

Community Reentry Project 2016 Statistical Overview

As a result of community opposition to a jail expansion bond in 2005, CRP was created as an innovative program in 2007 by the Crime Prevention Control Commission (CPC), justice reform advocates and service providers to specifically serve Denver's incarcerated community exiting the Denver County Jail. In 2008, the Urban Institute (UI) and the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) selected Denver as only one of four pilot sites nationally to model the Transition from Jail to Community Model to institutionalize reentry in Denver's jailing system in partnership with CRP. CRP has become a national hybrid model funded by the City and managed by a community-based non-profit.

2016 Race/ Ethnicity

	Denver County Jail population	Community Reentry Project population
White	40.4%	27%
Latino	33%	29%
Black	25%	31%
Asian	.8%	.4%
American Indian	.8%	6%
		6.5%
		.4% Middle Eastern

Homelessness Upon Release

Approximately 80% of the Denver County Jail population seeking CRP's services reported at intake being homeless or using temporary housing.

Unemployment Upon Release

Additionally, approximately 83% of participants reported being unemployed or underemployed.

Services

The chart below highlights the number of persons served, as well as units of service rendered, at the DCJ and CRP. Units of service are defined as one-on-one appointments or classes (Thinking for a Change (Cognitive Behavioral), Career Readiness, Healthy Living) attended by a participant.

Number of Participants and Services

Year	Jail Class Participants (unique individuals)	Jail Class Units of Service	Community Participants (unique individuals)	Total Community Units of Service
*2016	444 (14% decrease)	3682 (35% decrease)	234 (24.5% increase)	1435 (13% decrease)
2015	521	5703	188	1657

* Ideally, CRP and DSD Life Skills staff should meet regularly, facilitate transition plans seamlessly, and coordinate efforts. However, due to jail staffing shortages, inconsistent communication, lack of prioritization of programs as part of the DSD reform effort, and earned time credit policy changes the number of inmates enrolled dropped by 14% in 2016.

Cost Savings

CRP's classes, for which inmates received days off their sentences, resulted in a cost savings of \$227,679.23 of jail bed days saved from 2014 to 2016. In 2014, CRP demonstrated jail bed day savings totaling \$67,257.77. This cost savings increased 95% in 2015 and a steady 33% in 2016. In 2016 and 2015, CRP provided a total of 12754 units of services for both jail and community participants.

Recidivism Reduction

In 2014, CRP achieved a 16% recidivism rate among participants who received 21+ services compared to a 33% recidivism for those with 5-20 services, and a 46% recidivism for those who received fewer than 4 services resulting in a 55% or higher total recidivism rate. Rates of employment and probation compliance increases, and homelessness decreases significantly the more units of service a participant receives.