



CO L O R A D O

Department of Public Safety

*Colorado Community
Corrections Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2020 - 2021*

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

COLORADO DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

700 KIPLING ST, SUITE 1000,

DENVER, CO 80215

<https://dcj.colorado.gov/dcj-offices/office-of-community-corrections>

Katie Ruske, Manager, OCC

Joe Thome, Director, DCJ

Prepared by: Wendy Bacchi, Community Corrections Technician

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	3
COVID-19 LIMITATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS.....	3
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN COLORADO.....	4
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS	4
STATISTICAL OVERVIEW	6
SECTION I - RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	7
CLIENT TYPES	7
DEMOGRAPHICS.....	9
CRIMINAL HISTORY.....	11
STANDARDIZED CLIENT ASSESSMENTS AND TREATMENT	12
SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT.....	16
MENTAL ILLNESS.....	19
REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS.....	20
REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER DISCHARGES	20
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT.....	24
DISCHARGES.....	25
ESCAPES/UNAUTHORIZED ABSENCE.....	27
TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS	29
EMPLOYMENT AT TERMINATION	31
LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)	32
RECIDIVISM.....	34
SECTION II - NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS	35
DEMOGRAPHICS	35
NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES	37
NON-RESIDENTIAL RISK REDUCTION	38
EMPLOYMENT	39
LENGTH OF STAY	39
DISCHARGES.....	40
SECTION III - INTENSIVE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT (IRT)	41
LEGAL STATUS	41
PREVIOUS SUBSTANCE USE AND TREATMENT	42
DRUG OF CHOICE	42
STANDARDIZED OFFENDER ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT	43
CONTINUING CARE.....	44
DISCHARGES.....	45
SECTION IV - RESIDENTIAL DUAL DIAGNOSIS TREATMENT (RDDT)	48
ASSESSMENTS.....	49
DRUG OF CHOICE.....	51
SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT.....	52
DISCHARGES.....	53

LENGTH OF STAY AT DISCHARGE	54
SECTION V - FINANCES IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS.....	56
INCOME.....	56
SUBSISTENCE	57
OTHER FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.....	58
RESTITUTION AND OTHER COURT COSTS	58
COURT-ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT.....	59
TREATMENT COSTS	59
FEES OWED TO PROGRAM AT TERMINATION	59
SECTION VI - PROGRAM EFFICACY, CORE SECURITY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.....	60
CORE SECURITY PROGRAM AUDITS	60
PROGRAM ASSESSMENT FOR CORRECTIONAL EXCELLENCE (PACE) EVALUATIONS.....	60
SPECIALIZED QUALITY ASSURANCE REVIEWS.....	60
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, TRAINING & IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	60
HOUSE BILL 2018-1251.....	61
SECTION VII - NOTEWORTHY ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....	62
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INFORMATION AND BILLING SYSTEM (CCIB).....	62
SECTION VIII - GOVERNOR'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL.....	62
SECTION IX - SUMMARY	64

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 2021 (July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021; denoted throughout the report as FY21).

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 2017 Colorado Community Corrections Standards.

Fiscal year 2021 saw the baseline PACE (Program Assessment for Correctional Excellence) evaluations and Core Security audits come to completion. 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, the goal to have a baseline PACE score and Core Security score for all programs by the end of June 2020 was recognized during FY21.

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 OCC worked collaboratively with programs as they worked to keep their clients and staff safe and deliver needed client services. The full scope of the pandemic effects is difficult to accurately determine, as disentangling what is directly or indirectly attributable to the pandemic, what is partially driven by the pandemic, and what is unrelated to the pandemic is difficult if not impossible. While approximately 3.5 months of FY20 was impacted by this pandemic, the observed differences were amplified during FY21 given the protracted nature of the public health crisis. As such, it would be prudent to view data in this and subsequent reports in the context of the pandemic and the recovery efforts thereof as opposed to direct, analogous comparisons to previous annual reports.

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 FY21, there were twenty-two local Community Corrections Boards within the twenty-two Judicial Districts statewide in Colorado. During that time, thirty-two programs, six of which are operated by units of local or state government. For-profit and non-profit agencies operate the remaining programs. Two programs in the state served female clients exclusively, fourteen programs served male clients exclusively and sixteen serve both male and female populations.

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 FY21. 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 continued to cause a steep decline in the overall population of the programs through FY21.

Figure 1 - FY21 Programs, Overall Average Daily Population and Allocated Beds (for both residential and non-residential)

JD	Location	Program	Overall Residential ADP FY21	Overall Non-Residential ADP FY21	FY21 Bed Allocation	
					Residential N	Non-Residential N
1	Lakewood	ICCS - Jefferson (Kendall)	117.55	46.59	235	65
		ICCS - West	36.3	23.33		
2	Denver	CoreCivic - Columbine-CLOSED	0.0	0.0	505	125
		CoreCivic - Fox	44.79	22.32		
		CoreCivic - Ulster	25.3	0		
		CoreCivic - Dahlia	71.59	0		
		Independence House Fillmore	20.91	2.49		
		Independence House Pecos	47.29	0.0		

		Independence House-North Non-Residential	n/a	8.38		
		Peer I	52.02	63.91		
		The Haven	16.27	0.0		
		EMBARC Denver	19.04	0.0		
3		No Program	n/a	n/a	6	4
4	Colorado Springs	ComCor, Inc	268.78	73.9	548	80
		GEO - Community Alternatives of El Paso County, Inc.	165.88	34.02		
5		No Program	n/a	n/a	20	6
6	Durango	Southwest Colorado Community Corrections Center - Hilltop House	43.01	13.22	36	6
7	Montrose	Advantage Treatment Center - Montrose	64.12	30.83	60	16
8	Fort Collins	Larimer County Community Corrections	236.85	151.7	279	55
9	Rifle	Garfield County Community Corrections	21.4	5.91	35	6
10	Pueblo	ICCS - Pueblo	69.37	15.53	100	18
11		No Program	n/a	n/a	8	5
12	Alamosa	Advantage Treatment Center - Alamosa	87.03	13.37	91	5
13	Sterling	Advantage Treatment Center - Sterling	88.21	15.92	99	15
14	Craig	No Program	n/a	n/a	30	6
15	Lamar	Advantage Treatment Center - Lamar	31.3	10.82	49	6
16		No Program	n/a	n/a	12	3
17	Adams County	CoreCivic - Adams Transitional Center	70.93	43.19	400	60
	Commerce City	CoreCivic - Commerce Transitional Center	79.04	24.5		
	Henderson	ICCS - Adams	51.14	18.85		
	Henderson	CoreCivic - Henderson Transitional Center	55.84	29.76		
18	Englewood	CoreCivic - Arapahoe Community Treatment Center	83.59	34.64	345	63
		CoreCivic - Centennial Corrections Transition Center	66.17	28.68		
	Littleton	GEO - Arapahoe County Residential Center	73.88	35.44		
19	Greeley	ICCS-Weld	146.07	46.67	157	30

	Boulder	ICCS - Boulder	29.42	10.16	73	20
	Longmont	CoreCivic - Longmont Community Transition Center	28.96	17.78		
21	Grand Junction	Mesa County Community Corrections	118.66	38.00	179	35
22		No Program	n/a	n/a	12	2
		TOTALS	2330.71	859.91	3279.00	<u>631.00</u>

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 2020-2021 fiscal year (July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021). 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 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

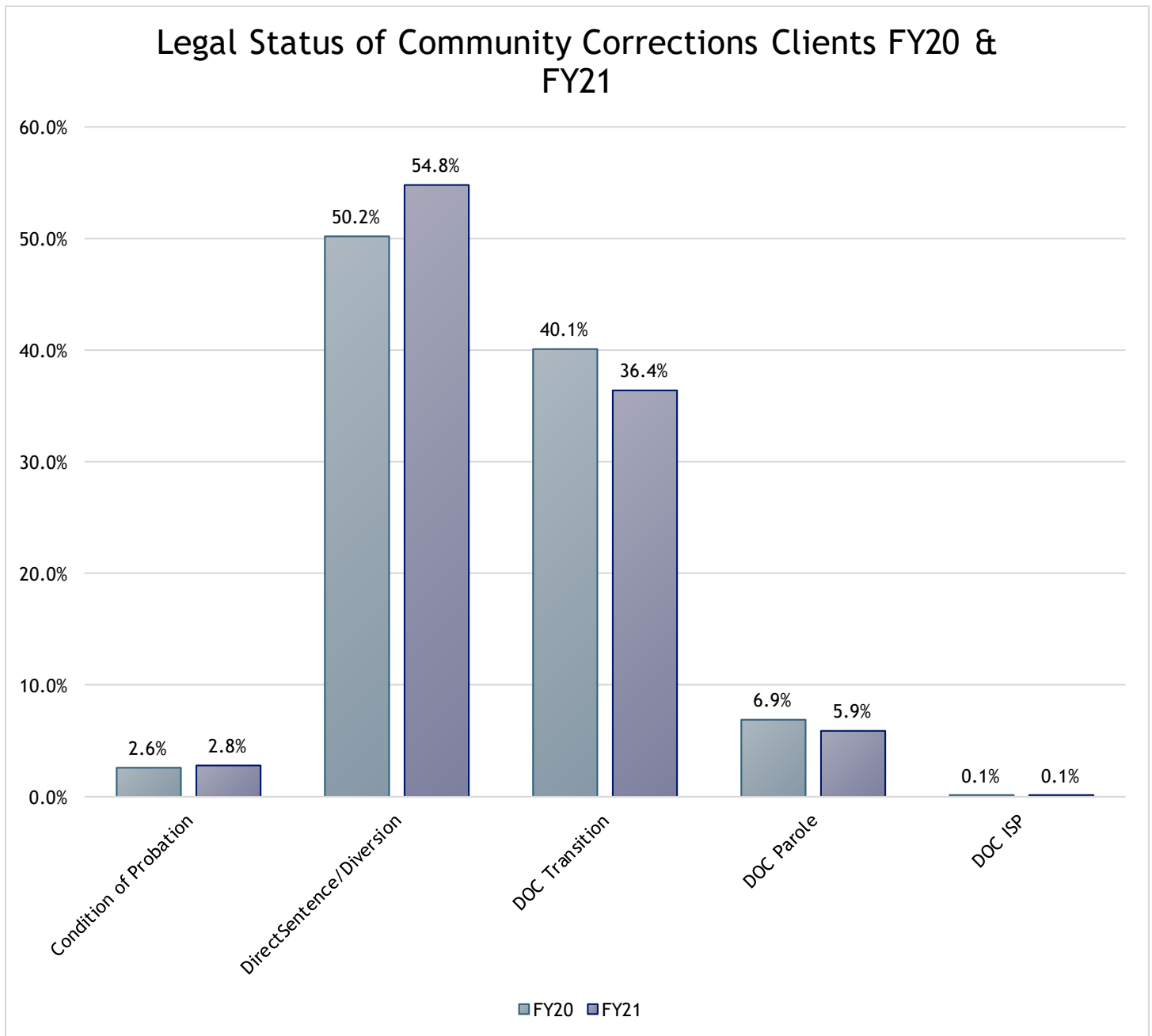
Community Corrections mainly serves adult clients who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of community corrections clients: Diversion and Transition. Diversion clients are sentenced directly to community corrections by the courts, as a diversion from a prison sentence.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

As noted in the Introduction, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a decrease in the overall community corrections population in FY21. During FY21, residential community corrections programs discharged a total of 4815 clients, whereas in FY20 a total of 6830 clients were discharged. This is a 29.5% decrease in the number of discharges from FY20 to FY21. 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.

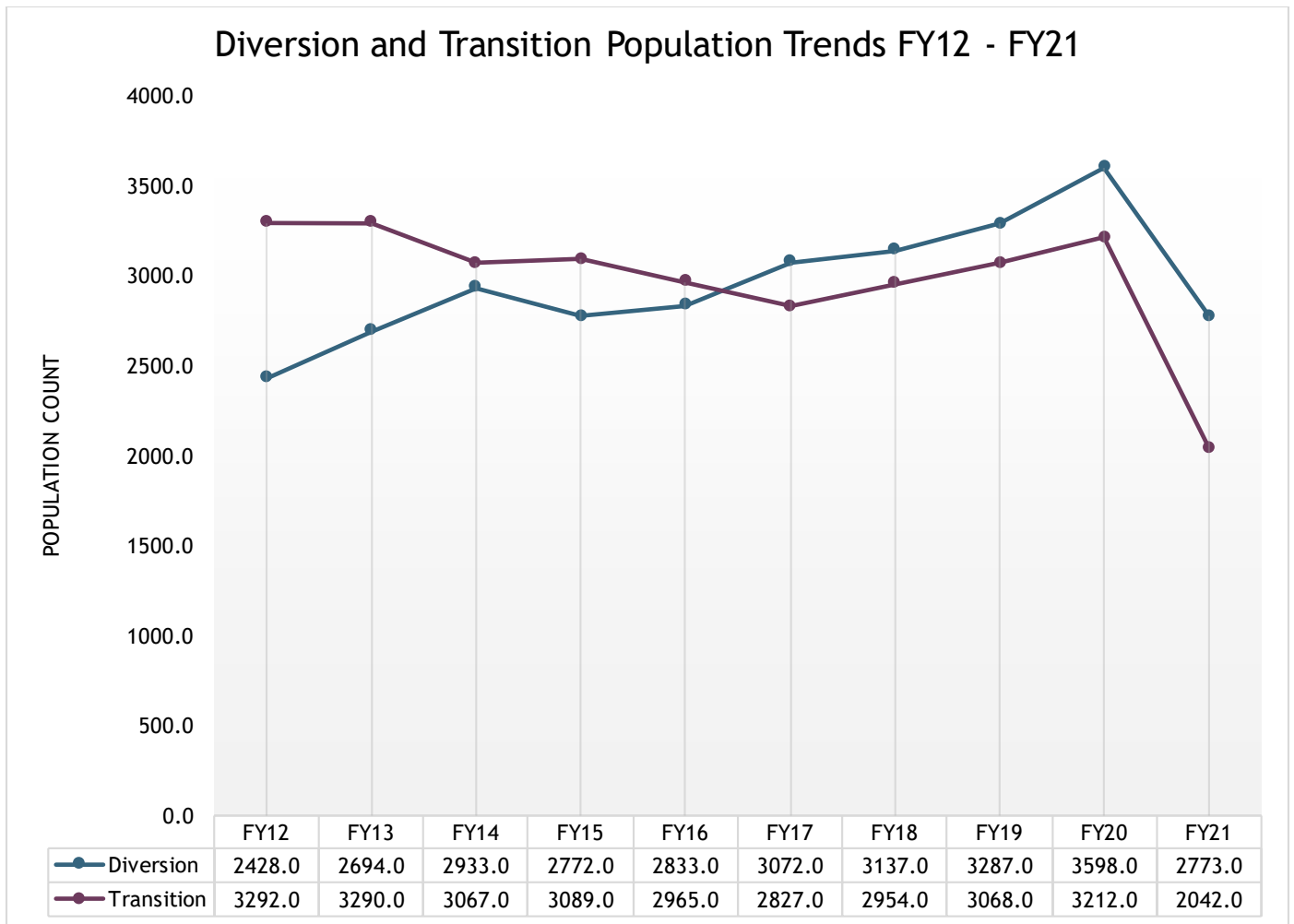
In FY21, 54.8% of all residential community corrections clients were diversion/condition of probation clients, and 42.4% were transition/parole/ISP clients. This population breakdown is just slightly different from the data reported in FY20 (52.8 % diversion and 47.2% transition). Figure 2 provides a complete breakdown of the legal status of community corrections clients for FY20 and FY21.

Figure 2 - Legal Status of Clients in Community Corrections FY20 & FY21



Between FY 2012 and FY 2020, the diversion population in community corrections grew by 48.2% percent. In that same timeframe, the overall transition population has decreased by 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. There was legislation passed in early June 2018 regarding the transition of clients from DOC to community corrections, which helped sustain the increasing numbers of this population. FY21 saw a decrease in all client populations due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Figure 3 shows the population trends for diversion and transition clients in community corrections since 2012

Figure 3 - Diversion and Transition Population trends FY12 - FY21



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 4 presents demographic data on gender, age, and ethnicity, education level at entry to the program, current felony class, and number of prior convictions.

Figure 4 - Community Corrections Residential Client Demographics FY20 & FY21

Residential Client Demographics FY20 and FY21		
Gender	FY20	FY21
Male	79.2%	80.5%
Female	20.8%	19.5%
Age		
18-20	1.6%	0.8%
21-25	13.0%	11.3%
26-30	20.0%	17.7%
31-35	19.6%	18.3%
36-40	16.3%	17.9%
41-45	10.3%	12.0%
46-50	8.2%	7.7%
51+	11.1%	14.2%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	54.5%	53.2%
Hispanic	29.7%	30.2%
African American	11.6%	11.9%
Native American / Alaskan Native	2.2%	2.9%
Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.9%	1.0%
Other/Unknown	1.1%	0.8%
Education Level at Entry		
Less than 8th Grade	2.9%	3.2%
9th through 11th Grade	19.7%	20.9%
High School Diploma or GED	58.3%	56.0%
Vocational/Some College	11.4%	12.3%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	2.7%	2.4%
Unknown	4.9%	5.2%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	12.2%	12.0%
F4 - F6	72.8%	74.1%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	2.2%	2.4%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	12.2%	11.5%
Previous Felony Convictions		
Zero	14.8%	15.1%
One to Three	49.1%	46.9%
Four or More	36.1%	29.9%

Criminal History

Most community corrections clients in FY21 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 5 depicts the most frequent convictions for which Diversion and Transition clients were serving sentences.

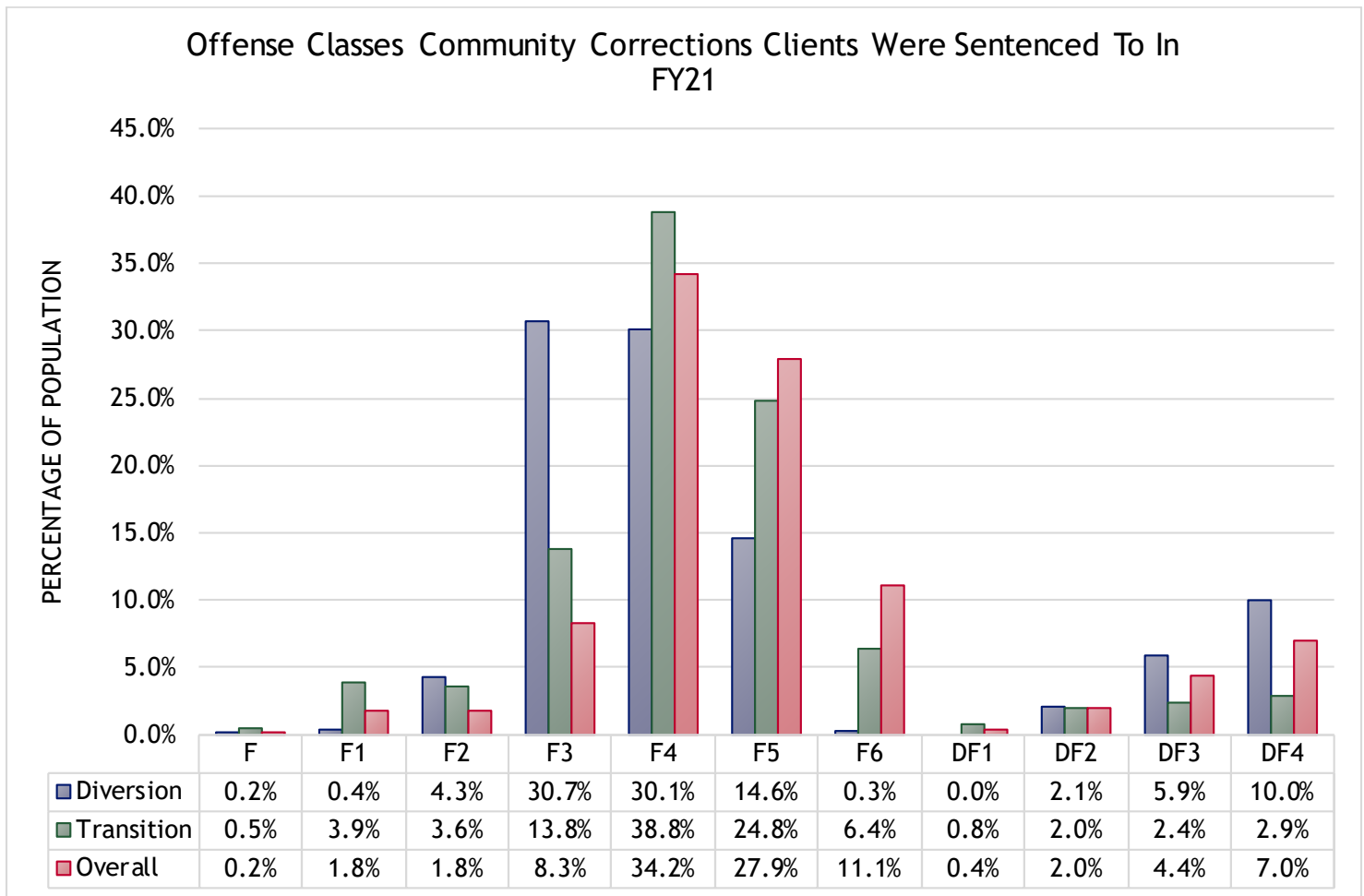
Figure 5 - Current Felony Conviction Offense Types for Diversion and Transition Clients in Community Corrections FY21

Diversion Offense Type FY21		Transition Offense Type FY21	
Controlled Substance	20.7%	18.4%	Assault/Menacing
Burglary/Criminal Trespass	15.7%	15.4%	Controlled Substance
Assault/Menacing	14.8%	12.4%	Burglary/Criminal Trespass
Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding	14.2%	7.8%	Robbery
Motor Vehicle	6.2%	6.9%	Escape
Identity Theft	6.1%	6.8%	Driving/HTO/DUR/Eluding
Theft	4.2%	6.0%	Identity Theft
Sex Assault	3.0%	4.2%	Motor Vehicle
Forgery/Criminal Impersonation	2.6%	3.9%	Sex Assault
Other	2.3%	3.6%	Theft
Weapons	2.4%	2.4%	Homicide
Robbery	2.3%	2.1%	Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor
Intimidation	1.5%	2.1%	Forgery/Criminal Impersonation
Criminal Mischief	1.1%	1.8%	Other
Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker	0.8%	1.5%	Weapons
Child Abuse/Delinquency Minor	0.7%	1.4%	Intimidation
Kidnapping	0.5%	0.9%	Kidnapping
Escape	0.3%	0.7%	Organized Crime
Habitual Criminal	0.3%	0.6%	Habitual Criminal
Homicide	0.2%	0.5%	Criminal Mischief
Organized Crime	0.1%	0.4%	Arson
Arson	0.1%	0.3%	Fraud/False Info to Pawnbroker

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, 74.1% of clients were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony and 12.0% were serving time for either a class 1, 2 or 3 felony

during FY21. Figure 6 depicts the current felony class of both diversion and transition clients as well as overall totals.

Figure 6 - Current Crime Classes for Offense Types in Community Corrections FY21



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 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 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.

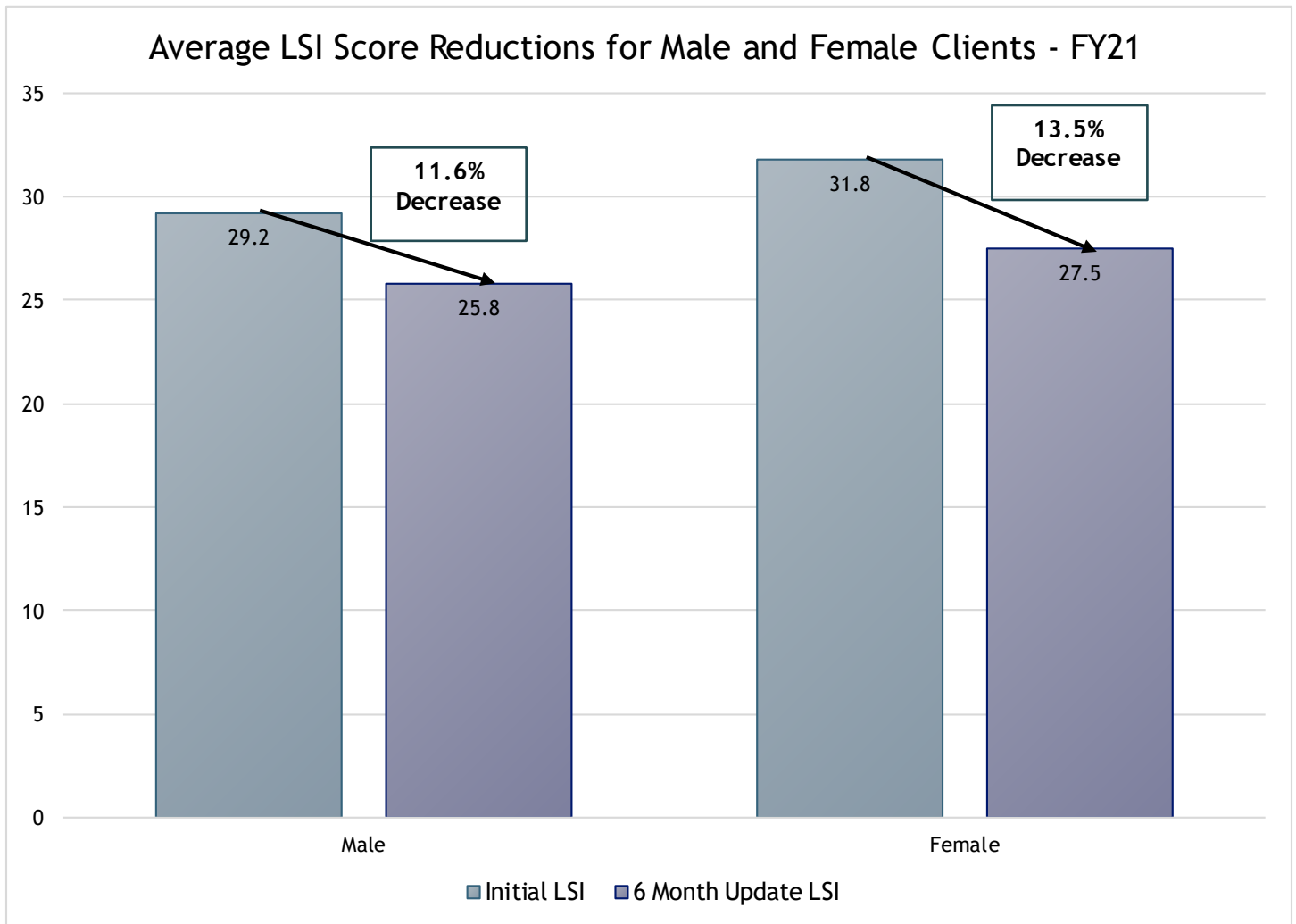
Figure 7 provides the mean LSI and SSI-R scores for male and female community corrections clients in FY20 and FY21. In comparison to male clients, female clients in community corrections generally had higher LSI scores and higher SSI-R scores.

Figure 7 - Average Assessment Scores for Males and Females in FY20 & FY21

Average Male and Female Scores for Community Corrections Standardized Assessments FY 20 and FY21				
		Initial LSI Score (mean)	Update LSI Score (mean)	SSI-R Score (mean)
FY20	Male	28.67	24.78	7.58
	Female	31.01	26.96	9.76
FY21	Male	29.21	25.8	11.35
	Female	31.84	27.56	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 FY21, male clients, on average, experienced a 11.6% decrease in their LSI score from intake to the six-month update. Female clients averaged a 13.5% 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 FY21



In FY21, diversion clients in community corrections reduced their LSI scores by 13.9%. Transition clients reduced their LSI scores by 12.8%. The data indicates a 13.4% reduction in LSI scores overall for community correction clients. Figure 9 indicates the initial average intake LSI scores for diversion, transition and overall clients for fiscal years 2015 through 2021. This trend demonstrates very little fluctuation in average initial LSI scores for all clients since 2015. Figure 10 demonstrates the percent reduction trends of LSI scores for diversion, transition and overall clients at discharge from community corrections for fiscal years 2015 through 2021.

Figure 9 - Initial LSI Scores for Diversion, Transition and Overall FY15 - FY21

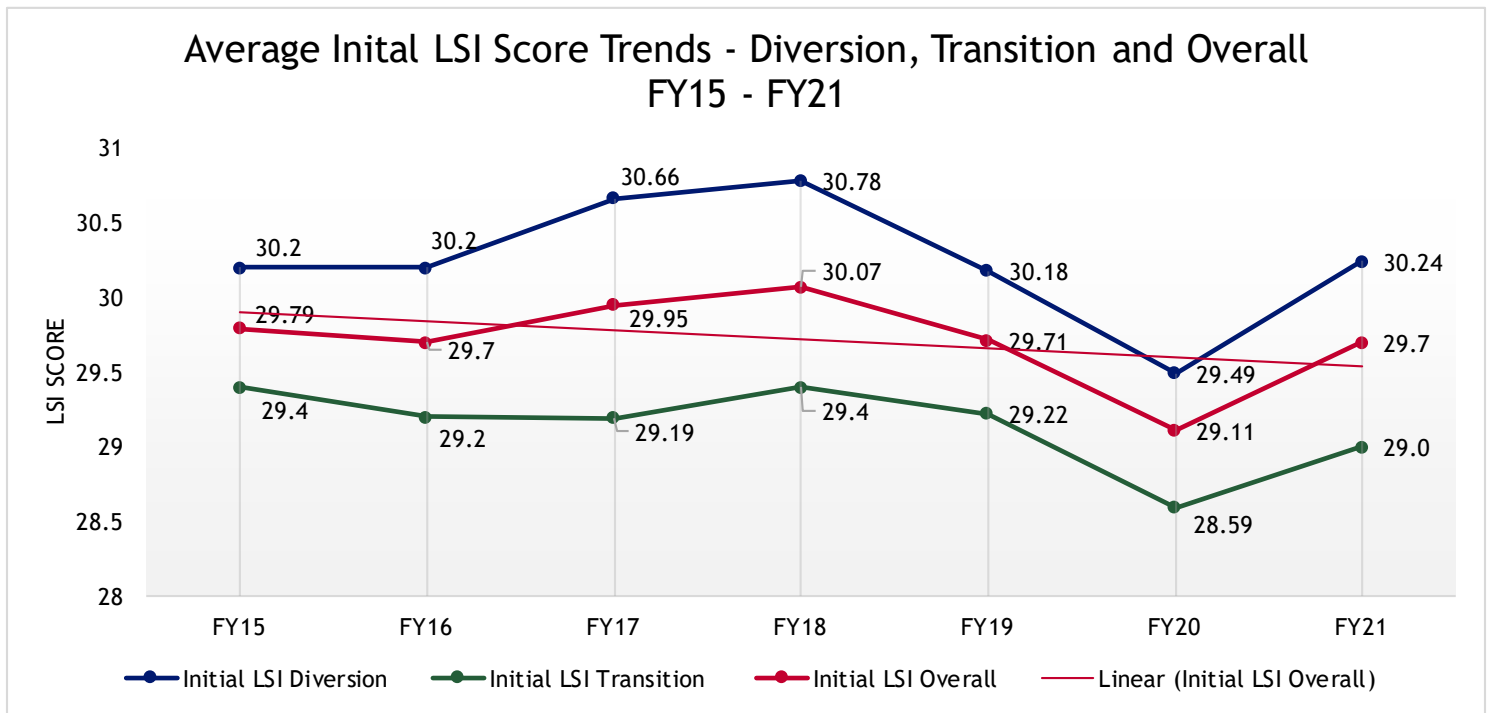
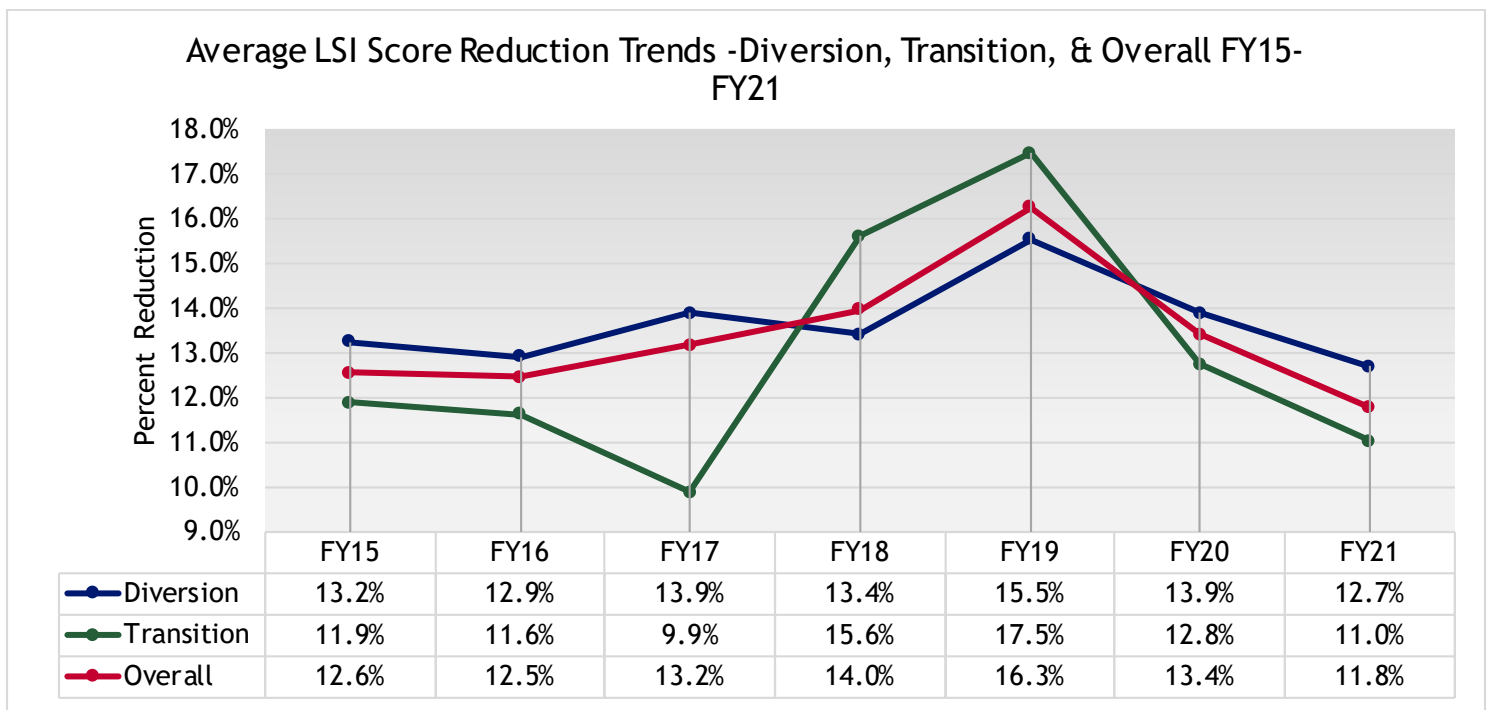


Figure 10 - LSI Score Reduction Trends for Diversion, Transition and Overall after Six Months in Community Corrections FY15 - FY21



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 11 reports the percentage of clients in community corrections who are assessed at each level of substance use treatment for FY21. Generally, a higher proportion of clients are assessed at level 3 (weekly outpatient), and level 4a (enhanced outpatient), for substance use treatment.

Figure 11 - Overall Assessed Substance Use Treatment Needs FY21

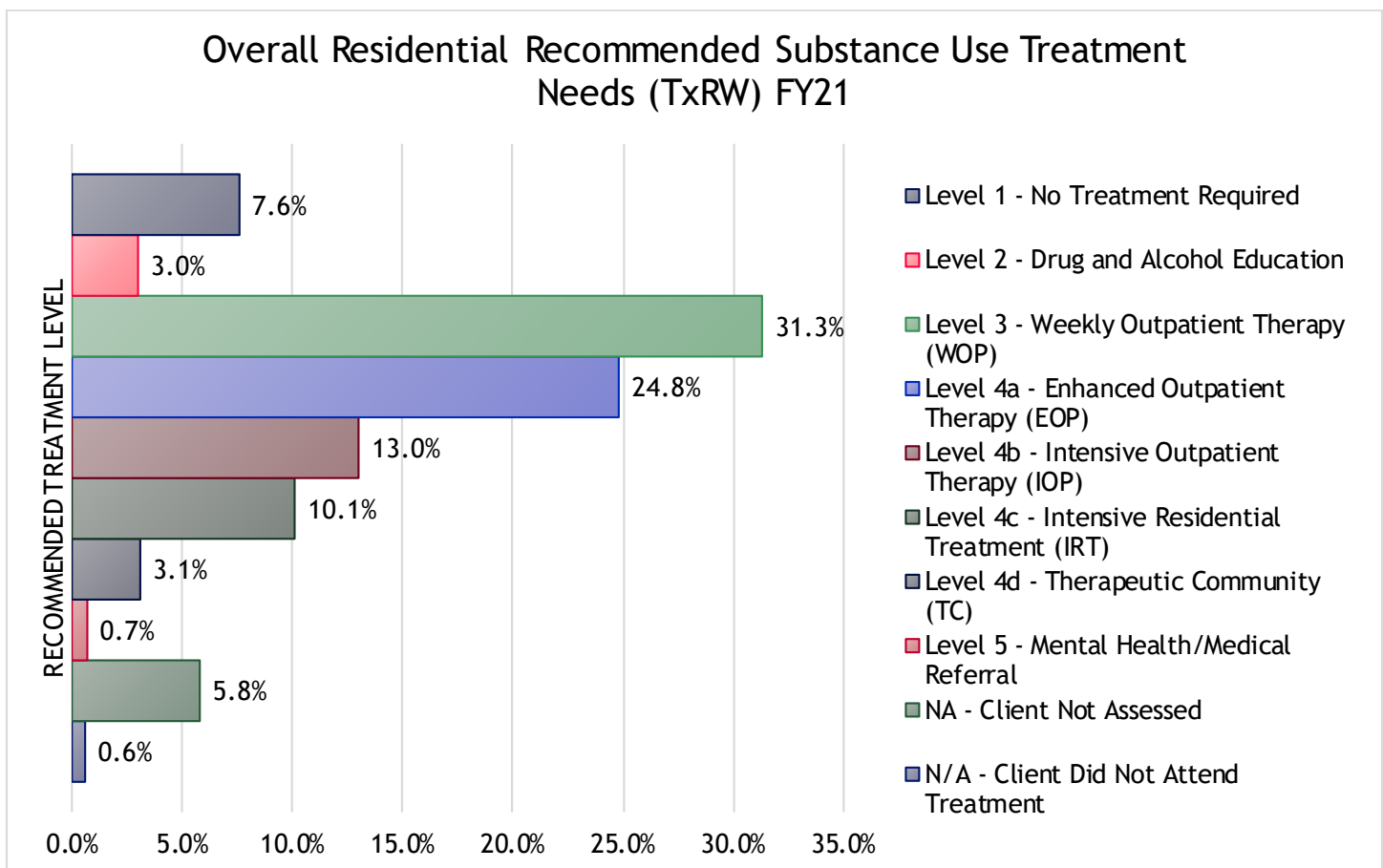


Figure 12 shows the percentage of male and female clients in community corrections assessed at each level of substance use treatment for FY21. Generally, a higher proportion of female clients are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment (level 4a, 4b, 4c, 4d) than their male

counterparts. This is consistent with data from Figure 9 showing higher risk levels and higher criminogenic needs among female community corrections clients.

Figure 12 - Male and Female Assessed Substance Use Treatment Needs FY21

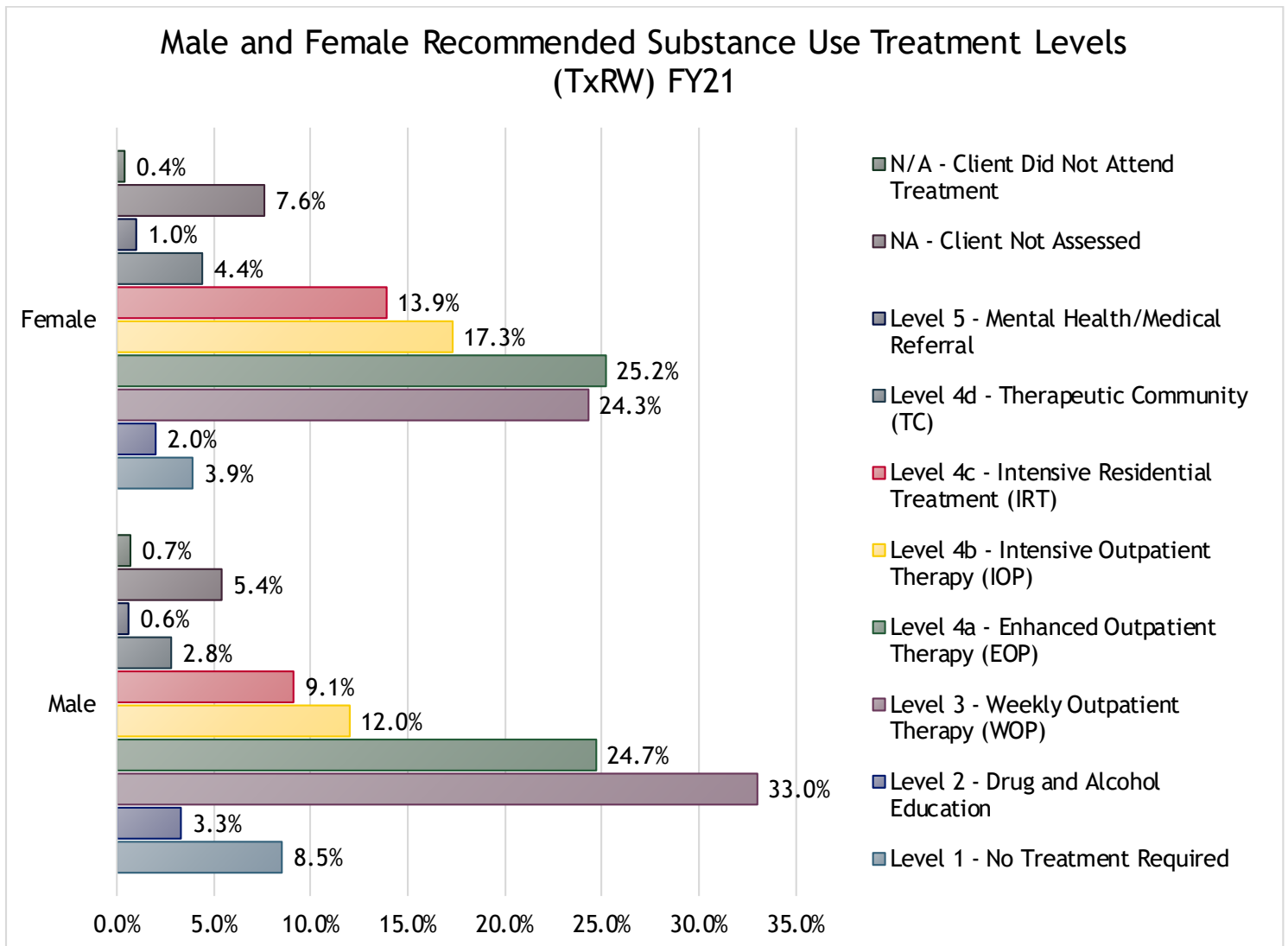
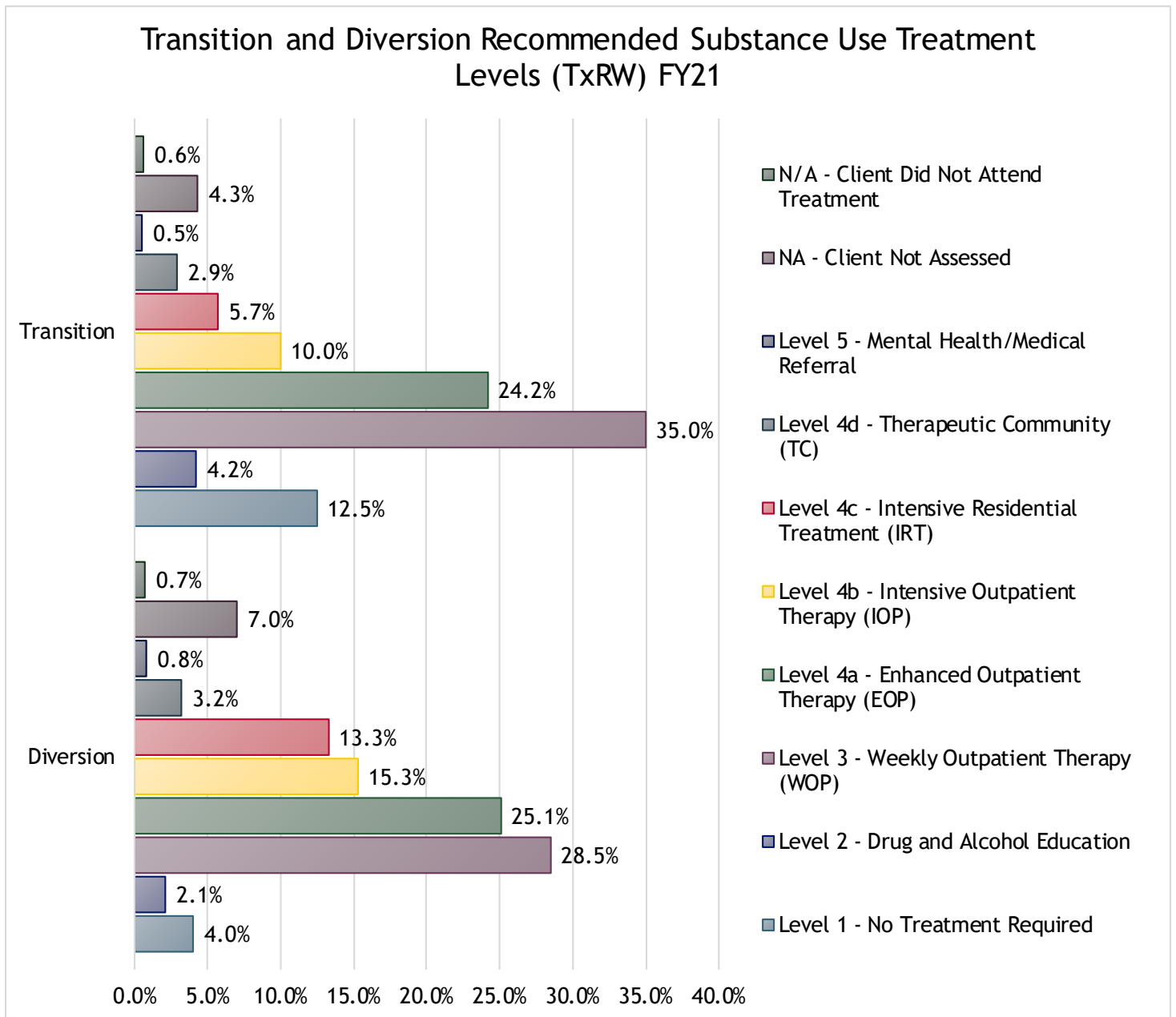


Figure 13 demonstrates the rates of diversion and transition clients in community corrections assessed at each level of substance use treatment. Generally, a higher proportion of diversion clients are assessed as needing more intensive levels of substance use treatment (level 4a, 4b, 4c & 4d) than their transition counterparts. This is consistent with data showing higher risk level (LSI) scores among diversion community corrections clients (Page 13, Figure 10).

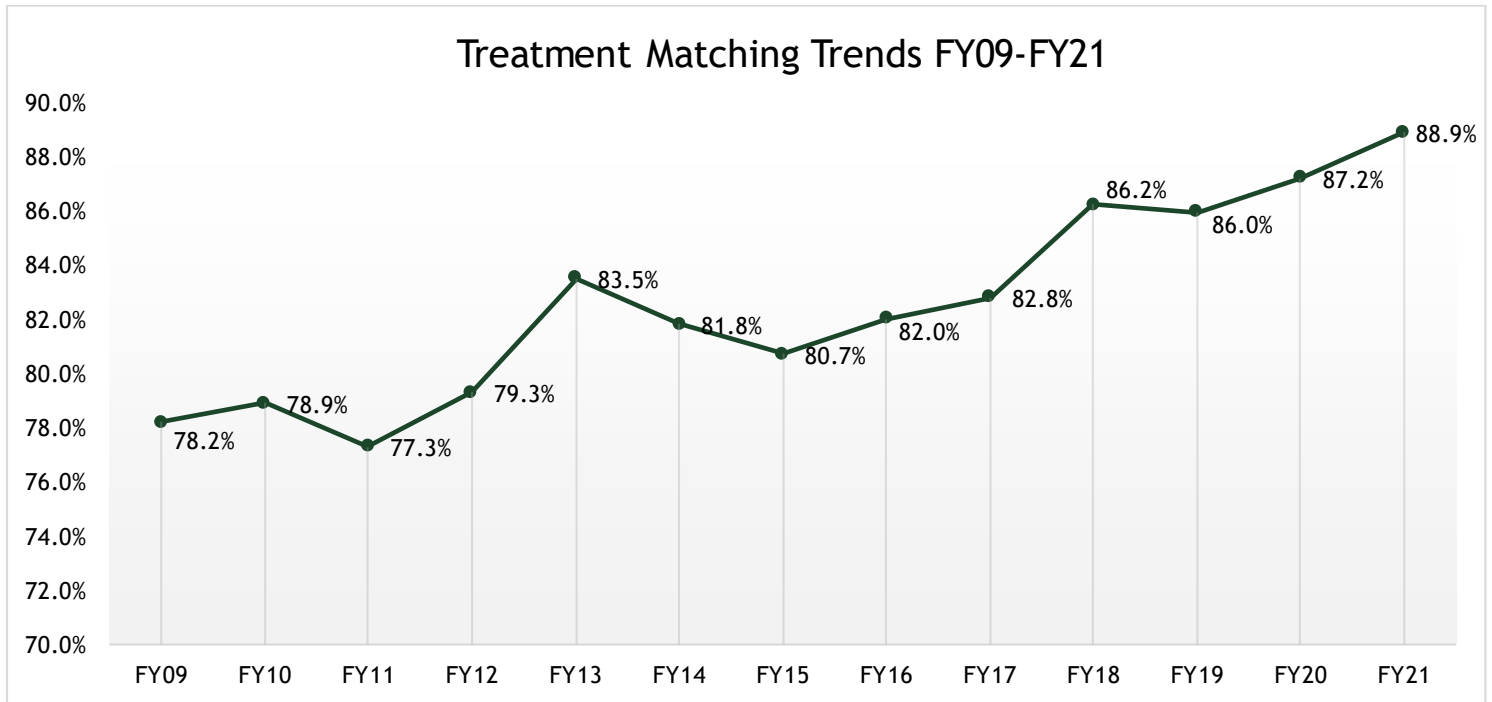
Figure 13 - Substance Use Treatment Needs by Legal Status FY21



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 14 demonstrates a steady increase in the last few years in the number of clients who received their assessed level of substance use treatment.

Figure 14 - Substance Abuse Treatment Levels Matching Trends FY09 - FY21



Mental Illness

Reported rates of mental illness within community corrections programs in Colorado have increased every year since FY09. The overall rate of clients reporting a mental illness diagnosis in FY21 was 27%.

Generally, female community corrections clients have higher rates of a known or documented clinical diagnosis of mental illness. During FY21, 45.1% of female community corrections clients reported some type of mental illness diagnosis, while 22.4% 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 twenty registered sex offenders discharged from community corrections in FY21. These numbers include registered sex offenders being served in both the specialty sex offender treatment programs (114) and those serving time as regular residential clients (206). Diversion clients accounted for 44.7% of the sex offender population, while transition clients accounted for 55.3% of the population.

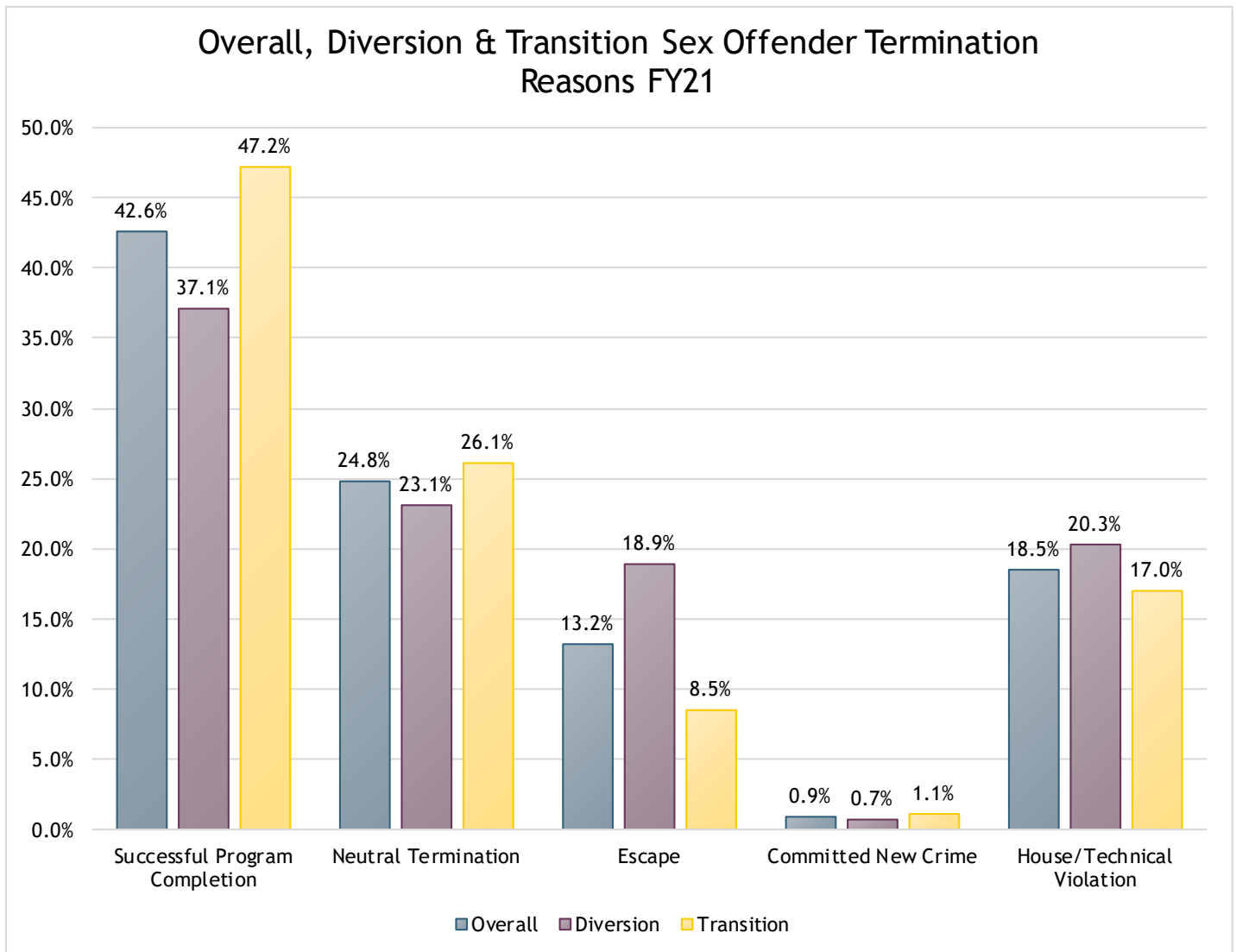
In FY21 there were one hundred sixteen allocated specialized sex offender beds available in community corrections. Of the overall sex offender population, 56.0% were placed in regular residential beds. During FY21, one hundred twenty-nine registered sex offenders received offense specific treatment for 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 twenty registered sex offenders discharged from community corrections during FY21, 69.6% received offense specific treatment while serving their sentence. If 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 29.7% of the registered sex offenders in community corrections during FY21.

Registered Sex Offender Discharges

Figure 15 demonstrates the termination reasons for diversion and transition sex offenders during FY21. 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).

Figure 15 - Discharge Reasons for Registered Sex Offenders for FY21



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 16 represents the percentage of clients discharged from 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 16 - Treatment Services Received by Community Corrections Clients FY21

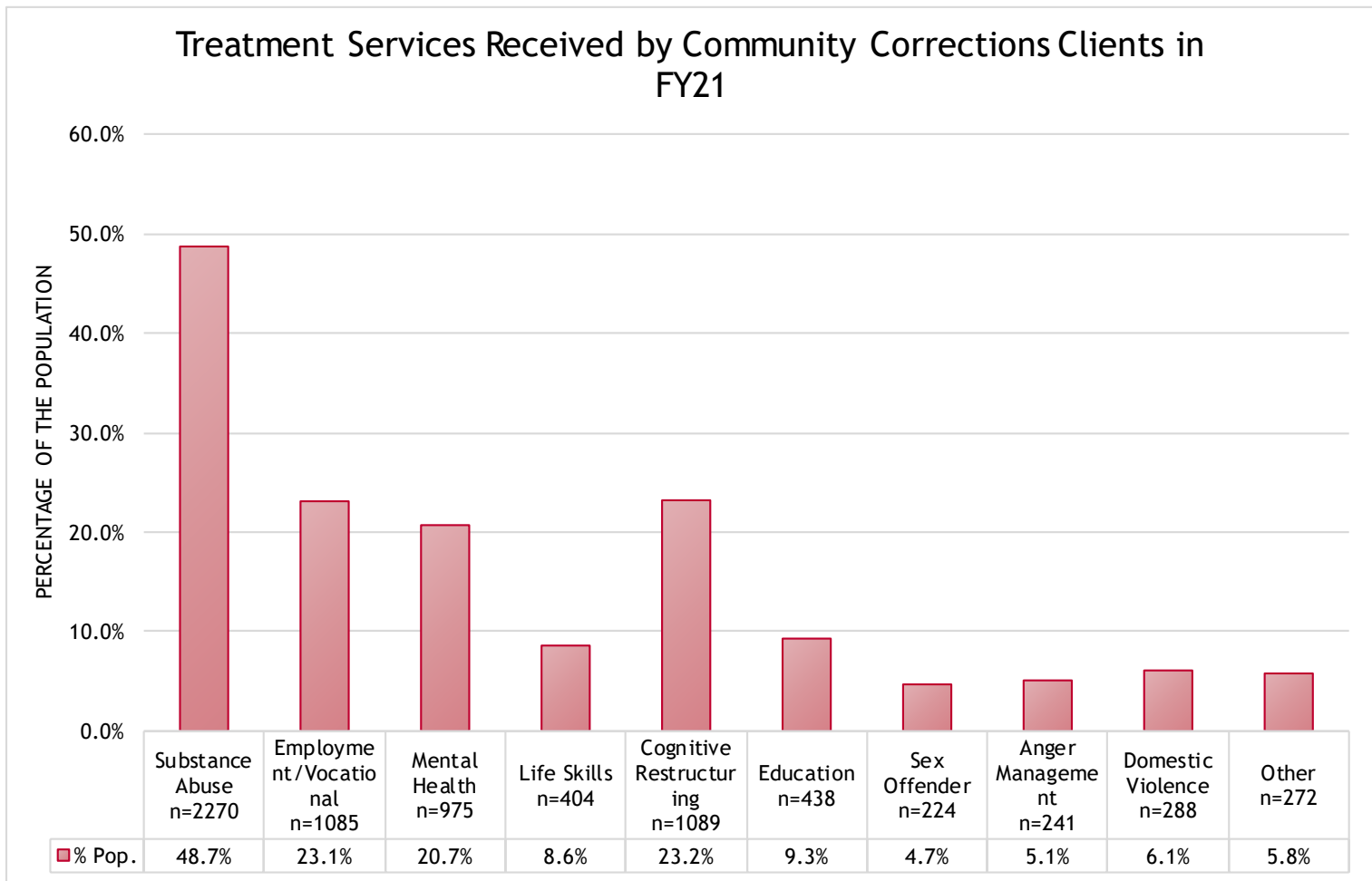


Figure 17 and 18 demonstrate services received by different client populations during their time in community corrections. The treatment needs for each individual client are identified through the assessments and as their case plans are developed with their case manager. Generally, females receive a higher proportion of mental health services while in community corrections as compared to their male counterparts (Figure 18). This is consistent with assessment data from Figure 7 that show higher risk, higher needs, and higher rates of mental illness for female clients in community corrections.

Figure 17 - Treatment Services Received by Diversion and Transition Clients FY21

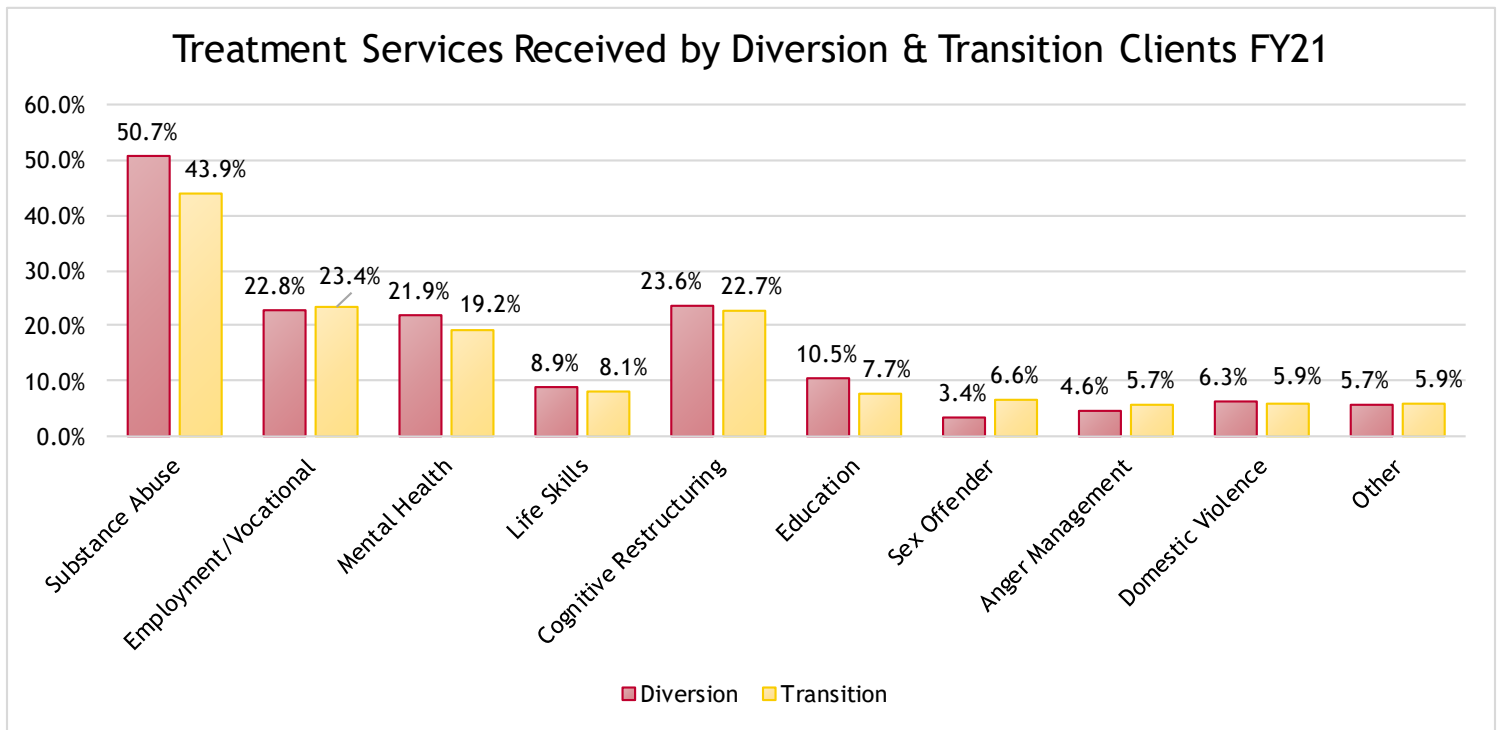
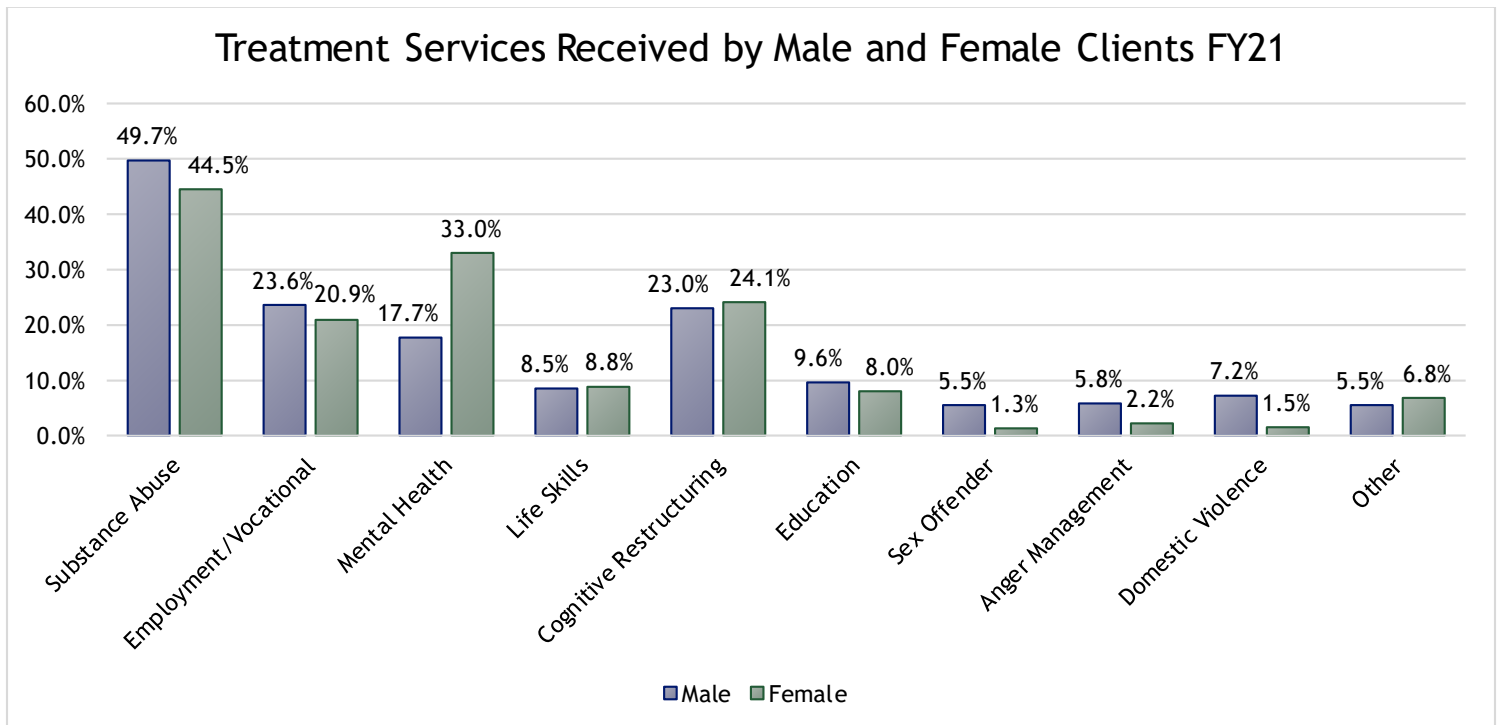


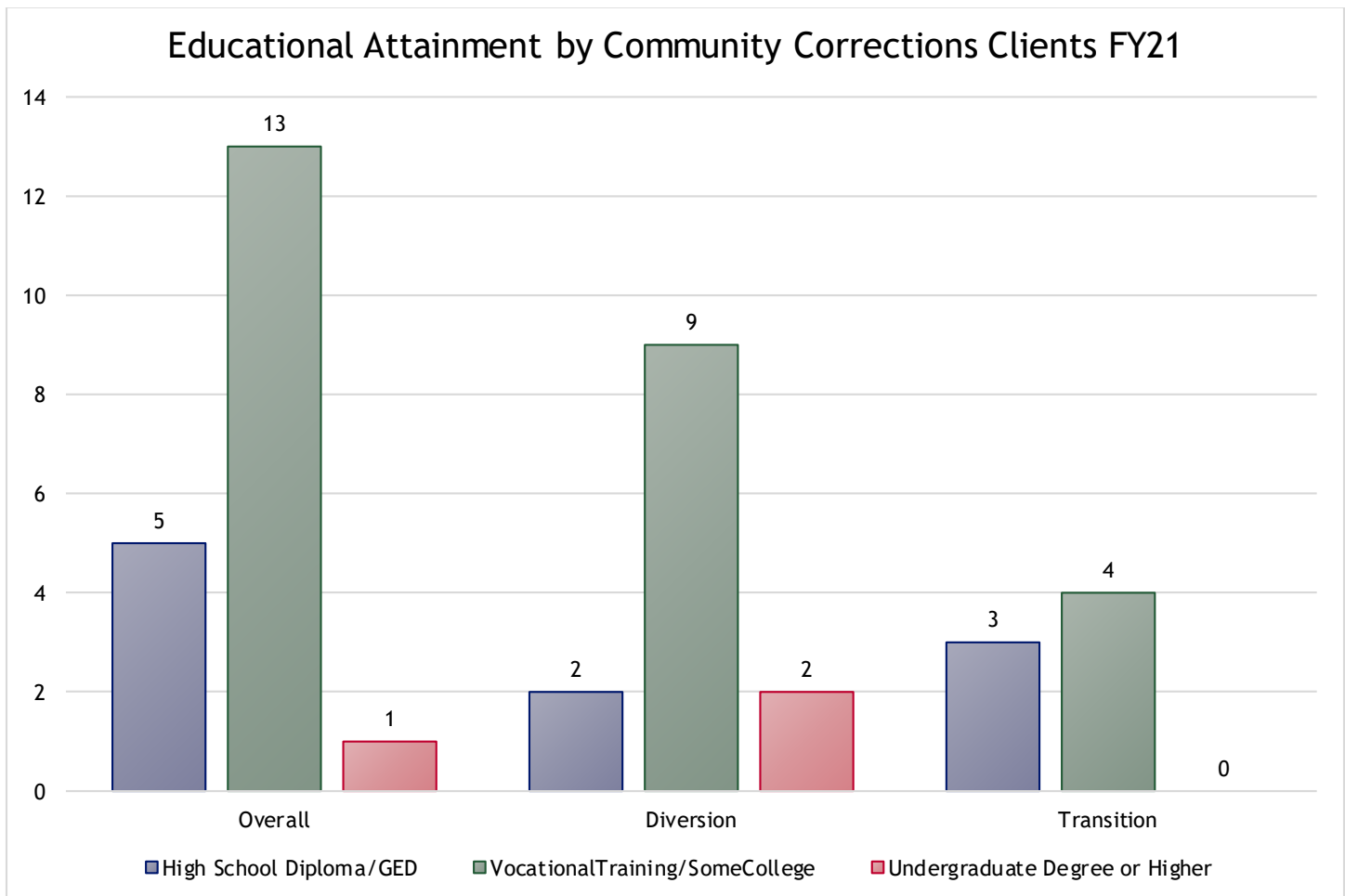
Figure 18 - Treatment Services Received by Male and Female Clients FY21



Educational Attainment

Some clients in community corrections were able to make improvements in their education levels while under community corrections supervision, despite the impediments due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Across service types during FY21, five clients earned their GED/high school diploma, thirteen clients attended vocational school or some college, and two clients obtained a college degree or higher level of education while in community corrections. There was also one client who improved their 8th grade or less education to 9th through 11th grade. When split by gender, five males earned their Diploma or their GED; nine males attended vocational training or took some college classes, and one male earned his undergraduate degree or higher. Four females received some vocational training or took some college classes and one female earned her undergraduate degree.

Figure 19 - Educational Attainment by Community Corrections Clients During FY21



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 FY21, 49.6% of community corrections clients successfully completed their residential placement. In FY21, 46.8% of all discharges involving house/technical violations were due to controlled substances. There were fifty-seven clients discharged for committing a new crime. Escapes were up slightly from FY20 and accounted for 19.4% of discharges in FY21.

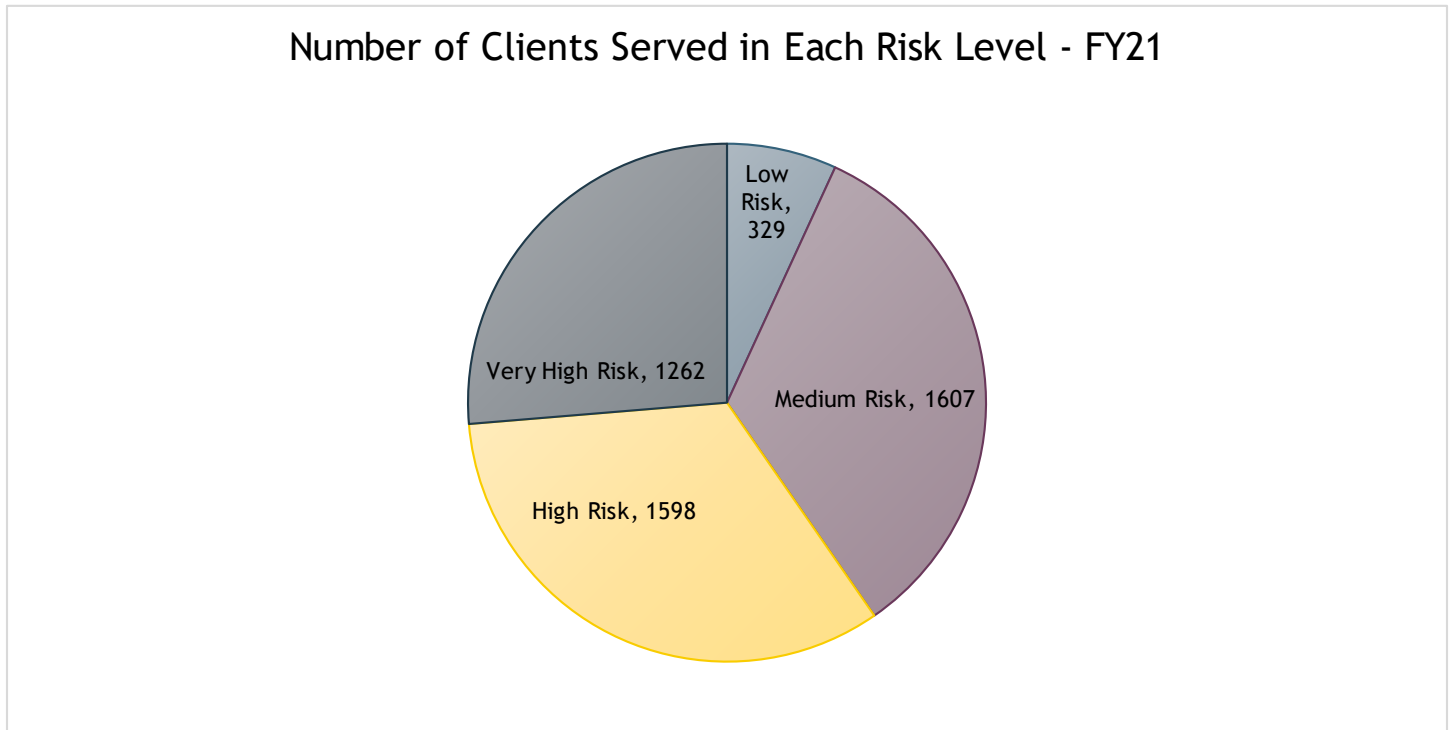
It is important to note that the termination categories considered neutral terminations have been grouped together here and throughout this report. These neutral terminations include transfer to other community corrections facility, transfer to intensive residential treatment, outstanding/warrant pending crime, reject after accept, continuous stay and other (e.g. detention 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 60.7%.

Figure 20 - FY21 Community Corrections Discharge Information

FY21 Discharge Rates	Diversion		Transition		Male		Female		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Successful Program Completion	46.4%	1277	54.0%	1098	49.9%	1927	48.3%	449	49.6%	2376
Neutral Termination	20.2%	557	15.5%	316	17.7%	684	20.7%	192	18.3%	876
Escape	20.2%	557	18.7%	380	18.9%	729	22.5%	209	19.6%	938
Committed New Crime	1.5%	40	0.8%	17	1.3%	49	0.8%	8	1.2%	57
House/Technical Violation	11.6%	320	11.0%	224	12.3%	474	7.6%	71	11.4%	545

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 (29.72 in FY21) placed the average community corrections client in the high-risk category. Figure 21 demonstrates how many clients at each risk level discharged in FY21.

Figure 21 - Number of Clients at Each Risk Level Served in FY21



All risk levels have similar successful discharge rates in FY20 and FY21 (Figure 22). Escape rates and house technical violations were also fairly stable between FY20 and FY21 (Figure 23).

Figure 22 - Successful Program Completion by Risk Level FY20 & FY21

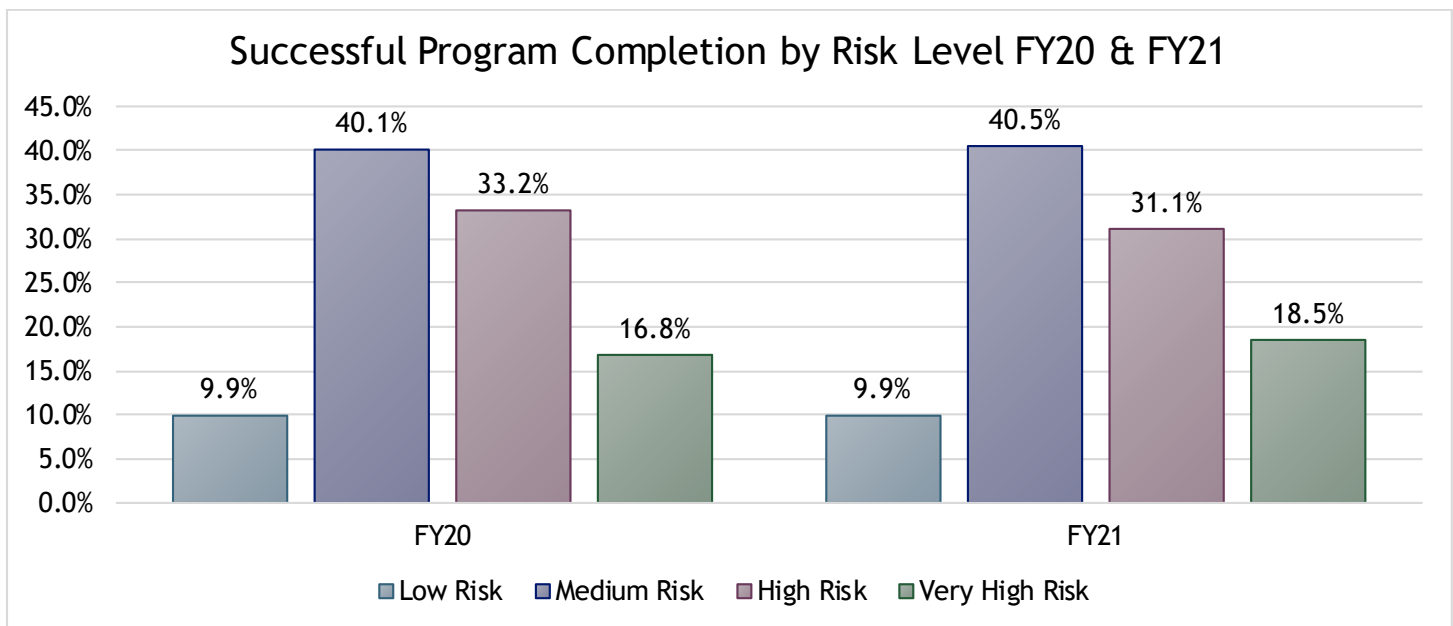
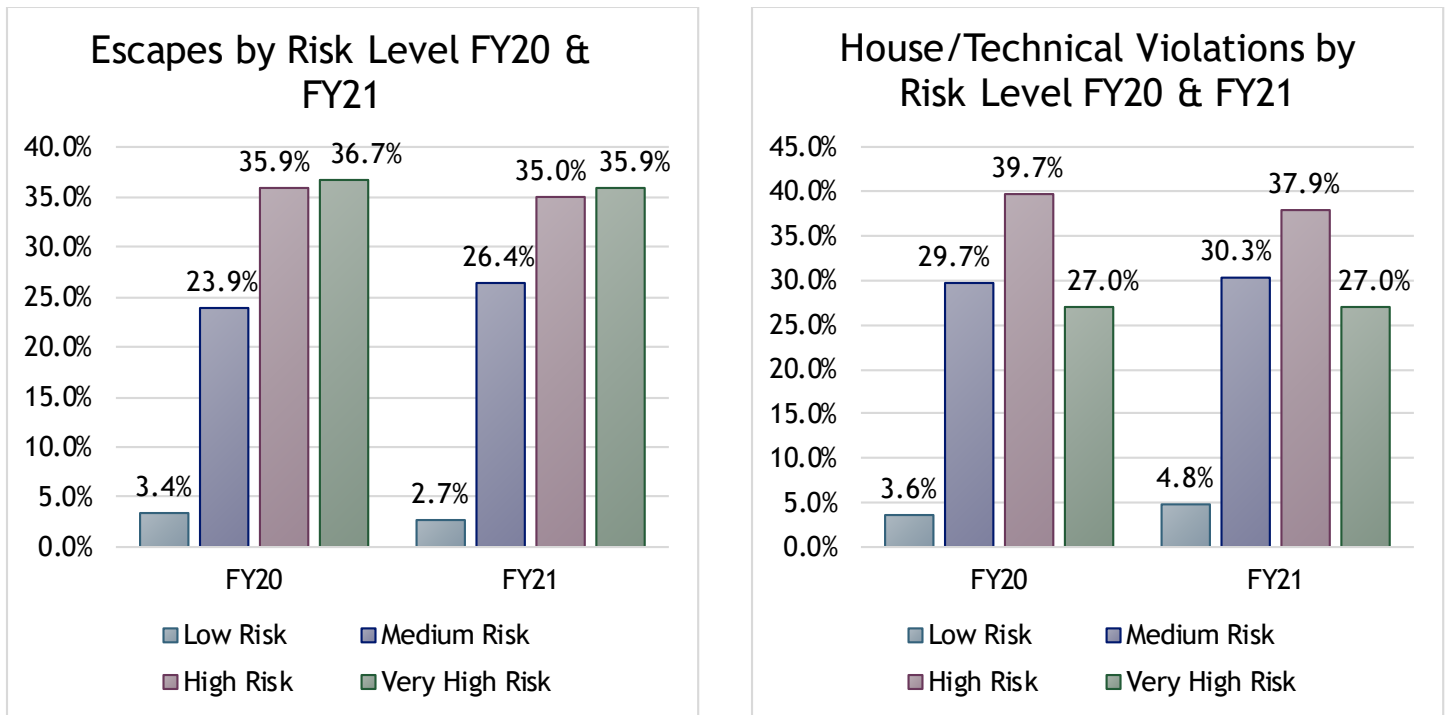


Figure 23 - Escapes and House / Technical Discharges by Risk Level FY20 & FY21



Escapes/Unauthorized Absence

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 20 (page 25), diversion clients have higher rates of escape during FY21 than transition clients do (20.2% for diversion and 18.7% for transition).

Clients who escaped from community corrections programs during FY21 have slightly higher average LSI score (31.2), than the overall residential population (29.7). They reported higher rates of chronic unemployment (50.7% as compared to 41.8% for the overall residential population), and a slightly higher rate of mental health diagnoses (30.1% compared to approximately 27.0% for the overall residential population). Figure 24 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 FY21 was 86 days. If they choose to escape, diversion clients, on average, stay in community corrections for 86 days while transition clients stay for 88 days before they choose to escape. When looking at the average length of stay for males and females who escape, men and women both stay an average of 86 days.

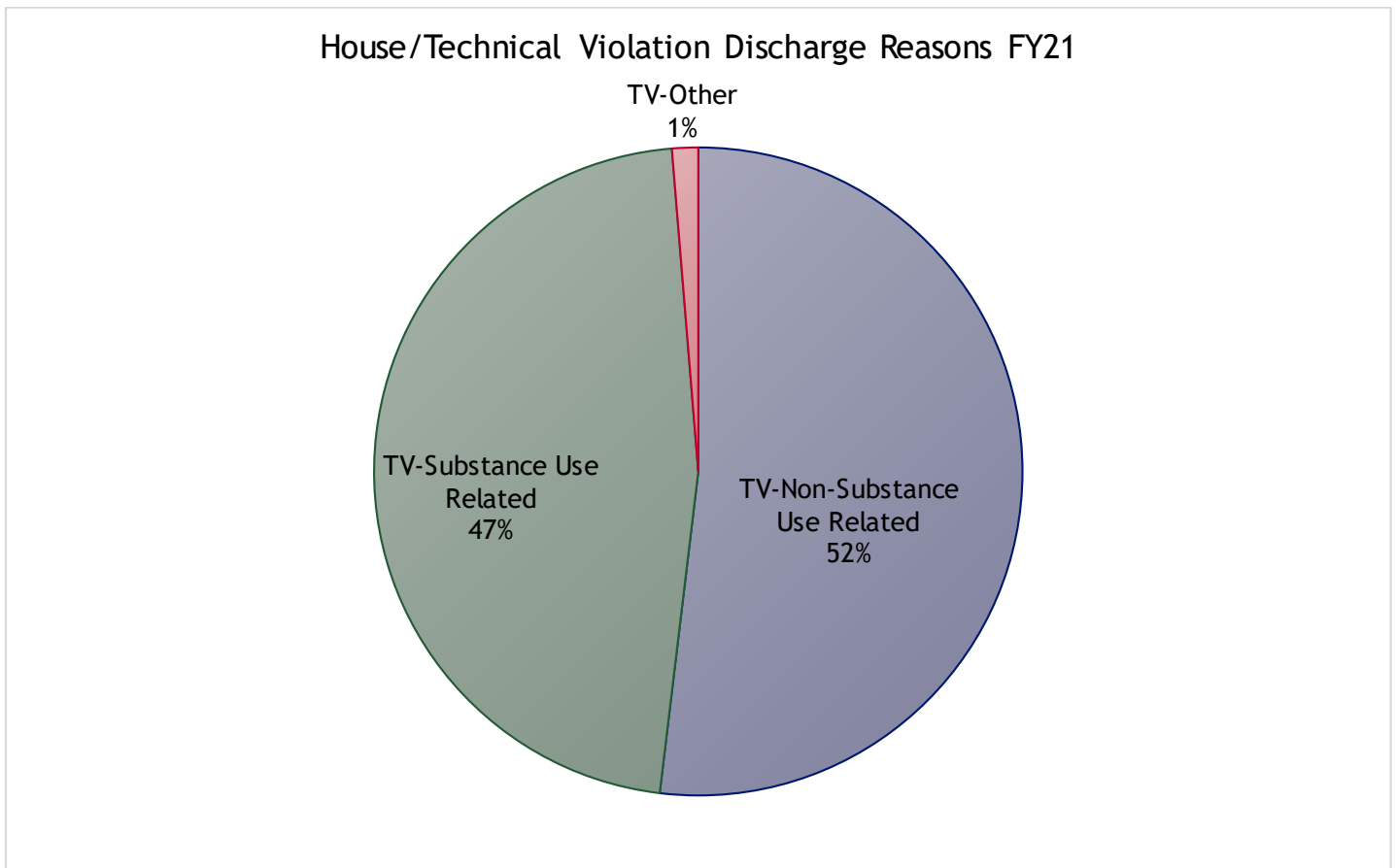
Figure 24 Escaped Client Demographics FY20 and FY21

Escaped Client Demographics FY20 & FY21					
	FY20	FY21		FY20	FY21
Gender			Ethnicity		
Male	76.2%	77.7%	Caucasian	48.4%	49.3%
Female	23.8%	22.3%	Hispanic	34.3%	30.7%
Age			African American	13.0%	14.2%
18-20	3.5%	1.9%	Native American / Alaskan Native	2.4%	3.4%
21-25	19.5%	16.2%	Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.7%
26-30	21.4%	22.3%	Other / Unknown	0.6%	1.6%
31-35	20.4%	20.4%	Education Level at Entry		
36-40	14.5%	16.6%	Less than 8th Grade	3.7%	3.6%
41-45	8.0%	11.0%	9th through 11th Grade	26.8%	26.5%
46-50	7.8%	4.7%	12th Grade or GED	52.1%	48.8%
51+	4.8%	7.0%	Vocational / Some College	8.2%	9.8%
			College or Above	1.2%	2.4%
			Unknown	8.1%	8.9%

Technical Violations

Discharges due to technical violations are recorded in the data in two different 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 545 clients discharged in FY21 due to technical violations, 46.8% were substance use related discharges, while 51.9% were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. There were 1.3% clients where it was unknown if the discharge was drug related. 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 contraband into the facility. By comparison, in FY20, 1021 clients were discharged due to technical violations, 45.2% were substance use related discharges, while 53.8% were behavioral or programmatic rule violations. Figure 25 shows the breakdown of technical violations that resulted in termination from the program.

Figure 25 Technical Violation Discharge Types in FY21

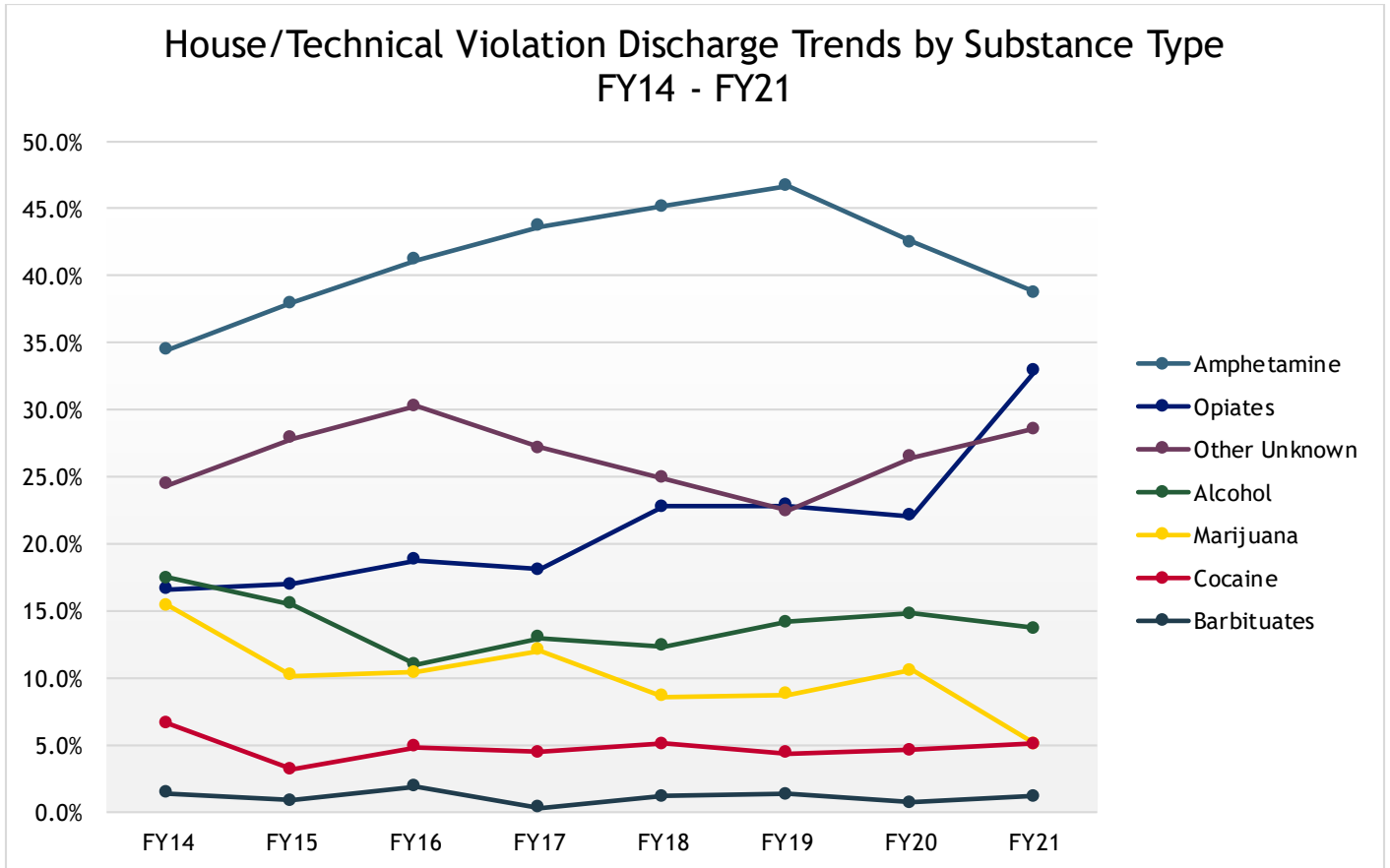


In the case of substance use related technical violations, it is important to note that some clients may have tested positive for more than one substance and/or may have tested positive more than

one time while in community corrections. The prevalence and use of synthetic cannabinoids and other synthetic drugs could partially explain the use of the Other/Unknown category in the CCIB data set, which lacks a specific category for synthetic drugs.

Figure 26 demonstrates discharge trends by substance type since FY14. This data suggests that while terminations due to specific substance types changed very little from FY15 to FY21, there has been a general increase in the use of opiates, amphetamines and the other category since FY14.

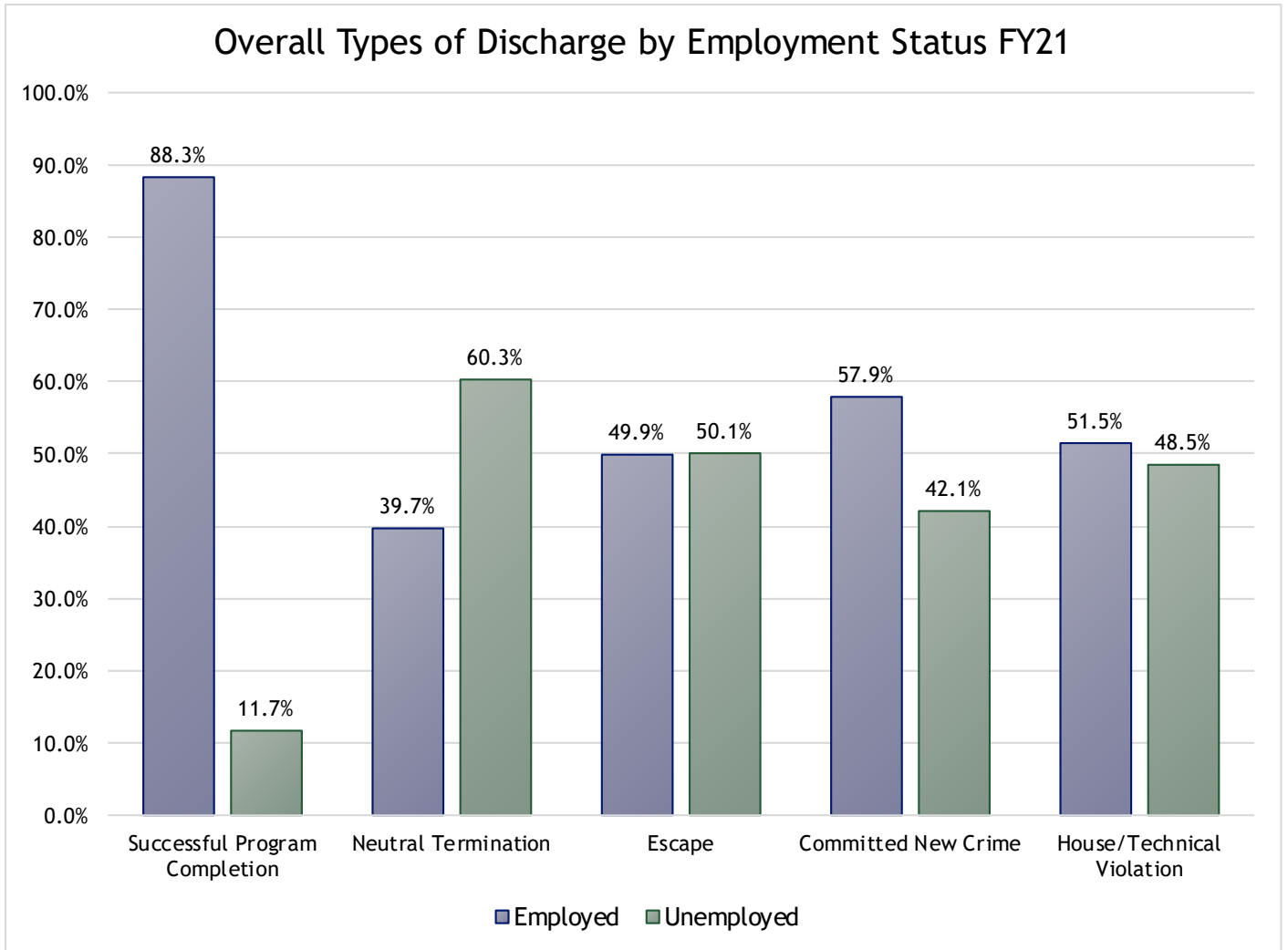
Figure 26 Discharge Trends by Substance Type FY14 - FY21



Employment at Termination

Figure 27 outlines client employment status by termination reason. There were 3,200 clients who were discharged with jobs (either full-time or part-time) during FY21, while 1,537 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.

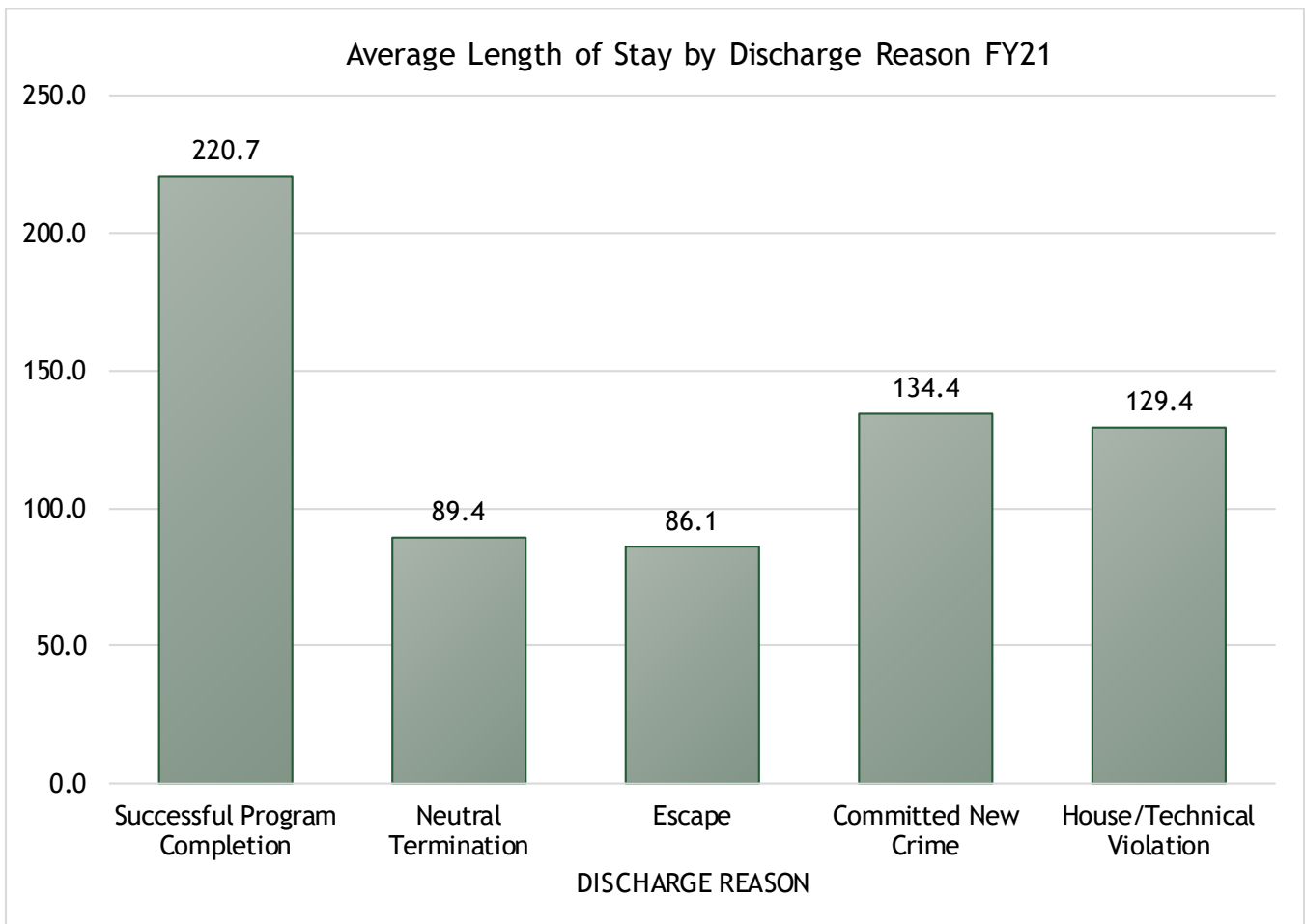
Figure 27 - Overall Types of Discharge from Community Corrections by Employment Status in FY21



Length of Stay (LOS)

In FY21, the average length of stay for all clients in community corrections was 159 days or 5.2 months. The average length of stay for diversion clients was 166.4 days in FY21. For transition clients, the average length of stay in FY21 was 149.2 days. Figure 28 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by termination reason. The data demonstrates that clients, on average, escape within the first 86 days of entry into the program and, on average, successfully complete the program in 7.3 months.

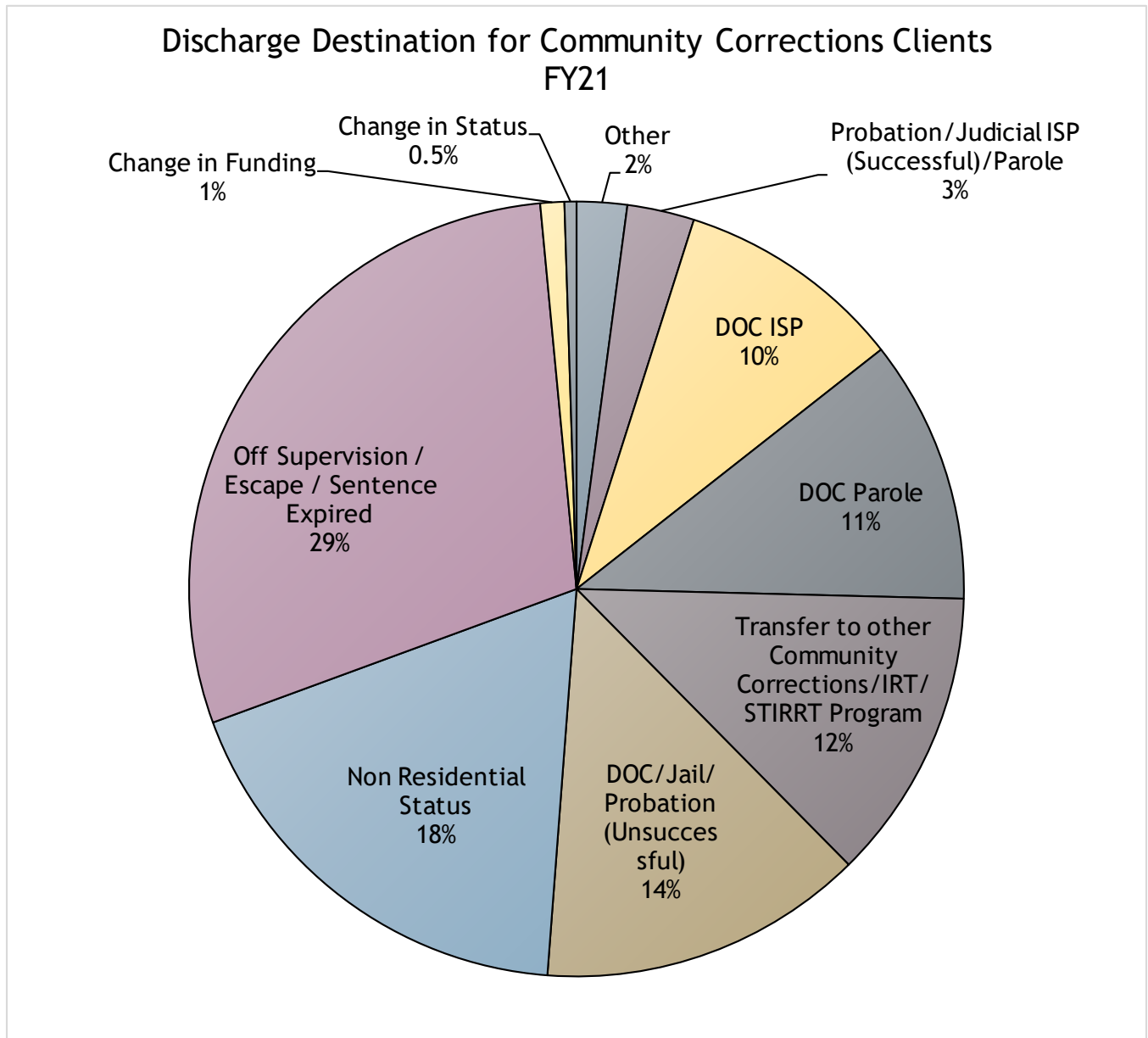
Figure 28 - Average Length of Residential Stay in Community Corrections by Discharge Reason FY21



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 29 reveals that 68.8% of all clients discharged from residential community corrections in FY21 received additional supervision after their release.

Figure 29 - Destination of Discharged Community Corrections Clients FY21



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. For this reason, a client may be counted more than once in this data.

Demographics

1225 non-residential discharges occurred in FY21 from 27 separate non-residential programs. The demographics of these non-residential clients are similar to those of the residential clients (see Figure 4, page 10).

The majority of 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 30 demonstrates the overall demographic data for non-residential community corrections clients during FY21.

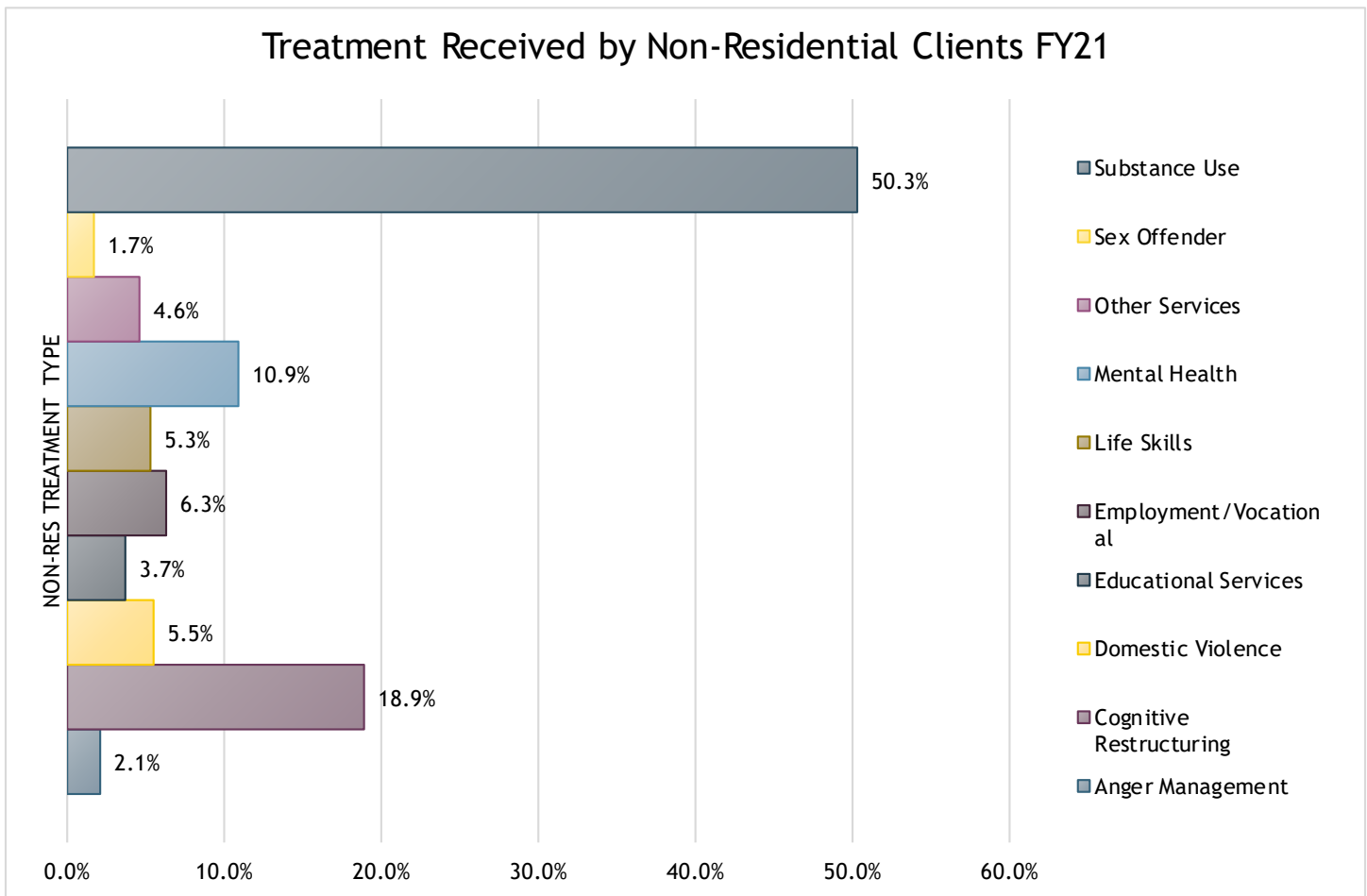
Figure 30 - Non-Residential Client General Demographics FY20 and FY21

NON-RESIDENTIAL CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS FY20 & FY21		
	FY20	FY21
Gender		
Male	78.5%	80.4%
Female	21.5%	19.6%
Age		
18-20	0.7%	1.0%
21-25	8.8%	7.4%
26-30	15.2%	13.9%
31-35	20.3%	20.9%
36-40	16.7%	17.5%
41-45	12.9%	13.1%
46-50	10.5%	10.5%
51+	14.9%	15.9%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	63.6%	58.6%
African American	6.9%	7.8%
Hispanic	26.3%	30.0%
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.6%
Native American/Alaskan Native	1.6%	2.1%
Other/Unknown	0.8%	0.9%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	1.9%	1.7%
9th through 11th Grade	14.1%	16.1%
12th Grade or GED	60.3%	57.7%
Vocational/Some College	16.1%	18.4%
Undergraduate Degree or Above	3.4%	2.2%
Unknown	4.2%	3.9%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	10.2%	8.7%
F4 - F6	69.9%	72.5%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	4.3%	3.6%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	15.7%	15.1%
Employment at Entry		
Full Time Employment	90.3%	89.1%
Part Time Employment	1.7%	2.7%
Unemployed	4.8%	5.5%
Unemployed due to Disability	3.2%	2.8%

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 31 reports the percentage of clients who participated in specific treatment types while in a non-residential program.

Figure 31 - Treatment Services Received by Non-Residential Clients FY21



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 29.7) in FY21. Figure 32 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 29.2%.

Figure 32 LSI Score Reduction from Residential Entry to Non-Residential Discharge FY21



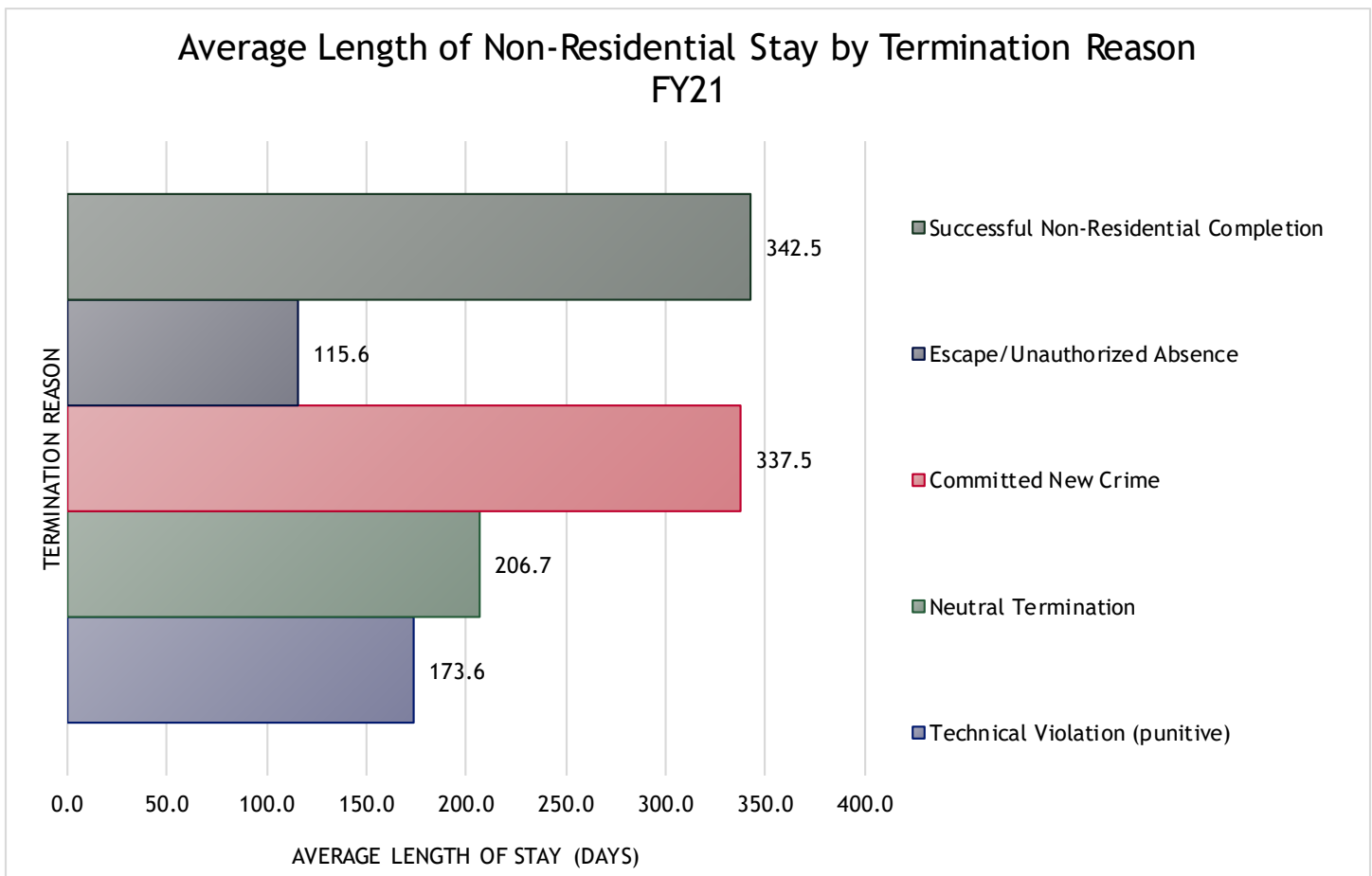
Employment

Most clients in community corrections are required to obtain gainful employment prior to being eligible for non-residential status. Overall, 91.7% of clients were employed either full-time (89.1%) or part-time (2.7%) when they began their non-residential program in FY21. At the time of successful termination from non-residential programming, 90.3% of clients were employed full-time or part-time.

LENGTH OF STAY

The average total length of sentence for a diversion client was 3.37 years in FY21. The average non-residential length of stay for all clients in FY21 was 267.2 days. Figure 33 depicts the average length of stay of non-residential clients by their discharge reason during FY21.

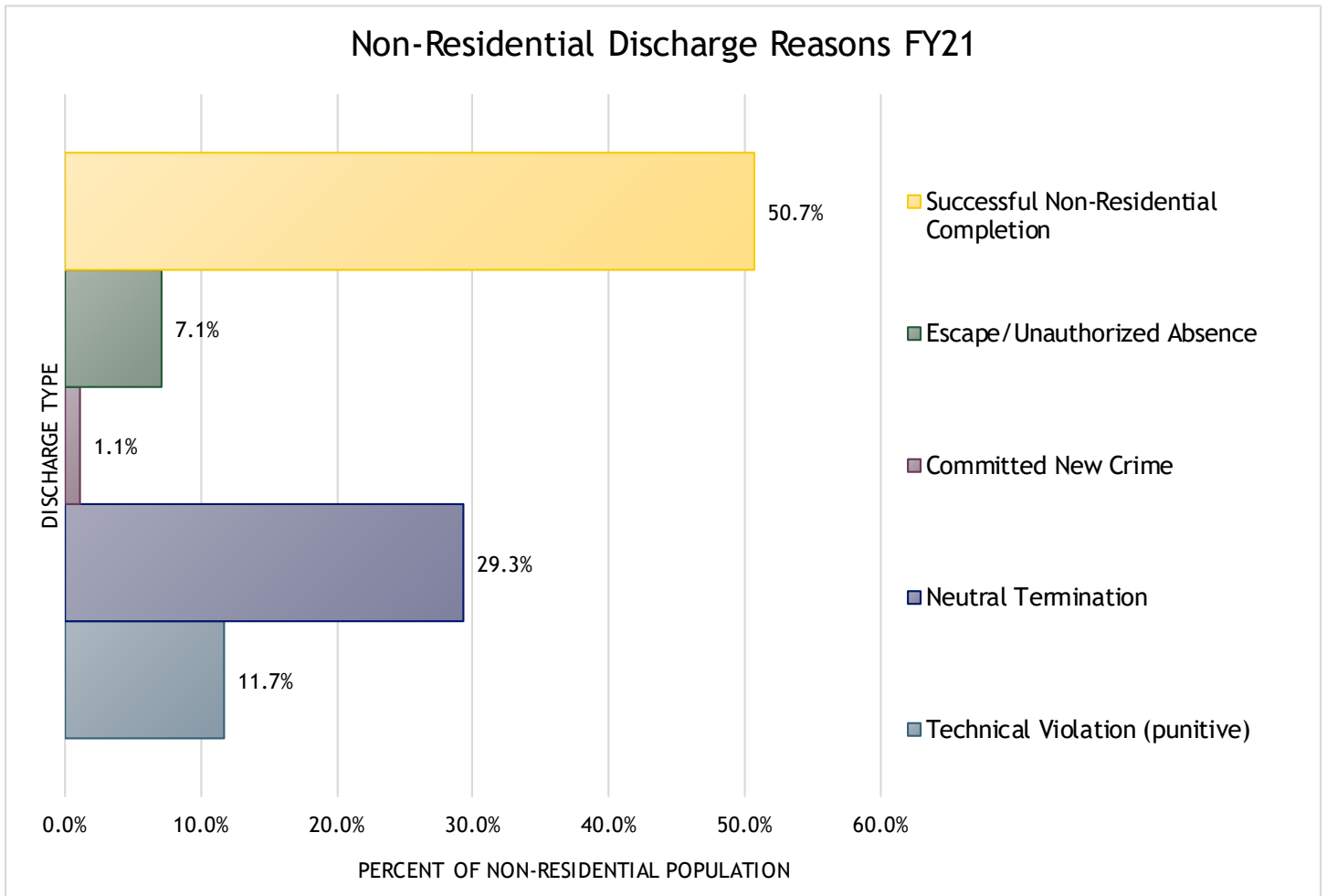
Figure 33 - Average Length of Stay (in Days) For Non-Residential Clients by Discharge Type FY21



Discharges

50.7% of clients successfully discharged from non-residential placement in FY21 as compared to 55.5% in FY22. 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 20.0% of negative discharges in FY21 as compared to FY20, which demonstrated a negative discharge rate of 22.8%.

Figure 34 - Discharge Reasons for Non-Residential Clients FY21



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.

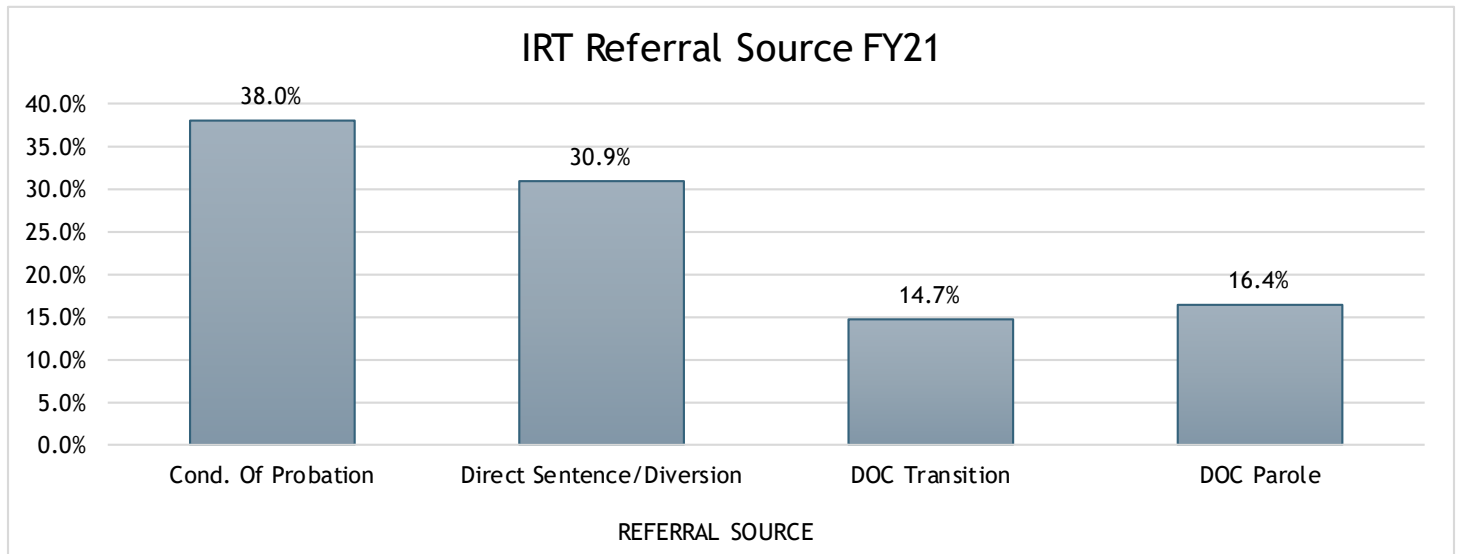
IRT programs last 90 days and clients participate in forty hours of therapeutic treatment per week. The purpose of IRT is to provide a brief, intense treatment intervention. Due to the intensive nature of IRT, clients do not leave the facility, seek employment, or address other community needs while 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 IRT programs in the Colorado community corrections system and 943 IRT client discharges in FY21. IRT, like the other service types, primarily served male clients in FY21 (75.4%). Two hundred forty-one female clients (25.6%) served time in the IRT programs during FY21. 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. 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 35, DOC clients represented 31.2% of IRT clients in FY21. The percentage of Direct Sentence clients increased very little in FY20 as compared to the rate in FY19 (30.9 in FY21 and 30.6% in FY20).

Figure 35 - Referral Source of IRT Clients FY21



PREVIOUS SUBSTANCE USE AND TREATMENT

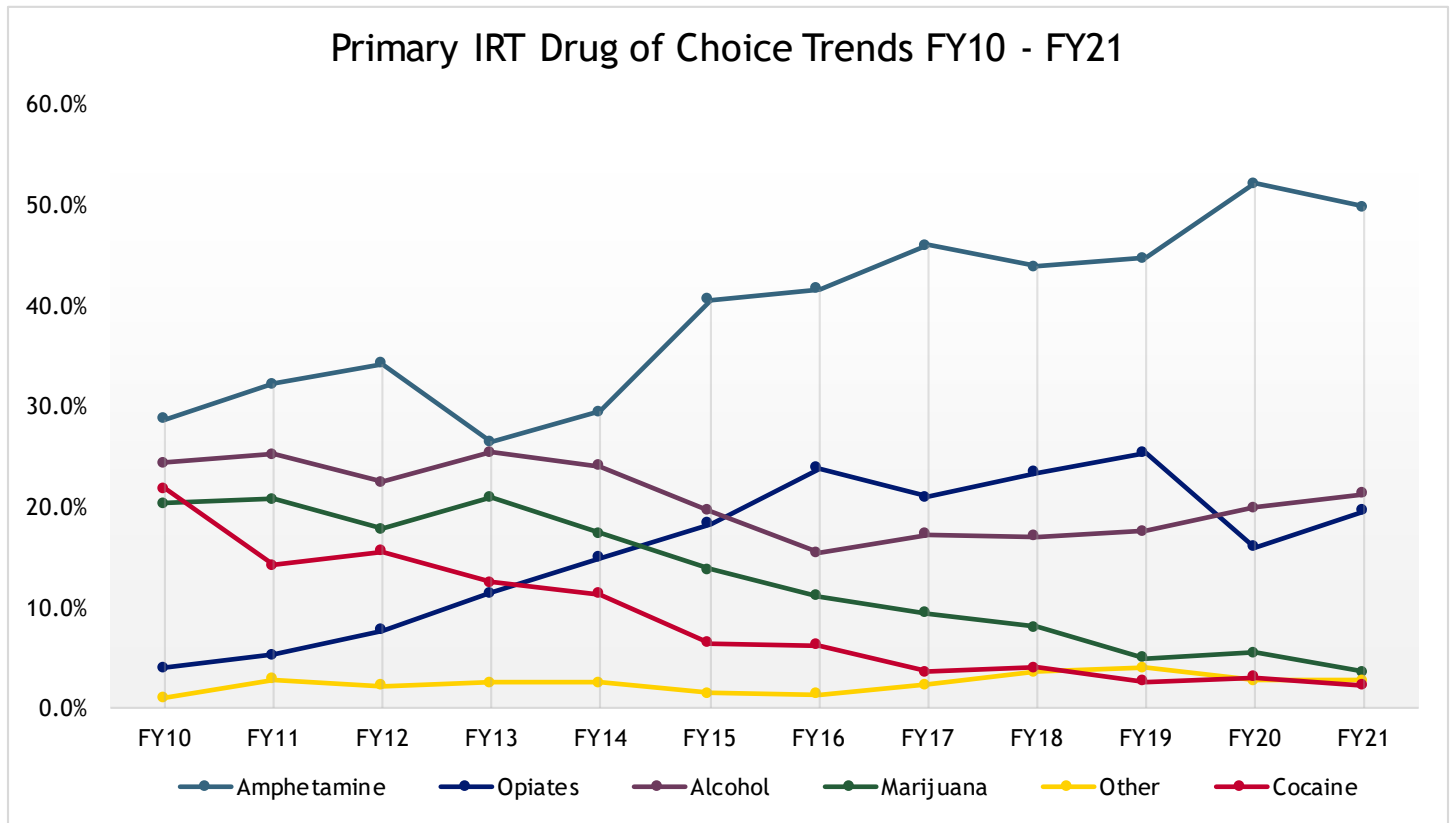
During FY21, 78.7% of IRT clients had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. 47.2% of clients in FY21 had attended some type of prior inpatient substance abuse treatment. This is an increase from FY20 where 42.7% of IRT clients had prior inpatient substance use treatment.

Overall, during FY21, 79.4% of male clients had participated in some form of prior substance use treatment, whereas 76.4% of females participated in some form of prior substance use treatment. . Male IRT clients reported a slightly lower age of first drug use than females (15.1 years old for males and 16.1 years old for females).

Drug of Choice

49.7% of IRT clients in FY21 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 36 illustrates the trend data for primary drugs of choice reported by IRT clients since FY10.

Figure 36 - Primary Drug of Choice Trends Reported by IRT Clients FY10 - FY21



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 37 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 FY21. 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 37 - Average Assessment Scores of IRT Clients FY21

Average Total LSI Score and ASUS-R Assessment Scores for IRT Clients FY21					
Instrument	Score Range	Measure	Overall	Male	Female
LSI Total Score	0-54	Risk of Recidivism/ Criminogenic Needs	33.51	33.31	34.11
ASUS-R - AOD Involvement	0-40	Lifetime Involvement with Drugs/Alcohol	19.87	19.46	21.07

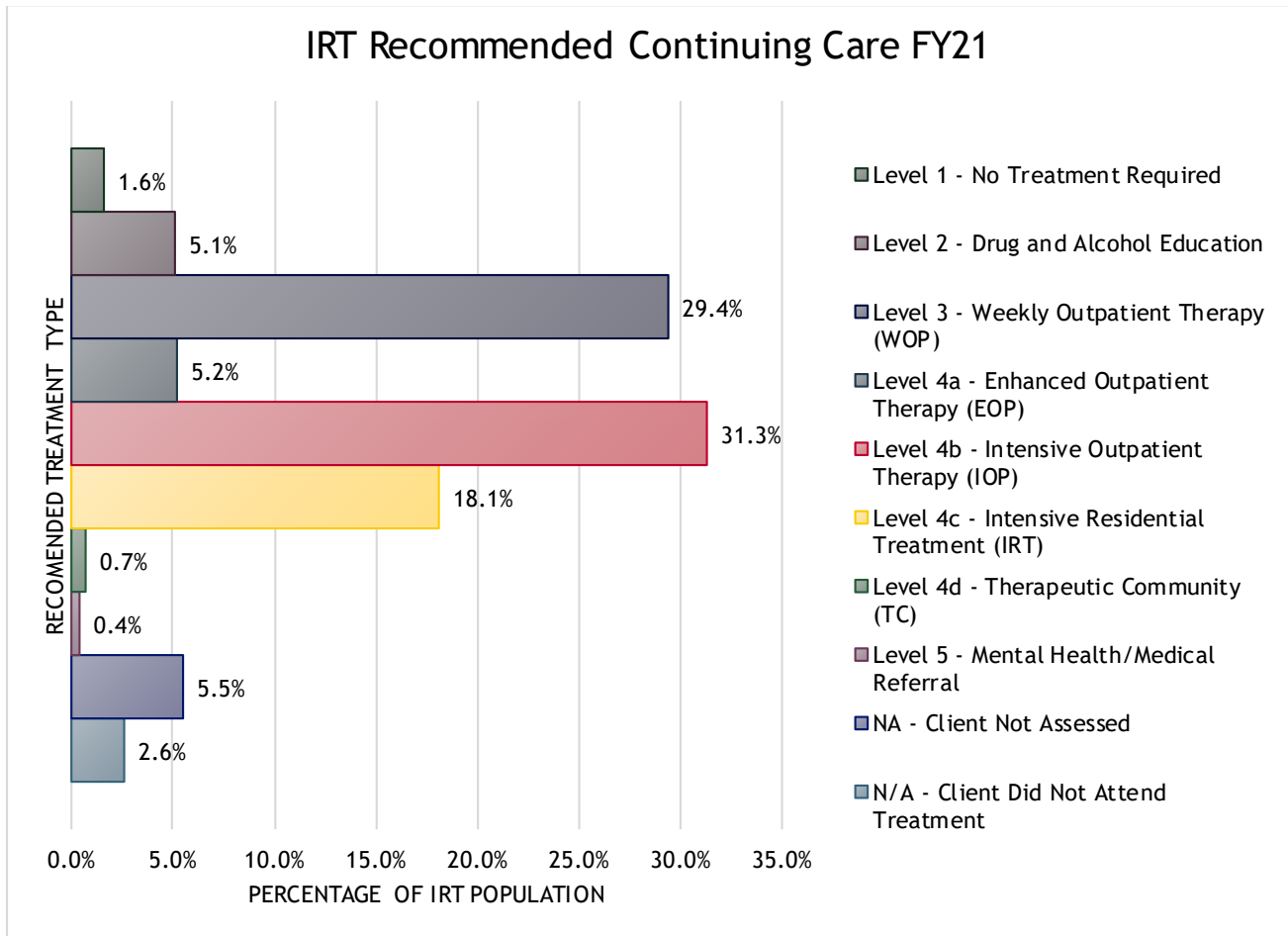
ASUS-R - AOD Disruption	0-80	Disruptive Consequences of Drugs/Alcohol	33.55	21.71	38.95
ASUS-R - AOD 6-Month	0-99	6-month Involvement/Disruption	23.68	22.38	27.5
ASUS-R - AOD Benefits	0-30	Perceived Benefits of Drugs/Alcohol Use	19.06	18.15	21.72
ASUS-R - AOD Social Non-Conforming	0-36	Antisocial/Rebellious Thoughts, Attitudes, and Beliefs	17.33	17.4	17.12
ASUS-R - AOD Legal Non-Conforming	0-42	Lifetime Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	23.47	23.47	23.49
ASUS-R - AOD Legal NC 6 Months	0-33	6 Month Antisocial/Rebellious Behaviors	11.69	11.36	12.66
ASUS-R - AOD Emotional/Mood	0-30	Emotional Disruption/ Mood Problems	16.49	15.39	19.72
ASUS-R - Global AOD Psychosocial	0-164	Overall Measure of Relapse Risk	72.17	67.98	84.48
ASUS-R - Defensive	0-21	Defensiveness/ Guardedness	14.19	14.37	13.65
ASUS-R - Motivation	0-21	Motivation for Change	19.53	19.2	20.48
ASUS-R - Strengths	0-27	Perceived Strengths	20.27	20.58	19.36
ASUS-R - Rater	0-18	Rater's Evaluation of Offender's Involvement and Disruption	22.22	21.73	23.66
ASUS-R - Behavioral Disruption	0-24	AOD Disruption of Behaviors	12.75	12.12	14.62
ASUS-R - Psycho-Physical Disruption	0-40	AOD Disruption of Psychological and Physical Issues	19.32	18.17	22.69
ASUS-R - Social Role	0-16	AOD Disruption of Offenders Social Role & Environment	12.4	11.78	14.23

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

aftercare 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 943 IRT clients who successfully discharged in FY21 are in the form of intensive outpatient therapy (IOP) or weekly outpatient therapy (WOP) as shown in Figure 38.

Figure 38 - Recommended Continuing Care for IRT Clients FY21



Discharges

64.1% of IRT clients in FY21 were reported as completing the program successfully. 10.4% were discharged due to escape in FY21. Figure 39 demonstrates the reasons for discharge for IRT clients.

Figure 39 Discharge Reasons for IRT Clients FY21

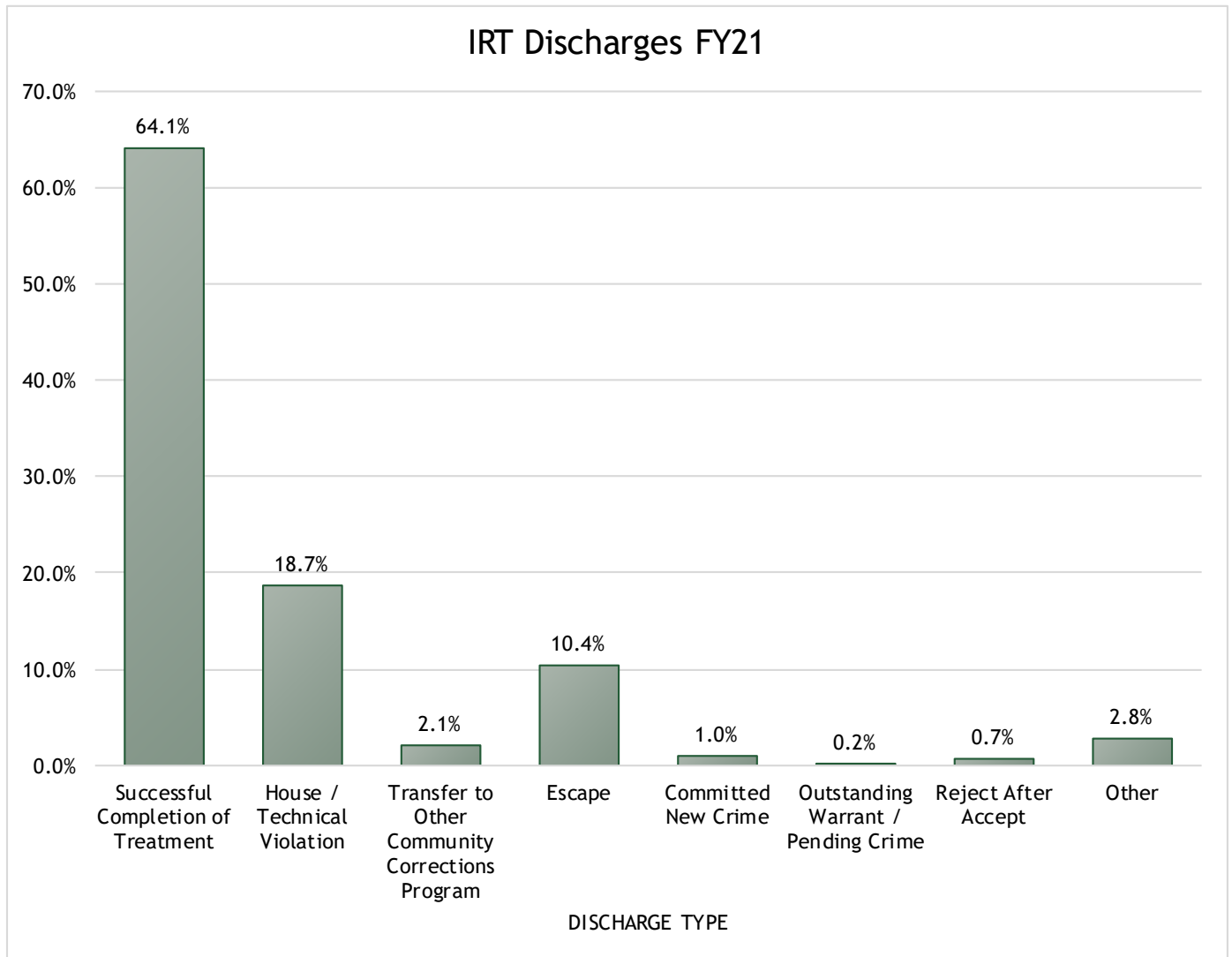
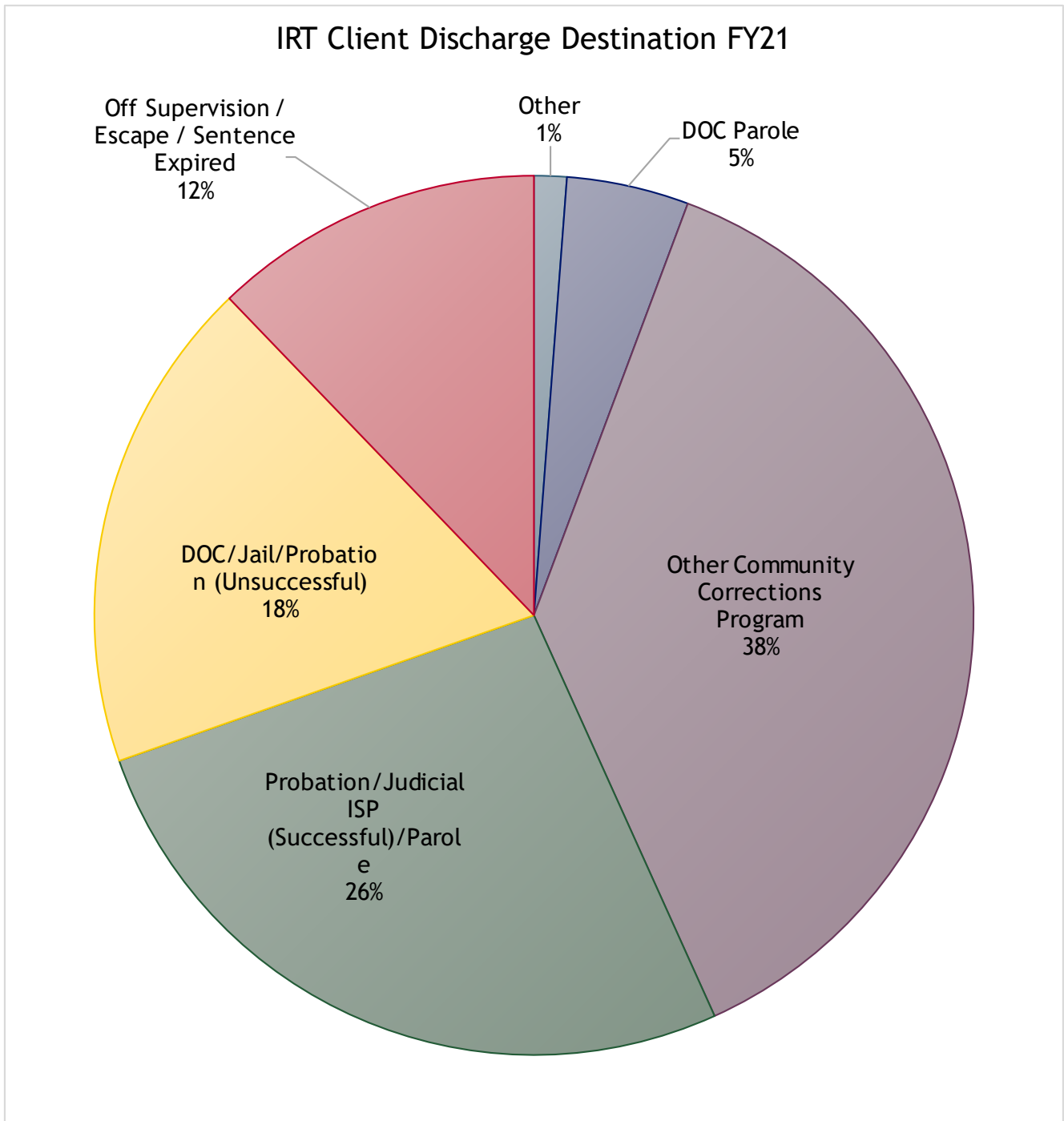


Figure 40 illustrates that in FY20 37.6% of all IRT clients were discharged back to a residential community corrections programs, while 4.5% returned successfully to parole and 26.4% discharged successfully to probation.

Figure 40 - IRT Client Discharge Destination FY21



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 \$33.85 per day in order to fund some of the costs of therapeutic and enhanced supervision service

During FY21, 324 clients were discharged from nine 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 (23.1% in RDDT as compared to 19.5% in regular residential). The general demographics for the RDDT population in FY21 are shown in Figure 41.

Figure 41 - General Demographics of RDDT Clients FY20 & FY21

RDDT Client Demographics FY20 & FY21	FY20	FY21
Gender		
Male	64.9%	76.9%
Female	35.1%	23.1%
Age		
18-20	0.7%	2.2%
21-25	12.3%	13.6%
26-30	19.9%	16.0%
31-35	15.3%	22.2%
36-40	18.3%	15.4%
41-45	11.3%	14.2%
46-50	10.0%	4.9%
51 +	12.3%	11.4%
Ethnicity		
Caucasian	58.5%	63.2%
African American	11.7%	14.2%
Hispanic	27.1%	17.6%

Asian American / Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.6%
Native American / Alaskan Native	2.1%	2.2%
Other/Unknown	0%	2.2%
Education Level at Entry		
8th Grade or Less	4.5%	3.7%
9th through 11th grade	22.5%	24.9%
12th Grade or GED	50.8%	48.9%
Vocational/Some College	15.5%	12.8%
Undergraduate Degree or Higher	2.4%	3.7%
Unknown	4.3%	5.9%
Current Crime Felony Class		
F1 - F3	7.0%	9.0%
F4 - F6	78.2%	76.2%
DF1 - DF2 (Drug Felony)	0.8%	2.5%
DF3 - DF4 (Drug Felony)	14.0%	12.4%
Adult Felony Convictions		
Zero	20.9%	20.6%
One to Two	31.6%	28.1%
Three or More	47.5%	44.1%

Assessments

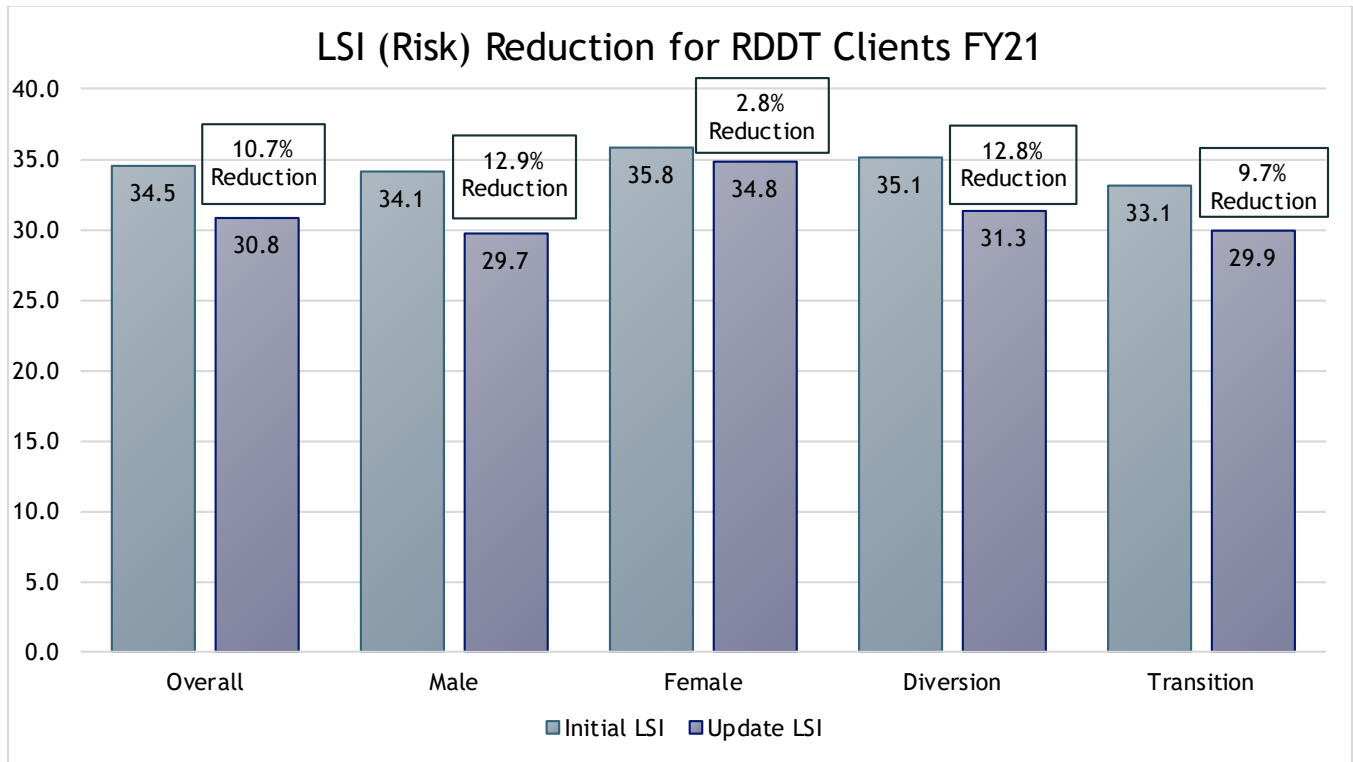
Figure 42 provides the average LSI and SSI scores for RDDT clients in FY21. In comparison to residential clients, RDDT clients have higher mean assessment scores on the initial LSI, the updated LSI, and the SSI-R.

Figure 42 - Assessment Scores for RDDT Clients FY21

FY21 Assessment Scores	Initial LSI	6 Month LSI Update	SSI Score
Overall	34.6	30.8	11.0
Male	34.1	29.7	15.0
Female	35.8	34.8	13.3

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 43. This indicates an average reduction in the risk of recidivism by 9.4% across the different RDDT populations from time of entry to discharge from RDDT treatment.

Figure 43 - Overall, Male, Female, Diversion and Transition LSI (Risk) Reduction for RDDT Clients FY21



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 FY21, nearly eighty-two percent (81.5%) of RDDT clients had previous mental health treatment, with sixty-one percent (61.3%) receiving some form of mental health treatment in the last six months. Over eighty-three percent (83.2%) of RDDT clients had been prescribed psychiatric medications in their lifetime, with approximately sixty-two percent (61.6%) of clients having a current prescription for psychiatric medications upon entry to the RDDT program. In FY21, eighteen percent (18.2%) 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 forty-nine percent (48.5%) of all RDDT clients reported they had never tried to harm or kill themselves, leaving approximately thirty-eight percent (38.7%) 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 44.

Figure 44 - Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients for FY20 and FY21

Self-Harm or Suicidal Ideation Histories for RDDT Clients FY20 & FY21	FY20	FY21
Never	49.9%	48.5%
In Last 6 Months	4.0%	3.0%
Last 6 months to 2 years	10.5%	8.8%
Over 2 years Ago	18.6%	26.9%
Unknown/Data unavailable	8.2%	12.8%

Drug of Choice

38.0% of RDDT clients in FY21 reported that their primary drug of choice was amphetamines (also includes methamphetamines). The data for FY21 shows increases from FY20 in alcohol and marijuana as the reported primary drugs of choice for RDDT clients. Conversely, the data demonstrates a slight decrease from FY20 in the reported use of amphetamines and opiates as the primary drugs of choice by RDDT clients. Figure 45 illustrates the primary drugs of choice reported by RDDT clients for FY21.

Figure 45 - RDDT Client Primary Drug of Choice FY21

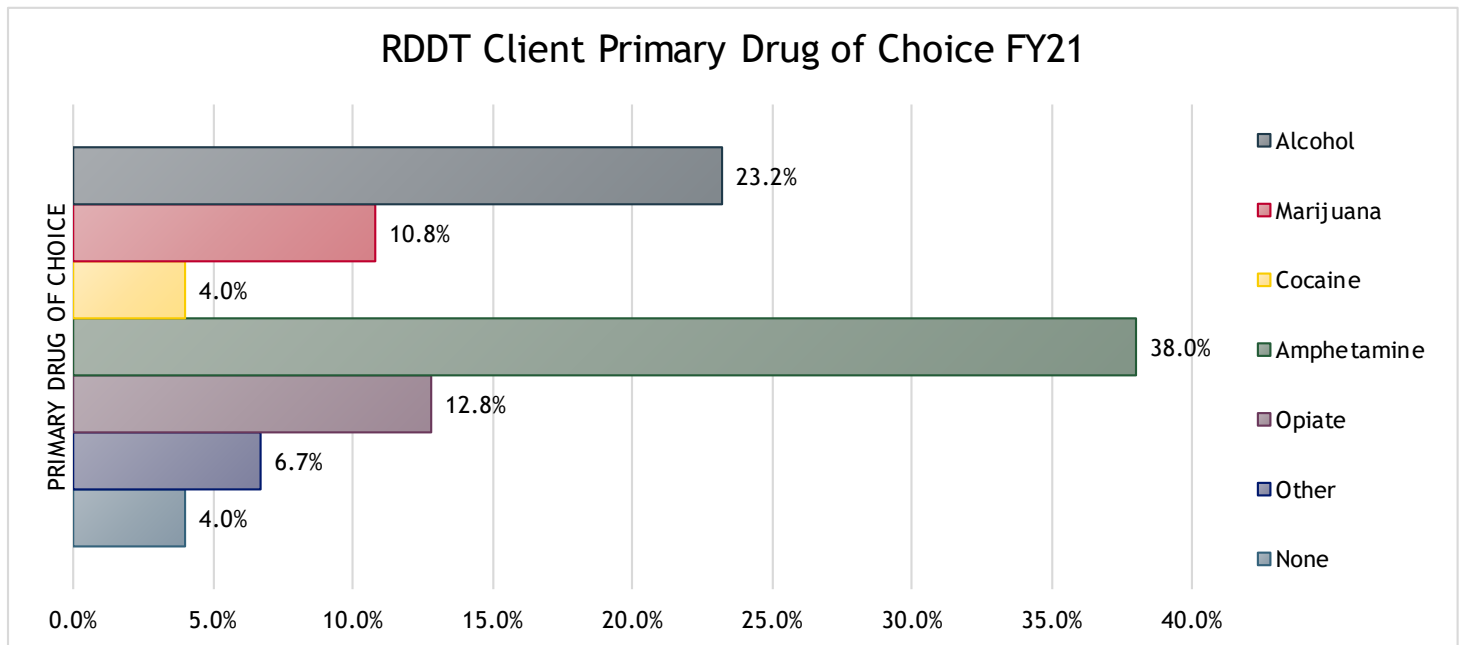
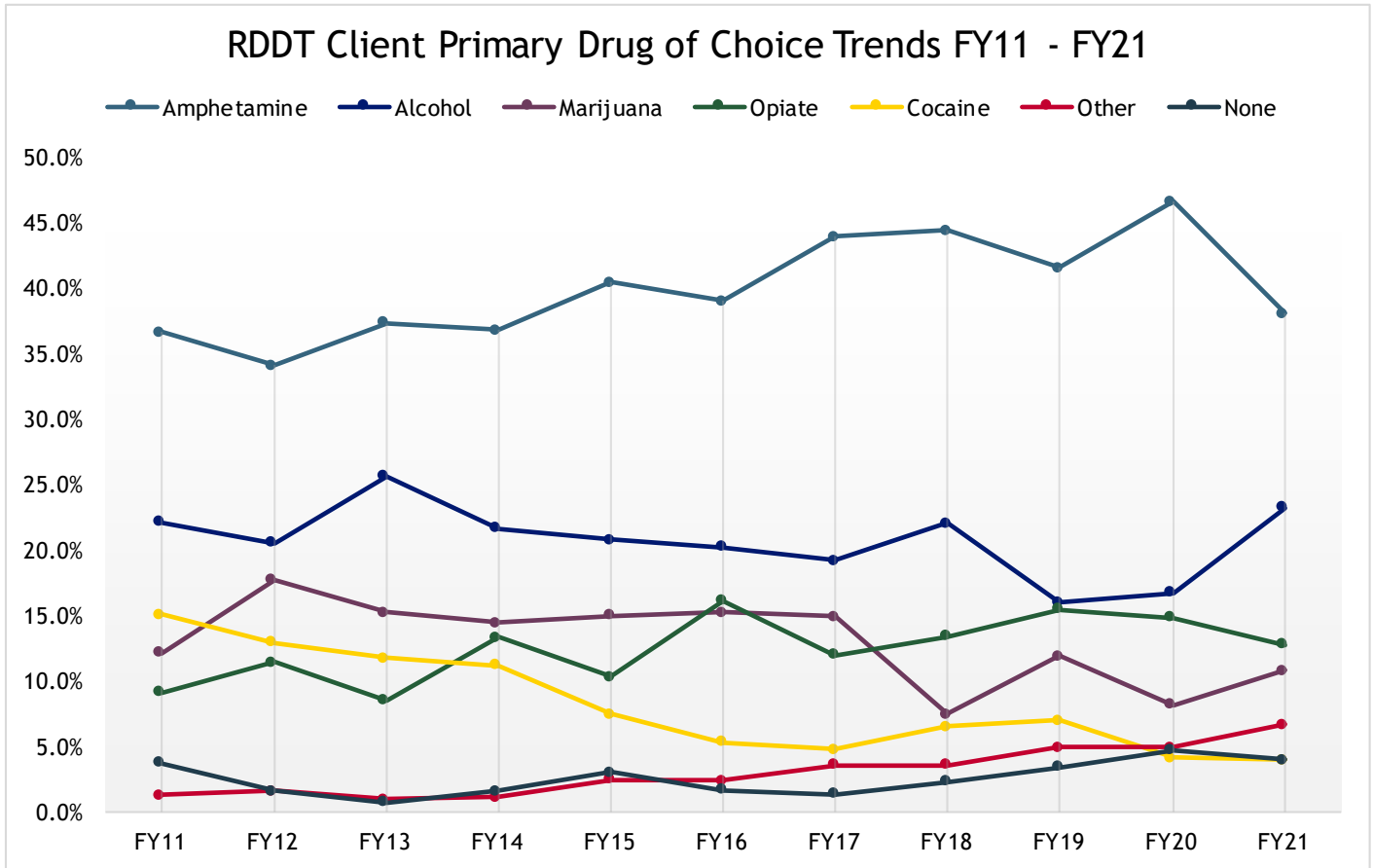


Figure 46 reports the primary drug of choice trends since FY11. Recent data trends have shown an increase in amphetamines and opiates as the drugs of choice. Reported use of barbiturates as a primary drug of choice by RDDT clients has been below 0.3% since FY10 and was not included in this report.

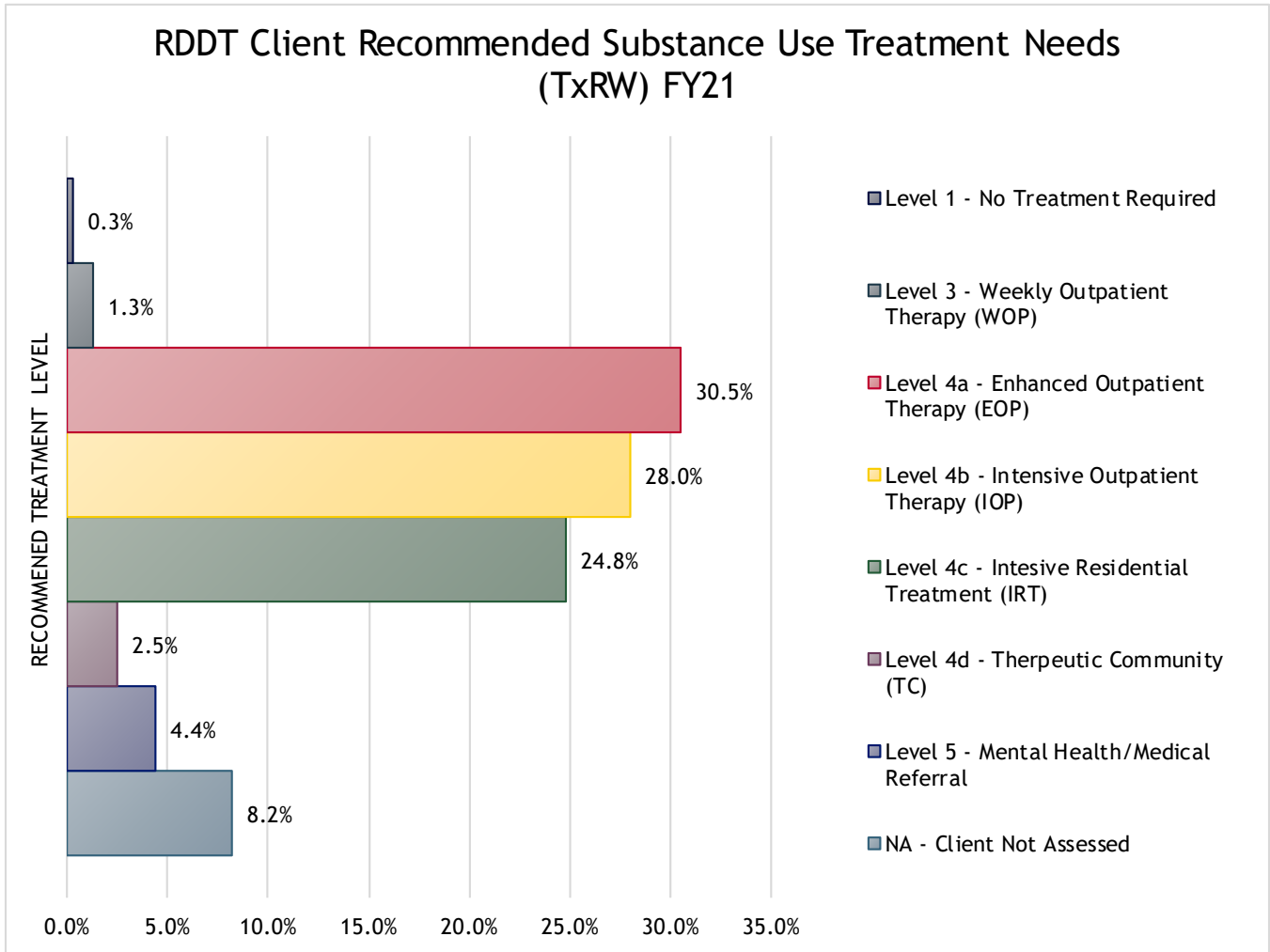
Figure 46 - Trends of Primary Drug of Choice for RDDT Clients FY11 - FY21



Substance Use Treatment

When compared to residential clients, a higher percentage of RDDT clients were assessed as needing enhanced substance abuse treatment services (level 4a and above) in FY21. 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 47 reports the percentage of RDDT clients assessed needing each level of substance abuse treatment during FY21.

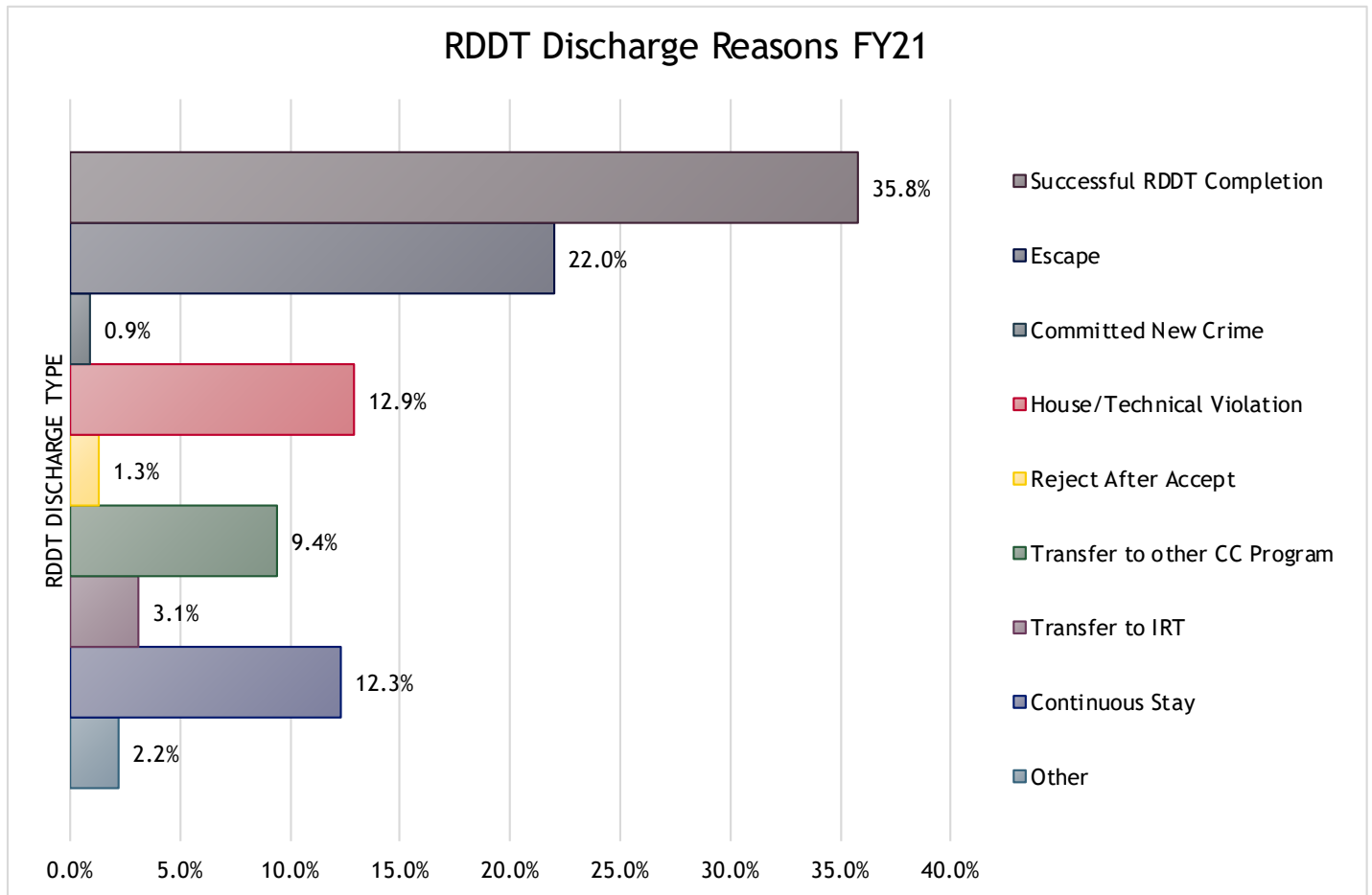
Figure 47 - Recommended Substance Use Treatment for RDDT Clients FY21



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. 35.8% of RDDT offenders in FY21 were discharged from the program successfully. 12.5% of clients discharged to a residential bed or an IRT bed when they completed their RDDT treatment to finish serving their sentence in FY21. Technical violations represented 12.9% of discharges from RDDT programs. Of these technical violations, 48.8% were drug related. Figure 48 lists the discharge reasons and rates for RDDT clients during FY21.

Figure 48 Discharge Reasons for RDDT Clients FY21



Length of Stay at Discharge

The mean length of stay for all RDDT clients in all discharge categories was 116.3 days in FY21. Figure 49 outlines the variations in length of stay in days by a client’s discharge reason.

Figure 49 - Average Length of Stay in Days for RDDT Clients by Discharge Reason FY21

RDDT Client Average Length of Stay by Discharge Reason - FY21	
Discharge Reason	# of Days
Other	124.3
Successful Residential Completion	186.1

Transfer to Other Community Corrections Program	113.8
Transfer to IRT	49.1
Escape	42.9
Committed New Crime	45.0
House/Technical Violation	103.8
Reject After Accept	45.3
Continuous Stay	89.4

Section V - Finances in Community Corrections

While in residential and non-residential community corrections facilities during FY21, 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. 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 FY21. 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

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 Standards² (CD-190³), 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), which 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 FY21, the overall median monthly income for community corrections clients was \$1167.67. 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 monthly income greater than \$19,420.15), are also omitted to demonstrate what an average client earns during their community corrections stay. Figure 50 presents the mean and median monthly income for diversion, transition and non-residential clients in FY21.

² <http://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/occ/Standards/FINAL2017StandardsforDistribution-080117.pdf>

Figure 50 - Monthly Income for Diversion, Transition & Non-Residential Clients in FY21

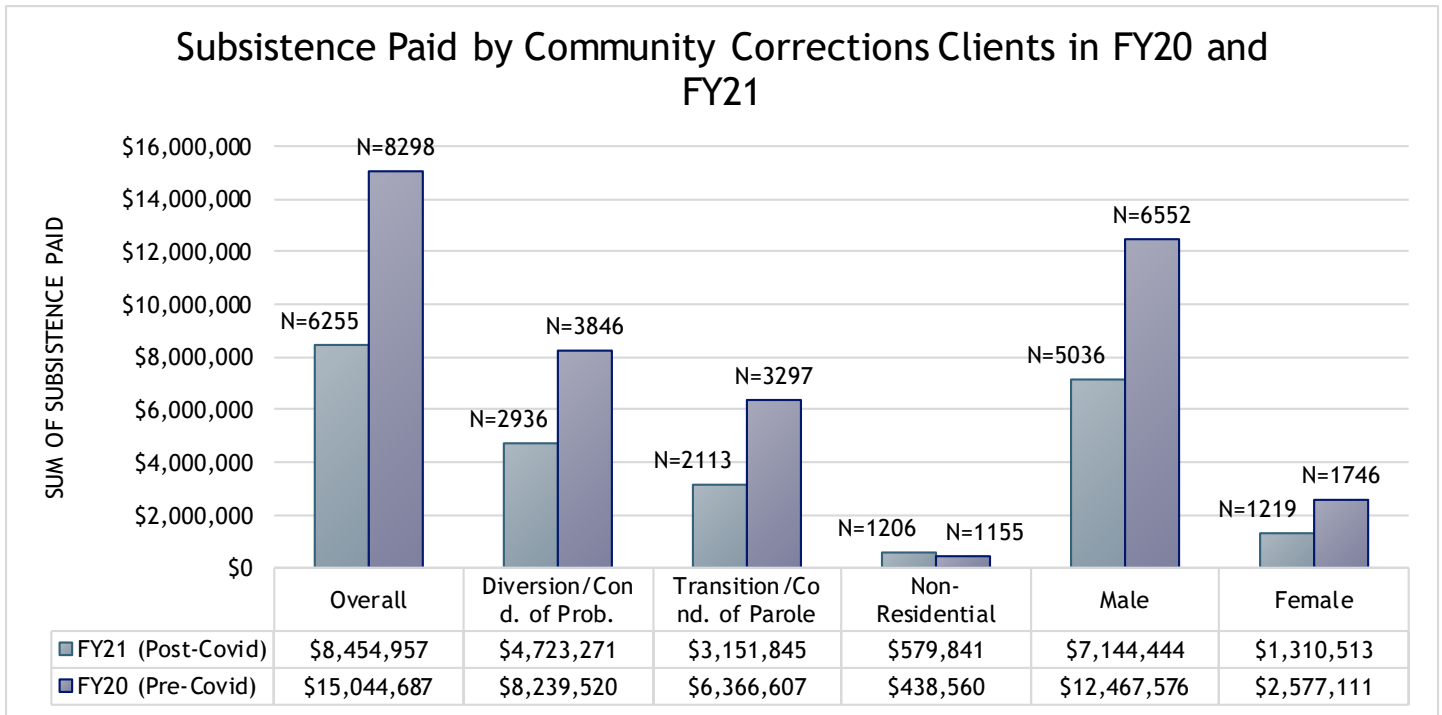
Monthly Income for Diversion, Transition & Non-Residential Clients FY21			
	Diversion	Transition	Non-Residential
Mean	\$1215.50	\$1109.42	\$1819.36
Median	\$968.75	\$930.00	\$1551.61
N	1638	1345	900

The average monthly income for men in community corrections was \$1,392.28, while the average monthly income for women was \$1003.64. Overall, community corrections clients earned a total of \$47,937,781 during FY21. The average yearly total of client earnings in community corrections from FY10 to FY21 was \$47,812,345.

Subsistence

The overall amount of subsistence paid by clients while in community corrections in FY21 was \$8,454,957. Figure 51 shows the breakdown of total subsistence payments made by diversion, transition, male, female and non-residential clients in FY20 and FY21.

Figure 51 - Subsistence Paid by Clients in Community Corrections in FY20 & FY21



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. 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 FY21, the vast majority of community corrections clients made restitution payments while in a community corrections program, totaling \$3,301,185. Figure 52 demonstrates a breakdown of these payments by legal status and gender.

Figure 56 - Restitution and Other Court Costs Paid by Community Corrections Clients in FY21

Restitution Fees Paid by Community Corrections Clients FY21					
	Diversion (Residential)	Transition	Non-Residential (Diversion Only)	Male	Female
Mean	\$563.96	\$392.17	\$677.92	\$527.69	\$528.95
Sum	\$1,654,665.00	\$828,265.00	\$818,255.00	\$2,655,333.00	\$645,852.00
N	2934	2112	1207	5032	1221

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 \$708,328.00 toward their child support obligations in FY21.

Treatment Costs

As described previously in this report, many clients pay for all or part their own treatment costs. Clients paid a total of \$557,523.00 toward their own treatment costs in FY21.

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 FY21, there were 2,521 clients who received financial assistance from programs while they were in community corrections. These clients discharged from community corrections owing, on average, \$1,076 each, totaling \$2,711,436.00.

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.

The Core Security team worked diligently through 2020 to adjust its audit processes to allow for virtual audits with the goal of providing guidance and support to the facilities. During FY21, the team was able to execute a hybrid version of the audit process with the virtual processes and limited time in the facilities to comply with local and state safety regulations.

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.

In FY21, three (3) PACE evaluations were completed through virtual and limited on-site data collection processes. All of these programs also received their Profile Feedback session in FY21.

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 cooperation and collaboration with the Core Security Team, the FY21 specialized quality assurance reviews were completed as part of the hybrid 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.

In FY21, the DCJ OCC staff trained a total of 295 participants in the following sessions: 1 Standardized Offender Assessment-Revised (SOA-R), 4 Training for Trainers (T4T), 1 Behavioral Intervention session, 3 Client Interaction sessions, 19 Trauma Informed sessions and 2 Case Planning & Progression Matrix sessions.

Online, self-paced modules were completed by a total of 93 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.

During FY21, as required by HB 18-1251, DCJ provided four training sessions to DOC staff involved in making community corrections transition placement referrals, and four 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 report⁴ 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.

⁴ https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/dcj/DCJ%20External%20Website/OCC/HB1251_FY21Report_Published060822.pdf

Section VII - Noteworthy Accomplishments

Community Corrections Information and Billing System (CCIB)

In FY20, the OCC and the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) identified a vendor to design and build CCIB 2.0. During FY21 work on the new CCIB system commenced with the team focusing on the user experience and functionality. Because the build is an agile build, the OCC is able to actively see how the system will work once it is deployed. The OCC team sent out a user satisfaction survey and presented an overview of the build and process to stakeholders. OCC will continue to engage stakeholders from around the state to make sure this new system will meet the needs of programs, boards and the OCC going into the future of community corrections. The system is on schedule to deploy at the beginning of FY23.

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 57 outlines the Advisory Council membership for FY21.

Figure 57 - The Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council Membership for FY21

Governor’s Community Corrections Advisory Council - 06/30/2021			
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		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	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 FY21 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. 15.1% of residential community corrections clients had no prior felony convictions in FY21.

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 FY21, 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 19.5% 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 \$47,937,781 in FY21. Clients contributed \$3,301,185 to their restitution/fines/court costs, \$557,523 of treatment costs, and \$708,328 in child support during the year as well.

In addition, community corrections clients paid \$8,454,957 in subsistence payments to programs in FY21. Despite these numbers, clients owed programs \$2,711,436 at the close of FY21.

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.



Morning-Surprise_ImagesofRMNP.com, Erik Stensland



Mountain-Symphony_ImagesofRMNP.com, Erik Stensland