



# COLORADO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

MODERN TRENDS IN RISK, NEED, AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH DISORDERS

Presentation to Interim Committee on Opioid and Substance Use Disorders  
Colorado General Assembly  
August 22, 2017

Glenn A. Tapia, Director of Community Corrections  
Colorado Department of Public Safety  
Division of Criminal Justice

# TODAYS AGENDA

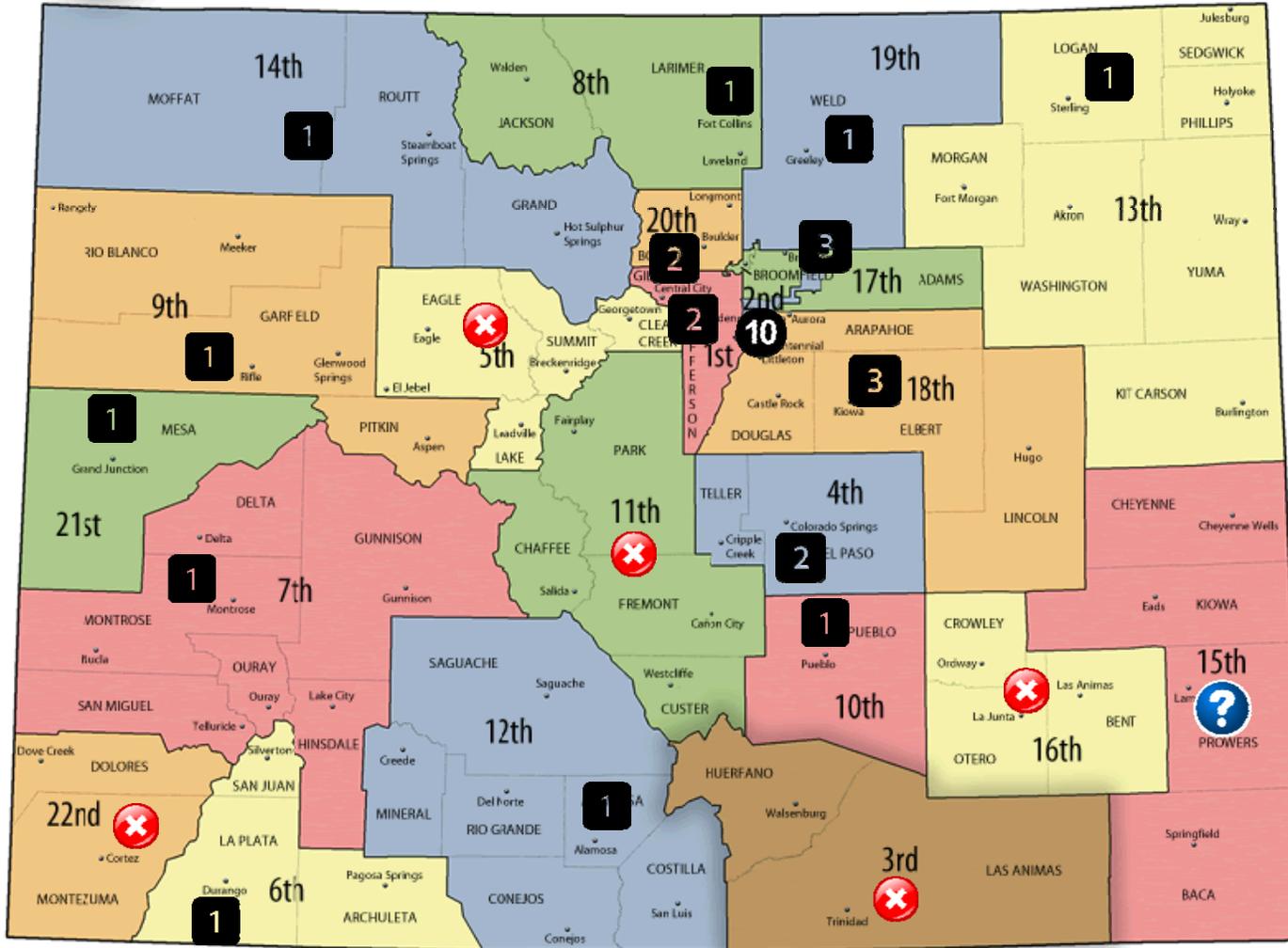
1. Basic Structure, Types and Locations of Community Corrections Programs
2. Evidence Based Risk Reduction – Our New Statutory Purpose
3. Basic Data and Facts about Colorado Community Corrections
  - Client Data Trends in Risk, Need, Substance Abuse and Mental Illness
  - Outcomes

## DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE (DCJ) STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES

- Administer **Funding** to Boards/Program (\$68,000,000 in FY18)
- Establish **State Standards** for Program Performance
- **Audit** for Compliance with **Standards**
- Evaluate and Report **Program Performance**
- **Training** and **Technical Assistance** to Boards and Programs
- **Local Governments (Community Corrections Boards)** also co-regulate, monitor and assist community corrections facilities.

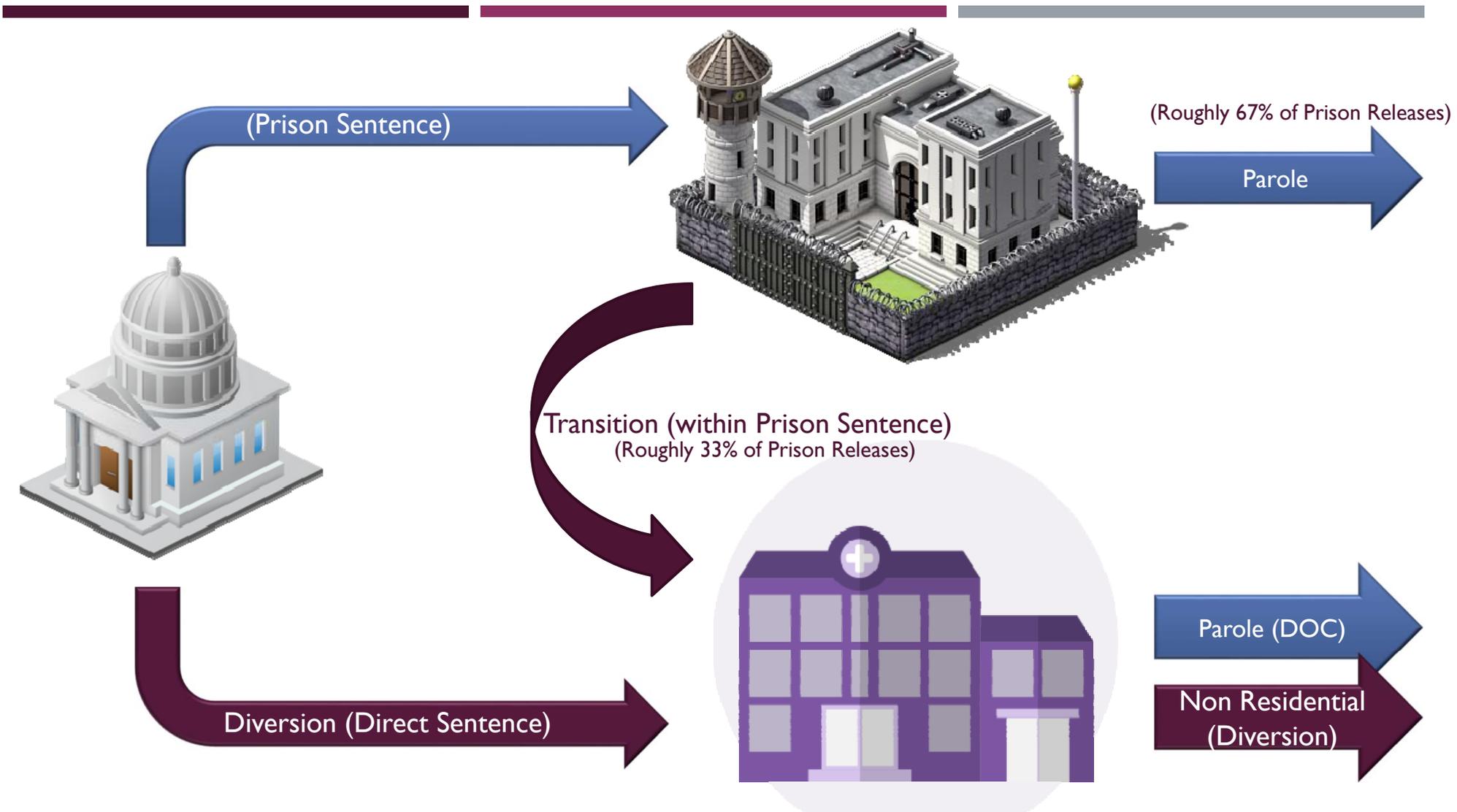


# COLORADO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



- 1** # of Facilities in District
- X** No Facility in District
- ?** Facility Pending/Planned

Roughly 4000 Physical Beds  
and 3700 Funded Beds  
Statewide



**17-27-101.5. Purposes of community corrections. (1) THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE 27, WITH RESPECT TO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS, IS TO:**

**(a) FURTHER ALL PURPOSES OF SENTENCING AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SAFETY BY REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF FUTURE CRIME THROUGH DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH-BASED POLICIES, PRACTICES, PROGRAMS, AND STANDARDS;**

CONCERNING DEFINING THE PURPOSES OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

**SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 17-27-101.5 as follows:

**17-27-101.5. Purposes of community corrections. (1) THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE 27, WITH RESPECT TO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS, IS TO:**

**(a) FURTHER ALL PURPOSES OF SENTENCING AND IMPROVE PUBLIC SAFETY BY REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF FUTURE CRIME THROUGH DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH-BASED POLICIES, PRACTICES, PROGRAMS, AND STANDARDS;**

Capital letters indicate new material added to existing statutes; dashes through words indicate deletions from existing statutes and such material not part of act.

approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2018 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

  
Crisanta Duran  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

  
Kevin J. Grantham  
PRESIDENT OF  
THE SENATE

**(b) PREPARE, SELECT, AND ASSIST PEOPLE WHO, AFTER SERVING A STATUTORILY DEFINED PERIOD OF INCARCERATION, WILL BE TRANSITIONED AND RETURNED TO THE COMMUNITY THROUGH SUPPORTED PARTNERSHIPS WITH LOCAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARDS;**

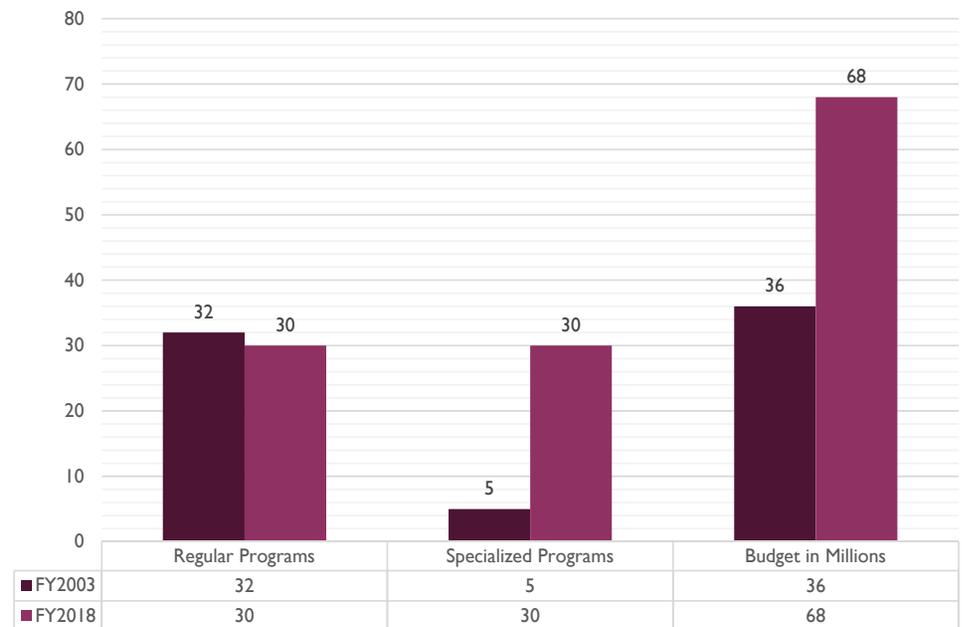
**(c) SET INDIVIDUALIZED CONDITIONS OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUPERVISION AND PROVIDE SERVICES AND SUPPORT TO ASSIST PEOPLE IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN ADDRESSING IDENTIFIED RISKS AND NEEDS; AND**

**(d) ACHIEVE A SUCCESSFUL DISCHARGE FROM COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SUPERVISION THROUGH REDUCTION OF RISKS AND NEEDS AND SATISFACTORY COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS OF PLACEMENT.**

# GENERAL TYPES OF PROGRAMS

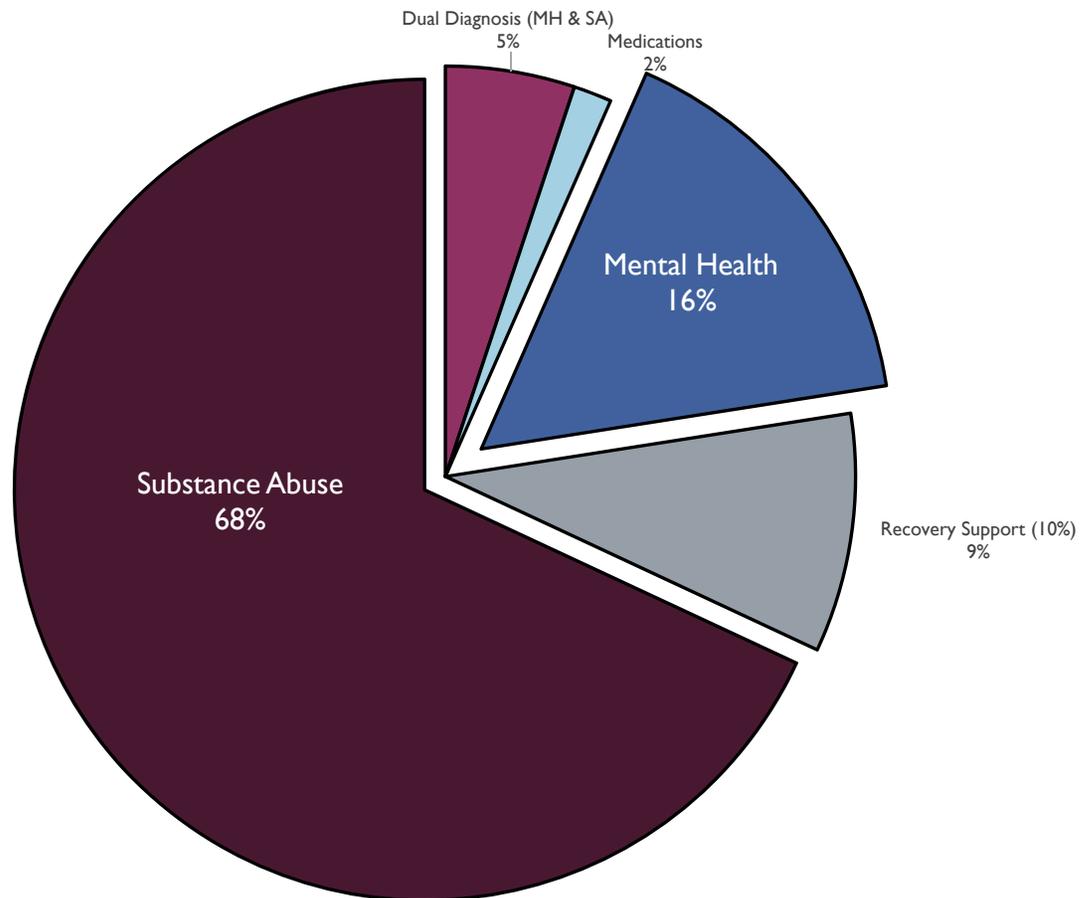
- **Regular Residential** Programs (32)
- **Non-Residential** Programs (27)
- **Specialized Supervision and Treatment Programs**
  - **IRT** - Intensive Residential Treatment (8)
    - Higher Risk, Substance Use Disorder
  - **RDDT** – Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (8)
    - Higher Risk, Mental Illness, Substance Use Disorder
  - **TC** – Therapeutic Communities (2)
    - High Risk Life Course Criminal Patterns with Prolonged Substance Use Disorders
  - **SOSTCC** – Specialized Sex Offender Supervision and Treatment (11)
    - Convicted Higher Risk Sex Offenders
  - **CBT** – Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (1 Pilot Program)
    - High Risk, Criminal Orientation

15 Year Change in Community Corrections



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Correctional Treatment Fund Expenditures  
FY2017 Outpatient Funds



## INTENSIVE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT (IRT) PROGRAMS

- 90 Day Inpatient Treatment for High Risk, High Need, and Substance Use Disorders
- 20 Hours of Clinical/Cognitive Behavioral Substance Abuse Therapy (per week)
- 20 Hours of Additional Treatment Support Interventions (per week)
- Must be formally assessed as needing Level 4c (IRT) Treatment with Standardized Offender Assessment
- No Employment or Community Access while in IRT
- Has Capacity for Condition of Probation (48 Beds) and Drug Related Misdemeanants
- Program Locations (237 Funded Beds Total)
  1. Larimer County Community Corrections (Fort Collins) – 47 Beds
  2. Mesa County Community Corrections (Grand Junction) – 18 Beds
  3. Advantage Treatment Center (Sterling) – 31 Beds
  4. COMCOR Inc (Colorado Springs) – 40 Beds
  5. CORECIVIC Fox – (Denver) – 53 Beds
  6. Intervention – Weld (Greeley) – 12 Beds
  7. Intervention West (Lakewood) – 12 Beds
  8. Advantage Treatment Center (Alamosa) – 24 Beds

# RESIDENTIAL DUAL DIAGNOSIS TREATMENT (RDDT) PROGRAMS

- Inpatient Treatment for High Risk, High Need, and Dually Diagnosed (Mental Illness/Substance Use Disorders)
- 8 Hours of Clinical/Cognitive Behavioral Dual Diagnosis Therapy (per week)
- Employment or Community Access Depends on the Individual
- Program Locations (131 Funded Beds Total)
  1. Larimer County Community Corrections (Fort Collins) – 22 Beds
  2. Independence House Fillmore (Denver) – 40 Beds
  3. Mesa County Community Corrections (Grand Junction) – 13 Beds
  4. CORECIVIC – CCTC (Centennial) – 9 Beds
  5. Intervention – Weld (Greeley) – 5 Beds
  6. Intervention – JeffCo (Lakewood) – 30 Beds
  7. Intervention (Pueblo) – 5 Beds
  8. COMCOR Inc (Colorado Springs) – 7 Beds

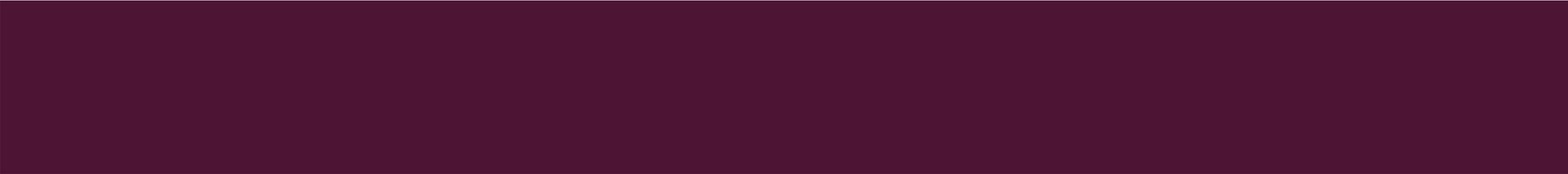
# THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY (TC) PROGRAMS

- Long Term Inpatient Treatment for High Risk, High Need, and Substance Use Disorders
- Must be formally assessed as needing Level 4d (TC) Treatment with Standardized Offender Assessment
- No Employment or Community Access while in Phase I (approx. 6 months)
- Average Length is 2 Years followed by long term Outpatient Tx
- Program Locations (142 Funded Beds Total)
  1. Peer 1 (Males) – Denver
  2. The Haven (Females) - Denver

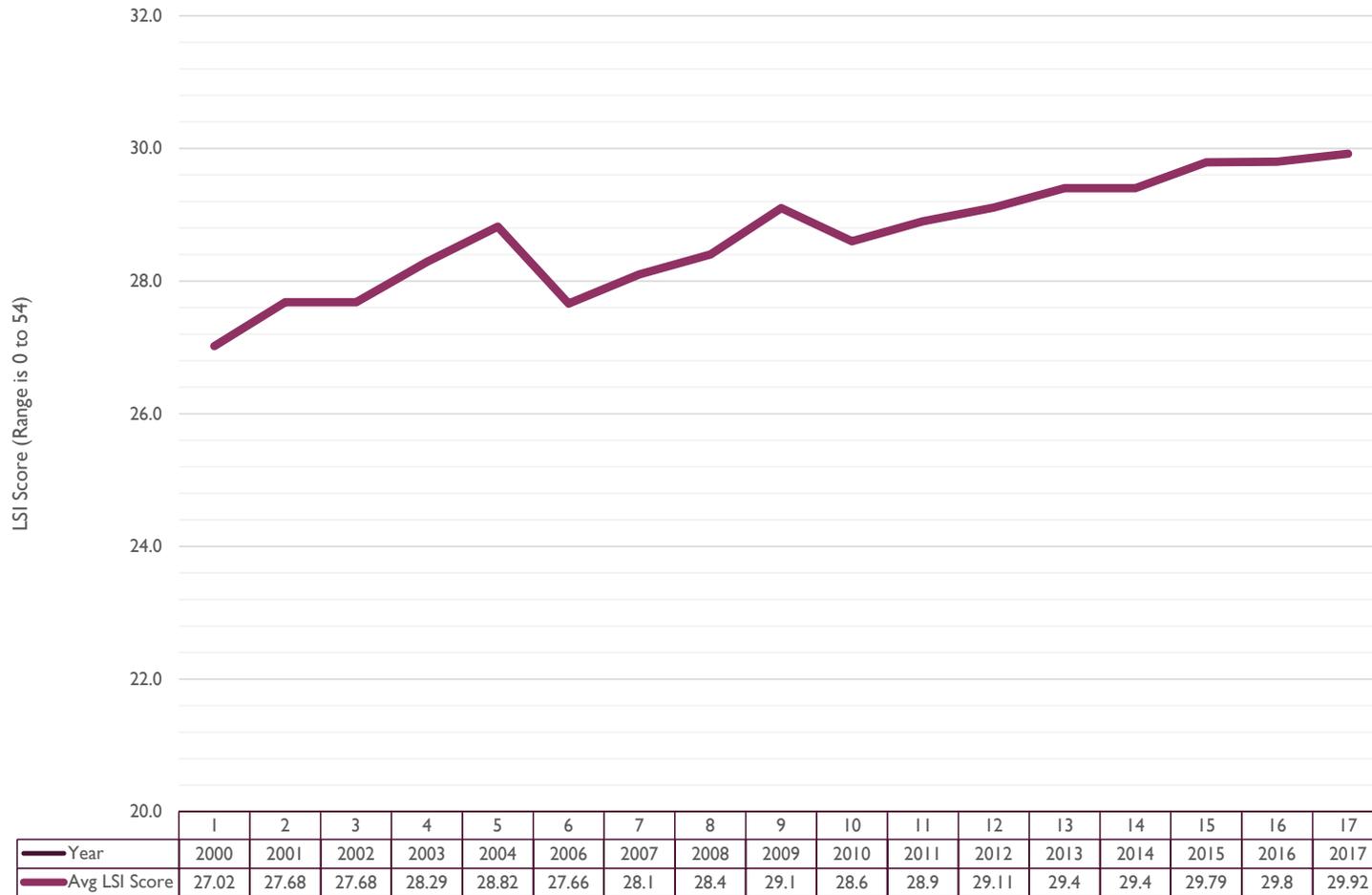


# DATA TRENDS IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATIONS

RISK/NEED/RESPONSIVITY PERSPECTIVE



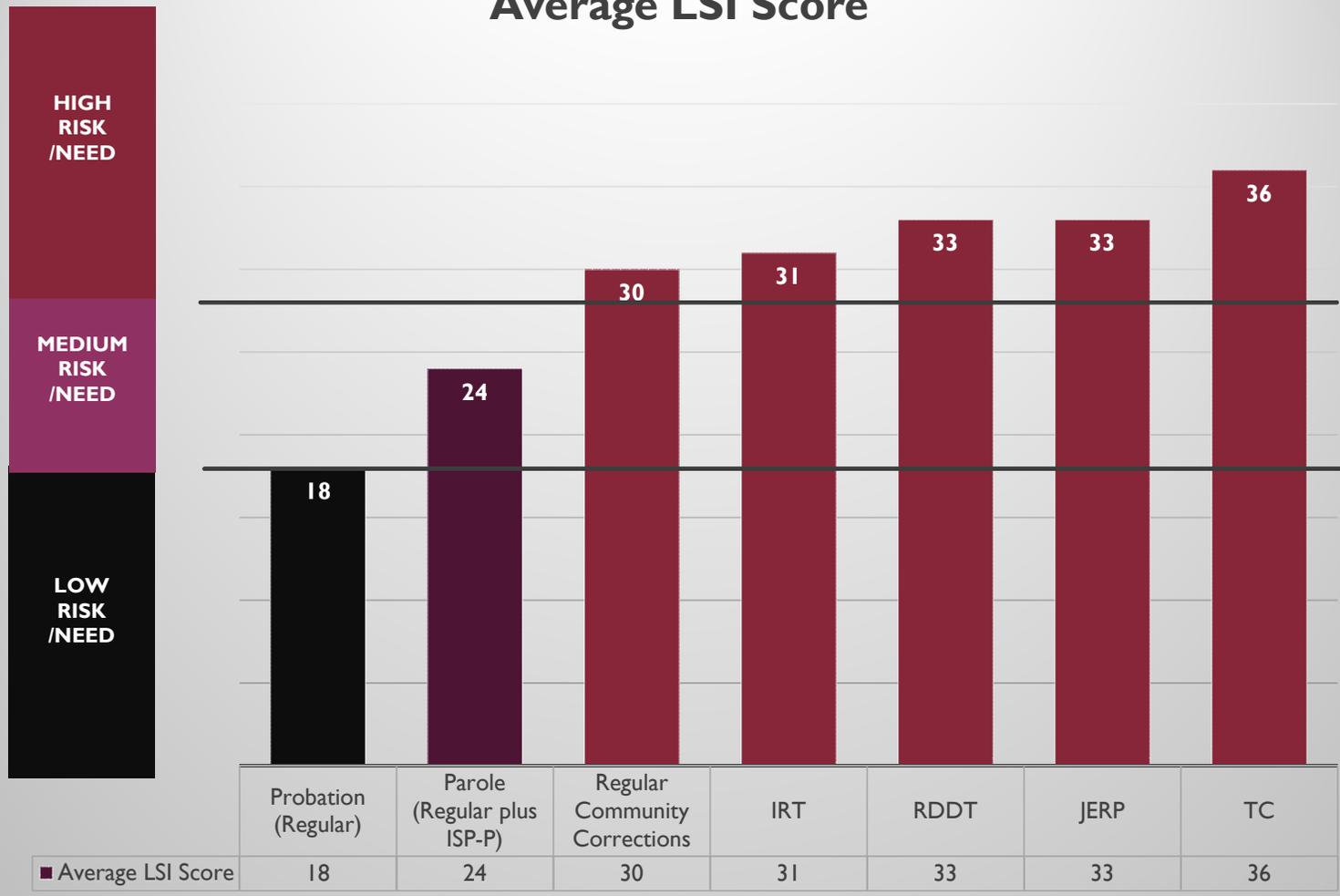
Average Risk/Need (LSI) Score in Community Corrections  
 2000 to 2017  
 Regular Residential Clients (Non Specialized)



## AVERAGE CRIMINAL HISTORY SCORE IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FY02 THROUGH FY16



## Colorado Community Based Populations Average LSI Score



■ Average LSI Score

CHAPTER 82

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

HOUSE BILL 91-1173

BY REPRESENTATIVES Fish, Greenwood, S. Johnson, Kerns, Kilian, Mares, Moellenberg, Pankey, Ruddick, Snyder, Swenson, Tanner, Webb, and S. Williams; also SENATORS Hopper, Allison, Leeds, J. Johnson, McCormick, Meiklejohn, Mendez, Owen, Peterson, Powers, Roberts, Schaffer, Schroeder, Tebedo, T aylor, and Wham.

AN ACT

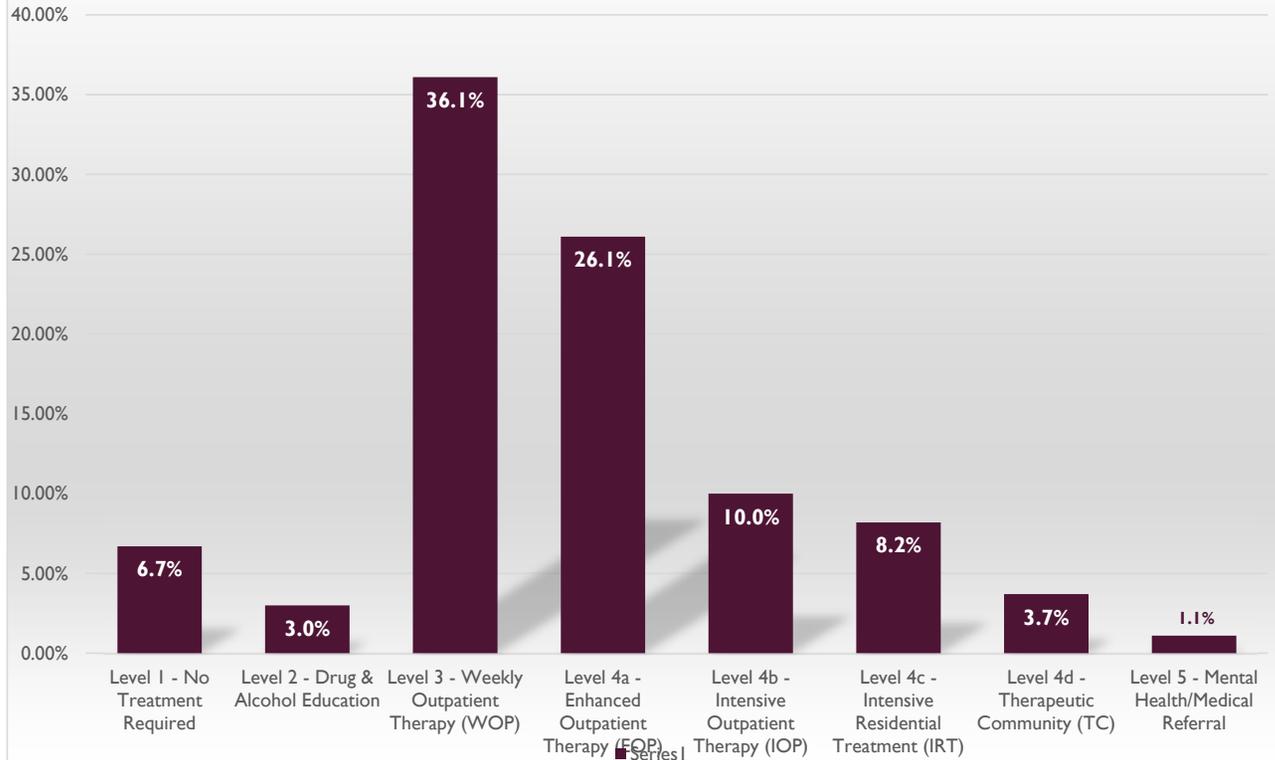
CONCERNING THE ELIMINATION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. 16-11-102 (1), Colorado Revised Statutes, 1986 Repl. Vol., as amended, is amended to read:

16-11-102. Presentence or probation investigation. (1) Following the return of a verdict of guilty of a felony, other than a class 1 felony, or following a finding of guilt on such charge where the issues were tried to the court, or on a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to such a charge, or upon order of the court in any misdemeanor conviction, the probation officer shall make an investigation and written report to the court before the imposition of sentence. Each presentence report shall include A SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT OR EVALUATION MADE PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 11.5 OF THIS TITLE AND, UNLESS WAIVED BY THE COURT, SHALL INCLUDE, but not be limited to, information as to the defendant's family background, educational history, employment record, and past criminal record, an evaluation of the alternative dispositions available for the defendant, the information required by the court pursuant to section 16-11-204.5, a victim impact statement, and such other information as the court may require. A victim impact statement shall be prepared by the district attorney's office on and after September 1, 1985. The department of social services shall provide the district attorney's office with the information necessary for the preparation of a victim impact statement. In addition, the court, in cases that it deems appropriate, may require the presentence report to include the findings and results of a professionally conducted psychiatric examination of the defendant. No less than seventy-two hours prior to the sentencing hearing, copies of the presentence report, including any recommendations as to probation, shall be furnished to the prosecuting attorney and defense counsel or to the defendant if he is unrepresented. A copy of

Assessed and Recommended Substance Abuse Treatment Needs FY2017 Terminations Regular (Non-Specialized) Residential Population in Community Corrections



**Table 7. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): needs assessment and treatment matching**

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
<b>Recommended Substance Abuse Treatment Level vs. Actual Treatment Level</b>										
Diversion										
Not Matched	655	19.2%	55.9%	10.5%	3.8%	29.8%	20.3%	182	33.3%	84
Matched	2750	80.8%	54.4%	13.9%	3.0%	28.7%	14.5%	787	25.3%	384
Transition										
Not Matched	963	20.0%	66.8%	8.9%	2.1%	22.2%	19.0%	300	32.2%	143
Matched	3840	80.0%	65.5%	9.0%	3.0%	22.4%	16.8%	1210	29.8%	583
Total										
Not Matched	1618	19.7%	62.4%	9.6%	2.8%	25.3%	19.5%	482	32.6%	227
Matched	6590	80.3%	60.9%	11.1%	3.0%	25.0%	15.9%	1997	28.0%	967

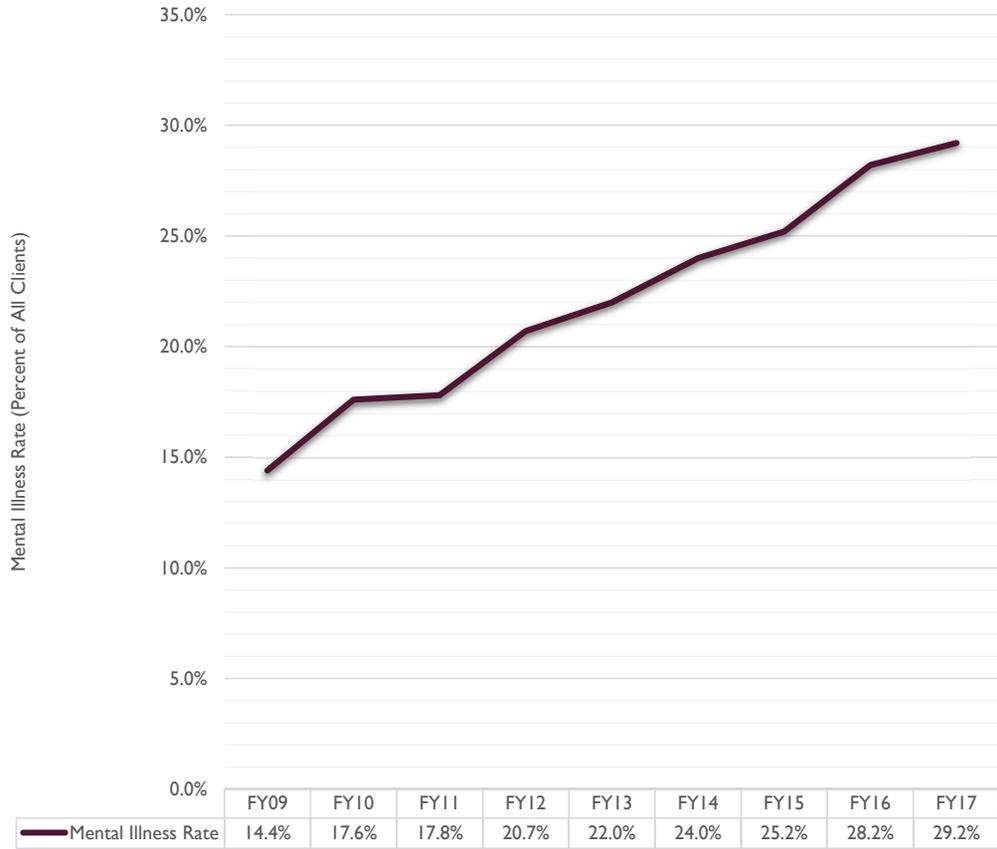
Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics  
Community Corrections in Colorado: Program Outcomes and Recidivism, FY2012-13

**Table 7. FY 2014-FY 2016 Residential community corrections terminations and recidivism rates for FY 2014 successful terminations: needs assessment and treatment matching**

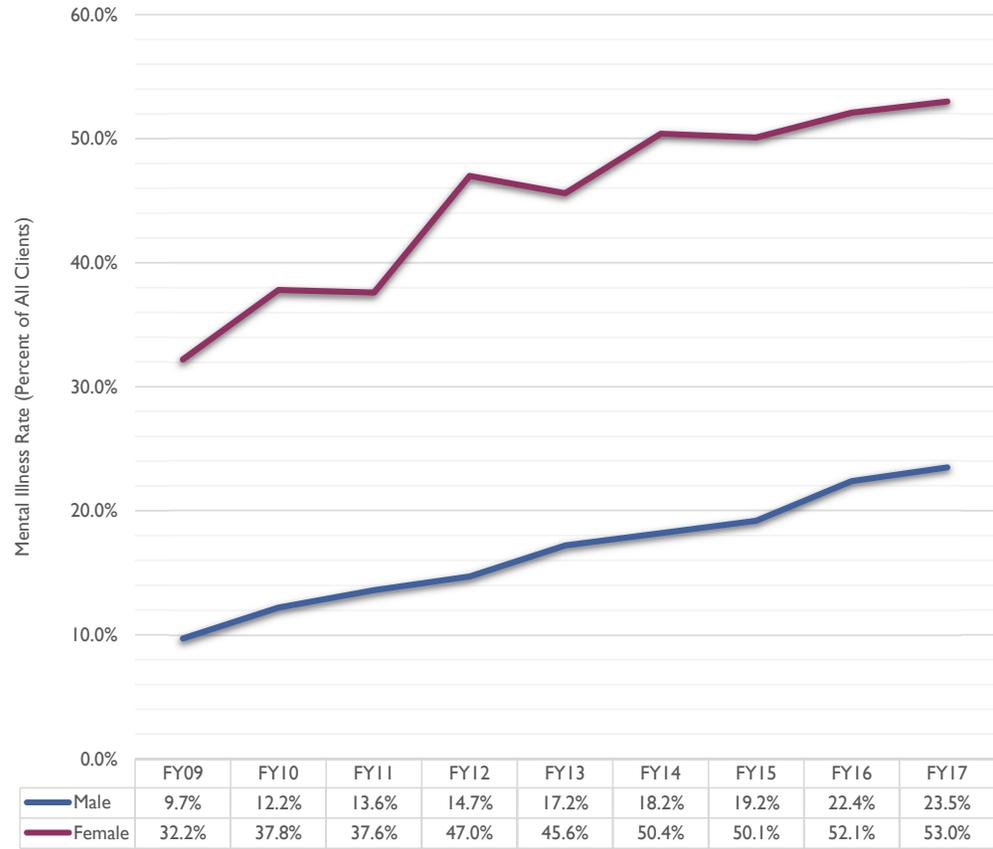
		Termination Reason						Recidivism			
		N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
<b>Recommended Substance Abuse Treatment Level vs. Actual Treatment Level: 5 levels of treatment*</b>											
Diversions											
	Matched	5860	86.2%	51.7%	17.9%	2.3%	28.1%	17.4%	179	34.2%	352
	Not Matched	936	13.8%	51.1%	15.4%	2.4%	31.2%	25.3%	46	45.1%	82
Transition											
	Matched	6208	85.3%	61.2%	13.6%	2.0%	23.2%	21.1%	272	35.7%	460
	Not Matched	1069	14.7%	60.2%	11.4%	2.0%	26.4%	26.2%	58	43.0%	95
Total											
	Matched	12068	85.8%	56.6%	15.7%	2.1%	25.6%	19.5%	451	35.1%	812
	Not Matched	2005	14.2%	56.0%	13.3%	2.1%	28.6%	25.8%	104	43.9%	177

Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics  
 Special Analysis in Preparation for Report (*Community Corrections in Colorado: Program Outcomes and Recidivism, [2017 Report Forthcoming]*)

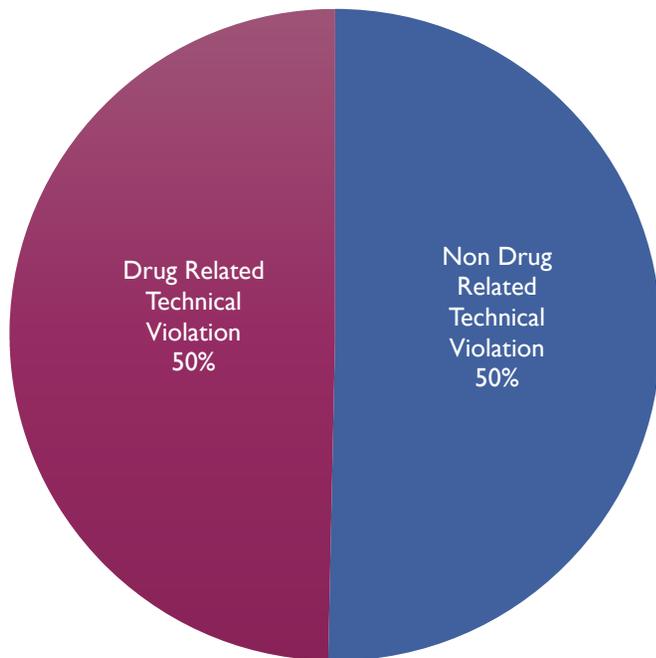
### Mental Illness Rate Trends FY09 through FY17 (9-Year Trend) Colorado Community Corrections - Regular Residential Clients (Non-Specialized)



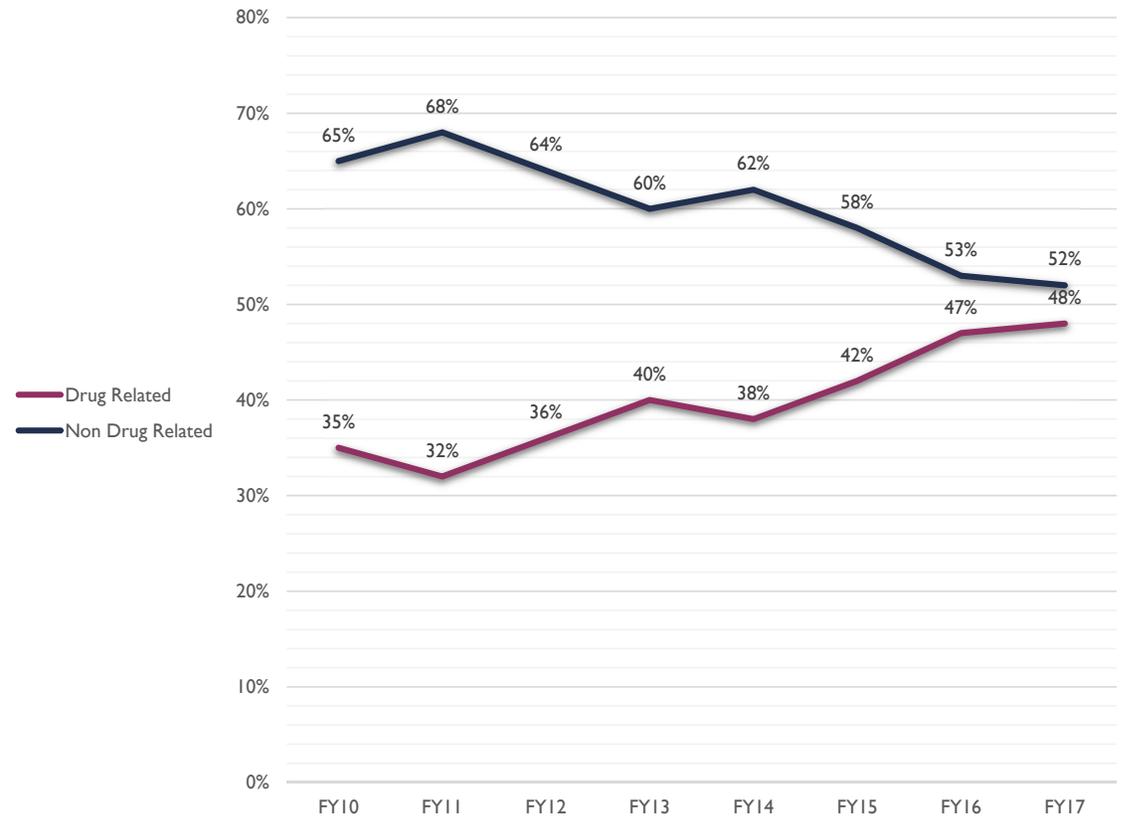
### Mental Illness Rate Trends (by Gender) FY09 through FY17 (9-Year Trend) Colorado Community Corrections - Regular Residential Clients (Non-Specialized)



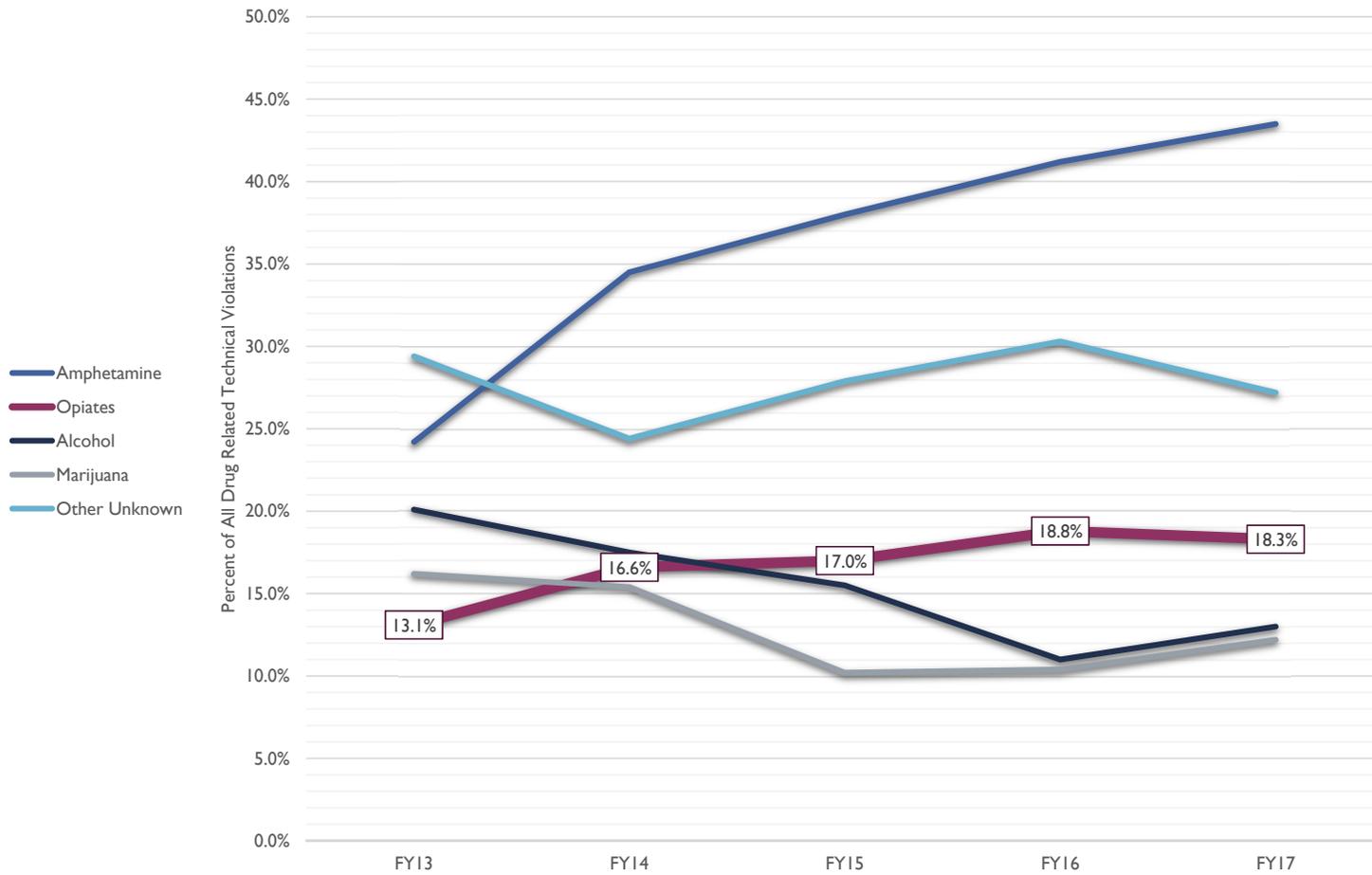
**Technical Violations in Community Corrections  
Regular Residential Clients (Non Specialized)  
FY2017 Clients**



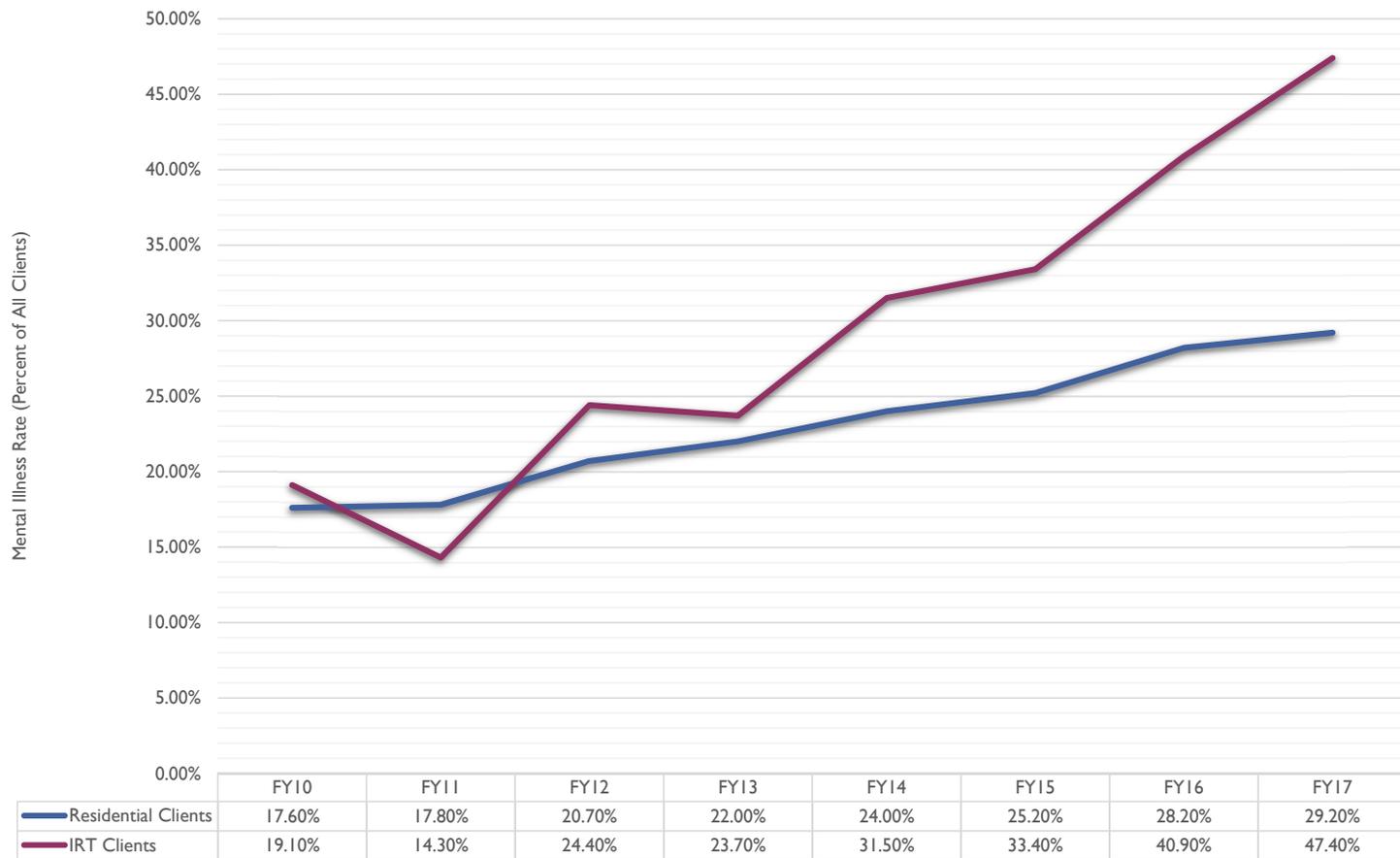
**Drug Related vs Non Drug Related Technical Violations  
Trends - FY10 though FY17  
Regular Residential Clients (Non Specialized)**



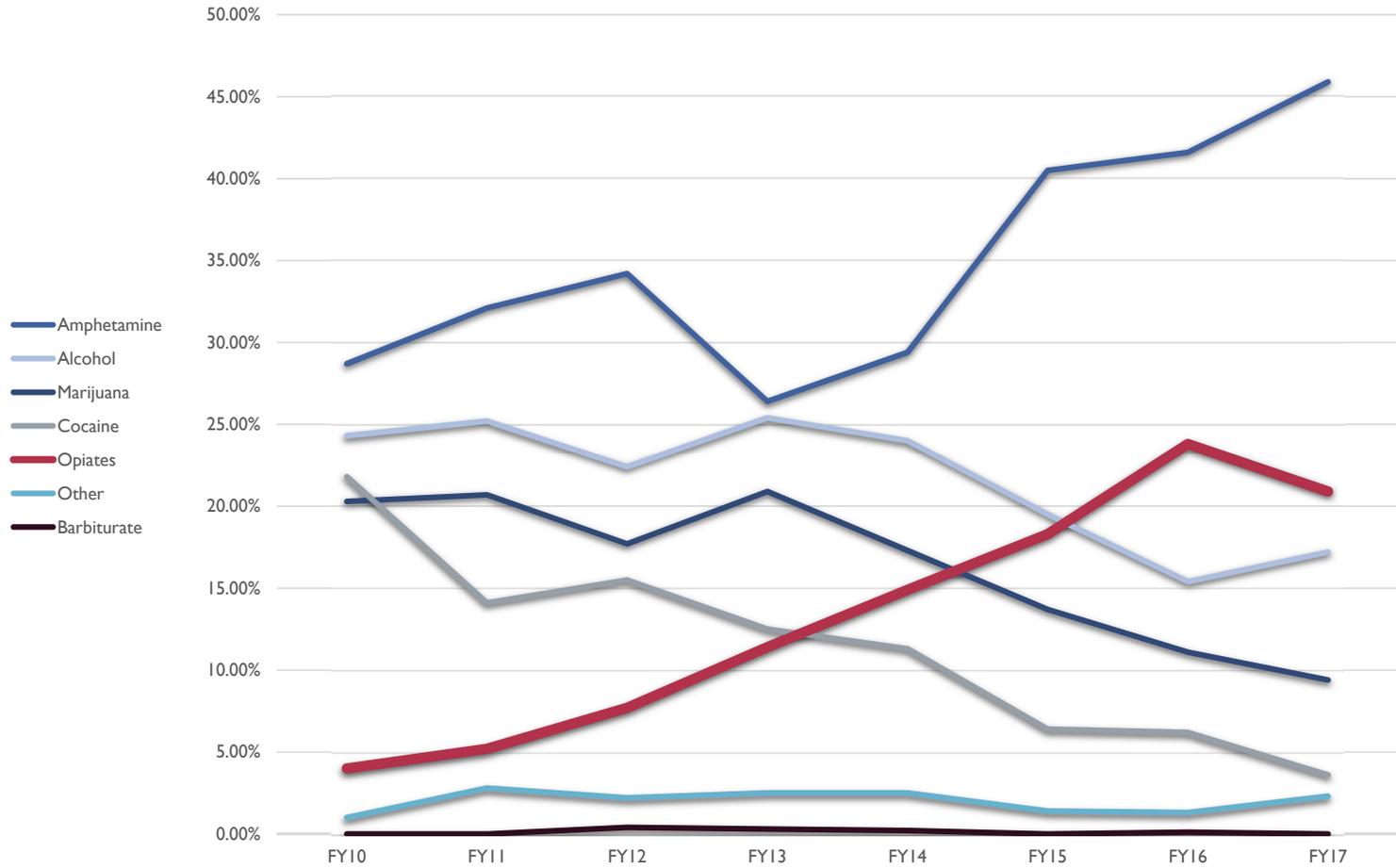
### Substance Use Discharge Trends - FY13 through FY17 (Percent of All Drug Related Technical Violations) Regular Residential Clients (Non Specialized)



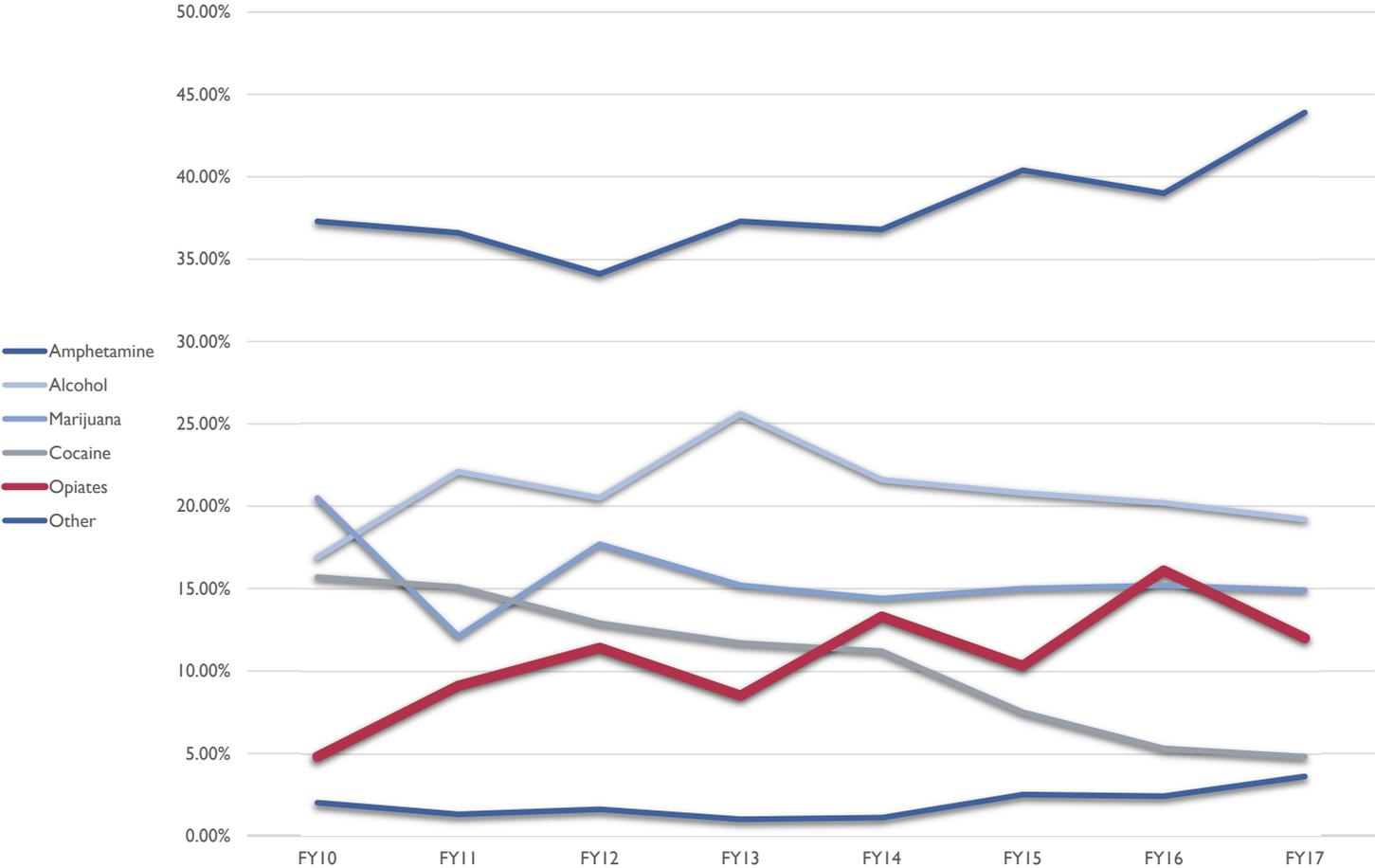
**Mental Illness Rate Trends**  
**Regular Residential vs Intensive Residential Treatment Placements**  
**FY10 through FY17 (8-Year Trend)**  
**Colorado Community Corrections**



**Primary Drug of Choice Trends  
FY10 through FY17  
Intensive Residential Treatment Clients**



**Primary Drug of Choice Trends  
FY10 through FY17  
Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment Clients**

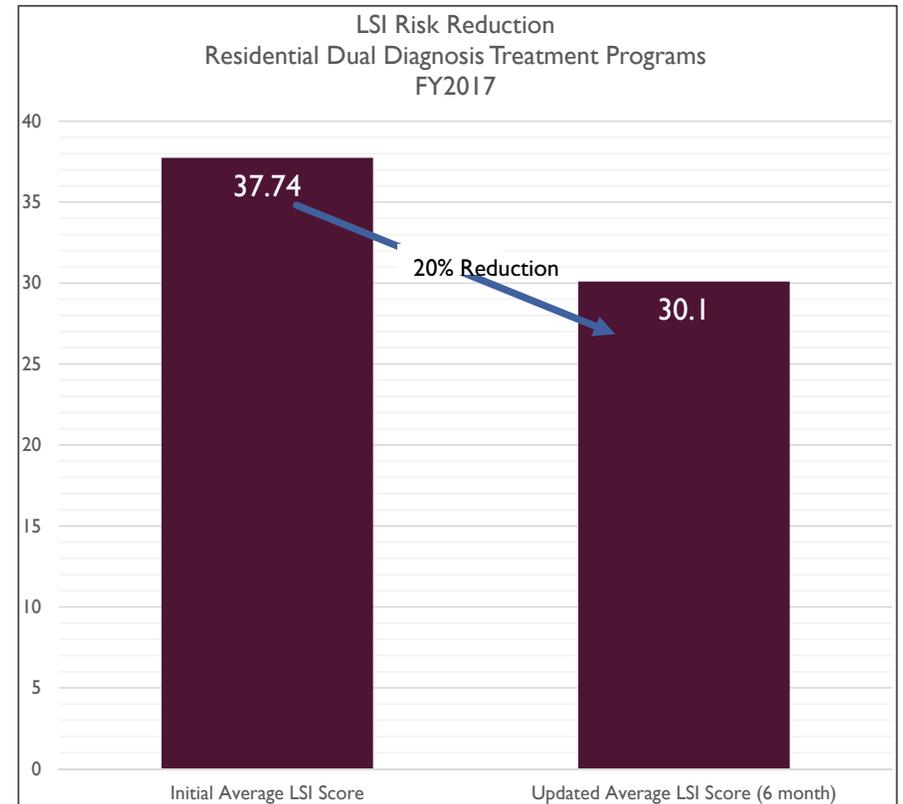
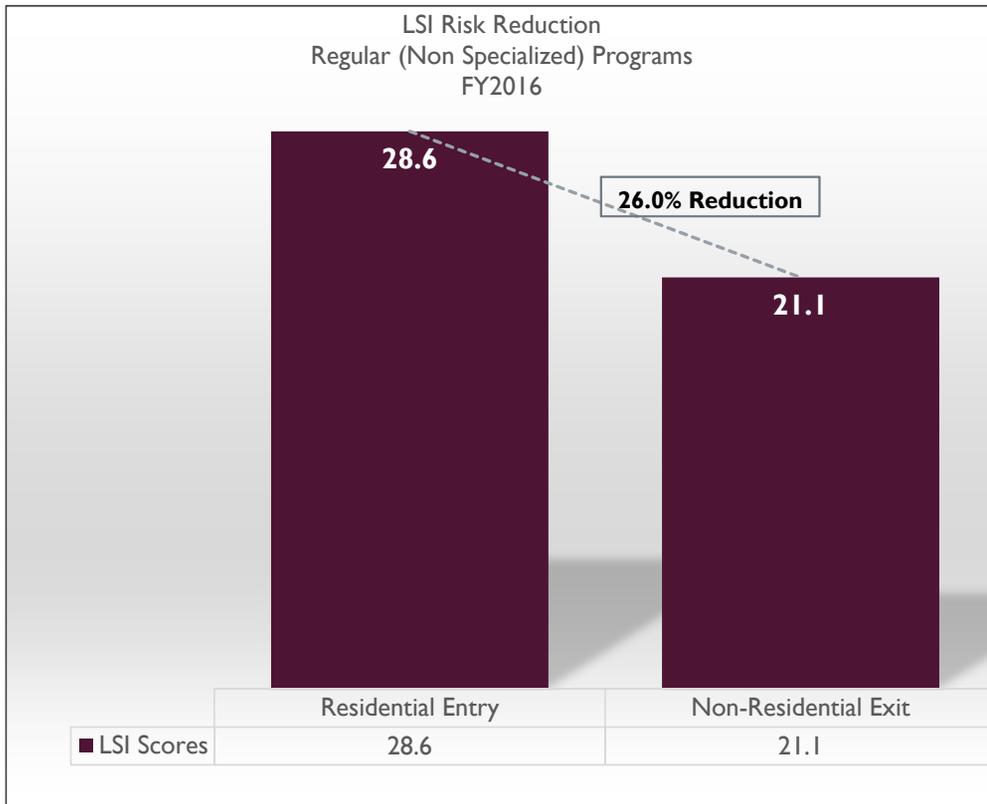




# OUTCOMES IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

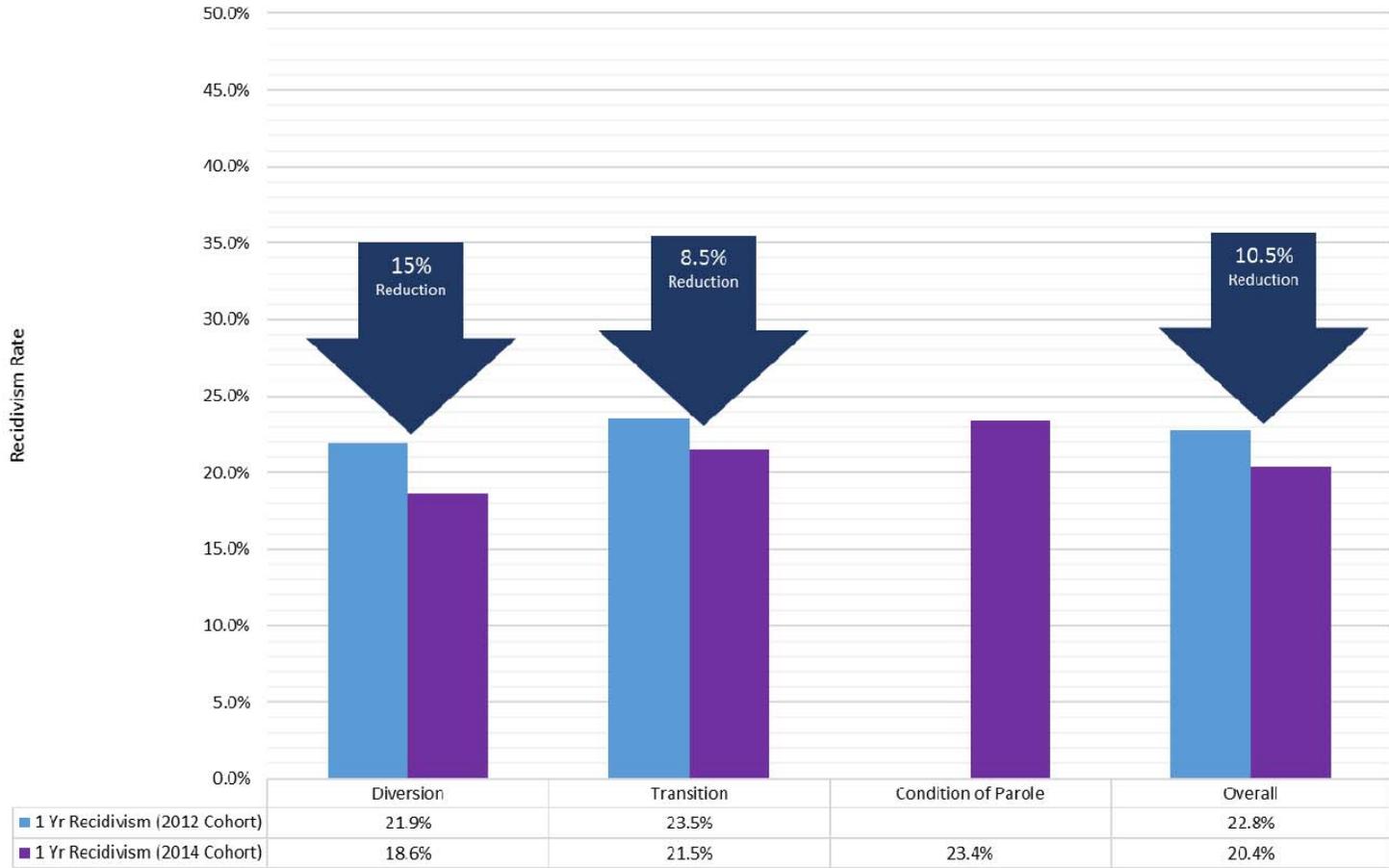


# ACTUARIAL RISK REDUCTION OUTCOMES



Colorado Community Corrections  
 1 Year Post-Release Recidivism Rates  
 (2012 vs 2014 Cohorts)

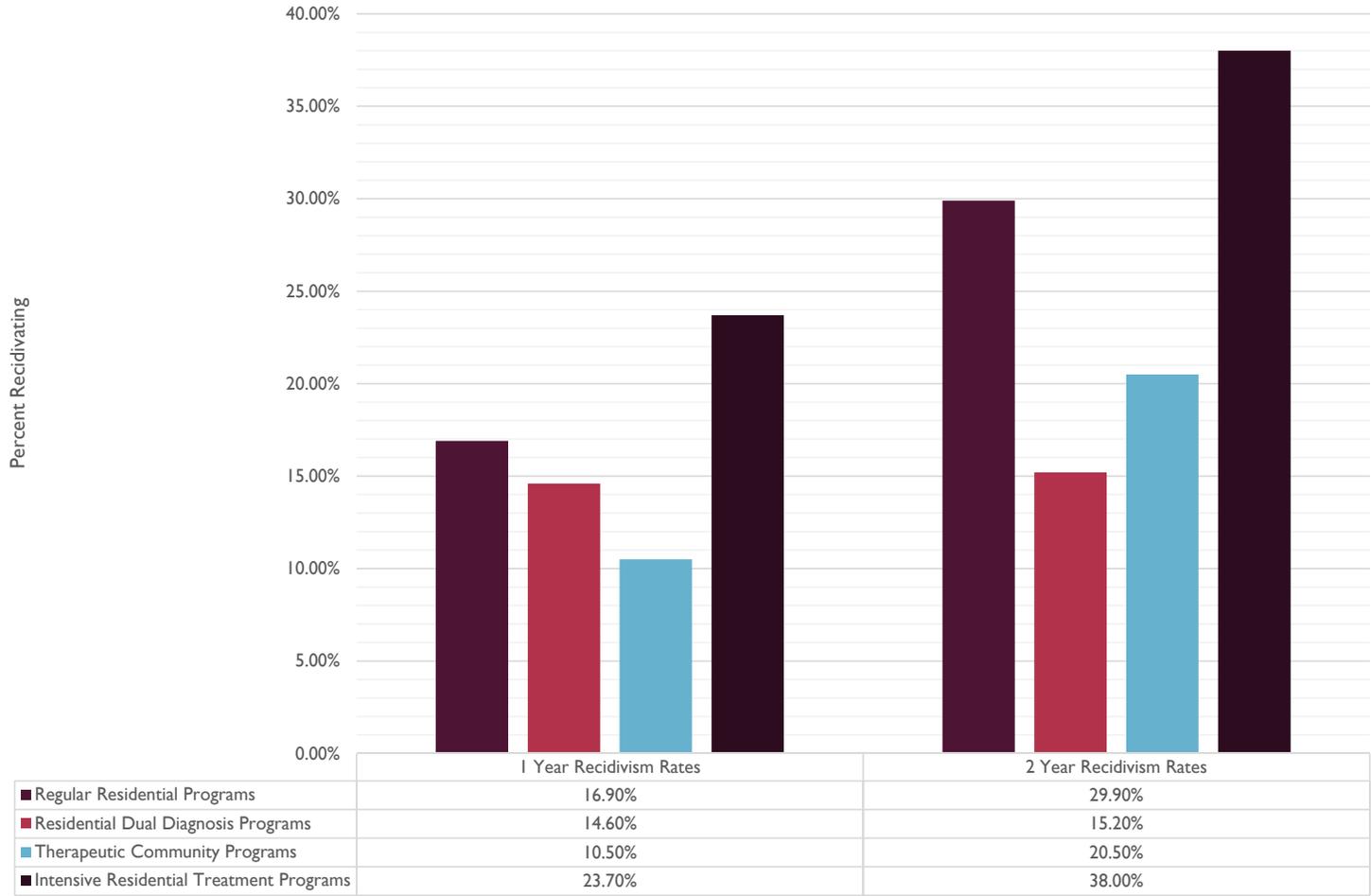
(new misdemeanor or felony filings 12 months after successful completion of residential status)



Source: Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics  
 Community Corrections Profile  
<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dcj-ors/community-corrections-profile>

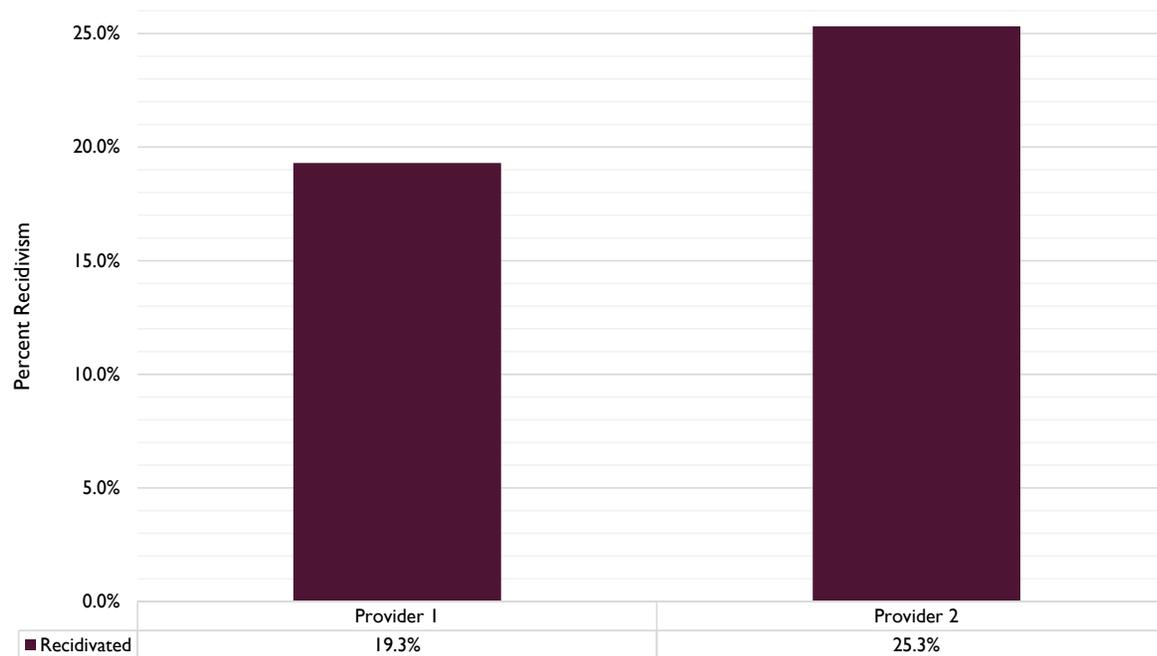
## Comparison of Regular and Specialized Programs 1 YR and 2 YR Recidivism Rates (2011 Client Terminations)

(source: Office of Research and Statistics, *Community Corrections in Colorado: Program Outcomes and Recidivism, FY 2012-13*)



# PROGRAM QUALITY MATTERS

Comparison of IRT Programs  
1 YR Recidivism Rates (2011 Client Terminations)  
(source: Office of Research and Statistics, Division of Criminal Justice)



## FINAL SUMMARY

- Community corrections in Colorado has 32 facilities. Within these facilities we have 30 specialized programs, 18 of which focus on substance abuse and/or mental illness
- A majority of the budgetary and programmatic growth in community corrections has occurred in specialized inpatient treatment programs as well as outpatient services through the Correctional Treatment Funds
- Clients admitted to community corrections have growing levels of assessed risks/needs and diagnosed mental illness
- Clients in community corrections are higher risk/need than those in parole and probation
- Substance abuse treatment matching matters – up to 24% reduction in recidivism
- Drug related technical violations have increased while technical violations for other behavioral problems have decreased
- Trends in clients admitted to inpatient treatment programs show increased preferences for amphetamines and opiates with synthetic drugs being next in line
- Community corrections reduces risk of recidivism in both regular and dual diagnosis programs
- Recidivism is lower today than in the past
- Program quality matters