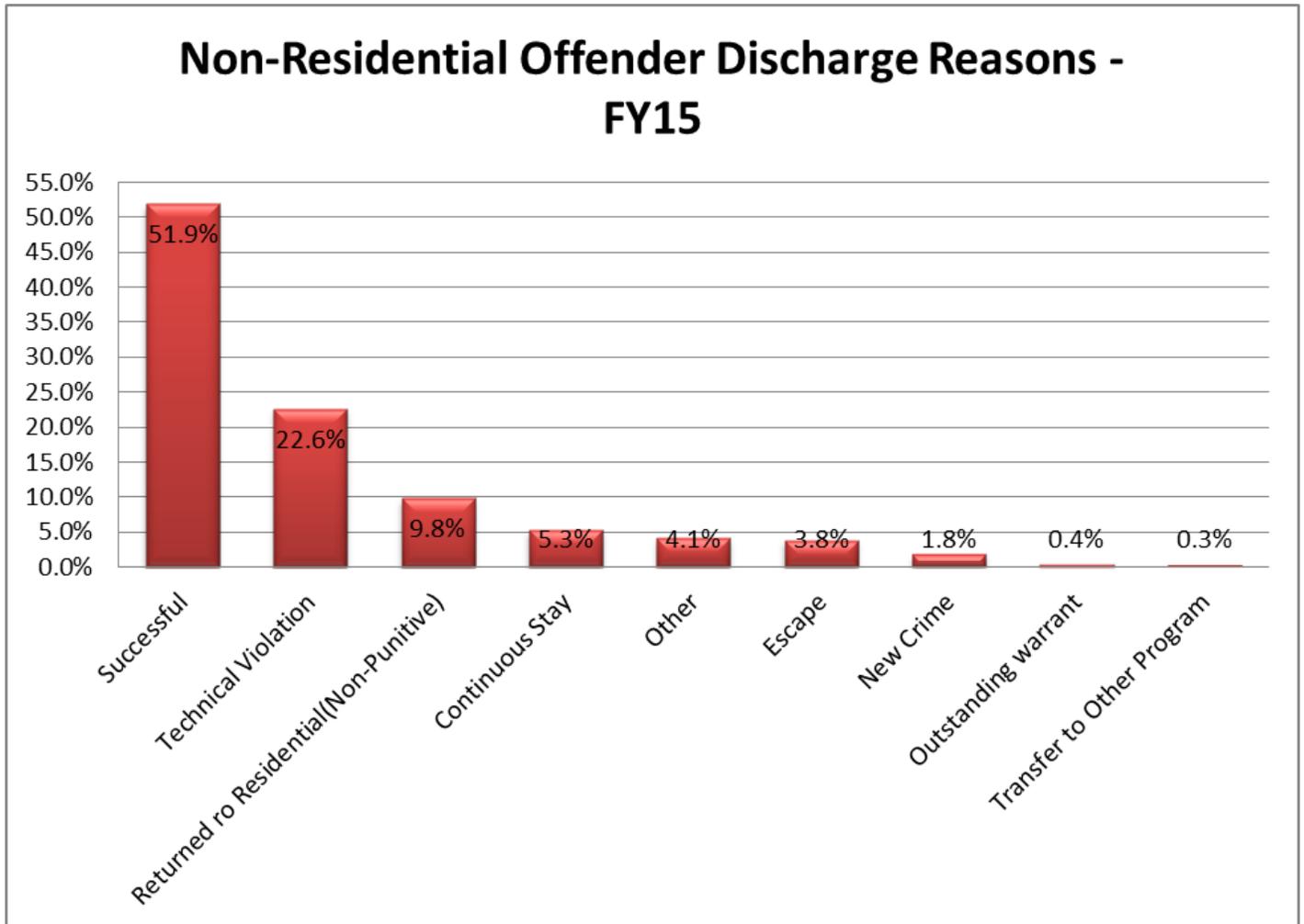
Employment

Most offenders in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. Ninety-five percent (**95%**) of offenders were employed either full-time or part-time when they transferred to non-residential status in FY15. At the time of successful termination from non-residential programming, nearly ninety (**94%**) percent of offenders were employed full-time or part-time.

Discharges

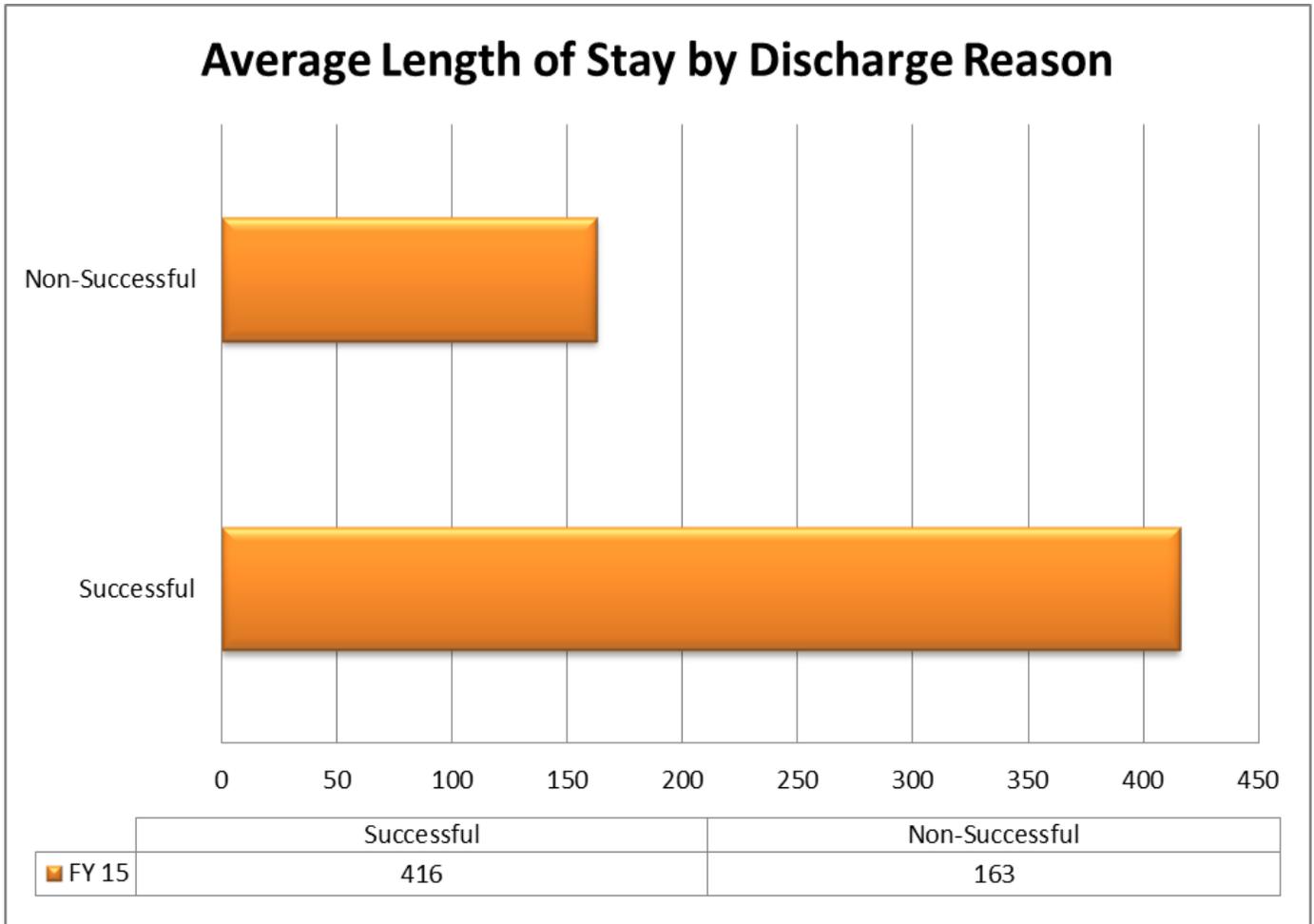
Approximately fifty-one percent (52%) of offenders discharged from non-residential placement successfully in FY15. This type of discharge generally involves sentence completion or sentence reconsideration. Overall, discharges due to the commission of a new crime or an escape make up **less than six percent (6%)** of terminations in fiscal year 2015.

Figure 39



The average non-residential length of stay for all offenders was **319 days** in FY15. Figure 40 depicts the average length of stay for successful and non-successful offenders in non-residential community corrections programs.

Figure 40



Intensive Residential Treatment

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

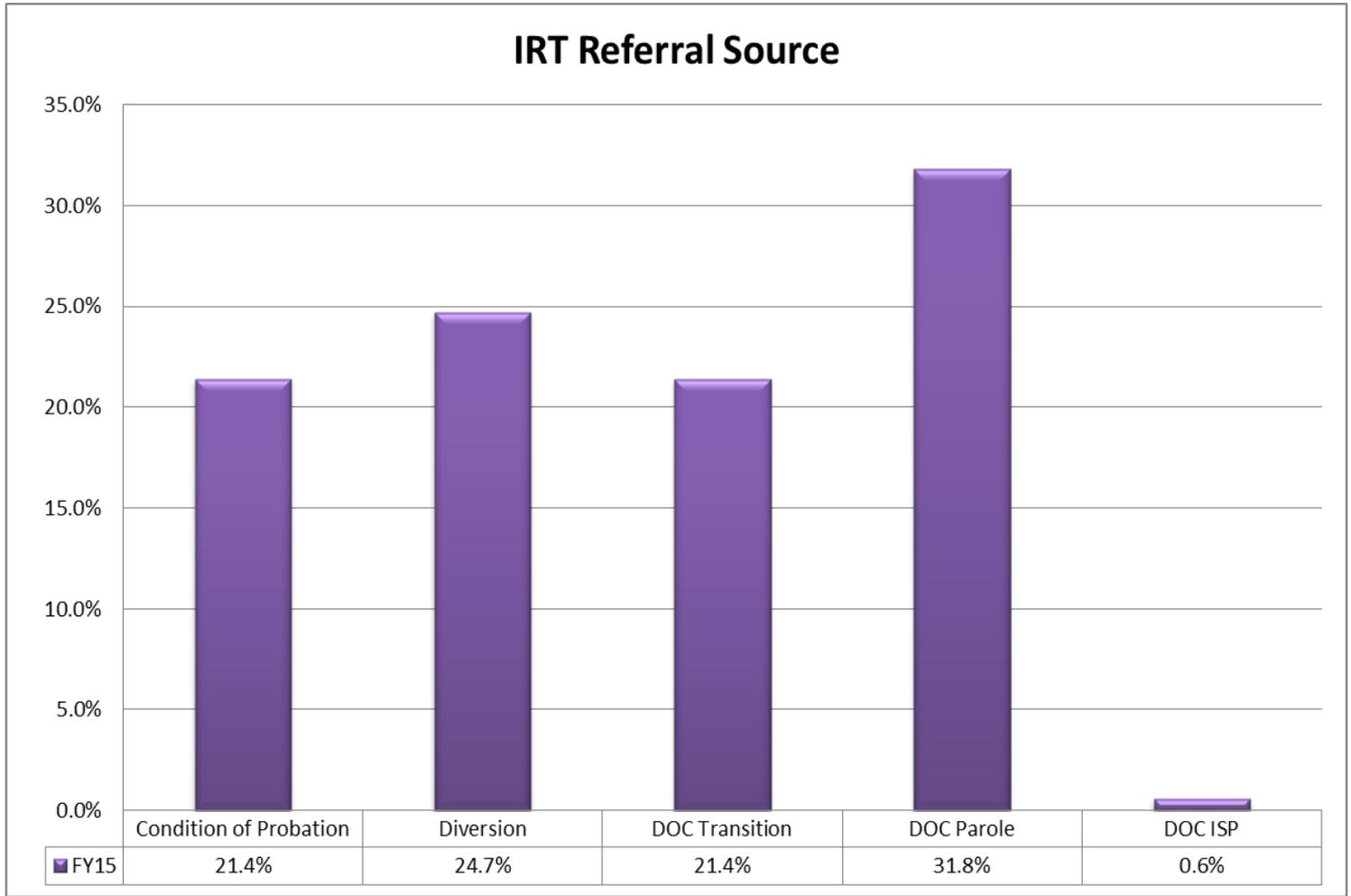
IRT programs last 90 days and offenders participate in forty hours of therapeutic treatment per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Treatment is aimed at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills and identifying negative thinking errors that have resulted in prior substance use and criminal behavior. Due to the intensive nature of IRT, offenders do not leave the facility, seek employment, or address other community needs while in the program, their 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 \$45.93 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees.

During FY15, there were **six** IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system and **776** IRT offender discharges in FY15. The female IRT population increased from sixteen percent (**16%**) of the discharged population in FY14 to seventeen and a half percent (**17.5%**) in FY15. The demographics of offenders in IRT are similar to that of offenders in residential community corrections programs.

Legal Status

Offenders in need of IRT treatment are assessed and referred from several sources. Referrals can come from probation, DOC or if a residential community corrections program determines that an offender is in need of intensive treatment, the program can refer an offender directly to an IRT program. Offenders may be referred to IRT programs as a condition of their supervision or for failure to progress in a residential program, often as the result of a technical violation for drug use. After successful completion, the offender will transfer to a residential community corrections program, or return to their original supervisory agency, and is referred to outpatient continuing care. As shown in Figure 41, DOC offenders represented over fifty percent of IRT clients in FY15. The percentage of Condition of Probation clients increased in FY15 due to the availability of new funding in this area.

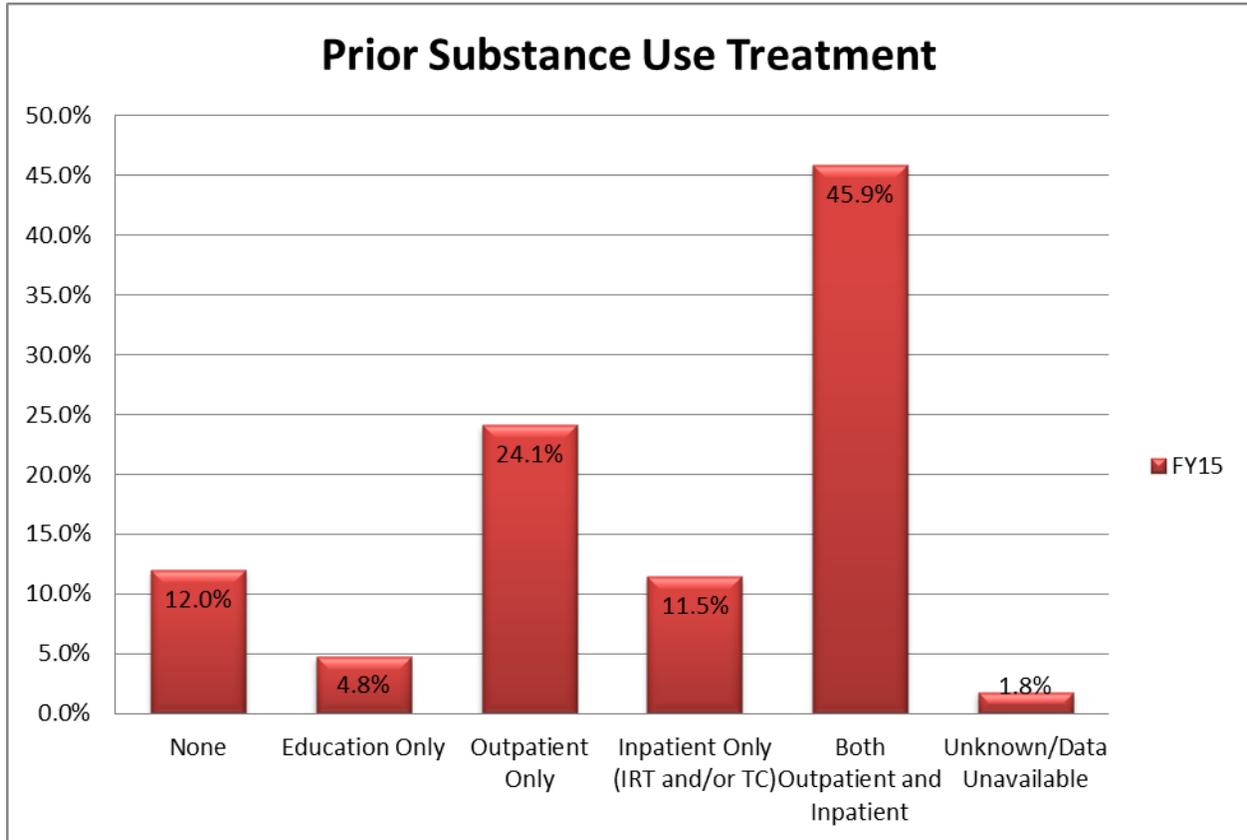
Figure 41



Previous Substance Use and Treatment

Eighty-six percent (**86%**) of IRT offenders in FY15 had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. More than fifty-five (**55%**) percent of offenders in FY15 had attended prior inpatient substance use treatment. IRT offenders reported that, on average, their first drug use was between the ages of 13 and 14.

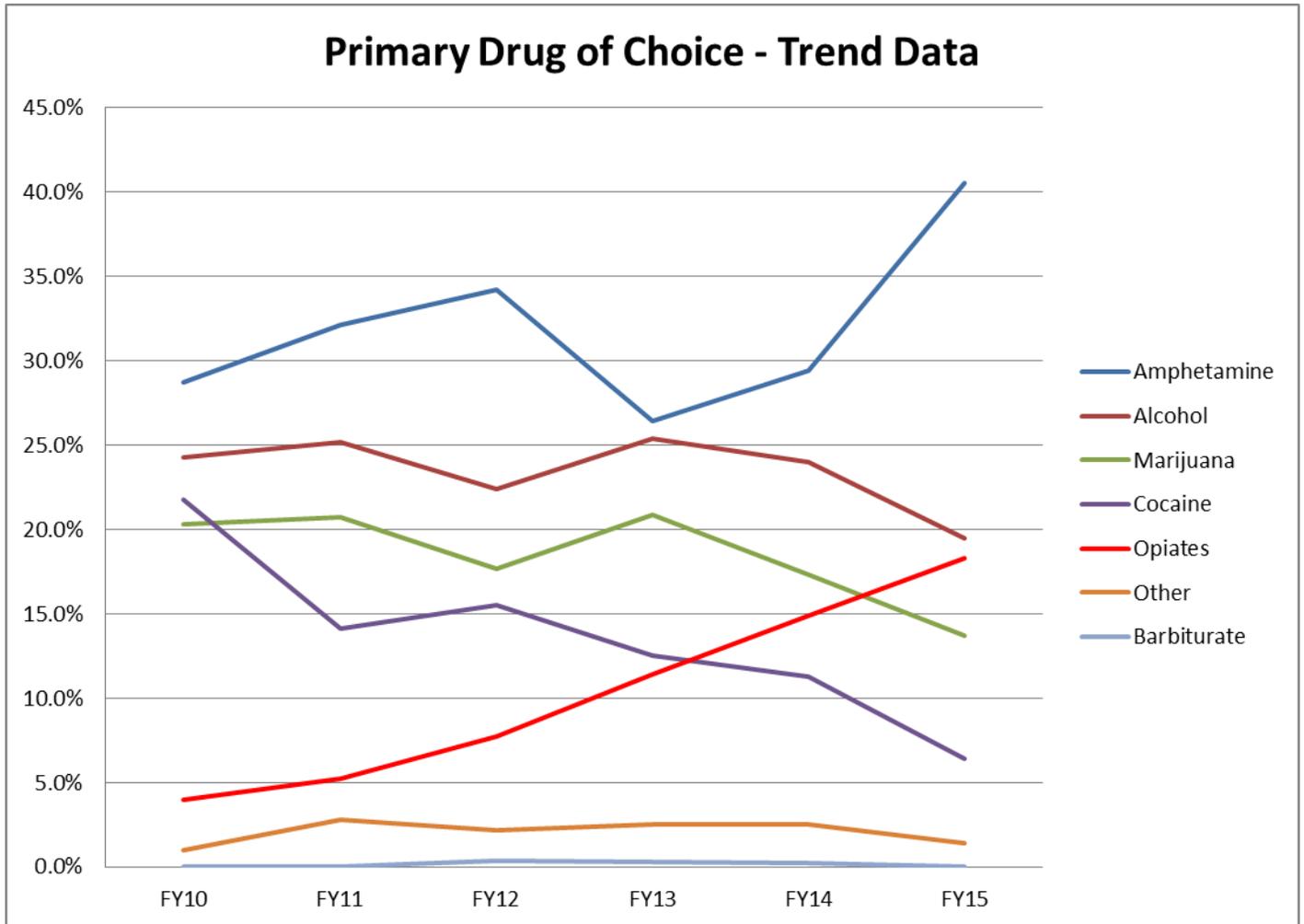
Figure 42



Drug of Choice

Approximately forty percent (**40%**) of IRT offenders in FY15 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. During this time frame there was also an increased preference for opiates. In FY15, nearly twenty percent (**20%**) of all IRT offenders reported alcohol as their drug of choice. Figure 43 illustrates primary drug of choice trend data reported by IRT offenders since FY10.

Figure 43



Standardized Offender Assessment and Treatment

The SOA-R consists of a battery of instruments that measures an offender’s risk of recidivism, relapse risk, and other criminogenic needs which are used to develop a supervision and treatment plan for offenders. Figure 44 shows the SOA-R subscales, the possible score ranges, and the domains that are measured by each scale, with the mean SOA-R subscale scores for male, female, and all IRT clients in FY15. Female IRT offenders reported perceived higher consequences with AOD use, but lower perceived benefits of AOD use, lower degrees of antisocial thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs and more emotional disturbance than their male counterparts.

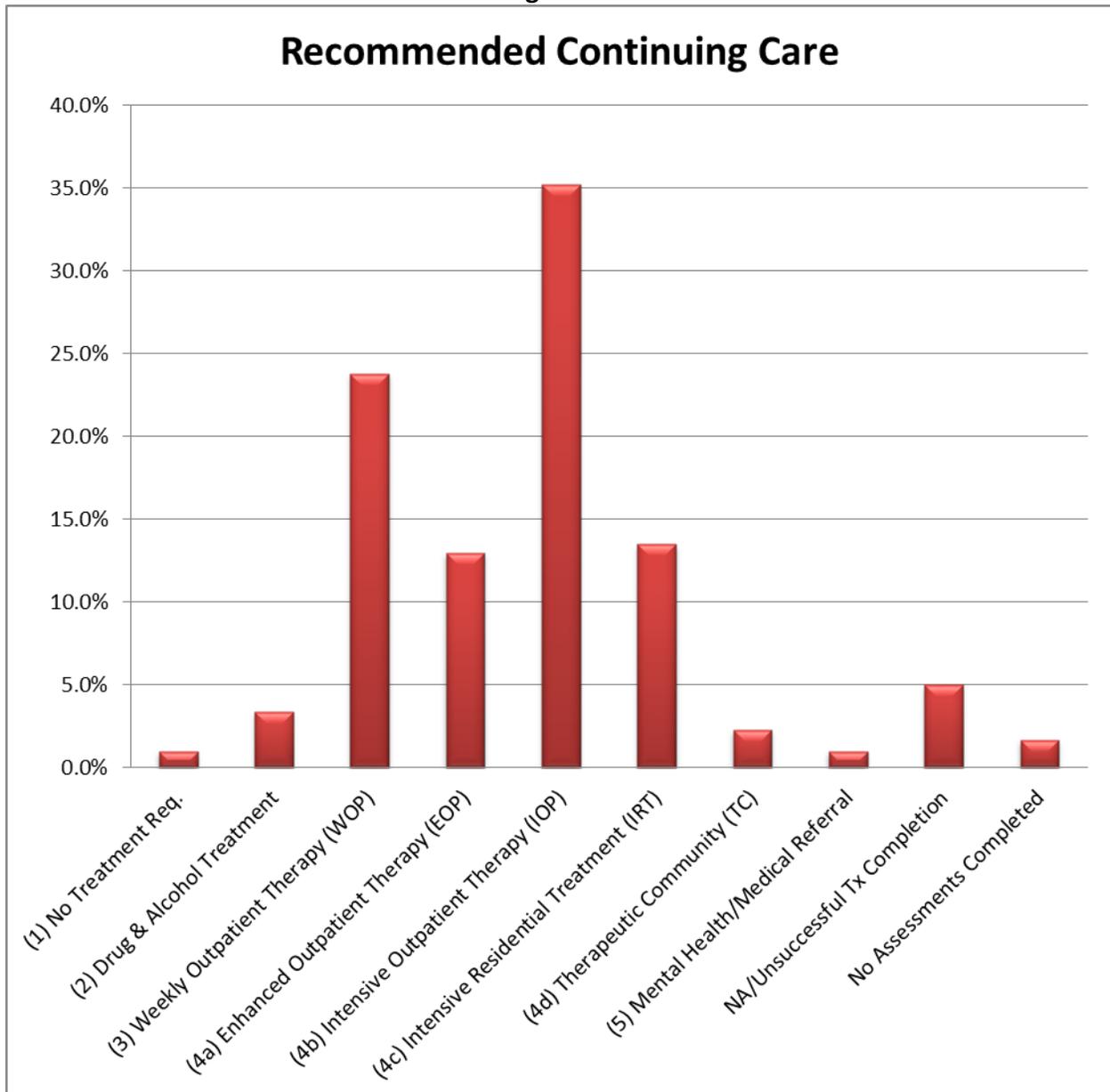
Figure 44

Instrument	Score Range	Measure	Male	Female	All IRT Clients
			Avg LSI Score FY15	Avg LSI Score FY15	Avg LSI Score FY15
LSI Total Score	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	33.7	33.3	33.6
ASUS-R - Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	16.3	13.4	15.8
ASUS-R - Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	26.4	30.5	27.1
ASUS-R - Involvement 6-Month	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	29.8	16.2	27.4
ASUS-R - Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	16.1	15.8	16.0
ASUS-R - Social Non-Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	16.0	11.5	15.2
ASUS-R - Legal Non-Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	23.1	18.7	22.4
ASUS-R - Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	9.6	7.5	9.3
ASUS-R - Emotional	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	12.3	13.6	12.5
ASUS-R - Global	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	66.2	65.9	66.2
ASUS-R - Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	11.8	8.7	11.3
ASUS-R - Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	17.2	17.3	17.2
ASUS-R - Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	19.5	15.7	18.8
ASUS-R - Rater	0-18	Rater’s Evaluation of Client’s Involvement and Disruption	17.3	14.9	16.9
ASUS-R - Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	10.5	8.5	10.2
ASUS-R - Psycho-Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	15.5	16.5	15.7
ASUS-R - Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Clients Social Role & Environment	10.5	9.0	10.2

Continuing Care

Upon successful completion of an IRT program, offenders are reassessed for their AOD treatment needs and a recommendation for continuing care is made. Continuing care is designed as after care AOD treatment to provide additional support and treatment for community corrections offenders upon reentry into the community. Most recommendations for continuing care are in the form of weekly outpatient therapy (WOP), enhanced outpatient (EOP), or intensive outpatient therapy (IOP) as shown in Figure 45.

Figure 45



Mental Illness

Rates of mental illness among IRT offenders are generally higher than those of other residential offenders in Colorado. This is represented in Figure 46 which illustrates the rates of mental illness diagnoses amongst IRT clients for FY15.

Figure 46

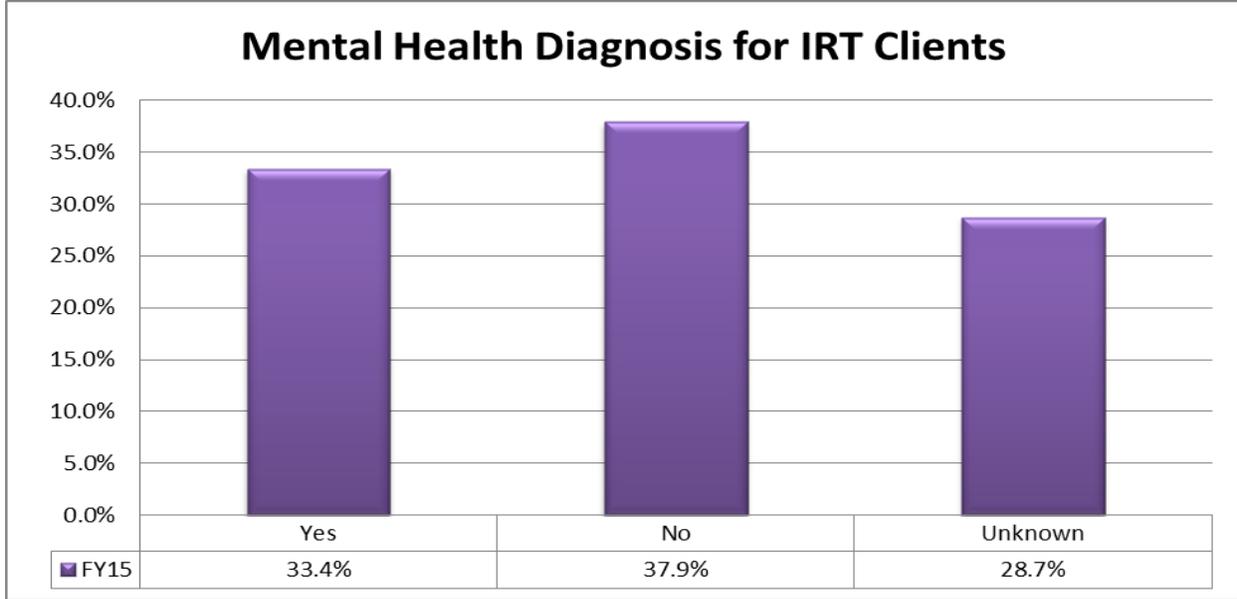
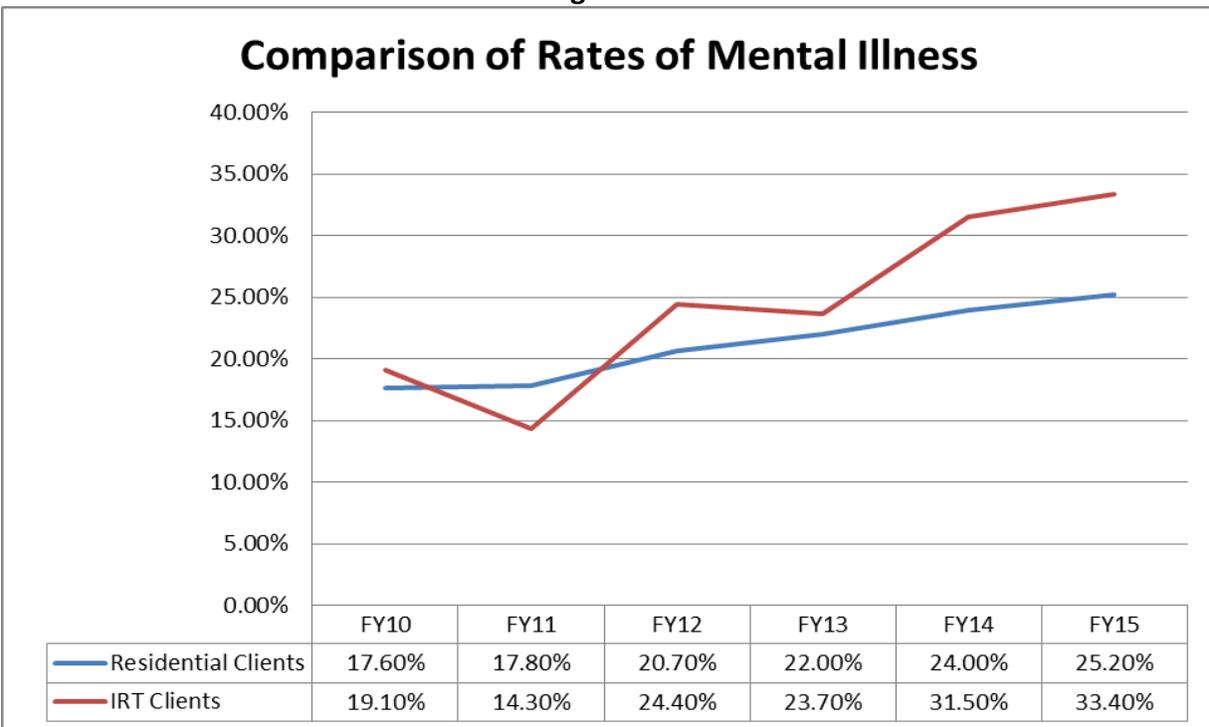


Figure 47 shows trend data related to reported mental health diagnoses of IRT offenders compared to residential offenders. Trends suggest that both populations are reporting higher rates of mental health diagnoses in FY15 than they did in FY10.

Figure 47



Discharges

Seventy-two percent (**72%**) of IRT offenders in FY15 were reported as completing the program successfully. 40 offenders in FY15 (5.2%) were discharged due to escape. Figure 48 outlines the reasons for discharge for IRT offenders.

Figure 48

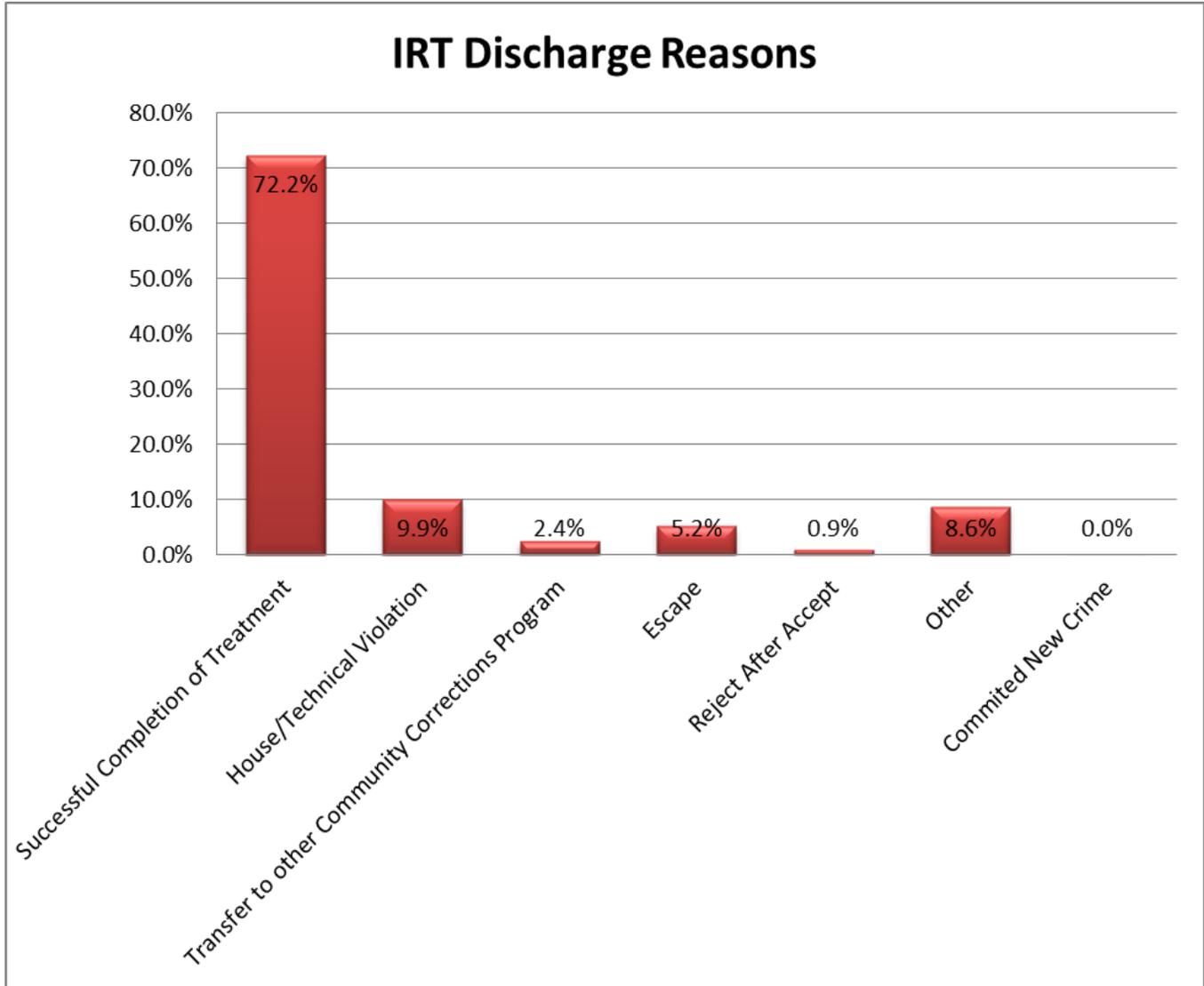
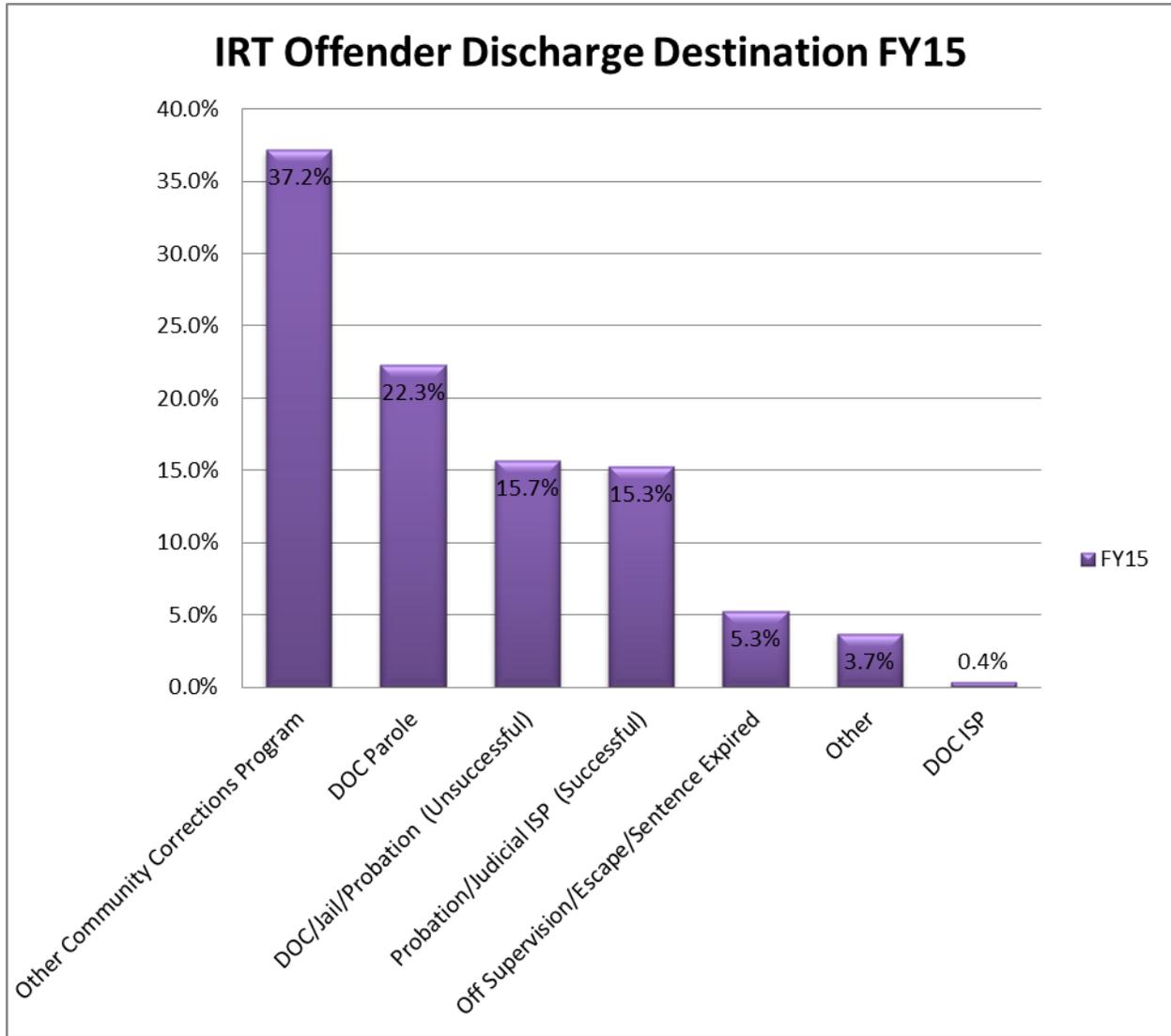


Figure 49 illustrates that in FY15 approximately thirty-seven percent (37%) of all IRT offenders were discharged back to a residential community corrections programs, more than twenty percent (20%) returned successfully to parole and more than fifteen percent (15%) discharged successfully to probation.

Figure 49



Section IV

Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment

The population of offenders with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is dramatically increasing in the Colorado prison system. These persons require extensive psychiatric and mental health services as well as community based substance use treatment in order to manage their risk to public safety. Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) is a program designed for these individuals in order to address co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders while building positive support systems and increasing overall ability to function in the community. These programs are structured to accommodate persons in need of additional supervision and treatment services in order to successfully reintegrate into the community.

RDDT programs are professionally supervised therapeutic environments geared toward drug and alcohol abstinence, improved mental health and desistance from continued criminal conduct. Generally, the treatment program is aimed at offenders with both significant substance use and mental illness, including those whose previous treatment failures necessitate more intensive measures. RDDT programs receive a differential per diem of \$34.70 per day in order to fund some of the costs of therapeutic and enhanced supervision services.

During FY15, there were **seven** RDDT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. There were **399** offender discharges in FY15. Compared to residential offenders, there are higher percentages of females, Caucasians, and offenders 31 years of age or older amongst the RDDT population. The demographics for the RDDT population in FY15 are shown in Figure 50.

Figure 50

RDDT OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS FY13 AND FY14			
		FY14	FY15
Gender			
	Male	63.9%	70.9%
	Female	36.1%	29.1%
Age			
	18-20	3.0%	1.5%
	21-25	15.6%	12.5%
	26-30	17.5%	18.8%
	31-35	20.4%	20.3%
	36-40	14.8%	16.8%
	41+	28.8%	30.1%
Ethnicity			
	Caucasian	70.8%	67.9%
	Hispanic	18.2%	18.0%
	African American	9.7%	10.0%
	Native American/Alaskan Native	1.1%	2.5%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.8%
	Other/Unknown	0.0%	0.8%
Marital Status			
	Single	54.8%	55.1%
	Married/Common Law	19.6%	18.8%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	24.6%	24.3%
	Unknown	1.1%	1.8%
Education Level at Entry			
	8th Grade or Less	4.2%	4.0%
	9th through 11th Grade	21.0%	17.5%
	12th Grade or GED	58.4%	60.4%
	Vocational/Some College	13.2%	14.0%
	College or Above	2.4%	2.3%
	Unknown	0.8%	1.8%
Current Crime Felony Class			
	F1 - F3	10.6%	15.3%
	F4-F6	89.4%	84.7%
Adult Felony Convictions			
	Zero	26.7%	23.8%
	One to Two	32.2%	32.1%
	Three or More	41.0%	44.1%

Current Felony Offense

Similar to residential community corrections offenders, most RDDT offenders in FY15 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses for this population of offenders were drug related offenses, burglary and assault/menacing. Figure 51 shows the breakdown of current felony convictions amongst RDDT offenders.

Figure 51

Current Felony Offenses Amongst Community Corrections Offenders		
Offense Type	N	Percent
Controlled Substance	77	19.3%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	72	18.0%
Assault/Menacing	65	16.3%
Theft	27	6.8%
Identity Theft	26	6.5%
Other	21	5.3%
Escape	19	4.8%
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	15	3.8%
Motor Vehicle	15	3.8%
Robbery	15	3.8%
Criminal Mischief	9	2.3%
Sex Assault	9	2.3%
Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker	6	1.5%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	5	1.3%
Weapons	5	1.3%
Child Abuse/Delinquency minor	4	1.0%
Organized Crime	3	0.8%
Arson	2	0.5%
Homicide	2	0.5%
Intimidation	1	0.3%
Kidnapping	1	0.3%
Habitual Criminal	0	0.0%

Assessments

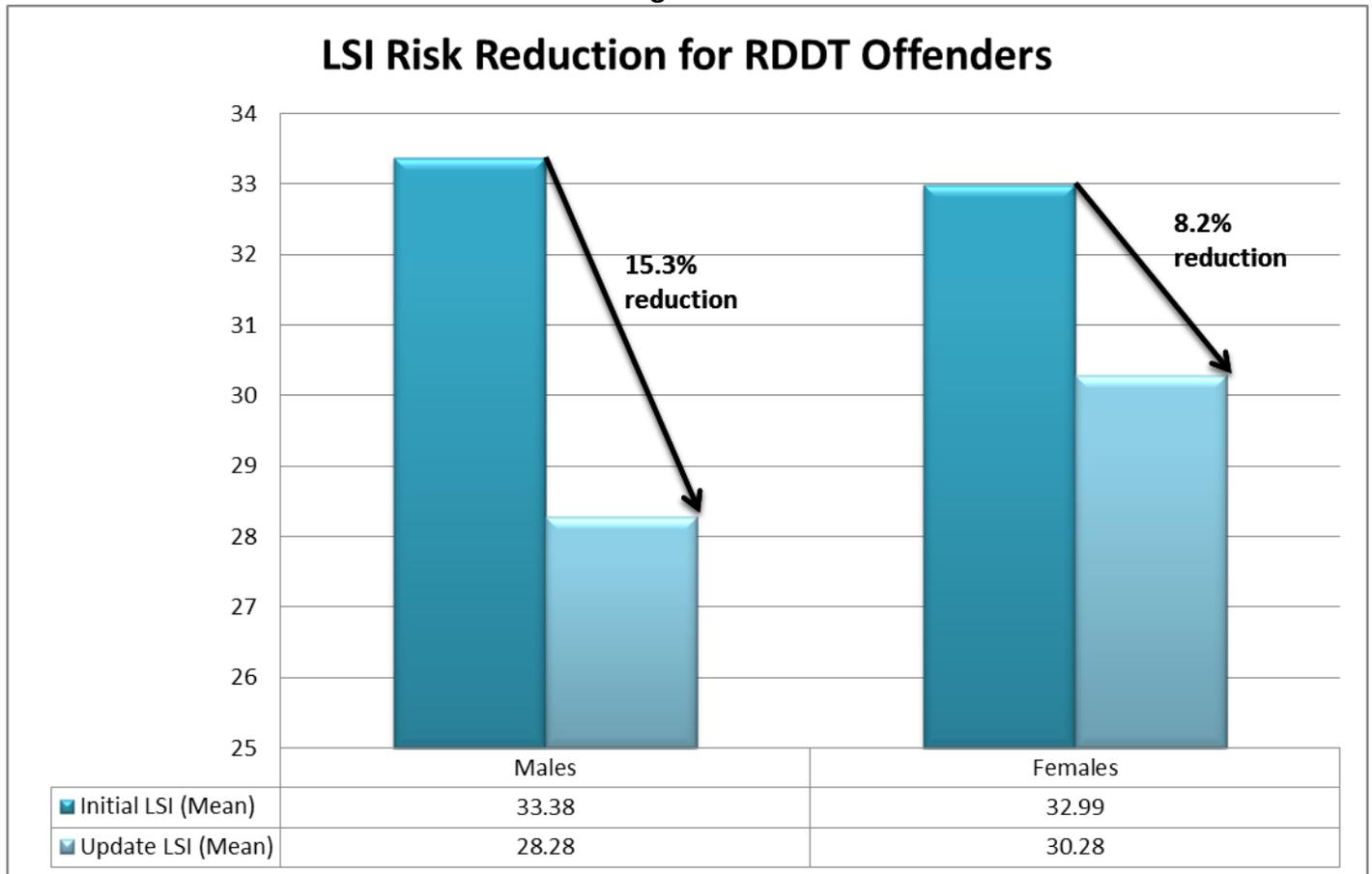
Figure 52 provides the mean SOA-R scores for RDDT offenders in FY15. In comparison to residential offenders, RDDT offenders have higher mean assessment scores on the initial LSI, the update LSI, the SSI-R, and on the disruption scale of the ASUS-R.

Figure 52

		Initial LSI (Mean)	Update LSI (Mean)	SSI Score (Mean)	ASUS Disruption (Mean)	ASUS Defensive (Mean)
FY15	Males	33.38	28.28	10.41	31.15	11.4
	Females	32.99	30.28	10.55	29.71	10.55

Despite having higher overall risk scores compared to other residential community corrections offenders, both male and female RDDT offenders had lower LSI scores at the time of their last updated LSI while under community corrections supervision (at least 6 months of time in the program). This reduction is shown in Figure 53. This indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism from time of entry to discharge.

Figure 53



Addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs and offenders who are placed in these programs often have long histories of disruption as a result of these disorders. In FY15, over ninety percent (**90%**) of RDDT offenders had previous mental health treatment, with seventy-one percent (**71%**) receiving some form of mental health treatment in the last six months. Over ninety percent (**90%**) of RDDT offenders had been prescribed psychiatric medications in their lifetime, with more than sixty-five percent (**67%**) having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program. In FY15, eighteen percent (**18%**) of RDDT offenders had been hospitalized for mental health reasons in the last two years.

Risk of harm and suicide is a concern for individuals suffering from mental illness. Just over half of all RDDT offenders reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves, leaving more than forty-five percent (**45%**) 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 54.

Figure 54

Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients		
	FY14	FY15
Client tried to harm or kill self in past Never	50.0%	50.5%
Client tried to harm or kill self in past In last 6 months	5.0%	3.8%
Client tried to harm or kill self in past 6 mo-2yrs	10.9%	11.8%
Client tried to harm or kill self in over 2 years	30.8%	30.7%
Client tried to harm or kill self-unknown	3.4%	3.3%

Transition RDDT offenders are also assessed for their level of psychiatric need for referral into the program. Forty percent (**40%**) of RDDT offenders enter the program with moderate psychiatric needs. Figure 55 reports the percentage of offenders in RDDT programs who were assessed at each level of psychiatric need.

Figure 55

Psychiatric Need Level for RDDT Clients		
	FY14	FY15
No Mental Health Needs	0.5%	0.5%
Low Psychiatric Needs	1.1%	2.3%
Moderate Psychiatric Needs	38.7%	40.0%
High Psychiatric Needs	1.3%	3.6%
Extreme Psychiatric Needs	0.0%	0.5%
Unknown	57.4%	53.2%

*Diversion clients do not have an assessed psychiatric need level

Drug of Choice

Forty percent (**40%**) of RDDT offenders in FY15 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines. Figure 56 illustrates the primary drug of choice reported by RDDT offenders for FY15.

Figure 56

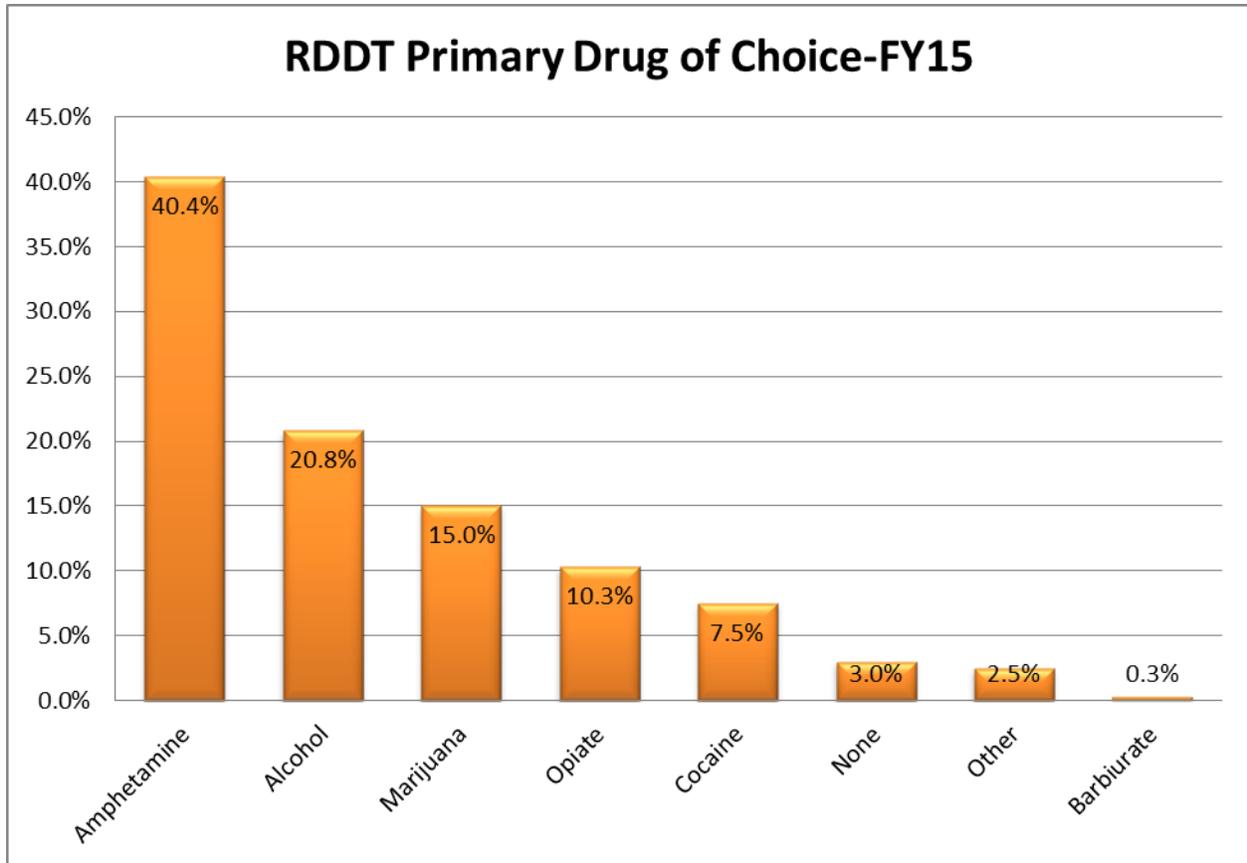
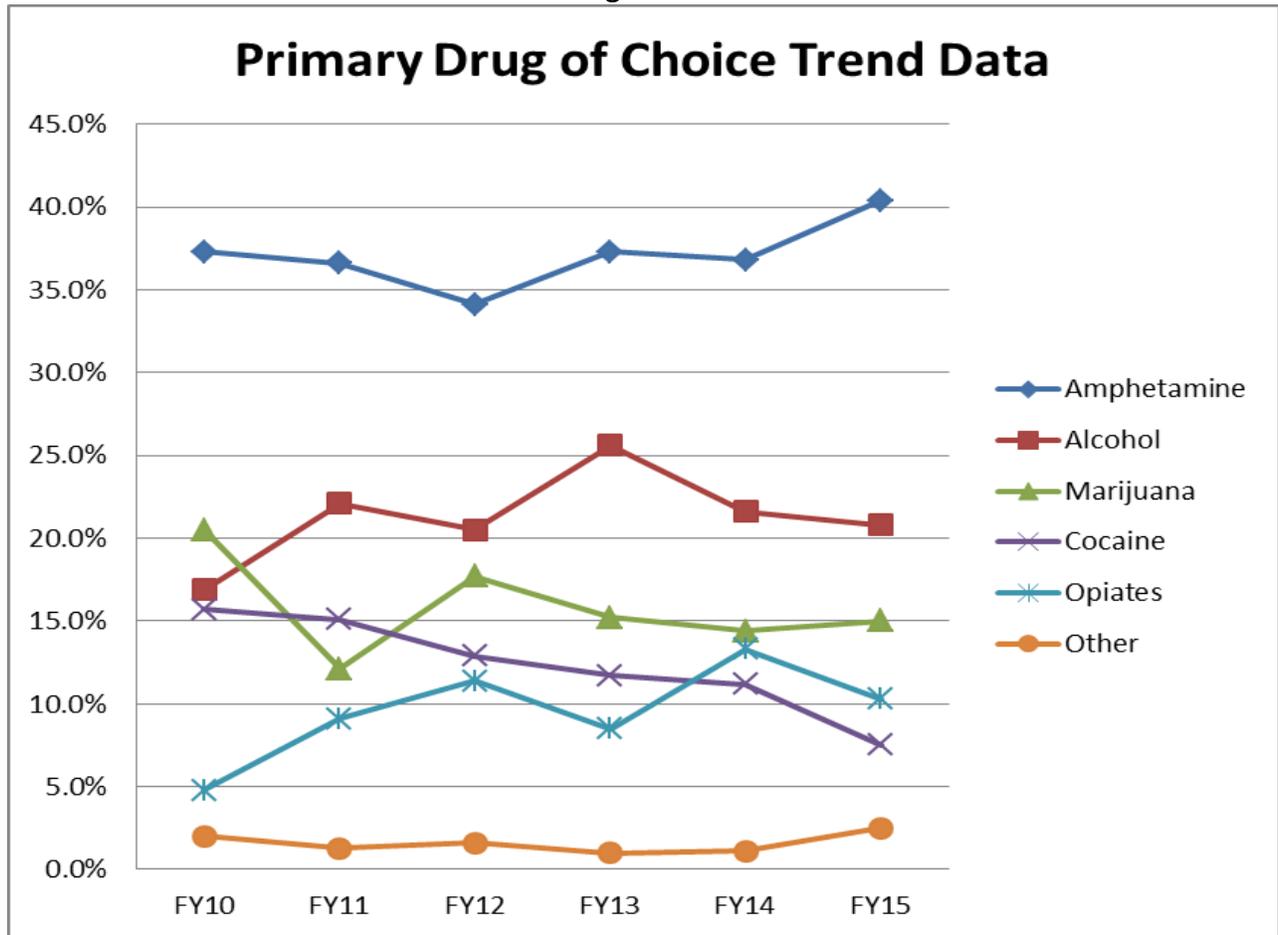


Figure 57 shows the primary drug of choice trends since FY10. Recently we have seen an increase in amphetamine as the drug of choice while other drugs such as marijuana and alcohol are remaining constant or declining slightly.

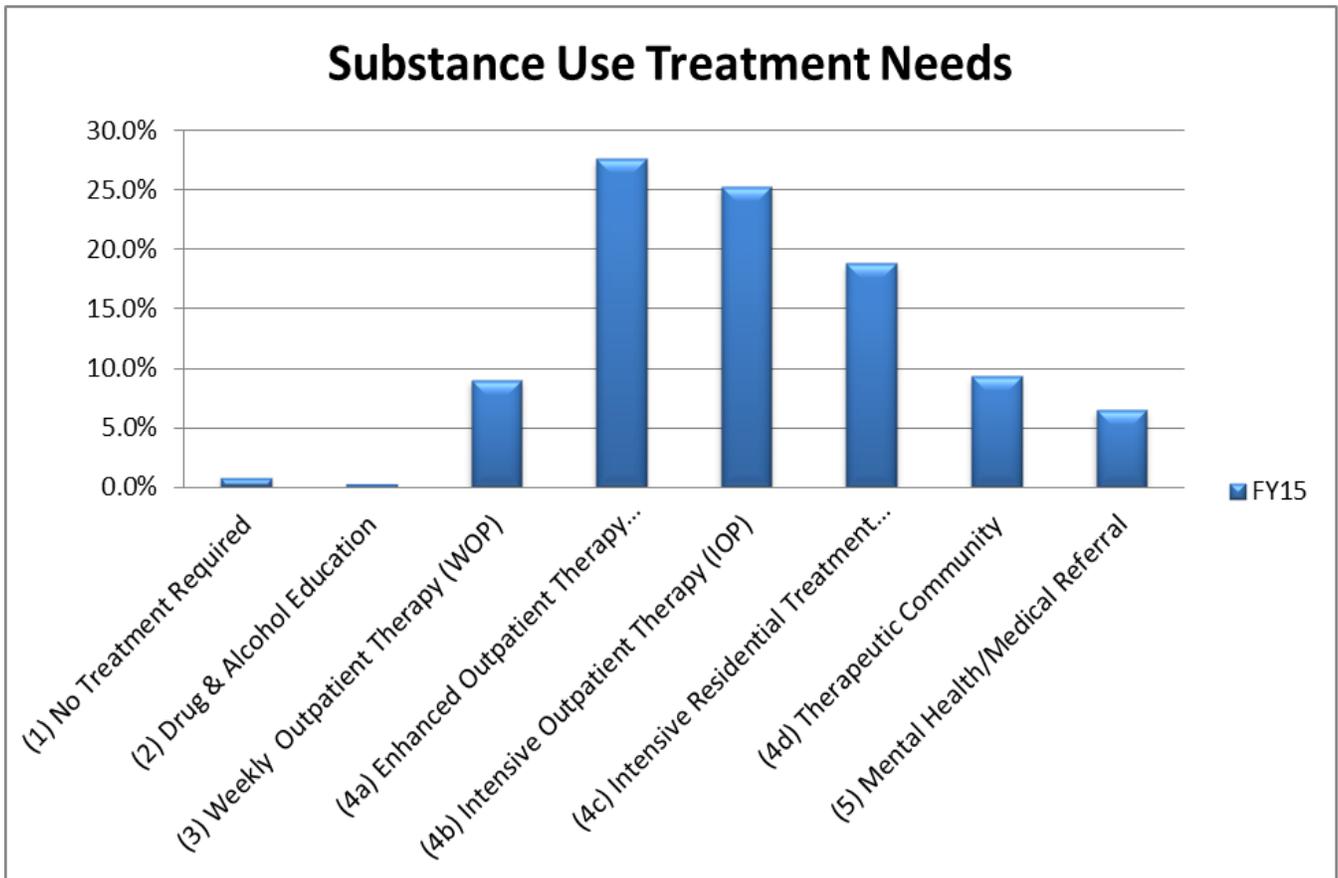
Figure 57



Substance Use Treatment

Compared to residential offenders, a higher percentage of RDDT offenders were assessed as needing enhanced substance use treatment services (level 4A and above). In addition, the proportion of individuals who were in need of a mental health or medical referral prior to being able to be assessed for need of substance use treatment services is substantially higher than the residential population. Figure 58 reports the percentage of RDDT offenders who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment.

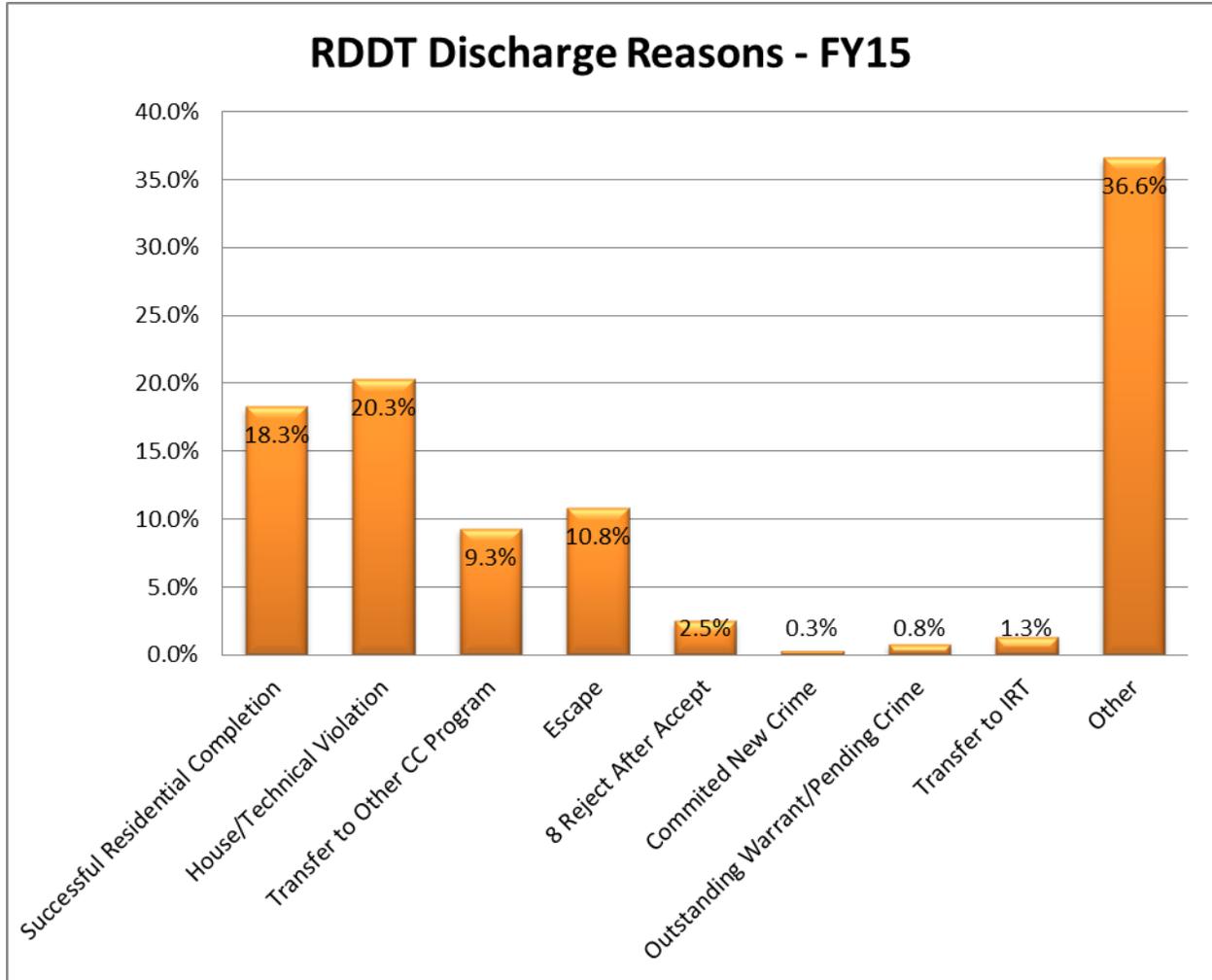
Figure 58



Discharges

Approximately twenty-nine percent (**29%**) of RDDT offenders in FY15 were discharged from the program successfully or transferred to another community corrections or IRT program. Technical violations represented approximately twenty percent (**20%**) of discharges from RDDT programs. Of these technical violations, approximately forty-five percent (**45%**) were drug related.

Figure 59



*Other includes continuous stay

Length of Stay

The mean length of stay for all RDDT offenders in all discharge categories was **128** days in FY15. Figure 60 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason.

Figure 60

Average Length of Stay in Days	
	FY15
Successful	251
Transfer to Other CC	136
New Crime	46
Technical Violation	102
Reject After Accept	87
Escape	55
Transfer to IRT	47

Section V Finances in Community Corrections

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

State Per Diem Rates

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

In FY15, the per diem rates were \$41.34 for residential clients and \$6.03 (average) for non-residential clients. Differential per diem rates were also established for IRT at \$45.93 and for the seriously mentally ill at \$34.70, and for Therapeutic Communities at \$27.27. The differential rate is paid in addition to the residential rate to provide additional treatment services for the specified populations. Residential programs can charge offenders up to \$17 per day in subsistence fees and \$3 per day for non-residential fees. Actual collections are based on earnings and the offender's ability to pay.

Offenders in IRT programs do not work while participating in intensive treatment, so no financial information for IRT offenders is included in this section. In addition, offenders in TC programs are not able to work when they first arrive to the program and may not be eligible to work for up to nine months. Because many of these offenders do end up working they were included in this sample.

Figures reported here are estimates based on reported figures in CCIB. The DCJ removes any significant outliers from each category to account for errors and to avoid skewing or otherwise misrepresenting the data. Even still, this data should be considered as an estimate of the community corrections offender population for each fiscal year and should not be understood as an exact figure.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by all types of offenders, excluding non-residential supervision fees, while in community corrections in **FY15** was **\$11,942,201.00**. Figure 61 shows the breakdown of total subsistence payments made by Diversion, Transition, male and female offenders.

Figure 61

	Overall Subsistence Paid	Diversion Subsistence Paid	Transition Subsistence Paid	Male Subsistence Paid	Female Subsistence Paid
FY14	\$11,553,790	\$5,924,801	\$5,625,341	\$9,502,724	\$2,050,571
FY15	\$11,942,201	\$5,767,801	\$5,801,686	\$10,199,966	\$2,113,059

Figure 62 outlines the average amount of subsistence collected from residential community corrections offenders each day. Although programs can charge up to \$17 a day for residential services, they may not be able to collect this amount when the offender is unable to work, or has other expenses such as court-ordered child support, treatment costs, restitution and medication.

Figure 62

Average Daily Subsistence Paid								
	Diversion		Transition		Males		Females	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
Mean	\$7.28	\$7.74	\$8.19	\$8.25	\$7.91	\$7.46	\$6.91	\$6.21
N	3298	2993	3352	3305	5430	5851	1264	1475

The figures above include offenders from specialty residential community corrections programs such as RDDT and TC who may not be eligible to search for employment for a considerable amount of time after entering the program. Excluding these individuals, the average amount of subsistence paid by traditional residential community corrections clients was **\$8.69** per day in FY15.

Income

As discussed in earlier sections of this report, many community corrections offenders are able to obtain employment while under supervision and it is believed that employment plays a major role in an offender's ability to successfully reintegrate into the community.

As shown in Figure 63, the median monthly income for employed Diversion offenders was **\$626.39** in FY15. Transition offenders on average have historically earned less than Diversion offenders and that trend continued in FY15.

Figure 63

Monthly Income for Diversion and Transition Offenders		
	Diversion	Transition
	FY15	FY15
Mean	\$742.95	\$664.87
Median	\$626.39	\$537.58
N	3853	3281

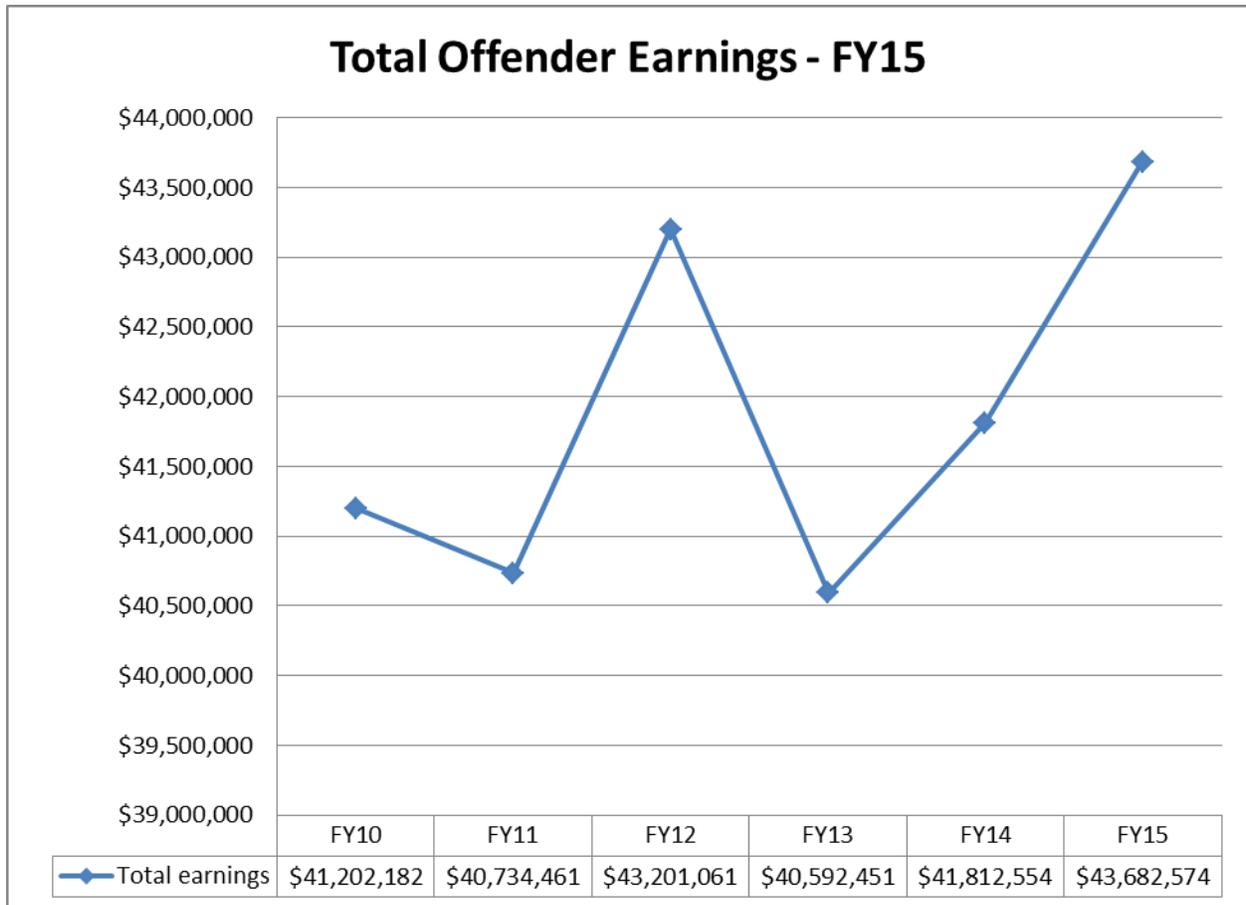
Figure 64 provides the same monthly income data for male and female community corrections offenders in FY15.

Figure 64

Monthly Income for Male and Female Offenders		
	FY15	FY15
Mean	\$742.80	\$566.14
Median	\$618.04	\$454.70
N	5690	1444

Figure 65 represents the total earnings for offenders from FY10 through FY15. The average total earnings for offenders in community corrections from FY10 through FY15 is **\$41,870,881** million.

Figure 65



Taxes

Figures 66 through 69 report the mean, median, and number of Diversion, Transition, male and female offenders who paid state (Figure 66 and 67) and federal (figure 68 and 69) taxes while participating in community corrections programs in both FY14 and FY15. Overall, community corrections offenders paid state and federal taxes in the amounts of \$1,115,233 and \$2,905,558 respectively in FY15.

Figure 66

State Taxes Withheld for Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
Mean	\$95.29	\$193.47	\$87.81	\$112.70
Median	\$0.00	\$22.00	\$1.00	\$7.00
N	3239	3853	3306	3281
SUM	\$308,633.00	\$745,449.00	\$290,284.00	\$369,784.00

Figure 67

State Taxes Withheld for Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
Mean	\$134.42	\$165.05	\$117.33	\$133.75
Median	\$5.00	\$16.00	\$3.00	\$7.00
N	6099	5690	1461	1444
SUM	\$819,838.00	\$922,091.00	\$171,421.00	\$193,142.00

Figure 68

Federal Taxes Withheld For Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
Mean	\$234.83	\$517.13	\$223.80	\$278.29
Median	\$0.00	\$50.00	\$2.00	\$17.00
N	3239	3853	3306	3281
SUM	\$760,616.00	1992503	\$739,891.00	\$913,055.00

Figure 69

Federal Taxes Withheld For Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
Mean	\$348.63	\$416.71	\$285.72	\$370.12
Median	\$10.00	\$35.50	\$7.00	\$16.00
N	6099	5690	1461	1444
SUM	\$2,126,273.00	\$2,371,103.00	\$417,441.00	\$534,455.00

Fees Owed to Program at Termination

Some programs provide assistance to offenders in the form of subsistence fees, treatment fees, medical costs and transportation. Once employed, offenders are expected to reimburse the program for these costs; however, offenders sometimes terminate without repaying the program. In FY15, programs provided financial assistance to **7210** offenders totaling **\$3,793,177** in funds that were still owed to the program upon discharge. Figures 70 and 71 outline the financial burden that programs assume to assist offenders in receiving treatment, medical costs, and subsistence assistance in order to succeed in the community.

Figure 70

Fees Owed to Program for Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
SUM	\$2,202,220.00	\$1,901,928.00	\$2,035,774.00	\$1,891,249.00
N	3249	3948	3292	3262

Figure 71

Fees Owed to Program for Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
SUM	\$3,470,643.00	\$2,979,874.00	\$914,361.00	\$813,303.00
N	6155	5763	1453	1447

Child Support

In addition to various treatment and living costs, offenders are responsible for fulfilling court-ordered child support obligations. Figures 72 and 73 show the sum totals of child support paid by offenders while in a community corrections program for fiscal years 14 and 15. Offenders paid a total of **\$1,029,691** toward child support in FY15.

Figure 72

Child Support Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
SUM	\$486,589.00	\$794,590.00	\$220,622.00	\$235,101.00
N	3294	3984	3352	3336

Figure 73

Child Support Paid by Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
SUM	\$970,524.00	\$904,145.00	\$125,712.00	\$125,546.00
N	6241	5846	1478	1474

Treatment

When possible, offenders are responsible for paying for their own treatment while in community corrections. Treatment may be for substance use, mental health, anger management, educational services, etc. Offenders paid a total of **\$1,138,709** in treatment costs in FY15. The breakdown, including the statistics from FY14 are presented in Figures 74 and 75.

Figure 74

Treatment Fees Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
SUM	\$616,145.00	\$765,130.00	\$319,394.00	\$373,579.00
N	3294	3988	3349	3335

Figure 75

Treatment Fees Paid by Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
SUM	\$1,094,825.00	\$965,810.00	\$212,014.00	\$172,899.00
N	6235	5848	1479	1475

Restitution and Other Court Costs

Many offenders in community corrections owe restitution and other court costs associated with their criminal cases. Amounts owed range from less than one hundred dollars to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The median figure is the best indication of the average restitution amount owed by offenders due to some offenders with very large amounts of restitution. Overall, offenders owed a total of **\$73,844,044** in FY15 in restitution. Figure 76 and 77 report the mean, median and sum total of restitution owed by offenders in community corrections.

Figure 76

Restitution and Other Court Costs Owed by Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
2Mean	\$6,872.28	\$6,742.75	\$11,102.43	\$14,140.14
Median	\$2,506.00	\$2,378.00	\$2,796.00	\$2,807.00
N	3296	3983	3339	3323
SUM	\$22,651,041.00	\$26,856,359.00	\$37,071,016.00	\$46,987,685.00

Figure 77

Restitution and Other Court Costs Owed by Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
Mean	\$7,832.27	\$797,701.00	\$12,181.57	\$18,637.31
Median	\$2,446.00	\$2,471.50	\$2,912.00	\$2,848.00
N	6232	5846	1475	1460
SUM	\$49,184,626.00	\$46,633,574.00	\$17,967,823.00	\$27,210,470.00

The vast majority of community corrections offenders made restitution payments while in a community corrections program totaling **\$3,252,355** paid in FY15. These payments can be seen in Figures 78 and 79.

Figure 78

Restitution Paid by Diversion and Transition Offenders				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
Mean	\$368.38	\$533.16	\$298.97	\$340.44
N	3288	3977	3342	3325
SUM	\$1,211,239.00	\$2,120,391.00	\$999,160.00	\$1,131,961.00

Figure 79

Restitution Paid by Male and Female Offenders				
	Males		Females	
	FY14	FY15	FY14	FY15
Mean	\$387.81	\$452.90	\$411.09	\$415.74
N	6223	5830	1475	1472
SUM	\$2,413,368.00	\$2,640,386.00	\$606,360.00	\$611,969.00

Section VI Program Audits

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

The audit team primarily consists of members of the DCJ Office of Community Corrections staff. Members of the local community corrections board/or board staff members, representatives of the Department of Corrections, and local probation officers are also invited to assist with the on-site work.

Audits measure compliance with the statutes governing community corrections, with the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards* and with contracts between the state and the programs to provide community corrections services. The audit team performs a variety of tasks, including:

- A review of program policies and procedures;
- A review of personnel files, client files and treatment files; and
- Interviews with program staff and clients.

Following the audit, a draft report is sent to the program for comment prior to release to the local Community Corrections Board and referral agencies. This report details all *Standards* reviewed and discusses areas in which the program is not in compliance with the *Standards*, with Colorado statutes or with contracts between the program and the DCJ. The program is then required to submit a corrective action plan that describes how it will come into compliance.

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

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

Technical Assistance

The Division of Criminal Justice is considered a resource by the local community corrections boards and programs. The Office of Community Corrections staff is available to provide training on issues related directly to community corrections, such as billing, *Standards* compliance, time credit statutes, and the basic Standardized Offender Assessment process. The Office of Community Corrections staff also offers extensive training, coaching and technical assistance regarding evidence-based practices in the field of criminal justice. 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-

ranging knowledge of the criminal justice system, including victim's issues, sex offender management, domestic violence management and the availability of grants.

Section VII

Noteworthy Accomplishments

The emphasis on implementing evidence-based practices brought a lot of changes for Colorado Community Corrections programs during FY15. Programs worked closely with the Office of Community Corrections staff to begin implementing and working towards fidelity to these evidence-informed practices.

The Progression Matrix

As of June 30, 2015, twenty-five programs statewide had implemented the Progression Matrix. The goal of the matrix is to better assist clients by identifying criminogenic needs and reducing risk for recidivism. This is done through evidence-based assessments as well as targeted case-planning that incorporates the eight guiding principles for risk and recidivism reduction. Staff from programs attended training and coaching sessions held several times throughout the year to learn the process and hone their skills. There were also trainings and support offered to create internal coaches to promote sustainability of the progression matrix. As of June 30, 2015 twelve programs had reached fidelity with the Progression Matrix.

The Behavioral Shaping Model and Reinforcement Tool (B.SMART)

As of June 30, 2015, five pilot programs implemented the Behavioral Shaping Model & Reinforcement Tool (BSMART). The goal of BSMART is to utilize evidence based practices to better structure the sanctioning components of programming, while incorporating contingency management principles of incentives into community corrections to ultimately reduce client risk and recidivism. The BSMART model utilizes the principles of swift, certain, fair, consistent and transparent when responding to client behavior. Staff from all pilot programs as well as two additional future programs attended training and coaching sessions focused on implementation science, behavior change, evidence-based practices, and contingency management. Technical assistance was offered to each participating program throughout their planning and implementation process with training and coaching provided on an ongoing basis.

PREA Funding Assistance

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) mandates community corrections programs be audited for adherence to the PREA Standards. Community Corrections facilities often need to upgrade their capacity to monitor the safety of residents to meet the PREA Standards. The PREA Coordinator for the Office of Community Corrections secured federal VAWA PREA Stop Grant funding to assist programs with the costs associated with implementing PREA Standards in their facilities and also the costs associated with the audit process.

Section VIII

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 a classification of community corrections programs that is based on certain risk factors. This legislation allows the Division to audit lower performing community corrections programs more frequently than higher performing programs.

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 Division of Criminal Justice completed a baseline measurement of program risk factors in 2003. Subsequently, follow-up analyses were conducted in 2004, 2006, and 2007. After revisions to the Risk Factor Analysis model in 2008, analyses were conducted yearly from 2009 through 2014.

For several years the Risk Factor Analysis served as the measure of compliance with standards. The OCC is currently working closely with local boards, providers and state officials to develop and implement a performance based measurement tool that more accurately describes program outcomes. Because this system is still in development, the Risk Factor Analysis remains a measurement tool that is relevant to this report, though it is not as relevant to current operations. The description that follows will be useful for understanding previous assessments and reports that are still in use.

Program Characteristics - Community Corrections Risk Factor Analysis

The risk factor analysis is a multi-dimensional measure of program performance in 25 areas. These performance measures fall into four categories: **outcome factors, performance factors, staff stability factors, reporting 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.

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

The **staff stability factor** category consists 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 as high turnover and lower staff retention rates may undermine correctional programming.

The **reporting factor** category consists of two performance measures used to capture each program’s level of compliance with entering data into the *Community Corrections Information and Billing* data management system.

Risk Factor Score

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

Programs that scored at or above the statewide median score were placed in level 1 or 2. Generally, programs in these lower performing categories are audited at intervals not to exceed three years. Programs in the higher performing categories (level 3 and 4) are audited at intervals not to exceed five years.

Improved compliance with the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards* has resulted in an improvement in the overall risk factor scores. Figures 80 and 81 show the percentage of programs in each performance level between the Year 5 baseline report (RFA-2 Model) and the Year 10 analysis.

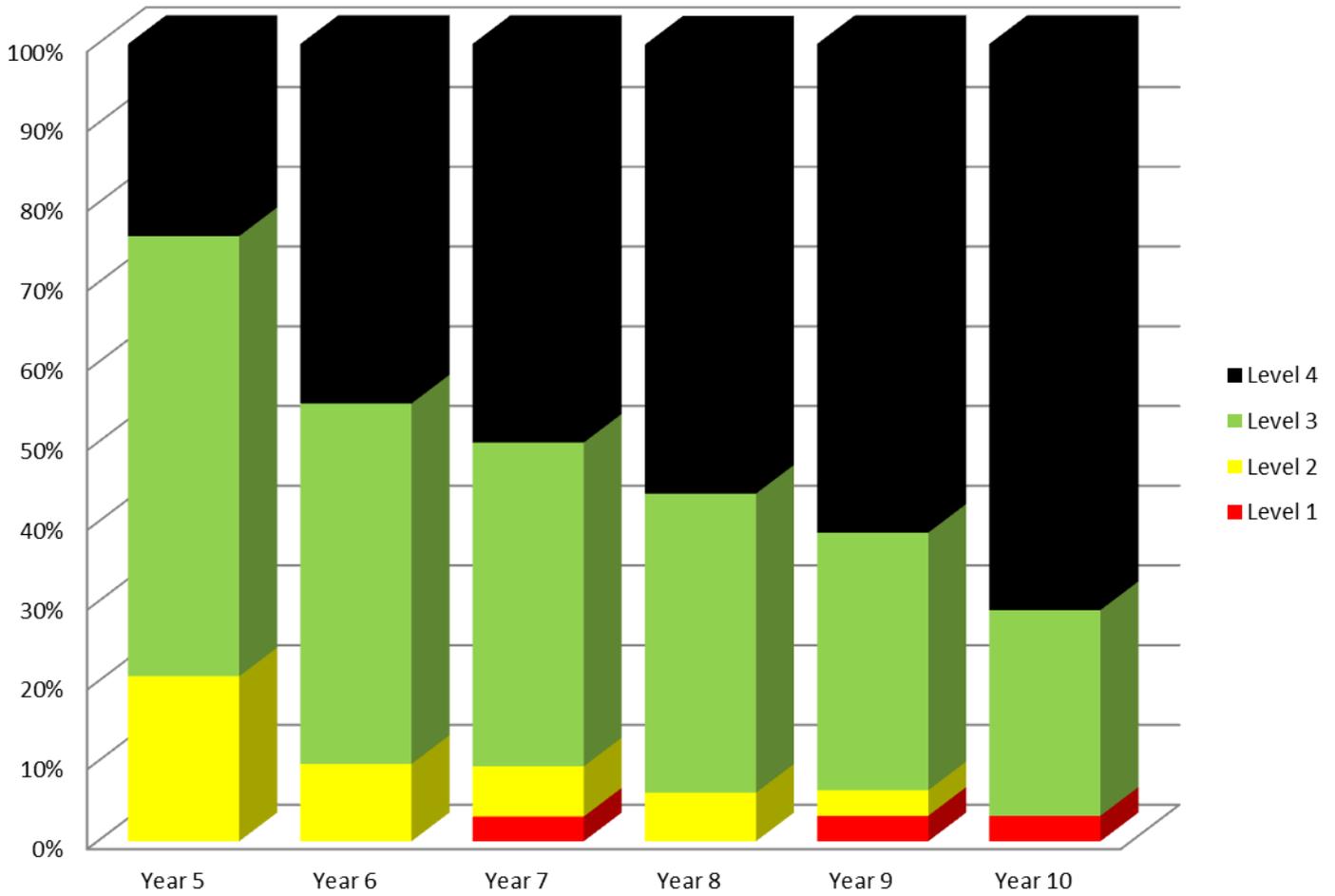
Figure 80

Color Code (Figure H)	Category	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
	Percent of Programs in Level 4 Category	24.10%	45.20%	50.00%	56.30%	61.30%	71.00%
	Percent of Programs in Level 3 Category	55.20%	45.20%	40.60%	37.50%	32.30%	25.80%
	Percent of Programs in Level 2 Category	20.70%	9.70%	6.30%	6.30%	3.20%	0.00%
	Percent of Programs in Level 1 Category (due to high scores in the Risk Factor Analysis)	0%	0%	3.10%	0.00%	3.20%	3.20%
	Number of New Programs (Level 1) (not scored due to being a new program)	4	1	0	1	2	1

It is encouraging that the percentage of programs in the higher performing levels has improved steadily over time. These changes demonstrate that higher performing programs continue to improve their performance scores over the last several years. There still remain, however, a small number of programs that need improvement to have more standardization or consistency in program performance statewide.

Figure 81

Distribution of Programs in Each Performance Level Category Risk Factor Analysis Year 5 through 10



Section IX Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council

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

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

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

- To 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 the areas of offender employment needs, substance use, risk management, and sentencing and placement alternatives.
- To identify and promote strategies for legislation to achieve more effective offender management and thereby 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.

Figure 82 outlines the Advisory Council membership for FY15.

Figure 82

Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership	
Honorable Kathy Delgado (Chair) 17 th Judicial District, Judge	Shannon Carst (Co-Chair) Colorado Community Corrections Coalition
Stan Hilkey Colorado Department of Public Safety	Rick Raemisch Colorado Department of Corrections (CDOC)
Eric Philp Division of Probation Services	Melissa Roberts Division of Adult Parole, CDOC

Greg Mauro City and County of Denver	Doug Erler Weld County Justice Services
Joan DiMaria Arapahoe/Douglas Mental Health Network	Marc Condojani Office of Behavioral Health
John Draxler 13 th Judicial District Probation	David Lipka Colorado State Public Defender's Office
Bill Cecil Citizen Member	Jay Flynn Mental Health Center of Denver
Diana Lawyer-Brook Colorado Circles of Support and Accountability	Representative Colorado District Attorney's Council
Chris Dewhurst Colorado Department of Labor and Employment	Mesach Rhodes Citizen Member
Cynthia Martinez Elected Official	Michelle Monzingo Community Corrections Program

Subcommittee Functions and Accomplishments

In order to meet these 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.

Awards Subcommittee

The Awards Subcommittee was created in 2001 to recognize the exceptional contributions of an individual in the arena of community corrections. The Advisory Council presents this award annually at a meeting of the Colorado Association of Community Corrections Boards. The exemplary efforts of these individuals have made a significant difference in community corrections. Figure 83 lists the award recipients for the last eleven years:

Figure 83

2015	Greg Mauro	Director, Community Corrections Division, Denver, Department of Safety
2014	No award was given	
2013	Jeaneene Miller	Director, Colorado Department of corrections, Division of Adult Parole (retired); Denver Community Corrections Board Member
2012	Harriet Hall	President and CEO of Jefferson Center for Mental Health; Jefferson County Community Corrections Board Member
2011	Dennis Berry	Director, Mesa County Community Corrections
2010	Tom Moore	Jefferson County Community Corrections Board
2010	Tom Giacinti	Jefferson County Justice Services Director (retired); Jefferson County Community Corrections Board Member
2009	John Schmier	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections (Hilltop House) - 6th Judicial District

2008	Paul M. Isenstadt	COMCOR, Inc. - 4th Judicial District
2007	Cindy Talkington	Director, Correctional Alternative Placement Services (CAPS)
2006	Ed Camp	Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Community Corrections
2005	Paul Cooper	Larimer County Community Corrections - 8th Judicial District

In April 2007, the Distinguished Service Award was renamed the John Kuenhold Award in honor of Judge John Kuenhold, the Chair of the Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council and Chief District Court Judge in the 12th Judicial District. Governor Richard Lamm appointed Judge Kuenhold to the Council in 1986. Judge Kuenhold is a strong advocate for community corrections in Colorado and remains an active member of the Community Corrections Board in the 12th Judicial District.

Standards Subcommittee

This subcommittee periodically reviews and recommends changes or modifications to the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards*. Throughout FY10, this subcommittee worked tirelessly to develop revised *Standards* which were ultimately published in August 2010. The revised *Standards* contain many minor modifications as well as a few major additions. FY16 will see a major overhaul of these *Standards* led by the sub-committee and overseen by the full Council.

Section X Summary

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

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

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

The profile of the "typical" residential community corrections offender has been consistent for many years. Most community corrections offenders in FY15 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were drug-related crimes, burglary and menacing/assault. More than fifteen percent (**15%**) of residential community corrections offenders had no prior convictions in FY15.

All offenders under community corrections supervision are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R) process. The SOA-R process measures each offender's level of recidivism risk and his/her criminogenic needs, and detects and measures the severity of substance use. The SOA-R process then provides a treatment recommendation. According to two separate measure of criminal risk (the LSI and the Criminal History Score) the risk levels of the Colorado community corrections population have been increasing over the last decade. Both male and female offenders had lower risk-level scores after at least 6 months of community corrections supervision, which indicate a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination.

Female offenders make up approximately twenty percent (**20%**) of the overall community corrections population. Females tended to have higher risk levels, higher substance use disruption and higher criminogenic needs. As a result, females comprise a higher proportion of those in need of the most intensive levels of substance use treatment. In addition, female offenders have higher rates of mental illness and therefore represent a higher proportion of those in need of mental health services.

In addition to female offender populations, IRT and RDDT offenders also had higher risk levels; more identified criminogenic needs, and higher rates of mental illness. IRT and RDDT offenders are offered a number of additional services while in specialized treatment programs and, overall, showed improvements in their risk scores after time in the program.

Community corrections offenders in Colorado contributed financially to their placement, programming and to the community while under supervision. Overall, community corrections offenders earned over 43 million dollars in FY15. These earnings led to more than 1 million dollars in state taxes and more than 2 million dollars in federal taxes in FY15. Offenders contributed to over 1.1 million dollars of treatment costs, and more than 1 million dollars in child support during year as well.

In addition, community corrections offenders paid over 11 million dollars in subsistence payments to programs in in FY15. Despite these numbers, offenders owed programs approximately 3.7 million dollars at the close of FY15.

Colorado community corrections programs have had to be creative 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. With the emphasis on evidence-based practices being implemented within the programs, it is the hope that Colorado Community Corrections can improve the success levels of all current clients and continue to provide quality programming for future clients.