

Fiscal Year 2008 Community Corrections Program Terminations: Client Needs, Services and Outcomes

OFFICE OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS



June 2010

**By
Linda Harrison**

Office of Research and Statistics
Division of Criminal Justice
Colorado Department of Public Safety
700 Kipling Street, Suite 3000
Denver, CO 80215
Telephone: 303-239-4442
Fax: 303-239-4491
<http://dcj.state.co.us/ors>

Office of Research and Statistics
Kim English, Research Director
Division of Criminal Justice
Jeanne M. Smith, Director
Colorado Department of Public Safety
Peter A. Weir, Executive Director

Fiscal Year 2008 Community Corrections Program Terminations

Executive Summary

Community corrections in Colorado is a system of halfway houses that provide services to individuals diverted from a prison sentence, referred to as *diversion* clients, and those transitioning into the community from prison, referred to as *transition* offenders. This report summarizes data concerning terminations from residential community corrections halfway houses, also referred to as programs, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2008. The report describes the population served, services provided, and the successful or unsuccessful program termination status of offenders in the 35 residential community corrections programs in Colorado. A total of 2,475 diversion clients and 2,699 transition clients are included in this study.

A summary of the findings is presented here.

- Offenders in halfway houses across the state earned over \$32.6 million during FY 2008:
 - \$11,542,297 was paid in room and board;
 - \$2,010,113 was paid in federal taxes; and
 - \$822,546 was paid in state taxes.

- The majority of individuals in community corrections during FY 2008 successfully completed their placement.
 - 61.3% of diversion clients successfully completed community corrections in FY 2008, and
 - 65.9% of transition clients successfully completed community corrections.
 - On average, transition clients were more than three years older than diversion offenders (35.9 years compared to 32.7 years, respectively), a fact that likely contributes to the higher success rate among this group.

 - Considerable variation existed in successful completion rates across programs, in part because different programs manage offenders with differing levels of severity.

- Compared to diversion clients, transition clients were more often male, African American, were older, and had a lengthier criminal history.
- Both diversion and transition clients had high needs for services, as measured by the Level of Supervision Inventory.¹ However, diversion offenders had statistically greater needs in the following areas:
 - Family/marital relationships,
 - Accommodation,²
 - Use of leisure time,
 - Substance abuse problems, and
 - Emotional or personal problems that interfere with functioning.
- Transition offenders had significantly greater needs on the LSI for education and employment services.
- The two populations varied little in their treatment plans. Nonetheless, diversion clients received more services in all areas with the exception of anger management.
- Treatment plans and services received were often not well matched. Approximately half of those whose treatment plan elements included employment or educational services actually received them.
- Diversion clients benefited from substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring programming. These programs significantly contributed to program success once other relevant factors, including criminal history, needs (as measured by the LSI), length of stay in the program and client age were taken into account.
 - Diversion clients scored statistically significantly higher on the Adult Substance Abuse Survey (ASUS) compared to Transition clients, on both the total score and on nearly every subscore domain, reflecting a greater need for treatment services for alcohol and drug problems.

¹ The Level of Supervision Inventory is a 54-item assessment tool that identifies offender needs for services. The higher the score, the greater the service needs of the offender.

² Higher accommodation scores result from frequent address changes, living in a high crime neighborhood, or other housing problems.

- Transition clients who succeeded in the program did not benefit from programming or services, as measured by the termination form, once criminal history, needs levels, length of stay in the program, and age were controlled for.
- Employment is a condition of residency in most community corrections programs. Employment proved to be a much more significant factor in program success than services received. Employed clients were over three times as likely to be successfully terminated as those who were unemployed.
- Client age was the most significant predictor of success, followed by offender service needs.
 - Educational status was an equally strong predictor of success for transition clients.
 - While criminal history is an important factor, this was found to be less significant than client age, LSI score, and educational attainment.
 - Clients aged 35 and over were significantly more likely to succeed than those aged 34 and under. Older diversion clients were 134 percent more likely, and older transition clients 88 percent more likely, to successfully terminate than younger clients.
 - In terms of total LSI score, diversion clients scoring under 30 were 59 percent more likely to succeed. Transition clients with an LSI score under 30 were 72 percent more likely to successfully terminate.

The Data

Data concerning all terminations from Colorado community corrections residential programs during fiscal year (FY) 2008 was obtained by the Office of Research and Statistics from the Office of Community Corrections within the Division of Criminal Justice. The Office of Community Corrections requires program personnel to complete termination reports on all offenders leaving a community corrections program. This form collects the following pieces of information regarding the community corrections client population:

- Demographic information
- Referral source
- Juvenile and adult criminal histories
- Fiscal information
- Current crime
- Drug use
- Drug assessment scores
- The four most important objectives of the supervision plan based on the individual's Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) score
- Services received while in the program
- Reason for termination.

An example of the termination form can be found in Appendix A. Appendix B provides an example of the LSI.

Description of the Community Corrections Population

A total of 5,174 terminations from Colorado community corrections programs occurred during FY 2008. Demographic information by legal status for this population is presented in Table 1.

Transition clients were more often male, African American, and were older than diversion clients. Almost a fourth (22.4 percent) of diversion clients were female, compared to only 19.5 of transition clients. Almost 60 percent of diversion clients were white, compared to 52.4 percent of transition clients. Conversely, 21.0 percent of transition clients were African American, compared to only 13.1 percent of diversion clients.

Over half of both client types were single, and almost 80 percent were employed full-time at termination from the program. Significantly more transition clients had a high school diploma or a GED than diversion clients (62.6 percent compared to 55.6 percent). Many of the transition clients may have obtained their GED while serving time in prison prior to placement in community corrections. Nevertheless, approximately one quarter of each of these client groups had less than a high school degree or equivalent, reflecting an important need for educational services for many of these offenders.

Not surprisingly, transition clients were significantly older than diversion clients. In FY 2008 the average age of the transition population was 35.9 years, compared to 32.7 years for the diversion population. The age difference is likely due to the years that the transition offenders spent in prison. The two groups had identical *total* Level of Supervision (LSI)³ average scores, representing a similar need among those in both groups for programs and services. Transition clients had significantly higher average criminal history scores⁴ than did diversion clients. This means that transition offenders, not unexpectedly, had more extensive criminal histories than did diversion clients.

Table 2 displays the most serious conviction crimes for which these clients were placed in community corrections programs. As shown, a conviction for controlled substances was the

³ The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a 54-item risk and needs assessment and is a component of the Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA). Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision.

⁴ The ORS Criminal History Score is an index of an offender's past adjudications, convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories. See K. English, M. Mande. "Community Corrections in Colorado: Why Do Some Succeed and Others Fail?" Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, 1991.

most common for both diversion and transition offenders (37.2 percent and 34.3 percent, respectively). Theft and burglary were the second most common for both types of clients, with 28.3 percent of diversion and 23.8 percent of transition clients having been convicted of these crimes. The third and fourth most common conviction crimes for diversion clients were forgery or fraud (9.1 percent) and assault (6.1 percent). In the case of transition offenders, assault was the third most common (9.8 percent), followed by escape, at 6.0 percent.

Table 1. Descriptive Information for Clients Terminated from Community Corrections, FY 2008 (N = 5,174)

		Diversion (N=2475)	Transition (N=2699)
Gender*	Male	77.6%	80.5%
	Female	22.4%	19.5%
Ethnicity**	Caucasian	59.6%	52.4%
	African American	13.1%	21.0%
	Hispanic	24.3%	24.0%
	Asian	1.3%	0.7%
	American Indian	1.2%	1.5%
	Other	0.5%	0.4%
Marital Status*	Single	58.1%	53.6%
	Married/Common Law	22.6%	25.2%
	Separated/Divorced/Widowed	19.3%	21.2%
Employment at Termination	Full Time	78.3%	79.7%
	Part Time	4.4%	3.3%
	Unemployed	15.8%	15.7%
	Unemployed/Disability	1.4%	1.3%
Education at Termination**	Less than High School	27.9%	23.5%
	High School or G.E.D.	55.6%	62.6%
	Vocational/Some College	13.5%	11.5%
	College Degree	3.0%	2.5%
Average Age (Years)**		32.7	35.9
Average Criminal History Score^{a,**}		2.5	2.9
Average LSI Total Score^b		27.1	27.1

* p<.01, **p<.001

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

^a The ORS Criminal History Score is an index of an offender's past adjudications, convictions, placements and revocations. Collapsed scores range from 0 to 4, with 0 representing virtually no prior involvement in crime and 4 reflecting very serious offending histories. See K. English, M. Mande. "Community Corrections in Colorado: Why Do Some Succeed and Others Fail?" Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, 1991.

^b The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) is a 54-item risk and needs assessment and is a component of the Standardized Offender Assessment (SOA). Higher scores indicate a higher need for services and supervision.

Table 2. Most Serious Conviction Crimes for Clients Terminated from Community Corrections, FY 2008 (N = 5,174)

	Diversion (N=2475)	Transition (N=2699)
Controlled Substances	37.2%	34.3%
Theft/Burglary	28.3%	23.8%
Forgery/Fraud	9.1%	5.9%
Assault	6.1%	9.8%
Motor Vehicle	4.9%	4.2%
Driving related	3.9%	2.8%
Sex Assault	2.5%	0.9%
Criminal Mischief	2.0%	1.7%
Robbery	1.4%	5.0%
Weapons	1.3%	1.0%
Child Abuse	0.8%	0.8%
Miscellaneous*	0.8%	1.3%
Escape	0.6%	6.0%
Stalking/intimidation	0.5%	0.6%
Homicide	0.4%	1.7%
Kidnapping	0.0%	0.4%
Total	100%	100%

* Miscellaneous convictions include organized crime, arson, habitual criminal and unidentified crimes.

Program Outcome

Financial Outcomes

As can be seen in Table 3, offenders in halfway houses across the state earned over \$36.2 million during FY 2008 and paid over \$11.5 million in room and board. In addition, \$2.8 million was paid in state and federal taxes.

Minor differences were found between diversion and transition clients in the average amounts paid and owed at the time of termination. The difference in restitution owed was significant: transition offenders owed approximately twice that of diversion offenders. On average, diversion clients paid slightly more taxes and child support than transition clients. Finally, transition clients owed more money to the program for services received than did diversion clients at termination.

Community corrections clients paid over \$11.5 million toward their room and board, and paid over \$2.8 million in state and federal taxes while in the program.

Table 3. Total Financial Outcomes (N=5153)

	Diversion	Transition	Total
Earnings	\$15,825,467	\$16,831,069	\$32,656,536
Room and Board	\$5,715,194	\$5,827,103	\$11,542,297
State Taxes	\$987,988	\$1,022,125	\$2,010,113
Federal Taxes	\$391,412	\$431,134	\$822,546

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by The Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table 4. Average Financial Outcomes per Client by Program Type (N=5153)

	Diversion	Transition
Earnings	\$6,420	\$6,262
Federal Taxes	\$401	\$380
State Taxes	\$159	\$161
Restitution Owed*	\$4,872	\$9,510
Restitution Paid	\$532	\$515
Child Support Paid	\$158	\$106
Room and Board Paid	\$2,339	\$2,189
Paid for Treatment	\$384	\$293
Owed to Program at Termination	\$342	\$319

* Monetary difference between diversion and transition clients was significantly different ($p < .001$).

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Program Terminations

Table 5 contains the termination status by fiscal year for clients discharged between FY 2000 and FY 2008. Clients transferred to another program are excluded from this table.

The majority of terminations from community corrections programs in FY 2008 were successful, with 61.3 percent of diversion and 65.9 percent of transition clients terminating successfully. More diversion clients were terminated due to escape and technical violations than were transition clients. Just over 3 percent of either client type was terminated with a new crime.

As shown in Table 5, transition clients were more likely than diversion clients to successfully complete community corrections. In recent years, the increase in successful completion rates is clearly the result of noteworthy decreases in escapes and technical violations among the transition population. Terminations resulting from a new crime have consistently remained at approximately 3 percent for both diversion and transition programs since 2005.

Successful completion rates have improved over the past four years. Successful completion rates for diversion offenders have increased from 50.7 percent in FY 2005 to 61.3 in FY 2008. Transition program successful completion rates increased from 58.8 percent in FY 2005 to 65.9 percent in FY 2008

Table 5. Program Termination Status Over Time: FY 2000-2008

Fiscal Year	Successful Completion	Technical Violation	Escape	New Crime	N
Diversion Programs					
2008	61.3%	23.3%	12.0%	3.4%	2381
2007	59.3%	24.0%	13.5%	3.2%	2460
2006	54.6%	25.1%	17.4%	2.9%	2375
2005	50.7%	26.4%	19.5%	3.4%	2594
2004	52.2%	25.3%	20.9%	1.6%	2471
2000-2003	58.8%	22.8%	16.7%	1.7%	8194
Transition Programs					
2008	65.9%	19.1%	11.5%	3.5%	2672
2007	65.3%	20.1%	11.7%	2.8%	2469
2006	62.8%	20.3%	14.0%	3.0%	2450
2005	58.8%	24.0%	14.1%	3.0%	2499
2004	60.1%	23.4%	15.2%	1.3%	2354
2000-2003	67.2%	19.9%	11.8%	1.1%	7636

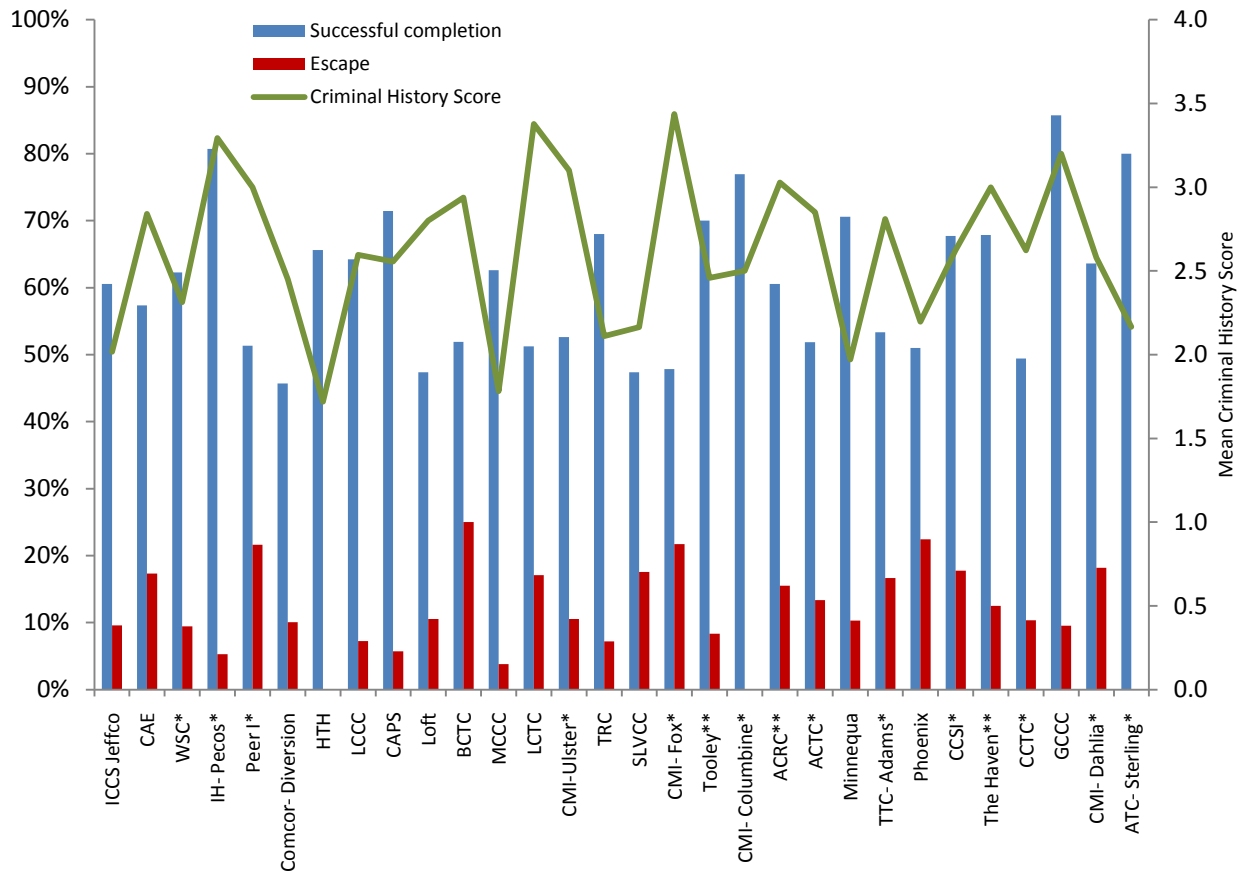
Note: Excludes those whose termination reason was the transfer to an intensive residential treatment program.

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Outcomes by Program

Figures 1, 2 and 3, below, display the rate of successful terminations, the proportions terminated for escape, and the average criminal history score (see right axis for score range) for each of the 35 community corrections programs reporting in FY 2008 (see Appendix C for information regarding the names and locations of specific programs). Figures 1 and 2 display this information for diversion and transition clients, respectively, and Figure 3 combines the outcomes of these two client populations. Table 6 gives the percentages of successful terminations, escapes, technical violation and new crime terminations, along with mean criminal history scores by program for diversion clients only. Table 7 gives this same information for transition clients only, while Table 8 combines the termination and criminal history data for the two client populations.

Figure 1. Program Outcomes and Criminal History: FY 2008 Diversion Terminations (N=2377)

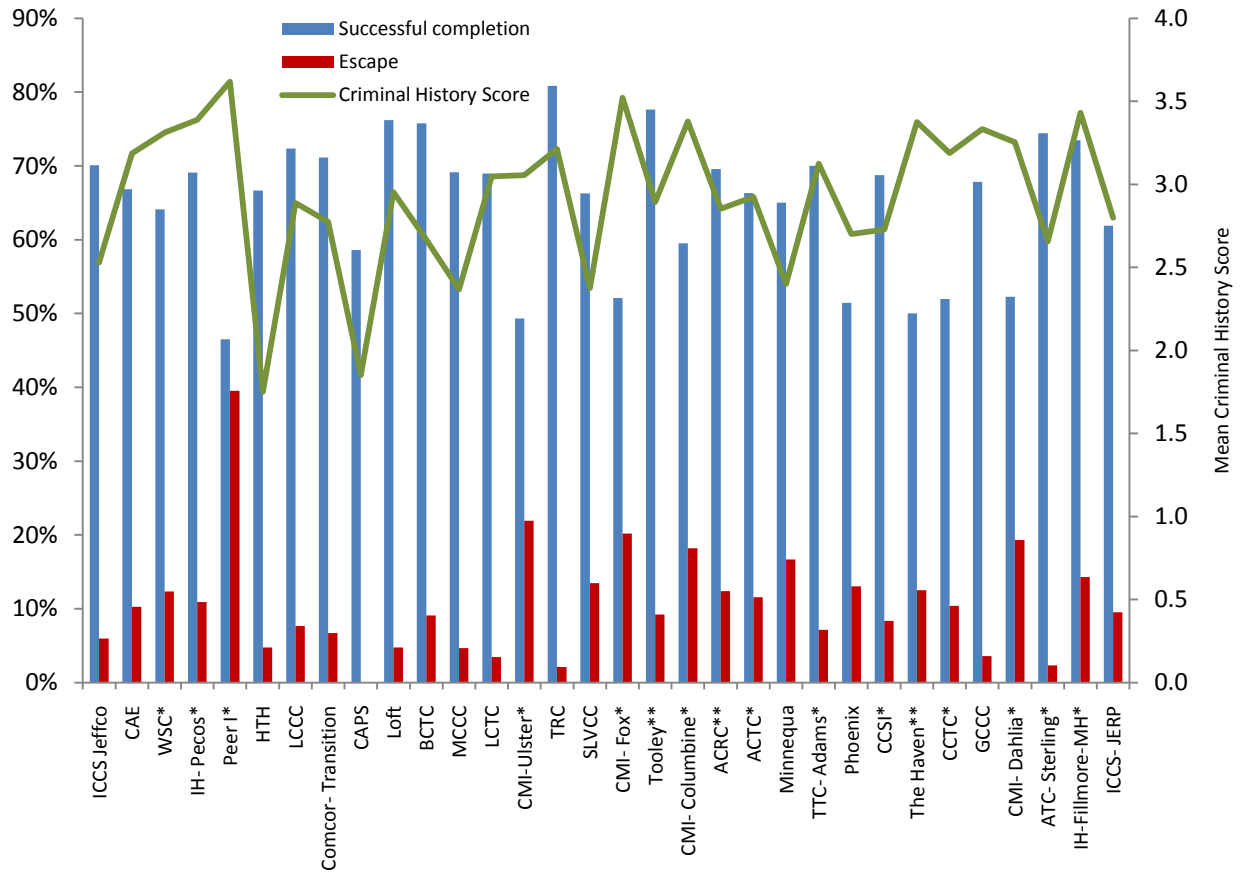


Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics. Note: Facilities with fewer than 5 terminations are excluded.

* Facilities serving males only

** Female only facilities

Figure 2. Program Outcomes and Criminal History: FY 2008 Transition Terminations (N=2669)

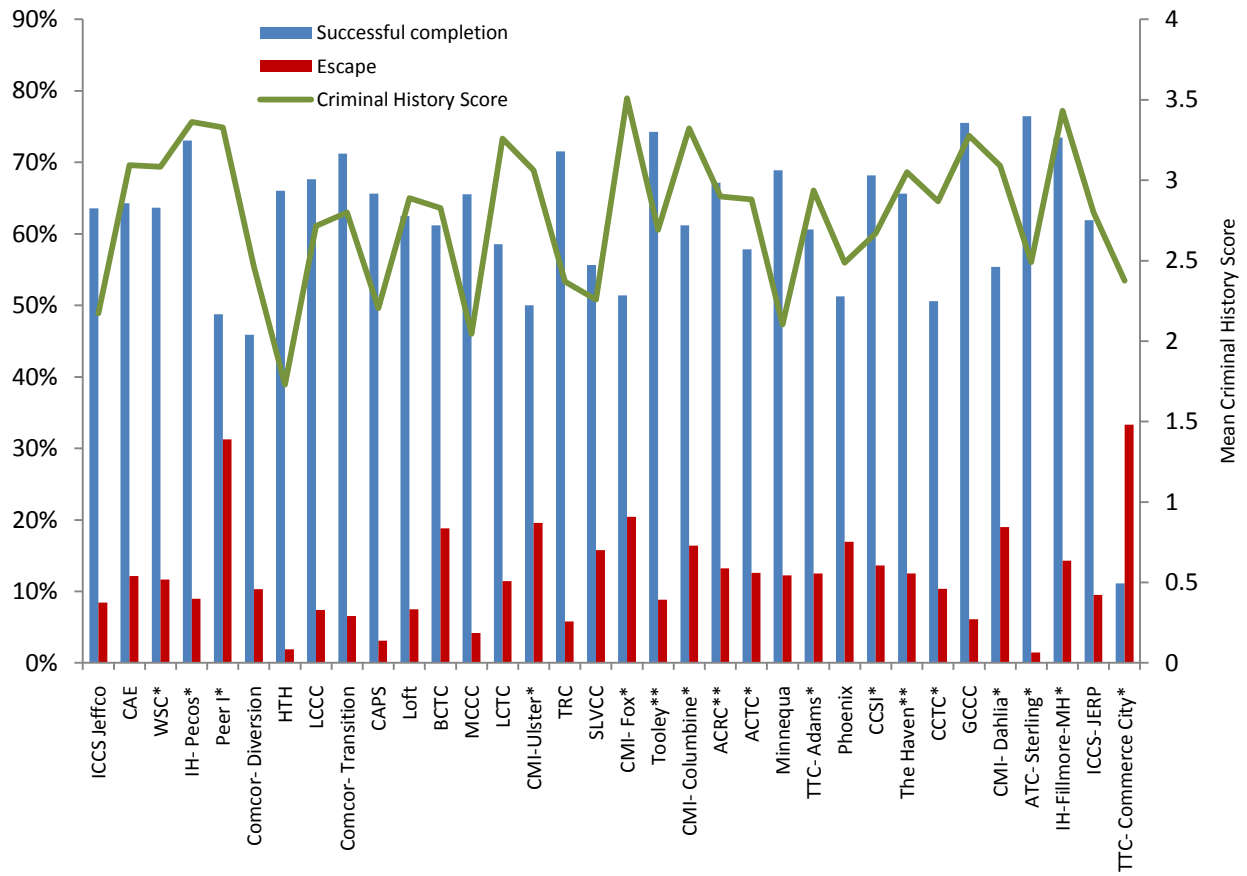


Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics. Note: Facilities with fewer than 5 terminations are excluded.

* Facilities serving males only

** Female only facilities

Figure 3. Program Outcomes and Criminal History: FY 2008 Transition and Diversion Terminations Combined (N=5053)



Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics. Note: Facilities with fewer than 5 terminations are excluded.

* Facilities serving males only

** Female only facilities

Table 6. Outcomes and Criminal History Score by Program: FY 2008 Diversion Terminations

	Success %	Escape %	Technical Violations %	New Crimes %	Average Criminal History Score	N [†]
ICCS Jeffco	60.6	9.6	29.1	0.8	2.0	251
CAE	57.3	17.3	22.7	2.7	2.8	75
WSC*	62.3	9.4	26.4	1.9	2.3	53
IH- Pecos*	80.7	5.3	14.0	0.0	3.3	57
Peer I*	51.4	21.6	27.0	0.0	3.0	37
Comcor	54.3	12.0	30.3	3.4	2.5	234
HTH	65.6	0.0	31.3	3.1	1.7	32
LCCC	67.7	7.6	20.2	4.5	2.6	223
CAPS	78.1	6.3	12.5	3.1	2.6	32
Loft	47.4	10.5	42.1	0.0	2.8	19
BCTC	51.9	25.0	15.4	7.7	2.9	52
MCCC	62.6	3.8	27.5	6.1	1.8	131
LCTC	52.5	17.5	22.5	7.5	3.4	40
CMI-Ulster*	52.6	10.5	31.6	5.3	3.1	19
TRC	70.2	7.4	19.8	2.5	2.1	121
SLVCC	50.5	18.7	25.2	5.6	2.2	107
CMI- Fox*	47.8	21.7	26.1	4.3	3.4	23
Tooley**	70.0	8.3	21.7	0.0	2.5	60
CMI- Columbine*	76.9	0.0	23.1	0.0	2.5	13
ACRC**	60.6	15.5	15.5	8.5	3.0	71
ACTC*	56.9	14.6	23.6	4.9	2.8	123
Minnequa	71.1	10.4	14.8	3.7	2.0	135
TTC- Adams*	55.8	17.4	25.6	1.2	2.8	86
Phoenix	51.5	22.7	19.6	6.2	2.2	97
CCSI*	67.7	17.7	12.9	1.6	2.6	62
The Haven**	70.4	13.0	16.7	0.0	3.0	54
CCTC*	49.4	10.3	35.6	4.6	2.6	87
GCCC	85.7	9.5	4.8	0.0	3.2	21
CMI- Dahlia*	63.6	18.2	12.1	6.1	2.6	33
ATC- Sterling*	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	2.2	25
TTC- Commerce City*	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	1.8	4
Total	61.3	12.0	23.3	3.4	2.5	2377

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

[†] Excludes cases discharged to an intensive residential treatment program.

* Facilities serving males only

** Female only facilities

Table 7. Outcomes and Criminal History Score by Program: FY 2008 Transition Terminations

	Success %	Escape %	Technical Violations %	New Crimes %	Average Criminal History Score	N [†]
ICCS Jeffco	70.1	6.0	19.7	4.3	2.5	117
CAE	67.2	10.3	16.2	6.4	3.2	204
WSC*	64.5	12.4	19.5	3.6	3.3	169
IH- Pecos*	69.1	10.9	14.5	5.5	3.4	110
Peer I*	46.5	39.5	14.0	0.0	3.6	43
HTH	66.7	4.8	23.8	4.8	1.8	21
LCCC	74.1	7.8	14.5	3.6	2.9	166
Comcor	76.7	7.2	12.8	3.3	2.8	180
CAPS	58.6	0.0	31.0	10.3	1.9	29
Loft	76.2	4.8	19.0	0.0	3.0	21
BCTC	75.8	9.1	15.2	0.0	2.7	33
MCCC	69.2	4.7	23.4	2.8	2.4	107
LCTC	71.4	3.6	17.9	7.1	3.0	28
CMI-Ulster*	49.3	21.9	21.9	6.8	3.1	73
TRC	80.9	2.1	17.0	0.0	3.2	47
SLVCC	66.3	13.5	15.7	4.5	2.4	89
CMI- Fox*	52.1	20.2	23.5	4.2	3.5	119
Tooley**	77.6	9.2	13.2	0.0	2.9	76
CMI- Columbine*	59.5	18.2	20.7	1.7	3.4	121
ACRC**	69.6	12.4	16.5	1.5	2.9	194
ACTC*	67.0	11.7	19.1	2.1	2.9	94
Minnequa	68.4	17.5	12.3	1.8	2.4	57
TTC- Adams*	70.0	7.1	20.0	2.9	3.1	70
Phoenix	51.4	13.0	31.9	3.6	2.7	138
CCSI*	70.2	8.5	21.3	0.0	2.7	47
The Haven**	50.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	3.4	8
CCTC*	51.9	10.4	33.8	3.9	3.2	77
GCCC	67.9	3.6	25.0	3.6	3.3	28
CMI- Dahlia*	52.3	19.3	20.5	8.0	3.3	88
ATC- Sterling*	76.2	2.4	16.7	4.8	2.7	42
IH- Fillmore- MH*	73.5	14.3	12.2	0.0	3.4	49
ICCS- JERP	61.9	9.5	23.8	4.8	2.8	21
TTC- Commerce City*	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	~	3
Total	65.9	11.5	19.1	3.5	2.9	2669

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

[†] Excludes cases discharged to an intensive residential treatment program.

* Facilities serving males only

** Female only facilities

~ Data not available

Table 8. Outcomes and Criminal History Score by Program: FY 2008 Total Terminations

	Success %	Escape %	Technical Violations %	New Crimes %	Average Criminal History Score	N [†]
ICCS Jeffco	63.6	8.4	26.1	1.9	2.3	368
CAE	64.5	12.2	17.9	5.4	3.1	279
WSC*	64.0	11.7	21.2	3.2	3.3	222
IH- Pecos*	73.1	9.0	14.4	3.6	3.5	167
Peer I*	48.8	31.3	20.0	0.0	3.3	80
ComCor	64.3	10.0	22.4	3.3	2.5	420
HTH	66.0	1.9	28.3	3.8	1.8	53
LCCC	70.4	7.7	17.7	4.1	2.7	389
CAPS	68.9	3.3	21.3	6.6	2.3	61
Loft	62.5	7.5	30.0	0.0	3	40
BCTC	61.2	18.8	15.3	4.7	2.8	85
MCCC	65.5	4.2	25.6	4.6	2.1	238
LCTC	60.3	11.8	20.6	7.4	3.3	68
CMI-Ulster*	50.0	19.6	23.9	6.5	3.2	92
TRC	73.2	6.0	19.0	1.8	2.7	168
SLVCC	57.7	16.3	20.9	5.1	2.4	196
CMI- Fox*	51.4	20.4	23.9	4.2	3.5	142
Tooley**	74.3	8.8	16.9	0.0	2.9	136
CMI- Columbine*	61.2	16.4	20.9	1.5	3.4	134
ACRC**	67.2	13.2	16.2	3.4	2.9	265
ACTC*	61.3	13.4	21.7	3.7	2.9	217
Minnequa	70.3	12.5	14.1	3.1	2.1	192
TTC- Adams*	62.2	12.8	23.1	1.9	2.9	156
Phoenix	51.5	17.0	26.8	4.7	2.9	235
CCSI*	68.8	13.8	16.5	0.9	2.7	109
The Haven**	67.7	12.9	19.4	0.0	3.1	62
CCTC*	50.6	10.4	34.8	4.3	3	164
GCCC	75.5	6.1	16.3	2.0	3.3	49
CMI- Dahlia*	55.4	19.0	18.2	7.4	3.2	121
ATC- Sterling*	77.6	1.5	17.9	3.0	2.7	67
IH- Fillmore- MH*	73.5	14.3	12.2	0.0	3.5	49
ICCS- JERP	61.9	9.5	23.8	4.8	2.8	21
TTC- Commerce City*	14.3	42.9	42.9	0.0	2.6	7
Total	63.7	11.7	21.1	3.5	2.8	5053

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

[†] Excludes cases discharged to an intensive residential treatment program.

* Facilities serving males only

** Female only facilities

Client Needs

The average Level of Supervision (LSI) *total* scale scores for transition and diversion offenders were almost identical across the two groups of offenders. The LSI is a 54-item needs assessment instrument that measures problems in ten domains, or subscales, identified in Table 9. However, the subscales of the LSI revealed significant differences in the needs levels of the two populations. As shown in Table 8, in FY 2008 transition clients scored higher on average in the criminal history and education/employment domains. Diversion clients scored higher in the domains of family/marital, accommodation, leisure/recreation, alcohol/drug, and emotional/personal. Likewise, diversion clients scored higher on global Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) scores as well as on almost every domain within the survey (see Table 10).

Table 9. Level of Supervision Inventory Scores: FY 2008 Community Corrections Terminations

	Diversion Average (N=2433)	Transition Average (N=2658)	Scale Range
Total	27.1	27.1	0-51
Criminal History*	2.6	3.0	0-10
Education/Employment*	5.2	5.5	0-10
Financial	1.0	1.0	0-2
Family/Marital*	1.8	1.7	0-4
Accommodation*	1.2	0.9	0-3
Leisure/Recreation*	1.6	1.6	0-2
Companions	3.1	3.0	0-5
Alcohol/Drug*	5.0	4.6	0-9
Emotional/Personal*	1.3	1.2	0-5
Attitude/Orientation	1.8	1.7	0-4

* P<.001

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

In terms of elements included in treatment plans, diversion and transition populations varied only in that greater proportions of diversion clients were anticipated to address accommodation issues (13.5 percent vs. 10.6 percent) and leisure/recreation issues (39.0 percent vs. 34.5 percent). As shown in Table 11, the service most commonly included in treatment plans was alcohol and drug services, which were included in over three-quarters of the treatment plans. Education and employment were included in half of all treatment plans, and issues concerning companions were to be addressed for approximately 44 percent of all clients.

Table 10. Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) Scores: FY 2008 Community Corrections Terminations

	Diversion Mean (N=2350)	Transition Mean (N=2594)	Scale Range
Global*	39.7	36.5	0-98
AOD Involvement*	9.9	8.8	0-39
AOD Disruption*	17.9	15.7	0-78
AOD Last 6 Months*	7.1	5.0	0-98
AOD Use Benefits*	8.5	7.8	0-29
Social Non-Conforming	10.8	10.6	0-34
Legal Non-Conforming*	15.4	16.6	0-39
Legal Non-Conf. 6 month*	4.8	3.8	0-28
Mood Adjustment*	7.5	6.2	0-29
Behavioral Disruption*	4.8	4.3	0-23
Psychophysical Disruption*	8.2	7.2	0-39
Social Role Disruption	4.3	3.9	0-15

* P<.001

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table 11. Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) Elements Included in Treatment Plans: FY 2008 Community Corrections Terminations

	Diversion (N=2475)	Transition (N=2699)
Alcohol/Drug	77.2%	76.4%
Education/Employment	51.8%	50.9%
Companions	44.8%	44.0%
Attitude/Orientation	43.6%	43.0%
Leisure/Recreation*	39.0%	34.5%
Financial	36.8%	37.1%
Family/Marital	30.9%	29.2%
Emotional/Personal	25.6%	24.0%
Accommodation*	13.5%	10.6%

*P<.001

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Services Received

As can be seen in Figure 4, substance abuse services were provided to the majority of clients, with 73.8 percent of diversion and 67.6 of transition clients receiving such treatment. Cognitive restructuring was the second most commonly administered service, with approximately half of all terminations receiving this service.

Employment and vocational services were provided to 40.2 percent of diversion and 38.1 percent of transition terminations. Just over 30 percent of both populations received life skills and financial services. Anger management was the next most frequently provided program, with 13.2 percent of diversion and 19.5 percent of transition clients participating. Closely following were education and mental health services, received by 15.5 percent and 14.7 percent of diversion and transition offenders, respectively. Sex offender and domestic violence services were provided to only small percentages of diversion and transition offenders, at 2.5 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively.

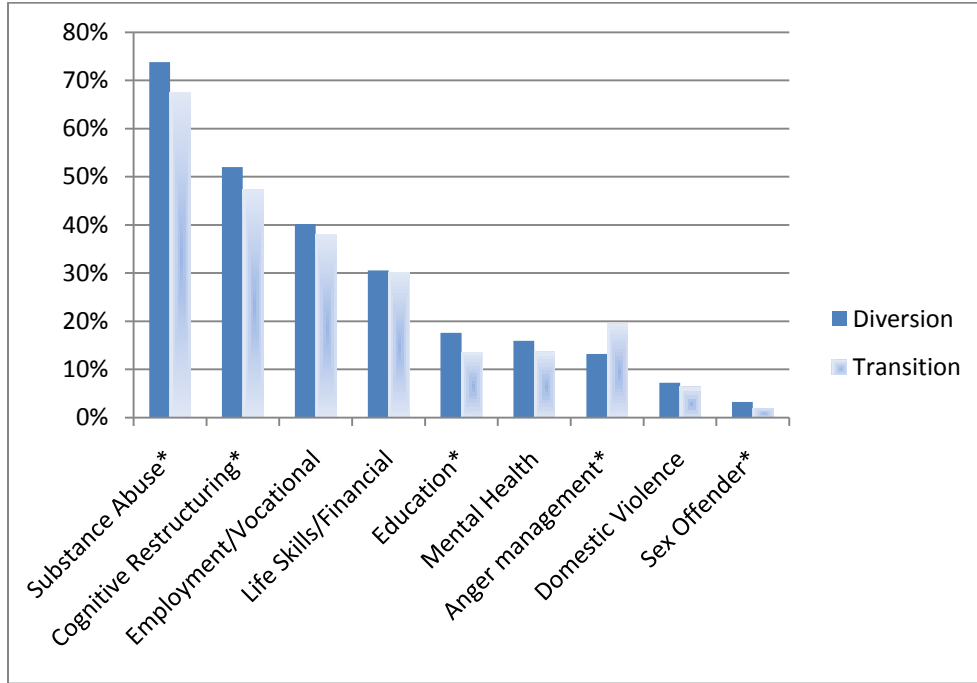
Diversion clients typically received services of all types more often than did transition clients. The exception to this is in the area of anger management. A significantly greater proportion of transition clients received anger management than did diversion clients (19.5 percent compared to 13.2 percent).

Treatment plans and services received were often not well matched. As shown in Table 12, approximately half of those whose treatment plan elements included employment or educational services actually received them. Only 29.8 percent of diversion clients and 33.6 percent of transition clients whose treatment plan included financial skills did receive related services, and a third of those who needed assistance with financial skills or mental health services received these services.

However, the majority of those needing substance abuse treatment did receive it. Of clients in need of such services, 81.0 percent of diversion and 73.8 percent of transition clients received them. The correspondence between treatment plan elements and services received is graphically displayed in Figures 5 and 6. Tables 13 and 14 display the correspondence between treatment plans and services received by program, for diversion and for transition programs separately. *It is important to note that no data beyond individual program audits exist to determine the quality of services given or if clients completed their program.*

Treatment plans and services received were often not well matched in the case of employment, education, financial skills and mental health needs. However, the majority of those with substance abuse problems did receive treatment.

Figure 4. FY 2008 Community Corrections Terminations: Services Received



	Diversion (N=2475)	Transition (N=2699)
Substance Abuse*	73.8%	67.6%
Cognitive Restructuring*	52.0%	47.3%
Employment/Vocational	40.2%	38.1%
Life Skills/Financial	30.5%	30.2%
Education*	17.6%	13.6%
Mental Health	15.9%	13.7%
Anger management*	13.2%	19.5%
Domestic Violence	7.2%	6.4%
Sex Offender*	3.2%	1.8%

*P<.001

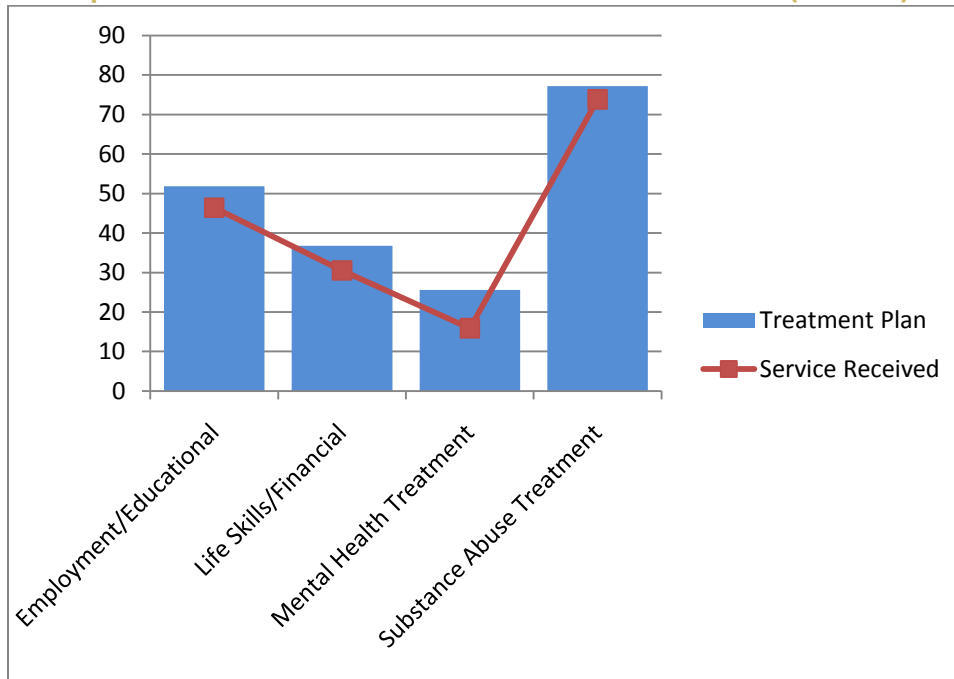
Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

**Table 12. FY 2008 Community Corrections Terminations:
Correspondence of Treatment Plans and Services Received**

Treatment Plan Elements	Service Received	
	Diversion (N=2475)	Transition (N=2699)
Employment/Educational	50.9%	49.8%
Life Skills/Financial	29.8%	33.6%
Mental Health Treatment	32.0%	32.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment	81.0%	73.8%

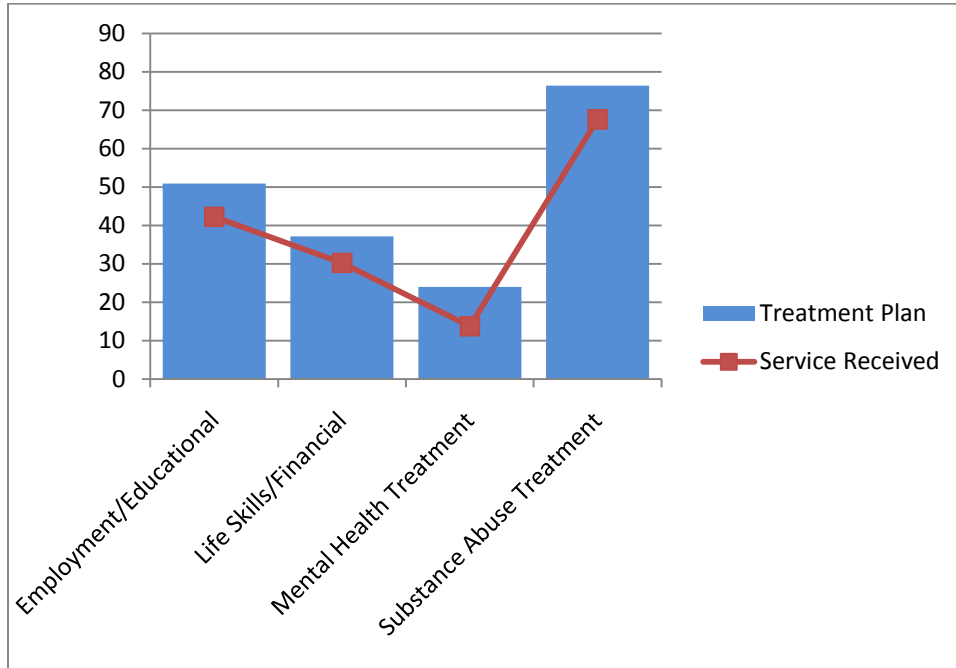
Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

**Figure 5. FY 2008 Community Corrections Diversion Terminations:
Correspondence of Treatment Plans and Services Received (N=2475)**



Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

**Figure 6. FY 2008 Community Corrections Transition Terminations:
Correspondence of Treatment Plans and Services Received (N=2699)**



Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Table 13. : FY 2008 Community Corrections Diversion Terminations: Services Included in Treatment Plan vs. Services Received by Program

	Education/ Employment		Financial/Life Skills		Substance Abuse		Mental Health		N
	Treatment Plan	Services Received	Treatment Plan	Services Received	Treatment Plan	Services Received	Treatment Plan	Services Received	
	%		%		%		%		
ICCS Jeffco	56.2	64.9	37.8	31.1	57.4	78.1	17.5	27.1	251
CAE	60.0	56.0	34.7	61.3	81.3	56.0	38.7	1.3	75
WSC*	73.6	0.0	39.6	26.4	79.2	92.5	17.0	0.0	53
IH- Pecos*	31.6	5.3	33.3	3.5	45.6	71.9	17.5	5.3	57
Peer I*	97.3	94.6	2.7	97.3	100.0	97.3	2.7	0.0	37
Comcor	56.5	82.0	46.4	63.7	75.2	77.7	15.8	6.1	1
HTH	59.4	15.6	46.9	0.0	87.5	93.8	34.4	43.8	278
LCCC	51.5	11.1	48.9	14.5	76.2	64.7	41.7	18.3	32
CAPS	45.7	0.0	31.4	0.0	88.6	62.9	28.6	22.9	35
Loft	73.7	42.1	57.9	42.1	84.2	78.9	42.1	21.1	19
BCTC	7.7	36.5	32.7	38.5	92.3	82.7	53.8	32.7	52
MCCC	58.0	93.1	37.4	18.3	72.5	85.5	17.6	22.1	131
LCTC	14.6	36.6	26.8	31.7	70.7	58.5	4.9	26.8	41
CMI-Ulster*	15.8	52.6	5.3	31.6	94.7	73.7	26.3	15.8	19
TRC	50.4	28.8	17.6	18.4	67.2	74.4	39.2	11.2	125
SLVCC	72.8	38.6	24.6	29.8	93.0	86.7	31.6	28.9	114
CMI- Fox*	8.7	13.0	39.1	8.7	95.7	60.9	30.4	17.4	23
Tooley**	43.3	8.3	30.0	10.0	73.3	68.3	31.7	23.3	60
CMI-Columbine*	23.1	15.4	38.5	7.7	76.9	76.9	0.0	7.7	13
ACRC**	81.7	78.9	60.6	77.5	76.1	80.3	36.6	9.9	71
ACTC*	37.8	56.3	27.4	5.2	88.9	75.6	17.0	17.8	135
Minnequa	46.3	29.4	73.5	0.0	94.1	44.1	33.1	2.2	136
TTC-Adams*	36.7	23.3	17.8	23.3	76.7	76.7	16.7	22.2	90
Phoenix	72.4	29.6	37.8	20.4	66.3	82.5	20.4	6.1	98
CCSI*	38.7	75.8	30.6	72.6	62.9	72.6	17.7	9.7	62
Haven**	60.7	82.1	21.4	87.5	100.0	92.9	42.9	33.9	56
CCTC*	39.1	25.3	19.5	25.3	88.5	65.5	16.1	8.0	87
GCCC	90.5	23.8	14.3	0.0	85.7	90.5	38.1	14.3	21
CMI-Dahlia*	18.2	48.5	27.3	18.2	90.9	75.8	33.3	30.3	33
ATC-Sterling*	52.0	88.0	52.0	0.0	72.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	25
TTC-Commerce City*	16.7	0.0	16.7	83.3	66.7	83.3	0.0	50.0	6
Total	51.8	46.4	36.8	30.5	77.2	73.8	25.6	15.9	2475

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

* Facilities serving males only. ** Female only facilities.

Table 14. FY 2008 Community Corrections Transition Terminations: Services Included in Treatment Plan vs. Services Received by Program

	Education/ Employment		Financial/Life Skills		Substance Abuse		Mental Health		N
	Treatment Plan	Services Received	Treatment Plan	Services Received	Treatment Plan	Services Received	Treatment Plan	Services Received	
	%		%		%		%		
ICCS Jeffco	59.8	79.5	34.2	29.1	58.1	77.8	22.2	21.4	117
CAE	64.9	52.2	47.8	53.2	82.0	50.2	22.0	1.0	205
WSC*	77.1	1.2	37.6	24.1	84.1	92.4	14.1	0.0	170
IH- Pecos*	45.5	15.5	44.5	7.3	39.1	63.6	20.9	15.5	110
Peer I*	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	43
HTH	42.9	0.0	61.9	9.5	66.7	85.7	23.8	14.3	21
LCCC	55.3	11.2	51.2	12.9	75.9	65.9	29.4	10.0	170
Comcor	25.8	30.9	36.6	51.0	73.2	71.1	19.6	11.3	194
CAPS	51.7	0.0	20.7	0.0	72.4	69.0	31.0	13.8	29
Loft	90.5	52.4	28.6	33.3	90.5	85.7	47.6	9.5	21
BCTC	24.2	27.3	36.4	45.5	84.8	69.7	39.4	27.3	33
MCCC	49.5	85.0	36.4	11.2	75.7	72.9	16.8	5.6	107
LCTC	10.3	48.3	6.9	31.0	75.9	58.6	27.6	13.8	29
CMI-Ulster*	24.7	31.5	13.7	19.2	80.8	52.1	12.3	5.5	73
TRC	53.2	25.5	17.0	17.0	74.5	72.3	34.0	17.0	47
SLVCC	79.8	51.7	20.2	19.1	84.3	88.8	22.5	18.0	89
CMI- Fox*	20.2	24.4	36.1	6.7	90.8	43.7	31.1	8.4	119
Tooley**	35.5	10.5	35.5	5.3	82.9	72.4	36.8	22.4	76
CMI- Col.*	24.8	33.1	35.5	19.8	78.5	46.3	1.7	3.3	121
ACRC**	81.4	81.4	66.5	82.0	74.7	83.5	46.4	21.6	194
ACTC*	31.6	70.5	28.4	8.4	91.6	70.5	20.0	8.4	95
Minnequa	51.7	33.3	75.0	0.0	95.0	26.7	30.0	3.3	60
TTC- Adams*	44.3	17.1	22.9	14.3	80.0	68.6	11.4	17.1	70
Phoenix	69.6	35.5	28.3	36.2	67.4	68.8	21.7	15.2	138
CCSI*	52.1	91.7	33.3	79.2	56.3	64.6	14.6	2.1	48
Haven**	62.5	75.0	12.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	62.5	8
CCTC*	32.5	13.0	22.1	9.1	75.3	63.6	11.7	9.1	77
GCCC	67.9	7.1	28.6	0.0	78.6	82.1	21.4	3.6	28
CMI- Dahlia*	17.0	54.5	30.7	17.0	80.7	54.5	23.9	35.2	88
ATC- Sterl.*	83.7	86.0	46.5	0.0	62.8	11.6	2.3	2.3	43
IH- Fillmore*	38.8	87.8	30.6	81.6	71.4	98.0	81.6	98.0	49
ICCS- JERP	57.1	81.0	19.0	0.0	71.4	90.5	76.2	95.2	21
TTC- Comm. City*	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	3
Total	50.9	42.2	37.1	30.2	76.4	67.6	24.0	13.7	2699

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

* Facilities serving males only. ** Female only facilities.

Factors Affecting Program Success

The following discussion examines the association between client characteristics and successful termination from a community corrections program. Terminations for technical violations, new crimes and escape are considered to be unsuccessful. Terminations in which clients were transferred to intensive residential treatment are excluded from this analysis.

Many factors are found to be significantly associated with successful termination. Among these, as shown in Table 15, are employment status, educational achievement, length of stay in the program, risk and service needs as measured by the LSI, criminal history, and client age.

It was found that clients aged 35 and over, and those scoring under 30 on the LSI were significantly more likely to succeed.

Since employment is a condition of placement in most programs, it is not surprising that employment has consistently been found to be linked to program success in community corrections (Woodburn & English, 2002; Burrell & English, 2006).⁵ In FY 2008, 78.3 percent of diversion terminations and 79.7 percent of transition terminations were employed full time when they left the program. Overall, the odds of employed clients succeeding is 7.5 times that of unemployed clients. Additionally, since clients who fail are generally quickly terminated from the program, length of stay is clearly associated with success.

Logistic regression⁶ was applied to determine the importance of these client characteristics in program success, while holding the obvious predictors of employment status and length of stay in the program constant. In the case of both the diversion and transition populations, age proved to be the most significant predictor of success, followed by offender risk and service needs as measured by the LSI. Educational status was an equally strong predictor of success for transition clients, though this was found to be less significant for the diversion population. While criminal history is an important factor, this was found to be less significant than client age, LSI score, and educational attainment (see table 16).

⁵ Additionally, clients are required to pay room and board, which is dependent upon employment. An exception to this rule occurs with the Fillmore facility of Independence House, which specializes in serving clients with mental illness. This halfway house does not require their residents to work, which may contribute to its relatively high successful termination rates and low technical violation rates (see Table 6).

⁶ Logistic regression was applied in this analysis. This statistical tool can be used in to predict program outcomes based on the values of a set of predictor variables such as criminal history, LSI score, length of stay and client age. Logistic regression can also be used to estimate odds ratios which measure of the odds of an event (such as successful program discharge) occurring for one group (such as those receiving services) compared to the odds of the same event happening in another group (such as those not receiving services).

Table 15. FY 2008 Community Corrections Terminations: Program Outcome by Client Characteristics

		Legal status			
		Diversion (N=8,194)*		Transition (N=7,636)**	
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful
Employment	Less than full time	18.7%	81.3%	33.5%	66.5%
	Full time	72.2%	27.8%	74.0%	26.0%
Education	Less than high school	57.1%	42.9%	53.7%	46.3%
	GED	61.2%	38.8%	66.9%	33.1%
	High school diploma	65.6%	34.4%	74.0%	26.0%
LOS months		7.4	4.1	6.7	3.7
Average LSI Score		26.4	28.1	26.2	28.8
Average Age (years)		34.2	30.1	36.8	33.5
Average Criminal History Score		2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1

* All differences between successful and unsuccessful termination are statistically significant at p<.001, with the exception of average criminal history score, for which this difference is significant at p<.01.

** All differences are statistically significant at p<.001, with the exception of educational status, for which this difference is significant at p<.01.
Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

The odds ratios given in Table 16 indicate that the probability of success increases with client age, by 5 percent per year for diversion clients and by 4 percent per year for transition clients. Likewise, the probability of success decreases with increasing LSI scores. The likelihood of a successful termination decreases by 3 percent with each incremental increase in a diversion client’s LSI score, and by 4 percent in the case of transition clients. Having a high school diploma or a GED increases the probability of success by 37 percent for diversion clients. Having a diploma or a GED is particularly beneficial for transition clients, increasing their probability of success by 74 percent.

Given the relevance of client age and LSI score in program outcomes, further analysis was undertaken to identify more specifically clients most likely to successfully complete community corrections. It was found that clients aged 35 and over were significantly more likely to succeed than those aged 34 and under. Older diversion clients were 134 percent more likely, and older transition clients 88 percent more likely, to successfully terminate than younger clients. In terms of total LSI score, diversion clients scoring under 30 were 59 percent more likely to succeed. Transition clients with an LSI score under 30 were 72 percent more likely to successfully terminate.

Table 16. FY 2008 Community Corrections Terminations: Impact of Client Characteristics on Successful Termination

	Diversion (N=8,194)		Transition (N=7,636)	
	Odds Ratio	Significance	Odds Ratio	Significance
Age	1.05	***	1.04	***
Age greater than 34	2.34	***	1.88	***
LSI Score	.97	***	.96	***
LSI total score under 30	1.59	***	1.72	***
Criminal History Score	.92	*	.91	**
High School Diploma or GED	1.37	**	1.74	***

* p<.05 ** p<.01 *** p<.001

Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Services and Outcome

Analyses were conducted to determine the impact of the services received on program outcome, while holding constant those client characteristics found to be associated with outcome. These characteristics include criminal history, client needs (as measured by the LSI), length of stay in the program, and client age (see footnote 6). Table 17, below, provides the odds ratios which describe the extent of the relationship between program participation and successful termination after controlling for these factors.

Diversion clients were significantly more likely to successfully terminate from community corrections when they participated in substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring programming. Compared to offenders who did not receive these services, diversion offenders participating in substance abuse programming were 1.8 times as likely to successfully terminate from the halfway house, and those participating in cognitive restructuring programs were 1.4 times as likely as to successfully terminate from the halfway house. However, this was not the case with transition clients. None of the service types examined were found to impact program success for transition clients once criminal history, LSI score, length of stay and client age were taken into account. In other words, overall, programs and services as *measured by the information available in the termination form* were less influential to case outcome than these specific characteristics of individual clients.

**Table 17. FY 2008 Community Corrections Terminations:
Impact of Services Received on Successful Termination**

	Diversion (N=1,988)		Transition (N=2,149)	
	Odds Ratio	N	Odds Ratio	N
Education	NS	1,988	NS	2,149
Life Skills/Financial	NS		NS	
Substance Abuse*	1.8**		NS	
Cognitive Restructuring*	1.4*		NS	
Female Specific (Females Only)	NS	475	NS	430

NS: Not significant * P<.01 ** P<.001 Source: Community Corrections termination data provided by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Community Corrections and analyzed by the Office of Research and Statistics.

Summary

The differences between diversion and transition community corrections clients are notable. Transition clients are more often male, African American, and are older than diversion clients. Though they present with identical average LSI *total* scores, transition clients have significantly higher criminal history scores than do diversion clients.

Transition clients tend to terminate from community corrections successfully more often than diversion clients (65% vs. 59%). A great deal of variation exists in successful completion rates across programs.

Diversion clients tended to present with greater needs than did transition clients as demonstrated by LSI subscales and ASUS scores. However, the two populations varied little in their treatment plans. Nonetheless, diversion clients received more services in all areas with the exception of anger management, a program more frequently used by transition offenders.

The provision of services was linked to successful termination from community corrections for diversion clients. Diversion offenders who participated in substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring were more often discharged successfully than were those not participating in these services. However, once other relevant factors including criminal history, needs (as measured by the LSI), length of stay and client age were held constant, only substance abuse treatment and cognitive restructuring remained significant contributors to program outcome for diversion clients only. No services were significantly linked to program outcome in the cases of transition clients once these same factors were controlled for in the analysis. This finding likely reflects the inability of the items on the termination form to capture the external elements that contribute to the success of transition clients.

In terms of client characteristics, employment is the most significant factor in program success. This is not surprising since employment is generally a condition of living in a halfway house. An exception to this may occur in facilities where employment is not a condition of program participation, as in the case of the Fillmore branch of Independence House.

Holding employment and length of stay in the program constant, criminal history, needs (as measured by the LSI), client age and educational status all contribute to success. The most significant of these is age, with the probability of success increasing along with the age of the client. It was found that clients aged 35 and over were significantly more likely to succeed than younger clients. The older diversion clients were 134 percent more likely, and older transition clients 88 percent more likely, to successfully terminate than younger clients.

Client needs are the second most important factor among those examined, with the probability of program failure increasing along with client needs, as measured by the LSI. Clients scoring under 30 were between 59 percent (in the case of diversion clients) and 72 percent (in the case of transition clients) more likely to successfully terminate.

Appendix A: Colorado Community Corrections Client Information Form

COLORADO DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CLIENT INFORMATION FORM
RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS ONLY

DCJ ID # (Leave Blank - DCJ Only)				

1. Program Number		
-------------------	--	--

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION										
2. Last Name			3. First Name			4. County of Conviction		5. State ID (SID) # (from PSIR or DOC docs)		
6. Date of Birth			8. Gender		9. Ethnicity			10. Legal Status		
M	M	D	D	Y	Y	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Male <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Female	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - African American <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Asian/Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> [5] - Native American <input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Other/Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Cond of Probation <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Direct Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - DOC Transition <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - DOC Parole <input type="checkbox"/> [5] - DOC ISP	11. DOC # (Start with 0s if not 8 digits)	
7. Date of Residential Entry								12. Case # (Start with 0s if not 8 digits)		
M	M	D	D	Y	Y					
13. Employment at Entry			14. Employment at Termination			15. Marital Status				
<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Part time <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Unemployable due to Disability			<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Full Time <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Part time <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Unemployed <input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Unemployable due to Disability			<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Single <input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Married/Common Law <input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Separated/Divorced/Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Unknown				
16. Highest Grade Completed At Entry		17. Highest Grade Completed at Term		18. Current Offense Information				19. Sentence Length (from Mittimus for Direct Sentence Only)		
00-11 - Actual Grade 12 - High School Diploma 13 - G.E.D. 14 - Vocational/Some College 15 - Undergraduate Degree (or higher) 99 - Unknown/Data Unavailable				From the Court Mittimus, indicate the MOST SERIOUS FELONY offense at conviction (only list offense that the client is currently serving time for)				What is the length of the <u>current</u> sentence to Community Corrections in MONTHS??		
				a) Offense Name		b) DCJ Code	c) Felony Class (1-6)			
							F			
20. CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION (USE THE CODES BELOW)										
0-7 - Actual Number 8 - 8 or more 9 - Unknown/Data Unavailable										
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HISTORY					ADULT CRIMINAL HISTORY					
a) # of Juvenile Adjudications (Total)					f) # of Prior Adult Felony Convictions (Total)					
b) # of Juvenile Adjudications (Violent)					g) # of Prior Adult Felony Convictions (Violent)					
c) # of Placements in Group/Shelter Home					h) # of Prior Adult Felony Supervisions (Probation)					
d) # of Commitments to DYC Facility					i) # of Prior Adult Felony Supervisions (Comm. Corrections)					
e) Age at First Arrest					j) # of Prior Adult Felony Supervisions (Parole)					
					k) # of Prior Adult Revocations (Probation)					
					l) # of Prior Adult Regressions (Community Corrections)					
					m) # of Prior Adult Revocations (Parole)					
					n) # of Adult PRISON Incarcerations (Include YOS/Boot Camp)					
					o) # of Adult JAIL Incarcerations (Include YOS/Boot Camp)					
21. FISCAL INFORMATION:										
(ROUND to nearest WHOLE dollar. Do NOT use decimals/cents). Use "0"s for N/A										
a) Earnings	\$,				.00	→
b) Federal Taxes Withheld	\$,				.00	→
c) State Taxes Withheld	\$,				.00	→
d) Subsistence (Rent) Paid	\$,				.00	→
e) Restitution, Fines, and Fees OWED at entry date	\$,				.00	→
f) Restitution, Fines, and Fees PAID thru termination date	\$,				.00	→
g) Dollars paid for Treatment by Offender	\$,				.00	→
h) Child Support Dollars Paid by Offender	\$,				.00	→
i) Fees Owed to Program at Termination	\$,				.00	→
NOTE: The fiscal information should consider ONLY the time frame between the client's entry date and termination date ON THIS FORM. DO NOT report cumulative figures if the client has more than one termination form.										
Case Manager for This Client (Print Name)					Person Completing Form (Print Name)					

STANDARDIZED OFFENDER ASSESSMENT (REVISED) SCORES																			
22. SSI Total Score		23. Mental Health Screen (CCJMHS-A) – Number of Items Marked ‘Yes’ – Use 99 for NA)																	
24. LSI Scores - Use Raw Intake Scores					25. ASUS-R Raw Scores														
a) Criminal History					g) Companions					a) Involvement					i) Global				
b) Educ/Employmt					h) Alcohol/Drug					b) Disruption					j) Defensive				
c) Financial					i) Emot/Personal					c) AOD 6 month					k) Motivation				
d) Family/Marital					j) Attitude/Orient					d) Benefits					l) Strengths				
e) Accommodation					k) Total Score					e) Social NC					m) ASUS-R Rater				
f) Leisure/Recreat					l) Rater Box Total					f) Legal NC					n) Behavioral Disrupt				
26. LSI Scores (6 month update)																			
a) Total Score					b) Rater Box Total					g) Legal NC 6 mo					o) Psychophys Disrupt				
										h) Mood					p) Social Role Disrupt				
TREATMENT SERVICES																			
27. Indicate the TOP 4 Treatment Plan Elements according to the Case Manager's overall assessment of the client's needs including the SOA-R Information					31. TxRW Step 7 – Recommended Tx Level					32. TxRW Step 8 – Actual Tx Level Referred To									
[1] Education/Employment	[6] Companions	a) 1 st priority			[1] Level 1 - No Tx Required														
[2] Financial	[7] Alcohol/Drug	b) 2 nd priority			[2] Level 2 - Drug & Alcohol Education														
[3] Family/Marital	[8] Emotional/Personal	c) 3 rd priority			[3] Level 3 - Weekly Outpatient Therapy (WOP)														
[4] Accommodation	[9] Attitude/Orientation	d) 4 th priority			[4] Level 4a - Enhanced Outpatient Therapy (EOP)														
[5] Leisure/Recreation	[0] Client not assessed				[5] Level 4b - Intensive Outpatient Therapy (IOP)														
28. Indicate all services received while in residential placement. Include all services whether purchased or not. General services provided by the Case Manager should NOT be included (Example: job search assistance, employment supervision, or budgeting assistance)					33. FEMALE Clients only - For which services did the client receive female-specific treatment?					34. Indicate the client's prior Substance Abuse Treatment History									
Ancillary/Educational Services	a) Employment/Vocational	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [9] - NA - Not a female offender										<input type="checkbox"/> [0] - None				
	b) Education	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [0] - None										<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Substance Abuse Treatment				
	c) Life Skills/Financial	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Substance Abuse Treatment										<input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Mental Health Treatment				
Therapeutic Services	d) Mental Health	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Mental Health Treatment										<input type="checkbox"/> [3] - BOTH Sub Abuse & Mental Health				
	e) Substance Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [3] - BOTH Sub Abuse & Mental Health										<input type="checkbox"/> [8] - Other (specify) _____				
	f) Sex Offender	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [8] - Other (specify) _____										34. Indicate the client's prior Substance Abuse Treatment History				
	g) Domestic Violence	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [0] - None										<input type="checkbox"/> [0] - None				
	h) Anger Management	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Education Only (i.e NA/AA)										<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Education Only (i.e NA/AA)				
	i) Cognitive Restructuring	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Outpatient Only										<input type="checkbox"/> [2] - Outpatient Only				
	j) Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> [0] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Inpatient Only (i.e IRT or TC)										<input type="checkbox"/> [3] - Inpatient Only (i.e IRT or TC)				
29. Does the client have a known or documented clinical diagnosis for mental illness?					30. Is the client required to register as a Sex Offender? (include cases with underlying factual basis for a sex offense)					34. Indicate the client's prior Substance Abuse Treatment History									
<input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No					<input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No					<input type="checkbox"/> [4] - Both Outpatient and Inpatient									
<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Yes					<input type="checkbox"/> [1] - Yes					<input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Unknown/Data Unavailable									
<input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Unknown					<input type="checkbox"/> [9] - Unknown														
CLIENT TERMINATION INFORMATION																			
35. Date Terminated from Residential Placement				M	M	D	D	Y	Y	39. If terminated for a HOUSE/TECHNICAL VIOLATION, was it drug related?									
36. Termination Reason				37. Released To						<input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No									
<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Successful Residential Completion				<input type="checkbox"/> [1] Probation/Judicial ISP						<input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Yes									
<input type="checkbox"/> [2] Transfer to Other CC Program				<input type="checkbox"/> [2] DOC ISP						40. If YES which drugs?									
<input type="checkbox"/> [3] Transfer to IRT				<input type="checkbox"/> [3] DOC Parole						Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Yes									
<input type="checkbox"/> [4] Escape				<input type="checkbox"/> [4] Transfer to other CC/IRT Program						Marijuana <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Yes									
<input type="checkbox"/> [5] New Crime				Specify _____						Cocaine <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Yes									
<input type="checkbox"/> [6] Outstanding Warrant/Pending Crime				<input type="checkbox"/> [5] DOC/Jail Incarceration						Amphetamine <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Yes									
<input type="checkbox"/> [7] House/Technical Violation				<input type="checkbox"/> [6] Non Residential Status						Barbiturates <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Yes									
<input type="checkbox"/> [8] Reject After Accept				<input type="checkbox"/> [7] Off Supervision/Escape/Sentence Expired						Opiate <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Yes									
Explain _____				<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Other (specify) _____						Other <input type="checkbox"/> [0] - No <input type="checkbox"/> [1] -Yes									
<input type="checkbox"/> [0] Other (specify) _____																			
38. If terminated for a NEW CRIME, indicate the most serious offense below. Use '8' for a misdemeanor charge and a '0' for NA in section 'c' below.										41. If NOT Drug Related, what was the reason?									
a) Offense Name			b) DCJ Code			c) Felony Class (if felony)													

Appendix B:

Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI)

LEVEL OF SUPERVISION INVENTORY

Full Name: _____ Date of Birth: ____/____/____ Gender: M F
 Ethnicity: _____ INITIAL LSI: Yes No - Reassessment No. _____
 Officer Name: _____ Date Completed: ____/____/____

CRIMINAL HISTORY

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

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT

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

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 19. _____ Peer interactions -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 20. _____ Authority interactions -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
SUBTOTAL SCORE _____/10 = (____%)

FINANCIAL

21. _____ Problems -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 22. _____ Reliance upon social assistance
SUBTOTAL SCORE _____/2 = (____%)

FAMILY/MARITAL

23. _____ Dissatisfaction with marital or equivalent situation -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 24. _____ Nonrewarding, parental -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 25. _____ Nonrewarding, other -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 26. _____ Criminal family/spouse
SUBTOTAL SCORE _____/4 = (____%)

ACCOMMODATION

27. _____ Unsatisfactory -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 28. _____ 3 or more address changes last year/number
 29. _____ High crime neighborhood
SUBTOTAL SCORE _____/3 = (____%)

LEISURE/RECREATION

30. _____ No recent participation in organized activity
 31. _____ Could make better use of time -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
SUBTOTAL SCORE _____/2 = (____%)

COMPANIONS

32. _____ A social isolate
 33. _____ Some criminal acquaintances
 34. _____ Some criminal friends
 35. _____ Very few pro-social acquaintances
 36. _____ Very few pro-social friends
SUBTOTAL SCORE _____/5 = (____%)

ALCOHOL/DRUG PROBLEMS

37. _____ Alcohol problem, ever
 38. _____ Drug problem, ever
 39. _____ Alcohol problem, currently -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 40. _____ Drug problem, currently -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 Specify drug: _____
 41. _____ Law violation
 42. _____ Marital/Family
 43. _____ School/Work
 44. _____ Medical
 45. _____ Other clinical indicators
 Specify: _____
SUBTOTAL SCORE _____/9 = (____%)

EMOTIONAL/PERSONAL

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

ATTITUDE/ORIENTATION

51. _____ Supportive of crime -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 52. _____ Unfavorable attitude toward convention -

0	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

 +
 53. _____ Poor attitude toward sentence/conviction
 54. _____ Poor attitude toward supervision
SUBTOTAL SCORE _____/4 = (____%)

TOTAL SCORE **RATER BOX TOTAL**

INTERVIEWING/SCORING TIME (in minutes)

Appendix C:

Facility Names and Locations

Acronym	Full Name	Judicial District	Facility Location
ICCS Jeffco	Intervention Community Corrections Services, Inc.	1	Lakewood
IH-FILLMORE	Independence House Fillmore	2	Denver
CAE	Correctional Alternatives of El Paso County	4	CO. Springs
WSC	William Street Center	2	Denver
IH-PECOS	Independence House Pecos	2	Denver
PEER I	Peer I	2	Denver
IH-FEDERAL	Independence House Federal	2	Denver
COMCOR	ComCor, Inc	4	CO Springs
HTH	Hilltop House	6	Durango
LCCC	Larimer County Community Corrections	8	Fort Collins
CAPS	Correctional Alternative Placement Services	14	Craig
LOFT	Avalon-Loft House	17	Denver
BCTC	Boulder Community Treatment Center	20	Boulder
MCCC	Mesa County Community Corrections	21	Grand Junction
LCTC	Longmont Community Treatment Center	20	Longmont
CMI-ULSTER	CMI-Ulster	2	Denver
TRC	The Restitution Center	20	Greeley
SLVCC	San Luis Valley Community Corrections	12	Alamosa
CMI-FOX	CMI- Fox	2	Denver
TOOLEY	Tooley Hall	2	Denver
CMI-COLUMBINE	CMI-Columbine	2	Denver
ACRC	Arapahoe County Residential Center	18	Littleton
ACTC	Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	18	Englewood
Minnequa	Minnequa Community Corrections	10	Pueblo
TTC-ADAMS	Time to Change Adams County	17	Denver
PHOENIX	Phoenix Center	17	Henderson
CCSI	Community Corrections Services, Inc.	10	Pueblo
HAVEN	The Haven	2	Denver
CCTC	Centennial Community Transition Center	18	Centennial
GCCC	Garfield County Community Corrections	9	Rifle
CMI-DAHLIA	CMI- Dahlia	2	Denver
ATC-STERLING	Advantage Treatment Center	13	Sterling
IH-FILLMORE-MH	Independence House (Fillmore)	2	Denver
ICCS-JERP	Intervention Community Corrections Services, Inc. John Eachon Reentry Program.	1	Lakewood
TTC-Commerce City	Time to Change Commerce City	17	Commerce City

