



In Brief: Violence Disruptor Programs

An overview for public safety professionals

Table 1. Violent Crime: Five-Year Totals and Annual Percent Change

Year	Total Number (N) of Violent Crimes	% Change from Previous Year
2019	25,249	-
2020	27,776	+10%
2021	31,185	+12%
2022	32,424	+4%
2023	29,654	-9%

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Colorado is dedicated to the reduction and prevention of criminal activity through a variety of violence disruptor programs, crime prevention initiatives, and community partnerships. The total number of violent crimes decreased by 9% from 2022 ($N = 32,425$) to 2023 ($N = 29,654$), which is the first decrease in the past five years (CBI, March 2024; see Table 1).

To foster collaboration between law enforcement and non-profit organizations, 56 entities received \$14.4M through the SB22-145

Multidisciplinary Crime Prevention and Crisis Intervention Grant Program in 2023. Of the 56, 22 (39%) self-identified as violence intervention programs, 29 (52%) as early intervention teams, and 30 (54%) as primary and secondary violence prevention programs. In 2023, 2,289 new interventions and strategies were implemented by the violence intervention programs, 827 individuals were trained by the early intervention teams, and 104,826 service hours were provided by the primary and secondary violence prevention programs. For more information about this and other Colorado-based crime prevention programs, visit the [Crime Prevention Grant Programs website](#).

In addition to crime prevention programs in Colorado, there are also community violence intervention programs that “focus on those who are at the highest risk of becoming victims of or engaging in violence” intending to reduce “firearm injuries and deaths by addressing the root causes of violence and engaging with affected individuals and communities” (CDPHE, n.d.; see Table 2). Violence disruption is a long-term collaborative effort between law enforcement and the community built upon mutual trust and understanding, open communication, and willingness to explore new ideas and strategies. Colorado continues to prioritize these and other evidence-based approaches to address criminal activities and improve outcomes for communities across the state.

Table 2. Examples of violence reduction approaches within different environments.

Environment	Description	Example
Individual	Address biological or psychological factors, behavior or personal experience	In-home visits to teach parenting skills; social and emotional learning; cognitive behavior therapy
Relationship (peer family)	Target interactions between two or more closely-associated people	Peer program promoting positive dating norms among friends; adults mentoring youth
Community	Address issues with the health, safety, and stability of whole communities	Physical improvements to neighborhoods; business improvement districts; reducing crime/fear of crime
Societal	Examine broad patterns in thinking and acting that produce a specific social dynamic	Awareness campaigns around intimate partner violence; bystander intervention education; legislation/public policies supporting family-leave

Source: Illinois CJ Information Authority, [Violence Prevention: Basic Ideas for Approaches and Coordination \(2020\)](#).

Additional Information & Resources:

- CBI, March 2024: [Colorado Crime Statistics - Violent Crime 2023](#) [Note: Updated monthly, CBI data is dynamic.]
- CDPHE, no date: Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment - [Community Violence Intervention Strategies](#)
- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA): [Community-Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative](#)
- City of Denver: [Youth Violence Prevention Action Table EOY Strategic Planning Session \(2021\)](#) (pdf)
- US DOJ, Community Oriented Policing Services: [Community Violence Intervention](#) (training videos)
- US DOJ, Office of the Deputy Attorney General: [Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Violent Crime \(2021\)](#) (pdf)