

**Community Corrections
In
Colorado**

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1999-2000

December, 2001

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN COLORADO

Annual Statistical Report
Fiscal Year 1999-2000

Prepared by:
Glenn A. Tapia

December, 2001

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Raymond T. Slaughter
Division Director

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
C. Suzanne Mencer
Executive Director

COLORADO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
ADVISORY COUNCIL
Judge O. John Kuenhold, Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Who is Sentenced to Community Corrections?	3
Intake Status	3
Demographics	4
Criminal History	6
For What Types of Offenses are Community Corrections Offenders Currently Serving Time?	9
What Services Do Offenders Receive While in Community Corrections?	12
How Is A Person Terminated From Community Corrections?	13
Do Offenders Offset Costs of Community Corrections Programs?	20
Do Community Corrections Offenders Work?	20
Do Community Corrections Offenders Pay Taxes? What about Restitution?	21
What Is The Average Length of Stay for Community Corrections Offenders?	24
Women in Community Corrections	26
Summary	28
Appendix A	30
Appendix B	34
Appendix C	49
Advisory Council Members	51

INTRODUCTION

The following report is a statistical summary of all Community Corrections offenders who terminated residential placement from Community Corrections facilities during fiscal year 1999-2000 (July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000). The data used to compile this report are from a database maintained by the Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ). This database has been maintained since July, 1986, when the administration of Community Corrections was placed under the DCJ. Data is collected on termination forms (see Appendix A) that are completed by Community Corrections program staff when an offender is discharged from the residential portion of the program. Currently, data is not collected on Non-residential Diversion, IRT or DART offenders.

The forms are reviewed for general accuracy and completeness upon receipt by the DCJ. The DCJ relies on program staff to insure accuracy of the data. A sample of termination forms is reviewed for accuracy during on-site audits of Community Corrections programs.

Some issues arise when analyzing termination information of this nature. Because the report focuses on people who terminated, data may be biased, especially when viewing a one-year time frame. The data may over-represent offenders who terminate after short lengths of stay, and under-represent offenders who stay for longer periods of time. Furthermore, the data may not represent the characteristics of the current population since information is only collected after an offender terminates from residential placement.

This report focuses on Community Corrections as a statewide entity, not on individual programs. The report breaks down the termination population into two main categories: Diversion offenders (including condition of probation) and Transition offenders (including Condition of Parole and ISP offenders). Definitions of Diversion and Transition offenders are provided on page three. An “overall” category combines the two populations.

There are three (3) jail-based programs not included as part of this analysis because they are short-term placements for offenders awaiting bed space in a traditional Community Corrections facility. By

including these placements in this analysis, the offenders would be counted twice. Also excluded are the community-based Intensive Residential Treatment (IRT) programs and the Denver DART program. These programs are short-term intensive drug treatment programs and are not truly representative of the actual Community Corrections system. To include the IRT and DART terminations, would also result in multiple counting of offenders.

Note that in several of the tables where ranges are specified, the measure of “median” (the center number in a range) is used to describe the data. This measure is used to represent the average because it is not as sensitive to extreme ranges as the mean.

Most of the data presented in this report are in graph form. That data can also be located in Appendix B, in table form. For those graphs where only percentages are represented, the actual numbers can also be found in Appendix B. Tables and graphs where actual numbers are presented within the body of the report are not listed in Appendix B.

Appendix C of this report shows the number of offenders that were terminated from each program during the year based on the number of termination forms received for the fiscal year 1999-2000.

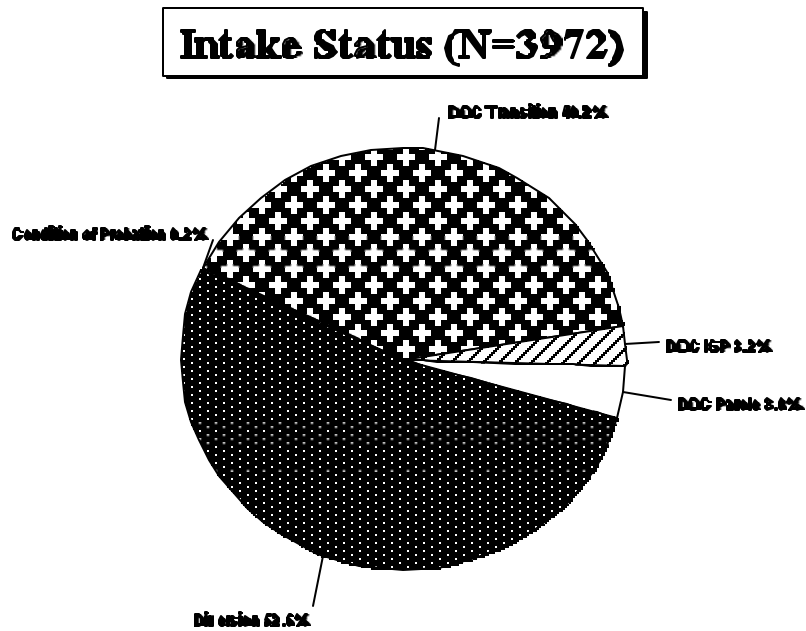
Source: DCJ Community Corrections Termination Forms & Daily Census, Fiscal Year 1999-2000

***The number of cases will vary throughout this report due to missing data.**

WHO IS SENTENCED TO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS?

Intake Status

Community Corrections serves adult offenders who have been convicted of felony offenses. There are two major groups of Community Corrections offenders: Diversion and Transition. Diversion offenders are sentenced directly by the courts or may be sentenced as a condition of probation for up to 30 days. Transition and Parole offenders are referred from the Department of Corrections as a means of allowing an offender to Transition back into the community after prison incarceration. In FY 1999-2000, 53% of all Community Corrections offenders were Diversion offenders and 47% were Department of Corrections offenders; as presented in the illustration below.

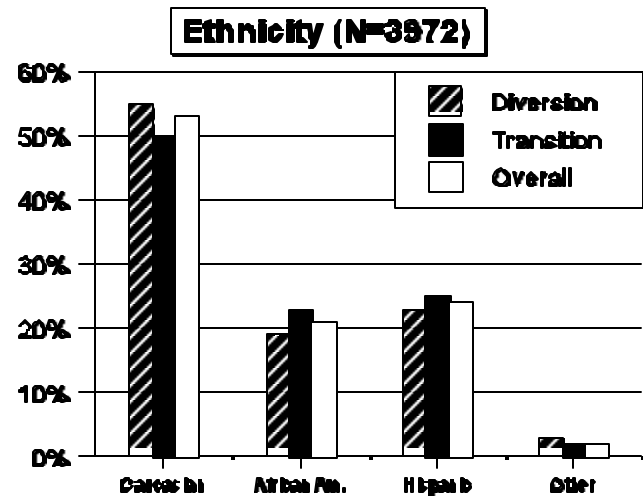


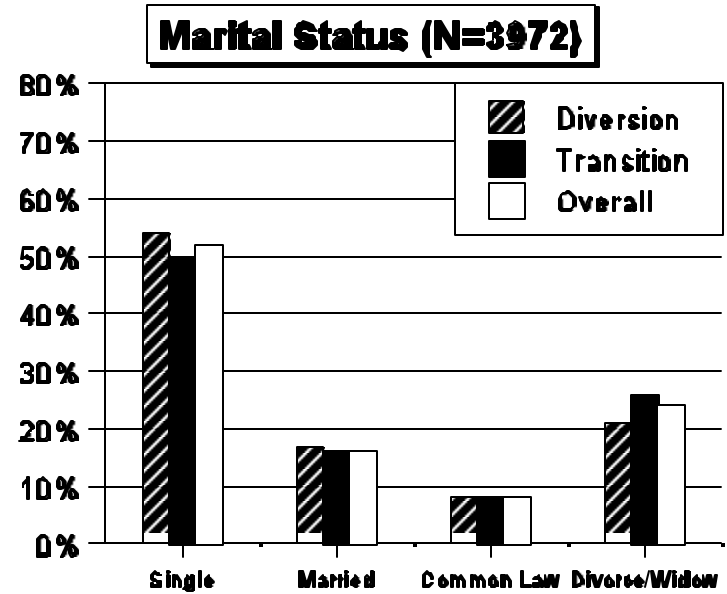
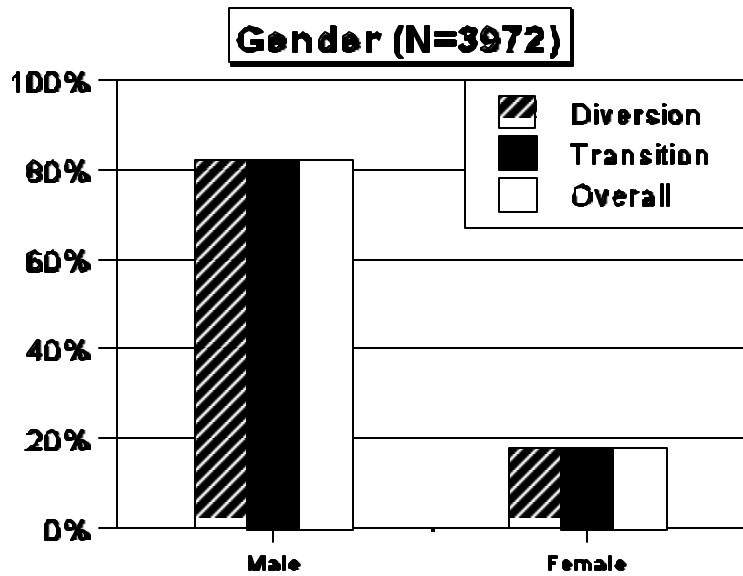
(Illustration 1, Reference Table 1, App. B)

Community Corrections in FY 1999-2000 was funded for 1051 residential Transition and Parole beds (including 78 IRT beds and 34 Boot camp beds), and 1248 residential Diversion beds. Additionally, 1160 slots for non-residential Diversion were funded. The average daily population was 965 for residential Transition and Parole, and 1103 for residential Diversion. The average daily population for non-residential Diversion during the year was 1032.

Demographics

The profile of the “typical” Community Corrections client has not changed in the past six years. The “typical” client was 21-35 years of age, unmarried, male, and Caucasian. As shown in following illustrations, 53% of Community Corrections offenders were Caucasian, 21% were African American, and 24% were Hispanic. Also illustrated, 82% were males, 64% were 35 years old or younger and 76% were unmarried (52% were single and 24% were separated, divorced or widowed).

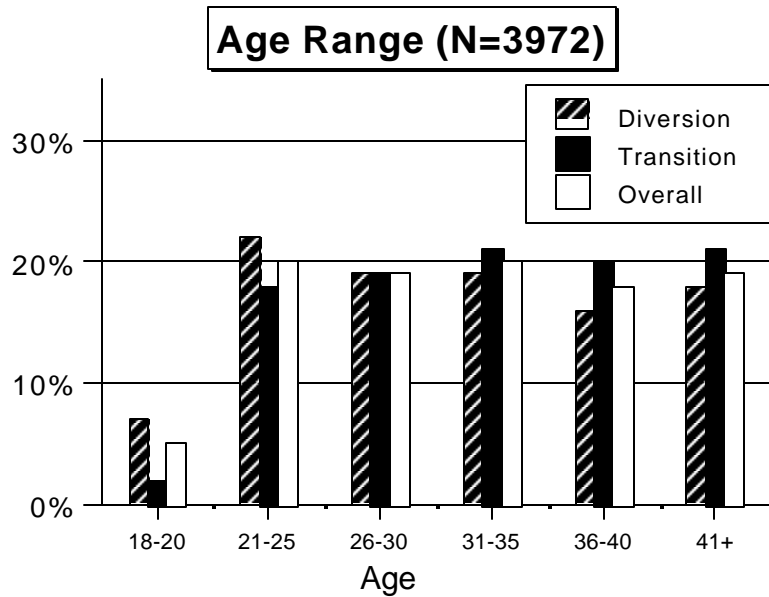


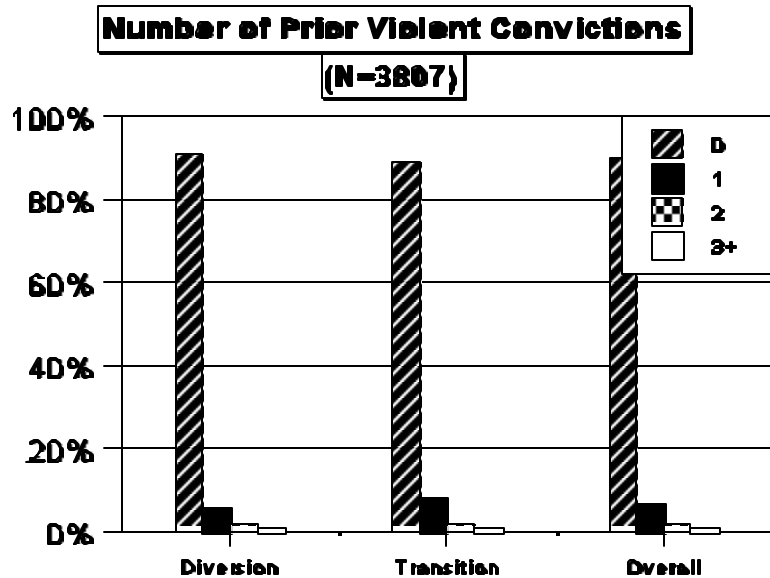
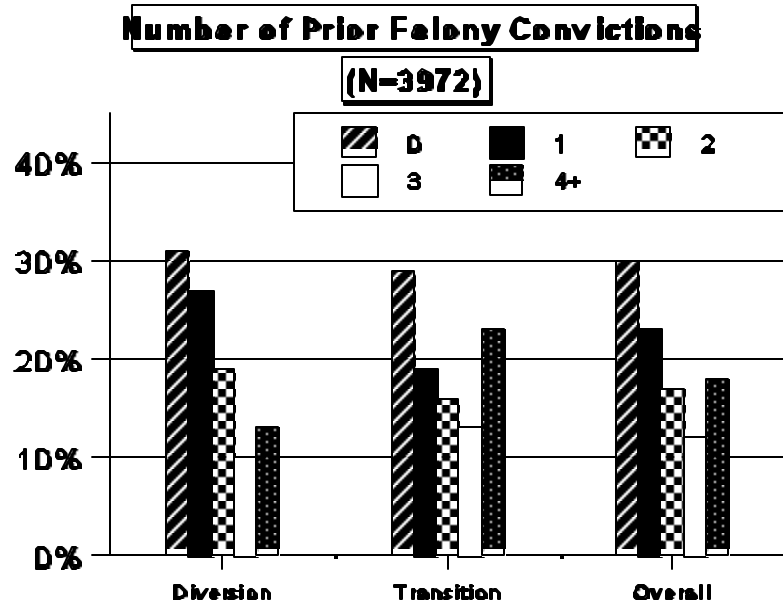


(Illustrations 2-5, Reference Tables 2A, 2B, 2C & 2D, App. B)

Criminal History

The graphs on page 7 indicate that 30% of all Community Corrections offenders had no prior felony. The proportion of offenders with no criminal history records was higher among Diversion offenders than it was for Transition offenders. Thirty-one (31%) of Diversion offenders had no prior felony convictions, compared to 29% of Transition offenders. Those with lengthy criminal histories (three or more prior felony convictions) made up 23% of the Diversion population and 36% of the Transition population. Ten percent (10%) of the overall population had prior violent convictions, 9% of Diversion offenders and 11% of Transition offenders had prior violent convictions.





(Illustrations 6 & 7, Reference Table 3 & 4, App. B)

The *Criminal History Score* (Mande, 1986) is a composite score that reflects the seriousness of an offender’s criminal past. Functionally, it is a value derived from a weighted combination of the six variables defined below. The number of occurrences for each item is multiplied (x) by the weight (in parentheses), totaled, and then collapsed into scores of zero through four.

- Number of juvenile adjudications x (.5)
- Number of juvenile commitments x (1)
- Number of adult prior felony convictions x (1)
- Number of adult prior violent arrests x (1.5)
- Number of adult probation revocations x (.75)
- Number of adult parole revocations x (2)

The *Criminal History Score* used in this report is a **proxy** of the criminal history measurement. The true criminal history measurement above, requires adult violent **arrests** where the proxy in this report uses adult violent **convictions**.

The *Criminal History Score* was found to be statistically related to both program failure and program infractions in a research project conducted by English and Mande¹. In the files studied, it was found that the higher the score, the more frequently program infractions occurred.

Table 5 compares *Criminal History Scores* for FY 1999-2000 and the previous fiscal year. The average criminal history score for Diversion offenders was 2.28, up from last year’s 2.18. The average criminal history score for Transition offenders was 2.63, slightly lower than last year’s average score of 2.64. The average overall score was 2.43, up from last year’s 2.37.

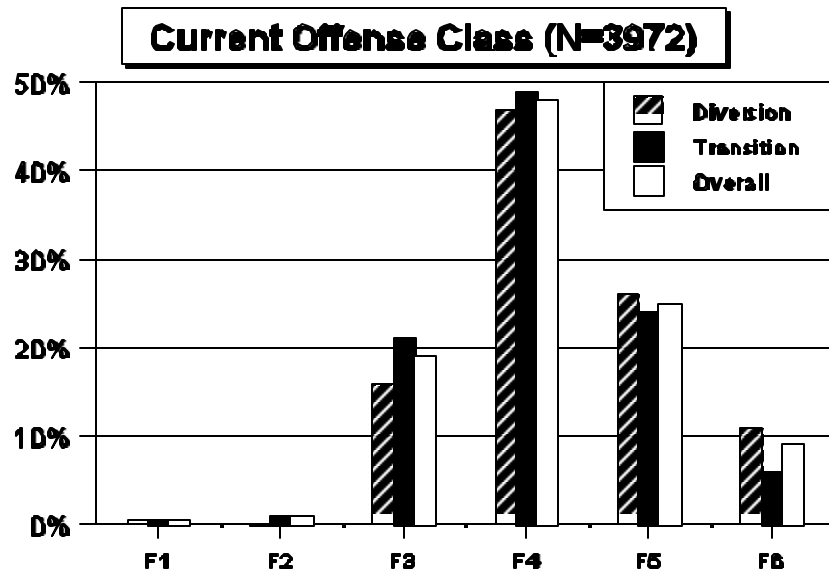
¹Kim English & Mary Mande, “Community Corrections in Colorado: Why Do Some Succeed and Others Fail?” Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, 1991.

Table 5 - Criminal History Scores (N=3972)

	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	FY 98-99	FY 99-00	FY 98-99	FY 99-00	FY 98-99	FY 99-00
Mean	2.18	2.28	2.64	2.63	2.37	2.43
Median	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Range	0 - 4.0	0 - 4.0	0 - 4.0	0 - 4.0	0 - 4.0	0 - 4.0

FOR WHAT TYPES OF OFFENSES ARE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OFFENDERS SERVING TIME?

Most Community Corrections offenders in FY 1999-2000 were serving sentences for non-violent, lower-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders occur in the following order: possession and distribution of controlled substances, burglary, and theft. Eighty-four percent (84%) of the Diversion offenders, as well as 79% of the Transition offenders, were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony as shown in the illustration below.

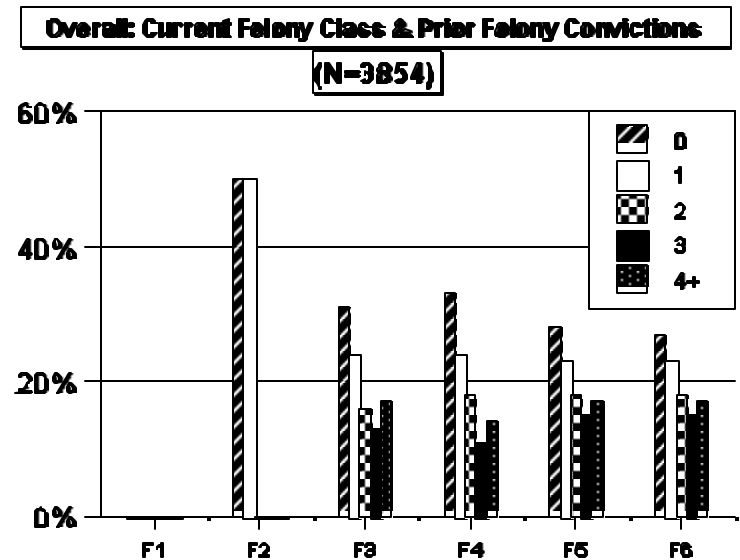


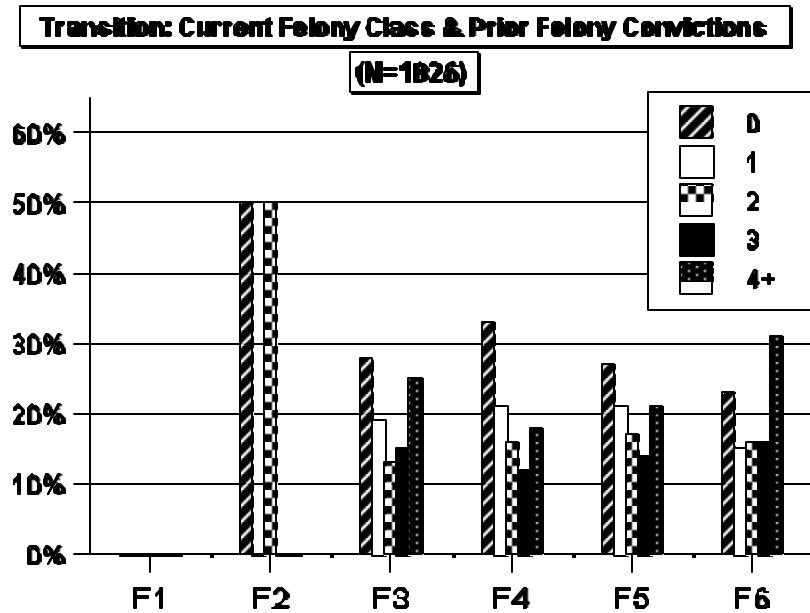
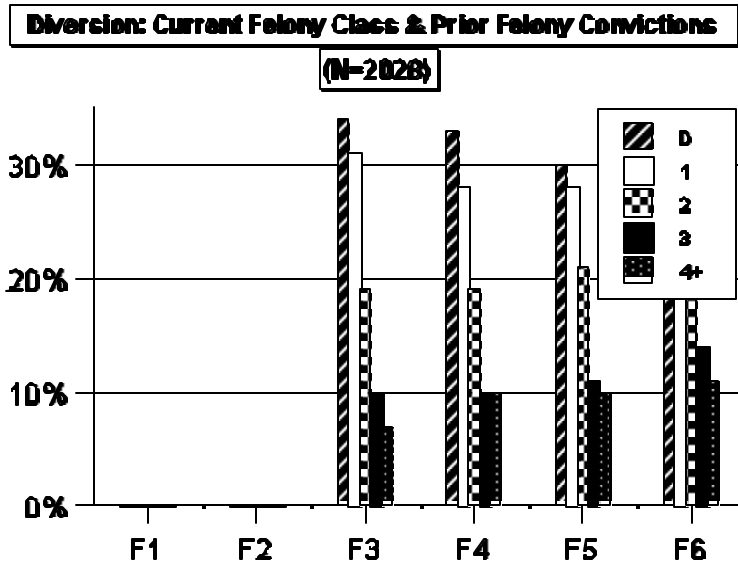
(Illustration 8, Reference Table 6, App. B)

The following three graphs illustrate the number of prior felony convictions by current felony class of the offender population. These illustrations distinguish Diversion offenders from Transition offenders by their criminal history and level of felony class on the current conviction.

For Diversion offenders who were convicted of class 3 felonies, 66% had at least one prior felony conviction. Twenty percent (20%) of Diversion offenders presently convicted of class 4 felonies and 21% of those convicted of class 5 felonies had three or more prior felony convictions.

In contrast, of those Transition offenders serving time for a class 3 felony, 72% had at least one prior felony conviction. Thirty percent (30%) of transition offenders presently convicted of class 4 felonies and 35% of those convicted of class 5 felonies had three or more prior felony convictions. Across all felony classes, Transition offenders consistently had more prior felony convictions.



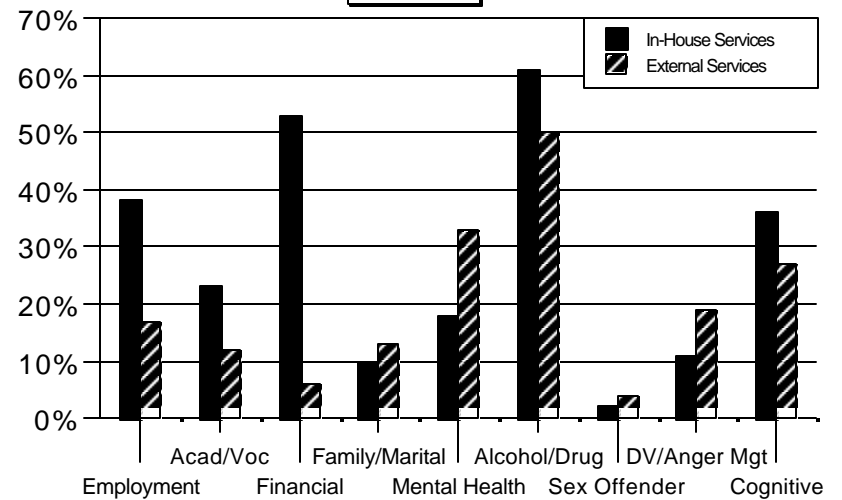


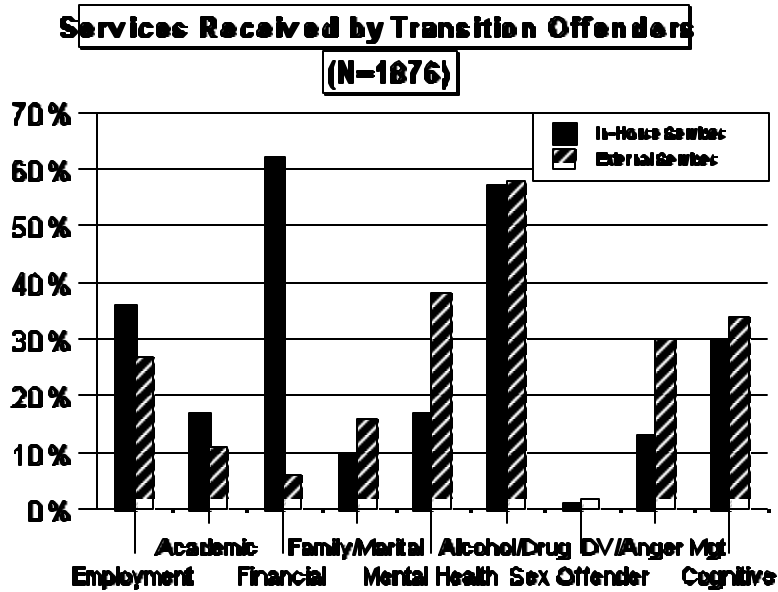
(Illustration 9-11, Reference Tables 7, 8 & 9, App. B)

WHAT SERVICES DO OFFENDERS RECEIVE WHILE IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS?

Community Corrections programs provide a variety of services to the offenders. These services generally include case management, life skills, drug and alcohol education, money management assistance, and educational and vocational guidance. Often, offenders purchase services beyond those typically provided by the program. Offenders can qualify for special assistance if they are in financial need and meet defined criteria through the Special Offender Services Fund, that is administered by DCJ. Otherwise, offenders are responsible for paying for services that are not provided within the daily per diem by the program or services received outside the program. Illustrations 12 and 13 show which services were received both inside and outside the facility.

Services Received by Diversion Offenders
(N=2096)

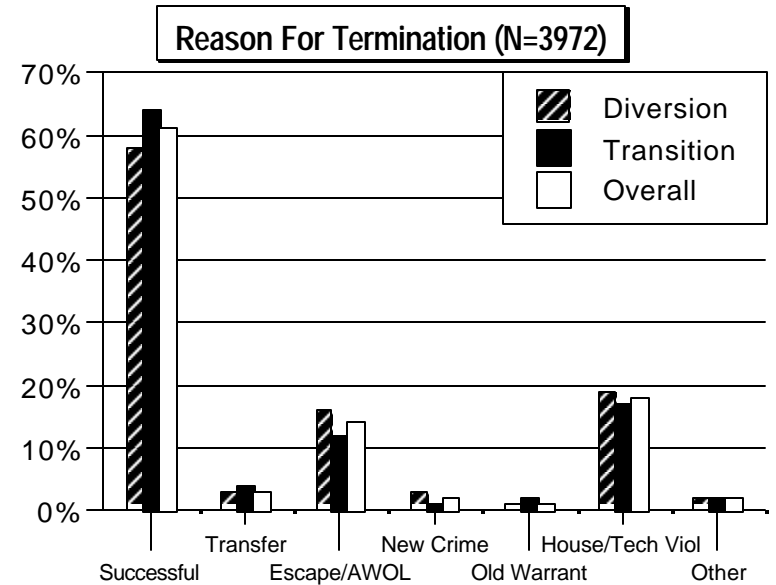




(Illustrations 12 & 13, Reference Tables 10A & 10B, App. B)

HOW IS A PERSON TERMINATED FROM COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS?

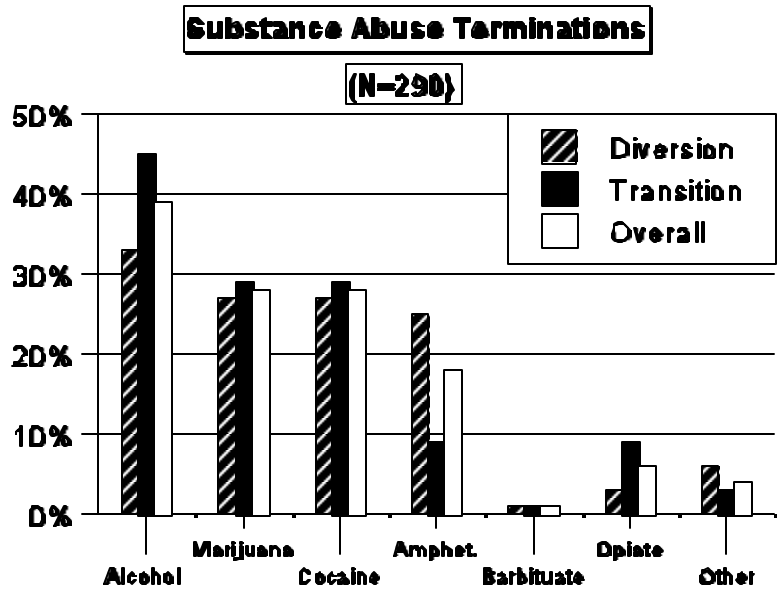
Offenders are terminated from Community Corrections residential programs when they complete the length of their sentence, transfer to more appropriate residential programs, progress to non-residential programs, or when they break predetermined rules. In FY 1999-00, 58% of Diversion and 64% of Transition offenders were terminated for successful completion of residential placement. The rates of success decreased by 3% for Diversion and increased by 3% for Transition populations from last year. Nineteen percent (19%) of Diversion and 17% of Transition offenders terminated from Community Corrections as a result of technical rule violations. Overall terminations due to the commission of a new crime increased to 2%. Termination data are presented in illustration 14.



(Illustration 14, Reference Table 11A, App. B)

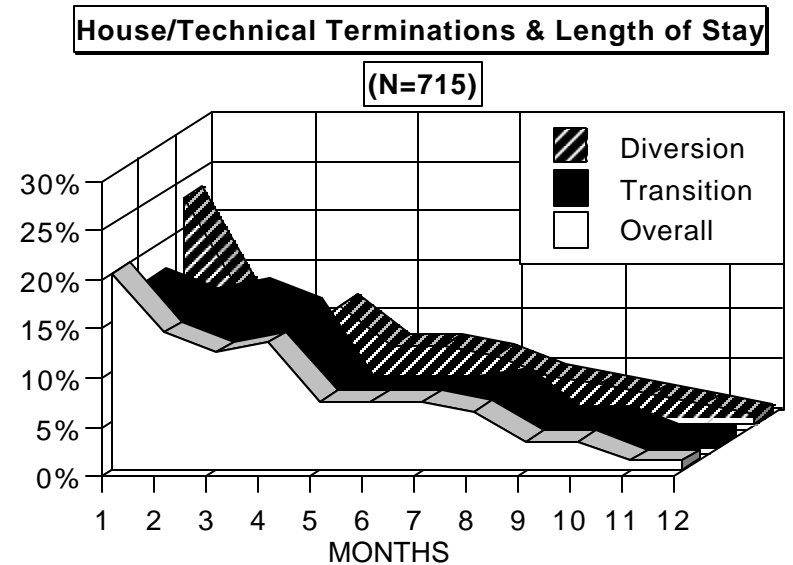
Terminations due to technical rule violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the offender's behavior and actions, i.e. disobeying a lawful order, unaccountable time while signed out of the facility, failure to follow the program plan, fighting in the facility, etc. The other category of technical violations consists of substance abuse while residing in the facility. Of the 715 offenders terminating due to house technical violations, 290 (41%) were substance abuse terminations, while 425 (59%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations.

Illustration 15 shows the substance(s) abused that resulted in the termination. For Diversion offenders, alcohol was the primary substance used (33%) with marijuana and cocaine as secondary substances (27% each). The primary substance abused by Transition offenders was also alcohol (45%) with marijuana and cocaine secondary (29% each). For both populations, the use of cocaine decreased from the previous year and the use of marijuana increased. It is important to note that some tests were positive for more than one substance.



(Illustration 15, Reference Table 11B, App. B)

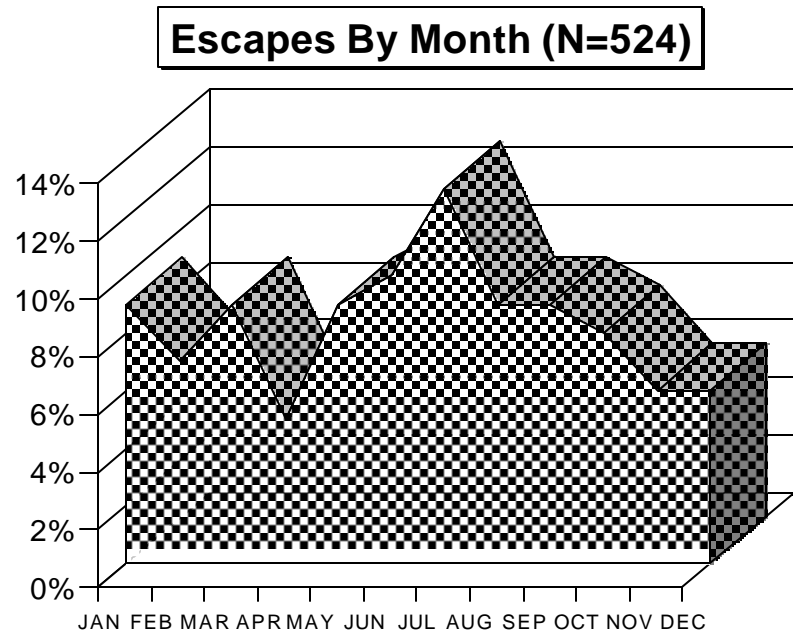
Illustration 16 shows the **length of stay** for offenders who terminated because of **house/technical rule violations**. As this chart indicates, the first two months in a program are the most critical for offenders adjusting to residential placement. Forty-six percent (46%) of offenders who terminated because of house rule infractions, terminated within the first 90 days.



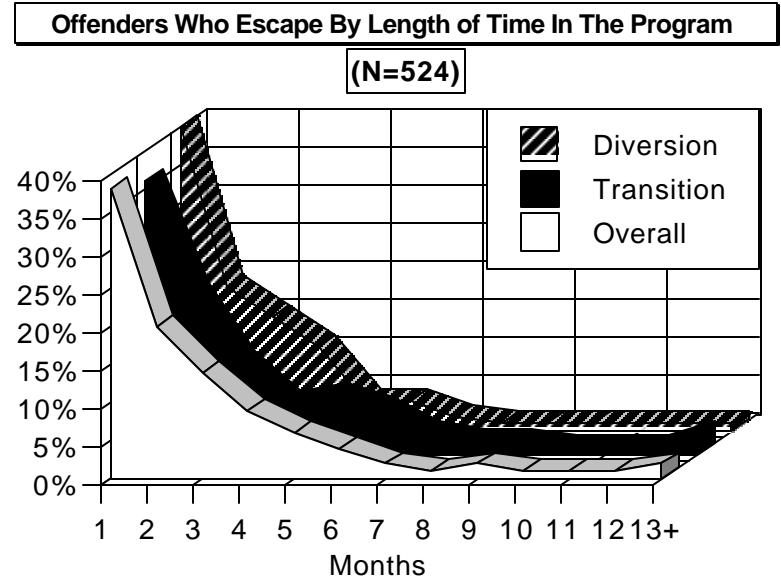
(Illustration 16, Reference Table 12, App. B)

The overall termination rate due to escape (13%) did not change from FY 1998-1999. The termination rate for escape was 15% for Diversion and 11% for Transition offenders.

Offenders escaped most frequently during June and July as illustrated below. Illustration 18 shows the **length of stay** for offenders who **escape** from Community Corrections. This table indicates that the first sixty days hold the highest risk for offenders who escape from the program. Thirty-eight (38%) of the escapes occur during the first 30 days and 58% occur within the first 60 days.



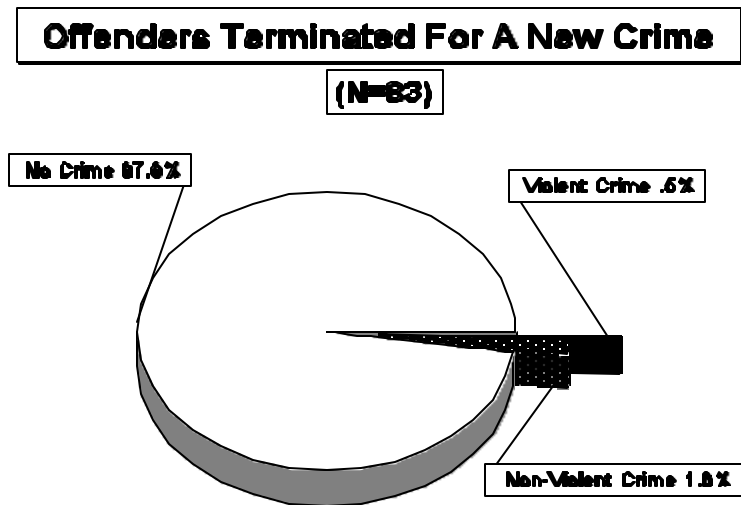
(Illustration 17, Reference Table 13, App. B)



(Illustration 18, Reference Table 14, App. B)

For the majority of escapes in FY 1999-2000, the profile of the offender was a single (56%), Caucasian (44%), male (84%), less than 31 years old (56%). This offender had less than a high school diploma or GED (41%), was convicted of a class 4 or 5 felony (74%), and was serving time for a drug related offense (33%), burglary (14%), or theft (15%). It is also important to note that the majority of offenders who escaped, were arrested for the first time at the age of 18 or younger (62%), had prior felony convictions (73%), and had prior probation or parole supervision (73%) with more than 31% ending in revocation. Diversion offenders made up 62% of the escapes, while Transition and parole offenders made up the remaining 38%.

Of all the offenders terminating from Community Corrections, only 2% (65) were terminated for the commission of a new crime (as measured by a new arrest). Illustration 19 shows the percentage breakdown of offenders who committed new crimes (excluding escape), either violent or non-violent. Of the 2%; less than 1% was for a violent crime; and the remainder for non-violent crime. Fifteen of the 18 violent crimes committed were committed by Diversion offenders and three were committed by Transition offenders.



(Illustration 19, Reference Table 15, App. B)

DO OFFENDERS OFFSET COSTS OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS?

While living in Community Corrections facilities, offenders are expected to work and pay room and board. Programs can charge offenders up to \$10 per day in subsistence fees. Actual collections are based on earnings and offenders' ability to pay. Table 16 shows that the median daily subsistence cost that offenders paid in the program in FY 1999-2000 was \$9.71 for Diversion offenders, and \$9.74 for Transition offenders.

**Table 16
Median Daily Subsistence
Paid By Residents (For Those Who Paid)**

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$8.79	\$9.06	\$8.91
Median	\$9.71	\$9.74	\$9.73
N	1709	1555	3264

DO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OFFENDERS WORK?

Eighty-two percent (82%) of Diversion offenders and 83% of Transition offenders who were terminated in FY 1999-2000 were employed for some period during their residency in Community Corrections. Table 17 shows the median monthly income for Diversion offenders who were employed was \$903 per month (up from \$774 last year). In addition, employed Transition offenders earned a median monthly income of \$910 (up from \$766 last year).

Table 17
Monthly Income For Community Corrections Offenders
Who Were Employed

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$1040	\$983	\$1013
Median	\$903	\$910	\$906
Range	\$0 - 4560	\$0 - 4560	\$0 - 4560
N	1709	1555	3264

DO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OFFENDERS PAY TAXES? WHAT ABOUT RESTITUTION?

Community Corrections offenders who work also pay state and federal taxes and, when ordered, restitution. Tables 18 and 19 show the range, median, mean and number of Diversion and Transition offenders who paid state and federal taxes while participating in Community Corrections programs. In FY 1999-2000, Diversion offenders paid an average of \$210 in state taxes on the money they earned while in residential Community Corrections; Transition offenders paid an average of \$172. As is true with all taxpayers, federal taxes paid were greater when compared to state taxes. Diversion offenders' average contribution was \$571 and Transition offenders' average federal tax withholding was \$471. An overall sum of \$532,421 was paid in state taxes and a sum of \$1,442,672 was paid in federal taxes by Community Corrections offenders over the length of their stay in residential placement.

Table 18
State Taxes Paid By Community Corrections Offenders

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$210	\$172	\$192
Median	\$118	\$106	\$113
Range	\$1 - 2000	\$1 - 1351	\$1 - 2000
N	1709	1555	3264
Sum	\$309,481	\$222,940	\$532,421

Table 19
Federal Taxes Paid By Community Corrections Offenders

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$571	\$471	\$524
Median	\$296	\$280	\$290
Range	\$1 - 7386	\$1 - 4728	\$1 - 7386
N	1709	1555	3264
Sum	\$834,453	\$608,219	\$1,442,672

Restitution, which is not ordered in all cases, was paid by 1329 (63%) Diversion offenders who terminated this fiscal year and by 1111 (59%) Transition offenders. Table 20 shows the median amount paid was \$435 by Diversion offenders and \$320 by Transition offenders. An overall sum of \$1,480,248 was paid in restitution by offenders in residential placement (up \$291,142 from last year's \$1,188,806). Diversion offenders paid \$899,219 of that sum, while Transition offenders paid the remaining \$581,029.

Table 20
Restitution Paid by Community Corrections Offenders

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$677	\$523	\$607
Median	\$435	\$320	\$380
Range	\$5 - 4882	\$5 - 4745	\$5 - 4882
N	1329	1111	2440
Sum	\$899,219	\$581,029	\$1,480,248

PLEASE NOTE: Restitution amounts shown in this chart may include fines and other miscellaneous court-ordered costs.

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT?

Offenders reside in Community Corrections facilities during the first phase of such placements. Then, depending on the length of sentence or adjustment of the offender, the remainder of the sentence is completed under different types and levels of non-residential supervision. Fifty-three percent (53%) of Diversion offenders discharged from residential programs were transferred to non-residential supervision in FY 1999-2000, while 60% of Transition offenders transferred to regular or ISP parole under the Department of Corrections. The remaining offenders either transferred to a different Community Corrections program, IRT, jail, prison or off supervision.

The average overall length of stay in Community Corrections increased by 2 days in the past year, from 162 to 164 days. Table 21 details the length of stay in residential Community Corrections in FY 1999-2000.

The average length of stay for Diversion offenders who terminated Community Corrections in FY 1999-2000 was approximately five and a half months (164 days). The average length of stay for Diversion offenders who completed their residential placement successfully was nearly 7 months (200 days). For those who did not terminate successfully, the average length of stay was nearly four months (117 days).

The average length of stay for Transition offenders was approximately five and a half months (164 days). The average length of stay for Transition offenders successfully completing residential placement was over six months (193 days), and for those terminating other than successfully, the average length of stay was nearly four months (116 days).

Table 21
Overall Length of Stay For Residential
Diversion and Transition Offenders (Days)

		Mean (Average)	N
Diversion	Succ. Completion	200 days	1217
	Other Terms	117 days	879
	Overall	164 days	2096
Transition	Succ. Completion	193 days	1196
	Other Terms	116 days	680
	Overall	164 days	1876
Overall	Succ. Completion	197 days	2413
	Other Terms.	117 days	1555
	Overall	164 days	3972

WOMEN IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Over a period of several years, the female population in Community Corrections has increased. Female offenders made up 18 percent of the Community Corrections population in FY 99-00. Four of the programs specialize in serving only female offenders. The data presented in this section represent the females in all community corrections programs..

Demographics

The profile of the “typical” female Community Corrections client was 26-40 years of age, unmarried and Caucasian. Fifty-two percent (52%) of the females were Caucasian, 28% were African American, and 18% were Hispanic. The percentage of African Americans was considerably higher in the female population (28%) than it was in the male population (20%). Conversely, the percentage of Hispanics in the female population (18%) was considerably lower than it was in the male population (25%).

There were also some differences between females and males regarding their marital status. Approximately twenty-five percent (25%) of both females and males were either married or common law married. However, 33% of females were divorced or widowed versus 22% of males. Also, 42% of females were single as compared to 54% of males.

Females also had less formal education, a lower rate of employment, and had a lower monthly income than males. Only 45% of females had a GED or high school diploma as compared to 54% of males. At termination, only 76% of females were employed as compared to 84% of males. Females made a median monthly income of \$636 versus \$875 for males.

Criminal History

The most common types of offenses committed by both females and males were possession/distribution of controlled substances, burglary, and theft. Forty-nine percent (49%) of females were convicted for drug-related offenses as compared to 35% of males. Fifteen percent (15%) of males were convicted of burglary as compared to 5% of females. Twelve percent (12%) of males were convicted of theft as compared to 17% of females.

The average criminal history score for females (2.27) was slightly lower than that of males (2.48). Twenty-eight percent (28%) of males had 3 or more prior felony convictions as compared to only 23% of females. Interestingly, more females were serving for more serious offenses than males. Sixty-six (66%) of males versus 71% of females were serving for class 3 or 4 felonies.

Services Received

Generally, a higher percentage of females received services in the areas of employment, academic, financial, family, and mental health. The percentages of both male and female offenders who received services in the areas of alcohol and drugs, cognitive, domestic violence/anger management were similar. It was noteworthy that a higher percentage of females received in-house services as compared to males.

Termination Status

Females had higher rates of successful termination, lower rates of escape, and lower rates of technical/house violations than males. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of females successfully completed their supervision as compared to 59% of males. Twelve percent (12%) of females escaped versus 14% of males. Only 13% of females terminated due to technical violations as compared to 19% of males. The average length of stay for females was 158 days as compared to 166 days for males.

SUMMARY

During fiscal year 1999-2000, 3972 offenders terminated from residential Community Corrections placement. The typical Community Corrections offender during this time period was between 21 and 35 years old, unmarried, Caucasian and male. Offenders either were serving direct sentences from the courts (53%) or were transitioning from the Department of Corrections to the community (47%). Seventy percent (73% , n=2884) of all offenders who terminated Community Corrections during this fiscal year were serving time for either a class 4 or class 5 felony.

In fiscal year 1999-2000, the overall successful termination rate was 61% (2413 offenders), compared to 61% successful terminations (2257 offenders) in FY 1997-98. Terminations resulting from the commission of a new offense increased to 2% for FY 1999-2000. For offenders terminating unsuccessfully because of drug use, alcohol, cocaine and marijuana, respectively, were the drugs of choice. Thirteen percent (524) of the overall population escaped Community Corrections supervision. Fifty-Eight (58%) percent of those who escaped did so in the first 60 days of placement.

Most of the offenders worked at some time while in residential Community Corrections, and earned an average of \$906 per month. From these wages, most offenders paid room and board, state and federal taxes, and restitution, if so ordered.

The mean length of stay for all offenders was almost 5 and a half months; over six and a half months for those who successfully completed their residential placements and nearly four months for those who terminated other than successfully.

Appendix A

Appendix B

TABLE 1
Intake Status

Legal Status	%	N
Diversion	52.6	2089
Condition of Probation	.2	8
DOC Transition	40.2	1597
DOC Parole	3.8	151
DOC ISP	3.2	127
TOTAL	100	3972

TABLE 2A
Offender Characteristics: Ethnicity

Race	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Caucasian	55	1153	50	932	53	2085
African American	19	407	23	437	21	844
Hispanic	23	491	25	461	24	952
Other	3	45	2	46	2	91
TOTAL	100	2096	100	1876	100	3972

TABLE 2B
Offender Characteristics: Gender

Sex	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Male	82	1720	82	1548	82	3268
Female	18	376	18	328	18	704
TOTAL	100	2096	100	1876	100	3972

TABLE 2C
Offender Characteristics: Age Range

Age at Entry	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
18 - 20	7	155	2	38	5	193
21 - 25	21.5	452	18	333	20	785
26 - 30	19	397	19	354	19	751
31 - 35	19	390	20.5	385	19.5	775
36 - 40	16	335	20	368	18	703
41+	17.5	367	21	398	19	765
TOTAL	100	2096	100	1876	100	3972

TABLE 2D
Offenders Characteristics: Marital Status

Marital Status	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Single	54	1141	50	936	52	2077
Married	17	347	16	298	16	645
Common Law	8	161	8	151	8	312
Divorced/Widow	21	447	26	491	24	938
TOTAL	100	2096	100	1876	100	3972

TABLE 3
Criminal History of Community Corrections Clients

# of Prior Adult Felony Convictions	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
	0	31	646	29	541	30
1	27	569	19	364	23	933
2	19	397	16	292	17	689
3	10	218	13	245	12	463
4+	13	266	23	434	18	581
TOTAL	100	2096	100	1876	100	3972

TABLE 4
Number of Prior Violent Convictions

# of Prior Adult Violent Convictions	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
0	91	1845	89	1598	90	3443
1	6	129	8	143	7	272
2	2	30	2	33	2	63
3+	1	16	1	13	<1	29
TOTAL	100	2020	100	1787	100	3807

TABLE 6
Current Offense Class

Offense Class	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Felony 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felony 2	0	0	<1	2	<1	2
Felony 3	16	340	21	400	19	740
Felony 4	47	977	49	921	48	1898
Felony 5	26	546	24	440	25	986
Felony 6	11	233	6	113	9	346
TOTAL	100	2096	100	1876	100	3972

TABLE 7
Current Felony Class & Prior Felony Convictions: Overall (N=3854)

Felony Class	Number or Prior Felony Convictions				
	0	1	2	3	4+
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	1 -50%	1 - 50%	0	0	0
3	219 - 31%	175 - 24%	112 -16%	90 - 13%	120-17%
4	603 - 33%	446-24%	326-18%	203-11%	260-14%
5	272-28%	233-24%	188-20%	120-13%	142-15%
6	92-27%	79-23%	62-18%	50-15%	60-17%
TOTAL	1187 31%	933-24%	689-18%	463-12%	582-15%

TABLE 8
Current Felony Class & Prior Felony Convictions: Diversion (N=2028)

Felony Class	Number or Prior Felony Convictions				
	0	1	2	3	4+
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	110-34%	99-31%	61-19%	33-10%	22-7%
4	313-33%	263-28%	179-19%	95-10%	95-10%
5	156-30%	145-28%	113-21%	58-11%	54-10%
6	67-29%	62-27%	44-19%	32-14%	26-11%
TOTAL	646-32%	569-28%	397-20%	218-11%	197-10%

TABLE 9
Current Felony Class & Prior Felony Convictions: Transition (N=1826)

Felony Class	Number or Prior Felony Convictions				
	0	1	2	3	4+
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	1-50%	0	1-50%	0	0
3	109-28%	76-19%	51-13%	57-15%	97-25%
4	290-33%	183-21%	147-16%	108-12%	165-18%
5	116-27%	88-21%	75-17%	62-14%	88-21%
6	25-23%	17-15%	18-16%	18-16%	34-31%
TOTAL	541-30%	364-20%	292-16%	245-13%	384-21%

TABLE 10A - Services Received by Diversion Clients (N=2096)

Services	Received In-house		Received Externally	
	%	N	%	N
Employment Related	37	785	17	346
Academic/Vocational Related	22	471	12	244
Financial/Money Mgt Related	52	1100	6	124
Family/Marital Related	9	198	13	272
Mental Health Related	18	385	33	694
Alcohol/Drug Related	61	1276	50	1047
Sex Offender Related	2	45	4	90
DV/Anger Mgt.Related	11	228	19	401
Cognitive Related	36	756	27	556

TABLE 10B - Services Received by Transition Clients (N=1876)

Services	Received In-house		Received Externally	
	%	N	%	N
Employment Related	36	681	27	498
Academic/Vocational Related	17	314	11	202
Financial/Money Mgt Related	61	1148	6	115
Family/Marital Related	10	183	16	291
Mental Health Related	17	321	38	711
Alcohol/Drug Related	57	1073	58	1085
Sex Offender Related	<1	7	2	36
DV/Anger Mgt.Related	13	243	30	565
Cognitive Related	30	568	34	645

TABLE 11A - Reason For Termination

Termination Reason	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Successful Completion	58	1217	64	1196	61	2413
Transfer to CC Program	1	13	2	35	1	48
Transfer to IRT	2	34	2	34	2	68
Escape	15	322	11	202	13	524
AWOL	<1	2	<1	4	<1	6
New Crime	3	58	1	16	2	74
Outstanding Warrant	1	18	2	35	1	53
House/ Tech Violation	19	398	17	317	18	715
Other	2	34	2	37	2	71
TOTAL	100	2096	100	1876	100	3972

TABLE 11B - Termination Due To Substance Abuse

Drug Used Resulting In Termination	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N*	%	N*	%	N*
Alcohol	33	52	45	60	39	112
Marijuana	27	43	29	38	28	81
Cocaine	27	42	29	38	28	80
Amphetamine	25	39	9	12	18	51
Barbiturate	<1	1	<1	1	<1	2
Opiate	3	5	9	12	6	17
Other	6	9	3	4	4	13
Actual Terminations For Drug Use	7**	157	7**	133	7**	290

* Some tests are positive for more than one drug.

** Represents the percentage of the total population indicated at column heading.

TABLE 12
Offenders Terminating Due To House/Technical Violations By
Months In The Program

Months In Program	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
1 or less	23	91	17	54	20	145
2	14	55	15	48	14	103
3	8	33	16	52	12	85
4	12	49	14	44	13	93
5	8	33	6	20	7	53
6	8	32	6	19	7	51
7	7	27	6	20	7	47
8	5	18	7	23	6	41
9	4	14	3	9	3	23
10	3	10	3	10	3	20
11	2	8	1	2	1	10
12	1	4	1	4	1	8
13+	6	24	4	12	5	36
TOTAL	100	398	100	317	100	715
MEAN	5.6 months		4.8 months		5.2 months	
MEDIAN	4 months		4 months		4 months	

TABLE 13
Escapes By Month

MONTH	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
January	10	32	8.5	17	9	49
February	7	22	6	12	7	34
March	9	30	9	18	9	48
April	3	10	7.5	15	5	25
May	9	28	9	18	9	46
June	13	41	6	12	10	53
July	12	39	13	27	13	66
August	11	34	7	14	9	48
September	7	24	12	25	9	49
October	8	25	9.5	19	8	44
November	6	20	6.5	13	6	33
December	6	18	5.5	11	6	29
TOTAL	100	323	100	201	100	524

TABLE 14
Offenders Terminating Due To Escape By Months In The Program

Months In Program	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
1 or less	40	128	36	72	38	200
2	19	60	21	42	20	102
3	15	47	12	24	14	71
4	11	35	6	13	9	48
5	4	14	8	16	6	30
6	4	12	5.5	11	4	23
7	2	6	3	6	2	12
8	1	4	2.5	3	1	7
9	1	4	2	4	2	8
10	1	4	<1	1	1	5
11	<1	1	<1	1	<1	2
12	1	3	<1	1	1	4
13+	1	5	3	7	2	12
TOTAL	100	323	100	201	100	524
MEAN	2.8 months		3.7 months		3.1 months	
MEDIAN	2 months		2. months		2 months	

TABLE 15
Client Terminations For A New Crime

Termination Category	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No Crime	97.3	2040	98.5	1849	97.9	3889
Non-Violent Crime	1.9	41	1.3	24	1.6	65
Violent Crime	0.8	15	0.2	3	0.5	18
TOTAL	100	2096	100	1876	100	3972

Appendix C

**Number Of Offender Termination Forms
Received For FY 99-00
By Judicial District & Program**

JD #

1	Community Responsibility Center (CRC)	234
2	CMI / Fox	155
	CMI / Columbine	178
	CMI / Clarkson	60
	Independence House / Federal (IHF)	117
	Independence House / Pecos (IHP)	220
	Peer I	109
	The Haven at Peer I	67
	Tooley Hall	117
	Williams Street Center (WSC)	245
4	COMCOR, Inc. / Diversion Program	180
	COMCOR, Inc. / Transition Program	129
	Community Alternatives of El Paso County	155
6	Hilltop House (HTH)	64
8	Larimer County Community Corrections (LCCC)	107
10	Pueblo Community Corrections Services, Inc. (CCSI)	87
	Minnequa Community Corrections (MCC)	140
12	San Luis Valley Community Corrections (SLVCC)	127
14	Correctional Alternatives Placement Services (CAPS)	75
17	Loft House (ACCP)	71
	Phoenix Center (ACCP)	237
18	Arapahoe County Residential Center (ACRC)	146
	Arapahoe Community Treatment Center (ACTC)	179
	Centennial Community Treatment Center (CCTC)	172
19	The Restitution Center (TRC)	232
20	Boulder Community Treatment Center (BCTC)	82
	Longmont Community Corrections Program (LCTC)	125
21	Mesa Community Corrections Program (MCCC)	162

The Governor's
Community Corrections Advisory Council

O. John Kuenhold, Chairman
Norma V. Anderson
Milton K Blakey
Jonathan Fry
Thomas A. Giacinti
Daniel J. Hall
Mike Holland
Judith Horose
Ken Kester
Jeaneene E. Miller
Maureen O'Brien
Honorable James J. Peters
Don VanPelt