

Evaluation of the Colorado Short Term Intensive Residential Remediation Treatment (STIRRT) Programs

Christine M. Shea Adams, Ph.D.

Linda Harrison, M.S.

Kim English, M.A.

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
Office of Research and Statistics

Introduction and Background

- Short Term Intensive Residential Remediation Treatment (STIRRT)
 - 14 day intensive residential substance abuse treatment program
 - 8-9 months of continuing care in community (non-residential)
 - Intended to stabilize drug offenders
 - Considered a “last chance” for offenders who would otherwise go to prison.

Referrals

- Those eligible include those referred by:
 - Probation,
 - Parole,
 - Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC),
 - Denver Drug Court, and
 - Community Corrections.

Four Program Locations

- Arapahoe House – Commerce City, CO
 - Multiple locations
 - Male and female participants*
 - 40 clients/month
- Crossroads Turning Point, Inc. – Pueblo, CO
 - Male clients only
 - Up to 40/month
- Larimer County Community Corrections – Fort Collins, CO
 - Male clients only
 - Up to 20/month
- Mesa County Criminal Justice Services Department – Grand Junction, CO**
 - Male and female clients
 - Up to 30/month

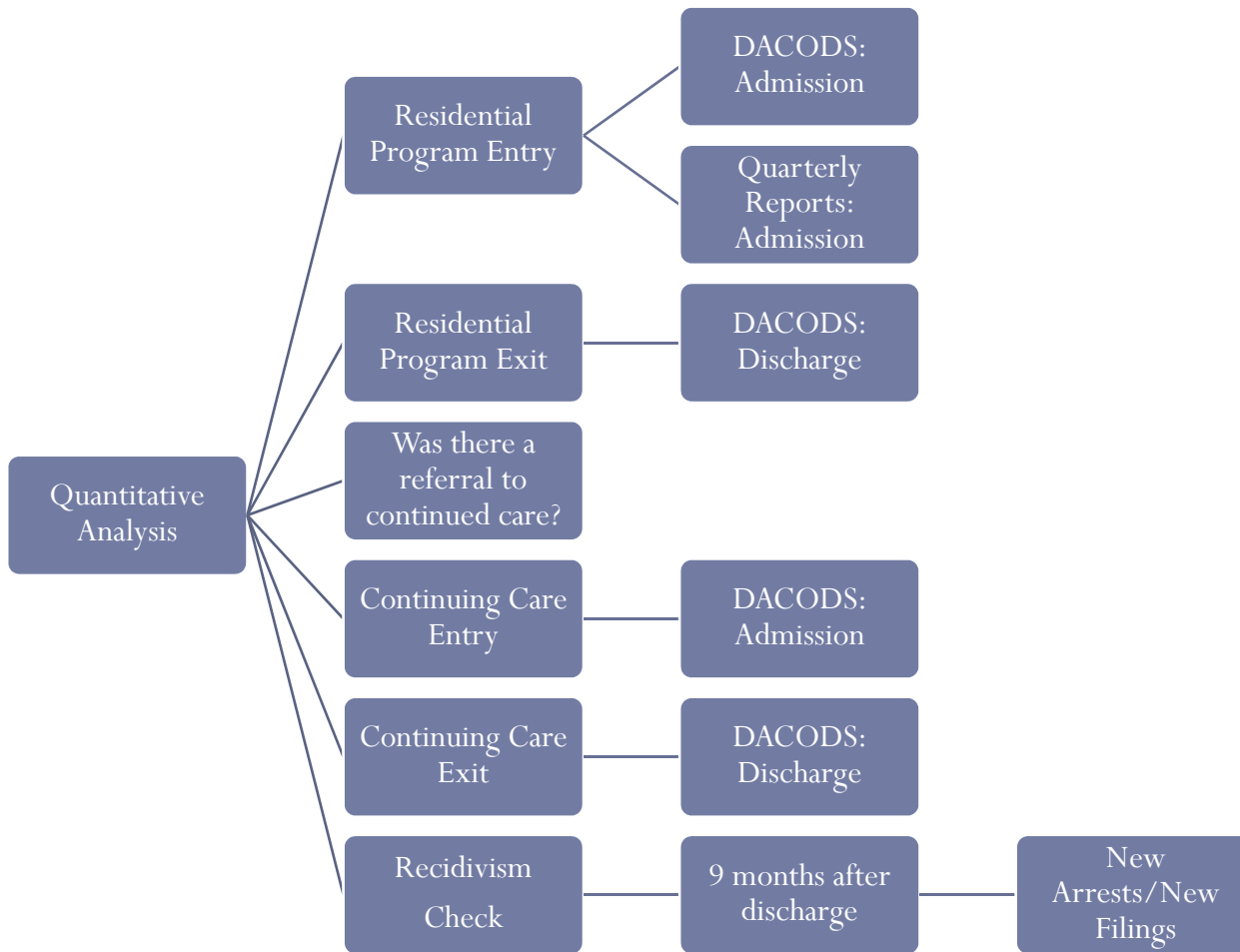
*Due to some IRB difficulties the AH female participants were excluded from this study.

**Mesa County stopped offering STTIRT in June 2010.

Data Sources

- Drug/Alcohol Coordinated Data System (DACODS)
 - Housed at the Division of Behavioral Health
 - Multiple data transfer steps
- Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON)
 - Housed at Judicial
- Provider Quarterly Reports

Data Collection and Analysis



Residential Program Participants (N = 1324)

- Primarily Caucasian (50%) and Hispanic (33%) males.
- Average age: 34.1 years
- Majority were
 - employed or looking for work at the time of admission.
 - married or single living independently
- Over half had no medical problems at the time of admission, yet
 - Nearly one third had a mental health problem.
- Half of the group had a high school diploma or GED.
- Average Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI): 32.8
- Top four substances used: Marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, and methamphetamine.

Program Outcomes

- 91% of all participants completed the STIRRT residential program successfully.
 - Individual program success rates ranged from 87.1 to 96.3%.

	N	Successful Termination %	Terminated Unsuccessfully %	Other/Unknown outcome %	Total %
Arapahoe House, Denver	579	92.7	6.3	1.0	100
Crossroads Turning Point, Pueblo	426	87.1	6.8	6.1	100
Mesa County, Grand Junction	82	96.3	3.7	0.0	100
Larimer County, Fort Collins	144	92.4	4.2	3.4	100
Total	1231	91.0 (n=1120)	6.0	3.0	100

Predicting Program Outcome

- Those who were employed were almost twice as likely to complete the program successfully as those who were unemployed.
- African Americans were more than three times as likely to complete the program successfully as those of any other race/ethnicity.

Continuing Care Participants (N = 474)

- 42.3% of the participants enrolled in continuing care after successfully completing residential.
- The proportion that participated in continuing care ranged from 25.3% to 50.9% across programs.

	Total N	Participated in Continuing Care		Total %
		No %	Yes %	
Arapahoe House, Denver	537	57.5%	42.5%	100
Crossroads Turning Point, Pueblo	371	49.1%	50.9%	100
Mesa County, Grand Junction	79	74.7%	25.3%	100
Larimer County, Fort Collins	133	72.2%	27.8%	100
Total Population	1120	57.7%	42.3% (n=474)	100

Continuing Care Participants, cont.

- The average wait time: 10.1 days.
- Primarily Caucasian (43.0%) and Hispanic (39.9%).
 - Hispanics were 70% more likely to participate in continuing care than non-Hispanics.
- Those admitted to residential with **ANY** methamphetamine use were significantly more likely to not participate in continuing care than non-methamphetamine users.

Continuing Care Outcomes

- 323 terminated during the study.
 - The remainder were still active.
- 20.4% terminated continuing care successfully.
- Average LOS for those who successfully completed: 189 days

Recidivism

- Recidivism = new district or county court filing.
 - Must have been successfully terminated from residential to be included.
- 6 month recidivism rate: 14.8%.
 - 12.4% rate for those who participated in continuing care.
 - 16.6% rate for those who did not participate in continuing care.
 - This difference in recidivism rates is statistically significant.
- 12 month recidivism rate: 24.9%.
 - 24.7% rate for those who participated in continuing care.
 - 25.1% rate for those who did not participate in continuing care.
- No significant predictors of recidivism overall.

Conclusion

- STIRRT is intended to be a 2 week intensive residential program followed by an 8 to 9 month non-residential program.
 - However, participation in Continuing care is low.
 - Need qualitative data to explore why.
 - Mandating this portion may be useful.
- The continuing care component of STIRRT requires further study.

Study Limitations

- DACODS
 - Many steps in data transfer process
 - Staff training and turnover
 - Data Quality
- Population size
 - Few Continuing Care participants
 - Time limitations

Questions?

Contact Info:

Christine.Adams@cdps.state.co.us

303-239-4496