



COLORADO

Department of Public Safety

*Colorado Community
Corrections Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2021 – 2022*

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Introduction

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) is a part of the Division of Criminal Justice in the Colorado Department of Public Safety. Through regulation, innovation and collaboration, the Office of Community Corrections strives to support our community partners in delivering superior services to clients, building a stronger, safer Colorado. This report summarizes activities in community corrections programs for Fiscal Year 2022 (July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022; denoted throughout the report as FY22).

The OCC provides funding support for community correction programs which provide residential and non-residential 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 OCC audits and monitors community corrections boards and programs to ensure compliance with contracts, federal grant requirements and with the [2022 Colorado Community Corrections Standards](#).

The PACE and the Core Security audit tools evaluate practices at the facilities for compliance with and implementation of the 2017 Community Corrections Standards. In preparation for performance-based contracting (PBC) in community corrections, fiscal year 2022 saw the baseline PACE (Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence) evaluations and Core Security audits revised to align with evidence-based research and practice and the 2022 Colorado Community Corrections Standards.

Subject matter experts in the OCC provide essential technical assistance and training throughout the year to community corrections programs related to the use of evidence-based practices aimed at helping clients identify their criminogenic needs and to reduce their risk for recidivism. These practices align with the Eight Guiding Principles for Risk and Recidivism Reduction as well as Implementation Science literature. Program staff have opportunities throughout the year to attend trainings on the Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R) and other skills to support them in helping their clients successfully complete community corrections.

The OCC is also responsible for the distribution and expenditure of state and federal funds, the administration of community corrections contracts and federal grant programs, community corrections-related data collection in the Community Corrections Information and Billing system (CCIB), and the preparation of reports to the Colorado General Assembly, the federal government and the public.

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. The whole of FY21 continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The full scope of the pandemic effects is difficult to accurately determine. As such, it would be prudent to view data in this and the previous 2 reports (FY20, FY21) in the context of the pandemic and the recovery efforts thereof as opposed to direct, analogous comparisons to annual reports that were published prior to the pandemic.



Community Corrections in Colorado

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 FY22, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. During that time, twenty-nine programs, six of which are operated by units of local or state government. For-profit and non-profit agencies operate the remaining programs. Three programs in the state served female clients exclusively, thirteen programs served male clients exclusively and thirteen serve both male and female populations.

Figure 1 is a summary of the community corrections programs and their average daily population (ADP) through FY22. 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. During FY22, the population of community corrections continued to be slow to rebound after the steep decline in the overall population of the programs during the COVID-19 pandemic.

FIGURE 1 - FY22 PROGRAMS, OVERALL RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (CENSUS)

Program, JD & Location	Overall Residential ADP FY22	Overall Non-Residential ADP FY22
ICCS - Jefferson (Kendall), 1 st JD, Lakewood	130.94	43.36
ICCS - West, 1 st JD, Lakewood	17.19	8.7
CoreCivic - Fox, 2 nd JD, Denver	18.78	6.68
CoreCivic - Dahlia, 2 nd JD, Denver	79.12	6.03
Independence House Pecos, 2 nd JD, Denver	64.05	n/a
Independence House-North Non-Residential, 2 nd JD, Denver	n/a	9.97
Peer I, 2 nd JD, Denver	53.67	51.43
The Haven, 2 nd JD, Denver	12.89	n/a
EMBARC Denver, 2 nd JD, Denver	20.22	n/a
No Program, 3 rd JD,	n/a	n/a
ComCor, Inc, 4 th JD, Colorado Springs	265.2	60.12



GEO - Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc., 4th JD, Colorado Springs	172.12	41.9
No Program, 5th JD	n/a	n/a
Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center - Hilltop House, 6th JD, Durango	47.66	8.54
Advantage Treatment Center-Montrose, 7th JD	64.65	24.64
Larimer County Community Corrections, 8th JD, Fort Collins	246.01	129.3
Garfield County Community Corrections, 9th JD, Rifle	31.01	9.47
ICCS-Pueblo, 10th JD, Pueblo	71.14	15.14
No Program, 11th JD	n/a	n/a
Advantage Treatment Center-Alamosa, 12th JD, Alamosa	85.99	12.04
Advantage Treatment Center-Sterling, 13th JD, Sterling	95.61	17.58
No Program, 14th JD	n/a	n/a
Advantage Treatment Center-Lamar, 15th JD, Lamar	29.62	8.62
No Program, 16th JD	n/a	n/a
CoreCivic-Adams Transitional Center, 17th JD, Adams County	75.3	35.69
CoreCivic-Commerce Transitional Center, 17th JD, Commerce City	62.91	16.18
ICCS-Adams, 17th JD, Henderson	104.4	39.19
CoreCivic-Arapahoe Community Treatment Center, 18th JD, Englewood	77.57	28.02
CoreCivic-Centennial Corrections Transition Center, 18th JD, Englewood	54.93	24.52
GEO-Arapahoe County Residential Center, 18th JD, Littleton	60.5	23.73
ICCS-Weld, 19th JD, Greeley	155.32	53.82
ICCS-Boulder, 20th JD, Boulder	22.98	10.13
CoreCivic-Longmont Community Transition Center, 20th JD, Longmont	31.88	14.71
Mesa County Community Corrections, 21st JD, Grand Junction	136.13	31.49
No Program, 22nd JD	n/a	n/a
TOTALS	2287.79	731

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 2021-2022 fiscal year (July 1, 2021 - June 30, 2022). When available and appropriate, some measures report data from previous fiscal years. For the purposes of this report, fiscal years noted in this report are FY09, FY10, FY11, FY12, FY13, FY14, FY15, FY16, FY17, FY18, FY19, FY20 and FY21.



The 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 and disperse treatment funds to boards and programs, and tracks a vast array of information related to the clients serving time in the Colorado community corrections system.

CCIB collects data relevant to each client's demographic information, as well as their 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. The report focuses on discharged clients, and as a result data may over-represent clients who were 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 (the center number in the range) to describe the data as it is not as sensitive to extreme ranges like the mean. 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 and 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 corrections as a condition of their probation. For the purposes of this report these clients are classified as diversion clients unless otherwise specified.

Transition clients are returning to the community after serving a Department of Corrections (DOC) 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 DOC. Condition of Parole clients are referred from the parole board or the local parole offices as a condition of the client's period of parole. ISP clients are referred to community corrections as a condition of their ISP placement. Unless otherwise noted, all DOC clients are referred to as "Transition" clients in this report.

During FY22, residential community corrections programs discharged a total of 4,493 clients, whereas in FY21 a total of 4815 clients were discharged. This is a 6.7% decrease in the number of discharges from FY21 to FY22. 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.

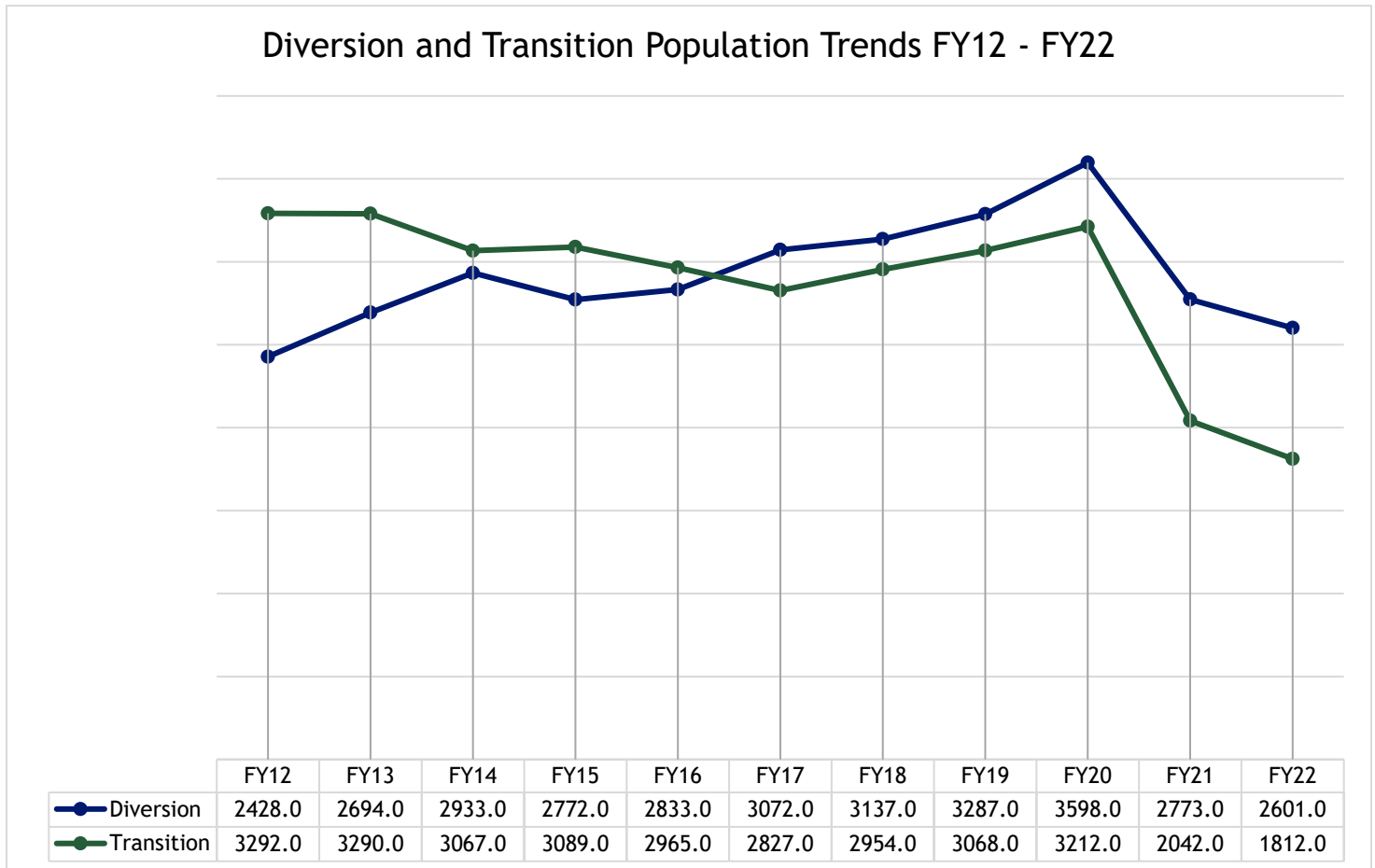
In FY22, 58.9% of all residential community corrections clients were diversion/condition of probation clients, and 41.1% were transition/parole/ISP clients. This population breakdown is similar to the data reported in FY21 (57.6 % diversion and 42.4% transition).

The FY22 diversion population total was composed up of 4.2% condition of probation placements and 53.7% direct sentence/diversion clients. The FY22 transition population included 6.8% condition of parole clients, 33.5% transition clients and 0.1% (n=3) ISP clients.



Between FY12 and FY19, the diversion population in community corrections grew steadily to its highest point in FY20. Conversely, the transition client population saw a steady decline between FY12 and FY17. However, due to legislation passed in early June 2018, the number of clients coming from DOC began to grow again. The legislation passed dealt with the referral of clients from DOC to community corrections, which helped sustain the new growth of this population. The decrease in both client populations starting in FY20 was due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Figure 2 shows the population trends for diversion and transition clients in community corrections since 2012.

FIGURE 2 - DIVERSION AND TRANSITION POPULATION TRENDS FY12 - FY22



Demographics

The majority of community corrections clients in Colorado are: male, Caucasian, between the ages of 26 and 40 and have a high school diploma or GED. In FY21, the typical client was serving a sentence for a class four felony, were unemployed when entering community corrections, and successfully completed residential community corrections. Figure 3 presents demographic data on gender, age, and ethnicity, education level at entry to the program, current felony class, and number of prior convictions.



FIGURE 3 - COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS RESIDENTIAL CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS FY21 & FY22

Residential Client Demographics FY21 and FY22		
Gender	FY21	FY22
Male	80.5%	80.5%
Female	19.5%	19.4%
Age		
18-20	0.8%	1.7%
21-25	11.3%	10.7%
26-30	17.7%	19.0%
31-35	18.3%	19.0%
36-40	17.9%	17.8%
41-45	12.0%	11.9%
46-50	7.7%	11.9%
51+	14.2%	12.1%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	53.2%	54.9%
Hispanic	30.2%	29.9%
African American	11.9%	10.5%
Native American / Alaskan Native	2.9%	2.2%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	1.0%	1.2%
Other/Unknown	0.8%	1.3%
Education Level at Entry		
Less than 8th Grade	3.2%	2.8%
9th through 11th Grade	20.9%	19.2%
High School Diploma or GED	56.0%	55.0%
Vocational/Some College	12.3%	12.3%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	2.4%	2.1%
Unknown	5.2%	8.6%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	12.0%	11.2%
F4 - F6	74.1%	75.1%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	2.4%	3.8%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	11.5%	9.8%

Criminal History

Most community corrections clients in FY22 were serving sentences for mid-level felony offenses (F4, F5). The most common types of offenses committed by diversion clients were drug-related offenses, burglary/trespass and assault/menacing. The most common types of offenses committed by transition



clients were assault/menacing, drug-related offenses, and burglary/trespassing charges. Figure 4 depicts the four most frequent convictions for which community corrections clients were serving sentences.

FIGURE 4 - TOP FELONY CONVICTION OFFENSE TYPES FOR CLIENTS IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FY22

Crime Type	N	Population %
Controlled Substance	800	17.8%
Assault/Menacing	761	16.9%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	675	15.0%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	477	10.6%

Of the top four crimes clients were serving sentences for in FY22, the class or seriousness of the crime varied somewhat between the four. Figure 5 shows the crime class with the highest rate of sentence for each of the top four crimes.

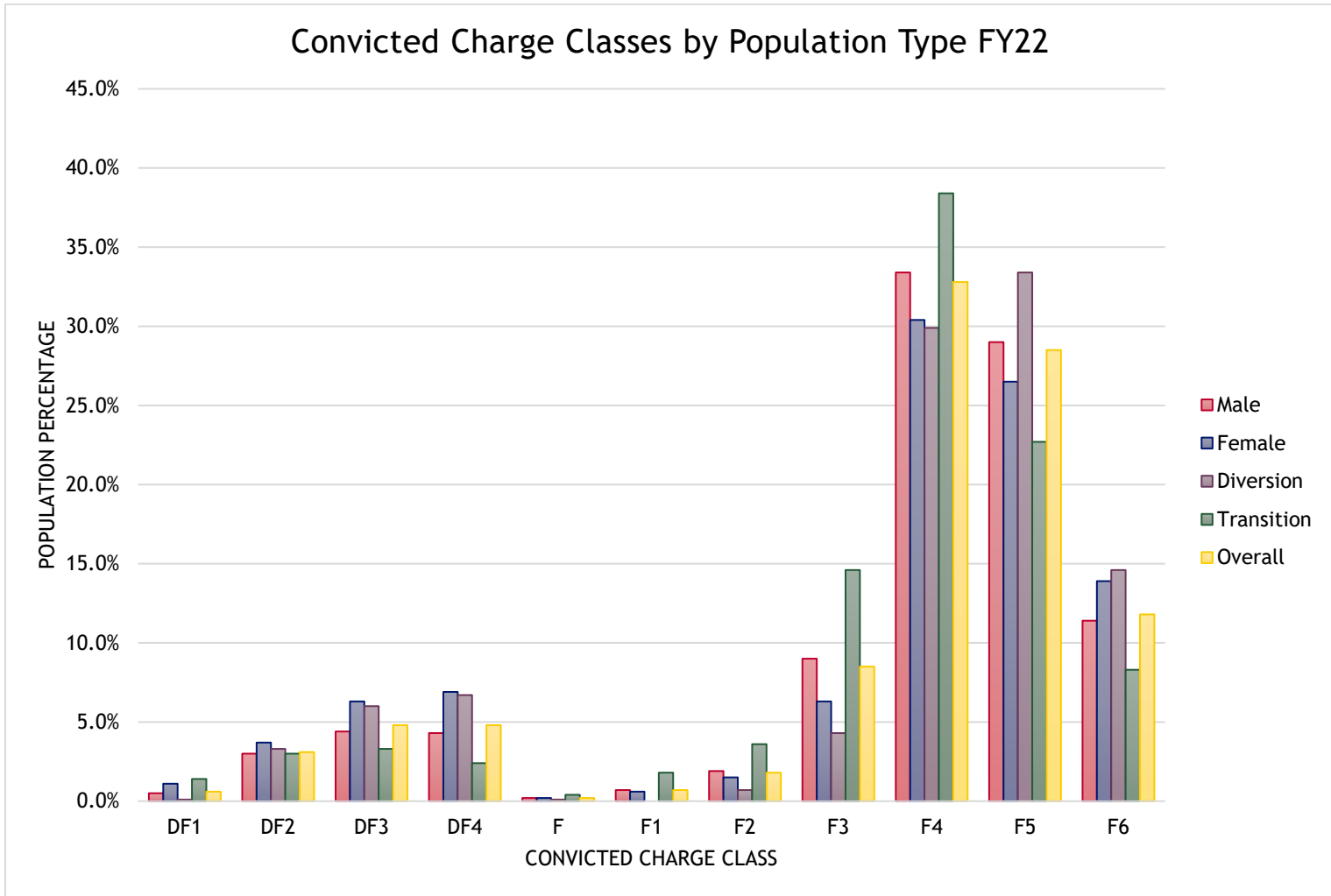
FIGURE 5 - TOP OFFENSE CRIME CLASS DISTINCTIONS IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FY22

Crime Type	Crime Class	Population %
Controlled Substance	DF3	26.0 %
Assault/Menacing	F5	47.3%
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	F5	42.5%
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	F4	64.4%

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, 73.2% of clients were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony and 11.0% were serving time for either a class 1, 2 or 3 felony during FY22. Figure 6 depicts the current felony class of both diversion and transition clients, male and female clients and the overall totals.



FIGURE 6 - CURRENT CRIME CLASSES FOR ALL OFFENSE TYPES IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FY22



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 separate instruments comprise the SOA-R battery, three of which are described below. The fourth component is described starting on page 14.

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 six months. There are sixteen questions and the score from this instrument is one determining factor if a client needs the Adult Substance Use Survey- Revised (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 a positive or negative impact on their risk for recidivism. Clients score higher on the LSI as their risk of recidivism increases. The LSI is administered at intake and again at six-month intervals to measure the degree of change in recidivism risk. The LSI scores reported in the following figures (11 - 15) are the entry LSI and the most recent LSI. Since the LSI scores are updated at six-month intervals, the updated score reflects changes from a minimum stay of six months or longer.

The ASUS-R is a self-report questionnaire that assesses substance use across several dimensions. The ASUS-R contains 15 basic scales and 3 supplemental scales. The Disruption Scale of the ASUS-R measures the degree to which alcohol and drug use has resulted in disruptive consequences and/or problems for the client. The Defensive Scale of the ASUS-R measures the degree to which a client is willing to disclose sensitive information regarding their substance use. The scores for these scales are then normed, which demonstrates if a client scores higher or lower than an average community corrections individual for the measures indicated.

Figure 7 provides the mean LSI and SSI-R scores for male and female community corrections clients in FY21 and FY22. In comparison to male clients, female clients in community corrections generally have higher LSI scores and higher SSI-R scores.

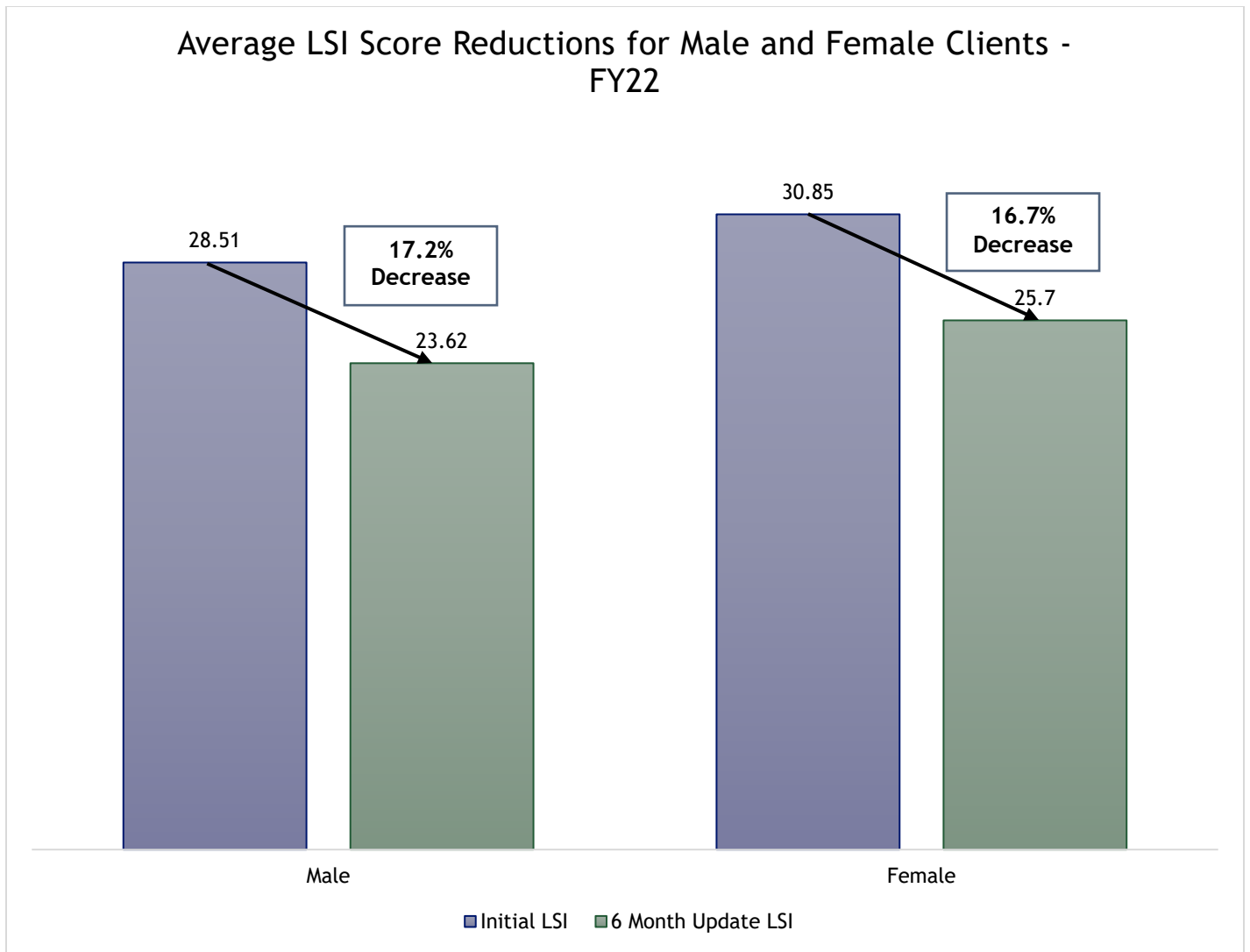
FIGURE 7 - AVERAGE ASSESSMENT SCORES FOR MALES AND FEMALES IN FY21 & FY22

Average Male and Female Scores for Community Corrections Standardized Assessments FY21 and FY22				
		Initial LSI Score (mean)	Update LSI Score (mean)	SSI-R Score (mean)
FY21	Male	29.21	25.8	11.35
	Female	31.84	27.56	13.38
FY22	Male	28.51	23.62	12.68
	Female	30.85	25.7	13.38



The LSI is updated once every six months and the data for the LSI update represents the most recent LSI at time of termination. During FY22, male clients, on average, experienced an 17.2% decrease in their LSI score from intake to their most recent update. Female clients averaged a 16.7% decrease in their LSI scores from intake to their six-month LSI update. 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 8.

FIGURE 8 - INITIAL AND UPDATED LSI SCORES BY GENDER FY22

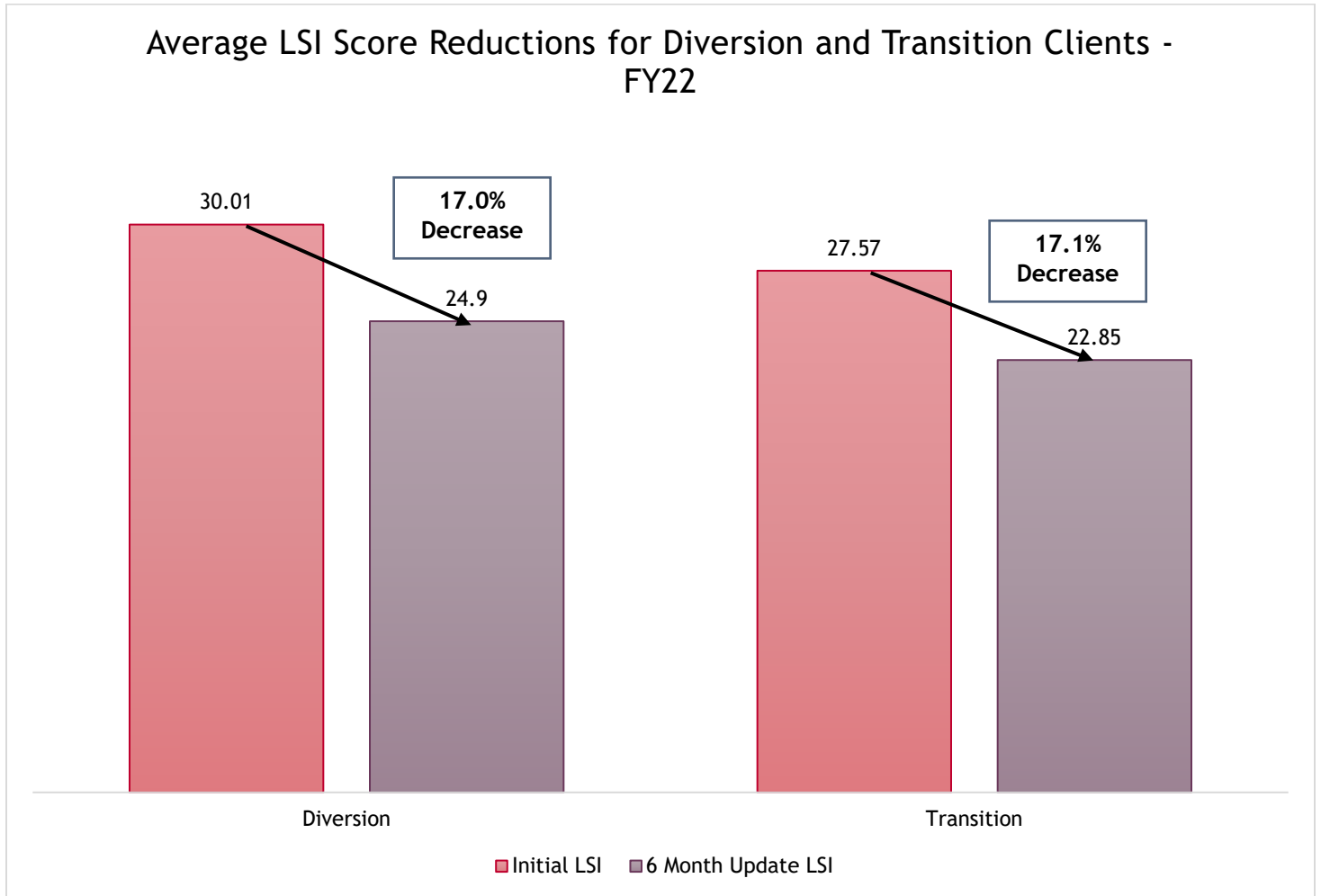


In FY22, diversion clients in community corrections reduced their LSI scores by 17.0%. Transition clients reduced their LSI scores by 17.1%. Figure 9 indicates the initial average intake LSI and 6 month updated LSI scores for diversion and transition clients.



For the community corrections residential population as a whole, the data indicates a 17.1% reduction in LSI scores (28.9 to 23.0).

FIGURE 9 - INITIAL AND UPDATED LSI SCORES BY LEGAL STATUS FY22



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 10 reports the percentage of clients in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment during FY22. Generally, a higher proportion of clients are assessed at level 3 (weekly outpatient), and level 4a (enhanced outpatient), for substance use treatment.



FIGURE 10 - OVERALL ASSESSED SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT NEEDS FY22

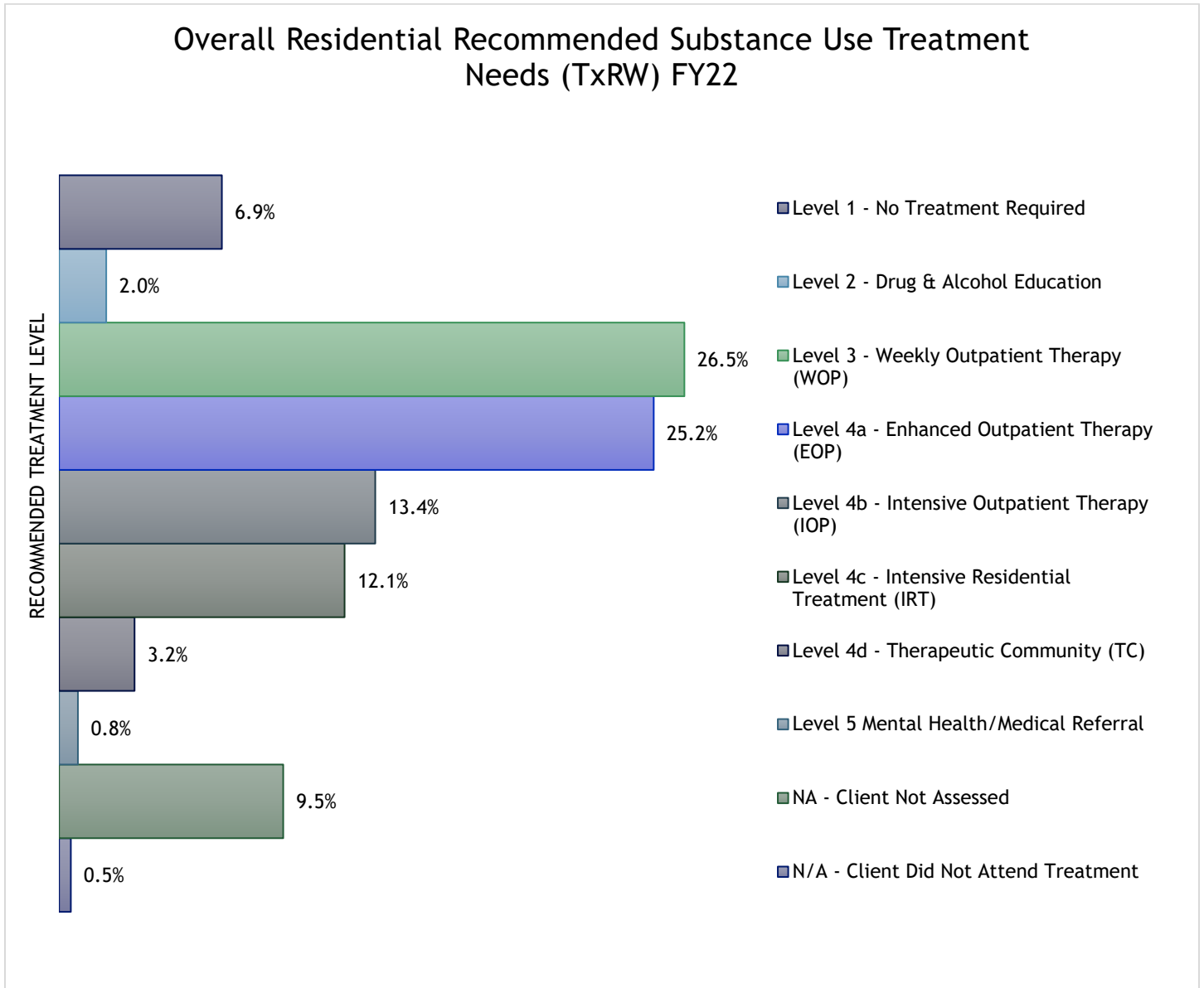
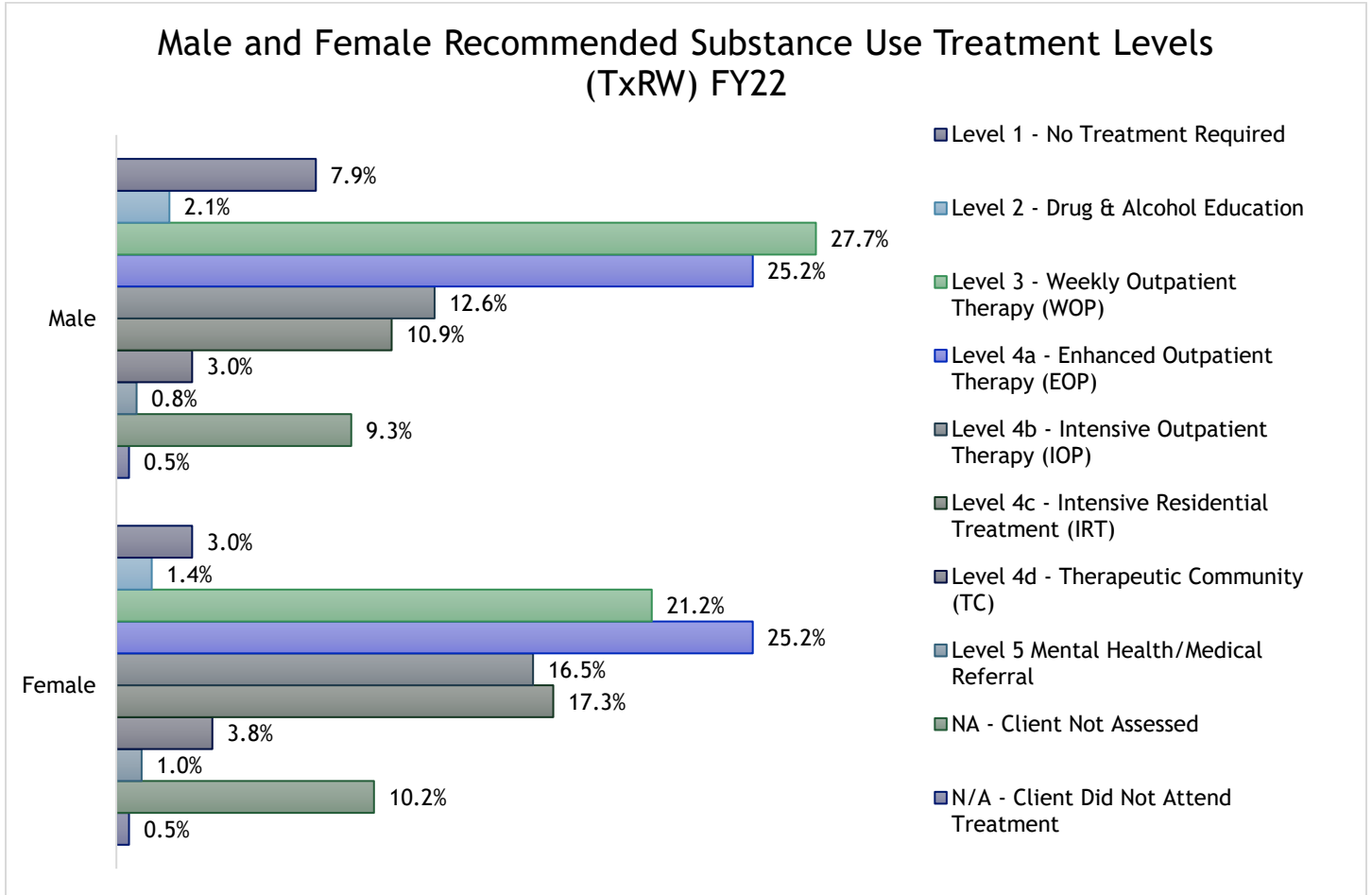


Figure 11 shows the percentage of male and female clients in community corrections assessed at each level of substance use treatment for FY22. Generally, a higher proportion of female clients are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment (level 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d) than their male counterparts. This is consistent with data from Figure 7 showing higher risk levels and higher criminogenic needs among female community corrections clients.



FIGURE 11 - MALE AND FEMALE ASSESSED SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT NEEDS FY22



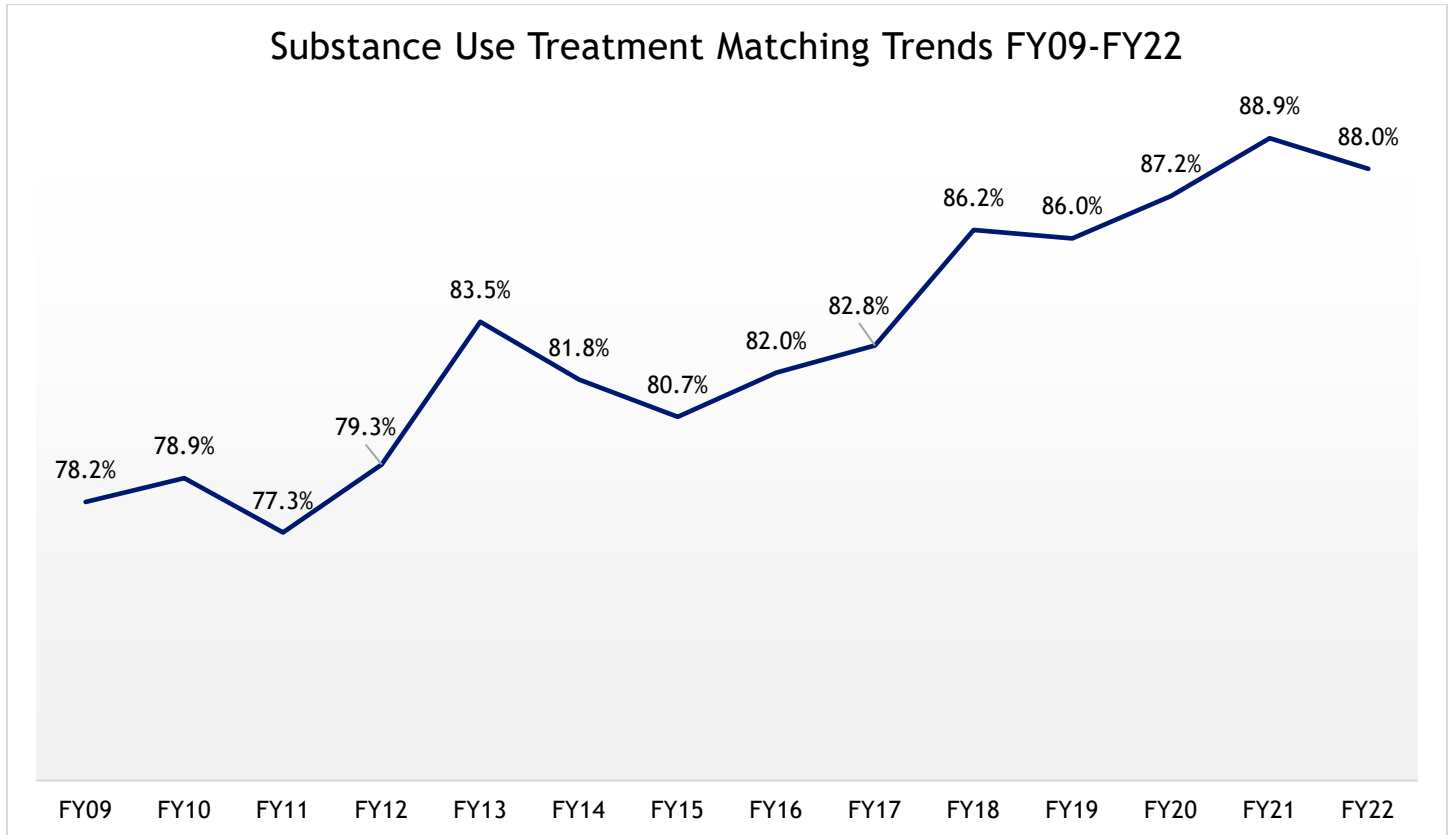
During FY22, a higher number of diversion clients are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment (level 4a, 4b, 4c & 4d) than their transition counterparts. This is consistent with data demonstrating higher risk level (LSI) scores among diversion community corrections clients (Page 14, Figure 9). Conversely, fifty-eight percent of transition clients assessed as needing Level 3, weekly outpatient therapy or Level 4a, intensive outpatient therapy

The percentage of clients who need weekly outpatient treatment may be somewhat inflated for two reasons: First, 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 second, 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.



Research¹ demonstrates that when clients are referred to their assessed treatment level, they have a better outlook for successful completion of their sentence. Figure 12 demonstrates the positive trend of treatment matching for community corrections clients since 2009.

FIGURE 12 - SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT LEVELS MATCHING TRENDS FY09 - FY22



Mental Illness

Reported rates of mental illness within community corrections programs in Colorado has increased nearly every year since FY09. The overall rate of clients reporting a mental illness diagnosis in FY22 was 27%. One reason for this increase could be that mental health treatment is more accessible than it has been in the past. It could also be that the negative stigma around mental health issues is changing.

Generally, female community corrections clients have higher rates of a known or documented clinical diagnosis of mental illness. During FY22, 43% of female community corrections clients reported some type of mental illness diagnosis, while 23% of male clients reported some type of mental illness diagnosis.

¹ McLELLAN, A. THOMAS Ph.D.; WOODY, GEORGE E. M.D.; LUBORSKY, LESTER Ph.D.; O'BRIEN, CHARLES P. M.D. Ph.D.; DRULEY, KEITH A. Ph.D. Increased Effectiveness of Substance Abuse Treatment: A Prospective Study of Patient-Treatment "Matching". The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease: October 1983 - Volume 171 - Issue 10 - p 597-605



Registered Sex Offenders

A total of three hundred nine registered sex offenders discharged from community corrections in FY22. These numbers include registered sex offenders being served in both the specialty sex offender treatment programs (132) and those serving time as regular residential clients (177). Diversion clients accounted for 46.0% of the sex offender population, while transition clients accounted for 54.0% of the population.

In FY22 there were one hundred sixteen allocated specialized sex offender beds available in community corrections. Of the overall sex offender population, 57.3% were placed in regular residential beds. During FY22, one hundred ten registered sex offenders received offense specific treatment for sex offenses while in a regular residential bed. Diversion clients received funding assistance for their offense specific treatment using the Specialized Offender Service (SOS) funds. Transition sex offenders are required to participate in sex offender treatment when they move into community corrections if they have not completed their treatment while in DOC. There are funds available for these clients' services from the Colorado Department of Corrections.

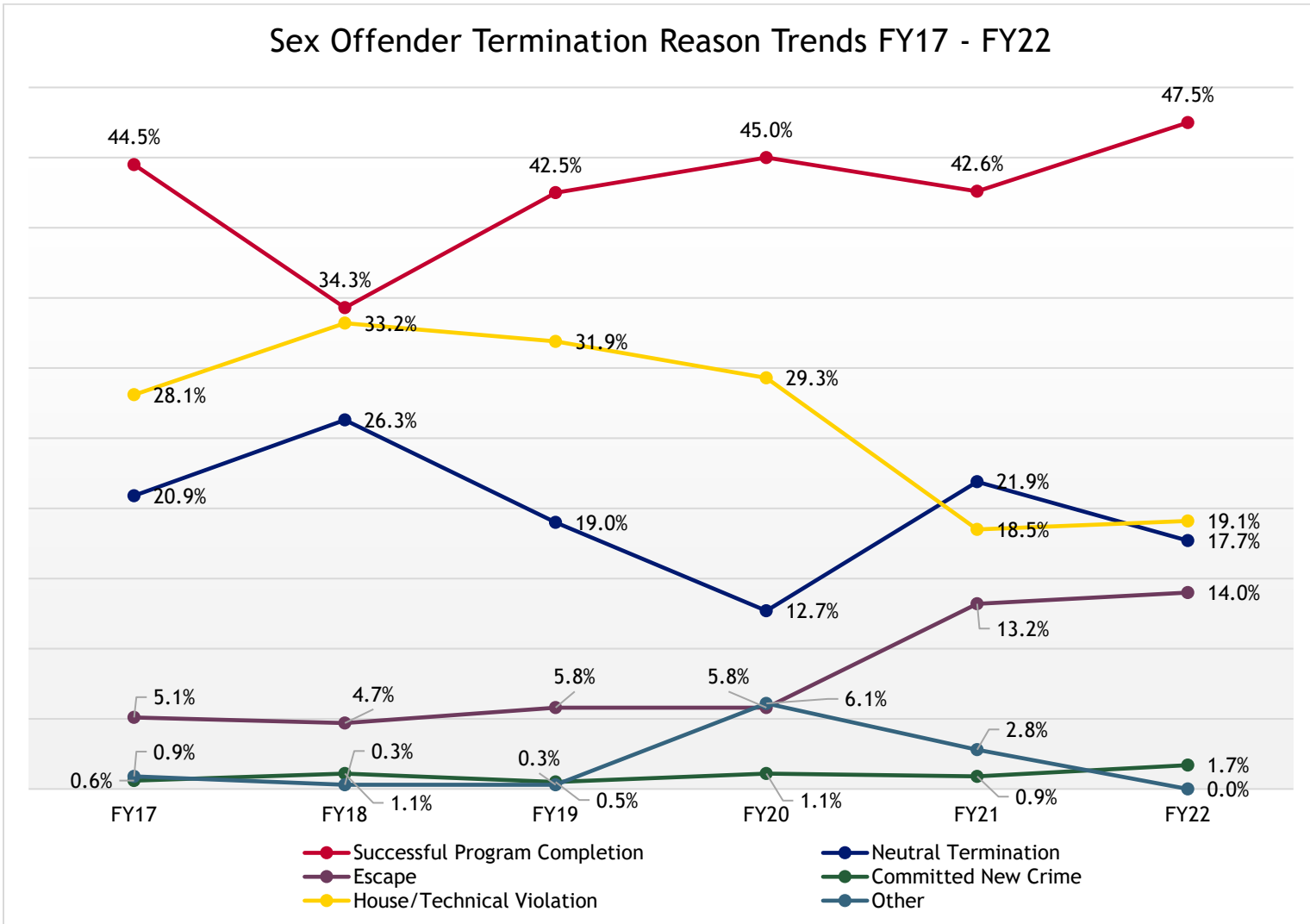
Of the total three hundred nine registered sex offenders discharged from community corrections during FY22, 199 received offense specific treatment while serving their sentence. Once a sex offender has completed their offense specific treatment, they may have other identified treatment needs that are addressed as part of their individual treatment plans for other cases for which they are serving time. This population made up 35.6% of the registered sex offenders in community corrections during FY22.

Registered Sex Offender Discharges

Figure 13 demonstrates the sex offender discharge rates for each termination reason from FY17 through FY22. Clients in specialized sex offender beds, 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).



FIGURE 13 - SEX OFFENDER TERMINATION REASON TRENDS FY17 - FY22



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 address 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 residential 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 14 demonstrates the percentage of clients who received each type of treatment service before they were discharged from community corrections in FY22. These are services received by the majority of clients regardless of the funding source.



FIGURE 14 - TREATMENT SERVICES RECEIVED BY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CLIENTS FY22

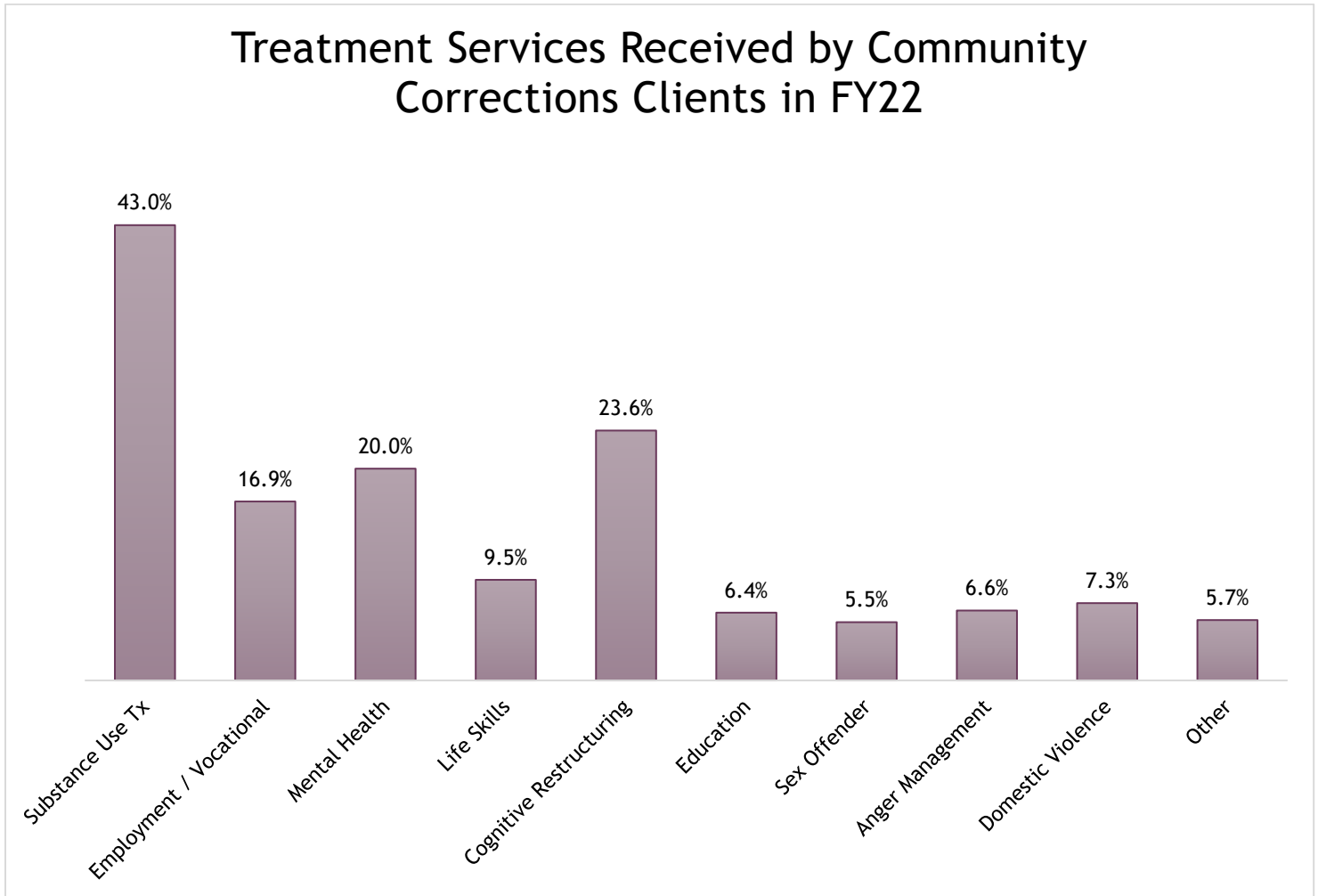
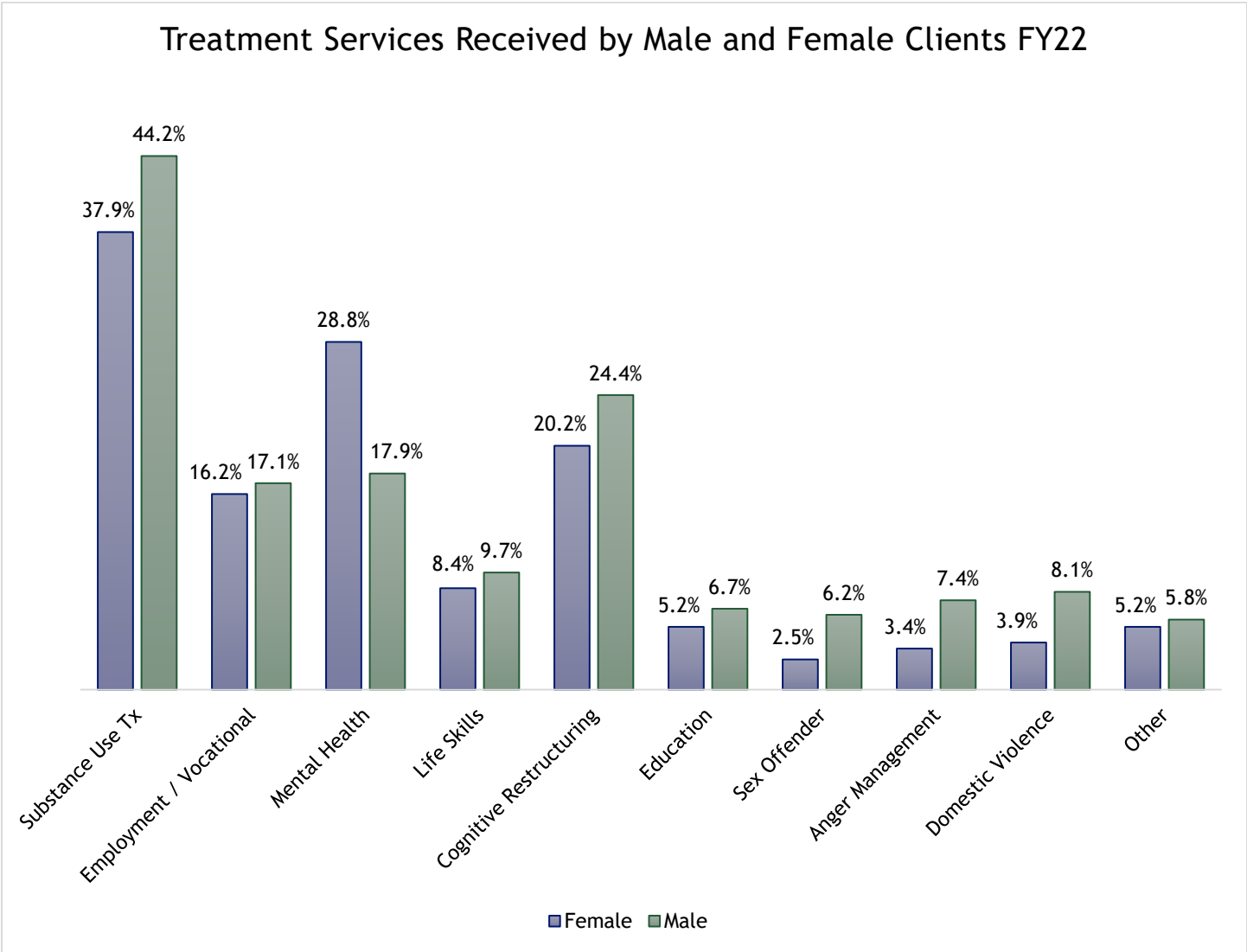


Figure 15 displays the services received by the male and female client populations during their time in community corrections. The treatment needs for each individual client are identified through the assessments and as their case plans are developed with their case manager. Generally, females receive a higher proportion of mental health services while in community corrections as compared to their male counterparts. This is consistent with assessment data from Figure 7 that demonstrates, that based on their LSI and SSI-R scores, females have higher risks to recidivate and higher treatment needs than men. They also report higher rates of mental illness diagnoses as compared with male clients in community corrections.



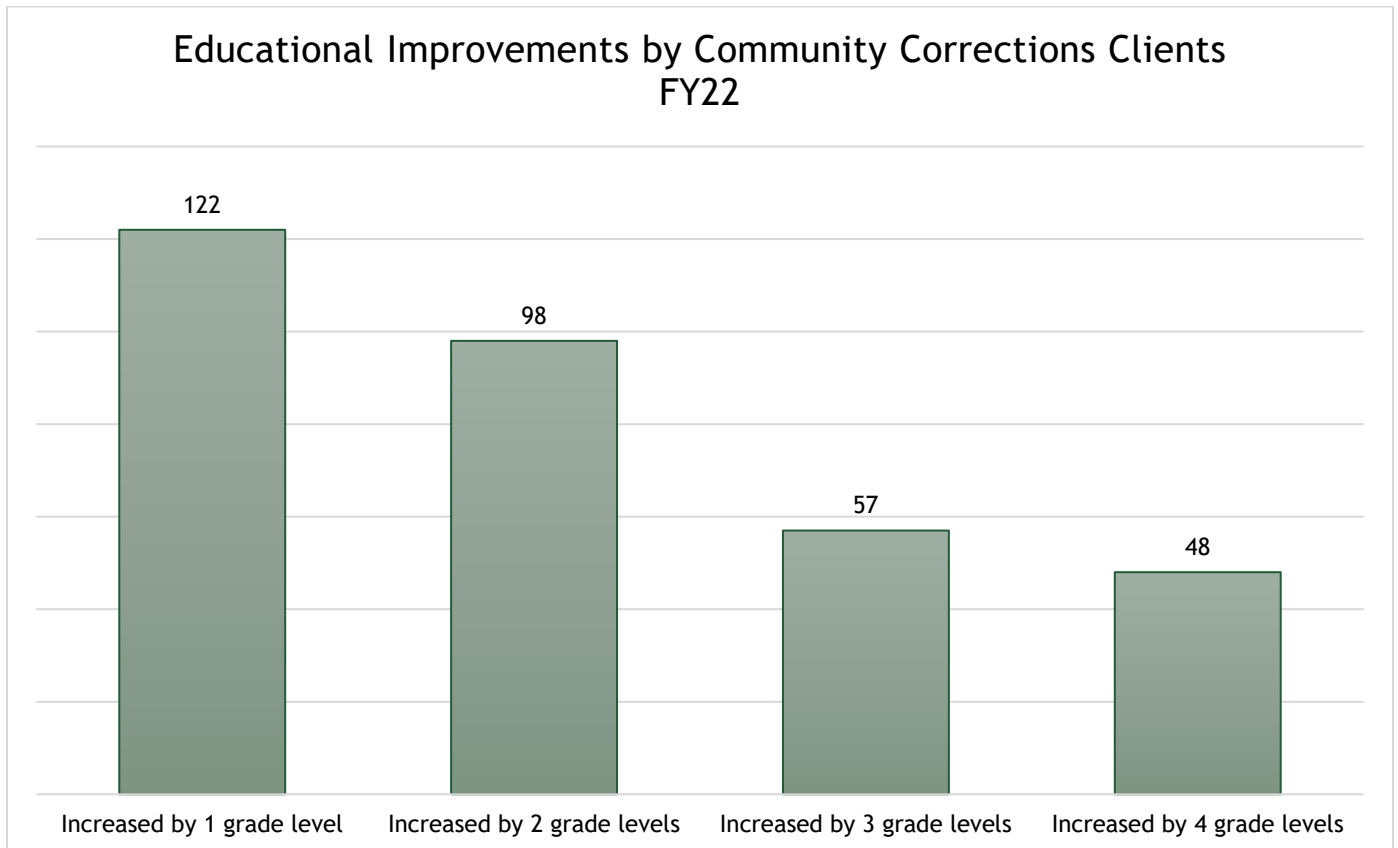
FIGURE 15 - TREATMENT SERVICES RECEIVED BY MALE AND FEMALE CLIENTS FY22



Educational Attainment

Some clients in community corrections are able to make improvements in their education levels while under community corrections supervision. Their educational needs are considered as part of their overall case plan. During FY22, 325 clients were able to improve their education level by at least one grade. Figure 16 below displays the number clients who were able to increase their grade levels from a single grade to 4 grade levels during FY22.

FIGURE 16 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CLIENTS DURING FY22



Discharges

Clients are discharged from community corrections residential programs when they complete the length of their sentence, are transferred 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 FY22, 49.6% of community corrections clients successfully completed their residential placement and 13.0% of all discharges were for technical violations, including the commission of new crimes. Escapes were higher than FY21 (19.4%) and accounted for 22.6% of discharges during FY22. Escapes were higher than FY21 (19.4%) and accounted for 22.6% of discharges during FY22.

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 another 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). Neutral terminations are preserved in the data set to provide greater transparency in reporting. When these terminations are removed from the data set, the overall successful program completion rate is 57.9%.

Figures 17, 18 and 19 demonstrate the community corrections discharge rate trends from FY15 through FY22 for the overall residential population and by gender.

FIGURE 17 - FY15-FY22 OVERALL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DISCHARGE TRENDS

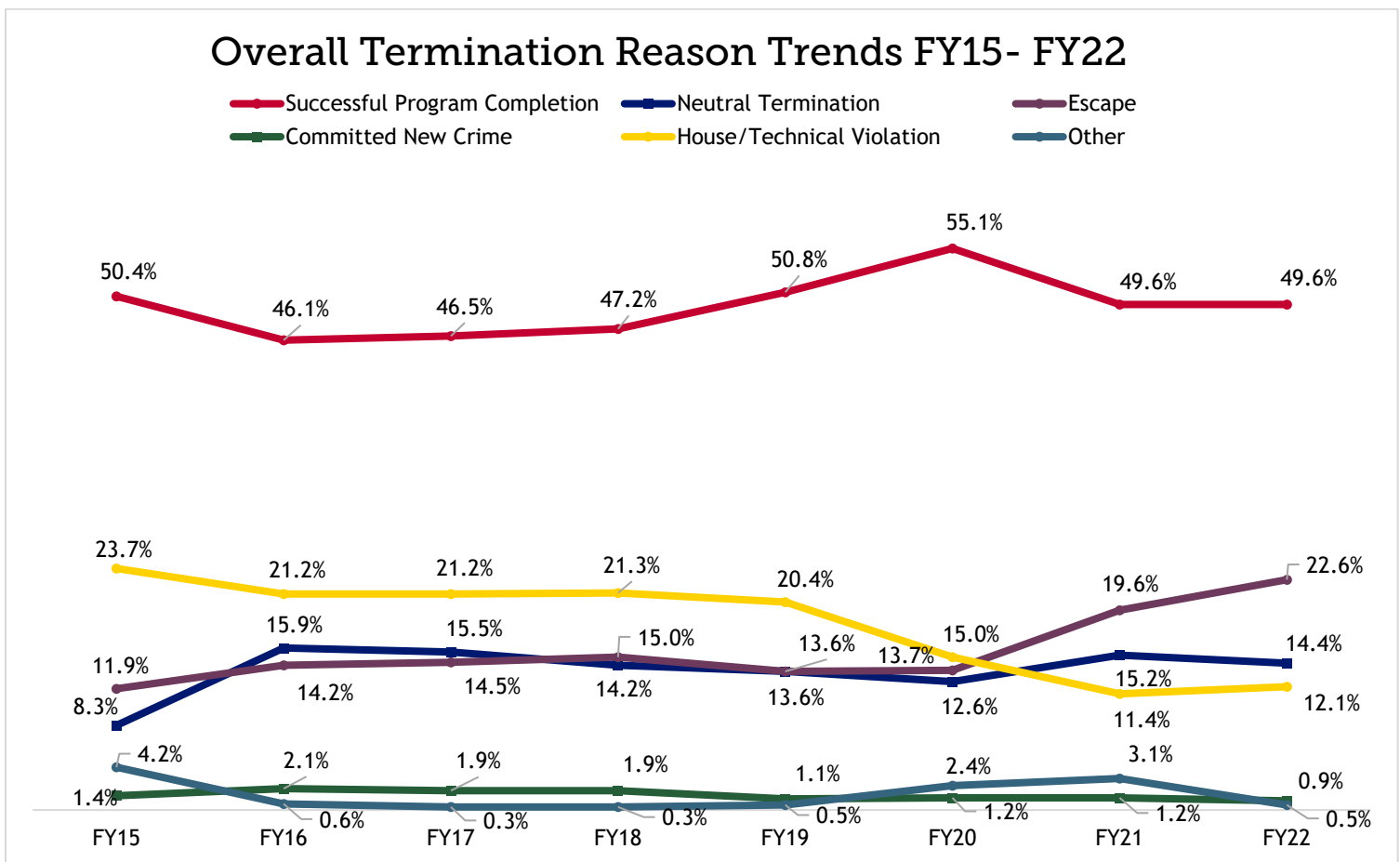


FIGURE 18 - FY15-FY22 MALE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DISCHARGE TRENDS

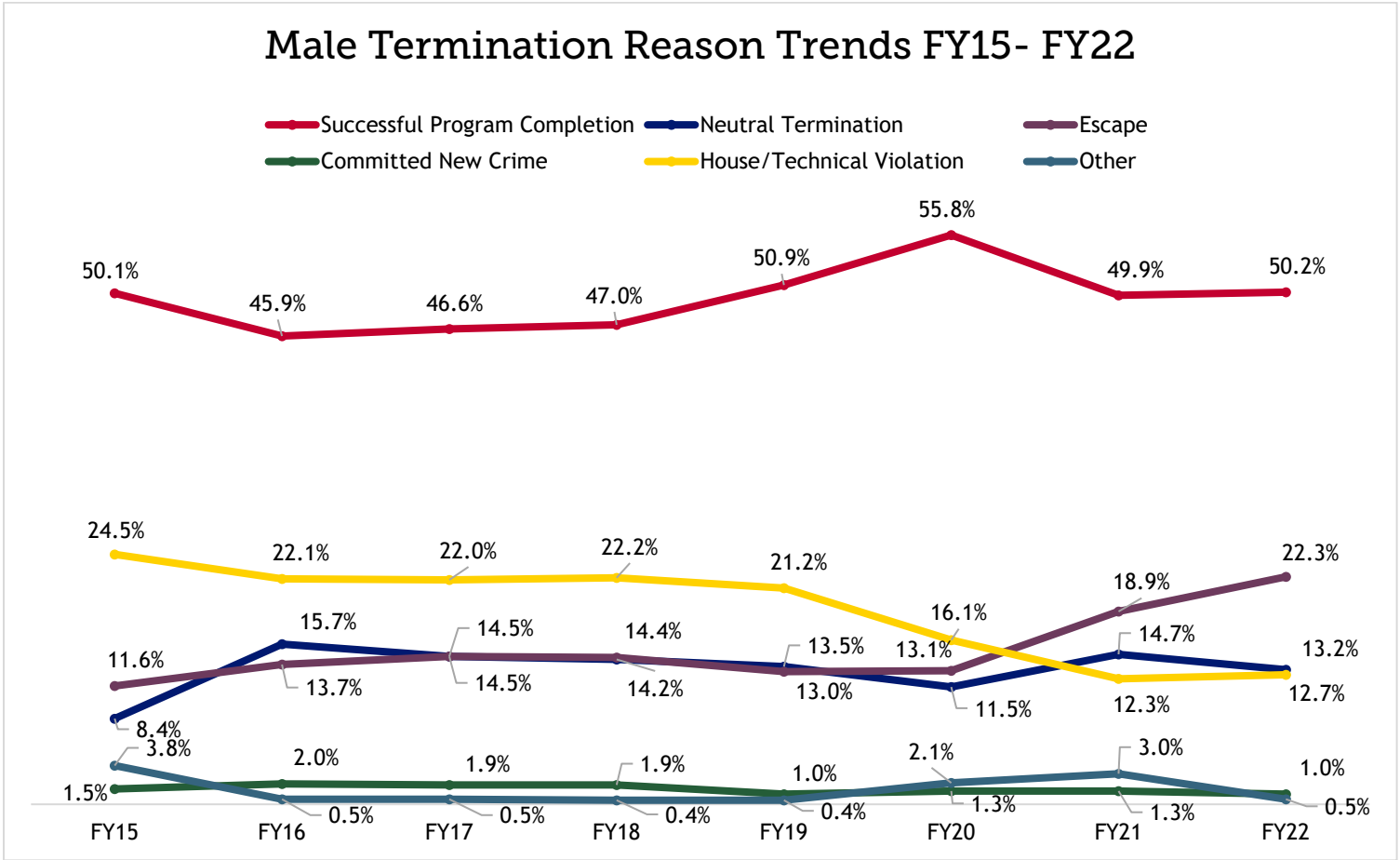
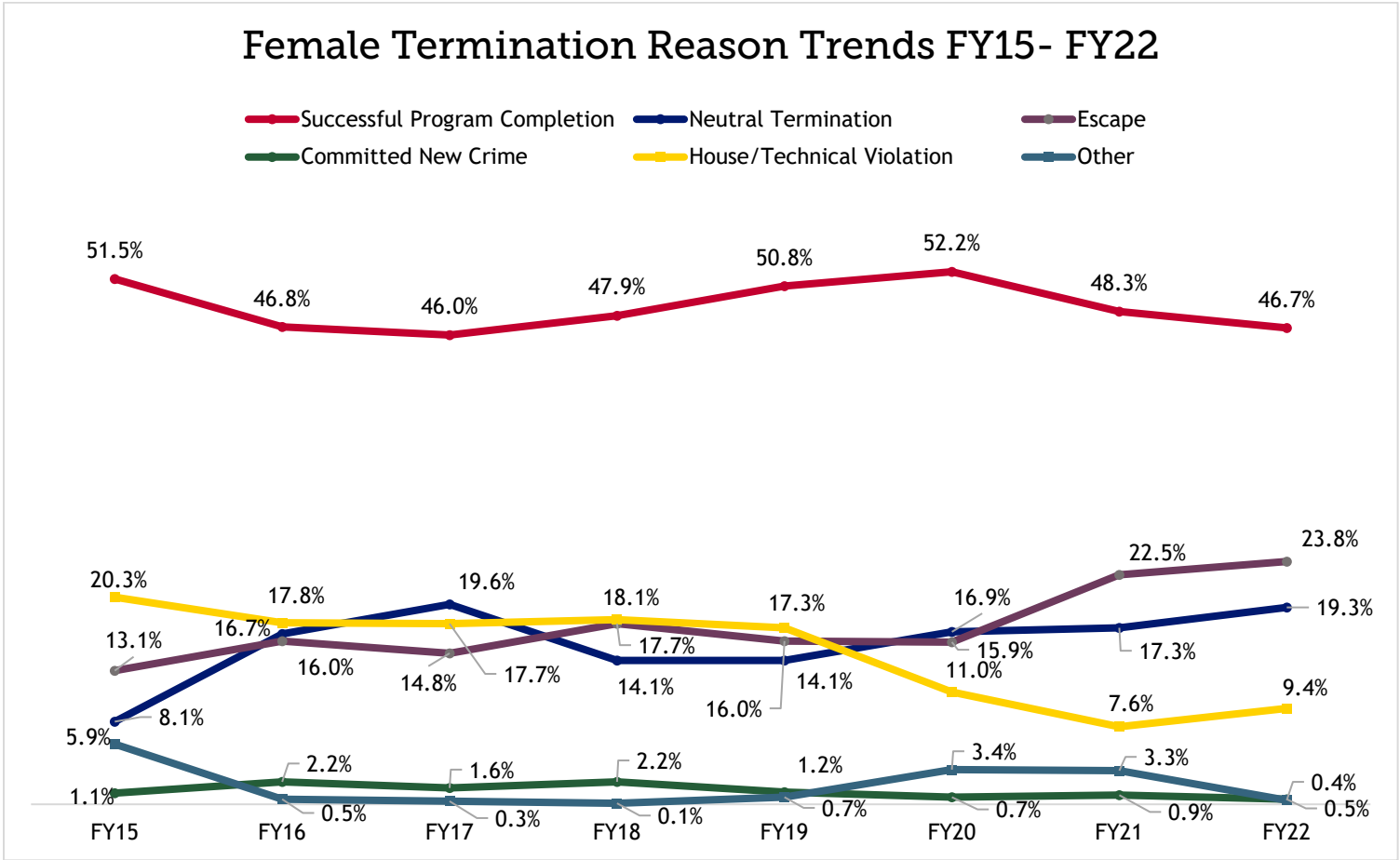


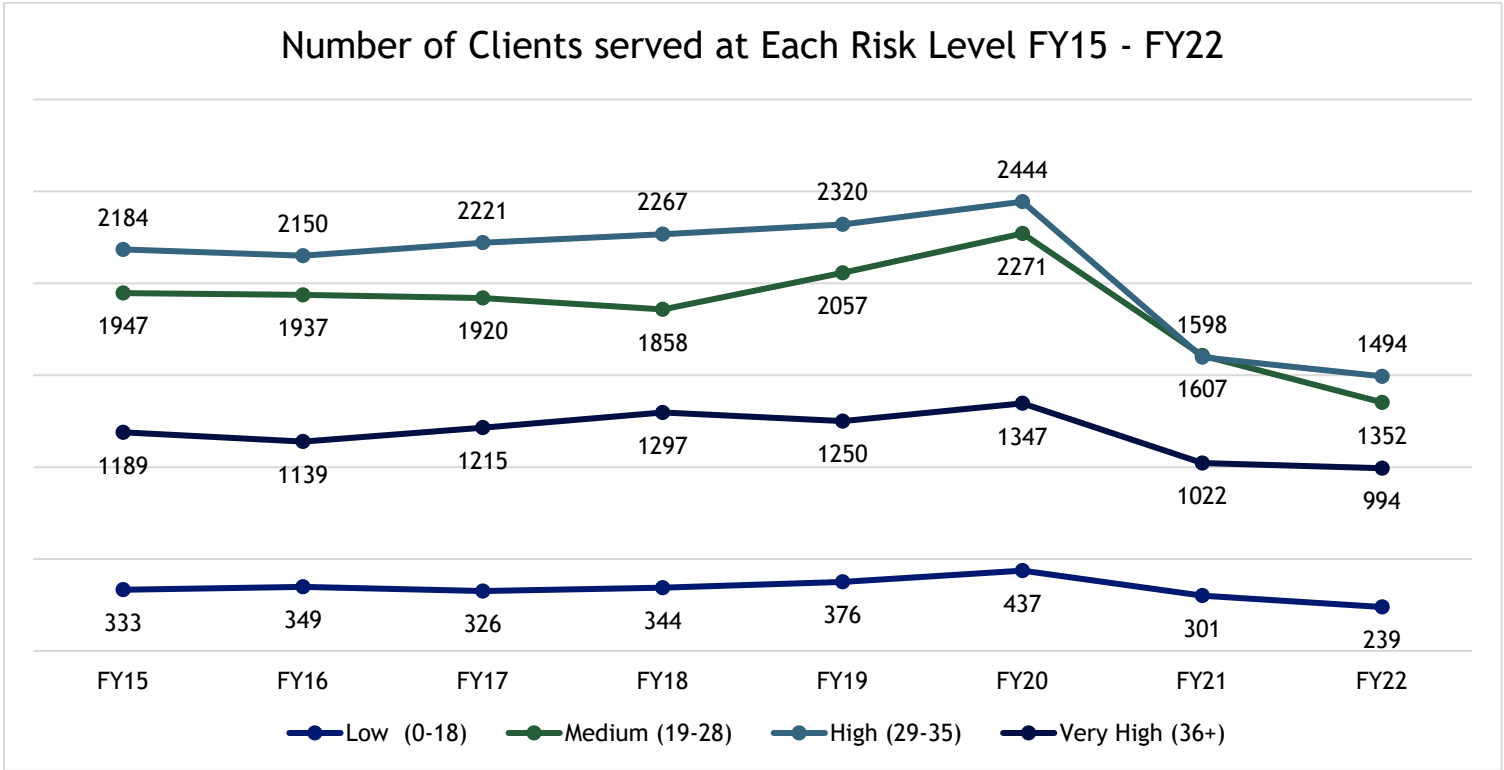
FIGURE 19 - FY15-FY22 FEMALE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DISCHARGE TRENDS



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 (30.2 in FY22) placed the average community corrections client in the high-risk category. Figure 20 demonstrates the number of clients served at each risk level from FY15 through FY22.



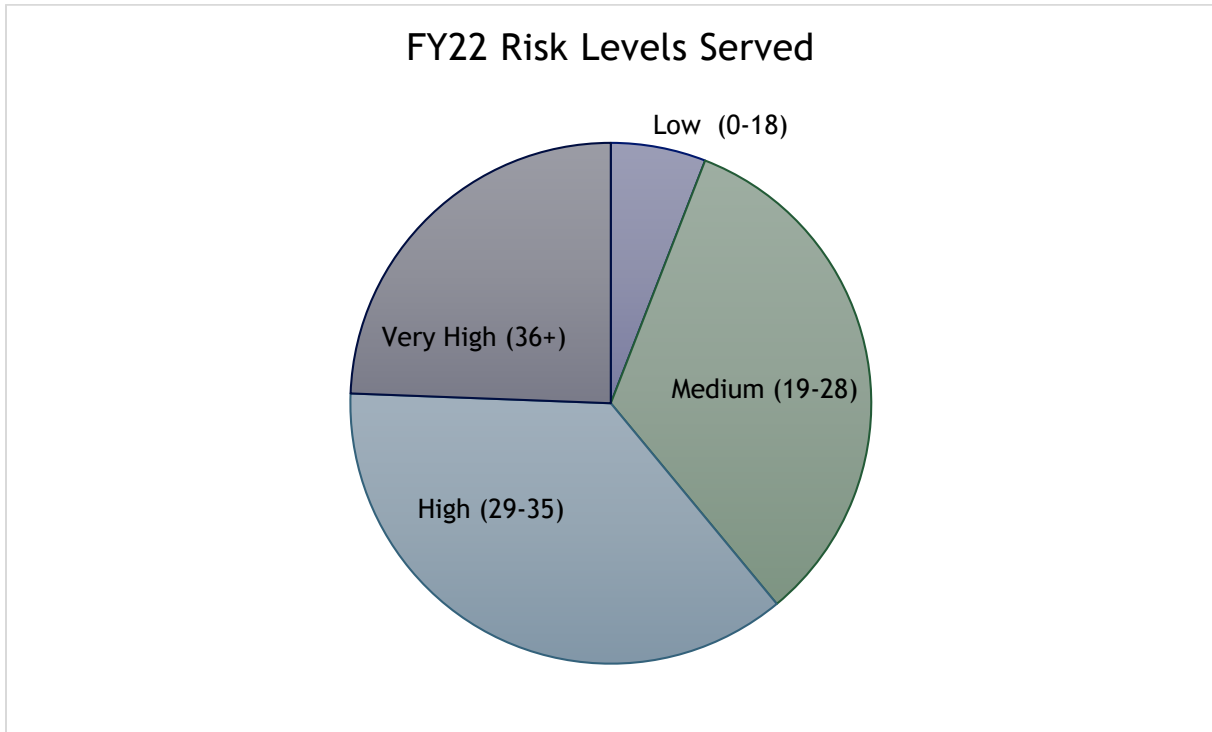
FIGURE 20 - NUMBER OF CLIENTS AT EACH RISK LEVEL SERVED IN FY22



The risk level breakdown of FY22’s Colorado community corrections population is displayed below in Figure 21.



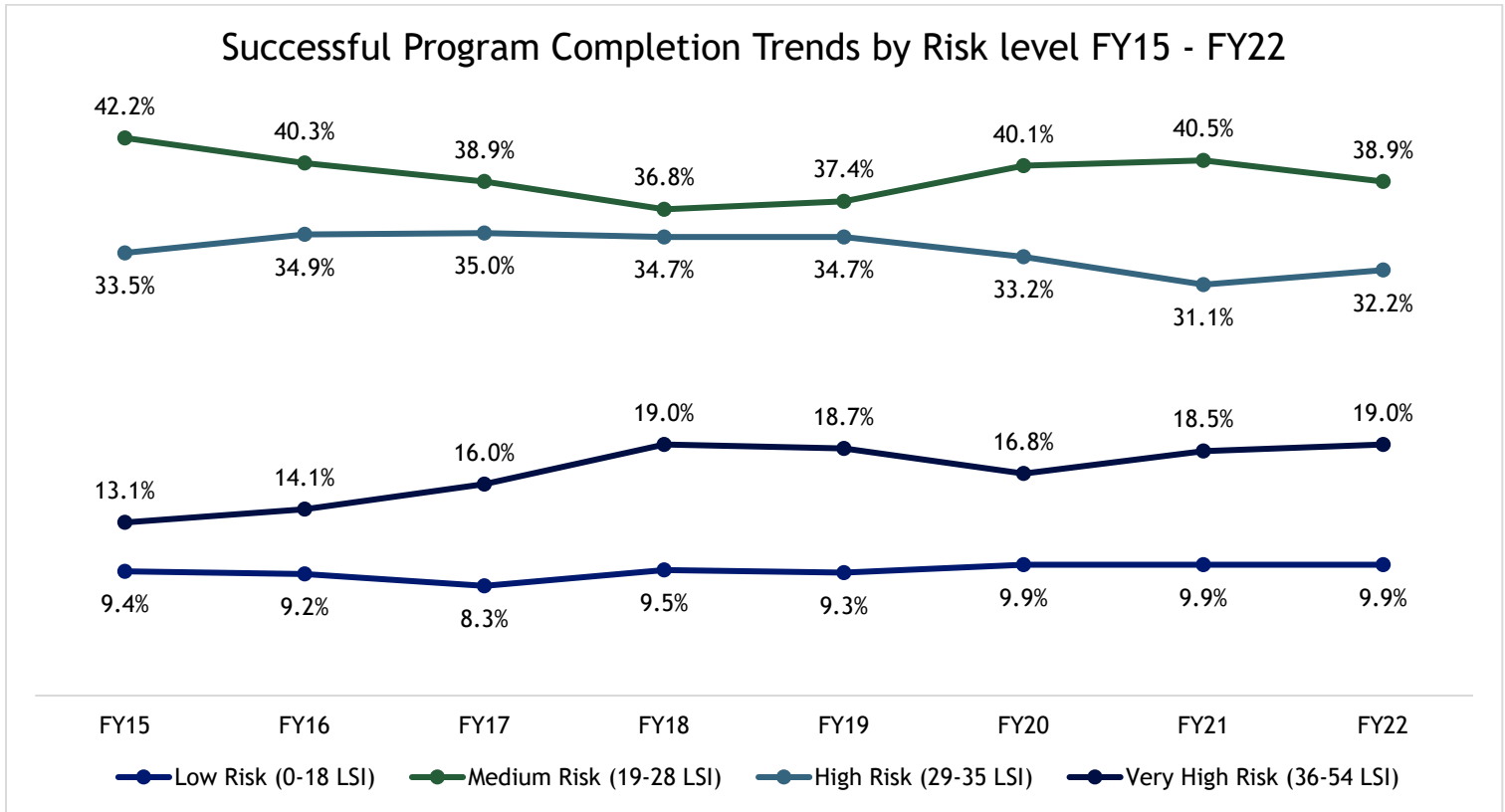
FIGURE 21 - PERCENTAGE OF CLIENTS SERVED AT EACH RISK LEVEL DURING FY22



The higher a client's risk, the more treatment and skills they need to complete community corrections successfully. Figure 22 reports the successful completion discharge rate trends between FY15 and FY22 for clients at each risk level. As noted earlier in this report (Figure 12), matching a client's assessed treatment needs with the treatment they are referred to is one way in which clients with higher risks and needs can work toward successful completion of their community corrections program.



FIGURE 22 - SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM COMPLETION BY RISK LEVEL FY15 THROUGH FY22



Technical Violations

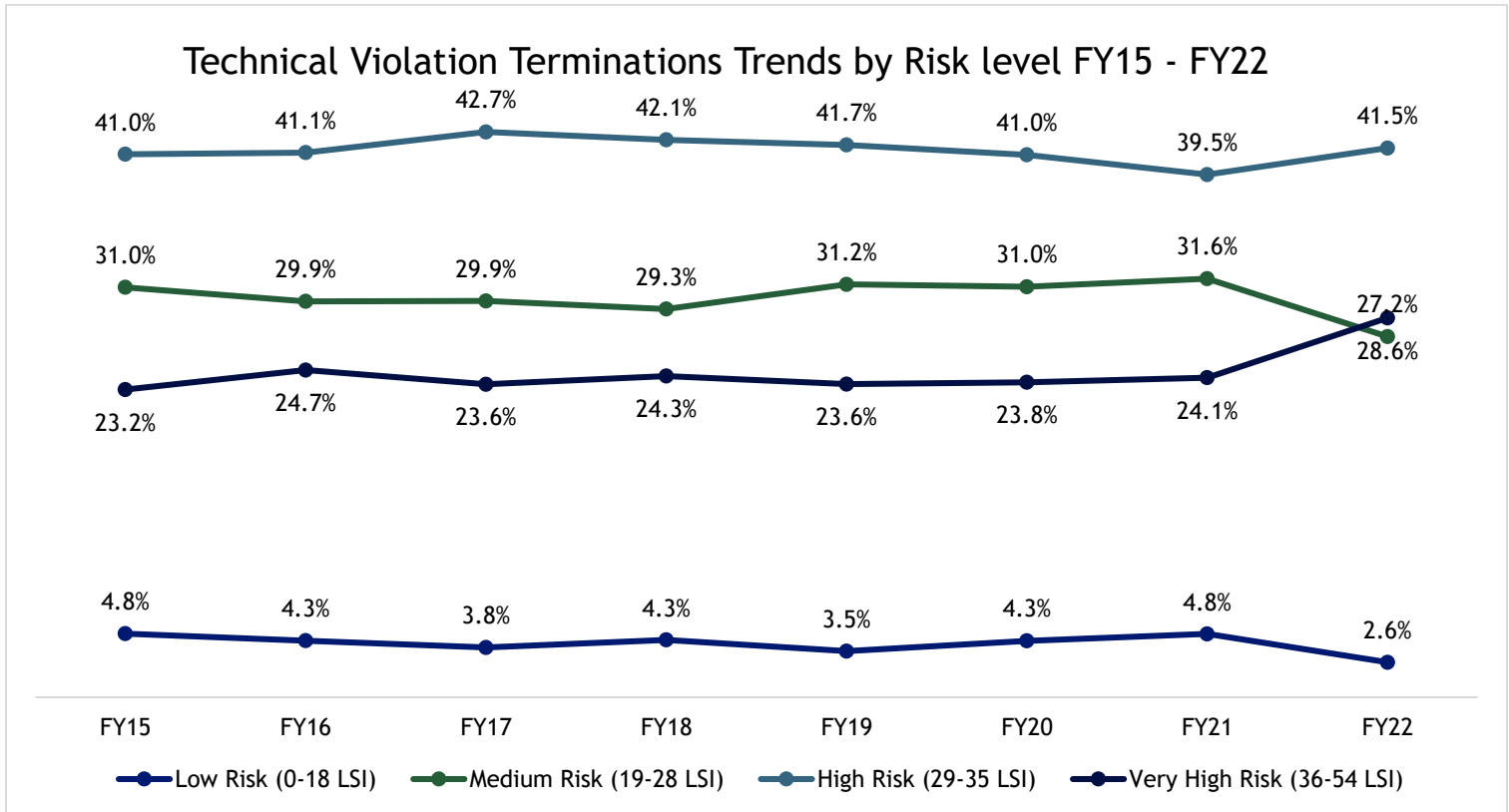
Technical violation discharges reflect the client’s behavior and actions and/or substance use or possession while residing in the facility. Examples of these different behaviors include unaccountable time in the community, unauthorized location while signed out of the facility, failure to follow the program rules/policies, use of alcohol or other drugs, and possession of contraband in the facility.

Of the 521 clients discharged in FY22 due to technical violations, 46.8% were substance use related discharges, while 47.4% were behavioral or programmatic rule violations according to data submitted by the programs. It is important to note that clients who were discharged for substance use-related violations could have either used a controlled substance or brought drug-related contraband into the facility.

Clients classified as medium risk and high risk are more likely to be discharged due to technical violations than very high or low risk classified clients. There are a variety of reasons for clients to be negatively discharged such as not attending treatment, not following the facility rules or using illegal substances. Negative discharges are not generally based on just one offense but on all the events that led up to the client’s discharge from the program. Figure 23 demonstrates the technical violation discharge rate trends between FY15 and FY22 for residential clients at each risk level.



FIGURE 23 - TECHNICAL VIOLATION DISCHARGE TRENDS BY RISK LEVEL FY15 - FY22



Escapes/Unauthorized Absence

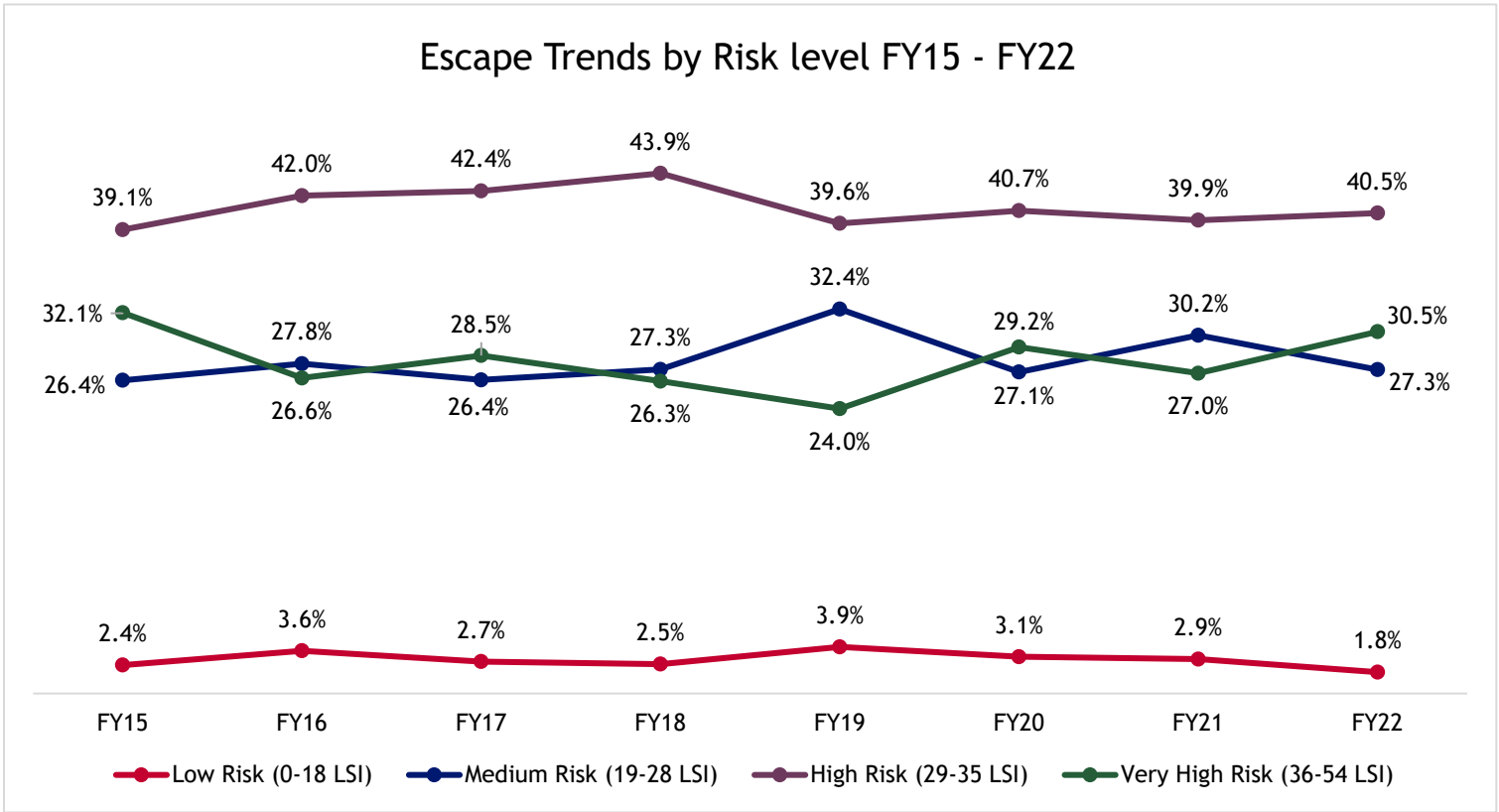
Discharges by escape made up 22.6% of client terminations during FY22. Reducing the number of escapes and otherwise increasing success rates for community corrections clients is a top priority around the state. Early identification and intervention can help to reduce the risk of escape in community corrections programs. During FY22, 978 clients walked away from community corrections without finishing their sentence.

The overall average length of stay for a client who walked away from their program in FY22 was 69 days. Diversion clients, on average, stayed in community corrections for 65 days while transition clients stayed for 81 days before they choose to walk away. When looking at the average length of stay for males and females who walked away, men stayed an average of 71 days while women stayed 64 days. The majority of clients who walked away from their programs in FY22 were between the ages of 26 and 35 and were sentenced for F4-F6 felonies.

Clients who escaped from community corrections programs during FY22 have slightly higher average LSI score (31.9), than the overall residential population (30.2). They reported higher rates of chronic unemployment (43.6% as compared to 37.3% for the overall residential population). Escape discharge trends by risk level are reported in Figure 24 below.



FIGURE 24 - ESCAPES DISCHARGE TRENDS BY RISK LEVEL FY15 - FY22



Employment at Termination

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. In many cases, diversion clients come into community corrections already employed, while the majority of transition clients start the process of obtaining employment. In FY22, 794 residential clients were employed either part-time or full time when they started serving their sentence in community corrections.

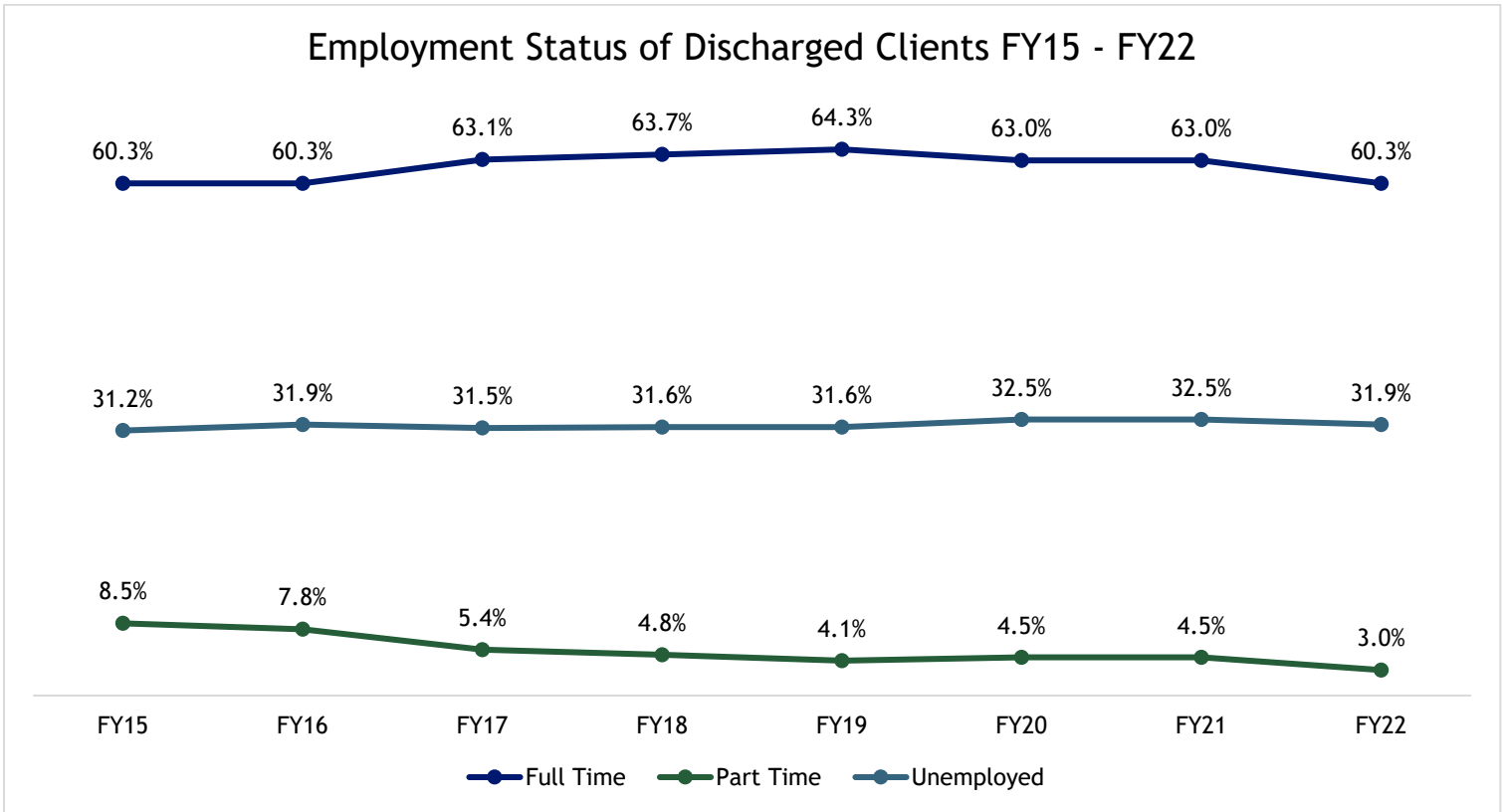
Per the 2022 Community Corrections Standards² (CD-190), clients receive an instrument-based job readiness assessment as part of their intake to the facility. This assists the program in determining a client’s job search readiness for the Individualized Employment Plan (IEP). The IEP identifies client’s strengths and needs, specifies job readiness goals, and outlines job search expectations.

Figure 25 outlines clients’ employment status at the time of their termination since 2015. During FY22, 2710 clients discharged with full-time jobs, 134 clients discharged part time jobs and 1,437 clients discharged unemployed (includes those that are disabled and unable to work).

² [2022 Colorado Community Corrections Standards](#)



FIGURE 25 - EMPLOYMENT STATUS TRENDS OF DISCHARGED CLIENTS FY2015 - FY2022



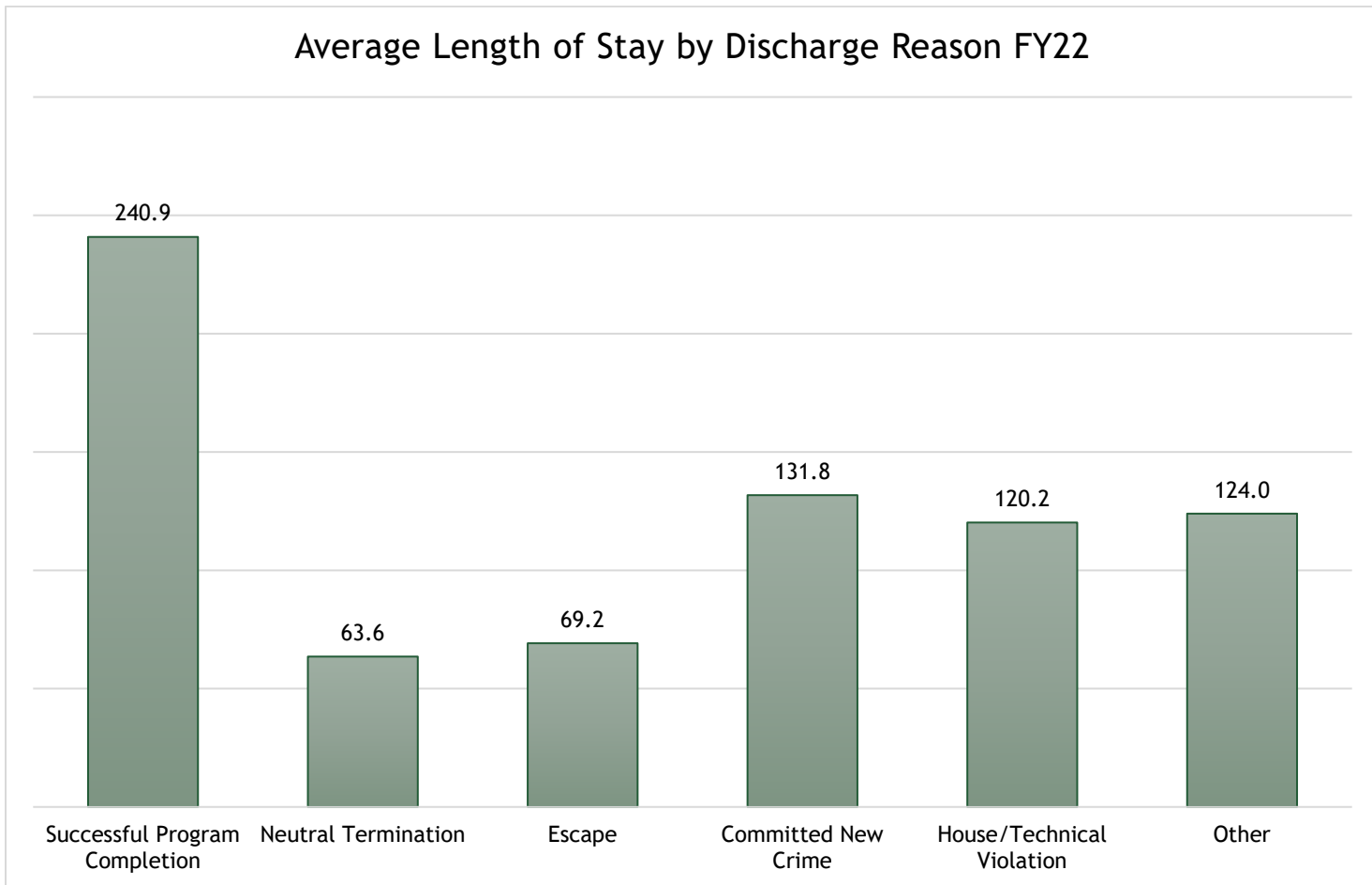
Length of Stay (LOS)

During FY22, the average length of stay for residential clients in community corrections was 161.1 days or 5.3 months. The average length of stay for diversion clients was 153.1 days; transition clients stayed approximately 175.7 days. Female clients stayed in community corrections an average of 140.3 days while their male counterparts stayed an average of 166.2 days

Figure 26 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason. The data demonstrates that clients, on average, escape within the first 70 days of entry into the program and successfully complete the program in approximately nine months.



FIGURE 26 - AVERAGE LENGTH OF RESIDENTIAL STAY IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BY DISCHARGE REASON FY22



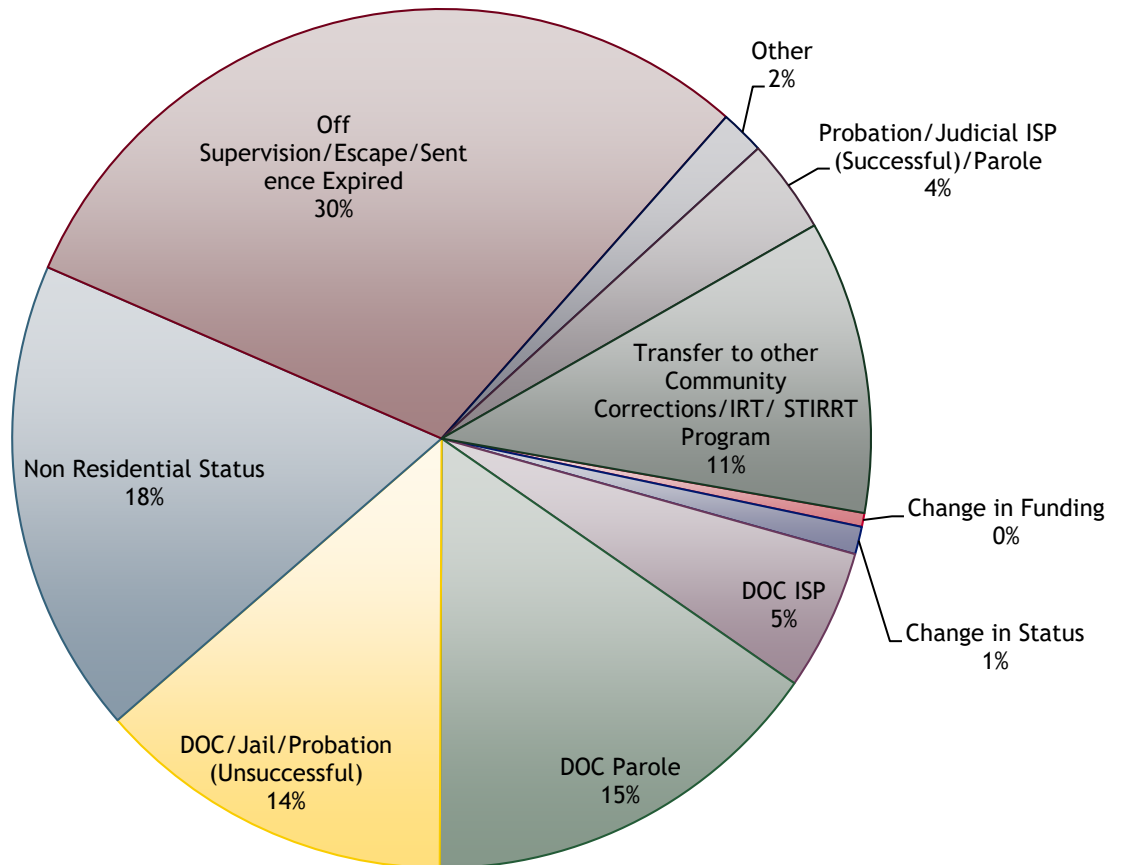
Once a diversion client successfully discharges from the residential phase of community corrections, they typically complete the remainder of their sentence under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. This is generally determined by the length of the client’s sentence and/or their 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 27 reveals that 65.7% of all clients discharged from residential community corrections in FY22 received additional supervision after their release.



FIGURE 27 - DESTINATION OF DISCHARGED COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CLIENTS FY22

Discharge Destination for Community Corrections Clients FY22



Recidivism

According to a study published in April 2018 by the Division of Criminal Justice Office of Research and Statistics, 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, 19.9% of diversion clients and 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.

[Community corrections in Colorado: Program outcomes and recidivism Terminations January 2014-December 2016](#)

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

<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. These transfers back to residential programs are not necessarily punitive, but in many cases may help the client continue on a successful path. For this reason, a client may be counted more than once in this data.

Demographics

929 non-residential discharges occurred in FY22 from 26 separate non-residential programs. The demographics of these non-residential clients are similar to those of the residential clients (see Figure 3, page 9).

THE MAJORITY OF NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS WERE MALE (80.4%), CAUCASIAN (58.6%), HAD A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED (57.73%), AND WERE SERVING TIME FOR A LOWER-CLASS FELONY (72.5%) OR LOWER-CLASS DRUG FELONY (15.1%). FIGURE 28 DEMONSTRATES THE OVERALL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CLIENTS DURING FY22.



FIGURE 28 - NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENT GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS FY21 AND FY22

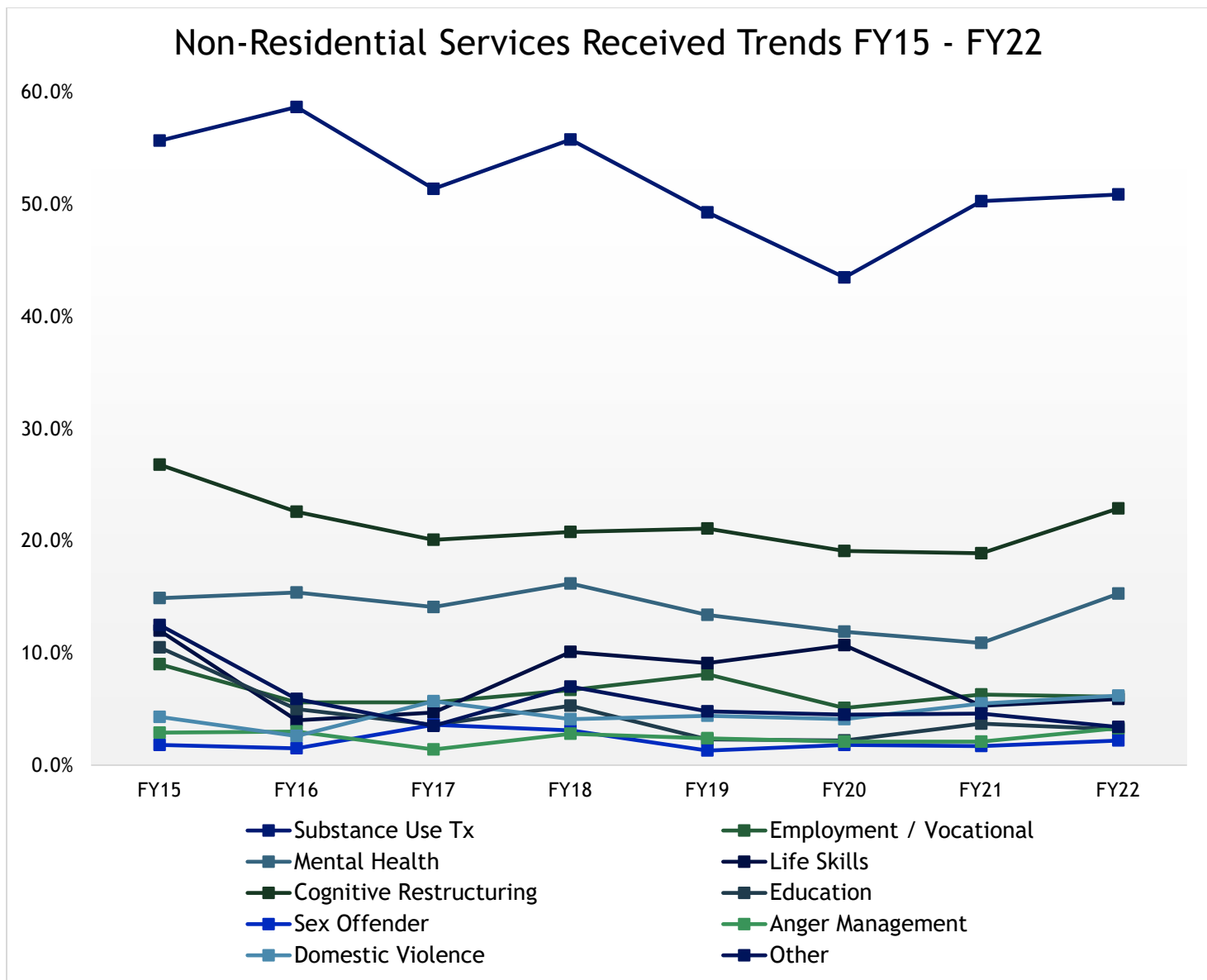
NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS FY21 & FY22		
	FY21	FY22
Gender		
Male	80.4%	82.0%
Female	19.6%	18.0%
Age		
18-20	1.0%	0.1%
21-25	7.4%	8.0%
26-30	13.9%	14.1%
31-35	20.9%	15.1%
36-40	17.5%	18.4%
41-45	13.1%	14.4%
46-50	10.5%	10.0%
51+	15.9%	19.9%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	58.6%	60.2%
African American	7.8%	7.9%
Hispanic	30.0%	26.3%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.6%	1.6%
Native American/Alaskan Native	2.1%	2.9%
Other/Unknown	0.9%	1.1%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	1.7%	1.5%
9th through 11th Grade	16.1%	13.7%
High School Diploma or GED	57.7%	63.1%
Vocational/Some College	18.4%	14.8%
Undergraduate Degree or Above	2.2%	3.8%
Unknown	3.9%	3.1%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	8.7%	7.3%
F4 - F6	72.5%	73.4%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	3.6%	4.9%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	15.1%	14.4%
Employment at Entry		
Full Time Employment	89.1%	91.7%
Part Time Employment	2.7%	1.4%
Unemployed	5.5%	3.6%
Unemployed due to Disability	2.8%	3.3%



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. Depending on the client’s assessed needs, these services may include 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 29 reports the percentage of clients who participated in specific treatment types while in a non-residential program.

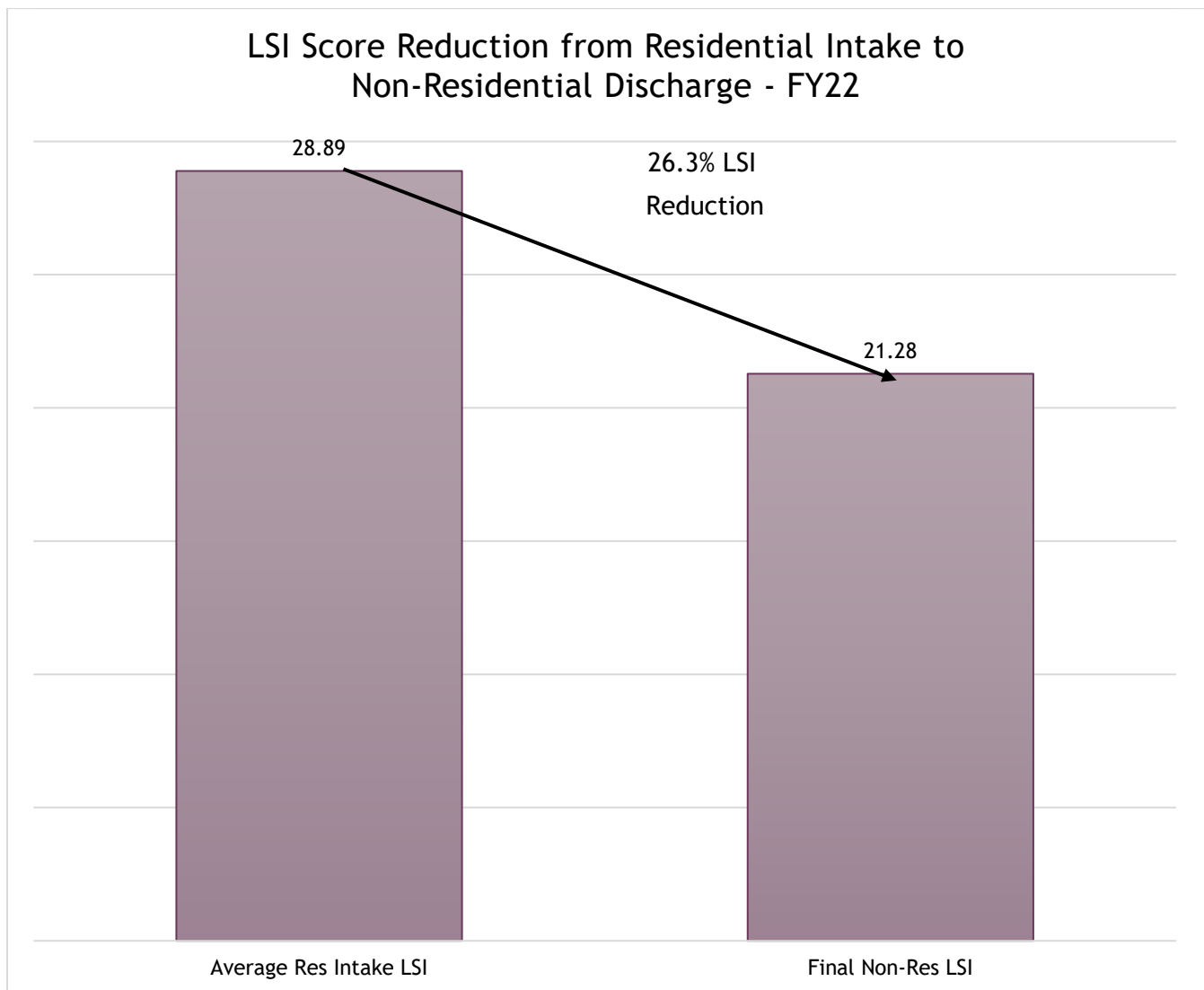
FIGURE 29 - NON-RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES RECEIVED TRENDS FY15 - FY22



Non-Residential Risk Reduction

The average LSI score for clients upon entry into non-residential placement was 28.3 (as compared to the general residential average score of 28.9) in FY22. Figure 30 illustrates the average LSI scores of clients from their entry into residential programming (28.9) to their discharge from non-residential programming (21.28). The overall LSI reduction was 26.3%. This figure demonstrates a reduction in the risk of client behaviors that could lead them to re-offend. By working through their case plans and attending treatment from the start of their community corrections stay, clients learn skills and strategies that help them be successful upon discharge from community corrections.

FIGURE 30 LSI SCORE REDUCTION FROM RESIDENTIAL ENTRY TO NON-RESIDENTIAL DISCHARGE FY22



Employment

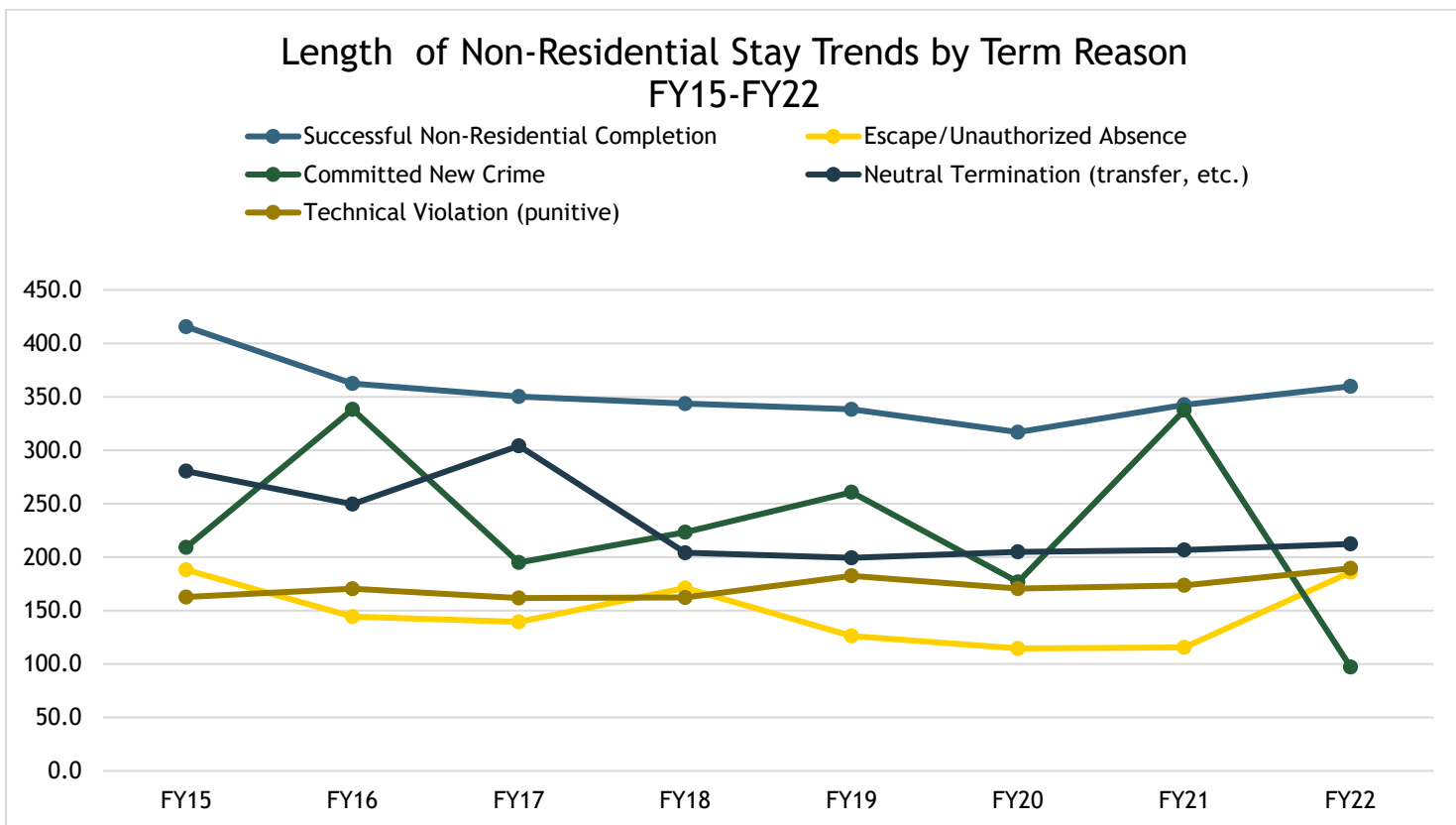
Most clients in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. Overall, 93.1% of clients were employed either full-time (91.7%) or part-time (1.4%) when they began their non-residential program in FY22. At the time of successful termination from non-residential programming, 95.8% of clients were employed full-time or part-time.

Length of Stay

The average total length of sentence for a diversion client was 3.13 years in FY22. The average non-residential length of stay for all clients in FY22 was 298.6 days. Community corrections clients with longer sentences can spend more time in their non-residential program to fulfill their sentence requirements, as the average length of stay in the residential component is 161.1 days. Clients length of stay can be impacted by earned time credits (time credits can be earned by following their case plans, facility rules, and maintaining employment and/or training) and also early termination of their sentence as ordered by a judge.

Figure 31 depicts the average length of stay trends of non-residential clients by their discharge reason between FY15 and FY22.

FIGURE 31 - AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY TRENDS (IN DAYS) FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS BY DISCHARGE TYPE FY15 - FY22



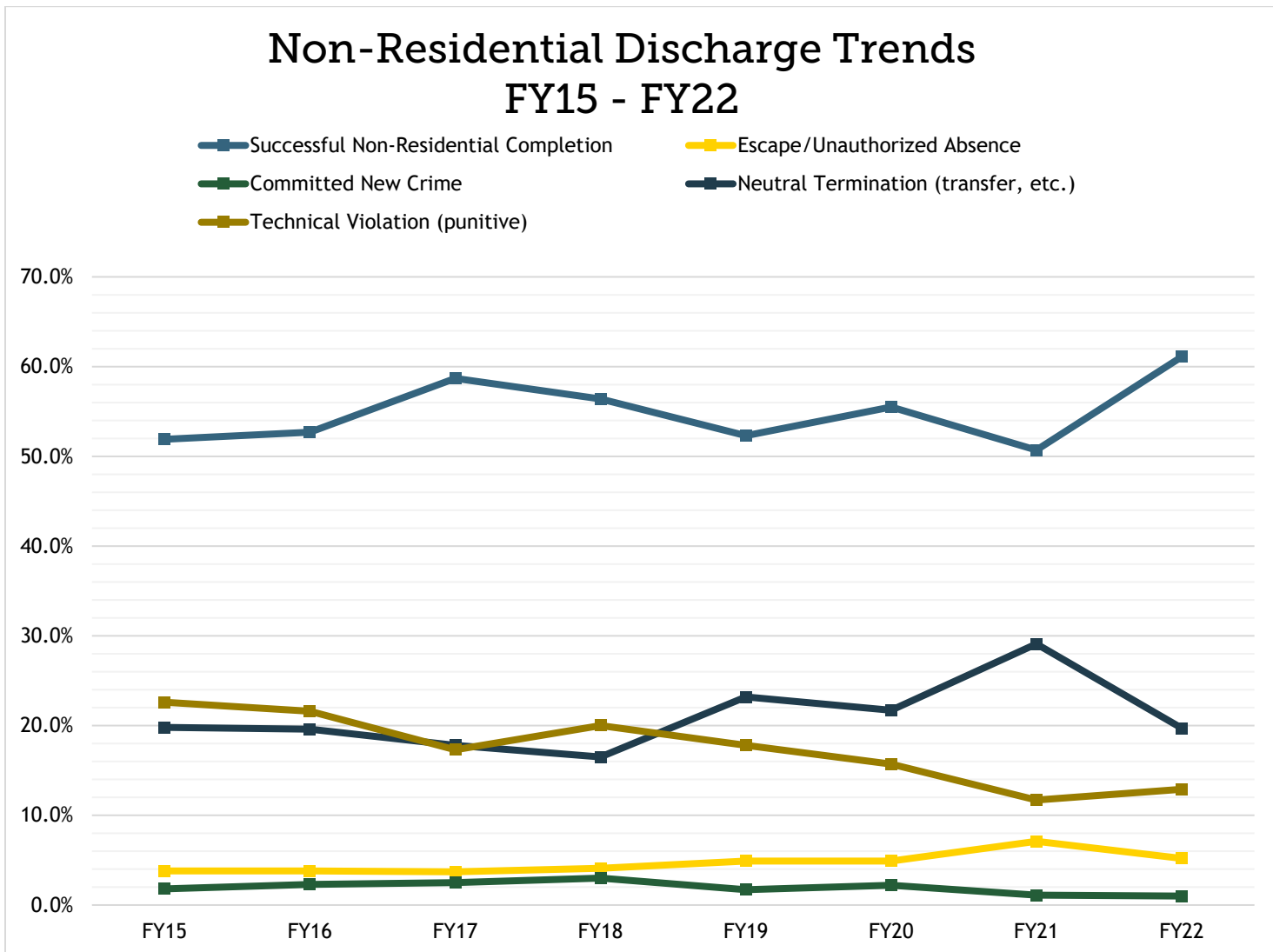
Non-Residential Discharges

61.1% of clients successfully discharged from non-residential placement in FY22 as compared to 50.7% in FY21. 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 makeup 19.2% of negative discharges in FY22 as compared to FY21, which demonstrated a negative discharge rate of 20.0%.

Some examples of the neutral terminations noted in the below trend graph (Figure 32) are clients that transferred to a different program, moved to a different funding source or clients that returned to residential status for stabilization (non-punitive).

FIGURE 32 - DISCHARGE TRENDS FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS FY15 - FY22



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.

There were nine IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system and 949 IRT client discharges in FY22. IRT, like the other service types, primarily served male clients (73.8%), while, two hundred forty-nine female clients (26.2%) served time in the IRT programs during FY22. The overall demographics of IRT clients are similar to that of clients in regular residential community corrections programs (Figure 3, page 9).

Referral Source/Legal Status

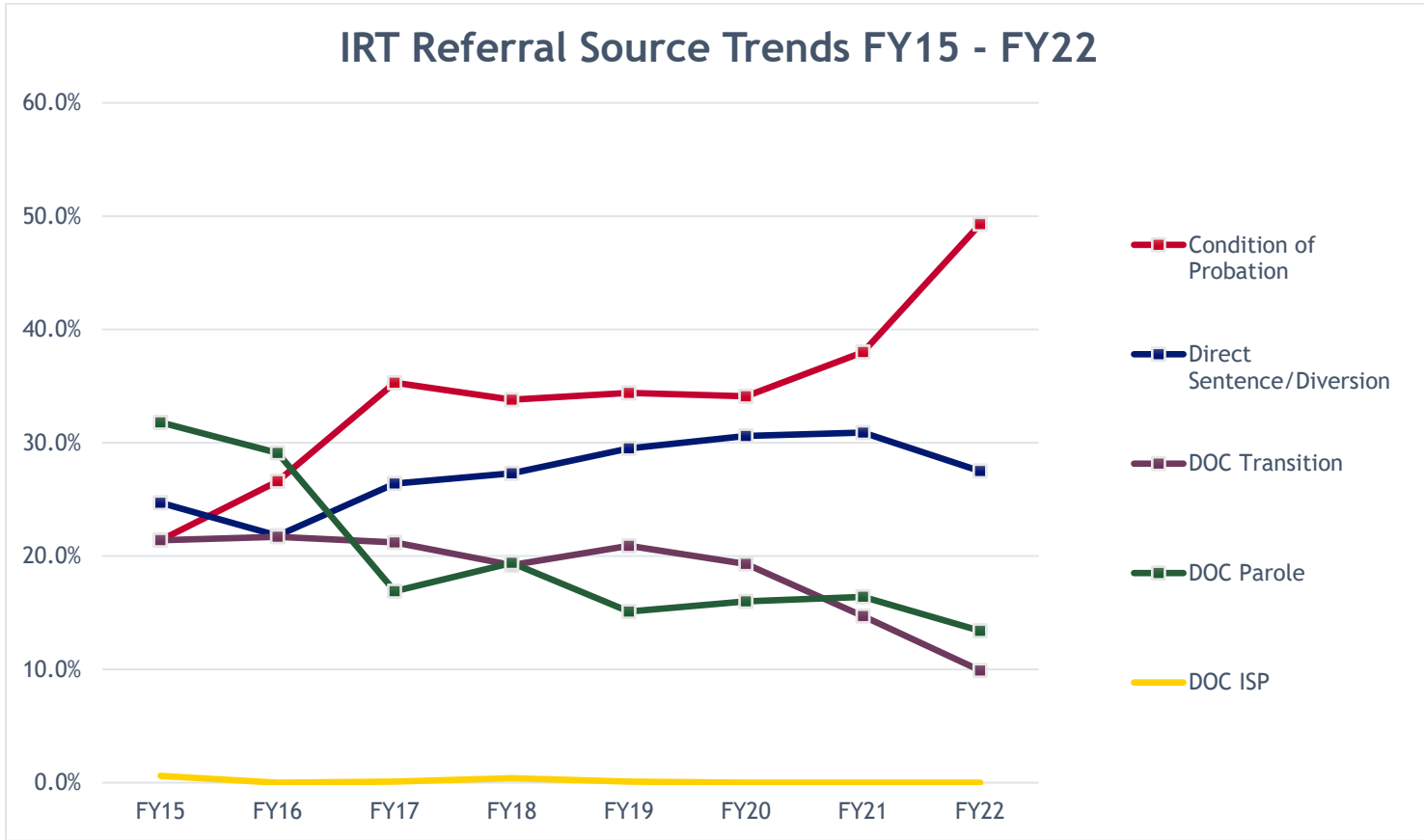
Clients in need of IRT treatment are assessed and referred from several sources. Referrals can come from probation, DOC, or if a residential community corrections program determines, through routine assessments, that a client needs intensive substance use treatment.

After successful completion of IRT treatment, clients may transfer to a residential community corrections program, or return to their original supervisory agency (probation, parole). As part of their discharge, they are also referred to outpatient continuing care.

DOC clients (transition and parole) represented 23.3% of the IRT client population in FY22. Direct Sentence (diversion) clients represented 27.5% and Condition of Probation clients, with the largest rate of referral to IRT treatment during FY22, at 49.3%. Figure 33 displays the rates of referral to IRT program from the different referral sources.



FIGURE 33 - REFERRAL SOURCE TRENDS OF IRT CLIENTS FY15 - FY22



Previous Substance Use and Treatment

During FY22, 88.0% of IRT clients in community corrections had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. The levels are intended to address the different severities of substance use disorders. The reported levels of prior treatment are listed below.

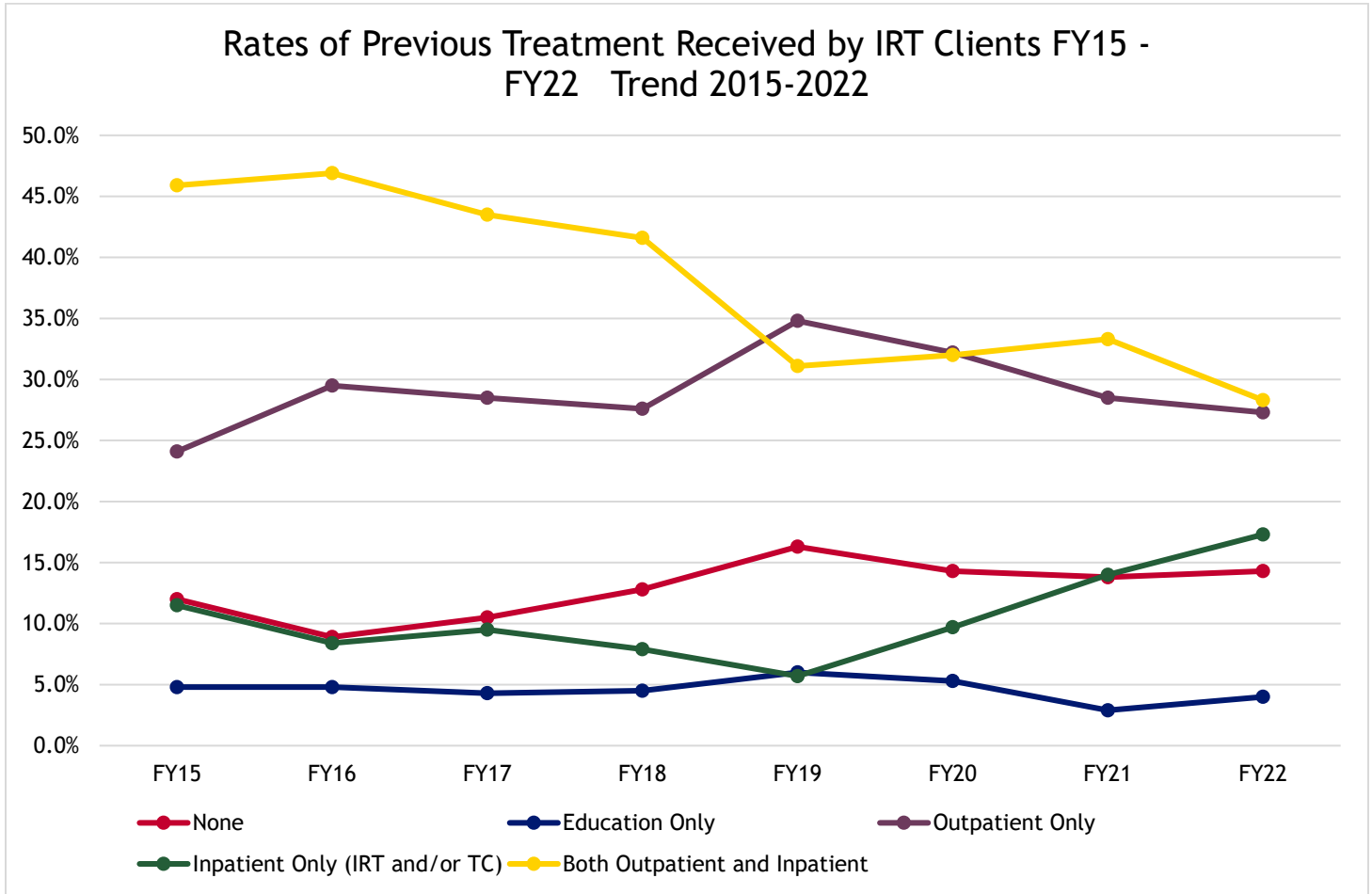
- Substance Use Education
- Substance Use Outpatient Treatment
- Substance Use Inpatient Treatment
- Substance Use Inpatient and Outpatient Treatment

The overall reported age of first substance use in FY22 was approximately 14 years old, with male and female clients also reporting an average of 14 years of age for their first substance use.

As described earlier, IRT clients have a serious substance use disorder and need more intensive treatment. Figure 34 below demonstrates the rates of prior Substance Use Disorder treatment for the overall IRT population between FY15 and FY22.



FIGURE 34 -RATES OF PREVIOUS TREATMENT RECEIVED BY IRT CLIENTS FY15 - FY22



Standardized Offender Assessment and Treatment

As described in the Residential section of this report, the SOA-R consists of a battery of instruments that measures a client’s risk of recidivism, relapse risk, and other criminogenic needs. These are used to develop a supervision and treatment plan for clients. Figure 35 displays the average LSI score for all IRT clients as well as the averages for male and female IRT clients. It also reviews the ASUS (Adult Substance Use Survey) subscales, the possible score ranges, the domains that are measured by each scale and the average scores for IRT clients (overall, male and female). Female IRT clients reported higher perceived consequences with alcohol or drug (AOD) use, higher perceived benefits of AOD use and more emotional disturbance than their male counterparts.

FIGURE 35 - AVERAGE LSI AND ASUS-R ASSESSMENT SCORES OF IRT CLIENTS FY22

Average Total LSI Score and ASUS-R Assessment Scores for IRT Clients FY22					
Instrument	Score Range	Measure	Overall	Male	Female
LSI Total Score	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	34.03	34.14	33.71
ASUS-R - AOD Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	21.12	23.47	23.58
ASUS-R - AOD Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	33.85	32.3	38.15
ASUS-R - AOD 6-Month	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	25.23	23.47	30.12
ASUS-R - AOD Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	19.38	18.21	30.12
ASUS-R - AOD Social Non-Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	17.65	17.45	18.20
ASUS-R - AOD Legal Non-Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	23.86	23.76	24.12
ASUS-R - AOD Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	12.46	11.8	14.29
ASUS-R - AOD Emotional/Mood	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	16.66	15.40	20.18
ASUS-R - Global AOD Psychosocial	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	73.12	71.64	77.25



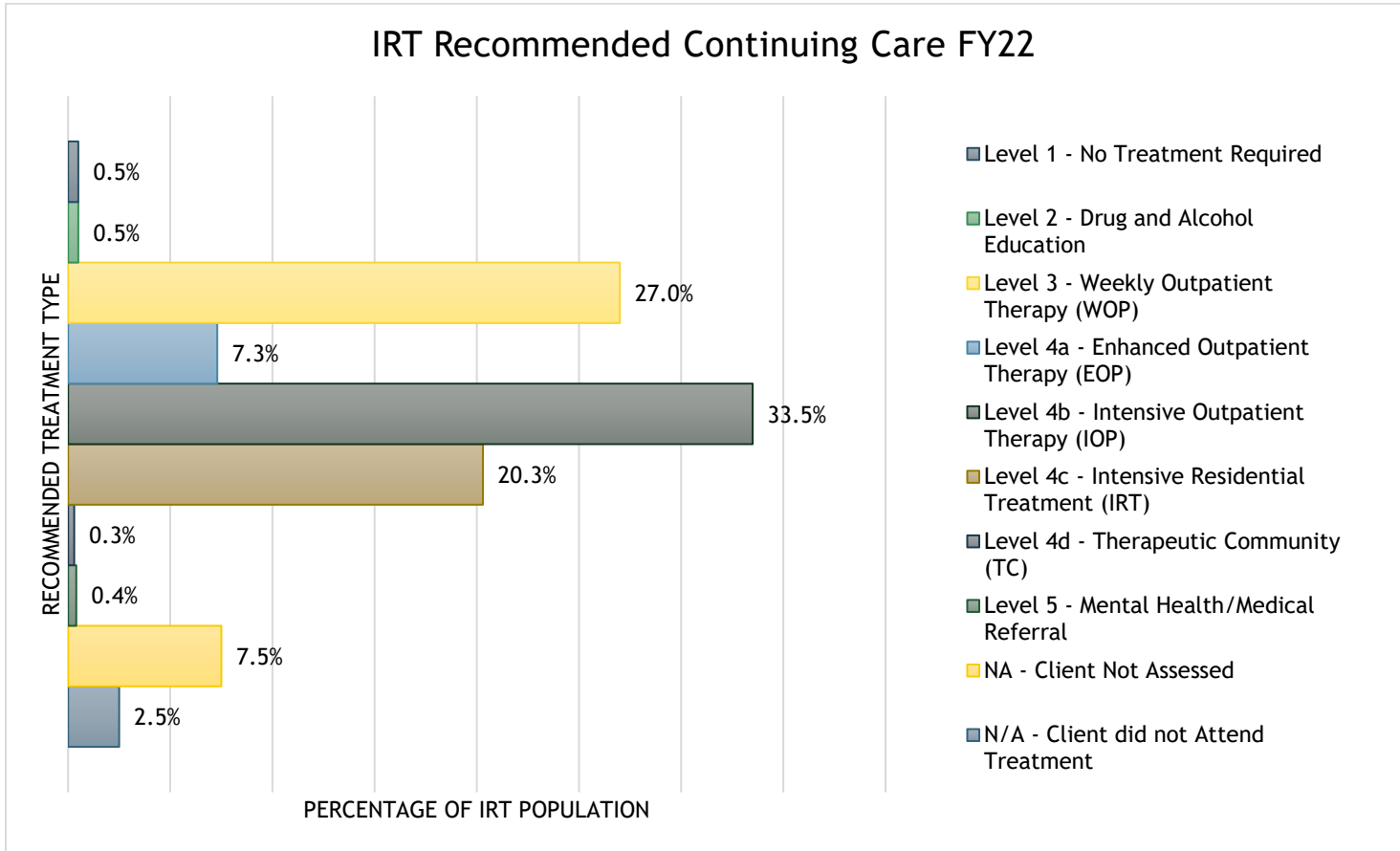
ASUS-R - Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	14.08	13.65	77.25
ASUS-R - Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	19.74	18.94	21.98
ASUS-R - Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	19.89	19.68	20.49
ASUS-R - Rater	0-18	Rater's Evaluation of Offender's Involvement and Disruption	25.12	24.00	28.22
ASUS-R - Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	13.49	12.65	15.82
ASUS-R - Psycho-Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	19.77	18.48	23.36
ASUS-R - Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Offenders Social Role & Environment	13.00	12.11	15.49

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 substance use treatment the client will continue to attend once they are discharged from IRT. It is designed to support the client's recovery as they move to a less restrictive form of supervision. Most recommendations for continuing care for the 949 IRT clients who successfully discharged in FY22 are in the form of intensive outpatient therapy (IOP) or weekly outpatient therapy (WOP) as shown below in Figure 36.



FIGURE 36 - RECOMMENDED CONTINUING CARE FOR IRT CLIENTS FY22



Discharges

Figure 37 displays the discharge trends for IRT clients from FY15 - FY22. During FY22, 63.8% of IRT clients in FY22 were reported as completing the program successfully and 11.4% clients were discharged due to escape. Male IRT clients had a slightly higher success rate than female clients during FY22, 64.8% and 61.0% respectively. They also had a lower rate of escape than females at 9.5%. 16.9% of females escaped from IRT in FY22



FIGURE 37 DISCHARGE REASON TRENDS FOR IRT CLIENTS FY15 - FY22

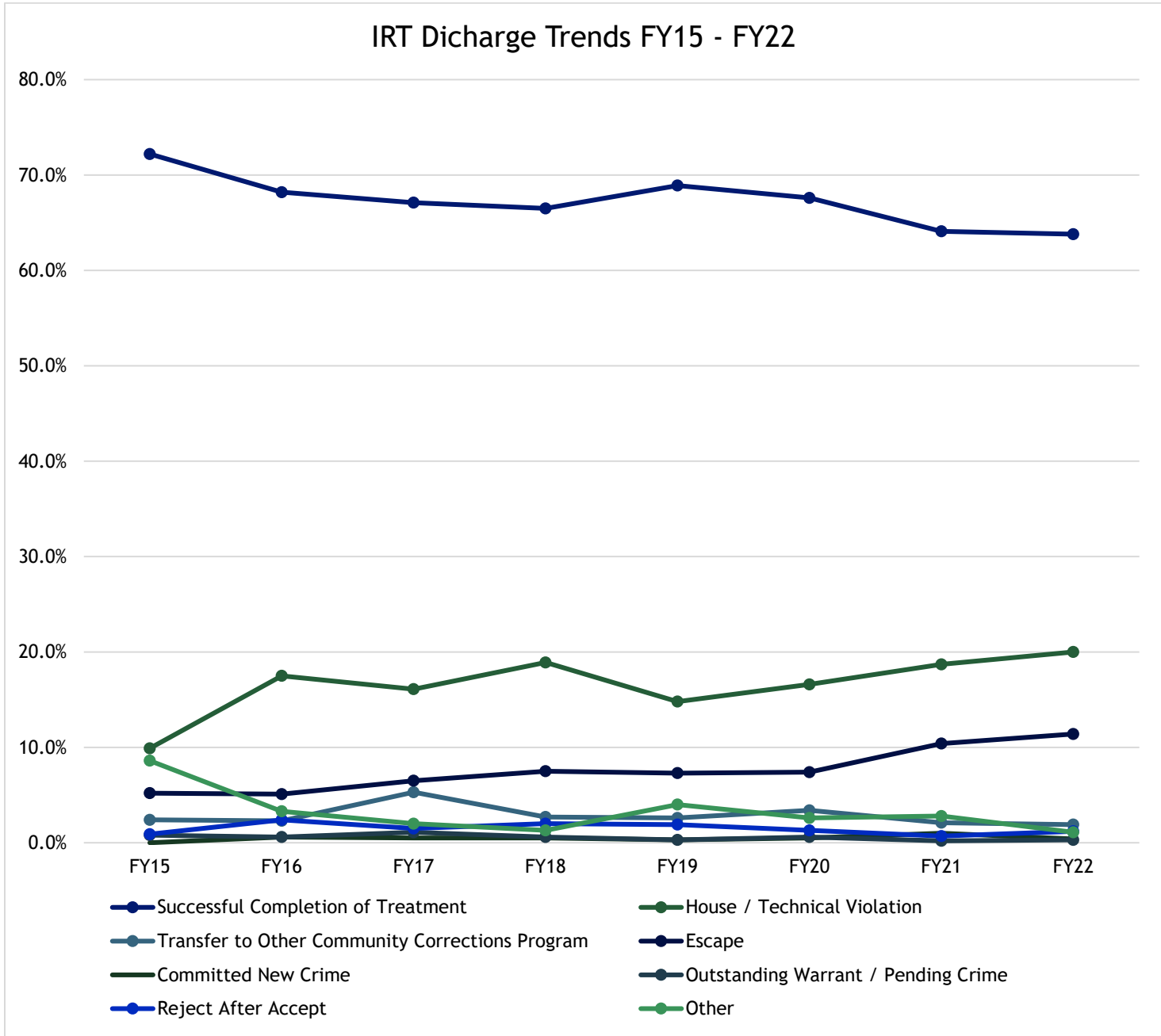
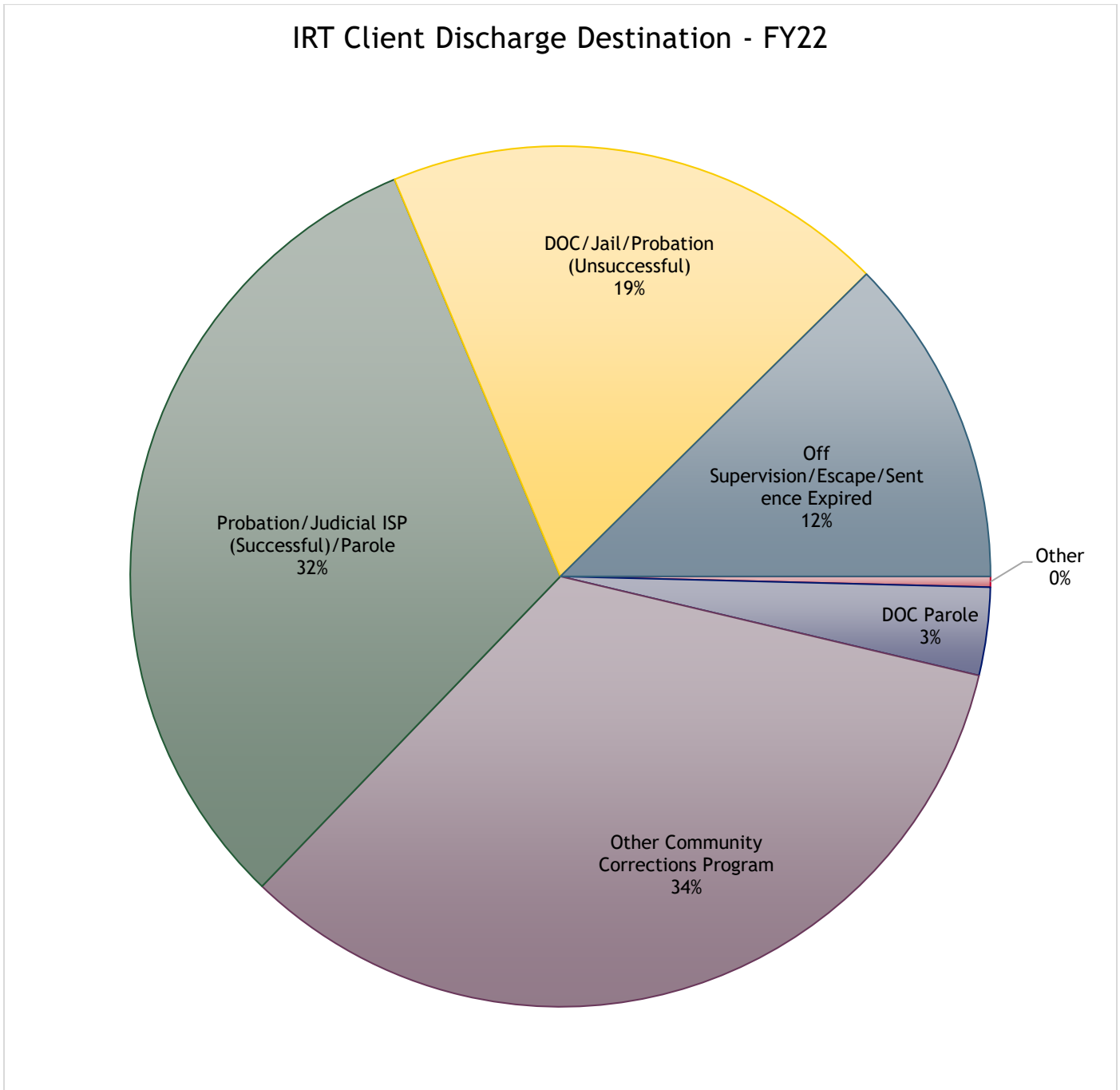


Figure 38 illustrates that in FY22 37.6% of all IRT clients were discharged back to a residential community corrections programs, while 4.5% returned successfully to parole and 26.4% discharged successfully to probation.

FIGURE 38 - IRT CLIENT DISCHARGE DESTINATION FY22



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.

During FY22, 244 clients were discharged from eight RDDT programs in the Colorado community corrections system. Compared to the regular residential population, there is a higher percentage of female clients in the RDDT programs (25.5% in RDDT as compared to 19.4% in regular residential). The general demographics for the RDDT population in FY21 are shown in Figure 39.

FIGURE 39 - GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS OF RDDT CLIENTS FY21 & FY22

RDDT Client Demographics FY20 & FY21	FY21	FY22
Gender		
Male	76.9%	74.5%
Female	23.1%	25.5%
Age		
18-20	2.2%	1.0%
21-25	13.6%	13.3%
26-30	16.0%	20.0%
31-35	22.2%	17.4%
36-40	15.4%	17.9%
41-45	14.2%	15.4%
46-50	4.9%	5.6%
51 +	11.4%	9.2%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	63.2%	60.5%
African American	14.2%	10.7%
Hispanic	17.6%	25.5%



Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.8%
Native American / Alaskan Native	2.2%	1.2%
Other/Unknown	2.2%	1.2%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	3.7%	3.8%
9th through 11th grade	24.9%	21.9%
12th Grade or GED	48.9%	51.9%
Vocational/Some College	12.8%	11.8%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	3.7%	2.5%
Unknown	5.9%	8.0%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	9.0%	6.7%
F4 - F6	76.2%	81.2%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	2.5%	1.7%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	12.4%	10.5%
Adult Felony Convictions		
Zero	20.6%	24.5%
One to Two	28.1%	28.7%
Three or More	44.1%	46.8%

Assessments

Figure 40 provides the average LSI and SSI scores for RDDT clients in FY22. In comparison to residential clients, RDDT clients have higher average scores on the initial LSI, the updated LSI, and the SSI-R.

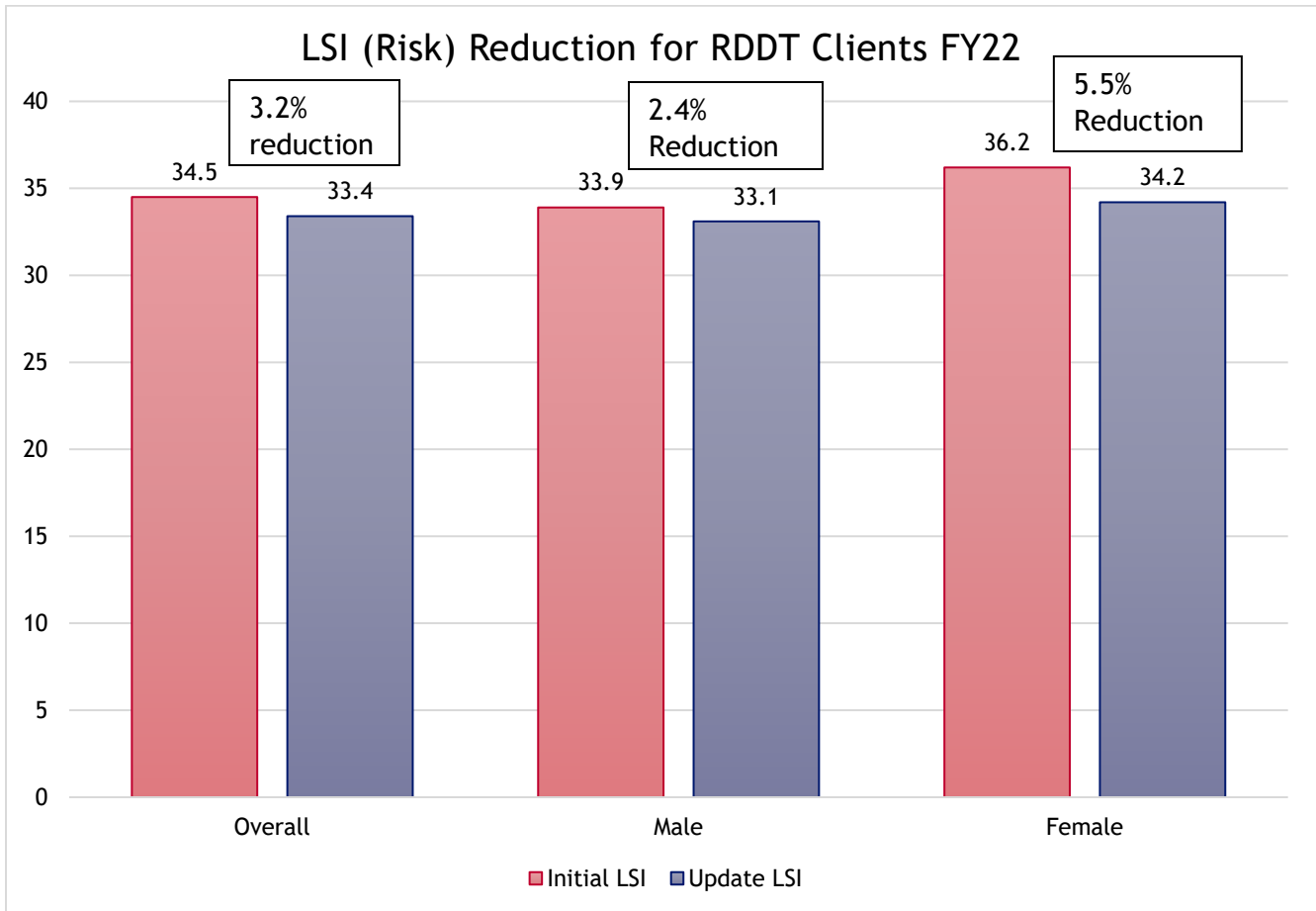
FIGURE 40 - AVERAGE ASSESSMENT SCORES FOR RDDT CLIENTS FY22

FY22 Assessment Scores	Initial LSI	6 Month LSI Update	SSI Score
Overall	34.49	33.42	19.13
Male	33.85	33.14	17.91
Female	36.23	34.2	21.34

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. This reduction is shown in Figure 42. This indicates an average reduction in the risk of recidivism by 3.7% across the different RDDT populations from time of entry to discharge from RDDT treatment.



FIGURE 41 - OVERALL, MALE, FEMALE, LSI (RISK) REDUCTION FOR RDDT CLIENTS FY22



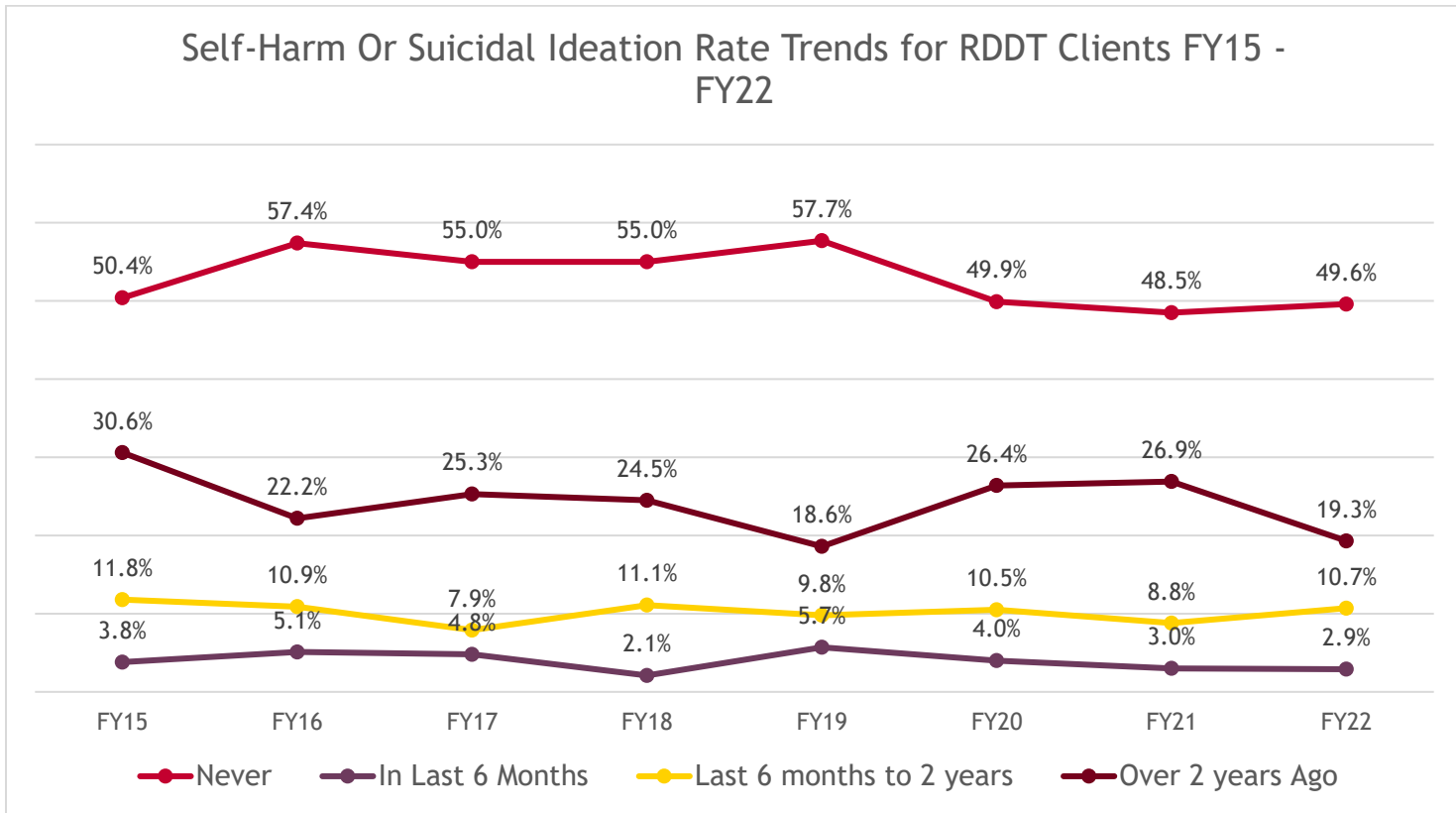
Addressing co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders is the primary purpose of RDDT programs and clients who are placed in these programs often have long histories of disruption because of these disorders. In FY22, nearly sixty-eight percent (67.6%) of RDDT clients reported previous mental health treatment, with nearly forty percent (39.3%) receiving some form of mental health treatment in the last six months.

More than seventy percent (73.8%) of RDDT clients had been prescribed psychiatric medications in their lifetime, with approximately fifty-two percent (52.5%) of clients having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program.

Risk of harm and suicide is a concern for individuals suffering from mental illness. In FY22, eighteen percent (18.4%) of RDDT clients had been hospitalized for mental health reasons in the last two years. Approximately thirty-three percent (32.8%) of RDDT clients reported a history of at least one self-harming or suicide attempt episode in their lifetime. Conversely, nearly fifty percent (49.6%) of all RDDT clients reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves. The rates of these reported behaviors between FY15 and FY22 are represented in Figure 42.



FIGURE 42 - SELF-HARM OR SUICIDAL IDEATION RATE HISTORIES FOR RDDT CLIENTS FY15 THROUGH FY22

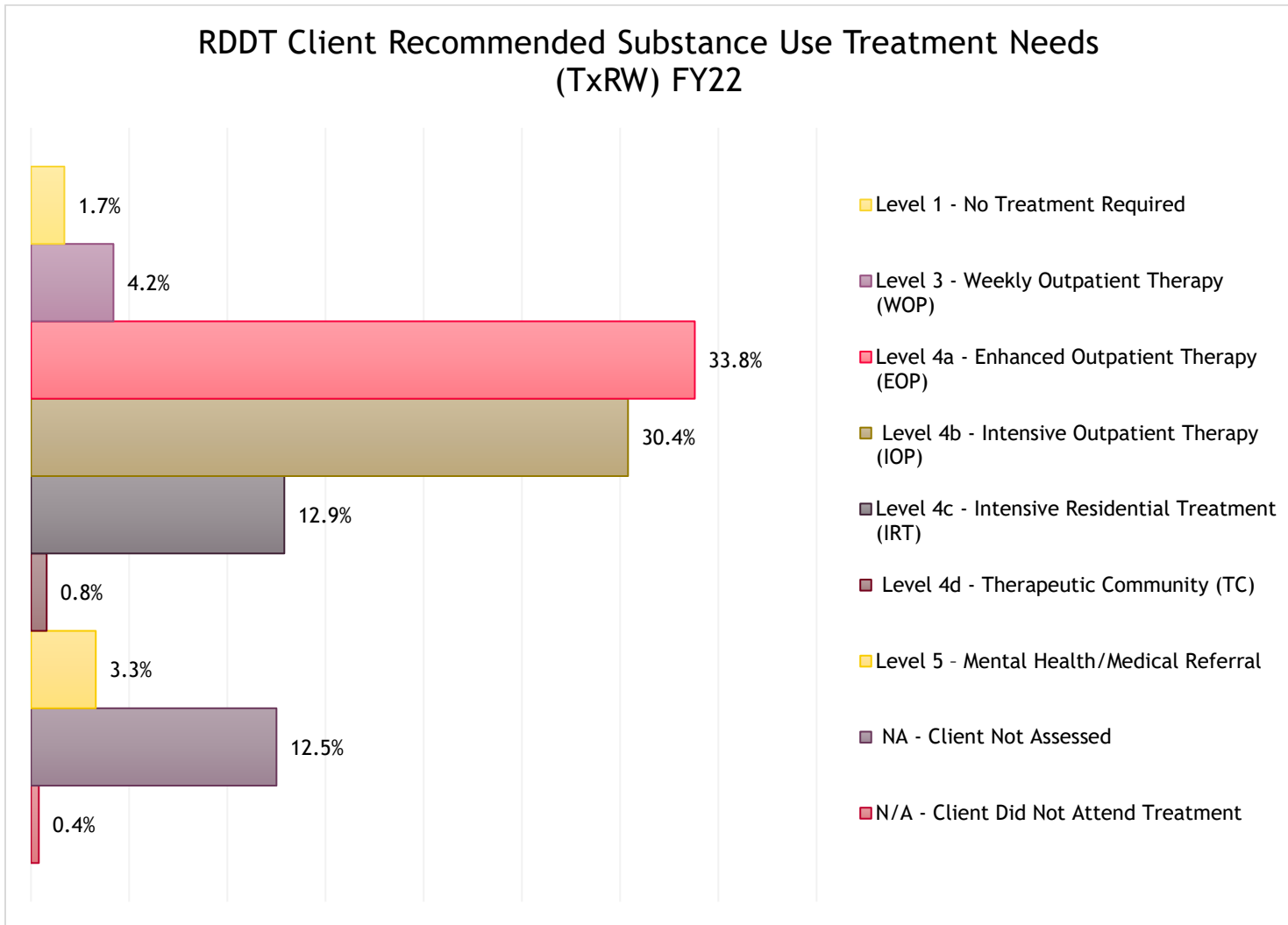


Substance Use Treatment

When compared to residential clients, a higher percentage of RDDT clients were assessed as needing enhanced substance use treatment services (level 4a and above) in FY22. 81.3% of RDDT clients received their 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 (3.3% in RDDT compared to 0.8% in regular residential). Figure 43 reports the percentage of RDDT clients assessed needing each level of substance abuse treatment during FY22.



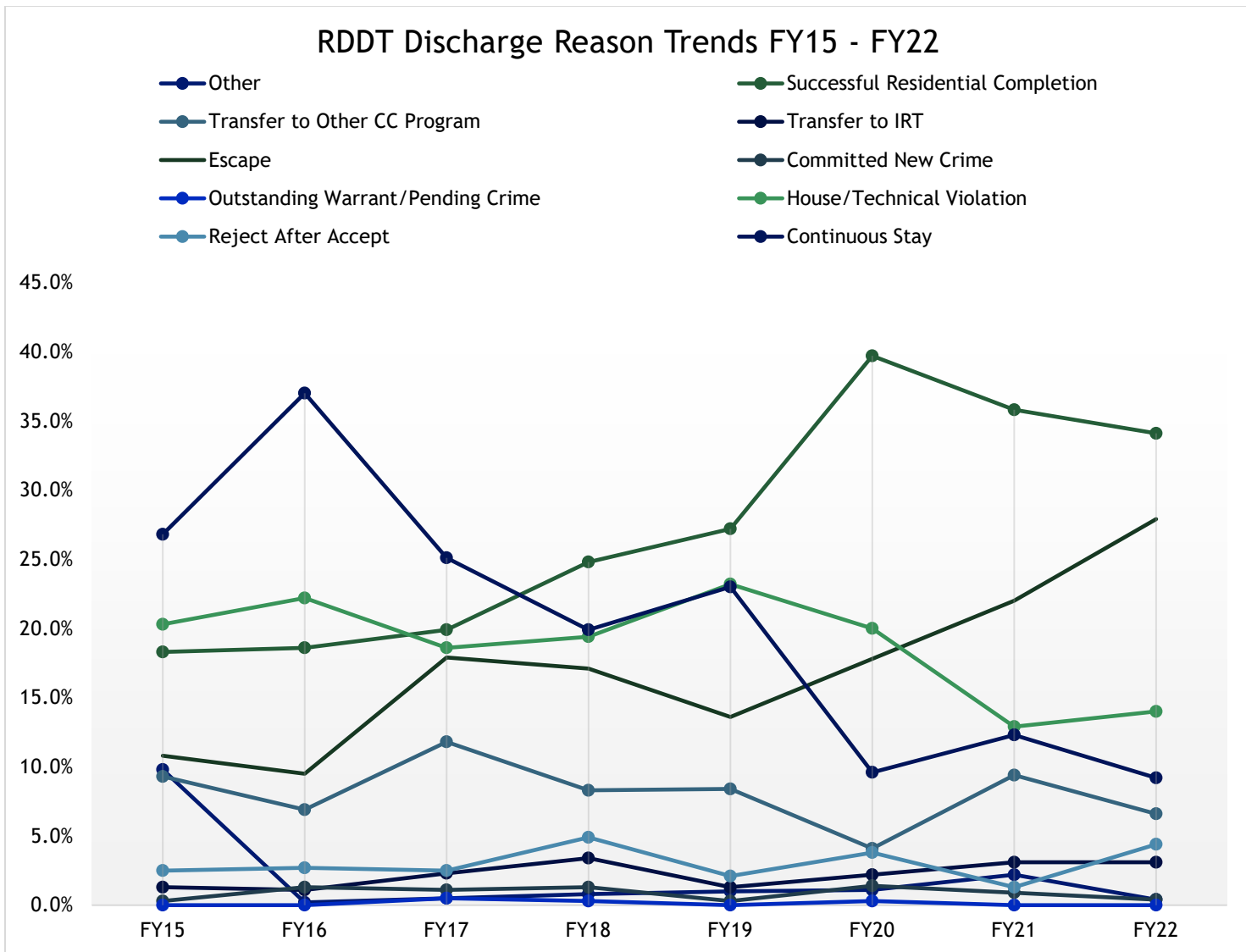
FIGURE 43 - RECOMMENDED SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT FOR RDDT CLIENTS FY22



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. These discharge types indicate that the offender was able to move to the regular residential population or out of community corrections programming altogether. During FY22, 34.1% of RDDT offenders were discharged from the program successfully. Other RDDT clients (18.8%), discharged to a residential or IRT bed when they completed their treatment, in order to finish their sentence and address any other identified treatment needs. Technical violations represented 14.0% of discharges from RDDT programs. Figure 44 lists the different discharge rates of RDDT clients between FY15 and FY22.

FIGURE 44 DISCHARGE REASONS FOR RDDT CLIENTS FY22



Length of Stay at Discharge

The mean length of stay for all RDDT clients in all discharge categories was 100.9 days in FY22. Figure 45 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by a client’s discharge reason.

FIGURE 45 - AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS FOR RDDT CLIENTS BY DISCHARGE REASON FY22

RDDT Client Average Length of Stay by Discharge Reason - FY22	
Discharge Reason	# of Days
Other	230.0
Successful Residential Completion	160.1
Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	67.3
Transfer to IRT	80.4
Escape	52.2
Committed New Crime	151.0
House/Technical Violation	81.3
Reject After Accept	40.2
Continuous Stay	96.8



Section V - Finances in Community Corrections

While in residential and non-residential community corrections facilities during FY22, clients are expected to work full-time, pay state and federal taxes and, if applicable, pay court-ordered child support, restitution and court costs.

As prescribed by their individual treatment plans, clients are required to attend treatment addressing their risks and needs. Many programs provide in-house treatment services at a no cost or low-cost alternative to clients and there are funds administered by the OCC that help pay for client treatment costs. If they do not qualify for these funds or if they have exhausted their share of these funds, clients pay for their own treatment costs at all levels of placement.

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. Since 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 for clients discharged in FY22. 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.

Income

In FY22, the overall median monthly income for community corrections clients was \$1385.91. 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 months are not included in the data. High monthly income outliers (any total earnings greater than \$106,687.83), are also omitted to demonstrate what an average client earns during their community corrections stay. Figure 46 presents the mean and median monthly income for diversion, transition and non-residential clients in FY22.

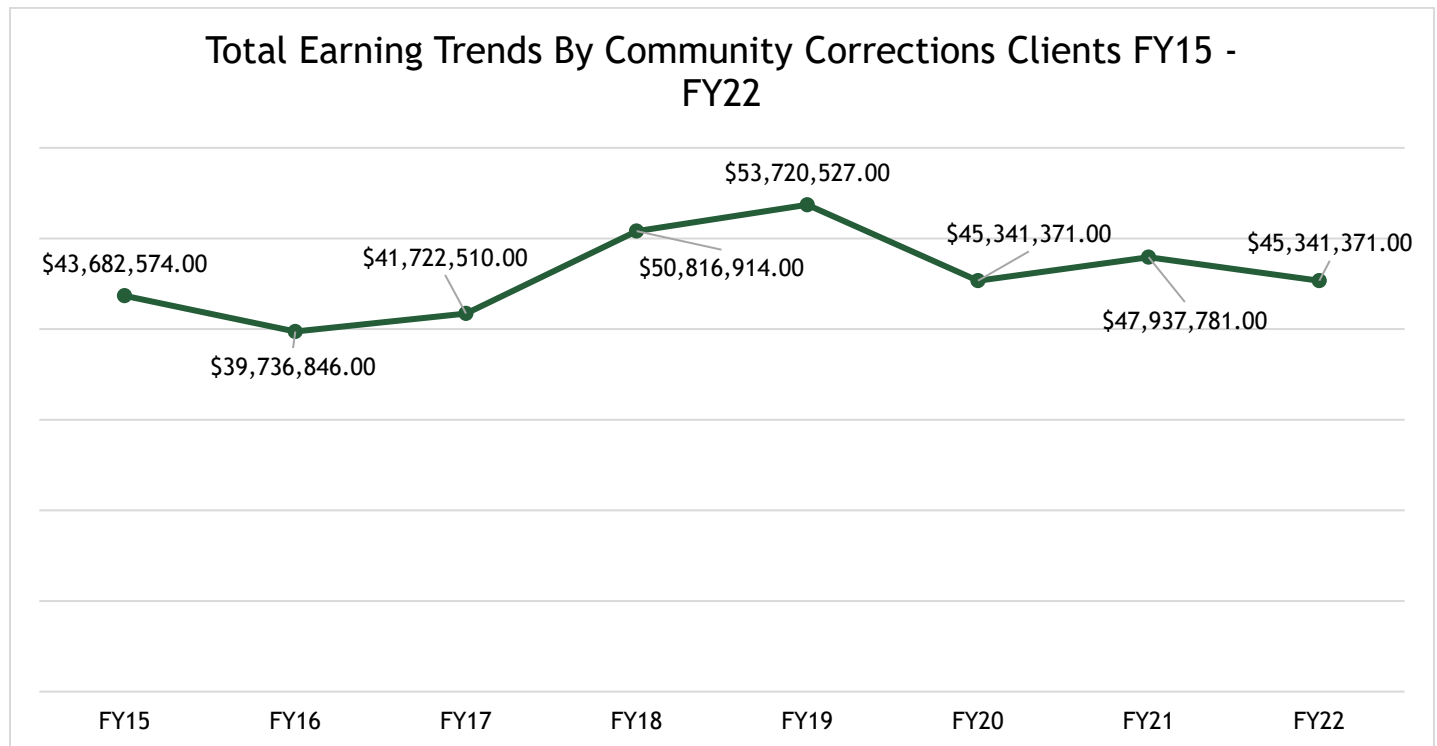


FIGURE 46 - MONTHLY INCOME FOR DIVERSION, TRANSITION & NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS IN FY22

Monthly Income for Diversion, Transition & Non-Residential Clients FY22			
	Diversion/ Condition of Probation	Transition/Parole	Non-Residential
Mean	\$1506.08	\$1537.00	\$1831.87
Median	\$1265.07	\$1409.48	\$1611.00
N	1377	1198	647

The average median monthly income for men in community corrections was \$1,1483.37, while the average monthly income for women was \$1,087.95. Overall, community corrections clients earned a total of \$45,341,371 during FY22. The average yearly total of client earnings in community corrections from FY15 to FY22 was \$46,037,487. Figure 47 displays the total amount earned by clients in fiscal years FY15 through FY22.

FIGURE 47 - MONTHLY INCOME FOR DIVERSION, TRANSITION & NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS IN FY22



Subsistence & Other Financial Responsibilities

During FY22, community corrections clients were responsible for paying subsistence to the facility in which they reside. Per state statute, programs cannot charge clients more than \$17 per day for this subsistence. Community corrections programs collected total subsistence of \$8,378,726 from 5,326 clients during FY22. Diversion/Condition of Probation clients paid subsistence totaling \$4,211,504, while Transition/Condition of Parole/ISP clients paid \$3,708,483 in subsistence fees.

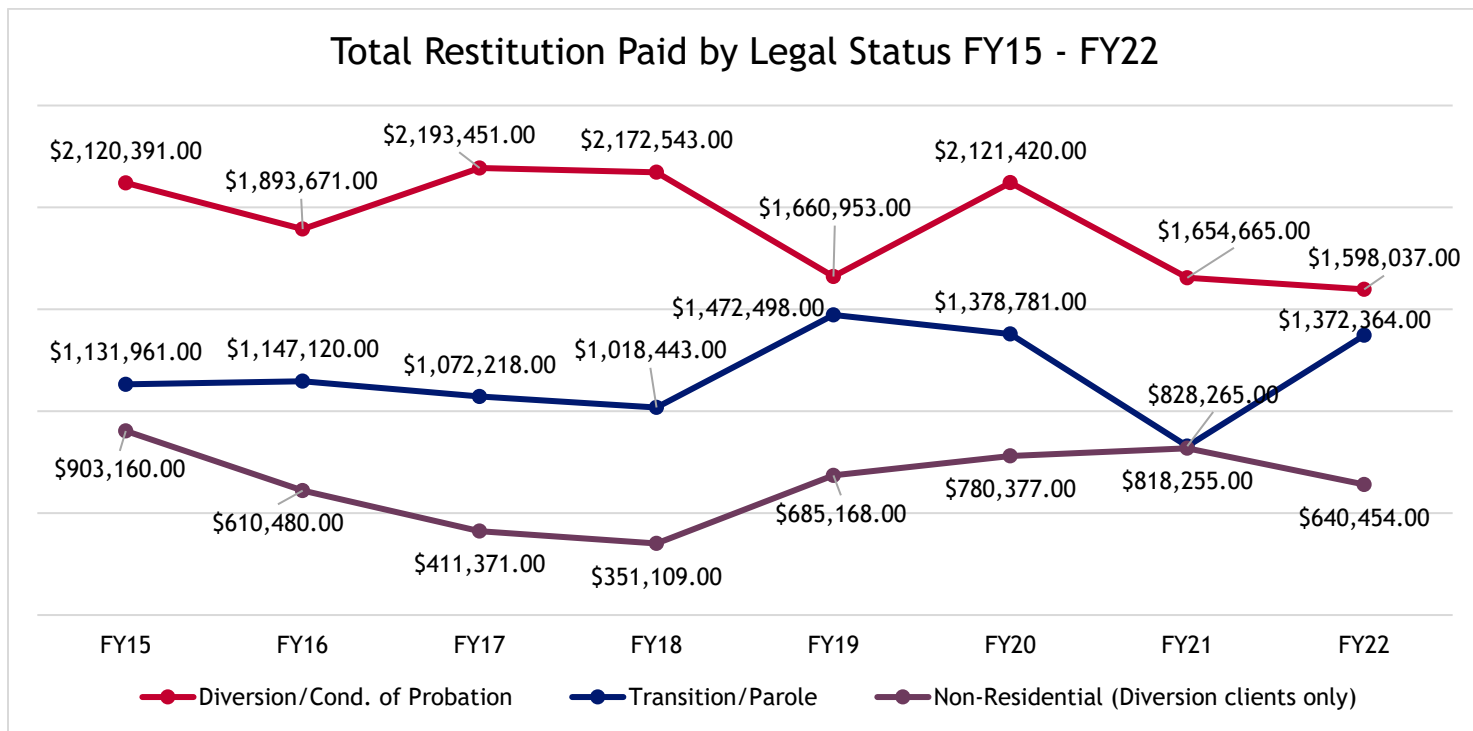
Once clients in community corrections have obtained employment, they are required to develop a budget as part of their case planning activities with their case manager. This budgeting exercise helps clients learn how to manage their money, requires them to establish a savings account and pay for their restitution, court-ordered childcare and, in some cases, their treatment costs. 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. During FY22, the vast majority of community corrections clients made restitution payments while in a community corrections program, totaling \$3,610,855. Figure 48 displays the total restitution paid by community corrections clients from FY15 through FY22.



FIGURE 48 -SUM OF RESTITUTION AND OTHER COURT COSTS PAYMENT MADE BY DIVERSION, TRANSITION AND NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENTS FY15 - FY22



Court-Ordered Child Support

In addition to various treatment and living costs, community corrections clients are responsible for fulfilling court-ordered child support obligations. Clients paid a total of \$574,539.00 toward their child support obligations in FY22.

Treatment Costs

As described previously in this report, many clients pay for all or part their own treatment costs. Clients paid a total of \$394,334.00 toward their own treatment costs in FY22.

Fees Owed to Program at Termination

Some programs provide financial assistance to clients in the form of treatment fees, medical costs, transportation and other costs. In some cases, clients are expected to reimburse the program for some of these costs once they obtain employment. In FY22, there were 5331 clients who received financial assistance from programs while they were in community corrections. These clients discharged from community corrections owing, on average, \$273.00 each, totaling \$1,457,527.



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.

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 the 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.

With baseline PACE evaluations being completed at the end FY21 in preparation for Performance Based Contracting (PBC), the PACE team moved on to the next step. Over the course of FY22, the PACE instrument was evaluated by the OCC to determine if changes were needed. This process was called PACE 2.0, and only minor changes were made. These changes, as well as information regarding PBC, were presented to the field in a series of roadshows, in an effort to engage with programs.

Core Security Program Audits & Specialized Quality Assurance Reviews

The Colorado Department of Public Safety's Division of Criminal Justice/Office of Community Corrections (DCJ/OCC) is tasked with ensuring both the safety of the local communities where they operate, as well as the individuals participating in the programs. Safety is an essential component to an individual's ability to grow and progress. The DCJ/OCC have identified standards related to core security functions and an audit of those specific standards was developed. This audit is referred to as the Core Security audit.

Throughout FY22, the Core Security team completed four (4) limited scope audits and assisted with the process for performance-based contracting by engaging with stakeholders to ensure they had an important voice on Core Security audits as a performance metric. To honor the spirit of continuous improvement, the Core Security team also reviewed the audit tools, Standards, and stakeholder feedback from the baseline audit measurement and began working to revise necessary components of the Core Security audit process.

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 cooperation and collaboration with the Core Security Team, six specialized quality assurance reviews were completed as part of the hybrid and limited scope audits.

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.

Updates to the DCJ website allow stakeholders to directly request training, technical assistance and support from our teams. Online courses are also available on-demand from our website, as well as ability to register for upcoming in-person classes ([OCC Training Website](#)). DCJ OCC staff have worked diligently to make training available to our stakeholders statewide.

In FY22, the DCJ OCC staff trained a total of 126 participants in the following sessions: 7 Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R), 4 Training for Trainers (T4T), 4 Case Planning & Progression Matrix sessions.

Online, self-paced modules were completed by a total of 116 participants in the following topics: Risk Need Responsivity Principles, Interpersonal Skills, Evidence-Based Practices in Community Corrections and Skill Train with Directed Practice. These modules are always available through the DCJ website.

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.

In FY22, community corrections boards continued to increase the consistency of use of their structured decision-making tool and several had begun to collect data on the congruency of their SDM tool guidance with the referral screening outcome.

The OCC provided Unconscious Bias in Decision-Making training in six different jurisdictions, and continued to make available online and virtually other training opportunities for DOC staff and community corrections boards and providers.



Approximately 43% of Transition referrals were accepted statewide in FY22. Throughout FY22, the lasting impacts of COVID-19 on the judicial system and sentencing, and staffing impacted residential placements and provider vacancy rates. The [HB 18-1251 FY22 report](#) is available on the DCJ OCC website. The report identifies key trends within the community corrections field, updates the status of the boards' implementation of structured decision-making and identifies training provided by DCJ.

Section VII - Noteworthy Accomplishments

Community Corrections Information and Billing System (CCIB)

In FY20, OCC and the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) identified a vendor to design and build CCIB 2.0. During FY22 work on the new CCIB system continued with the team focusing on the client data and the invoicing sections of the new system. Because the build is an agile build, the OCC was able to actively see how the system will work as each different section was finished.

With CCIB scheduled to go live in early FY23, staff on the project needed stakeholders to participate in user acceptance testing (UAT). Four orientation sessions were held to introduce the system to the external users participating in UAT. DCJ OCC staff then offered 23 sessions of office hours where the external users could meet and work through any issues or questions they encountered while testing the new system. Once the UAT was completed, the external testers were invited back to focus group meetings where they could discuss how the new system worked, if there were any stumbling blocks or suggested changes they had.

Once CCIB goes live in July 2022, the OCC will continue to engage stakeholders from around the state in training and technical assistance 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 – 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 Statement of Work quality assurance reviews to determine adherence to the Standards and state



contracts. 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.

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. The field and DCJ/OCC continue to partner together to work progressively towards the implementation of evidence-based practices within the programs.

As FY22 brought our system one step closer to performance-based contracting, 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.



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