



COLORADO
Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Public Safety



Photo Courtesy of psaudio, Paul McGowan, Pixabay

Fiscal Year

2019 – 2020

Annual

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS

COLORADO DIVISION OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

700 KIPLING ST, SUITE 1000,
DENVER, CO 80215

[https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dcj/
community-corrections](https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dcj/community-corrections)

Katie Ruske, Manager, OCC
Joe Thome, Director, DCJ

Prepared by:
Wendy Bacchi,
Community Corrections Technician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	
Covid-19 Limitations and Considerations	4
Community Corrections Programs	4
Community Corrections in Colorado	5
Statistical Overview.....	8
Section I- Residential Community Corrections	
Client Types.....	9
Demographics.....	11
Criminal History.....	13
Standardized Client Assessments and Treatment.....	14
Substance Use Treatment	18
Mental Illness.....	21
Registered Sex Offenders.....	22
Registered Sex Offender Discharges	23
Community Corrections Services.....	23
Educational Attainment	27
Discharges	28
Escapes.....	31
Technical Violations	33
Employment at Termination	35
Length of Stay (LOS).....	36
Recidivism.....	38
Section II - Non-Residential Community Corrections	
Demographics.....	39
Non-Residential Community Corrections Services	41

Non-Residential Risk Reduction.....	41
Employment.....	42
Length of Stay.....	43
Discharges.....	43
Section III - Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)	
Legal Status.....	45
Previous Substance Use and Treatment.....	46
Drug of Choice.....	47
Standardized Offender Assessment and Treatment.....	48
Continuing Care.....	49
Discharges.....	49
Section IV - Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT)	
Assessments.....	53
Drug of Choice.....	55
Substance Use Treatment.....	56
Discharges.....	57
Length of Stay at Discharge.....	59
Section V - Finances in Community Corrections	
Subsistence.....	60
Income.....	61
Other Financial Responsibilities.....	61
Restitution and Other Court Costs.....	62
Court-Ordered Child Support.....	62
Treatment Costs.....	62
Fees Owed to Program at Termination.....	62
Section VI - Program Efficacy, Core Security and Technical Assistance	
Core Security Program Audits.....	63

Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE) Evaluations.....	63
Specialized Quality Assurance Reviews	63
Technical Assistance, Training & Implementation Support	63
House Bill 2018-1251.....	64
Section VII - Noteworthy Accomplishments	
Covid-19 and Community Corrections.....	65
Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) System.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Section VIII - Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council.....	
	65
Section IX -	
Summary.....	67

Introduction

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) is a part of the Division of Criminal Justice in the Colorado Department of Public Safety. The mission of the Office of Community Corrections is to enhance public safety by working to improve the supervision and rehabilitation of clients assigned to community corrections across Colorado. This report summarizes activities in community corrections programs for Fiscal Year 2020 (July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020; denoted throughout the report as FY20).

The OCC provides funding support for residential and non-residential community corrections supervision and treatment throughout Colorado. The OCC works collaboratively with many agencies, including community corrections providers, community corrections boards in the various judicial districts, the Colorado Department of Corrections, the Colorado State Judicial Branch and the Office of Behavioral Health. As part of its duties, the Office of Community Corrections audits and monitors community corrections boards and programs to ensure compliance with contracts and with the 2017 Colorado Community Corrections Standards.

Covid-19 Limitations and Considerations

In March of 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic began to impact community corrections operations and services in the state of Colorado. It is difficult to accurately assess the full scope of the effects of the pandemic on community corrections. Many factors can drive these effects but it is difficult to determine what is directly or indirectly attributable to the pandemic, what is partially driven by the pandemic, and what is unrelated to the pandemic. While this is the case, there are some areas we may hypothesize that COVID-19 had a greater impact. For example, given the push in March and April of 2020 to ensure client and staff health and safety through social distancing, we know more clients were placed on furlough, released to parole, and moved to non-residential status than otherwise would have been. These statuses all carry a lower level of supervision than residential services and could affect success rates positively based on fewer instances of non-compliance being detected. We might also expect that, given the national unemployment rate spike, clients may have had a more difficult time finding and maintaining employment. Each of these examples represent possibilities independent of the data contained in this report, however they illustrate the dual importance of readers remaining cognizant of potential pandemic impacts while also avoiding overattributing observed differences to COVID-19 alone. While approximately 3.5 months of FY20 was impacted by this pandemic, we anticipate the observed differences to be amplified for FY21 given the protracted nature of the public health crisis.

Community Corrections Programs

Colorado community corrections serves as an alternative to incarceration in prison and operates in partnership with local supports for governance, employment and client treatment. Services are designed to promote productive reintegration of clients back into the community. Community corrections provides:

- Services for clients convicted of offenses who are diverted from prison
- Services for clients in transition between prison and parole
- Services for parolees released by the Colorado Board of Parole
- Specialized treatment for clients with a history of substance use and/or mental illness
- Short-term stabilization services for clients on probation

During FY20, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. During that time, thirty-six separate residential and non-residential programs delivered community corrections services throughout the state, six of which are operated by units of local or state government. For-profit and non-profit agencies operate the remaining programs. Four programs in the state served female clients exclusively, seventeen programs served male clients exclusively and fifteen serve both male and female populations.

Community Corrections in Colorado

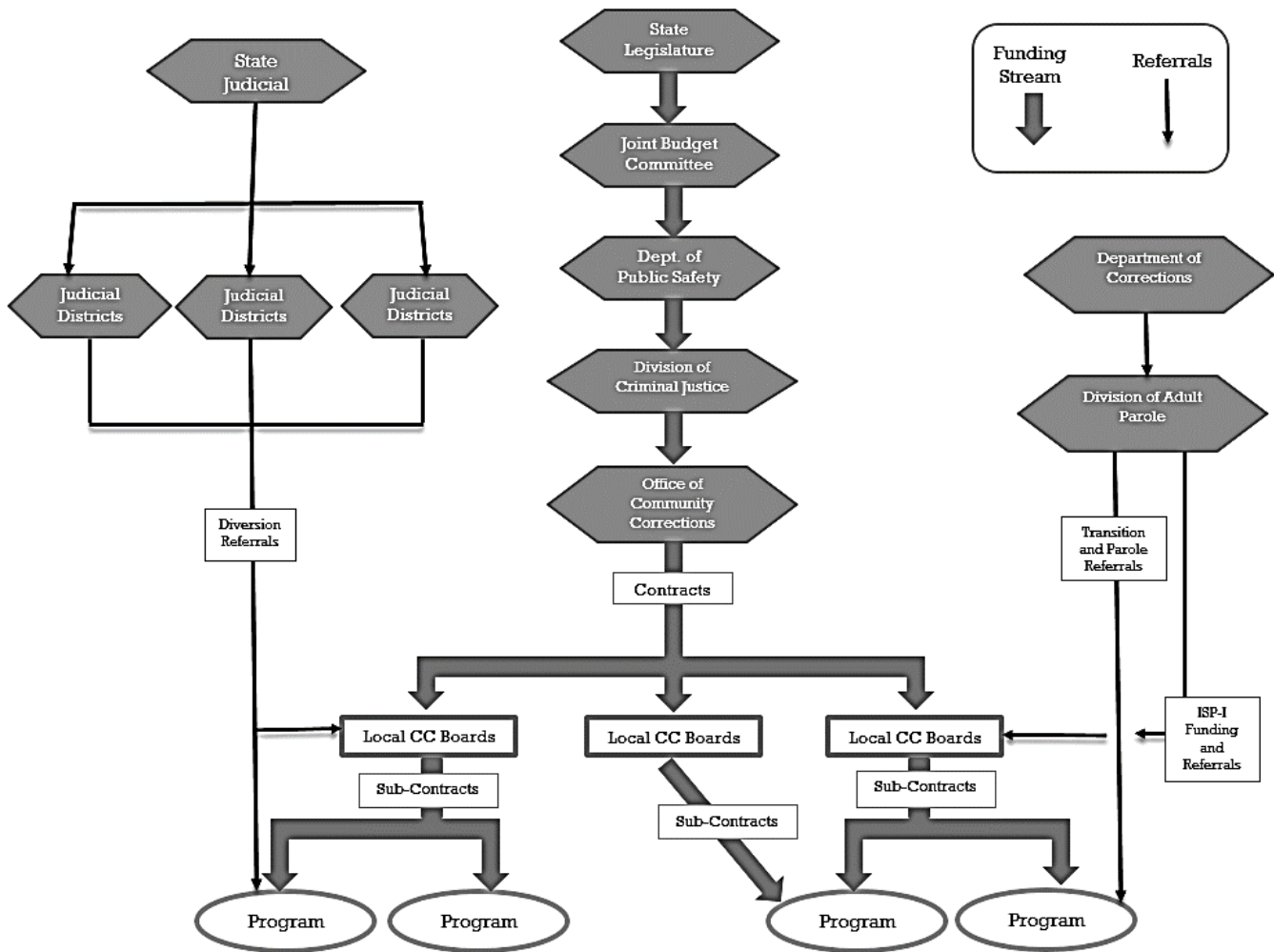
Figure 1 is a summary of the community corrections programs, the average daily population, and the number of residential and non-residential client beds funded through the DCJ in FY20. These figures are the allocated beds at the beginning of the fiscal year and do not include any supplemental funding received later in the year. Monies are allocated to judicial districts without community corrections facilities so that they may house clients from their jurisdiction in judicial districts that have facilities. Covid-19 protocols caused a steep decline in the overall population of the programs in the second half of FY20. Figure 3 represents the organizational structure of community corrections funding in Colorado.

Figure 1 - FY20 Programs, Overall Average Daily Population and Allocated Beds (for both residential and non-residential)

JD	Location	Program	Overall Residential ADP FY20	Overall Non-Residential ADP FY20	FY20 Bed Allocation	
					Residential N	Non-Residential N
1	Lakewood	ICCS - Jefferson (Kendall)	184.24	44.66	243	65
		ICCS - West	79.07	28.76		
2	Denver	CoreCivic - Columbine	50.07	0.0	695	125
		CoreCivic - Fox	67.55	33.61		
		CoreCivic - Ulster	69.66	0.0		
		CoreCivic - Dahlia	102.17	0.0		
		Independence House Fillmore	38.32	7.24		
		Independence House Pecos	68.40	0.0		
		Independence House-North Non-Residential	n/a	8.19		
		Peer I	73.95	77.94		
		The Haven	21.32	0.0		
		EMBARC Denver	0.38	0.0		
		GEO - Tooley Hall	24.15	1.06		
		GEO - Williams Street Center	19.53	3.73		
3		No Program			5	4
4	Colorado Springs	ComCor, Inc	295.76	72.89	459	80
		GEO - Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc.	230.62	23.61		
5		No Program			18	6

6	Durango	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center - Hilltop House	49.41	9.87	36	6
7	Montrose	Advantage Treatment Center - Montrose	66.28	31.88	51	16
8	Fort Collins	Larimer County Community Corrections	286.94	143.47	288	55
9	Rifle	Garfield County Community Corrections	31.04	4.99	38	6
10	Pueblo	ICCS - Pueblo	111.44	19.18	115	18
11		No Program			8	5
12	Alamosa	Advantage Treatment Center - Alamosa	108.87	17.01	86	5
13	Sterling	Advantage Treatment Center - Sterling	95.71	10.98	111	15
14	Craig	GEO - Correctional Alternative Placement Services	22.51	7.77	35	6
15	Lamar	Advantage Treatment Center - Lamar	32.02	4.62	39	6
16		No Program			10	3
17	Adams County	CoreCivic - Adams Transitional Center	90.12	54.13	408	60
	Commerce City	CoreCivic - Commerce Transitional Center	120.06	5.04		
	Henderson	CoreCivic - Henderson Transitional Center	163.59	55.97		
18	Englewood	CoreCivic - Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	112.06	32.94	340	63
		CoreCivic - Centennial Corrections Transition Center	93.9	38.72		
	Littleton	GEO - Arapahoe County Residential Center	134.24	35.49		
19	Greeley	ICCS-Weld	174.24	43.52	166	30
20	Boulder	CoreCivic - Boulder Community Treatment Center (7/1/19-1/7/20)	23.67	6.32	70	20
	Boulder	ICCS - Boulder (1/8/20-6/30/20)	14.78	5.60		
	Longmont	CoreCivic - Longmont Community Transition Center	44.86	14.45		
21	Grand Junction	Mesa County Community Corrections	174.36	44.16	182	35
22		No Program			10	2
		TOTALS	3275.29	887.80	3413	631

Figure 2 Colorado Community Corrections Funding and Referral System



Depending on the jurisdiction, some boards review clients first and then the program; some programs review first and then the boards; and some reviews by boards and programs are done at the same time. As mandated by the legislature, local boards have recently worked on developing structured decision-making tools to use while reviewing referrals from the courts and DOC.

Statistical Overview

Statistics derived for this annual report represent a summary of all community corrections clients who discharged from residential, non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT), and Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT) programs during the 2019-2020 fiscal year (July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020). When available and appropriate, some measures report data from previous fiscal years.

Division of Criminal Justice/Office of Community Corrections (DCJ/OCC) utilizes an internet-based data collection and management system for all programs statewide. The Community Corrections Information and Billing (CCIB) system helps track monthly expenses for Boards and programs, helps track, disperse treatment funds to boards and programs, and tracks a vast array of information related to clients serving time in the Colorado community corrections system.

CCIB collects data relevant to each client's demographic information, current crime and service data relevant to each client's current community corrections stay. This data includes fiscal information (e.g., earnings, taxes, restitution and child support paid), standardized assessment outcomes, treatment services provided, and termination reasons. The database contains real-time information, as programs are required to enter client demographic information within five working days of a client's entry into or discharge from the program. The programs enter the remaining service related data throughout the client's stay or within thirty working days of a client's termination from the program.

Some issues arise when analyzing discharge information of this nature. Because the report focuses on discharged clients, data may over-represent clients who discharged after short lengths of stay and under-represent clients with longer lengths of stay. Furthermore, the data may not represent the characteristics of the current population, since information collected is after a client discharges from a program. DCJ/OCC staff periodically review the data contained in CCIB for accuracy and ask programs to make corrections where necessary. When appropriate, DCJ/OCC staff have reviewed and corrected data within the CCIB system before exporting it for this report.

Please note some tables contained in this report use the measure of the "median" number (the center number in the range) to describe the data as it is not as sensitive to extreme ranges like the "mean" number is. The "mean" is the average value in a set of numbers and some tables contained in this report utilize this measure as well.

Section I - Residential Community Corrections

The purpose of the residential phase of community corrections is to provide clients with the knowledge and skills necessary to be emotionally, cognitively, behaviorally and financially prepared for reintegration into the community. Residential programs strive to accomplish this rehabilitative task by a variety of means with an emphasis on evidence-based practices.

Through evidence-based, assessment-driven individual treatment plans, programs attempt to match client risks and needs with the most appropriate treatment modality. Clients are assisted in obtaining regular employment, attending treatment for their assessed risks and needs 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 clients in the community to enhance client accountability and to address public safety concerns.

Client Types

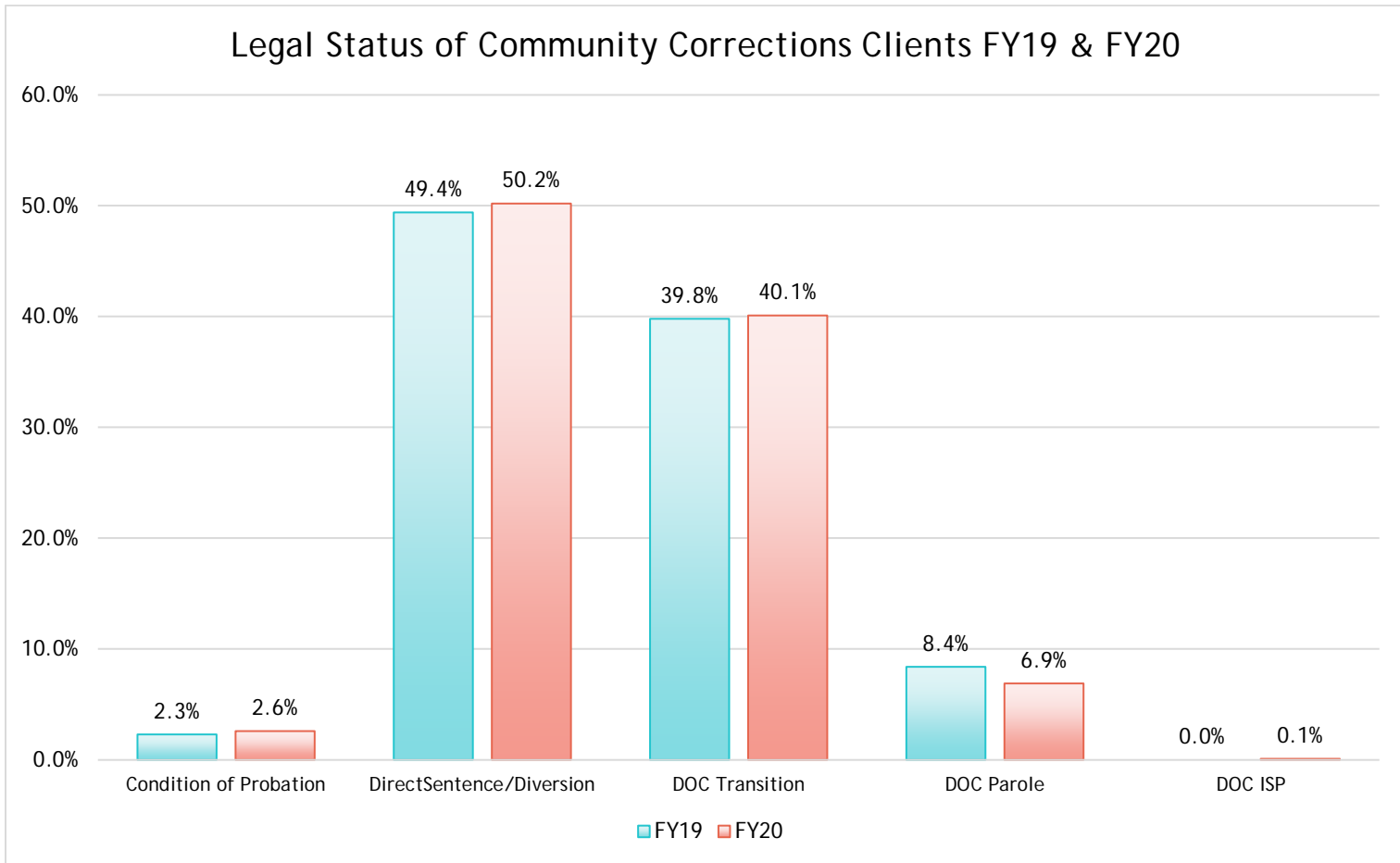
Community Corrections mainly serves adult clients who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections clients: Diversion and Transition. Diversion clients are sentenced directly to community corrections by the courts, as a diversion from a prison sentence. In some instances, clients have been sentenced to community as a condition of their probation. These clients are classified as diversion clients for the purposes of this report.

Transition clients are returning to the community after serving a Department of Corrections prison sentence. These clients include parolees and clients in the Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). Transition clients are referred to community corrections boards and programs from the Department of Corrections. Unless otherwise noted, all DOC clients are referred to as "Transition" clients in this report.

In FY20, residential community corrections programs discharged 6830 (M) clients whereas in FY19, 6355 (M) clients were discharged. This is an increase in the number of discharges from previous years. Please note that clients may have been transferred from one residential facility to another, or discharged more than once from a residential facility. For this reason, a single client may be counted more than once in this data.

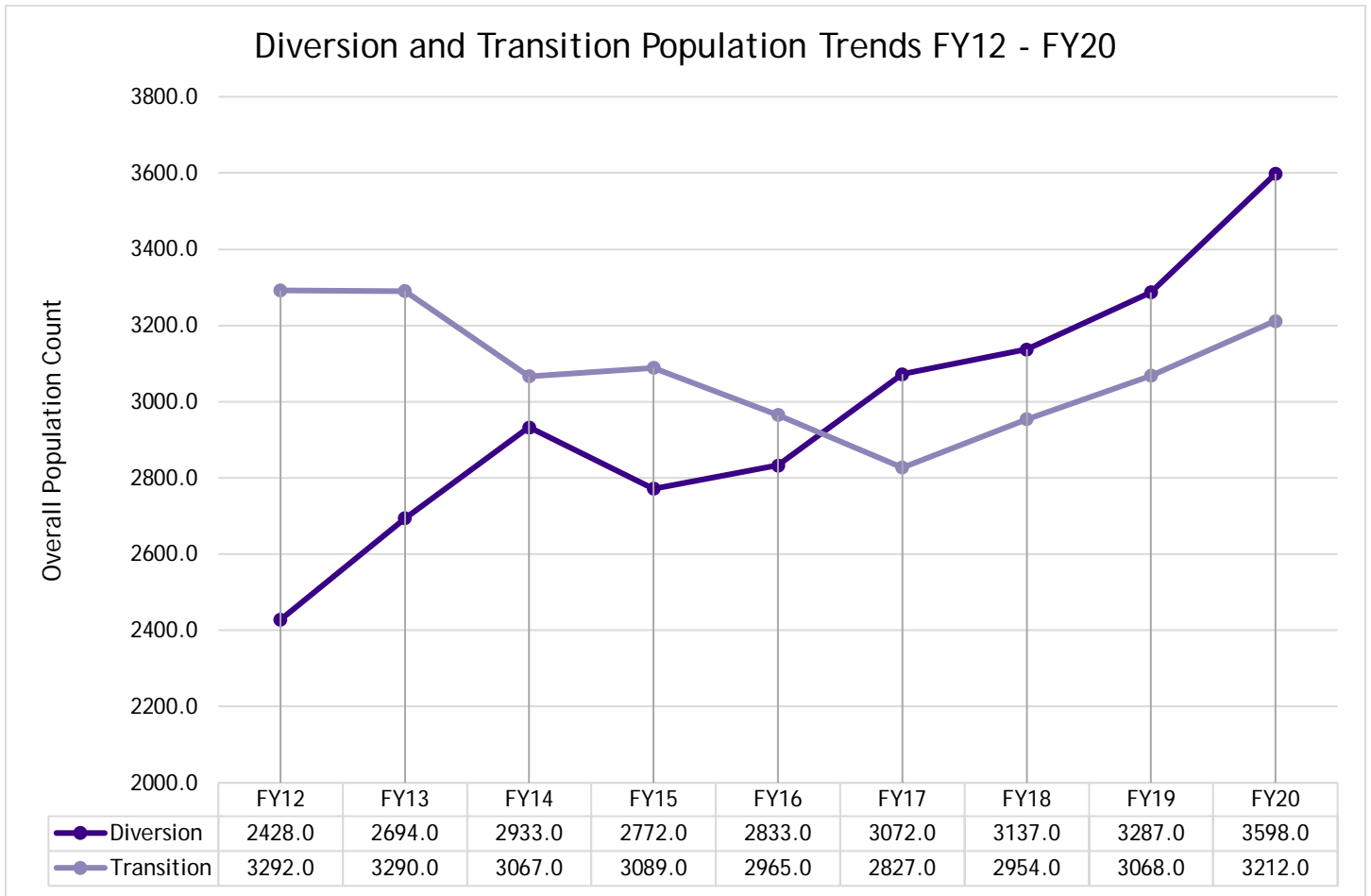
In FY20, approximately fifty-two percent (52.8%) of all residential community corrections clients were diversion/condition of probation clients and approximately forty-seven percent (47.2%) were transition/parole/ISP clients. This population breakdown is very similar to the data reported in FY19 (51.7 % diversion and 48.3% transition). Figure 3 provides a complete breakdown of the legal status of community corrections clients for FY19 and FY20.

Figure 3 - Legal Status of Clients in Community Corrections FY19 & FY20



Between FY 2012 and FY 2020, the diversion population in community corrections has grown by approximately forty-eight (48.2%) percent. In that same timeframe, the overall transition population has decreased by approximately two percent (2.4%), with a constant decrease between FY 2012 and FY 2017. However, since 2017, the transition population in community corrections has begun steadily increasing. Figure 4 shows the population trends for diversion and transition clients in community corrections since 2012.

Figure 4 - Diversion and Transition Population trends FY12 - FY20



Demographics

Community corrections clients in Colorado are most commonly: male, Caucasian, between the ages of 26 and 35 and have a high school diploma or GED. Generally, trends in demographic data are consistent between the two years. Overall the crime class conviction rates were very similar for FY19 and FY20, although the data demonstrates a slight decline in the drug felony three and four conviction rate (12.2% in FY20 as compared to 14.1% in FY19). Figure 5 presents demographic data on gender, age, and ethnicity, education level at entry to the program, current felony class, and number of prior convictions.

Figure 5 - Community Corrections Residential Client Demographics FY19 & FY20

Residential Client Demographics FY19 and FY20		
Gender	FY19	FY20
Male	79.8%	79.2%
Female	20.2%	20.8%
Age		
18-20	2.0%	1.6%
21-25	13.9%	13.0%
26-30	19.4%	20.0%
31-35	19.8%	19.6%
36-40	15.8%	16.3%
41-45	10.4%	10.3%
46-50	8.4%	8.2%
51+	10.4%	11.1%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	56.4%	54.5%
Hispanic	28.5%	29.7%
African American	11.7%	11.6%
Native American / Alaskan Native	1.8%	2.2%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.9%
Other/Unknown	0.8%	1.1%
Education Level at Entry		
Less than 8th Grade	2.7%	2.9%
9th through 11th Grade	20.1%	19.7%
High School Diploma or GED	57.1%	58.3%
Vocational/Some College	11.7%	11.4%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	2.6%	2.7%
Unknown	5.8%	4.9%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	11.7%	12.2%
F4 - F6	72.3%	72.8%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	1.8%	2.2%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	14.1%	12.2%
Prior Adult Felony Convictions		
Zero	17.1%	14.8%
One - Three	47.8%	49.1%
Four or More	35.2%	36.1%

Criminal History

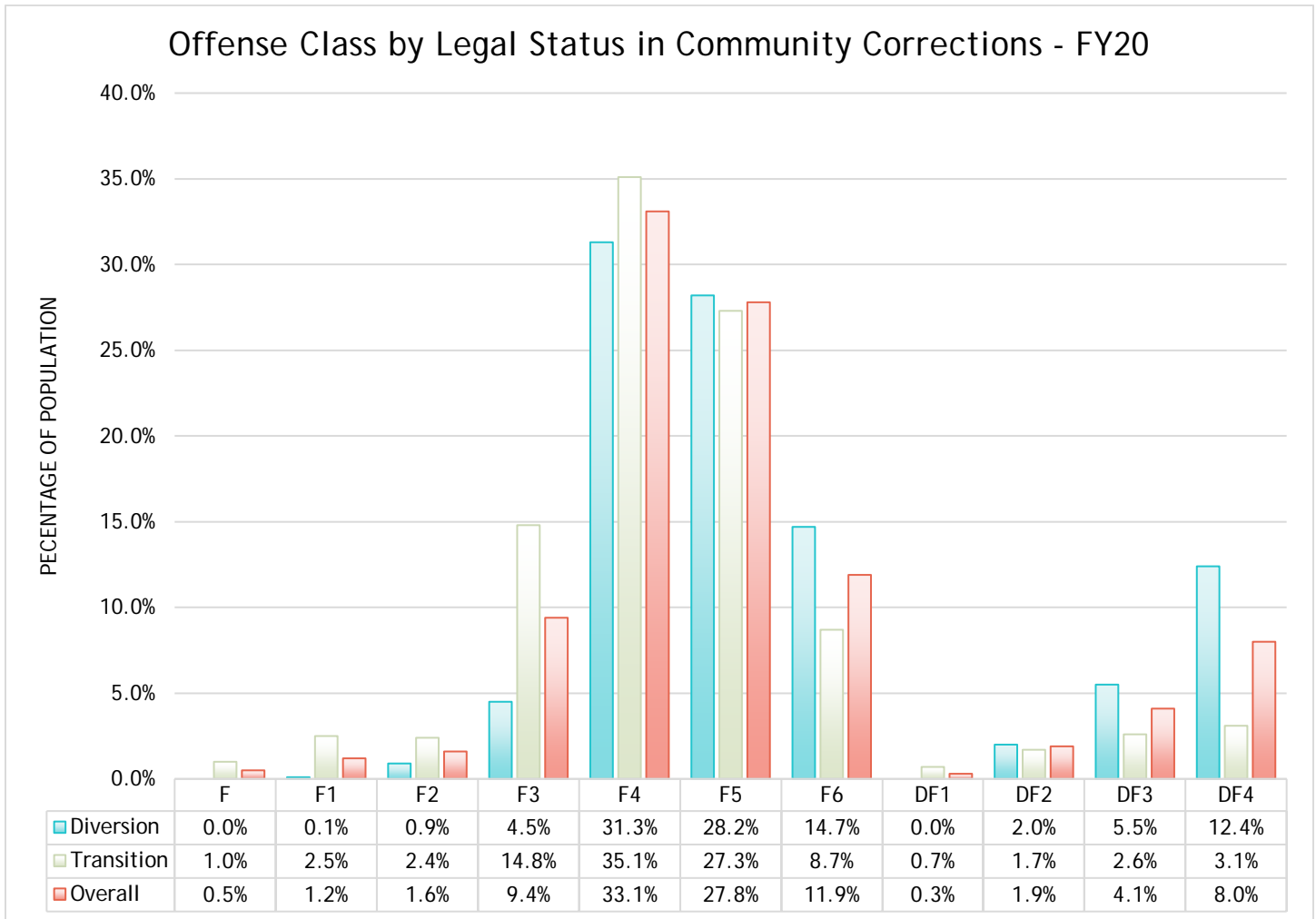
Most community corrections clients in FY20 were serving sentences for mid-level felony offenses (F4, F5). Figure 6 depicts the most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition clients were serving sentences.

Figure 6 - Current Felony Offense Types for Diversion and Transition Clients in Community Corrections FY20

Diversion Offense Type FY20		Transition Offense Type FY20	
Controlled Substance	24.7%	16.4%	Controlled Substance
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	13.6%	16.0%	Assault/Menacing
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	12.8%	12.5%	Burglary/Criminal Trespass
Assault/Menacing	12.1%	6.5%	Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding
Identity Theft	6.2%	5.2%	Identity Theft
Motor Vehicle	5.8%	7.2%	Escape
Theft	5.6%	6.8%	Robbery
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	3.4%	5.5%	Other
Other	4.0%	5.0%	Motor Vehicle
Sex Assault	2.7%	4.8%	Theft
Robbery	2.0%	2.8%	Sex Assault
Weapons	1.8%	2.3%	Weapons
Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor	1.2%	2.0%	Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor
Criminal Mischief	0.8%	2.0%	Forgery/Criminal Impersonation
Intimidation	0.7%	1.5%	Homicide
Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker	0.7%	0.8%	Intimidation
Kidnapping	0.6%	0.7%	Criminal Mischief
Homicide	0.3%	0.6%	Kidnapping
Organized Crime	0.3%	0.6%	Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker
Escape	0.3%	0.6%	Organized Crime
Habitual Criminal	0.1%	0.2%	Arson
Arson	0.2%	0.2%	Habitual Criminal

In the CCIB system, programs can only report one current crime for each client, though clients are often serving concurrent sentences on multiple crimes. In these instances, programs are directed to report the most serious crime class felony in CCIB. If there are two crimes of the same felony class, programs are asked to report the crime against a person (if applicable). According to the data, nearly seventy-three percent (72.8%) of clients were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony and eleven percent (12.2%) were serving time for either a class 1, 2 or 3 felony during FY20. Figure 7 depicts the current felony class of both diversion and transition clients as well as overall totals.

Figure 7 - Current Crime Classes for Offense Types in Community Corrections FY20



Standardized Client Assessments and Treatment

In community corrections, all clients are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R) process. The purpose of the SOA-R battery is to measure a client’s level of recidivism risk and criminogenic needs. The assessment process also detects and subsequently measures the severity of substance use and provides a treatment recommendation based on a client’s level of risk and severity of substance use. Four (4) separate instruments comprise the SOA-R battery, three (3) of which are described below (the fourth is described in the next section).

The Simple Screening Instrument (SSI-R, Score Range 0-14), a self-report questionnaire, is used to screen for alcohol and other drug involvement within the last 6 months. There are sixteen questions and the score from this instrument is one determining factor if a client needs the ASUS-R assessment.

The Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI, Score Range 0-54) is a 54-item assessment instrument that is administered by a trained professional using a semi-structured interview. The LSI asks about a variety of areas in the client’s life that may have an impact (both positive and negative) on their risk for recidivism. Clients score higher on the LSI as their risk of recidivism increases. The LSI scores reported in the following

figures (11 - 15) are the entry LSI and the most recent LSI. Because the LSI scores are updated at six-month intervals, the updated score reflect changes from a minimum stay of six months or longer.

The third instrument in the SOA-R battery is the Adult Substance Use Survey- Revised (ASUS-R). This assessment is a self-report questionnaire that assesses substance use across several dimensions. The ASUS-R contains 15 basic scales and 3 supplemental scales. The scores for these scales are normed which demonstrates if a client scores higher or lower than an average community corrections individual for the measures indicated. While data for the ASUS-R is not included in this report, it still plays an important part in identifying the needs and risks of community corrections clients.

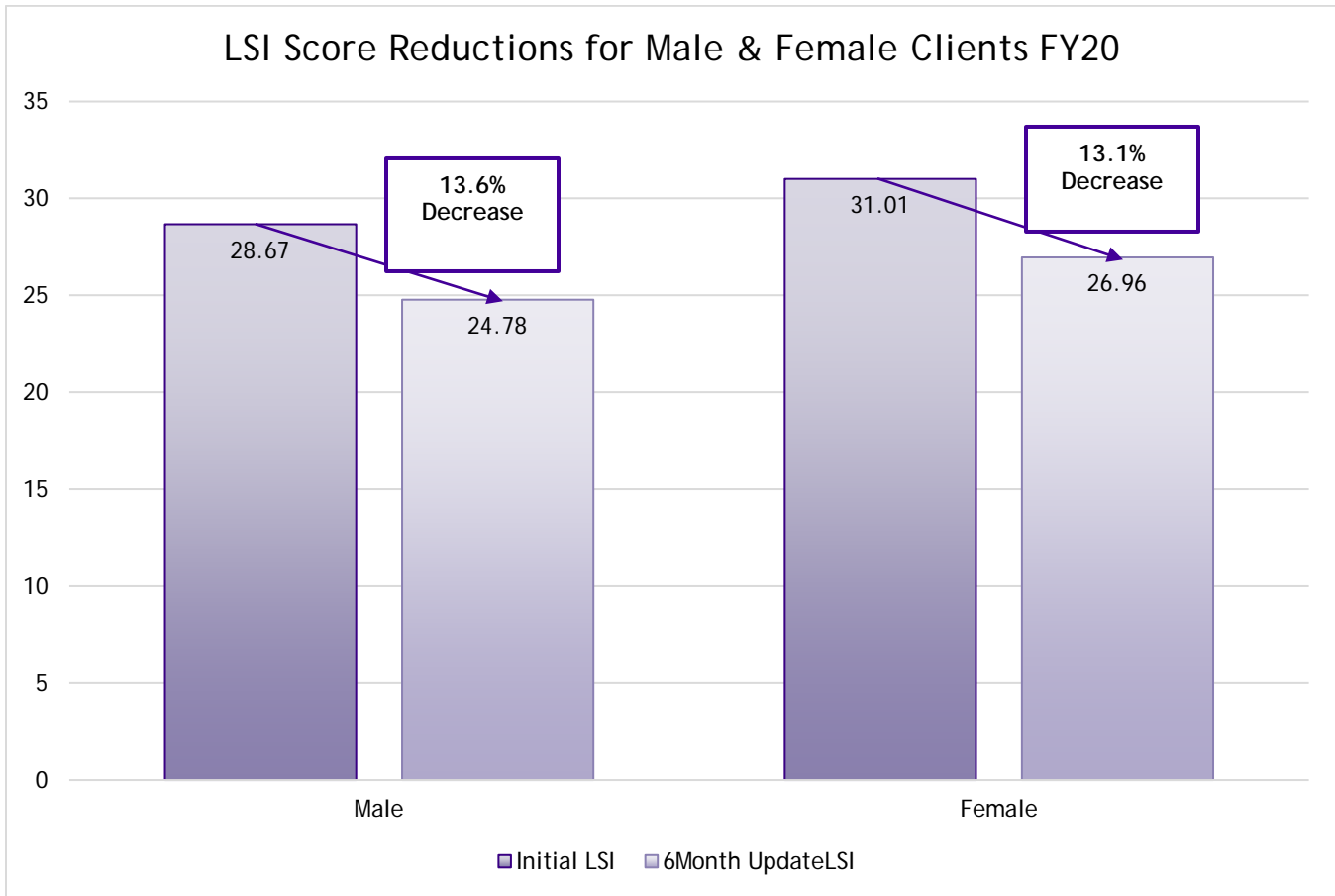
Figure 8 provides the mean LSI and SSI-R scores for male and female community corrections clients in FY19 and FY20. In comparison to male clients, female clients in community corrections generally had higher LSI scores and higher SSI-R scores.

Figure 8 - Average Assessment Scores for Males and Females in FY19 & FY20

Average Male and Female Scores for Community Corrections Standardized Assessments FY 19 and FY20				
		Initial LSI Score (mean)	Update LSI Score (mean)	SSI-R Score (mean)
FY19	Male	29.32	24.41	5.43
	Female	31.25	26.72	7.38
FY20	Male	28.67	24.78	7.58
	Female	31.01	26.96	9.76

The LSI is updated once every six months and the data for the LSI update represents the most recent LSI at time of termination. On average in FY20, male and female clients experienced approximately a thirteen percent (13.6% male, 13.1% female) decrease in their LSI scores from intake to their discharge from community corrections. This decrease indicates a reduction in the risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination from residential community corrections. If an LSI update was not completed, the client is not represented in the data set. This data is presented in Figure 9.

Figure 9 - Initial and Updated LSI Scores by Gender FY20



In FY20, diversion clients in community corrections reduced their LSI scores by nearly fourteen percent (13.9%). Transition clients reduced their LSI scores by nearly 13 percent (12.8%). The data indicates an approximate thirteen percent (13.4%) reduction in LSI scores for community correction clients. Figure 10 indicates the initial average intake LSI scores for diversion, transition and overall clients for fiscal years 2015 through 2020. This trend demonstrates very little fluctuation in average initial LSI scores for all clients since 2015. Figure 11 demonstrates the percent reduction trends of LSI scores for diversion, transition and overall clients at discharge from community corrections for fiscal years 2015 through 2019. Since 2015, the trend shows an overall, very gradual increase in the reduction rate of the LSI scores for all clients.

Figure 10 - Initial LSI Score Trends for Diversion, Transition and Overall FY15 - FY20

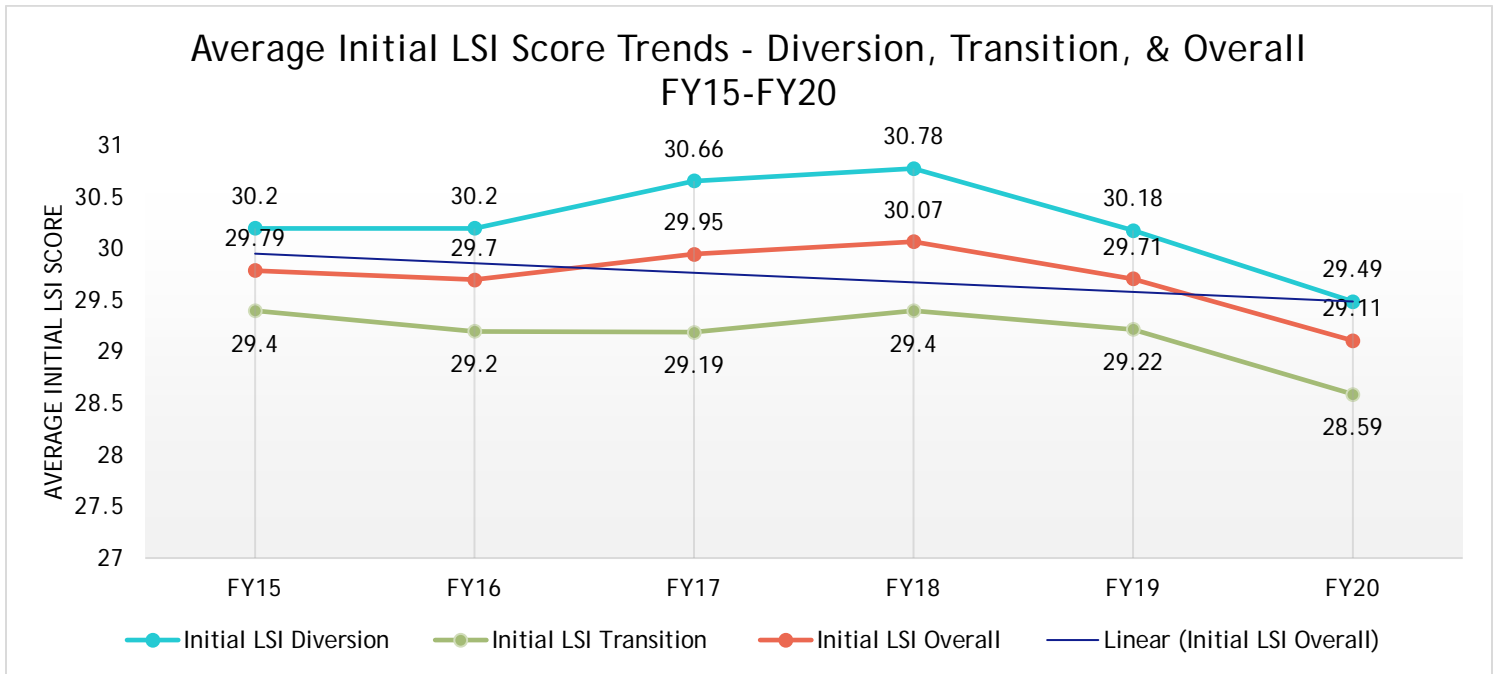
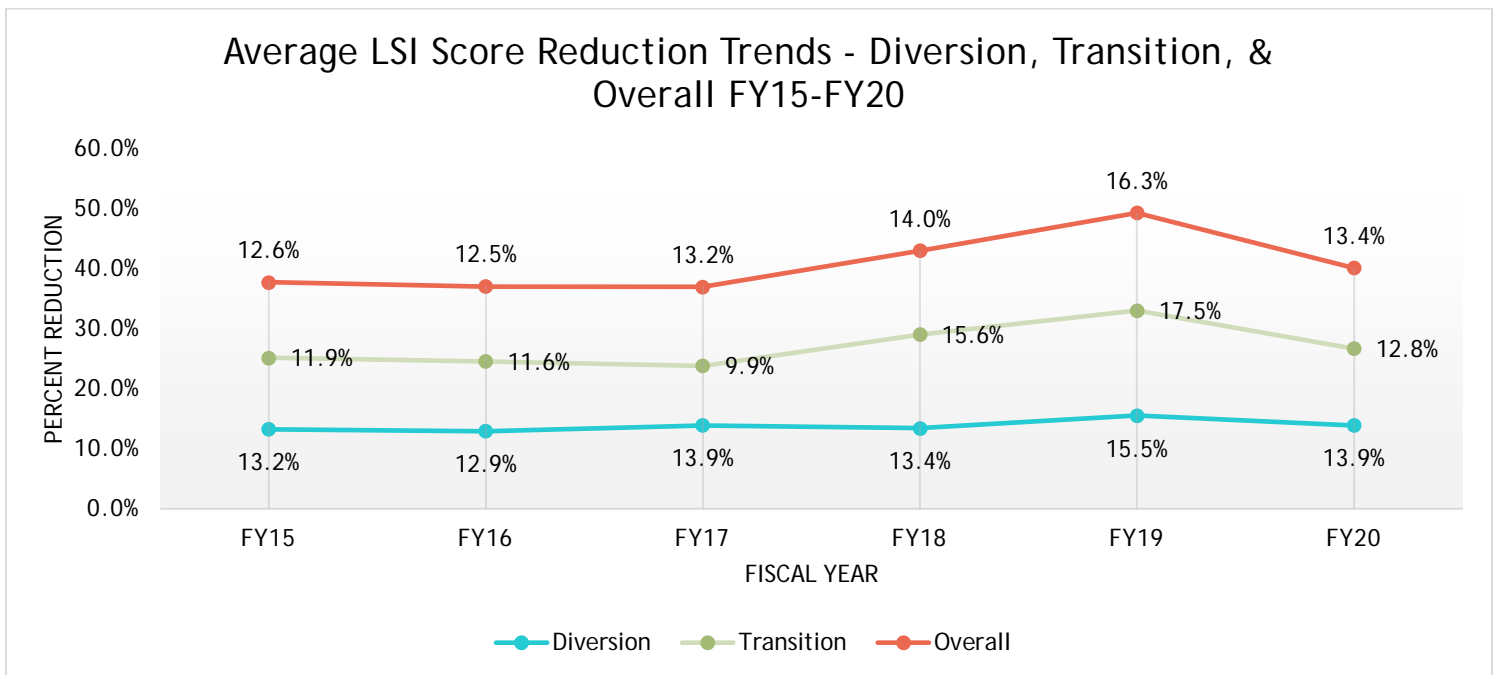


Figure 11 - LSI Score Reduction Trends for Diversion, Transition and Overall after Six Months in Community Corrections FY15 - FY20



Substance Use Treatment

The fourth assessment tool within the SOA-R battery is a standardized treatment plan for clients in community corrections (treatment recommendation worksheet or TxRW). The treatment planning details consist of eight categorical levels, the first of which incorporates the scores from the LSI, the ASUS-R and the SSI-R. Scores on the SOA-R drive placement into one of the eight substance use treatment levels. The treatment plan provides substance use education and treatment services of varying intensity depending on scores in the SOA-R. Generally, the number of hours in treatment increases as the treatment level increases. The lower end of the continuum emphasizes didactic education and the higher end of the continuum involves process-oriented therapy.

Figure 12 reports the percentage of clients in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment for FY20. Generally, a higher proportion of clients are assessed at level 3 (weekly outpatient), and level 4a (enhanced outpatient), for substance use treatment.

Figure 12 - Overall Assessed Substance Use Treatment Needs FY20

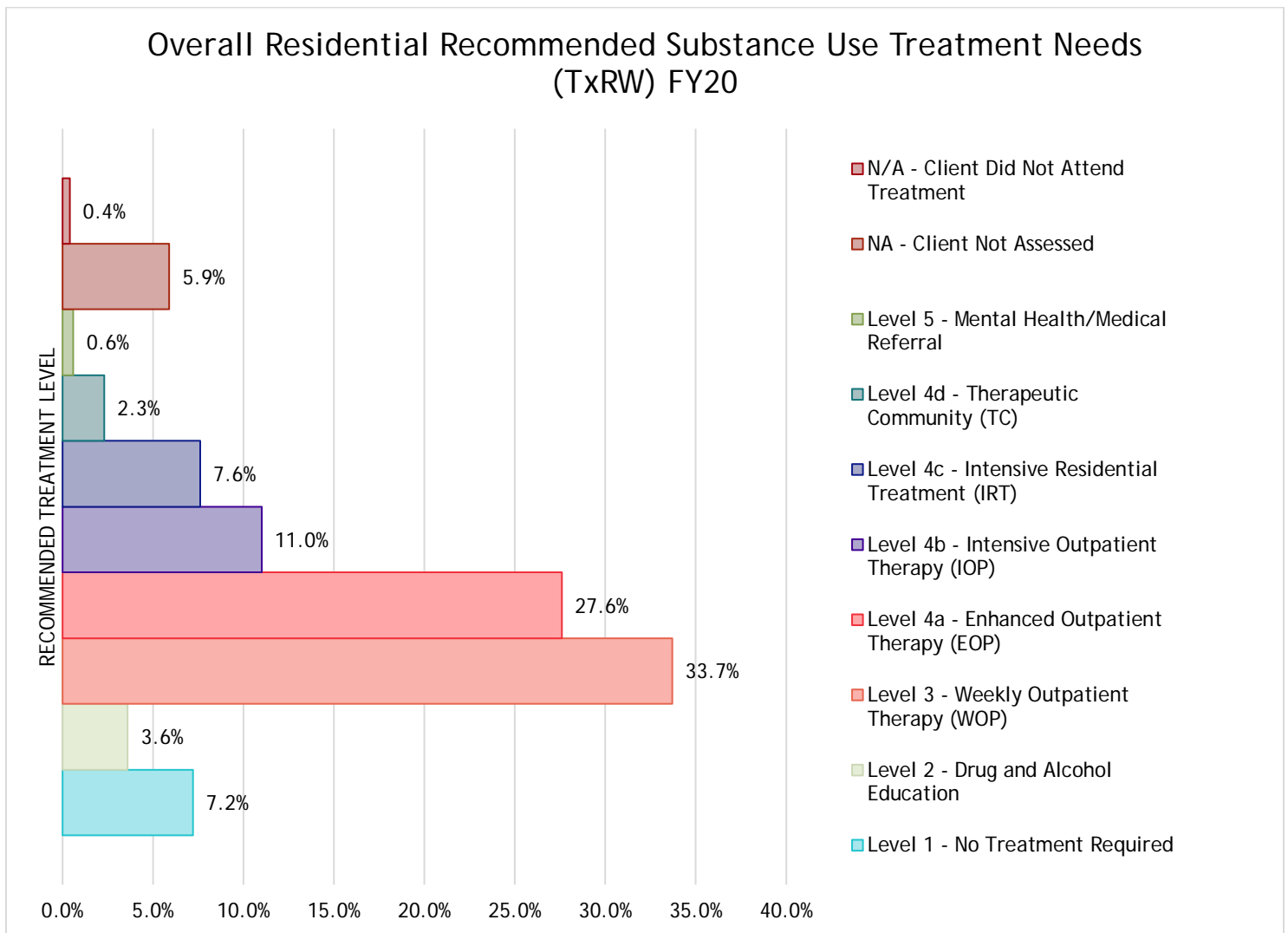


Figure 13 shows the percentage of male and female clients in community corrections assessed at each level of substance use treatment for the FY20. Generally, a higher proportion of female clients assess as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment (level 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d) than their male counterparts. This is consistent with data from Figure 8 showing higher risk levels and higher criminogenic needs among female community corrections clients.

Figure 13 - Male and Female Assessed Substance Use Treatment Needs FY20

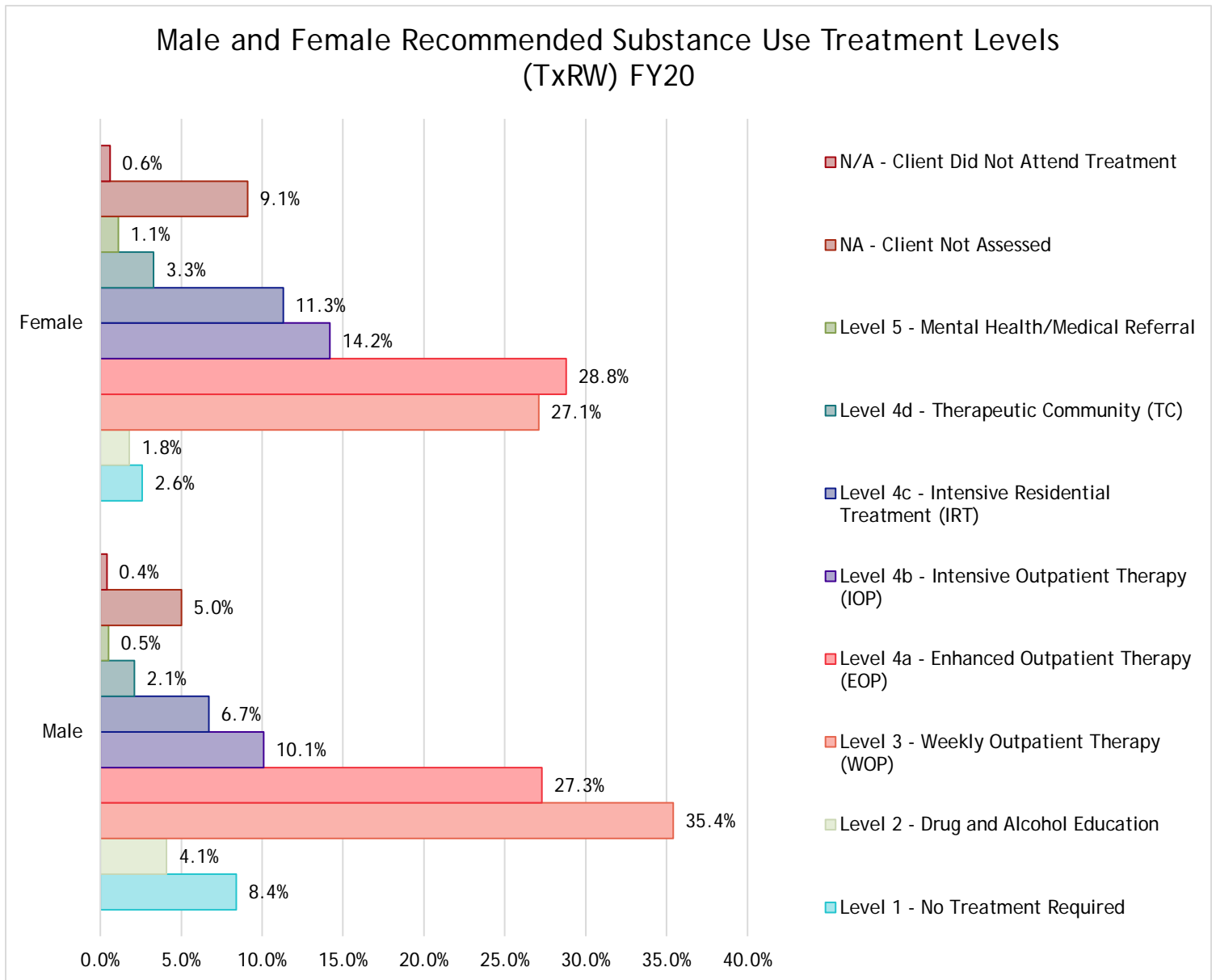
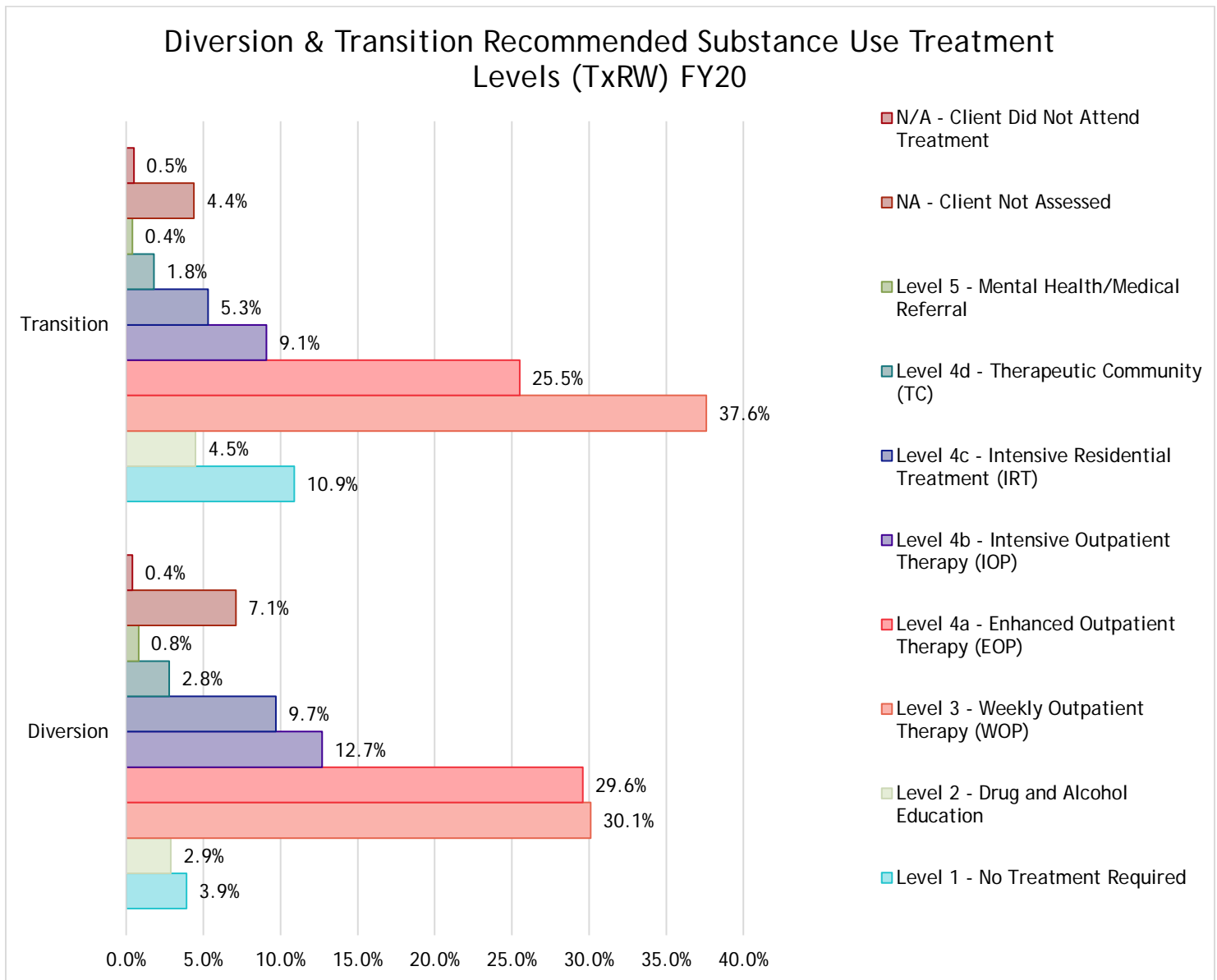


Figure 14 demonstrates the rates of diversion and transition clients in community corrections assessed at each level of substance use treatment. Generally, a higher proportion of diversion clients assess as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment (level 4a, 4b, 4c & 4d) than their transition counterparts.

This is consistent with data showing higher risk level (LSI) scores among diversion community corrections clients (Figure 10).

Figure 14 - Substance Use Treatment Needs by Legal Status FY20



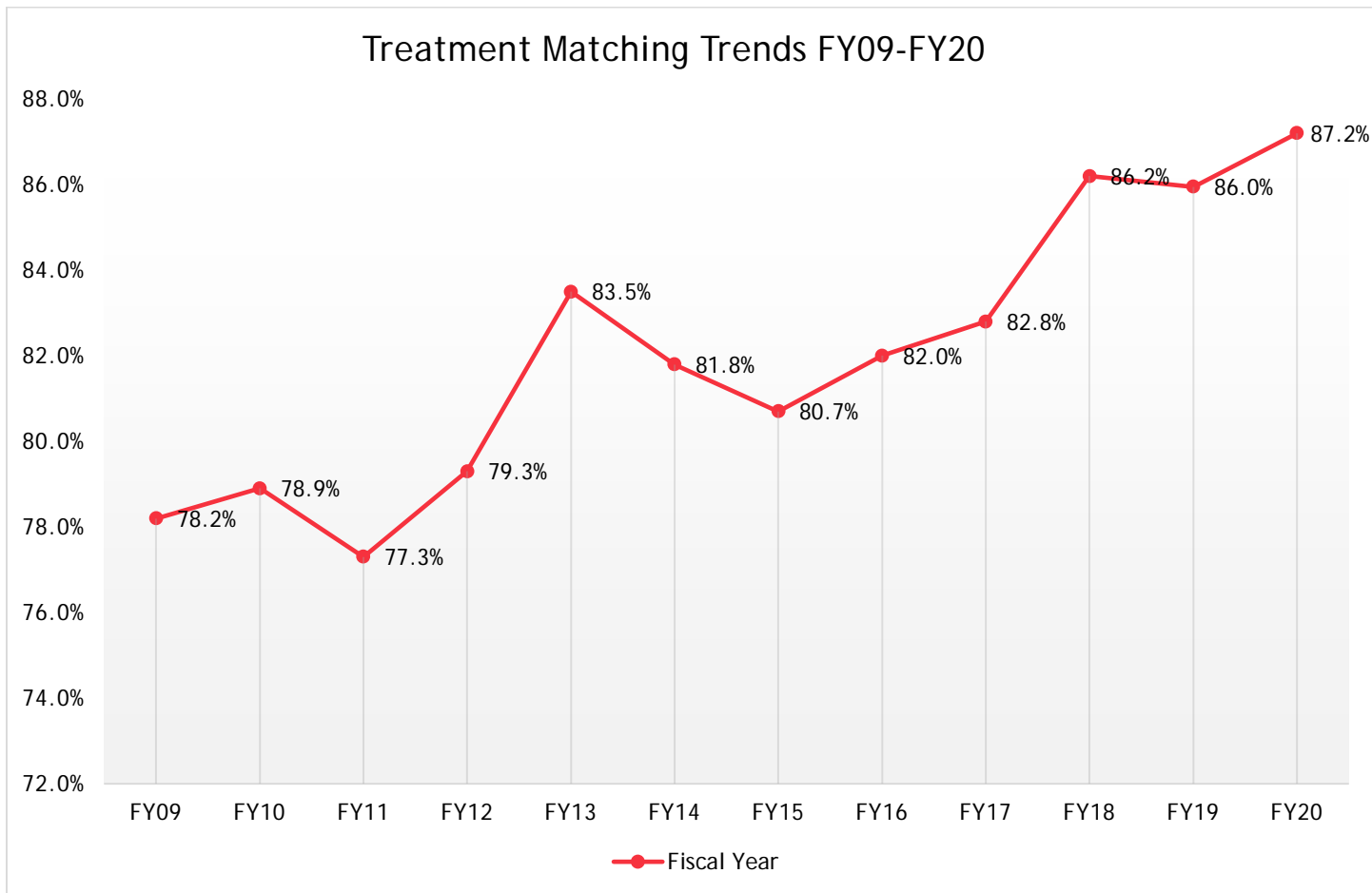
Rural communities may not have access to the all treatment needed at all levels of the assessment. In cases such as this, clients may be referred to a lower level of treatment than what they were originally assessed at.

The percentage of clients who need weekly outpatient treatment may be somewhat inflated for two reasons: 1) gaps still exist in the referral process for higher levels of treatment, especially in rural communities where higher-level levels of treatment may not be as accessible; and 2) clients are sometimes placed in a lower level of treatment due to past substance use issues and/or previously completed treatment, not necessarily as a result of current treatment needs assessment.

Research shows that when clients are referred to their assessed treatment level, they have a better outlook for successful completion of their sentence.

Figure 15 shows slight increases in the last few years in the number of clients who received their assessed level of substance use treatment.

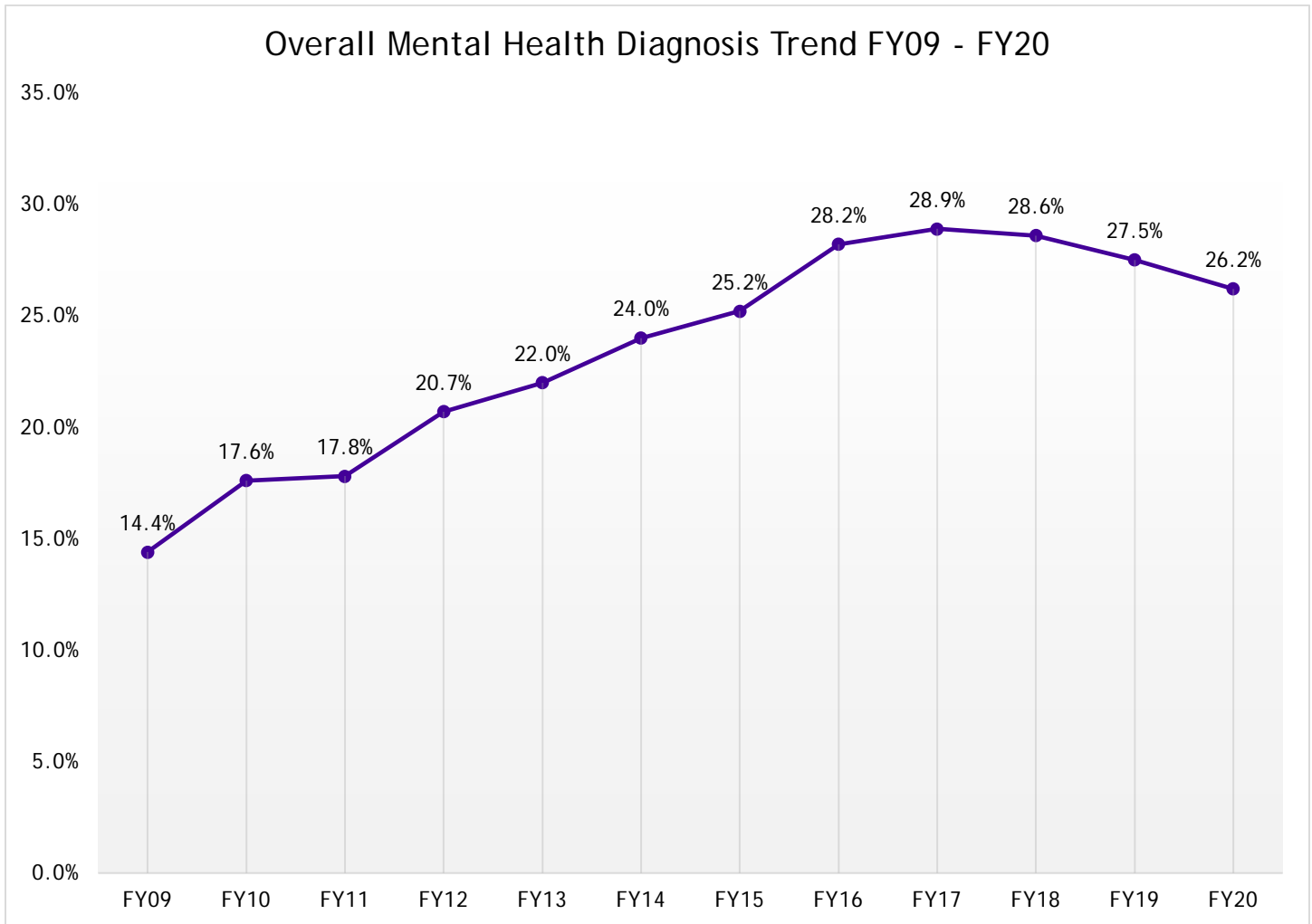
Figure 15 - Substance Abuse Treatment Levels Matching Trends FY09 - FY20



Mental Illness

Rates of mental illness within community corrections programs in Colorado increased between FY09 and FY17. Recent years demonstrate a slight reduction to the highest diagnosis year in 2017, although the number of clients diagnosed with a mental illness during FY20 is still much higher than the rate in FY09. Figure 16 demonstrates this trend from FY09 through FY20.

Figure 16 - Overall reported Mental Illness Rate FY09 - FY20



Generally, female community corrections clients have higher rates of a known or documented clinical diagnosis of mental illness. During FY20, approximately forty-two percent (42.6%, $n=596$) of female community corrections clients reported some type of mental illness diagnosis, while only twenty-two percent (21.9%, $n=1181$) of male clients reported some type of mental illness diagnosis.

Registered Sex Offenders

Three hundred sixty-two ($N=362$) registered sex offenders served time in community corrections in FY20. These numbers include registered sex offenders being served in both the specialty sex offender treatment programs ($n=160$) and those serving time as regular residential clients ($n=202$). Diversion clients accounted for approximately forty percent (48.6%, $n=176$) of the sex offender population while transition clients accounted for nearly sixty percent of the population (51.4%, $n=186$).

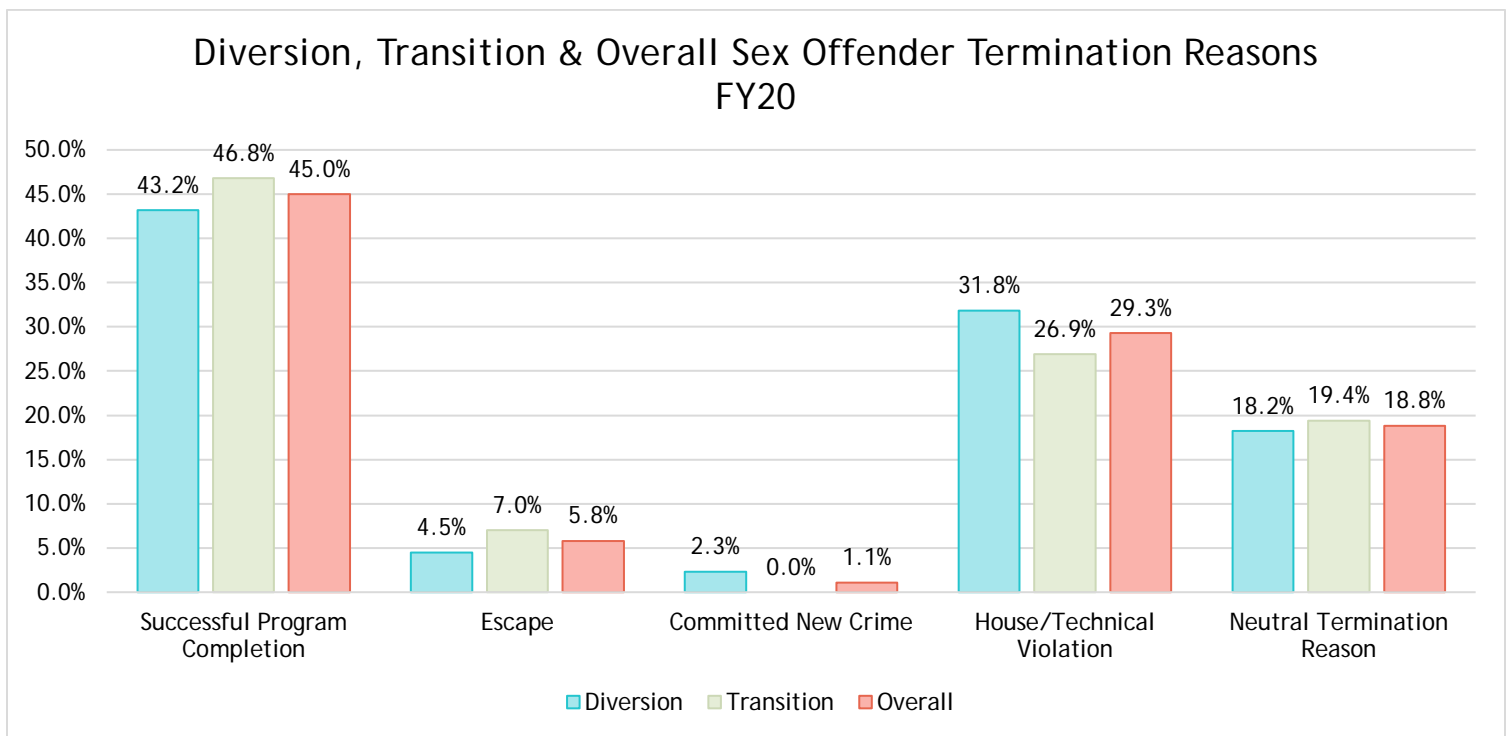
In FY20 there were one hundred twenty ($N=120$) allocated specialized sex offender beds available in community corrections. Slightly over half of the overall sex offender population (55.8%, 202) in community corrections during FY20 were placed in regular residential beds. During FY20, one hundred thirty-six ($n=136$) clients received offense specific treatment for sex offenses while in a regular residential bed.

Of the total three hundred sixty-two ($n=362$) registered sex offenders in community corrections during FY20, approximately seventy-four percent (74.0%) received offense specific treatment while serving their sentence. Once a sex offender has completed their offense specific treatment, they may have other identified treatment needs that are addressed as part of their individual treatment plans or other cases for which they are serving time. This population made up approximately twenty-nine percent (29.%, $n=105$) of the registered sex offenders in community corrections during FY20.

Registered Sex Offender Discharges

Figure 17 demonstrates the termination reasons for diversion and transition sex offenders during FY20. Clients who have finished their required offense specific treatment transfer to a regular residential bed to complete their sentence. This type of termination is considered neither a positive or negative termination and is grouped into the category Neutral Termination along with other, similar termination reasons (transfer to intensive residential treatment, outstanding warrant/pending crime, reject after accept, continuous stay). More sex offender clients successfully completed their program in FY20 than in FY19 (42.5%, $n=161$ in FY19 & 45.0%, $n=163$ in FY20).

Figure 17 - Discharge Reasons for Registered Sex Offenders for FY20



Community Corrections Services

Clients in community corrections are required to participate in a variety of treatment-oriented services. Clients work closely with a case manager to coordinate services to include assessed treatment needs, life skills training, drug and alcohol education, money management assistance, and educational and vocational guidance. In many cases, clients access services in the community beyond those provided by the program. In addition to Correctional Treatment Funds, which are available to assist clients with the costs of substance abuse and dual diagnosis treatment, the Specialized Offender Services fund administered by DCJ can help clients who qualify for other services such as sex offense and domestic violence treatment.

Figure 18 represents the percentage of clients under community corrections supervision who received each type of treatment service. These are services received by the majority of clients regardless of the funding source.

Figure 18 - Treatment Services Received by Community Corrections Clients FY20

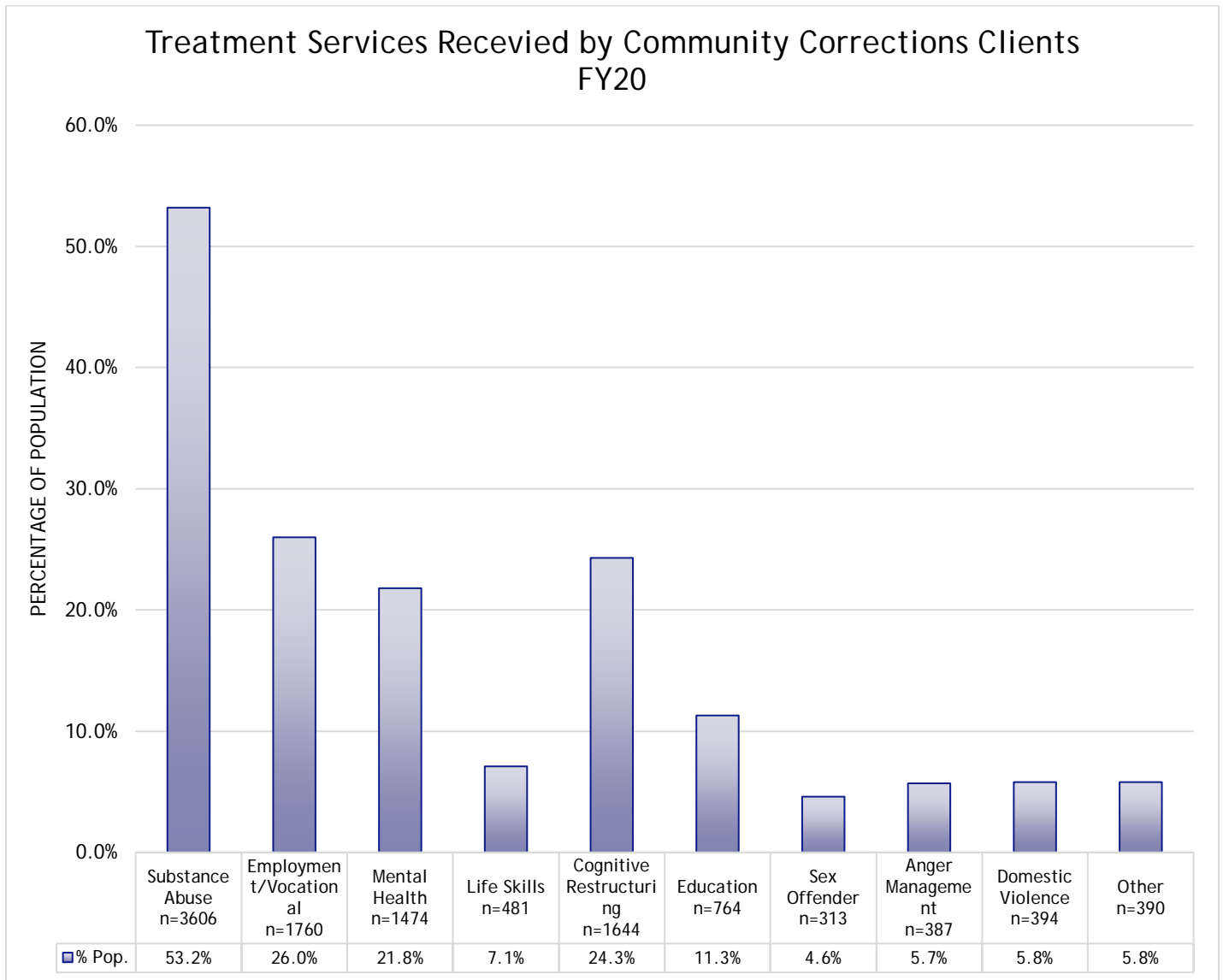


Figure 19 and 20 demonstrate services received by individual clients during their time in community corrections. The treatment needs for each individual client are identified through the assessments and as their case plans are developed with their case manager. Generally, females receive a higher proportion of services while in community corrections, with the exception of sex offender, domestic violence, and anger management treatment (Figure 20).

Figure 19 - Treatment Services Received by Diversion and Transition Clients FY20

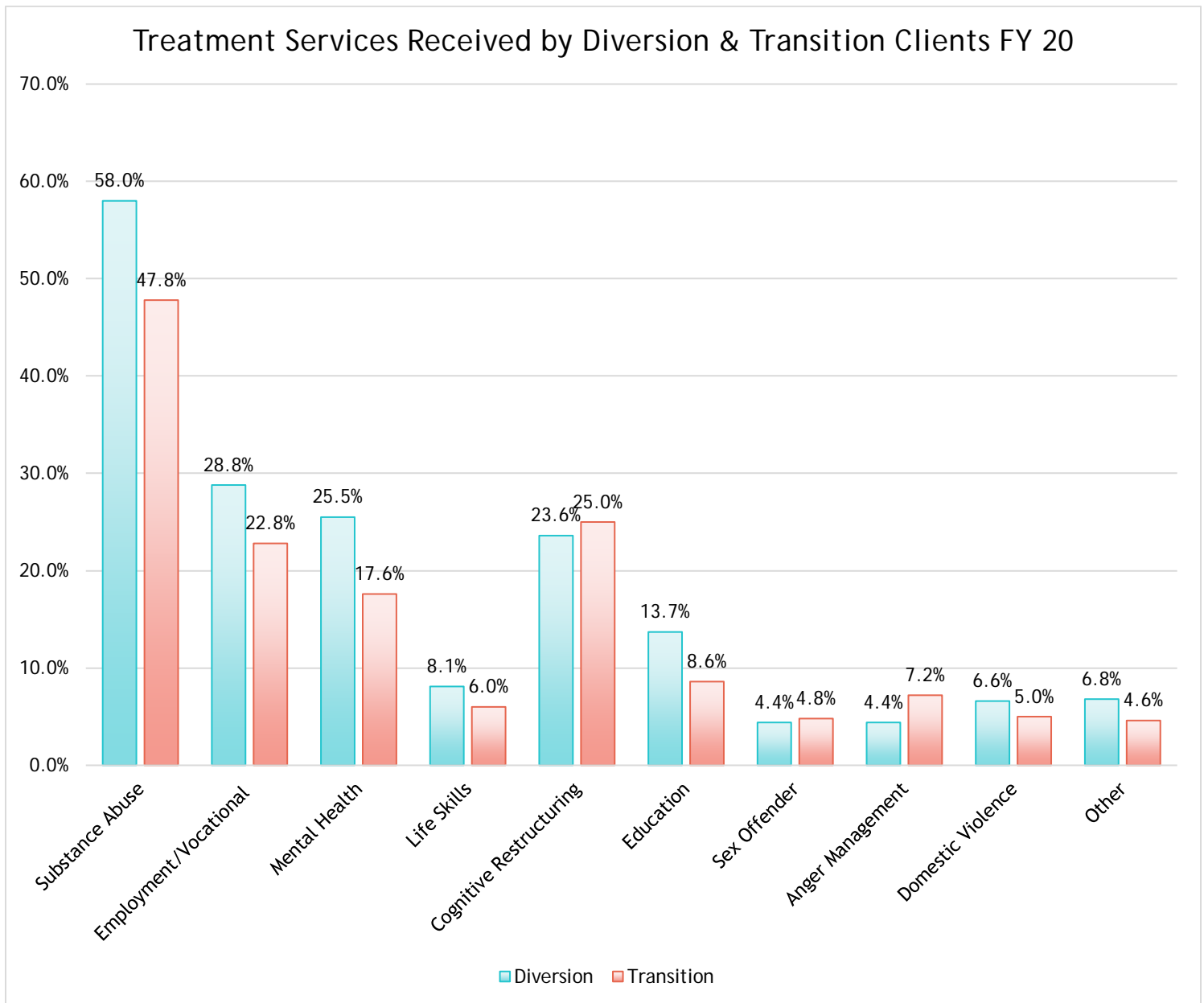
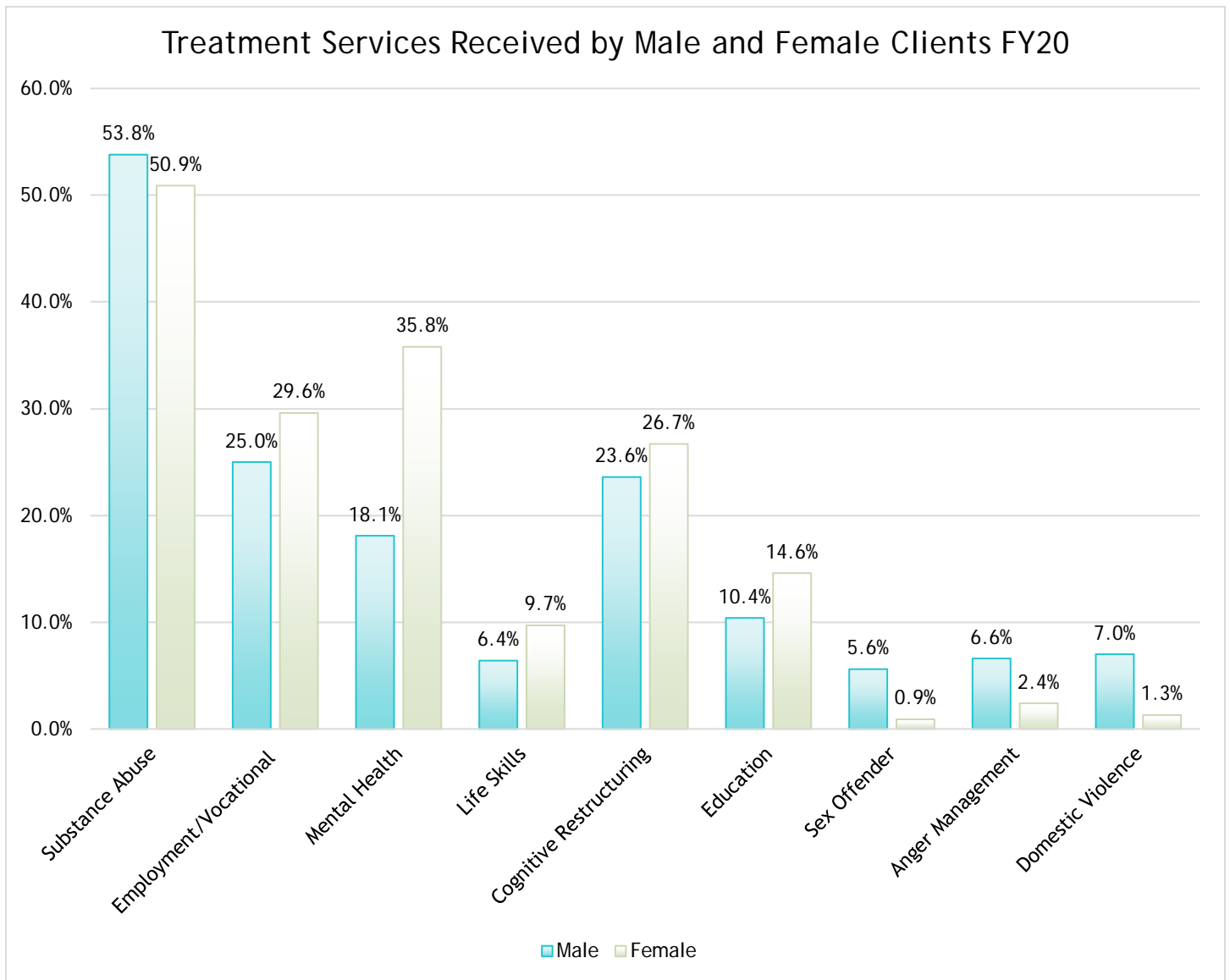


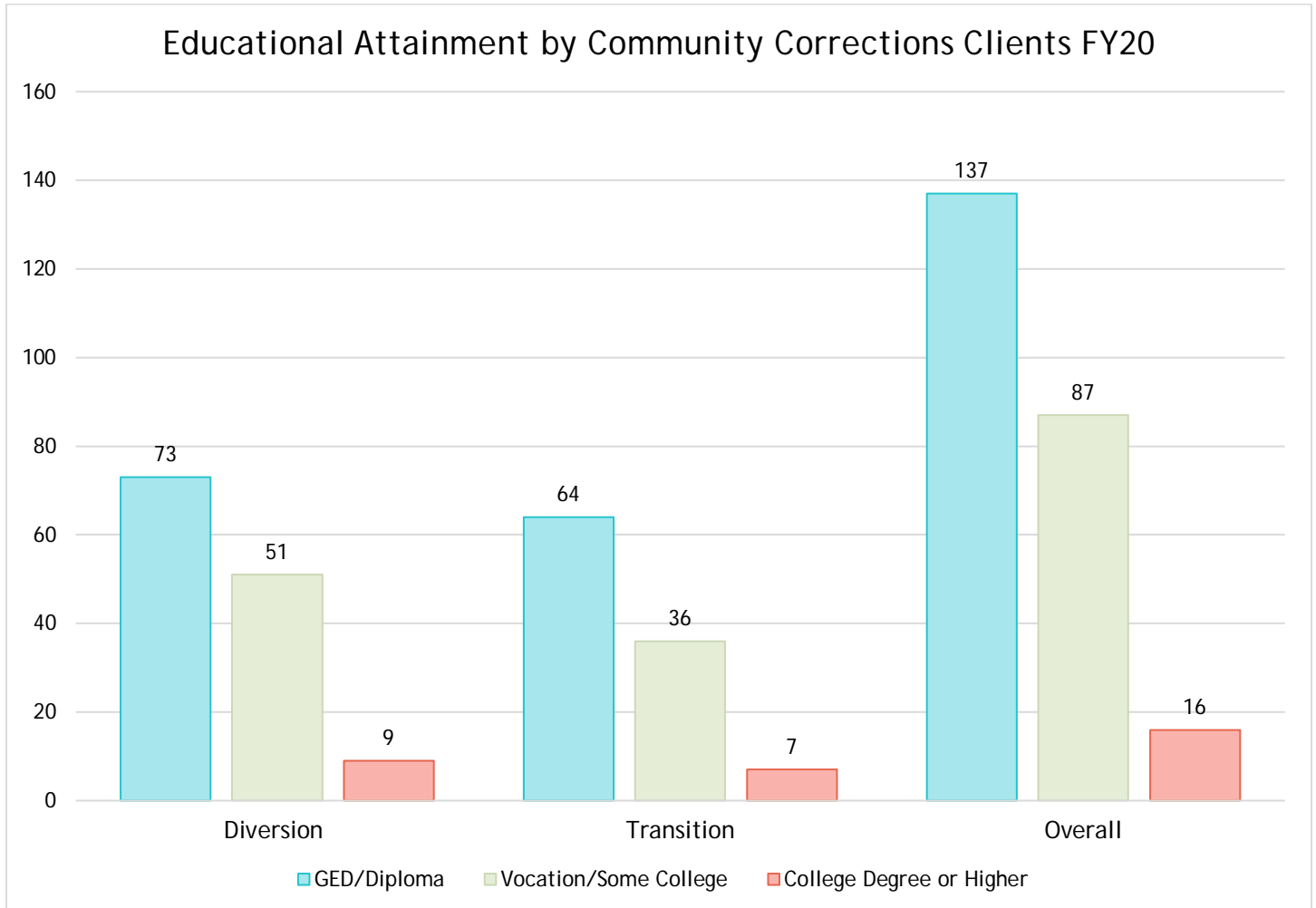
Figure 20 - Treatment Services Received by Male and Female Clients FY20



Educational Attainment

Clients in community corrections were able to make notable improvements in their education levels while under community corrections supervision. Overall, in FY20, one hundred thirty-seven ($n=137$) clients earned their GED/high school diploma, eighty-seven ($n=87$) clients attended vocational school or some college, and sixteen ($n=16$) clients obtained a college degree or higher level of education while in community corrections. Figure 21 includes the breakdown of educational attainment by legal status.

Figure 21 - Educational Attainment by Community Corrections Clients during FY20



Discharges

Clients discharge from community corrections residential programs when they complete the length of their sentence, transfer to another residential program, progress to a non-residential program, or when they violate program rules rendering them not amenable to continue their sentence in community corrections. In FY20, fifty-five percent (55.1%) of community corrections clients successfully completed their residential placement. FY20 also revealed a slight decrease in the percentage of clients discharged for House/Technical violations (20.4% in FY19 and 15% in FY20). It is important to note that the termination categories considered neutral terminations have been grouped together here and throughout this report. These neutral terminations include transfer to other community corrections facility, transfer to intensive residential treatment, outstanding/warrant pending crime, reject after accept, continuous stay and other (e.g. detainment by a federal agency or other causes for termination outside of the normal termination reasons).

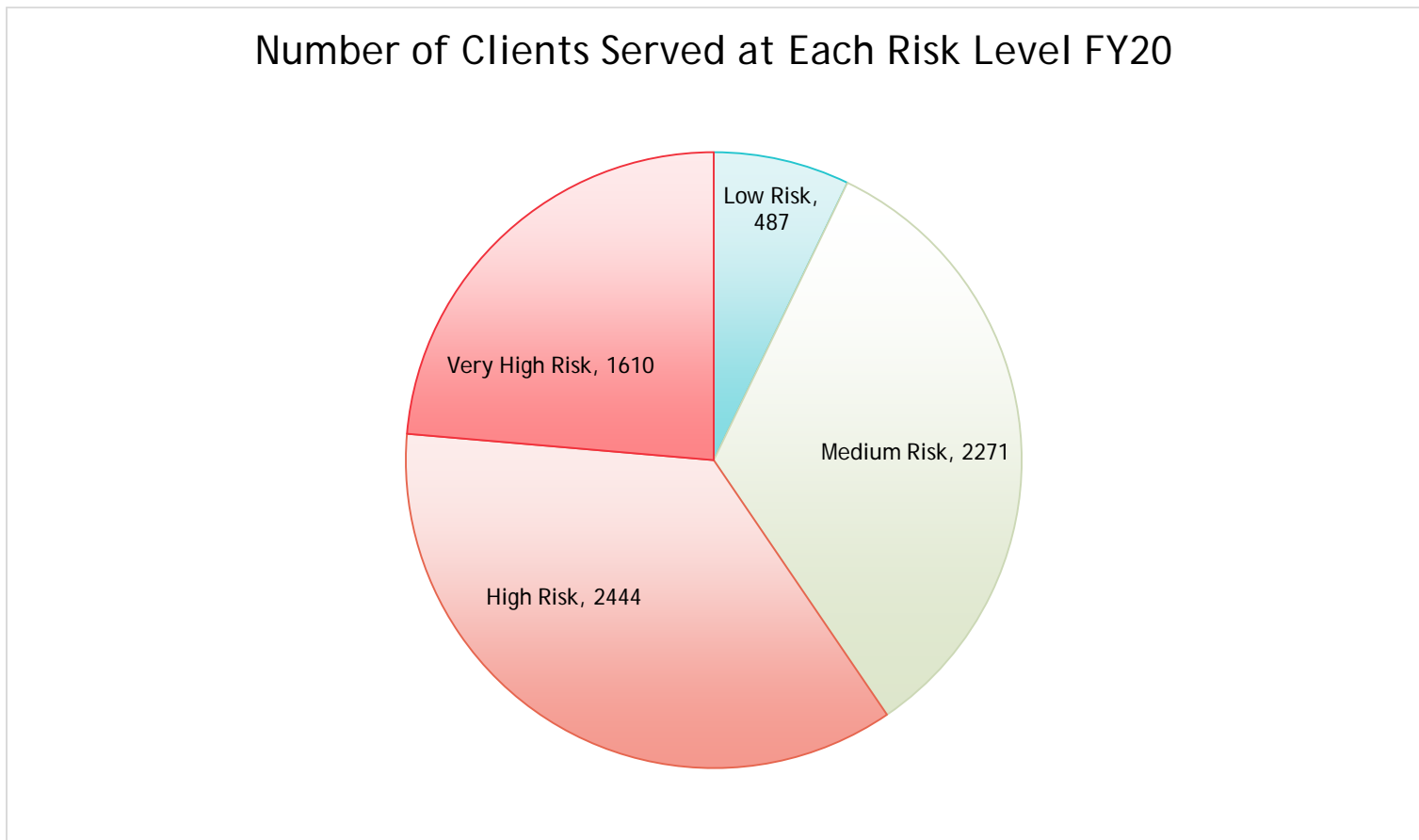
Figure 22 - FY20 Community Corrections Discharge Information

FY20 Discharge Rates	Diversion		Transition		Male		Female		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Successful Program Completion	49.7%	1782	61.0%	1959	55.8%	3015	52.2%	727	55.1%	3742
Neutral Termination	16.8%	603	13.0%	418	13.7%	740	20.2%	282	15.0%	1022
Escape	15.4%	551	11.8%	378	13.1%	709	15.9%	221	13.7%	930
Committed New Crime	1.6%	57	0.7%	24	1.3%	71	0.7%	10	1.2%	81
House/Technical Violation	16.4%	589	13.5%	432	16.1%	869	11.0%	153	15.0%	1022

In FY20, forty-five percent (45.2%) of all discharges involving house/technical violations were due to controlled substances. There were eighty-one ($n=81$) clients discharged for committing a new crime of which twenty-six ($n=26$) were due to controlled substances. Escapes accounted for approximately fifteen percent (15.4%) of discharges in FY20.

Although successful program completion cannot be predicted in community corrections, using a client's LSI score provides insight into the likelihood of successful discharge from a community corrections program. LSI scores are divided into four categories: low risk (LSI 0-18), medium risk (LSI 19-28), high risk (LSI 29-35) and very high risk (LSI 36 and higher). The statewide mean LSI score (29.11 in FY20) placed the average community corrections client in the high-risk category. Figure 23 demonstrates how many clients at each risk level were served in FY20.

Figure 23 - Number of Clients at Each Risk Level Served in FY20



All risk levels have similar successful discharge rates in FY19 and FY20 (Figure 24). Escape rates and house technical violations were also fairly stable between FY19 and FY20. (Figure 25).

Figure 24 - Successful Program Completion by Risk Level FY19 & FY20

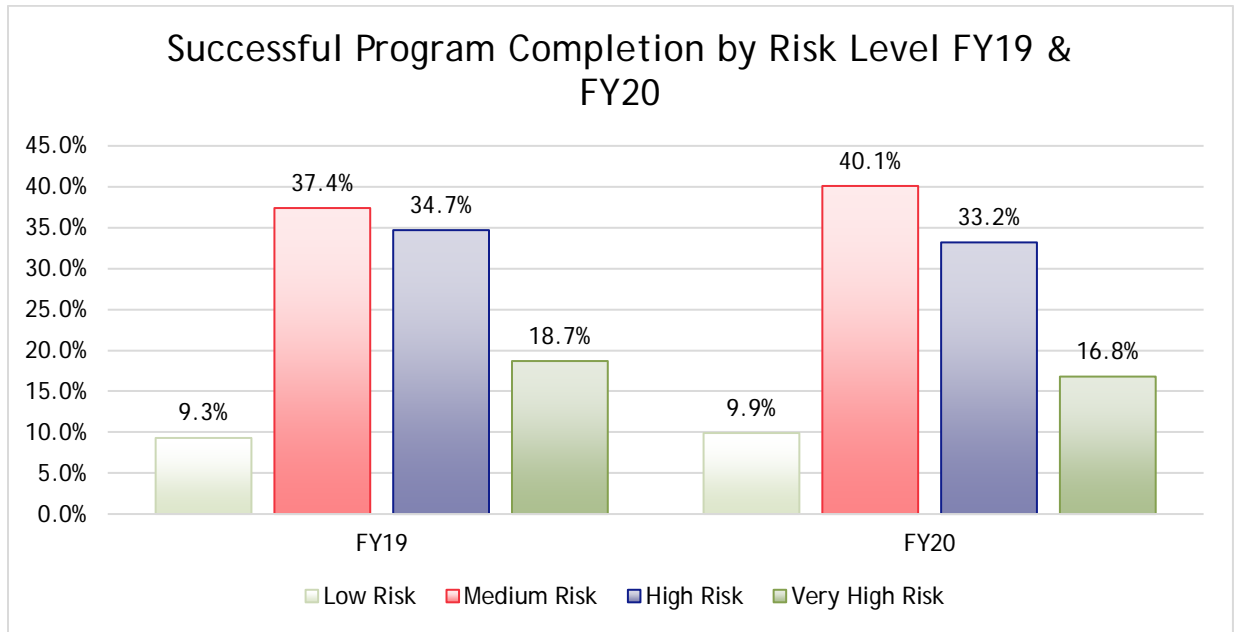
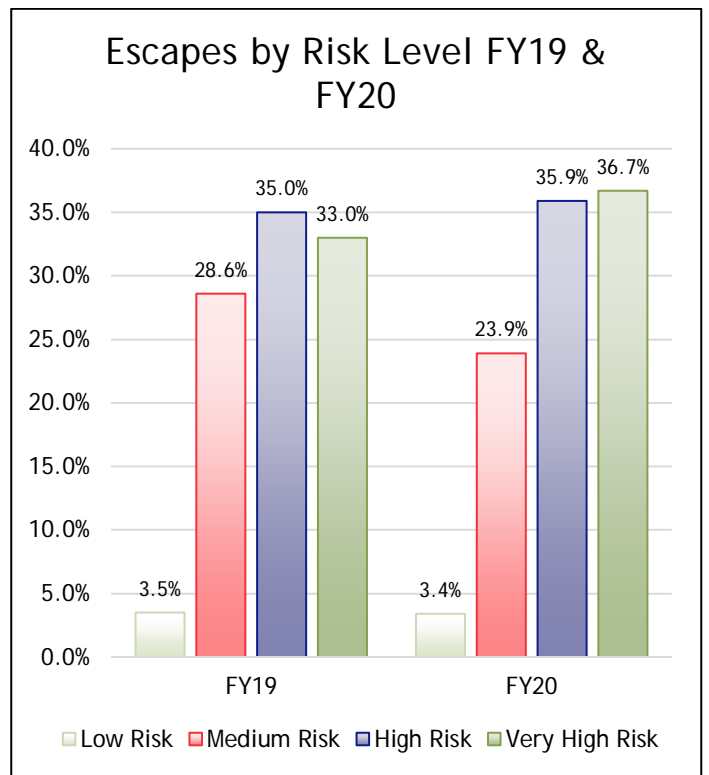
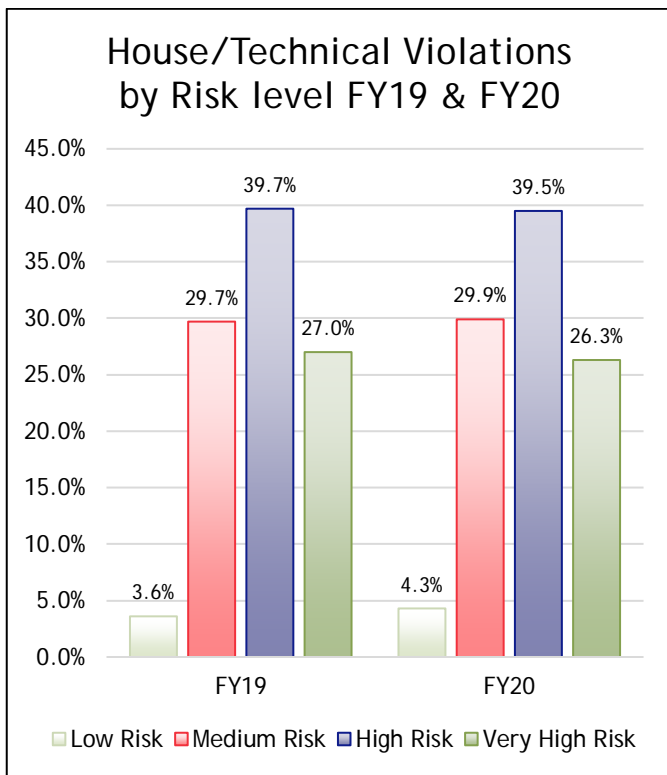
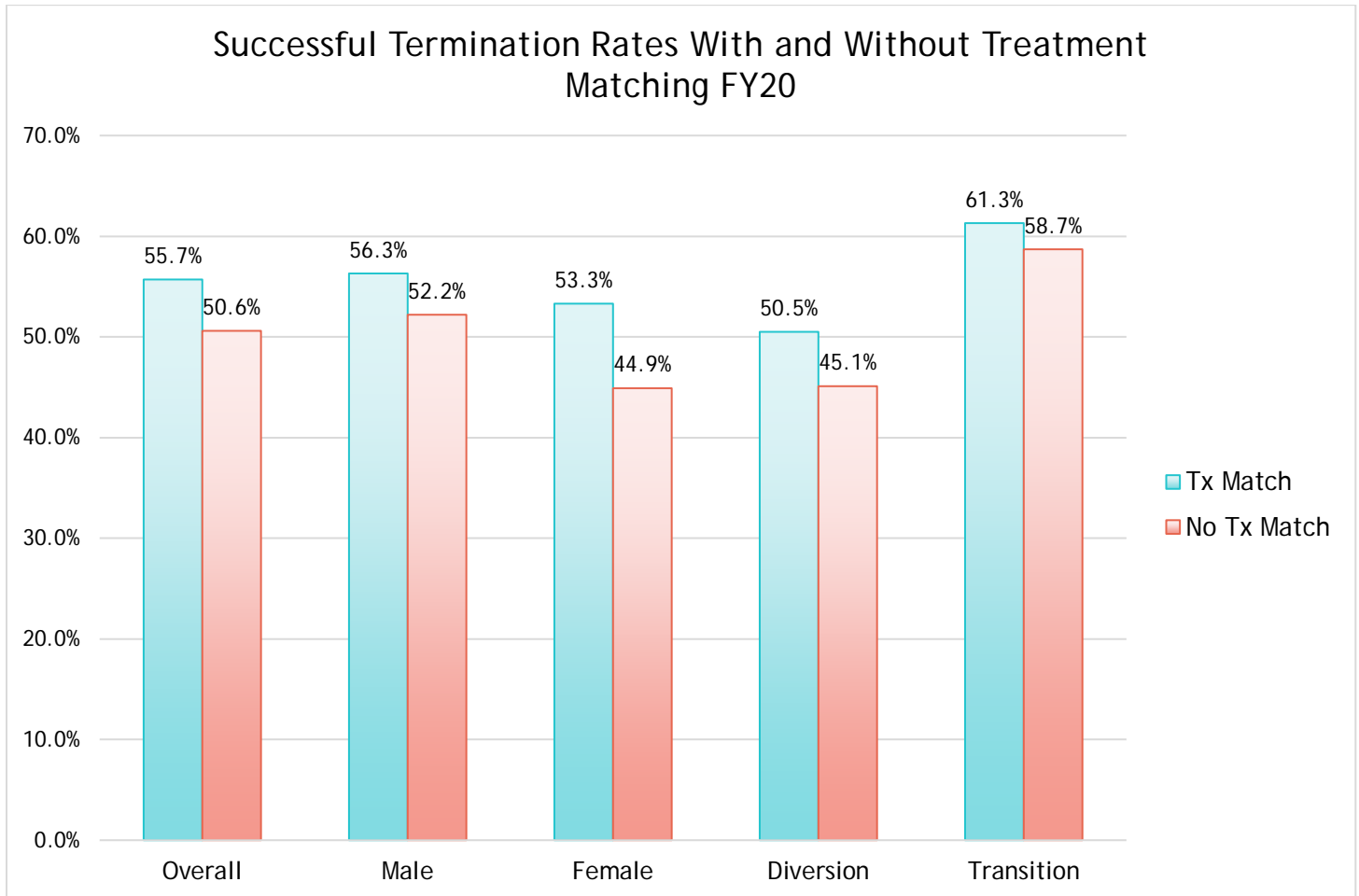


Figure 25 - Escapes and House/Technical Discharges by Risk Level FY19 & FY20



Substance use treatment matching has an impact on whether or not a client successfully discharges from community corrections. Figure 26 demonstrates the higher rates of successful discharge when clients are referred to their assessed substance use treatment level. Treatment matching also had a positive effect on the FY20 rates of discharge by house/technical violations (14.9% with treatment matching, 16.6% without).

Figure 26 - Successful Discharge Rates with and Without Treatment Matching



Escapes

Although they represent a small percentage of discharges, reducing the number of escapes and otherwise increasing success rates in community corrections is a top priority. Early identification and intervention can help to reduce the risk of escape in community corrections programs. As shown in Figure 22 (above), diversion clients have higher rates of escape during FY20 than transition clients do (15.4% for diversion and 11.8% for transition).

Clients who escaped from community corrections programs during FY20 have slightly higher average LSI score, 31.6, than the overall residential population (29.1). They reported higher rates of chronic unemployment (52.2% as compared to nearly 40.7% for the overall residential population), and a slightly higher rate of mental health diagnoses (Over 28.5% compared to approximately 26.2% for the overall

residential population). Figure 27 below shows that the majority of clients who escape are between the ages of 26 and 35.

The overall average length of stay for a client who escaped in FY20 was eighty-seven days ($n=87.1$). If they choose to escape, diversion clients, on average, stay in community corrections for eighty-four days ($n=84.2$) while transition clients stay for ninety-one days ($n=91.6$) before they choose to escape. When looking at the average length of stay for males and females who escape, men stay approximately eighty-eight days ($n=87.8$) while women stay approximately eighty-five days ($n=84.9$)

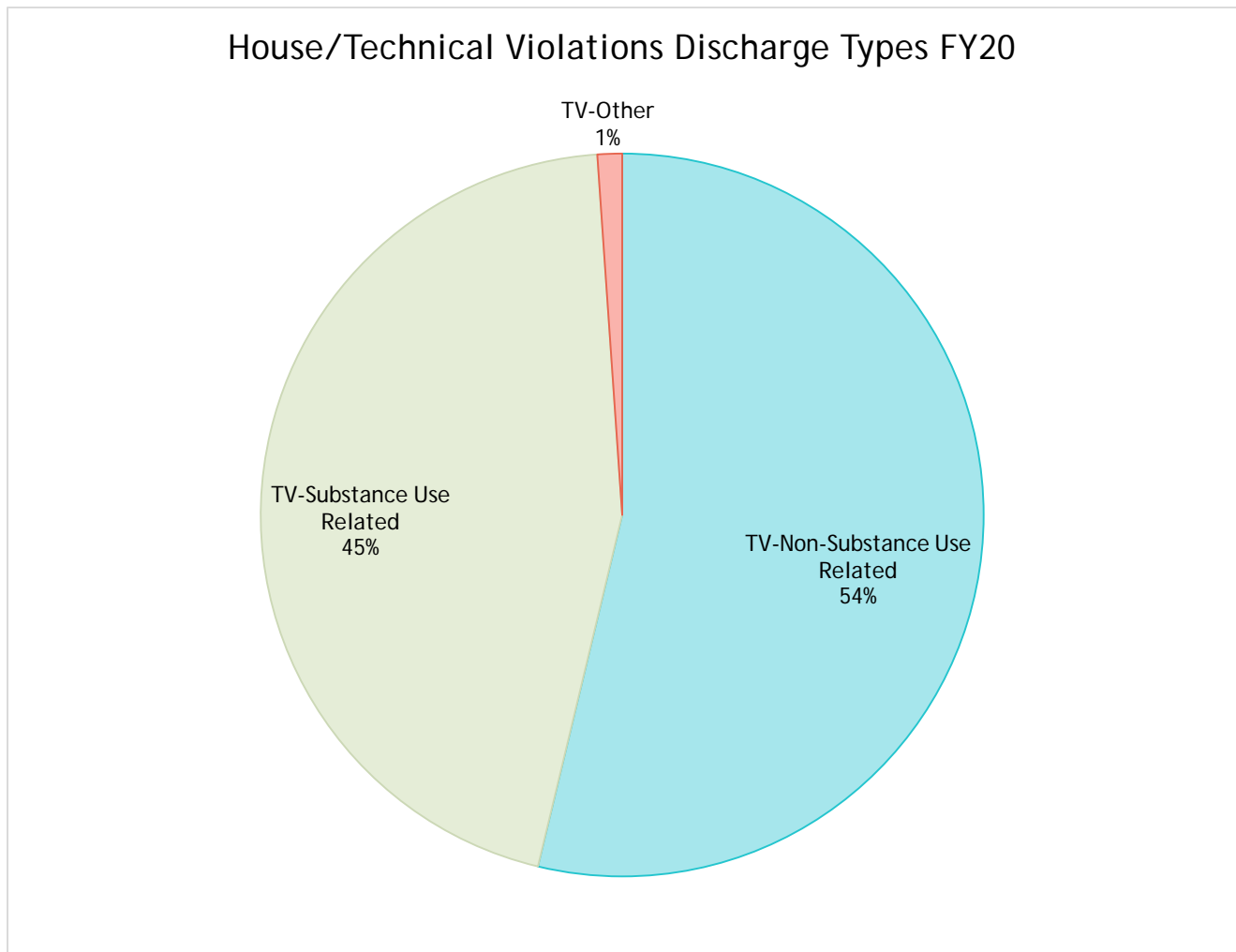
Figure 27 Escaped Client Demographics FY19 and FY20

Escaped Client Demographics FY19 & FY20					
	FY19	FY20		FY19	FY20
Gender			Ethnicity		
Male	76.2%	76.2%	Caucasian	47.7%	48.4%
Female	23.8%	23.8%	Hispanic	32.0%	34.3%
Age			African American	13.0%	13.8%
18-20	3.4%	3.5%	Native American / Alaskan Native	2.7%	2.4%
21-25	18.6%	19.5%	Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.9%	0.4%
26-30	23.7%	21.4%	Other / Unknown	1.0%	0.6%
31-35	20.3%	20.4%	Education Level at Entry		
36-40	14.7%	14.5%	Less than 8th Grade	3.2%	3.7%
41-45	8.0%	8.0%	9th through 11th Grade	24.9%	26.8%
46-50	6.5%	7.8%	12th Grade or GED	49.8%	52.1%
51+	4.9%	4.8%	Vocational / Some College	8.6%	8.2%
			College or Above	1.7%	1.2%
			Unknown	11.8%	8.1%

Technical Violations

Discharges due to technical violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the client's behavior and actions (e.g. unaccountable time in the community, unauthorized location while signed out of the facility or failure to follow the program plan). The second category involves substance use (alcohol or other drugs) while residing in the facility. Of the 1,021 (*n*) clients discharged in FY20 due to technical violations, 461 (*n*, 45.2%) were substance use related discharges, while 548 (*n*, 53.8%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. It is important to note that clients who discharged for substance use-related violations could have either used a controlled substance or brought drug contraband into the facility. Figure 28 shows the breakdown of technical violations that resulted in termination from the program.

Figure 28 Technical Violation Discharge Types in FY20

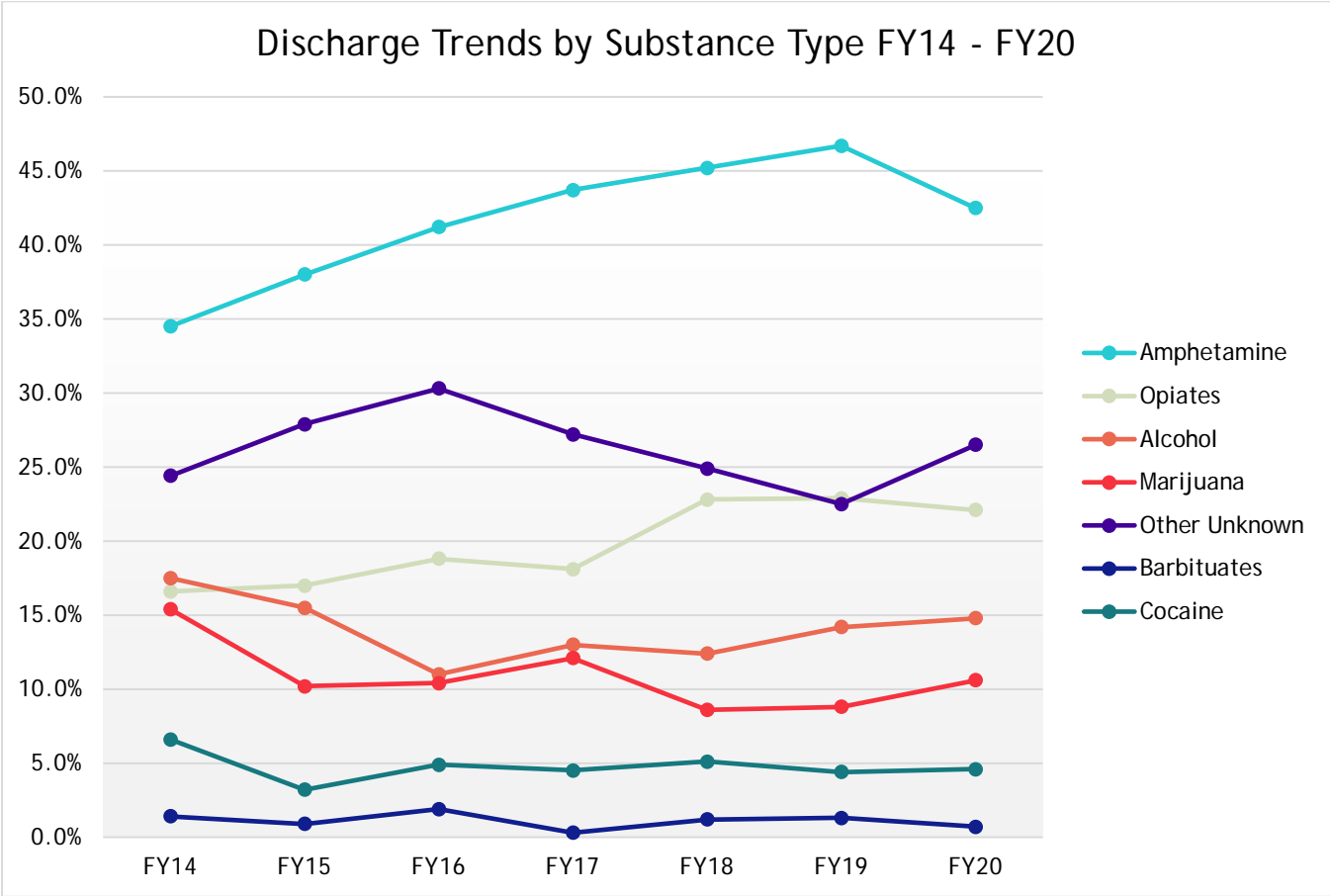


In the case of substance use related technical violations, it is important to note that some clients may have tested positive for more than one substance and/or may have tested positive more than

one time while in community corrections. Although the rate of the Other/Unknown category is significant, limited information prevents a detailed discussion of these data.

Figure 29 demonstrates discharge trends by substance type since FY14. This data suggests that terminations due to specific substance types changed very little from FY19 to FY20, but there has been an overall increase in the use of opiates and amphetamines since FY14.

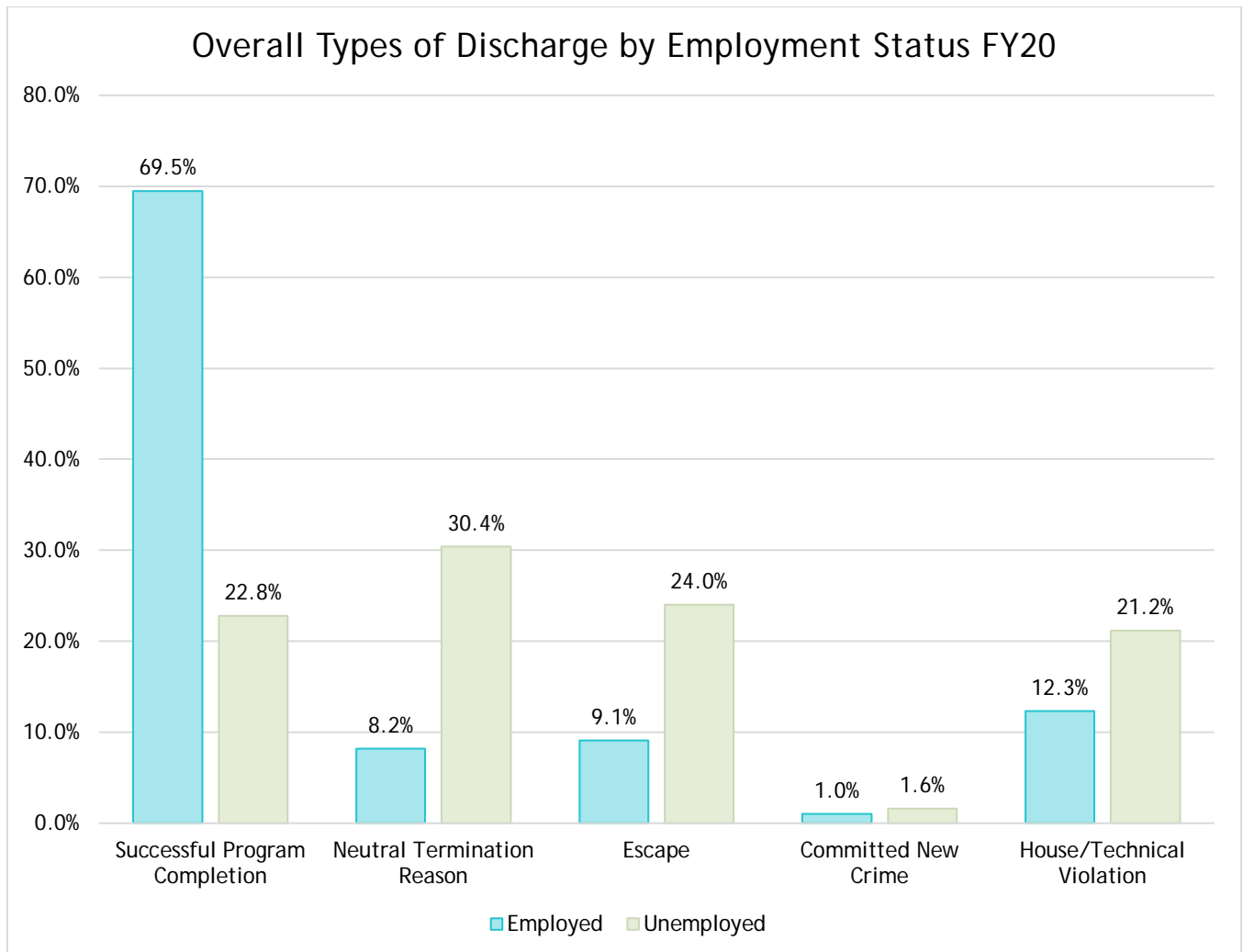
Figure 29 Discharge Trends by Substance Type FY14 - FY20



Employment at Termination

Figure 30 outlines client employment status by termination reason. There were 4,698 (n) clients who were discharged with jobs (either full-time or part-time) during FY20, while 2,095 (n) clients discharged unemployed (includes those that are disabled and unable to work). The following data shows that employed clients are more likely to discharge successfully than their unemployed counterparts.

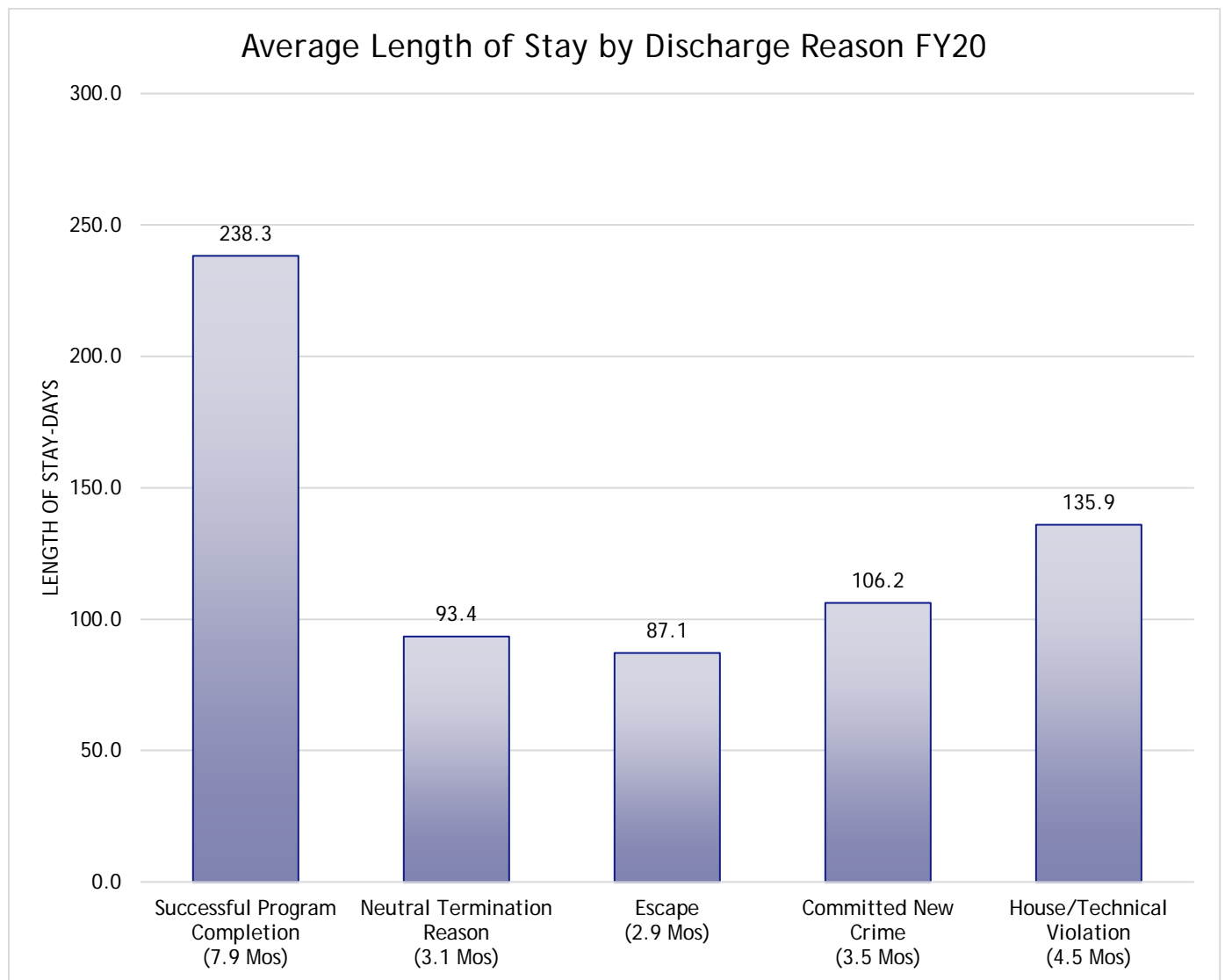
Figure 30 - Overall Types of Discharge from Community Corrections by Employment Status in FY20



Length of Stay (LOS)

In FY20, the average length of stay for all clients in community corrections was 179 days, which is nearly six months (5.9 months). The average length of stay for diversion clients was 187.6 days in FY20. For transition clients, the average length of stay was 169.5 days in FY20. Figure 31 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason. The data demonstrates clients, on average, escape within the first 80 days of entry into the program and successfully complete the program in approximately eight (8) months.

Figure 31 - Average Length of Residential Stay in Community Corrections by Discharge Reason FY19

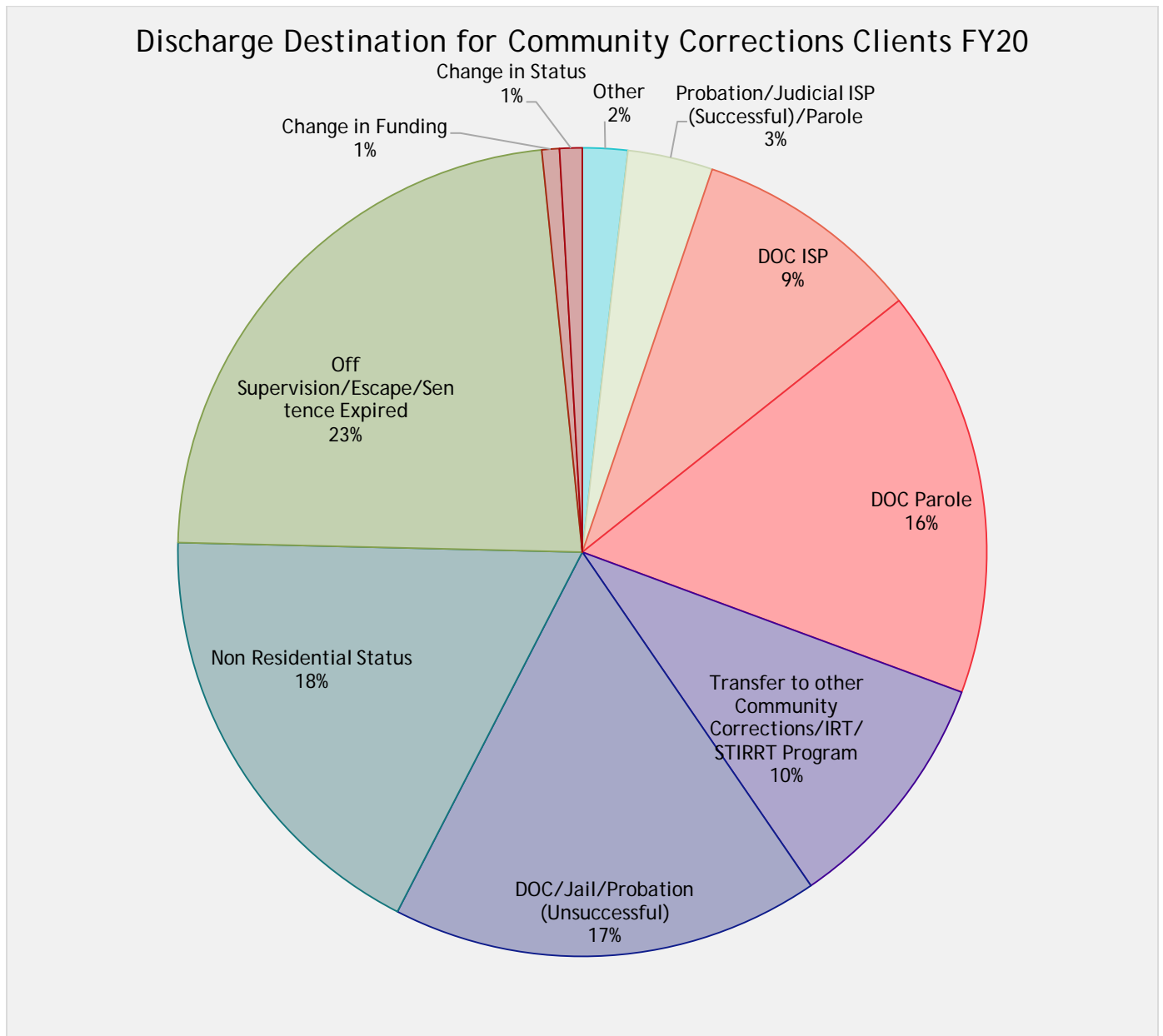


Once a diversion client successfully discharges from the residential phase of community corrections, they typically complete the remainder of their sentence under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the length of the client's sentence and/or

their progress in the program. A transition client, when ready to progress to the next stage of supervision, can be granted parole or transferred to the Intensive Supervision Parole Inmate (ISP-I).

Figure 32 reveals that approximately seventy-seven percent (75.1%) of all clients discharged from residential community corrections in FY20 received additional supervision after their release. Other types of discharges are also indicated in this figure.

Figure 32 - Destination of Discharged Community Corrections Clients FY20



Recidivism

According to a study published in April 2018 by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Research and Statistics, fifty-five percent (55.0%) of residential community corrections clients who terminated in 2014 through 2016 discharged successfully from the program. One year after release from community corrections, nearly twenty percent (19.9%) of diversion clients and nearly twenty-two percent (21.7%) of transition clients had new charges filed in court. Below are links to the most recent recidivism report for community corrections, as well as the community corrections dashboard where the public can see community corrections data.

https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2018_Comcor-Rpt-R.pdf

<https://ors.colorado.gov/ors-commcorr>

Section II - Non-Residential Community Corrections

The non-residential phase of community corrections is designed to assist in the transition of stabilized residential Diversion clients back into the community with a gradual decrease in supervision. These clients have conducted themselves well in a highly structured residential setting. They have addressed criminogenic risk areas, progressed in or completed treatment, obtained a suitable independent living arrangement, and managed their finances appropriately.

While in non-residential placement, clients are required to meet with case management staff, continue addressing criminogenic and non-criminogenic risk areas, participate in treatment and/or support services, retain employment, honor their financial responsibilities and remain drug and alcohol free. Non-residential clients are also subject to random monitoring of their living situations and employment verifications. Depending on supervision and treatment needs, a client may be transferred back to a residential community corrections program for additional services or stabilization. For this reason, a client may be counted more than once in this data.

Demographics

One thousand, one hundred eighty-two (1182) non-residential discharges occurred in FY20 from thirty-one (31) separate non-residential programs. The demographics of these non-residential clients are similar to those of the residential clients (see Figure 6, page 10).

The majority of clients were male (78.5%, $n=927$), Caucasian (63.6%, $n=751$), had a high school diploma or GED (60.3%, $n=707$), and were serving time for a lower-class felony (69.9%, $n=819$) or lower-class drug felony (15.7%, $n=184$). Figure 33 demonstrates the overall demographic data for non-residential community corrections clients during FY20.

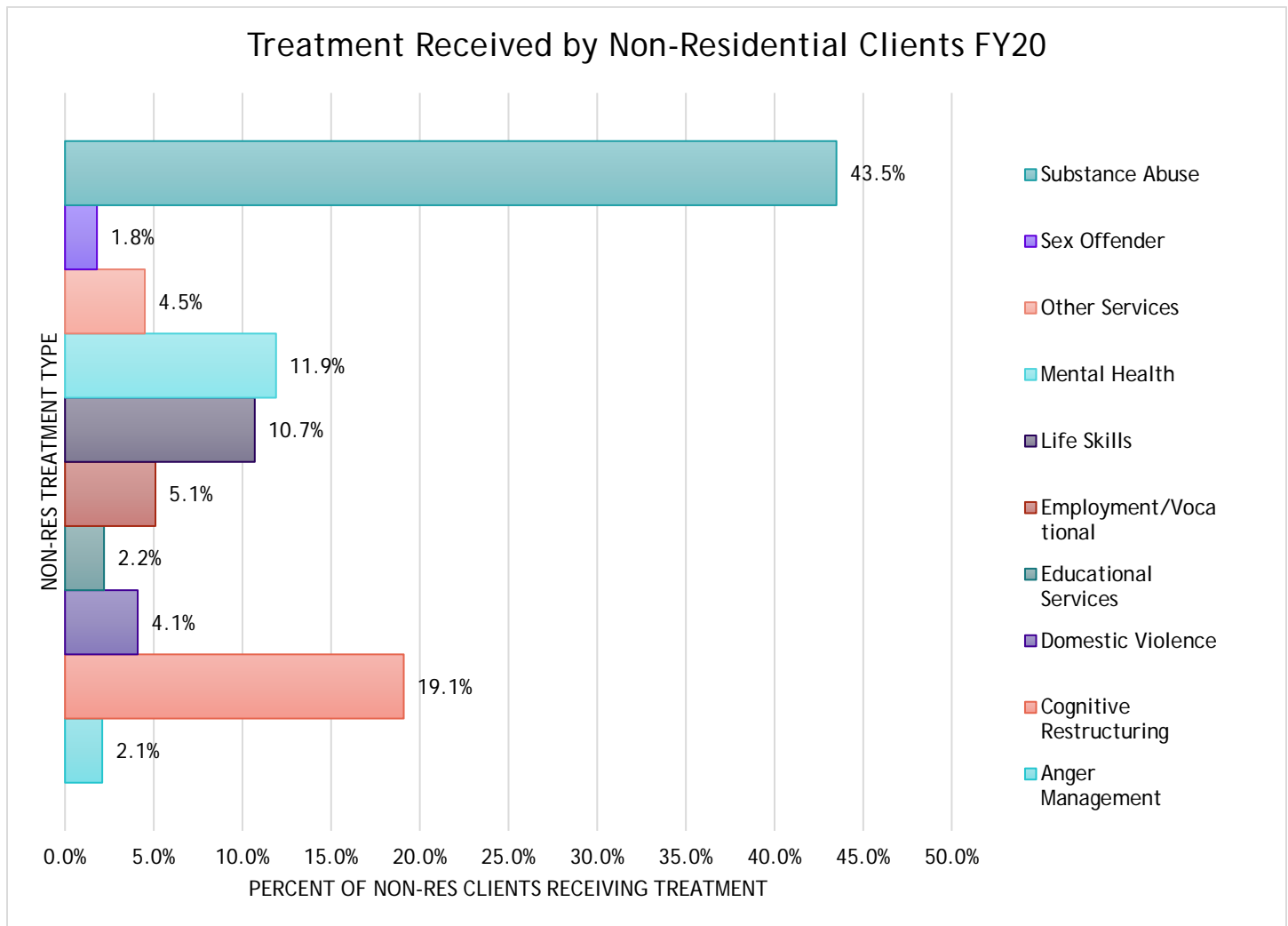
Figure 33 - Non-Residential Client General Demographics FY19 and FY20

NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS FY19 & FY20		
	FY19	FY20
Gender		
Male	79.9%	78.5%
Female	20.1%	21.5%
Age		
18-20	0.4%	0.7%
21-25	10.6%	8.8%
26-30	18.6%	15.2%
31-35	19.8%	20.3%
36-40	18.6%	16.7%
41-45	11.6%	12.9%
46-50	7.7%	10.5%
51+	12.7%	14.9%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	63.7%	63.6%
African American	8.1%	6.9%
Hispanic	25.3%	26.3%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.2%	0.7%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1.1%	1.6%
Other/Unknown	0.5%	0.8%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	2.0%	1.9%
9th through 11th Grade	13.2%	14.1%
12th Grade or GED	60.6%	60.3%
Vocational/Some College	18.3%	16.1%
Undergraduate Degree or Above	2.4%	3.4%
Unknown	3.6%	4.2%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	10.3%	10.2%
F4 - F6	72.7%	69.9%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	2.9%	4.3%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	13.9%	15.7%
Employment at Entry		
Full Time Employment	93.0%	90.3%
Part Time Employment	1.8%	1.7%
Unemployed	2.4%	4.8%
Unemployed due to Disability	2.8%	3.2%

Non-Residential Community Corrections Services

Clients in non-residential community corrections programs are required to participate, or continue to participate, in a variety of treatment-oriented services. These services may include (depending on the client’s assessed needs) employment assistance, life skills training, cognitive restructuring, alcohol and drug treatment, anger management, etc. Non-residential clients are often required to access these services in the community and are financially responsible for them. Figure 34 reports the percentage of clients who participated in specific services while in a non-residential program.

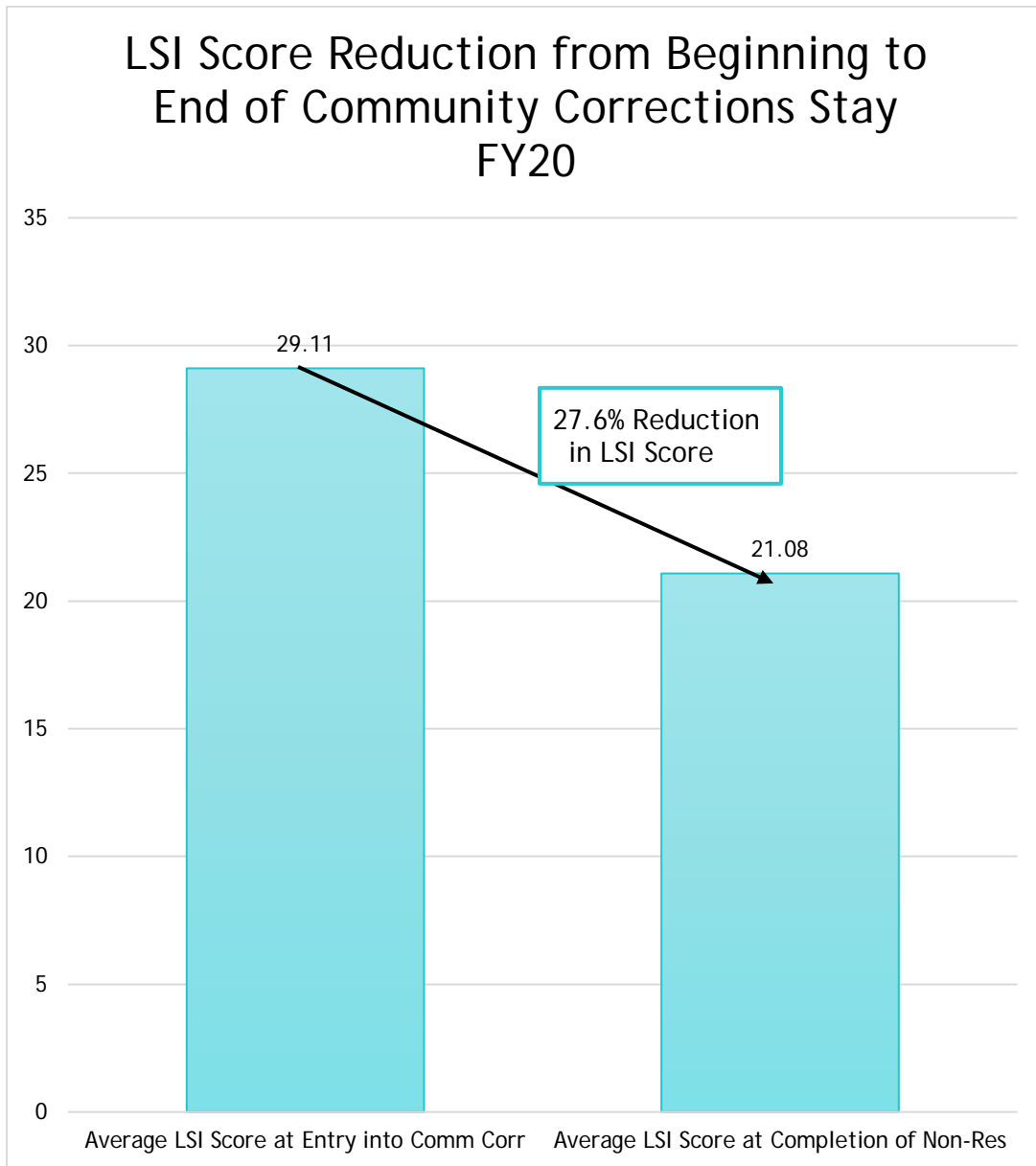
Figure 34 - Treatment Services Received by Non-residential Clients FY20



Non-Residential Risk Reduction

The average LSI score for clients upon entry into non-residential placement was 27.4 (as compared to the general residential average score of 29.1) in FY20. Figure 35 illustrates the average LSI scores of clients from their entry into residential programming to their discharge from non-residential programming. The overall risk reduction was approximately twenty-seven percent (27.6%).

Figure 35 LSI Score Reduction from Residential Entry to Non-Residential Discharge FY20



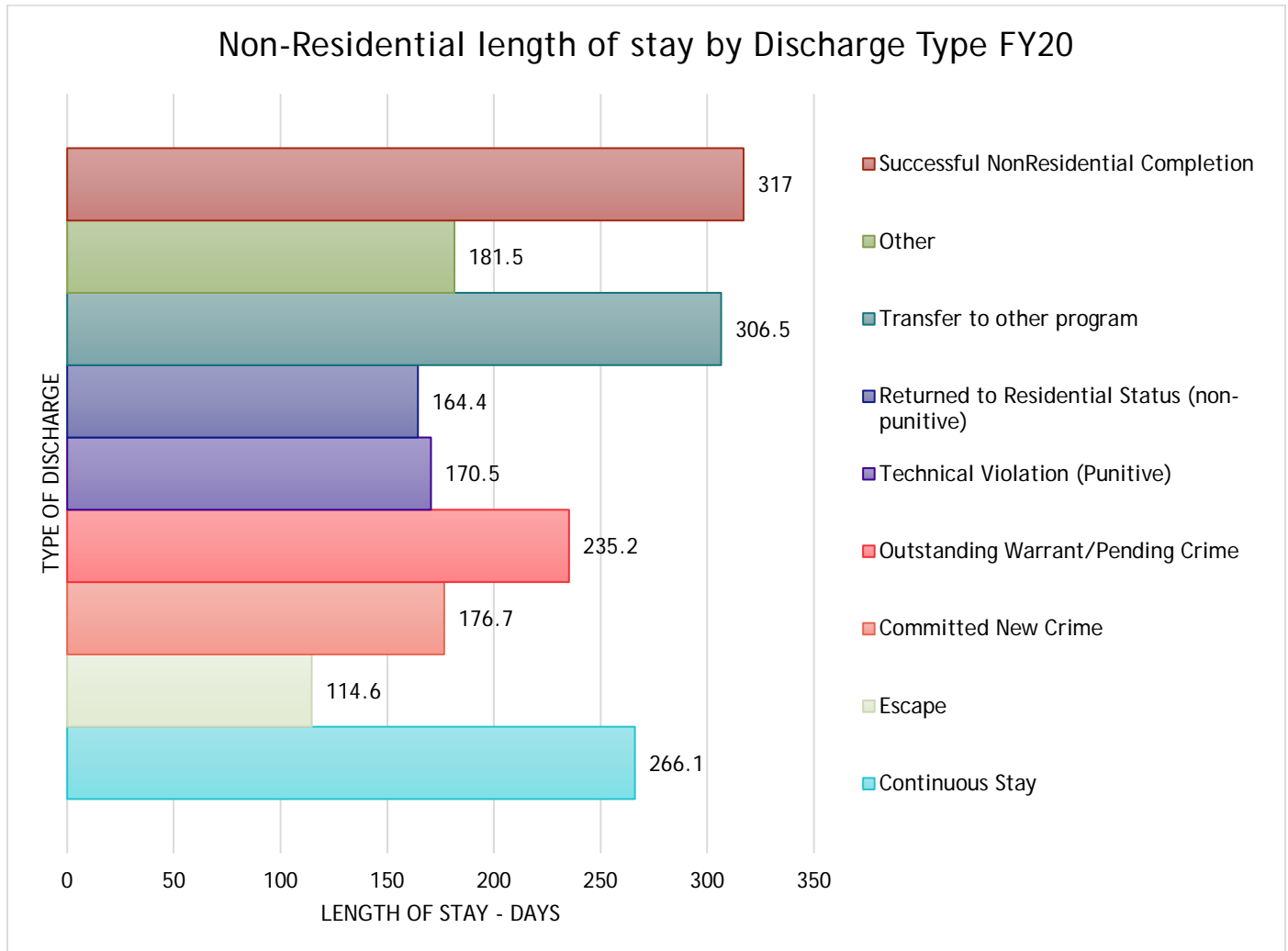
Employment

Most clients in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. Overall, ninety-two percent (92.0%) of clients were employed either full-time (90.3%) or part-time (1.7%) when they began their non-residential program in FY20. At the time of successful termination from non-residential programming, ninety-two percent (92.1%) of clients were employed full-time or part-time.

Length of Stay

The average total length of sentence for a diversion client was approximately 3.3 years (3.31) in FY20. The average non-residential length of stay for all clients in FY20 was 256 days. Figure 36 depicts the average length of stay of non-residential clients by their discharge reason during FY20.

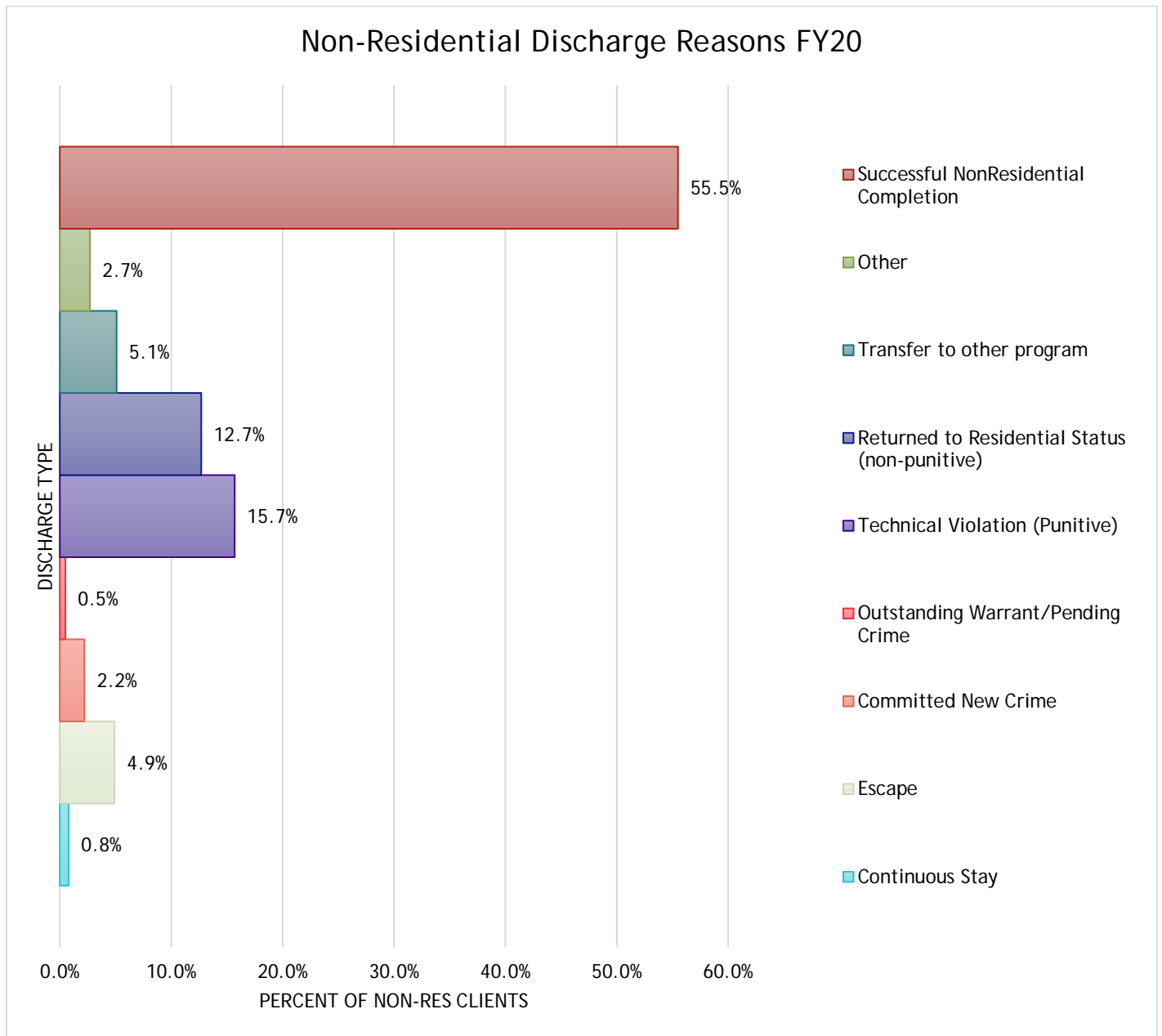
Figure 36 - Average Length of Stay (in Days) For Non-Residential Clients by Discharge Type FY20



Discharges

Approximately fifty-five percent (55.5%) of clients successfully discharged from non-residential placement in FY20 as compared to fifty-two percent (52.3%) in FY19. This type of discharge generally involves sentence completion or, in some cases, sentence reconsideration. Overall, discharges due to the commission of a new crime, an escape, or other punitive actions by the client make up nearly twenty-three percent (22.8%) of negative discharges in FY20 as compared to FY19, which demonstrated a negative discharge rate of twenty-four percent (24.4%).

Figure 37 - Discharge Reasons for Non-Residential Clients FY20



Section III - Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT)

Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) is an inpatient correctional treatment program for individuals with serious substance use problems and is structured to accommodate persons with disorders related to prolonged substance use.

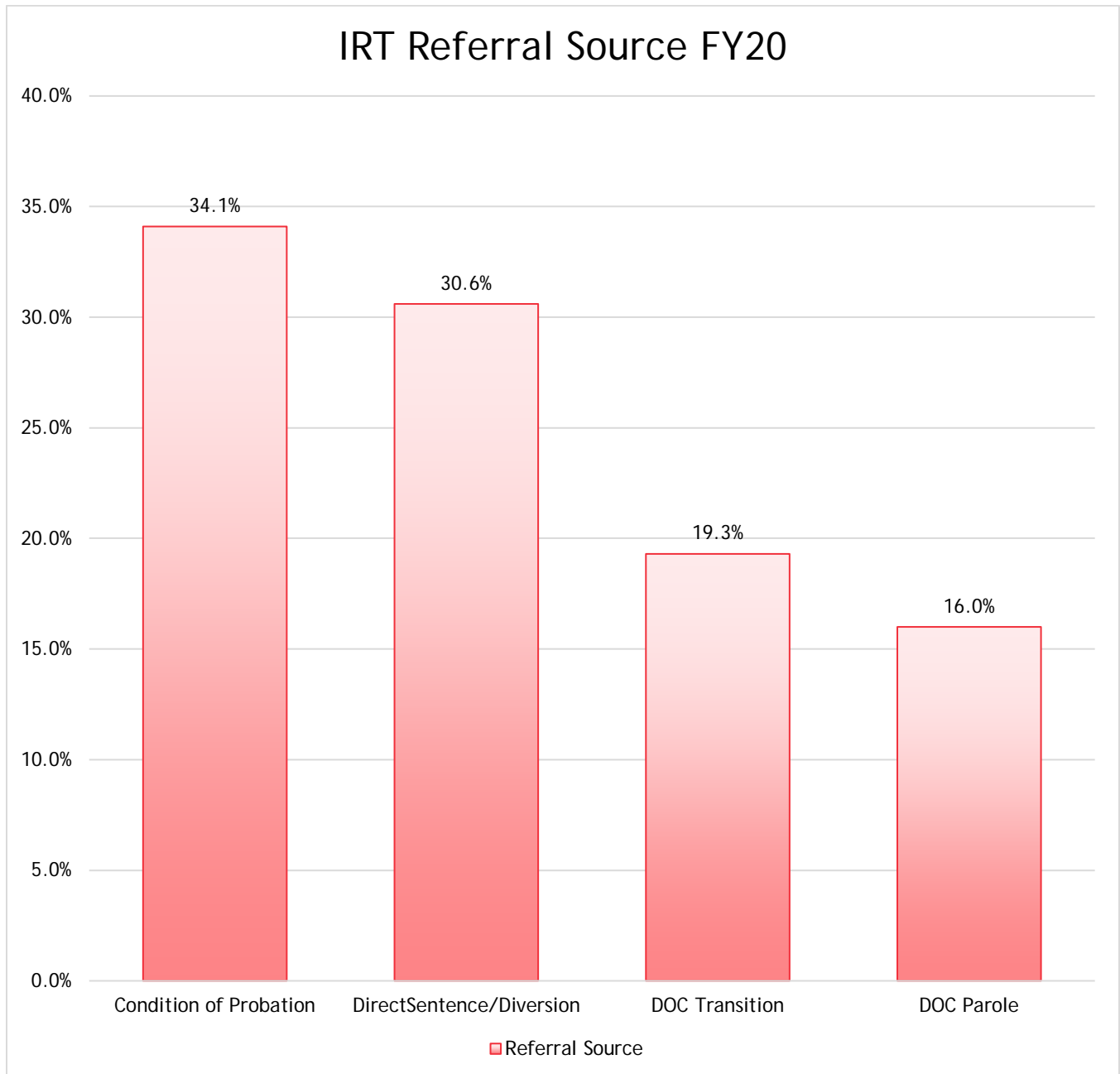
IRT programs last 90 days and clients participate in forty hours of therapeutic treatment per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Due to the intensive nature of IRT, clients do not leave the facility, seek employment, or address other community needs while in the program. Throughout the IRT program, the clients' focus is primarily on substance use and any mental or physical health concerns that must be addressed in order for them to be successful in future community placements. IRT programs receive a differential per diem of \$45.02 per day to offset the costs of treatment and subsistence fees.

There were nine (9) IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system and 1175 IRT client discharges in FY20. The female IRT population increased from twenty-three percent (25.3%) in FY19 to twenty-seven percent (27.7%) in FY20. The overall demographics of IRT clients are similar to that of clients in regular residential community corrections programs (Figure 6, page 11).

Legal Status

Clients in need of IRT treatment are assessed and referred from several sources. Referrals can come from probation, DOC or if a residential community corrections program determines that a client needs intensive treatment, the program can refer a client directly to an IRT program. After successful completion, the client will transfer to a residential community corrections program, or return to their original supervisory agency (if not a community corrections facility), and are referred to outpatient continuing care. As shown in Figure 38, DOC clients represented approximately thirty-five percent (35.3%) of IRT clients in FY20. The percentage of Direct Sentence clients increased very little in FY20 as compared to the rate in FY19 (30.6% in FY20, 29.5% in FY19).

Figure 38 - Referral Source of IRT Clients FY20



Previous Substance Use and Treatment

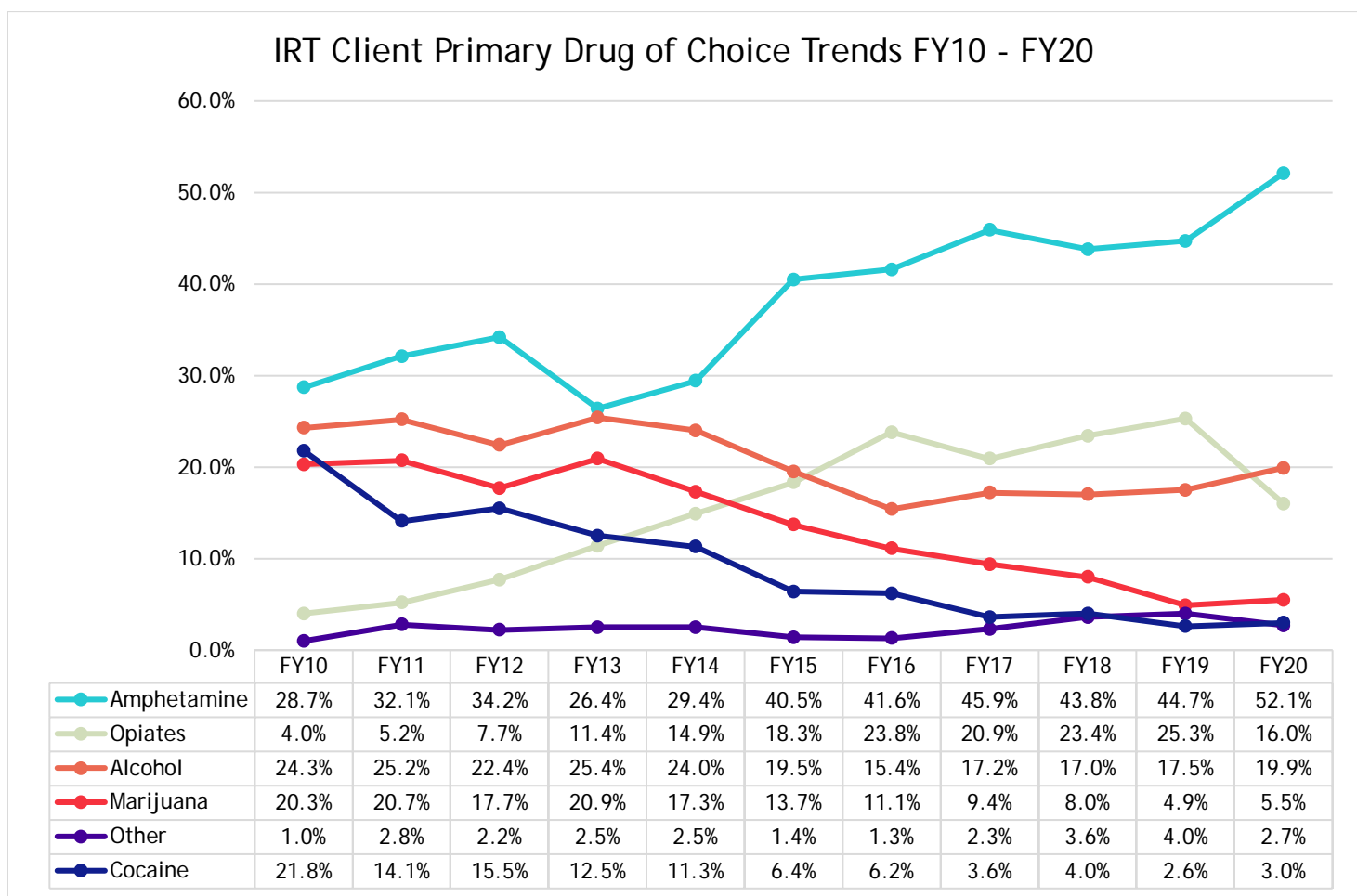
During FY20, approximately seventy-nine percent (79.2%) of IRT clients had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. Nearly forty-two percent (41.7%) of clients in FY20 had attended some type of prior inpatient substance abuse treatment. This is an increase from FY19 where thirty-six percent (36.8%) of IRT clients had prior substance use treatment. Overall, females had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment more often than their male

counterparts (84.5% for females as compared to 77.1% for males). The average overall age reported by IRT clients in FY20 of their first drug use was approximately the age of 15. Male IRT clients reported a slightly lower age of first use than females (14.3 years old for males and 16.1 years old for females).

Drug of Choice

Approximately fifty-two percent (52.1%) of IRT clients in FY20 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines (which include methamphetamines). This represents a substantial increase in reported preference for amphetamines when compared with other primary drugs of choice since FY10. Since 2010, there has also been an increased preference for opiates. Since FY13, there has been a continued decline in the number of IRT clients reporting marijuana and cocaine as their primary drugs of choice. Reported use of barbiturates as a primary drug of choice by IRT clients has been below 0.4% since FY10 and was not included in this report. Figure 39 illustrates the trend data for primary drugs of choice reported by IRT clients since FY10.

Figure 39 - Primary Drug of Choice Trends Reported by IRT Clients FY10 - FY20



Standardized Offender Assessment and Treatment

The SOA-R consists of a battery of instruments that measures a client’s risk of recidivism, relapse risk, and other criminogenic needs, which are used to develop a supervision and treatment plan for clients. Figure 40 shows the SOA-R subscales, the possible score ranges, and the domains that are measured by each scale, with the mean SOA-R subscale scores for male, female, and all IRT clients in FY20. Female IRT clients reported higher perceived consequences with alcohol or drug (AOD) use, higher perceived benefits of AOD use and more emotional disturbance. They also reported more lifetime involvement with AOD use than their male counterparts.

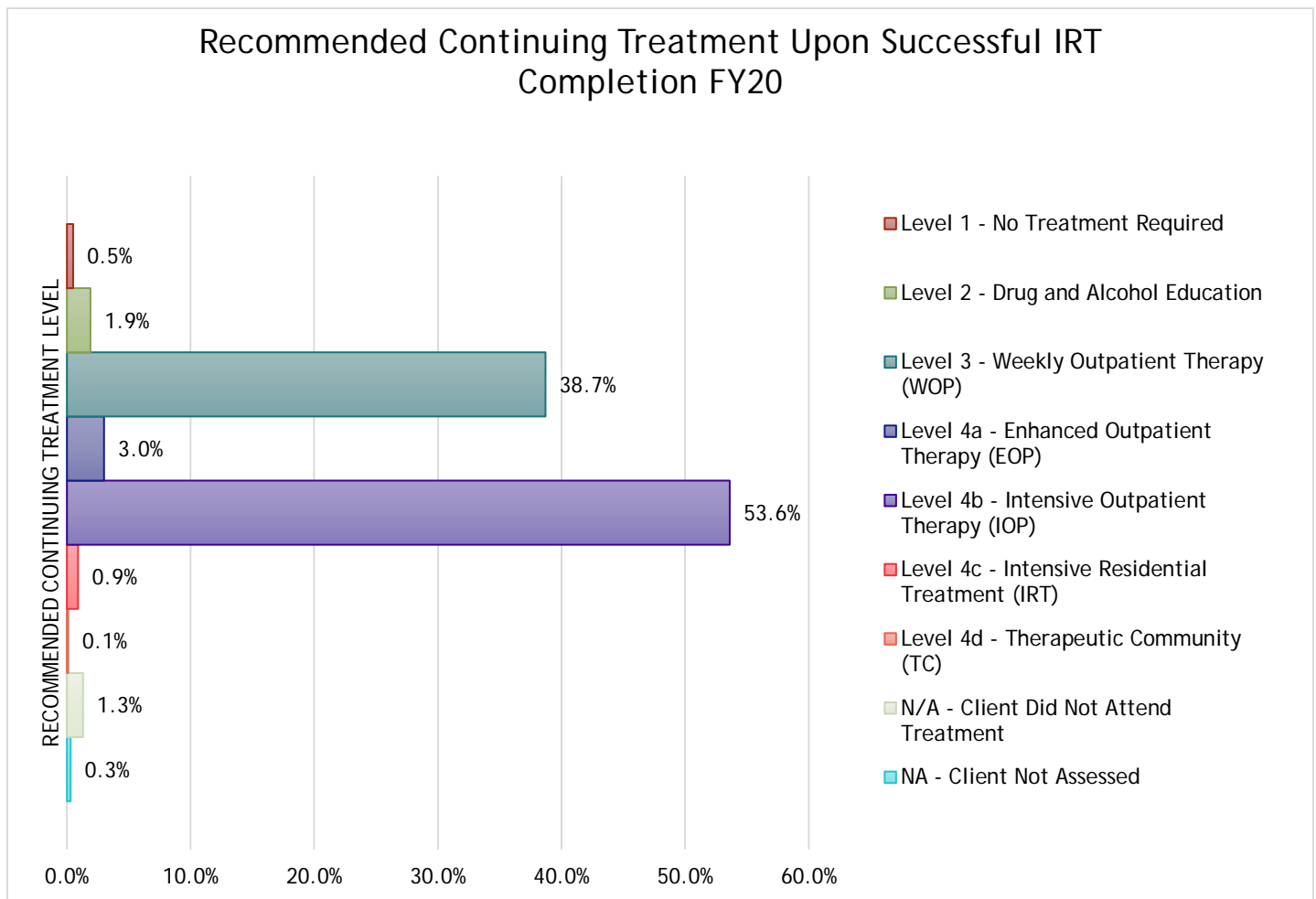
Figure 40 - Average Assessment Scores of IRT Clients FY20

Average Scores Assessment Scores for IRT Clients FY19					
Instrument	Score Range	Measure	Overall	Male	Female
LSI Total Score	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	34.26	34.15	34.56
ASUS-R - AOD Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	18.51	18.13	19.5
ASUS-R - AOD Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	31.86	30.54	35.31
ASUS-R - AOD 6-Month	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	21.4	20.13	24.73
ASUS-R - AOD Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	17.74	16.77	20.31
ASUS-R - AOD Social Non-Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	15.8	15.94	15.43
ASUS-R - AOD Legal Non-Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	22.03	22.15	21.72
ASUS-R - AOD Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	10.46	9.84	12.10
ASUS-R - AOD Emotional/Mood	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	14.85	13.8	17.62
ASUS-R - Global AOD Psychosocial	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	70.38	68.6	75.03
ASUS-R - Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	12.65	12.73	12.44
ASUS-R - Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	18.42	17.88	19.84
ASUS-R - Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	18.65	18.68	18.59
ASUS-R - Rater	0-18	Rater’s Evaluation of Offender’s Involvement and Disruption	21.96	20.86	24.86
ASUS-R - Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	11.05	10.67	12.05
ASUS-R - Psycho-Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	17.80	17.10	19.66
ASUS-R - Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Offenders Social Role & Environment	11.41	10.78	13.05

Continuing Care

Upon successful completion of an IRT program, clients are reassessed for their substance abuse treatment needs and a recommendation for continuing care is made. Continuing care is designed as after care substance abuse treatment to provide additional support and treatment for community corrections clients upon reentry into the community. Most recommendations for continuing care for the 788 IRT clients who successfully discharged in FY20 are in the form of intensive outpatient therapy (IOP) or weekly outpatient therapy (WOP) as shown in Figure 41.

Figure 41 - Recommended Continuing Care for IRT Clients FY20



Discharges

Approximately sixty-seven percent (67.6%, $n=793$) of IRT clients in FY20 were reported as completing the program successfully. Eighty-seven clients in FY18 (7.4%) were discharged due to escape. Figure 42 demonstrates the reasons for discharge for IRT clients.

Figure 42 Discharge Reasons for IRT Clients FY20

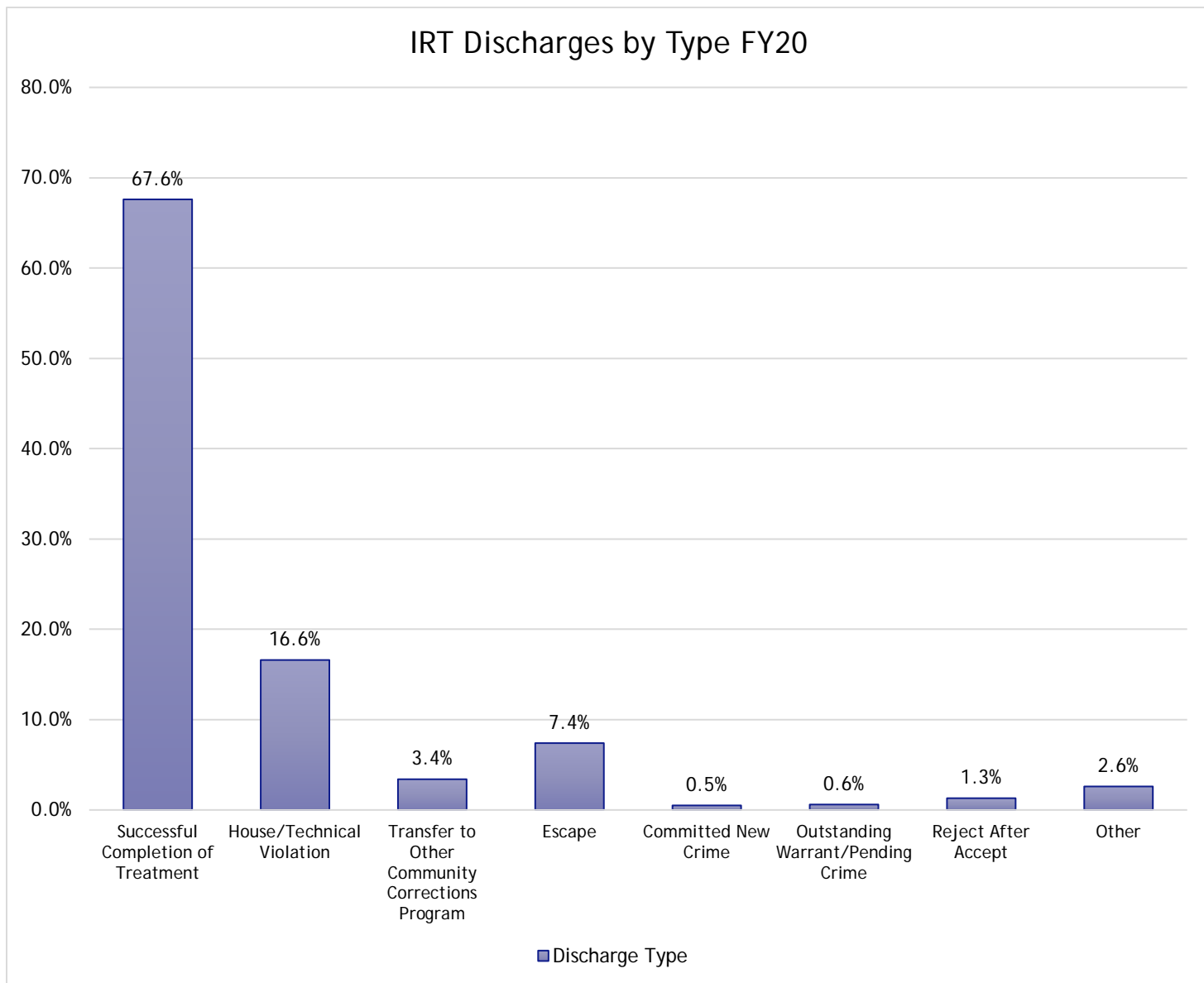
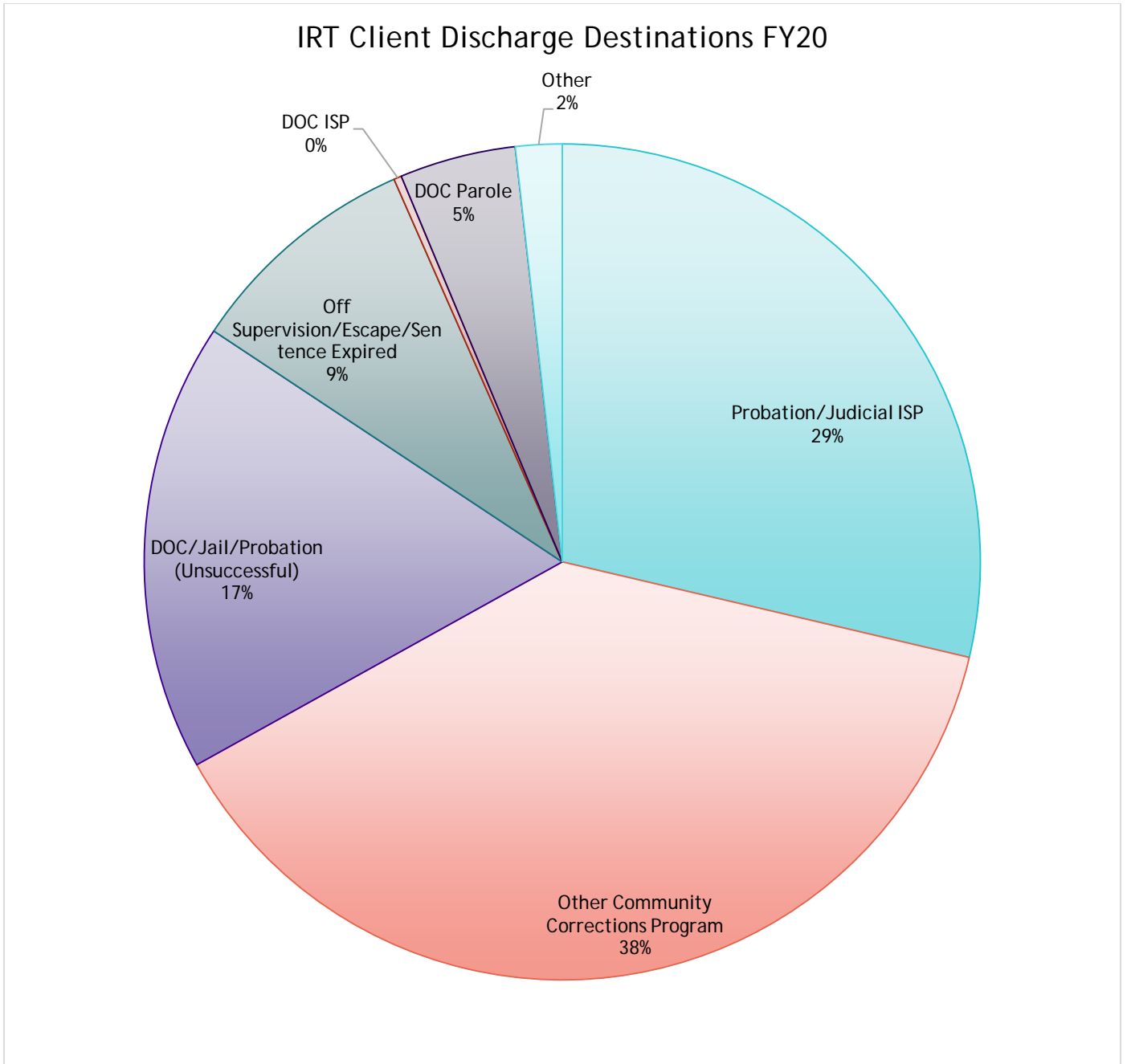


Figure 43 illustrates that in FY20 thirty-eight percent (38.3%) of all IRT clients were discharged back to a residential community corrections programs, while four percent (4.5%) returned successfully to parole and twenty-eight percent (28.7%) discharged successfully to probation.

Figure 43 - IRT Client Discharge Destination FY20



Section IV - Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT)

The population of clients with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders has been increasing in the Colorado prison system. 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 designed for these individuals in order to address co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders while building positive support systems and increasing overall ability to function in the community.

RDDT programs are professionally supervised therapeutic environments geared toward drug and alcohol abstinence, improved mental health and desistance from continued criminal conduct. Generally, the treatment program is aimed at clients with both significant substance use disorder and mental illness, including those whose previous treatment failures necessitate more intensive measures. RDDT programs receive a differential per Diem of \$34.19 per day in order to fund some of the costs of therapeutic and enhanced supervision services.

During FY20, 376 clients discharged from nine (9) RDDT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. Compared to residential clients, there is a significantly higher percentage of female clients in the RDDT programs (35.1% in RDDT as compared to 20.8% in regular residential). The general demographics for the RDDT population in FY20 are shown in Figure 44.

Figure 44 - General Demographics of RDDT Clients FY19 & FY20

RDDT Client Demographics FY19 & FY20	FY19	FY20
Gender		
Male	71.2%	64.9%
Female	28.8%	35.1%
Age		
18-20	0.5%	0.7%
21-25	10.8%	12.3%
26-30	19.5%	19.9%
31-35	18.3%	15.3%
36-40	18.3%	18.3%
41-45	13.1%	11.3%
46-50	7.7%	10.0%
51 +	11.8%	12.3%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	63.4%	58.5%
African American	12.6%	11.7%
Hispanic	20.9%	27.1%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.5%

Native American / Alaskan Native	2.3%	2.1%
Other/Unknown	0.3%	0%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	3.6%	4.5%
9th through 11th grade	23.0%	22.5%
12th Grade or GED	50.4%	50.8%
Vocational/Some College	16.3%	15.5%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	2.6%	2.4%
Unknown	4.1%	4.3%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	7.0%	7.0%
F4 - F6	72.8%	78.2%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	1.8%	0.8%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	18.4%	14.0%
Adult Felony Convictions		
Zero	19.1%	20.9%
One to Two	36.4%	31.6%
Three or More	44.4%	47.5%

Assessments

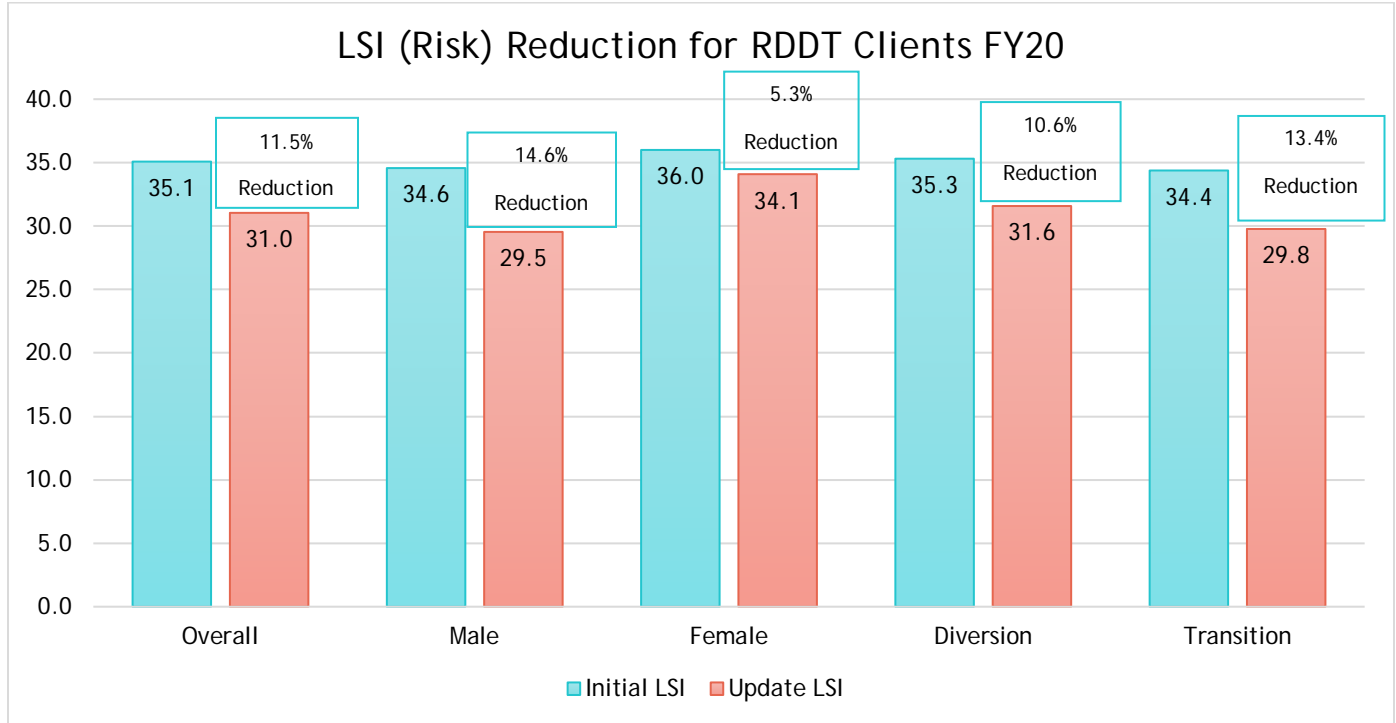
Figure 45 provides the average SOA-R scores for RDDT clients in FY20. In comparison to residential clients, RDDT clients have higher mean assessment scores on the initial LSI, the update LSI, and the SSI-R.

Figure 45 - Assessment Scores for RDDT Clients FY20

FY20 Assessment Scores	Initial LSI	6 Month LSI Update	SSI Score
Overall	35.08	31.0	17.0
Male	34.36	29.5	19.4
Female	36.0	34.0	12.7

Despite having higher overall risk scores compared to other residential community corrections clients, RDDT clients successfully lowered their LSI scores at the time of their last updated LSI while under community corrections supervision (at least 6 months of time in community corrections). This reduction is shown in Figure 46. This indicates an average reduction in the risk of recidivism of eleven percent (11.1%) across the different RDDT populations from time of entry to discharge from RDDT treatment.

Figure 46 - Overall, Male, Female, Diversion and Transition LSI (Risk) Reduction for RDDT Clients FY20



Addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs and clients who are placed in these programs often have long histories of disruption because of these disorders. In FY20, eighty-six percent (86.5%) of RDDT clients had previous mental health treatment, with sixty-four percent (64.4%) receiving some form of mental health treatment in the last six months. Over eighty-four percent (84.1%) of RDDT clients had been prescribed psychiatric medications in their lifetime, with approximately sixty percent (60.4%) of clients having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program. In FY20, eighteen percent (18.1%) of RDDT clients had been hospitalized for mental health reasons in the last two years.

Risk of harm and suicide is a concern for individuals suffering from mental illness. Nearly fifty percent (49.9%) of all RDDT clients reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves, leaving forty-one percent (41.0%) of RDDT clients with a history of at least one self-harming or suicide attempt episode in their lifetime. These figures are represented in Figure 47.

Figure 47 - Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients for FY19 and FY20

Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients FY19 & FY20	FY19	FY20
Never	57.7%	49.9%
In Last 6 Months	5.7%	4.0%
Last 6 months to 2 years	9.8%	10.5%
Over 2 years Ago	18.6%	26.4%
Unknown/Data unavailable	8.2%	9.2%

Drug of Choice

Approximately forty-six percent (46.6%) of RDDT clients in FY20 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines (this also includes methamphetamines). The data for FY20 shows increases from FY19 in amphetamines and alcohol as the reported primary drugs of choice for RDDT clients. Conversely, the data demonstrates a slight decrease from FY19 in the reported use of marijuana, cocaine and opiates as the primary drugs of choice by RDDT clients. Figure 48 illustrates the primary drugs of choice reported by RDDT clients for FY20.

Figure 48 - RDDT Client Primary Drug of Choice FY20

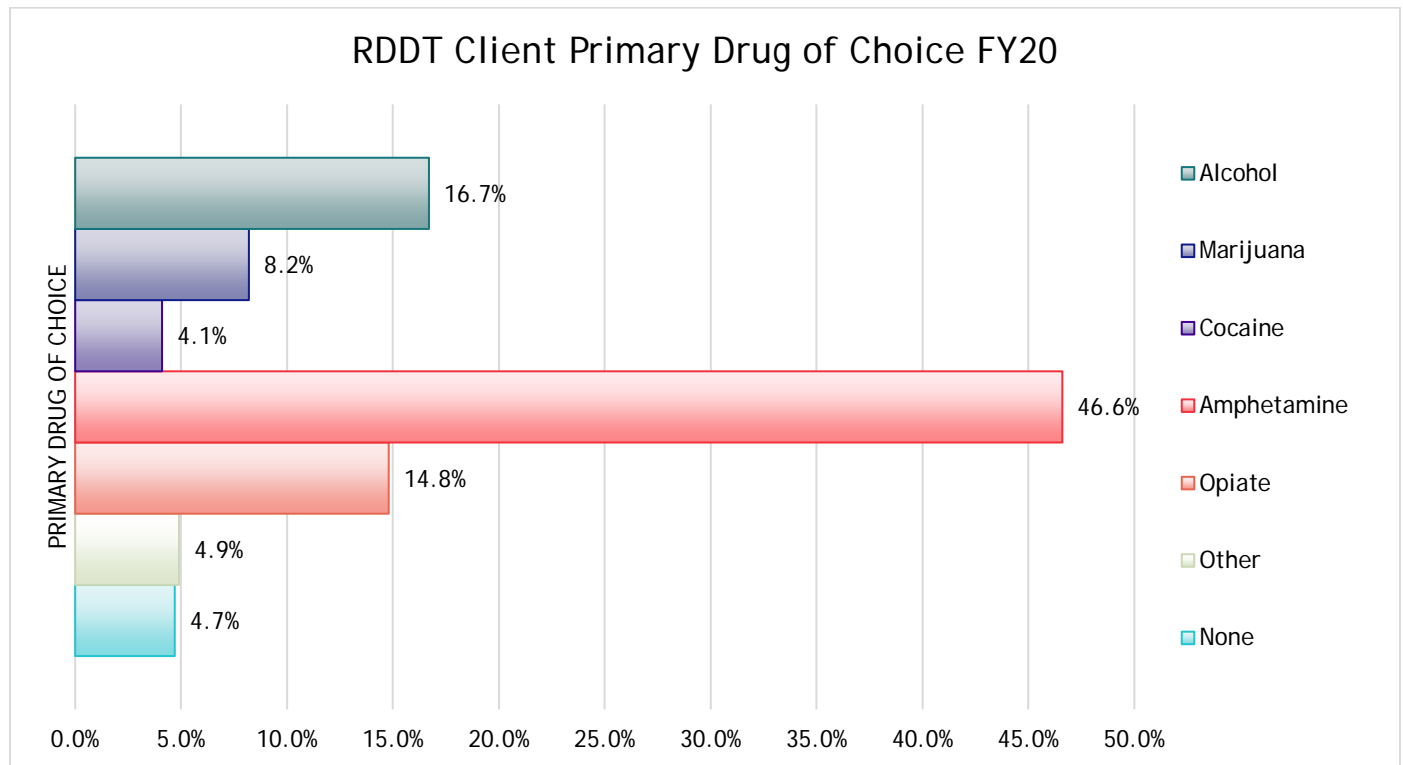
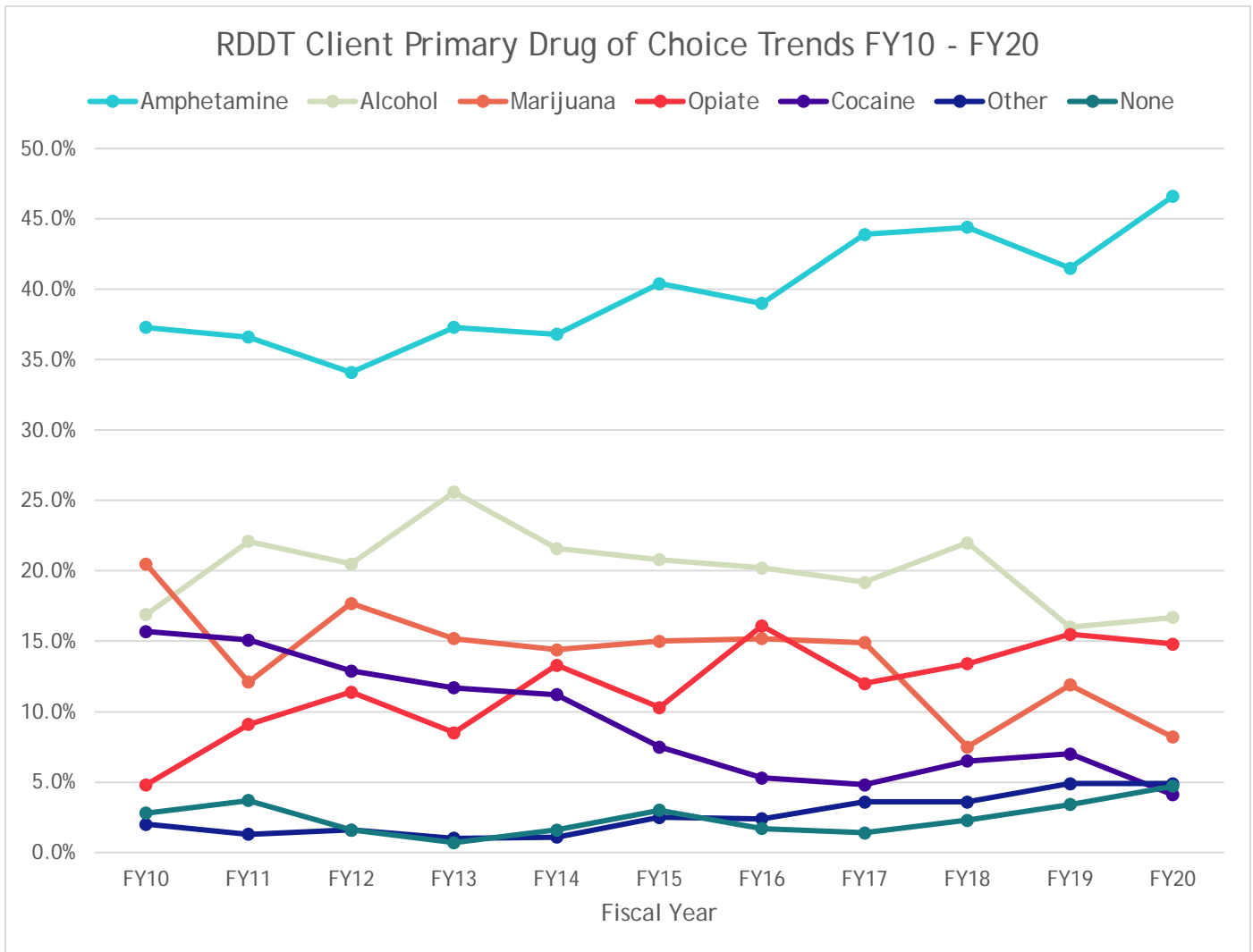


Figure 49 reports the primary drug of choice trends since FY10. Recent data trends have shown an increase in amphetamines and opiates as the drugs of choice. Reported use of barbiturates as a primary drug of choice by RDDT clients has been below 0.3% since FY10 and was not included in this report

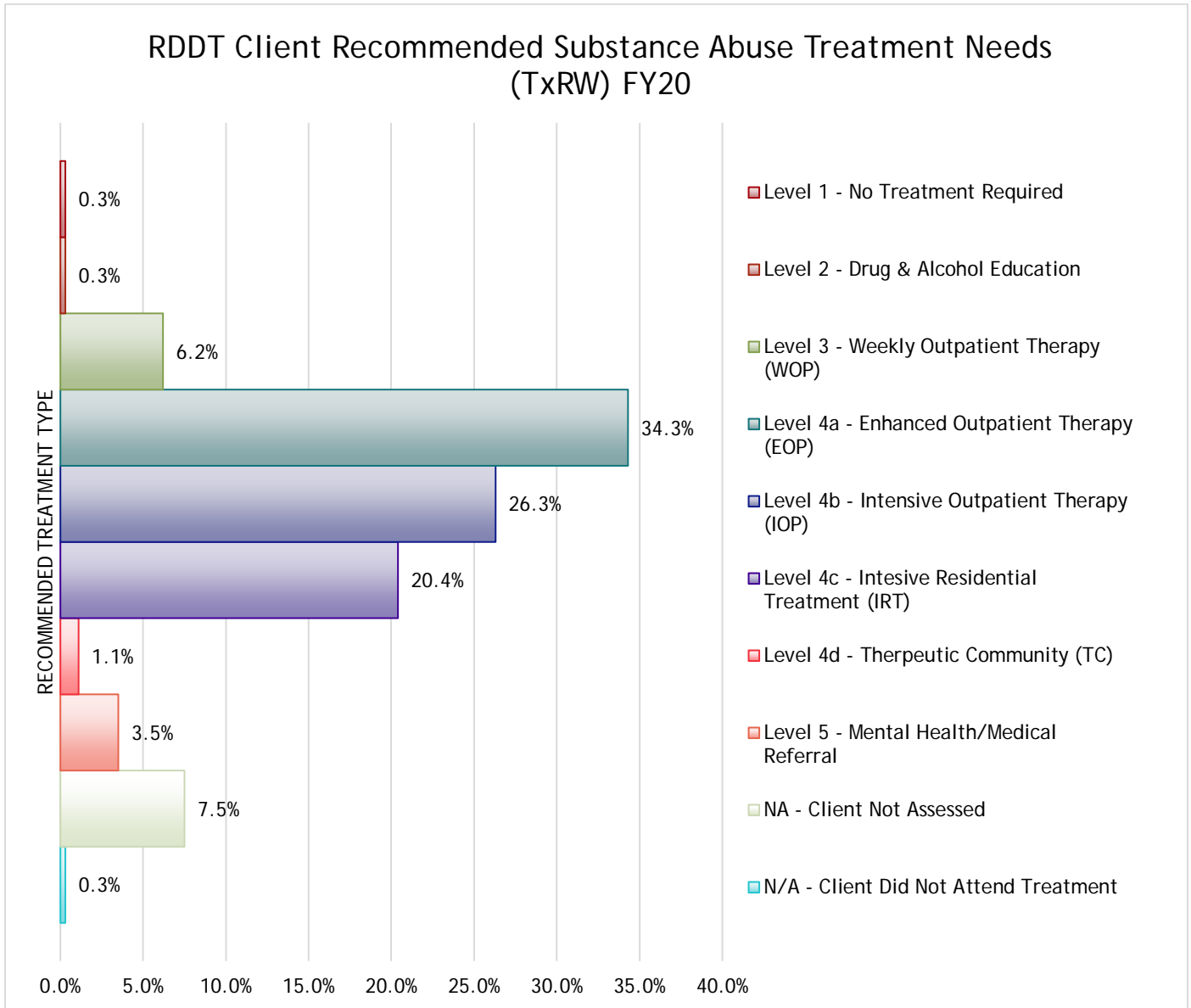
Figure 49 - Trends of Primary Drug of Choice for RDDT Clients FY10 - FY20



Substance Use Treatment

Compared to residential clients, a higher percentage of RDDT clients were assessed as needing enhanced substance abuse treatment services (level 4a and above) in FY20. Nearly eighty-three percent (82.9%) of RDDT clients received this recommended treatment level for substance abuse. Additionally, the proportion of individuals who needed a mental health or medical referral prior to being able to be assessed for need of substance use treatment services is higher than the residential population (3.5% in RDDT compared to 0.6% in regular residential). Figure 50 reports the percentage of RDDT clients assessed needing each level of substance abuse treatment during FY20.

Figure 50 - Recommended Substance Use Treatment for RDDT Clients FY20

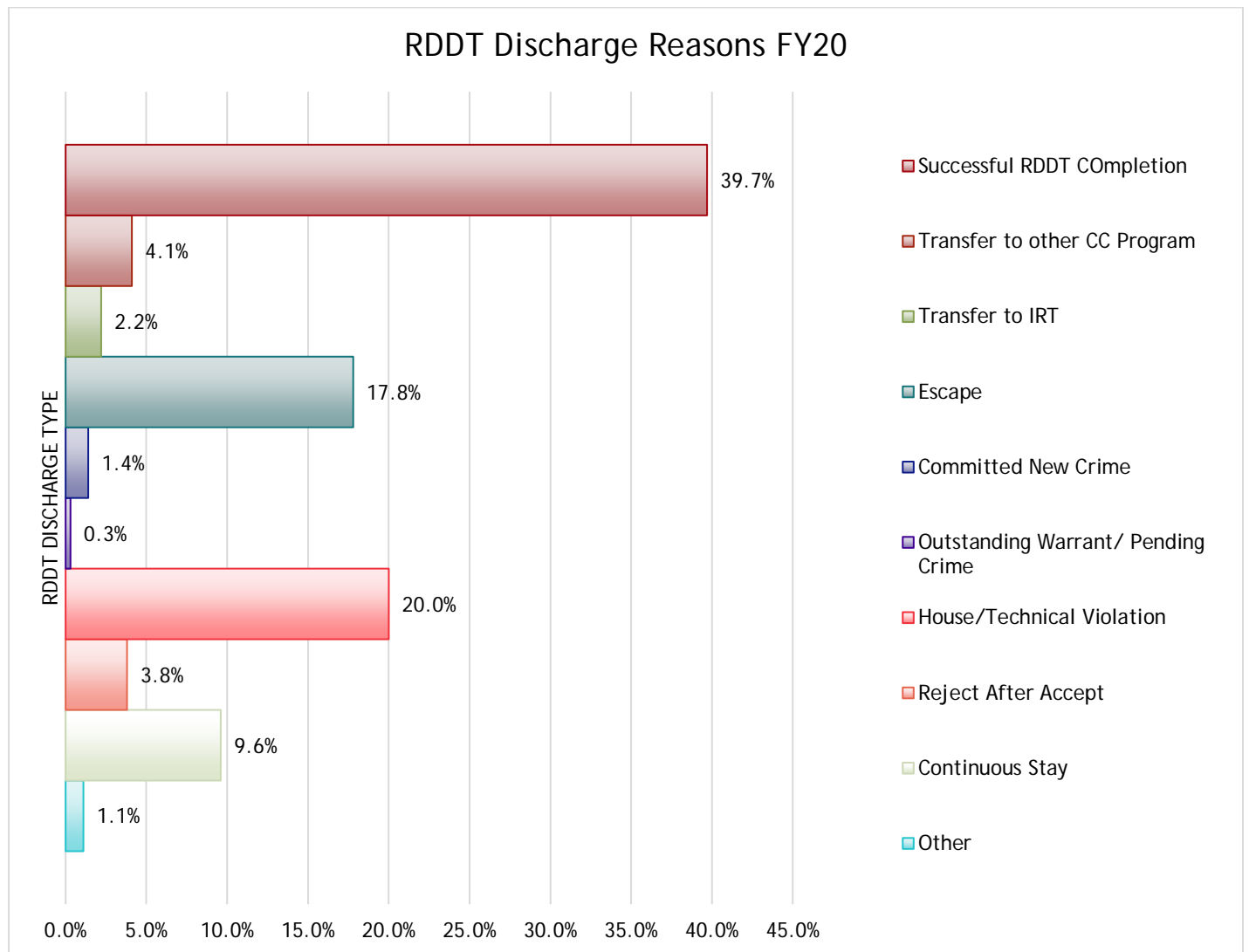


Discharges

Successful Completion, Transfer to Other Program, Transfer to IRT and Continuous Stay are discharge reasons used by program staff to denote a completion of dual diagnosis treatment and stabilization, such that the offender was able to move to the regular residential population or out of community corrections programming altogether. Over thirty-nine percent (39.7%) of RDDT offenders in FY20 discharged from the program successfully. Approximately sixteen percent (15.9%) of clients discharged to a residential bed or an IRT bed when they complete their RDDT treatment to finish serving their sentence in FY20. During FY20, technical violations represented twenty percent (20.0%)

of discharges from RDDT programs. Of these technical violations, approximately twenty-seven percent (27.4%) were drug related.

Figure 51 Discharge Reasons for RDDT Clients FY20



Length of Stay at Discharge

The mean length of stay for all RDDT clients in all discharge categories was 114.1 days in FY20. Figure 52 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by a client's discharge reason.

Figure 52 - Average Length of Stay in Days for RDDT Clients by Discharge Reason FY20

RDDT Client Average Length of Stay by Discharge Reason - FY20	
Discharge Reason	# of Days
Other	141.5
Successful Residential Completion	183.3
Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	52.1
Transfer to IRT	54.4
Escape	55.2
Committed New Crime	66.4
Outstanding Warrant/ Pending Crime	41.0
House/Technical Violation	77.9
Reject After Accept	35.4
Continuous Stay	80.0

Section V - Finances in Community Corrections

While in residential and non-residential community corrections facilities, clients are expected to work full-time, pay room and board (subsistence), state and federal taxes and, when ordered, pay child support, restitution and court costs. Many clients pay for their own treatment costs while in community corrections. There are funds administered by the OCC that can also help pay for client treatment costs. Many programs provide in-house treatment services at a no cost or low-cost alternative to the client.

Clients in some specialized programs do not work while participating in intensive treatment, so no financial information for those clients is included in this section. In addition, clients in a different specialized program are not able to work when they first arrive to the program and may not be eligible to work for up to nine months. Because many of these clients do end up working, they were included in this sample.

Figures reported here are estimates based on reported figures in CCIB. The DCJ removes any significant outliers from each category to account for errors and to avoid skewing or otherwise misrepresenting the data. Even still, the data provided here should be considered an estimate of the community corrections client population for each fiscal year and should not be understood to be an exact figure.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by all types of clients while in community corrections in FY20 was \$15,044,687. Figure 53 shows the breakdown of total subsistence payments made by diversion, transition, male, female and non-residential clients.

The Covid-19 pandemic began during FY20 and with the power of an executive order from the legislature, the OCC was given the authority to assist all community corrections clients with subsistence payments. There were two subsistence payments made to community corrections programs during FY20, totaling \$3,140,490. This figure is in addition to the figure paid by clients as noted in the below table.

Figure 53 - Subsistence Paid by Residential Clients in Community Corrections in FY19 & FY20

Subsistence Paid by Residential Clients in Community Corrections FY19 and FY20						
	Overall Subsistence Paid	Diversion / Condition of Probation Subsistence Paid	Transition Subsistence Paid	Non-Residential Subsistence Paid	Male Subsistence Paid	Female Subsistence Paid
FY20	\$15,044,687	\$8,239,520	\$6,366,607	\$438,560	\$12,467,576	\$2,577,111
FY19	\$13,779,683	\$7,090,532	\$6,338,730	\$350,276	\$11,392,973	\$2,386,665

Income

As discussed in earlier sections of this report, many community corrections clients are able to obtain employment while under supervision and evidence suggests that employment plays an important role in a client's successful reintegration into the community. Per the 2017 Community Corrections Standards¹ (CD-1901), clients receive an instrument-based job readiness assessment as part of their intake to the facility. This assists the program in determining a client's job search readiness for the Individualized Employment Plan (IEP), that is part of their individual case plan. In many cases, diversion clients come into community corrections already employed, while the majority of transition clients start the process of obtaining employment.

In FY20, the overall median monthly income for community corrections clients was \$1292.31. To calculate this figure, the client's total reported income is divided by their length of stay (months). As it can take some time for clients to secure employment and adjust to community corrections life, stays less than three (3) months are not included in the data. High monthly income outliers (any monthly income greater than \$12,010.71), determined by calculating the standard deviation for these figures, are also omitted to demonstrate what an average client earns during their community corrections stay. Figure 54 presents the mean and median monthly income for diversion, transition and non-residential clients in FY20.

Figure 54 - Monthly Income for Diversion, Transition & Non-Residential Clients in FY20

Monthly Income for Diversion, Transition & Non-Residential Clients FY20			
	Diversion	Transition	Non-Residential
Mean	\$1250.07	\$1204.70	\$1670.32
Median	\$1074.94	\$1047.64	\$1479.57
N	2441	2265	798

The average monthly income for the male population in community corrections was higher than the monthly income for the female population. The average monthly income for men in community corrections was \$1,373.08, while the average monthly income for women was \$967.06.

Overall, community corrections clients earned a total of \$72,765,477 during FY20. The average total annual client earnings in community corrections from FY10 to FY20 was \$47,800,942.

Other Financial Responsibilities

Once clients in community corrections have obtained employment, they are required to develop a budget as part of their case planning activities with their case manager. This budgeting exercise helps clients learn how to manage their money, requires them to establish a savings account and pay for their subsistence, restitution, court-ordered childcare and, in some cases, their treatment costs.

¹ <https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/occ/Standards/FINAL2017StandardsforDistribution-080117.pdf>

Employed clients must also pay state and federal taxes. Tax summary information may be obtained by submitting a request to the OCC.

Restitution and Other Court Costs

Many clients in community corrections owe restitution and other court costs associated with their criminal cases. Clients paying restitution do not pay only on their current case, but on the total outstanding restitution and court costs for all of their cases. Amounts owed range from less than one hundred dollars to hundreds of thousands of dollars. During FY20, the vast majority of community corrections clients made restitution payments while in a community corrections program, totaling \$4,216,850.00. Figure 55 demonstrates a breakdown of these payments by legal status and gender.

Figure 55 - Restitution and Other Court Costs Paid by Community Corrections Clients in FY20

Restitution Fees Paid by Community Corrections Clients FY20					
	Diversion (Residential)	Transition	Non-Residential (Diversion Only)	Male	Female
Mean	\$865.89	\$604.99	\$888.04	\$791.98	\$639.11
Sum	\$2,121,420.00	\$1,378,781.00	\$716,649.00	\$3,516,381.00	\$700,469.00
N	2450	2279	807	4440	1096

Court-Ordered Child Support

In addition to various treatment and living costs, clients are responsible for fulfilling court-ordered child support obligations. Clients paid a total of \$1,066,879.00 toward their child support obligations in FY20. This is approximately a \$59,000 increase from the payments made by community corrections clients in FY19 (\$1,007,849.00).

Treatment Costs

As described previously in this report, many clients pay for all or part their own treatment costs. Clients (N=898) paid a total of \$636,281 toward their own treatment costs in FY20.

Fees Owed to Program at Termination

Some programs provide financial assistance to clients in the form of subsistence fees, treatment fees, medical costs and transportation. In some cases, clients are expected to reimburse the program for some of these costs once they obtain employment. In FY20, programs provided financial assistance to 1,908 clients who discharged from community corrections owing, on average, approximately \$1330.00 each, totaling \$2,537,161.00.

Section VI - Program Efficacy, Core Security and Technical Assistance

The DCJ has a statutory responsibility to audit and evaluate all community corrections programs. Residential, Non-residential, Intensive Residential Treatment, Sex Offender and Residential Dual Diagnosis programs funded by the DCJ are subject to audits. Audit and evaluation teams primarily consist of the DCJ OCC staff. Members of the local community corrections board or board staff members, representatives of the Department of Corrections, and local probation officers are also invited to learn, assist, and understand how best to support the program in their goals following a completed audit or evaluation.

Core Security Program Audits

The Core Security Audit measures compliance and quality of work with a limited number of the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards (C.C.C.S.)* centered around safety and security. The *C.C.C.S.* are designed to establish minimum levels of service within Colorado community corrections programs, and to reduce risks associated with managing clients in the community. During FY20, the OCC, with the cooperation of the local community corrections board staff, conducted Core Security co-audits in local facilities. Sixteen (16) total Core Security audits were completed using on-site data collection processes during FY20.

Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE) Evaluations

The Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence (PACE) evaluation shares similarities with the Core Security Audit process. The evaluation focuses on Behavior Change section of the *Colorado Community Corrections Standards (C.C.C.S.)*, and as such, measures fidelity to various Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs) that these *Standards* set forth.

In FY20, eight (8) PACE evaluations were completed through on-site data collection processes. All of these programs also received their Profile Feedback session in FY20. Three (3) PACE evaluations were put on hold until FY21 due to the pandemic.

Specialized Quality Assurance Reviews

The specialized quality assurance team measures compliance and quality of work focused on Scope of Work (SOW) contracts between the state and the programs funded to provide specialized community corrections services, such as, Residential Dual Diagnosis Treatment (RDDT), Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT), and Sex Offender Supervision and Treatment in Community Corrections (SOSTCC). In FY20, four (4) specialized quality assurance reviews were completed.

Technical Assistance, Training & Implementation Support

The Division of Criminal Justice is considered a resource by the local community corrections boards and programs. The DCJ has a professional staff with a wide-ranging knowledge of the criminal justice system, including victim's issues, sex offender management, domestic violence management

and the availability of grants. The DCJ OCC staff offer ongoing training, coaching, structured feedback, and other technical assistance to support program improvements and sustainability of practice.

In FY20, the DCJ OCC staff conducted the following online training events: four (4) online Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R), one (1) Behavioral Interventions, and two (2) Case Planning & Progression Matrix. Two online, self-paced modules were completed: Risk Need Responsivity Principles and Evidence-Based Practices in Community Corrections and are always available through the DCJ website.

The DCJ OCC staff also provided implementation training and support to three (3) programs and also delivered a Coaches training to the Cognitive Behavioral Therapy program. Work also began on an online training Skill Train with Directed Practice that should be released on-line during FY21.

The DCJ OCC works collaboratively with program staff, providers and community corrections boards throughout the year to advance the field in its work to provide better care, treatment and outcomes, both short-term and long-term, for the clients in our system.

House Bill 2018-1251

The primary goal of House Bill 2018-1251 (HB 18-1251) is to improve the efficiency of placements for those transitioning from the Colorado Department of Corrections to community through community corrections and onto Parole. The DCJ OCC, the Department of Corrections (DOC), and community corrections boards and programs, increased collaborative efforts to improve the referral process associated with individuals transitioning from DOC to a community based residential program. The bill also mandates that all the community corrections boards with a residential community corrections program research and develop a structured decision-making process.

As required by HB 18-1251, DCJ provided eight (8) training sessions to DOC staff involved in making community corrections transition placement referrals, and three (3) workshops to community corrections boards and providers on structured decision-making and/or other relevant issues. This house bill also requires that DCJ provide an annual report² identifying key trends within the community corrections field, updating the status of the boards' implementation of structured decision-making and identifying training provided by DCJ.

³<http://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/dcj/DCJ%20External%20Website/OCC/HB1251%20FY20%20Report%20FINAL%20with%20Appendices.pdf>

Section VII - Noteworthy Accomplishments

Covid-19 and Community Corrections

The Covid-19 pandemic changed so much for so many. Community corrections facilities and providers worked incredibly hard to keep their clients and staff safe and healthy. While in-person facility audits and assessments were put on hold, OCC supported the facilities in this effort in a variety of ways. OCC staff were assigned facilities that they are responsible for checking in on as the pandemic progresses. The intent of the check-ins is to help programs draft/edit emergency disaster plans in conjunction with local health department regulations, talking with program staff about any needs the program might have, helping procure masks for clients and staff and providing training and technical assistance as needed. The OCC worked with other state government entities to help identify grant opportunities that facilities could apply for to help implement Covid-19 protocols and processes. The work with facilities by OCC staff with regard to Covid-19 is on-going as the need is still present.

['

In FY20, the OCC and the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) identified a vendor to design and build CCIB 2.0. The budget for this important project was approved by the legislature in FY19. The build will be an agile build and the OCC will engage stakeholders from around the state throughout the build process to make sure this new system will meet the needs of programs, boards and the OCC going into the future of community corrections.

Section VIII - Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council

The Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council is established by the Executive Order of the Governor. The Council's purpose is to advise and assist the Division of Criminal Justice in analyzing and identifying problems or needs and recommending policy modifications or procedural changes in community corrections. The Council also develops strategies, serves as a forum to address issues in community corrections and participates in planning efforts. To address the purpose of the Advisory Council, the following objectives were identified:

- To analyze and identify problems and needs of the community corrections system;

- To recommend modifications to the Colorado Community Corrections Standards and community corrections contracts to improve the quality of programs and to enhance public safety;
- To identify and recommend evidence-based strategies to increase success rates and to reduce recidivism in community corrections;
- To evaluate and recommend strategies to maximize use of funding and to promote efficient and effective allocation methods to local jurisdictions;
- To address issues identified by the Governor and the Colorado General Assembly in the areas of the community corrections system;
- To provide coordinated communication to providers, boards, referral agencies, and the general public in order to facilitate the advancement of community corrections in the State of Colorado.

The members of the Council represent various units of government and private interests that must work together for community corrections to effectively serve the citizens. Members are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the Governor and receive no compensation for their participation. Figure 56 outlines the Advisory Council membership for FY20.

Figure 56 - The Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership for FY20

Governor's Community Corrections Advisory Council - 06/05/20			
Member Name	Member Title	Appointed	Expires
Honorable Katherine Delgado, Chair	District Court Judge, Colorado 17th Judicial District	4/11/19	2/28/23
John Draxler, Co-Chair	Chief Probation Officer, State of Colorado Judicial	4/11/19	2/28/23
Tim Hand	Director, Larimer County Community Corrections	4/11/19	2/28/23
Bill Cecil	Retired Businessman, Community Member	4/11/19	2/28/23
Beale Tejada	Shareholder, Crane & Tejada, P.C.	4/11/19	2/28/23
Angela Cifor	Senior Associate Attorney, Kolko & Casey, P.C.	4/11/19	2/28/23
Jason Shankle	CEO, Inner Self and Wisdom, LLC	4/11/19	2/28/23
Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky	SOMB Program Manager, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice	4/11/19	2/28/23
Hassan Latif	Executive Director, Second Chance Center	4/11/19	2/28/23
Peggy Ritchie	Consultant, National Prison Rape Elimination Act Resource Center, Policy Advisor and Technical Assistance Consultant	4/11/19	2/28/23
Alex Walker	Director, Alliance for Criminal Justice Innovation	4/11/19	2/28/23
Alison George	Housing Director, Colorado Department of Local Affairs	4/11/19	2/28/23
Jennifer Wood	Director of Criminal Justice Services, Colorado Office of Behavioral Health	6/5/20	2/28/24
Chad Dilworth	Vice Chair, Colorado State Parole Board	6/5/20	2/28/24
Jason Talley	Clinical Director, Mesa County Criminal Justice Services	6/5/20	2/28/24
Honorable Nikea Bland	District Court Judge, Colorado 2nd Judicial District	6/5/20	2/28/24
Glenn Tapia	Director, Colorado Division of Probation Services	6/5/20	2/28/24
DJ Johnson	Interim Director, Colorado Division of Adult Parole	6/5/20	2/28/24

Section IX – Summary

Community corrections in Colorado serves as a quality-sentencing alternative to prison for select clients. Residential community corrections programs monitor clients while delivering structured criminal justice services. These services help to modify behavior, deter criminal activity, and prepare clients for successful reintegration into the community.

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) is part of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) in the Colorado Department of Public Safety. DCJ/OCC allocates money for community corrections to the state's local community corrections boards in 22 Judicial Districts.

DCJ/OCC is also responsible for establishing state standards for community corrections programs, which may be operated by local government or non-governmental entities. Individual community corrections programs participate in program efficacy reviews (PACE), Core Security audits and SOW quality assurance reviews to determine fidelity to the evidence-based practices prescribed in state *Standards*. The review/audit schedules are determined by statute and in some cases by the performance of the programs. Technical assistance and training are also statutorily provided or as requested by community corrections boards, programs and referring agencies.

The profile of the "typical" residential community corrections client has been consistent for many years. Most community corrections clients in FY20 were serving sentences for class four felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition clients were drug-related crimes, burglary, menacing/assault and driving offenses. Approximately fourteen percent (14.8%) of residential community corrections clients had no prior felony convictions in FY20.

All clients under community corrections supervision are screened and assessed upon intake with the Standardized Offender Assessment Revised (SOA-R) process. The SOA-R process measures each client's level of recidivism risk and his/her criminogenic needs, and detects and measures the severity of substance use. The SOA-R process then provides a treatment recommendation. According to the LSI data from FY20, the largest population serving time in community corrections are clients whose LSI indicates they are at a high risk for recidivism. Both male and female clients had lower risk-level scores after at least 6 months of community corrections supervision, which indicate a lower risk of recidivism prior to or upon termination.

Female clients make up twenty percent (20.8%) of the overall community corrections population. Females tended to have higher risk levels, higher substance use disruption and higher criminogenic needs. As a result, females comprise a higher proportion of those in need of the most intensive levels of substance use treatment. In addition, female clients have higher rates of mental illness and therefore represent a higher proportion of those in need of mental health services.

Additionally, female client populations, IRT and RDDT clients also had higher risk levels; more identified criminogenic needs, and higher rates of mental illness. IRT and RDDT clients participate in a number of additional services while in specialized treatment programs and, overall, showed improvements in their risk scores after time in the program.

Community corrections clients in Colorado contributed financially to their placement, programming and to the community while under supervision. Overall, community corrections clients earned over

72 million dollars in FY20 (\$72,765,477). Clients contributed over four million dollars to their restitution/fines/court costs (\$4,216,850.00), over six hundred thousand dollars (\$636,281) of treatment costs, and over one million dollars (\$1,066,879.00) in child support during the year as well.

In addition, community corrections clients paid over fifteen million dollars (\$15,044,687) in subsistence payments to programs in FY20. Despite these numbers, clients owed programs approximately two and a half million dollars (\$2,537,161.00) at the close of FY20.

Colorado community corrections programs have had to be progressive in finding ways to meet the growing needs of their clients as the last several years have seen an increase in the risk and needs levels of all community corrections clients. As the field works progressively towards performance-based contracting and with the emphasis on the implementation of evidence-based practices within the programs, it is the hope that Colorado community corrections can improve the success levels of all current clients and continue to provide quality programming for future clients.



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)