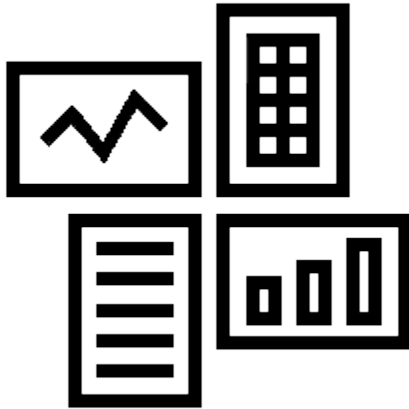# Community corrections in Colorado: Program outcomes and recidivism, FY 2012-13

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Community corrections in Colorado: Program outcomes and recidivism, FY 2012-13

December 2013

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Executive Summary

Background

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

This report departs from prior community corrections reports issued by the Division of Criminal Justice's Office of Research and Statistics in that it includes data concerning terminations from all community corrections program types, including residential halfway houses, non-residential programs, residential dual-diagnosis treatment programs, therapeutic communities, and intensive residential treatment programs.

Participant data was extracted from the Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) system. These data include information on offender characteristics, service needs assessment and treatment information, and termination reason (successful completion, new crime, escape/walk-away, and technical violation). Recidivism data were obtained from the Colorado Judicial Branch's information management system (ICON), which contains information concerning new misdemeanor or felony filings in county or district court. Information regarding filings in Denver County Court were not available and so are excluded from this analysis. Recidivism is measured at one and two years. Only cases successfully discharged and with the necessary "at risk" time[1] are included in the recidivism analyses.

Findings

Residential Community Corrections

This analysis included 9,443 residential community corrections clients that terminated in FY 2011 and 2012.

- The majority (60%) of residential community corrections clients were discharged from the program successfully.
- Transition clients were more likely to be successful than diversion clients (63% compared to 51%, respectively).
- Within one year, 16% of diversion clients and 18% of transition clients had received a new court filing. This difference is not statistically significant.
- Two years after discharge, 27% of diversion and 32% of transition clients had recidivated, also a non-significant difference.

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

- Older clients in general were more likely to succeed in the program, and less likely to recidivate. Of those over 40, 71% succeeded, compared to 24% of those under 21.
- Female clients succeeded somewhat more often than men (63% compared to 57%) and had lower recidivism rates. Women recidivated at rates of 11% after one year and 26% after two years, while the one- and two-year rates for men were 18% and 31%, respectively. In terms of conviction crimes, drug offenders were the least likely recidivate, with only 12% recidivating in the first year and 25% in the second year following discharge.

At intake, approximately half of both diversion and transition offenders were classified as high-risk on the LSI.[2] As expected, these clients were least likely to succeed in the program and, even if successfully terminated, more likely to recidivate. After six months in the program, many of these high-risk individuals were re-classified at a lower risk level: only about a third were still considered high-risk. Of those assessed with low levels of risk at intake, 74% were successfully terminated, compared to 50% of high-risk clients. Recidivism rates for low-risk clients were 10% after one year and 19% after two years, compared to 24% at one year and 36% at two years for high-risk clients.

Providing a variety of services produced lower recidivism rates. Most clients did receive a combination of the service types examined (80%).[3] Recidivism rates were higher for those that were successfully discharged and did not receive any of these services than for clients who did receive some level of services. Recidivism rates for clients who received no services were 20% within one year and 38% within two years. This compares to one-year and two-year recidivism rates of 16% and 29%, respectively, for clients who received some combination of available services.

The impact of services received was particularly evident among transition offenders. One- and two-year recidivism rates were 17% and 28%, respectively, for transition clients who did receive some combination of the available services. These rates are significantly lower than the 23% one-year rate and the 45% two-year rate observed for those who did not receive any of the reported service types.[4]

An analysis was performed to determine the main characteristics of those who succeeded in residential community corrections programs. Holding the employment status and length of stay in the program constant, factors found to contribute to successful termination included:

- Older age at entry
- Being female
- Most serious crime is a drug crime
- Having a High School Education or GED
- Lower LSI total score
- Lower criminal history score

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[2] The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a 54-item assessment instrument that is administered in a semi-structured interview. The LSI provides a measure of risk for recidivism and profiles an offender's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk.
[3] Services examined included those addressing substance abuse, employment and vocational needs, education, life skills, mental health, sex offense-specific treatment, domestic violence, anger management, and cognitive restructuring.
[4] This difference was statistically significant at p<.01 for one-year recidivism rates and p<.001 for two-year recidivism rates. No significant differences were found in the case of diversion clients.

- Not having a mental health diagnosis
- Being Caucasian, Hispanic or Asian[5]

Those with a mental health diagnosis were more likely to negatively terminate with a walk away/escape from the facility or to be terminated for technical violations, not commit new crimes. Further, both diversion and transition clients with a mental health diagnosis who received mental health treatment—compared to those that had a diagnosis and did NOT receive treatment—had significantly improved program outcomes.[6]

Education was directly correlated with successful termination. This is unsurprising, as prior studies of Colorado's community corrections system have found having a high school diploma or GED to be highly predictive of program success.[7] Less than half of the clients with less than a high school diploma or GED successfully completed the program (46%), compared to 60% of those with a diploma and 67% of those who had acquired some education beyond high school. Similarly, greater educational attainment was associated with lower recidivism rates. Eleven percent of clients with no GED or high school diploma did obtain one prior to termination. Having a high school diploma or GED also lowered recidivism rates.

Non-Residential Community Corrections

The non-residential phase of community corrections is designed to assist in the transition of stabilized residential *diversion* offenders back into the community, with a gradual decrease in supervision. Non-residential placement is not available to transition clients, who are supervised in the community on parole rather than in a non-residential community corrections placement. This analysis involved 1,517 non-residential community corrections clients who terminated in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Overall, non-residential clients were significantly more likely to successfully complete the program than residential diversion clients (51% compared to 60%),[8] and had slightly lower recidivism rates. This is not surprising as almost all non-residential clients have successfully completed a residential program immediately prior to admission to a non-residential program. Therefore, the overall profile of clients served in non-residential programs appears very similar to that of successful residential terminations. That is, they tended to be older, have lower risk scores, were more often female and Caucasian, had higher levels of education, and less frequently had a mental health diagnosis than the overall residential population.[9]

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[5] Further analysis was conducted to examine factors contributing to the high failure rates of African American and Native American clients. African Americans were found to have significantly lower rates of mental health diagnoses, were significantly more often drug offenders and transition clients, and were significantly older than clients of other ethnicities. Each of these factors is usually correlated with higher success rates. However they also were significantly more often male and had more extensive criminal histories, which correlate with higher failure rates. Educational status and LSI scores were not significantly different from those of other ethnicities. Native American/Alaskan Native clients were found to be equivalent to other ethnicities on all of the above factors, with the exception of being more often female which is typically associated with greater success rates. It should be noted that African Americans were more likely than other ethnicities to successfully complete RDDT (residential dual diagnosis treatment) and IRT (intensive residential treatment) programs, discussed later in the report.

[6] Statistically significant at $p<.001$.

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

[8] Statistically significant at $p<.001$.

[9] Statistically significant at $p<.001$ for each of these factors.

Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT)

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

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, 429 RDDT clients terminated programming and are included in the findings presented here.

Eighty percent of RDDT clients were assessed as 'high risk,' compared to 51% of regular residential clients. After six months in the program, many of these high-risk individuals were re-classified at a lower risk level, and only about half were still considered high-risk.

Only 32% of diversion clients successfully completed RDDT, compared to 51% of regular residential diversion clients. This disparity was smaller in the case of transition clients: 58% of RDDT transition discharges were successful, compared to 63% for those from regular residential. Most program failures were due to technical violations of probation or parole: 48% of transition clients and 39% of diversion clients had a technical violation.[10]

Of clients who entered treatment with no GED or high school diploma, 15.5% had obtained one by the time they left the program. As is the case with regular residential program clients, educational level was correlated with successful program completion and remaining recidivism-free.

Overall, one-year recidivism rates were comparable to those found for regular residential terminations (15% vs. 17%, respectively). However, two-year recidivism rates for RDDT clients were significantly lower than those for regular residential, at 15% and 30%, respectively.

While African American clients had the lowest success rates in regular residential programs, this group succeeded *more* often in RDDT than clients of other ethnic backgrounds. Over half (58%) of African Americans served in RDDT successfully completed the program, compared to 49% of African Americans served in regular residential programs.

Therapeutic Communities (TC)

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

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[10] The success rates for the Mesa County RDDT program were 63% for diversion clients and 81% for transition clients.

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, 576 clients terminated from TCs and are included in the analyses presented here. A large proportion (89%) of TC clients were classified as high risk at intake, much higher than the 51% seen in regular residential programs.

TC programs had relatively high successful discharge rates, and appear to have served both transition and diversion offenders with equal success: approximately 60% of both groups successfully completed the program. Overall recidivism rates were lower than those observed for regular residential clients, with 9% of diversion clients having received a new filing within one year, and 18% within two years. Transition clients recidivated at rates of 13% within one year, and 26% within two years.

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

Education at termination was strongly associated with outcomes. Almost two-thirds (63%) of clients with at least a high school diploma or GED at the time of termination from the program were successfully discharged, compared to 41% of those without. One-year recidivism rates were similar for these two groups (10% and 11%, respectively), but two-year recidivism rates for those with at least a high school diploma or GED were half that of those without (18% compared to 36%).

In terms of current conviction crimes, the largest proportion of TC clients was drug offenders (41%), who were also the most often successfully discharged (66%). However, violent offenders had the lowest recidivism rates, at 4% after one year and 8% after two years.

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)

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

The majority of the 689 IRT participants in FY 2011 and FY 2012 were transition clients (76%). Successful termination rates were the highest found among all the phases of community correction programs, at 85% overall, despite the chronic problems experienced by this population. However, both one-year and two-year recidivism rates were very high: 24% had recidivated within one year, and 38% within two years.[11]

African Americans had the highest successful termination rates (91%), while Caucasians had higher recidivism rates than other ethnic groups at 25% within one year and 51% at two years.[12]

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[11] The majority of successful.IRT clients are released to a community corrections facility or parole supervision upon completion of the IRT program. The new filing rate includes walkaways/escapes from these placements, which represented the largest category of charges (31% at 1 year).
[12] The number of Asian American/Pacific Islander and Native American/Alaskan Native clients served was too low for results to be considered reliable.

Most clients were property or drug offenders (70% of the client population), with drug offenders having the highest overall success rates and the lowest recidivism rates. Drug offenders were terminated successfully in 88% of cases, compared to 84% for those convicted of other crime types. Drug offenders had one- and two-year recidivism rates of 15% and 24%, respectively, compared to 24% and 44% of other offender types.

About a third (35%) of all IRT clients had mental health needs. These clients were unsuccessfully discharged more frequently than those without such needs (25% versus 13%, respectively).

Continuum of Services

To explore the movement of clients between these various phases of services, a sample of 13,892 regular residential community corrections terminations between July 2008 and December 2011 was tracked to determine patterns of transfer from regular residential programs (including therapeutic communities) to and between the different phases of community corrections programming.

The application of specialized services as part of a continuum of services may be beneficial for some clients. Even though clients served by the short-term IRT, short term residential, or RDDT modalities have higher average needs/risk assessment scores, those who were transferred into such programs at some point in their continuum and were subsequently returned to a lower level of services (regular residential or nonresidential) had success rates comparable to clients who were not placed in specialized programs (53% in both cases).

Non-residential treatment resulted in better outcomes:

  o   Individuals who received non-residential treatment at some point had success rate of 71%, compared to 49% for those with no non-residential treatment.
  o   Individuals who received non-residential treatment and were returned to a higher level of care still had better outcomes than those without any non-residential services, with a success rate of 62%.

Special Analysis: Comparison on 45-day and 90-day IRT programs

The analyses reported here compare the profiles and outcomes of 931 clients who successfully completed the 45-day program (IRT45) with those who successfully completed the 90-day program (IRT90) and whose service start and end dates were between 7/1/2008 and 12/31/2012. In July of 2009, the beginning of FY 2010, the program length increased from 45 days (n=500) to 90 days (n=431).

Compared to men in IRT45, men in IRT90 had significantly higher total LSI scores and the following sub-scores: criminal history, financial, family/marital, accommodation and companions. Women in IRT90, compared to women in IRT45, had significantly higher scores on 10 of 16 items measured by the Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS). It appears from these analyses that the men and women in IRT90 had a greater need for services compared to those in IRT45. Yet, the overall one-year new filing rate for IRT

clients was 24%;[13] there were no significant differences in recidivism between the 45-day IRT programs and 90-day IRT programs This lack of difference in the recidivism rates for the two programs held true when LSI and ASUS scores were held constant in a multivariate analysis.

Transition clients failed at a higher rate than diversion clients, and men failed at a higher rate than women. There were no differences in recidivism rates for those who had a mental health diagnosis compared to those who did not. IRT clients that released to Parole/ISP had significantly higher recidivism rates compared to those who released to another community corrections program, but the group released to Parole/ISP had significantly higher needs/risks as measured by the LSI compared to those released to another community corrections program.

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[13] Note that upon completion of IRT, clients either return to a community corrections halfway house, or are placed on parole. The new filing rate includes walkaways/escapes from these placements. Eleven percent of the IRT45 and 28% of the IRT90 new filing rate can be attributed to escape charges.

Introduction

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

- services for offenders convicted of less severe felony offenses who are <u>diverted</u> from prison, and are sentenced to community corrections by the courts.

- services for offenders in <u>transition</u> between prison and parole, including parolees released by the Colorado Board of Parole and those in the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP).

- short-term stabilization services for offenders on probation and parole.

- specialized treatment for offenders with a history of substance use and mental illness.

This report varies from prior community corrections reports issued by the Division of Criminal Justice's (DCJ) Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) in that it includes data concerning terminations from all community corrections program types, including residential halfway houses, non-residential programs, residential dual-diagnosis treatment programs, therapeutic communities, and intensive residential treatment programs.

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

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

The DCJ's Office of Community Corrections develops an annual report with in-depth summaries of clients terminated from each of the program types outlined in this report.[14] Therefore, this report will be brief in describing these populations and will focus on client outcomes, recidivism, and factors related to these.

This report is organized as follows: The first section focuses on residential community corrections. This is followed with an analysis of clients in non-residential community corrections, residential dual diagnosis

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[14] Available at: http://dcj.state.co.us/occ/reports.htm.

treatment (RDDT), therapeutic communities (TC) and intensive residential treatment (IRT). Next, a special analysis is presented of the movement of clients within community corrections (also referred to as the "continuum of services"). The final section provides an analysis comparing client outcomes for 90-day and 45-day IRT programming.

Residential Community Corrections

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

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

Tables 1 through 9 provide detailed information regarding the profiles and termination status of 9,443 residential community corrections clients terminated in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included in this analysis, while terminations due to transfer to another program or other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in FY 2011 are also included in these tables. Only those at risk for a minimum of one year (for the one-year recidivism analysis) or two years (for the two-year recidivism analysis) are included in these figures.[15]

Program success and client characteristics

As shown in Table 1, the majority (60%) of residential community corrections clients were discharged successfully. Transition clients were more likely to be successful than diversion clients (63% compared to 51%, respectively). Within one year, 16% of diversion clients and 18% of transition clients had received a new court filing. Two years after discharge, 27% of diversion and 32% of transition clients had recidivated.[16]

Older clients, in general, were more likely to succeed in the program, and less likely to recidivate. Of those over 40, 71% succeeded, compared to 24% of those under 21. Similarly, clients under 21 demonstrated recidivism rates of 29% within one year, and 63% within two years. Those over 40 had recidivism rates of 11% at one year and 23% at two years.

Over half of residential community corrections clients were Caucasian, and they were the most likely to succeed (62%). African American clients were the least likely to be successful in residential community

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[15] The term "at risk" refers to the length of time an offender has been in the community and free to reoffend after termination from a community corrections program.
[16] These differences were not statistically significant.

corrections, with only 49% being successfully terminated.[17] However, recidivism rates for these two groups were very similar. Recidivism rates for Caucasian clients were 16% at one year and 27% at two years, compared to 17% and 28% for African American clients.

Female clients succeeded somewhat more often than men (63% compared to 57%) and had lower recidivism rates. Women recidivated at rates of 11% after one year and 26% after two years, whereas the one- and two-year rates for men were 18% and 31%, respectively.

Clients who were married or had previously been married succeeded more often than single clients (approximately 65% compared to 53%). However, those still married recidivated at lower rates than either single clients or those previously married.

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

Education was directly correlated with successful termination. This is unsurprising, as prior studies of Colorado's community corrections system have found having a high school diploma or GED to be highly predictive of program success.[18] Less than half of the clients with less than a high school diploma or GED at the time of discharge successfully completed the program (46%), compared to 60% of those with a diploma and 67% of those who had acquired some education beyond high school. Similarly, greater educational attainment was associated with lower recidivism rates, as shown in Figure 1.
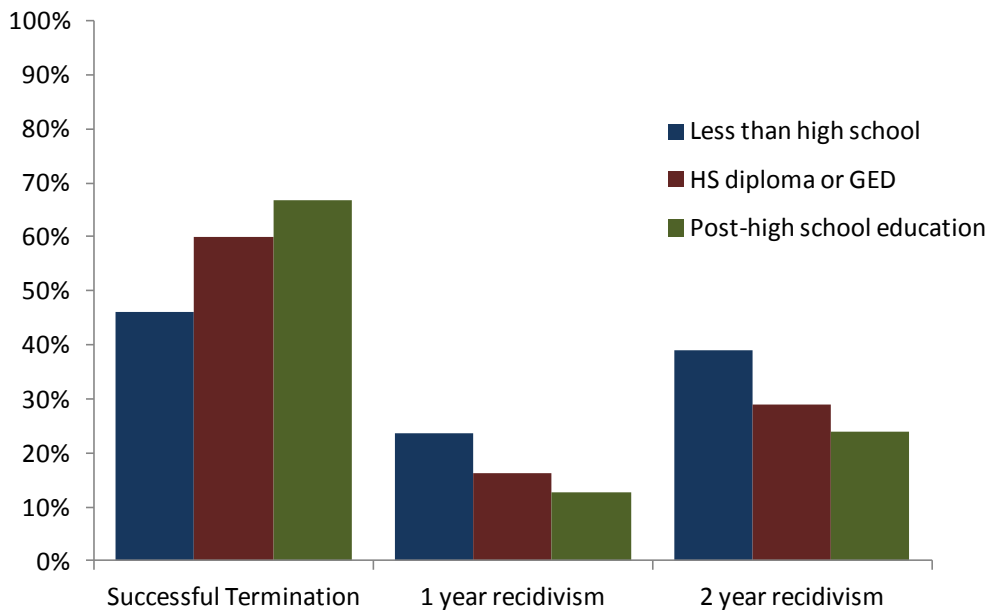
Figure 1. Educational attainment at termination and client outcomes

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Because employment is a condition of retention in most programs, it is not surprising that employment has consistently been found to be linked to program success in community corrections.[19]

Since transition clients are in prison prior to entering community corrections, it is unsurprising that 88% were unemployed or were considered unemployable (see Table 3). Almost two-thirds, 64%, were employed full time when they left the program. Of these, 75% were successfully discharged.

Diversion clients, on the other hand, are not necessarily incarcerated prior to intake (although it is possible they may have spent some time in jail). Nonetheless, 74% were unemployed or unemployable. At the time of termination, 62% were employed full-time. Of these, 70% successfully completed the program.

The employment status of diversion clients appeared to have little impact on recidivism. One- and two-year recidivism for full-time employed diversion clients varied little from that of unemployed clients. At one year, 16% of both employed and unemployed clients recidivated. At two years, 27% and 29%, respectively, of employed and unemployed diversion clients had recidivated.

In the case of transition clients, however, recidivism rates did vary for employed and unemployed terminations. Full-time employed transition clients recidivated at rates of 17% in the first year and 30% in two years, compared to 27% after one year and 47% in two years.

Criminal history

Table 4 displays types of conviction crimes for which offenders were placed in community corrections. Both diversion and transition clients were most often placed in community corrections for property offenses (44% and 37%, respectively). Diversion clients convicted of 'other' crime types[20] were the most likely to succeed, but were also the most likely to recidivate. Drug offenders were the least likely recidivate, with only 12% recidivating in the first year and 25% in the second year following discharge.

In the case of transition clients, drug offenders were the most likely to succeed in the program (68%), but violent offenders were the least likely to recidivate. Only 14% of transition clients convicted of violent crimes recidivated in the first year, and 26% in the second.

Table 4 also contains the criminal history scores of community corrections clients. The ORS Criminal History Score is an index reflecting the seriousness of an offender's criminal past. It is derived from a weighted combination of an offender's past convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories. The Criminal History Score has been found to be statistically related to both program failure and program infractions.[21]

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

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

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

Transition clients typically have more serious criminal histories than diversion clients. Over two-thirds (67%) fell into the top category of seriousness. Less than half (47%) of diversion clients fell into this category.

Client risk and needs

As shown in Table 6, more diversion clients had a mental health diagnosis (21%) than did transition clients (16%).[22] These clients were less likely to succeed in community corrections than those without such a diagnosis. In the case of diversion clients, 40% of those with mental health issues succeeded compared to 56% of those without. Transition clients with a mental health diagnosis succeeded at a rate of 57%, compared to 65% of those without a diagnosis.

However, having a mental health diagnosis had little effect on recidivism. The one- and two-year recidivism rates for those with and those without a diagnosis were virtually identical.

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

At intake, approximately half of both diversion and transition offenders were classified as high-risk on the LSI. As expected, these clients were least likely to succeed in the program and more likely to recidivate after termination. After six months in the program, many of these high-risk individuals were re-classified at a lower risk level, as only about a third were still considered high-risk.

Higher levels of risk at both intake and after 6 months in the program were clearly associated with unsuccessful discharge and recidivism rates. Of those assessed with low levels of risk at intake, 74% were successfully terminated, compared to 50% of high-risk clients. Recidivism rates for low-risk clients were 10% after one year and 19% after two years, compared to 24% at one year and 36% at two years for high-risk clients.

Standardized Offender Assessment and treatment matching

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

Corrections Program Terminations: Client Needs, Services and Outcomes. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics.
[22] No information concerning the specificity or severity of mental health diagnoses was available.

Table 7 displays the substance abuse treatment recommendations for the client population, and the actual level of treatment clients were referred to. Most were assessed as requiring some form of outpatient treatment (84% of diversion and 86% of transition clients) while very few required either no treatment or alcohol and drug education only. Small percentages of the clients in residential community corrections were recommended for intensive residential treatment or a therapeutic community, as such clients were likely admitted to facilities offering these levels of treatment.

Approximately 80% of clients were actually referred to the level of treatment recommended by the SOA-R process. The degree to which treatment recommendations and treatment referrals matched made little difference in program success rates, but did appear to affect recidivism rates. Overall, 16% of those for whom treatment recommendations matched their treatment referral recidivated within one year, compared to 20% of those who did not have such a match. At two years, 28% of those with an appropriate treatment match recidivated, compared to 33% of those without.

Services received

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

In combination, however, the provision of the variety of available services produced lower recidivism rates. Approximately 20% of all discharges did not receive any of the service types reported in Table 8. The successful discharge rate of these offenders was very low (39%). Of those that were successfully discharged, recidivism rates for clients who did not receive ANY of the available services were higher than for clients who did receive some level of these services. Recidivism rates for clients who received no services were 20% within one year and 38% within two years. This compares to one-year and two-year recidivism rates of 16% and 29%, respectively, for clients who did receive some combination of available services.

The impact of services received was particularly evident among transition offenders. One- and two-year recidivism rates were 17% and 29%, respectively, for transition clients who did receive some combination of the available services. These rates are significantly lower than the 23% one-year rate and the 45% two-year rate observed for those who did not receive any of the reported service types.[23]

Length of stay and services received

As shown in Table 9, successful diversion clients remained in the program for approximately 7.5 months, while successful transition clients had a slightly longer stay at 8.8 months. Those terminated for escape did so in a very short time, within 3 months of admission.

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

While length of stay appeared to have little association with future recidivism for diversion clients, successfully discharged transition clients who recidivated stayed in community corrections, on average, a month less than those who remained recidivism-free.[24]

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[24] This difference was statistically significant at p<.001 for transition clients. No significant difference was found in the case of diversion clients.

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Table 1. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): legal status and demographics

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Legal Status										
Diversion	3830	40.6%	51.1%	15.1%	3.6%	30.2%	15.7%	1013	27.0%	492
Transition	5613	59.4%	62.6%	11.0%	3.1%	23.4%	17.6%	1674	31.6%	794
Total	9443	100.0%	57.9%	12.7%	3.3%	26.1%	16.9%	2687	29.9%	1286
Age Group										
Diversion										
18 thru 20	250	6.5%	21.6%	29.6%	6.8%	42.0%	31.0%	29	70.0%	10
21 thru 25	1018	26.6%	39.4%	18.1%	3.6%	38.9%	19.8%	207	30.0%	100
26 thru 30	819	21.4%	49.6%	14.2%	4.3%	32.0%	12.9%	209	33.0%	94
31 thru 35	525	13.7%	55.4%	12.8%	3.8%	28.0%	19.9%	146	20.3%	74
36 thru 40	430	11.2%	65.6%	13.7%	2.8%	17.9%	17.7%	158	25.3%	83
41 and above	788	20.6%	66.4%	10.2%	1.9%	21.6%	9.5%	264	22.1%	131
Transition										
18 thru 20	74	1.3%	21.6%	29.6%	6.8%	42.0%	23.1%	13	55.6%	9
21 thru 25	878	15.6%	39.4%	18.1%	3.6%	38.9%	29.6%	203	43.7%	103
26 thru 30	1175	20.9%	49.6%	14.2%	4.3%	32.0%	22.1%	317	38.6%	140
31 thru 35	954	17.0%	55.4%	12.8%	3.8%	28.0%	14.3%	279	27.6%	145
36 thru 40	813	14.5%	65.6%	13.7%	2.8%	17.9%	19.0%	248	33.9%	124
41 and above	1719	30.6%	66.4%	10.2%	1.9%	21.6%	12.1%	614	23.8%	273
Total										
18 thru 20	324	3.4%	21.6%	29.6%	6.8%	42.0%	28.6%	42	63.2%	19
21 thru 25	1896	20.1%	39.4%	18.1%	3.6%	38.9%	24.6%	410	36.9%	203
26 thru 30	1994	21.1%	49.6%	14.2%	4.3%	32.0%	18.4%	526	36.3%	234
31 thru 35	1479	15.7%	55.4%	12.8%	3.8%	28.0%	16.2%	425	25.1%	219
36 thru 40	1243	13.2%	65.6%	13.7%	2.8%	17.9%	18.5%	406	30.4%	207
41 and above	2507	26.5%	66.4%	10.2%	1.9%	21.6%	11.3%	878	23.3%	404
Race/Ethnicity										
Diversion										
Caucasian	2160	56.8%	54.4%	13.4%	2.9%	29.4%	15.5%	613	27.1%	295
African American	491	12.9%	40.7%	19.3%	4.9%	35.0%	8.9%	101	13.6%	44
Hispanic	1064	28.0%	49.6%	16.4%	4.2%	29.8%	19.0%	273	31.9%	141
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	40	1.1%	55.0%	15.0%	2.5%	27.5%	20.0%	10	50.0%	2
Native American/ Alaskan Native	48	1.3%	47.9%	20.8%	4.2%	27.1%	7.7%	13	0.0%	8
Transition										
Caucasian	2786	49.8%	67.3%	9.4%	2.2%	21.1%	16.7%	946	26.8%	414
African American	1134	20.3%	52.6%	13.2%	4.3%	29.8%	20.4%	260	32.6%	132
Hispanic	1554	27.8%	62.0%	12.1%	3.8%	22.1%	18.3%	436	39.4%	226
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	36	0.6%	75.0%	5.6%	2.8%	16.7%	16.7%	12	44.4%	9
Native American/ Alaskan Native	88	1.6%	48.9%	12.5%	3.4%	35.2%	6.3%	16	20.0%	10
Total										
Caucasian	4946	52.6%	61.7%	11.1%	2.5%	24.7%	16.2%	1559	26.9%	709
African American	1625	17.3%	49.0%	15.1%	4.5%	31.4%	17.2%	361	27.8%	176
Hispanic	2618	27.8%	57.0%	13.8%	4.0%	25.2%	18.6%	709	36.5%	367
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	76	0.8%	64.5%	10.5%	2.6%	22.4%	18.2%	22	45.5%	11
Native American/ Alaskan Native	136	1.4%	48.5%	15.4%	3.7%	32.4%	6.9%	29	11.1%	18

Table 1, continued

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Gender										
Diversion										
Male	3076	80.3%	50.0%	15.2%	3.6%	31.2%	17.3%	794	28.0%	382
Female	754	19.7%	55.7%	14.7%	3.3%	26.3%	10.0%	219	23.6%	110
Transition										
Male	4773	85.0%	61.4%	11.0%	3.2%	24.3%	18.6%	1409	32.4%	652
Female	840	15.0%	68.9%	10.7%	2.1%	18.2%	12.1%	265	28.2%	142
Total										
Male	7849	83.1%	56.9%	12.7%	3.4%	27.0%	18.1%	2203	30.8%	1034
Female	1594	16.9%	62.7%	12.6%	2.7%	22.0%	11.2%	484	26.2%	252
Marital Status										
Diversion										
Single	2199	58.1%	45.4%	17.5%	3.9%	33.3%	17.6%	518	26.7%	258
Married	826	21.8%	59.0%	11.9%	3.3%	25.9%	13.2%	250	27.6%	123
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	763	20.1%	59.9%	11.3%	2.8%	26.1%	14.0%	236	26.2%	103
Transition										
Single	2963	53.4%	57.9%	12.3%	2.8%	26.9%	19.1%	812	37.4%	390
Married	1430	25.8%	67.6%	8.0%	3.6%	20.7%	14.3%	448	24.6%	203
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	1158	20.9%	68.7%	10.8%	3.0%	17.4%	17.7%	396	27.0%	189
Total										
Single	5162	55.3%	52.6%	14.5%	3.3%	29.6%	18.5%	1330	33.2%	648
Married	2256	24.2%	64.5%	9.4%	3.5%	22.6%	13.9%	698	25.8%	326
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	1921	20.6%	65.2%	11.0%	2.9%	20.9%	16.3%	632	26.7%	292

Table 2. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): educational status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Education at Intake										
Diversion										
Less than HS	1135	30.0%	44.0%	18.7%	3.2%	34.2%	22.6%	239	36.1%	108
HS diploma or GED	2116	56.0%	53.1%	14.2%	3.7%	29.1%	14.3%	601	24.8%	294
Some college/ vocational school	457	12.1%	59.1%	10.1%	3.3%	27.6%	11.6%	138	26.8%	71
Undergraduate degree	72	1.9%	68.1%	11.1%	1.4%	19.4%	3.6%	28	0.0%	16
Transition										
Less than HS	976	17.6%	53.5%	14.4%	4.0%	28.1%	22.5%	258	39.6%	134
HS diploma or GED	3922	70.6%	63.7%	10.7%	3.0%	22.6%	16.7%	1184	30.8%	549
Some college/ vocational school	569	10.2%	70.3%	6.9%	2.1%	20.7%	16.5%	182	25.6%	90
Undergraduate degree	86	1.5%	72.1%	4.7%	1.2%	22.1%	3.1%	32	21.4%	14
Total										
Less than HS	2111	22.6%	48.4%	16.7%	3.6%	31.4%	22.5%	497	38.0%	242
HS diploma or GED	6038	64.7%	60.0%	11.9%	3.2%	24.9%	15.9%	1785	28.7%	843
Some college/ vocational school	1026	11.0%	65.3%	8.3%	2.6%	23.8%	14.4%	320	26.1%	161
Undergraduate degree	158	1.7%	70.3%	7.6%	1.3%	20.9%	3.3%	60	10.0%	30
Education at Termination										
Diversion										
Less than HS	984	26.2%	40.3%	20.8%	3.5%	35.4%	23.8%	181	37.0%	81
HS diploma or GED	2217	58.9%	53.9%	13.7%	3.4%	29.0%	14.4%	646	25.1%	315
Some college/ vocational school	487	12.9%	59.3%	9.2%	3.9%	27.5%	12.8%	148	28.0%	75
Undergraduate degree	74	2.0%	66.2%	12.2%	1.4%	20.3%	3.6%	28	0.0%	16
Transition										
Less than HS	885	16.0%	52.2%	15.0%	3.8%	28.9%	23.5%	230	40.2%	117
HS diploma or GED	3890	70.3%	63.4%	10.8%	3.1%	22.7%	17.0%	1173	31.3%	544
Some college/ vocational school	662	12.0%	71.6%	6.6%	1.8%	19.9%	15.3%	215	25.7%	109
Undergraduate degree	94	1.7%	72.3%	4.3%	1.1%	22.3%	2.9%	35	18.8%	16
Total										
Less than HS	1869	20.1%	46.0%	18.1%	3.6%	32.3%	23.6%	411	38.9%	198
HS diploma or GED	6107	65.7%	60.0%	11.9%	3.2%	25.0%	16.1%	1819	29.0%	859
Some college/ vocational school	1149	12.4%	66.4%	7.7%	2.7%	23.2%	14.3%	363	26.6%	184
Undergraduate degree	168	1.8%	69.6%	7.7%	1.2%	21.4%	3.2%	63	9.4%	32

Table 3. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): employment status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Employment at Intake										
Diversion										
Full Time	918	24.0%	71.8%	5.9%	2.5%	19.8%	14.6%	335	26.5%	166
Part Time	95	2.5%	68.4%	7.4%	5.3%	18.9%	7.1%	28	25.0%	8
Unemployed	2747	71.7%	43.6%	18.5%	3.9%	34.0%	16.9%	633	27.2%	312
Unemployable/ Disability	70	1.8%	51.4%	15.7%	1.4%	31.4%	5.9%	17	33.3%	6
Transition										
Full Time	612	10.9%	74.0%	7.0%	1.8%	17.2%	17.1%	210	31.0%	100
Part Time	91	1.6%	44.0%	9.9%	4.4%	41.8%	13.3%	15	14.3%	7
Unemployed	4808	85.7%	61.3%	11.6%	3.2%	24.0%	18.0%	1414	32.1%	675
Unemployable/ Disability	102	1.8%	71.6%	8.8%	3.9%	15.7%	5.7%	35	16.7%	12
Total										
Full Time	1530	16.2%	72.7%	6.3%	2.2%	18.8%	15.6%	545	28.2%	266
Part Time	186	2.0%	56.5%	8.6%	4.8%	30.1%	9.3%	43	20.0%	15
Unemployed	7555	80.0%	54.8%	14.1%	3.4%	27.6%	17.6%	2047	30.6%	987
Unemployable/ Disability	172	1.8%	63.4%	11.6%	2.9%	22.1%	5.8%	52	22.2%	18
Employment at Termination										
Diversion										
Full Time	2385	62.3%	70.4%	7.5%	2.9%	19.2%	15.6%	877	26.9%	428
Part Time	330	8.6%	32.7%	16.4%	4.2%	46.7%	20.5%	44	26.3%	19
Unemployed	1031	26.9%	11.4%	32.9%	4.9%	50.7%	15.9%	63	29.4%	34
Unemployable/ Disability	84	2.2%	61.9%	9.5%	1.2%	27.4%	10.3%	29	27.3%	11
Transition										
Full Time	3554	63.3%	75.0%	7.3%	2.1%	15.6%	16.5%	1281	30.0%	637
Part Time	478	8.5%	55.9%	11.7%	3.8%	28.7%	17.1%	117	31.0%	58
Unemployed	1440	25.7%	32.8%	20.3%	5.3%	41.5%	27.0%	222	46.9%	81
Unemployable/ Disability	141	2.5%	75.2%	7.1%	2.8%	14.9%	3.7%	54	22.2%	18
Total										
Full Time	5939	62.9%	73.2%	7.4%	2.4%	17.1%	16.2%	2158	28.7%	1065
Part Time	808	8.6%	46.4%	13.6%	4.0%	36.0%	18.0%	161	29.9%	77
Unemployed	2471	26.2%	23.9%	25.6%	5.2%	45.4%	24.6%	285	41.7%	115
Unemployable/ Disability	225	2.4%	70.2%	8.0%	2.2%	19.6%	6.0%	83	24.1%	29

Table 4. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): criminal history

		N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
				Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Crime Category*											
Diversion											
	Property	1699	44.4%	45.6%	19.2%	3.6%	31.7%	15.6%	397	26.1%	188
	Violent	578	15.1%	46.0%	14.4%	3.1%	36.5%	20.0%	130	28.1%	64
	Drug	1133	29.6%	58.6%	11.1%	3.4%	26.9%	12.1%	371	24.9%	185
	Other	420	11.0%	60.2%	10.7%	4.5%	24.5%	22.6%	115	36.3%	55
Transition											
	Property	2065	36.8%	58.7%	13.0%	3.7%	24.6%	17.8%	589	32.7%	275
	Violent	1134	20.2%	62.1%	9.9%	2.4%	25.7%	13.8%	327	25.5%	157
	Drug	1495	26.6%	68.2%	8.3%	2.7%	20.8%	16.1%	478	27.6%	228
	Other	919	16.3%	62.7%	12.3%	2.9%	22.1%	23.9%	280	43.3%	134
Total											
	Property	3764	39.9%	52.8%	15.8%	3.7%	27.8%	16.9%	986	30.0%	463
	Violent	1712	18.1%	56.7%	11.4%	2.6%	29.3%	15.5%	457	26.2%	221
	Drug	2628	27.8%	64.0%	9.5%	3.0%	23.4%	14.4%	849	26.4%	413
	Other	1339	14.1%	61.9%	11.8%	3.5%	22.9%	23.5%	395	41.3%	189
Criminal History Score**											
Diversion											
	0	329	9.7%	59.3%	11.6%	1.5%	27.7%	11.7%	111	13.8%	58
	1	391	11.5%	55.8%	9.0%	3.3%	32.0%	12.0%	125	21.3%	61
	2	542	16.0%	53.5%	12.4%	3.1%	31.0%	14.5%	165	34.9%	83
	3	540	15.9%	52.2%	14.1%	4.1%	29.6%	17.3%	133	25.7%	70
	4	1591	46.9%	47.3%	18.0%	3.5%	31.3%	18.6%	366	30.5%	167
Transition											
	0	273	5.7%	75.8%	6.2%	1.5%	16.5%	8.8%	102	14.6%	48
	1	349	7.2%	72.5%	7.7%	3.2%	16.6%	9.3%	118	24.5%	49
	2	464	9.6%	67.7%	11.0%	1.9%	19.4%	15.0%	167	27.7%	94
	3	502	10.4%	68.1%	7.8%	3.0%	21.1%	14.5%	179	25.3%	83
	4	3229	67.0%	60.8%	11.8%	3.1%	24.2%	19.9%	930	36.1%	451
Total											
	0	602	7.3%	66.8%	9.1%	1.5%	22.6%	10.3%	213	14.2%	106
	1	740	9.0%	63.6%	8.4%	3.2%	24.7%	10.7%	243	22.7%	110
	2	1006	12.3%	60.0%	11.7%	2.6%	25.6%	14.8%	332	31.1%	177
	3	1042	12.7%	59.9%	11.0%	3.6%	25.5%	15.7%	312	25.5%	153
	4	4820	58.7%	56.3%	13.9%	3.2%	26.6%	19.5%	1296	34.6%	618

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

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

Table 5. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): average raw criminal history score

Mean Raw Criminal History Score[*]	N	Overall	Termination Reason				One year recidivism			Two year recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Diversion	3393	3.7	3.4	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.1	900	3.5	2.9	439
Transition	4817	5.8	5.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.1	1496	6.4	5.0	725
Total	8210	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.4	4.3	2396	5.4	4.1	1164

[*] The raw criminal history score ranges from 0 to 37.5.

Table 6. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): client risk level and mental health needs

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Mental Health Diagnosis[*]										
Diversion										
No	2801	79.3%	56.0%	13.2%	3.7%	27.0%	15.3%	822	26.3%	396
Yes	729	20.7%	40.1%	17.4%	3.0%	39.5%	16.8%	143	27.4%	62
Transition										
No	4357	83.9%	65.2%	9.9%	3.1%	21.8%	17.5%	1363	31.7%	647
Yes	837	16.1%	56.8%	12.5%	2.9%	27.8%	15.3%	216	32.0%	103
Total										
No	7158	82.0%	61.6%	11.2%	3.3%	23.9%	16.7%	2185	29.6%	1043
Yes	1566	18.0%	49.0%	14.8%	2.9%	33.3%	15.9%	359	30.3%	165
Initial LSI[**]										
Diversion										
Low	311	8.3%	65.3%	8.0%	4.2%	22.5%	6.0%	116	14.8%	61
Medium	1496	39.8%	59.7%	11.9%	3.5%	24.9%	12.6%	462	21.7%	221
High	1948	51.9%	42.8%	17.7%	3.5%	36.0%	22.4%	419	36.8%	204
Transition										
Low	428	7.7%	80.8%	3.7%	1.4%	14.0%	7.2%	293	14.9%	94
Medium	2313	41.7%	68.3%	8.2%	3.2%	20.4%	15.2%	1208	30.5%	348
High	2800	50.5%	55.6%	14.1%	3.1%	27.3%	21.3%	1152	37.8%	336
Total										
Low	739	7.9%	74.3%	5.5%	2.6%	17.6%	7.2%	293	14.8%	155
Medium	3809	41.0%	64.9%	9.7%	3.3%	22.2%	15.2%	1208	27.1%	569
High	4748	51.1%	50.3%	15.6%	3.2%	30.8%	21.3%	1152	37.4%	540
6 month Follow-Up LSI										
Diversion										
Low	444	18.7%	84.9%	1.6%	2.9%	10.6%	9.6%	208	20.4%	103
Medium	1154	48.7%	73.2%	5.2%	2.0%	19.6%	16.6%	439	28.3%	219
High	773	32.6%	39.1%	15.1%	3.8%	42.0%	23.5%	149	37.5%	64
Transition										
Low	675	21.3%	90.5%	1.5%	1.5%	6.5%	10.0%	309	17.4%	144
Medium	1462	46.1%	78.0%	4.3%	1.6%	16.1%	17.5%	583	34.0%	282
High	1037	32.7%	46.8%	14.3%	2.9%	36.1%	23.9%	226	34.5%	87
Total										
Low	1119	20.2%	88.3%	1.5%	2.1%	8.1%	9.9%	517	18.6%	247
Medium	2616	47.2%	75.9%	4.7%	1.8%	17.7%	17.1%	1022	31.5%	501
High	1810	32.6%	43.5%	14.6%	3.3%	38.6%	23.7%	375	35.8%	151

[*] No information concerning specific types of or the severity of mental health diagnoses was available.
[**]The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 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	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
			Termination Reason				**Recidivism**			
Recommended Substance Abuse Treatment Level vs. Actual Treatment Level										
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
Recommended Treatment Level										
Diversion										
No treatment	120	3.2%	54.2%	16.7%	3.3%	25.8%	8.1%	37	18.8%	16
AOD education	99	2.7%	53.5%	20.2%	5.1%	21.2%	6.9%	29	20.0%	10
Weekly OP	1848	49.9%	53.2%	14.6%	4.0%	28.2%	15.9%	528	25.2%	258
EOP	818	22.1%	53.2%	14.3%	2.9%	29.6%	16.8%	208	26.9%	104
IOP	428	11.6%	47.2%	13.3%	3.5%	36.0%	15.0%	100	31.1%	45
IRT	304	8.2%	46.4%	12.5%	2.3%	38.8%	19.2%	78	34.1%	41
TC	40	1.1%	27.5%	22.5%	5.0%	45.0%	16.7%	6	40.0%	5
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	43	1.2%	46.5%	16.3%	2.3%	34.9%	22.2%	9	50.0%	4
Transition										
No treatment	255	4.7%	65.1%	10.6%	0.8%	23.5%	14.9%	87	33.3%	42
AOD education	223	4.1%	59.6%	9.9%	2.7%	27.8%	13.0%	54	26.1%	23
Weekly OP	3229	58.9%	64.8%	9.3%	3.3%	22.6%	16.7%	1018	30.4%	496
EOP	1098	20.0%	59.5%	12.8%	2.7%	25.0%	17.2%	319	31.8%	154
IOP	367	6.7%	62.4%	13.1%	2.7%	21.8%	25.0%	108	38.1%	42
IRT	221	4.0%	55.2%	17.6%	3.2%	24.0%	26.5%	49	27.3%	22
TC	31	0.6%	64.5%	6.5%	3.2%	25.8%	22.2%	9	60.0%	5
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	57	1.0%	66.7%	8.8%	7.0%	17.5%	14.3%	7	0.0%	0
Total										
No treatment	375	4.1%	61.6%	12.5%	1.6%	24.3%	12.9%	124	29.3%	58
AOD education	322	3.5%	57.8%	13.0%	3.4%	25.8%	10.8%	83	24.2%	33
Weekly OP	5077	55.3%	60.6%	11.2%	3.5%	24.6%	16.4%	1546	28.6%	754
EOP	1916	20.9%	56.8%	13.4%	2.8%	27.0%	17.1%	527	29.8%	258
IOP	795	8.7%	54.2%	13.2%	3.1%	29.4%	20.2%	208	34.5%	87
IRT	525	5.7%	50.1%	14.7%	2.7%	32.6%	22.0%	127	31.7%	63
TC	71	0.8%	43.7%	15.5%	4.2%	36.6%	20.0%	15	50.0%	10
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	100	1.1%	58.0%	12.0%	5.0%	25.0%	18.8%	16	50.0%	4

Table 7, continued

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Actual Treatment Level Referred										
Diversion										
No treatment	145	4.3%	53.8%	13.8%	2.8%	29.7%	7.0%	43	19.0%	21
AOD education	95	2.8%	54.7%	14.7%	4.2%	26.3%	6.1%	33	25.0%	12
Weekly OP	2049	60.2%	56.9%	13.2%	3.4%	26.5%	15.7%	610	27.7%	300
EOP	671	19.7%	52.2%	13.7%	2.2%	31.9%	19.4%	165	24.1%	83
IOP	222	6.5%	50.5%	13.5%	3.6%	32.4%	15.0%	60	29.6%	27
IRT	167	4.9%	48.5%	11.4%	2.4%	37.7%	17.8%	45	30.0%	20
TC	5	0.1%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	1
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	51	1.5%	47.1%	11.8%	3.9%	37.3%	8.3%	12	25.0%	4
Transition										
No treatment	310	6.5%	67.7%	6.5%	1.9%	23.9%	14.9%	101	35.4%	48
AOD education	237	4.9%	62.0%	8.0%	4.2%	25.7%	16.7%	60	31.3%	32
Weekly OP	3255	67.8%	67.3%	8.4%	2.8%	21.5%	17.0%	1079	30.1%	529
EOP	693	14.4%	61.3%	11.4%	2.9%	24.4%	17.5%	189	29.9%	87
IOP	178	3.7%	57.3%	14.0%	3.4%	25.3%	25.0%	48	33.3%	21
IRT	57	1.2%	57.9%	21.1%	3.5%	17.5%	28.6%	14	0.0%	5
TC	3	0.1%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	25.0%	4
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	70	1.5%	71.4%	2.9%	2.9%	22.9%	16.7%	18	0.0%	0
Total										
No treatment	455	5.5%	63.3%	8.8%	2.2%	25.7%	12.5%	144	30.4%	69
AOD education	332	4.0%	59.9%	9.9%	4.2%	25.9%	12.9%	93	29.5%	44
Weekly OP	5304	64.6%	63.3%	10.3%	3.0%	23.4%	16.5%	1689	29.2%	829
EOP	1364	16.6%	56.8%	12.5%	2.6%	28.1%	18.4%	354	27.1%	170
IOP	400	4.9%	53.5%	13.8%	3.5%	29.3%	19.4%	108	31.3%	48
IRT	224	2.7%	50.9%	13.8%	2.7%	32.6%	20.3%	59	24.0%	25
TC	8	0.1%	37.5%	25.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	2	0.0%	1
Mental Health/ Medical Referral	121	1.5%	61.2%	6.6%	3.3%	28.9%	13.3%	30	25.0%	8

Table 8. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): services received

| | N | % | Termination Reason | | | | Recidivism | | | |
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Treatment Types Received										
Diversion										
Substance Abuse	2096	54.7%	64.2%	7.9%	3.1%	24.8%	17.3%	659	29.0%	328
Employment/ Vocational	1532	40.0%	48.0%	14.2%	3.0%	34.8%	15.5%	375	24.0%	167
Education	613	16.0%	52.4%	10.6%	2.9%	34.1%	15.0%	147	22.2%	63
Life Skills	959	25.0%	53.8%	13.0%	2.9%	30.2%	12.2%	254	26.1%	111
Mental Health	740	19.3%	47.4%	11.9%	3.0%	37.7%	14.2%	169	20.3%	74
Sex Offender	153	4.0%	34.0%	7.2%	2.0%	56.9%	20.8%	24	50.0%	6
Domestic Violence	227	5.9%	70.9%	4.0%	1.3%	23.8%	18.3%	82	27.5%	40
Anger Management	211	5.5%	64.9%	12.3%	3.8%	19.0%	16.7%	60	34.5%	29
Cognitive Restructuring	1053	27.5%	61.4%	9.5%	3.3%	25.7%	14.3%	336	26.9%	182
Any of the above	3154	82.3%	55.9%	12.1%	3.1%	28.8%	16.1%	897	27.8%	436
None of the above	676	17.7%	28.6%	29.3%	5.5%	36.7%	12.9%	116	21.4%	56
Transition										
Substance Abuse	2568	45.8%	72.8%	5.5%	2.2%	19.5%	15.5%	851	26.8%	425
Employment/ Vocational	1926	34.3%	62.9%	10.1%	2.6%	24.5%	17.2%	580	31.0%	261
Education	458	8.2%	64.6%	9.6%	2.0%	23.8%	19.6%	143	34.3%	70
Life Skills	1440	25.7%	67.7%	8.6%	2.4%	21.3%	15.5%	445	27.6%	199
Mental Health	856	15.3%	63.7%	8.2%	3.0%	25.1%	13.8%	224	29.2%	106
Sex Offender	144	2.6%	45.8%	2.1%	1.4%	50.7%	10.7%	28	28.6%	14
Domestic Violence	130	2.3%	73.8%	7.7%	0.8%	17.7%	10.4%	48	19.0%	21
Anger Management	408	7.3%	73.5%	3.7%	2.5%	20.3%	15.2%	132	25.7%	70
Cognitive Restructuring	1334	23.8%	71.5%	6.7%	2.6%	19.2%	13.6%	462	24.0%	217
Any of the above	4450	79.3%	67.3%	8.5%	2.6%	21.6%	16.5%	1391	29.1%	664
None of the above	1163	20.7%	44.6%	20.6%	4.7%	30.0%	22.6%	283	44.6%	130
Total										
Substance Abuse	4664	49.4%	68.9%	6.6%	2.6%	21.9%	16.3%	1510	27.8%	753
Employment/ Vocational	3458	36.6%	56.3%	11.9%	2.8%	29.0%	16.5%	955	28.3%	428
Education	1071	11.3%	57.6%	10.2%	2.5%	29.7%	17.2%	290	28.6%	133
Life Skills	2399	25.4%	62.2%	10.4%	2.6%	24.9%	14.3%	699	27.1%	310
Mental Health	1596	16.9%	56.1%	9.9%	3.0%	31.0%	14.0%	393	25.6%	180
Sex Offender	297	3.1%	39.7%	4.7%	1.7%	53.9%	15.4%	52	35.0%	20
Domestic Violence	357	3.8%	72.0%	5.3%	1.1%	21.6%	15.4%	130	24.6%	61
Anger Management	619	6.6%	70.6%	6.6%	2.9%	19.9%	15.6%	192	28.3%	99
Cognitive Restructuring	2387	25.3%	67.1%	7.9%	2.9%	22.1%	13.9%	798	25.3%	399
Any of the above	7604	80.5%	62.6%	10.0%	2.8%	24.6%	16.3%	2288	28.5%	1100
None of the above	1839	19.5%	38.7%	23.8%	5.0%	32.5%	19.8%	399	37.6%	186

Table 9. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): length of stay

| Mean Length of Stay (days) | | | | Termination Reason | | | One year recidivism | | | Two year recidivism | | |
	N	Overall	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Diversion	3830	204.3	265.3	91.3	159.3	162.9	263.3	256.3	1013	235.3	243.3	492
Transition	5613	189.0	223.4	95.7	122.8	149.6	203.8	232.4	1674	199.9	240.2	794
Total	9443	195.2	238.4	93.5	138.9	155.8	224.7	241.5	2687	212.1	241.4	1286

Success in residential community corrections

Additional analysis was performed to determine the main characteristics of those who succeeded in residential community corrections programs. Because length of stay and employment are critical elements of program success, these must be taken into account when examining additional factors associated with success. Controlling for these two factors, additional characteristics found to contribute to successful termination included:

- Older age at entry
- Being female
- Most serious crime is a drug crime
- Having a High School Education or GED
- Lower LSI total score
- Lower criminal history score
- Not having a mental health diagnosis[25]
- Being Caucasian, Hispanic or Asian

Odds ratios provide information about how certain characteristics may be associated with the 'odds' of program success or failure. Table 10 displays the odds ratios associated with each of the factors listed above, in the order of their impact on successful termination.[26] The most relevant factor was age: individuals over 30 were 2.4 times as likely to succeed as those under 30.

The remaining odds ratios indicate that clients who are Caucasian, Hispanic or Asian were 1.58 times as likely to succeed as clients of other ethnicities.[27] Those with a low or medium LSI risk score were 1.43 times as likely to succeed as those assessed as high-risk. Clients convicted of a drug crime were 1.36 times as likely to succeed as clients convicted of another type of crime. Women were 1.42 times as likely to succeed as men. Having no mental health diagnosis, a lower criminal history score and a high school diploma or GED also contributed significantly to successful termination.

In terms of future recidivism, however, many of these features were not relevant. Table 11 demonstrates factors that were determined to be relevant to remaining recidivism-free, in order of importance. While ethnicity, mental health and conviction crime type were predictive of successful termination, these characteristics were not found to be associated with future recidivism.

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[25] No information concerning the specificity or severity of mental health diagnoses was available.

[26] Determined based on the Wald statistic provided in a stepwise logistic regression model.

[27] Further analysis was conducted to examine factors contributing to the high failure rates of African American and Native American clients. African Americans were found to have significantly lower rates of mental health diagnoses, were significantly more often drug offenders and transition clients, and were significantly older than clients of other ethnicities. Each of these factors is usually correlated with higher success rates. However they also were significantly more often male and had more extensive criminal histories, which correlate with higher failure rates. Educational status and LSI scores were not significantly different from those of other ethnicities. Native American/Alaskan Native clients were found to be equivalent to other ethnicities on all of the above factors, with the exception of being more often female which is typically associated with greater success rates. It should be noted that African Americans were more likely than other ethnicities to successfully complete RDDT (residential dual diagnosis treatment) and IRT (intensive residential treatment) programs, discussed later in the report.

Table 10. Predictors of success in residential community corrections

Client Characteristic	Sig.	Odds Ratio
Age over 30	p<.001	2.41
Caucasian, Hispanic or Asian ethnicity	p<.001	1.58
Low/Medium LSI score	p<.001	1.43
Crime is a drug crime	p<.001	1.36
Female	p<.001	1.42
No mental health diagnosis	p<.001	1.37
Lower criminal history score	p<.001	1.13
High school diploma/GED	p<.001	1.27

Table 11. Predictors of remaining recidivism-free at one year and two years after termination from residential community corrections

Client Characteristic	One Year		Two Years	
	Sig.	Odds Ratio	Sig.	Odds Ratio
Lower criminal history score	p<.001	1.28	p<.001	1.45
Age over 30	p<.001	1.53	p<.001	1.73
Female	p<.05	1.49	n/a	n/a
High school diploma/GED	p<.05	1.41	p<.05	1.48
Low/Medium LSI score	p<.05	1.31	p<.01	1.53

Non-Residential Community Corrections

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

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

Tables 12 through 15 provide detailed information regarding the profiles and termination status of 1,517 non-residential community corrections clients terminated in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Only terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included in this analysis, while those who were terminated due to transfer to another program or other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in FY 2011 are also included. Only those at risk for a minimum of one year (for the one-year recidivism analysis) or two years (for the two-year recidivism analysis) are included in these figures.

Since most non-residential clients have successfully completed a residential program immediately prior to admission to a non-residential program, the overall profile of these clients appears very similar to that of successful residential terminations. That is, they tended to be older, had lower risk scores, were more often female and Caucasian, had higher levels of education, and less frequently had a mental health diagnosis compared to the overall residential population.[28]

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[28] p<.001 for each of these factors.

Table 12. FY 2011-FY 2012 Non-residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): demographic comparisons

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Overall										
	1517	100.0%	60.3%	3.4%	5.4%	30.9%	12.4%	459	23.8%	235
Age Group										
18 thru 20	26	1.7%	50.0%	0.0%	7.7%	42.3%	0.0%	5	0.0%	2
21 thru 25	238	15.7%	50.0%	2.5%	8.4%	39.1%	12.1%	58	29.5%	44
26 thru 30	325	21.4%	57.5%	1.8%	5.8%	34.8%	14.1%	99	27.3%	55
31 thru 35	253	16.7%	64.0%	4.3%	7.1%	24.5%	14.8%	81	21.2%	33
36 thru 40	224	14.8%	66.1%	3.6%	4.9%	25.4%	14.1%	71	30.6%	36
41 and above	451	29.7%	63.4%	4.4%	2.7%	29.5%	9.7%	145	15.4%	65
Race/Ethnicity										
Caucasian	960	63.7%	63.8%	3.3%	4.4%	28.5%	12.1%	321	24.1%	162
African American	137	9.1%	47.4%	5.8%	5.1%	41.6%	6.9%	29	23.1%	13
Hispanic	379	25.1%	56.2%	2.6%	8.4%	32.7%	12.1%	99	22.2%	54
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	10	0.7%	60.0%	0.0%	10.0%	30.0%	100.0%	1	0.0%	0
Native American/ Alaskan Native	22	1.5%	63.6%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	40.0%	5	33.3%	3
Gender										
Male	1175	77.5%	58.4%	3.1%	6.1%	32.4%	12.4%	354	24.6%	179
Female	342	22.5%	67.0%	4.4%	2.9%	25.7%	12.4%	105	21.4%	56

Table 13. FY 2011-FY 2012 Non-residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): educational and employment status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Education at Intake										
Less than HS	266	17.7%	54.5%	3.8%	5.3%	36.5%	14.9%	74	31.0%	42
HS diploma/ GED	953	63.4%	60.2%	3.0%	5.4%	31.4%	12.7%	292	24.3%	148
Some college/ vocational school	224	14.9%	65.6%	4.0%	5.4%	25.0%	11.3%	71	14.3%	35
Undergraduate degree	59	3.9%	67.8%	3.4%	8.5%	20.3%	5.0%	20	22.2%	9
Education at Termination										
Less than HS	243	16.3%	51.0%	4.1%	5.8%	39.1%	14.3%	63	28.6%	35
HS diploma/ GED	939	62.8%	60.2%	3.0%	5.2%	31.6%	12.9%	286	27.1%	144
Some college/ vocational school	252	16.9%	67.1%	4.0%	5.6%	23.4%	11.0%	82	9.8%	41
Undergraduate degree	61	4.1%	67.2%	3.3%	8.2%	21.3%	5.0%	20	22.2%	9
Employment at Intake										
Full Time	1345	88.7%	62.0%	3.2%	5.4%	29.4%	12.6%	420	24.3%	218
Part Time	57	3.8%	45.6%	5.3%	7.0%	42.1%	20.0%	15	33.3%	6
Unemployed	69	4.5%	42.0%	2.9%	4.3%	50.7%	0.0%	13	16.7%	6
Unemployable/ Disability	46	3.0%	56.5%	6.5%	6.5%	30.4%	9.1%	11	0.0%	5
Employment at Termination										
Full Time	1211	79.8%	65.9%	2.6%	4.7%	26.8%	12.8%	397	25.5%	200
Part Time	85	5.6%	44.7%	5.9%	2.4%	47.1%	15.8%	19	25.0%	8
Unemployed	166	10.9%	27.1%	6.6%	12.0%	54.2%	7.4%	27	16.7%	18
Unemployable/ Disability	55	3.6%	61.8%	7.3%	5.5%	25.5%	6.3%	16	0.0%	9

Table 14. FY 2011-FY 2012 Non-residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): Conviction crime, client needs and services

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Crime Category*										
Property	574	37.8%	60.3%	3.1%	6.1%	30.5%	11.0%	172	22.1%	86
Violent	186	12.3%	52.2%	5.4%	8.1%	34.4%	14.0%	43	32.0%	25
Drug	578	38.1%	61.9%	2.8%	4.7%	30.6%	12.6%	191	22.8%	101
Other	179	11.8%	63.7%	3.9%	2.8%	29.6%	15.1%	53	26.1%	23
Mental Health Diagnosis**										
No	1240	86.5%	62.5%	2.6%	5.5%	29.4%	10.8%	380	22.0%	191
Yes	194	13.5%	49.5%	6.7%	4.1%	39.7%	21.0%	62	32.4%	37
Initial LSI**										
Low	190	12.9%	63.2%	1.6%	4.7%	30.5%	2.0%	49	9.5%	21
Medium	675	45.7%	61.0%	3.3%	5.8%	29.9%	11.8%	212	21.3%	108
High	611	41.4%	58.4%	3.9%	5.2%	32.4%	15.6%	186	29.7%	101
6 month Follow-Up LSI**										
Low	367	27.4%	66.8%	1.9%	4.6%	26.7%	8.8%	114	20.0%	50
Medium	699	52.1%	60.7%	4.0%	6.7%	28.6%	16.2%	216	26.5%	117
High	275	20.5%	58.5%	3.6%	4.0%	33.8%	11.0%	91	28.0%	50
Received Substance Abuse Treatment										
No treatment received	594	39.2%	55.7%	4.0%	6.6%	33.7%	13.7%	161	25.8%	93
Treatment received	923	60.8%	63.3%	2.9%	4.7%	29.1%	11.7%	298	22.5%	142

* Crime category refers to the most serious crime associated with the offender's current conviction. 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.
** No information concerning specific types of or the severity of mental health diagnoses was available.
***The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 15. FY 2011-FY 2012 Non-residential community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): length of stay

Mean Length of Stay (days)		Termination Reason				One year recidivism			Two year recidivism		
N	Overall	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
1517	294.0	351.7	211.6	262.0	195.8	265.8	319.4	459	266.3	307.7	235

Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment

The population of individuals in the justice system with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders continues to increase. These persons require extensive psychiatric and mental health services as well as community based substance use treatment in order to manage their risk to public safety. residential dual diagnosis treatment (RDDT) is a program within Colorado's community corrections system that is designed for these individuals so they may address co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders while building positive support systems and increasing their overall ability to function in the community. These programs are structured to accommodate persons in need of additional supervision and treatment services in order to successfully reintegrate into the community. Addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs and offenders who are placed in these programs often have long histories of disruption as a result of these disorders.

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

Tables 16 through 22 provide detailed information regarding the profiles and termination status of 429 RDDT clients terminated in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Only terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included. Those who were terminated due to transfer to another program or for other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in FY 2011 are also included in these tables. Only those at risk for a minimum of one year (for the one-year recidivism analysis) or two years (for the two-year recidivism analysis) are included in these figures.

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

Program success and client characteristics

As shown in Table 16, both diversion and transition RDDT clients had much lower success rates than regular residential clients, particularly in the case of diversion clients. Only 32% of diversion clients successfully completed RDDT, compared to 51% of regular residential diversion clients. This disparity was smaller in the case of transition clients: 58% of RDDT transition discharges were successful, compared to 63% for those from regular residential. Most program failures were due to technical

violations of probation or parole: 48% of diversion clients and 32% of transition clients were terminated for a technical violation.[29]

Overall, one-year recidivism rates were comparable to those found for regular residential terminations (15% vs. 17%, respectively). However, two-year recidivism rates for RDDT clients were significantly lower than those for regular residential, at 15% for RDDT compared to 30% for regular residential.

As in the case of regular residential clients, older transition clients succeeded more often than younger clients, with over 67% of clients over 35 succeeding, compared to 44% of those 35 and under. However, this pattern did not hold for diversion clients: practically identical proportions of those over 35 and those 35 and under succeeded (31% and 32%, respectively).

While African American clients had the lowest success rates in regular residential programs, this group succeeded *more* often in RDDT than clients of other ethnicities. Over half (58%) of African Americans served in RDDT successfully completed the program, compared to 49% of African Americans served in regular residential programs. The numbers of ethnic minorities included in the follow-up cohorts are too small to draw conclusions regarding ethnicity and recidivism.

Consistent with the outcomes for regular residential programs, female clients were more often successfully discharged and had lower recidivism rates than male clients

Education

Table 17 displays educational attainment at both intake and termination. Of clients who entered treatment with no GED or high school diploma, 15.5% had obtained one by the time they left the program. As is the case with regular residential program clients, educational level was correlated with successful program completion and remaining recidivism-free.

Employment

Very few RDDT clients were employed at intake to the program: 82% were unemployed, and another 7% were considered unemployable due to disability (see table 18). By the time they were terminated, the proportion of unemployed clients fell to 49%, and those unemployable due to disability increased to 11%. Of those who did have full- or part-time employment at termination, 74% were successfully discharged.

Overall, 14% of those employed full or part-time recidivated within the first year of discharge, compared to 16% of unemployed or unemployable clients. Within two years, 13% of employed and 20% of unemployed clients had recidivated.

Criminal history

Table 19 displays types of conviction crimes for clients that were placed in an RTTD program. Both diversion and transition clients were most often placed in community corrections for property offenses.

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[29] It should be noted that the Mesa County's RDDT program had a success rate of 63% for diversion clients and 81% for transition clients.

However, as found in other community corrections modalities, those with drug conviction crimes were the most likely to succeed. Property offenders were the least likely to recidivate.

Tables 19 and 20 also contain the criminal history scores of RDDT clients. The ORS Criminal History Score is an index reflecting the seriousness of an offender's criminal past, and is described in greater detail earlier in this report (see page 12). Higher scores indicate more serious offending histories, and have been found to be related to both program failure and program infractions.[30]

However, unlike other community corrections modalities, this score appeared to have little association with program success in the case of RDDT clients. Clients terminated for technical violations had lower or equivalent scores to those successfully terminated. In the case of diversion clients, the average criminal history score was higher for those who recidivated than for those who did not. However, this was not the case for transition clients. For these clients, the average raw criminal history score was almost identical for those who did and those who did not recidivate at one year (6.1 compared to 6.0), and was actually lower for those who recidivated at two years (5.1 compared to 6.8; see Table 20).

Client risk and needs

Table 21 shows the level of offender risk and need as determined by the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI). The LSI provides a measure of risk for recidivism and profiles an offender's areas of need that contribute to his/her level of risk. The LSI is administered at intake and re-administered after 6 months to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk.

Based on this assessment, RDDT clients have much higher levels of risk than regular residential program clients. Eighty percent of RDDT offenders were assessed as 'high risk', compared to 51% of regular residential clients. As expected, the highest risk clients had the lowest successful termination rate, and generally the highest recidivism rate. A deviation from this can be seen in the case of two-year recidivism rates for transition clients, for which the highest risk clients had the LOWEST recidivism rates. However, the number of clients included in this analysis is too small to consider these results reliable.

Average risk level did decrease while clients were in the program. After six months in the program, many of the high-risk individuals were re-classified at a lower risk level, and only about half were still considered high-risk.

Length of stay

As shown in Table 22, the average length of stay for clients successfully terminated was much longer than that of those unsuccessfully terminated. Individuals successfully terminated from RDDT programs remained in the program for approximately 9 months.

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

Length of stay was significantly correlated with remaining recidivism-free. Successfully discharged clients who did recidivate in the first year post-discharge stayed in RDDT 5.5 months, on average, compared to 10 months for those who did not recidivate.[31] This difference was less pronounced for two-year recidivism, with those who remained recidivism-free staying just over a month longer than those who did recidivate (10 months and 9 months, respectively).

Table 16. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): Legal status and demographics

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Legal Status										
Diversion	201	46.9%	31.8%	19.4%	1.0%	47.8%	16.7%	30	11.1%	18
Transition	228	53.1%	57.5%	10.1%	0.4%	32.0%	13.6%	66	17.9%	28
Total	429	100.0%	45.5%	14.5%	0.7%	39.4%	14.6%	96	15.2%	46
Age Group										
Diversion										
18 thru 20	10	5.0%	30.0%	30.0%	0.0%	40.0%	50.0%	2	50.0%	2
21 thru 25	45	22.4%	26.7%	20.0%	2.2%	51.1%	16.7%	6	0.0%	4
26 thru 30	51	25.4%	29.4%	23.5%	0.0%	47.1%	10.0%	10	0.0%	7
31 thru 35	28	13.9%	46.4%	7.1%	3.6%	42.9%	0.0%	5	0.0%	2
36 thru 40	20	10.0%	20.0%	30.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	2	50.0%	2
41 and above	47	23.4%	36.2%	14.9%	0.0%	48.9%	20.0%	5	n/a	1
Transition										
18 thru 20	4	1.8%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	n/a	1	n/a	0
21 thru 25	22	9.6%	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	5	50.0%	2
26 thru 30	31	13.6%	41.9%	19.4%	0.0%	38.7%	14.3%	7	16.7%	6
31 thru 35	40	17.5%	47.5%	7.5%	0.0%	45.0%	16.7%	6	0.0%	2
36 thru 40	33	14.5%	60.6%	9.1%	0.0%	30.3%	16.7%	12	0.0%	2
41 and above	98	43.0%	69.4%	7.1%	1.0%	22.4%	11.4%	35	18.8%	16
Total										
18 thru 20	14	3.3%	28.6%	35.7%	0.0%	35.7%	66.7%	3	50.0%	2
21 thru 25	67	15.6%	32.8%	16.4%	1.5%	49.3%	9.1%	11	16.7%	6
26 thru 30	82	19.1%	34.1%	22.0%	0.0%	43.9%	11.8%	17	7.7%	13
31 thru 35	68	15.9%	47.1%	7.4%	1.5%	44.1%	9.1%	11	0.0%	4
36 thru 40	53	12.4%	45.3%	17.0%	0.0%	37.7%	21.4%	14	25.0%	4
41 and above	145	33.8%	58.6%	9.7%	0.7%	31.0%	12.5%	40	17.6%	17
Race/Ethnicity										
Diversion										
Caucasian	146	72.6%	32.9%	15.1%	1.4%	50.7%	14.3%	21	7.7%	13
African American	13	6.5%	38.5%	61.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3	0.0%	2
Hispanic	35	17.4%	25.7%	22.9%	0.0%	51.4%	0.0%	4	0.0%	2
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Native American/ Alaskan Native	7	3.5%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	57.1%	100.0%	2	n/a	1
Transition										
Caucasian	155	68.0%	57.4%	9.0%	0.6%	32.9%	10.4%	48	16.7%	18
African American	32	14.0%	65.6%	3.1%	0.0%	31.3%	20.0%	10	0.0%	5
Hispanic	30	13.2%	46.7%	16.7%	0.0%	36.7%	25.0%	4	33.3%	3
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	2	0.9%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	9	3.9%	66.7%	22.2%	0.0%	11.1%	33.3%	3	n/a	1
Total										
Caucasian	301	70.2%	45.5%	12.0%	1.0%	41.5%	11.6%	69	12.9%	31
African American	45	10.5%	57.8%	20.0%	0.0%	22.2%	15.4%	13	0.0%	7
Hispanic	65	15.2%	35.4%	20.0%	0.0%	44.6%	12.5%	8	20.0%	5
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	2	0.5%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	16	3.7%	50.0%	18.8%	0.0%	31.3%	60.0%	5	100.0%	2

Table 16, continued

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Gender										
Diversion										
Male	128	63.7%	30.5%	17.2%	1.6%	50.8%	12.5%	16	0.0%	11
Female	73	36.3%	34.2%	23.3%	0.0%	42.5%	21.4%	14	28.6%	7
Transition										
Male	161	70.6%	55.3%	9.9%	0.6%	34.2%	12.5%	48	14.3%	21
Female	67	29.4%	62.7%	10.4%	0.0%	26.9%	16.7%	18	28.6%	7
Total										
Male	289	67.4%	44.3%	13.1%	1.0%	41.5%	12.5%	64	9.4%	32
Female	140	32.6%	47.9%	17.1%	0.0%	35.0%	18.8%	32	28.6%	14
Marital Status										
Diversion										
Single	113	57.9%	35.4%	19.5%	0.9%	44.2%	19.0%	21	14.3%	14
Married	27	13.8%	25.9%	25.9%	3.7%	44.4%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	55	28.2%	29.1%	14.5%	0.0%	56.4%	12.5%	8	0.0%	3
Transition										
Single	99	44.0%	50.5%	10.1%	1.0%	38.4%	20.0%	25	22.2%	9
Married	55	24.4%	52.7%	10.9%	0.0%	36.4%	7.7%	13	10.0%	10
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	71	31.6%	70.4%	9.9%	0.0%	19.7%	11.5%	26	22.2%	9
Total										
Single	212	50.5%	42.5%	15.1%	0.9%	41.5%	19.6%	46	17.4%	23
Married	82	19.5%	43.9%	15.9%	1.2%	39.0%	7.1%	14	9.1%	11
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	126	30.0%	52.4%	11.9%	0.0%	35.7%	11.8%	34	16.7%	12

Table 17. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): educational status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Education at Intake										
Diversion										
Less than HS	48	25.3%	18.8%	27.1%	0.0%	54.2%	50.0%	4	33.3%	3
HS diploma/ GED	104	54.7%	31.7%	18.3%	1.9%	48.1%	11.8%	17	11.1%	9
Some college/ vocational school	34	17.9%	44.1%	11.8%	0.0%	44.1%	14.3%	7	0.0%	4
Undergraduate degree	4	2.1%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Transition										
Less than HS	56	25.0%	50.0%	10.7%	1.8%	37.5%	7.7%	13	14.3%	7
HS diploma/ GED	139	62.1%	59.0%	12.2%	0.0%	28.8%	15.6%	45	17.6%	17
Some college/ vocational school	24	10.7%	70.8%	0.0%	0.0%	29.2%	14.3%	7	33.3%	3
Undergraduate degree	5	2.2%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Total										
Less than HS	104	25.1%	35.6%	18.3%	1.0%	45.2%	17.6%	17	20.0%	10
HS diploma/ GED	243	58.7%	47.3%	14.8%	0.8%	37.0%	14.5%	62	15.4%	26
Some college/ vocational school	58	14.0%	55.2%	6.9%	0.0%	37.9%	14.3%	14	14.3%	7
Undergraduate degree	9	2.2%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	2	0.0%	2
Education at Termination										
Diversion										
Less than HS	39	20.6%	15.4%	28.2%	0.0%	56.4%	100%	2	n/a	1
HS diploma/ GED	111	58.7%	31.5%	18.9%	1.8%	47.7%	11.1%	18	9.1%	11
Some college/ vocational school	35	18.5%	45.7%	11.4%	0.0%	42.9%	12.5%	8	0.0%	4
Undergraduate degree	4	2.1%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Transition										
Less than HS	48	21.5%	54.2%	10.4%	2.1%	33.3%	8.3%	12	14.3%	7
HS diploma/ GED	140	62.8%	55.7%	12.1%	0.0%	32.1%	17.1%	41	20.0%	15
Some college/ vocational school	30	13.5%	73.3%	3.3%	0.0%	23.3%	9.1%	11	20.0%	5
Undergraduate degree	5	2.2%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Total										
Less than HS	87	21.1%	36.8%	18.4%	1.1%	43.7%	21.4%	14	25.0%	8
HS diploma/ GED	251	60.9%	45.0%	15.1%	0.8%	39.0%	15.3%	59	15.4%	26
Some college/ vocational school	65	15.8%	58.5%	7.7%	0.0%	33.8%	10.5%	19	11.1%	9
Undergraduate degree	9	2.2%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	2	0.0%	2

Table 18. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): Employment at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Employment at Intake										
Diversion										
Full Time	15	7.5%	53.3%	6.7%	0.0%	40.0%	50.0%	6	40.0%	5
Part Time	11	5.5%	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	2	n/a	1
Unemployed	160	79.6%	28.1%	22.5%	0.6%	48.8%	9.5%	21	0.0%	12
Unemployable/ Disability	15	7.5%	33.3%	13.3%	6.7%	46.7%	n/a	1	n/a	0
Transition										
Full Time	19	8.3%	63.2%	10.5%	0.0%	26.3%	14.3%	7	0.0%	2
Part Time	3	1.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Unemployed	191	83.8%	57.1%	9.9%	0.5%	32.5%	12.7%	55	17.4%	23
Unemployable/ Disability	15	6.6%	53.3%	13.3%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	3	50.0%	2
Total										
Full Time	34	7.9%	58.8%	8.8%	0.0%	32.4%	30.8%	13	28.6%	7
Part Time	14	3.3%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	3	0.0%	2
Unemployed	351	81.8%	43.9%	15.7%	0.6%	39.9%	11.8%	76	11.4%	35
Unemployable/ Disability	30	7.0%	43.3%	13.3%	3.3%	40.0%	25.0%	4	50.0%	2
Employment at Termination										
Diversion										
Full Time	57	28.4%	73.7%	8.8%	0.0%	17.5%	19.0%	21	14.3%	14
Part Time	23	11.4%	39.1%	4.3%	0.0%	56.5%	25.0%	4	n/a	1
Unemployed	103	51.2%	3.9%	31.1%	1.9%	63.1%	0.0%	2	0.0%	2
Unemployable/ Disability	18	9.0%	50.0%	5.6%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	3	n/a	1
Transition										
Full Time	74	32.5%	81.1%	4.1%	0.0%	14.9%	6.5%	31	13.3%	15
Part Time	17	7.5%	88.2%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	25.0%	8	n/a	1
Unemployed	106	46.5%	32.1%	16.0%	0.9%	50.9%	17.6%	17	16.7%	6
Unemployable/ Disability	31	13.6%	71.0%	6.5%	0.0%	22.6%	20.0%	10	33.3%	6
Total										
Full Time	131	30.5%	77.9%	6.1%	0.0%	16.0%	11.5%	52	13.8%	29
Part Time	40	9.3%	60.0%	5.0%	0.0%	35.0%	25.0%	12	0.0%	2
Unemployed	209	48.7%	18.2%	23.4%	1.4%	56.9%	15.8%	19	12.5%	8
Unemployable/ Disability	49	11.4%	63.3%	6.1%	0.0%	30.6%	15.4%	13	28.6%	7

Table 19. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): Criminal history

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Crime Category*										
Diversion										
Property	90	44.8%	23.3%	25.6%	1.1%	50.0%	12.5%	8	0.0%	3
Violent	37	18.4%	27.0%	16.2%	2.7%	54.1%	33.3%	3	50.0%	2
Drug	57	28.4%	54.4%	12.3%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	18	8.3%	12
Other	17	8.5%	11.8%	17.6%	0.0%	70.6%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Transition										
Property	75	32.9%	56.0%	9.3%	0.0%	34.7%	5.0%	20	14.3%	7
Violent	53	23.2%	54.7%	7.5%	0.0%	37.7%	11.1%	18	20.0%	10
Drug	58	25.4%	63.8%	13.8%	0.0%	22.4%	17.6%	17	25.0%	8
Other	42	18.4%	54.8%	9.5%	2.4%	33.3%	27.3%	11	0.0%	3
Total										
Property	165	38.5%	38.2%	18.2%	0.6%	43.0%	7.1%	28	10.0%	10
Violent	90	21.0%	43.3%	11.1%	1.1%	44.4%	14.3%	21	25.0%	12
Drug	115	26.8%	59.1%	13.0%	0.0%	27.8%	17.1%	35	15.0%	20
Other	59	13.8%	42.4%	11.8%	1.7%	44.1%	25.0%	12	0.0%	4
Criminal History**										
Diversion										
0	22	12.3%	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	63.6%	0.0%	6	0.0%	5
1	18	10.1%	44.4%	16.7%	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%	3	0.0%	3
2	23	12.8%	21.7%	26.1%	0.0%	52.2%	n/a	1	n/a	1
3	26	14.5%	38.5%	23.1%	0.0%	38.5%	25.0%	4	50.0%	2
4	90	50.3%	34.4%	17.8%	1.1%	46.7%	25.0%	16	14.3%	7
Transition										
0	17	8.5%	52.9%	11.8%	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	7	33.3%	3
1	16	8.0%	56.3%	18.8%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	5	0.0%	2
2	20	10.0%	70.0%	5.0%	0.0%	25.0%	14.3%	7	66.7%	3
3	22	10.9%	63.6%	0.0%	0.0%	36.4%	37.5%	8	0.0%	3
4	126	62.7%	57.1%	10.3%	0.8%	31.7%	11.1%	36	11.8%	17
Total										
0	39	10.3%	43.6%	5.1%	0.0%	51.3%	0.0%	13	12.5%	8
1	34	8.9%	50.0%	17.6%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	8	0.0%	5
2	43	11.3%	44.2%	16.3%	0.0%	39.5%	12.5%	8	50.0%	4
3	48	12.6%	50.0%	12.5%	0.0%	37.5%	33.3%	12	20.0%	5
4	216	56.8%	47.7%	13.4%	0.9%	38.0%	15.4%	52	12.5%	24

* Crime category refers to the most serious crime associated with the offender's current conviction. 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.
** The ORS Criminal History Score is an index of an offender's past adjudications, convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories.

Table 20. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): average raw criminal history score

Mean Raw Criminal History Score*	N	Overall	Termination Reason				One year recidivism			Two year recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Diversion	179	3.9	3.4	5.3	3.5	3.7	4.9	2.9	30	3.5	2.4	18
Transition	201	6.7	6.6	7.9	7.8	6.4	6.1	6.0	63	5.1	6.8	28
Total	380	5.4	5.5	6.3	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.0	93	4.6	5.0	46

* The raw criminal history score ranges from 0 to 37.5.

Table 21. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): client risk level

			Termination Reason				Recidivism			
	N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Initial LSI*										
Diversion										
Low	4	2.1%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Medium	38	19.8%	39.5%	10.5%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	10	0.0%	8
High	150	78.1%	32.0%	20.0%	1.3%	46.7%	25.0%	20	20.0%	10
Transition										
Low	3	1.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Medium	40	17.8%	60.0%	2.5%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	18	22.2%	9
High	182	80.9%	58.2%	11.5%	0.5%	29.7%	19.1%	47	16.7%	18
Total										
Low	7	1.7%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Medium	78	18.7%	50.0%	6.4%	0.0%	43.6%	0.0%	28	11.8%	17
High	332	79.6%	46.4%	15.4%	0.9%	37.3%	20.9%	67	17.9%	28
6 month Follow-Up LSI										
Diversion										
Low	7	6.5%	71.4%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%	2
Medium	39	36.1%	74.4%	5.1%	20.5%	0.0%	7.7%	13	0.0%	8
High	62	57.4%	30.6%	12.9%	56.5%	0.0%	33.3%	6	33.3%	3
Transition										
Low	10	7.9%	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	33.3%	3
Medium	57	45.2%	78.9%	0.0%	21.1%	0.0%	4.8%	21	16.7%	6
High	59	46.8%	64.4%	8.5%	27.1%	0.0%	16.0%	25	8.3%	12
Total										
Low	17	7.3%	76.5%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8	20.0%	5
Medium	96	41.0%	77.1%	2.1%	20.8%	0.0%	5.9%	34	7.1%	14
High	121	51.7%	47.1%	10.7%	42.1%	0.0%	19.4%	31	13.3%	15

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

Table 22. FY 2011-FY 2012 Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) program terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): average length of stay

Mean Length of Stay (days)			Termination Reason				One year recidivism			Two year recidivism		
	N	Overall	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Diversion	201	147.5	257.1	64.1	134.0	108.7	133.2	268.3	30	207.0	245.3	18
Transition	228	207.8	273.3	79.2	36.0	133.2	192.6	309.1	66	277.8	337.5	28
Total	429	179.6	268.0	69.7	101.3	119.2	171.4	296.7	96	257.6	299.7	46

Therapeutic Communities

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

Tables 23 through 30 provide detailed information regarding the profiles and termination status of 576 TC clients terminated in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Only terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included, as those who were terminated due to transfer to another program or for other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in FY 2011 are also included in these tables. Only those at risk for a minimum of one year (for the one-year recidivism analysis) or two years (for the two-year recidivism analysis) are included in these figures.

Because all clients referred to therapeutic communities have been previously assessed as having significant substance abuse disorders, data concerning recommended treatment levels and treatment matching are not included in the following tables.

Program success and client characteristics

As shown in Table 23, TC clients had a relatively high successful discharge rate, and appear to have served both transition and diversion offenders with equal success: approximately 60% of both groups successfully completed the program. Overall recidivism rates were lower than those observed for regular residential clients, with 9% of diversion clients having received a new filing within one year, and 18% within two years. Transition clients recidivated at rates of 13% within one year, and 26% within two years.

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

As in the case of regular residential terminations, older clients fared better than younger clients both in terms of successful termination and recidivism rates. Caucasian and Asian clients also demonstrated higher successful discharge rates. However, this did not appear to be the case with recidivism rates (although the number of Asian clients included in the recidivism analysis is too small to provide reliable results).

In contrast to regular residential terminations, women were *less* often successfully discharged than men (46% compared to 66%). However, of those who successfully completed the program, women had lower recidivism rates. Three percent of women had recidivated within a year, compared to 12% of men. After two years this difference was diminished, with recidivism rates of 19% for women and 21% for men.

In keeping with regular residential terminations, education at termination was strongly associated with outcomes, as shown in Table 24. Almost two-thirds (63%) of clients with at least a high school diploma or GED were successfully terminated, compared to 41% of those without. One-year recidivism rates were very similar for these two groups (10% and 11%, respectively), but two-year recidivism rates for those with at least a high school diploma or GED were half that of those without (18% compared to 36%).

Very few (8%) TC clients who were successfully terminated were unemployed. Therefore, data concerning the association between employment and recidivism are limited (see Table 25).

Criminal history

As shown in Table 26, the largest proportion of TC clients were drug offenders (41%), who were also the most often successfully discharged (66%). However, violent offenders had the lowest recidivism rates, at 4% after one year and 8% after two years.

Table 26 also displays the categorized criminal history scores for these TC terminations. As previously stated, the criminal history score reflects the seriousness of an offender's criminal past, with collapsed scores ranging from 0 to 4. Zero represents virtually no prior involvement in the juvenile/criminal justice systems and 4 reflects very serious offending histories. As shown, very few TC clients had criminal history scores below the most serious level. The average <u>raw</u> (non-collapsed) criminal history score presented in Table 27 provides more useful information.

Average criminal history score had little association with neither termination status nor recidivism rates.

Client risk and needs

A high proportion (42%) of TC clients entered treatment with a mental health diagnosis (see Table 28). These clients were less often successfully discharged than those without such a diagnosis. Those who were successfully discharged had one-year recidivism rates that were only slightly higher than those without a mental health diagnosis (12% vs. 10%), and substantially lower recidivism rates (15% vs. 24%).

This population also had high needs as measured by the LSI. The majority (89%) of TC clients were classified as high-risk at intake, much higher than the 51% seen in regular residential programs. Only a very tiny proportion were considered low-risk (<1%). This is unsurprising, as the TC modality targets a high-risk clientele.

As expected, these high risk clients were least likely to succeed in the program and more likely to recidivate after termination. After six months in the program, many of these high-risk individuals were re-classified at a lower risk level, with only 57% still considered high-risk.

While too few clients were considered low-risk at intake to draw any conclusions, it can be seen that medium-risk clients fared much better in terms of successful termination and one-year recidivism rates. Three-quarters of medium-risk clients successfully completed, with only 5% having recidivated within one year. High-risk clients demonstrated a much lower successful discharge rate at 59% and a one-year recidivism rate of 11%. However, the two-year recidivism rates for these two groups were similar at approximately 20%.

Length of stay and services received

Table 29 addresses the service and treatment types received. The greatest emphasis was placed on substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring, with 86% and 75% of clients receiving these two service types, respectively. These were followed by employment and vocational services (49%) and mental health treatment (43%). Little emphasis was placed on education, anger management, sex offender, and domestic violence treatment.

Life skills training and employment/vocational services had the greatest association with successful termination. Approximately three-quarters of TC clients who received one or both of these service types were successful, substantially higher than the overall success rate of 59%.

Due to the intensive nature of TC programming, most participants successfully completing the program were likely to have had services addressing multiple areas of need (94% of clients, regardless of termination status, received a combination of the cataloged service types). Therefore, it is unsurprising that the recidivism rates for clients receiving any of the service types cataloged were generally comparable to the overall recidivism rates of 11% at one year and 21% at two years (see Table 23). An exception to this was the two-year recidivism rate among clients receiving mental health services: 13% compared to the overall recidivism rate of 21%. However, this is associated with the fact that those with a diagnosis also had relatively lower recidivism rates, and mental health services were targeted toward those with a diagnosis.

Since the TC program modality is structured to be a long-term intensive course of treatment, the length of stay in treatment is much longer than that found for regular residential programs. As can be seen in Table 30, TC clients remained in the program for an average of 241 days, in contrast to 195 days for regular residential clients. This discrepancy was more evident for successful terminations, as successful TC clients remained in treatment for 307 days on average, compared to 238 days for regular residential clients.

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

Table 23. FY 2011-FY 2012 Therapeutic Community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): legal status and demographics

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Legal Status										
Diversion	385	66.8%	59.2%	16.6%	0.8%	23.4%	8.9%	112	17.6%	51
Transition	191	33.2%	59.7%	15.7%	0.5%	24.1%	13.3%	60	25.9%	27
Total	576	100.0%	59.4%	16.3%	0.7%	23.6%	10.5%	172	20.5%	78
Age Group										
Diversion										
18 thru 20	15	3.9%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	2	0.0%	1
21 thru 25	73	19.0%	45.2%	19.2%	0.0%	35.6%	15.0%	20	42.9%	7
26 thru 30	92	23.9%	60.9%	17.4%	0.0%	21.7%	8.0%	25	42.9%	7
31 thru 35	60	15.6%	55.0%	21.7%	1.7%	21.7%	20.0%	15	25.0%	4
36 thru 40	55	14.3%	67.3%	14.5%	1.8%	16.4%	11.1%	18	8.3%	12
41 and above	90	23.4%	71.1%	14.4%	1.1%	13.3%	0.0%	32	5.0%	20
Transition										
18 thru 20	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
21 thru 25	9	4.7%	66.7%	0.0%	11.1%	22.2%	0.0%	2	n/a	0
26 thru 30	28	14.7%	67.9%	3.6%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	9	20.0%	5
31 thru 35	49	25.7%	46.9%	20.4%	0.0%	32.7%	9.1%	11	20.0%	5
36 thru 40	49	25.7%	57.1%	24.5%	0.0%	18.4%	17.6%	17	42.9%	7
41 and above	56	29.3%	67.9%	12.5%	0.0%	19.6%	19.0%	21	20.0%	10
Total										
18 thru 20	15	2.6%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	2	n/a	1
21 thru 25	82	14.2%	47.6%	17.1%	1.2%	34.1%	13.6%	22	42.9%	7
26 thru 30	120	20.8%	62.5%	14.2%	0.0%	23.3%	5.9%	34	33.3%	12
31 thru 35	109	18.9%	51.4%	21.1%	0.9%	26.6%	15.4%	26	22.2%	9
36 thru 40	104	18.1%	62.5%	19.2%	1.0%	17.3%	14.3%	35	21.1%	19
41 and above	146	25.3%	69.9%	13.7%	0.7%	15.8%	7.5%	53	10.0%	30
Race/Ethnicity										
Diversion										
Caucasian	241	62.8%	64.7%	14.5%	0.8%	19.9%	7.8%	77	24.3%	37
African American	46	12.0%	41.3%	15.2%	2.2%	41.3%	0.0%	10	0.0%	4
Hispanic	86	22.4%	52.3%	24.4%	0.0%	23.3%	19.0%	21	0.0%	9
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	4	1.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4	n/a	1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	7	1.8%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	42.9%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Transition										
Caucasian	103	53.9%	62.1%	14.6%	0.0%	23.3%	15.2%	33	31.6%	19
African American	22	11.5%	45.5%	31.8%	0.0%	22.7%	0.0%	5	n/a	1
Hispanic	61	31.9%	63.9%	11.5%	1.6%	23.0%	13.6%	22	14.3%	7
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	1	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Native American/ Alaskan Native	4	2.1%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Total										
Caucasian	344	59.8%	64.0%	14.5%	0.6%	20.9%	10.0%	110	26.8%	56
African American	68	11.8%	42.6%	20.6%	1.5%	35.3%	0.0%	15	0.0%	5
Hispanic	147	25.6%	57.1%	19.0%	0.7%	23.1%	16.3%	43	6.3%	16
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	5	0.9%	80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	4	n/a	1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	11	1.9%	36.4%	18.2%	0.0%	45.5%	n/a	0	n/a	0

Table 23, continued

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Gender										
Diversion										
Male	250	64.9%	66.0%	13.6%	1.2%	19.2%	10.1%	89	18.4%	38
Female	135	35.1%	46.7%	22.2%	0.0%	31.1%	4.3%	23	15.4%	13
Transition										
Male	147	77.0%	64.6%	13.6%	0.7%	21.1%	14.8%	54	25.0%	24
Female	44	23.0%	43.2%	22.7%	0.0%	34.1%	0.0%	6	33.3%	3
Total										
Male	397	68.9%	65.5%	13.6%	1.0%	19.9%	11.9%	143	21.0%	62
Female	179	31.1%	45.8%	22.3%	0.0%	31.8%	3.4%	29	18.8%	16
Marital Status										
Diversion										
Single	238	62.0%	60.9%	16.8%	0.8%	21.4%	11.6%	69	22.2%	27
Married	77	20.1%	54.5%	19.5%	0.0%	26.0%	0.0%	23	7.7%	13
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	69	18.0%	58.0%	13.0%	1.4%	27.5%	10.0%	20	18.2%	11
Transition										
Single	112	58.9%	59.8%	15.2%	0.9%	24.1%	12.2%	41	23.5%	17
Married	35	18.4%	68.6%	8.6%	0.0%	22.9%	22.2%	9	66.7%	3
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	43	22.6%	53.5%	20.9%	0.0%	25.6%	10.0%	10	14.3%	7
Total										
Single	350	61.0%	60.6%	16.3%	0.9%	22.3%	11.8%	110	22.7%	44
Married	112	19.5%	58.9%	16.1%	0.0%	25.0%	6.3%	32	18.8%	16
Separated/ Divorced/ Widowed	112	19.5%	56.3%	16.1%	0.9%	26.8%	10.0%	30	16.7%	18

Table 24. FY 2011-FY 2012 Therapeutic Community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): educational status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Education at Intake										
Diversion										
Less than HS	88	22.9%	47.7%	23.9%	1.1%	27.3%	8.7%	23	30.8%	13
HS diploma/ GED	236	61.3%	61.4%	13.6%	0.8%	24.2%	10.8%	74	15.6%	32
Some college/ vocational school	44	11.4%	63.6%	20.5%	0.0%	15.9%	0.0%	11	0.0%	2
Undergraduate degree	17	4.4%	76.5%	11.8%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	4	0.0%	4
Transition										
Less than HS	18	9.4%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	n/a	1	n/a	0
HS diploma/ GED	157	82.2%	61.8%	12.7%	0.6%	24.8%	14.5%	55	24.0%	25
Some college/ vocational school	13	6.8%	38.5%	30.8%	0.0%	30.8%	0.0%	2	n/a	0
Undergraduate degree	3	1.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%	2
Total										
Less than HS	106	18.4%	48.1%	25.5%	0.9%	25.5%	8.3%	24	30.8%	13
HS diploma/ GED	393	68.2%	61.6%	13.2%	0.8%	24.4%	12.4%	129	19.3%	57
Some college/ vocational school	57	9.9%	57.9%	22.8%	0.0%	19.3%	0.0%	13	0.0%	2
Undergraduate degree	20	3.5%	80.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	6	16.7%	6
Education at Termination										
Diversion										
Less than HS	73	19.0%	42.5%	26.0%	1.4%	30.1%	10.5%	19	36.4%	11
HS diploma/ GED	250	64.9%	62.4%	13.6%	0.8%	23.2%	10.3%	78	14.7%	34
Some college/ vocational school	45	11.7%	62.2%	20.0%	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	11	0.0%	2
Undergraduate degree	17	4.4%	76.5%	11.8%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	4	0.0%	4
Transition										
Less than HS	14	7.3%	35.7%	42.9%	0.0%	21.4%	n/a	1	n/a	0
HS diploma/ GED	160	83.8%	63.1%	11.9%	0.6%	24.4%	14.5%	55	24.0%	25
Some college/ vocational school	14	7.3%	35.7%	35.7%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	2	n/a	0
Undergraduate degree	3	1.6%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%	2
Total										
Less than HS	87	15.1%	41.4%	28.7%	1.1%	28.7%	10.0%	20	36.4%	11
HS diploma/ GED	410	71.2%	62.7%	12.9%	0.7%	23.7%	12.0%	133	18.6%	59
Some college/ vocational school	59	10.2%	55.9%	23.7%	0.0%	20.3%	0.0%	13	0.0%	2
Undergraduate degree	20	3.5%	80.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	6	16.7%	6

Table 25. FY 2011-FY 2012 Therapeutic Community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): employment status at intake and termination

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Employment at Intake										
Diversion										
Full Time	39	10.1%	87.2%	5.1%	0.0%	7.7%	3.6%	28	11.1%	27
Part Time	2	0.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Unemployed	338	87.8%	55.3%	18.0%	0.9%	25.7%	8.6%	81	22.7%	22
Unemployable/ Disability	6	1.6%	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	3	50.0%	2
Transition										
Full Time	34	17.8%	88.2%	2.9%	0.0%	8.8%	15.0%	20	30.8%	13
Part Time	2	1.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Unemployed	154	80.6%	52.6%	18.8%	0.6%	27.9%	12.8%	39	23.1%	13
Unemployable/ Disability	1	0.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Total										
Full Time	73	12.7%	87.7%	4.1%	0.0%	8.2%	8.3%	48	17.5%	40
Part Time	4	0.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Unemployed	492	85.4%	54.5%	18.3%	0.8%	26.4%	10.0%	120	22.9%	35
Unemployable/ Disability	7	1.2%	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	4	33.3%	3
Employment at Termination										
Diversion										
Full Time	232	60.3%	85.8%	4.7%	0.0%	9.5%	6.3%	96	15.6%	45
Part Time	10	2.6%	90.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	16.7%	6	n/a	1
Unemployed	134	34.8%	10.4%	38.8%	1.5%	49.3%	25.0%	8	50.0%	4
Unemployable/ Disability	9	2.3%	66.7%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	50.0%	2	n/a	1
Transition										
Full Time	123	64.4%	85.4%	4.9%		9.8%	12.7%	55	26.9%	26
Part Time	13	6.8%	46.2%	30.8%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	3	n/a	0
Unemployed	50	26.2%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Unemployable/ Disability	5	2.6%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	50.0%	2	n/a	1
Total										
Full Time	355	61.6%	85.6%	4.8%	0.0%	9.6%	8.6%	151	19.7%	71
Part Time	23	4.0%	65.2%	17.4%	0.0%	17.4%	11.1%	9	n/a	1
Unemployed	184	31.9%	7.6%	39.1%	1.1%	52.2%	25.0%	8	50.0%	4
Unemployable/ Disability	14	2.4%	64.3%	7.1%	14.3%	14.3%	50.0%	4	0.0%	2

Table 26. FY 2011-FY 2012 Therapeutic Community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): criminal history

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Crime Category*										
Diversion										
Property	155	40.3%	54.2%	24.5%	1.3%	20.0%	9.8%	41	15.0%	20
Violent	26	6.8%	46.2%	15.4%	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	8	33.3%	3
Drug	178	46.2%	65.2%	9.0%	0.0%	25.8%	8.9%	56	20.8%	24
Other	26	6.7%	61.6%	23.1%	3.9%	11.5%	14.3%	7	0.0%	4
Transition										
Property	58	30.4%	48.3%	15.5%	1.7%	34.5%	12.5%	16	0.0%	5
Violent	56	29.3%	66.1%	8.9%	0.0%	25.0%	5.6%	18	0.0%	10
Drug	55	28.8%	69.1%	12.7%	0.0%	18.2%	15.0%	20	50.0%	10
Other	22	11.5%	50.0%	40.9%	0.0%	9.1%	33.3%	6	100.0%	2
Total										
Property	213	37.0%	52.6%	22.1%	1.4%	23.9%	10.5%	57	12.0%	25
Violent	82	14.2%	59.8%	11.0%	0.0%	29.3%	3.8%	26	7.7%	13
Drug	233	40.5%	66.1%	9.9%	0.0%	24.0%	10.5%	76	29.4%	34
Other	48	8.3%	56.2%	31.3%	2.1%	10.4%	23.1%	13	33.3%	6
Criminal History**										
Diversion										
0	8	2.1%	62.5%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	2	n/a	1
1	24	6.3%	83.3%	8.3%	.0%	8.3%	0.0%	10	0.0%	4
2	47	12.4%	66.0%	6.4%	.0%	27.7%	26.7%	15	50.0%	8
3	56	14.8%	51.8%	12.5%	1.8%	33.9%	5.6%	18	20.0%	5
4	243	64.3%	57.2%	20.2%	.4%	22.2%	7.6%	66	9.4%	32
Transition										
0	6	3.2%	83.3%	.0%	.0%	16.7%	0.0%	2	n/a	1
1	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
2	7	3.8%	71.4%	.0%	.0%	28.6%	0.0%	2	n/a	1
3	12	6.5%	50.0%	8.3%	.0%	41.7%	0.0%	6	0.0%	4
4	160	86.5%	58.8%	18.1%	.6%	22.5%	16.7%	48	35.0%	20
Total										
0	14	2.5%	71.4%	7.1%	7.1%	14.3%	0.0%	4	50.0%	2
1	24	4.3%	83.3%	8.3%	.0%	8.3%	0.0%	10	0.0%	4
2	54	9.6%	66.7%	5.6%	.0%	27.8%	23.5%	17	44.4%	9
3	68	12.1%	51.5%	11.8%	1.5%	35.3%	4.2%	24	11.1%	9
4	403	71.6%	57.8%	19.4%	.5%	22.3%	11.4%	114	19.2%	52

* Crime category refers to the most serious crime associated with the offender's current conviction. 'Other' crimes include driving-related offenses, escape, habitual criminal, misdemeanors, delinquency of a minor, tampering, perjury, failure to register as a sex offender, contraband, unspecified inchoate offenses.
** The ORS Criminal History Score is an index of an offender's past adjudications, convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories.

Table 27. FY 2011-FY 2012 Therapeutic Community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): average raw criminal history score

Mean Raw Criminal History Score*	N	Overall	Termination Reason				One year recidivism			Two year recidivism		
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Diversion	378	5.0	4.6	6.7	2.3	5.0	4.4	4.4	111	2.8	4.5	50
Transition	185	8.6	8.0	11.3	4.5	8.1	9.8	7.8	58	8.9	5.5	26
Total	563	6.2	5.7	8.2	2.9	6.0	6.8	5.6	169	5.5	4.8	76

* The raw criminal history score ranges from 0 to 37.5.

Table 28. FY 2011-FY 2012 Therapeutic Community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): client risk level and mental health needs

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Mental Health Diagnosis*										
Diversion										
No	196	52.4%	71.9%	9.7%	0.5%	17.9%	8.0%	75	23.3%	30
Yes	178	47.6%	47.8%	21.9%	1.1%	29.2%	11.4%	35	10.5%	19
Transition										
No	133	70.4%	63.9%	12.8%	0.8%	22.6%	13.3%	45	25.0%	20
Yes	56	29.6%	51.8%	21.4%	0.0%	26.8%	13.3%	15	28.6%	7
Total										
No	329	58.4%	68.7%	10.9%	0.6%	19.8%	10.0%	120	24.0%	50
Yes	234	41.6%	48.7%	21.8%	0.9%	28.6%	12.0%	50	15.4%	26
Initial LSI*										
Diversion										
Low	0	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0
Medium	35	9.5%	82.9%	8.6%	0.0%	8.6%	7.7%	13	50.0%	2
High	335	90.5%	58.8%	16.7%	0.9%	23.6%	9.1%	99	16.3%	49
Transition										
Low	2	1.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Medium	23	12.4%	69.6%	13.0%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	8	0.0%	3
High	161	86.6%	59.0%	14.9%	0.6%	25.5%	15.4%	52	29.2%	24
Total										
Low	2	0.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Medium	58	10.4%	77.6%	10.3%	0.0%	12.1%	4.8%	21	20.0%	5
High	496	89.2%	58.9%	16.1%	0.8%	24.2%	11.3%	151	20.5%	73
6 month Follow-Up LSI										
Diversion										
Low	19	7.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	15	40.0%	5
Medium	87	33.9%	87.4%	3.4%	1.1%	8.0%	10.2%	49	19.0%	21
High	151	58.8%	75.5%	6.6%	0.7%	17.2%	7.3%	41	12.0%	25
Transition										
Low	9	6.7%	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	20.0%	5	n/a	1
Medium	51	38.1%	86.3%	5.9%	1.1%	7.8%	15.2%	33	29.4%	17
High	74	55.2%	75.7%	9.5%	0.7%	14.9%	5.6%	18	12.5%	8
Total										
Low	28	7.2%	96.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	10.0%	20	50.0%	6
Medium	138	35.3%	87.0%	4.3%	0.7%	8.0%	12.2%	82	23.7%	38
High	225	57.5%	75.6%	7.6%	0.4%	16.4%	6.8%	59	12.1%	33

* No information concerning specific types of or the severity of mental health diagnoses was available.
**The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 29. FY 2011-FY 2012 Therapeutic Community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): services received

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Treatment Types Received										
Diversion										
Substance Abuse	327	84.9%	60.6%	15.6%	0.9%	22.9%	9.1%	110	17.6%	51
Employment/ Vocational	190	49.4%	72.6%	6.8%	1.1%	19.5%	8.5%	71	16.0%	25
Education	42	10.9%	50.0%	14.3%	0.0%	35.7%	16.7%	12	44.4%	9
Life Skills	125	32.5%	77.6%	12.0%	0.8%	9.6%	8.7%	46	21.1%	19
Mental Health	181	47.0%	56.4%	14.4%	0.6%	28.7%	8.9%	45	9.5%	21
Sex Offender	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Domestic Violence	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Anger Management	32	8.3%	71.9%	15.6%	0.0%	12.5%	15.8%	19	33.3%	6
Cognitive Restructuring	295	76.6%	66.1%	10.2%	0.7%	23.1%	10.0%	90	19.4%	31
Any of the above	360	93.5%	62.5%	14.7%	0.8%	21.9%	8.9%	112	17.6%	51
None of the above	25	6.5%	12.0%	44.0%	0.0%	44.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Transition										
Substance Abuse	170	89.0%	61.8%	14.1%	0.0%	24.1%	13.3%	60	25.9%	27
Employment/ Vocational	93	48.7%	75.3%	7.5%	0.0%	17.2%	12.5%	40	28.6%	14
Education	20	10.5%	75.0%	5.0%	0.0%	20.0%	16.7%	12	30.0%	10
Life Skills	69	36.1%	73.9%	10.1%	0.0%	15.9%	15.4%	26	30.8%	13
Mental Health	65	34.0%	61.5%	15.4%	0.0%	23.1%	16.7%	18	22.2%	9
Sex Offender	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Domestic Violence	2	1.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Anger Management	28	14.7%	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	11.8%	17	22.2%	9
Cognitive Restructuring	139	72.8%	63.3%	12.9%	0.0%	23.7%	11.1%	45	26.7%	15
Any of the above	180	94.2%	62.2%	13.9%	0.0%	23.9%	13.3%	60	25.9%	27
None of the above	11	5.8%	18.2%	45.5%	9.1%	27.3%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Total										
Substance Abuse	497	86.3%	61.0%	15.1%	0.6%	23.3%	10.6%	170	20.5%	78
Employment/ Vocational	283	49.1%	73.5%	7.1%	0.7%	18.7%	9.9%	111	20.5%	39
Education	62	10.8%	58.1%	11.3%	0.0%	30.6%	16.7%	24	36.8%	19
Life Skills	194	33.7%	76.3%	11.3%	0.5%	11.9%	11.1%	72	25.0%	32
Mental Health	246	42.7%	57.7%	14.6%	0.4%	27.2%	11.1%	63	13.3%	30
Sex Offender	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Domestic Violence	2	0.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Anger Management	60	10.4%	71.7%	15.0%	0.0%	13.3%	13.9%	36	26.7%	15
Cognitive Restructuring	434	75.3%	65.2%	11.1%	0.5%	23.3%	10.4%	135	21.7%	46
Any of the above	540	93.8%	62.4%	14.4%	0.6%	22.6%	10.5%	172	20.5%	78
None of the above	36	6.3%	13.9%	44.4%	2.8%	38.9%	n/a	0	n/a	0

Table 30. FY 2011-FY 2012 Therapeutic Community corrections terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): length of stay

Mean Length of Stay (days)			Termination Reason				One year recidivism			Two year recidivism		
	N	Overall	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Diversion	385	247.7	318.0	101.2	211.7	175.0	296.6	298.0	112	196.4	248.1	51
Transition	191	228.5	285.8	128.7	47.0	155.6	218.6	271.9	60	211.7	252.3	27
Total	576	241.3	307.3	109.9	170.5	168.4	261.9	289.2	172	203.1	249.5	78

Intensive Residential Treatment

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) is a 90-day correctional treatment program for individuals with serious substance abuse problems and is structured to accommodate persons with disorders related to prolonged substance use. Additionally, IRT programs treat individuals who lack a positive support system, experience denial and exhibit an inability to sustain independent functioning outside of a controlled environment.

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

Tables 31 through 34 provide information regarding the profiles and termination status of 689 IRT clients terminated in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Only terminations for successful completion of the program, escape, technical violations and new crimes are included, as those who were terminated due to transfer to another program or for other reasons are excluded. One- and two-year recidivism rates for clients successfully terminated in FY 2011 are also included in these tables. Only those at risk for a minimum of one year (for the one-year recidivism analysis) or two years (for the two-year recidivism analysis) are included in these figures.

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

Program success and client characteristics

As shown in Table 31, the majority of IRT participants in FY 2011 and FY 2012 were transition clients (76%). Successful termination rates were the highest found among all the modalities of community correction programs, at 85% overall, despite the chronic problems experienced by this population. However, both one- and two-year recidivism rates were high: 24% had recidivated within one year, and 38% within two years.[32]

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

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[32] The majority of successful.IRT clients are released to a community corrections facility or parole supervision upon completion. The new filing rate includes walkaways/escapes from these placements, which represented the largest category of charges (31% at 1 year).

Most (60%) of clients in IRT programs were Caucasian (60%) and were men (86%).[33] In contrast to the other modalities, African Americans had the highest successful termination rates (91%), while Caucasians had higher recidivism rates than other ethnic groups at 25% within one year and 51% at two years.[34] Also in contrast to findings for other program types (with the exception of RDDT), women had lower successful termination rates than men (80% and 86%, respectively) and higher two-year recidivism rates (50% compared to 36%). It is possible that the short-term programming found with the RDDT and IRT modalities serve both African American and male clients more effectively than longer-term programs.

Most clients were property or drug offenders (70% of the client population), with drug offenders having the highest overall success rates and the lowest recidivism rates (see Table 32). Drug offenders were terminated successfully in 88% of cases, compared to 84% for those convicted of other crime types. Drug offenders had one- and two-year recidivism rates of 15% and 24%, respectively, compared to 24% and 44% of other offender types.

Client risk and needs

About a third (35%, see Table 33) of all IRT clients had mental health needs. . These clients were unsuccessfully discharged more frequently than those without such needs (25% versus 13%, respectively).

A very large percentage of clients (86%) were assessed in the 'high' spectrum of risk and needs on the LSI. As expected, these clients had lower successful termination and higher recidivism rates than clients assessed as having low or medium levels of risk and needs.

Length of stay

As shown in Table 34, the average length of stay for successful terminations was 89 days, very close to the 90 days specified for IRT programming. Clients unsuccessfully terminated tended to fail quickly, within 37 days on average.

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

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[33] The low percentage of females participating in IRT is determined by the limited number of treatment beds available to women.
[34] The number of Asian American/Pacific Islander and Native American/Alaskan Native clients served was too low for results to be considered reliable.

Table 31. FY 2011-FY 2012 Community corrections intensive residential treatment terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): legal status and demographics

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Legal Status										
Diversion	164	23.8%	87.8%	1.2%	.0%	11.0%	26.7%	30	42.9%	14
Transition	525	76.2%	84.6%	2.1%	0.8%	12.6%	23.2%	185	37.2%	78
Total	689	100.0%	85.3%	1.9%	0.6%	12.2%	23.7%	215	38.0%	92
Age Group										
Diversion										
18 thru 20	7	4.3%	71.4%	14.3%	.0%	14.3%	n/a	0	n/a	0
21 thru 25	47	28.7%	87.2%	.0%	.0%	12.8%	28.6%	7	50.0%	2
26 thru 30	37	22.6%	83.8%	.0%	.0%	16.2%	20.0%	10	50.0%	6
31 thru 35	25	15.2%	92.0%	.0%	.0%	8.0%	66.7%	3	n/a	0
36 thru 40	16	9.8%	81.3%	.0%	.0%	18.8%	16.7%	6	50.0%	4
41 and above	32	19.5%	96.9%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3	.0%	2
Transition										
18 thru 20	4	.8%	50.0%	25.0%	.0%	25.0%	n/a	1	n/a	0
21 thru 25	57	10.9%	77.2%	3.5%	.0%	19.3%	27.3%	22	63.6%	11
26 thru 30	105	20.0%	83.8%	1.9%	.0%	14.3%	27.8%	36	33.3%	18
31 thru 35	100	19.0%	77.0%	3.0%	3.0%	17.0%	26.7%	30	25.0%	12
36 thru 40	105	20.0%	86.7%	1.0%	1.0%	11.4%	17.9%	39	31.3%	16
41 and above	154	29.3%	92.2%	1.3%	.0%	6.5%	19.3%	57	38.1%	21
Total										
18 thru 20	11	1.6%	63.6%	18.2%	.0%	18.2%	100.0%	2	n/a	0
21 thru 25	104	15.1%	81.7%	1.9%	.0%	16.3%	27.6%	29	61.5%	13
26 thru 30	142	20.6%	83.8%	1.4%	.0%	14.8%	26.1%	46	37.5%	24
31 thru 35	125	18.1%	80.0%	2.4%	2.4%	15.2%	30.3%	33	25.0%	12
36 thru 40	121	17.6%	86.0%	.8%	.8%	12.4%	17.8%	45	35.0%	20
41 and above	186	27.0%	93.0%	1.6%	.0%	5.4%	18.3%	60	34.8%	23
Race/Ethnicity										
Diversion										
Caucasian	118	72.8%	84.7%	1.7%	.0%	13.6%	19.0%	21	28.6%	7
African American	10	6.2%	90.0%	.0%	.0%	10.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Hispanic	30	18.5%	96.7%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	37.5%	8	50.0%	6
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	1	.6%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	3	1.9%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Transition										
Caucasian	294	56.1%	86.1%	1.4%	1.0%	11.6%	26.2%	107	54.8%	42
African American	76	14.5%	90.8%	3.9%	.0%	5.3%	22.7%	22	.0%	7
Hispanic	144	27.5%	78.5%	2.8%	.0%	18.8%	19.2%	52	22.2%	27
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	2	.4%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	n/a	1	n/a	0
Native American/ Alaskan Native	8	1.5%	75.0%	.0%	12.5%	12.5%	.0%	3	.0%	2
Total										
Caucasian	412	60.1%	85.7%	1.5%	.7%	12.1%	25.0%	128	51.0%	49
African American	86	12.5%	90.7%	3.5%	.0%	5.8%	22.7%	22	.0%	7
Hispanic	174	25.4%	81.6%	2.3%	.0%	16.1%	21.7%	60	27.3%	33
Asian American/ Pacific Islander	3	.4%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	2	n/a	1
Native American/ Alaskan Native	11	1.6%	81.8%	.0%	9.1%	9.1%	.0%	3	.0%	2

Table 31, continued

		N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
						Termination Reason			**Recidivism**		
Gender											
Diversion											
	Male	136	82.9%	88.2%	1.5%	.0%	10.3%	23.8%	21	30.0%	10
	Female	28	17.1%	85.7%	.0%	.0%	14.3%	33.3%	9	75.0%	4
Transition											
	Male	456	86.9%	85.5%	2.4%	.9%	11.2%	26.8%	157	36.4%	66
	Female	69	13.1%	78.3%	.0%	.0%	21.7%	3.6%	28	41.7%	12
Total											
	Male	592	85.9%	86.1%	2.2%	.7%	11.0%	26.4%	178	35.5%	76
	Female	97	14.1%	80.4%	.0%	.0%	19.6%	10.8%	37	50.0%	16

Table 32. FY 2011-FY 2012 Community corrections intensive residential treatment terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): criminal history

		N	%	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
						Termination Reason			**Recidivism**		
Crime Category[*]											
Diversion											
	Property	69	42.1%	84.1%	1.4%	.0%	14.5%	35.3%	17	55.6%	9
	Violent	22	13.4%	90.9%	4.5%	.0%	4.5%	.0%	2	n/a	1
	Drug	57	34.8%	89.5%	.0%	.0%	10.5%	14.3%	7	33.3%	3
	Other	16	9.8%	93.8%	.0%	.0%	6.3%	25.0%	4	n/a	1
Transition											
	Property	171	32.6%	84.8%	2.3%	.6%	12.3%	24.2%	62	46.4%	28
	Violent	65	12.4%	80.0%	3.1%	1.5%	15.4%	25.0%	16	44.4%	9
	Drug	174	33.1%	87.9%	1.7%	1.1%	9.2%	15.4%	65	23.1%	26
	Other	115	21.9%	81.7%	1.7%	.0%	16.5%	33.3%	42	40.0%	15
Total											
	Property	240	34.8%	84.6%	2.1%	.4%	12.9%	26.6%	79	48.6%	37
	Violent	87	12.6%	82.8%	3.4%	1.1%	12.6%	22.2%	18	40.0%	10
	Drug	231	33.5%	88.3%	1.3%	.9%	9.5%	15.3%	72	24.1%	29
	Other	131	19.0%	83.2%	1.5%	.0%	15.3%	32.6%	46	37.5%	16

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

Table 33. FY 2011-FY 2012 Community corrections intensive residential treatment terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): client risk level and mental health needs

	N	%	Termination Reason				Recidivism			
			Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	1 year	N	2 year	N
Mental Health Diagnosis*										
Diversion										
No	56	56.6%	85.7%	1.8%	.0%	12.5%	25.0%	12	28.6%	7
Yes	43	43.4%	81.4%	2.3%	.0%	16.3%	.0%	3	n/a	1
Transition										
No	221	68.0%	86.9%	1.8%	1.4%	10.0%	24.3%	70	33.3%	42
Yes	104	32.0%	73.1%	4.8%	.0%	22.1%	4.5%	22	25.0%	4
Total										
No	277	65.3%	86.6%	1.8%	1.1%	10.5%	24.4%	82	32.7%	49
Yes	147	34.7%	75.5%	4.1%	.0%	20.4%	4.0%	25	40.0%	5
Initial LSI**										
Diversion										
Low	2	1.3%	100.0%	0.0%		0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	0
Medium	24	15.5%	87.5%	0.0%		12.5%	25.0%	8	.0%	3
High	129	83.2%	86.8%	1.6%		11.6%	25.0%	20	50.0%	10
Transition										
Low	1	0.2%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	0	n/a	1
Medium	59	13.2%	88.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	17.9%	28	40.0%	10
High	387	86.6%	84.8%	2.6%	1.0%	11.6%	27.7%	119	36.4%	55
Total										
Low	3	.5%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	n/a	1	n/a	1
Medium	83	13.8%	88.0%	.0%	.0%	12.0%	19.4%	36	30.8%	13
High	516	85.7%	85.3%	2.3%	.8%	11.6%	27.3%	139	38.5%	65

*No information concerning specific types of or the severity of mental health diagnoses was available.
**The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a risk and needs assessment administered at intake and again at 6-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision. LSI cut points were 1-18=low, 19-28=medium, and 24-54=high.

Table 34. FY 2011-FY 2012 Community corrections intensive residential treatment terminations (FY 2011 and FY 2012) and recidivism rates (FY 2011 successful terminations): length of stay

Mean Length of Stay (days)				Termination Reason			One year recidivism			Two year recidivism		
	N	Overall	Success	Escape	New Crime	Technical Violation	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Diversion	164	83.7	88.6	1.0	n/a	53.4	81.9	89.8	30	90.1	79.5	14
Transition	525	82.6	89.7	22.1	29.8	47.9	90.0	89.5	185	88.4	90.1	78
Total	689	82.9	89.4	18.8	29.8	49.1	88.7	89.5	215	88.6	88.3	92

Continuum of Services

The various service modalities described in the previous sections of this report are an interconnected system, often intended to be utilized in combination to provide a series of more or less intensive treatment and supervision scenarios dependent on client needs.

The regular residential phase of community corrections provides services to prepare offenders for reintegration into the community through a variety of means including the provision of appropriate programs and services, assistance in obtaining employment and encouragement to participate in educational and vocational services.

Short-term residential treatment programs (STRes) are designed to provide stabilization for offenders in a highly structured and secure environment, after which they can be moved back into a traditional community corrections program. There are currently two short-term, jail-based residential community corrections programs in Colorado. These programs offer evaluation for treatment needs, assistance with accessing documentation required for employment and, specialized programming such as the Denver Homeless Transition Program and the Long-Term Offender Program. Short-term residential programs may also serve as an intermediate sanction in lieu of prison for offenders who receive technical violations during a community corrections placement.[35]

Intensive residential treatment (IRT) programs target individuals with very serious and prolonged substance use problems. After participation in these programs, clients are reassessed and recommendations regarding continuing care are made. RDDT targets individuals requiring services addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders.

Non-residential treatment is designed for diversion offenders who have been successful in residential treatment to assist in the transition back into the community with a gradual decrease in supervision.[36] One of the benefits of this system is the ease with which an offender can be transferred between placements depending on supervision, stabilization and treatment needs.

To explore the movement of clients between these various service components, a sample of 13,892 regular residential community corrections terminations between July 2008 and December 2011 was tracked to determine patterns of transfer from regular residential programs (including therapeutic communities) to and between the different types of community corrections programming. Many clients may initially participate in IRT or RDDT prior to entering residential treatment, but the proportions of

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[35] Approximately 80% of clients terminated from these programs were either transferred back to another community corrections modality or are discharged for other reasons that excluded them from this study. Approximately 10% were successfully discharged; however, a successful termination indicates that the offender was moved to a residential community corrections program. Therefore, they were excluded from the recidivism analysis and data concerning the short-term residential programs were not presented as a separate section in this report. (See the Colorado Community Corrections FY2010 and FY2011 annual reports, available at http://dcj.state.co.us/occ/reports.htm).
[36] Non-residential placement is not an option for transition clients.

terminations from these programs who continue into residential treatment could not be determined with the available data.

For this discussion, an admission and termination from any program type (regular residential, non-residential, IRT, STRes, or RDDT) is termed an 'episode,' while a complete series of episodes is termed the 'continuum' of services. Most clients (98%), if transferring between programs or continuing in another level of care, were admitted to the next component within 45 days. Therefore, if less than 45 days elapsed between termination from one program type and admission to another, each new episode was considered to be part of a continuum of services. If more than 45 days elapsed after discharge from any program, the continuum was considered terminated.

Highlights from this analysis include the following:

- Ninety different combinations of program types within a continuum were found containing up to 11 different episodes.

- The duration of the continuum ranged from 1 day to 4.5 years. Most (80%) were completed in less than a year, and 95% were completed within 2 years.

- 78% had a single regular residential admission and did not continue into another program type.

- 6% were transferred from regular residential treatment to either IRT, STRes, or RDDT programs.
  - 1% (n=183) went directly from residential into RDDT. Very few (n=9) were placed in RDDT at a later point in their continuum.
  - 4% (n=485) went directly from residential into STRes. Another 57 clients were placed in STRes after multiple placements in other modalities.
  - 1% (n=199) went directly from residential into an IRT. Another 40 clients received IRT services at a later point in their continuum.

- The application of specialized services as part of a continuum of services may be beneficial for some clients. Even though clients served by the IRT, STRes, or RDDT modalities have higher average needs/risk assessment scores, those who were transferred into such programs at some point in their continuum and were subsequently returned to a lower level of services (regular residential or nonresidential) had success rates comparable to clients who were not placed in specialized programs (53% in both cases).

- Overall, 16% were transferred to a non-residential program at some point in their continuum.
  - Of these, 36% were returned to a higher level of care, including regular residential, IRT, STRes, RDDT, or a combination of these.

- Non-residential treatment resulted in better outcomes:

- o Individuals who received non-residential treatment at some point in their continuum were eventually successfully terminated from community corrections in 71% of cases, compared to 49% for those with no non-residential treatment.
- o Individuals who received non-residential treatment and were returned to a higher level of care still had better outcomes than those without any non-residential services, with a success rate of 62%.

Continuum of services: diversion clients only

A separate analysis was conducted to examine the use of nonresidential services in conjunction with other treatment modalities for the diversion population only. Of 6,456 diversion clients included in this analysis:

- 62% were terminated from regular residential and did not continue in another treatment type.
- 33% transferred directly into nonresidential services after termination from residential treatment.
    - o Of these, 64% were terminated from community corrections and did not continue.
    - o The remaining 36% were returned to a higher level of care.
- 5% were transferred directly into IRT, RDDT, or STres.
    - o Of these, 45% returned to a regular residential program.
    - o 21% were transferred to a non-residential program.
    - o A third (34%) did not continue in community corrections.

Participation in non-residential programming was found to significantly improve success rates:

- 71% of the clients who experienced any nonresidential programming were eventually successfully terminated at end of their continuum of care.
- Of those with no nonresidential programming, only 27% were successfully terminated at the end of continuum.
- Of those who were regressed back into a higher level of care after being placed in a nonresidential program, 62% were still successfully terminated at the end of their continuum.
- One-year recidivism rates for those with and those without nonresidential services were almost identical, at 17% and 18%, respectively.

Clients who participated in specialized services also benefited from nonresidential services:

- 71% of the clients who were placed in IRT as well as in nonresidential were successfully terminated at the end of their continuum, compared to 39% for those with no nonresidential services. However, these two groups had identical one-year recidivism rates, at 23%.
- Clients who were placed in RDDT as well as in nonresidential at some point in their continuum had a 62% successful termination rate, compared to 27% for those with no nonresidential. Additionally, the group with nonresidential services had a one-year recidivism rate of 14%, compared to 29% for those with no nonresidential.

- Clients who were placed in STRes as well as in nonresidential at some point in their continuum had a 65% successful termination rate, compared to 42% for those with no nonresidential. Additionally, the group with nonresidential services had a one-year recidivism rate of 16%, compared to 21% for those with no nonresidential.

Continuum of services: transition clients only

A separate analysis of 7,376 transition clients revealed a pattern of services differing from that observed with the diversion population. This is due, in part, to the fact that non-residential placement is not available to transition clients, who are moved onto parole where their progress is tracked separately from the community corrections system.

- A large majority (93%) had only a single residential termination.
    - Of these, 64% were successfully terminated, with a 17% one year recidivism rate.

- The remaining 7% were transferred to a higher level of care, mainly STRes: Of the clients transferred to more intensive services, 71% went to STRes, 18% went to an IRT program, and 11% to RDDT.

- Of these clients involved in more intensive programming, 49% did not return to a regular residential program. Of these, only 10% were successfully terminated, with a 25% one-year recidivism rate.

- 51% did return to a regular residential program to complete their episode. Of these, 53% were successfully terminated, with a 19% recidivism rate.

Continuum of services: therapeutic community programs

- Three of the regular residential programs provide therapeutic community treatment (TC). Of the original regular residential placements, 6% were in a TC facility. Only 4 people were placed in a TC at a later point in their continuum.

- 35% (n=277) went on to participate in non-residential treatment upon discharge from the TC.

- Of the clients continuing into non-residential services, 59% were successfully terminated at the end of their continuum, compared to 41% of those who did not receive nonresidential services.

Summary

The above discussion emphasizes that the various components of the community corrections system are not disparate entities, but rather serve as linkages within a continuum of services. This system accommodates the fact that an offender's progress is rarely a straight line forward, but often a series of progressions interrupted by obstacles that must be addressed as they arise. This examination of the

transitions of community corrections clients through the various types of programs demonstrates that individual service modalities are indeed utilized in combination, with clients moving between the various components as more or less intensive services are called for. Additionally, the utilization of a combination of services appears to improve outcomes, particularly in the case of nonresidential programming.

Special Topic: Comparison of 45-day and 90-day Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) Programs

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Until 2009, IRT programs statewide were 45-day programs. Three such programs operated statewide, in El Paso, Larimer, and Alamosa counties. Today these programs are 90 days long, ensuring consistency with the National institute of Drug Abuse principles for working with substance-involved criminal justice clients.[37] Three additional programs began offering the 90-day IRT format in Denver, Mesa and Weld counties.

Comparison of 45-day to 90-day IRT services

Unlike the outcomes description provided in the prior sections of this report, the analyses reported here compare the profiles and outcomes of 931 clients who successfully completed the 45-day program (IRT45) with those who successfully completed the 90-day program (IRT90) and whose service start and end dates were between July 1, 2008 and December 31, 2012. In July of 2009, the program length increased from 45 days (n=500) to 90 days (n=431). For the purposes of this study, those in the IRT45 group spent between 40 and 50 days in the program, and those in the IRT90 group spent between 85 and 95 days in the program. Cases were selected from DCJ's CCIB (Community Corrections Information and Billing) data system. Because those who remain in IRT for the prescribed duration of the program (45 or 90 days) are generally terminated successfully, unsuccessful terminations are excluded from this analysis.

Description and comparison of individuals served by 45-day and 90-day IRT programs

The majority of all IRT participants, approximately 80% during the time period of this study, were referred by the Department of Corrections (DOC), as shown in Table 35. Slightly more of the 90-day clients were sentenced to community corrections directly by the court, while slightly more of the 45-day clients were referred from DOC. Following IRT placement, most were released to community corrections or to parole (see Table 36). Of those completing the 90-day program, 65% were referred to community corrections, compared to 52% of those released from a 45-day program.

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[37] Research from NIDA indicates that programs should last a minimum of 90 days: "Generally, for residential or outpatient treatment, participation for less than 90 days is of limited effectiveness, and treatment lasting significantly longer is recommended for maintaining positive outcomes." See http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-abuse-treatment-criminal-justice-populations/how-long-should-drug-abuse-treatment-last-individual.

Table 35. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Referral source

	45 Day IRT		90 Day IRT		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Condition of Probation	10	2.0%	8	1.9%	18	1.9%
Direct Sentence	67	13.4%	79	18.3%	146	15.7%
DOC Transition	194	38.8%	206	47.8%	400	43.0%
DOC Parole/Intensive Supervision Parole	229	45.8%	138	32.0%	367	39.4%
Total	500	100.0%	431	100.0%	931	100.0%

Table 36. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Release status

	45 Day IRT		90 Day IRT		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
DOC Parole/Intensive Supervision Parole	220	44.0%	147	34.1%	367	39.4%
Other Community Corrections Program	261	52.2%	279	64.7%	540	58.0%
Probation/ Intensive Supervision Probation	10	2.0%	4	0.9%	14	1.5%
Off Supervision	9	1.8%	1	0.2%	10	1.1%
Total	500	100.0%	431	100.0%	931	100.0%

As in most criminal justice placements, the majority of IRT participants were men. There was a significantly higher percentage of men in IRT90 (88%) than in IRT45 (80%) and, correspondingly, fewer females in IRT90 (12%) compared to IRT45 (20; see Figure 2).[38]

The majority of IRT participants were Caucasian. Ethnic differences for both men and women between IRT45 and IRT90 were not statistically significant (see Figures 3 and 4), however it is noteworthy that among women there were more Caucasians in IRT90 (65%) compared to IRT45 (55%) and, correspondingly, fewer nonwhites.

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

Figure 2. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Gender*
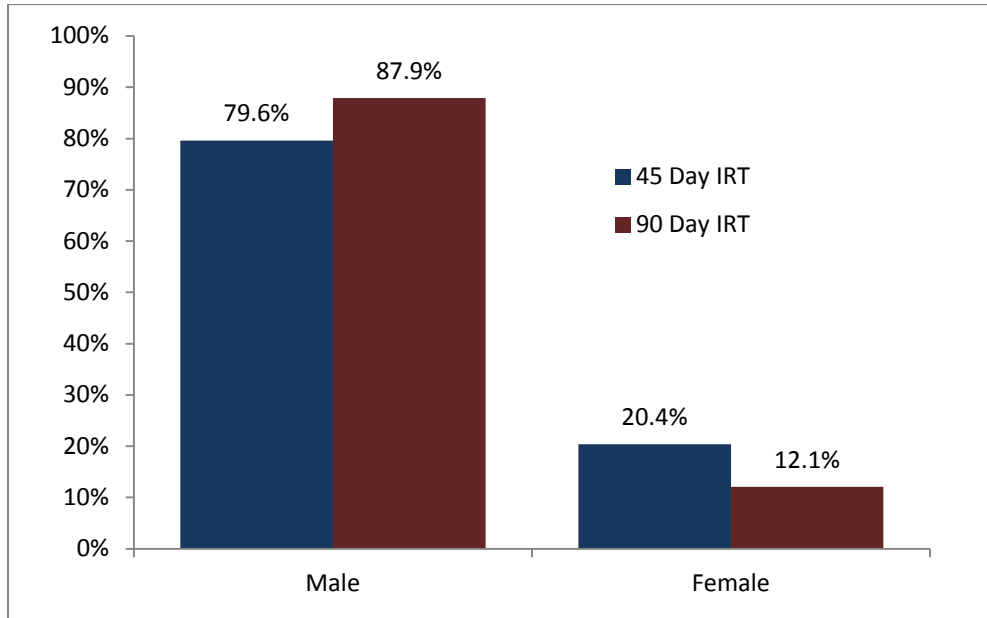
* Significantly different at p<.001.

Figure 3. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Ethnicity (men only)
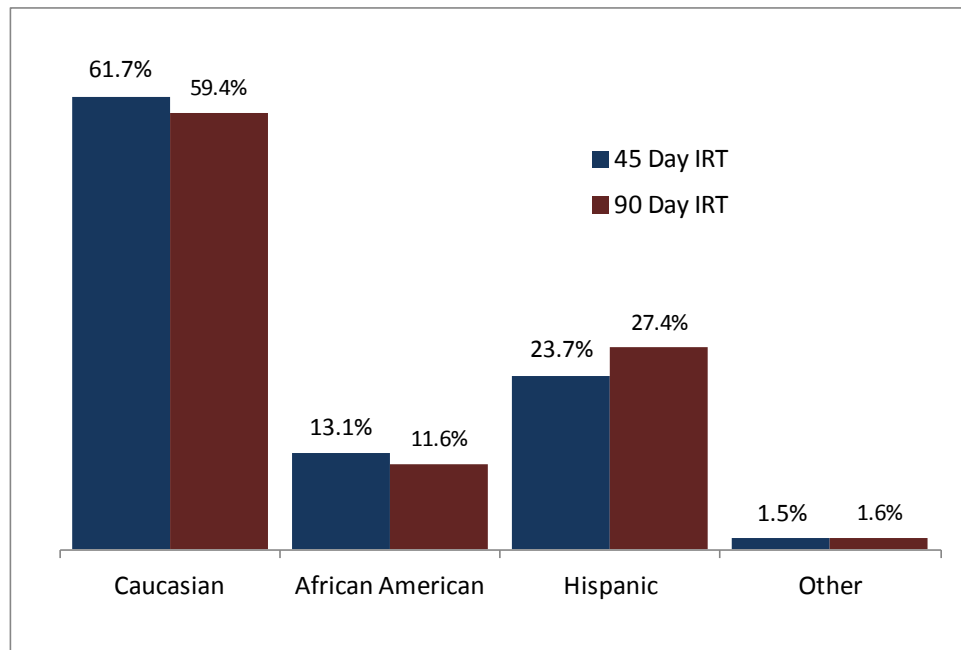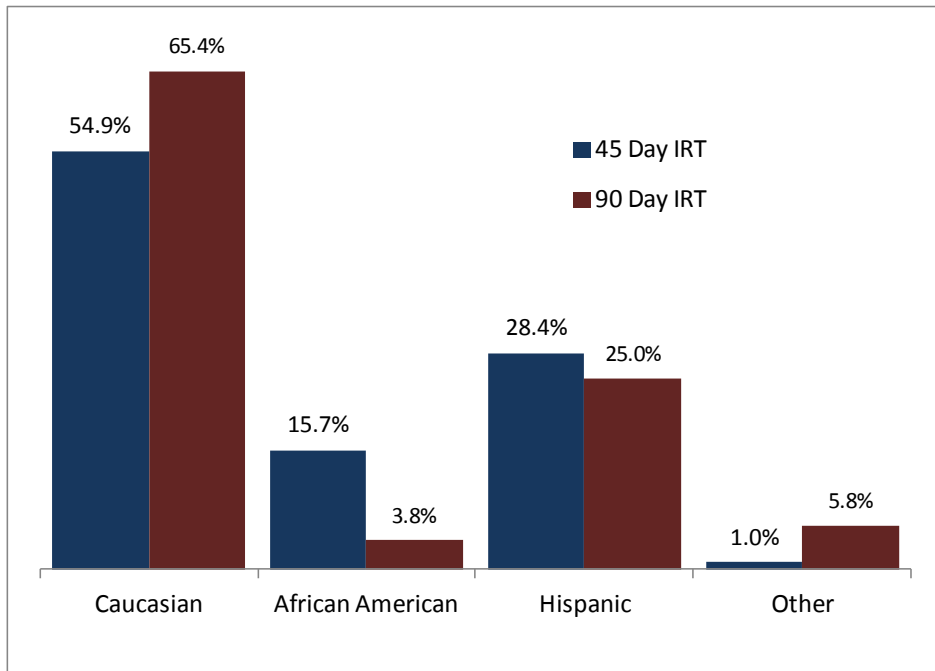
Figure 4. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Ethnicity (women only)

The majority of IRT participants (see Tables 37 and 38) were convicted of property or drug offenses as the most serious offense. No significant differences were found between IRT45 and IRT90 in most serious conviction offense for men or women. However, significantly more individuals in IRT90 were convicted of felony 2 or 3 offenses compared to IRT45 (22% compared to 14%, respectively).[39]

Table 37. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Most serious current offense (men only)

	45 Day IRT		90 Day IRT		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Property	146	36.7%	139	36.7%	285	36.7%
Violent	50	12.6%	36	9.5%	86	11.1%
Drug	129	32.4%	123	32.5%	252	32.4%
Other non-violent	59	14.8%	46	12.1%	105	13.5%
Other	14	3.5%	35	9.2%	49	6.3%
Total	398	100.0%	379	100.0%	777	100.0%

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[39] p<.01; data not presented.

Table 38. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Most serious current offense (women only)

	45 Day IRT		90 Day IRT		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Property	31	30.4%	14	26.9%	45	29.2%
Violent	11	10.8%	2	3.8%	13	8.4%
Drug	38	37.3%	27	51.9%	65	42.2%
Other non-violent	14	13.7%	8	15.4%	22	14.3%
Other	8	7.8%	1	1.9%	9	5.8%
Total	102	100.0%	52	100.0%	154	100.0%

Tables 39 and 40 describe the primary drug of choice for men and women in each of the IRT program types. Although there were slight differences across the groups, none were statistically significant. Comparing across gender, men were more likely to use alcohol and marijuana, and women were more likely to use amphetamines.

Table 39. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Primary drug of choice (men only)

	45 Day IRT		90 Day IRT		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Alcohol	100	25.1%	100	26.5%	200	25.8%
Marijuana	85	21.4%	70	18.6%	155	20.0%
Cocaine	80	20.1%	53	14.1%	133	17.2%
Amphetamine	115	28.9%	124	32.9%	239	30.8%
Barbiturate	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Opiate	17	4.3%	21	5.6%	38	4.9%
Other	1	0.3%	8	2.1%	9	1.2%
Total	398	100.0%	377	100.0%	775	100.0%

Table 40. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Primary drug of choice (women only)

	45 Day IRT		90 Day IRT		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Alcohol	11	10.8%	8	15.4%	19	12.3%
Marijuana	20	19.6%	4	7.7%	24	15.6%
Cocaine	21	20.6%	8	15.4%	29	18.8%
Amphetamine	47	46.1%	28	53.8%	75	48.7%
Opiate	1	1.0%	4	7.7%	5	3.2%
Other	2	2.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%
Total	102	100.0%	52	100.0%	154	100.0%

There was no statistically significant difference between the proportion of men in IRT45 and IRT90 who had a mental health diagnosis (see Figure 5). However, a larger proportion of women in IRT90, compared to IRT45, had a mental health diagnosis: 60% and 42%, respectively, compared to approximately 20% of men.[40]

Figure 5. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Mental health diagnosis
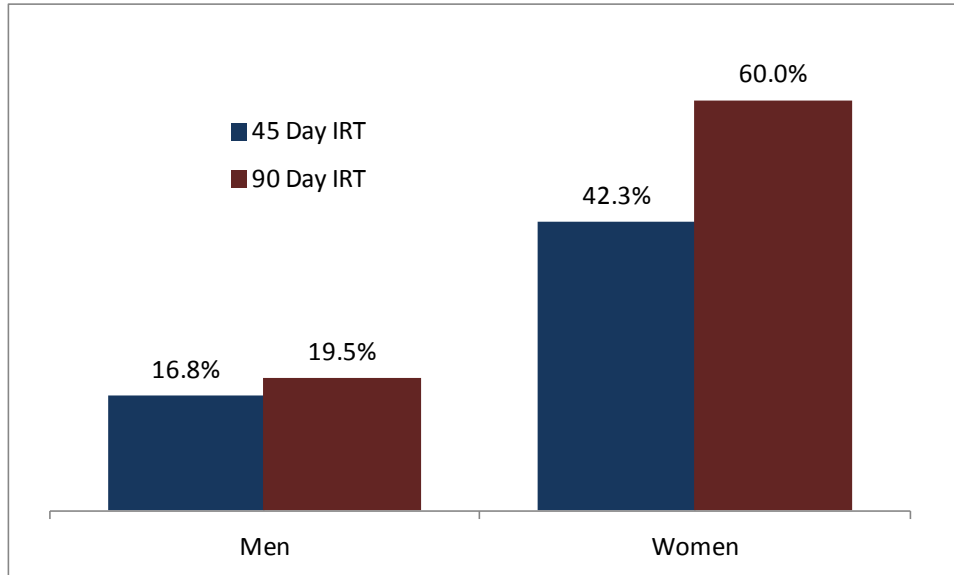
The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a 54-item risk/needs assessment developed for the general offender population. Higher scores represent higher risk/need levels. Among male clients, the average total LSI score was significantly higher in the IRT90 group (31.9) than found in the IRT45 group (30.4).[41] The LSI subscales that demonstrated significant differences for men are listed in Table 41.

Table 41. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) average subscale scores (men only)*

	45 Day IRT	**90 Day IRT**	**Significance**
Total	30.4	31.9	p<.001
Financial	1.0	1.2	p<.01
Family/marital	1.1	1.3	p<.01
Accommodation	1.3	1.0	p<.001
Companions	3.1	3.6	p<.001

*Only subscale scores with statistically significant differences are displayed.

The average total LSI score was not significantly different for women in IRT45 and IRT90. As shown in Table 42, the only subscale that was found to be significantly different for women was in the area of leisure and recreation.

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[40] No information concerning the specificity or severity of mental health diagnoses was available.
[41] Significant at p<.001.

Table 42. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations:

Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) average subscale score (women only)*

	45 Day IRT	90 Day IRT	Significance
Leisure/Recreation	1.9	1.7	p<.01

*Only subscale scores with statistically significant differences are displayed.

The Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) is a 64-item self-report survey designed to assess an individual's perceived alcohol and drug use. No statistically significant differences were found between IRT45 and IRT90 for men on any of the average ASUS subscores. However, significant differences between program lengths were found for women on 10 of 16 average ASUS subscores. Women in IRT90 had significantly higher ASUS subscores on each of the items contained in Table 43.

Table 43. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) average subscale scores (women only)*

	45 Day IRT	90 Day IRT	Significance
Global psychological[1]	53.9	77.0	p<.001
AOD involvement	11.3	15.6	p<.01
AOD disruption	23.8	39.4	p<.001
AOD use benefits	12.5	20.5	p<.001
Social nonconforming	10.3	15.1	p<.001
Legal nonconforming	16.6	22.9	p<.001
Mood adjustment	8.8	13.1	p<.01
ASUS rater scale	13.7	22.1	p<.001
Behavior disruption	5.4	11.6	p<.001
Psychophysical Disruption	12.2	19.7	p<.001

[1] The ASUS GLOBAL subscale provides an overall measure of risk and life-functioning disruption caused by alcohol and drug use.

*Only subscale scores with statistically significant differences are displayed.

Recidivism

Recidivism is defined as a new misdemeanor or felony filing in county or district court within one year of release from the IRT program. [42] As shown in Table 44, 25% of clients from IRT45 recidivated compared to 23% of those in IRT90. The difference is not statistically significant, meaning that the recidivism rates are equivalent for IRT45 and IRT90.

Recidivism rates for men in either program type were very similar: 27% for IRT45 and 25% for IRT90. However, recidivism rates for women in IRT45 were much higher, at 19% compared to only 10% among women in IRT90 (data not shown). Only 5% of IRT45 clients and 4% of IRT90 clients recidivated with a new drug offense (see Table 45).

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[42] Data from Denver County Court were not available for this analysis.

Table 44. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: 1-year new filing rates*

	No		Yes		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
45 Day IRT	374	74.8%	126	25.2%	500	100.0%
90 Day IRT	331	76.8%	100	23.2%	431	100.0%
Total	705	75.7%	226	24.3%	931	100.0%

*Recidivism is defined as a new misdemeanor or felony filing in county or district court. Data from Denver County Court were not available for this study.

Table 45. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: 1-year new drug filing rates

	No		Yes		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
45 Day IRT	473	94.6%	27	5.4%	500	100.0%
90 Day IRT	416	96.5%	15	3.5%	431	100.0%
Total	889	95.5%	42	4.5%	931	100.0%

Table 46 shows recidivism rates for men in diversion and transition programs. Men in diversion IRT45 programs recidivated at a rate of 13% compared to 20% for men in diversion IRT90 programs. Men in transition IRT45 programs recidivated at a rate of 29% compared to 26% for men in transition IRT90 programs. These differences were not statistically significant. Table 47 displays recidivism rates for women in diversion and transition. Women in diversion IRT45 programs recidivated at a rate of 18% compared to 24% of women in diversion IRT90 programs. Women in transition IRT45 programs recidivated at a rate of 19% compared to a rate of only 3% of those in transition IRT90 programs.

There was no significant difference in recidivism outcomes for individuals with and without a mental health diagnosis, as shown in Table 48.

Table 46. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: 1-year recidivism rates by legal status (men only)

		No		Yes		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Diversion	**45 Day IRT**	48	87.3%	7	12.7%	55	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	56	80.0%	14	20.0%	70	100.0%
	Total	104	83.2%	21	16.8%	125	100.0%
Transition	**45 Day IRT**	243	70.8%	100	29.2%	343	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	228	73.8%	81	26.2%	309	100.0%
	Total	471	72.2%	181	27.8%	652	100.0%

Table 47. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: 1-year recidivism rates by legal status (women only)

		No		Yes		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Diversion	**45 Day IRT**	18	81.8%	4	18.2%	22	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	13	76.5%	4	23.5%	17	100.0%
	Total	31	79.5%	8	20.5%	39	100.0%
Transition	**45 Day IRT**	65	81.3%	15	18.8%	80	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	34	97.1%	1	2.9%	35	100.0%
	Total	99	86.1%	16	13.9%	115	100.0%

Table 48. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: 1-year recidivism rates by mental health diagnosis*

		No		Yes		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Had a Mental Health Diagnosis	**45 Day IRT**	69	75.8%	22	24.2%	91	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	49	80.3%	12	19.7%	61	100.0%
	Total	118	77.6%	34	22.4%	152	100.0%
No Diagnosis	**45 Day IRT**	229	75.6%	74	24.4%	303	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	142	79.3%	37	20.7%	179	100.0%
	Total	371	77.0%	111	23.0%	482	100.0%

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

Most clients who completed IRT were released to another community corrections facility. Table 49 shows the one year recidivism rate for IRT45 and IRT90 by type of release. As shown, approximately one-third of those released from IRT to parole received a new filing within one year compared to a rate of about 17% for those who released to another community corrections program.[43] However, those who released to parole had significantly higher average LSI Total Scores (32.6) compared to those who released to another community corrections program (30.3).[44]

Too few cases were released to probation/ISP (n=10) to draw conclusions concerning these clients from the findings presented in Table 49.

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[43] The one-year new filing rate for 8,268 non-IRT and non-specialized residential community corrections clients discharged during the same time frame was 17.0%.
[44] Statistically significant at p<.001.

Table 49. Comparison of 45-day and 90-day IRT program terminations: 1-year recidivism rates by release status

		No		Yes		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
DOC Parole/Intensive Supervision Parole	45 Day IRT	145	65.9%	75	34.1%	220	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	98	66.7%	49	33.3%	147	100.0%
	Total	243	66.2%	124	33.8%	367	100.0%
Other Community Corrections Program	45 Day IRT	215	82.4%	46	17.6%	261	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	231	82.8%	48	17.2%	279	100.0%
	Total	446	82.6%	94	17.4%	540	100.0%
Probation/Intensive Supervision Probation	45 Day IRT	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	10	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%
	Total	10	71.4%	4	28.6%	14	100.0%
Off Supervision	45 Day IRT	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	9	100.0%
	90 Day IRT	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Total	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%

Summary

Men comprised the majority (about 80%) of IRT clients and, during the time period of this study, most IRT clients (men and women) were referred to the program from DOC or parole. No differences were found between the IRT45 sample and the IRT90 sample in average age, ethnicity, most serious current offense and drug of choice. The IRT90 sample had a larger proportion of individuals convicted of a class 2 or 3 felony. More women in the IRT90 sample had a mental health diagnoses than did women in IRT45 (60% compared to 42%, respectively), while about 20% of men in either program had a mental health diagnoses. Men in IRT90 had significantly higher total LSI scores as well as higher scores on the following subscales: criminal history, financial, family/marital, accommodation and companions. Women in IRT90 had significantly higher ASUS scores on 10 of 16 subscales. It appears from these analyses that both men and women in IRT90 had a greater need for services compared to those in IRT45.

The overall one-year recidivism rate for IRT clients was 24%.[45] There were no significant differences in recidivism between the 45-day IRT programs and 90-day IRT programs despite the findings presented earlier in the report that found IRT90 men to have significantly higher LSI scores compared to those in IRT45, and women in IRT90 had significantly higher ASUS scores compared to IRT45. This lack of difference in the recidivism rates for the two programs held true when LSI and ASUS scores were held constant in a multivariate analysis.

Transition clients on failed at a higher rate than diversion clients, and men failed at a higher rate than women. There were no significant differences in recidivism rates for those who had a mental health

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[45] Note that upon completion of IRT, clients either return to a community corrections halfway house, or are placed on parole. The new filing rate includes walkaways/escapes from these placements. Eleven percent of the IRT45 and 28% of the IRT90 new filing rate can be attributed to escape charges.

diagnosis compared to those who did not. IRT clients that released to parole/ISP had significantly higher recidivism rates compared to those who released to another community corrections program type, but the group released to parole/ISP had significantly higher needs/risks as measured by the LSI compared to those released to a community corrections program.