



# Colorado Community Corrections *2018 Annual Report*

Office of Community Corrections

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



# Table of Contents

Introduction .....	5
Community Corrections Programs.....	7
Community Corrections in Colorado.....	9
Statistical Overview.....	12
<b>Section I - Residential Community Corrections .....</b>	<b>13</b>
CLIENT TYPES .....	13
<i>DEMOGRAPHICS</i> .....	15
CRIMINAL HISTORY.....	16
STANDARDIZED CLIENT ASSESSMENTS AND TREATMENT .....	20
SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT .....	24
MENTAL ILLNESS .....	29
REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS .....	30
REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER DISCHARGES.....	33
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES.....	33
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT .....	37
<i>DISCHARGES</i> .....	38
ESCAPES.....	41
TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS .....	42
EMPLOYMENT AT TERMINATION.....	45
LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) .....	47
RECIDIVISM.....	50
<b>Section II - Non-Residential Community Corrections.....</b>	<b>51</b>
DEMOGRAPHICS.....	51
NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES .....	53
NON-RESIDENTIAL RISK REDUCTION .....	55

EMPLOYMENT .....	56
DISCHARGES .....	57
<b>Section III - Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) .....</b>	<b>58</b>
LEGAL STATUS .....	58
PREVIOUS SUBSTANCE USE AND TREATMENT .....	59
DRUG OF CHOICE .....	60
STANDARDIZED OFFENDER ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT .....	61
CONTINUING CARE.....	62
MENTAL ILLNESS .....	63
DISCHARGES .....	64
<b>Section IV - Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) .....</b>	<b>67</b>
CURRENT FELONY OFFENSE.....	69
ASSESSMENTS.....	70
DRUG OF CHOICE .....	73
SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT .....	75
DISCHARGES .....	76
LENGTH OF STAY .....	77
<b>Section V - Finances in Community Corrections.....</b>	<b>78</b>
STATE PER DIEM RATES.....	78
Subsistence.....	79
Income.....	80
Taxes.....	81
Fees Owed to Program at Termination .....	83
Child Support.....	83
Treatment .....	84
Restitution and Other Court Costs.....	86

<b>Section VI - Program Audits and Technical Assistance .....</b>	<b>88</b>
PROGRAM AUDITS .....	89
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE .....	89
<b>Section VII - Noteworthy Accomplishments .....</b>	<b>90</b>
COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT) PILOT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION .....	90
PROGRAM ASSESSMENT FOR CORRECTIONAL EXCELLENCE (PACE) .....	90
ONGOING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2017 REVISED COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS STANDARDS .....	91
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INFORMATION AND BILLING (CCIB) SYSTEM .....	91
<b>Section VIII - Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council.....</b>	<b>92</b>
SUBCOMMITTEE FUNCTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS .....	94
STANDARDS SUBCOMMITTEE .....	94
O JOHN KUENHOLD AWARD .....	94
<b>Section IX - Summary .....</b>	<b>96</b>

# Introduction

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

The Community Corrections Standards by which the OCC audits and monitors the programs around the state were extensively revised in 2016-2017 to include more evidence-based standards and practices. Committees comprised of community corrections stakeholders from around the state labored over these revisions and the final document was published on July 1, 2017. The release of the revised standards called for changes at all levels of community corrections, including the OCC. The OCC audit team began work on revising the audit processes to align with the core security practices prescribed in the revised standards.

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 Implementation Science literature. Multiple trainings are held throughout the year on the Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R). 2018 saw more community corrections programs being evaluated by the PACE (Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence) after its implementation in 2017. This tool takes the evidence-based skills being used by the programs and rates them for fidelity and competency. The goal is to have a baseline PACE score for all programs in preparation for performance-based contracting in 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 2018 (July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; denoted throughout the report as FY18).



# Community Corrections Programs

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

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

During FY18, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. During that time, thirty-four separate residential and non-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. Three of these programs serve female clients 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 FY18. The data reported for FY18 includes all beds, both regular and specialized:

Bed Type (Allocated)	FY17	FY18
Diversion Residential	1431	1544
Diversion Non-Residential	593	584
Transition/Parole	1537	1507

Referrals for community corrections services are derived from the State Judicial Branch or the Department of Corrections (DOC). Referrals for direct sentence (Diversion) clients are made from the criminal court system to local community corrections boards. Referrals are directed by statute for Transition, Parole and Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) clients and are made by the Community Correction Referral Unit of the Colorado Department of Corrections and is initially directed by statute.

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 clients referred to programs in their communities. Boards may institute guidelines in the operation of the programs, enforce the guidelines and monitor program compliance with state and local standards. Many boards provide an array of critical services designed to assist the program(s) to better serve the needs of the clients. Clients 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 clients who are not approved for placement in a local program remain under the supervision of the DOC.

# Community Corrections in Colorado

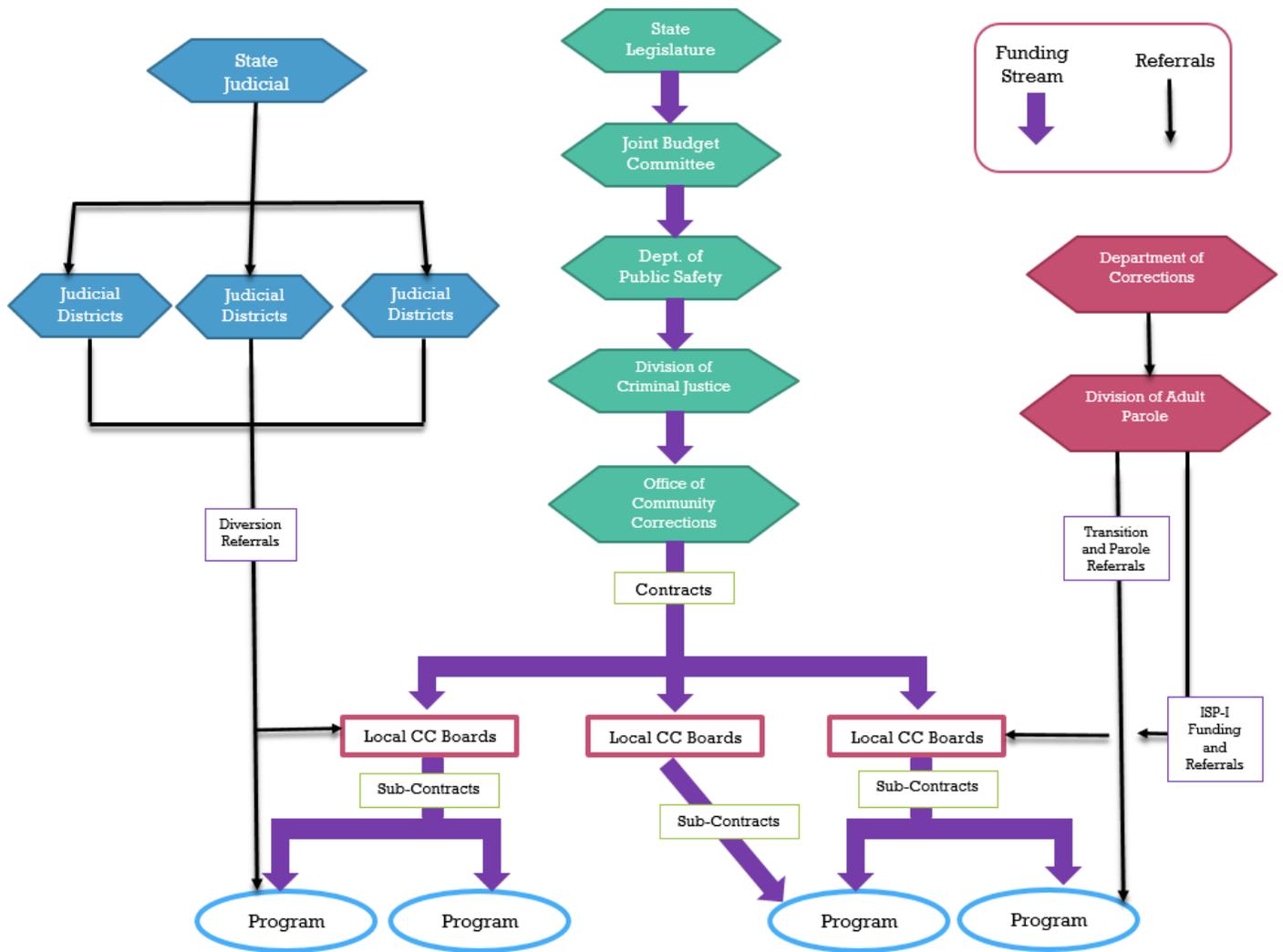
Figure 1 is a summary of the community corrections programs, the average daily population, and the number of diversion, non-residential and transition client beds that were funded through the DCJ in FY18. These figures are the allocated beds at the beginning of the fiscal year and do not include any supplemental funding received later in the year. Figure 2 represents the organizational structure of community corrections funding in Colorado.

Figure 1 FY18 Programs, Funded Beds, and Overall Average Daily Population (for both residential and non-residential)

JD	Program	Location	Overall Residential ADP FY18	Overall Non-Residential ADP FY18	FY18 Bed Allocation		
					Diversion	Non-Res	Transition/Parole
1	ICCS - Kendall	Lakewood	182.47	37.98	131	60	65
	ICCS - West		65.87	17.76			
2	CMI - Columbine	Denver	58.14	n/a	362	123	353
	CMI - Fox		80.98	16.55			
	CMI- Ulster		80.82	n/a			
	CMI-Dahlia		115.04	n/a			
	Independence House Fillmore		39.74	5.77			
	Independence House Pecos		73.49	n/a			
	Independence House-North Non-Residential		n/a	4.83			
	Peer I		80.97	101.78			
	The Haven		25.19	n/a			
	Tooley Hall		58.16	6.98			
Williams Street Center	67.55	10.08					
3	No Program				4	2	0
4	ComCor, Inc	Colorado Springs	270.84	77.28	93	72	267
	Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc.		138.27	26.02			
	Gateway: Through the Rockies		8.46	n/a			
5	No Program				18	6	0
6	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center - Hilltop House	Durango	50.95	5.96	23	3	9

7	ATC Montrose	Montrose	47.49	14.91	25	14	11
8	Larimer County Community Corrections	Ft. Collins	304.24	83.95	125	52	131
9	Garfield County Community Corrections	Glenwood Springs	33.22	15.29	23	6	19
10	ICCS - Pueblo	Pueblo	106.45	17.99	60	18	53
11	No Program				8	3	0
12	ATC Alamosa	Alamosa	73.36	6.04	41	4	57
13	Advantage Treatment Center - Sterling	Sterling	99.92	13.72	51	9	35
14	Correctional Alternative Placement Services	Craig	33.24	6.30	19	5	13
15	No Program				12	6	0
16	No Program				10	3	0
17	Time to Change - Adams	Adams County	100.77	42.11	165	60	163
	Time to Change - Commerce City	Commerce City	133.38	n/a			
	Time to Change - Henderson	Henderson	119.91	2.91			
18	Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	Englewood	117.87	24.64	106	63	179
	Centennial Corrections Transition Center		103.04	35.10			
	Arapahoe County Residential Center	Littleton	85.38	14.56			
19	ICCS-Weld	Greeley	168.45	36.56	98	24	65
20	CMI - Boulder Community Transition Center	Boulder	37.06	9.31	42	15	28
	CMI - Longmont Community Transition Center	Longmont	32.61	7.50			
21	Mesa County Community Corrections	Grand Junction	196.23	42.23	113	35	56
22	No Program				15	1	3
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>3189.56</b>	<b>684.31</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1507</b>

Figure 2 Colorado Community Corrections Funding and Referral System



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

# Statistical Overview

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Statistics derived for this annual report represent a summary of all community corrections clients who were discharged from residential, non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT), Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) programs during the 2017-2018 fiscal year (July 1, 2017-June 30, 2018). 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, FY15, FY16, FY17 and FY18.

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 clients in the Colorado community corrections system.

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

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

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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 client risks and needs with the most appropriate treatment modality. Clients 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 clients in the community to enhance client accountability and to address public safety concerns.

## CLIENT TYPES

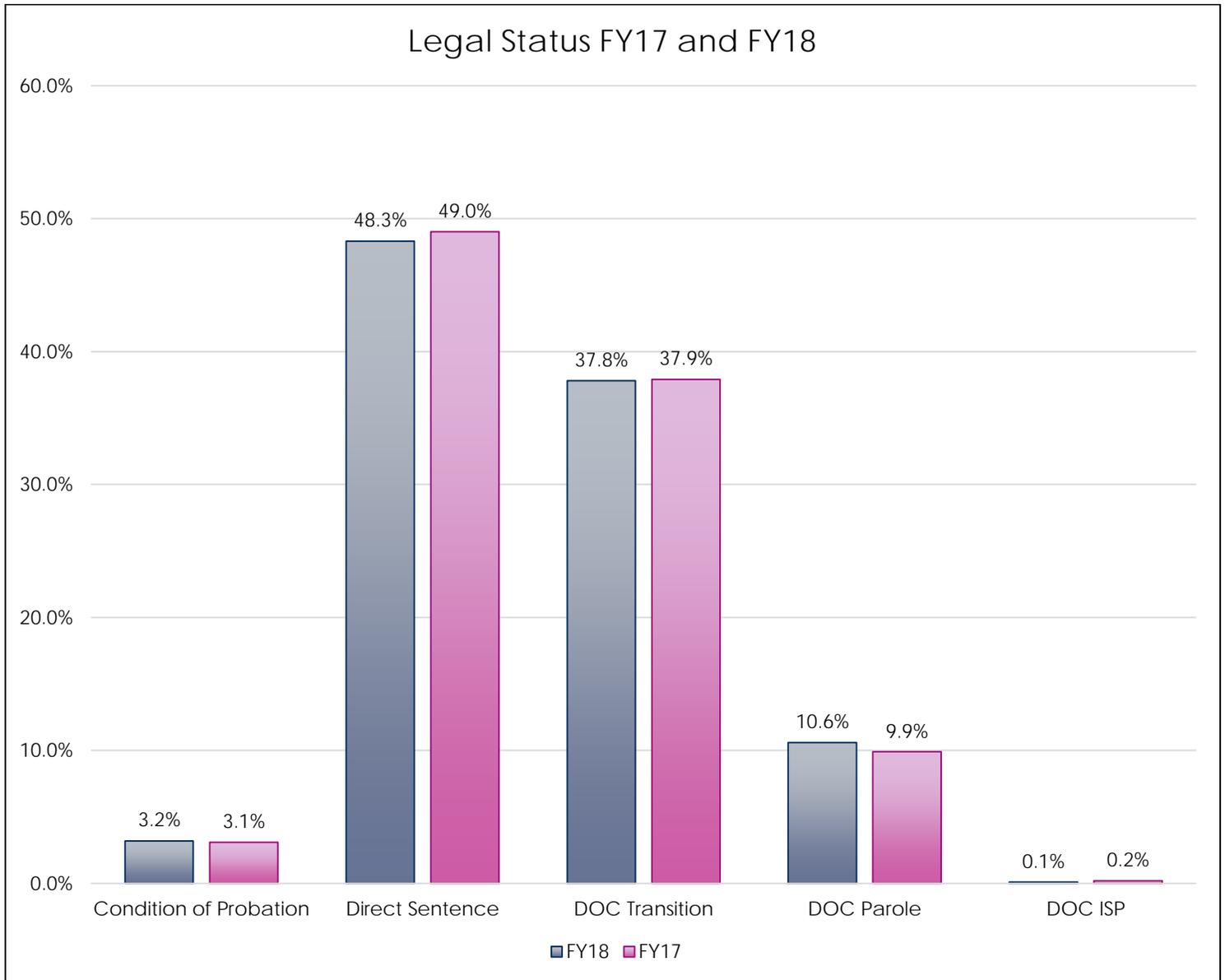
Community Corrections mainly serves adult clients who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections clients: Diversion and Transition. Diversion clients are sentenced directly to community corrections by the courts, as a diversion from a prison sentence. In some instances, diversion clients have been sentenced as a condition of a probation placement. The majority of placements in community corrections are the result of a felony offense.

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

In FY18, residential community corrections programs discharged 6103 clients whereas in FY17, 5930 clients were discharged. This is an increase in the number of discharges from previous years. Clients may have been transferred from one residential facility to another, or discharged more than once from a residential facility. For this reason, a single client may be counted more than once in this data.

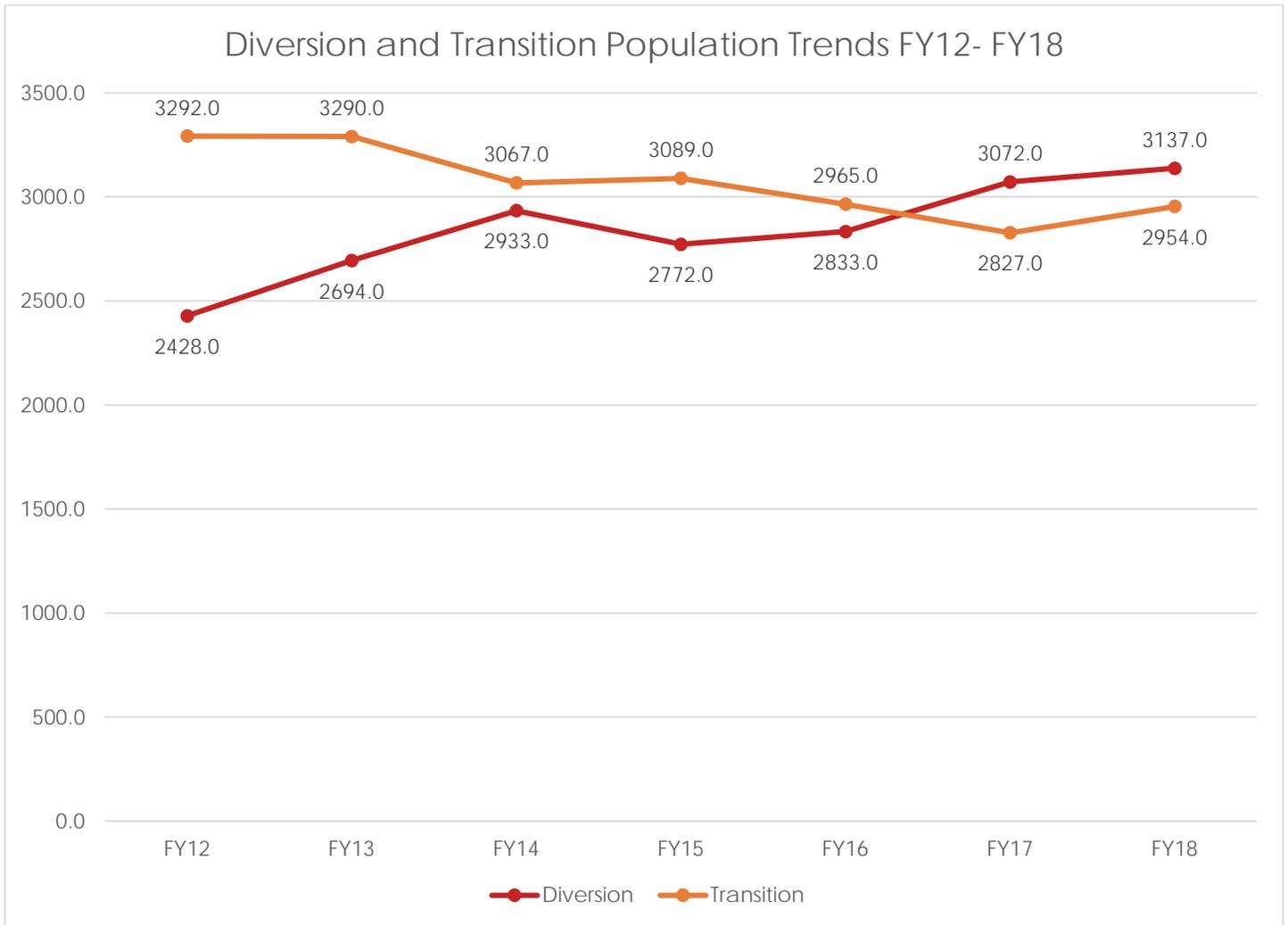
In FY18, nearly fifty-two percent (51.5%) of all residential community corrections clients were diversion clients and nearly forty-nine percent (48.5%) were transition clients. This population breakdown is nearly identical to the data reported in FY17 (fifty-two percent (52%) diversion and forty-eight percent (48%) transition). Further breakdown of the legal status of community corrections clients for FY17 and FY18 is provided in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Legal Status of Clients in Community Corrections FY17 & FY18



Since 2012, the diversion population in community corrections has grown by nearly eighteen (17.7%) percent. In that same time frame, the transition population has decreased by nearly nineteen percent (18.8%). There was legislation passed in early June 2018 regarding the transition of clients from DOC to community corrections that may see this statistic start increasing. Figure 4 shows the population trends for diversion and transition clients in community corrections since 2012.

Figure 4 Diversion and Transition Population trends FY12 – FY18



DEMOGRAPHICS

Community corrections clients in Colorado are most commonly: male, Caucasian, single, and have a high school diploma or GED. In FY18 the typical client was serving a sentence for a class 4 felony (31.9%), had one or less prior felony convictions, and successfully completed residential community corrections (47.2%). 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 consistent between the two years. The use of the drug felony class designation by drug courts have contributed to the slight decline in the number of non-drug felonies over the last two years. These drug felonies typically carry severe punishments and the FY18 data demonstrated a significant increase in the data for drug felony three and four (14.1% as compared to 10.6% in FY17).

Figure 5 – Community Corrections Residential Client Demographics FY17 & FY18

<b>Residential Client Demographics FY17 and FY18</b>		
	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	80.5%	<b>79.5%</b>
Female	19.5%	<b>20.5%</b>
<b>Age</b>		
18-20	2.7%	<b>2.2%</b>
21-25	17.3%	<b>15.6%</b>
26-30	21.3%	<b>20.5%</b>
31-35	18.7%	<b>18.2%</b>
36-40	14.3%	<b>16.3%</b>
41-45	9.2%	<b>9.7%</b>
46-50	7.3%	<b>7.6%</b>
51 +	9.2%	<b>9.9%</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Caucasian	57.8%	<b>55.9%</b>
Hispanic	27.1%	<b>28.6%</b>
African American	11.9%	<b>11.7%</b>
Native American / Alaskan Native	1.9%	<b>2.0%</b>
Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.7%	<b>1.1%</b>
Other/Unknown	0.7%	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	57.4%	<b>58.3%</b>
Married/Common Law	19.2%	<b>19.1%</b>
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	18.4%	<b>18.8%</b>
Unknown	5.1%	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>		
Less than 8th Grade	3.2%	<b>3.0%</b>
9th through 11th Grade	22.1%	<b>20.8%</b>
12th Grade or GED	57.2%	<b>57.9%</b>
Vocational/Some College	11.1%	<b>11.1%</b>
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	1.8%	<b>1.9%</b>
Unknown	4.6%	<b>5.2%</b>
<b>Current Crime Felony Class</b>		
F1 - F3	16.5%	<b>11.2%</b>
F4 - F6	71.7%	<b>73.0%</b>
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	1.1%	<b>1.7%</b>
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	10.6%	<b>14.1%</b>
<b>Prior Adult Felony Convictions</b>		
Zero	17.1%	<b>17.6%</b>
One to Two	36.9%	<b>49.3%</b>
Three or More	46.0%	<b>33.1%</b>

CRIMINAL HISTORY

Most community corrections clients in FY18 were serving sentences for mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition clients were drug-related offenses, burglary, and assault/menacing. This has been a consistent trend over the past several years. Figure 6 depicts the most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition clients were serving sentences.

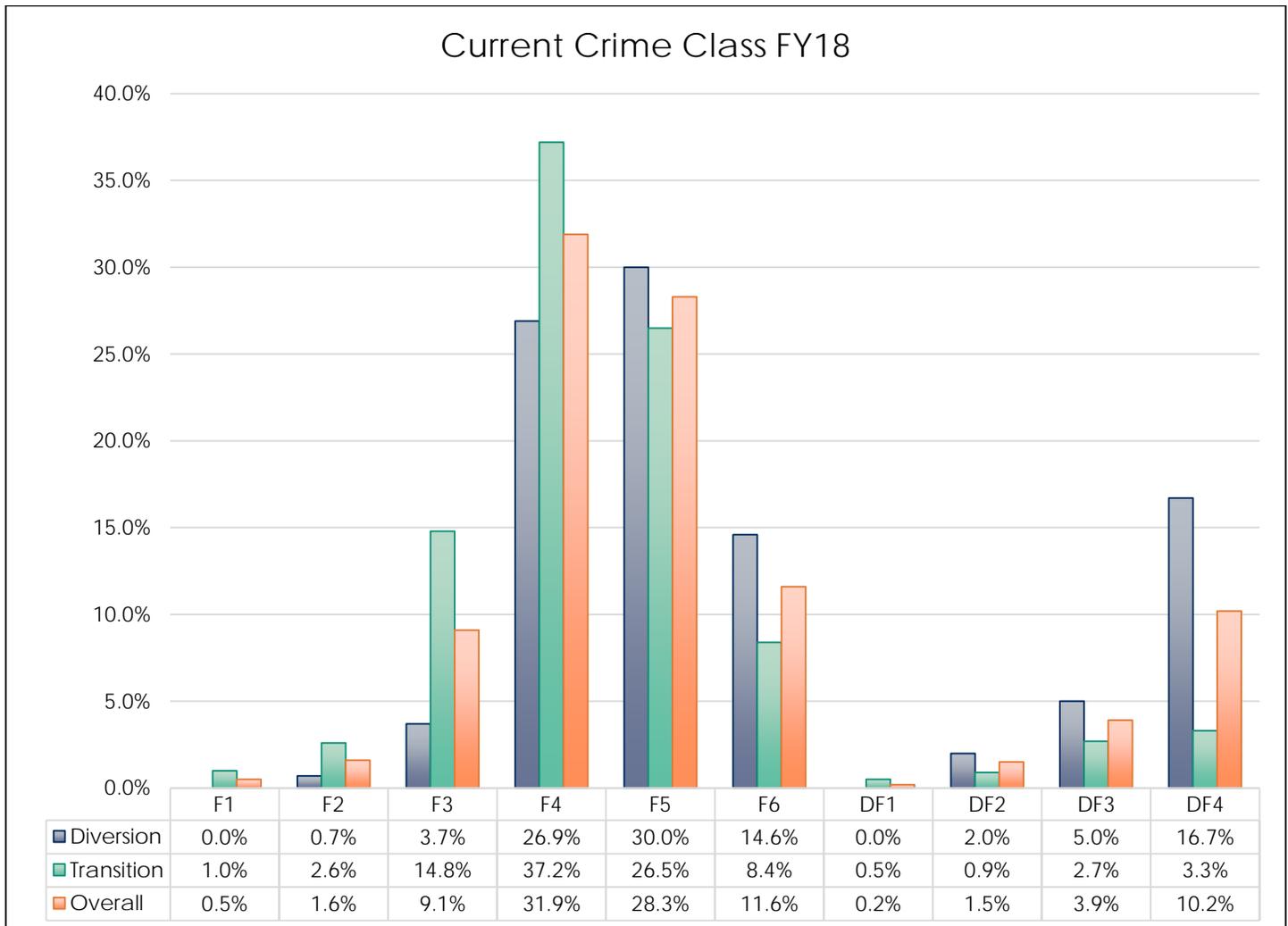
Figure 6 – Current Felony Offenses for Clients in Community Corrections FY17 & FY18

Offense Type	FY17	FY18
Controlled Substance	22.5%	23.3%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	16.4%	13.7%
Assault/Menacing	12.6%	13.3%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	5.3%	7.3%
Motor Vehicle	5.7%	6.2%
Identity Theft	5.3%	6.2%
Theft	7.1%	4.7%
Robbery	3.8%	4.2%
Escape	4.0%	4.0%
Sex Assault	3.1%	3.6%
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	3.1%	2.6%
Other	2.5%	2.3%
Weapons	1.6%	1.8%
Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor	1.8%	1.7%
Intimidation	0.9%	1.1%
Fraud/False Info To Pawnbroker	0.9%	1.0%
Homicide	1.3%	1.0%
Criminal Mischief	0.7%	0.7%
Kidnapping	0.4%	0.5%
Organized Crime	0.4%	0.5%
Arson	0.2%	0.2%
Habitual Criminal	0.1%	0.2%

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

percent (71.8%) of clients were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony and eleven percent (11.2%) were serving time for either a class 1, 2 or 3 felony in FY18. Figure 7 depicts the current felony class of both Diversion and Transition clients as well as overall totals.

Figure 7 – Current Crime Classes for Client in Community Corrections FY18



Since FY15, the number of prior felony convictions for community corrections clients has been decreasing. The median age of first arrest for all clients in FY18 was eighteen years old (18 years old). The data suggests that the vast majority of community corrections clients who have been previously sentenced, committed non-violent crimes and do not have extensive criminal histories. This is demonstrated in Figure 8 below.

Figure 8 - Overall Prior Felony Offenses FY15 – FY18

Prior Felony Convictions FY15 through FY18				
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
No Prior Felony Convictions	21%	16.50%	17.1%	17.6%
Three or Less Felony Convictions	66%	50.40%	49.3%	49.3%
Four or More Felony Convictions	N/A	28.10%	33.6%	33.1%
No Prior Violent Felony Convictions	77%	74.30%	72.8%	71.4%

In addition, the data indicates little fluctuation in the number of diversion and transition clients who have no prior felony convictions since FY15. This is demonstrated in Figure 9.

Figure 9 – The Number of Diversion and Transition Clients with No Prior Felony Convictions FY15-FY18

Number of Diversion and Transition Clients with No Prior Felony Convictions FY15-FY18				
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18
No Prior Felony Convictions Diversion	532	537	624	<b>640</b>
No Prior Felony Convictions Transition	375	420	392	<b>429</b>

## STANDARDIZED CLIENT ASSESSMENTS AND TREATMENT

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

The Simple Screening Instrument (SSI-R), a self-report questionnaire, is used to screen for alcohol and other drug involvement within the last 6 months. The score from this instrument is one determining factor if a client needs the ASUS-R assessment.

The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a 54-item assessment instrument that is administered by a trained professional using a semi-structured interview. The LSI provides a measure of risk for recidivism and profiles a client's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk. Clients score higher on the LSI as their risk of recidivism increases. The LSI is administered at intake and again at 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 client. The Defensive scale measures the degree to which a client is willing to disclose sensitive information on the ASUS-R. The scores for these scales are normed which demonstrates if a client scores higher or lower than an average justice-involved individual for the measures indicated. Figure 10 outlines the SOA-R scales.

Figure 10 - Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R)

Instrument	Possible Score Range	Measure
SSI-R	0-14	Drug/Alcohol Involvement in Last 6 Months
LSI	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/Criminogenic Needs
ASUS- R Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Alcohol/Drug Use
ASUS- R Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/Guardedness with ASUS

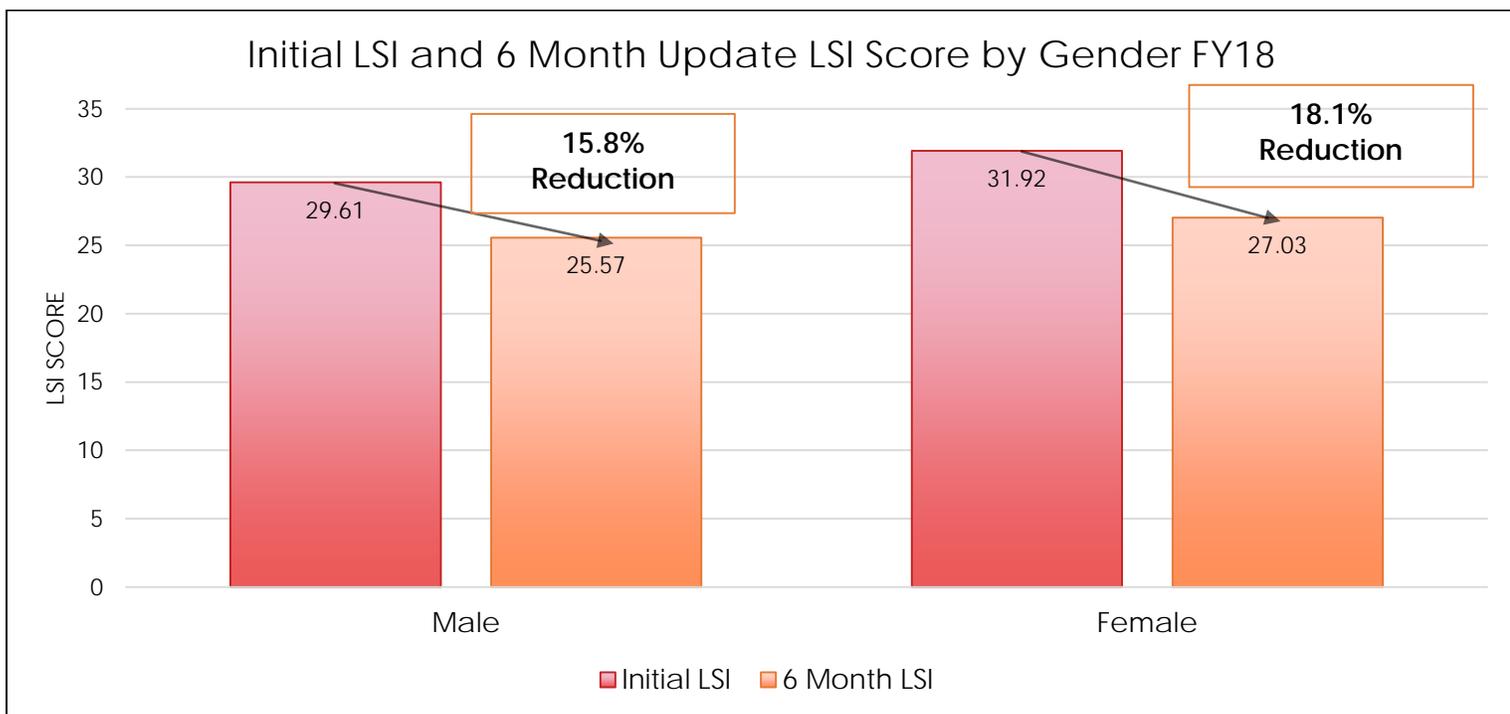
Figure 11 provides the mean SOA-R scores for male and female community corrections offenders in FY17 and FY18. In comparison to male clients, female clients in community corrections generally had higher LSI scores, higher SSI-R scores, and higher ASUS-R Disruption scores. However, male clients had higher ASUS-R defensive scores which suggest that male clients are slightly more guarded than females in the disclosure of alcohol/drug use information.

Figure 11 Average Assessment Scores for Males and Females in FY17 & FY18

Average Male and Female Scores for Community Corrections Standardized Assessments						
		Initial LSI (mean)	Update LSI (mean)	SSI-R Score (mean)	ASUS-R Disruption (mean)	ASUS-R Defensive (mean)
FY18	Male	29.61	25.57	5.72	18.24	10.84
	Female	31.92	27.03	7.57	26.72	9.32
FY17	Male	29.66	25.6	5.73	18.03	10.76
	Female	31.17	26.46	7.17	24.68	9.6

On average in FY18, male clients experienced nearly a sixteen percent (15.8%) decrease in their LSI scores from intake to their 6-month update, while female clients experienced an eighteen percent (18.1%) 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 12.

Figure 12 Initial and Six Month LSI Scores by Gender FY18



In FY18, diversion clients in community corrections reduced their LSI scores by over fifteen percent (15.5%). Transition clients reduced their LSI scores by over eighteen percent (18.3%). Both groups demonstrated higher rates of risk reduction in FY18 than in FY17 (13.9% for diversion and 14.2% for transition as reported in FY17). The data indicates an overall 16.3% reduction in LSI scores for community correction clients. Figures 13 and 14 indicate the initial and six month updated LSI mean scores for diversion and transition clients as well as the overall mean scores for all community corrections clients.

Figure 13 Initial LSI Scores for Diversion, Transition and Overall FY14 – FY18

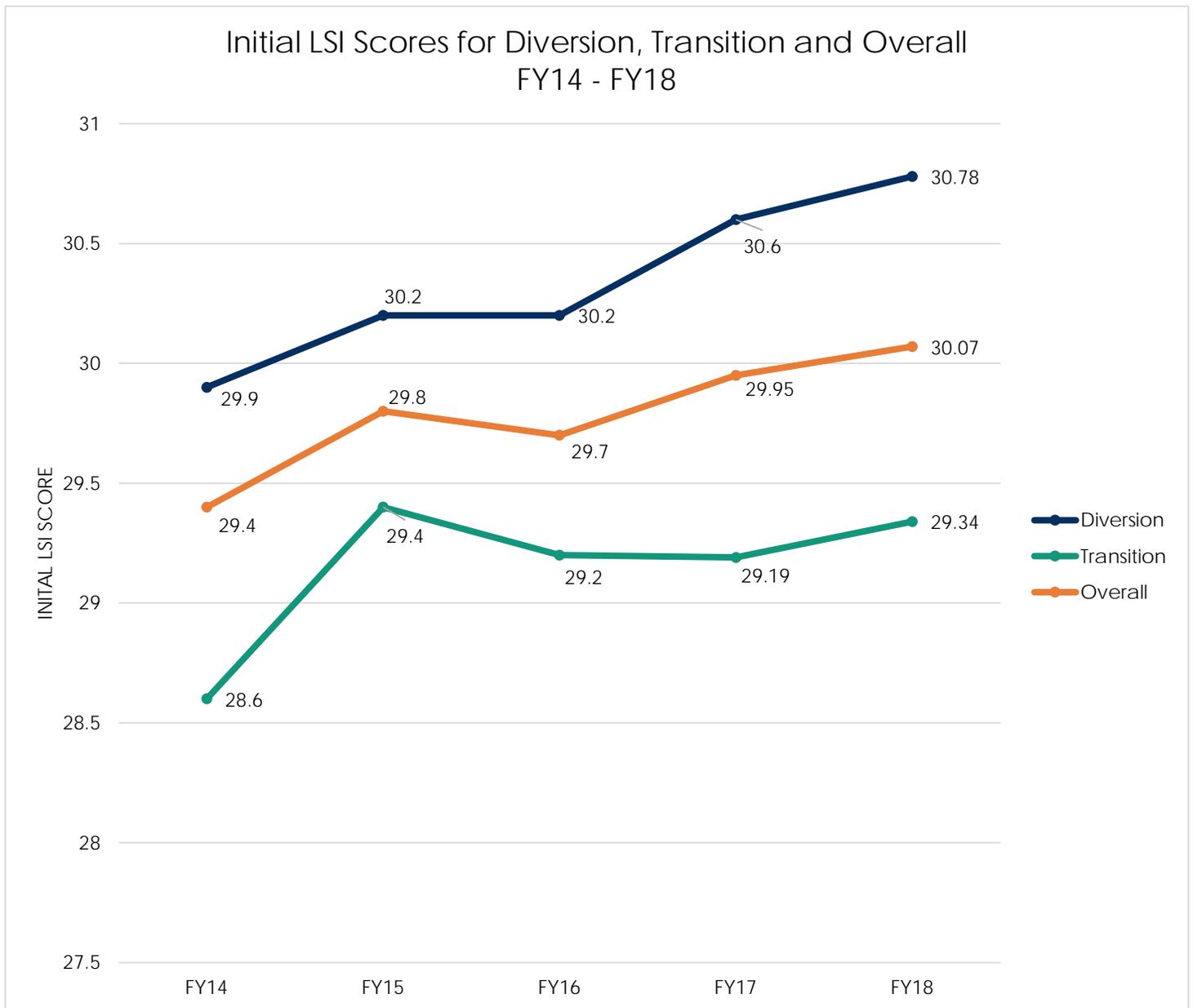
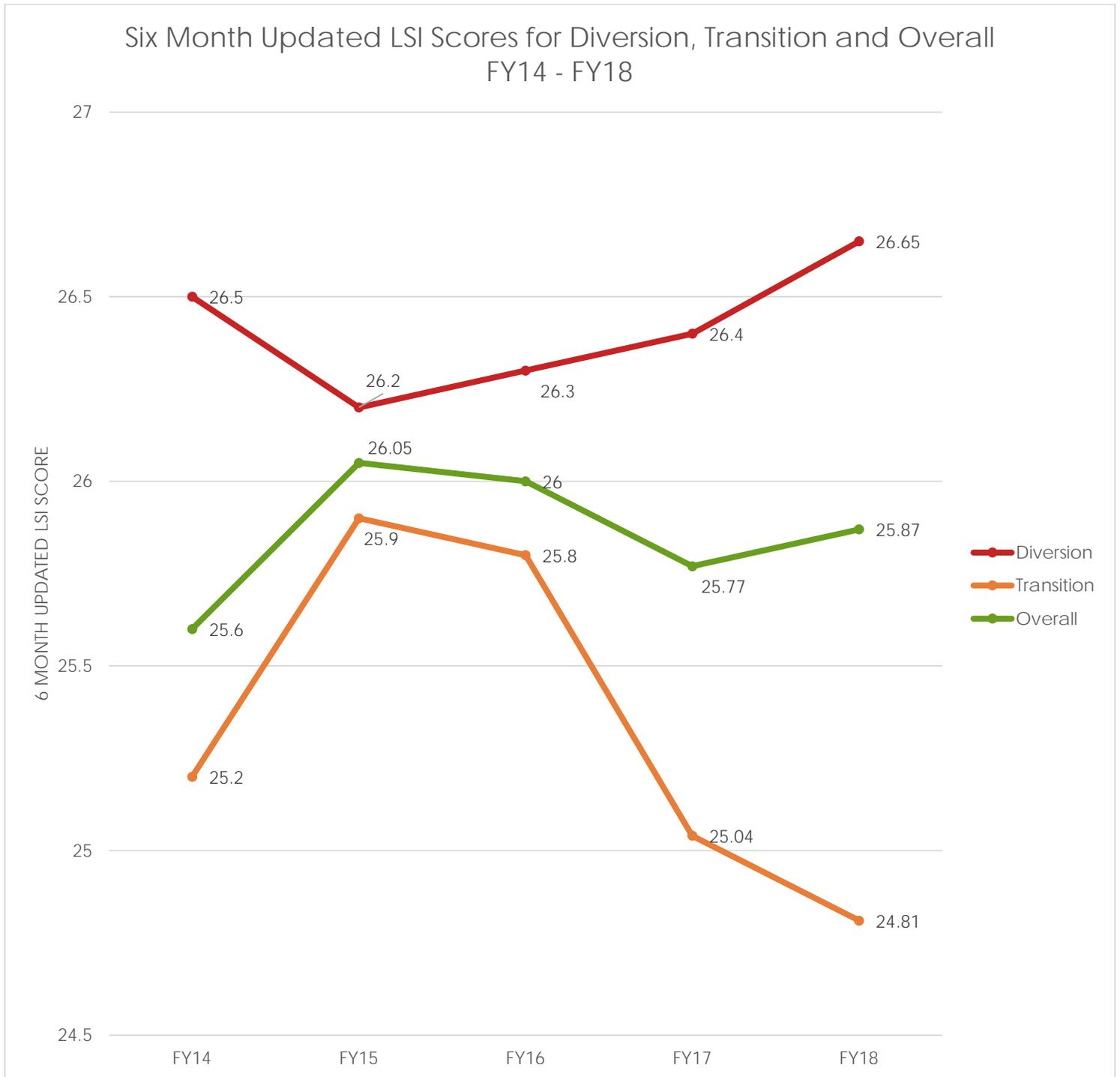


Figure 14 Six Month Updated LSI Scores for Diversion, Transition and Overall FY14 – FY18

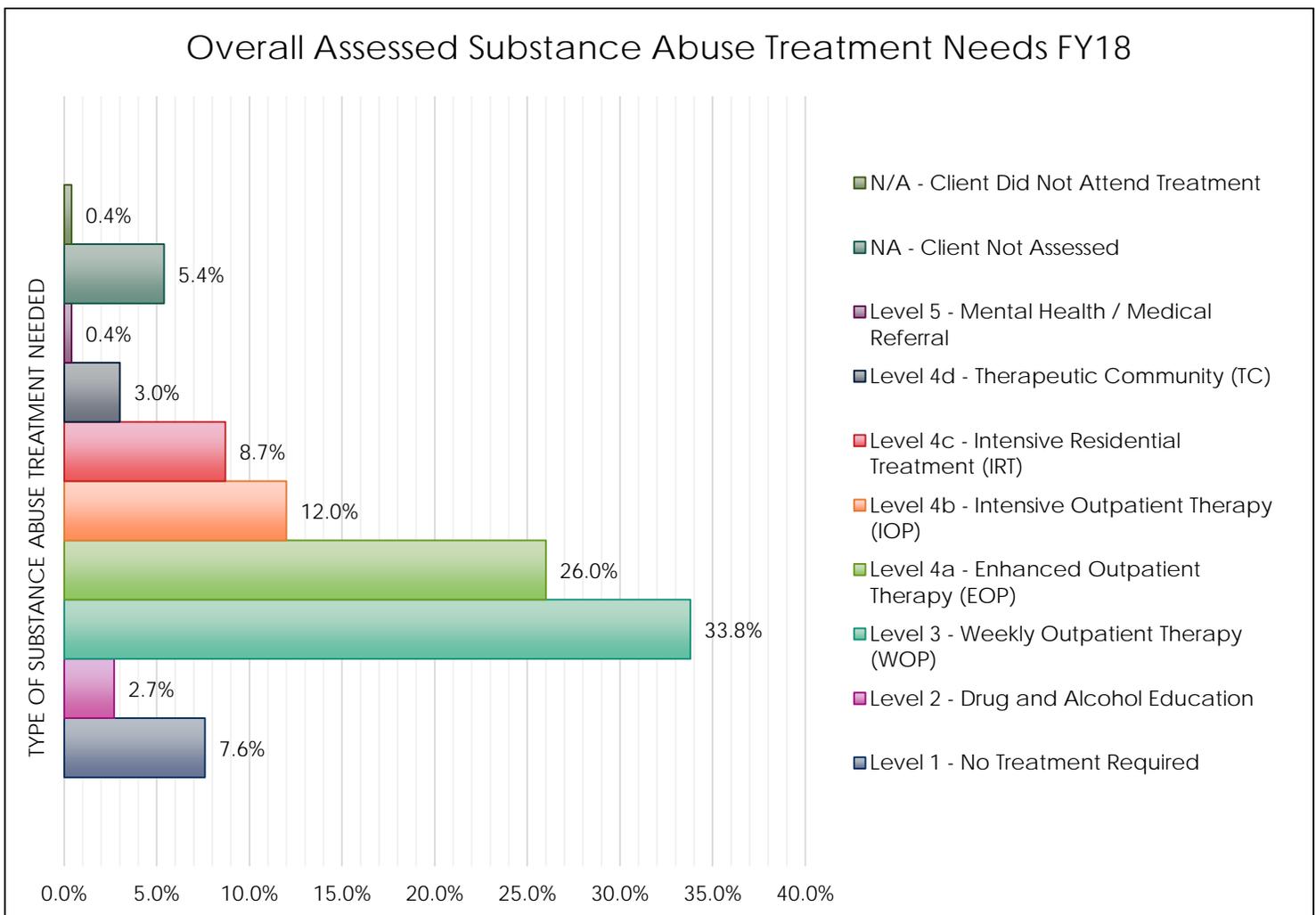


## SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT

The fourth assessment tool within the SOA-R battery is a standardized treatment plan for clients in community corrections (treatment recommendation worksheet or TxRW). The treatment planning details consist of eight categorical levels. Scores on the SOA-R drive placement into one of the eight substance use treatment levels. The treatment plan provides substance use education and treatment services of varying intensity depending on scores in the SOA-R. Generally, the number of hours in treatment increases as the treatment level increases. The lower end of the continuum emphasizes didactic education and the higher end of the continuum involves process-oriented therapy.

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

Figure 15 – Overall Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY18



Figures 16a and 16b show the percentage of male and female clients in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment for the fiscal year. Generally, a higher proportion of female clients 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 clients.

Figure 16a – Male Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY18

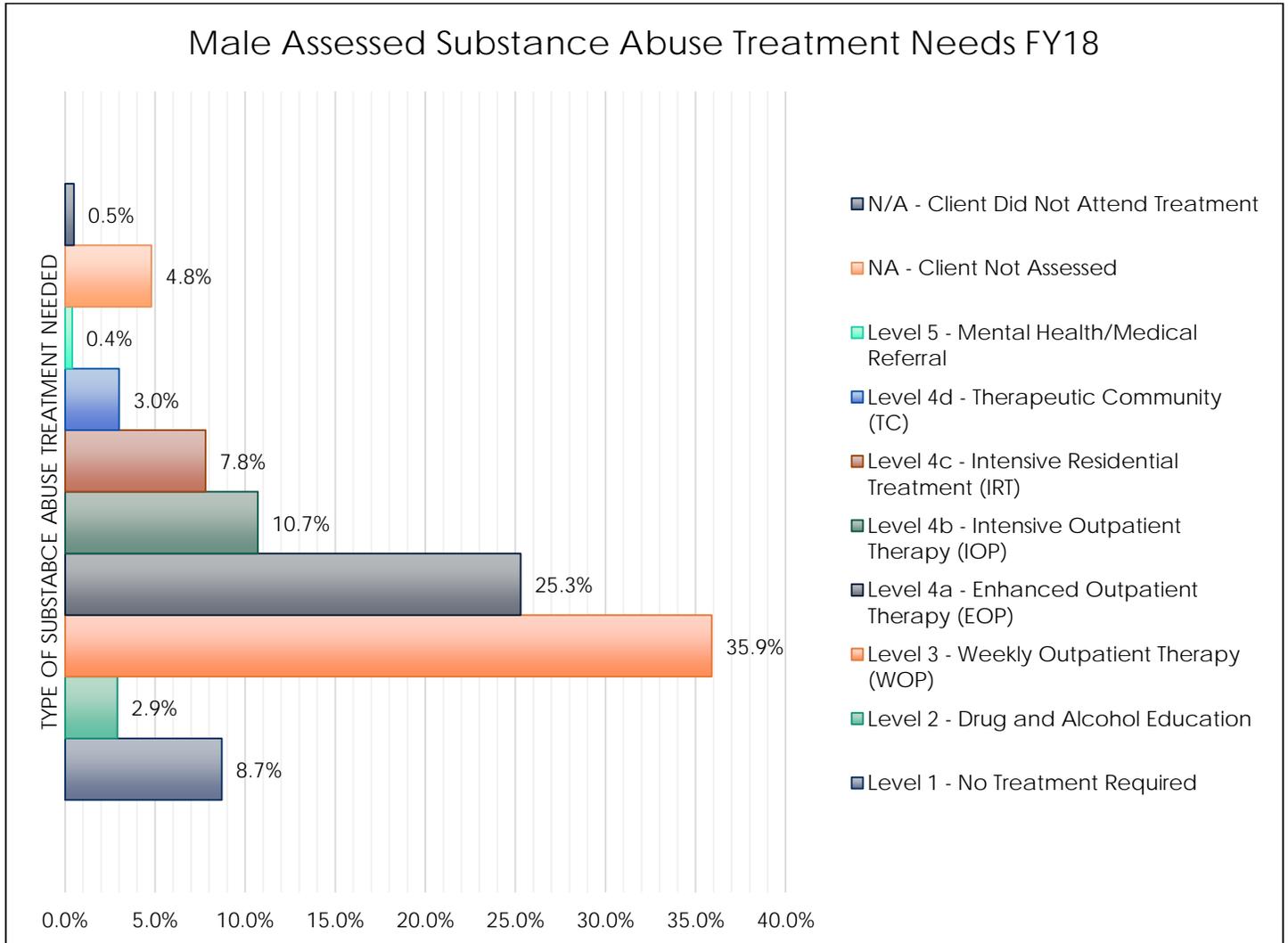


Figure 16b - Female Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY18

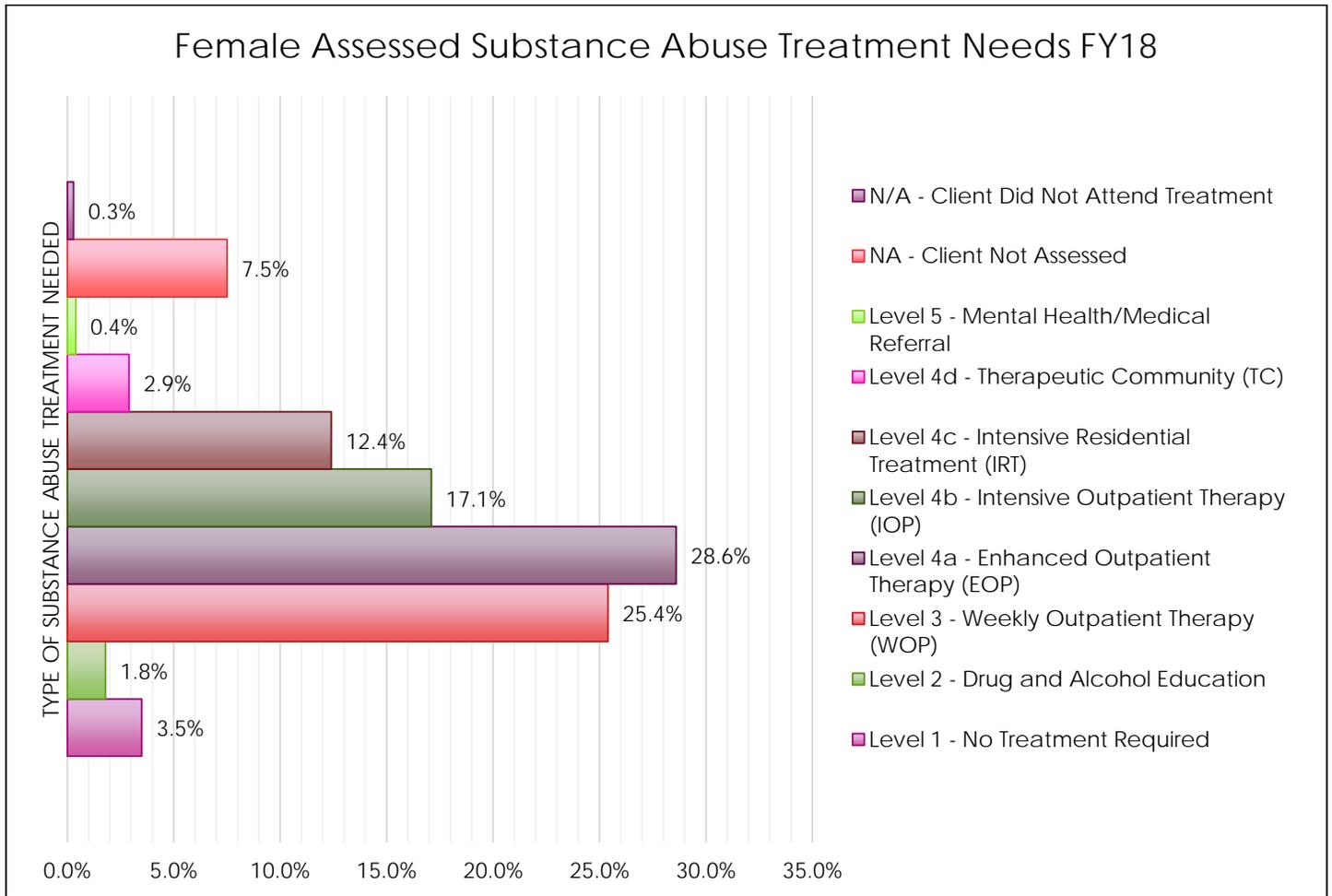
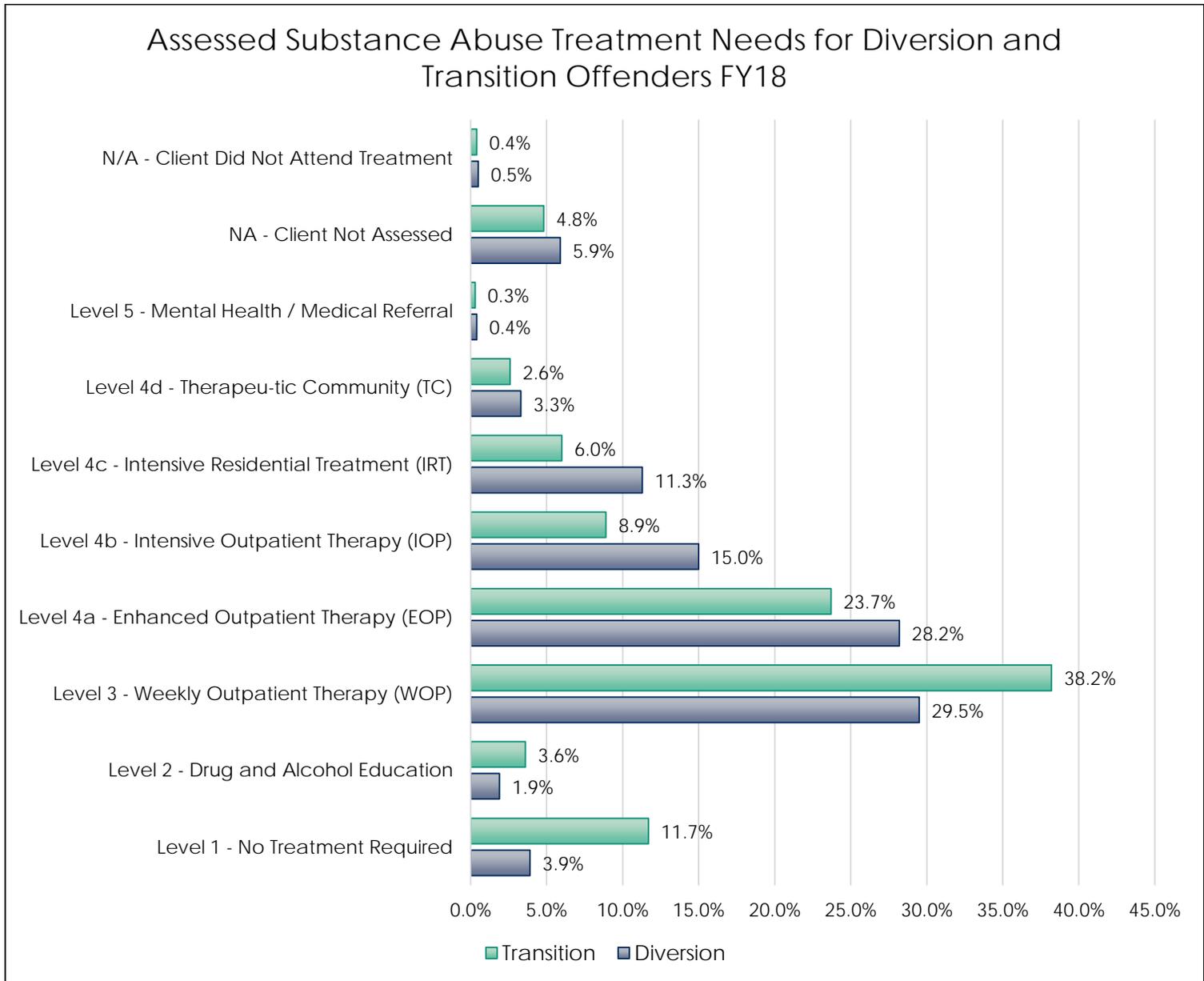


Figure 17 demonstrates the percentage of diversion and transition clients in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment. Generally, a higher proportion of diversion clients are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment. This is consistent with data showing higher risk levels and higher substance use disruption scores among diversion community corrections clients (Figure 15).

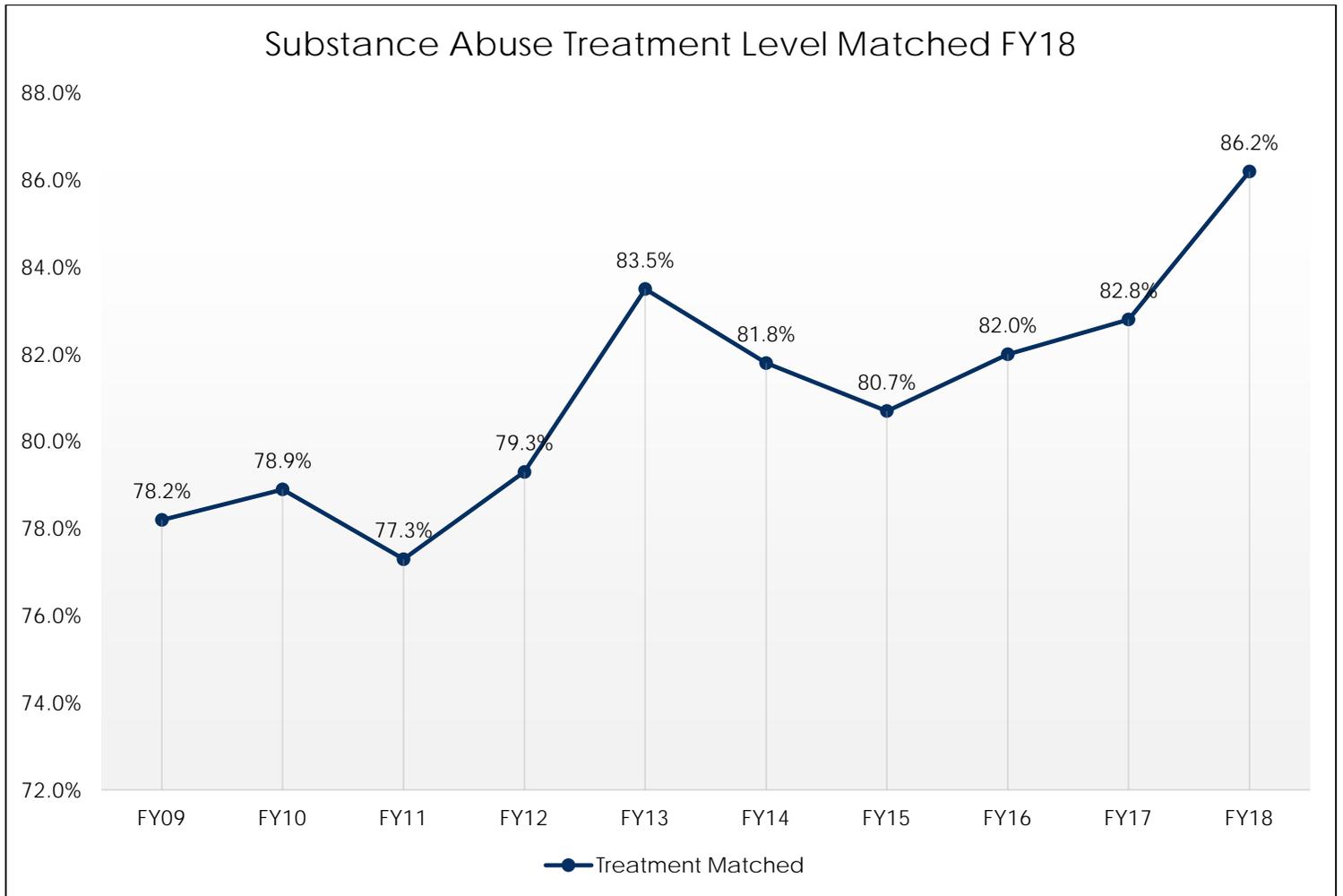
Figure 17 – Substance Abuse Treatment Needs by Legal Status FY18



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 slight increases in the last few years in the number of clients who received their assessed level of substance use treatment. While the cause of this is unknown, it is

possible that the availability of Correctional Treatment Funds has resulted in more accurate treatment matching for community corrections clients.

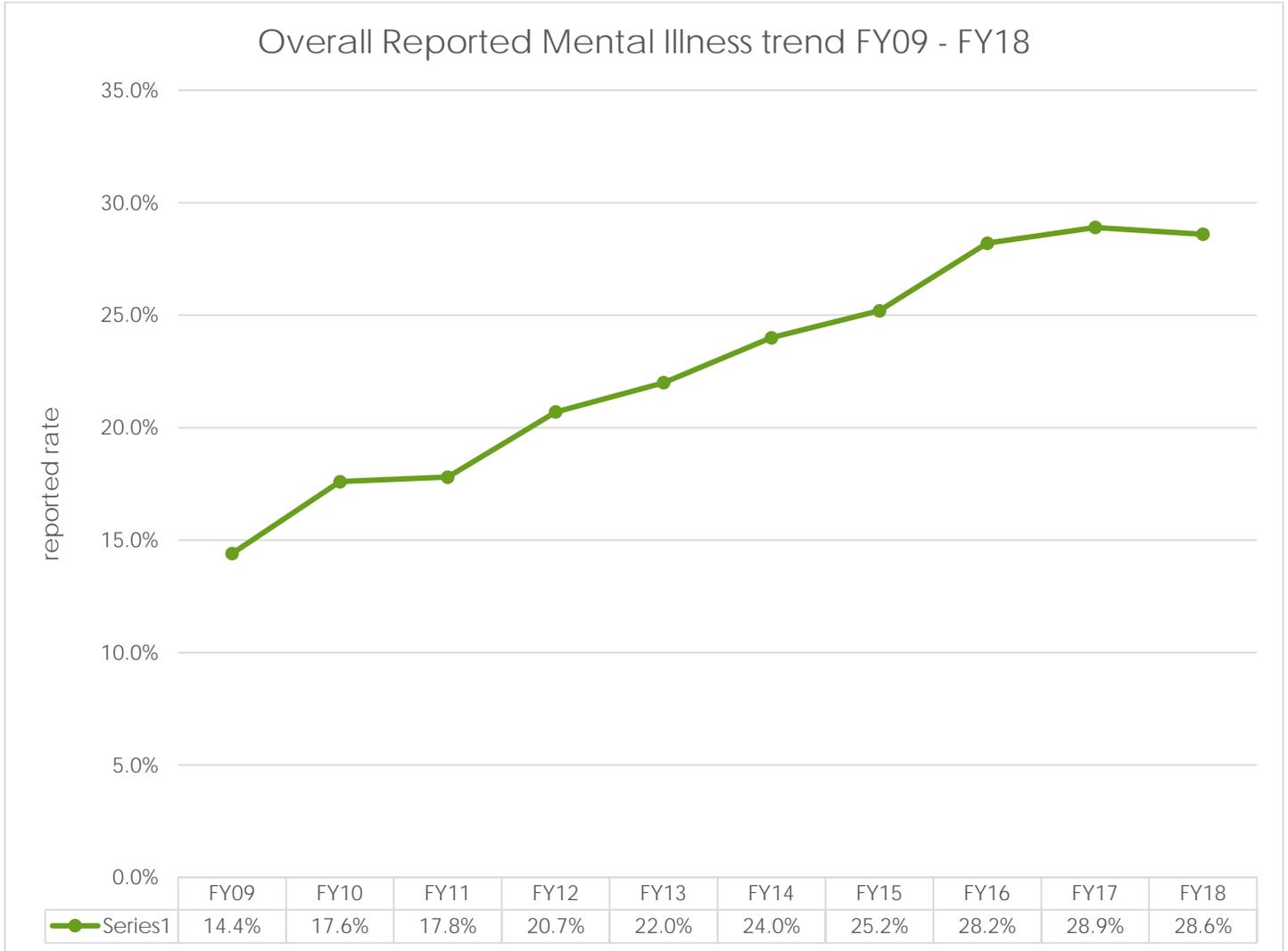
Figure 18 – Substance Abuse Treatment Levels Matched Trend FY09 – FY18



MENTAL ILLNESS

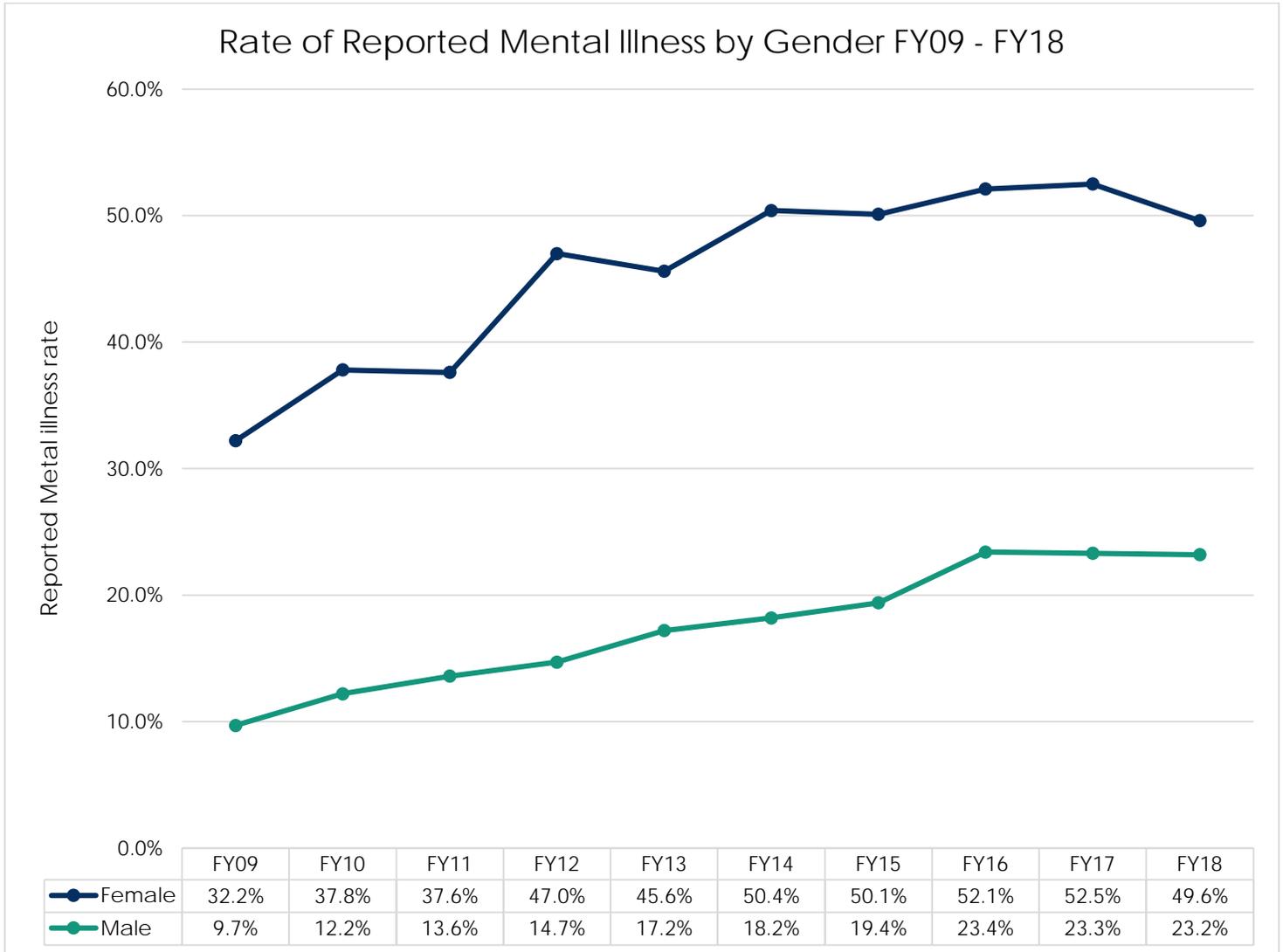
Rates of mental illness within community corrections programs in Colorado have been increasing since FY09. Figure 19 demonstrates this trend from FY09 through FY18.

Figure 19 – Overall reported Mental Illness Rate FY09 – FY18



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

Figure 20 – Rate of Reported Mental Illness by Gender FY09 – FY18



REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS

There were 361 registered sex offenders who served time in community corrections in FY18. These numbers include both clients being served in the specialty sex offender treatment programs (183) and those registered sex offenders serving time as a regular residential client (178). Diversion clients accounted for approximately forty-five percent (45.4%) of the sex offender population while transition clients accounted for more than 54 percent of the population (54.6%).

The largest age-group of registered sex offenders serving time in FY18 were fifty-one years or older (18.3%). The second largest group were between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five (17.7%). Generally, these clients were male, single. Caucasian, and were high school graduates or had a

GED. Sex offenders generally were serving time for a lower level felony charge (F4- F6). Figure 21 shows the demographics of sex offenders in FY18.

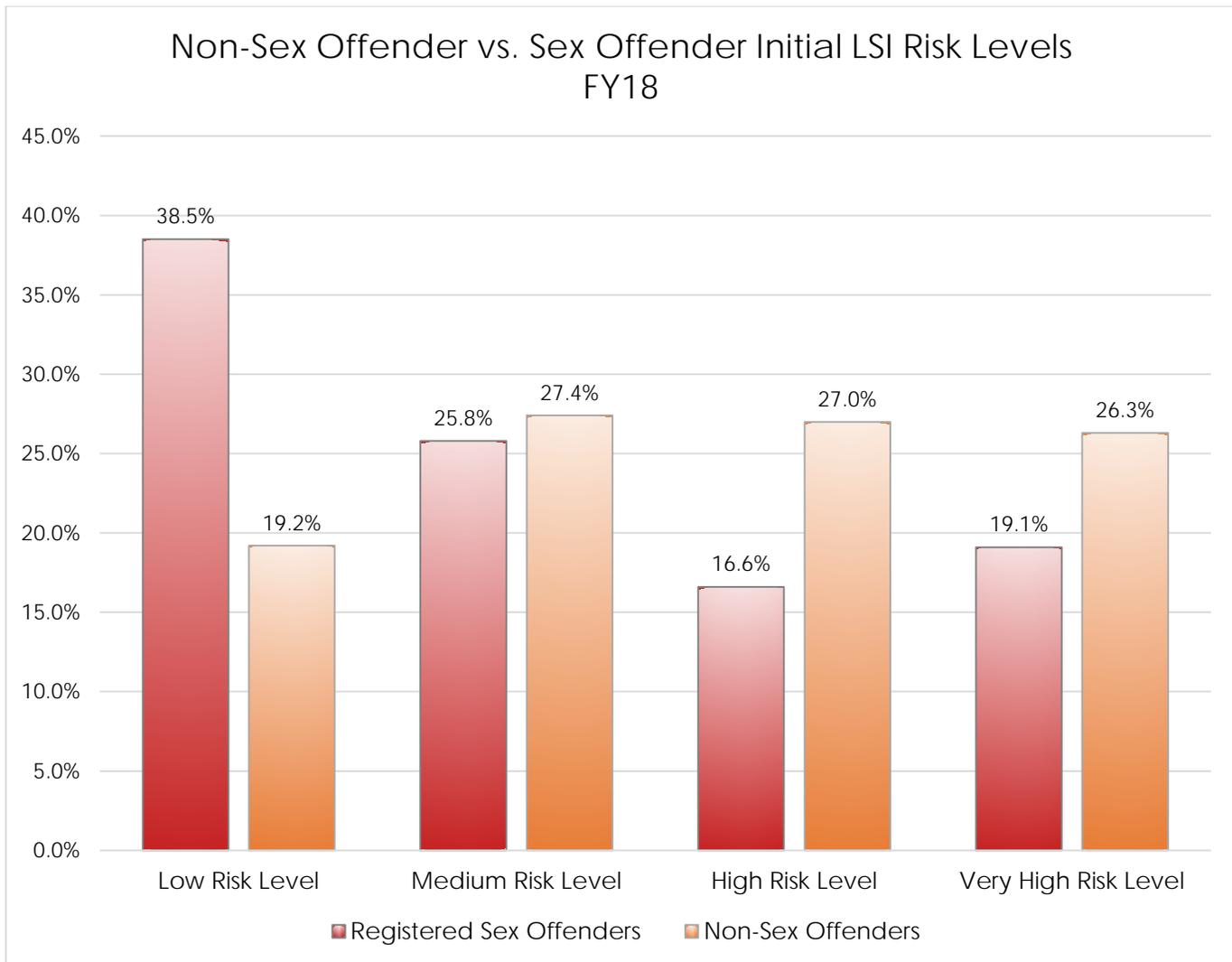
Figure 21 – Registered Sex Offender Demographics for FY18

Registered Sex Offender Demographics FY18	
Gender	
Male	98.1%
Female	1.9%
Age	
18-20	1.9%
21-25	17.7%
26-30	14.7%
31-35	17.2%
36-40	13.3%
41-45	7.2%
46-50	9.7%
51 +	18.3%
Marital Status	
Single	54.8%
Married/Common Law	14.4%
Separated/Divorced/Widowed	28.5%
Unknown	2.2%
Ethnicity	
Caucasian	67.6%
African American	7.5%
Hispanic	21.1%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.8%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1.7%
Other/Unknown	1.4%
Education Level at Entry	
Less than 8th Grade	0.8%
9th through 11th grade	15.5%
12th Grade or GED	63.7%
Vocational/Some College	11.9%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	6.1%
Unknown	1.9%
Current Felony Class Range	
F1 - F3	12.8%
F4 - F6	85.0%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	n/a
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	2.2%

The majority of sex offenders were serving time in community corrections for sex crimes; however, there were a few clients serving time for other offenses. The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) does

not accurately predict sexual deviance and only attests to the likelihood of general recidivism. It is common in the literature for sex offenders to score lower on the LSI as compared to other community-based clients. In Colorado Community Corrections registered sex offenders generally had lower LSI scores than the general residential population so, on average, are classified as low or medium risk clients (Figure 22).

Figure 22 Initial LSI Risk level for registered Sex Offenders in FY18



In FY18 there were ninety (90) allocated sex offender specialized beds available in community corrections. Approximately half of the overall sex offender population in community corrections are placed in regular residential beds. During FY18, there were 161 clients who received offense specific treatment for sex offenses while in a regular residential bed. Diversion clients receive funding assistance for their offense specific treatment using the Specialized Offender Service (SOS) funds. Transition offenders are required to participate in sex offender treatment when they move into community corrections and funds are available for these services from the Colorado Department of Corrections.

Of the total 361 registered sex offenders in community corrections in FY18, nearly eighty-three percent (82.8%) received offense specific treatment while serving their sentence. Once a sex offender has completed their offense specific treatment, they may still be serving time for another case that is not related to their sex offender registration. This population made up approximately seventeen percent (17.2%) of the registered sex offenders in community corrections during FY18.

### REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER DISCHARGES

During FY18, both diversion and transition clients saw decreases in their successful program completion as compared to FY17 (26.8% and 40.6% respectfully - Figure 23). These decreases could be attributed to the inclusion of the termination reason of Continuous Stay. These clients had not completed their sentences but had finished their required offense specific treatment and were moved to a regular residential bed.

Figure 23 – Discharge Reasons for Registered Sex Offenders for FY18

Registered Sex Offender Discharge Reasons FY18	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Successful Program Completion	26.8%	40.6%	34.3%
Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Escape	6.7%	3.0%	4.7%
House/Technical Violation	35.4%	31.5%	33.2%
Reject After Accept	0.6%	4.1%	2.5%
Other	0.6%	10.2%	0.3%
Committed New Crime	1.8%	0.5%	1.1%
Outstanding Warrant/Pending Crime	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
Continuous Stay	26.8%	18.8%	22.4%

### COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES

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

Figure 24 represents the percentage of clients under community corrections supervision who received each type of treatment service. These are services received by the majority of clients regardless of the funding source.

Figure 24 – Treatment Services Received by Community Corrections Clients FY18

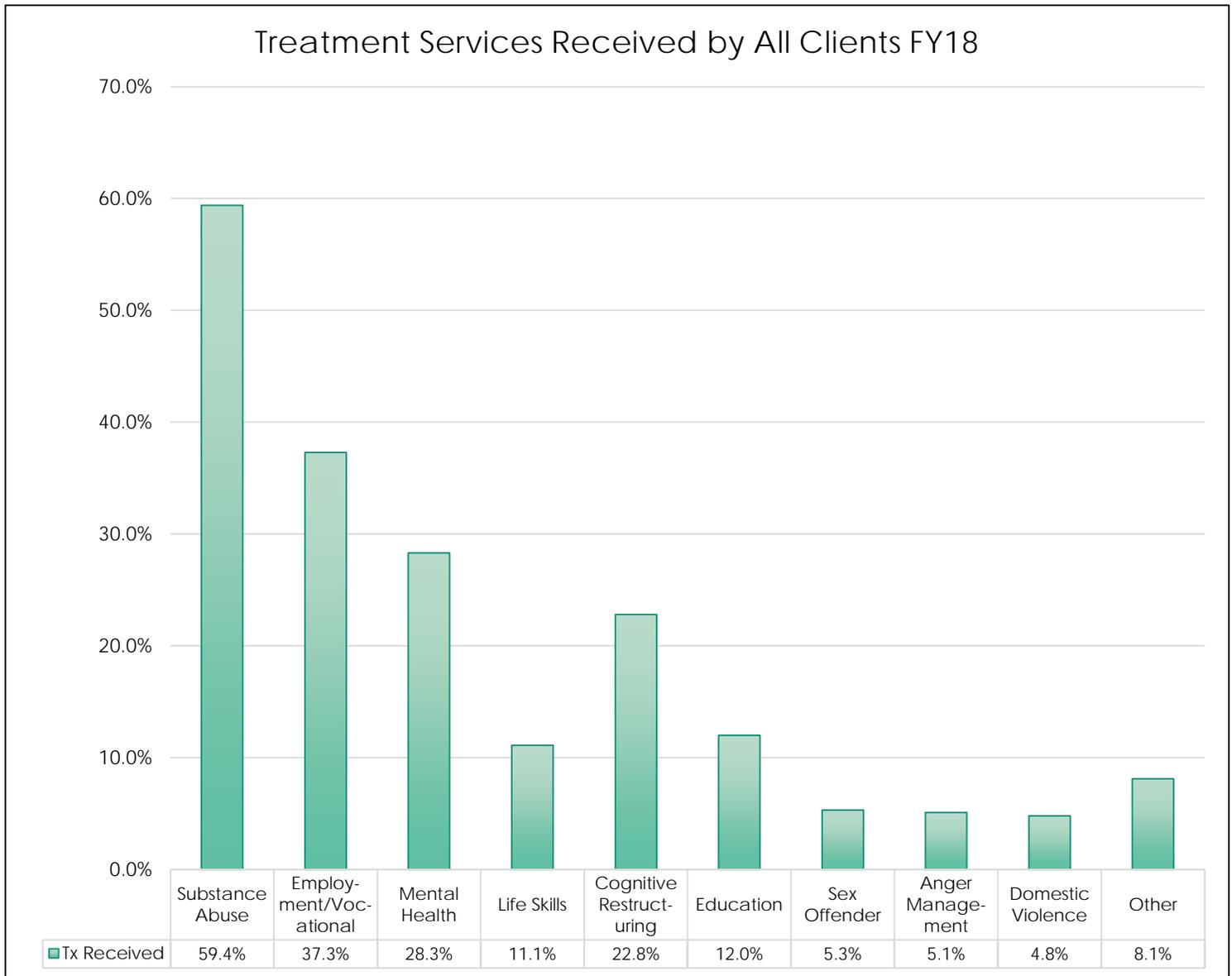
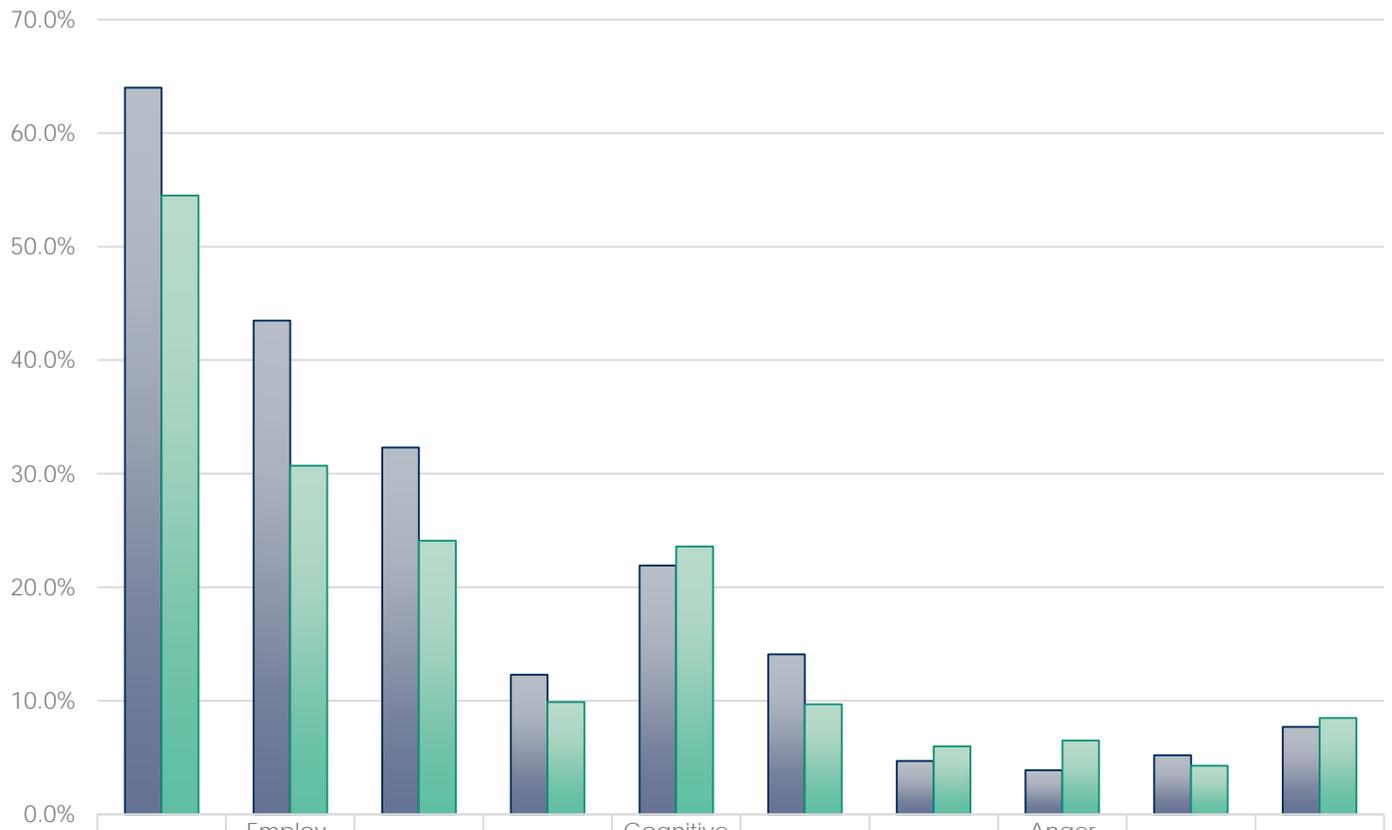


Figure 25 and 26 demonstrate services received by individual clients based on their needs. The PACE evaluation reviews individual client files as part of their program assessment to ascertain they are receiving services for their assessed treatment needs. Generally, females receive a higher proportion of services while in community corrections with the exception of sex offender, domestic violence, and anger management treatment (Figure 26). This is consistent with assessment data from Figures 11, 12 and 20 that show higher risk, higher needs, and higher rates of mental illness for female offenders in community corrections.

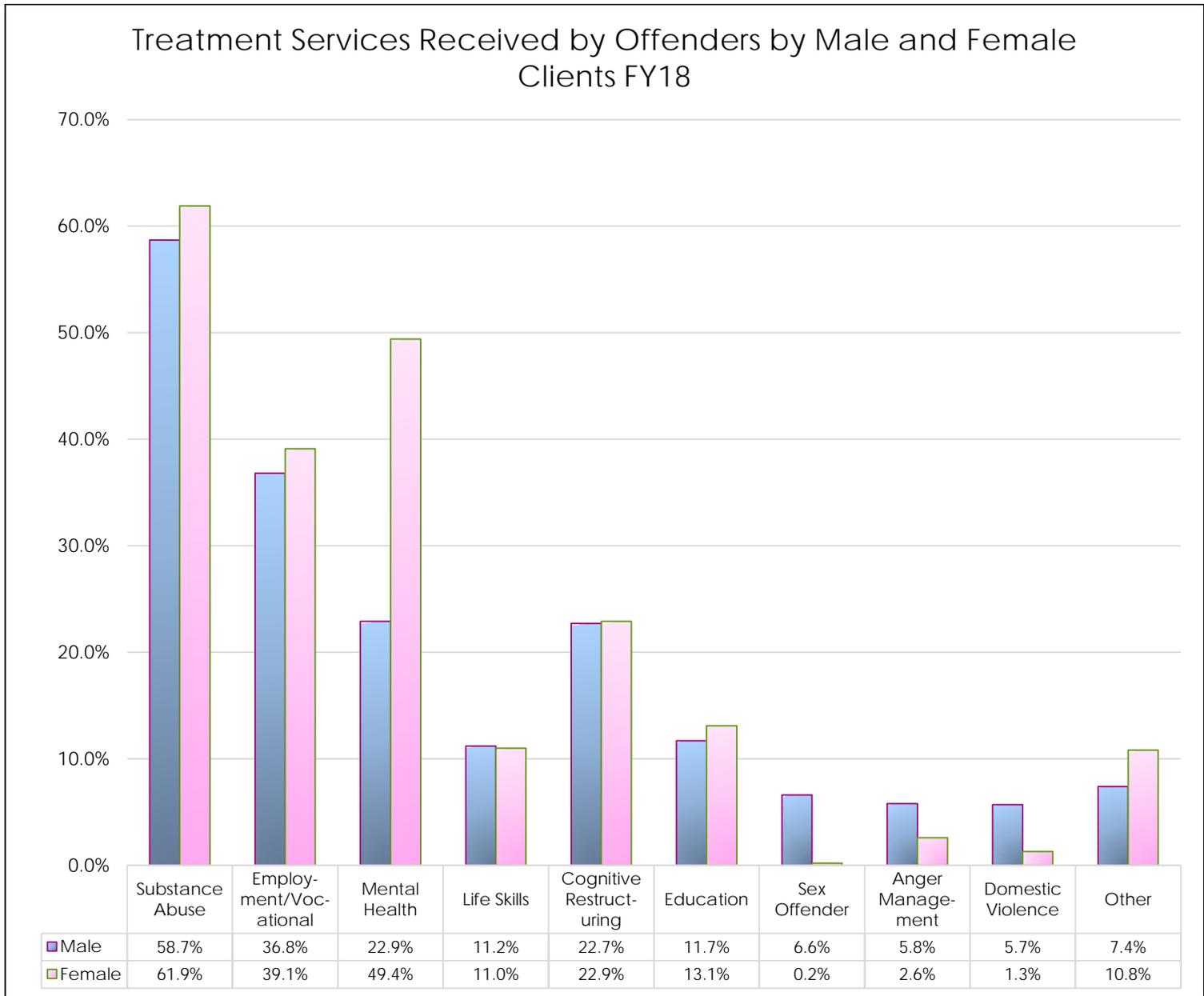
Figure 25 – Treatment Services Received by Diversion and Transition Clients FY18

## Treatment Services Received by Diversion and Transition Clients FY18



	Substance Abuse	Employment/Vocational	Mental Health	Life Skills	Cognitive Restructuring	Education	Sex Offender	Anger Management	Domestic Violence	Other
■ Diversion	64.0%	43.5%	32.3%	12.3%	21.9%	14.1%	4.7%	3.9%	5.2%	7.7%
■ Transition	54.5%	30.7%	24.1%	9.9%	23.6%	9.7%	6.0%	6.5%	4.3%	8.5%

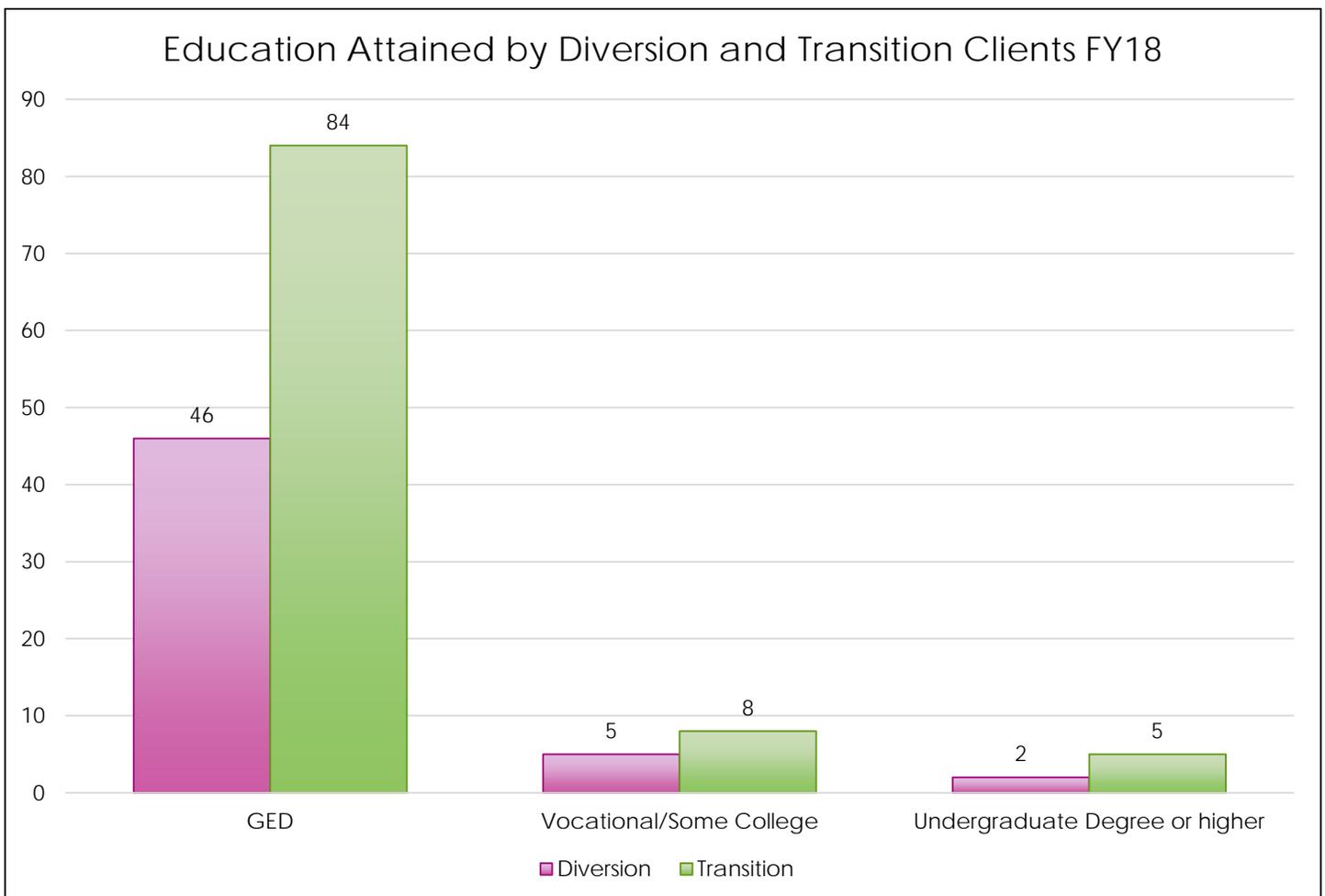
Figure 26 – Treatment Services Received by Male and Female Clients FY18



## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Clients in community corrections were able to make notable improvements in their education levels while under community corrections supervision. Figure 27 illustrates the number of diversion and transition residential 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 FY18. Overall, in FY18, there were 133 clients who obtained their GED, 13 who attended vocational school or some college, and 7 clients who obtained a college degree or higher level of education while in community corrections. Of the diversion clients who made improvements to their education levels, 46 clients obtained their GED, 5 clients attended vocational training or some college, and 2 clients obtained a college degree or higher. Of the transition clients who made improvements to their education levels, 84 clients obtained their GED, 8 clients attended vocational training or some college, and 5 clients obtained a college degree or higher.

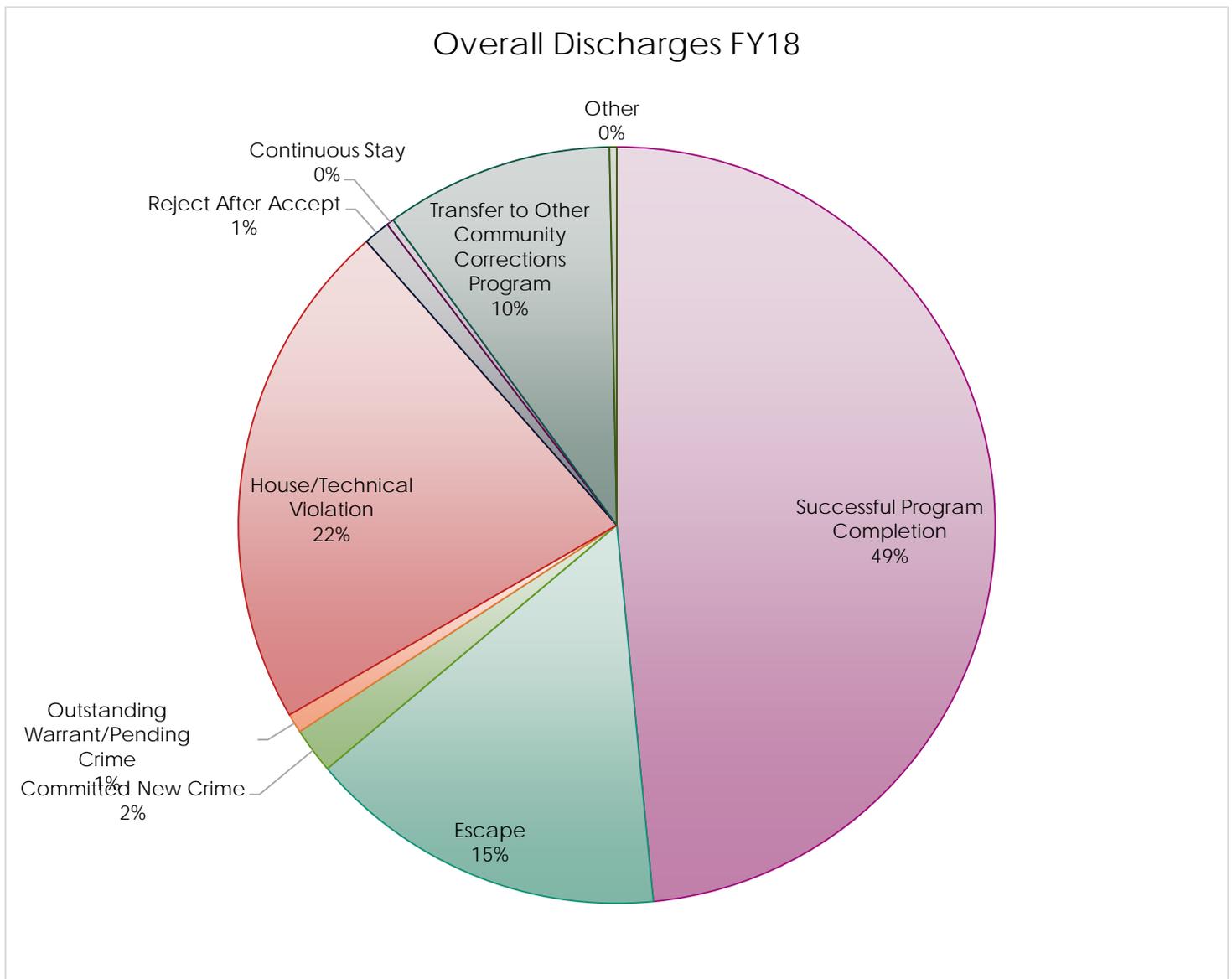
Figure 27 - Educational Attainment by Diversion and Transition Clients While in Community Corrections FY18



## 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 FY18, forty-seven percent (47.2%) of community corrections clients successfully completed their residential placement, nearly a one percent increase from FY17. 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 reasons 'Transfer' and 'Continuous Stay' reported out nearly the same as in FY18 which demonstrates better responsiveness to client needs.

Figure 28 – FY18 General Discharge Information



In FY18, thirty-two percent (32.8%) of all discharges involving a new crime were due to controlled substances. Behind controlled substances, the majority of the new crimes included assault/menacing, and DUI/driving related crimes. Escapes accounted for approximately fifteen percent (15.0%) of discharges in FY18. Discharge data for specific populations in FY18 is presented in Figure 29 below.

Figure 29 – FY18 Specific Population Discharge Information

FY18 Discharge Rates	Diversion		Transition		Male		Female		Overall	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Successful Program Completion	1360	43.4%	1515	51.3%	2282	47.0%	599	47.9%	2881	47.2%
Escape	495	15.8%	419	14.2%	697	14.4%	221	17.7%	918	15.0%
Committed New Crime	77	2.5%	42	1.4%	92	1.9%	27	2.2%	119	1.9%
Outstanding Warrant / Pending Crime	24	0.8%	23	0.8%	40	0.8%	7	0.6%	47	0.8%
House / Technical Violation	715	22.8%	586	21.3%	1076	22.2%	226	18.1%	1302	21.3%
Reject After Accept	22	0.7%	44	1.5%	52	1.1%	14	1.1%	66	1.1%
Continuous Stay	86	2.7%	87	2.9%	140	2.9%	33	2.6%	173	2.8%
Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	349	11.1%	229	7.8%	456	9.4%	123	9.8%	579	9.5%
Other	9	0.3%	9	0.3%	17	0.4%	1	0.1%	18	0.3%

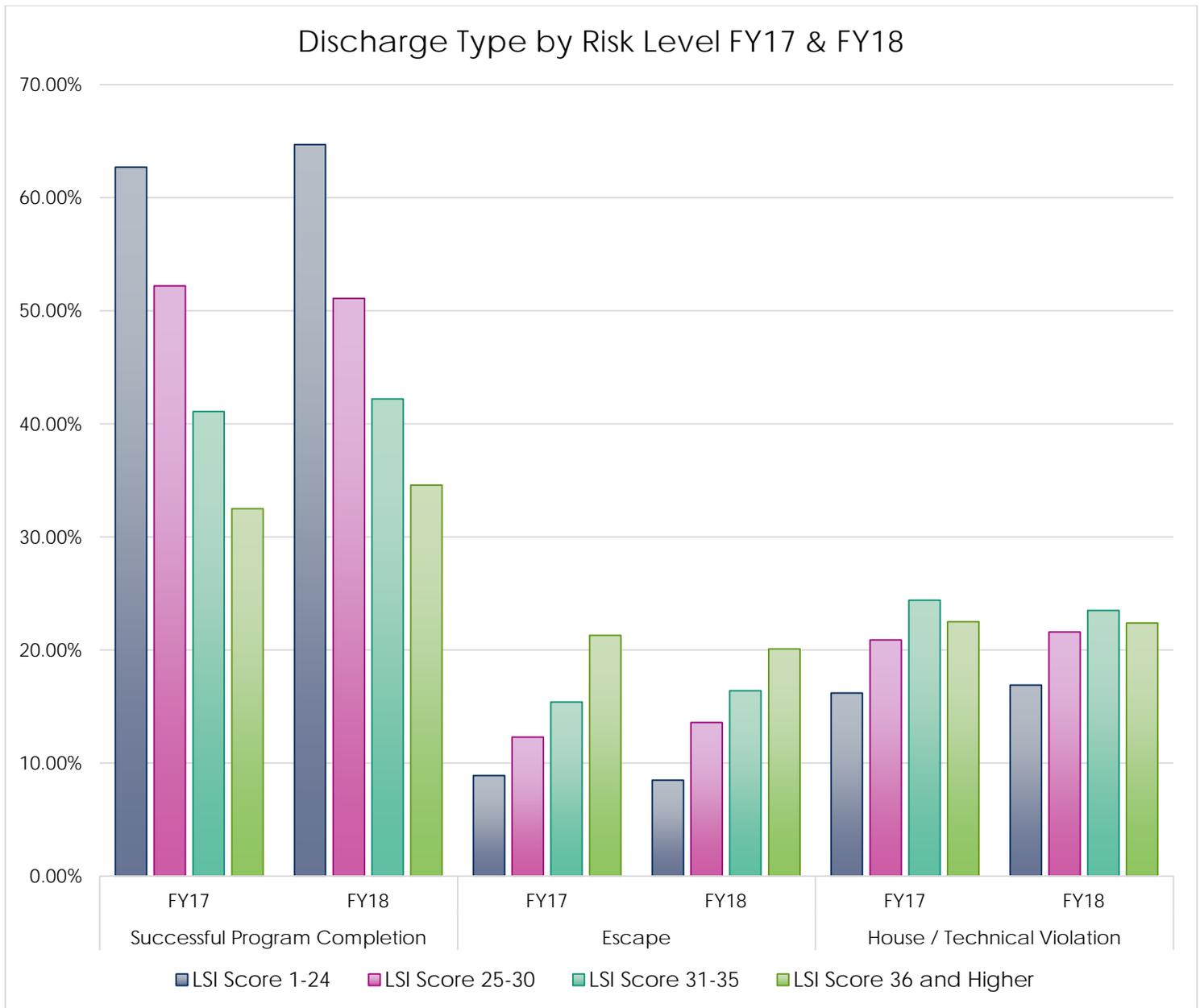
\*These discharge categories are considered neutral.

Although successful program completion cannot be predicted in community corrections, using a client's LSI score provides insight into the likelihood of successful discharge from a community corrections program.

LSI scores are divided into four categories: low risk (LSI 1-24), medium risk (LSI 25-30), high risk (LSI 31-35) and very high risk (LSI 36 and higher). The ranges presented in Figures 29 and 30 were determined based on the nature of the community corrections population with the statewide mean LSI score (30.07 in FY18) placed at the high end of the medium risk category. The results of this analysis show that clients with lower risk/need scores have higher rates of successful program completion and lower rates of discharge due to technical violations and escape. Inversely, higher risk clients have higher rates of discharge resulting from a technical violation or escape and lower rates of successful program completion.

FY18 once again brought some small successes in discharges as compared to FY17. Very high risk clients had a higher successful discharge rate in FY18 (34.6%) as compared to FY17 (32.5%). Medium-high risk clients also had a higher successful discharge rate in FY18 (42.2%) than they did in FY17 (41.1%). Discharge rates for house/technical violations also decreased slightly for the medium-high (FY18, 23.5% and FY17, 24.4%) and very high (FY18, 22.4% and FY17, 22.5%) risk clients in FY18.

Figure 29 – Discharge Type by Risk Level FY18



While highest risk individuals had higher escape and technical violation rates, they also experienced a greater reduction in overall LSI scores from their initial LSI to the updated LSI, which occurs every six

months while in residential or when a significant negative event occurs. Low risk individuals also experienced a greater reduction in overall LSI scores from their initial LSI to the updated LSI. In FY18, transition clients experienced a slightly higher risk reduction at nearly all risk levels when compared to diversion clients and the numbers for this same group from FY17.

Figure 30 – Percent Change in LSI Score by Risk Level FY18

LSI Score Percent Change by Risk Level – FY18 and FY17		LSI Range	Initial LSI	6 Month Update LSI	% Change
Overall	FY18	Low Risk	20.08	18.85	-6.1%
		Medium Risk	27.77	24.06	-13.4%
		High Risk	32.91	28.78	-12.5%
		Very High Risk	38.76	32.09	-17.2%
	FY17	Low Risk	20.28	19.22	-5.2%
		Medium Risk	27.7	24.05	-13.2%
		High Risk	32.84	28.21	-14.1%
		Very High Risk	38.79	33.01	-14.9%
Diversion	FY18	Low Risk	20.13	19.32	-4.0%
		Medium Risk	27.79	24.51	-11.8%
		High Risk	32.97	29	-12.0%
		Very High Risk	38.79	31.95	-17.6%
	FY17	Low Risk	20.35	19.64	-3.5%
		Medium Risk	27.76	24.27	-12.6%
		High Risk	32.88	28.38	-13.7%
		Very High Risk	38.79	32.71	-15.7%
Transition	FY18	Low Risk	20.03	18.38	-8.2%
		Medium Risk	27.74	23.6	-14.9%
		High Risk	32.84	28.42	-13.5%
		Very High Risk	38.72	32.39	-16.3%
	FY17	Low Risk	20.23	18.87	-6.7%
		Medium Risk	27.63	23.81	-13.8%
		High Risk	32.79	28.04	-14.5%
		Very High Risk	38.78	33.51	-13.6%

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 28 (above), diversion clients have higher rates of escape than transition clients.

Clients who escape from community corrections programs in Colorado have a higher average LSI score, 31.47 in FY18, than the overall residential population. They reported higher rates of chronic unemployment (nearly 51% compared to approximately 43% for the overall residential population), and a slightly higher rate of mental health diagnoses (Over 31% compared to approximately 29% for the overall residential population). Figure 30 shows that clients who escape are more likely to be single and between the ages of 21 and 30 when compared to the overall residential population (Figure 5 page 16).

The overall average length of stay for a client who escapes is seventy-five days. If they choose to escape, diversion clients, on average, stay in community corrections for sixty-nine (69.7) days while transition clients stay for nearly eighty-three (82.6) before they choose to escape.

Figure 31 Escaped Client Demographics FY17 and FY18

### Escaped Client Demographics FY17 & FY18

	FY17	FY18
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	80.2%	75.9%
Female	19.8%	24.1%
<b>Age</b>		
18-20	4.7%	3.4%
21-25	23.4%	20.2%
26-30	22.0%	22.7%
31-35	19.1%	18.4%
36-40	12.0%	14.9%
41-45	6.5%	8.8%
46-50	6.3%	5.2%
51+	6.0%	6.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	61.9%	61.3%
Married / Common Law	16.9%	16.6%
Separated / Divorced / Widowed	15.1%	14.2%
Unknown	6.1%	7.9%

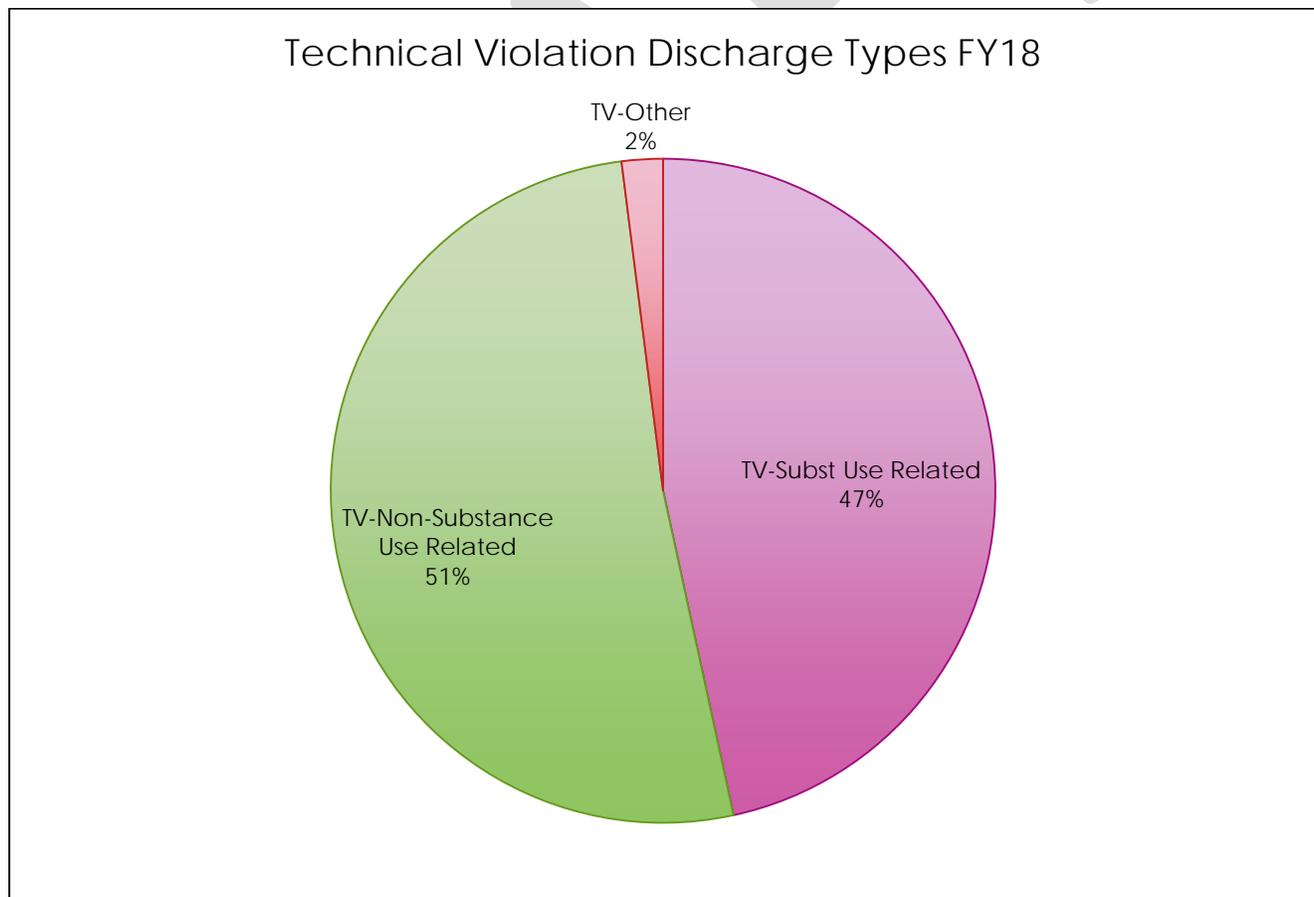
	FY17	FY18
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Caucasian	53.8%	47.3%
Hispanic	30.2%	35.1%
African American	13.3%	13.0%
Native American / Alaskan Native	1.4%	2.7%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.3%	1.0%
Other / Unknown	0.9%	1.0%
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>		
Less than 8th Grade	3.6%	3.4%
9th through 11th Grade	26.4%	26.7%
12th Grade or GED	52.7%	53.8%
Vocational / Some College	10.1%	6.7%
College or Above	0.6%	1.1%
Unknown	6.6%	8.3%

### TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

Discharges due to technical violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the client's behavior and actions (e.g. unaccountable time in the community, unauthorized location while signed out of the facility or failure to follow the program plan). The second category involves substance use (alcohol or other drugs) while residing in the facility. Of the 1,302 clients discharged in FY18 due to technical violations, 606 (46.6%) were substance use related discharges, while 668 (51.4%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. There were 26 (2.0%) clients where it was reported unknown if the discharge was drug related. It is important to note that the figure for the unknown could be due to them being discharged for bringing drug contraband into the facility, and not necessarily use of a controlled substance. By comparison in FY17, 1,260 clients were discharged due to technical violations, 602 (48%) were substance use related discharges, while 613 (49%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations.

Figure 32 shows the breakdown of technical violations that resulted in termination from the program.

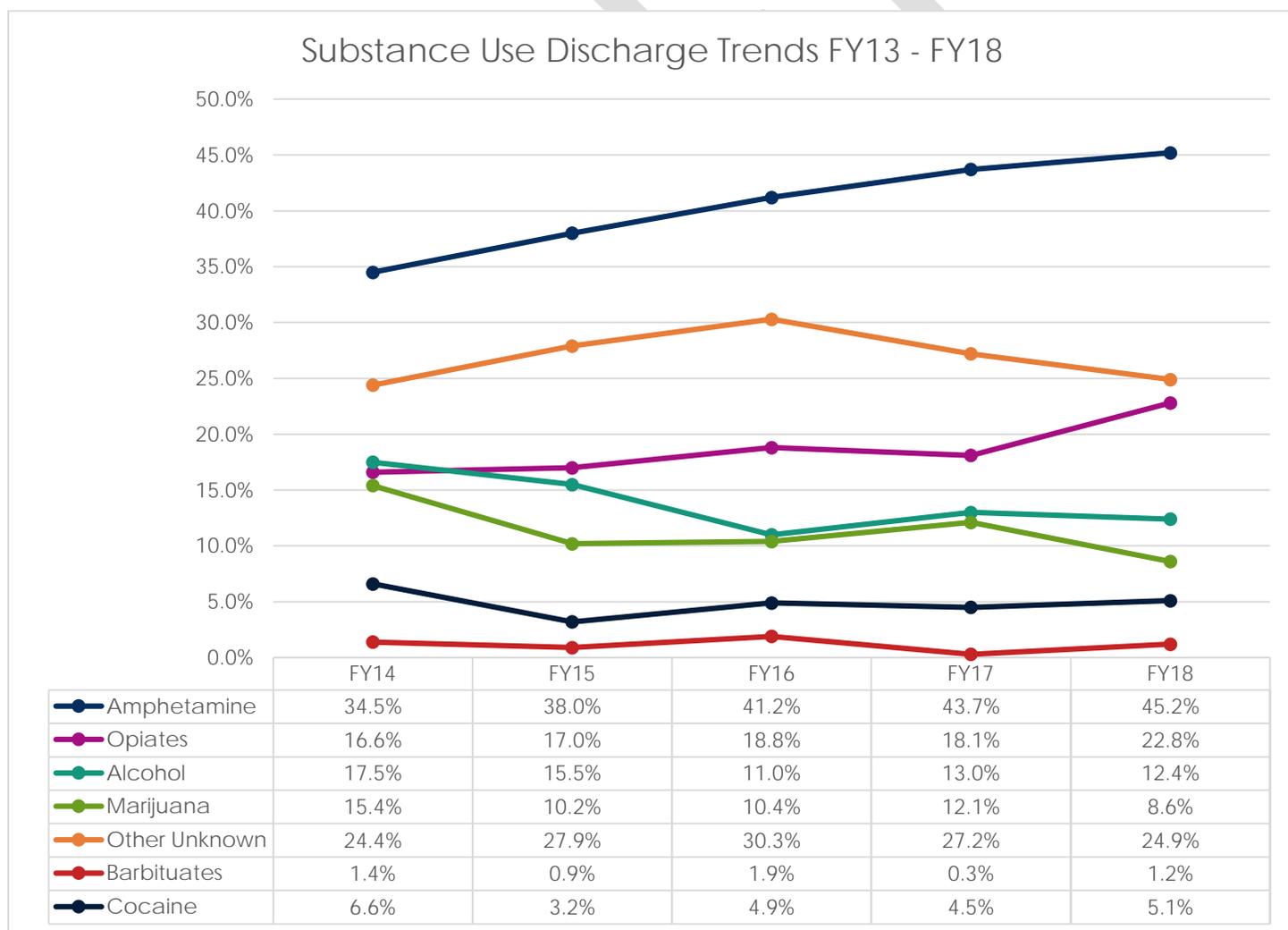
Figure 32 Technical Violation Discharge Types in FY18



Substance use discharges account for nearly fifty percent of technical violations in community corrections. It is important to note that some clients may have tested positive for more than one substance. Although the rate of the Other/Unknown category is significant, limited information prevents a detailed discussion of these data. Over the last three years, the rapidly growing onset of synthetic cannabinoids and other synthetic drugs was a prominent factor in drug-related terminations from community corrections. This could partially explain the use of the Other/Unknown category in the CCIB data set, which lacks a specific category for synthetic drugs.

Figure 33 demonstrates discharge trends by substance type since FY13. This data suggests that terminations due to amphetamine and opiate are on the rise, while terminations for the use of alcohol and marijuana are declining.

Figure 33 Discharge Trends by Substance Type FY13 – FY18



EMPLOYMENT AT TERMINATION

Figure 34 outlines client employment status by termination reason. Clients are considered employed if they have either full or part time employment at the time of termination. Clients who are considered unemployed include any client who is disabled and unable to work. The following data shows that clients who are employed are more likely to do so successfully than their unemployed counterparts, who are more likely to be discharged for a technical violation or escape.

Figure 34 – Overall Types of Discharge from Community Corrections by Employment Status

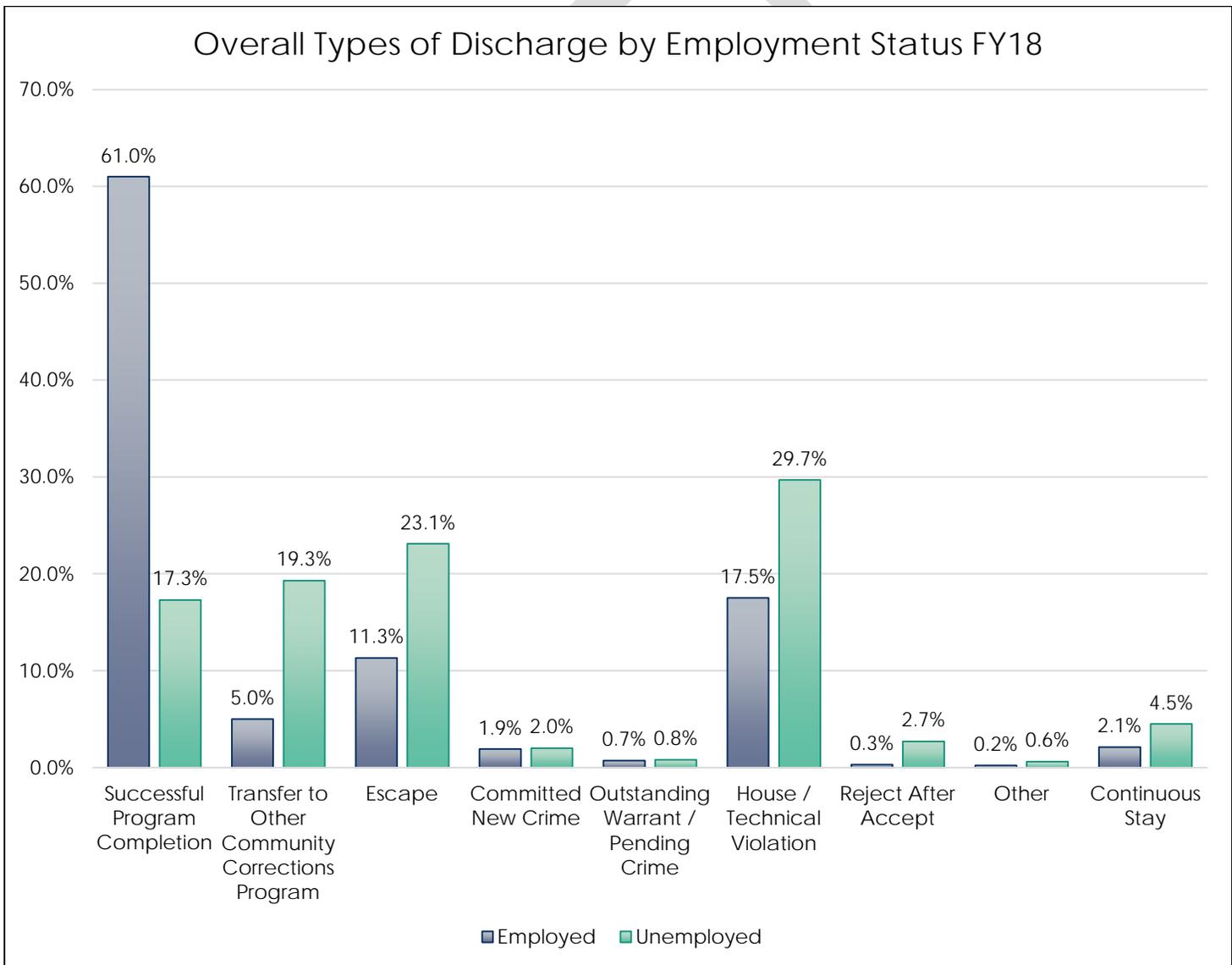


Figure 35a and 35b indicate the termination rates by employment status for diversion and transition clients. These figures demonstrate that clients who are employed are more likely to terminate successfully than clients who are unemployed.

Figure 35a - Diversion Termination Reasons by Employment Status FY18

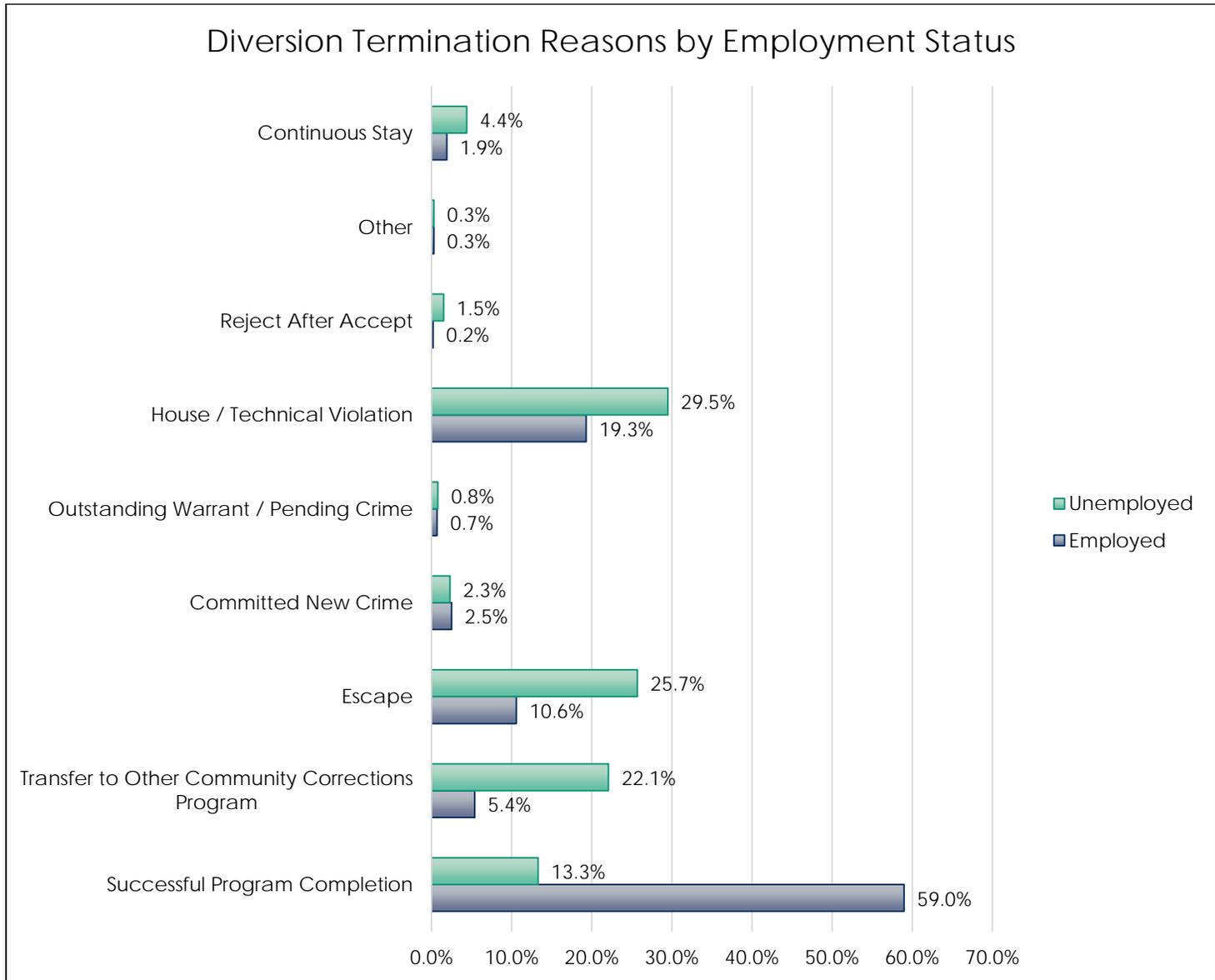
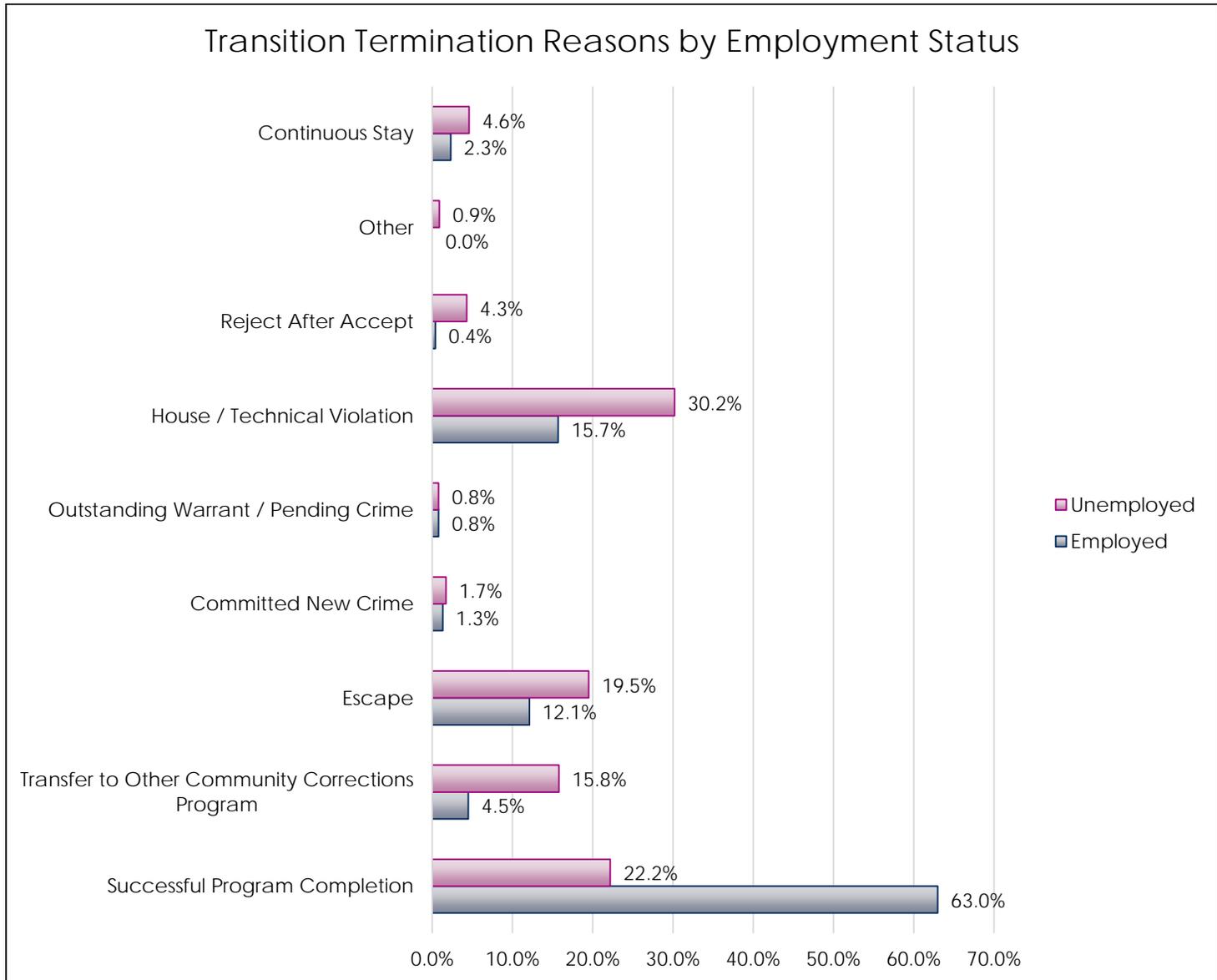


Figure 35b – Transition Termination Reasons by Employment Status FY18

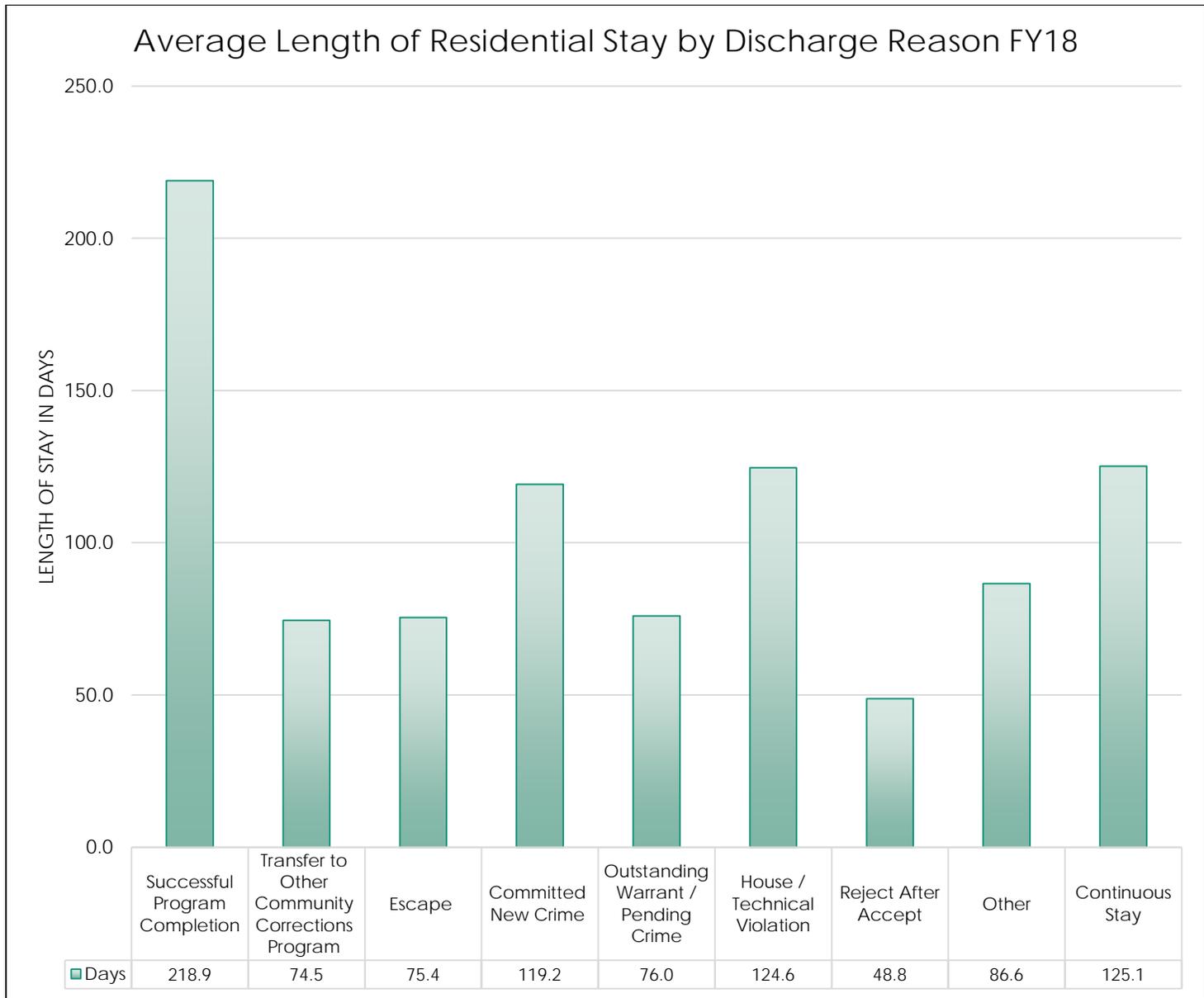


LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

In FY18, the average length of stay for all clients in all discharge categories was 156 days, which is just over 5 months. The average length of stay for diversion clients was 160 days in FY18. For transition clients, the average length of stay was 151 days in FY18. Figure 36 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason. The data demonstrates clients,

on average, escape within the first 70 - 80 days of entry into the program and successfully complete the program in approximately 7-8 months.

Figure 36 – Average Length of Residential Stay in Community Corrections by Discharge Reason FY18

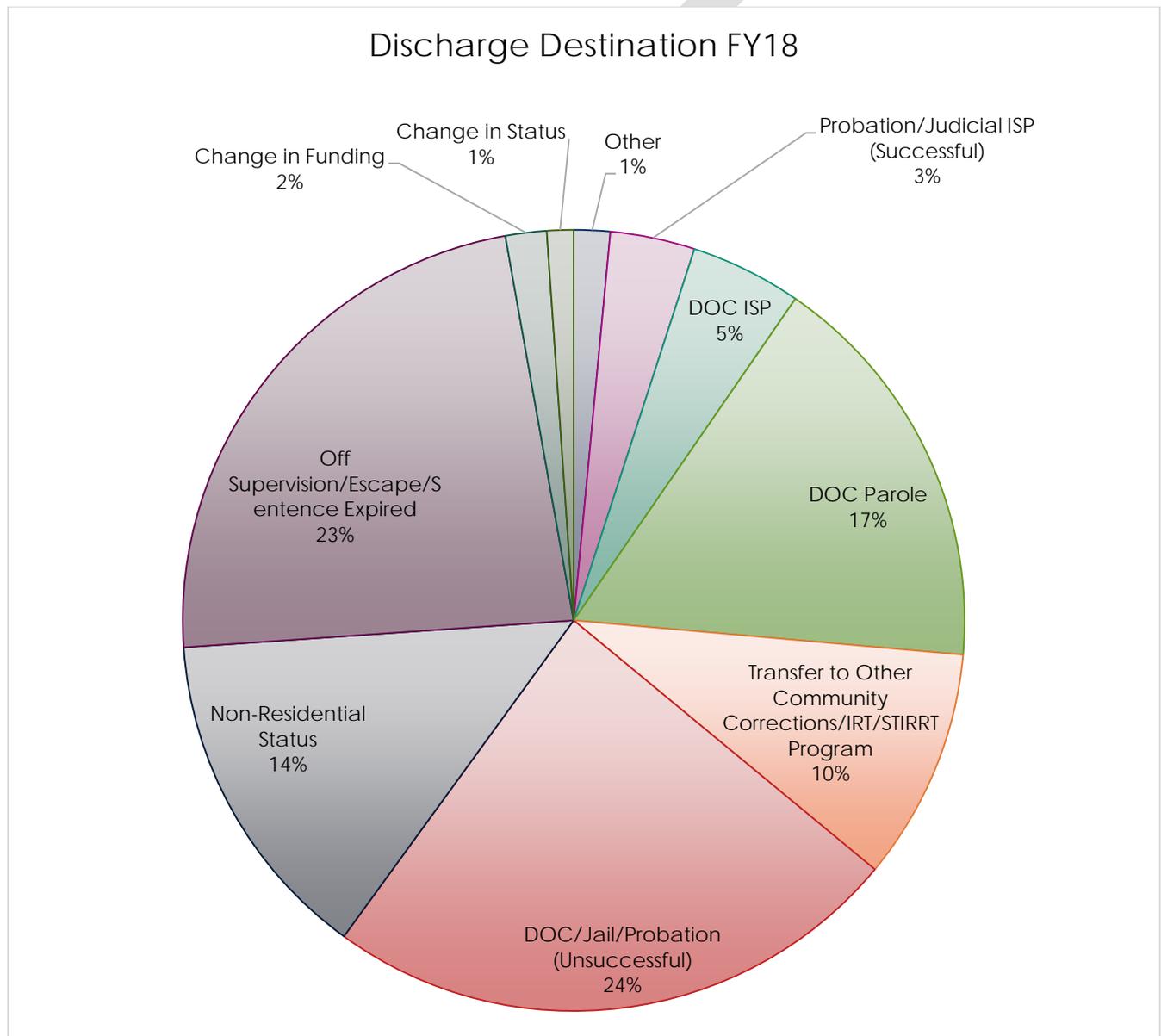


Once a diversion client is successfully discharged from the residential phase of community corrections, the remainder of the sentence is typically completed under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the length of the client's

sentence and/or their progress in the program. A transition client, when ready to progress to the next stage of supervision, could be granted parole or transferred to the Intensive Supervision Parole Inmate (ISPI).

Figure 37 reveals that nearly seventy-four percent (74.2%) of all clients discharged from residential community corrections in FY18 were released with further supervision. Other types of discharges are also indicated.

Figure 37 – Destination of Discharged Community Corrections Clients FY18



## RECIDIVISM

According to a study published in April 2018 by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Research and Statistics, fifty-five percent (55.0%) of residential community corrections clients who terminated in 2014 through 2016 discharged successfully from the program. One year after release from community corrections, nearly twenty percent (19.9%) of diversion clients and nearly twenty-two percent (21.7%) of transition clients had new charges filed in court. For more detailed information regarding recidivism of community corrections clients, please see the full report at:

[https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2018\\_Comcor-Rpt.pdf](https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2018_Comcor-Rpt.pdf)

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# Section II - Non-Residential Community Corrections

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

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

## DEMOGRAPHICS

906 non-residential discharges occurred in FY18 from twenty-eight (28) separate non-residential programs. The demographics of these non-residential clients are similar to those of the residential clients. The majority of clients were male (77%), Caucasian (65%), had a high school diploma or GED (57%), and were serving time for a lower class felony (68%) or drug felony (15%). Ninety-one percent (91%) of the non-residential population were employed full-time when they began their non-residential program.

Figure 38 – Non-Residential Client General Demographics FY17 and FY18

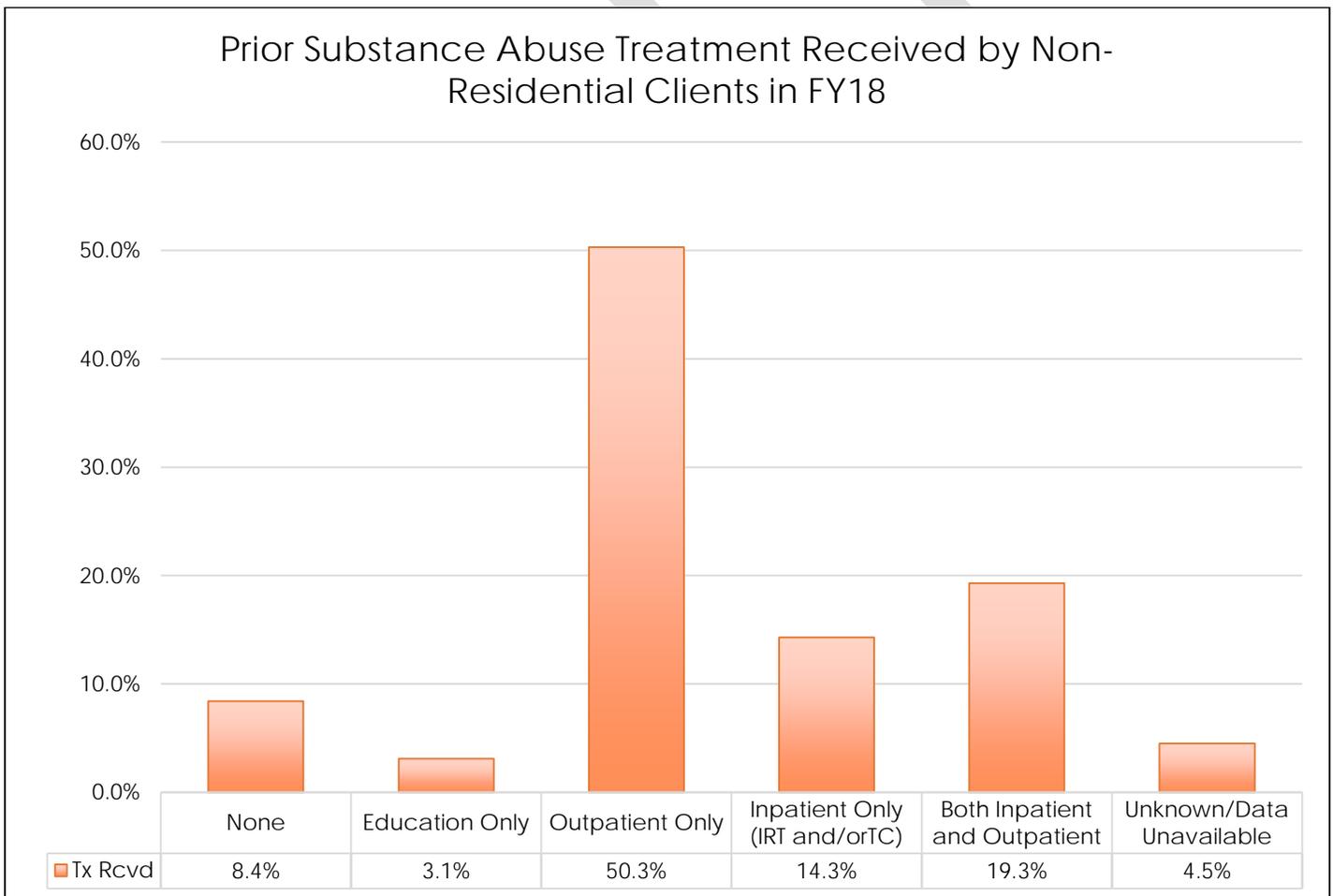
NON RESIDENTIAL CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS FY17 & FY18		
	FY17	FY18
Gender		
Male	76.6%	77.0%
Female	23.4%	23.0%
Age		
18-20	0.6%	0.7%
21-25	13.5%	13.0%
26-30	19.9%	19.3%
31-35	19.8%	18.9%
36-40	16.9%	16.6%
41-45	11.2%	12.6%
46-50	8.8%	8.8%
51+	9.4%	10.2%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	66.7%	64.5%
African American	8.1%	7.8%
Hispanic	22.5%	24.6%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.8%	1.8%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1.1%	1.1%
Other/Unknown	0.8%	0.2%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	1.9%	2.2%
9th through 11th Grade	14.2%	15.6%
12th Grade or GED	62.5%	56.5%
Vocational/Some College	15.9%	18.9%
Undergraduate Degree or Above	2.1%	2.8%
Unknown	3.5%	4.0%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 – F3	31.0%	16.8%
F4 - F6	60.7%	67.9%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	1.1%	2.5%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	7.2%	12.7%
Employment at Entry		
Full Time Employment	90.5%	91.1%
Part Time Employment	3.5%	2.2%
Unemployed	3.1%	3.3%
Unemployed due to Disability	2.9%	3.3%

NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES

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

Prior to non-residential community corrections placement, nearly eighty-seven percent (87%) of clients in FY18 received some level of treatment for substance use. Figure 39 illustrates the percentage of clients who received substance use treatment prior to non-residential community corrections placement.

Figure 39 – Substance Abuse Treatment Received by Non-Residential Clients Prior to Progressing to Non-Residential Status FY18

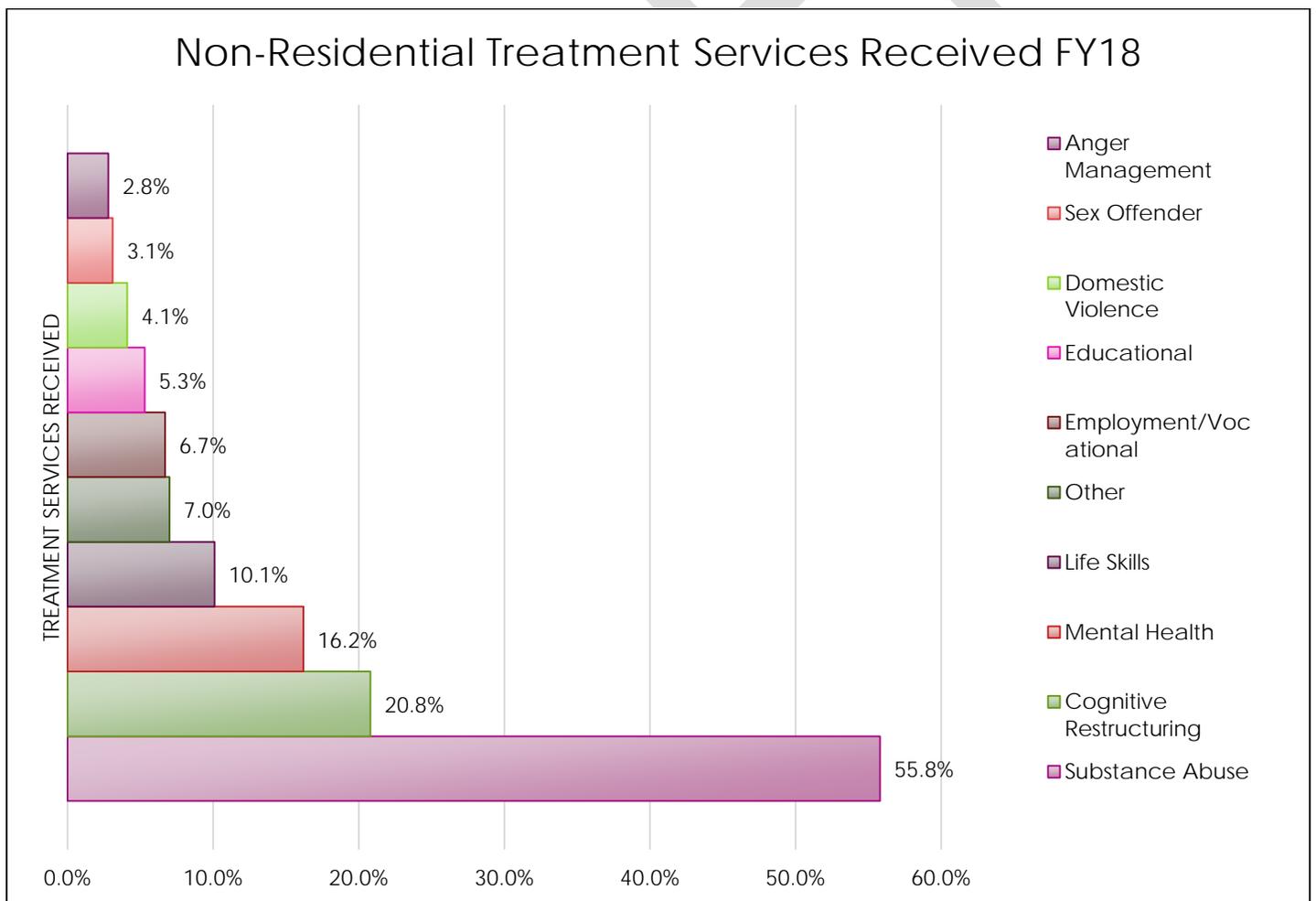


In fiscal year 2018, nearly fifty-six percent (55.8%) of clients were receiving some form of substance use related treatment while on non-residential status. The percentage of clients

transitioning to non-residential placement without treatment or having only received substance use education has decreased since FY10. This may in part, be a result of Correctional Treatment Funds which, as mentioned earlier, are available to assist clients in both residential and non-residential community corrections with substance use and/or dual diagnosis treatment costs.

Clients in non-residential community corrections programs are required to participate, or continue to participate, in a variety of treatment-oriented services. These services may include (depending on the client’s assessed needs), employment assistance, life skills training, cognitive restructuring, alcohol and drug treatment, anger management, etc. Non-residential clients are often required to access these services in the community and are financially responsible for them. Figure 40 reports the percentage of clients who participated in specific services while in a non-residential program.

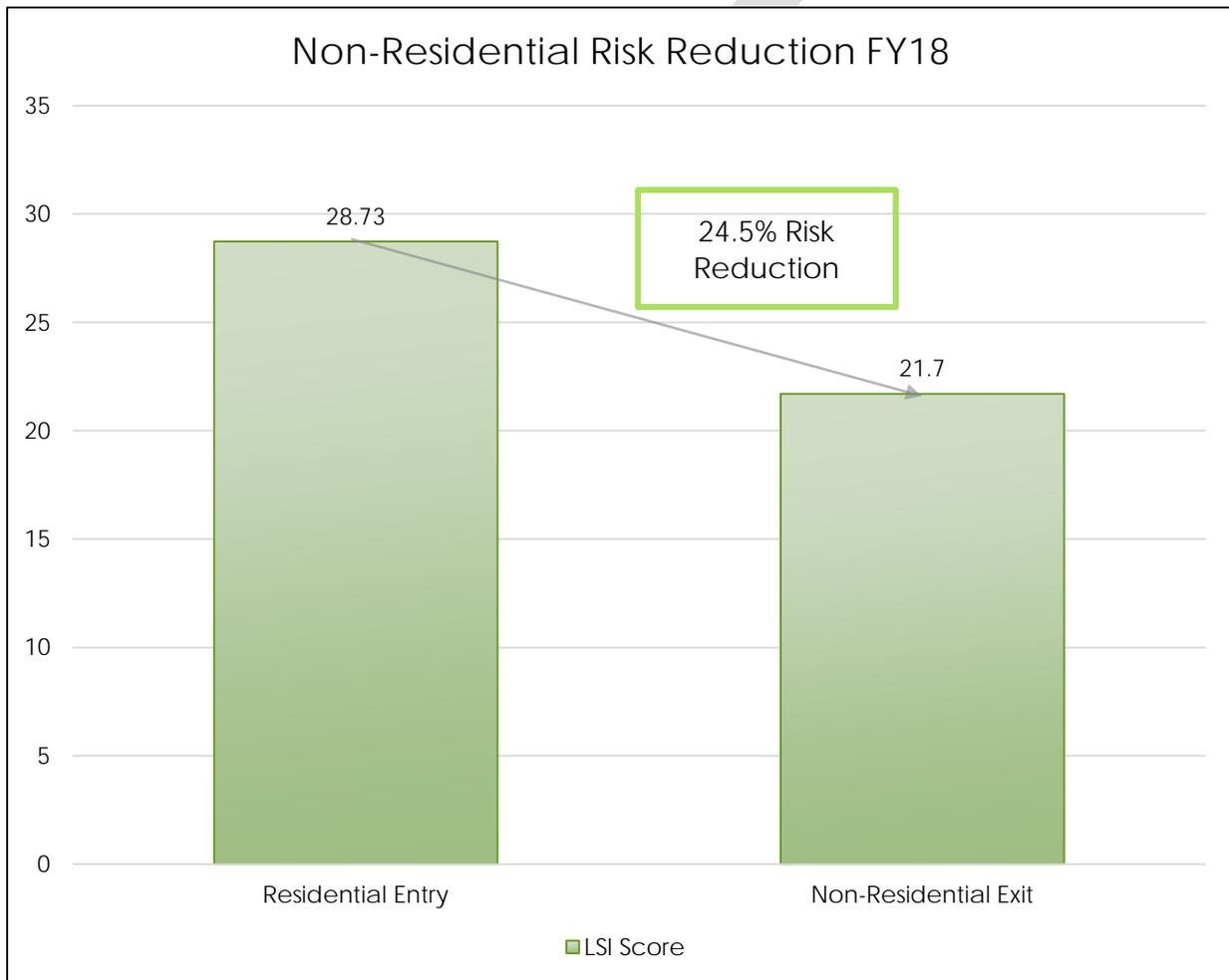
Figure 40 – Treatment Services Received by Non-residential Clients FY18



NON-RESIDENTIAL RISK REDUCTION

The average LSI score for non-residential clients upon entry into community corrections was 28.73 (as compared to the general residential average score of 30.07) in FY18. Figure 41 illustrates the average LSI scores of clients from their entry into residential programming to their exit from non-residential programming. The overall risk reduction was approximately twenty-four percent (24.5%).

Figure 41 LSI Score Reduction from Residential Entry to Non-Residential Exit FY18



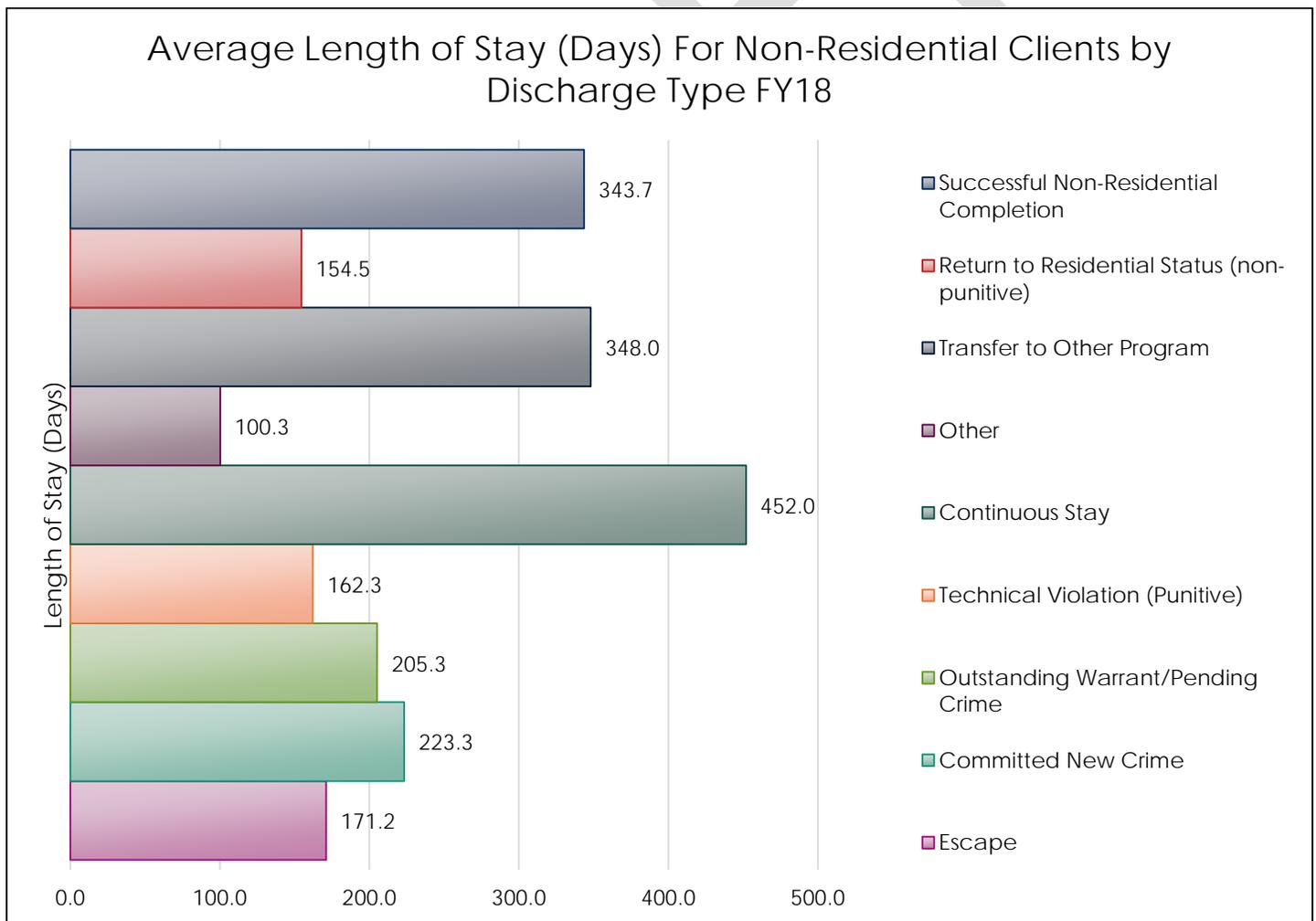
## EMPLOYMENT

Most clients in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. Ninety-three percent (93.4%) of clients were employed either full-time or part-time when they transferred to non-residential status in FY18. At the time of successful termination from non-residential programming, ninety-four percent (94.1%) of clients were employed full-time or part-time.

## LENGTH OF STAY

The average total length of sentence for a diversion client was approximately 3.2 years in FY18. The average non-residential length of stay for all clients in FY18 was 273 days. Figure 42 depicts the average length of stay for clients by their discharge reason in non-residential community corrections programs.

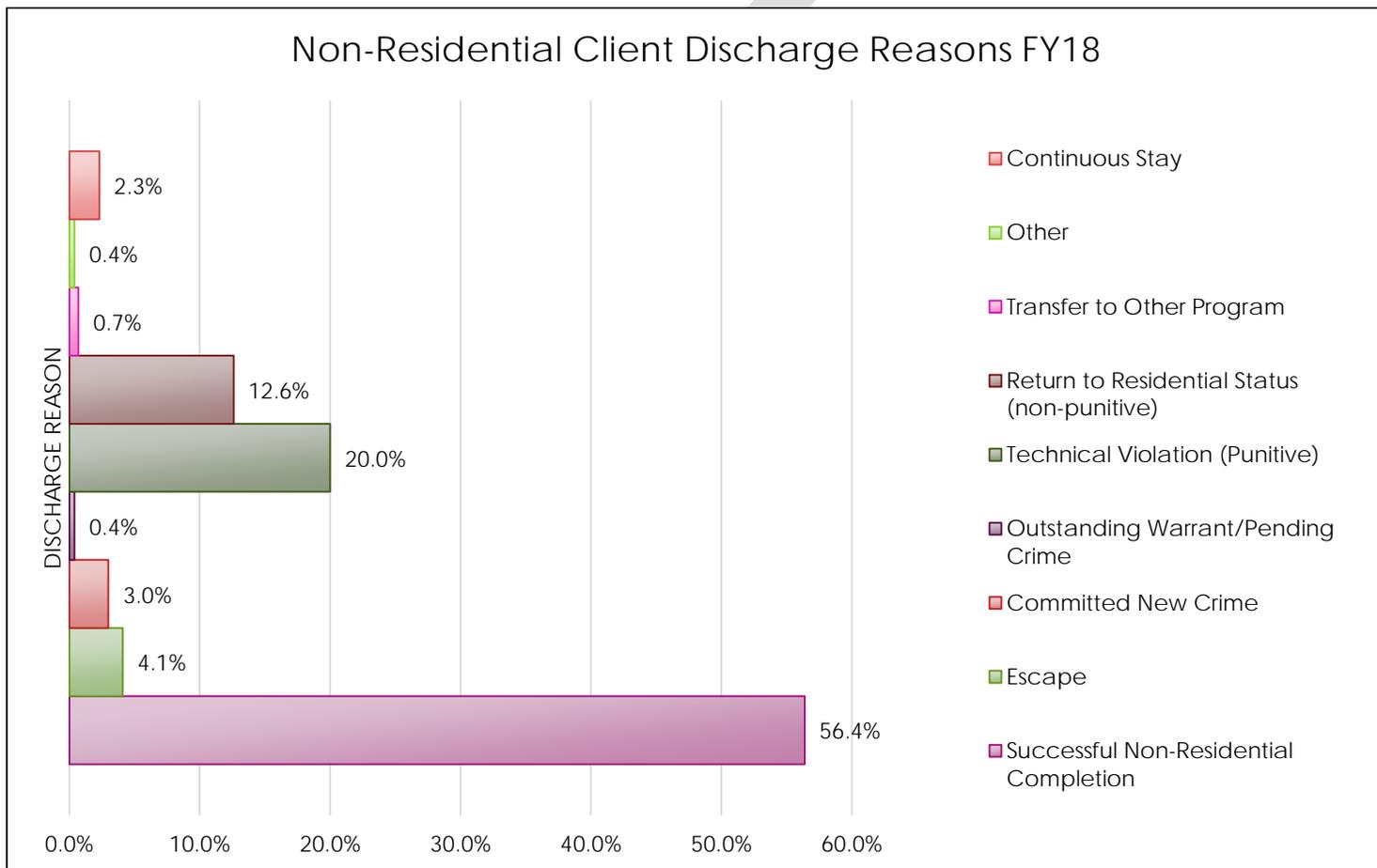
Figure 42 – Average Length of Stay (in Days) For Non-Residential Clients by Discharge Reason FY18



## DISCHARGES

Approximately fifty-six percent (56.4%) of clients successfully discharged from non-residential placement in FY18 as compared to nearly fifty-nine percent (58.7%) in FY17. This type of discharge generally involves sentence completion or sentence reconsideration. Overall, discharges due to the commission of a new crime, an escape, or other punitive actions by the client make up twenty-seven percent (27.1%) of terminations in fiscal year 2018.

Figure 43 - Discharge Reasons for Non-Residential Clients FY18



# Section III - Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)

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

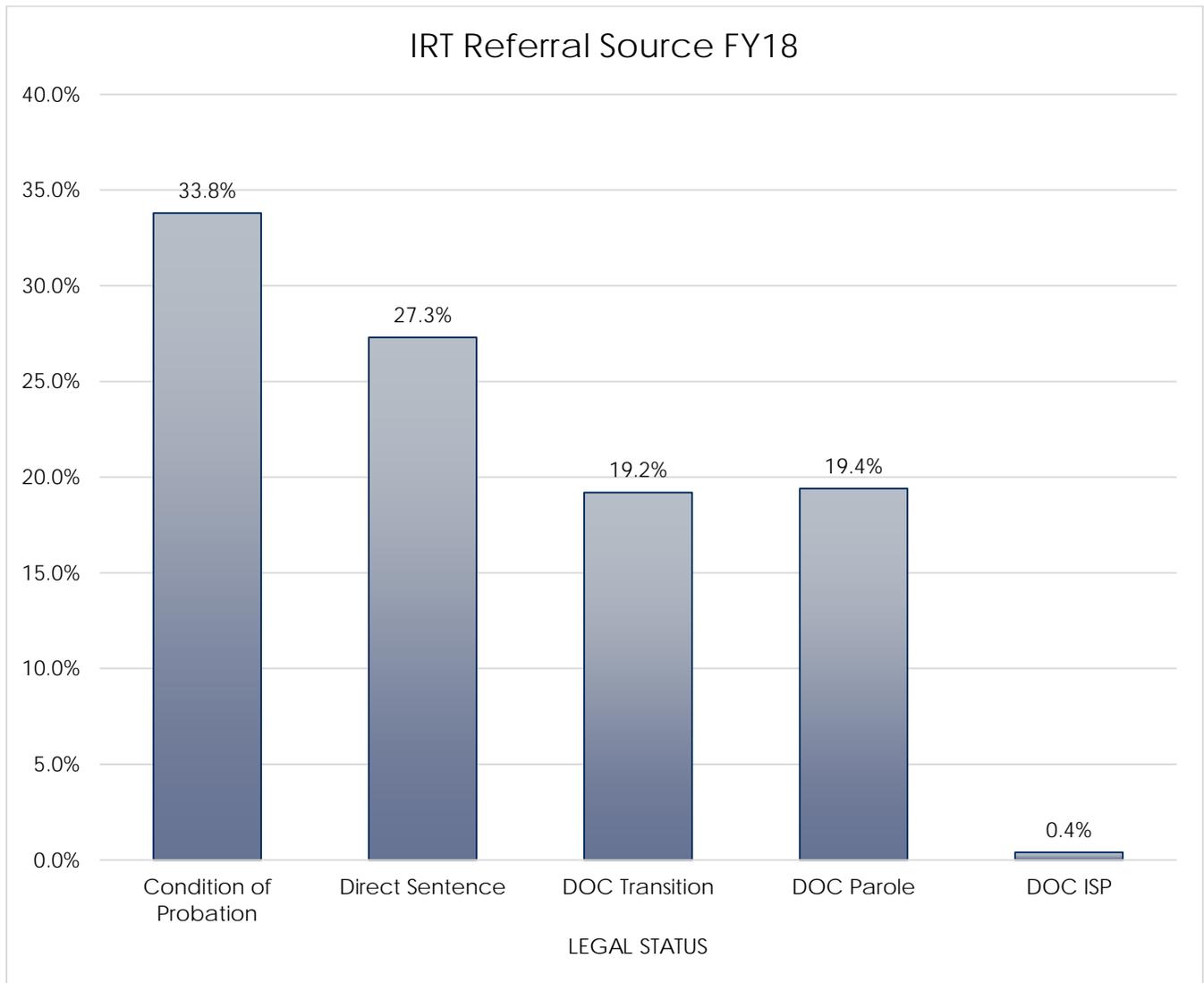
IRT programs last 90 days and clients participate in forty hours of therapeutic treatment per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Treatment is aimed at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills and identifying negative thinking errors that have resulted in prior substance use and criminal behavior. Due to the intensive nature of IRT, clients do not leave the facility, seek employment, or address other community needs while in the program. Throughout the IRT program, the clients' focus is primarily on substance use and any mental or physical health concerns that must be addressed in order for them to be successful in future community placements. IRT programs receive a differential per Diem of \$47.83 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees.

There were eight (8) IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system and 1049 IRT client discharges in FY18. The female IRT population increased from twenty-two percent (22%) of the discharged population in FY17 to nearly twenty-four percent (23.5%) in FY18. The demographics of clients in IRT are similar to that of clients in residential community corrections programs.

## LEGAL STATUS

Clients 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 a client is in need of intensive treatment, the program can refer a client directly to an IRT program. Clients may be referred to IRT programs as a condition of their supervision or for failure to progress in a residential program, often as the result of a technical violation for drug use. After successful completion, the client will transfer to a residential community corrections program, or return to their original supervisory agency, and is referred to outpatient continuing care. As shown in Figure 44, DOC clients represented approximately thirty-nine percent (39%) of IRT clients in FY18. The percentage of Direct Sentence clients increased slightly in FY18 compared to the rate in FY17 (27.3% in FY18, 26.4% in FY17).

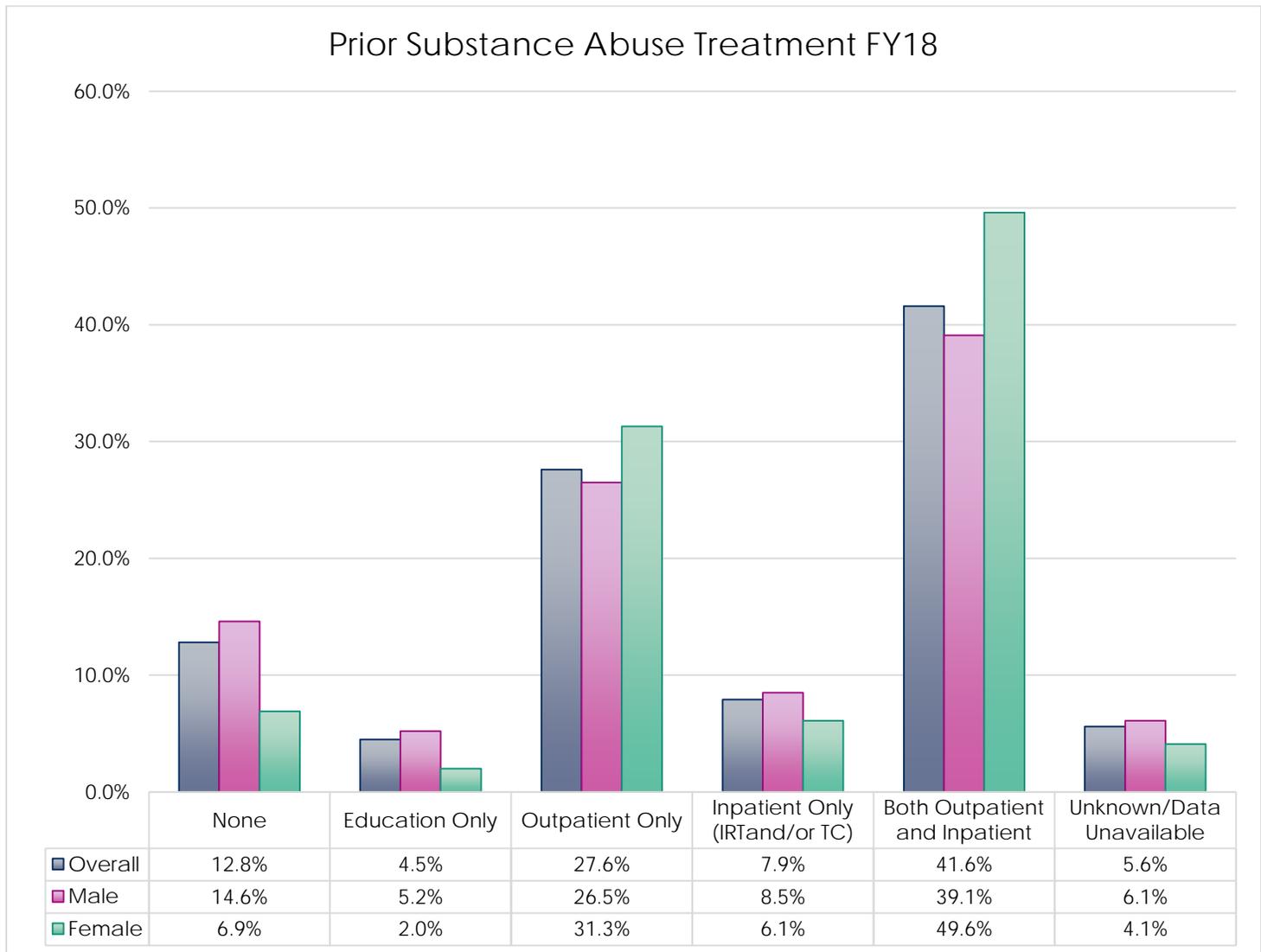
Figure 44 – Referral Source of IRT Clients FY18



### PREVIOUS SUBSTANCE USE AND TREATMENT

Eighty-seven percent (87.2%) of IRT clients in FY18 had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. Nearly fifty percent (49.5%) of clients in FY18 had attended some type of prior inpatient substance use treatment. Overall, females had participated in some form of prior substance abuse treatment more than the male population (89% for females as compared to 79% for males). The median age reported by IRT clients in FY18 of their first drug use was around the age of 15.

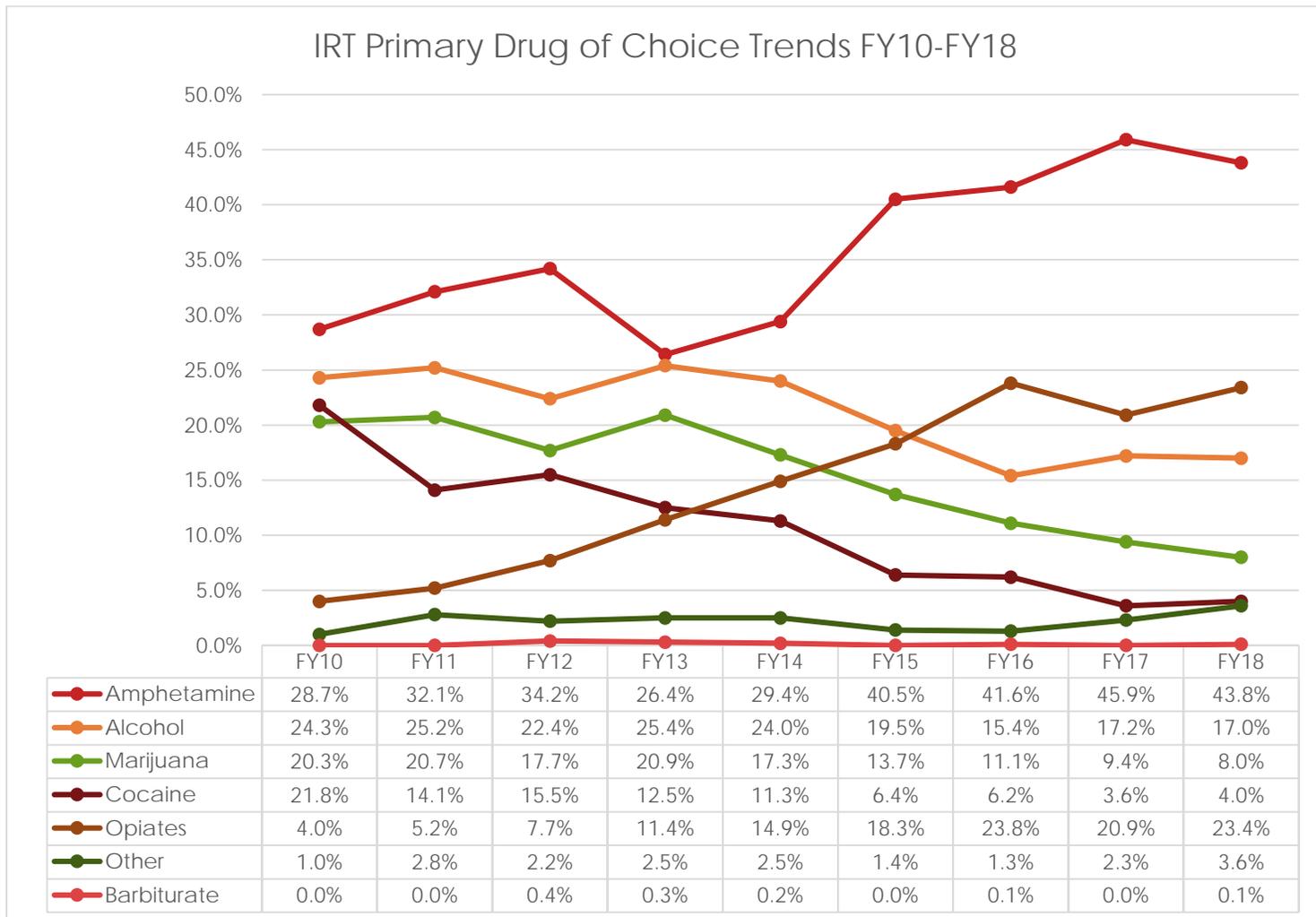
Figure 45 – Reported Prior Substance Abuse Treatment by IRT Clients FY18



DRUG OF CHOICE

Nearly forty-four percent (43.8%) of IRT clients in FY18 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines (which include methamphetamines). This represents a substantial increase in reported preference for amphetamines when compared with primary drug of choice data since FY10. Since 2010, there has been an increased preference for opiates. In FY18, there was a continued decline in the number of IRT clients reporting marijuana as their primary drug of choice. Figure 46 illustrates primary drug of choice trend data reported by IRT clients since FY10.

Figure 46 - Primary Drug of Choice Trends Reported by IRT Clients FY10 - FY18



STANDARDIZED OFFENDER ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT

The SOA-R consists of a battery of instruments that measures a client’s risk of recidivism, relapse risk, and other criminogenic needs, which are used to develop a supervision and treatment plan for clients. Figure 47 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 FY18. Female IRT clients reported higher perceived consequences with AOD use, higher perceived benefits of AOD use and more emotional disturbance. They also reported more lifetime involvement with AOD use than their male counterparts.

Figure 47 - Average Assessment Scores of IRT Clients FY18

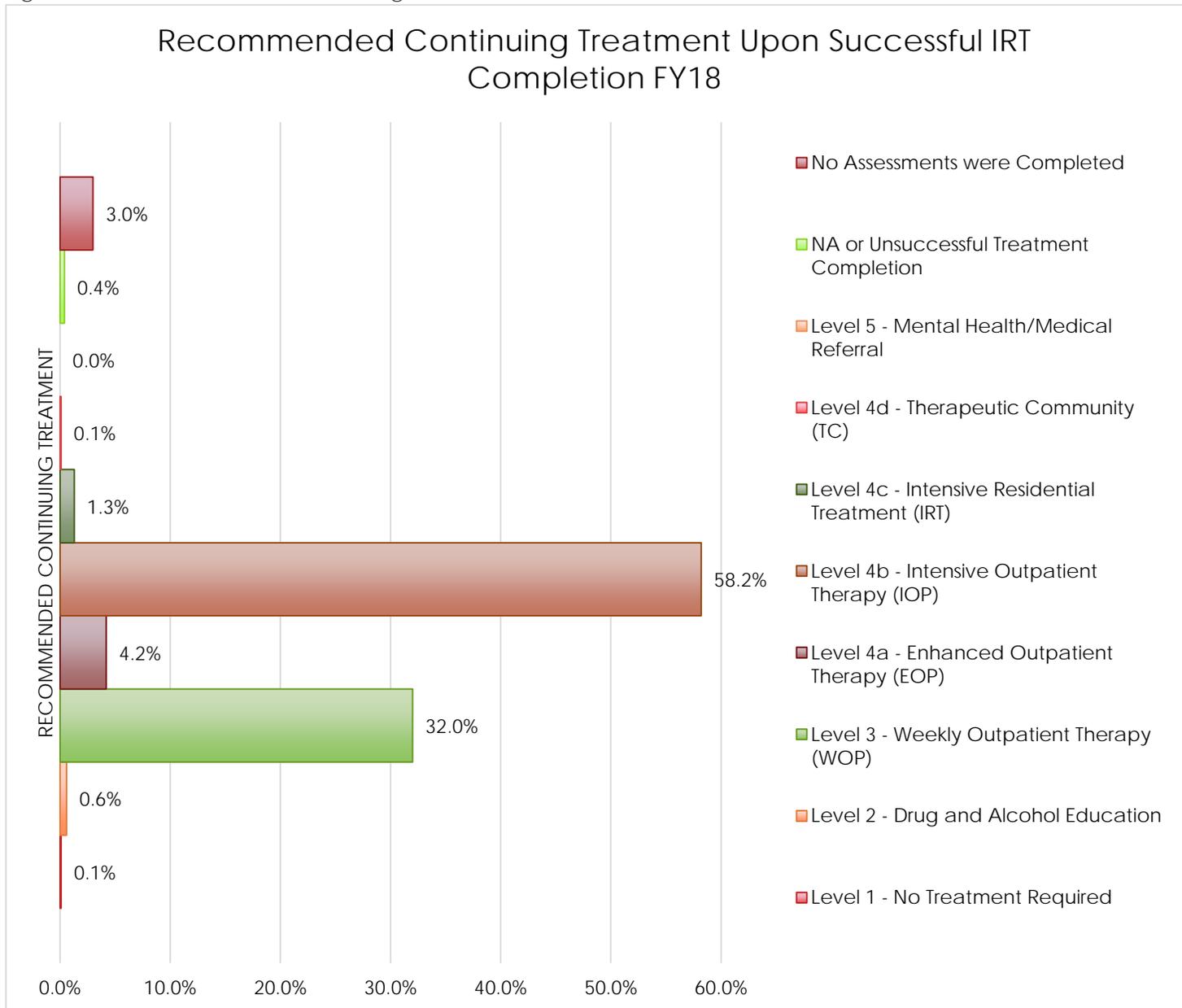
Instrument	Score Range	Measure	Avg. Score FY18		
			Overall	Male	Female
LSI Total Score	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	34.23	34.07	34.76
ASUS-R - Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	18.73	17.93	21.33
ASUS-R - Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	32.99	30.79	40.17
ASUS-R - Involvement 6-Month	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	22.16	20.44	27.8
ASUS-R - Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	18.15	17	21.91
ASUS-R - Social Non-Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	16.06	15.94	16.46
ASUS-R - Legal Non-Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	22.55	22.38	23.08
ASUS-R - Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	10.23	9.58	12.34
ASUS-R - Emotional	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	15	13.79	18.95
ASUS-R - Global	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	71.49	68.17	82.32
ASUS-R - Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	11.11	12.08	11.82
ASUS-R - Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	18.5	17.85	20.64
ASUS-R - Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	18.73	18.71	18.79
ASUS-R - Rater	0-18	Rater's Evaluation of Offender's Involvement and Disruption	21.21	19.12	28
ASUS-R - Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	11.11	10.03	13.81
ASUS-R - Psycho-Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	18.26	16.92	22.64
ASUS-R - Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Offenders Social Role & Environment	11.11	10.3	13.76

CONTINUING CARE

Upon successful completion of an IRT program, clients 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 clients upon reentry into the community. Most recommendations for continuing

care are in the form of intensive outpatient therapy (IOP), weekly outpatient therapy (WOP) or enhanced outpatient therapy (EOP) as shown in Figure 48.

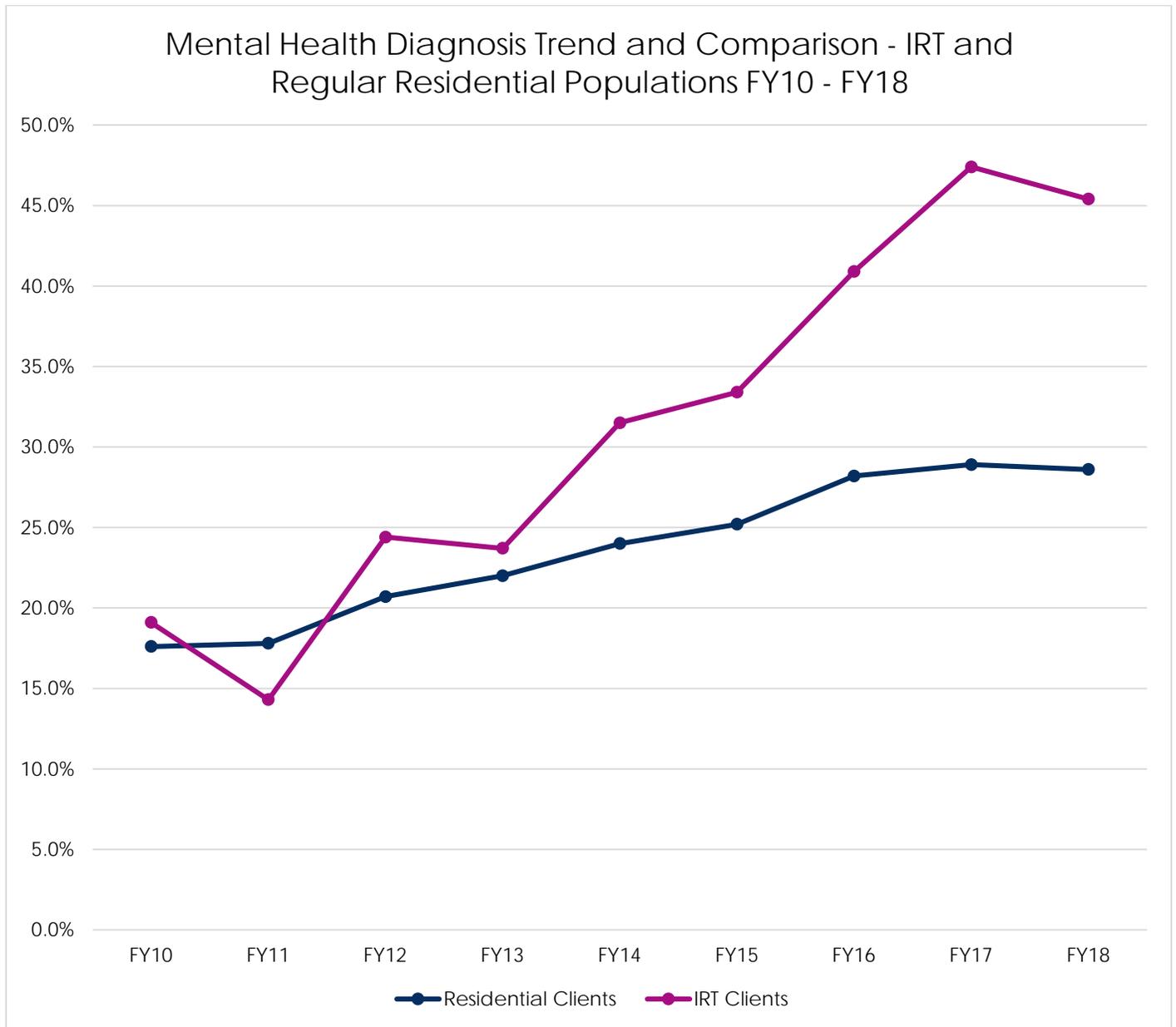
Figure 48 - Recommended Continuing Care for IRT Clients FY18



MENTAL ILLNESS

Rates of mental illness among IRT clients are generally higher than those of other residential clients in Colorado. Figure 49 shows trend data related to reported mental health diagnoses of IRT clients compared to residential clients. Trends suggest that both populations are reporting significantly higher rates of mental health diagnoses in FY18 than they did in FY10.

Figure 49 IRT Mental Health Diagnosis Rates as Compared to Residential Mental Health Diagnosis Rates FY10-FY18



DISCHARGES

Nearly sixty-seven percent (66.5%) of IRT clients in FY18 were reported as completing the program successfully. Seventy-nine clients in FY18 (7.5%) were discharged due to escape. Figure 50 demonstrates the reasons for discharge for IRT clients.

Figure 50 Discharge Reasons for IRT Clients FY18

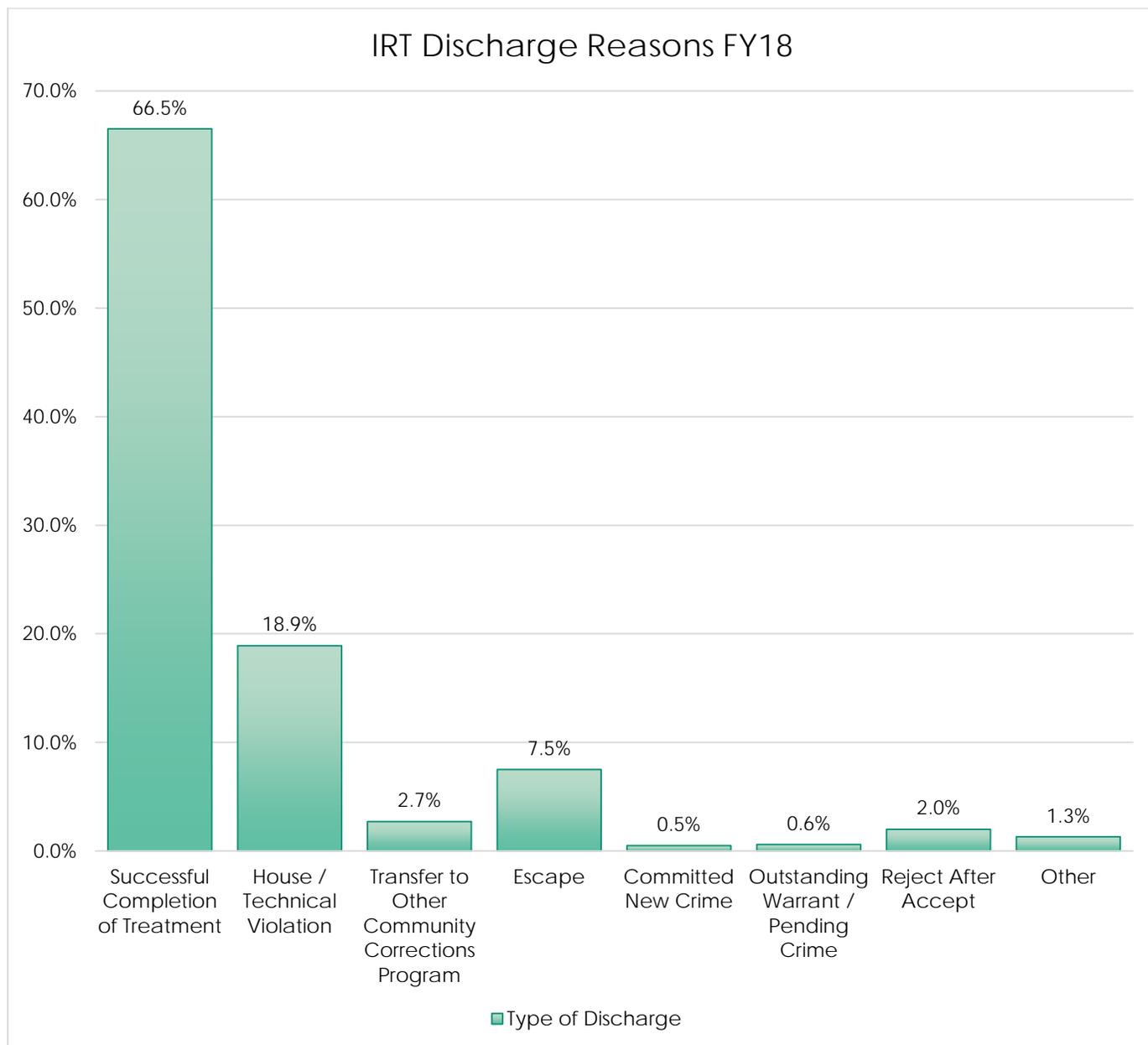
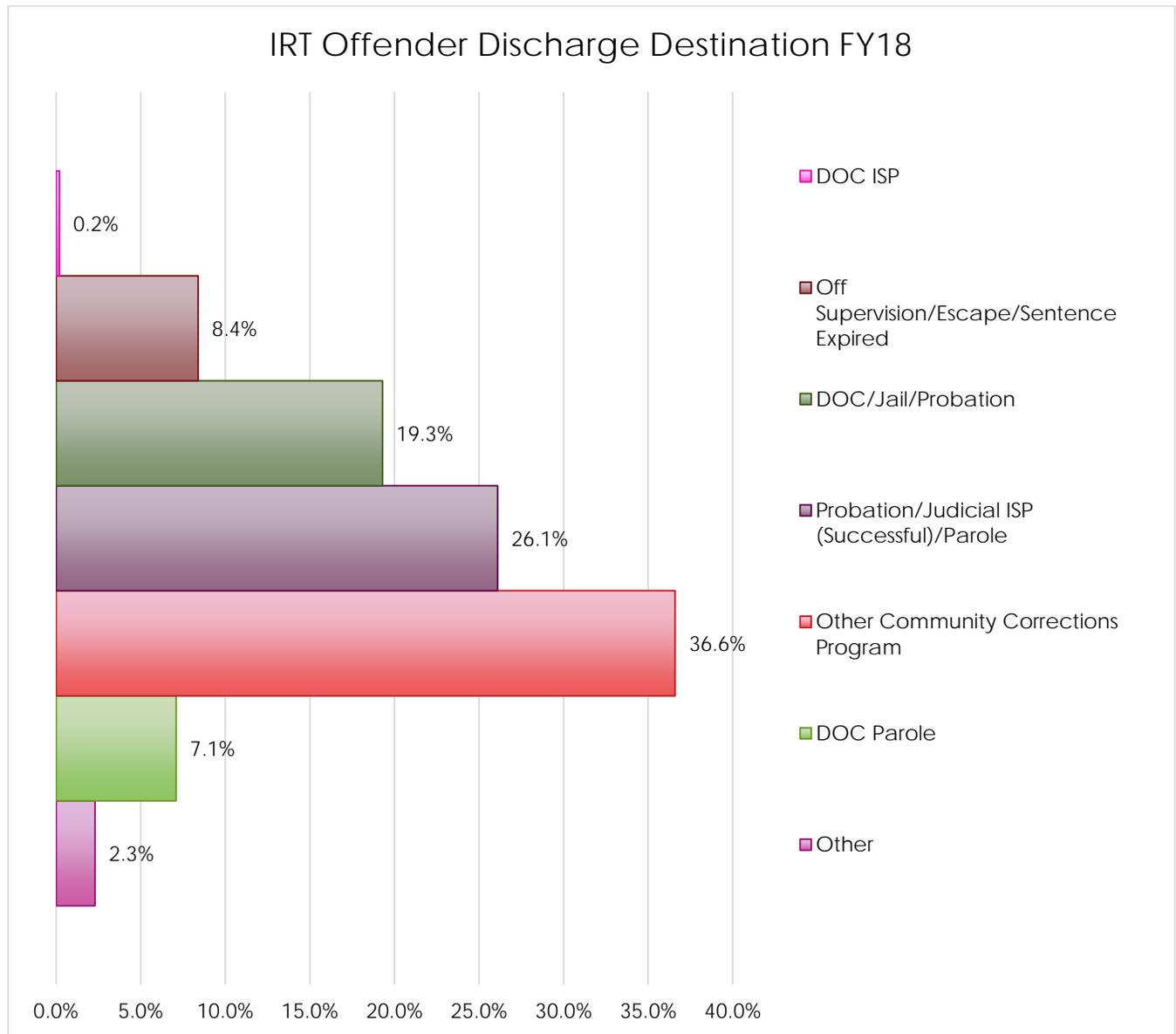


Figure 51 illustrates that in FY18 nearly thirty-seven percent (36.6%) of all IRT clients were discharged back to a residential community corrections programs, while seven percent (7.1%) returned successfully to parole and more than twenty-six percent (26.1%) discharged successfully to probation.

Figure 51 – IRT Client Discharge Destination FY18



## Section IV - Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT)

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The population of clients with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders has been increasing in the Colorado prison system. These persons require extensive psychiatric and mental health services as well as community based substance use treatment in order to manage their risk to public safety. Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) is a program designed for these individuals in order to address co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders while building positive support systems and increasing 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 clients with both significant substance use disorder and mental illness, including those whose previous treatment failures necessitate more intensive measures. RDDT programs receive a differential per Diem of \$36.14 per day in order to fund some of the costs of therapeutic and enhanced supervision services.

During FY18, there were nine (9) RDDT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. There were 388 client discharges from RDDT programs in FY18. Compared to residential clients, there is a significantly higher percentage of female clients in the RDDT programs (32% in RDDT as compared to 20.5% in regular residential). There is also a higher percentage of Caucasian clients (64.1% in RDDT as compared to 55.9% in regular residential) and clients 31 years of age or older (62.9% in RDDT as compared to 61.7% in regular residential) within the RDDT population. The general demographics for the RDDT population in FY18 are shown in Figure 52.

Figure 52 - General Demographics of RDDT Clients FY18

RDDT Client Demographics FY18		
	FY17	FY18
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	65.5%	68.0%
Female	34.5%	32.0%
<b>Age</b>		
18-20	1.4%	0.8%
21-25	15.1%	12.4%
26-30	19.0%	24.0%
31-35	21.0%	20.1%
36-40	15.1%	16.8%
41-45	11.1%	7.7%
46-50	9.3%	8.5%
51 +	8.1%	9.8%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Caucasian	65.5%	64.1%
African American	9.9%	9.0%
Hispanic	19.6%	23.3%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	1.4%	1.3%
Native American / Alaskan Native	2.3%	1.6%
Other/Unknown	1.4%	0.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	57.5%	59.9%
Married / Common Law	15.4%	15.8%
Separated / Divorced / Widowed	24.7%	22.0%
Unknown	2.5%	2.3%
<b>Education Level at Entry</b>		
Less than 8th Grade	5.4%	4.1%
9th through 11th grade	23.8%	22.2%
12th Grade or GED	51.6%	57.1%
Vocational/Some College	12.0%	11.4%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	2.0%	3.6%
Unknown	5.2%	1.6%
<b>Current Crime Felony Class</b>		
F1 - F3	10.8%	7.8%
F4 - F6	75.4%	82.7%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	0.9%	1.6%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	12.9%	15.8%
<b>Adult Felony Convictions</b>		
Zero	17.2%	25.6%
One to Two	37.3%	33.3%
Three or More	45.5%	41.1%

**CURRENT FELONY OFFENSE**

Similar to residential community corrections clients, most RDDT clients in FY18 were serving sentences for mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses for this population of clients were drug-related offenses, burglary and assault/menacing. Figure 53 shows the breakdown of current felony convictions for RDDT clients.

Figure 53 - Current Felony Offenses for RDDT Clients FY18

RDDT Current Felony Offenses FY18		
Offense Type	N	Percent
Controlled Substance	81	20.9%
Assault/Menacing	66	17.1%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	54	14.0%
Identity Theft	30	7.8%
Motor Vehicle	24	6.2%
Theft	22	5.7%
Robbery	21	5.4%
Sex Assault	17	4.4%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	15	3.9%
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	14	3.6%
Escape	13	3.4%
Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker	8	2.1%
Other	7	1.8%
Intimidation	3	0.8%
Organized Crime	3	0.8%
Criminal Mischief	3	0.8%
Homicide	2	0.5%
Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor	2	0.5%
Weapons	1	0.3%
Kidnapping	1	0.3%
Arson	0	0.0%

## ASSESSMENTS

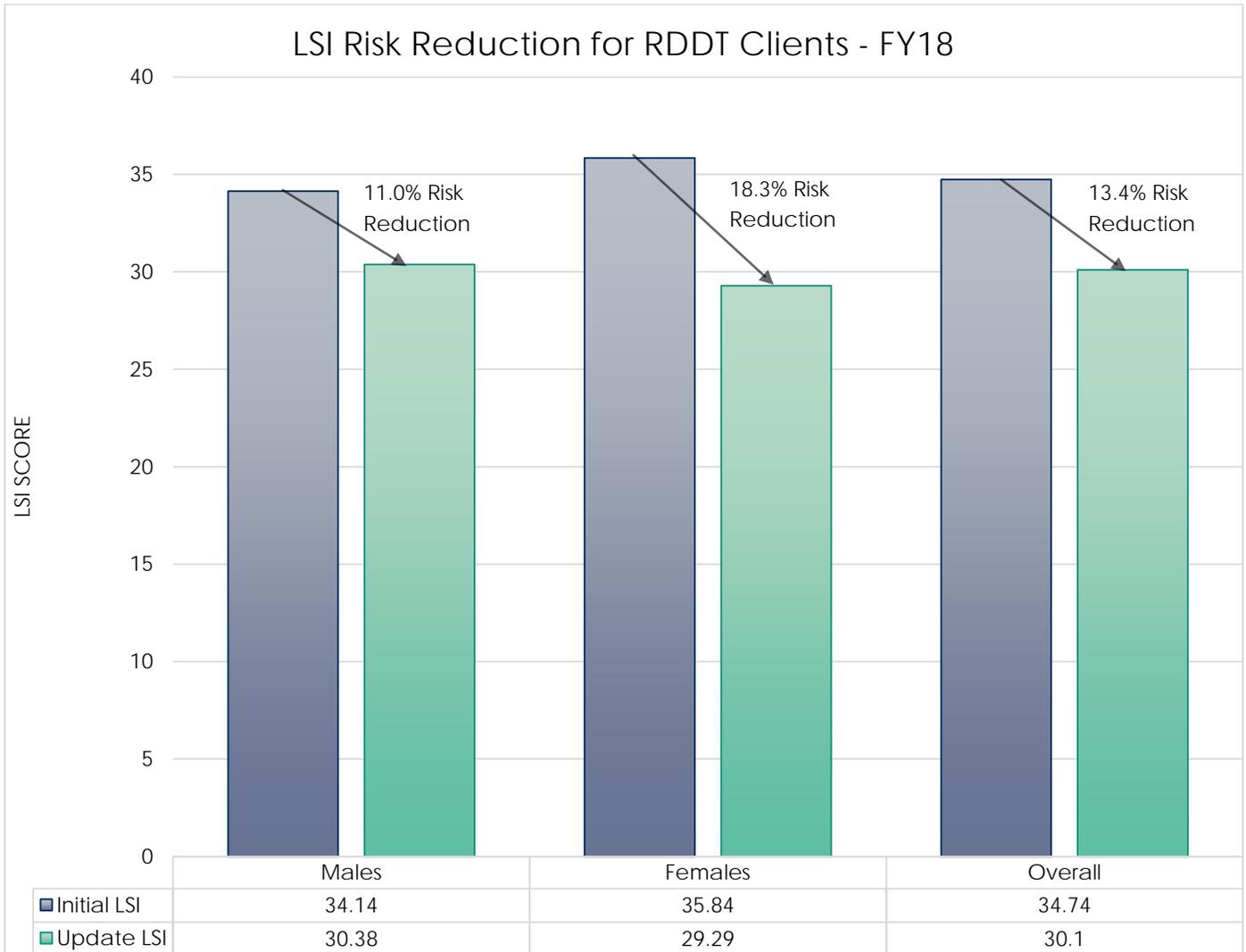
Figure 54 provides the mean SOA-R scores for RDDT clients in FY18. In comparison to residential clients, RDDT clients have higher mean assessment scores on the initial LSI, the update LSI, the SSI-R, and on the disruption scale of the ASUS-R.

Figure 54 - Assessment Scores for RDDT Clients FY18

FY18 Assessment Scores	Initial LSI	6 Month LSI Update	SSI Score	ASUS Disruption	ASUS Defensive
Overall	34.74	30.10	12.62	36.00	13.88
Male	34.14	30.38	13.21	35.47	14.34
Female	35.84	29.29	11.50	37.01	13.01

Despite having higher overall risk scores compared to other residential community corrections clients, both male and female RDDT clients had lower LSI scores at the time of their last updated LSI while under community corrections supervision (at least 6 months of time in community corrections). This reduction is shown in Figure 55. This indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism from time of entry to discharge.

Figure 55 - Male, Female and Overall Risk Reduction for RDDT Clients FY18



Addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs and clients who are placed in these programs often have long histories of disruption as a result of these disorders. In FY18, over eighty-five percent (85.3%) of RDDT clients had previous mental health treatment, with nearly sixty-one percent (61.8%) receiving some form of mental health treatment in the last six months. Over eighty-five percent (85.8%) of RDDT clients had been prescribed psychiatric medications in their lifetime, with nearly sixty percent (58.9%) having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program. In FY18, sixteen percent (16.3%) of RDDT clients 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. Fifty-five percent (55%) of all RDDT clients reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves, leaving nearly thirty-eight percent (37.7%) 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 56.

Figure 56 - Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients for FY17 and FY18

Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients - FY17 & FY18	FY17	FY18
Never	55.0%	55.0%
In Last 6 Months	4.8%	2.1%
Last 6 months to 2 years	7.9%	11.1%
Over 2 years Ago	25.3%	24.5%
Unknown/Data unavailable	7.0%	7.2%

Diversion and transition RDDT clients are also screened for their level of psychiatric need for referral into the program. During FY18, nearly twenty-seven percent (26.5%) of RDDT clients entered the program with moderate psychiatric needs. There was a total of six (6) RDDT clients assessed with high or extreme psychiatric need. Figure 57 reports the percentage of clients in RDDT programs who were assessed at each level of psychiatric need.

Figure 57 – Psychiatric Need Level for RDDT Clients in FY18

RDDT Client Psychiatric Need Levels - FY18	
No Mental Health Needs	1.3%
Low Psychiatric Needs	4.4%
Moderate Psychiatric Needs	26.5%
Moderate Psychiatric Needs (Chronic)	0.3%
Moderate Psychiatric Needs (Non-Specific)	3.9%
High Psychiatric Needs	1.5%
High Psychiatric Needs (Chronic)	0.3%
High Psychiatric Needs (Non-Specific)	0.3%
Extreme Psychiatric Needs	0.3%
Data Unavailable/Unknown	0.3%
Unknown/Data Unavailable	60.8%

## DRUG OF CHOICE

Over forty-four percent (44.4%) of RDDT clients in FY18 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines. The data for FY18 shows increases from FY17 in opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, cocaine and alcohol as the reported primary drug of choice for RDDT clients. Conversely, the data demonstrates a significant reduction from FY17 in the reported use of marijuana as the primary drug of choice by RDDT clients. Figure 58 illustrates the primary drug of choice reported by RDDT clients for FY18.

Figure 58 – RDDT Client Primary Drug of Choice FY18

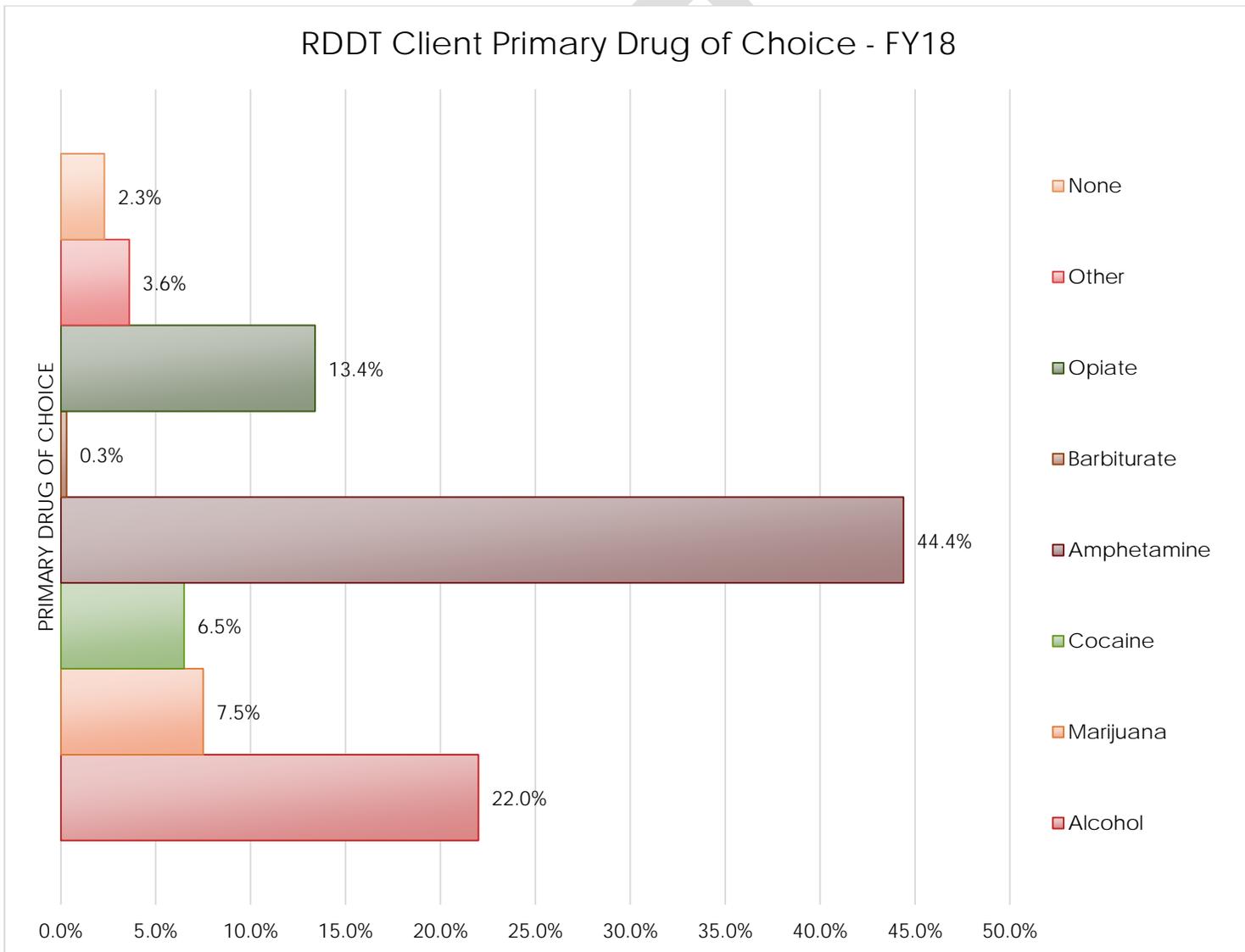
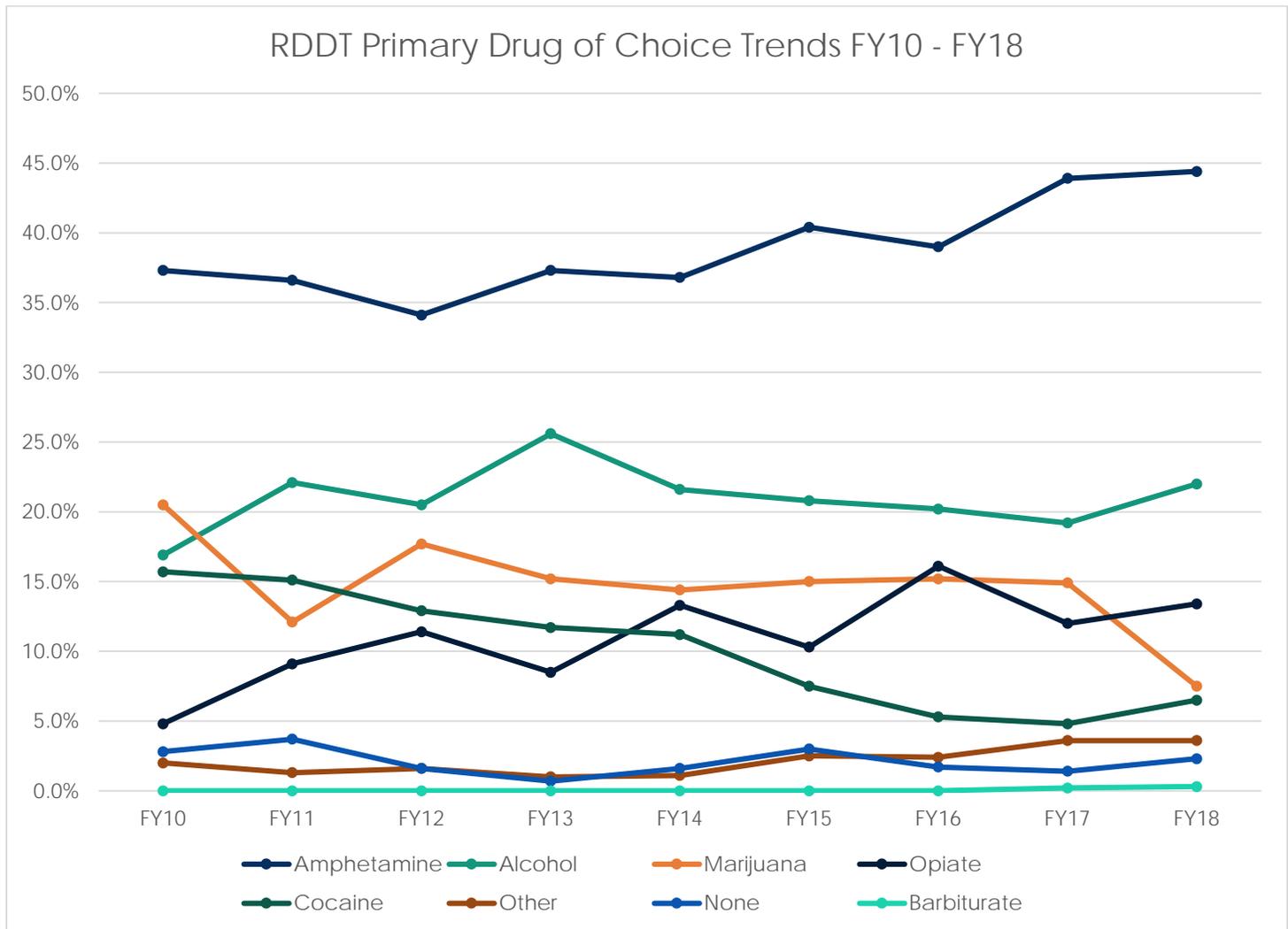


Figure 59 reports the primary drug of choice trends since FY10. Recent data trends have shown an increase in amphetamines and opiates as the drugs of choice, while other drugs such as marijuana are declining as the primary drug of choice. In FY18 preferences for cocaine and alcohol increased slightly following a decreasing trend since FY10.

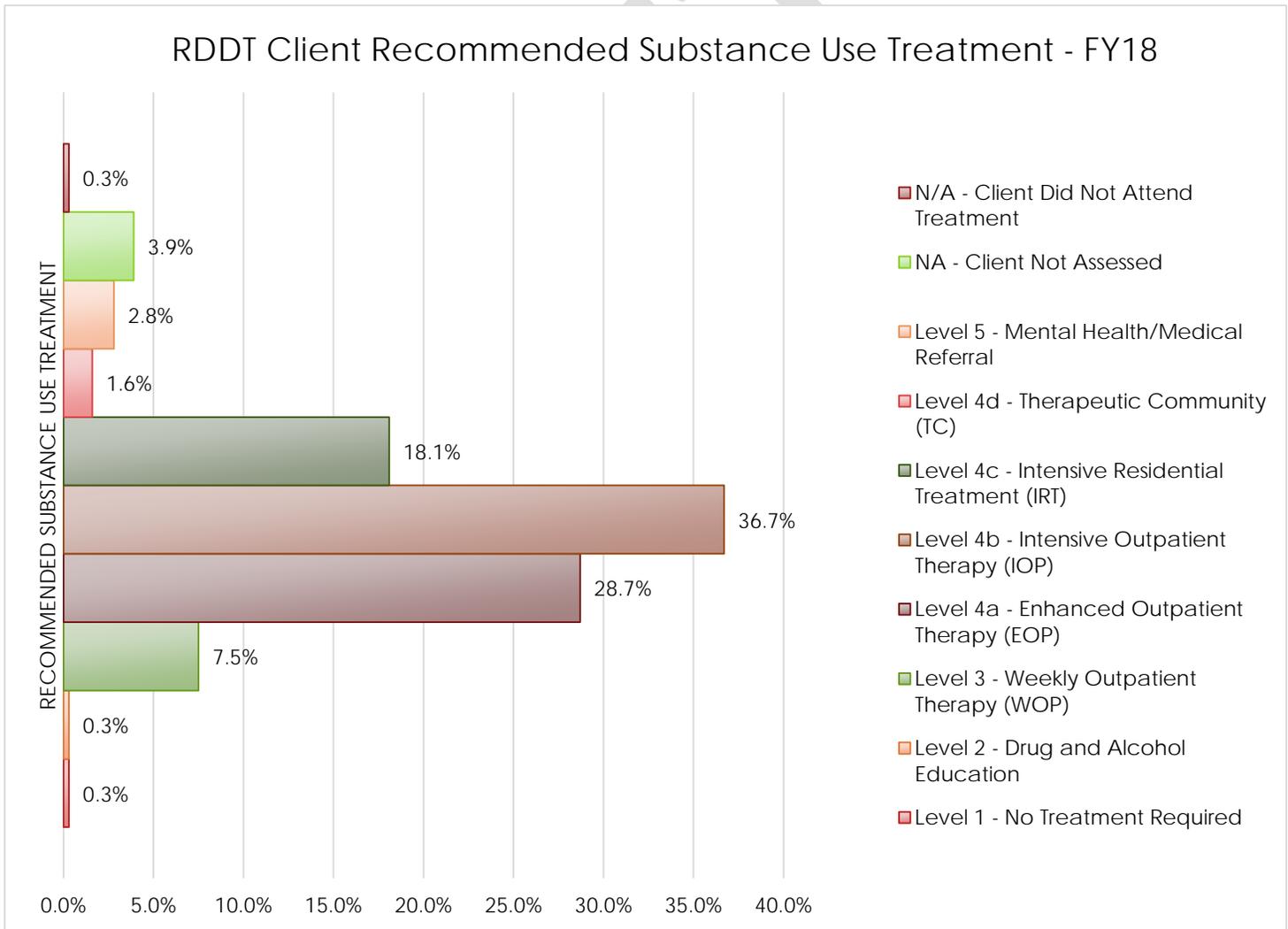
Figure 59 – Trends of Primary Drug of Choice for RDDT Clients FY10 – FY18



SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT

Compared to residential clients, a higher percentage of RDDT clients were assessed as needing enhanced substance use treatment services (level 4a and above) in FY18. Additionally, 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 (2.8% in RDDT compared to 0.4% in regular residential). Figure 60 reports the percentage of RDDT clients who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment during FY18.

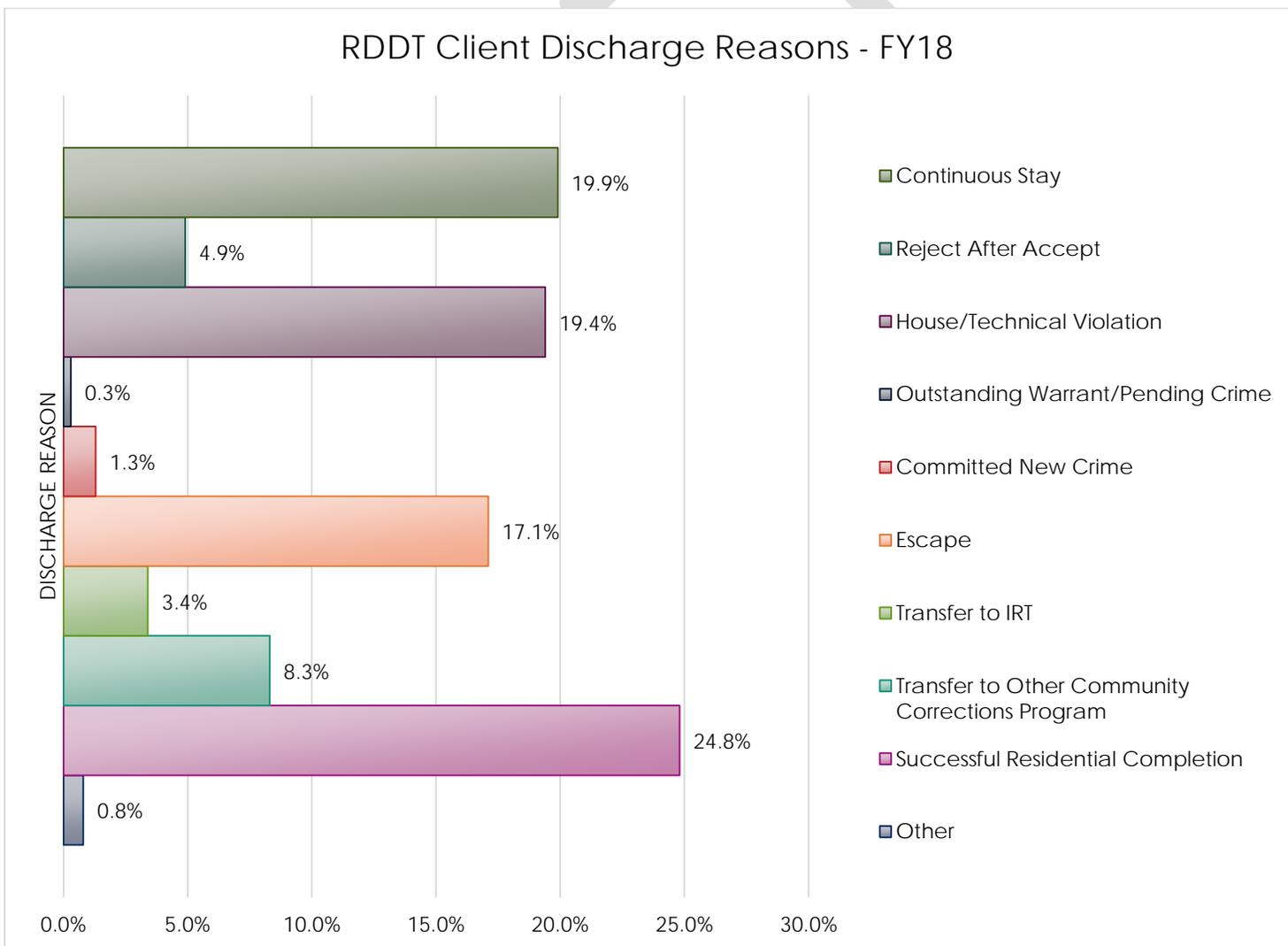
Figure 60 – Recommended Substance Use Treatment for RDDT Clients FY17



DISCHARGES

Over thirty-six percent (36.5%) of RDDT offenders in FY18 were discharged from the program successfully or transferred to another community corrections or IRT program. Some of the data reported in the Other/Continuous Stay category may also represent successful completion of RDDT programming. Successful Completion, Transfer to Other Program and Other/Continuous Stay are all being utilized by program staff to denote a completion of dual diagnosis treatment and stabilization such that the offender was able to move to the regular residential population or out of Community Corrections programming altogether. During FY18, technical violations represented over nineteen percent (19.4%) of discharges from RDDT programs. Of these technical violations, approximately forty-four percent (44.0%) were drug related.

Figure 61 Discharge Reasons for RDDT Clients FY18



## LENGTH OF STAY

The mean length of stay for all RDDT clients in all discharge categories was 103 days in FY18. Figure 62 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by a client's termination reason.

Figure 62 – Average Length of Stay in Days for RDDT Clients by Discharge Reason FY18

<b>RDDT Client Average Length of Stay by Discharge Reason - FY18</b>	
Discharge Reason	# of Days
Other	148.3
Successful Residential Completion	205.5
Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	98.4
Transfer to IRT	58.8
Escape	63.4
Committed New Crime	51.8
Outstanding Warrant/Pending Crime	123.0
House/Technical Violation	79.3
Reject After Accept	46.8
Continuous Stay	56.9

# Section V - Finances in Community Corrections

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While in residential and non-residential community corrections facilities, clients 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 clients 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 client.

## 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 for each type of services.

In FY18, the per diem rates were \$43.11 for residential clients and \$6.28 (average) for non-residential clients. Differential per diem rates were also established for IRT at \$47.83, for the seriously mentally ill (RDDT) and sex offender at \$36.14, and for Therapeutic Communities at \$28.40. The established per diem rate for the CBT pilot program was \$53.17. The differential rate is paid in addition to the residential rate to provide additional treatment services for the specified populations. Residential programs can charge clients up to \$17 per day in subsistence fees and \$3 per day for non-residential fees. Actual collections are based on earnings and the client's ability to pay.

Clients in the CBT and IRT programs do not work while participating in intensive treatment, so no financial information for CBT and IRT clients is included in this section. In addition, clients 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 clients do end up working, they were included in this sample.

Figures reported here are estimates based on reported figures in CCIB. The DCJ removes any significant outliers from each category to account for errors and to avoid skewing or otherwise misrepresenting the data. Even still, these data should be considered as an estimate of the community corrections client 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 clients, excluding non-residential supervision fees, while in community corrections in FY18 was \$11,346,532. Figure 63 shows the breakdown of total subsistence payments made by residential Diversion, Transition, male and female clients.

Figure 63 – Subsistence Paid by Residential Clients in Community Corrections in FY17 and FY18

Subsistence Paid by Residential Clients in Community Corrections FY17 and FY18					
	Overall Subsistence Paid	Diversion Subsistence Paid	Transition Subsistence Paid	Male Subsistence Paid	Female Subsistence Paid
<b>FY18</b>	<b>\$11,346,532</b>	<b>\$5,848,439</b>	<b>\$5,498,093</b>	<b>\$9,254,906</b>	<b>\$2,091,626</b>
FY17	\$11,850,442	\$6,036,890	\$5,813,552	\$9,909,545	\$1,940,897

Figure 64 outlines the average amount of subsistence collected from residential community corrections clients 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 client is unable to work, or has other expenses such as court-ordered child support, treatment costs, restitution and medication.

Figure 64 – Average Daily Subsistence Paid Overall and by Diversion/Transition and Male/Female Clients in Residential Community Corrections in FY17 and FY18

Average Daily Subsistence Paid by Residential Community Corrections Clients FY17 and FY18									
	Overall	Diversion		Transition		Male		Female	
	<b>FY18</b>	FY17	<b>FY18</b>	FY17	<b>FY18</b>	FY17	<b>FY18</b>	FY17	<b>FY18</b>
Mean	<b>\$8.06</b>	\$7.52	<b>\$7.38</b>	\$9.07	<b>\$8.83</b>	\$8.56	<b>\$8.34</b>	\$6.92	<b>\$7.02</b>
N	<b>6442</b>	3307	<b>3390</b>	3019	<b>3045</b>	5036	<b>5078</b>	1317	<b>1364</b>

The figures above include clients 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 \$8.47 per day in FY18.

Figure 65 outlines the overall amount of subsistence collected from non-residential community corrections clients. Because transition clients are still classified as inmates by the Department of Corrections, they are not eligible for non-residential status. The average daily amount of subsistence paid by non-residential community corrections clients was \$1.63 per day in FY18.

Figure 65 – Subsistence Paid by Non-residential Clients in FY18

Subsistence Paid by Non-Residential Community Corrections Clients FY18			
	Overall	Male	Female
Sum	\$370,105	\$315,383	\$54,722
N	965	746	219

### Income

As discussed in earlier sections of this report, many community corrections clients are able to obtain employment while under supervision and it is believed that employment plays a major role in a client's ability to successfully reintegrate into the community. The increase in the state minimum wage that took effect on January 1, 2017 had a significant impact on the salaries of community corrections clients in FY18.

In FY18, the median monthly income for all clients in community corrections was \$597.91. Figure 66 presents the mean and median monthly income for diversion and transition clients in FY18.

Figure 66 – Monthly Income for Diversion and Transition Clients FY17 and FY18

Monthly Income for Diversion & Transition Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Mean	\$716.69	<b>\$875.61</b>	\$715.87	<b>\$770.29</b>
Median	\$558.21	<b>\$628.81</b>	\$563.87	<b>\$562.22</b>
N	3921	<b>4259</b>	2958	<b>3097</b>

Figure 67 provides the same monthly income data for male and female community corrections clients in FY18.

Figure 67 – Monthly Income for Male and Female Clients FY17 and FY18

Monthly Income for Male & Female Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Male		Female	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
<b>Mean</b>	\$759.48	<b>\$886.41</b>	\$555.79	<b>\$628.37</b>
<b>Median</b>	\$602.52	<b>\$651.38</b>	\$404.32	<b>\$423.84</b>
<b>N</b>	5422	<b>5784</b>	1457	<b>1572</b>

Clients earned at total \$41,140,925.0 during FY18. The average total earnings for clients in community corrections from FY10 through FY18 is \$41,536,174 million.

### Taxes

Figures 68 through 71 report the mean, median, and number of Diversion, Transition, male and female clients who paid state (Figures 69 and 70) and federal (Figures 71 and 72) taxes while participating in community corrections programs in both FY17 and FY18. Overall, community corrections clients paid state and federal taxes in the amounts of \$1,312,145.00 and \$3,371,445.00 respectively in FY18.

Figure 68 – State Taxes Paid by Diversion and Transition Clients in FY17 and FY18

State Taxes Withheld for Diversion & Transition Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
<b>N</b>	4058	<b>4306</b>	3044	<b>3124</b>
<b>Mean</b>	\$201.30	<b>\$210.38</b>	\$143.82	<b>\$130.04</b>
<b>Median</b>	\$12.00	<b>\$17.00</b>	\$12.00	<b>\$4.00</b>
<b>SUM</b>	\$816,872.00	<b>\$905,897.00</b>	\$437,782.00	<b>\$406,248.00</b>

Figure 69 – State Taxes Paid by Male and Female Clients in FY17 and FY18

State Taxes Withheld for Male & Female Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Male		Female	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
N	5618	<b>5836</b>	1484	<b>1594</b>
Mean	\$190.43	<b>\$194.53</b>	\$124.55	<b>\$110.98</b>
Median	\$15.00	<b>\$13.00</b>	\$7.00	<b>\$4.00</b>
SUM	\$1,069,829.00	<b>\$1,135,248.00</b>	\$184,825.00	<b>\$176,897.00</b>

Figure 70 – Federal Taxes Paid by Diversion and Transition Clients in FY17 and FY18

Federal Taxes Withheld for Diversion & Transition Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
N	4059	<b>4306</b>	3042	<b>3124</b>
Mean	\$515.07	<b>\$552.32</b>	\$370.15	<b>\$317.91</b>
Median	\$26.00	<b>\$37.50</b>	\$26.00	<b>\$8.00</b>
SUM	\$2,090,673.00	<b>\$2,378,302.00</b>	\$1,126,011.00	<b>\$993,143.00</b>

Figure 71 – Federal Taxes Paid by Male and Female Clients in FY17 and FY18

Federal Taxes Withheld for Male & Female Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Male		Female	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
N	5617	<b>5836</b>	1484	<b>1594</b>
Mean	\$489.03	<b>\$501.78</b>	\$316.59	<b>\$277.96</b>
Median	\$31.00	<b>\$29.00</b>	\$17.50	<b>\$10.00</b>
SUM	\$2,746,865.00	<b>\$2,928,369.00</b>	\$469,819.00	<b>\$443,076.00</b>

### Fees Owed to Program at Termination

Some programs provide assistance to clients in the form of subsistence fees, treatment fees, medical costs and transportation. Once employed, clients are expected to reimburse the program for these costs; however, clients sometimes terminate without repaying the program. In FY18, programs provided financial assistance to 7407 clients totaling \$3,979,771.00 in funds that were still owed to the program upon discharge. Figures 72 and 73 outline the financial burden that programs assume to assist clients in receiving treatment, medical costs, and subsistence assistance in order to succeed in the community.

Figure 72 – Fees Owed to Program by Diversion and Transition Clients FY17 and FY18

Fees Owed to Program by Diversion & Transition Clients FY16 and FY17				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Sum	\$1,541,113.00	<b>\$1,824,465.00</b>	\$1,305,101.00	<b>\$2,155,306.00</b>
N	4024	<b>4305</b>	2993	<b>3124</b>

Figure 73 – Fees Owed to Program by Male and Female Clients FY17 and FY18

Fees Owed to Program by Male & Female Clients FY16 and FY17				
	Male		Female	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Sum	\$2,201,545.00	<b>\$3,274,169.00</b>	\$554,669.00	<b>\$705,602.00</b>
N	5559	<b>5835</b>	1458	<b>1594</b>

### Child Support

In addition to various treatment and living costs, clients are responsible for fulfilling court-ordered child support obligations. Figures 74 and 75 show the sum totals of child support paid by clients while in a community corrections program for FY17 and FY18. Clients paid a total of \$847,993.00 toward their child support obligations in FY18.

Figure 74 - Child Support Paid by Diversion and Transition Clients in FY17 and FY18

Child Support Paid by Diversion & Transition Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Sum	\$642,403.00	<b>\$658,278.00</b>	\$213,683.00	<b>\$189,715.00</b>
N	4053	<b>4306</b>	3044	<b>3124</b>

Figure 75 - Child Support Paid by Male Female Clients in FY17 and FY18

Child Support Paid by Male & Female Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Male		Female	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Sum	\$748,007.00	<b>\$771,685.00</b>	\$108,079.00	<b>\$76,308.00</b>
N	5614	<b>5836</b>	1483	<b>1594</b>

### Treatment

When possible, clients 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. There are two funds facilities can draw from to assist clients with their treatment costs. The Correctional Treatment funds and Specialized Offender Services funds are utilized to pay for a variety of pre-approved treatments for community corrections clients. Clients paid a total of \$506,905.00 towards their own treatment costs in FY18. The breakdown of treatment fees paid by clients is presented in Figures 76 and 77.

Figure 76 – Treatment Fees Paid by Diversion and Transition Clients in FY17 and FY18

Treatment Fees Paid by Diversion & Transition Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Sum	\$613,914.00	<b>\$412,830.00</b>	\$172,815.00	<b>\$94,075.00</b>
N	4059	<b>4306</b>	3044	<b>3124</b>

Figure 77 – Treatment Fees Paid by Male and Female Clients in FY17 and FY18

Treatment Fees Paid by Male & Female Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Male		Female	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Sum	\$694,421.00	<b>\$464,179.00</b>	\$63,372.00	<b>\$42,726.00</b>
N	5576	<b>5836</b>	1535	<b>1594</b>

## Restitution and Other Court Costs

Many clients 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 clients, due to some clients with very large amounts of restitution. Overall, clients owed a total of \$97,890,354.00 in restitution in FY18. Figure 78 and 79 report the mean, median and sum total of restitution owed by clients in community corrections.

Figure 78 – Restitution and Other Fees Owed by Diversion and Transition Clients in FY17 and FY18

Restitution And Other Fees Owed by Diversion & Transition Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Mean	\$6,293.00	<b>\$7800.00</b>	\$10,568.50	<b>\$20,586.38</b>
Median	\$2,434.00	<b>\$2330.50</b>	\$2,844.00	<b>\$2,935.00</b>
Sum	\$25,657,772.00	<b>\$32,760,098.00</b>	\$32,181,236.00	<b>\$64,023,657.00</b>
N	4077	<b>4200</b>	3045	<b>3110</b>

Figure 79 - Restitution and Other Fees Owed by Male and Female Clients in FY17 and FY18

Restitution and Other Fees Owed by Male & Female Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Male		Female	
	FY17	FY18	FY17	FY18
Mean	\$8,100.12	<b>\$13,739.95</b>	\$8,200.96	<b>\$11,279.31</b>
Median	\$2,495.00	<b>\$2,458.00</b>	\$2,816.00	<b>\$2,818.00</b>
Sum	\$45,644,174.00	<b>\$80,035,207.00</b>	\$12,194,478.00	<b>\$17,855,147.00</b>
N	5635	<b>5825</b>	1487	<b>1583</b>

The vast majority of community corrections clients made restitution payments while in a community corrections program totaling \$3,190,986.00 paid in FY18. These payments can be seen in Figures 80 and 81.

Figure 80 - Restitution and Other Fees Paid by Diversion and Transition Clients in FY17 and FY18

Restitution Fees Paid by Diversion & Transition Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Diversion		Transition	
	FY17	<b>FY18</b>	FY17	<b>FY18</b>
Mean	\$541.86	<b>\$504.66</b>	\$353.05	<b>\$326.01</b>
Sum	\$2,193,451.00	<b>\$2,172,543.00</b>	\$1,072,218.00	<b>\$1,018,443.00</b>
N	4048	<b>4305</b>	3037	<b>3124</b>

Figure 81 - Restitution and Other Fees Paid by Diversion and Transition Clients in FY17 and FY18

Restitution Fees Paid by Male & Female Clients FY17 and FY18				
	Male		Female	
	FY17	<b>FY18</b>	FY17	<b>FY18</b>
Mean	\$448.56	<b>\$447.33</b>	\$507.73	<b>\$368.03</b>
Sum	\$2,513,718.00	<b>\$2,604,351.00</b>	\$751,951.00	<b>\$586,635.00</b>
N	5604	<b>5835</b>	1481	<b>1594</b>

# Section VI - Program Audits and Technical Assistance

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The DCJ has a statutory responsibility to audit Community Corrections programs. Residential, non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment, Sex Offender 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 OCC staff. Members of the local community corrections board/or board staff members, representatives of the Department of Corrections, and local probation officers are also invited to assist with the on-site work.

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

- Program Files Reviews;
- Live Observations and Camera Reviews; 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, Colorado statutes or 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.

In an effort to provide more assistance and be more transparent around the audit process, an alternate way to present audit finding was offered to two programs as a trial in FY17. This was process was also used in FY18. The process calls for a meeting between the program staff and the audit staff and the findings are reviewed in real-time. This process afforded programs and audit staff to work through the audit findings together and provided a better platform for both the program and the audit team to address concerns.

Occasionally, unannounced follow-up audits or limited scope audits may be conducted following the release of the initial audit report to address event specific or public safety issues that were identified in the original audit. 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.

### PROGRAM AUDITS

It was a very productive fiscal year for the audit team. The team completed ten (10) program audits across the state ranging from specialized, non-residential, and residential programs. Due to the revision of the Standards in July 2017, the audit process required revision as well. The team worked diligently to revise the audit tools and design an auditing manual to align better with the 2017 Standards. They also developed and scheduled four regional trainings to communicate these changes to the audit process to the Community Corrections Boards and program staff. They successfully conducted one audit with the cooperation of the program and board in that jurisdiction using the revised process to close out FY18.

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Division of Criminal Justice is considered a resource by the local community corrections boards and programs. The OCC 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 OCC staff also offers extensive training, coaching and technical assistance regarding evidence-based practices in the field of criminal justice. The OCC staff is familiar with all of the community corrections programs statewide and may be able to offer recommendations 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. The audit team provided seventeen (17) technical assistance events to the field in FY18.

# Section VII - Noteworthy Accomplishments

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The emphasis on implementing evidence-based programs and practices brought many changes for Colorado Community Corrections programs, boards and the OCC to address during FY18. Programs worked closely with the OCC staff to continue implementing and working towards fidelity to these evidence-informed practices.

The OCC continued to help programs, boards and providers familiarize themselves with the PACE tool and process and the new 2017 Revised Community Corrections Standards throughout FY18. Community corrections stakeholders are encouraged to ask for assistance from the OCC as they continue to implement the 2017 Revised Community Corrections Standards in their facilities.

## *COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT) PILOT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION*

FY 2018 saw continued cohorts for the Enhancing Motivation by Achieving Reshaped Cognition (EMBARC) program begin their treatment at Tooley Hall.

Created as an equal partnership with DCJ, the City and County of Denver (Community Corrections Division) and Tooley Hall (a GeoGroup, Inc. facility); the EMBARC program utilizes evidence-based Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT) to provide participants with programming and treatment that can change destructive thinking and behavior. This is done through cognitive restructuring and skill training with directed practice. The approach is proven through research to reduce risk and recidivism.

EMBARC utilizes the CBI-CC (Cognitive Behavioral Interventions – A Comprehensive Curriculum) treatment model developed by the University of Cincinnati. This 90-day research-informed treatment program uses strategies and techniques to work with high risk offenders. Emphasis is placed on treatment that specifically addresses social learning using skill-building activities to assist with cognitive, social, emotional and coping skill development.

## *PROGRAM ASSESSMENT FOR CORRECTIONAL EXCELLENCE (PACE)*

During FY18 the OCC continued its assessment of programs using the PACE tool. Upon completion of the tool design, the Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE) was brought to community corrections boards and agencies to measure and evaluate local corrections staff skills to improve effective delivery of the 8 Principles of Effective Intervention. The OCC worked collaboratively with community corrections providers and stakeholders to increase implementation capacity with the long term goal of accurately measuring program quality against client outcomes to reveal a path to effective programming. Six assessments were fully completed during FY18.

Seeing the importance of this evaluation tool and to assist with getting a baseline score for all the programs in the state, the OCC was granted additional PACE staff positions to begin working FY19. Due to this and some turnover in the OCC staff, no assessments were conducted between October of 2017 and March of 2018. This allowed for the new job vacancies to be posted, staff to be selected, and training of those staff to occur so the evaluations could continue. The first PACE was following this hiatus was conducted in April of 2018, with an average of one evaluation being completed every six weeks thereafter.

### ONGOING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2017 REVISED COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS STANDARDS

The OCC continued to work with stakeholders around the state to implement the 2017 revised standards. The sub-committee convened by the Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council that included Council members, community corrections Board staff, providers, program staff and staff from the OCC, also provided support as necessary.

A Request for Information (RFI) was mandated by the legislature from all stake holders documenting the work and costs associated with implementation of these standards. OCC staff developed a data sheet and a survey tool for programs to track and document this information so it could be reported back to the legislature through the RFI process.

### COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INFORMATION AND BILLING (CCIB) SYSTEM

In FY18, OCC staff began the task of requesting funds to build CCIB 2.0. The current CCIB system is running on outdated technology and the Office of Information Technology (OIT) has recommended the system be replaced.

OCC staff developed an initial plan, outlining what functionality the new system would need to keep up with the growing demands of community corrections in the foreseeable future. Per state statute, OCC partnered with OIT staff to publish a request for information (RFI) as to how much a similar system might cost. The first release of the RFI at the beginning of FY18 did not result in any functional data being collected. The second release of the RFI in April 2018 as well as market research completed by OIT staff yielded enough information to successfully submit a capitol construction request to the governor's office and legislature.

# Section VIII - Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council

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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 analyze and identify problems and needs of the community corrections system;
- To recommend modifications to the Colorado Community Corrections Standards and community corrections contracts to improve the quality of programs and to enhance public safety;
- To identify and recommend evidence-based strategies to increase success rates and to reduce recidivism in community corrections;
- To evaluate and recommend strategies to maximize use of funding and to promote efficient and effective allocation methods to local jurisdictions;
- To address issues identified by the Governor and the Colorado General Assembly in the areas of the community corrections system.
- To provide coordinated communication to providers, boards, referral agencies, and the general public in order to facilitate the advancement of community corrections in the State of Colorado

Figure 82 outlines the Advisory Council membership for FY18.

Figure 82 – The Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership for FY18

Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership FY18	
Honorable Kathy Delgado (Chair) 17th 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)
Joe Morales Parole Board Chair	Melissa Roberts Division of Adult Parole, CDOC
Greg Mauro City and County of Denver	John Draxler Probation - 13 <sup>th</sup> Judicial District
Doug Erler Weld County Justice Services	Jim Bullock Colorado District Attorney’s Council
Eileen Kinney Division of Probation Services	Jagruti Shah Office of Behavioral Health
Marti Kovener Victim Advocate	Tim Hand Community Corrections Program Representative
Bill Cecil Citizen Member	Jay Flynn Mental Health Center of Denver
Chris Dewhurst Colorado Department of Labor and Employment	Joan DiMaria Arapahoe/Douglas Mental Health Network
Nikea Bland Legal Community Representative	Joyce Downing Elected Official
David Lipka Public Defender	

## SUBCOMMITTEE FUNCTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In order to meet the above objectives, the Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council forms subcommittees to address various areas. Subcommittees include members of the Council, DCJ staff, and volunteers from specialized areas.

### STANDARDS SUBCOMMITTEE

This subcommittee periodically reviews and recommends changes or modifications to the Colorado Community Corrections Standards. 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. Beginning in late FY15, this subcommittee was convened to assist with the complete overhaul of the Colorado Community Corrections Standards to align better with evidence-based practices. The final document was completed and approved by the full Council in late FY17 and was published in July 2017.

### O JOHN KUENHOLD AWARD

The Distinguished Service Award was created in 2001 to recognize the exceptional contributions of an individual in the arena of community corrections. The Advisory Council presents this award annually at a meeting of the Colorado Association of Community Corrections Boards. The exemplary efforts of these individuals have made a significant difference in community corrections.

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. Figure 83 lists the award recipients for the last nine years.

Figure 83 - O. John Kuenhold Distinguished Service Award Honorees FY10 – FY17

2017	<b>Joe Ferrando</b>	Director, Larimer County Community Corrections
2016	<b>Glenn Tapia</b>	Director, Office of Community Corrections, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
2015	<b>Greg Mauro</b>	Director, Community Corrections Division, Denver, Department of Safety
2014	No award was given	

2013	<b>Jeaneene Miller</b>	Director, Colorado Department of corrections, Division of Adult Parole (retired); Denver Community Corrections Board Member
2012	<b>Harriet Hall</b>	President and CEO of Jefferson Center for Mental Health; Jefferson County Community Corrections Board Member
2011	<b>Dennis Berry</b>	Director, Mesa County Community Corrections
2010	<b>Tom Moore</b>	Jefferson County Community Corrections Board
2010	<b>Tom Giacinti</b>	Jefferson County Justice Services Director (retired); Jefferson County Community Corrections Board Member

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# Section IX - Summary

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

The OCC is part of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) 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 non-governmental 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 client has been consistent for many years. Most community corrections clients in FY18 were serving sentences for non-violent, mid-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition clients were drug-related crimes, burglary and menacing/assault. Nearly eighteen percent (17.6%) of residential community corrections clients had no prior convictions in FY18.

All clients under community corrections supervision are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R) process. The SOA-R process measures each client's level of recidivism risk and his/her criminogenic needs, and detects and measures the severity of substance use. The SOA-R process then provides a treatment recommendation. According to two separate measures 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 clients had lower risk-level scores after at least 6 months of community corrections supervision, which indicate a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination.

Female clients make up nearly twenty-one percent (20.5%) of the overall community corrections population. Females tended to have higher risk levels, higher substance use disruption and higher criminogenic needs. As a result, females comprise a higher proportion of those in need of the most intensive levels of substance use treatment. In addition, female clients have higher rates of mental illness and therefore represent a higher proportion of those in need of mental health services.

Additionally, female client populations, IRT and RDDT clients also had higher risk levels; more identified criminogenic needs, and higher rates of mental illness. IRT and RDDT clients 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 clients in Colorado contributed financially to their placement, programming and to the community while under supervision. Overall, community corrections clients earned over 50 million dollars in FY18. These earnings led to more than 1.3 million dollars in state taxes and more than 3.3 million dollars in federal taxes in FY18. Clients contributed over three million dollars to their restitution/fines/court costs, over five hundred thousand dollars of treatment costs, and more than eight hundred thousand dollars in child support during the year as well.

In addition, community corrections clients paid over 11 million dollars in subsistence payments to programs in in FY18. Despite these numbers, clients owed programs approximately 2.8 million dollars at the close of FY18.

Colorado community corrections programs have had to be progressive in finding ways to meet the growing needs of their clients as the last several years have seen an increase in the risk and needs levels of all community corrections clients. 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.

