

**Community Corrections in Colorado:
A Study of Program Outcomes and Recidivism, FY00-FY04**

By

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Executive Summary

This study examined the outcomes of 21,796 offenders who terminated from the community corrections system in Colorado between July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2004 (Fiscal Year 2000 through Fiscal Year 2004). Program outcomes include successful termination or unsuccessful termination due to behaviors that resulted in technical violations, escaping/absconding or committing a new crime while living in the halfway house. Recidivism was measured as a new misdemeanor or felony filing at 12 and 24 months. Descriptive information presented here is based on data obtained from client termination forms, which are completed by each program when an offender terminates from the program.

Research Findings

Financial Outcomes

- Offenders in halfway houses across the state paid more than \$2.6 million in state taxes and approximately \$6.7 million in federal taxes between FY00 and FY04. They earned more than \$115 million and paid over \$36 million in room and board during that period.

Program Outcomes

- Successful completion rates ranged from 39.6 percent to 72.8 percent across 30 halfway houses.
- Between FY00 and FY03, approximately 62-63 percent of offenders successfully completed their stay in community corrections. However, in FY04, the successful completion rate dropped from 63.1 percent to 56.1 percent.
- Success rates for diversion clients dropped from 58.8 percent during FY00-03 to 52.2 percent in FY04 while success rates for transition clients dropped from 67.2 percent to 60.1 percent in FY00-03 and FY04, respectively.
 - Success rates for community corrections clients increased consistently between 1989 and 2003, a period during which programs managed increasingly more serious offenders, as measured by the criminal history score.

- This positive trend ended in FY04. This statistically significant decrease in the success rate occurred when the average criminal history score of the population remained the same.
- There was a corresponding increase in technical violations and escapes during FY04.
- State budget cuts in FY03 that directly affected offenders likely played a significant role in the reduction in the success rate. These cuts included an eight percent reduction in the reimbursement rate paid to community corrections programs and, to offset this cut to providers, a 25 percent increase in the subsistence fees required of offenders participating in community corrections. Further, state funding to local services and programs used by offenders were also reduced in the FY03 Legislative Session.
- Reducing the reimbursement rate to programs may have resulted in a decreased tolerance for offenders who were unemployed or otherwise unable to pay their fees. Further, lack of ability to pay the fees may have increased the escape rate. Lack of available mental health or substance abuse treatment in the community -- or higher fees associated with treatment -- also may have increased negative outcomes.

Who Succeeds in the Program?

- Community corrections clients who had successful outcomes tended to be older, employed, educated, and had lower LSI and criminal history scores.

These cuts included an eight percent reduction in the reimbursement rate paid to community corrections programs and, to offset this cut to providers, a 25 percent increase in the subsistence fees required of offenders participating in community corrections.

- Employed offenders were more than three times more likely to succeed in the program compared to those who were unemployed (71.9 percent compared to 20.0 percent).
- Older offenders were more likely to successfully complete community corrections and younger offenders were more likely to fail the program due to technical violations and escapes.

- Program participation increases success rates. Success rates were higher, on average, by approximately 8-10 percentage points over the average

overall success rates for both diversion and transition clients who participated in any program.

- Transition offenders who participated in *family services* had a success rate of 73.7 and diversion offenders who participated in *family services* had a success rate of 65.6 percent.
 - Transition offenders participating in *education programs* were significantly more likely to succeed and less likely to escape.
 - Offenders participating in *budgeting programs* succeeded at a rate of 61.7 percent (diversion) and 69.6 percent (transition), improving success rates by nearly 10 percentage points.
 - Transition offenders participating in *mental health programs* improved success rates by 8 percentage points.
 - Participation in *domestic violence programs* improved outcomes for transition and diversion offenders by 8 percentage points.
 - Diversion offenders particularly benefited from *cognitive programming*: those who received this service succeeded at a rate of 63.9 percent (men) and 64.0 percent (women) compared to 48.1 percent (men) and 51.3 percent (women).
 - Offenders—especially men—who did not receive drug and alcohol treatment were significantly less likely to succeed. Only 31.0 percent of diversion men and 50.2 percent of transition men who did not receive drug and alcohol treatment succeeded in community corrections compared to 62.6 percent and 68.1 percent who did, respectively. Likewise, only 38.0 percent of diversion women and 66.4 percent of transition women who did not receive substance abuse treatment successfully completed the program, compared to 62.7 percent and 71.5 percent, respectively.
- Escape rates and technical violations were greatly reduced -- sometimes by half -- for offenders who participated in substance abuse, mental health, sex offender, domestic violence, cognitive, family, or budget services.
 - Given the strong link between program participation and success, it is unfortunate that fewer offenders received services over the time period of this study. While the number of offenders in community corrections remained fairly constant (approximately 4,000 offenders terminated each

year between FY00 and FY04), the proportion participating in each type of service declined substantially.

- Between FY00 and FY01 the proportion of offenders participating in services remained fairly consistent, and even increased for cognitive skills, domestic violence and substance abuse treatment.
- But program participation began to drop in FY02. For all services except sex offender treatment, the drop was significant between FY03 and FY04. For example, in FY00 87.0 percent of offenders participated in substance abuse treatment and in FY04 this dropped to 71.6 percent; participation in budgeting services declined from 59.1 percent in FY00 to 23.1 percent in FY04; participation in domestic violence programming declined from a high of 38.1 percent in FY01 to 20.6 percent in FY04, and participation in family services decreased from 58 percent in FY03 to 50 percent in FY04.
- Given the link between program participation and positive program outcome, reduced program participation rates likely contributed to the decrease in the program success rate in FY04.

Recidivism Rates

- Recidivism was defined as a new felony or misdemeanor court filing within 12 months and 24 months of successful program completion.
- Recidivism rates were lower than in previous studies. This may be due to a different method of obtaining and matching cases with recidivism outcome.
- Of all offenders who successfully completed community corrections in the five-year period, 85 percent remained crime-free after being at risk for 12 months and 75 percent remained crime-free after being at risk for 24 months.
- Recidivism rates ranged from 4.8 percent to 21.6 percent within 12 months across 30 halfway houses.
- The 24-month recidivism rate increased from 23.9 to 26.8 between FY00 and FY04, a statistically significant increase.
- Transition offenders who received intensive supervision parole (ISP) after they terminated from community corrections recidivated at significantly lower rates than those without supervision. To a lesser but still statistically

significant extent, offenders transferred to non-residential community corrections status also had lower recidivism rates compared to those released to probation and regular parole.

- Transition offenders released to parole recidivated at a higher-than-average rate.
- Recidivism rates varied by program types. Offenders participating in therapeutic communities (TCs) and female-only programs had significantly lower recidivism rates than offenders participating in other community corrections programs that were not specialized.
- Therapeutic communities (TCs) accepted clients with higher criminal history scores (for example, the average CH score for Peer I, the Haven and Independence House Fillmore was 2.9-3.0), yet offenders who completed TC programs had recidivism rates at 12 months that were nearly half the rate for other halfway houses, and one-third the average rate at 24 months.
- Women in TC programs had about one-third the recidivism rate compared to other halfway houses, and women in female-only programs also had significantly lower recidivism rates at 12 and 24 months.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the analyses presented in this report.

1. **Increase programming for offenders in community corrections.** Program participation substantially reduces escapes and, to a lesser extent, technical violations, and significantly improves the probability that an offender will succeed in community corrections. Specifically, we recommend increasing program participation to FY00 and FY01 levels, at a minimum. Family services, substance abuse treatment, cognitive skills training, mental health services, domestic violence treatment and budgeting skills training are all linked to successful outcomes in community corrections.
2. **Employment was necessary for offenders to succeed in community corrections.** Halfway house administrators should continue to seek out every occasion to build relationships with local employers to increase opportunities for employment by halfway house residents.¹ Identifying an employment specialist among halfway house

¹ Special needs offenders are not expected to be employed.

staff may be useful. Using community resources such as job service centers and vocational rehabilitation programs may also open employment opportunities. Lack of employment by those willing to work should not be a primary reason to terminate an offender from community corrections without first engaging the offender in a structured, evidence-based intervention designed to increase employment skills. Additionally, employment programs should target each individual's deficits that adversely affect employability.

3. **The use of community corrections for offenders leaving prison should be expanded.** Transition offenders in community corrections succeeded at a rate of 60-67 percent (see Table 5), and the transition offender recidivism rate after 24 months was only 25 percent. Because program participation was strongly linked to positive outcomes, it is likely that offenders leaving community corrections who stay engaged in programming activity that was initiated while they were in the halfway house will benefit from continuity of the intervention.
4. **The use of non-residential placements or ISP parole supervision following placement in community corrections should be expanded.** Halfway house offenders who "stepped down" to supervision in the community recidivated at approximately half the rate of those who did not receive continued supervision in the community.
5. **Expand the use of therapeutic communities in community corrections.** TC programs accepted higher risk clients and, of those who successfully terminated from the program, TC offenders had significantly lower recidivism rates at 12 and 24 months (see Table 17). The recidivism rate for women who participated in TC programming was approximately one-third that of women who did not.
6. **Expand women-only programs.** This study, like the 2002 community corrections study, again found that women in female-only community corrections programs had much lower recidivism rates than did women in coed programs. Recidivism rates for women who successfully completed female-only programs were lower by approximately one-third, compared to women in coed programs.
7. **Expand therapeutic community programming for offenders with mental illness.** Recidivism rates for offenders participating in these programs were only eight percent at 12 months and 15 percent at 24 months (see Table 17). Providing appropriate services for this high-risk population appears to have long-term public safety benefits. It is appropriate, then, to increase per diem rates for programs that accept offenders who have been diagnosed with a mental illness.
8. **The state should offer incentives that encourage the acceptance of serious offenders into community corrections programs.** The average criminal history score of clients who

terminated from community corrections between FY00 and FY04 ranged from 1.8 to 3.0 on a scale of 0 to 4 (see Footnote 7 for a description of how this score is obtained). The statewide average criminal history score was 2.66 in FY04. Each program's annual contract should include per diem rates that are established by linking the program's success rate for the prior year with the average criminal history score of offenders terminated from that program during the prior year. Limited state resources should be targeted to higher risk offenders.

9. **Reduce offender subsistence fees by 25 percent to pre-FY03 levels.** Based on the findings presented here along with findings from a pilot project at Peer 1/The Haven described in the body of this report, we recommend subsistence fees required of offenders be returned to pre-FY03 rates. The current study found a significant decrease in program success and a corresponding increase in escape and technical violations after subsistence fees levied on offenders were increased by 25 percent. Specifically, success rates for diversion clients dropped from 58.8 percent during FY00-03 to 52.2 percent in FY04 while success rates for transition clients dropped from 67.2 percent to 60.1 percent in FY00-03 and FY04, respectively. Offender characteristics remained relatively stable during this period, but participation in programming—a factor statistically correlated with success in the program—decreased substantially, a phenomenon that may also be associated with state budget cuts to local service agencies.
10. **Expand vocational programming to increase employability of offenders.** This recommendation stems from the analysis that found conclusively that offenders who are employed are more than ten times more likely to succeed in community corrections programs. Some programs employ vocational coordinators and a few offer vocational programs. Assisting offenders to obtain relevant employment skills through vocational programming will increase opportunities for program success.
11. **Expand educational opportunities since individuals with a high school or higher degree of education are significantly more likely to succeed in the program and upon release into the community.** Offenders with GEDs had the highest recidivism rate (35 percent) and offenders without a high school degree (28 percent) had the second highest recidivism rate. Recidivism rates begin to decline for offenders who completed high school. Improvement in education level in a traditional learning environment such as night school may improve outcomes for those without a high school degree.
12. **Target High LSI offenders for intensive programming since these offenders are more likely to fail the program from**

escape charges and technical violations. LSI scores, and the areas in which the offender requires programming, is readily available in each offender's file. Program administrators should prioritize programming for this high-risk population.

13. **Expand multicultural programming.** Hispanics and African Americans were significantly more likely to fail the program. Escape rates for these groups were approximately 30 percent higher compared to Caucasians. Recidivism rates at 24 months were approximately 15 percent higher compared to Caucasians.
14. **Modify the Termination Form to provide greater details regarding services provided.** Given the apparent value of program participation on offenders' successful termination from the halfway house, it would be valuable to collect and analyze information from each program concerning exact type of service provided, duration of participation, level of participation, completion status, and total cost to the offender. Further, it would be valuable to include the offender's perception of what programs they thought were most and least useful. This would provide additional information needed to better determine what aspects of programming are positively affecting offender outcomes, and what methods of intervention should be expanded in the community to maximize offender success. This type of research would be the first step toward standardizing programming across facilities.

Section One: Introduction

Background

Community Corrections in Colorado refers to a system of specific halfway house facilities that provide residential and non-residential services to convicted offenders. These facilities, often referred to as programs, receive state funds but are based and operated in local communities. These programs provide an intermediate residential sanction at the front end of the system between probation and prison, or reintegration services at the tail end of the system between prison and parole. In 2005 in Colorado, this system of 33 halfway houses provided a correctional placement for eligible men and women offenders those who were "halfway out." Community corrections placements allow offenders access to community resources, including treatment and employment opportunities, while living in a staff secure correctional setting.²

In 2005 in Colorado, this system of 33 halfway houses provided a correctional placement for eligible men and women offenders those who were "halfway out."

Offenders can be referred to community corrections by the sentencing judge or by officials at the Department of Corrections (DOC). The judicial placement is considered a diversion from prison, and these cases are called "diversion clients." The DOC placement of offenders in halfway houses serves as a method of transitioning prisoners back into the community and these cases are referred to as "transition clients." Diversion clients are responsible to the probation department while transition clients are under the jurisdiction of the DOC's Division of Adult Parole and Community Corrections. Both diversion and transition clients are housed together and participate in programming together. While the two types of clients are subject to a few differences in policies from their "host agency," they are required to abide by the same sets of house rules and are subject to similar consequences when rules are broken.

Per statute, each jurisdiction has a community corrections board, appointed by the county commissioners, to screen offender referrals and to oversee the operation of the facilities. Board members typically consist of both criminal justice professionals and citizens. In some locales, county governments operate their own community corrections facilities; in others, the local boards contract with private corporations that own and operate the programs. Regardless of

²The facilities are non-secure, however, each provides 24-hour staffing. Each offender must sign out and in as they leave and return to the facility, and staff monitor the location of off-site offenders by field visits and telephone calls. Several facilities use electronic monitoring and a few programs use geographic satellite surveillance to track offenders when they are away from the halfway house.

the source of the referral (from the courts or from the Department of Corrections), each case is reviewed by members of the board and must be approved for placement in the local halfway house. Cases not approved by the board return to the judge or DOC for an alternative placement. Programs can also reject clients that have been referred for placement.

The state community corrections system also provides services to non-residential clients. These are diversion clients who have successfully completed the residential components of the program. Non-residential placement continues until the diversion sentence is completed. Transition programming does not include non-residential status, however, most DOC clients release to parole status when completing their stay in the halfway house.

Offenders are expected to pay for much of their treatment in the community. In addition, offenders are currently required to pay up to \$17/day for room and board, plus make efforts to pay court costs, restitution, child support, and other fines and fees. The state reimburses local programs at a rate identified in statute, and legislation is required to modify the per diem reimbursement rate. The state reimburses the local boards which, in turn, reimburse the facility, on a per offender/per day basis. At the time of this writing, the state per diem rate is \$35.39. The state pays a higher per diem for three special populations. The facility serving the DOC mental health population gets an additional \$30.97 for offenders with a mental health diagnosis.³ An additional \$16.68 is paid for offenders in Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT). The program serving female offenders in the women's remediation program receives an additional \$16.02 per day. There is no additional per diem for sex offenders.

The Purpose of Community Corrections

The community corrections system is an intermediate sanction for offenders who are both "halfway in" and "halfway out" of prison. It is designed to provide community-based services and supervision to convicted offenders in lieu of incarceration. The community corrections system provides various services to offenders, monitors offender behaviors related to progress toward supervision goals and noncompliance with supervision conditions, and emphasizes offender responsibility regarding payment of fines, victim compensation, and restitution. The restriction of freedom imposed by living in a residential setting allows more controlled supervision by facility staff and more accountability by offenders.

Community-based programs allow offenders to integrate into the local community by participating in alcohol, drug, educational and vocational programming where they will eventually live unsupervised. Working, paying

³ Although many offenders with a mental health diagnosis reside in community corrections facilities statewide, only Independence House receives the \$30.97 differential rate.

restitution, and learning the local transportation system while having the structure of a controlled living environment, curfew requirements, electronic monitoring, random urinalysis testing, and treatment intervention provides offenders with an experience that may increase opportunities for success.

Close supervision and structure means that uncooperative behaviors are more likely to be identified and to receive a response. Problem behaviors range from an unwillingness to comply with program rules to committing a new crime or escaping from the facility (i.e., not returning). Indeed, revocation rates and program failure rates often increase with intense supervision, but new crimes committed by offenders who live in halfway houses are rare, as discussed below. Generally, multiple instances of problem behaviors must occur before an offender is revoked from supervision. This is discussed in greater detail in the following section.

Indeed, revocation rates and program failure rates often increase with intense supervision, but new crimes committed by offenders who live in halfway houses are rare

Prior Studies

Since 1985, the Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) in the Division of Criminal Justice has conducted four studies of the community corrections halfway house system in Colorado. The first study, published in 1986,⁴ was primarily a qualitative study and focused on the administration of community corrections. The next two studies, published in 1991 and 1996,⁵ analyzed offender characteristics and program outcomes for offenders who participated in the residential portion of the community corrections system.

In 1991, the population of offenders released in Fiscal Year 1989 (n=1796) was studied to determine the proportion of clients that successfully completed halfway house programming. Forty four percent (44%) of those offenders completed the program, and the 18 facilities housing clients in 1989 had program success rates ranging from 37-70 percent. Younger offenders who had employment problems, low education, and more extensive prior criminal involvement were most likely to fail the program. In the 1991 study, recidivism after release from the halfway house was not measured.

⁴ K. English and S. Kraus. (1986). *Community Corrections in Colorado: 1986*. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Denver, Colorado.

⁵ K. English and M. J. Mande (1991). *Community Corrections in Colorado: Why Do Some Clients Succeed and Others Fail?* Funded by Grant 89CO1CHF4 from the National Institute of Corrections. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Denver, Colorado; K. English, S. Pullen, and S. Colling-Chadwick (1996). *Comparison of Intensive Supervision Probation and Community Corrections Clientele*. Funded by the Drug Control and Systems Improvement Program. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Denver, Colorado.

In 1996, the ORS studied a sample of offenders (n=1,348) who terminated from Community Corrections in 1993. For this study we also analyzed recidivism rates for the 12 months following release from the facility. We found 55 percent successfully completed the program, 3 percent committed a new crime, 22 percent had a technical violation that terminated their stay in the halfway house, and 20 percent escaped or walked away. Of those who terminated successfully from the halfway house, 18.2 percent were rearrested for a nonviolent felony within 12 months, and another 4.3 percent were arrested for a violent felony.

In 2001, the Office of Research and Statistics conducted a study using both qualitative and quantitative data. This study included all offenders (n=3,054) who terminated from Community Corrections in FY1998. It was the first time that the ORS had access to data pertaining to offenders' needs at entry into community corrections and services received while in the halfway house.⁶ The ORS also analyzed recidivism rates for the 12 months following release from the facility. We found 62.0 percent successfully completed the program, 2.4 percent committed a new crime, 19.8 percent had a technical violation that terminated their stay in the halfway house, and 15.8 percent escaped or walked away. Of those who terminated successfully from the halfway house, 19.0 percent recidivated within 12 months of program release.

Table 1: Comparison of ORS Studies of Community Corrections

Publication Year/Study Year	n	% Program Success	% Abscond/Escape	% Revocation/Technical Violations	% Crime while in program	% Recidivism after program release: 12 Mo.	Mean ORS Criminal History Score*
1991/1989**	1796	44.4%	17.1%	27.8%	2.7%	Not measured	Not measured
1996/1991***	1348	55.1%	19.6%	22.4%	3.0%	22.5%	1.80
2001/1998****	3054	62.0%	15.8%	19.8%	2.4%	19.0%	2.35

*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.

** In 1991, recidivism was not measured. Also program termination reasons do not total 100% in this chart because additional termination categories were included in this study's analysis. Additional categories included death (0.1%), warrant—pending case (0.7%), lateral transfer (1.4%), unknown (3.2%), and missing data (2.6%).

*** In 1996, recidivism was measured as rearrest 12 months after release.

**** In 2001, recidivism was measured as a new felony or misdemeanor court filing at 12 and 24-month increments.

The 12-month recidivism rate appears in the chart. At 24 months after program release, offenders had an overall recidivism rate of 31.0%.

⁶ In 1994, DCJ's Office of Community Corrections modified the DCJ Termination Forms to include this information.

Section Two: Methodology

Data

Client Information. Client data were obtained from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections (OCC). The OCC requires programs to complete a Termination Form for all offenders who leave the program. In FY02, the termination form was revised to obtain more information, so data from both forms were analyzed for the current study. The termination form, attached as Appendix A, includes demographic information, referral source, juvenile and criminal history, current crime and weapon data, drug use information, drug assessment scores, the four most important objectives of the supervision plan based on LSI subscale scores, a list of services received, and the reason for termination.

Upon termination from residential placement, halfway house personnel are required to complete the instrument in Appendix A and forward it to the OCC for data entry and analysis. The OCC database is instrumental in describing the population of offenders who occupy community corrections beds, and it publishes an annual report based on this information. The ORS obtains this database from the OCC to conduct additional analyses.

Successful Program Termination. The first measure of success or failure for participants in community corrections was whether or not they completed the residential placement without a major incident leading to revocation. Offenders are terminated from the residential program for many reasons, including escape, drug use, repeated house rule violations, or committing a new crime. Only offenders who were terminated due to a successful completion of the residential component of community corrections were included in the recidivism part of the analysis. Recidivism was measured as any new felony or misdemeanor court filing within 12 and 24 months of successful program completion.

New Filing After 1 and 2 Years. New filing data were obtained from the Criminal Justice Analytic Support System (CJASS). This system extracts, transforms and assembles data from source agencies, in this case the Colorado District Attorney's Council (CDAC) and the Colorado Judicial Department, via the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice information System (CICJIS). For each recidivating event, crime type, date of new filing and nature of the offense committed were collected.

Outcome figures may vary slightly from those reported in prior reports, as the acquisition methods for recidivism data have changed. In the past, recidivism data were searched for and collected on each subject individually. In the current study, recidivism data were electronically matched to each subject using names and dates of birth. While this technology enables the use of much larger

samples, it lacks the human component. Without this component, variations or misspellings in names, or slight errors in dates of birth, are unlikely to be recognized. Therefore, a certain number of new filing events would not have been documented.

Limitations of this Study

Data Available for Analysis. The community corrections termination forms document assessment information with which the programming needs of each offender is determined. The assessment information used comes from the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI). The LSI is a quantitative survey that contains 54 items that measure the level of risk and needs of each client. The Office of Community Corrections developed new termination forms in 2002 that collected additional information on special populations as well, including whether or not the offender had a known or documented clinical diagnosis for mental illness, or whether the offender received specific female or substance abuse services. However, more descriptive and reliable assessment information would improve the ability to describe the programming needs of the offender population. In particular, data on offenders with serious mental illness, women, the elderly, offenders who are physically disabled, and non-English speaking offenders all require special assessments and services. Only very general data elements were available to describe and analyze information pertaining to the needs and risks of special populations. Information on literacy, reading level, and overall functioning would also be valuable to better understand service needs and offender outcomes.

However, more descriptive and reliable assessment information would improve the ability to describe the programming needs of this offender population. In particular, data on offenders with serious mental illness, women, the elderly, offenders who are physically disabled, and non-English speaking offenders all require special assessments and services.

Information is unavailable regarding number of days in treatment, level of participation in treatment, and measures of the type of treatment delivered (cognitive behavioral treatment, Alcoholics Anonymous, etc.). The data available for this study did not allow for any description of services delivered. Thus, substance abuse treatment may refer to a wide continuum of services ranging from AA programming to intensive, long-term residential treatment. Additionally, information about services provided may vary across programs depending on what each program considers as a "service" provided.

Policy makers and corrections administrators are particularly interested in the impact of programming on offender behaviors. Questions regarding what works, for whom, and under what conditions, are pressing issues for decision-makers.

The development of data systems that collect this information is necessary to answer policy and funding related questions.

Data Quality. Since halfway house case managers complete the DCJ Termination Forms, the results of this study are only as good as the data entered on that form by community corrections staff. Staff turnover may affect the quality of the data recorded. Further, some information may be coded in error systematically. Finally, using termination data assumes that all staff in each of the 33 facilities codes the forms in the same way and that all case managers complete the forms accurately.

Section Three: Description of the Community Corrections Population

This study examined the outcomes of offenders who terminated from Community Corrections over a five-year period, from FY2000 through FY2004. The data analyzed and presented in this report were obtained from client termination forms, which are completed by each program when an offender terminates from the program. Copies of the data collection forms are included as Appendix A.

The Data. The study began with 21,796 community correction residents who terminated either successfully or unsuccessfully from a halfway house between FY00 and FY04. Clients who terminated successfully either completed the program and were transferred to non-residential community corrections status, went on probation/parole supervision, or completed their sentence. For the purposes of the current study, and after conversations with OCC staff regarding definitions for the items, new crime and warrant were combined, and abscond and escape were combined.

Program outcomes can also be neutral, in cases when an offender is transferred to another community corrections program (often because it is closer to employment), transferring to an IRT (intensive residential treatment) program, or getting rejected from the program after getting accepted, either by the local board or by the program director. These clients did not have an opportunity to complete the program and are considered neutral in terms of outcome. Neutral outcomes were excluded from the analysis because, except for the rejected after acceptance category, outcome information on all offenders is captured when the offender completely terminates from the program. Cases that terminated due to death or other permanent transfer (such as to a hospital) are also excluded from the analysis presented here.

After eliminating cases that terminated for neutral and "other" reasons, 16,741 men and 3,914 women remained in the analysis. Demographics for the sample are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Description of Clients Terminated from Community Corrections Programs FY00-FY04 (n=20,655)

	<i>Diversion</i>	<i>Transition</i>
	51.6% (10,665)	48.4% (9,990)
Gender		
Male	79.7	82.5
Female	20.3	17.5
Race		
Caucasian	56.2	50.1
African American	17.6	24.0
Hispanic	23.6	23.3
Other	2.6	2.6
Employed at Program Termination	76.4	80.0
High School Degree or Higher at Program Termination	66.6	75.6
Married	18.9	23.4
Mean Age	31.8	34.3
Mean Criminal History Score*	2.4	2.8
Mean LSI**	27.3	27.7

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

*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. See Footnote 7 for the exact calculation.⁷

** The mean Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and need assessment. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision.

⁷ Number of juvenile adjudications x (.5) + Number of placements in DYC x (1) + number of adult felony convictions x (1) + number of adult prior violent arrests x (1.5) + number of adult probation revocations x (.75) + number of adult parole revocations x (2).

Section Four: Program Outcome

Financial Outcomes

Offenders in halfway houses across the state earned more than \$115 million over the past 5 years and paid over \$36 million in room and board between FY00 and FY04. They paid more than \$2.6 million in state taxes and approximately \$6.7 million in federal taxes during that period. Offenders' contribution to room and board steadily increased over the study period, and the increase of more than \$2 million paid in FY04 reflects the \$4/day boost in subsistence fees ordered by the General Assembly in FY03.

Table 3: Financial Outcomes

<i>FY</i>	<i>Earnings</i>	<i>Room and Board</i>	<i>State Taxes</i>	<i>Federal Taxes</i>
2004	\$23,898,938	\$9,870,319	\$567,103	\$1,209,304
2003	\$22,039,119	\$7,427,347	\$496,888	\$1,188,961
2002	\$24,327,862	\$7,189,689	\$530,452*	\$1,481,067*
2001	\$24,149,504	\$6,492,473	\$557,475*	\$1,520,667*
2000	\$20,788,950	\$5,141,483	\$510,497*	\$1,379,671*

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

*Approximately one third of the Termination Forms had missing data for state and federal taxes paid in FY2000-FY2003. The numbers presented likely under-represent the amount of state and federal taxes paid by offenders during those years.

Successful Program Terminations

In the years that the ORS has been conducting outcome studies of the community corrections system, successful completion rates have generally increased or remained constant. In our last study of offenders who terminated in FY98, 62 percent of the population successfully completed community corrections.

Success rates for community corrections clients increased consistently between 1989 and 2003, a period during which programs managed increasingly more serious offenders, as measured by the criminal history score. This positive trend ended in FY04.

Between FY00 and FY03, approximately 62-63 percent of offenders successfully completed their stay in community corrections. However, as shown in Table 4, in FY04, the successful completion rate dropped from 63.1 percent to 56.1 percent. Success rates for community corrections clients increased consistently between

1989 and 2003, a period during which programs managed increasingly more serious offenders, as measured by the criminal history score. This positive trend ended in FY04. This statistically significant decrease in the success rate occurred when the average criminal history score of the population remained the same as the two prior years.

Failures due to technical violations and escape charges increased in FY04 by approximately 4 and 3 percent, respectively. More than one-third of the increase in technical violations in FY04 can be attributed to increased detection of substance abuse, which increased by 2.4 percent (see Table 6).

Table 4: Program Outcomes, Prior Studies: 1989, 1993, 1998 and FY00-FY04

<i>FY</i>	<i>Successful Completion %</i>	<i>Technical Violations %</i>	<i>Escape %</i>	<i>New Crime %</i>	<i>Mean Criminal History Score</i>
2004	56.1	24.3	18.1	1.5	2.66
2003	63.1	20.2	15.3	1.4	2.67
2002	62.4	23.3	13.4	.9	2.65
2001	62.3	21.8	14.4	1.6	2.54
2000	63.6	20.3	14.1	2.0	2.44
1998	62.0	19.8	15.8	2.4	2.35
1993	55.1	22.4	19.6	3.0	1.80
1989	44.4	27.8	17.0	2.7	N/A

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

As can be seen in Table 5, success rates significantly declined for both transition and diversion populations during the study period, although transition offenders were more likely than diversion offenders to successfully complete the program. Success rates for diversion clients dropped from 58.8 percent during FY00-03 to 52.2 percent in FY04 while success rates for transition clients dropped from 67.2 percent to 60.1 percent in FY00-03 and FY04, respectively.

Table 5: Program Outcome by Population Type

<i>Population / FY (n)</i>	<i>Successful Completion %</i>	<i>Technical Violations %</i>	<i>Escape %</i>	<i>New Crime %</i>
Diversion				
FY04 (2,471)	52.2	25.3	20.9	1.6
FY00-03 (8,194)	58.8	22.8	16.7	1.7
Transition				
FY04 (2,354)	60.1	23.4	15.2	1.3
FY00-03 (7,636)	67.2	19.9	11.8	1.1

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

State budget cuts in FY03 that directly affected offenders likely played a significant role in the reduction in the success rate.

Several conditions likely contributed to the decrease in success rates between FY03 and FY04, but changes in the offenders themselves cannot account for the difference. For example, the average LSI score for transition offenders increased slightly from 27.6 to 28.09, and this difference is statistically significant at $p < .01$ (data not presented). However, a significant increase in LSI scores occurred for Diversion offenders between FY00 and FY01 and program failure rates remained unchanged, suggesting that small differences—even when statistically significant—do not affect overall program outcomes.

State budget cuts in FY03 that directly affected offenders likely played a significant role in the reduction in the success rate. In FY03, the General Assembly reduced fees paid to the local boards for administrative costs by 20 percent. In addition, state funding for local services was cut: agencies receiving state support to provide mental health services, alcohol and drug programming, and probation and parole supervision all endured substantial budget cuts due to the state's revenue shortfall. Most likely, offenders were required to pay more for local treatment services as a way to offset the budget cuts to state agencies.

Among the most important impact, however, may be the increase in fees charged to offenders who participated in the community corrections programs. In FY03, the General Assembly increased offender fees by 25 percent (\$4.00 per day). The rate was increased because the daily reimbursement rate paid to providers was decreased by 8 percent from \$37.72 to \$34.70. Reducing the reimbursement rate to programs may have resulted in a decreased tolerance for offenders who were unemployed or otherwise unable to pay their fees. Further, lack of ability to pay the fees likely increased the escape rate (see discussion below regarding Peer 1 and The Haven). Lack of available mental health or substance abuse treatment in the community—or higher fees associated with treatment—also may have increased negative outcomes. The decline in services may have particularly affected transition clients whose average LSI score, a measure of need for services, increased in FY04.

Reducing the reimbursement rate to programs may have resulted in a decreased tolerance for offenders who were unemployed or otherwise unable to pay their fees. Further, lack of ability to pay the fees likely increased the escape rate (see discussion below regarding Peer 1 and The Haven). Lack of available mental health or substance abuse treatment in the community—or higher fees associated with treatment—also may have increased negative outcomes.

It is not possible to determine with certainty what factors contributed to the decline in the success rate in FY04, but the findings from the enhanced per diem project with Peer 1/The Haven lends substantial support to the possibility that increase in offender fees hit a “tipping point” that negatively affected offender outcomes in community corrections.

In FY00, DCJ’s Office of Community Corrections collaborated with Peer 1 and The Haven, two community corrections programs that provide therapeutic community services to high level drug offenders, to use Drug Offender Surcharge Funds, to provide an enhanced per diem rate to address the needs of this population. The programs used the enhanced rate to offset costs that would otherwise be levied against

offenders via the subsistence fees. In particular, program administrators argued that allowing offenders delay seeking employment and paying subsistence—and therefore avoiding trips into the community to job-see early in their placement and focusing on treatment instead—would improve program outcomes. The programs showed that using Drug Offender Surcharge Funds for this purpose enhanced services and increased treatment completion rates. Further, annual escape rates significantly declined from 25.4 percent in FY00 to 15.28 percent in FY01.⁸

It is not possible to determine with certainty what factors contributed to the decline in the success rate in FY04, but the findings from the enhanced per diem project with Peer 1/The Haven lends substantial support to the possibility that increase in offender fees hit a “tipping point” that negatively affected offender outcomes in community corrections. Nevertheless, it is well worth considering what occurred in the system that resulted in fewer individuals successfully completing the community corrections program. The additional failures in FY04 will likely incur incarceration costs alone of over \$4 million per year.⁹ Legislative budget cuts to a myriad of programs, along with the additional burden of increased costs to the offender probably contributed to the increase in offender failures in FY04.

Technical Violations, Escapes and New Crimes

Between FY00 and FY04, an average of 22 percent of community corrections clients had technical violations and 15 percent escaped. Less than 2 percent

⁸ University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Addiction Research and Treatment Services, Peer1/The Haven Outpatient Treatment Community, “Executive Summary: Proposal for a Differential Rate for Therapeutic Community Treatment,” available from Ken Gaipa.

⁹ This increased failure rate translates into 164 offenders who are estimated to incur incarceration costs of \$25,000 per year, or \$4,100,000. This compares to \$1,894,200 that the additional \$4/day cost to offenders would generate had success rates remained stable between FY03 and FY04.

committed new crimes while they were in a halfway house. However, as discussed above, during FY04, technical violations and escapes increased to 24 and 18 percent, respectively.

Technical violations. More than one third (36%) of the technical violations leading to termination were drug related. On average, 3.1 percent of offenders were terminated due to alcohol use, 2.4 percent for cocaine use, 1.7 percent for amphetamines, and 1.6 percent for marijuana.¹⁰ As shown in Table 6, terminations due to detected drug use remained fairly consistent from FY00 to FY03 (ranging from 7.5% to 8.2%) and then increased to 10.0 percent in FY04. While terminations due to marijuana and cocaine remained stable across the years, terminations due to alcohol increased slightly and terminations due to amphetamines nearly doubled.

More than one third (36%) of the technical violations leading to termination were drug related.

Table 6: Drug Termination Rates for FY00-FY04

<i>FY</i>	<i>Total Drug Terminations</i> %	<i>Alcohol Terminations</i> %	<i>Marijuana Terminations</i> %	<i>Cocaine Terminations</i> %	<i>Amphetamine Terminations</i> %
2004	10.0	3.6	1.5	2.6	2.6
2003	7.6	3.1	1.5	2.2	1.5
2002	8.2	2.6	1.5	2.7	1.6
2001	7.5	3.0	1.6	2.5	1.1
2000	7.8	3.0	2.1	2.1	1.5

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

Who Succeeds in the Program?

Success was related to several factors including age, ethnicity, gender, and education. In this study, community corrections clients who had successful outcomes tended to be older, employed, educated, and had lower LSI and Criminal history scores. As in all the data presented here, the source of the information was the client termination form completed by program staff and forwarded to DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. This form, available in Appendix A, includes reasons offenders were terminated from the program. Characteristics related to program outcome are described below.

- Two-thirds (65.2 percent) of Caucasians successfully completed the program compared to just over half of both African Americans and

¹⁰ Drug categories are not mutually exclusive. Multiple drugs could have been recorded on the termination forms.

Hispanics (55.3 percent and 58.2 percent, respectively). Escape rates for African Americans (18.5 percent) and Hispanics (17.2 percent) were nearly 30 percent higher than the escape rate for Caucasians (12.9 percent).

Employed offenders were more than three times more likely to succeed in the program compared to those who were unemployed (71.9 percent compared to 20.0 percent).

- Women succeeded at a slightly higher rate than men (64.3 to 60.5 percent, respectively). Women (19.2 percent) had a lower percentage of technical violations than men (22.8 percent).
- Diversion clients had lower success rates (57.3 percent) than transition clients (65.5 percent) and significantly higher escape

rates (17.6 percent) than transition clients (12.6 percent) over the five-year study period.

- Those with more education at termination were more likely to successfully complete the community corrections program (see Table 7). College graduates are most likely to successfully complete the program. Offenders who graduated from high school had better outcomes than those who had their GED; those who had not completed high school were significantly more likely to fail.

Table 7: Education at Termination by Program Outcome

	<i>Successful Completion %</i>	<i>Technical Violation %</i>	<i>Escape %</i>	<i>New Crime %</i>
Less than High School	50.5	26.5	21.3	1.7
GED	63.5	21.2	14.0	1.4
High School Graduate	67.3	19.4	11.8	1.4
Some College	68.1	20.0	10.7	1.2
College+	70.5	17.9	10.5	1.1

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

- Employed offenders were more than three times more likely to succeed in the program compared to those who were unemployed (71.9 percent compared to 20.0 percent).

Table 8: Employment at Termination by Program Outcome

<i>Employment</i>	<i>Successful Completion %</i>	<i>Technical Violation %</i>	<i>Escape %</i>	<i>New Crime %</i>
Full-Time	71.9	15.9	11.1	1.2
Unemployed	20.0	45.6	31.9	2.5

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

- Married and divorced or widowed clients were more likely to be successful and less likely to escape, but these clients were also older than those who were single or in common law relationships (Table 9).

Table 9: Marital Status by Program Outcome

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Successful Completion %</i>	<i>Technical Violation %</i>	<i>Escape %</i>	<i>New Crime %</i>
Single	57.9	23.9	16.7	1.6
Common Law	60.6	22.3	15.5	1.6
Married	65.8	20.5	12.4	1.4
Divorced or Widowed	67.3	18.5	13.1	1.1

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

- Older offenders were more likely to successfully complete community corrections and younger offenders were more likely to fail the program due to technical violations and escapes.

Table 10: Age Range by Program Outcome

<i>Age Range</i>	<i>Successful Completion %</i>	<i>Technical Violation %</i>	<i>Escape %</i>	<i>New Crime %</i>
18-20	34.0	35.3	28.7	2.0
21-25	49.3	28.7	19.8	2.3
26-30	60.8	22.3	15.5	1.4
31-35	63.2	20.2	15.6	1.0
36-40	66.8	18.6	13.4	1.2
41 +	71.3	17.9	9.6	1.1

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

- The mean criminal history score and Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) total intake score are highest for those with negative outcomes.

Table 11: Mean Age, Criminal History Score and LSI by Program Outcome

	Population Means	<i>Successful Completion %</i>	<i>Technical Violation %</i>	<i>Escape %</i>	<i>New Crime %</i>
<i>Mean Age</i>	32.97	34.27	31.26	30.45	30.57
<i>Mean Criminal History</i>	2.59	2.51	2.66	2.85	2.75
<i>Mean LSI Total Score at Intake</i>	27.51	27.19	30.52	32.42	30.45

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

Outcomes by Program

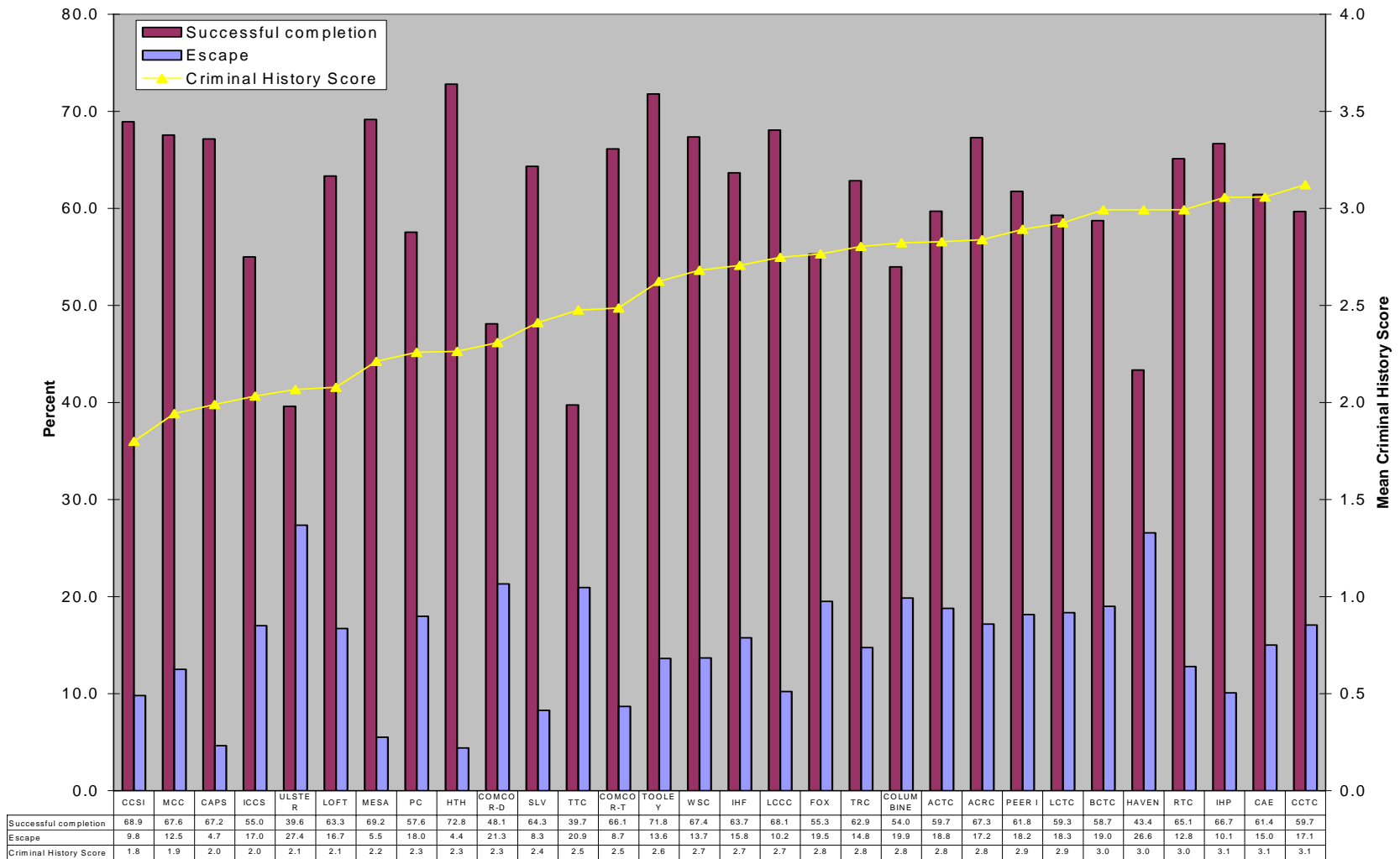
Successful completion rates ranged from 39.6 percent to 72.8 percent across the 30 halfway houses.¹¹ Figure 1, on the following page, details program completion and escape rates for each facility by mean criminal history score.

When reviewing these rates by facility, it is important to remember the high level of variation across programs, particularly in the acceptance rate of higher risk offenders (as indicated by the criminal history score). Criminal history is only one offender characteristic, and it correlates with risk level. Other offender characteristics, along with program characteristics, affect client outcomes. These are a few reasons that the client outcome rates cannot be directly compared from program to program since each facility functions quite differently.

¹¹ Three halfway houses (MCTC, GCC, and CMI-Dahlia) are not included in this figure because of the low number of offenders that have terminated from their program.

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Figure 1: Program Outcomes by Mean Criminal History Score FY00-FY04



Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

Program Variation

Offender Seriousness. The seriousness of the criminal history of offenders accepted into the halfway house varied significantly. Criminal history severity was measured using the ORS criminal history score, which 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, according to official record data. From FY00 to FY04, the mean criminal history score across programs was 2.59, and program-specific mean scores ranged from 1.79 to 3.12. This wide range in criminal history scores indicates that some programs accepted violent and higher risk offenders, while others only accepted very low risk offenders. This variation in offender seriousness will impact the proportion of offenders who complete the program and remain arrest-free: *serious offenders are less likely to reach positive outcomes.*

From FY00 to FY04, the mean criminal history score across programs was 2.59, and program-specific mean scores ranged from 1.79 to 3.12.

Diversion/Transition. The proportion of diversion versus transition offenders housed by each program also differed. This ranged from programs accepting only diversion or transition offenders to those who accepted a generous mix of the two. Program outcome varied by the proportion of diversion and transition clients a program housed since diversion clients were less likely to succeed in community corrections.¹² The mean criminal history score for diversion clients was 2.39. The mean criminal history score for transition clients was 2.83.

Special Populations. The extent to which the programs accepted and managed special populations also differed. Special populations identified in this study include the seriously mentally ill, female offenders, sex offenders, substance abusers, elderly, physically disabled and non-English speaking. Including coed facilities, thirteen programs accepted sex offenders. Eighteen programs accepted females. Because female offenders are less likely to recidivate, programs with more or all females tend to have lower recidivism rates.

In sum, it is important to interpret the findings presented below within the context of this sizeable variation across programs. Program completion rates are greatly impacted by the characteristics of offenders accepted in the program. Program characteristics such as services available, administrator/staff

¹² Diversion clients are younger than transition clients, and since younger age is a predictor of failure, diversion clients—on average—are more likely to fail in the community corrections programs.

philosophies, staff qualifications, and risk and need may also affect offender performance.

What's linked to program success?

Employment was linked to success. As stated above, of the 20,655 offenders, those with full-time jobs at termination (71.9 percent) were more than 3 times as likely to be successful than those who were unemployed at termination (20.0 percent).

In further statistical analyses that controlled for a variety of offender characteristics and assigned weights to the importance of factors associated with outcome, employment was found to be the most powerful predictor of program success in a community corrections program across the study period. Table 12 shows the odds ratios by fiscal year for FY00 to FY04. Odds ratios can be interpreted as how many times as likely an event is to occur when controlling for other relevant variables (education, age, criminal history, LSI (needs) score, ethnicity, and participation in services). Controlling for the variables above, the importance of employment in program success steadily increased over the past five study years. In FY04, an offender who was employed full-time was more than 12 times as likely to be successful than an offender who was unemployed.

Table 12: Impact of Employment by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Odds Ratio: Impact of Employment on Program Success
2004	12.77
2003	11.27
2002	8.80
2001	8.39
2000	4.20

In FY04, an offender who was employed full-time was more than 12 times as likely to be successful than an offender who was unemployed.

It is not surprising that employment was a major factor in the success rate in community corrections. Offenders are required to pay for their stay. Further, in 2001, the state economy crashed across sectors. In the five study years, jobs became increasingly difficult to obtain, and people with criminal records are unlikely to compete well in a tight job market. In community corrections, those offenders who were able to secure employment could pay for room and board, as well as treatment, allowing them to better meet the requirements to be successful in community corrections.

Participation in programs was linked to success.

Participation in services was statistically linked to program success. Offenders who participated in substance abuse, mental health, sex offender, domestic violence, cognitive, family, or budget services were more likely to complete the program successfully. The relationship between program participation and success was found in DCJ's prior study of community corrections' outcomes (Woodburn and English, 2002).

...the more services offenders obtained during their time in residential community corrections, the more likely they were to successfully complete the residential program.

Unfortunately, information is unavailable on treatment delivery, the level of participation in treatment for each client, the intensity or length of services, or information on treatment completion. Nevertheless, offenders who participated in at least one program or service were significantly more likely to successfully complete the halfway house program; offenders who participated in at least three had the best outcomes. That is, the more services offenders obtained during their time in residential community corrections, the more likely they were to successfully complete the residential program.

Escape rates and technical violations were greatly reduced--sometimes by half--for offenders who participated in substance abuse, mental health, sex offender, domestic violence, cognitive, family, or budget services. Participation in any of these services or programs significantly improved client outcomes. Success rates were higher, on average, by approximately 8-10 percentage points over the average overall success rates for both diversion and transition clients who participated in any program. Specific programs seemed particularly beneficial to certain categories of offenders in FY04:

- Transition offenders who participated in *family services* had a success rate of 73.7 and diversion offenders who participated in *family services* had a success rate of 65.6 percent.
- Transition offenders participating in *education programs* were significantly more likely to succeed and less likely to escape.
- Offenders participating in *budgeting programs* succeeded at a rate of 61.7 percent (diversion) and 69.6 percent (transition), improving success rates by nearly 10 percentage points.
- Transition offenders participating in *mental health programs* improved success rates by 8 percentage points.
- Participation in *domestic violence programs* improved outcomes for transition and diversion offenders by 8 percentage points.
- Diversion offenders particularly benefited from *cognitive programming*: those who received this service succeeded at a rate of 63.9 percent (men) and 64.0 percent (women) compared to 48.1 percent (men) and 51.3 percent (women).

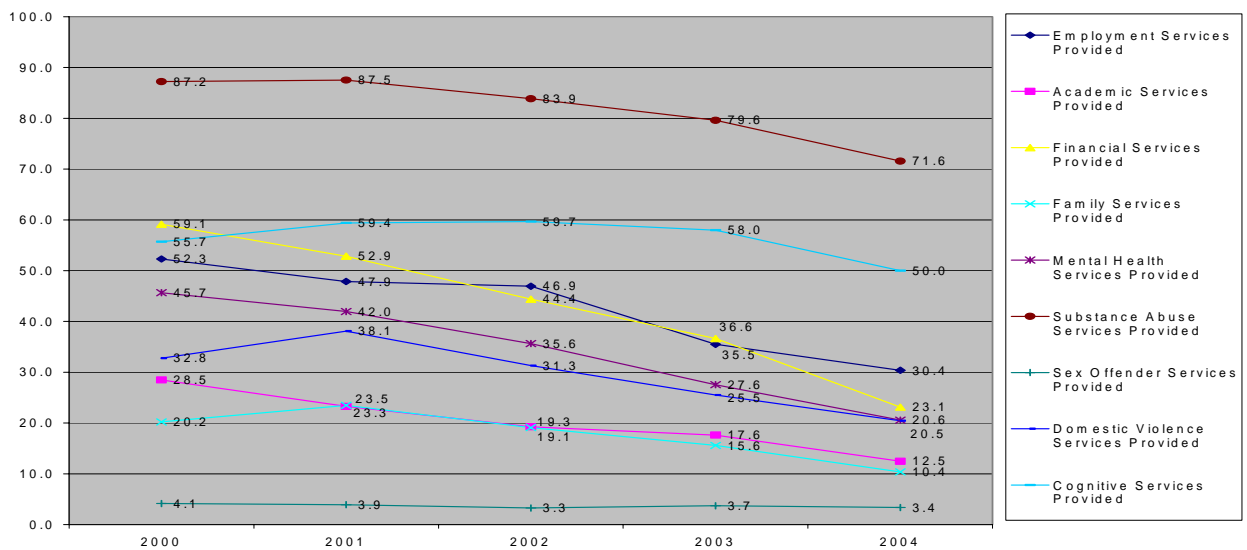
Drug and alcohol programming was critically important for this population, but especially so for the diversion population. Only 31.0 percent of diversion men and 50.2 percent of transition men who did not receive drug and alcohol treatment succeeded in community corrections compared to 62.6 percent and 68.1 percent who did, respectively. Likewise, only 38.0 percent of diversion women and 66.4 percent of transition women who did not receive substance abuse treatment successfully completed the program, compared to 62.7 percent and 71.5 percent, respectively.

Likewise, only 39.8 of diversion clients who did not receive cognitive treatment succeeded. For nearly all other offenders who did not receive specific interventions, the success rate was approximately 50 percent in FY04.

Unfortunately, fewer offenders received services over the time period of this study. That is, the number of offenders in community corrections remained fairly constant, with approximately 4,000 offenders terminating each year between FY00 and FY04. However, the proportion participating in each type of service declined substantially.

As can be seen from Figure 2, between FY00 and FY01 the proportion of offenders participating in services remained fairly consistent, and even increased cognitive skills, domestic violence and substance abuse treatment. But program participation began to drop in FY02. For all services except sex offender treatment, the drop was significant between FY03 and FY04. For example, in FY00 87 percent of offenders participated in substance abuse treatment and in FY04 71.6 percent did so.

Figure 2: Services Received FY00-FY04



Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

Given the link between program participation and positive program outcome, reduced program participation rates likely contributed to the decrease in the program success rate in FY04. In particular, participation in budgeting services declined from 59.1 percent in FY00 to 23.1 percent in FY04; participation in domestic violence programming declined from a high of 38.1 percent in FY01 to 20.6 percent in FY04, and participation in family services decreased from 58 percent in FY03 to 50 percent in FY04.

Given the link between program participation and positive program outcome, reduced program participation rates likely contributed to the decrease in the program success rate in FY04.

As discussed earlier in this report, state budget cuts in FY03 that directly affected offenders likely played a significant role in the decline of program participation. Offenders are generally required to pay for services received while in community corrections, and this may have become more difficult when subsistence fees were increased. Most likely, offenders were required to pay more for local treatment services as a way to offset the budget cuts to state agencies.

Section Five: Recidivism

New Court Filing Following Release from the Program

As previously discussed, recidivism was defined as a new felony or misdemeanor court filing within 12 months and 24 months of successful program completion. Of all offenders who successfully completed community corrections in this five-year period, 85 percent remained crime-free after being at risk for 12 months and 75 percent remained crime-free after being at risk for 24 months. The 24 month recidivism rate increased from 23.9 to 26.8 between FY00 and FY04, respectively, a statistically significant increase.

This recidivism rate is substantially lower than DCJ has reported in past studies. In the past, DCJ has hand-collected new filing information from the Colorado District Attorney's Council database (Blackstone). The current analysis was conducted using the Judicial Department's ICON database, accessed via CICJIS. In addition, CDAC provided an extract of filings from the Denver County Court, which is not currently included in ICON.

The 24 month recidivism rate increased from 23.9 to 26.8 between FY00 and FY04, respectively, a statistically significant increase.

Only offenders who were at risk for the entire 12 months or 24 months were included in the recidivism analyses. Therefore, many of the offenders who successfully completed community corrections in FY04 are not included in the 24 month at risk cohort. Recidivism by cases terminated in each fiscal year is presented in Table 13.

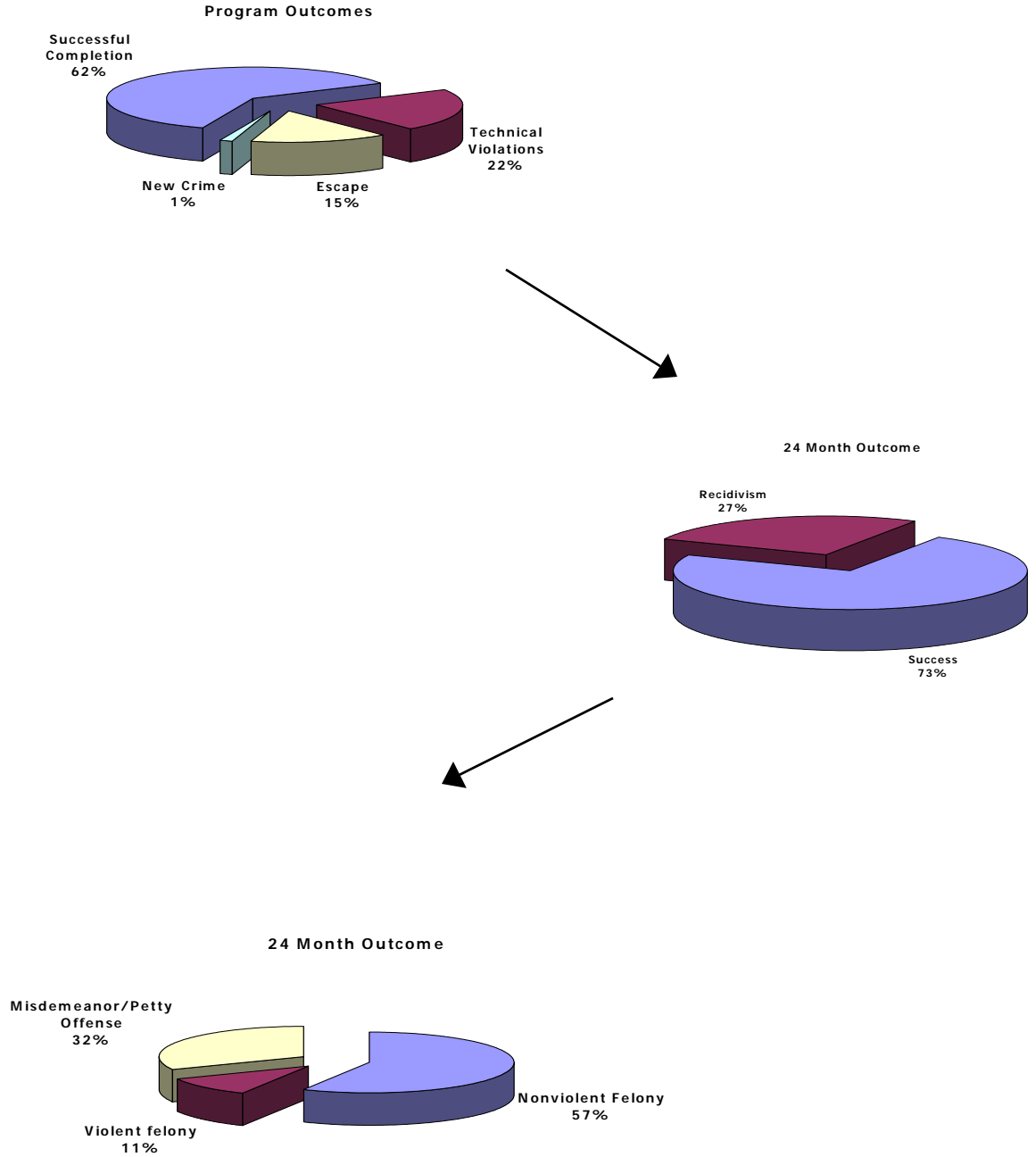
Table 13: New Filing and Crime Types at 12 and 24 Months Out by Fiscal Year

<i>FY</i>	<i>New Filing Rate: % 12 months</i>	<i>New Filing Rate: % 24 months</i>
2004	15.4	26.8
2003	15.2	26.5
2002	14.6	25.7
2001	13.4	23.9
2000	14.4	23.9

Note: Differences in the 12 month recidivism rates are not statistically significant; the difference between the FY00 and FY04 recidivism rate for 24 months is significant (p=.05).

More than half of the new filings that occurred within 24 months at risk were for nonviolent felony offenses (57.5 percent). The second most common filing was for a misdemeanor or petty offense (31.8 percent). Nearly eleven percent (10.6 percent) of these new filings were for violent felonies.

Figure 3: Total Community Corrections Offenders who were at Risk for 24 months and Committed a Crime Within 24 Months of Completing the Program



Who Recidivates?

Acquiring a new misdemeanor or felony court filing was related to several factors including age, ethnicity, gender, and education. In this study, community corrections clients who were younger, with a higher criminal history score, a higher Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) score, and who were not released to supervision were more likely to recidivate.

Of those who recidivated within 24 months of release from community corrections:

- Men recidivated at a significantly higher rate than women (26.2 to 18.6 percent respectively).
- African Americans (26.1 percent) and Hispanics (27.6 percent) recidivated at higher rates than Caucasians (23.2 percent).
- Transition clients (25.5 percent) recidivated at slightly higher rates than diversion clients (23.8 percent).
- Single offenders (25.4 percent) were more likely to recidivate than married offenders (22.8 percent).
- Recidivism rates were slightly higher for those who were unemployed (25.7 percent) than for those who were employed (24.6 percent).
- Offenders with more education had lower recidivism rates.

Table 14: Recidivism Rates by Education Level

<i>Education Level</i>	<i>% Recidivated within 24 months</i>
Less than High School	28.2
GED	34.8
High School Graduate	21.8
Some College	13.0
College+	2.3

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

- Recidivism rates decrease with age. The mean age for those who recidivated within two years was 32.7.

Table 15: Recidivism Rates by Age Range

<i>Age Range</i>	<i>% Recidivated within 24 months</i>
18-20	21.9
21-25	17.1
26-30	18.0
31-35	15.5
36-40	13.5
41+	9.9

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

- Those who recidivated at 24 months had a significantly higher average criminal history score (2.70) compared to those who did not (2.45).
- Transition offenders who received intensive supervision parole (ISP) after they terminated from community corrections recidivated at significantly lower rates than those without supervision. To a lesser but still statistically significant extent, offenders transferred to non-residential community corrections status also had lower recidivism rates compared to those released to probation and regular parole. In fact, transition offenders released to parole recidivated at a higher-than-average rate.

Table 16: Recidivism Rates by Release Type

<i>Released to the following:</i>	<i>% Recidivated within 24 months</i>
Probation/Judicial/ISP	25.2
DOC ISP	21.8
DOC Parole	29.7
Non-Residential Status	22.4
Total	25.2

Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.

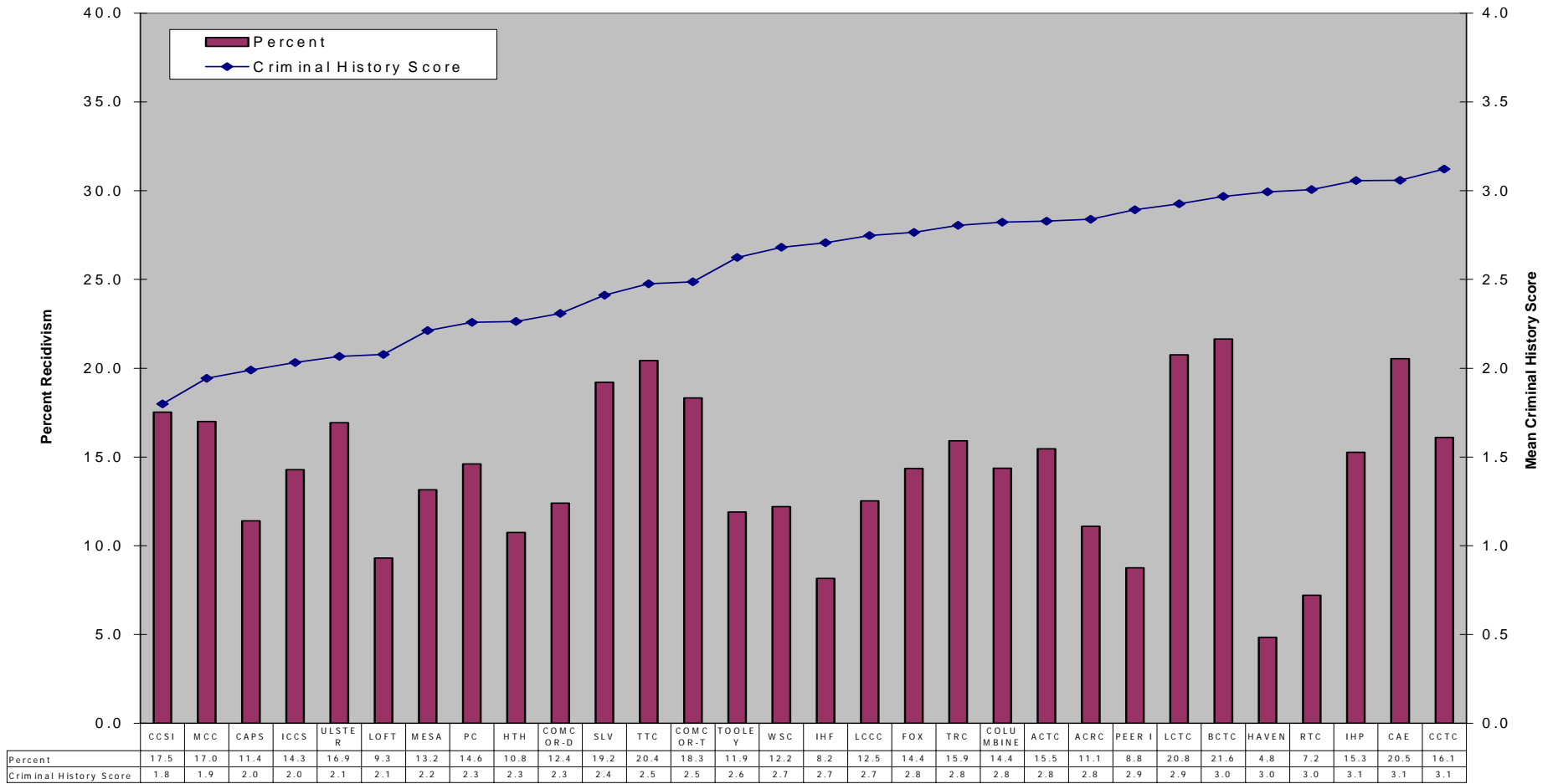
Recidivism by Program and by Program Type

Recidivism rates ranged from 4.8 percent to 21.6 percent within 12 months across 30 halfway houses¹³. Figure 4 details 12-month recidivism rates and mean criminal history scores for each facility.

¹³ Three halfway houses (MCTC, GCC, and CMI-Dahlia) are new programs and therefore not included in this figure because of the low number of offenders that have terminated from their program.

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Figure 4: 12 Month Recidivism: New Court Filing Rates for Offenders Released FY00-FY04

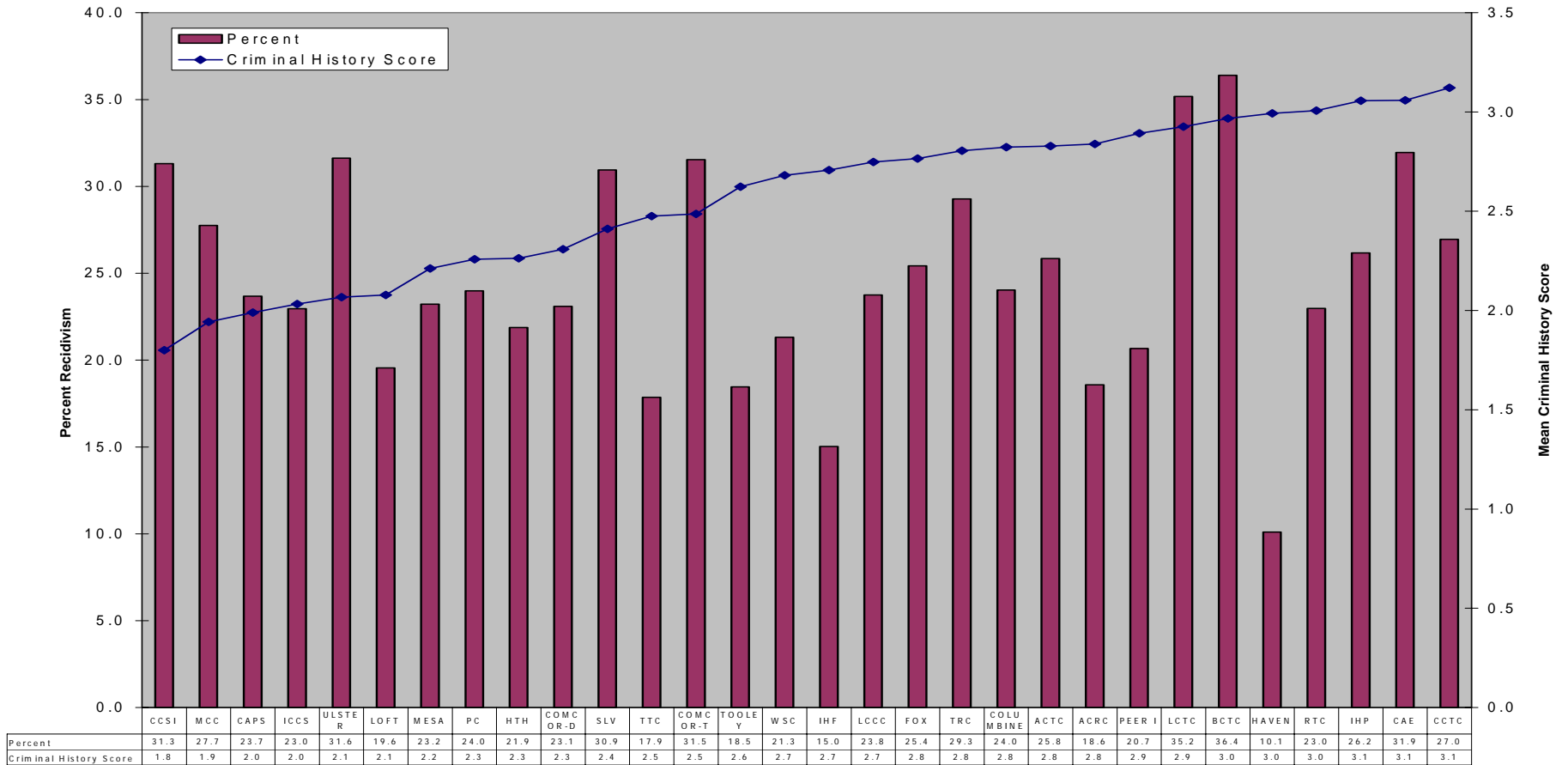


Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.
 *Note that recidivism rates for 12 months were calculated only for those offenders who were at risk for at least that length of time.

Across programs, recidivism rates within 24 months of release, ranged from 10.1 percent to 36.4 percent. Figure 5 details 24-month recidivism rates and mean criminal history scores for each facility. As mentioned before, it is important to remember the high level of variation across programs, when reviewing these recidivism rates. Also, recidivism rates for 12 and 24 months were only for those offenders who were at risk for at least that length of time. Many offenders who terminated from the community corrections program in FY2004 may not be included in the 24 month recidivism analysis.

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Figure 5: 24 Month Recidivism: New Court Filing Rates for Offenders Released FY00-FY04



Source: The Office of Research and Statistics analyzed data from DCJ's Office of Community Corrections. Data obtained from offender termination forms.
 *Note that recidivism rates for 24 months were only for those offenders who were at risk for at least that length of time. Many offenders who terminated from the community corrections program in FY2004 may not be included in the 24 month recidivism analysis.

Recidivism rates varied by program types. Offenders successfully completing therapeutic communities (TCs) generally had relatively high criminal history scores (for example, the average CH score for Peer I, the Haven and Independence House Fillmore was 2.9-3.0). Yet recidivism at 12 months for TCs was nearly half the rate for other halfway houses and one-third the average rate at 24 months (see Table 17). Women in TC programs had about one-third the recidivism rate compared to other halfway houses (see Table 17), and women in female-only programs also had significantly lower recidivism rates at 12 and 24 months. As shown in Table 17, then, offenders completing therapeutic communities and women-only programs had significantly lower recidivism rates than the other community corrections facilities that did not offer specialized programming.

...communities and women-only programs had significantly lower recidivism rates than the other community corrections facilities that did not offer specialized programming.

Table 17: Recidivism Rates by Program Type

<i>Program Type</i>	<i>% Recidivated within 12 months</i>	<i>% All other halfway houses 1 year out</i>	<i>% Recidivated within 24 months</i>	<i>% All other halfway houses 2 years out</i>
Therapeutic Communities (TC's)	7.9	15.0	17.1	25.7
Male TC	8.8	14.7	20.7	25.3
Female TC	4.8	14.7	10.1	25.3
Mental Health TC	8.2	14.7	15.0	25.4
Female Programs Only	10.6	15.1	17.9	26.1

Summary

Although program outcomes for community corrections remained stable between FY00 and FY03, there was a significant decrease in program success rates and a corresponding increase in technical violations and escapes during FY04. This significant change in program outcome is likely linked to the considerable cuts in state funding for local services that are used by offenders. State budget cuts included an eight percent reduction in the reimbursement rate paid to community corrections programs and a 25 percent increase in the subsistence fees required of offenders participating in community corrections.

As in previous studies, offender success continues to be linked with treatment, education, and employment. This study found that services provided have decreased across fiscal years. More specific information regarding services provided to offenders would be helpful in future studies to determine more specifically what aspects of services are contributing to offender success.

Recidivism rates were lower than in previous studies. This may be due to a different method of obtaining and matching cases with recidivism outcome. However, similar to past studies, this study showed the importance of post-release supervision for offenders leaving a halfway house program: offenders are twice as likely to recidivate without supervision upon completion of a community corrections program.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the analyses presented in this report.

1. **Increase programming for offenders in community corrections.** Program participation substantially reduces escapes and, to a lesser extent, technical violations, and significantly improves the probability that an offender will succeed in community corrections. Specifically, we recommend increasing program participation to FY00 and FY01 levels, at a minimum. Family services, substance abuse treatment, cognitive skills training, mental health services, domestic violence treatment and budgeting skills training are all linked to successful outcomes in community corrections.
2. **Employment was necessary for offenders to succeed in community corrections.** Halfway house administrators should continue to seek out every occasion to build relationships with local employers to increase opportunities for employment by halfway house residents.¹⁴ Identifying an employment specialist among halfway house staff may be useful. Using community resources such as job service centers and vocational rehabilitation programs may also open employment opportunities. Lack of employment by those willing to work should not be a primary reason to terminate an offender from community corrections without first engaging the offender in a structured, evidence-based intervention designed to increase employment skills. Additionally, employment programs should target each individual's deficits that adversely affect employability.
3. **The use of community corrections for offenders leaving prison should be expanded.** Transition offenders in community corrections

¹⁴ Special needs offenders are not expected to be employed.

succeeded at a rate of 60-67 percent (see Table 5), and the transition offender recidivism rate after 24 months was only 25 percent. Because program participation was strongly linked to positive outcomes, it is likely that offenders leaving community corrections who stay engaged in programming activity that was initiated while they were in the halfway house will benefit from continuity of the intervention.

4. **The use of non-residential placements or ISP parole supervision following placement in community corrections should be expanded.** Halfway house offenders who “stepped down” to supervision in the community recidivated at approximately half the rate of those who did not receive continued supervision in the community.
5. **Expand the use of therapeutic communities in community corrections.** TC programs accepted higher risk clients and, of those who successfully terminated from the program, TC offenders had significantly lower recidivism rates at 12 and 24 months (see Table 17). The recidivism rate for women who participated in TC programming was approximately one-third that of women who did not.
6. **Expand women-only programs.** This study, like the 2002 community corrections study, again found that women in female-only community corrections programs had much lower recidivism rates than did women in coed programs. Recidivism rates for women who successfully completed female-only programs were lower by approximately one-third, compared to women in coed programs.
7. **Expand therapeutic community programming for offenders with mental illness.** Recidivism rates for offenders participating in these programs were only eight percent at 12 months and 15 percent at 24 months (see Table 17). Providing appropriate services for this high-risk population appears to have long-term public safety benefits. It is appropriate, then, to increase per diem rates for programs that accept offenders who have been diagnosed with a mental illness.
8. **The state should offer incentives that encourage the acceptance of serious offenders into community corrections programs.** The average criminal history score of clients who terminated from community corrections between FY00 and FY04 ranged from 1.8 to 3.0 on a scale of 0 to 4 (see Footnote 7 for a description of how this score is obtained). The statewide average criminal history score was 2.66 in FY04. Each program’s annual contract should include per diem rates that are established by linking the program’s success rate for the prior year with the average criminal history score of offenders terminated from that program during the prior year. Limited state resources should be targeted to higher risk offenders.

9. **Reduce offender subsistence fees by 25 percent to pre-FY03 levels.** Based on the findings presented here along with findings from a pilot project at Peer 1/The Haven described in the body of this report, we recommend subsistence fees required of offenders be returned to pre-FY03 rates. The current study found a significant decrease in program success and a corresponding increase in escape and technical violations after subsistence fees levied on offenders were increased by 25 percent. Specifically, success rates for diversion clients dropped from 58.8 percent during FY00-03 to 52.2 percent in FY04 while success rates for transition clients dropped from 67.2 percent to 60.1 percent in FY00-03 and FY04, respectively. Offender characteristics remained relatively stable during this period, but participation in programming—a factor statistically correlated with success in the program—decreased substantially, a phenomenon that may also be associated with state budget cuts to local service agencies.
10. **Expand vocational programming to increase employability of offenders.** This recommendation stems from the analysis that found conclusively that offenders who are employed are up to ten times more likely to succeed in community corrections programs. Some programs employ vocational coordinators and a few offer vocational programs. Assisting offenders to obtain relevant employment skills through vocational programming will increase opportunities for program success.
11. **Expand educational opportunities since individuals with a high school or higher degree of education are significantly more likely to succeed in the program and upon release into the community.** Offenders with GEDs had the highest recidivism rate (35 percent) and offenders without a high school degree (28 percent) had the second highest recidivism rate. Recidivism rates begin to decline for offenders who completed high school. Improvement in education level in a traditional learning environment such as night school may improve outcomes for those without a high school degree.
12. **Target High LSI offenders for intensive programming since these offenders are more likely to fail the program from escape charges and technical violations.** LSI scores, and the areas in which the offender requires programming, is readily available in each offender's file. Program administrators should prioritize programming for this high-risk population.
13. **Expand multicultural programming. Hispanics and African Americans were significantly more likely to fail the program.** Escape rates for these groups were approximately 30 percent higher compared to Caucasians. Recidivism rates at 24 months were approximately 15 percent higher compared to Caucasians.

14. **Modify the Termination Form to provide greater details regarding services provided.** Given the apparent value of program participation on offenders' successful termination from the halfway house, it would be valuable to collect and analyze information from each program concerning exact type of service provided, duration of participation, level of participation, completion status, and total cost to the offender. Further, it would be valuable to include the offender's perception of what programs they thought were most and least useful. This would provide additional information needed to better determine what aspects of programming are positively affecting offender outcomes, and what methods of intervention should be expanded in the community to maximize offender success. This type of research would be the first step toward standardizing programming across facilities.

Appendix A

DCJ Termination Form

1. Program Number		COLORADO DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CLIENT TERMINATION FORM RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS				DCJ ID # (Leave Blank - DCJ Only)	
2. DOC or Case # (Start with 0s if less than 8 digits)		3. County of Conviction	4. Last Name		First Name		5. State ID (SID) # (from PSIR or DOC docs)
6. Date of Birth M M D D Y Y		8. Gender <input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Male <input type="checkbox"/> [2] -Female	9. Ethnicity <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - African American <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> [5] - Native American <input type="checkbox"/> [6] - Other/Unknown		10a. Legal Status <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Condition of Probation <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Direct Sentence →→ <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - DOC Transition <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - DOC Parole <input type="checkbox"/> [5] - DOC ISP		10b. Direct Sentence Only Is this placement a result of a probation revocation? <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [88] - NA
7. Date of Residential Entry M M D D Y Y		11. Standardized Offender Assessment Data a) SSI Score at Intake b) ASUS Disruption Subscale Score c) ASUS Defensive Subscale Score d) Initial LSI Total Score e) Initial LSI Rater Box Score f) LSI Crim History Subscale Score g) SUHM - Derived Tx Level h) SUHM - Recommended Tx Level i) 6 month LSI Total Score (update) j) 6 month LSI Rater Box Score	12. Employment at Entry <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Part time <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Student <input type="checkbox"/> [5] - Employed and Student	13. Employment at Term <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Part Time <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Student <input type="checkbox"/> [5] - Employed and Student	14. Marital Status <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Single <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Married <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Common Law <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Sep/Div/Wid <input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Unknown 15. Drug Court Case? <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Unknown		
16. Last Grade Completed At Entry 17. Last Grade Completed at Term 00-11 - Actual Grade 12 - High School Diploma 13 - G.E.D. 14 - Special/Vocational 15 - Some College 16 - Undergraduate Degree 17 - Some Graduate School 18 - Graduate Degree 99 - Unknown/Data Unavailable		18. Current Offense Information From the Court Mittimus, indicate the MOST SERIOUS FELONY offense at conviction (only list offense offender is currently serving time for)			19. Sentence Length (from Mittimus for Direct Sentence Only) What is the length of the <u>current</u> sentence to Community Corrections in MONTHS??		
a) Offense Name		b) DCJ Code	c) Felony Class (1-6) F				
20. Criminal History Information (use the following codes below) 0-7 - Actual Number 8 - 8 or more 9 - Unknown/Data Unavailable							
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HISTORY			ADULT CRIMINAL HISTORY				
a) # of Juvenile Adjudications (Total)			f) # of Prior Adult Felony Convictions (Total)				
b) # of Juvenile Adjudications (Violent)			g) # of Prior Adult Felony Convictions (Violent)				
c) # of Placements in Group/Shelter Home			h) # of Prior Adult Felony Supervisions (Probation)				
d) # of Commitments to DYC Facility			i) # of Prior Adult Felony Supervisions (Comm. Corrections)				
e) Age at First Arrest			j) # of Prior Adult Felony Supervisions (Parole)				
			k) # of Prior Adult Revocations (Probation)				
			l) # of Prior Adult Regressions (Community Corrections)				
			m) # of Prior Adult Revocations (Parole)				
			n) # of Adult PRISON Incarcerations (Include YOS/Boot Camp)				
			o) # of Adult JAIL Incarcerations (Include YOS/Boot Camp)				
21. Fiscal Info: (ROUND to nearest WHOLE dollar. Do NOT use decimals/cents). Use "0"s for N/A						NOTE: The fiscal information should consider ONLY the time frame between the offenders entry date and termination date ON THIS FORM. DO NOT report cumulative figures if the offender has more than one termination form.	
a) Earnings		\$					
b) Federal Taxes Withheld		\$					
c) State Taxes Withheld		\$					
d) Subsistence (Rent) Paid		\$					
e) Restitution, Fines, and Fees OWED at entry date		\$					
f) Restitution, Fines, and Fees PAID through termination date		\$					
g) Dollars paid by offender for Substance Abuse Treatment		\$					
h) Dollars paid by offender for Mental Health Treatment		\$					
i) Savings balance at entry date		\$					
j) Savings balance at termination date		\$					

<p>22. INTAKE Urine Screen Completed? <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</p> <p>23. Intake Urine Screen RESULTS</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marijuana</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocaine</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amphetamine</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbiturate</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opiate</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> </table>	Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Amphetamine	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Barbiturate	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Opiate	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	<p>24. RESIDENTIAL Urine Screen Results During residential placement, indicate the NUMBER of positive urine screens that were positive for each of the following substances. (Only count new uses and use '0' if NONE)</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marijuana</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocaine</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amphetamine</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbiturate</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opiate</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> </tr> </table>	Alcohol	_____	Marijuana	_____	Cocaine	_____	Amphetamine	_____	Barbiturate	_____	Opiate	_____	Other	_____	<p>25. TERMINATION Urine Screen Completed? <input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</p> <p>26. Termination Urine Screen RESULTS</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marijuana</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocaine</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amphetamine</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbiturate</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opiate</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos</td> </tr> </table>	Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Amphetamine	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Barbiturate	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Opiate	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Pos
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<p>27. Treatment Plan Elements Indicate the TOP 4 Treatment Plan Elements according to the Subscale Abuse on LSI (Use Percentages on LSI to rank elements)</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%;"></td> <td>[1] Education/Employment</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>[2] Financial</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>[3] Family/Marital</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>[4] Accommodations</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>[5] Leisure/Recreation</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>[6] Companions</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>[7] Alcohol/Drug Problems</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>[8] Emotional/Personal</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>[9] Attitude/Orientation</td> </tr> </table> <p>a) 1st Priority <input type="checkbox"/> _____ b) 2nd Priority <input type="checkbox"/> _____ c) 3rd Priority <input type="checkbox"/> _____ d) 4th Priority <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p>		[1] Education/Employment		[2] Financial		[3] Family/Marital		[4] Accommodations		[5] Leisure/Recreation		[6] Companions		[7] Alcohol/Drug Problems		[8] Emotional/Personal		[9] Attitude/Orientation	<p>28. Was there Prior IRT? <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Yes</p> <p>29. Does offender have a known or documented clinical diagnosis for mental illness? <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Unknown</p>	<p>30. Substance Abuse Treatment Which level of Substance Abuse Treatment did the offender actually participate in?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [1] N/A - No Tx Required <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Drug & Alcohol Education <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Weekly Outpatient Therapy <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Intensive Outpatient Therapy <input type="checkbox"/> [5] Intensive Residential Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Therapeutic Community <input type="checkbox"/> [7] No Tx - Assessed for Psychopathy</p>																																						
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<p>31. Treatment Services</p> <p>Indicate all services received while in residential placement. Include all services whether purchased or not. General services provided by the Case Manager should NOT be included (Example: job search assistance, employment supervision, or budgeting assistance)</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Internal Provider</td> <td style="text-align: center;">External Provider</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) Employment Related</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Academic/Vocational</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Financial/Money Management</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Family/Marital/Accommodation</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Mental Health</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) Alcohol/Drug Related</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) Sex Offender Related</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) DV/Anger Mgt Related</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) Cognitive Related</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> </table>		Internal Provider	External Provider	a) Employment Related	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	b) Academic/Vocational	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	c) Financial/Money Management	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	d) Family/Marital/Accommodation	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	e) Mental Health	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	f) Alcohol/Drug Related	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	g) Sex Offender Related	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	h) DV/Anger Mgt Related	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	i) Cognitive Related	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	<p>32. FEMALE Offenders only For which services did the offender receive female-specific treatment? <input type="checkbox"/> [8] - NA - Not a female offender <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - None <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Substance Abuse Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Mental Health Treatment <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - BOTH Sub Abuse & Mental Health <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Other (specify) _____</p> <p>33. SEX Offenders Only Did the offender receive a psychosexual evaluation? <input type="checkbox"/> [8] - NA - Not a sex offender <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Yes <input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Unknown</p>																											
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<p>34. Date Terminated from Residential Placement</p> <table style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width:10%;"></td> <td style="width:10%;">M</td> <td style="width:10%;">M</td> <td style="width:10%;">D</td> <td style="width:10%;">D</td> <td style="width:10%;">Y</td> <td style="width:10%;">Y</td> </tr> </table>		M	M	D	D	Y	Y	<p>35. Termination Reason</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Successful Residential Completion <input type="checkbox"/> [2] Transfer to other CC Program <input type="checkbox"/> [3] Transfer to IRT <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Escape (absent more than 24 hrs) <input type="checkbox"/> [5] New Crime <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Outstanding Warrant/Pending Crime <input type="checkbox"/> [7] House/Technical Violation <input type="checkbox"/> [8] Reject After Accept. Why? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [0] Other (specify) _____</p>	<p>36. Released to</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Probation/Judicial ISP <input type="checkbox"/> [2] DOC ISP <input type="checkbox"/> [3] DOC Parole <input type="checkbox"/> [4] Transfer to different CC or IRT Program (specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> [5] DOC/Jail Incarceration <input type="checkbox"/> [6] Non Residential Status <input type="checkbox"/> [7] Off Supervision/Escape/Sentence Expired <input type="checkbox"/> [8] ½ House or Electronic Home Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> [9] Other (specify) _____</p>	<p>37. If terminated for HOUSE/TECHNICAL VIOLATION, was it drug related? <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Yes</p> <p>38. If YES, which Drugs?</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marijuana</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cocaine</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amphetamine</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbiturate</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opiate</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [0] No</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes</td> </tr> </table>	Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	Marijuana	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	Cocaine	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	Amphetamine	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	Barbiturate	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	Opiate	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes																											
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<p>39. If terminated for a NEW CRIME, indicate the most serious offense below (Use '8' for a misdemeanor charge and '0' for N/A in section "c" below)</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%;">a) Offense Name</td> <td style="width:33%;">b) DCJ Code</td> <td style="width:33%;">c) Felony Class (if felony)</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	a) Offense Name	b) DCJ Code	c) Felony Class (if felony)				<p>40. If NOT Drug Related, what was the main reason?</p>																																																			
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<p>Case Manager for this client (Please Print Name)</p>	<p>Person Completing this form (Please Print Name)</p>																																																									

Appendix B

Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) Form

LEVEL OF SUPERVISION INVENTORY

Full Name: _____ Date of Birth: ____/____/____ Gender: M F
 Race: W B H Other (specify) _____ INITIAL LSI: Yes No Reassessment No. _____
 Officer Name: _____ Date Completed: ____/____/____

CRIMINAL HISTORY

1. _____ Any prior convictions, adult/number
 2. _____ Two or more prior convictions
 3. _____ Three or more prior convictions
 4. _____ Three or more present offenses/number
 5. _____ Arrested under age 16
 6. _____ Ever incarcerated upon conviction
 7. _____ Escape history - institution
 8. _____ Ever punished for institutional misconduct/number
 9. _____ Charge laid or probation/parole suspended during prior community supervision
 10. _____ Record of assault/violence
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ /10 = ()

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT

- When in labor market:**
11. _____ Currently unemployed
 12. _____ Frequently unemployed
 13. _____ Never employed for a full year
 14. _____ Ever fired
- School or when in school:**
15. _____ Less than regular grade 10
 16. _____ Less than regular grade 12
 17. _____ Suspended or expelled at least once
- Homemaker, pensioner: 18 only**
- School, work, unemployed: 18, 19, 20**
18. _____ Participation/Performance - 0123 +
 19. _____ Peer interactions - 0123 +
 20. _____ Authority Interactions - 0123 +
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ /10 = ()

FINANCIAL

21. _____ Problems - 0123 +
 22. _____ Reliance upon social assistance
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ / 2 = ()

FAMILY/MARITAL

23. _____ Dissatisfaction with marital or equivalent situation - 0123 +
 24. _____ Nonrewarding, parental - 0123 +
 25. _____ Non rewarding, other - 0123 +
 26. _____ Criminal family/spouse
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ / 4 = ()

ACCOMMODATION

27. _____ Unsatisfactory - 0123 +
 28. _____ 3 or more address changes last year/number
 29. _____ High crime neighborhood
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ / 3 = ()

INSURE/RECREATION

30. _____ No recent participation in organized activity
 31. _____ Could make better use of time - 0123 +
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ / 2 = ()

COMPANIONS

32. _____ A social isolate
 33. _____ Some criminal acquaintances
 34. _____ Some criminal friends
 35. _____ Few anti-criminal acquaintances
 36. _____ Few anti-criminal friends
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ / 5 = ()

ALCOHOL/DRUG PROBLEMS

37. _____ Alcohol problem, ever
 38. _____ Drug problem, ever
 39. _____ Alcohol problem, currently - 0123 +
 40. _____ Drug problem, currently - 0123 +
- Specify drug: _____
41. _____ Law violation
 42. _____ Marital/family
 43. _____ School/work
 44. _____ Medical
 45. _____ Other clinical indicators
- Specify: _____
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ / 9 = ()

EMOTIONAL/PERSONAL

46. _____ Moderate interference
 47. _____ Severe interference
 48. _____ Mental health treatment, past
 49. _____ Mental health treatment, current
 50. _____ Psychological assessment indicated
- Area: _____
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ / 5 = ()

ATTITUDE/ORIENTATION

51. _____ Supportive of crime - 0123 +
 52. _____ Unfavorable attitude toward convention - 0123 +
 53. _____ Poor attitude toward sentence/conviction
 54. _____ Poor attitude toward supervision
- SUBTOTAL SCORE _____ / 4 = ()

TOTAL SCORE RATER BOX TOTAL

INTERVIEW/SCORING TIME (in minutes) _____