

**Community Corrections
In
Colorado**

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 2000 -2001

December, 2001

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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN COLORADO

Annual Statistical Report
Fiscal Year 2000-2001

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December, 2001

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INTRODUCTION

The following report is a statistical summary of all Community Corrections offenders who terminated residential placement from Community Corrections facilities during fiscal year 2000-01 (July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001). 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 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 that are 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. The 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 lists each program individually as well as numbers of offenders that were terminated during the year based on the number of termination forms received from the program for the fiscal year 2000-2001.

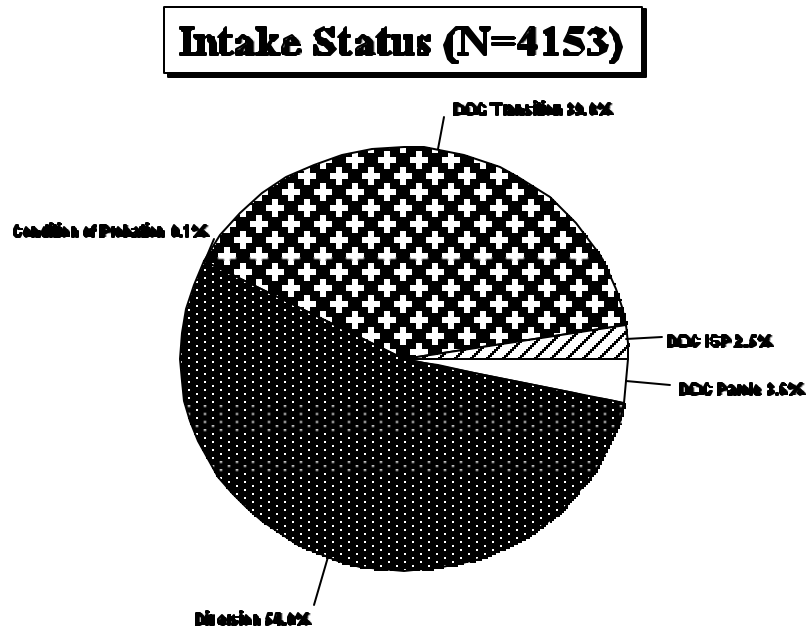
Source: DCJ Community Corrections Termination Forms & Daily Census, Fiscal Year 2000-01.

***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 2000-01, 54% of all Community Corrections offenders were Diversion offenders and 46% were Department of Corrections offenders; as presented in the illustration below.

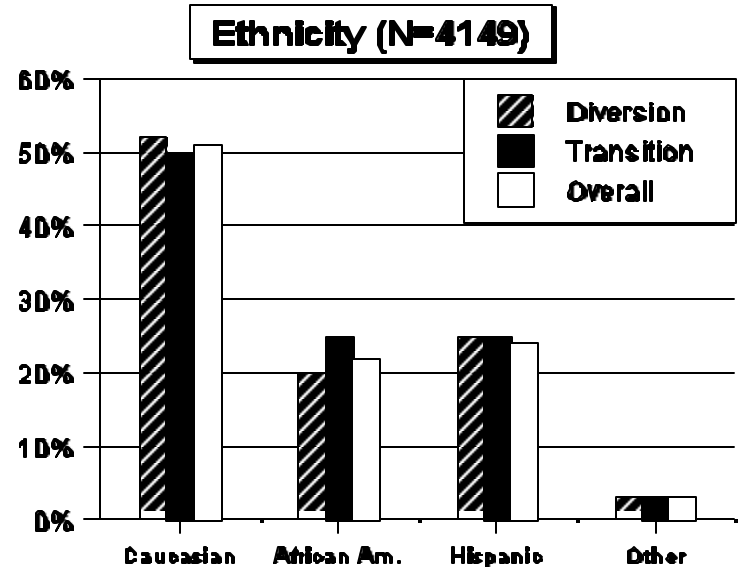


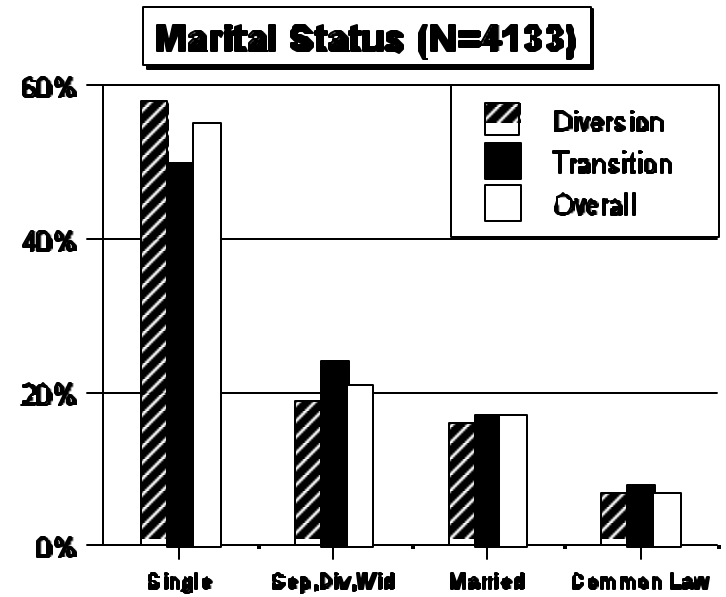
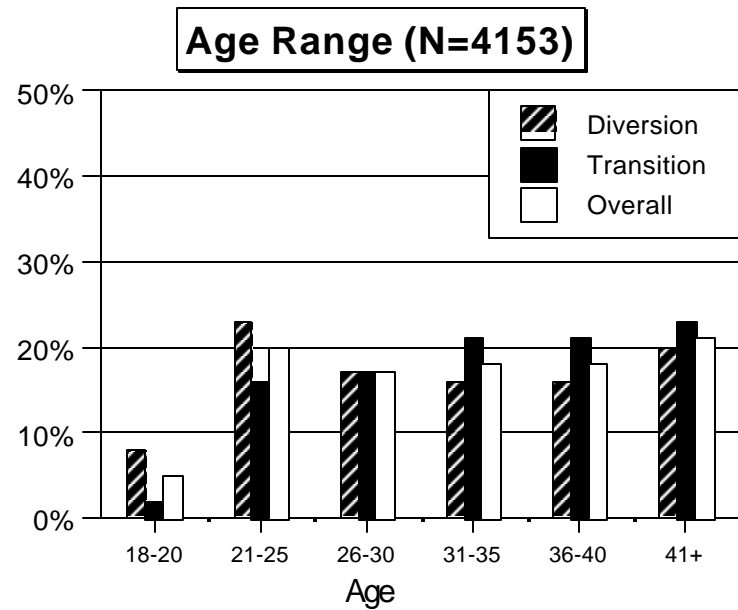
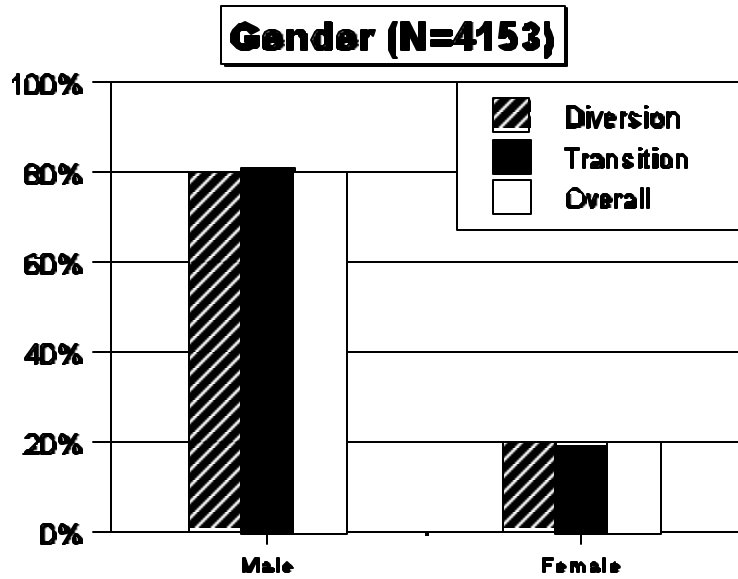
(Illustration 1, Reference Table 1, App. B)

Community Corrections in FY 2000-01 was funded for 1152 residential Transition and Parole beds (including 78 IRT beds and 28 Boot camp beds). Community Corrections was originally funded for 1310 residential Diversion beds, which was reduced to 1261.5 due to a negative supplemental. Additionally, 1230 slots for non-residential Diversion were funded. The average daily population was 1015 for residential Transition and Parole, and 1164 for residential Diversion. The average daily population for non-residential Diversion during the year was 1102.

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, 51% of Community Corrections offenders were Anglo, 22% were African American, and 24% were Hispanic. Also illustrated, 80% were males, 60% were 35 years old or younger and 77% were unmarried (54% were single and 21% were separated, divorced or widowed).

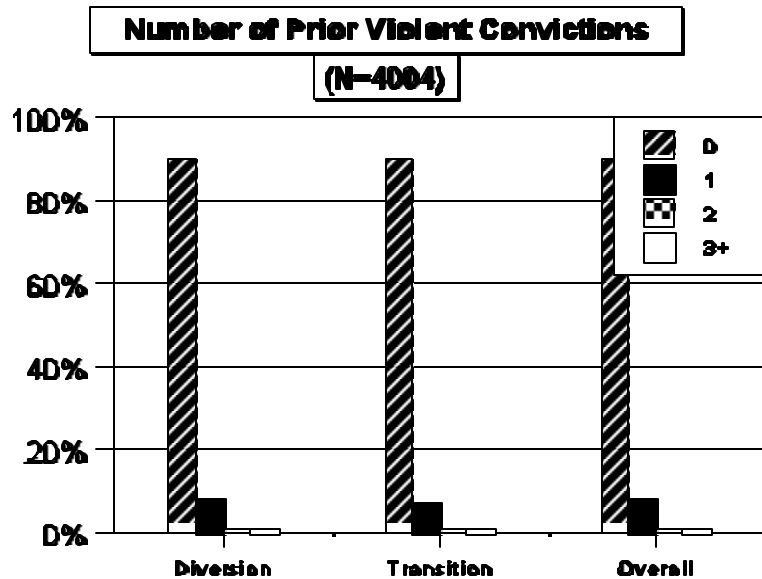
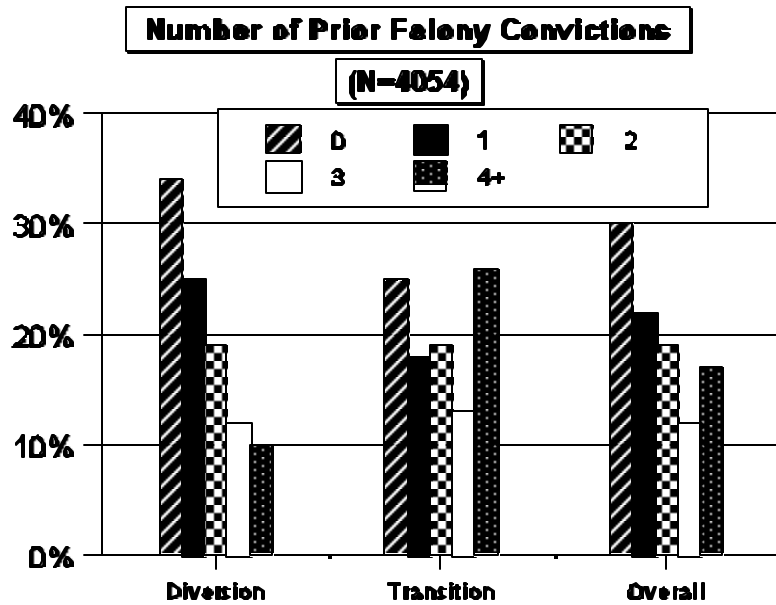




(Illustrations 2-5, Reference Tables 2A, 2B, 2C & 2D, App. B)

Criminal History

The graphs on page 7 indicate that 30% of all Community Corrections offenders had no prior felony convictions. The proportion of offenders with no criminal history records was higher among Diversion offenders than it was for Transition offenders. Thirty-four (34%) of Diversion offenders had no prior felony convictions, compared to 25% of Transition offenders. Those with lengthy criminal histories (three or more prior felony convictions) made up 22% of the Diversion population and 38.5% of the Transition population. Ten percent (10%) of the overall population had prior violent convictions.



(III)

ustrations 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 or adult prior felony convictions x (1)
- Number or 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 2000-01 and the previous fiscal year. The average criminal history score for Diversion offenders was 2.39, up from last year’s 2.28. The average criminal history score for Transition offenders was higher than the Diversion score at 2.92, up from last year’s 2.63. The average overall score was 2.64, up from last year’s 2.43.

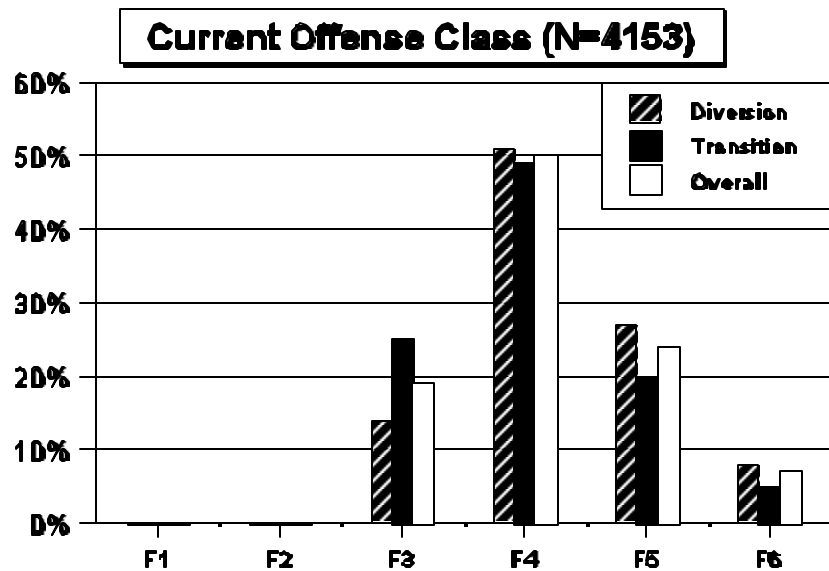
¹Kim English & Mary Mande, “Community Corrections in Colorado: Why Do Some Succeed and Others Fail?” Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, 1991.

**Table 5
Criminal History Scores (N=4033)**

	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	FY 99-00	FY 00-01	FY 99-00	FY 00-01	FY 99-00	FY 00-01
Mean	2.28	2.39	2.63	2.92	2.43	2.64
Median	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	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 2000-01 were serving sentences for non-violent, lower-level felony offenses. The most common types of offenses committed by both Diversion and Transition offenders were possession and distribution of controlled substances, burglary, and theft. Eighty-six percent (86%) of the Diversion offenders, as well as 74% of the Transition offenders, were serving sentences for either a class 4, 5 or 6 felony as shown in the illustration below.

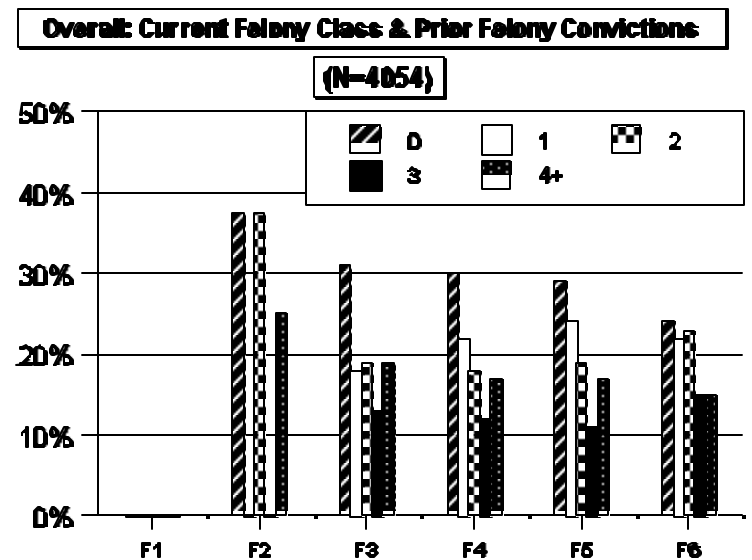


(Illustration 8, Reference Table 6, App. B)

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.

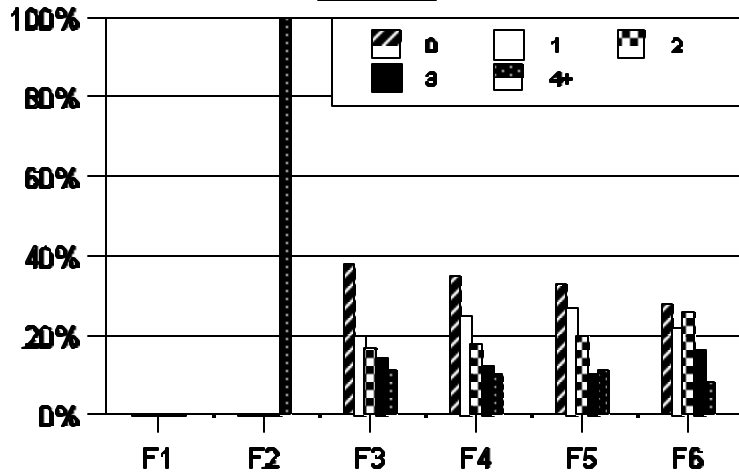
For Diversion offenders who were convicted of class 3 felonies, 62% had at least one prior felony conviction. Twenty-two percent (22%) of Diversion offenders presently convicted of class 4 felonies and 21% of those convicted of class 5 felonies had three or more prior felony convictions.

In contrast, of those Transition offenders serving time for a class 3 felony, 74% had at least one prior felony conviction. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of Transition offenders presently convicted of class 4 felonies and 38% 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.



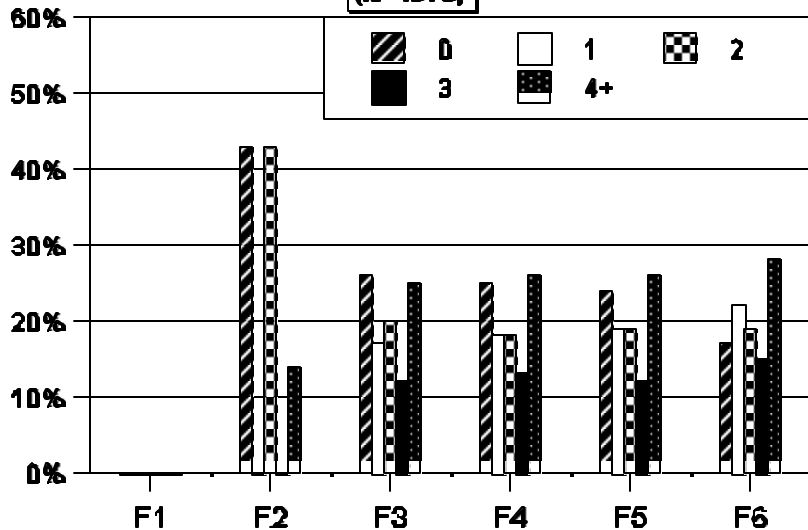
Diversion: Current Felony Class & Prior Felony Convictions

(N=2175)



Transition: Current Felony Class & Prior Felony Convictions

(N=1879)



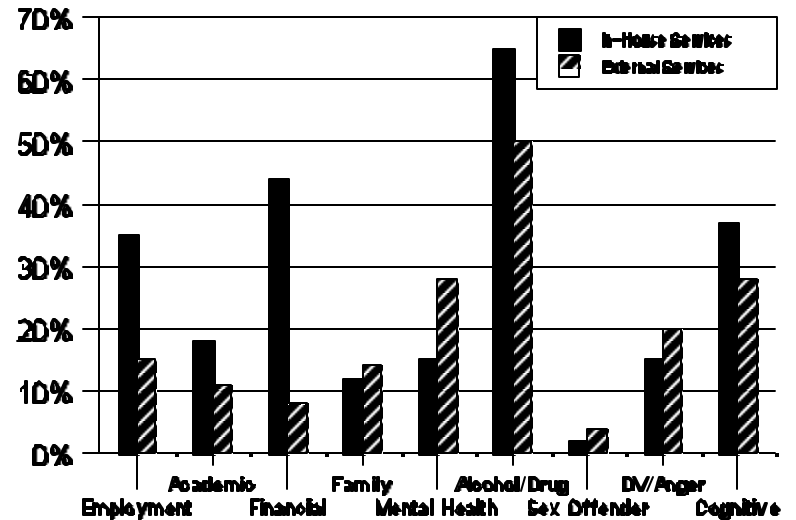
(Illustration 9-11, Reference Tables 7, 8 & 9, App. B)

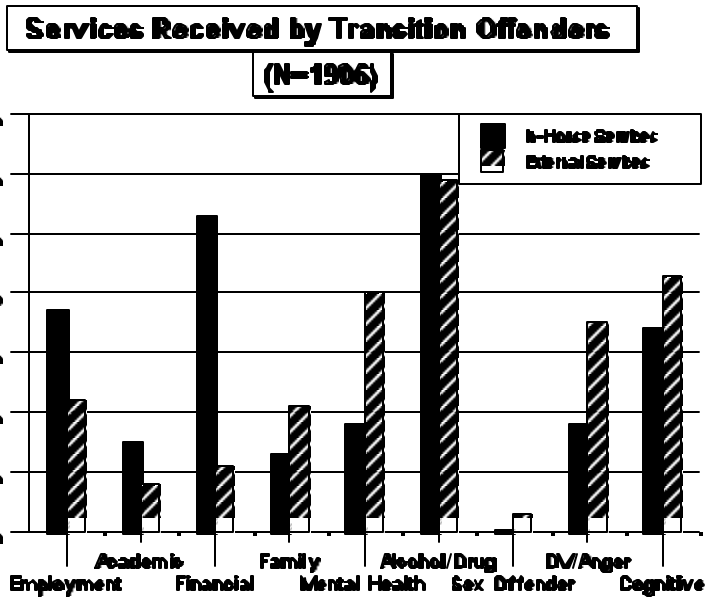
WHAT SERVICES DO OFFENDERS RECEIVE WHILE IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS?

Community Corrections programs provide a variety of services to the offenders. These services generally include case management, life skills, drug and alcohol education and treatment, 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.

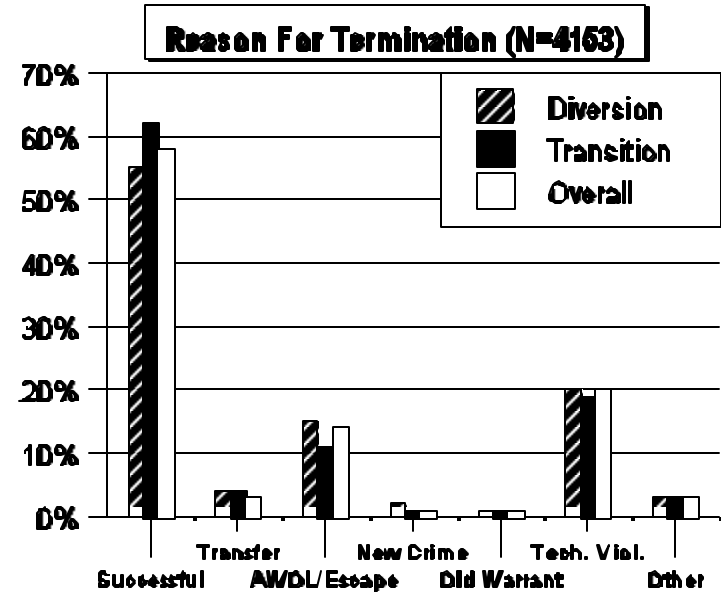
Services Received by Diversion Offenders

(N=2247)





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



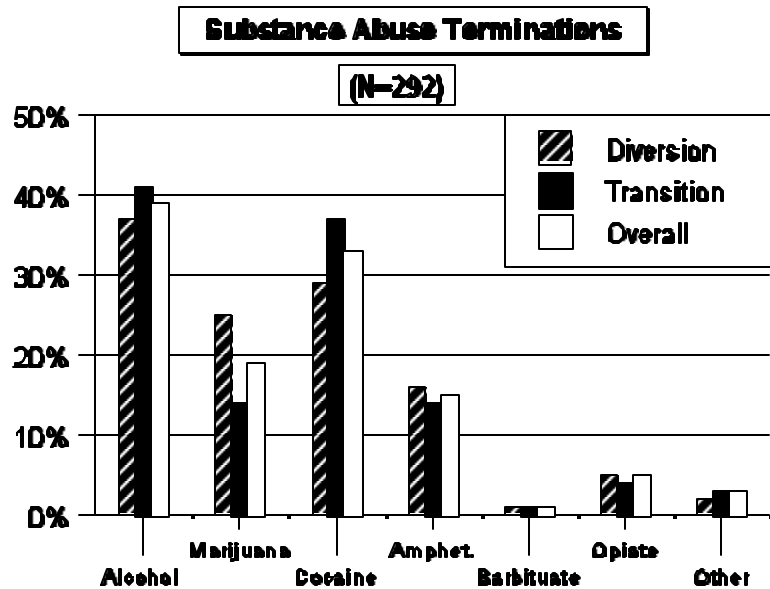
(Illustration 14, Reference Table 11A, App. B)

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 2000-01, 55% of Diversion and 62% of Transition offenders were terminated for successful completion of residential placement. The rates of success decreased 3% for Diversion and 2% for Transition populations from last year. Twenty percent (20%) of Diversion and 19% of Transition offenders terminated from Community Corrections as a result of technical rule violations. Overall terminations due to the commission of a new crime decreased to 1%. Termination data are presented in illustration 14.

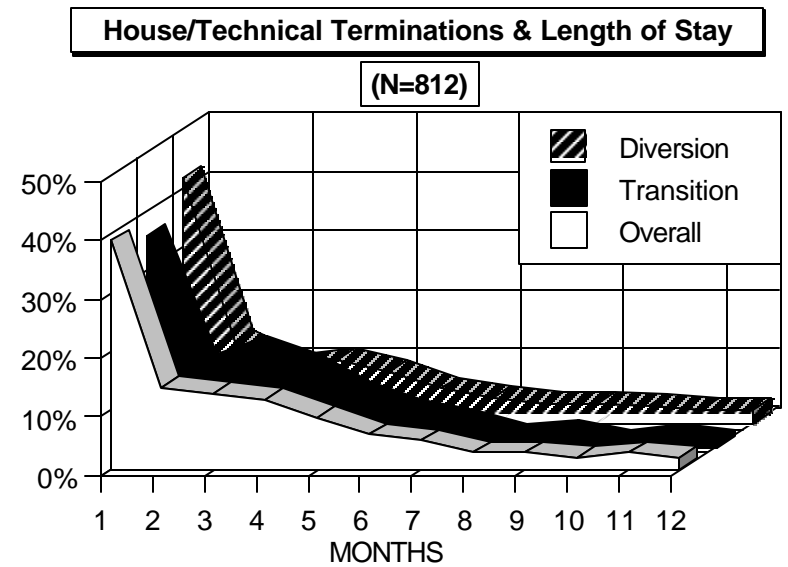
Terminations due to technical rule violations fall into two categories. One category consists of rules that reflect the offender’s behavior and actions, i.e. disobeying a lawful order, unaccountable time while signed out of the facility, failure to follow the program plan, fighting in the facility, etc. The other category of technical violations consists of substance abuse while residing in the facility. Of the 812 offenders terminating due to house technical violations, 292 (36%) were substance abuse terminations, while 520 (64%) were behavioral or programmatic rule violations.

Illustration 15 shows the substance(s) abused that resulted in the termination. For both Diversion and Transition offenders, alcohol was the primary substance used, 37% for Diversion and 41% for transition. The secondary substance abused by both types of offenders was cocaine (29% for Diversion offenders and 37% for Transition). For both populations, the use of cocaine exceeded the use of marijuana. The use of amphetamines by Diversion offenders increased by 9% and 5% for Transition offenders this year. The overall use of marijuana dropped by 9%. It is important to note that some tests were positive for more than one substance.



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

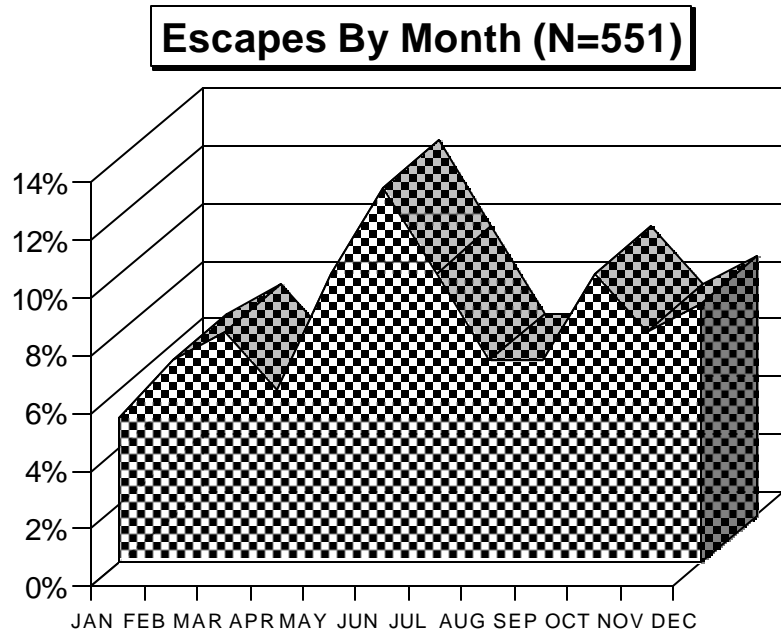
Illustration 16 shows the **length of stay** for offenders who terminated because of **house rule infractions**. As this chart indicates, the first two months in a program are the most critical for offenders adjusting to residential placement. Fifty-two percent (52%) of offenders who terminated because of house rule infractions, terminated within the first 90 days.



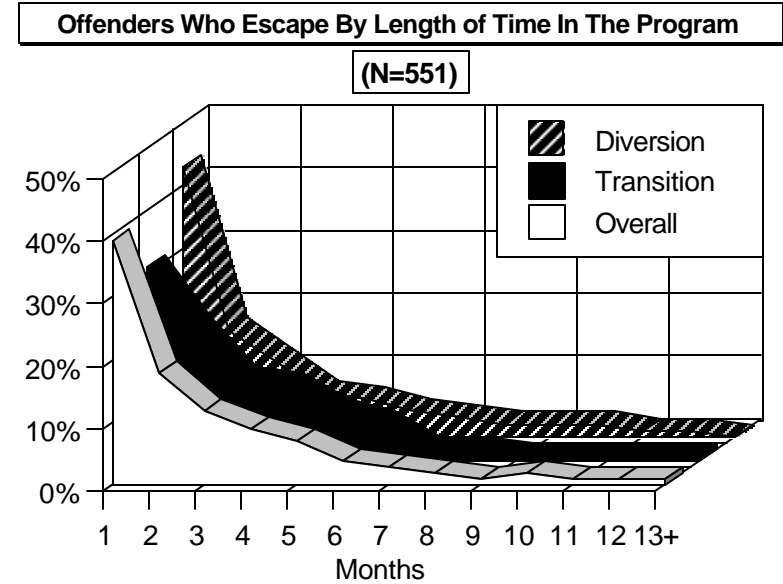
(Illustration 16, Reference Table 12, App. B)

The overall rate of terminations for escape remained constant at 13%. The termination rate due to escape was 15% for Diversion offenders and 11% for Transition offenders.

Offenders escaped most frequently during May, June and July as illustrated below. Illustration 18 shows the **length of stay** for offenders who **escape** from Community Corrections. Illustration 18 indicates that the first sixty days hold the highest risk for offenders who escape from the program, with 39% of the escapes occurring in the first 30 days and 57% occurring within the first 60 days.



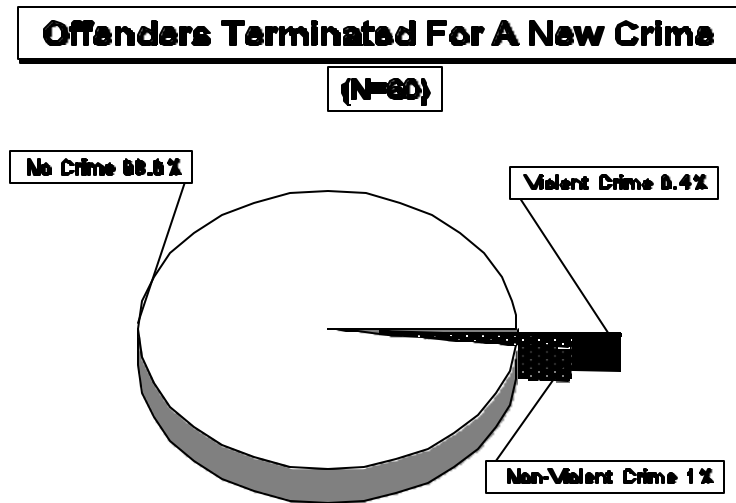
(Illustration 17, Reference Table 13, App. B)



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

For the majority of escapes in FY 2000-2001, the profile of the offender was a single (59%), Caucasian (43%), male (79%), less than 30 years old (50%). This offender had a high school diploma or GED (51%), was convicted of a class 4 or 5 felony (77%), and was serving time for a drug related offense (36%), burglary (17%), 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 (60%), had prior felony convictions (76%), and had prior probation supervision (77%) with more than 34% 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 1% (60) 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. Seventy-two percent (72%) of the new crimes were non-violent. Ten of the violent crimes were committed by Diversion offenders and seven were committed by Transition offenders. The majority of the new crimes committed were misdemeanor level offenses.



(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 \$13 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 2000-01 was \$10.96 for Diversion offenders, and \$10.38 for Transition offenders.

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

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$10.72	\$10.32	\$10.53
Median	\$10.96	\$10.38	\$10.65
N	1754	1566	3320

DO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OFFENDERS WORK?

Eighty-four percent (84%) of offenders who were terminated in FY 2000-01 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 \$927 per month (up from \$903 last year). In addition, employed Transition offenders earned a median monthly income of \$1013 (up from \$910 last year).

Table 17
Monthly Income For Community Corrections Offenders
Who Were Employed

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$1017	\$1066	\$1040
Median	\$927	\$1013	\$963
Range	\$0 - 4652	\$0 - 4782	\$0 - 4782
N	1768	1583	3351

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. Table 17 shows the median state taxes paid on money earned while in residential Community Corrections was \$120 for Diversion offenders and \$107 for Transition offenders. As is true with all taxpayers, federal taxes paid were greater when compared to state taxes. Diversion offenders' median contribution was \$312 and Transition offenders' average federal tax withholding was \$292. An overall sum of \$568,078 was paid in state taxes and a sum of \$1,543,123 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	\$202	\$194	\$199
Median	\$120	\$107	\$113
Range	\$1 - 3580	\$1 - 2874	\$1 - 3580
N	1520	1341	2861
Sum	\$307,546	\$260,532	\$568,078

Table 19
Federal Taxes Paid By Community Corrections Offenders

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$550	\$529	\$540
Median	\$312	\$292	\$303
Range	\$1 - 6414	\$1 - 6868	\$1 - 6868
N	1519	1338	2857
Sum	\$835,124	\$707,999	\$1,543,123

Restitution, which is not ordered in all cases, was paid by 1366 (61%) Diversion offenders who terminated this fiscal year and by 1144 (60%) Transition offenders. Table 20 shows the median amount paid was \$386 by Diversion offenders and \$320 by Transition offenders. An overall sum of \$1,525,459 was paid in restitution by offenders in residential placement (up \$45,211 from last year's \$1,480,248). Diversion offenders paid \$903,477 of that sum, while Transition offenders paid the remaining \$621,982.

Table 20
Restitution Paid by Community Corrections Offenders

	Diversion	Transition	Overall
Mean	\$661	\$544	\$608
Median	\$386	\$320	\$350
Range	\$10 - 8709	\$10 - 4840	\$10 - 8709
N	1366	1144	2510
Sum	\$903,477	\$621,982	\$1,525,459

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 percent (50%) of Diversion offenders discharged from residential programs were transferred to non-residential supervision in FY 2000-01, while 59% 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 5 days in the past year, from 164 to 169 days. Table 21 details the length of stay in residential Community Corrections in FY 2000-01.

The average length of stay for Diversion offenders who terminated Community Corrections in FY 2000-01 was over five and a half months (167 days). The average length of stay for Diversion offenders who completed their residential placement successfully was seven months (210 days). For those who did not terminate successfully, the average length of stay was almost four months (114 days).

The average length of stay for Transition offenders was over five and a half months (171 days). The average length of stay for Transition offenders successfully completing residential placement was almost seven months (204 days), and for those terminating other than successfully, the average length of stay was almost four months (118 days).

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

		Mean (Average)	N
Diversion	Successful Completion	210 days	1241
	Other Terms	114 days	1006
	Overall	167 days	2247
Transition	Successful Completion	204 days	1177
	Other Terms	118 days	729
	Overall	171 days	1906
Overall	Successful Completion	207 days	2418
	Other Terms	115 days	1735
	Overall	169 days	4153

WOMEN IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Over a period of several years, the female population in Community Corrections has increased. Female offenders made up 20 percent of the Community Corrections population in FY 00-01, up 2% from last year. 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 21-35 years of age, unmarried and Caucasian. Fifty-two percent (52%) of the females were Caucasian, 24% were African American, and 20% were Hispanic. The percentage of African Americans was higher in the female population (24%) than it was in the male population (22%). Conversely, the percentage of Hispanics in the female population (20%) was lower than it was in the male population (24%).

There were also some differences between females and males regarding their marital status. Approximately twenty-four percent (24%) of both females and males were either married or common law married. However, 28% of females were divorced or widowed versus 20% of males. Also, 49% of females were single as compared to 56% of males.

Females also had less formal education, a lower rate of employment, and had a lower monthly income than males. Only 49% of females had a GED or high school diploma as compared to 55% of males. At termination, only 78% of females were employed as compared to 84% of males. Females made a median monthly income of \$776 versus \$992 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. Fifty-two percent (52%) of females were convicted for drug-related offenses as compared to 39% of males. Sixteen percent (16%) of males were convicted of burglary as compared to 4% of females. Twelve percent (12%) of males were convicted of theft as compared to 19% of females.

The average criminal history score for females increased from 2.27 to 2.50 this year. This score remained slightly lower than that of males (2.55). Thirty percent (30%) of males had 3 or more prior felony convictions. Females having three or more prior felony convictions increased from 23% last year to 31% this year. Interestingly, more females were serving for more serious offenses than males. Sixty-eight (68%) of males versus 76% (up from last year's 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, slightly higher rates of escape, and lower rates of technical/house violations than males. Sixty-two percent (62%) of females successfully completed their supervision as compared to 57% of males. Fourteen percent (14%) of females escaped versus 13% of males. Fifteen percent (15%) of females terminated due to technical violations as compared to 21% of males. The average length of stay for females was 153 days as compared to 173 days for males.

SUMMARY

During fiscal year 2000-01, 4153 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 (54%) or were transitioning from the Department of Corrections to the community (46%). Seventy-four percent (74% = n-3061) 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 2000-01, the overall successful termination rate was 58% (2418 offenders), compared to 61% successful terminations (2413 offenders) in FY 1999-00. Terminations resulting from the commission of a new offense decreased to 1% for FY 2000-01. For offenders terminating unsuccessfully because of drug use, alcohol, cocaine and marijuana, respectively, were the drugs of choice. Thirteen percent (551) of the overall population escaped Community Corrections supervision. Fifty-seven percent (57%) 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 a median monthly income of \$963. From these wages, most offenders paid room and board, state and federal taxes, and restitution, if so ordered.

The average length of stay for all offenders was over 5 and a half months; almost seven months for those who successfully completed their residential placements and over three and a half months for those who terminated other than successfully.

Appendix A

Appendix B

TABLE 1
Intake Status

Legal Status	%	N
Diversion	54	2244
Condition of Probation	.1	3
DOC Transition	39.8	1653
DOC Parole	3.6	149
DOC ISP	2.5	104
TOTAL	100	4153

TABLE 2A
Offender Characteristics: Ethnicity

Race	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Caucasian	52	1169	50	953	51	2122
African American	20	449	25	473	22	922
Hispanic	25	558	22	419	24	977
Other	3	68	3	60	3	128
TOTAL	100	2244	100	1905	100	4149

TABLE 2B
Offender Characteristics: Gender

Sex	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Male	80	1792	81	1540	80	3332
Female	20	455	19	366	20	821
TOTAL	100	2247	100	1906	100	4153

TABLE 2C
Offender Characteristics: Age Range

Age at Entry	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
18 - 20	7.5	168	2	35	5	203
21 - 25	23	512	16	312	20	824
26 - 30	17	391	17	326	17	717
31 - 35	16	365	21	400	18	765
36 - 40	16	362	21	398	18	760
41+	20	449	23	435	21	884
TOTAL	100	2247	100	1906	100	4153

TABLE 2D
Offenders Characteristics: Marital Status

Marital Status	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Single	58	1297	50	959	55	2256
Married	16	354	17	329	17	683
Common Law	7	163	8	146	7	309
Divorced/Widow	19	420	24	465	21	885
TOTAL	100	2234	100	1899	100	4133

TABLE 3
Criminal History of Community Corrections Clients

# of Prior Adult Felony Convictions	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
0	34	740	25	468	30	1208
1	25	537	18	340	22	877
2	19	413	19	353	19	766
3	12	260	12.5	235	12	495
4+	10	225	26	483	17	708
TOTAL	100	2175	100	1879	100	4054

TABLE 4
Number of Prior Violent Convictions

# of Prior Adult Violent Convictions	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
0	90	1951	90	1659	90	3610
1	8	176	7	137	8	313
2	1	25	1	26	1	51
3+	1	14	1	16	1	30
TOTAL	100	2166	100	1838	100	4004

TABLE 6
Current Offense Class

Offense Class	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Felony 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felony 2	<1	1	<1	7	<1	8
Felony 3	14	324	25	479	19	803
Felony 4	51	1134	49	937	50	2071
Felony 5	27	603	20	387	24	990
Felony 6	8	185	5	96	7	281
TOTAL	100	2247	100	1906	100	4153

TABLE 7
Current Felony Class & Prior Felony Convictions: Overall (N=4054)

Felony Class	Number of Prior Felony Convictions				
	0	1	2	3	4+
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	3 - 37.5%	0	3 - 37.5%	0	2 - 25%
3	246 - 31%	144 - 18%	148 - 19%	101 - 13%	154 - 19%
4	610 - 30%	442 - 22%	364 - 18%	245 - 12%	346 - 17%
5	283 - 29%	230 - 24%	186 - 19%	107 - 11%	164 - 17%
6	66 - 24%	61 - 22%	65 - 23%	42 - 15%	42 - 15%
TOTAL	1208 - 30%	877 - 22%	766 - 19%	495 - 12%	708 - 17%

TABLE 8
Current Felony Class & Prior Felony Convictions: Diversion (N=2175)

Felony Class	Number or Prior Felony Convictions				
	0	1	2	3	4+
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	1-100%
3	121 - 38%	64 - 20%	55 - 17%	44 - 14%	35 - 11%
4	378 - 35%	277 - 25%	196 - 18%	127 - 12%	110 - 10%
5	191 - 33%	156 - 27%	115 - 20%	61 - 10%	64 - 11%
6	50 - 28%	40 - 22%	47 - 26%	28 - 16%	15 - 8%
TOTAL	740 - 34%	537 - 25%	413 - 19%	260 - 12%	225 - 10%

TABLE 9
Current Felony Class & Prior Felony Convictions: Transition (N=1879)

Felony Class	Number or Prior Felony Convictions				
	0	1	2	3	4+
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	3 - 43%	0	3 - 43%	0	1- 14%
3	125 - 26%	80 - 17%	93 - 20%	57 - 12%	119 - 25%
4	232 - 25%	165 - 18%	168 - 18%	118 - 13%	236 - 26%
5	92 - 24%	74 - 19%	71 - 19%	46 - 12%	100 - 26%
6	16 - 17%	21 - 22%	18 - 19%	14- 15%	27 - 28%
TOTAL	468 - 25%	340 - 18%	353 - 19%	235 - 13%	483 - 26%

TABLE 10A Services Received by Diversion Clients (N=2247)

Services	Received In-house		Received Externally	
	%	N	%	N
Employment Related	35	793	15	344
Academic/Vocational	18	398	11	251
Financial/Money Mgmt.	44	993	8	173
Family/Marital/Accom.	12	265	14	318
Mental Health Related	15	337	28	632
Alcohol/Drug Related	65	1451	50	1113
Sex Offender Related	2	35	4	79
DV/Anger Related	15	346	20	443
Cognitive Related	37	836	28	622

TABLE 10B Services Received by Transition Clients (N=1906)

Services	Received In-house		Received Externally	
	%	N	%	N
Employment Related	37	712	22	425
Academic/Vocational	15	279	8	157
Financial/Money Mgmt.	53	1014	11	210
Family/Marital Related	13	241	21	396
Mental Health Related	18	335	40	766
Alcohol/Drug Related	60	1140	59	1121
Sex Offender Related	<1	2	3	50
DV/Anger Related	18	333	35	675
Cognitive Related	34	650	43	818

TABLE 11A Reason For Termination

Termination Reason	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Successful Completion	55	1241	62	1177	58	2418
Transfer to CC Program	1	14	2	31	1	45
Transfer to IRT	3	67	2	31	2	98
AWOL	<1	4	<1	8	<1	12
Escape	15	344	11	207	13	551
New Crime	2	41	1	19	1	60
Outstanding Warrant	1	13	1	25	1	38
House Tech Violation	20	459	19	353	20	812
Other	3	64	3	55	3	119
TOTAL	100	2247	100	1906	100	4153

TABLE 11B Termination Due To Substance Abuse

Drug Used Resulting In Termination	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N*	%	N*	%	N*
Alcohol	37	61	41	52	39	113
Marijuana	25	41	14	17	19	56
Cocaine	29	48	37	47	33	95
Amphetamine	16	27	14	17	15	44
Barbiturate	1	1	1	1	1	2
Opiate	5	8	4	5	5	13
Other	2	4	3	4	3	8
Actual Terminations For Drug Use	7**	166	7**	126	7**	292

* 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	28	128	21.5	76	25	204
2	14	64	14	49	14	113
3	10	46	17	59	13	105
4	11	50	14	49	12	99
5	9	40	9	32	9	72
6	6	26	6	21	6	47
7	4.5	21	4.5	16	5	37
8	3.5	16	2.5	9	3	25
9	2	9	5	18	3	27
10	3	13	1	5	2	18
11	2.5	12	2	8	3	20
12	2.5	8	1	4	2	12
13+	6	26	2	7	4	33
TOTAL	100	459	100	353	100	812
MEAN	4.6 months		4.2 months		4.4 months	
MEDIAN	3.0 months		3.0 months		3.0 months	

TABLE 13
Escapes By Month

MONTH	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
January	5	19	4	8	5	27
February	8	28	5	11	7	39
March	9	32	6	13	8	45
April	5	19	7	14	6	33
May	8	29	13	26	10	55
June	12	40	15	30	13	70
July	11	37	10	20	10	57
August	5	17	11	22	7	39
September	7	23	7	14	7	37
October	9	30	12	24	10	54
November	9	30	7	15	8	45
December	12	40	5	10	9	50
TOTAL	100	344	100	207	100	551

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

Months In Program	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
1 or less	43	149	31	65	39	214
2	17	57	21	44	18	101
3	12	42	13	26	12	68
4	7	25	12	24	9	49
5	6	20	8	16	7	36
6	4	12	6	12	4	24
7	3	10	2	5	3	15
8	2	8	2	5	2	13
9	2	5	1	1	1	6
10	2	8	1	3	2	11
11	1	4	1	2	1	6
12	1	3	1	2	1	5
13+	<1	1	1	2	1	3
TOTAL	100	344	100	207	100	551
MEAN	2.7 months		3.1 months		2.9 months	
MEDIAN	2.0 months		2.0 months		2.0 months	

TABLE 15
Client Terminations For A New Crime

Termination Category	Diversion		Transition		Overall	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No Crime	98.2	2206	99	1887	98.6	4093
Non-Violent Crime	1.4	31	.6	12	1	43
Violent Crime	.4	10	.4	7	.4	17
TOTAL	100	2247	100	1906	100	4153

Appendix C

**Number Of Offender Termination Forms
Received For FY 00-01
By Judicial District & Program**

JD #

1	Community Responsibility Center (CRC)	250
2	CMI /Fox	154
	CMI/Columbine	152
	CMI/Clarkson	63
	Independence House / Federal (IHF)	101
	Independence House / Pecos (IHP)	234
	Peer I	123
	The Haven at Peer I	68
	Tooley Hall	193
	Williams Street Center (WSC)	261
4	COMCOR, Inc. / Diversion Program	188
	COMCOR, Inc. / Transition Program	134
	Community Alternatives of El Paso County	189
6	Hilltop House (HTH)	51
8	Larimer County Community Corrections (LCCC)	135
10	Pueblo Community Corrections Services, Inc. (CCSI)	64
	Minnequa Community Corrections (MCC)	128
12	San Luis Valley Community Corrections (SLVCC)	94
14	Correctional Alternatives Placement Services (CAPS)	75
17	Loft House (ACCP)	57
	Phoenix Center (ACCP)	228
18	Arapahoe County Residential Center (ACRC)	176
	Arapahoe Community Treatment Center (ACTC)	198
	Centennial Community Treatment Center (CCTC)	171
19	The Restitution Center (TRC)	292
20	Boulder Community Treatment Center (BCTC)	97
	Longmont Community Corrections Program (LCTC)	96
21	Mesa Community Corrections Program (MCCC)	181

Community Corrections Advisory Council

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