

Community corrections in Colorado: Program outcomes and recidivism Terminations January 2014-December 2016

April 2018

Revised August 2019 with additional clarification

Prepared by
Linda Harrison

Office of Research and Statistics
Division of Criminal Justice
Colorado Department of Public Safety

700 Kipling Street, Suite 3000
Denver, CO 80215
Telephone: 303-239-4442
Fax: 303-239-4491
<https://www.colorado.gov/dcj-ors>

Office of Research and Statistics
Kim English, Research Director
Division of Criminal Justice
Joe Thome, Director
Colorado Department of Public Safety
Stan Hilkey, Executive Director



COLORADO
Department of Public Safety

Table of Contents

Executive summary	1
Introduction	6
Residential community corrections	7
Therapeutic Communities	27
Non-residential community corrections	40
Residential Dual-Diagnosis Treatment	45
Intensive Residential Treatment	57

Tables and Figures

Figure 1. Educational attainment at termination and client outcomes

Table 1. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): legal status and demographics

Table 2. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): educational status at intake and termination

Table 3. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): employment status at intake and termination

Table 4. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): criminal history

Table 5. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): client risk level and mental health needs

Table 6. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): needs assessment

Table 7. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): treatment matching

Table 8. Table 6. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): services received

Table 9. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): length of stay

Table 10. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): legal status and demographics

Table 11. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): educational status at intake and termination

Table 12. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): employment status at intake and termination

Table 13. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): criminal history

Table 14. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): client risk level and mental health needs

Table 15. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): services received

Table 16. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): length of stay

Table 17. 2014-2016 Non-residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): demographics

Table 18. 2014-2016 Non-residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): educational and employment status at intake and termination

Table 19. 2014-2016 Non-residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): Conviction crime, risk level and mental health needs.

Table 20. 2014-2016 Non-residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): length of stay

Table 21. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): Legal status and demographics

Table 22. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): educational status at intake and termination

Table 23. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): Employment at intake and termination

Table 24. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): Criminal history

Table 25. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): client risk level

Table 26. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): average length of stay

Table 27. 2014-2016 Community corrections intensive residential treatment (IRT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): legal status and demographics

Table 28. 2014-2016 Community corrections intensive residential treatment (IRT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): criminal history

Table 29. 2014-2016 Community corrections intensive residential treatment (IRT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): client risk level and mental health needs

Table 30. 2014-2016 Community corrections intensive residential treatment (IRT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): length of stay

Executive Summary

Background

Colorado community corrections is a system of 35 halfway houses and programs across the state that provide both diversion from prison for offenders and a transition to the community for offenders leaving prison. Services are designed to promote productive reintegration of offenders back into the community.

This report focuses on client outcomes, in terms of discharges status and recidivism rates for each of the five community corrections modalities, including regular residential, therapeutic community, non-residential, residential dual-diagnosis treatment, and intensive residential treatment between January 2014 and December 2016. Information on offender characteristics, service needs assessment and treatment information, and termination reason (successful completion, new crime, escape/walk-away, and technical violation) was extracted from the Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) system.

Rates of recidivism occurring within one year and two years post-discharge are also presented. These data were obtained from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON), which contains information concerning new misdemeanor or felony filings in county or district court. Information regarding filings in Denver County Court were not available and so are excluded from this analysis. Only cases successfully discharged and with the necessary “at risk” time¹ are included in the recidivism analyses. Thus, recidivism data are limited to clients discharged in calendar year 2014.

Findings

Residential Community Corrections

The purpose of the residential phase of community corrections is to provide offenders with the knowledge and skills necessary to be emotionally, cognitively, behaviorally and financially prepared for their reintegration into the community.

An analysis of 14,232 residential community corrections clients discharged between 2014 and 2016 found that the majority (55%) of residential community corrections clients were discharged from the program successfully. Clients participating in community corrections residential programs as a

¹ At-risk-time refers to the length of time an offender has been in the community and free to reoffend after termination from a community corrections program.

condition of parole were more likely to succeed than either transition or diversion clients (65% compared to 60% and 49%, respectively). However, clients participating in community corrections as a condition of parole were also more likely to recidivate. Within one year, 24% had received a new court filing, compared to 20% of diversion clients and 22% of transition clients.² Two years after discharge, 41% of these condition of parole clients had recidivated, compared to 37% of diversion and 36% of transition clients.³

Older clients in general were more likely to succeed in the program, and less likely to recidivate. Of those over 35, 67% succeeded, compared to 48% of those 35 and under. Male and female clients succeeded at almost identical rates (55% compared to 56%). Women, however, had lower recidivism rates. Women recidivated at rates of 15% after one year and 30% after two years, while the one- and two-year rates for men were 23% and 39%, respectively.

Education was directly correlated with successful termination. Less than half of the clients with less than a high school diploma or GED at the time of discharge successfully completed the program (44%), compared to 57% of those with a diploma or GED and 65% of those who had acquired some education beyond high school. Similarly, greater educational attainment was associated with a lower recidivism rate.

Clients with a mental health diagnosis were less likely to succeed in community corrections than those without: only 48% were successfully discharged compared to 61% for those without a diagnosis. However, having a mental health diagnosis had little effect on recidivism. The one- and two-year recidivism rates for those with and those without a diagnosis were virtually identical.

At intake, over half of both diversion and transition offenders were classified as high-risk on the LSI.⁴ These clients were least likely to succeed in the program and, if successfully terminated, more likely to recidivate. Of those assessed with a high level of risk at intake, 49% were successfully terminated, compared to 74% of low-risk clients. Recidivism rates for high-risk clients were 24% after one year and 42% after two years, compared to 8% at one year and 18% at two years for low-risk clients.

Providing a variety of services produced lower recidivism rates. Most clients did receive a combination of the service types examined (86%).⁵ Recidivism rates were slightly higher for those that were successfully discharged and did not receive any of these services than for clients who did receive some level of services. Recidivism rates for clients who received no services were 24% within one year and

² This difference is not statistically significant.

³ These differences are not statistically significant.

⁴ The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a 54-item assessment instrument that is administered in a semi-structured interview. The LSI provides a measure of risk for recidivism and profiles an offender's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk.

⁵ Services examined included those addressing substance abuse, employment and vocational needs, education, life skills, mental health, sex offense-specific treatment, domestic violence, anger management, and cognitive restructuring.

40% within two years. Those who did receive some combination of available services demonstrated one-year and two-year recidivism rates of 21% and 37%, respectively.

The impact of services received was particularly evident among transition offenders. One- and two-year recidivism rates were 17% and 28%, respectively, for transition clients who did receive some combination of the available services. These rates are significantly lower than the 23% one-year rate and the 45% two-year rate observed for those who did not receive any of the reported service types.

Therapeutic Communities (TCs)

A Therapeutic Community (TC) is residential in nature but has greater lengths of stay and is more structured. Typically, TCs have a 9-month minimum length of stay, and are designed for individuals with extensive criminal histories, antisocial behavior and multiple unsuccessful treatment attempts. These programs employ a therapeutic milieu and place high levels of responsibility on the individual participants for their treatment.

Between 2014 and 2016, 648 clients terminated from TCs. These programs had relatively high successful discharge rates (56%), comparable to those served in regular residential programs. Overall recidivism rates were much lower than those observed for regular residential clients, with 6% of successfully discharged TC clients having received a new filing within one year, compared to 21% of regular residential clients. Recidivism at two years was 20% for the TC client population, in contrast to 37% for regular residential clients.

These higher success rates and lower recidivism rates occurred in spite of the higher severity of the TC client population compared to the regular residential population. These clients had more extensive criminal histories, much more frequently had a mental health diagnosis in addition to significant addiction problems, and had much higher levels of risk and needs as measured by the LSI.

Younger clients appear to fare better in the therapeutic community environment than in regular residential, with 58% of clients under the age of 30 terminating successfully, compared to 44% for regular residential clients under 30. African American clients were successfully terminated in 63% of cases, in stark contrast to the 49% successful termination rate for African American clients in regular residential programs. Also in contrast to regular residential terminations, women were *less* often successfully discharged than men (47% compared to 58%).

Due to the intensive nature of TC programming, most participants successfully completing the program were likely to have had services addressing multiple areas of need (97% of clients, regardless of termination status, received a combination of the cataloged service types). Life skills training and employment/vocational services had the greatest association with successful termination. Over three-quarters (79%) of TC clients who received one or both of these service types were successful, substantially higher than the overall success rate of 56%.

Non-Residential Community Corrections

The non-residential phase of community corrections is designed to assist in the transition of stabilized residential *diversion* offenders back into the community, with a gradual decrease in supervision. Non-residential placement is not available to transition inmates or paroled clients. This analysis involved 2,359 non-residential community corrections clients who were discharged between 2014 and 2016.

Overall, non-residential clients were significantly more likely to successfully complete the program than residential diversion clients (64% compared to 49%). Recidivism rates were also much lower for these clients than for diversion clients successfully terminated from regular residential programs, at 16% within one year of discharge (compared to 20% for residential clients), and 28% within two years (compared to 37% for residential clients). This is not surprising as almost all non-residential clients have successfully completed a residential program immediately prior to admission to a non-residential program. Therefore, the overall profile of clients served in non-residential programs appears very similar to that of successful residential terminations. That is, they tended to be older, have lower risk scores, were more often female, Caucasian, had higher levels of education, and were more often employed than the overall residential population. In addition, the non-residential population had overall lower risk scores, and less frequently had a mental health diagnosis compared to the overall residential population.

Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT)

RDDT programs are professionally supervised therapeutic environments geared toward drug and alcohol abstinence, improved mental health and desistance from continued criminal conduct. Generally, the treatment program is aimed at offenders with both significant substance use and mental illness, including those whose previous treatment failures necessitate more intensive intervention.

Between 2014 and 2016, RDDT programs discharged 677 clients. Of all the community corrections modalities, these programs had the lowest successful discharge rate at 38%. It is notable, however, that those in the program as a condition of parole had a much higher success rate, at 61%. Diversion clients were successfully discharged in only 27% of cases, while transition offenders succeeded in 47% of cases.

Overall, one-year recidivism rates were slightly higher than those found for regular residential terminations (24% vs. 21%, respectively). However, two-year recidivism rates for RDDT clients were significantly higher than those for regular residential, at 45% for RDDT compared to 37% for regular residential.

While African American clients had the lowest success rates in regular residential programs, this group succeeded *more* often in RDDT than clients of other ethnic backgrounds. Over half (58%) of

African Americans served in RDDT successfully completed the program, compared to 49% of African Americans served in regular residential programs. Also in contrast to outcomes for regular residential programs, female clients were slightly *less* often successfully discharged, at 35% compared to 39% for men.

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)

Intensive residential treatment (IRT) is a 90-day correctional treatment program for individuals with serious substance use problems and is structured to accommodate persons with disorders related to prolonged substance use. Offenders participate in forty hours of therapeutic treatment per week.

The successful termination rates among the 2,199 IRT clients served between calendar years 2014 and 2016 were the highest found among all the modalities of community correction programs, at 77% overall. This is in spite of the chronic problems experienced by this population. However, recidivism rates were also the highest observed across all of the community corrections populations, with 28% recidivating within one year, and almost half (49%) within two years.

In contrast to the other modalities, African Americans were often successfully terminated, at 83%. African Americans also had the lowest recidivism rates among ethnic groups at 20% within one year and 47% at two years.⁶

Well over half (54%) of IRT clients had mental health needs. These clients were unsuccessfully discharged more frequently than those without such needs (28% versus 16%, respectively).

Additionally, a very large percentage of clients (87%) were assessed in the high spectrum of risk and needs on the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI). While this condition had little bearing on successful termination rates, it was significantly correlated with recidivism risk. Of those assessed as high risk, 30% recidivated within one year, and 51% within two years. In comparison, recidivism rates for those assessed as low or medium risk were 19% within one year and 38% within two years.

⁶ The number of Asian American/Pacific Islander and Native American/Alaskan Native clients served was too low for results to be considered a reliable comparison.

Introduction

Colorado community corrections is a system of 35 separate residential and non-residential facilities across the state that provide both diversion from prison for offenders and transition to the community for offenders leaving prison. Six of these are operated by local governments, while the remainder are operated by private agencies. Services are designed to promote productive reintegration of offenders back into the community. Community corrections provide the following:

- services for offenders convicted of less severe felony offenses who are diverted from prison and sentenced to community corrections by the courts.
- services for offenders in transition between prison and parole.
- services for parolees referred by the Colorado Board of Parole or local parole offices as a condition of parole.
- short-term stabilization services for offenders on probation and parole.
- specialized treatment for offenders with a history of substance use and mental illness.

Participant data were extracted from the Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) system. The CCIB system tracks an array of information related to offenders in the Colorado community corrections system, including current crime and criminal history, fiscal information (e.g., earnings, taxes, restitution and child support paid), standardized assessment outcomes, treatment services provided, and termination reasons.

Recidivism data were obtained from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON), which contains information concerning new misdemeanor or felony filings in county or district court. Information regarding filings in Denver County Court were not available and so are excluded from this analysis.

The DCJ's Office of Community Corrections develops an annual report with in-depth summaries of clients terminated from each of the program types outlined in this report.⁷ Therefore, this report will focus mainly on client outcomes, recidivism, and factors related to these.

Client outcome data are presented separately according to legal status, including diversion, transition, and condition of parole, and for all three populations combined. The first section of this report focuses on residential community corrections. This is followed with an analysis of clients in non-residential community corrections, residential dual diagnosis treatment (RDDT), Therapeutic Communities (TC) and intensive residential treatment (IRT).

⁷ Available at: <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dcj/community-corrections-reports-publications>.

Residential Community Corrections

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

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

Tables 1 through 9 provide detailed information regarding the profiles and termination status of 14,232 residential community corrections clients terminated between calendar years 2014 and 2016 (January 2014 and December 2016). Terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included in this analysis, while terminations due to transfer to another program or other reasons are excluded. Also presented are one- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in 2014 only, allowing adequate time at risk for re-offense to occur.⁸

Program success and client characteristics

As shown in Table 1, the majority (55%) of residential community corrections clients were discharged successfully. Transition clients were more likely to be successful than diversion clients (60% compared to 49%, respectively).

Those participating in community corrections as a condition of parole succeeded at an even greater rate, at 65%.⁹ However, this group was also more likely to recidivate than the others. Within one year, 24% had received a new court filing, compared to 20% of diversion clients and 22% of transition clients. Two years after discharge, 41% of the condition of parole clients had recidivated, compared to 37% of diversion and 36% of transition clients.¹⁰

Older clients, in general, were more likely to succeed in the program, and less likely to recidivate. Of those over 35, 67% succeeded, compared to 48% of those 35 and under. Only 23% of those under 21 completed the program successfully.

⁸ The term "at risk" refers to the length of time an offender has been in the community and free to reoffend after termination from a community corrections program.

⁹ This difference is statistically significant at $p < .001$.

¹⁰ These differences are not statistically significant.

Similarly, older clients had lower recidivism rates. Those 35 and older had recidivism rates of 18% within one year of discharge, and 31% within two years. In comparison, those under 35 had recidivism rates of 24% at one year and 32% at two years.

Over half (55%) of residential community corrections clients were Caucasian. Both Caucasian clients and those of Asian/Pacific Islander descent were the most likely to succeed, at 55% and 62% respectively. African American clients were the least likely to be successful in residential community corrections, with just under half (49%) being successfully terminated. However, Hispanic clients were the most likely to recidivate. One- and two-year recidivism rates for non-Hispanic clients were 20% and 35%, respectively. In comparison, recidivism rates for Hispanic clients were 24% at one year and 42% at two years.

Female clients succeeded only slightly more often than men (56% compared to 55%). However, women demonstrated significantly lower recidivism rates, at 15% within one year and 30% within two years. Men, in comparison, demonstrated one- and two-year rates of 23% and 39%, respectively.

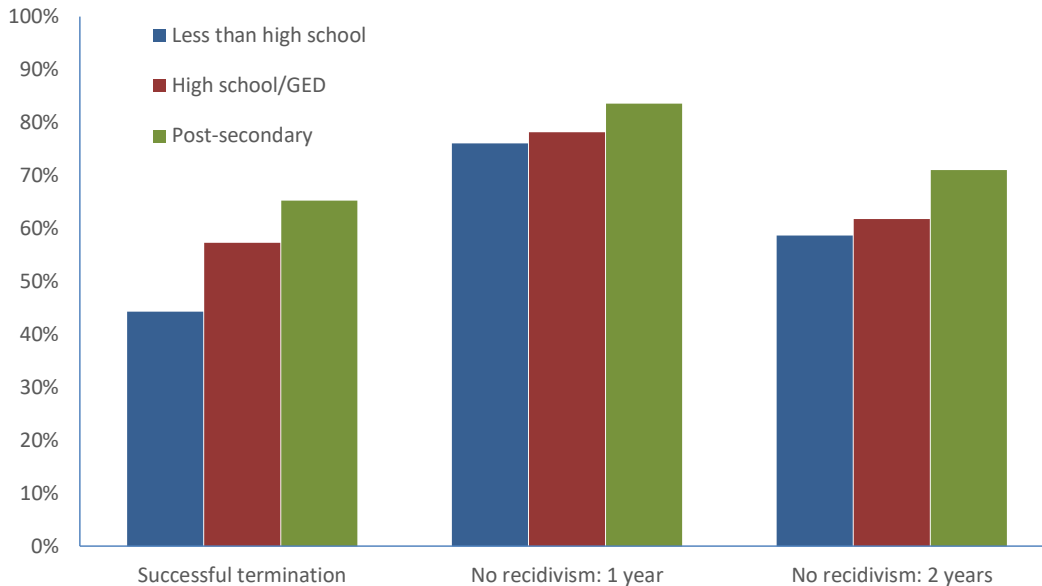
Clients who had previously been married both succeeded more often and recidivated less often than either single or currently married clients. Divorced, widowed or separated clients were successfully terminated in 62% of cases, compared to 54% for single or married clients. These previously married clients demonstrated recidivism rates of 18% at one year and 31% at two years, compared to 22% and 39% within one year and two years (respectively) for all other clients.

Table 2 displays educational attainment at both intake and termination. Ten percent of clients with no GED or high school diploma at intake did obtain one prior to termination.

Education was directly correlated with successful termination. This is unsurprising, as prior studies of Colorado's community corrections system have found having a high school diploma or GED to be highly predictive of program success.¹¹ Less than half of the clients with less than a high school diploma or GED at the time of discharge successfully completed the program (44%), compared to 57% of those with a diploma or GED and 65% of those who had acquired some education beyond high school. Similarly, greater educational attainment was associated with lower recidivism rates, as shown in Figure 1.

¹¹ Harrison, L. (2010). *Fiscal Year 2008 Community Corrections Program Terminations: Client Needs, Services and Outcomes*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

Figure 1. Educational attainment at termination and client outcomes



Employment

Because employment is a condition of retention in most programs, it is not surprising that employment has consistently been found to be linked to program success in community corrections.¹²

Table 3 outlines the employment status of clients both at intake and at termination. As shown, 89% of transition clients were unemployed or were considered unemployable. Since transition clients are in prison prior to entering community corrections, this is expected. However, the majority (70%) were employed full time when they left the program. Of these, 70% were successfully discharged.

Those placed in community corrections as a condition of parole are also most often unemployed or unemployable at intake (75%), as they have only recently been released from prison. However, only 56% were employed full time at termination. Of these, 78% were successfully terminated.

Diversion clients, on the other hand, are not necessarily incarcerated prior to intake (although it is possible they may have spent some time in jail). Nonetheless, over three-quarters (77%) were unemployed or unemployable. At the time of termination, 67% were employed full-time. Of these, 72% successfully completed the program.

While clients who were unemployed at termination demonstrated higher recidivism rates at one

¹² Hetz-Burrell, N. and English, K. (2006). *Community Corrections in Colorado: A study of program outcomes and recidivism, FY00-FY04*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

year than those who were either employed or unemployable due to disability (29% compared to 21%), this difference dissipated to some degree after 2 years, with a 40% recidivism rate for unemployed individuals compared to 37% for those who were employed or disabled.

Criminal history

Table 4 displays types of conviction crimes for which offenders were placed in community corrections. Property crimes were the most common type of conviction crime, involving 46% of diversion, 38% of transition, and 36% of the condition of parole clients.

Among diversion clients, those convicted of 'other' crime types¹³ were the most likely to succeed, but were also the most likely to recidivate. Violent offenders were the least likely to recidivate, with only 17% recidivating in the first year and 29% in the second year following discharge.

In the case of transition clients, drug offenders were the most likely to succeed in the program (64%), but violent offenders were the least likely to recidivate (31% within 2 years). However, among condition of parole clients, those convicted of violent crimes were most likely to succeed (70%) as well as the least likely to recidivate (34% within 2 years).

Table 4 also contains the criminal history scores of community corrections clients. The ORS Criminal History Score is an index reflecting the seriousness of an offender's criminal past. It is derived from a weighted combination of an offender's past convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories. The Criminal History Score has been found to be statistically related to both program failure and program infractions.¹⁴

As expected, transition and paroled clients typically have more serious criminal histories than diversion clients. Over two-thirds of transition and condition of parole clients (70% and 68%, respectively) fell into the top category of seriousness. Just over half (53%) of diversion clients fell into this category. As expected, this group was also the most likely to recidivate, with 25% of clients overall recidivating within one year, and 41% within two years. In comparison, only 8% of those in the lowest category of criminal history seriousness recidivated within one year, and 18% within two years.

Client risk and needs

As shown in Table 5, a much larger proportion of paroled clients had a mental health diagnosis (41%) than did either transition or diversion clients (32% and 24%, respectively).¹⁵ Clients of all categories with such a diagnosis were less likely to succeed in community corrections than those without: only

¹³ 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.

¹⁴ English, K. and Mande, M. (1991). *Community Corrections in Colorado: Why Do Some Succeed and Others Fail?* Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics; Harrison, L. (2010). *Fiscal Year 2008 Community Corrections Program Terminations: Client Needs, Services and Outcomes*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

¹⁵ No information concerning the specificity or severity of mental health diagnoses was available

48% were successfully discharged compared to 61% for those without a diagnosis.

However, having a mental health diagnosis had little effect on recidivism. The one- and two-year recidivism rates for those with and those without a diagnosis were virtually identical, with the one-year recidivism rate for both groups at 21%. The two-year recidivism rate for those with a mental health diagnosis was 38%, compared to 37% for those without.

Table 5 also shows the level of offender risk and need as determined by the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI). This inventory is a 54-item assessment instrument that is administered in a semi-structured interview. The LSI provides a measure of risk for recidivism and profiles an offender's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk. Offenders score higher on the LSI as their risk of recidivism increases. The LSI is administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk.

At intake, over half (56%) of all community corrections clients were classified as high-risk on the LSI. As expected, these clients were least likely to succeed in the program and more likely to recidivate after termination. After six months in the program, many of these high-risk individuals were re-classified at a lower risk level, as only a third were still considered high-risk.

Higher levels of risk at both intake and after 6 months in the program were clearly associated with unsuccessful discharge and recidivism rates. Of those assessed with low levels of risk at intake, 74% were successfully terminated, compared to 49% of high-risk clients. Recidivism rates for low-risk clients were 8% after one year and 18% after two years, compared to 24% at one year and 42% at two years for high-risk clients.

Standardized Offender Assessment and treatment matching

In community corrections, all offenders are screened and assessed upon intake with the Revised Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA-R). The purpose of the SOA-R process is to measure an offender's level of recidivism risk and criminogenic needs. The assessment process also measures the degree and severity of substance use and provides a treatment recommendation based on an offender's level of risk and severity of substance use.

Table 6 displays the substance abuse treatment recommendations for the client population, and the actual level of treatment clients were referred to. Most (81%) were assessed as requiring some form of outpatient treatment while few (12%) required either no treatment or alcohol and drug education only. Small percentages of the clients in residential community corrections were recommended for intensive residential treatment or a Therapeutic Community, as such clients were likely admitted to facilities offering these levels of treatment rather than to residential community corrections programs.

As shown in Table 7, approximately 82% of clients were actually referred to the level of treatment recommended by the SOA-R process. The degree to which treatment recommendations and treatment referrals matched made a slight difference in program success rates, with 57% of those referred to appropriate levels of treatment being successfully discharged compared to 54% of those

without an appropriate referral.

The degree to which treatment recommendations and treatment referrals correlated did appear to affect recidivism rates. Overall, 20% of those for whom treatment recommendations matched their treatment referral recidivated within one year, compared to 25% of those who did not have such a match. At two years, 36% of those with an appropriate treatment match recidivated, compared to 43% of those without.

Services received

Table 8 outlines the most common service types received, and program and recidivism outcomes for those receiving these services. It is difficult to determine the impact of services on these outcomes, as the needs and risk level of clients referred to available services types vary. For example, clients receiving sex offender-specific services were more frequently terminated for technical violations than were clients not receiving these services. However, only a small and very specific subset of clients would have been referred to this service type.

In combination, however, the provision of the variety of available services produced lower recidivism rates. Approximately 14% of all discharges did not receive any of the service types reported in Table 8. The successful discharge rate of these offenders was very low (37%). However, the proportion of those who did not receive any services and were discharged with an escape status was very high, at 35%. These clients likely had a short length of stay and did not have the opportunity to engage in services.

Recidivism rates for clients who did not receive any of the available services yet were successfully discharged were slightly higher than for clients who did receive some level of these services. Recidivism rates for clients who received no services were 24% within one year and 40% within two years. This compares to one-year and two-year recidivism rates of 21% and 37%, respectively, for clients who did receive some combination of available services.

The impact of services received was particularly evident among those placed in community corrections as a condition of parole. One- and two-year recidivism rates were 23% and 39%, respectively, for these clients who did receive some combination of the available services. These rates are significantly lower than the 28% one-year rate and particularly the 49% two-year rate observed for those who did not receive any of the reported service types.¹⁶

Length of stay

As shown in Table 9, successful diversion clients remained in the program for approximately 8.6 months, while successful transition clients had a slightly shorter stay at 7.6 months. Clients placed in residential community corrections as a condition of parole and successfully terminated had a much shorter length of stay, at 4.0 months. Those terminated for escape did so in a very short time, within

¹⁶ This difference was statistically significant at $p < .01$ for one-year recidivism rates and $p < .001$ for two-year recidivism rates. No significant difference was found in the case of diversion clients.

3 months of admission.

While length of stay appeared to have little association with future recidivism for either condition of parole or diversion clients, successfully discharged transition clients who remained recidivism-free stayed in community corrections approximately a month longer than those who did recidivate.¹⁷

¹⁷ While length of stay appeared to have little association with future recidivism for either condition of parole or diversion clients, successfully discharged transition clients who remained recidivism-free stayed in community corrections approximately a month longer than those who did recidivate

Table 1. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): legal status and demographics

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Legal Status									
Diversion	6798	47.8%	49.3%	19.5%	2.6%	28.6%	1128	19.9%	37.3%
Transition	6264	44.0%	59.5%	14.2%	2.0%	24.3%	1298	21.7%	36.2%
Condition of Parole	1170	8.2%	64.5%	11.1%	2.1%	22.2%	232	24.1%	41.4%
Total	14232	100.0%	55.0%	16.5%	2.3%	26.2%	2658	21.2%	37.1%
Age Group									
Diversion									
18 thru 20	291	4.3%	21.6%	33.3%	3.1%	41.9%	25	32.0%	44.0%
21 thru 25	1674	24.6%	37.2%	25.3%	2.7%	34.8%	220	24.1%	42.7%
26 thru 30	1485	21.8%	46.9%	20.1%	2.5%	30.5%	232	22.0%	40.9%
31 thru 35	1245	18.3%	53.3%	16.5%	2.8%	27.3%	224	22.3%	39.7%
36 thru 40	745	11.0%	57.3%	16.1%	3.1%	23.5%	120	16.7%	37.5%
41 thru 45	532	7.8%	61.3%	14.8%	1.9%	22.0%	115	15.7%	27.8%
46 thru 50	408	6.0%	64.0%	14.2%	2.5%	19.4%	93	17.2%	37.6%
Over 50	418	6.1%	70.1%	10.0%	1.0%	18.9%	99	9.1%	20.2%
Transition									
18 thru 20	72	1.1%	30.6%	31.9%	2.8%	34.7%	8	37.5%	87.5%
21 thru 25	958	15.3%	40.7%	17.5%	2.6%	39.1%	138	21.7%	42.8%
26 thru 30	1319	21.1%	53.6%	15.5%	2.2%	28.7%	253	24.9%	39.9%
31 thru 35	1244	19.9%	59.6%	16.7%	1.4%	22.2%	248	22.6%	37.5%
36 thru 40	905	14.4%	65.5%	12.9%	1.9%	19.7%	197	22.8%	33.5%
41 thru 45	634	10.1%	69.2%	10.4%	1.7%	18.6%	161	25.5%	36.6%
46 thru 50	552	8.8%	72.3%	10.1%	2.0%	15.6%	154	18.8%	33.8%
Over 50	580	9.3%	74.7%	7.9%	2.2%	15.2%	139	10.8%	23.7%
Condition of Parole									
18 thru 20	8	0.7%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	75.0%	0	-	-
21 thru 25	145	12.4%	50.3%	12.4%	3.4%	33.8%	16	25.0%	62.5%
26 thru 30	202	17.3%	52.0%	13.9%	3.5%	30.7%	38	31.6%	63.2%
31 thru 35	243	20.8%	67.5%	7.8%	3.3%	21.4%	51	35.3%	51.0%
36 thru 40	168	14.4%	69.0%	12.5%	0.6%	17.9%	25	20.0%	28.0%
41 thru 45	150	12.8%	71.3%	12.0%	0.7%	16.0%	35	14.3%	28.6%
46 thru 50	110	9.4%	70.9%	13.6%	0.0%	15.5%	27	29.6%	44.4%
Over 50	144	12.3%	77.1%	6.9%	2.1%	13.9%	40	10.0%	17.5%
Total									
18 thru 20	371	2.6%	23.2%	32.6%	3.0%	41.2%	33	33.3%	54.5%
21 thru 25	2777	19.5%	39.1%	22.0%	2.7%	36.2%	374	23.3%	43.6%
26 thru 30	3006	21.1%	50.2%	17.7%	2.4%	29.7%	523	24.1%	42.1%
31 thru 35	2732	19.2%	57.5%	15.8%	2.2%	24.5%	523	23.7%	39.8%
36 thru 40	1818	12.8%	62.5%	14.2%	2.3%	21.1%	342	20.5%	34.5%
41 thru 45	1316	9.2%	66.3%	12.4%	1.7%	19.7%	311	20.6%	32.5%
46 thru 50	1070	7.5%	69.0%	12.1%	2.0%	17.0%	274	19.3%	36.1%
Over 50	1142	8.0%	73.3%	8.6%	1.8%	16.4%	278	10.1%	21.6%

Table 1, continued

Race/Ethnicity									
Diversion									
Caucasian	3987	59.1%	53.1%	16.7%	2.5%	27.8%	718	20.3%	36.1%
African									
American	695	10.3%	40.7%	25.9%	2.3%	31.1%	93	11.8%	37.6%
Hispanic	1897	28.1%	43.8%	22.7%	2.9%	30.7%	278	21.9%	41.7%
Asian/ Pacific									
Islander	59	0.9%	61.0%	15.3%	1.7%	22.0%	12	0.0%	8.3%
Native									
American/									
Alaskan Native	111	1.6%	50.5%	25.2%	2.7%	21.6%	19	21.1%	31.6%
Transition									
Caucasian	3121	50.0%	63.4%	11.9%	1.6%	23.0%	677	21.1%	33.2%
African									
American	1103	17.7%	52.8%	18.0%	3.4%	25.9%	201	19.4%	36.3%
Hispanic	1861	29.8%	57.1%	15.4%	1.7%	25.7%	382	24.6%	42.4%
Asian/ Pacific									
Islander	52	0.8%	63.5%	9.6%	3.8%	23.1%	13	7.7%	15.4%
Native									
American/									
Alaskan Native	108	1.7%	56.5%	23.1%	1.9%	18.5%	24	20.8%	33.3%
Condition of Parole									
Caucasian	712	61.0%	65.6%	10.5%	2.1%	21.8%	143	21.7%	38.5%
African									
American	146	12.5%	60.3%	16.4%	1.4%	21.9%	26	30.8%	46.2%
Hispanic	271	23.2%	62.7%	10.0%	3.0%	24.4%	53	26.4%	41.5%
Asian/ Pacific									
Islander	9	0.8%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	1	0.0%	100.0%
Native									
American/									
Alaskan Native	29	2.5%	72.4%	13.8%	0.0%	13.8%	9	33.3%	66.7%
Total									
Caucasian	7820	55.2%	58.4%	14.2%	2.1%	25.3%	1538	20.8%	35.0%
African									
American	1944	13.7%	49.0%	20.7%	2.8%	27.5%	320	18.1%	37.5%
Hispanic	4029	28.5%	51.2%	18.5%	2.4%	28.0%	713	23.7%	42.1%
Asian/ Pacific									
Islander	120	0.8%	62.5%	11.7%	2.5%	23.3%	26	3.8%	15.4%
Native									
American/									
Alaskan Native	248	1.8%	55.6%	23.0%	2.0%	19.4%	52	23.1%	38.5%
Gender									
Diversion									
Male	5357	78.8%	48.7%	19.2%	2.7%	29.4%	885	21.1%	38.1%
Female	1441	21.2%	51.6%	20.5%	2.1%	25.8%	243	15.6%	34.6%
Transition									
Male	5239	83.6%	59.2%	13.8%	2.0%	25.0%	1087	23.5%	38.6%
Female	1025	16.4%	60.9%	16.4%	1.9%	20.9%	211	12.8%	23.7%
Condition of Parole									
Male	935	79.9%	64.3%	10.3%	1.9%	23.5%	183	25.7%	42.6%
Female	235	20.1%	65.5%	14.5%	3.0%	17.0%	49	18.4%	36.7%
Total									
Male	11531	81.0%	54.7%	16.0%	2.3%	26.9%	2155	22.7%	38.7%
Female	2701	19.0%	56.3%	18.4%	2.1%	23.2%	503	14.7%	30.2%

Table 1, continued

Marital Status									
Diversion									
Single	4142	62.6%	46.1%	20.7%	2.8%	30.4%	658	21.1%	40.3%
Married	1292	19.5%	56.5%	15.6%	2.6%	25.3%	243	20.2%	35.8%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	1184	17.9%	55.2%	15.9%	2.0%	26.9%	214	15.4%	30.4%
Transition									
Single	3537	58.1%	54.7%	16.2%	2.4%	26.7%	666	23.3%	39.8%
Married	1457	23.9%	65.8%	11.6%	1.8%	20.8%	329	20.1%	33.4%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	1098	18.0%	67.6%	10.9%	1.3%	20.2%	270	20.7%	31.9%
Condition of Parole									
Single	706	62.7%	64.3%	10.9%	2.0%	22.8%	137	27.7%	48.2%
Married	194	17.2%	60.8%	11.3%	4.1%	23.7%	30	23.3%	43.3%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	226	20.1%	70.8%	9.3%	0.9%	19.0%	61	16.4%	24.6%
Total									
Single	8385	60.6%	51.3%	18.0%	2.5%	28.2%	1461	22.7%	40.8%
Married	2943	21.3%	61.4%	13.4%	2.3%	23.0%	602	20.3%	34.9%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	2508	18.1%	62.0%	13.1%	1.6%	23.3%	545	18.2%	30.5%

Table 2. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): educational status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Education at Intake									
Diversion									
Less than HS	1906	29.0%	40.9%	24.2%	2.7%	32.2%	254	24.4%	42.9%
HS diploma	1469	22.3%	52.4%	16.1%	2.3%	29.2%	261	18.0%	35.6%
GED	2161	32.8%	51.9%	19.0%	2.6%	26.5%	407	21.9%	41.0%
Some college/ vocational school	899	13.7%	58.5%	12.6%	2.8%	26.1%	161	14.9%	27.3%
College degree	144	2.2%	69.4%	10.4%	0.7%	19.4%	40	7.5%	17.5%
Transition									
Less than HS	1233	20.1%	50.4%	19.1%	1.8%	28.7%	169	24.9%	39.1%
HS diploma	1263	20.5%	64.2%	9.8%	2.0%	24.0%	268	10.8%	22.8%
GED	2889	47.0%	58.9%	15.0%	2.2%	23.8%	663	27.0%	43.4%
Some college/ vocational school	643	10.5%	69.7%	9.3%	2.2%	18.8%	148	17.6%	31.8%
College degree	119	1.9%	73.9%	6.7%	0.0%	19.3%	30	6.7%	6.7%
Condition of Parole									
Less than HS	260	23.5%	53.8%	16.9%	3.1%	26.2%	41	26.8%	41.5%
HS diploma	236	21.3%	64.0%	6.8%	3.4%	25.8%	39	10.3%	30.8%
GED	480	43.4%	69.6%	9.0%	1.3%	20.2%	117	27.4%	44.4%
Some college/ vocational school	112	10.1%	69.6%	12.5%	0.9%	17.0%	23	26.1%	47.8%
College degree	19	1.7%	78.9%	0.0%	5.3%	15.8%	3	0.0%	0.0%
Total									
Less than HS	3399	24.6%	45.3%	21.8%	2.4%	30.5%	464	24.8%	41.4%
HS diploma	2968	21.5%	58.4%	12.7%	2.3%	26.7%	568	14.1%	29.2%
GED	5530	40.0%	57.1%	16.1%	2.3%	24.5%	1187	25.3%	42.7%
Some college/ vocational school	1654	12.0%	63.6%	11.3%	2.4%	22.7%	332	16.9%	30.7%
College degree	282	2.0%	72.0%	8.2%	0.7%	19.1%	73	6.8%	12.3%

Table 2, continued

Education at Termination									
Diversion									
Less than HS	1727	26.5%	40.2%	24.7%	2.5%	32.5%	224	24.1%	43.8%
HS diploma	1368	21.0%	51.8%	17.1%	2.3%	28.9%	239	17.6%	36.0%
GED	2307	35.4%	51.8%	18.7%	2.7%	26.7%	426	22.1%	39.9%
Some college/ vocational school	946	14.5%	58.9%	12.3%	2.4%	26.4%	180	16.1%	29.4%
College degree	164	2.5%	71.3%	9.1%	1.8%	17.7%	45	8.9%	17.8%
Transition									
Less than HS	1093	17.9%	48.9%	19.2%	1.8%	30.1%	145	24.1%	38.6%
HS diploma	1140	18.6%	64.0%	10.1%	2.1%	23.8%	246	10.2%	22.4%
GED	3047	49.8%	59.1%	15.1%	2.2%	23.6%	684	26.9%	43.0%
Some college/ vocational school	691	11.3%	70.0%	9.0%	1.9%	19.1%	166	18.7%	33.1%
College degree	142	2.3%	71.8%	7.0%	0.7%	20.4%	32	9.4%	9.4%
Condition of Parole									
Less than HS	239	21.7%	53.1%	17.6%	2.9%	26.4%	33	21.2%	36.4%
HS diploma	218	19.8%	63.8%	7.3%	3.7%	25.2%	37	10.8%	29.7%
GED	504	45.8%	69.2%	8.9%	1.6%	20.2%	122	27.0%	44.3%
Some college/ vocational school	118	10.7%	69.5%	11.9%	0.8%	17.8%	23	30.4%	52.2%
College degree	21	1.9%	81.0%	0.0%	4.8%	14.3%	5	0.0%	0.0%
Total									
Less than HS	3059	22.3%	44.3%	22.2%	2.3%	31.2%	402	23.9%	41.3%
HS diploma	2726	19.9%	57.9%	13.4%	2.3%	26.4%	522	13.6%	29.1%
GED	5858	42.7%	57.1%	16.0%	2.4%	24.5%	1232	25.2%	42.0%
Some college/ vocational school	1755	12.8%	64.0%	10.9%	2.1%	23.0%	369	18.2%	32.5%
College degree	327	2.4%	72.2%	7.6%	1.5%	18.7%	82	8.5%	13.4%

Table 3. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (successful terminations 2014 only): employment status at intake and termination

				Termination Reason				Recidivism		
						New Crime	Technical Violation			
				N	%	Success	Escape	N	1 year	2 year
Employment at Intake										
Diversion										
	Full Time	1372	20.2%	71.7%	6.9%	2.4%	19.0%	345	17.4%	32.5%
	Part Time	156	2.3%	57.7%	9.6%	1.9%	30.8%	37	16.2%	40.5%
	Unemployed	5106	75.1%	42.6%	23.5%	2.6%	31.3%	717	21.5%	39.7%
	Unemployable/ Disability	161	2.4%	62.7%	11.2%	1.2%	24.8%	29	17.2%	31.0%
Transition										
	Full Time	641	10.2%	68.8%	11.1%	2.3%	17.8%	159	23.3%	42.1%
	Part Time	77	1.2%	46.8%	11.7%	2.6%	39.0%	11	9.1%	45.5%
	Unemployed	5415	86.4%	58.2%	14.8%	2.0%	25.1%	1089	21.7%	35.7%
	Unemployable/ Disability	131	2.1%	75.6%	6.1%	2.3%	16.0%	39	20.5%	23.1%
Condition of Parole										
	Full Time	250	21.4%	80.0%	7.2%	1.6%	11.2%	70	17.1%	38.6%
	Part Time	39	3.3%	59.0%	10.3%	2.6%	28.2%	9	22.2%	55.6%
	Unemployed	819	70.0%	60.0%	12.5%	2.4%	25.2%	144	27.8%	42.4%
	Unemployable/ Disability	62	5.3%	66.1%	9.7%	0.0%	24.2%	9	22.2%	33.3%
Total										
	Full Time	2263	15.9%	71.8%	8.1%	2.3%	17.8%	574	19.0%	35.9%
	Part Time	272	1.9%	54.8%	10.3%	2.2%	32.7%	57	15.8%	43.9%
	Unemployed	11340	79.7%	51.3%	18.5%	2.3%	27.9%	1950	22.1%	37.7%
	Unemployable/ Disability	354	2.5%	68.1%	9.0%	1.4%	21.5%	77	19.5%	27.3%
Employment at Termination										
Diversion										
	Full Time	4215	62.0%	67.0%	11.0%	2.1%	19.9%	949	19.0%	37.2%
	Part Time	561	8.3%	29.2%	23.4%	4.8%	42.6%	58	15.5%	37.9%
	Unemployed	1830	26.9%	13.1%	39.0%	2.9%	45.1%	84	34.5%	42.9%
	Unemployable/ Disability	188	2.8%	64.9%	9.6%	1.6%	23.9%	37	18.9%	27.0%
Transition										
	Full Time	4393	70.1%	70.4%	10.6%	1.8%	17.2%	1074	22.0%	36.4%
	Part Time	515	8.2%	45.8%	16.1%	2.7%	35.3%	83	21.7%	39.8%
	Unemployed	1194	19.1%	22.9%	27.6%	2.7%	46.8%	93	23.7%	37.6%
	Unemployable/ Disability	162	2.6%	75.3%	6.2%	1.2%	17.3%	48	12.5%	22.9%
Condition of Parole										
	Full Time	653	55.9%	77.6%	8.0%	1.8%	12.6%	155	21.9%	41.9%
	Part Time	111	9.5%	57.7%	13.5%	1.8%	27.0%	25	32.0%	40.0%
	Unemployed	333	28.5%	39.6%	17.4%	3.3%	39.6%	39	28.2%	38.5%
	Unemployable/ Disability	72	6.2%	70.8%	6.9%	0.0%	22.2%	13	23.1%	46.2%
Total										
	Full Time	9261	65.1%	69.4%	10.6%	1.9%	18.1%	2178	20.7%	37.1%
	Part Time	1187	8.3%	39.1%	19.3%	3.6%	38.0%	166	21.1%	39.2%
	Unemployed	3357	23.6%	19.2%	32.8%	2.9%	45.2%	216	28.7%	39.8%
	Unemployable/ Disability	422	3.0%	69.9%	7.8%	1.2%	21.1%	98	16.3%	27.6%

Table 4. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): criminal history

	Termination Reason						Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Crime Category*									
Diversion									
Property	3136	46.2%	44.8%	23.5%	2.5%	29.2%	498	22.1%	38.8%
Violent	1151	16.9%	48.8%	15.5%	2.7%	33.0%	164	16.5%	28.7%
Drug	1653	24.3%	54.9%	16.4%	2.6%	26.1%	319	18.2%	37.6%
Other	855	12.6%	55.7%	16.3%	2.5%	25.6%	147	20.4%	41.5%
Transition									
Property	2358	37.6%	56.7%	15.2%	2.0%	26.0%	471	23.4%	39.7%
Violent	1506	24.0%	61.5%	12.2%	2.2%	24.1%	311	19.9%	30.9%
Drug	1233	19.7%	64.1%	11.4%	1.5%	23.0%	283	19.4%	32.9%
Other	1167	18.6%	57.5%	17.6%	2.3%	22.6%	233	23.6%	40.3%
Condition of Parole									
Property	426	36.4%	63.1%	12.9%	3.1%	20.9%	85	27.1%	43.5%
Violent	330	28.2%	70.0%	4.2%	2.1%	23.6%	68	16.2%	33.8%
Drug	194	16.6%	64.9%	15.5%	1.5%	18.0%	42	31.0%	54.8%
Other	220	18.8%	58.6%	14.1%	0.9%	26.4%	37	24.3%	35.1%
Total									
Property	5920	41.6%	50.9%	19.4%	2.3%	27.3%	1054	23.1%	39.6%
Violent	2987	21.0%	57.5%	12.6%	2.4%	27.5%	543	18.4%	30.6%
Drug	3080	21.6%	59.2%	14.4%	2.1%	24.4%	644	19.6%	36.6%
Other	2242	15.8%	56.9%	16.7%	2.2%	24.1%	417	22.5%	40.3%
Criminal History Score**									
Diversion									
0	422	7.4%	62.1%	10.0%	1.9%	26.1%	93	7.5%	15.1%
1	582	10.2%	57.2%	13.4%	2.9%	26.5%	112	18.8%	31.3%
2	876	15.4%	48.6%	15.3%	3.3%	32.8%	155	18.7%	38.7%
3	818	14.4%	48.3%	17.0%	3.3%	31.4%	128	18.8%	33.6%
4	2984	52.5%	48.3%	21.6%	2.1%	27.9%	485	23.5%	41.0%
Transition									
0	261	5.0%	76.2%	5.7%	2.3%	15.7%	71	8.5%	21.1%
1	366	7.0%	66.1%	9.8%	1.9%	22.1%	89	11.2%	19.1%
2	401	7.7%	61.6%	11.0%	0.7%	26.7%	74	12.2%	31.1%
3	520	10.0%	66.3%	9.8%	1.0%	22.9%	121	18.2%	27.3%
4	3647	70.2%	58.0%	15.1%	2.2%	24.7%	743	25.3%	40.5%
Condition of Parole									
0	50	5.7%	78.0%	4.0%	2.0%	16.0%	13	7.7%	23.1%
1	56	6.4%	66.1%	10.7%	0.0%	23.2%	14	35.7%	50.0%
2	72	8.3%	56.9%	15.3%	4.2%	23.6%	18	22.2%	38.9%
3	103	11.8%	74.8%	6.8%	1.9%	16.5%	26	3.8%	11.5%
4	589	67.7%	63.5%	12.4%	1.5%	22.6%	102	30.4%	50.0%
Total									
0	733	6.2%	68.2%	8.0%	2.0%	21.7%	177	7.9%	18.1%
1	1004	8.5%	61.0%	12.0%	2.4%	24.7%	215	16.7%	27.4%
2	1349	11.5%	52.9%	14.0%	2.6%	30.5%	247	17.0%	36.4%
3	1441	12.3%	56.7%	13.7%	2.4%	27.3%	275	17.1%	28.7%
4	7220	61.5%	54.5%	17.5%	2.1%	25.9%	1330	25.0%	41.4%

* Crime category refers to the most serious crime associated with the offender's current conviction. 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.

** The ORS Criminal History Score is an index of an offender's past adjudications, convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories

Table 5. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): client risk level and mental health needs

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Mental Health Diagnosis									
Diversion									
No	3942	68.4%	55.9%	15.6%	2.7%	25.9%	781	20.1%	38.4%
Yes	1819	31.6%	43.0%	20.8%	2.1%	34.1%	249	20.9%	38.6%
Transition									
No	4224	75.9%	64.2%	12.3%	2.1%	21.4%	979	21.8%	35.4%
Yes	1341	24.1%	50.6%	18.1%	2.0%	29.3%	208	21.2%	38.9%
Condition of Parole									
No	569	59.1%	71.0%	7.9%	2.1%	19.0%	139	26.6%	44.6%
Yes	393	40.9%	60.1%	14.0%	2.3%	23.7%	57	19.3%	31.6%
Total									
No	8735	71.1%	60.9%	13.5%	2.3%	23.3%	1899	21.4%	37.3%
Yes	3553	28.9%	47.7%	19.0%	2.1%	31.2%	514	20.8%	37.9%
Initial LSI									
Diversion									
Low	426	6.5%	69.2%	6.6%	2.3%	21.8%	92	5.4%	15.2%
Medium	2260	34.6%	57.7%	14.6%	2.6%	25.1%	460	18.5%	35.9%
High	3840	58.8%	43.6%	21.6%	2.5%	32.2%	545	23.9%	42.8%
Transition									
Low	465	7.5%	77.0%	6.2%	1.1%	15.7%	121	10.7%	17.4%
Medium	2575	41.7%	66.1%	10.7%	2.1%	21.1%	589	22.2%	35.8%
High	3136	50.8%	51.8%	17.7%	2.1%	28.4%	569	24.1%	41.1%
Condition of Parole									
Low	57	5.1%	80.7%	3.5%	1.8%	14.0%	16	6.3%	31.3%
Medium	357	32.0%	74.8%	6.2%	2.2%	16.8%	88	23.9%	37.5%
High	703	62.9%	60.0%	13.1%	2.1%	24.8%	123	26.8%	46.3%
Total									
Low	948	6.9%	73.7%	6.2%	1.7%	18.4%	229	8.3%	17.5%
Medium	5192	37.6%	63.0%	12.1%	2.3%	22.6%	1137	20.8%	36.0%
High	7679	55.6%	48.5%	19.2%	2.3%	30.0%	1237	24.3%	42.4%
6 month Follow-Up LSI									
Diversion									
Low	612	18.0%	89.1%	2.3%	1.5%	7.2%	194	11.9%	26.3%
Medium	1620	47.7%	77.1%	5.4%	1.1%	16.4%	439	22.3%	40.3%
High	1164	34.3%	41.2%	17.1%	2.1%	39.5%	170	24.7%	43.5%
Transition									
Low	680	22.8%	92.5%	1.9%	0.9%	4.7%	226	16.8%	26.5%
Medium	1446	48.6%	76.1%	5.7%	1.3%	16.9%	379	22.7%	35.4%
High	850	28.6%	42.2%	17.8%	2.4%	37.6%	112	27.7%	44.6%
Condition of Parole									
Low	47	14.5%	87.2%	0.0%	2.1%	10.6%	13	7.7%	38.5%
Medium	133	40.9%	85.0%	3.0%	2.3%	9.8%	41	17.1%	36.6%
High	145	44.6%	64.8%	11.7%	1.4%	22.1%	19	15.8%	26.3%
Total									
Low	1339	20.0%	90.7%	2.0%	1.2%	6.0%	433	14.3%	26.8%
Medium	3199	47.8%	77.0%	5.4%	1.3%	16.3%	859	22.2%	38.0%
High	2159	32.2%	43.2%	17.0%	2.2%	37.6%	301	25.2%	42.9%

* No information concerning specific types of or the severity of mental health diagnoses was available.

**The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 6. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): needs assessment

	Termination Reason						Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Recommended Treatment Level									
Diversion									
No treatment	326	5.0%	62.0%	12.6%	1.5%	23.9%	71	14.1%	26.8%
AOD education	180	2.8%	55.6%	15.6%	2.2%	26.7%	36	16.7%	41.7%
Weekly OP	2576	39.7%	53.0%	17.8%	2.4%	26.9%	479	19.0%	34.9%
EOP	1904	29.4%	46.2%	19.3%	2.7%	31.8%	274	19.7%	37.6%
IOP	860	13.3%	49.4%	18.0%	2.3%	30.2%	141	24.8%	47.5%
IRT	547	8.4%	47.3%	18.6%	2.6%	31.4%	90	22.2%	40.0%
TC	32	0.5%	43.8%	18.8%	3.1%	34.4%	3	0.0%	33.3%
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	62	1.0%	46.8%	21.0%	1.6%	30.6%	11	27.3%	54.5%
Transition									
No treatment	643	10.5%	68.3%	12.3%	2.3%	17.1%	138	15.2%	26.8%
AOD education	348	5.7%	65.5%	10.9%	0.6%	23.0%	79	19.0%	31.6%
Weekly OP	3072	50.3%	60.1%	13.7%	2.1%	24.1%	673	22.7%	35.8%
EOP	1413	23.1%	56.8%	15.8%	1.4%	26.0%	268	24.6%	43.3%
IOP	410	6.7%	57.3%	12.4%	3.7%	26.6%	79	25.3%	40.5%
IRT	168	2.7%	50.0%	14.3%	4.2%	31.5%	29	10.3%	34.5%
TC	24	0.4%	37.5%	16.7%	0.0%	45.8%	3	0.0%	33.3%
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	34	0.6%	35.3%	17.6%	0.0%	47.1%	5	20.0%	40.0%
Condition of Parole									
No treatment	121	11.3%	69.4%	5.8%	3.3%	21.5%	28	10.7%	25.0%
AOD education	31	2.9%	83.9%	0.0%	3.2%	12.9%	7	28.6%	42.9%
Weekly OP	412	38.5%	70.1%	10.7%	2.2%	17.0%	89	22.5%	37.1%
EOP	261	24.4%	63.2%	11.1%	1.1%	24.5%	49	22.4%	38.8%
IOP	132	12.3%	67.4%	9.1%	3.8%	19.7%	31	41.9%	64.5%
IRT	88	8.2%	51.1%	13.6%	1.1%	34.1%	13	38.5%	76.9%
TC	7	0.7%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	18	1.7%	66.7%	16.7%	5.6%	11.1%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Total									
No treatment	1090	8.0%	66.5%	11.7%	2.2%	19.6%	237	14.3%	26.6%
AOD education	559	4.1%	63.3%	11.8%	1.3%	23.6%	122	18.9%	35.2%
Weekly OP	6060	44.3%	57.7%	15.2%	2.2%	24.8%	1241	21.3%	35.5%
EOP	3578	26.2%	51.6%	17.3%	2.1%	29.0%	591	22.2%	40.3%
IOP	1402	10.3%	53.4%	15.5%	2.9%	28.2%	251	27.1%	47.4%
IRT	803	5.9%	48.3%	17.2%	2.7%	31.8%	132	21.2%	42.4%
TC	63	0.5%	41.3%	15.9%	1.6%	41.3%	7	0.0%	28.6%
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	114	0.8%	46.5%	19.3%	1.8%	32.5%	18	22.2%	44.4%

Table 6, continued

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Actual Treatment Level Referred									
Diversion									
No treatment	388	6.1%	58.5%	12.6%	1.5%	27.3%	75	18.7%	30.7%
AOD education	138	2.2%	59.4%	17.4%	3.6%	19.6%	28	10.7%	28.6%
Weekly OP	3062	47.9%	52.5%	17.1%	2.3%	28.0%	580	20.2%	37.9%
EOP	1763	27.6%	47.0%	19.4%	2.7%	31.0%	254	17.7%	36.2%
IOP	684	10.7%	47.4%	18.0%	2.9%	31.7%	108	26.9%	46.3%
IRT	280	4.4%	57.1%	14.3%	1.8%	26.8%	46	17.4%	34.8%
TC	4	0.1%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%			
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	68	1.1%	50.0%	17.6%	2.9%	29.4%	12	33.3%	50.0%
Transition									
No treatment	782	13.1%	68.3%	11.1%	2.2%	18.4%	173	17.3%	30.1%
AOD education	254	4.2%	66.1%	10.2%	0.8%	22.8%	58	20.7%	31.0%
Weekly OP	3391	56.6%	60.1%	13.1%	2.2%	24.6%	741	22.5%	36.6%
EOP	1178	19.7%	56.0%	17.5%	1.2%	25.3%	214	22.4%	40.2%
IOP	290	4.8%	56.2%	12.4%	3.8%	27.6%	48	31.3%	43.8%
IRT	47	0.8%	51.1%	10.6%	4.3%	34.0%	8	12.5%	50.0%
TC	3	0.1%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%			
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	44	0.7%	47.7%	15.9%	0.0%	36.4%	7	14.3%	42.9%
Condition of Parole									
No treatment	132	12.6%	72.0%	3.8%	3.0%	21.2%	32	18.8%	34.4%
AOD education	28	2.7%	78.6%	0.0%	7.1%	14.3%	7	14.3%	28.6%
Weekly OP	505	48.2%	68.3%	9.7%	1.8%	20.2%	110	22.7%	39.1%
EOP	232	22.2%	62.9%	12.1%	1.3%	23.7%	45	24.4%	40.0%
IOP	99	9.5%	65.7%	13.1%	2.0%	19.2%	16	43.8%	75.0%
IRT	27	2.6%	51.9%	22.2%	3.7%	22.2%	5	40.0%	80.0%
TC	2	0.2%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	22	2.1%	68.2%	4.5%	4.5%	22.7%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Total									
No treatment	1302	9.7%	65.7%	10.8%	2.1%	21.4%	280	17.9%	30.7%
AOD education	420	3.1%	64.8%	11.9%	2.1%	21.2%	93	17.2%	30.1%
Weekly OP	6958	51.8%	57.4%	14.6%	2.2%	25.8%	1431	21.6%	37.3%
EOP	3173	23.6%	51.5%	18.2%	2.0%	28.3%	513	20.3%	38.2%
IOP	1073	8.0%	51.4%	16.0%	3.1%	29.5%	172	29.7%	48.3%
IRT	354	2.6%	55.9%	14.4%	2.3%	27.4%	59	18.6%	40.7%
TC	9	0.1%	22.2%	33.3%	11.1%	33.3%			
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	134	1.0%	52.2%	14.9%	2.2%	30.6%	21	23.8%	42.9%

* All offenders are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R) process. The purpose of the SOA-R is to measure an offender's level of recidivism risk and criminogenic needs. The assessment process also detects and subsequently measures the severity of substance use and provides a treatment recommendation based on an offender's level of risk and severity of substance use.

Table 7. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): treatment matching

	Termination Reason							Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year	
Recommended Substance Abuse Treatment Level vs. Actual Level of Treatment Received*										
Diversion										
Matched	5063	80.4%	51.6%	17.5%	2.4%	28.4%	867	18.8%	35.9%	
Not Matched	1232	19.6%	48.8%	17.5%	2.4%	31.3%	219	23.7%	43.8%	
Transition										
Matched	4934	83.1%	60.7%	13.7%	2.1%	23.6%	1038	21.5%	35.6%	
Not Matched	1005	16.9%	58.5%	13.1%	2.0%	26.4%	204	24.5%	40.2%	
Condition of Parole										
Matched	821	80.5%	68.3%	10.1%	2.1%	19.5%	173	22.5%	38.7%	
Not Matched	199	19.5%	62.8%	8.5%	2.0%	26.6%	42	31.0%	54.8%	
Total										
Matched	10818	81.6%	57.1%	15.2%	2.2%	25.5%	2078	20.5%	36.0%	
Not Matched	2436	18.4%	53.9%	14.9%	2.2%	28.9%	465	24.7%	43.2%	

* The degree of correspondence between the recommended substance abuse treatment level and the treatment level to which the client was referred is based on 7 levels of treatment specified by the Standardized Offender Assessment - Revised (SOA-R), excluding medical and mental health referrals.

Table 8. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): services received

		Termination Reason						Recidivism		
		N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Treatment Types Received										
Diversion										
	Substance Abuse	4550	67.0%	55.9%	13.6%	2.4%	28.1%	843	20.8%	38.7%
	Employment/									
	Vocational	2715	40.0%	49.0%	17.1%	3.1%	30.8%	437	18.3%	35.5%
	Education	948	14.0%	49.6%	15.9%	3.6%	30.9%	185	17.8%	34.6%
	Life Skills	1832	27.0%	49.2%	16.2%	3.1%	31.5%	365	17.8%	35.3%
	Mental Health	1979	29.1%	46.9%	16.0%	2.4%	34.6%	281	16.7%	34.5%
	Sex Offender	322	4.7%	48.8%	8.4%	0.6%	42.2%	49	14.3%	24.5%
	Domestic Violence	401	5.9%	64.1%	10.0%	1.7%	24.2%	81	24.7%	35.8%
	Anger Management	271	4.0%	59.8%	8.5%	1.5%	30.3%	34	29.4%	50.0%
	Cognitive									
	Restructuring	1607	23.7%	59.1%	11.8%	2.4%	26.8%	335	20.3%	38.8%
Transition										
	Substance Abuse	3615	57.7%	62.2%	11.6%	1.9%	24.3%	777	22.5%	37.8%
	Employment/									
	Vocational	1933	30.9%	61.2%	13.3%	2.4%	23.0%	454	20.5%	37.0%
	Education	522	8.3%	61.3%	14.9%	1.7%	22.0%	104	17.3%	33.7%
	Life Skills	1868	29.8%	59.8%	12.6%	2.6%	24.9%	459	20.3%	34.0%
	Mental Health	1429	22.8%	55.6%	13.6%	2.1%	28.6%	252	18.7%	31.7%
	Sex Offender	188	3.0%	52.7%	7.4%	1.6%	38.3%	26	11.5%	23.1%
	Domestic Violence	274	4.4%	69.0%	8.0%	2.2%	20.8%	44	29.5%	38.6%
	Anger Management	426	6.8%	62.4%	11.5%	2.1%	23.9%	73	12.3%	23.3%
	Cognitive									
	Restructuring	1499	23.9%	65.5%	11.7%	1.7%	21.1%	314	23.2%	36.6%
Condition of Parole										
	Substance Abuse	580	49.6%	67.4%	9.1%	1.4%	22.1%	112	24.1%	42.0%
	Employment/									
	Vocational	364	31.1%	63.5%	9.9%	2.2%	24.5%	69	24.6%	36.2%
	Education	133	11.4%	63.9%	9.8%	3.0%	23.3%	24	20.8%	33.3%
	Life Skills	208	17.8%	64.4%	11.1%	1.9%	22.6%	48	18.8%	39.6%
	Mental Health	330	28.2%	66.7%	8.8%	1.2%	23.3%	53	22.6%	41.5%
	Sex Offender	194	16.6%	59.3%	3.6%	1.0%	36.1%	35	17.1%	34.3%
	Domestic Violence	21	1.8%	95.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	3	33.3%	33.3%
	Anger Management	46	3.9%	67.4%	4.3%	2.2%	26.1%	8	0.0%	12.5%
	Cognitive									
	Restructuring	210	18.0%	68.1%	8.6%	1.9%	21.4%	42	19.0%	40.5%
Total										
	Substance Abuse	8745	61.5%	59.3%	12.5%	2.1%	26.1%	1732	21.8%	38.5%
	Employment/									
	Vocational	5012	35.2%	54.8%	15.1%	2.8%	27.4%	960	19.8%	36.3%
	Education	1603	11.3%	54.6%	15.1%	2.9%	27.4%	313	17.9%	34.2%
	Life Skills	3908	27.5%	55.1%	14.2%	2.8%	27.9%	872	19.2%	34.9%
	Mental Health	3738	26.3%	52.0%	14.5%	2.2%	31.3%	586	18.1%	34.0%
	Sex Offender	704	4.9%	52.7%	6.8%	1.0%	39.5%	110	14.5%	27.3%
	Domestic Violence	696	4.9%	67.0%	8.9%	1.9%	22.3%	128	26.6%	36.7%
	Anger Management	743	5.2%	61.8%	10.0%	1.9%	26.4%	115	16.5%	30.4%
	Cognitive									
	Restructuring	3316	23.3%	62.5%	11.6%	2.1%	23.9%	691	21.6%	37.9%

Table 9. 2014-2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): length of stay

			Termination Reason			
	N	Mean	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation
Mean Length of Stay (days)						
Diversion	6798	185.6	257.8	75.7	119.8	142.0
Transition	6264	184.0	227.2	93.1	129.8	135.9
Condition of Parole	1170	99.8	118.7	46.5	64.3	74.8
Total	14232	177.8	229.8	80.7	119.4	134.8

		1 year recidivism		2 year recidivism	
	N	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean Length of Stay (days)					
Diversion	1128	267.5	244.8	267.0	256.3
Transition	1298	228.2	205.9	236.0	201.2
Condition of Parole	232	126.9	98.0	127.0	109.8
Total	2658	236.7	210.7	240.2	215.8

Therapeutic Communities

Therapeutic Communities (TCs) are residential in nature but have greater lengths of stay and are more structured. Typically, TCs have a 9-month minimum length of stay, and are designed for individuals with extensive criminal histories, antisocial behavior and multiple unsuccessful treatment attempts. These programs employ a therapeutic milieu and place high levels of responsibility on the individual participants for their treatment.

Tables 10 through 16 provide detailed information regarding the profiles and termination status of 648 TC clients terminated between 2014 and 2016. Only terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included, as those who were terminated due to transfer to another program or for other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in calendar year 2014 are also included in these tables.

Because all clients referred to Therapeutic Communities have been previously assessed as having significant substance abuse disorders, data concerning treatment levels recommended by the Revised Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA-R) and treatment matching are not presented.

Program success and client characteristics

As shown in Table 10, over half of TC clients were discharged successfully (56% overall). This is comparable to the successful discharge rate of regular residential clients, at 55%. Also similar to the regular residential population, the condition of parole population had the highest successful discharge rate at 61%, while transition offenders had the lowest at 49%.

Overall recidivism rates were much lower than those observed for regular residential clients, with 6% of successfully discharged TC clients having received a new filing within one year, compared to 21% of regular residential clients. Recidivism at two years was 20% for the TC client population, in contrast to 37% for regular residential clients.

These high success rates and lower recidivism rates occurred in spite of the higher severity of the TC client population compared to the regular residential population. These clients had more extensive criminal histories, more frequently had a mental health diagnosis in addition to significant addiction problems, and had higher levels of risk and need as measured by the LSI.

Younger clients appear to fare better in the therapeutic community environment than in regular residential, with 58% of clients under the age of 30 terminating successfully. This is in comparison to a successful termination rate of 44% for regular residential clients under 30. African American clients were successfully terminated in 63% of cases, in stark contrast to the 49% successful termination rate for African American clients in regular residential programs. Asian clients fared much more poorly in the TC

model, with only 40% successfully terminated, while 63% were successfully terminated from regular residential. The impacts of age and ethnicity on recidivism are difficult to ascertain, given the low numbers of clients in the recidivism sample within each of the sub-categories.

Also in contrast to regular residential terminations, women were *less* often successfully discharged than men (47% compared to 58%). Of those who successfully completed the program, women had lower recidivism rates at one year (3%, compared to 7% of men). However, after two years this difference equalized, with recidivism rates of 19% for women and 20% for men.

In keeping with regular residential terminations, education at termination was strongly associated with outcomes, as shown in Table 11. One-third (33%) of clients without a high school diploma or GED were successfully terminated, compared to 59% of those with such credentials. Recidivism rates for those with at least a high school diploma or GED were slightly lower than for those without (6% compared to 10% at one year, and 18% compared to 20% at two years).

Very few (6%) TC clients who were successfully terminated were unemployed. Therefore, any association between employment and recidivism based on the available data is unreliable (see Table 12).

Criminal history

As shown in Table 13, the largest proportion of TC clients were property offenders (45%). However, this group was the least often successfully discharged (50%). Drug offenders were the most frequently successfully discharged, at 65%. This group also had significantly lower recidivism rates than other offender types, at 3% after one year and 13% after two years.

Table 13 also displays the categorized criminal history scores for these TC terminations. As previously stated (see page 10), the criminal history score reflects the seriousness of an offender's criminal past, with collapsed scores ranging from 0 to 4. Zero represents virtually no prior involvement in the juvenile/criminal justice systems and 4 reflects very serious offending histories. As shown, few (30%) of TC clients had criminal history scores below the most serious level. As in the case of regular residential clients, lower criminal history scores appear to be associated both with successful termination and remaining recidivism-free.

Client risk and needs

A high proportion (39%) of TC clients entered treatment with a mental health diagnosis (see Table 14). These clients were less often successfully discharged than those without such a diagnosis. However, those who were successfully discharged had much lower recidivism rates. None of those with a mental health diagnosis had recidivated after one-year, compared to 9% of those without such a diagnosis. After two years, the recidivism rate for those with a mental health diagnosis was half of that for those

without (12% compared to 23%).

As previously stated, this population also had high needs as measured by the LSI. Almost all (98%) of TC clients were classified as high-risk at intake, with 2% considered medium-risk and none considered low-risk. This is unsurprising, as the TC model targets a high-risk clientele. After six months in the program, many of these high-risk individuals were re-classified at a lower risk level, such that the proportion considered low- or medium-risk increased to 17%.

While too few clients were considered low-risk at intake to draw any conclusions, it can be seen that those who lowered their risk level after 6 months in the program had better outcomes. Those who remained high-risk were successfully terminated in 76% of cases, while those who were re-assessed to be low- or medium-risk had an 88% success rate. However, this population of clients who reduced their risk category had slightly higher recidivism rates than those that remained in the high-risk category. Six percent of the high-risk group recidivated within one year, compared to 8%. The two year recidivism rate for the high-risk group was 19%, compared to 22% for the low and medium risk clients.

Length of stay and services received

Table 15 addresses the service and treatment types received. The greatest emphasis was placed on substance abuse treatment and mental health services, with 97% and 47% of clients receiving these two service types, respectively. These were followed by employment and vocational services (32%) and cognitive restructuring (27%). Little to no emphasis was placed on education, anger management, sex offender, and domestic violence treatment.

Life skills training and employment/vocational services had the greatest association with successful termination. Over three-quarters (79%) of TC clients who received one or both of these service types were successful, substantially higher than the overall success rate of 56%.

Due to the intensive nature of TC programming, most participants successfully completing the program were likely to have had services addressing multiple areas of need (97% of clients, regardless of termination status, received a combination of the cataloged service types). Therefore, it is unsurprising that the recidivism rates for clients receiving any of the service types cataloged were generally comparable to the overall recidivism rates of 6% at one year and 20% at two years (see Table 15). An exception to this was the recidivism rate among clients receiving employment or vocational services. These clients demonstrated lower recidivism rates, at 2% within one year and 15% at two years. Note the 33% recidivism rate reported for those with educational services cannot be considered reliable due to the very low number of successful clients who received that service (n=3).

Since the TC program modality is structured to be a long-term intensive course of treatment, the length of stay in treatment is much longer than that found for regular residential programs. As can be seen in Table 16, TC clients remained in the program for an average of 8.9 months, in contrast to 6 months for

regular residential clients. This discrepancy was more evident for successful terminations, as successful TC clients remained in treatment for over a year (12.3 months on average), compared to 7.6 months for regular residential clients.

Even though the average length of stay for clients remaining recidivism-free after one year was slightly longer than for those who recidivated at either one year or two years post-discharge, these differences were not statistically significant.

Table 10. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): legal status and demographics

			Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Legal Status									
Diversion	409	63.1%	57.5%	20.5%	0.0%	22.0%	107	4.7%	17.8%
Transition	180	27.8%	49.4%	23.3%	0.6%	26.7%	30	10.0%	23.3%
Condition of Parole	59	9.1%	61.0%	15.3%	0.0%	23.7%	12	8.3%	25.0%
Total	648	100.0%	55.6%	20.8%	0.2%	23.5%	149	6.0%	19.5%
Age Group									
Diversion									
18 thru 20	6	1.5%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%
21 thru 25	73	17.8%	50.7%	20.5%	0.0%	28.8%	18	5.6%	27.8%
26 thru 30	102	24.9%	60.8%	13.7%	0.0%	25.5%	28	10.7%	25.0%
31 thru 35	103	25.2%	47.6%	30.1%	0.0%	22.3%	26	0.0%	7.7%
36 thru 40	41	10.0%	65.9%	22.0%	0.0%	12.2%	15	0.0%	6.7%
41 thru 45	38	9.3%	63.2%	28.9%	0.0%	7.9%	10	10.0%	10.0%
46 thru 50	31	7.6%	71.0%	6.5%	0.0%	22.6%	7	0.0%	28.6%
Over 50	15	3.7%	73.3%	13.3%	0.0%	13.3%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Transition									
18 thru 20	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
21 thru 25	7	3.9%	28.6%	42.9%	0.0%	28.6%	1	0.0%	0.0%
26 thru 30	17	9.4%	76.5%	11.8%	0.0%	11.8%	4	0.0%	25.0%
31 thru 35	48	26.7%	37.5%	33.3%	0.0%	29.2%	9	0.0%	11.1%
36 thru 40	38	21.1%	63.2%	10.5%	2.6%	23.7%	7	0.0%	0.0%
41 thru 45	33	18.3%	51.5%	27.3%	0.0%	21.2%	6	50.0%	66.7%
46 thru 50	20	11.1%	35.0%	25.0%	0.0%	40.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%
Over 50	17	9.4%	47.1%	17.6%	0.0%	35.3%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Condition of Parole									
18 thru 20	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
21 thru 25	2	3.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%
26 thru 30	6	10.2%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	1	0.0%	0.0%
31 thru 35	15	25.4%	86.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	5	0.0%	0.0%
36 thru 40	14	23.7%	64.3%	7.1%	0.0%	28.6%	3	0.0%	33.3%
41 thru 45	8	13.6%	12.5%	50.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0	-	-
46 thru 50	6	10.2%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	1	100.0%	100.0%
Over 50	8	13.6%	62.5%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Total									
18 thru 20	6	0.9%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%
21 thru 25	82	12.7%	50.0%	22.0%	0.0%	28.0%	20	5.0%	30.0%
26 thru 30	125	19.3%	63.2%	13.6%	0.0%	23.2%	33	9.1%	24.2%
31 thru 35	166	25.6%	48.2%	28.3%	0.0%	23.5%	40	0.0%	7.5%
36 thru 40	93	14.4%	64.5%	15.1%	1.1%	19.4%	25	0.0%	8.0%
41 thru 45	79	12.2%	53.2%	30.4%	0.0%	16.5%	16	25.0%	31.3%
46 thru 50	57	8.8%	54.4%	15.8%	0.0%	29.8%	9	11.1%	44.4%
Over 50	40	6.2%	60.0%	15.0%	0.0%	25.0%	5	0.0%	0.0%

Table 10, continued

Race/Ethnicity									
Diversion									
Caucasian	273	66.7%	61.5%	19.0%	0.0%	19.4%	79	3.8%	16.5%
African American	33	8.1%	69.7%	15.2%	0.0%	15.2%	11	0.0%	9.1%
Hispanic	94	23.0%	40.4%	28.7%	0.0%	30.9%	13	7.7%	30.8%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	2	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	-	-
Native American/ Alaskan Native	7	1.7%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	4	25.0%	25.0%
Transition									
Caucasian	106	58.9%	49.1%	24.5%	0.9%	25.5%	14	14.3%	35.7%
African American	24	13.3%	58.3%	12.5%	0.0%	29.2%	3	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	45	25.0%	42.2%	26.7%	0.0%	31.1%	11	0.0%	9.1%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	2	1.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
Native American/ Alaskan Native	3	1.7%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Condition of Parole									
Caucasian	32	54.2%	65.6%	9.4%	0.0%	25.0%	8	12.5%	25.0%
African American	8	13.6%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	18	30.5%	61.1%	16.7%	0.0%	22.2%	2	0.0%	50.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1	1.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Native American/ Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Total									
Caucasian	411	63.4%	58.6%	19.7%	0.2%	21.4%	101	5.9%	19.8%
African American	65	10.0%	63.1%	15.4%	0.0%	21.5%	16	0.0%	6.3%
Hispanic	157	24.2%	43.3%	26.8%	0.0%	29.9%	26	3.8%	23.1%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	5	0.8%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	40.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
Native American/ Alaskan Native	10	1.5%	80.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	5	20.0%	20.0%
Gender									
Diversion									
Male	290	70.9%	61.4%	19.0%	0.0%	19.7%	83	4.8%	16.9%
Female	119	29.1%	47.9%	24.4%	0.0%	27.7%	24	4.2%	20.8%
Transition									
Male	158	87.8%	53.2%	22.2%	0.6%	24.1%	29	10.3%	24.1%
Female	22	12.2%	22.7%	31.8%	0.0%	45.5%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Condition of Parole									
Male	47	79.7%	55.3%	17.0%	0.0%	27.7%	7	14.3%	28.6%
Female	12	20.3%	83.3%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%	5	0.0%	20.0%
Total									
Male	495	76.4%	58.2%	19.8%	0.2%	21.8%	119	6.7%	19.3%
Female	153	23.6%	47.1%	24.2%	0.0%	28.8%	30	3.3%	20.0%

Table 10, continued

Marital Status									
Diversion									
Single	265	65.1%	58.9%	18.1%	0.0%	23.0%	76	5.3%	18.4%
Married	90	22.1%	52.2%	23.3%	0.0%	24.4%	21	4.8%	14.3%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	52	12.8%	59.6%	28.8%	0.0%	11.5%	9	0.0%	11.1%
Transition									
Single	116	64.8%	50.9%	21.6%	0.9%	26.7%	17	11.8%	29.4%
Married	28	15.6%	50.0%	21.4%	0.0%	28.6%	7	0.0%	14.3%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	35	19.6%	42.9%	31.4%	0.0%	25.7%	6	16.7%	16.7%
Condition of Parole									
Single	34	57.6%	61.8%	17.6%	0.0%	20.6%	6	0.0%	16.7%
Married	10	16.9%	80.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	15	25.4%	46.7%	13.3%	0.0%	40.0%	3	0.0%	33.3%
Total									
Single	415	64.3%	56.9%	19.0%	0.2%	23.9%	99	6.1%	20.2%
Married	128	19.8%	53.9%	21.9%	0.0%	24.2%	31	6.5%	16.1%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	102	15.8%	52.0%	27.5%	0.0%	20.6%	18	5.6%	16.7%

Table 11. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): educational status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Education at Intake									
Diversion									
Less than HS	69	17.0%	34.8%	26.1%	0.0%	39.1%	9	11.1%	22.2%
HS diploma	106	26.0%	70.8%	12.3%	0.0%	17.0%	46	2.2%	15.2%
GED	185	45.5%	61.6%	22.7%	0.0%	15.7%	41	7.3%	19.5%
Some college/ vocational school	40	9.8%	42.5%	22.5%	0.0%	35.0%	8	0.0%	25.0%
College degree	7	1.7%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	3	0.0%	0.0%
Transition									
Less than HS	11	6.1%	27.3%	18.2%	0.0%	54.5%	1	0.0%	0.0%
HS diploma	30	16.8%	63.3%	23.3%	0.0%	13.3%	6	0.0%	0.0%
GED	129	72.1%	46.5%	24.0%	0.8%	28.7%	20	10.0%	30.0%
Some college/ vocational school	6	3.4%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	2	50.0%	50.0%
College degree	3	1.7%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Condition of Parole									
Less than HS	3	5.1%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%			
HS diploma	7	11.9%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	2	0.0%	0.0%
GED	42	71.2%	64.3%	9.5%	0.0%	26.2%	9	11.1%	33.3%
Some college/ vocational school	5	8.5%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
College degree	2	3.4%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Total									
Less than HS	83	12.9%	33.7%	26.5%	0.0%	39.8%	10	10.0%	20.0%
HS diploma	143	22.2%	68.5%	14.7%	0.0%	16.8%	54	1.9%	13.0%
GED	356	55.2%	56.5%	21.6%	0.3%	21.6%	70	8.6%	24.3%
Some college/ vocational school	51	7.9%	47.1%	21.6%	0.0%	31.4%	11	9.1%	27.3%
College degree	12	1.9%	66.7%	25.0%	0.0%	8.3%	4	0.0%	0.0%

Table 11, continued

Education at Termination									
Diversion									
Less than HS	68	16.7%	32.4%	27.9%	0.0%	39.7%	9	11.1%	22.2%
HS diploma	106	26.0%	70.8%	12.3%	0.0%	17.0%	46	2.2%	15.2%
GED	185	45.3%	61.6%	22.7%	0.0%	15.7%	39	7.7%	17.9%
Some college/ vocational school	42	10.3%	45.2%	21.4%	0.0%	33.3%	10	0.0%	30.0%
College degree	7	1.7%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	3	0.0%	0.0%
Transition									
Less than HS	11	6.1%	27.3%	18.2%	0.0%	54.5%	1	0.0%	0.0%
HS diploma	30	16.8%	63.3%	23.3%	0.0%	13.3%	6	0.0%	0.0%
GED	129	72.1%	46.5%	24.0%	0.8%	28.7%	20	10.0%	30.0%
Some college/ vocational school	6	3.4%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	2	50.0%	50.0%
College degree	3	1.7%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Condition of Parole									
Less than HS	3	5.1%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%			
HS diploma	7	11.9%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	2	0.0%	0.0%
GED	42	71.2%	64.3%	9.5%	0.0%	26.2%	9	11.1%	33.3%
Some college/ vocational school	5	8.5%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
College degree	2	3.4%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Total									
Less than HS	82	12.7%	31.7%	28.0%	0.0%	40.2%	10	10.0%	20.0%
HS diploma	143	22.1%	68.5%	14.7%	0.0%	16.8%	54	1.9%	13.0%
GED	356	55.1%	56.5%	21.6%	0.3%	21.6%	68	8.8%	23.5%
Some college/ vocational school	53	8.2%	49.1%	20.8%	0.0%	30.2%	13	7.7%	30.8%
College degree	12	1.9%	66.7%	25.0%	0.0%	8.3%	4	0.0%	0.0%

Table 12. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): employment status at intake and termination

			Termination Reason				Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Employment at Intake									
Diversion									
Full Time	10	2.4%	90.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9	0.0%	22.2%
Part Time					0.0%		0	-	-
Unemployed	397	97.1%	56.4%	20.9%	0.0%	22.7%	98	5.1%	17.3%
Unemployable/ Disability	2	0.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Transition									
Full Time	2	1.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Part Time					0.0%		0	-	-
Unemployed	175	97.2%	49.1%	23.4%	0.6%	26.9%	30	10.0%	23.3%
Unemployable	3	1.7%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0	-	-
Condition of Parole									
Full Time	12	20.3%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Part Time					0.0%		0	-	-
Unemployed	46	78.0%	58.7%	15.2%	0.0%	26.1%	11	9.1%	27.3%
Unemployable/ Disability	1	1.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Total									
Full Time	24	3.7%	79.2%	12.5%	0.0%	8.3%	10	0.0%	20.0%
Part Time					0.0%		0	-	-
Unemployed	618	95.4%	54.5%	21.2%	0.2%	24.1%	139	6.5%	19.4%
Unemployable/ Disability	6	0.9%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0	-	-
Employment at Termination									
Diversion									
Full Time	246	60.1%	89.4%	4.9%	0.0%	5.7%	100	4.0%	17.0%
Part Time	1	0.2%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Unemployed	158	38.6%	7.0%	45.6%	0.0%	47.5%	6	16.7%	16.7%
Unemployable/ Disability	4	1.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%
Transition									
Full Time	114	63.3%	73.7%	13.2%	0.9%	12.3%	28	10.7%	25.0%
Part Time	3	1.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Unemployed	63	35.0%	4.8%	42.9%	0.0%	52.4%	0	-	-
Unemployable/ Disability					0.0%		0	-	-
Condition of Parole									
Full Time	44	74.6%	81.8%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	12	8.3%	25.0%
Part Time	1	1.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Unemployed	14	23.7%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	71.4%	0	-	-
Unemployable/ Disability					0.0%		0	-	-
Total									
Full Time	404	62.3%	84.2%	7.7%	0.2%	7.9%	140	5.7%	19.3%
Part Time	5	0.8%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Unemployed	235	36.3%	6.0%	43.8%	0.0%	50.2%	6	16.7%	16.7%
Unemployable/ Disability	4	0.6%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%

Table 13. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only: criminal history)

Termination Reason							Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Crime Category									
Diversion									
Property	202	49.4%	54.5%	22.8%	0.0%	22.8%	52	3.8%	17.3%
Violent	53	13.0%	60.4%	15.1%	0.0%	24.5%	18	11.1%	22.2%
Drug	123	30.1%	61.0%	18.7%	0.0%	20.3%	28	3.6%	14.3%
Other	31	7.6%	58.1%	22.6%	0.0%	19.4%	9	0.0%	22.2%
Transition									
Property	61	33.9%	32.8%	36.1%	1.6%	29.5%	9	22.2%	55.6%
Violent	65	36.1%	58.5%	10.8%	0.0%	30.8%	15	0.0%	6.7%
Drug	28	15.6%	78.6%	7.1%	0.0%	14.3%	3	0.0%	0.0%
Other	26	14.4%	34.6%	42.3%	0.0%	23.1%	3	33.3%	33.3%
Condition of Parole									
Property	26	44.1%	53.8%	15.4%	0.0%	30.8%	4	0.0%	25.0%
Violent	15	25.4%	60.0%	13.3%	0.0%	26.7%	6	0.0%	16.7%
Drug	10	16.9%	70.0%	10.0%	0.0%	20.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Other	8	13.6%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
Total									
Property	289	44.6%	49.8%	24.9%	0.3%	24.9%	65	6.2%	23.1%
Violent	133	20.5%	59.4%	12.8%	0.0%	27.8%	39	5.1%	15.4%
Drug	161	24.8%	64.6%	16.1%	0.0%	19.3%	32	3.1%	12.5%
Other	65	10.0%	50.8%	30.8%	0.0%	18.5%	13	15.4%	30.8%
Criminal History Score									
Diversion									
0	14	3.6%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	6	0.0%	0.0%
1	38	9.7%	55.3%	18.4%	0.0%	26.3%	14	0.0%	21.4%
2	46	11.8%	65.2%	15.2%	0.0%	19.6%	9	11.1%	11.1%
3	46	11.8%	50.0%	26.1%	0.0%	23.9%	12	0.0%	25.0%
4	246	63.1%	57.7%	21.5%	0.0%	20.7%	57	5.3%	17.5%
Transition									
0	9	5.3%	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	4	0.0%	0.0%
1	6	3.6%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0	-	-
2	7	4.1%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	3	0.0%	0.0%
3	8	4.7%	25.0%	12.5%	0.0%	62.5%	0	-	-
4	139	82.2%	46.8%	27.3%	0.7%	25.2%	19	15.8%	31.6%
Condition of Parole									
0	2	3.4%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
1	2	3.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
2	4	6.8%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
3	5	8.5%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	40.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
4	46	78.0%	63.0%	15.2%	0.0%	21.7%	9	11.1%	33.3%
Total									
0	25	4.0%	68.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%	11	0.0%	0.0%
1	46	7.4%	58.7%	15.2%	0.0%	26.1%	14	0.0%	21.4%
2	57	9.2%	66.7%	14.0%	0.0%	19.3%	13	7.7%	7.7%
3	59	9.5%	45.8%	23.7%	0.0%	30.5%	13	0.0%	23.1%
4	431	69.7%	54.8%	22.7%	0.2%	22.3%	85	8.2%	22.4%

* Crime category refers to the most serious crime associated with the offender's current conviction. 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.

** The ORS Criminal History Score is an index of an offender's past adjudications, convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories.

Table 14. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): client risk level and mental health needs

			Termination Reason				Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Mental Health Diagnosis									
Diversion									
No	219	56.0%	63.5%	17.4%	0.0%	19.2%	67	7.5%	20.9%
Yes	172	44.0%	52.3%	21.5%	0.0%	26.2%	39	0.0%	10.3%
Transition									
No	121	68.8%	57.9%	19.8%	0.8%	21.5%	22	13.6%	27.3%
Yes	55	31.3%	34.5%	30.9%	0.0%	34.5%	8	0.0%	12.5%
Condition of Parole									
No	40	69.0%	62.5%	10.0%	0.0%	27.5%	8	12.5%	25.0%
Yes	18	31.0%	61.1%	22.2%	0.0%	16.7%	4	0.0%	25.0%
Total									
No	380	60.8%	61.6%	17.4%	0.3%	20.8%	97	9.3%	22.7%
Yes	245	39.2%	49.0%	23.7%	0.0%	27.3%	51	0.0%	11.8%
Initial LSI									
Diversion									
Low	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Medium	9	2.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7	0.0%	14.3%
High	380	97.7%	58.9%	18.4%	0.0%	22.6%	100	5.0%	18.0%
Transition									
Low	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Medium	2	1.2%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0	-	-
High	170	98.8%	51.8%	22.4%	0.6%	25.3%	30	10.0%	23.3%
Condition of Parole									
Low	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Medium	1	1.8%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
High	55	98.2%	63.6%	14.5%	0.0%	21.8%	12	8.3%	25.0%
Total									
Low	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Medium	12	1.9%	91.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	7	0.0%	14.3%
High	605	98.1%	57.4%	19.2%	0.2%	23.3%	142	6.3%	19.7%
6 month Follow-Up LSI									
Diversion									
Low	6	2.3%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Medium	49	18.8%	87.8%	8.2%	0.0%	4.1%	25	8.0%	24.0%
High	205	78.8%	82.9%	7.3%	0.0%	9.8%	71	4.2%	16.9%
Transition									
Low	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Medium	11	9.0%	90.9%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6	16.7%	33.3%
High	111	91.0%	64.0%	18.0%	0.9%	17.1%	23	8.7%	21.7%
Condition of Parole									
Low	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Medium	7	15.2%	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.0%
High	39	84.8%	76.9%	10.3%	0.0%	12.8%	9	11.1%	33.3%
Total									
Low	6	1.4%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Medium	67	15.7%	88.1%	9.0%	0.0%	3.0%	34	8.8%	23.5%
High	355	82.9%	76.3%	11.0%	0.3%	12.4%	103	5.8%	19.4%

* No information concerning specific types of or the severity of mental health diagnoses was available.

**The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 15. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): services received

	Termination Reason						Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Treatment Types Received									
Diversion									
Substance Abuse	392	95.8%	59.9%	18.1%	0.0%	21.9%	107	4.7%	17.8%
Employment/ Vocational	138	33.7%	84.8%	8.0%	0.0%	7.2%	35	2.9%	17.1%
Education	53	13.0%	54.7%	22.6%	0.0%	22.6%	3	33.3%	33.3%
Life Skills	108	26.4%	70.4%	13.0%	0.0%	16.7%	44	4.5%	22.7%
Mental Health	226	55.3%	58.0%	16.8%	0.0%	25.2%	53	3.8%	17.0%
Cognitive Restructuring	135	33.0%	55.6%	20.0%	0.0%	24.4%	43	4.7%	23.3%
Transition									
Substance Abuse	178	98.9%	50.0%	23.0%	0.6%	26.4%	30	10.0%	23.3%
Employment/ Vocational	48	26.7%	62.5%	16.7%	2.1%	18.8%	7	0.0%	0.0%
Education	11	6.1%	72.7%	9.1%	0.0%	18.2%			
Life Skills	20	11.1%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	8	12.5%	25.0%
Mental Health	58	32.2%	29.3%	29.3%	0.0%	41.4%	7	14.3%	28.6%
Cognitive Restructuring	28	15.6%	42.9%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	8	12.5%	25.0%
Condition of Parole									
Substance Abuse	56	94.9%	62.5%	14.3%	0.0%	23.2%	12	8.3%	25.0%
Employment/ Vocational	22	37.3%	77.3%	9.1%	0.0%	13.6%	6	0.0%	16.7%
Education	6	10.2%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%			
Life Skills	11	18.6%	81.8%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	5	0.0%	20.0%
Mental Health	20	33.9%	65.0%	20.0%	0.0%	15.0%	3	0.0%	33.3%
Cognitive Restructuring	12	20.3%	83.3%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%	5	0.0%	20.0%
Total									
Substance Abuse	626	96.6%	57.3%	19.2%	0.2%	23.3%	149	6.0%	19.5%
Employment/ Vocational	208	32.1%	78.8%	10.1%	0.5%	10.6%	48	2.1%	14.6%
Education	70	10.8%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%
Life Skills	139	21.5%	69.8%	13.7%	0.0%	16.5%	57	5.3%	22.8%
Mental Health	304	46.9%	53.0%	19.4%	0.0%	27.6%	63	4.8%	19.0%
Cognitive Restructuring	175	27.0%	55.4%	20.6%	0.0%	24.0%	56	5.4%	23.2%

Table 16. 2014-2016 Therapeutic Community terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): length of stay

			Termination Reason			
	N	Mean	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation
Mean Length of Stay (days)						
Diversion	409	273.1	382.6	115.2		134.5
Transition	180	268.3	370.6	167.9	357.0	164.8
Condition of Parole	59	208.2	268.4	122.1		108.6
Total	648	265.8	368.2	132.0	357.0	141.7
			1 year recidivism		2 year recidivism	
	N		No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean Length of Stay (days)						
Diversion	182		378.3	454.8	376.8	405.4
Transition	129		382.5	394.3	384.7	380.3
Condition of Parole	173		326.1	177.0	314.3	311.7
Total	484		375.0	403.8	373.7	389.6

Non-Residential Community Corrections

The non-residential phase of community corrections is designed to assist in the transition of stabilized residential *diversion* offenders back into the community with a gradual decrease in supervision (note that non-residential placement is not available to transition or condition of parole clients, who receive such supervision while on parole). Residential diversion offenders can be transferred to non-residential status if they have conducted themselves well in a highly structured residential setting. Such clients will have obtained a suitable independent living arrangement, managed their finances appropriately and will have progressed in treatment.

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

Tables 17 through 20 provide detailed information regarding the profiles and termination status of 2,359 non-residential community corrections clients terminated between calendar years 2014 and 2016. Only terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included in this analysis, while those who were terminated due to transfer to another program or other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in 2014 are also included.

Since most non-residential clients have successfully completed a residential program immediately prior to admission to a non-residential program, the overall profile of these clients appears very similar to that of diversion clients successfully terminated from regular residential programs. That is, they tended to be slightly older, were more often female, Caucasian, had higher levels of education, and were more often employed than the overall residential population. In addition, the non-residential population had overall lower risk scores, and less frequently had a mental health diagnosis compared to the overall residential population.

Over two-thirds (64%) of this client population was successfully discharged, much higher than the 49% successful discharge rate for residential diversion clients. Recidivism rates were also much lower for these clients than for diversion clients successfully terminated from regular residential programs, at 16% within one year of discharge (compared to 20% for residential clients), and 28% within two years (compared to 37% for residential clients).¹⁸

¹⁸ Each of these differences was statistically significant at $p < .001$.

Successful clients tended to have a lengthy stay in treatment, at 8.9 months on average. Length of stay was very relevant in remaining recidivism-free: Those with no recidivism within one year had remained in treatment for an average of 16.0 months, compared to 9.4 months for those who did reoffend. Those who had not recidivated at 2 years had remained in the program for an average of 17.2 months, whereas those who did recidivate had spent an average of 8.0 months in non-residential treatment.¹⁹

¹⁹ Each of these differences was statistically significant at $p < .001$.

Table 17. 2014-2016 Non-residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): demographics

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Overall	2359	100.0%	64.7%	4.6%	2.8%	27.9%	512	16.4%	27.7%
Age Group									
18 thru 20	15	0.6%	80.0%	6.7%	0.0%	13.3%	7	14.3%	28.6%
21 thru 25	358	15.2%	62.0%	3.4%	2.5%	32.1%	85	11.8%	31.8%
26 thru 30	500	21.2%	62.0%	4.4%	3.4%	30.2%	106	21.7%	35.8%
31 thru 35	493	20.9%	67.5%	3.2%	2.8%	26.4%	107	23.4%	30.8%
36 thru 40	333	14.1%	64.9%	5.7%	2.7%	26.7%	57	14.0%	19.3%
41 thru 45	267	11.3%	65.2%	7.5%	1.9%	25.5%	58	6.9%	17.2%
46 thru 50	187	7.9%	66.8%	5.9%	3.2%	24.1%	45	17.8%	22.2%
Over 50	201	8.5%	64.7%	4.0%	3.5%	27.9%	47	10.6%	23.4%
Race/Ethnicity									
Caucasian	1543	65.9%	66.5%	3.4%	1.7%	28.3%	359	15.9%	27.9%
African American	203	8.7%	54.2%	13.3%	6.9%	25.6%	33	18.2%	30.3%
Hispanic	542	23.1%	63.1%	4.4%	4.6%	27.9%	104	20.2%	29.8%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	25	1.1%	64.0%	4.0%	4.0%	28.0%	9	0.0%	0.0%
Native American/ Alaskan Native	29	1.2%	72.4%	10.3%	0.0%	17.2%	5	0.0%	20.0%
Gender									
Male	1817	77.0%	63.3%	4.4%	3.3%	29.0%	383	17.5%	30.3%
Female	542	23.0%	69.4%	5.4%	1.3%	24.0%	129	13.2%	20.2%

Table 18. 2014-2016 Non-residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): educational and employment status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Education at Intake									
Less than HS	333	14.4%	66.1%	3.6%	1.8%	28.5%	69	18.8%	21.7%
HS diploma	621	26.9%	66.0%	5.8%	3.1%	25.1%	162	13.0%	24.1%
GED	926	40.1%	63.0%	5.1%	3.0%	28.9%	183	20.8%	36.6%
Some college/ vocational school	368	15.9%	65.2%	3.3%	2.4%	29.1%	78	14.1%	21.8%
College degree	61	2.6%	60.7%	3.3%	1.6%	34.4%	10	0.0%	0.0%
Education at Termination									
Less than HS	305	13.3%	65.6%	3.6%	2.0%	28.9%	64	17.2%	20.3%
HS diploma	573	24.9%	66.1%	5.8%	2.6%	25.5%	150	12.7%	23.3%
GED	951	41.4%	62.5%	4.9%	3.3%	29.3%	183	20.8%	36.6%
Some college/ vocational school	405	17.6%	66.4%	3.7%	2.5%	27.4%	92	14.1%	22.8%
College degree	64	2.8%	60.9%	3.1%	1.6%	34.4%	11	0.0%	0.0%
Employment at Intake									
Full Time	2142	90.8%	65.7%	4.3%	2.7%	27.3%	472	16.7%	27.5%
Part Time	70	3.0%	55.7%	5.7%	10.0%	28.6%	12	8.3%	41.7%
Unemployed	66	2.8%	48.5%	10.6%	1.5%	39.4%	13	15.4%	30.8%
Unemployable/ Disability	80	3.4%	57.5%	6.3%	2.5%	33.8%	15	13.3%	20.0%
Employment at Termination									
Full Time	2002	84.9%	68.7%	3.4%	2.4%	25.4%	455	16.5%	27.7%
Part Time	95	4.0%	58.9%	7.4%	5.3%	28.4%	20	15.0%	30.0%
Unemployed	166	7.0%	24.1%	17.5%	5.4%	53.0%	16	6.3%	18.8%
Unemployable/ Disability	96	4.1%	57.3%	4.2%	4.2%	34.4%	21	23.8%	33.3%

Table 19. 2014-2016 Non-residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): Conviction crime, risk level and mental health needs

	Termination Reason						Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Crime Category*									
Property	998	42.3%	63.5%	5.5%	1.9%	29.1%	208	21.6%	32.7%
Violent	359	15.2%	68.5%	3.1%	2.8%	25.6%	80	12.5%	25.0%
Drug	707	30.0%	65.1%	4.5%	3.7%	26.7%	163	11.0%	20.9%
Other	294	12.5%	62.9%	3.7%	4.1%	29.3%	61	18.0%	32.8%
Mental Health Diagnosis**									
No	1602	78.3%	65.7%	3.7%	3.1%	27.4%	375	16.5%	25.9%
Yes	444	21.7%	62.6%	4.5%	1.6%	31.3%	75	20.0%	38.7%
Initial LSI***									
Low	260	11.5%	74.2%	2.7%	1.5%	21.5%	76	14.5%	19.7%
Medium	829	36.7%	63.9%	4.0%	4.0%	28.1%	188	15.4%	24.5%
High	1167	51.7%	62.9%	5.5%	2.2%	29.4%	225	19.6%	34.2%
6 month Follow-Up LSI									
Low	531	25.6%	73.3%	2.4%	1.9%	22.4%	128	12.5%	23.4%
Medium	983	47.5%	63.2%	4.1%	3.9%	28.9%	212	19.8%	29.7%
High	557	26.9%	62.1%	7.2%	2.2%	28.5%	109	14.7%	28.4%

*Crime category refers to the most serious crime associated with the offender's current conviction. 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.

** No information concerning specific types of or the severity of mental health diagnoses was available.

***The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 20. 2014-2016 Non-residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): length of stay

		Termination Reason			
N	Mean	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation
Mean Length of Stay (days)					
7207	190.5	265.9	78.0	119.8	141.7

		1 year recidivism		2 year recidivism	
N		No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean Length of Stay (days)					
512		478.8	283.1	514.7	269.5

Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment

The population of individuals in the justice system with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders continues to increase. 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 within Colorado's community corrections system that is designed for these individuals so they may address co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders while building positive support systems and increasing their 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. Addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs and offenders who are placed in these programs often have long histories of disruption as a result of these disorders.

RDDT programs are professionally supervised therapeutic environments geared toward drug and alcohol abstinence, improved mental health and desistance from continued criminal conduct. Generally, the treatment program is aimed at offenders with both significant substance use and mental illness, including those whose previous treatment failures necessitate more intensive intervention.

Tables 21 through 26 provide detailed information regarding the profiles and termination status of 677 RDDT clients terminated in between calendar years 2014 and 2016. Only terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included. Those who were terminated due to transfer to another program or for other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in calendar year 2014 are also included in these tables.

Because addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs, and because the content of the program is predetermined, data concerning mental health and services received are not included in the following tables and discussion.

Program success and client characteristics

Of all the community corrections modalities, these programs had the lowest successful discharge rate, at 38%. This is in comparison to the 55% overall success rate seen in regular residential programs. In addition, those clients who were successfully discharged from RDDT had the highest recidivism rates.

It is notable, however, that those in the program as a condition of parole had a much higher success rate, at 61%. This is very comparable to the successful termination rate of 65% for these clients in regular residential programs. Diversion clients were successfully discharged in only 27% of cases, while transition offenders succeeded in 47% of cases.

While one-year recidivism rates were only slightly higher than those found for regular residential terminations (24% vs. 21%, respectively), two-year recidivism rates for RDDT clients were significantly higher than those for regular residential, at 45% for RDDT compared to 37% for regular residential discharges. It is noteworthy that while the condition of parole population had quite high successful termination rates, this population also had much higher recidivism rates than diversion or transition clients. The one-year recidivism rate for the condition of parole clients was 35%, compared to 21% and 19% respectively for the diversion and transition populations. The two-year recidivism rate for this group was 53%, compared to 46% and 39% for the other two groups.

As in the case of regular residential clients, older transition clients succeeded more often than younger clients, with over 67% of clients over 35 succeeding, compared to 44% of those 35 and under. However, this pattern did not hold for diversion clients: practically identical proportions of those over 35 and those 35 and under succeeded (31% and 32%, respectively). In terms of recidivism, those 35 and younger had slightly higher one-year recidivism rates than those over 35 (26% vs. 23%), while the two groups had identical two-year recidivism rates (45%).

While African American clients had the lowest success rates in regular residential programs, this group succeeded *more* often in RDDT than clients of other ethnicities. However, this discrepancy was limited to diversion clients only. Among transition and condition of parole clients, Caucasians were most often successful, with success rates of 50% and 69%, respectively. In contrast, African Americans in these two groups succeeded at very low rates, at 33% for transition clients and 39% for condition of parole clients. The numbers of ethnic minorities included in the follow-up cohorts are too small to draw conclusions regarding ethnicity and recidivism.

In contrast to outcomes for regular residential programs, female clients were slightly *less* often successfully discharged, at 35% compared to 39% for men. However, those that were successfully terminated demonstrated lower recidivism rates than male clients, consistent with those discharged from regular residential programs.

Also consistent with regular residential clients, those who had previously been married succeeded more often than either single or married clients. However, marital status had no impact on recidivism rates.

Education

Table 22 displays educational attainment at both intake and termination. Little change in education status was observed between the two time points, which given the short length of stay and treatment focus of the program is not surprising.

As is the case with regular residential program clients, educational level was correlated with successful program completion. However, this did not hold with recidivism. Those with at least a high school diploma or GED demonstrated recidivism rates of 24% at one year, compared to 20% of those without. At two years, 47% of those with a diploma or GED recidivated, compared to 30% for those without.

Employment

Very few RDDT clients were employed at intake to the program: 80% were unemployed, and another 9% were considered unemployable due to disability (see table 23). By the time they were terminated, the proportion of unemployed clients fell to 47%. Only 15% of these unemployed clients were successfully terminated, compared to 58% of employed and disabled clients combined. However, employment status appeared to have no association with recidivism.

Criminal history

Table 24 displays types of conviction crimes for clients that were placed in an RTTD program. As was the case with other community corrections modalities, clients of all legal statuses were most often placed in community corrections for property offenses. While these clients, along with violent offenders were the least likely to succeed, they were also less likely to recidivate than either drug or 'other' offender types.

Table 24 also displays the criminal history scores of RDDT clients. The ORS Criminal History Score is an index reflecting the seriousness of an offender's criminal past and is described in greater detail earlier in this report (see page 10). Higher scores indicate more serious offending histories and have been found to be related to both program failure and program infractions.²⁰

However, unlike other community corrections modalities, criminal history appeared to have little association with success in RDDT programs. In fact, clients who were successfully discharged tended to have *higher* criminal history scores than those terminated unsuccessfully (including discharges for technical violations, escape and new crimes). Criminal history also appeared to be unrelated to

²⁰ English, K. and Mande, M. (1991). *Community Corrections in Colorado: Why Do Some Succeed and Others Fail?* Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics; Harrison, L. (2010). *Fiscal Year 2008 Community Corrections Program Terminations: Client Needs, Services and Outcomes*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics

recidivism rates, though the number of clients in the recidivism sample is too small to draw any conclusions.

Client risk and needs

Table 25 displays levels of offender risk and need as determined by the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI). The LSI provides a measure of risk for recidivism and profiles an offender's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk. The LSI is administered at intake and re-administered after 6 months to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk.

Based on this assessment, RDDT clients have much higher levels of risk than regular residential program clients. Eighty-eight percent of all RDDT offenders were assessed as 'high risk', compared to 56% of regular residential clients. As expected, the highest risk clients had the lowest successful termination rate. However, these clients did not necessarily have the highest recidivism rates. The one-year recidivism rate overall was 22% for high-risk clients, compared to 29% for those considered medium risk. At two years, however, the high risk group was found to have a higher recidivism rate at 46%, compared to 41% for medium-risk clients (no low-risk clients were eligible for inclusion in the recidivism sample).

Average risk level did decrease while clients were in the program. After six months in the program, many of the high-risk individuals were re-classified at a lower risk level, with just over half (53%) still considered high-risk. The proportion of those assessed as low-risk increased from less than 1% at intake to 8% at termination.

Length of stay

As shown in Table 26, the average length of stay for clients successfully terminated was much longer than that of those unsuccessfully terminated. Individuals successfully terminated from RDDT programs remained in the program for approximately 7.5 months.

Length of stay was slightly associated remaining recidivism-free. Successfully discharged clients who did recidivate in either the first or second year post-discharge stayed in RDDT just under 7 months on average, compared to 7.6 months for those who did not recidivate.

Table 21. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): Legal status and demographics

			Termination Reason				Recidivism		
					New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
	N	%	Success	Escape					
Legal Status									
Diversion	374	55.2	26.5%	28.3%	2.1%	43.0%	28	21.4%	46.4%
Transition	204	30.1	46.6%	15.2%	1.5%	36.8%	26	19.2%	38.5%
Condition of Parole	99	14.6	60.6%	13.1%	1.0%	25.3%	17	35.3%	52.9%
Total	677	100.0	37.5%	22.2%	1.8%	38.6%	71	23.9%	45.1%
Age Group									
Diversion									
18 thru 20	15	4.0%	0.0%	53.3%	0.0%	46.7%	0	-	-
21 thru 25	65	17.4%	15.4%	35.4%	3.1%	46.2%	3	33.3%	100.0%
26 thru 30	85	22.7%	20.0%	25.9%	3.5%	50.6%	4	25.0%	50.0%
31 thru 35	73	19.5%	26.0%	28.8%	2.7%	42.5%	5	40.0%	40.0%
36 thru 40	49	13.1%	14.3%	30.6%	0.0%	55.1%	1	0.0%	100.0%
41 thru 45	36	9.6%	50.0%	19.4%	2.8%	27.8%	6	16.7%	33.3%
46 thru 50	28	7.5%	42.9%	28.6%	0.0%	28.6%	3	33.3%	66.7%
Over 50	23	6.1%	69.6%	8.7%	0.0%	21.7%	6	0.0%	16.7%
Transition									
18 thru 20	2	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	-	-
21 thru 25	27	13.2%	51.9%	29.6%	0.0%	18.5%	7	28.6%	28.6%
26 thru 30	26	12.7%	42.3%	7.7%	0.0%	50.0%	3	33.3%	66.7%
31 thru 35	39	19.1%	41.0%	10.3%	0.0%	48.7%	5	0.0%	20.0%
36 thru 40	44	21.6%	59.1%	11.4%	2.3%	27.3%	4	25.0%	75.0%
41 thru 45	29	14.2%	34.5%	20.7%	6.9%	37.9%	1	0.0%	0.0%
46 thru 50	18	8.8%	50.0%	11.1%	0.0%	38.9%	2	0.0%	50.0%
Over 50	19	9.3%	47.4%	21.1%	0.0%	31.6%	4	25.0%	25.0%
Condition of Parole									
18 thru 20	1	1.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
21 thru 25	6	6.1%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0	-	-
26 thru 30	10	10.1%	50.0%	20.0%	10.0%	20.0%	0	-	-
31 thru 35	20	20.2%	65.0%	5.0%	0.0%	30.0%	4	25.0%	50.0%
36 thru 40	23	23.2%	69.6%	13.0%	0.0%	17.4%	4	50.0%	75.0%
41 thru 45	12	12.1%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%
46 thru 50	14	14.1%	50.0%	7.1%	0.0%	42.9%	5	40.0%	40.0%
Over 50	13	13.1%	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	38.5%	1	0.0%	100.0%
Total									
18 thru 20	18	2.7%	5.6%	44.4%	0.0%	50.0%	0	-	-
21 thru 25	98	14.5%	26.5%	33.7%	2.0%	37.8%	10	30.0%	50.0%
26 thru 30	121	17.9%	27.3%	21.5%	3.3%	47.9%	7	28.6%	57.1%
31 thru 35	132	19.5%	36.4%	19.7%	1.5%	42.4%	14	21.4%	35.7%
36 thru 40	116	17.1%	42.2%	19.8%	0.9%	37.1%	9	33.3%	77.8%
41 thru 45	77	11.4%	48.1%	20.8%	3.9%	27.3%	10	20.0%	30.0%
46 thru 50	60	8.9%	46.7%	18.3%	0.0%	35.0%	10	30.0%	50.0%
Over 50	55	8.1%	58.2%	12.7%	0.0%	29.1%	11	9.1%	27.3%

Table 21, continued

Race/Ethnicity									
Diversions									
Caucasian	241	65.3%	25.7%	29.9%	2.5%	41.9%	16	25.0%	62.5%
African American	40	10.8%	45.0%	15.0%	0.0%	40.0%	8	25.0%	37.5%
Hispanic	75	20.3%	21.3%	33.3%	0.0%	45.3%	4	0.0%	0.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	5	1.4%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0	-	-
Native American/ Alaskan Native	8	2.2%	25.0%	25.0%	12.5%	37.5%	0	-	-
Transition									
Caucasian	141	69.8%	50.4%	15.6%	2.1%	31.9%	17	17.6%	41.2%
African American	18	8.9%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	50.0%	4	25.0%	25.0%
Hispanic	40	19.8%	45.0%	7.5%	0.0%	47.5%	5	20.0%	40.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Native American/ Alaskan Native	3	1.5%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0	-	-
Condition of Parole									
Caucasian	65	66.3%	69.2%	7.7%	1.5%	21.5%	13	30.8%	53.8%
African American	13	13.3%	38.5%	23.1%	0.0%	38.5%	2	50.0%	50.0%
Hispanic	18	18.4%	55.6%	22.2%	0.0%	22.2%	2	50.0%	50.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	-	-
Native American/ Alaskan Native	1	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	-	-
Total									
Caucasian	447	66.8%	39.8%	22.1%	2.2%	35.8%	46	23.9%	52.2%
African American	71	10.6%	40.8%	16.9%	0.0%	42.3%	14	28.6%	35.7%
Hispanic	133	19.9%	33.1%	24.1%	0.0%	42.9%	11	18.2%	27.3%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	6	0.9%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	66.7%	0	-	-
Native American/ Alaskan Native	12	1.8%	16.7%	33.3%	8.3%	41.7%	0	-	-
Gender									
Diversions									
Male	256	68.4%	25.8%	27.3%	1.6%	45.3%	20	25.0%	50.0%
Female	118	31.6%	28.0%	30.5%	3.4%	38.1%	8	12.5%	37.5%
Transition									
Male	135	66.2%	47.4%	16.3%	1.5%	34.8%	20	20.0%	40.0%
Female	69	33.8%	44.9%	13.0%	1.4%	40.6%	6	16.7%	33.3%
Condition of Parole									
Male	81	81.8%	64.2%	9.9%	0.0%	25.9%	16	37.5%	56.3%
Female	18	18.2%	44.4%	27.8%	5.6%	22.2%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Total									
Male	472	69.7%	38.6%	21.2%	1.3%	39.0%	56	26.8%	48.2%
Female	205	30.3%	35.1%	24.4%	2.9%	37.6%	15	13.3%	33.3%

Table 21, continued

Marital Status									
Diversion									
Single	223	61.3%	22.9%	29.1%	3.1%	44.8%	16	25.0%	56.3%
Married	65	17.9%	26.2%	26.2%	1.5%	46.2%	7	14.3%	28.6%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	76	20.9%	39.5%	23.7%	0.0%	36.8%	5	20.0%	40.0%
Transition									
Single	105	53.3%	40.0%	18.1%	0.0%	41.9%	13	23.1%	38.5%
Married	33	16.8%	54.5%	6.1%	3.0%	36.4%	3	33.3%	66.7%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	59	29.9%	54.2%	16.9%	3.4%	25.4%	8	12.5%	37.5%
Condition of Parole									
Single	53	55.2%	64.2%	13.2%	1.9%	20.8%	8	25.0%	37.5%
Married	10	10.4%	60.0%	30.0%	0.0%	10.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	33	34.4%	57.6%	6.1%	0.0%	36.4%	7	42.9%	71.4%
Total									
Single	381	58.0%	33.3%	23.9%	2.1%	40.7%	37	24.3%	45.9%
Married	108	16.4%	38.0%	20.4%	1.9%	39.8%	12	25.0%	41.7%
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	168	25.6%	48.2%	17.9%	1.2%	32.7%	20	25.0%	50.0%

Table 22. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): educational status at intake and termination

	Termination Reason						Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year
Education at Intake									
Diversion									
Less than HS	111	30.5%	22.5%	29.7%	2.7%	45.0%	6	33.3%	50.0%
HS diploma	73	20.1%	31.5%	21.9%	2.7%	43.8%	5	20.0%	40.0%
GED	132	36.3%	26.5%	31.1%	1.5%	40.9%	10	20.0%	60.0%
Some college/voc. school	37	10.2%	27.0%	24.3%	0.0%	48.6%	5	20.0%	40.0%
College degree	11	3.0%	45.5%	18.2%	9.1%	27.3%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Transition									
Less than HS	52	25.9%	40.4%	13.5%	0.0%	46.2%	6	16.7%	33.3%
HS diploma	35	17.4%	48.6%	11.4%	2.9%	37.1%	5	0.0%	0.0%
GED	85	42.3%	47.1%	20.0%	1.2%	31.8%	11	36.4%	54.5%
Some college/voc. school	27	13.4%	51.9%	11.1%	0.0%	37.0%	4	0.0%	50.0%
College degree	2	1.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Condition of Parole									
Less than HS	20	21.3%	70.0%	5.0%	0.0%	25.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
HS diploma	19	20.2%	73.7%	10.5%	0.0%	15.8%	3	33.3%	66.7%
GED	43	45.7%	51.2%	18.6%	2.3%	27.9%	9	33.3%	55.6%
Some college/voc. school	11	11.7%	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	45.5%	0	-	-
College degree	1	1.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
Total									
Less than HS	183	27.8%	32.8%	22.4%	1.6%	43.2%	14	21.4%	35.7%
HS diploma	127	19.3%	42.5%	17.3%	2.4%	37.8%	13	15.4%	30.8%
GED	260	39.5%	37.3%	25.4%	1.5%	35.8%	30	30.0%	56.7%
Some college/voc. school	75	11.4%	38.7%	17.3%	0.0%	44.0%	9	11.1%	44.4%
College degree	14	2.1%	50.0%	14.3%	14.3%	21.4%	3	33.3%	33.3%
Education at Termination									
Diversion									
Less than HS	107	29.7%	22.4%	29.9%	2.8%	44.9%	6	33.3%	50.0%
HS diploma	70	19.4%	31.4%	20.0%	2.9%	45.7%	5	20.0%	40.0%
GED	131	36.4%	23.7%	32.1%	1.5%	42.7%	10	20.0%	60.0%
Some college/voc. school	41	11.4%	36.6%	22.0%	0.0%	41.5%	5	20.0%	40.0%
College degree	11	3.1%	45.5%	9.1%	9.1%	36.4%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Transition									
Less than HS	44	21.9%	40.9%	13.6%	0.0%	45.5%	2	0.0%	0.0%
HS diploma	35	17.4%	45.7%	14.3%	0.0%	40.0%	4	0.0%	0.0%
GED	89	44.3%	48.3%	19.1%	2.2%	30.3%	14	28.6%	50.0%
Some college/voc. school	30	14.9%	46.7%	10.0%	0.0%	43.3%	6	16.7%	50.0%
College degree	3	1.5%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0	-	-
Condition of Parole									
Less than HS	19	20.0%	73.7%	5.3%	0.0%	21.1%	2	0.0%	0.0%
HS diploma	17	17.9%	70.6%	11.8%	0.0%	17.6%	2	0.0%	50.0%
GED	46	48.4%	52.2%	17.4%	2.2%	28.3%	10	40.0%	60.0%
Some college/ vocational	12	12.6%	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%	41.7%	0	-	-
College degree	1	1.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
Total									
Less than HS	170	25.9%	32.9%	22.9%	1.8%	42.4%	10	20.0%	30.0%
HS diploma	122	18.6%	41.0%	17.2%	1.6%	40.2%	11	9.1%	27.3%
GED	266	40.5%	36.8%	25.2%	1.9%	36.1%	34	29.4%	55.9%
Some college/voc. school	83	12.7%	42.2%	15.7%	0.0%	42.2%	11	18.2%	45.5%
College degree	15	2.3%	53.3%	6.7%	13.3%	26.7%	3	33.3%	33.3%

Table 23. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): Employment at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year
Employment at Intake									
Diversion									
Full Time	20	5.3%	70.0%	10.0%	0.0%	20.0%	3	33.3%	33.3%
Part Time	19	5.1%	42.1%	10.5%	0.0%	47.4%	2	0.0%	50.0%
Unemployed	303	81.0%	20.1%	32.7%	2.6%	44.6%	17	23.5%	52.9%
Unemployable/Disability	32	8.6%	50.0%	9.4%	0.0%	40.6%	6	16.7%	33.3%
Transition									
Full Time	12	5.9%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Part Time	9	4.4%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	2	0.0%	50.0%
Unemployed	173	84.8%	43.9%	17.9%	1.7%	36.4%	21	23.8%	38.1%
Unemployable/Disability	10	4.9%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	2	0.0%	50.0%
Condition of Parole									
Full Time	18	18.2%	94.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	4	50.0%	75.0%
Part Time	2	2.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Unemployed	62	62.6%	46.8%	21.0%	1.6%	30.6%	9	44.4%	66.7%
Unemployable/Disability	17	17.2%	70.6%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%	4	0.0%	0.0%
Total									
Full Time	50	7.4%	78.0%	4.0%	0.0%	18.0%	8	37.5%	50.0%
Part Time	30	4.4%	46.7%	6.7%	0.0%	46.7%	4	0.0%	50.0%
Unemployed	538	79.5%	30.9%	26.6%	2.2%	40.3%	47	27.7%	48.9%
Unemployable/Disability	59	8.7%	59.3%	5.1%	0.0%	35.6%	12	8.3%	25.0%
Employment at Termination									
Diversion									
Full Time	89	23.8%	50.6%	18.0%	3.4%	28.1%	10	30.0%	30.0%
Part Time	59	15.8%	32.2%	16.9%	5.1%	45.8%	4	0.0%	100.0%
Unemployed	198	52.9%	9.1%	39.9%	1.0%	50.0%	6	33.3%	66.7%
Unemployable/ Disability	28	7.5%	60.7%	3.6%	0.0%	35.7%	8	12.5%	25.0%
Transition									
Full Time	69	33.8%	71.0%	11.6%	0.0%	17.4%	11	18.2%	36.4%
Part Time	34	16.7%	44.1%	17.6%	0.0%	38.2%	2	0.0%	50.0%
Unemployed	86	42.2%	20.9%	19.8%	3.5%	55.8%	9	33.3%	44.4%
Unemployable/ Disability	15	7.4%	86.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	4	0.0%	25.0%
Condition of Parole									
Full Time	36	36.4%	83.3%	5.6%	0.0%	11.1%	8	62.5%	87.5%
Part Time	10	10.1%	20.0%	10.0%	10.0%	60.0%	0	-	-
Unemployed	33	33.3%	33.3%	30.3%	0.0%	36.4%	2	50.0%	50.0%
Unemployable/ Disability	20	20.2%	85.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	7	0.0%	14.3%
Total									
Full Time	194	28.7%	63.9%	13.4%	1.5%	21.1%	29	34.5%	48.3%
Part Time	103	15.2%	35.0%	16.5%	3.9%	44.7%	6	0.0%	83.3%
Unemployed	317	46.8%	14.8%	33.4%	1.6%	50.2%	17	35.3%	52.9%
Unemployable/ Disability	63	9.3%	74.6%	1.6%	0.0%	23.8%	19	5.3%	21.1%

Table 24. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): Criminal history

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year
Crime Category*									
Diversion									
Property	187	50.0%	20.3%	30.5%	2.1%	47.1%	12	16.7%	33.3%
Violent	63	16.8%	17.5%	20.6%	3.2%	58.7%	4	25.0%	25.0%
Drug	95	25.4%	41.1%	28.4%	2.1%	28.4%	10	20.0%	60.0%
Other	29	7.8%	37.9%	31.0%	0.0%	31.0%	2	50.0%	100.0%
Transition									
Property	82	40.2%	42.7%	15.9%	0.0%	41.5%	10	10.0%	30.0%
Violent	50	24.5%	48.0%	12.0%	2.0%	38.0%	11	18.2%	36.4%
Drug	32	15.7%	56.3%	9.4%	6.3%	28.1%	3	0.0%	33.3%
Other	40	19.6%	45.0%	22.5%	0.0%	32.5%	2	100.0%	100.0%
Condition of Parole									
Property	38	38.4%	50.0%	15.8%	2.6%	31.6%	7	28.6%	42.9%
Violent	27	27.3%	66.7%	3.7%	0.0%	29.6%	3	0.0%	33.3%
Drug	13	13.1%	69.2%	15.4%	0.0%	15.4%	4	50.0%	75.0%
Other	21	21.2%	66.7%	19.0%	0.0%	14.3%	3	66.7%	66.7%
Total									
Property	307	45.3%	30.0%	24.8%	1.6%	43.6%	29	17.2%	34.5%
Violent	140	20.7%	37.9%	14.3%	2.1%	45.7%	18	16.7%	33.3%
Drug	140	20.7%	47.1%	22.9%	2.9%	27.1%	17	23.5%	58.8%
Other	90	13.3%	47.8%	24.4%	0.0%	27.8%	7	71.4%	85.7%
Criminal History Score**									
Diversion									
0	22	7.0%	36.4%	36.4%	0.0%	27.3%	1	0.0%	100.0%
1	29	9.2%	34.5%	17.2%	3.4%	44.8%	3	33.3%	66.7%
2	40	12.7%	20.0%	12.5%	0.0%	67.5%	2	0.0%	0.0%
3	51	16.2%	23.5%	35.3%	3.9%	37.3%	4	50.0%	75.0%
4	173	54.9%	30.1%	27.2%	2.3%	40.5%	15	20.0%	46.7%
Transition									
0	8	4.6%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	1	0.0%	0.0%
1	13	7.5%	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	38.5%	2	0.0%	0.0%
2	16	9.2%	31.3%	18.8%	6.3%	43.8%	3	33.3%	66.7%
3	17	9.8%	47.1%	0.0%	5.9%	47.1%	4	25.0%	25.0%
4	120	69.0%	45.8%	18.3%	0.8%	35.0%	10	10.0%	50.0%
Condition of Parole									
0	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
1	2	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0	-	-
2	3	3.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
3	9	10.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	2	0.0%	50.0%
4	73	83.9%	63.0%	13.7%	1.4%	21.9%	12	41.7%	58.3%
Total									
0	30	5.2%	43.3%	26.7%	0.0%	30.0%	2	0.0%	50.0%
1	44	7.6%	38.6%	13.6%	2.3%	45.5%	5	20.0%	40.0%
2	59	10.2%	27.1%	13.6%	1.7%	57.6%	6	16.7%	33.3%
3	77	13.4%	33.8%	23.4%	3.9%	39.0%	10	30.0%	50.0%
4	366	63.5%	41.8%	21.6%	1.6%	35.0%	37	24.3%	51.4%

* Crime category refers to the most serious crime associated with the offender's current conviction. 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.

** The ORS Criminal History Score is an index of an offender's past adjudications, convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories.

Table 25. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) terminations and recidivism rates (2014 successful terminations only): client risk level

			Termination Reason				Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year
Initial LSI									
Diversion									
Low	2	0.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Medium	32	9.0%	53.1%	9.4%	0.0%	37.5%	8	25.0%	37.5%
High	322	90.4%	24.8%	27.0%	2.5%	45.7%	20	20.0%	50.0%
Transition									
Low	2	1.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Medium	29	14.5%	62.1%	0.0%	3.4%	34.5%	5	40.0%	40.0%
High	169	84.5%	44.4%	16.6%	0.6%	38.5%	21	14.3%	38.1%
Condition of Parole									
Low	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Medium	12	12.4%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	4	25.0%	50.0%
High	85	87.6%	58.8%	12.9%	1.2%	27.1%	13	38.5%	53.8%
Total									
Low	4	0.6%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Medium	73	11.2%	61.6%	4.1%	1.4%	32.9%	17	29.4%	41.2%
High	576	88.2%	35.6%	21.9%	1.7%	40.8%	54	22.2%	46.3%
6 month Follow-Up LSI									
Diversion									
Low	7	4.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	25.0%	50.0%
Medium	54	34.8%	81.5%	3.7%	0.0%	14.8%	13	23.1%	30.8%
High	94	60.6%	28.7%	16.0%	3.2%	52.1%	5	20.0%	80.0%
Transition									
Low	9	9.0%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	2	0.0%	50.0%
Medium	42	42.0%	78.6%	4.8%	2.4%	14.3%	4	25.0%	25.0%
High	49	49.0%	49.0%	14.3%	2.0%	34.7%	9	11.1%	33.3%
Condition of Parole									
Low	7	15.2%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	66.7%	66.7%
Medium	21	45.7%	90.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	4	50.0%	50.0%
High	18	39.1%	61.1%	11.1%	0.0%	27.8%	4	25.0%	50.0%
Total									
Low	23	7.6%	91.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	9	33.3%	55.6%
Medium	117	38.9%	82.1%	3.4%	0.9%	13.7%	21	28.6%	33.3%
High	161	53.5%	38.5%	14.9%	2.5%	44.1%	18	16.7%	50.0%

*The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 26. 2014-2016 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) terminations and recidivism rates (successful terminations 2014 only): average length of stay

		Termination Reason				
	N	Mean	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation
Mean Length of Stay (days)						
Diversion	374	117.5	233.5	45.9	87.0	94.9
Transition	204	160.7	226.3	92.5	50.3	110.2
Condition of Parole	99	154.2	202.4	59.5	30.0	92.7
Total	677	135.9	223.5	56.7	73.1	99.1

		1 year recidivism		2 year recidivism	
	N	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean Length of Stay (days)					
Diversion	28	256.8	194.8	277.1	204.7
Transition	26	195.9	126.6	200.1	154.5
Condition of Parole	17	213.7	281.5	203.8	267.8
Total	71	224.3	205.4	230.5	206.8

Intensive Residential Treatment

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) is an inpatient correctional treatment program for individuals with serious substance abuse 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 are 90 days in length, and offenders participate in forty hours of therapeutic treatment per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Treatment is aimed at increasing positive coping and relapse prevention skills and identifying negative thinking errors that have resulted in prior substance use and criminal behavior. Due to the intensive nature of IRT, participants do not leave the facility, seek employment, or address other community needs while in the program, as their focus is primarily on substance use and any mental health or physical health concerns that must be addressed in order for them to be successful in future community placements.

Tables 27 through 30 provide information regarding the profiles and termination status of 2,199 IRT clients terminated between calendar years 2014 and 2016. Only terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included, as those who were terminated due to transfer to another program or for other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in 2014 are also included in these tables.

Because all clients referred to IRT have been previously assessed as having significant substance abuse disorders, and due to the nature of IRT programming, data concerning recommended treatment levels, services delivered, employment status, and education are not included in the following tables.

As shown in Table 27, successful termination rates among IRT clients served between calendar years 2014 and 2016 were the highest found among all the modalities of community correction programs, at 77% overall. This is in spite of the chronic problems experienced by this population. However, recidivism rates were also the highest observed across all of the community corrections populations, with 28% recidivating within one year, and almost half (49%) within two years.

Clients in community corrections as a condition of parole tend to have better success rates overall than diversion or transition clients. However, in the case of IRT clients, those on a condition of parole status have slightly lower success rates at 75%. Success rates for diversion clients was 77%, and for transition clients 82%.

Older clients, as in the case of the other community corrections modalities, were more likely to succeed in IRT. However, average age had no significant bearing on future recidivism (data not presented).

Most of the clients in IRT programs were Caucasian (61%) and were men (84%).²¹ In contrast to the other modalities, African Americans were often successfully terminated, at 83%. The Asian/Pacific Islander population had the highest successful termination rates (91%), though the number of such clients served was very low (n=11). African Americans also had the lowest recidivism rates among ethnic groups at 20% within one year and 47% at two years.²² It is notable that African American clients also had the highest success rates among RDDT terminations. It is possible that the short-term programming found with the RDDT and IRT modalities serve African Americans more effectively than longer-term programs.

In contrast to findings in previously reported,²³ women had higher successful termination rates than men (82% vs. 76%, respectively) and lower recidivism rates at 22% within one year and 38% within two years (compared to 30% at one year and 51% at two years for men).

Most clients were property or drug offenders (66% of the client population), with drug offenders having the highest overall success rates and the lowest recidivism rates (see Table 28). Drug offenders were terminated successfully in 80% of cases, compared to 76% for those convicted of other crime types. Drug offenders had one- and two-year recidivism rates of 21% and 43%, respectively, compared to 31% and 50% of other offender types.

Client risk and needs

Table 29 displays mental health diagnoses and LSI assessment scores for the IRT population. Well over half (54%) had mental health needs. These clients were unsuccessfully discharged more frequently than those without such needs (28% versus 16%, respectively).

A very large percentage of clients (87%) were assessed in the high spectrum of risk and needs on the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI). However, this condition had little bearing on successful termination rates, with those on the low end of the spectrum successfully terminating in only 69% of cases, compared to 78% for those on the high end. Those assessed as medium risk succeeded most often, at 84%.

However, the LSI score was correlated with recidivism risk, with recidivism rates of 30% within one year and 51% within two years for those assessed as high risk. In comparison, recidivism rates for those assessed as low or medium risk were 19% within one year and 38% within two years.

²¹ The low percentage of females participating in IRT is determined by the limited number of treatment beds available to women.

²² The number of Asian American/Pacific Islander and Native American/Alaskan Native clients served was too low for results to be considered a reliable comparison.

²³ Among a cohort of IRT clients served in fiscal years 2012 and 2013, women were found to have lower successful termination rates than men and higher two-year recidivism rates. See: L. Harrison, et al (2013). *Community Corrections in Colorado: Program outcomes and recidivism, FY 2012-13*. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.

Length of stay

As shown in Table 30, the average length of stay for successful terminations was 89 days, very close to the 90 days specified for IRT programming. Clients unsuccessfully terminated tended to fail quickly, within 37 days on average.

Because the recidivism rates include only successfully terminated clients, all of whom would have remained in the program for approximately the required 90 days, no conclusions regarding recidivism and length of stay can be drawn.

Table 27. 2014-2016 Community corrections intensive residential treatment (IRT) terminations and recidivism rates (successful terminations 2014 only): legal status and demographics

	Termination Reason						Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Legal Status									
Diversion	1066	48.5	76.5%	5.9%	0.4%	17.3%	182	26.4%	44.0%
Transition	496	22.6	81.9%	5.6%	0.6%	11.9%	129	25.6%	44.2%
Condition of Parole	637	29.0	75.2%	7.1%	0.2%	17.6%	173	32.4%	56.6%
Total	2199	100.0	77.3%	6.2%	0.4%	16.1%	484	28.3%	48.6%
Age Group									
Diversion									
18 thru 20	76	7.1%	59.2%	14.5%	0.0%	26.3%	11	45.5%	54.5%
21 thru 25	327	30.7%	68.2%	8.0%	0.0%	23.9%	45	35.6%	55.6%
26 thru 30	262	24.6%	80.9%	5.0%	0.4%	13.7%	52	21.2%	40.4%
31 thru 35	150	14.1%	80.0%	5.3%	1.3%	13.3%	19	15.8%	31.6%
36 thru 40	96	9.0%	83.3%	2.1%	0.0%	14.6%	21	42.9%	52.4%
41 thru 45	66	6.2%	84.8%	3.0%	1.5%	10.6%	17	5.9%	17.6%
46 thru 50	45	4.2%	86.7%	2.2%	0.0%	11.1%	10	30.0%	40.0%
Over 50	43	4.0%	90.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	7	0.0%	57.1%
Transition									
18 thru 20	3	0.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.0%	0.0%
21 thru 25	71	14.3%	69.0%	14.1%	1.4%	15.5%	11	9.1%	27.3%
26 thru 30	120	24.2%	76.7%	6.7%	0.0%	16.7%	34	29.4%	50.0%
31 thru 35	91	18.3%	80.2%	3.3%	1.1%	15.4%	23	30.4%	52.2%
36 thru 40	80	16.1%	86.3%	5.0%	1.3%	7.5%	23	39.1%	52.2%
41 thru 45	44	8.9%	86.4%	6.8%	0.0%	6.8%	14	28.6%	50.0%
46 thru 50	48	9.7%	93.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	8	12.5%	25.0%
Over 50	39	7.9%	94.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	14	7.1%	28.6%
Condition of Parole									
18 thru 20	2	0.3%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0	-	-
21 thru 25	96	15.1%	61.5%	15.6%	0.0%	22.9%	22	50.0%	59.1%
26 thru 30	135	21.3%	65.2%	6.7%	0.0%	28.1%	31	29.0%	71.0%
31 thru 35	129	20.3%	76.0%	7.0%	0.8%	16.3%	41	34.1%	58.5%
36 thru 40	86	13.6%	81.4%	9.3%	0.0%	9.3%	18	44.4%	72.2%
41 thru 45	74	11.7%	86.5%	1.4%	0.0%	12.2%	24	25.0%	37.5%
46 thru 50	58	9.1%	84.5%	3.4%	0.0%	12.1%	18	22.2%	55.6%
Over 50	54	8.5%	87.0%	1.9%	0.0%	11.1%	19	21.1%	36.8%
Total									
18 thru 20	81	3.7%	60.5%	13.6%	0.0%	25.9%	13	38.5%	46.2%
21 thru 25	494	22.5%	67.0%	10.3%	0.2%	22.5%	78	35.9%	52.6%
26 thru 30	517	23.6%	75.8%	5.8%	0.2%	18.2%	117	25.6%	51.3%
31 thru 35	370	16.9%	78.6%	5.4%	1.1%	14.9%	83	28.9%	50.6%
36 thru 40	262	11.9%	83.6%	5.3%	0.4%	10.7%	62	41.9%	58.1%
41 thru 45	184	8.4%	85.9%	3.3%	0.5%	10.3%	55	20.0%	34.5%
46 thru 50	151	6.9%	88.1%	2.0%	0.0%	9.9%	36	22.2%	44.4%
Over 50	136	6.2%	90.4%	0.7%	0.0%	8.8%	40	12.5%	37.5%

Table 27, continued

Race/Ethnicity									
Diversion									
Caucasian	692	66.1%	77.5%	5.1%	0.6%	16.9%	113	28.3%	41.6%
African American	33	3.2%	90.9%	3.0%	0.0%	6.1%	10	10.0%	50.0%
Hispanic	302	28.8%	72.8%	7.9%	0.0%	19.2%	54	25.9%	50.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3	0.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Native American/ Alaskan Native	17	1.6%	76.5%	5.9%	0.0%	17.6%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Transition									
Caucasian	289	58.5%	83.4%	5.5%	1.0%	10.0%	71	26.8%	47.9%
African American	53	10.7%	88.7%	5.7%	0.0%	5.7%	15	13.3%	40.0%
Hispanic	139	28.1%	76.3%	6.5%	0.0%	17.3%	38	31.6%	42.1%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3	0.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Native American/ Alaskan Native	10	2.0%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	4	0.0%	25.0%
Condition of Parole									
Caucasian	347	55.1%	77.2%	6.6%	0.0%	16.1%	97	32.0%	57.7%
African American	77	12.2%	76.6%	6.5%	0.0%	16.9%	24	29.2%	50.0%
Hispanic	186	29.5%	72.0%	9.1%	0.5%	18.3%	43	32.6%	60.5%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	5	0.8%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0	-	-
Native American/ Alaskan Native	15	2.4%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	6	50.0%	50.0%
Total									
Caucasian	1328	61.2%	78.7%	5.6%	0.5%	15.2%	281	29.2%	48.8%
African American	163	7.5%	83.4%	5.5%	0.0%	11.0%	49	20.4%	46.9%
Hispanic	627	28.9%	73.4%	8.0%	0.2%	18.5%	135	29.6%	51.1%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	11	0.5%	90.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	1	0.0%	0.0%
Native American/ Alaskan Native	42	1.9%	73.8%	2.4%	0.0%	23.8%	12	25.0%	33.3%
Gender									
Diversion									
Male	867	81.3%	74.9%	6.0%	0.5%	18.7%	149	26.8%	45.6%
Female	199	18.7%	83.4%	5.5%	0.0%	11.1%	33	24.2%	36.4%
Transition									
Male	432	87.1%	81.9%	6.0%	0.7%	11.3%	109	28.4%	45.9%
Female	64	12.9%	81.3%	3.1%	0.0%	15.6%	20	10.0%	35.0%
Condition of Parole									
Male	542	85.1%	74.4%	7.7%	0.2%	17.7%	144	33.3%	59.7%
Female	95	14.9%	80.0%	3.2%	0.0%	16.8%	29	27.6%	41.4%
Total									
Male	1841	83.7%	76.4%	6.5%	0.4%	16.7%	402	29.6%	50.7%
Female	358	16.3%	82.1%	4.5%	0.0%	13.4%	82	22.0%	37.8%

Table 28. 2014-2016 Community corrections intensive residential treatment (IRT) terminations and recidivism rates (successful terminations 2014 only): criminal history

Crime Category	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Diversion									
Property	422	39.6%	75.8%	6.6%	0.0%	17.5%	80	31.3%	47.5%
Violent	113	10.6%	81.4%	2.7%	1.8%	14.2%	17	11.8%	35.3%
Drug	357	33.5%	77.0%	6.2%	0.3%	16.5%	51	23.5%	39.2%
Other	174	16.3%	73.6%	5.7%	0.6%	20.1%	34	26.5%	47.1%
Transition									
Property	193	38.9%	79.8%	6.7%	1.0%	12.4%	43	25.6%	32.6%
Violent	88	17.7%	78.4%	6.8%	0.0%	14.8%	22	31.8%	54.5%
Drug	112	22.6%	87.5%	4.5%	0.9%	7.1%	31	19.4%	38.7%
Other	103	20.8%	82.5%	3.9%	0.0%	13.6%	33	27.3%	57.6%
Condition of Parole									
Property	247	38.8%	74.5%	8.1%	0.4%	17.0%	66	31.8%	53.0%
Violent	127	19.9%	75.6%	5.5%	0.0%	18.9%	39	43.6%	69.2%
Drug	119	18.7%	81.5%	4.2%	0.0%	14.3%	30	16.7%	53.3%
Other	144	22.6%	70.8%	9.0%	0.0%	20.1%	38	34.2%	52.6%
Total									
Property	862	39.2%	76.3%	7.1%	0.3%	16.2%	189	30.2%	46.0%
Violent	328	14.9%	78.4%	4.9%	0.6%	16.2%	78	33.3%	57.7%
Drug	588	26.7%	79.9%	5.4%	0.3%	14.3%	112	20.5%	42.9%
Other	421	19.1%	74.8%	6.4%	0.2%	18.5%	105	29.5%	52.4%

* Crime category refers to the most serious crime associated with the offender's current conviction. 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.

Table 29. 2014-2016 Community corrections intensive residential treatment (IRT) terminations and recidivism rates (successful terminations 2014 only): client risk level and mental health needs

			Termination Reason				Recidivism		
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	N	1 year	2 year
Mental Health Diagnosis									
Diversion									
No	301	41.7%	84.1%	4.7%	0.3%	11.0%	61	34.4%	49.2%
Yes	420	58.3%	73.3%	5.2%	0.7%	20.7%	48	18.8%	39.6%
Transition									
No	203	55.9%	87.2%	5.9%	1.0%	5.9%	59	22.0%	44.1%
Yes	160	44.1%	74.4%	8.1%	0.6%	16.9%	36	25.0%	33.3%
Condition of Parole									
No	207	44.0%	81.6%	6.3%	0.5%	11.6%	56	33.9%	62.5%
Yes	263	56.0%	70.0%	6.1%	0.0%	24.0%	64	28.1%	50.0%
Total									
No	711	45.8%	84.2%	5.5%	0.6%	9.7%	176	30.1%	51.7%
Yes	843	54.2%	72.5%	6.0%	0.5%	21.0%	148	24.3%	42.6%
Initial LSI									
Diversion									
Low	7	0.7%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Medium	147	14.2%	82.3%	4.1%	1.4%	12.2%	25	20.0%	32.0%
High	882	85.1%	77.3%	4.9%	0.2%	17.6%	154	27.3%	46.1%
Transition									
Low	7	1.5%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	0	-	-
Medium	67	14.2%	88.1%	6.0%	0.0%	6.0%	20	10.0%	35.0%
High	397	84.3%	81.1%	5.5%	0.8%	12.6%	93	29.0%	46.2%
Condition of Parole									
Low	2	0.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	-	-
Medium	46	7.5%	80.4%	2.2%	0.0%	17.4%	11	36.4%	63.6%
High	569	92.2%	75.2%	6.7%	0.2%	17.9%	153	34.0%	58.8%
Total									
Low	16	0.8%	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	2	0.0%	0.0%
Medium	260	12.2%	83.5%	4.2%	0.8%	11.5%	56	19.6%	39.3%
High	1848	87.0%	77.5%	5.6%	0.3%	16.6%	400	30.3%	51.0%

*No information concerning specific types of or the severity of mental health diagnoses was available.

**The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 30. 2014-2016 Community corrections intensive residential treatment (IRT) terminations and recidivism rates (successful terminations 2014 only): length of stay

			Termination Reason			
	N	Mean	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation
Mean Length of Stay (days)						
Diversion	1066	76.5	88.4	22.5	50.3	42.9
Transition	496	80.5	89.1	40.0	29.3	42.8
Condition of Parole	637	75.3	89.1	22.6	45.0	38.1
Total	2199	77.0	88.7	26.1	41.8	41.4

		1 year recidivism		2 year recidivism	
	N	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mean Length of Stay (days)					
Diversion	182	87.3	87.5	87.2	87.5
Transition	129	88.1	87.9	88.6	87.4
Condition of Parole	173	89.2	88.2	88.8	88.9
Total	484	88.1	87.9	88.1	88.1