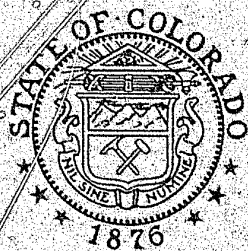


**SURVEY  
REPORT  
OF**

**COLORADO PROBATION**

**JULY 1, 1974  
TO  
JUNE 30, 1975**

37856



Office of the State Court Administrator

## ERRATA

### FOR SURVEY REPORT OF COLORADO PROBATION JULY 1, 1974 TO JUNE 30, 1975

Page 83: Sample Section (should read sample selection),  
Line three, change June 1975, to June 1974.

Page 94-116: Tables XXI through XLIII, change June 30,  
1975 to June 30, 1974.

Page 118: Paraprofessional/Probation Aide, Line five,  
change "the majority of probation clients,"  
to many probation clients.

Line 13, add 4th and 20th to 8th, 10th, and  
12th districts.

STATE OF COLORADO  
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

HARRY O. LAWSON  
*State Court Administrator*

323 STATE CAPITOL  
DENVER, COLORADO 80203  
303-892-2681

THIS REPORT WAS FINANCED UNDER LAW ENFORCEMENT  
ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANT #74-1B-(3)-J0-56,  
PROBATION PLANNING AND COORDINATION, THROUGH THE  
COLORADO DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Requenter: E. Pringle

# Supreme Court

STATE OF COLORADO

DENVER

EDWARD E. PRINGLE  
CHIEF JUSTICE

June 2, 1976

Honorable Richard D. Lamm  
Governor of the State of Colorado

NCJRS

Honorable Ralph A. Cole  
Senate Judiciary Committee

NOV 23 1976

Honorable Gerald H. Kopel  
House Judiciary Committee

ACQUISITION 3

Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to introduce to you the first survey report on probation services in this state.

Ever since the reorganization of the court system in Colorado, and the funding of the courts and probation by the state, there has been a need for a description of the work and accomplishments of probation departments. This report attempts to do that.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Research and Development division of the State Court Administrator's office, which did the studies and prepared the report, and to the many probation officers and probation clerical staff who provided much of the original information from which the compilations and analyses were derived.

Sincerely,

*Edward E. Pringle*

Edward E. Pringle  
Chief Justice

EEP/mp

SURVEY REPORT

OF

COLORADO PROBATION

July 1, 1974

to

June 30, 1975

Office of the State Court Administrator  
323 State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado 80203

Edward E. Pringle  
Chief Justice  
Colorado Supreme Court

Harry O. Lawson  
State Court Administrator

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I. HISTORY AND STRUCTURE	1
CHAPTER II. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE	7
CHAPTER III. PERSONNEL	13
CHAPTER IV. JUVENILE PROBATION: PROCESS AND PROCEDURES	21
CHAPTER V: ADULT PROBATION: PROCESS AND PROCEDURES	43
CHAPTER VI. PROBATION CASELOAD	51
CHAPTER VII. PROBATIONER PROFILES	55
CHAPTER VIII: DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS	117
GLOSSARY OF TERMS: ADULT PROBATION	119
GLOSSARY OF TERMS: JUVENILE PROBATION	129

# LIST OF TABLES, MAPS AND CHARTS

Map of Judicial Districts	v
Probation Department Structure	5
Table I.	
Probation Expenditures for State	
FY 1974-75	8
Table II.	
Restitution Paid to Victims	
by Probationers, FY 1974-75	11
Table III.	
Volunteer Programs Within State Probation Departments	16
Table IV.	
Probation Personnel Distribution (FTE's)	
by District, FY 1974-75 - State-Funded	17
Table V.	
Probation Personnel Distribution (FTE's)	
by District, FY 1974-75 - Grant-Funded	19
Juvenile Delinquency Intake Process	
Model I (Probation Intake)	24
Juvenile Delinquency Intake Process	
Model II (DA Intake)	27
Juvenile Delinquency Intake Process	
Model III (Joint Agency Intake)	30
Juvenile Delinquency Court Process	
Model I (Combined Hearing)	32
Juvenile Delinquency Court Process	
Model II (Separate Hearings)	34
Supervision Model I - Counseling Orientation	37
Supervision Model II - Brokerage Orientation	39
Supervision Model III - Community Orientation	41
Adult Intake Process	
Model I (Probation Intake)      Model II (DA Intake)	44
Adult Court Process	47
Table VI.	
Probation Department Supervision and	
Investigation Caseloads - State Totals    FY 1974-75	52
Table VII.	
Probation Department Supervision	
Caseloads by District - FY 1974-75	53
Table VIII.	
Adult Probation Department	
Investigations by District - FY 1974-75	54

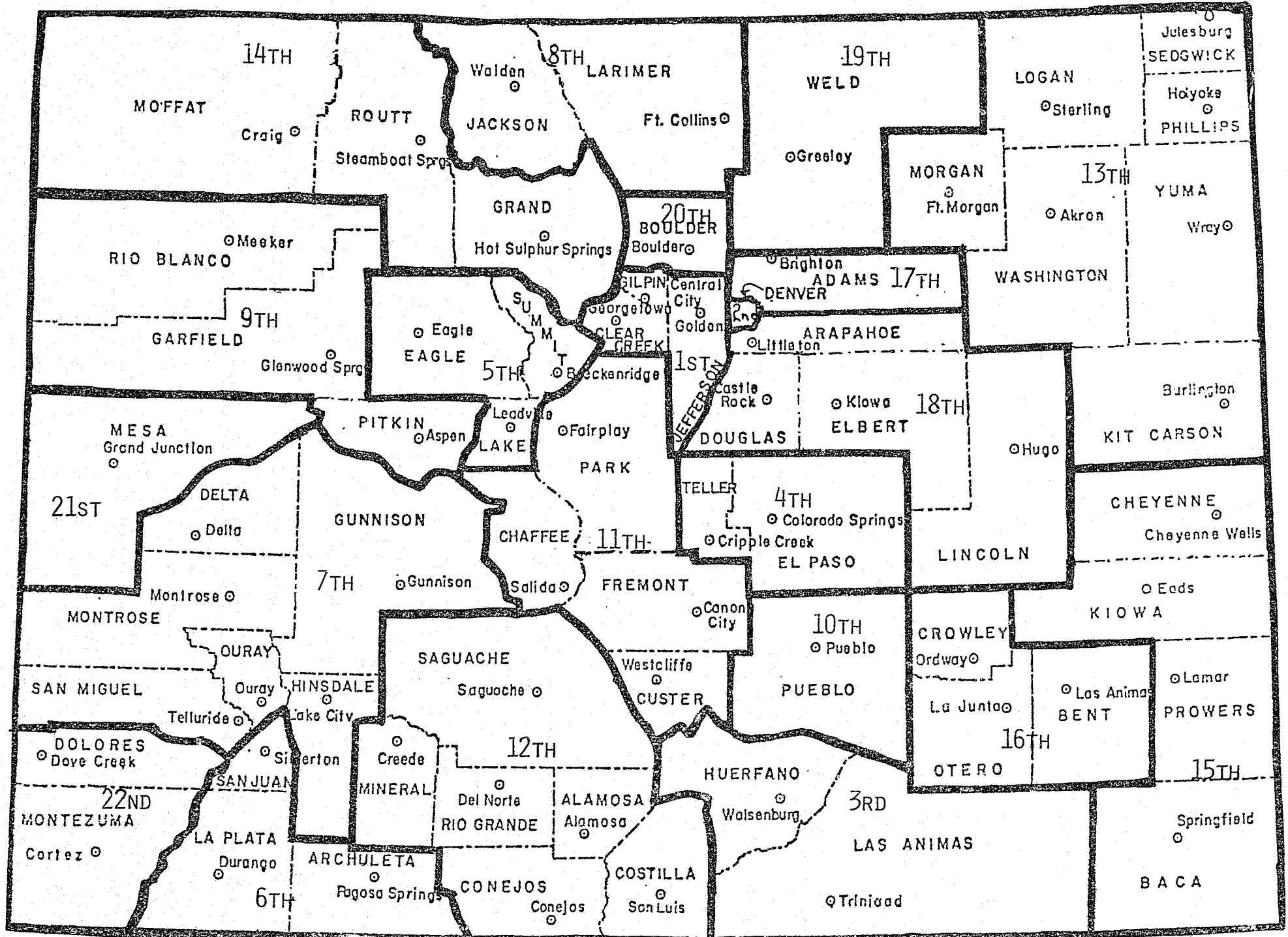


Table IX.	
Juvenile Probation Department	
Investigations by District - FY 1974-75	54
Table X.	
Juvenile Probation Sex Distribution	
by Status - State Total FY 1974-75	58
Table XI.	
Juvenile Probation Distribution by Sex	
FY 1974-75	59
Table XII.	
Juvenile Probation Distribution by Age	
FY 1974-75	60
Table XIII.	
Juvenile Probation Distribution by Ethnicity	
FY 1974-75	66
Table XIV.	
Juvenile Probation Distribution by Type of Handling	
FY 1974-75	67
Table XV.	
Court of Origin for	
Adult Probationers, FY 1974-75	68
Table XVI.	
Adult Probation Distribution by Ethnicity	
FY 1974-75	69
Table XVII.	
Adult Probation Distribution by Sex	
FY 1974-75	70
Table XVIII.	
Adult Probation Distribution by Age	
FY 1974-75	71
Table XIX.	
Adult Probation Distribution by Offense Classification	
FY 1974-75	74
Table XX.	
Adult Probation	
Statewide Totals by General Offense Categories	
FY 1974-75	82
Table XXI.	
Sex Distribution, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	94
Table XXII.	
Age Distribution, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	95
Table XXIII.	
Ethnicity, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	96
Table XXIV.	
Marital Status, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	97
Table XXV.	
Number of Children of Probationer, January 1, 1974 -	
June 30, 1975	98
Table XXVI.	
Education Distribution, January 1, 1974 -	
June 30, 1975	99



Table XXVII.	
Occupational Distribution, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	100
Table XXVIII.	
Employment Status at Start of Probation, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	101
Table XXIX.	
Probation "Type" - Court of Origin and Type of Sentence, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	102
Table XXX.	
Offense Distribution, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	103
Table XXXI.	
Prior Arrest Distribution: Felonies, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	105
Table XXXII.	
Prior Arrest Distribution: Misdemeanors, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	106
Table XXXIII.	
Prior Probation Terms, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	107
Table XXXIV.	
Prior Institutionalization: County Jail, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	108
Table XXXV.	
Prior Institutionalization: Reformatory and Penitentiary, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	109
Table XXXVI.	
Prior Institutionalization: Mental Institution, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	110
Table XXXVII.	
Parents' Marital Status, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	111
Table XXXVIII.	
Number of Siblings, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	112
Table XXXIX.	
Father's Occupation, If Present, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	113
Table XL.	
Family History: Prior Probation Terms, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	114
Table XLI.	
Family History: Prior Correctional Institutionalization In County Jail, Reformatory, Penitentiary, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	115
Table XLII:	
Family History: Prior Mental Institutionalization, January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975	116

# JUDICIAL DISTRICT MAP WITH COUNTY SEATS



## CHAPTER I HISTORY AND STRUCTURE

### History

In a time when community based rehabilitation of offenders is receiving growing publicity and support, it is useful to remember that court supervised probation was one of the first efforts in this direction. In a 1970 opinion (People v. Ledford) the Colorado Supreme Court stated:

By its very nature and definition, probation means and signifies liberty under certain imposed conditions. Its basic purpose is to provide a program which offers an offender the opportunity to rehabilitate himself without confinement. This is to be accomplished under the tutelage of a probation officer and under the continuing power of the court to impose a sentence for his original offense in the event he abuses this opportunity and violates the conditions of probation. . . . Probation is purely a statutory creation, and, as such, the terms of probation must be derived from the applicable statute.

Probation is often confused with parole. An offender is placed on probation instead of going to an institution. An offender who has been sentenced to an institution may be placed on parole for a time after leaving the institution. The basic task of the probationer is to complete successfully a set term of probation without violating the conditions of probation or committing another offense. The task of the probation officer is to aid the probationer, using all available resources. Since the resources throughout the state vary, the probation officer must be flexible and constantly aware of new programs which might prove useful. This is an awesome task when one realizes that, as of June 30, 1975, there were 4,306 juveniles and 8,281 adults on probation supervision in Colorado.

Colorado was one of the first states to recognize probation as an alternative to fines and incarceration. In 1903, the Colorado General Assembly passed a law popularly called the Juvenile Delinquent Law. It was an outgrowth of the efforts of the dynamic and controversial Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver. Judge Lindsey was intent upon creating a separate court for children's cases, with an emphasis on rehabilitation in the community through probation. The statute required county courts in the larger counties to keep a separate set of records and court calendar in cases arising under the new law. It was this statute which first provided for salaried probation officers according to county population. In 1907, another statute which established jurisdiction over "children's cases" in the county courts was passed at Judge Lindsey's urging. From 1907 to 1970 counties began to fund probation services at both the district court and county court levels. There was probation supervision for both adults and juveniles, but not until 1970 did every judicial district have a probation department with full time probation counselors.

In 1960, a massive report on judicial administration in Colorado was presented to the General Assembly by the Colorado Legislative Council. Mainly as a result of this study, a constitutional amendment was passed in 1962, which reorganized the state's judicial system into its present basic form. On January 1, 1970, pursuant to legislation adopted in 1969, the state assumed full responsibility for funding all courts of record, except the Denver County Court and municipal courts. The enabling legislation provided for probation officers, and a judicial personnel system was established. Upon the state assuming full responsibility for funding the reorganized court system, a probation department was created in each judicial district. The transition to a state funded system did not diminish the local administration and flavor of probation, as each department was still largely dependent upon available community resources to aid probationers.

### Structure

Given this historical background, it can be seen that the structure of a probation department in any given judicial district is a product of both history and the needs of the area comprising the district. As can be seen from the map, Colorado is divided into 22 judicial districts. Though some districts include several counties, no judicial district crosses a county boundary.

The probation department, whether it has one or more officers, is directly answerable to the judge or judges of that particular district. Thus, probation is basically oriented to serving the particular needs of the judicial district and is administered at the district court level. The staff of the State Court Administrator's office lend guidance, training, specialized expertise, and coordination to the districts, and promote uniformity where possible, as explained later in more detail.

One way to understand the structure of probation is to look at the models which presently exist.

#### Combined Departments

In 16 judicial districts the probation departments are "combined." This means that either: 1) a probation officer handles a caseload of juveniles and adults; or 2) some officers handle adult cases, while others specialize in juvenile cases. The C stands for "combined" and CS for "combined - specialized." These departments and their main offices are:

District	3	- C, Walsenburg
District	5	- C, Leadville
District	6	- C, Durango
District	7	- C, Montrose
District	8	- CS, Ft. Collins
District	9	- C, Glenwood Springs
District	10	- CS, Pueblo
District	11	- C, Canon City
District	12	- C, Alamosa
District	13	- C, Sterling
District	14	- C, Steamboat Springs
District	15	- C, Lamar
District	16	- C, LaJunta
District	19	- CS, Greeley
District	21	- CS, Grand Junction
District	22	- C, Cortez

#### Separate Departments

In the following judicial districts there are structurally "separate" probation departments for adults and juveniles. In three of these districts (1st, 17th, and 18th) adult cases are handled by a joint, Tri-District Probation department, which will be explained. In Denver, the Denver Juvenile Court handles juveniles only, while

the Second Judicial District Probation Department handles adults. The chart at the end of this section should clarify the structural differences.

District 4 - Colorado Springs    Separate departments  
District 20 - Boulder                for juveniles and adults

District 2 - Denver Adult Probation  
              Denver Juvenile Court Probation

District 1 - Golden                Tri-District Probation for  
District 17 - Brighton            adults, separate juvenile  
District 18 - Littleton           department in each district

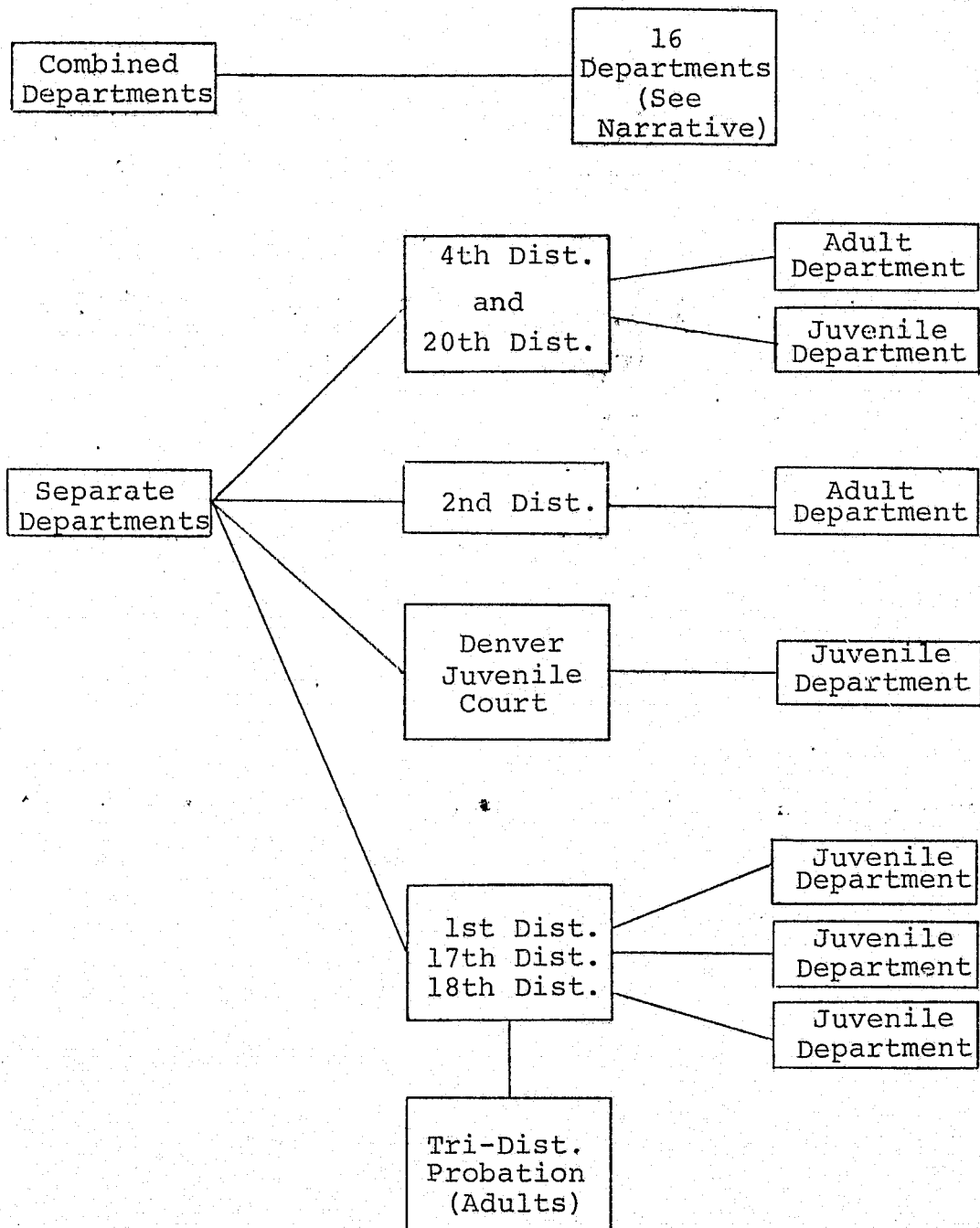
#### Tri-District Probation

In the late 1940's, Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson counties needed a coordinated approach to adult probation operations since the three counties were in different judicial districts. In response, the Tri-District Probation Department was established to serve the 1st, 17th and 18th judicial districts. These districts comprise the following counties: Gilpin, Jefferson, Adams, Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, and Lincoln. The department has a chief probation officer located in Denver, with a supervisor over each of the district offices in Golden, Brighton, and Littleton. Juvenile cases are handled by a separate juvenile probation department in each of the three districts, and are not part of Tri-District's responsibilities.

#### Denver Juvenile Court Probation

By constitutional amendment, which became effective November 6, 1962, the Denver Juvenile Court was established as a separate court of record with limited jurisdiction. Though it serves the same area as the second Judicial District (City and County of Denver), it has a separate staff and handles cases coming within the Colorado Children's Code. In all other judicial districts, these cases are heard in the district court. Thus, in Denver there is a separate probation department for the Denver Juvenile court and a separate department for the district court, and each department has a chief probation officer.

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE







CHAPTER II  
RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE  
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE

Each probation department in Colorado reflects the attitudes and resources of the communities and judges in the district which it serves. This is consistent with the Chief Justice's directive that each district will manage its courts and probation departments under the general authority of the chief judge of that district.

For probation, in particular, the State Court Administrator's Office takes a coordinating and advisory role, assisting each department upon request and providing specific services as ordered by the Chief Justice. A description of some of these services follows.

Budget

Annually, the State Court Administrator's staff meets with the chief judge, district administrator and chief probation officer in each district to gain an understanding of its budgetary problems, personnel, and equipment needs. Using the information provided and requests made during these field visits, in conjunction with detailed analysis of supervisory and investigative case-loads, a state budget is prepared. Personnel and program requests are presented to the Joint Budget Committee (JBC) of the General Assembly by the State Court Administrator's Office. The JBC makes a budget recommendation in the form of an appropriation bill which, with amendments, is passed by the General Assembly. The state appropriation is augmented by federal grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration awarded through the Division of Criminal Justice. In FY 1974-75, total probation expenditures for the state were \$5,233,901. This total represents an average supervision cost per probationer of \$151 for one year. General fund cost per probationer in FY 1974-75 was \$127. A table showing the expenditures by classification follows.

Restitution

One of the most compelling arguments for placing an offender on probation is that he can continue to be

TABLE I.  
PROBATION EXPENDITURES FOR STATE  
FY 1974-75

<u>State General Fund</u>	
Personal Services	\$4,078,359
Operating Expenses	183,900
Travel	111,167
Capital Outlay	<u>21,555</u>
TOTAL	\$4,394,981 <sup>a</sup>
 <u>Federal Grant Funds</u>	
Personal Services	\$ 610,895 <sup>b</sup>
Operating Expenses	192,447
Travel	25,000
Capital Outlay	<u>10,578</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 838,920<sup>a</sup></u>
 GRAND TOTAL	 \$5,233,901 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Figures differ slightly from those in the FY 1974-75 Annual Report. These are the final updated figures.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$244,720 allocated to the Department of Institutions, but spent on probation services, through the Intensive Probation and Parole Services grant for the 2nd Judicial District (Adult).

employed, thus saving the taxpayer the cost of maintaining him and his dependents, plus giving him the opportunity of compensating his victim.

Restitution collected from both adult and juvenile probationers and repaid by the court to victims during FY 1974-75 amounted to more than one-half million dollars. The probation departments are responsible for overseeing these payments and notifying the State Court Administrator's Office of the amount received and distributed. A table showing the restitution amounts repaid by district follows.

#### Data Collection, Research and Evaluation

Data on probation departments' caseloads are reported statewide to the Automated Data Processing (ADP) section of the Judicial Department and returned monthly to the departments in the form of management and statistical reports. The tables in this document are largely a product of the ADP probation system.

A research and evaluation unit in the State Court Administrator's Office has completed its first year of operation, funded by a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant through the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice. This unit has been expanding data processing efforts and making specialized field studies. Its research will provide baseline data for probation, both for individual departments and statewide. These data will assist chief probation officers and judges in understanding and improving their services, and will provide the state office with the capacity for comprehensive planning and coordination and the determination of personnel needs and budget priorities in the field of probation.

#### Comprehensive Training Program for Colorado Probation

Orientation, in-service, management/supervisory, secretarial, and team building training are currently being provided to all line and supervisory probation personnel by the Training Coordinator. Since June of 1974, this federally funded program has provided 512 man hours of orientation training to 32 new probation personnel; 2484 man hours of in-service training to 242 probation staff; 1552 man hours of management/supervisory training to 68 chief probation officers and supervisors; 292 man hours of training to 73 secretaries or clerks; and 2168 man hours of team building

training to 41 probation staff in six probation departments. A total of 7008 training man hours have been provided for 456 probation personnel, some of whom attended more than one session.

In addition to directly providing training, this project has been funding probation staff to attend programs not directly sponsored by the State Judicial Department. A total of 45 probation staff has attended 1,205 hours of training. Approximately 80 percent of the state's 300 probation staff have attended at least one training session since June 1974.

Tops for management/supervisory workshops have included:

- leadership skills
- decision making
- problem solving
- communication skills
- conflict resolution
- performance appraisal
- budgeting
- effects of competition and conflict
- individual differences

In-service topics included:

- drugs and alcohol
- group techniques
- community resource development and utilization
- communication skills
- interviewing skills for juveniles and adults
- volunteer program administration
- valuing
- family counseling

Orientation training sessions have covered the following subjects:

- the judicial system and its function
- the criminal justice system and its function
- the correctional process and its function
- the probation system and its function
- adult probation objectives, processes and relevant law
- juvenile probation objectives, processes and relevant law
- communication and interviewing skills
- casework management
- community resources and volunteerism

TABLE II.  
RESTITUTION PAID TO VICTIMS  
BY PROBATIONERS, FY 1974-75

<u>District</u>	<u>Amount Disbursed</u>
1	\$ 12,645.85
2nd Adult	142,089.79
2nd Juvenile	11,116.56
3	4,731.44
4	77,275.37
5	4,640.76
6	2,675.94
7	12,798.47
8	8,944.20
9	1,967.43
10	21,746.90
11	15,986.64
12	12,346.10
13	9,845.87
14	8,590.83
15	7,738.73
16	5,666.26
17	21,996.13
18	40,026.27
19	20,273.37
20	9,836.11
21	32,344.08
22	7,566.20
Tri-District Office	25,854.51
State	\$518,703.81

cultural awareness  
role of a probation officer  
caseload supervision

#### Inter-Departmental Coordination

Probation departments must use the resources of state, county, local, and private agencies in working with probationers. To facilitate effective communication between these agencies and the probation departments, there is a Criminal and Juvenile Justice Coordinator on the State Court Administrator's staff. Probation departments in working with these non-court agencies such as adult corrections, youth services, mental health, social services, education, law enforcement, and labor and employment coordinate their efforts at the state level. The Coordinator also serves as a resource for information and expertise on criminal and juvenile justice at the state level. Published court opinions, revisions in state statutes, and state and federal regulations may all govern probation practices, and the Coordinator makes certain that this information is relayed to the field.

The Coordinator also provides legal expertise to various committees charged by the Chief Justice with developing and implementing standardized forms for use by probation departments on a statewide basis. The Coordinator serves as executive secretary of the Colorado Council of Juvenile Court Judges. In this capacity the Coordinator works daily with the specialized area of juvenile law, juvenile probation, and the implementation of the Colorado Children's Code.

#### Program Development

To alleviate the problem of increased demand for stronger probation services with limited resources, an LEAA grant was obtained to fund six volunteer probation projects and four programs involving the purchase of mental health, learning disability, work restitution and drug treatment services. A staff member in the central office works with probation departments to develop, monitor and evaluate the projects, with the aim of determining whether they will be worthy of eventual local or state funding.

In addition, the Program Monitor serves as an interdepartment coordinator and resource person, encouraging and disseminating the results of experimental approaches in the field of probation.



### CHAPTER III PERSONNEL

On January 1, 1970, when employees of the courts and probation departments in Colorado became funded by state government rather than county government, the transition included district and county courts (excluding municipal courts and Denver County Court) and adult and juvenile probation departments (excluding the Denver County Court Probation Department). For the first time in Colorado's history, the various levels of the judicial branch were gathered under a uniform set of personnel rules (Colorado Judicial System Personnel Rules), and employees were classified and paid under a uniform statewide system.

#### Recruitment

Professional probation personnel are employed by the system through two methods: 1) through recruitment and examining for each position which becomes vacant; and 2) through periodic development of an eligibility list. The first method is used primarily by the smaller, less populous judicial districts where the turnover of personnel is low and the establishing of an eligibility list would be inefficient. The probation departments with larger staffs generally use the second method; qualified applicants are examined periodically, and a list of the highest ranking applicants is established. This latter approach facilitates the employment procedure and is more efficient where the number of positions and turnover are greater. With both methods, successful applicants are appointed by the chief probation officer of the judicial district, subject to the approval of the chief judge, after qualifications have been approved by the State Court Administrator.

Until recently, entry level probation officers were required to have a degree from a four year college or university, with major course work in the social sciences. In January 1974, an experimental program was developed by the Judicial Department involving the use of paraprofessionals in probation service. This program was funded by LEAA and, to date, has been successful in its attempts to employ, train, and place non-degree holding minority applicants.

### Levels of Probation Officer Positions

The first level, or entry level, in the field of probation is designated as Probation Officer I. The primary purpose of this level is to train new employees through on-the-job training and formalized training programs. This level also allows the new employee to gain experience before he moves to the journeyman level.

The journeyman level is Probation Officer II and requires a degree and one year's experience in probation or a closely related field. This level is the backbone of the probation work force. Lateral entry is allowed from outside the judicial system at this level.

The Probation Officer III's in the system have supervisory responsibility in the larger departments, perform the duties of chief probation officer in smaller departments, or serve as the sole source of professional probation services in the smallest districts. While lateral outside entry is allowed at this level, most Probation Officer III's are recruited from the ranks of Probation Officer II's who have three or more years' probation experience. The education requirement at this level is the same as that for the first two levels.

Those positions classified as probation supervisors within the system are charged with the responsibility of administering a unit within the largest probation departments. These units usually have five to seven professionals in them and handle either the probation services for a certain geographical area of a city or are responsible for a certain type of probation activity, such as intake, and CHINS. The higher level probation supervisors serve as assistant chief probation officers for the Denver adult and juvenile probation departments.

Chief probation officers are found in districts with large populations and have the responsibility for administering the total probation effort of the judicial district. Both the probation supervisor and the chief probation officer positions require a master's degree and considerable probation experience. While lateral entry from outside the system is allowed, it is relatively rare, as there is an abundance of qualified individuals within the system.

The following list shows the professional job classifications in probation and the percentage of the total for each class:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Probation Officer I	17	7.3
Probation Officer II	120	51.5
Probation Officer III	59	25.3
Probation Supervisor I	19	8.2
Probation Supervisor II	2	.8
Chief Probation Officer I	3	1.3
Chief Probation Officer II	10	4.3
Chief Probation Officer III	<u>3</u>	<u>1.3</u>
TOTAL	233	100.0

#### Probation Volunteers

Volunteers have been a part of the probation process for several years. Thirteen of the 22 judicial districts have paid coordinators responsible for administering the volunteer program. Other districts use volunteers, but do not have a formally defined program. Coordinators are responsible for recruiting, training, and assigning citizens interested in working with probationers. Some coordinators also work as probation officers by carrying a caseload, making court appearances, and performing tasks related to these duties. Most volunteers in the state are working with juveniles, but all volunteers are involved in activities such as: individual counseling, recreational activities, tutoring, family counseling, group work, vocational rehabilitation, arts and crafts instructions, and jail visitation.

Table III shows a breakdown as of June 30, 1975 by district of the number of active volunteers in probation programs and the courts which they are serving.

TABLE III.  
VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS WITHIN STATE PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Volunteers</u>	<u>Clientele Served</u>
1st	293	Adults
2nd	320 <sup>a</sup>	Juveniles
4th	32	Juveniles
4th <sup>b</sup>	30	Adults
5th <sup>c</sup>	50	Adults
8th	75	Juveniles
9th <sup>c</sup>	21	Juveniles
10th	72	Juveniles & Adults
11th <sup>c</sup>	10	Juveniles
12th <sup>c</sup>	8	Juveniles
17th	55	Juveniles
	77	Adults
19th <sup>c</sup>	48	Juveniles
20th	92	Juveniles
21st	<u>30</u>	Juveniles & Adults
TOTAL	1213	

<sup>a</sup> Volunteers from J.O.I.N. and PARTNERS.

<sup>b</sup> Volunteer Coordinator position funded by CETA grant.

<sup>c</sup> Volunteer Coordinator position funded by LEAA grant.

TABLE IV.

PROBATION PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION (FTE<sup>1</sup>'S) BY DISTRICT, FY 1974-75 - STATE-FUNDED

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd Adult</u>	<u>2nd Juv.</u>	<u>Total 2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>
Administration							
C.P.O. & Supervisors	2.0	7.0	9.0	16.0		3.0	
Other Prof. (training off., psychologist, etc.)		1.0	1.0	2.0			
Direct Probation Services							
Probation Officers	6.0	27.0	43.0	70.0	2.0	22.0	1.0
Paraprof.; Streetwks.							
Volunteer Coordinator	1.0						
Indirect Services							
Clerical	3.5	16.0	14.5	30.5		7.5	.5
Transp. Officer			1.0	1.0			
TOTAL	12.5	51.0	68.5	119.5	2.0	32.5	1.5
	<u>6th</u>	<u>7th</u>	<u>8th</u>	<u>9th</u>	<u>10th</u>	<u>11th</u>	<u>12th</u>
Administration							
C.P.O. & Supervisors	1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0	
Other Professionals							
Direct Probation Services							
Probation Officers	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	13.0	2.0	2.0
Paraprof.; Streetwks.							
Volunteer Coordinator			1.0		.5		
Indirect Services							
Clerical	1.0	.5	2.0	1.0	4.6	1.25	1.5
TOTAL	4.0	1.5	7.0	3.0	19.1	4.25	3.5

<sup>1</sup> FTE - Full Time Equivalent. A position which has been authorized on a full time basis for one fiscal year.

TABLE IV. (Cont.)

PROBATION PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION (FTE<sup>1</sup>'S) BY DISTRICT, FY 1974-75 - STATE-FUNDED

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>13th</u>	<u>14th</u>	<u>15th</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18th</u>	<u>19th</u>
Administration							
C.P.O. & Supervisors					3.0	1.0	1.0
Other Prof. (training off. psychologists, etc.)							
Direct Probation Services							
Probation Officers	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	6.0	6.0
Paraprof.; Streetwrkrs.							
Volunteer Coordinator					1.8		
Indirect Services							
Clerical	.5		.5	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.0
TOTAL	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	17.6	9.0	8.0
	<u>20th</u>	<u>21st</u>	<u>22nd</u>	<u>Tri-Dist.</u>	<u>State Total</u>		
Administration							
C.P.O. & Supervisors	2.0	1.0		5.0	38.0		
Other Professionals					2.0		
Direct Probation Services							
Probation Officers	7.0	5.0	1.0	19.0	186.0		
Paraprof.; Streetwrkrs.							
Volunteer Coordinator					4.3		
Indirect Services							
Clerical	4.0	2.0	.2	12.5	80.35		
Transp. Officer					1.0		
TOTAL	13.0	8.0	1.2	36.5	311.65		

<sup>1</sup> FTE - Full Time Equivalent. A position which has been authorized on a full time basis for one fiscal year.

TABLE V.

PROBATION PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION (FTE<sup>1</sup>'S) BY DISTRICT, FY 1974-75 - GRANT-FUNDED

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Pre-trial Release 2nd Adult</u>	<u>Intensive Probation &amp; Parole 2nd Adult</u>	<u>COPE 2nd Juv.</u>	<u>TOTAL 2nd</u>	<u>Para- prof. 4th</u>	<u>Probation Planning Volunteer Prog. 5th</u>	<u>Para- prof. 8th</u>
Administration							
C.P.O. & Supervisors	1.0	3.0	1.0	5.0			
Other Professionals	1.0	2.0		3.0			
Direct Prob. Services							
Probation Officers	3.0	6.0	1.0	10.0			
Paraprof.; Streetwkrs.			12.5	12.5	1.0		1.0
Volunteer Coordinator						.83	
Indirect Services							
Clerical	2.0	10.0	3.0	15.0			
TOTAL	7.0	21.0	17.5	45.5	1.0	.83	1.0
	<u>Probation Planning Volunteer Prog. 9th</u>	<u>Paraprof. &amp; Pueblo Volunteer 10th</u>	<u>Para- prof. 12th</u>	<u>Adams County Vlnteer. 17th</u>	<u>Prob.Plng. Volunteer Prog. &amp; Weld WIN Proj. 19th</u>	<u>Para- prof. 20th</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration							
C.P.O. & Supervisors							5.0
Other Professionals							3.0
Direct Prob. Services							
Probation Officers				.5			10.5
Paraprof.; Streetwkrs.		1.0	1.0			1.0	17.5
Volunteer Coordinator	.83	.5		.5	.83		3.49
Indirect Services							
Clerical		.25		.5	1.0		16.75
TOTAL	.83	1.75	1.0	1.5	1.83	1.0	56.24

<sup>1</sup> FTE - Full Time Equivalent. A position which has been authorized on a full time basis for one fiscal year.



CHAPTER IV  
JUVENILE PROBATION:  
PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

Introduction

Juvenile probation departments, while functioning within the legal limits of the Colorado Children's Code and under the umbrella of a statewide judicial system, differ widely in the ways in which they handle a juvenile moving through the judicial process. Local community values, needs, and resources, as well as the orientation of the police, district attorney, probation department personnel, and judges, all affect the juvenile justice process. This variation among departments has caused problems in understanding, describing, and planning for probation programs and resources in Colorado.

To provide a better understanding of both similarities and differences among districts throughout the state, this report delineates the process and procedures in juvenile probation departments by using different conceptual models. In doing so, there is an inherent danger of simplification, because no juvenile probation department fits a conceptual model precisely.

The following chapter is not intended to be a complete description of the responsibilities of juvenile probation officers. Although a multitude of duties are carried out by these officers, including detention center responsibilities, conducting investigations for dependency-neglect, child abuse, and support cases, returning out-of-town runaways, and crisis intervention, the focus of this chapter is on the process of taking a juvenile delinquency case through the system.

An important responsibility in some departments is the handling of juveniles brought into the system for a CHINS (Children in Need of Supervision) violation. Juveniles who have committed an offense that would not be an offense if committed by an adult (called a status offense) are referred to as CHINS. Some examples of status offenses are runaway, habitual truancy, and beyond control of parents. A variety of alternatives to court involvement are being used, including turning the case over to the Department

of Social Services or the schools. In some districts, probation officers are generally not responsible for either investigating or supervising CHINS.

In other districts, because of the philosophy of judges, probation officers, and schools, as well as the lack of alternative resources in the community, CHINS do become involved in the court process, thereby bringing probation officers into these cases on the investigative and supervisory level. Because the trend in these cases appears to be away from court involvement and because CHINS cases represent less than 15 percent of the total probation caseload, a description of the process for CHINS cases is not included.

The juvenile probation departments are examined within three functional areas relating to juvenile delinquency cases: 1) the intake process, 2) the court process, and 3) supervision. Within each of these functions, general models are discussed. Eight departments are described in specific terms as examples of each intake and court model.

The following descriptions of particular districts are valid only as of FY 1974-75. Changes have taken place, and many districts no longer operate in the manner described in this report. Some, in fact, have changed to such a degree that they are now operating within the framework of a different model. Although the districts used as examples of a particular model may have changed, the conceptual models are still valid and useful in understanding the juvenile justice system.

#### Juvenile Delinquency Intake Process

Intake is the decision-making process initiated upon contact with a juvenile believed to be within the court's jurisdiction. Intake decisions (how to handle the juvenile; whether this is a lecture and release case, or a case that requires stronger action) may be made at various levels and by various agencies throughout the system. The law enforcement agent may use discretion by releasing the juvenile without bringing him further into the system, and the district attorney (DA) and probation counselor may also have a variety of alternatives open to them.

Further, there is quite likely to be interaction in many communities among the police, district attorney, and probation department, including informal discussion of cases by different agencies prior to the decision-making process.

Despite discretion at all levels and some agency overlap, the juvenile justice process operates under the concept of a central intake agency. The Colorado Children's Code invests the district attorney with the authority to make this intake decision and permits him to refer the matter to another agency for preliminary investigation and recommendation.

Although there are differences inherent in each department's intake process, three models, or ways of handling the intake decision-making process, can be identified.

Model I. Probation Intake. Examples described are the 1st District, 11th District, and 20th District.

Model II. District Attorney Intake. Examples described are the 4th District, 17th District, and 18th District.

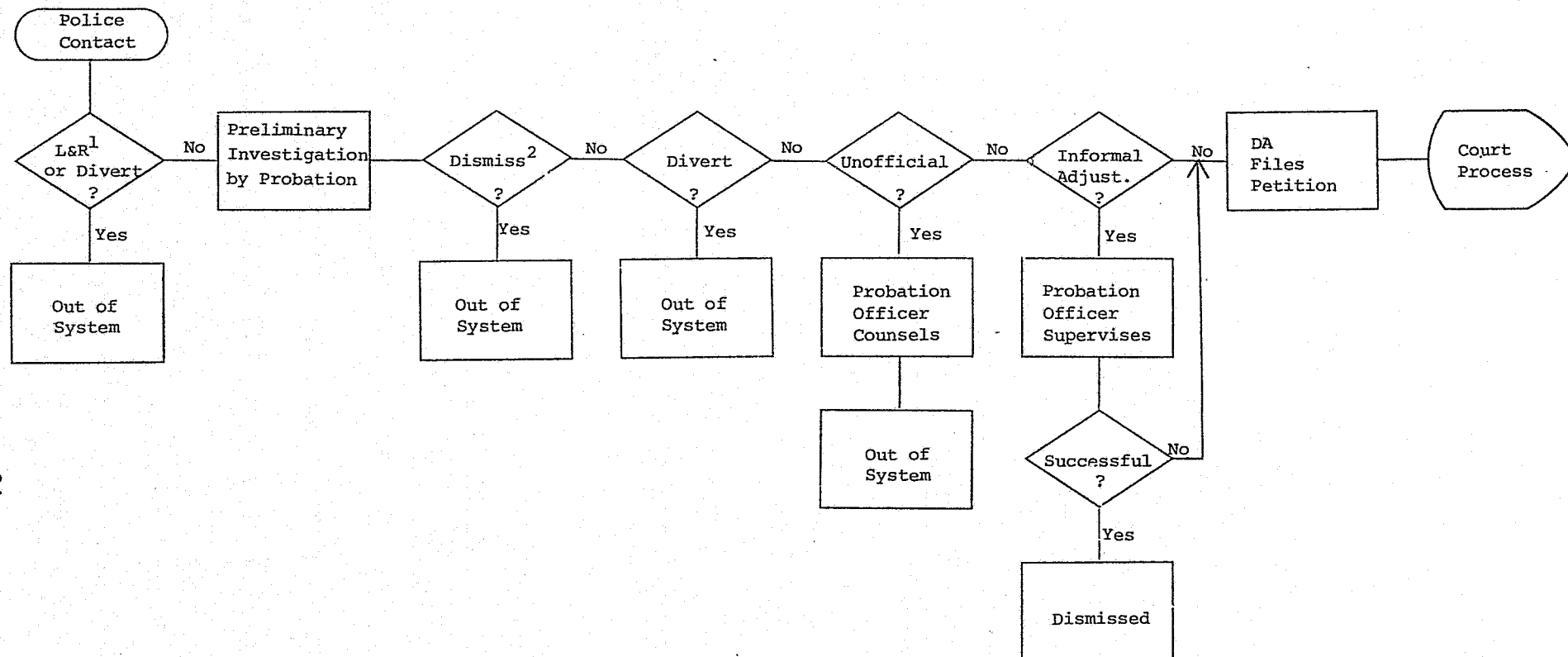
Model III. Joint Agency Intake. Examples described are the 8th District and the 10th District.

Regardless of which model is operating in a particular district, the district attorney retains final intake authority in all juvenile delinquency cases.

#### Model I. Probation Intake

In this model, while the initial contact with a juvenile may result in lecture and release by a police officer, as a general rule, the probation department is informed of all police-juvenile contacts. The probation department is responsible for determining how the case will be handled.

Although there may be some district attorney and police department involvement in the intake process, the probation department is essentially responsible for taking or recommending action. There are some differences between departments operating within this model: the district attorney in the 1st District is directly informed of a serious offense; in the 11th and 20th districts, however, police arrest and contact reports are sent to the probation departments. Despite these differences, the districts operate within the same model because in each case the district attorneys rely on the probation departments to handle the investigative details and recommend appropriate action in juvenile delinquency cases.



-24-

# JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INTAKE PROCESS MODEL I (PROBATION INTAKE)

<sup>1</sup>Lecture and Release

<sup>2</sup>May include warning letter

1st District. When a juvenile is arrested by the police for committing a serious offense, an arrest report is sent to the district attorney. The district attorney's office then informs the probation department about the case. The alternatives open to the probation intake officer following that notification include handling the case as an informal adjustment or recommending that a petition be filed.

If a juvenile comes into contact with a police officer through a less serious violation, the officer sends a contact card directly to the probation department. The intake officer determines what, if any, further action is needed.

11th District. Generally, police contact reports on juveniles are sent directly to the probation department. A probation officer interviews the parents and juvenile and determines what action to take. The probation officer may close the case, hold the case open for unofficial contact or counseling, handle as an informal adjustment, or ask that a petition be filed with the court.

The decision of which of these alternatives to use in a given case is solely the decision of the probation officer. The decision is based on the interaction taking place during the interview, the probation officer's knowledge of the family and child, and how supportive and concerned the family seems to be.

Treatment in most cases in this district begins on an unofficial or informal basis, rather than through court action. The probation officers believe that a case should be filed with the court only when all alternatives have been exhausted except court-ordered probation and possibly commitment.

20th District. A law enforcement officer arresting a juvenile in this district sends all information on the case to the police department's juvenile specialist. Following an interview with the family, the juvenile specialist may divert the juvenile to a community agency. If he feels that probation department input is necessary, he sends a copy of the police report to the probation department. Upon reading the report and, possibly, investigating the case more thoroughly, the probation intake officer will either divert the case or send the report to the district attorney for a probable cause investigation.

Diversion to other community agencies is currently an alternative used by both the police department and the probation department. When stronger action seems necessary, a petition is filed. Informal adjustments are rarely used in this district. The feeling is that minor cases need not be handled by the court and that severe cases require stronger action than an informal adjustment.

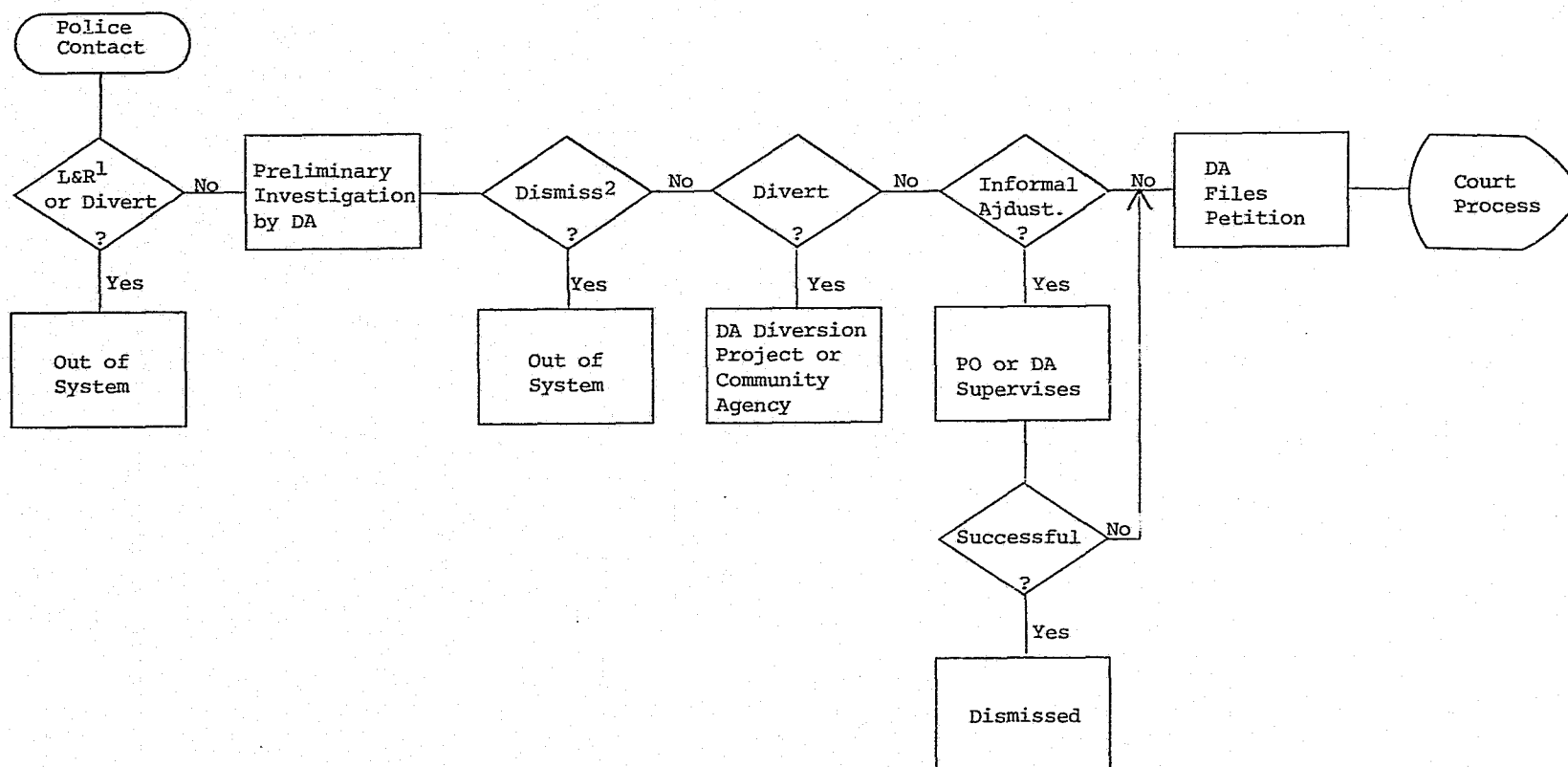
#### Model II. District Attorney Intake

In this model, while the initial police contact with a juvenile may result in a "station house adjustment" with no further action, as a general rule, the district attorney is informed of police-juvenile contacts. The decision of how to handle the juvenile becomes the responsibility of that office.

There is a range of district attorney involvement, however, even within the framework of this model. In the 4th District, the district attorney has established a special diversion program which operates out of his office; in the 18th District, the district attorney's office maintains responsibility for supervising certain juvenile cases. On the other hand, in the 17th District, the district attorney may request information or recommendations from the probation department and is completely removed from supervisory contact with the juvenile following intake. Despite these differences, the intake process remains in the hands of the district attorney's office in each of the three departments operating under this system.

4th District. A juvenile believed to have committed a delinquent act enters the system through contact with a law enforcement agent. The policeman (sheriff, etc.) may lecture and release the juvenile, but usually sends a report on the offense to the district attorney. A special juvenile investigator employed by the district attorney is responsible for making intake decisions, including determining if the case is eligible for the Juvenile Diversion Program operated by the district attorney's office. The probation department has no contact, investigative or supervisory, with a juvenile accepted into the diversion program. If the juvenile performs successfully in the program, further prosecution is dismissed, and there is no delinquency record.

Keeping the juvenile out of the court process is the specific purpose of the district attorney's diversion program, which functions as the major alternative to prosecution in this district. There are three paths that will, however, lead a juvenile to involvement in the court process. First,



-27-

# JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INTAKE PROCESS MODEL II (DA INTAKE)

<sup>1</sup>Lecture and Release

<sup>2</sup>May include warning letter



if not eligible for the diversion program, the district attorney's office may file a petition on the case. Second, if not accepted by the program's intake counselor, the district attorney may file a petition. Third, if the juvenile is accepted into the program and does not perform satisfactorily, a petition may be filed at that time.

17th District. A juvenile believed to have committed a delinquent act enters the system through contact with a law enforcement agent. The policeman (sheriff, etc.) may lecture and release the juvenile, divert the case to another community agency, or send an offense report to the district attorney.

Upon receipt of the offense report, the district attorney's office initiates a preliminary investigation. Based on this investigation, the district attorney may decide to lecture and release the juvenile, send a letter to the parents, have a conference with the parents, or divert the juvenile to a community agency.

If the district attorney decides probation department supervision is required, he may request input from the probation officer at this point. Whether or not additional information and a recommendation by the probation department have been requested, the district attorney makes the final decision. He may decide to send the case to the probation department for unofficial handling or an informal adjustment, or he may determine that the case requires immediate filing with the court.

Although this district attorney has not established a diversion program, he maintains a variety of alternatives to filing a petition on a juvenile for a delinquent offense. Lecture and release, contact with parents, use of other community agencies, and use of probation department supervisory services prior to filing (unofficial handling and informal adjustments) are all alternatives in the intake process.

18th District. A juvenile believed to have committed a delinquent act enters the system through contact with a law enforcement agent. The policeman (sheriff, etc.) may, and quite often does, lecture and release the juvenile or divert him to another community agency. If the police officer decides that the case requires stronger action, he sends an offense report to the district attorney's office.

Upon receipt of the offense report, the district attorney's office initiates a preliminary investigation. There may be

some lecture and release or diversion at this point. The district attorney may decide to handle the case as an informal adjustment and maintain control of it for guidance, supervision, and possible referral to other community agencies. The probation department has no contact, investigative or supervisory, with a juvenile being supervised through an informal adjustment agreement. If the juvenile does not perform satisfactorily on this basis, a petition may be filed.

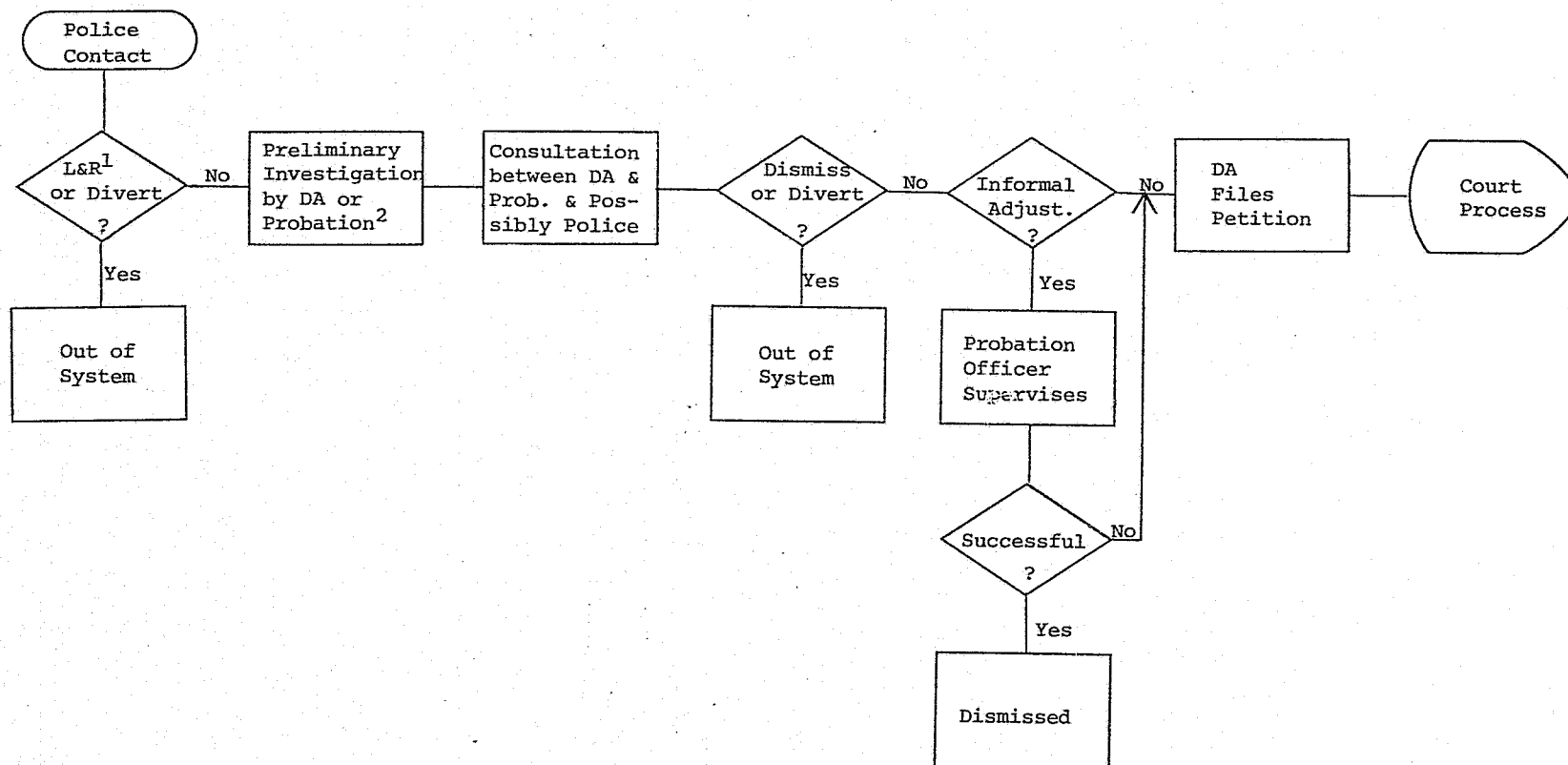
The district attorney may determine initially that the case requires filing with the court, rather than diversion or an informal adjustment.

### Model III. Joint Agency Intake

The joint agency intake model is defined as a formalized structure for the decision-making process involving more than one community agency. This process is not to be confused with informal or occasional discussions or requests for information. The districts operating within this framework differ in structure, but the intake decision in both is arrived at through formalized discussion. In the 8th District, the district attorney's office maintains primary responsibility for the investigation; in the 10th District, the probation intake officer holds an interview with every juvenile prior to the intake decision.

8th District. Upon coming into contact with a juvenile for a delinquent offense, the police may lecture and release or divert him to a community agency for counseling. Only if the law enforcement agent believes stronger intervention is necessary, does he bring the case to the attention of the district attorney and probation officer at their semi-monthly meeting. Through discussion at this meeting, a recommendation is made as to whether the case should be handled as an informal adjustment or a petition should be filed with the court. Possible dispositions are also discussed at this time.

Following this meeting, the district attorney's office conducts an investigation of the case to prepare the social summary required by the court. Based on his findings during this investigation, the district attorney may determine that action other than that already agreed upon is more appropriate. He therefore retains the right to change any such group recommendation. Options available to the district attorney at this point include diversion, an informal adjustment, or a formal filing.



-30-

# JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INTAKE PROCESS MODEL III (JOINT AGENCY INTAKE)

<sup>1</sup>Lecture and Release

<sup>2</sup>In the 8th District, currently consult first and DA then conducts preliminary investigation, but this process is to be reversed.

10th District. All contacts by law enforcement agents with juveniles believed to have committed a delinquent act are reported to the district attorney, who then sends a copy of the police report to the probation department for an investigation and recommendation.

The probation intake officer arranges an interview with the juvenile and his parents. The officer then makes a recommendation to the district attorney based on the personal interview, the police offense report, and the juvenile's prior record. Her recommendations may include: close the case, order restitution and close the case, informal adjustment, or a formal filing. She may recommend closing the case and suggest that the family obtains counseling.

Until recently, the probation intake officer and the district attorney met weekly to discuss all the cases and to go over the intake officer's recommendations. That process has now been changed, however, and the recommendation and "discussion" are written rather than oral.

#### Juvenile Delinquency Court Process

Because court procedures are prescribed by statute, there is little variation between districts once a petition has been filed. The major difference centers around whether a district holds separate hearings for adjudication and disposition or holds a combined hearing, with the adjudicatory phase immediately preceding the dispositional phase. The procedural difference affects the time at which a social summary is prepared and presented to the court, thereby affecting the degree to which a juvenile becomes involved in the system prior to adjudication, the probation department's workload, and the point at which information becomes available to the court. The two different court approaches will be referred to as:

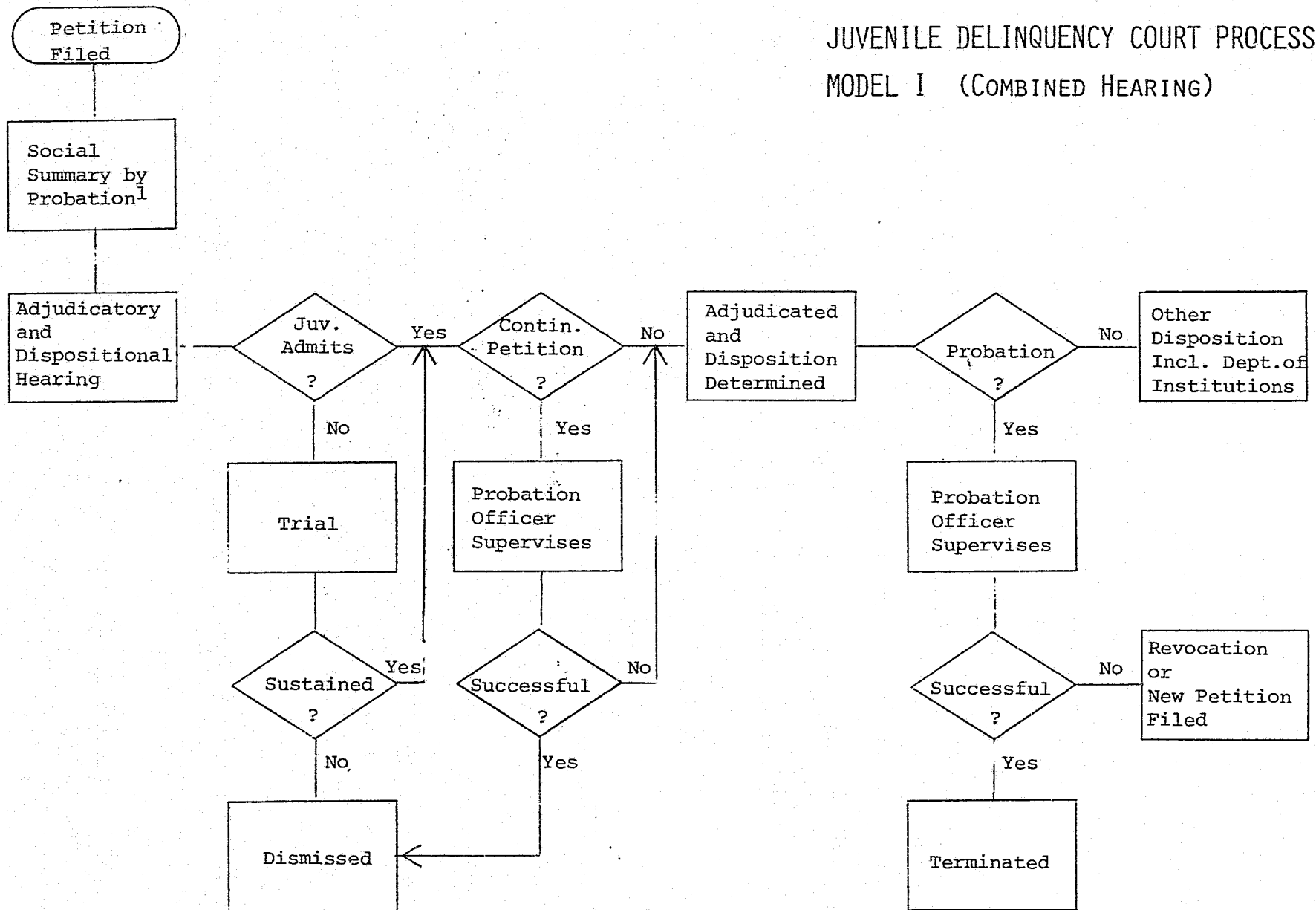
Model I. Combined Hearing. Examples described are the 4th District, 8th District, and 11th District.

Model II. Separate Hearings. Examples described are the 1st, 10th, 17th, 18th, and 20th districts.

#### Model I. Combined Hearing

Because disposition is determined immediately following adjudication in this model, the social summary and

# JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COURT PROCESS MODEL I (COMBINED HEARING)



<sup>1</sup>In the 8th and 11th Districts, preliminary investigations are used.  
(In the 8th District, investigations are conducted by the District Attorney.)

recommendation of the probation officer must be ready for presentation to the court prior to a finding on the case. All cases on which a petition is filed are investigated before the first court appearance. In this model, the court has the social summary available to it when determining if the adjudication will be reserved or sustained.

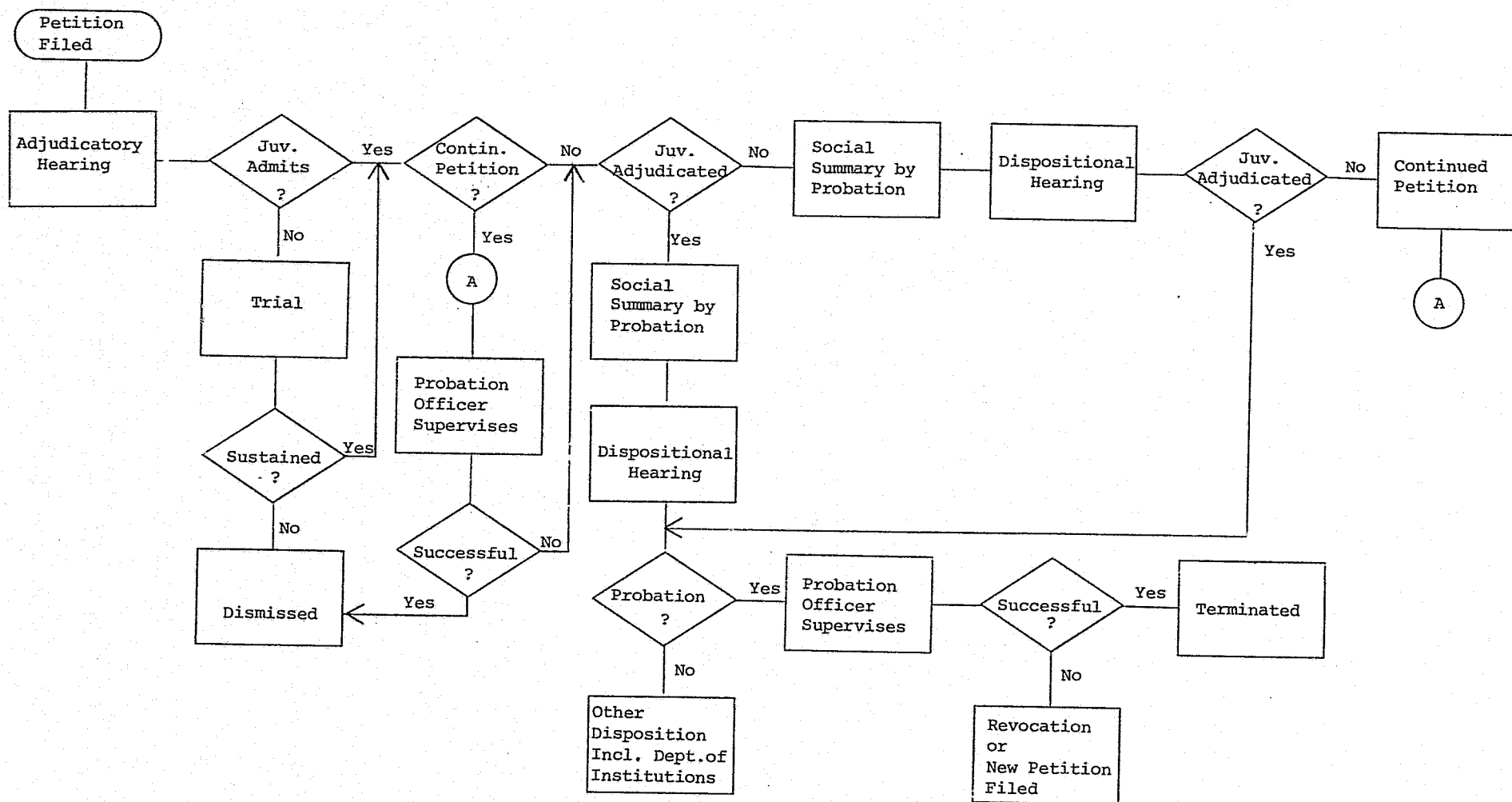
4th District. Once the probation department is notified by the district attorney's office that a petition is to be filed, the case is assigned to an evaluation probation officer. The evaluation counselor interviews the juvenile and his family. Letters requesting information on the juvenile are mailed to schools, other agencies with which the family has been in contact, family members and neighbors. The report is a summary of the important, relevant information and includes the officer's recommendation and treatment plan. A copy of the report goes to the defense attorney and district attorney, as well as the court.

8th District. The district attorney holds an informal meeting with the family prior to the court hearing to discuss possible dispositions and his recommendations. The investigation completed by the district attorney during intake is used as the social summary for the court. The probation department is, therefore, not required to prepare a predispositional investigation.

11th District. After a petition has been filed, the probation officer, juvenile, parents, and the defense attorney meet to discuss the situation and possible dispositions. Rather than submitting a written report to the court, the probation officer orally presents his recommendations, based on the investigation conducted during intake and the discussion with the family and attorney.

#### Model II. Separate Hearings

In this model, a separate court hearing is held to determine if the juvenile has committed the offense. If the allegations are sustained, the juvenile may be granted a continued petition at that point, eliminating the need for a social summary and dispositional hearing. If a continued petition is not granted at that time, the court continues the case to allow the probation department time to prepare the social summary. A dispositional hearing is then held.



JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COURT PROCESS  
MODEL II (SEPARATE HEARINGS)

1st, 10th, and 20th Districts. After the allegations have been sustained at the adjudicatory hearing, the judge may order a continued petition, placing the juvenile under the supervision of the probation department at that time. If a continued petition is not appropriate, the juvenile is adjudicated, and the judge continues the hearing and orders the probation department to prepare a social summary. In the 1st and 10th districts, the probation officer provides the district attorney and defense attorney with copies of the social summary and is available at the dispositional hearing to answer questions regarding the summary and recommendation. In the 20th District, the probation officer presents the social summary and recommendations to the judge and attorney at a staff conference rather than at a formal dispositional hearing.

17th and 18th Districts. The 17th and 18th districts operate in the same manner as the 1st, 10th, and 20th districts in holding separate hearings for adjudication and disposition. They differ, however, in that a judge in the 17th and 18th districts may decide neither to grant a continued petition, nor to adjudicate the juvenile at the adjudicatory hearing. He may continue the hearing, request a social summary, and then order a continued petition or adjudicate the juvenile at the dispositional hearing. In the 1st, 10th, and 20th districts, a continued petition or adjudication is ordered at the adjudicatory hearing without first requesting a social summary.

#### Juvenile Delinquency Supervision

While supervision techniques differ, not only from district to district, but from probation officer to probation officer, and even from situation to situation, certain trends can be identified in overall treatment approaches. Philosophically, most of those involved in criminal justice and corrections would agree that probation officer counseling and treatment; use of established facilities, programs and outside counselors; and creation of awareness, concern, and additional resources on the community level are all essential aspects of rehabilitation. Realistically, however, with limited time and resources, most departments are forced to concentrate on either the client or the community, while readily acknowledging that the other is also important and deserves time and attention.

Districts across the state fall along a supervision continuum ranging from an emphasis on the probation



officer-client relationship to an interagency effort for the benefit of the client. Three points along the continuum are:

Model I. Counseling Orientation.

Model II. Brokerage Orientation.

Model III. Community Orientation.

In discussing these models, one should keep in mind that supervision philosophies and techniques are dynamic. Individual probation officers and districts may move along the continuum from one orientation to another due to personal analysis and evaluation, personnel changes, and external developments, including new community agencies or programs. Philosophies and treatment techniques may also be revised because of introduction to new concepts through communication with other probation officers, training programs, and experimentation encouraged by the research and planning team. Treatment techniques are therefore often in flux, and an individual probation officer or district may be in a state of transition from one model to another at any time.

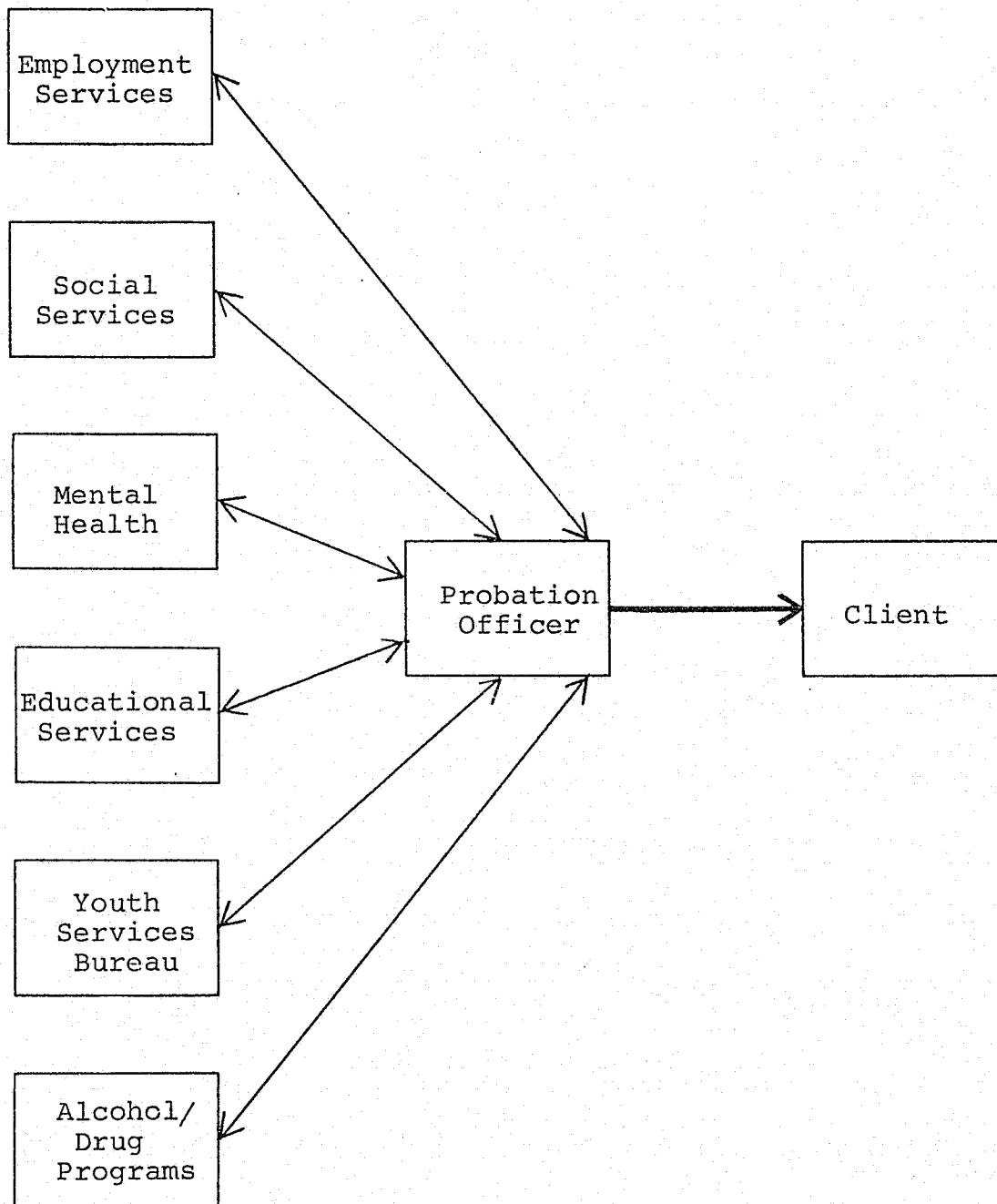
#### Model I. Counseling Orientation

This model refers to the treatment technique emphasizing the counseling relationship between probationer and probation officer. The probation officer is responsible for working directly with his clients and is to function as the prime counselor for all his cases. The amount and quality of probation officer time spent on either individual or group counseling varies, depending on the probation officer's background, skill, and training, as well as his caseload size and other responsibilities.

Although the probation officer is the prime counselor, this model does not exclude maintenance of close and cooperative working relationships with other community agencies, such as schools, mental health, and social services. In one district, for example, social services counselors, teachers, and principals are willing to make reports on a child and his family situation available to the probation officer.

There is usually awareness of the importance of increasing the community's understanding of probation and probationer needs. Probation officers may be asked to give

## SUPERVISION MODEL I - COUNSELING ORIENTATION



The PO is responsible for working directly with his clients. There is frequent consultation and cooperation between the PO and other agencies, but the PO functions as the prime counselor for all his cases.

speeches to clubs and organizations, as well as lectures at the public schools. Although the treatment focus in counseling-oriented districts emphasizes counseling by the probation officer, there may also be a strong emphasis on interagency cooperation, particularly on the intake level, and outreach offices. There may be volunteer coordinators working in these districts to recruit and train members of the community to work with probationers.

Experimental treatment programs in these districts focus on improving the counseling relationship between probation officer and probationer through such techniques as weighting caseloads, purposeful rather than random assignment of probationers to probation officers, and intensive counseling.

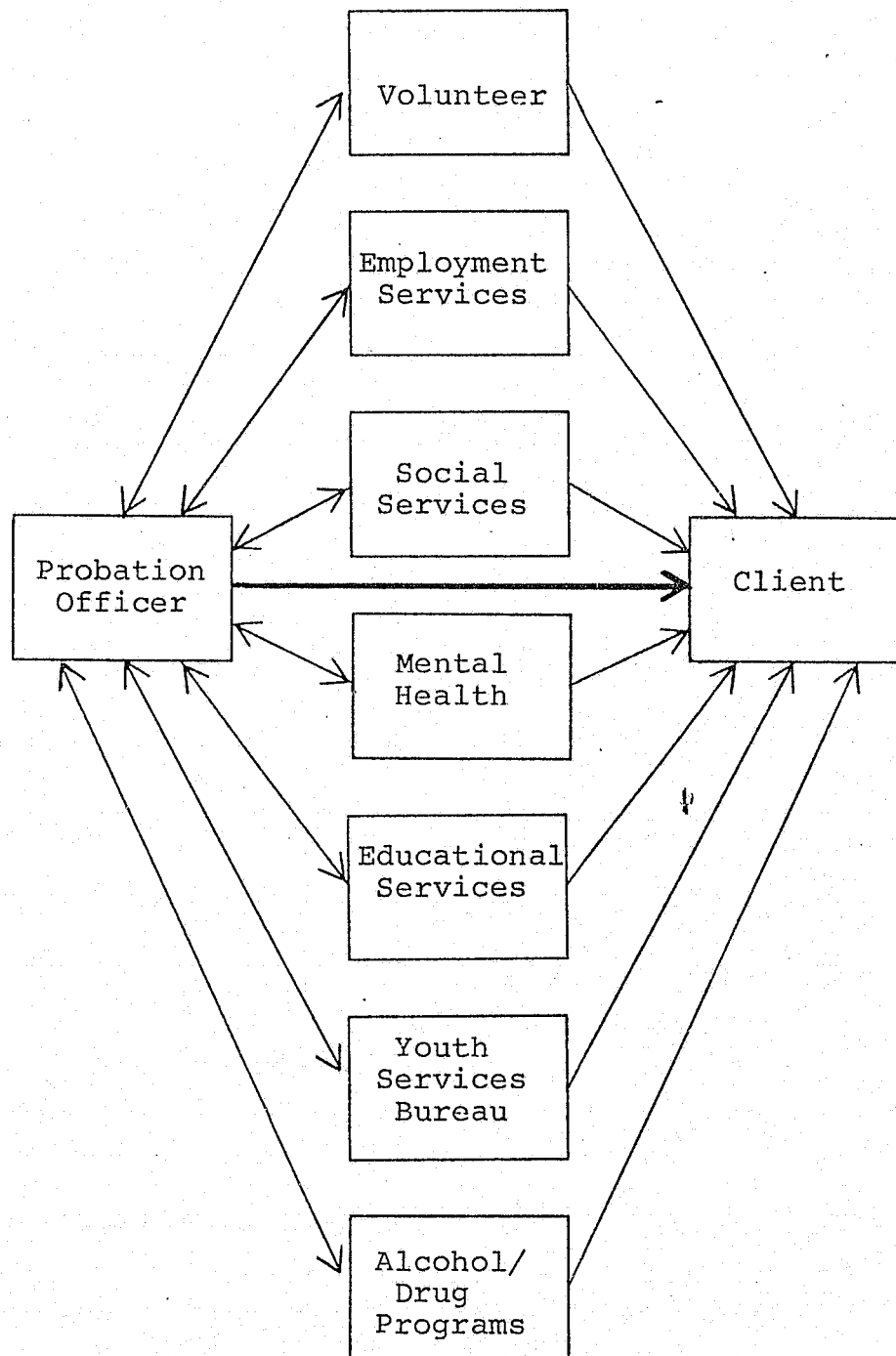
Because the probation officer functions as all things to all people, this model places a tremendous burden on the probation officer and is becoming a less frequently used approach. Constantly increasing investigative and supervision caseloads often mean that probation officers no longer have sufficient time to work closely with each of their clients. The increasing number of research studies in the field of criminology and rehabilitation have made probation officers aware that there are no simple solutions. There is now a greater understanding that a multiplicity of factors exist, including peer, family, and environmental influences, that must be taken into consideration. This understanding has led to the development of specialized education, training, and skills for dealing with specialized problems, and it is becoming evident to many probation officers that they do not have the specialized knowledge to fulfill professionally all of the needs of all of their probationers. In many counties, probation officers are able to take advantage of the increasing availability of such specialized programs as alcohol and drug counseling centers, marital and budget counseling agencies, state funded mental health centers and clinics.

For these reasons, many probation officers are moving from the traditional concept of probation counselor as sole advisor to the concept of probation counselor as referral agent.

#### Model II. Brokerage Orientation

As explained above, due to an increase in caseload size, a recognition of the complexity of client needs, and a move toward specialization, many probation officers have begun turning to experts for help in working with their

## SUPERVISION MODEL II - BROKERAGE ORIENTATION



While continuing to maintain contact with his probationers, the PO refers ("brokers") his clients to specific individuals, agencies, or programs for specialized treatment. Consultation between the PO and the cooperating agencies is an important aspect of this model.

clients. The brokerage orientation, in which a probation officer refers his clients to specific individuals, agencies, or programs for treatment of specific problems, has become increasingly popular. The counseling relationship is seen as essential in Model II, just as it is in Model I. The difference is that in Model I, the counseling takes place between probationer and probation officer, while in Model II the relationship is between probationer and counselor, regardless of whether that counselor is probation officer, teacher, mental health worker, or volunteer.

While "brokerage" generally involves a situation in which a probation officer refers a probationer to a community agency for specialized services, this model also includes the concept of internal departmental specialization. A probation officer may be particularly skilled in dealing with a certain problem, such as alcoholism, so other probation officers in that department routinely refer their probationers with alcohol problems to that probation officer. Brokerage orientation, therefore, describes those departments in which a probation officer retains those cases in which he can best use his skills and refers, either to another probation officer or outside agency, those cases which require a different type of expertise.

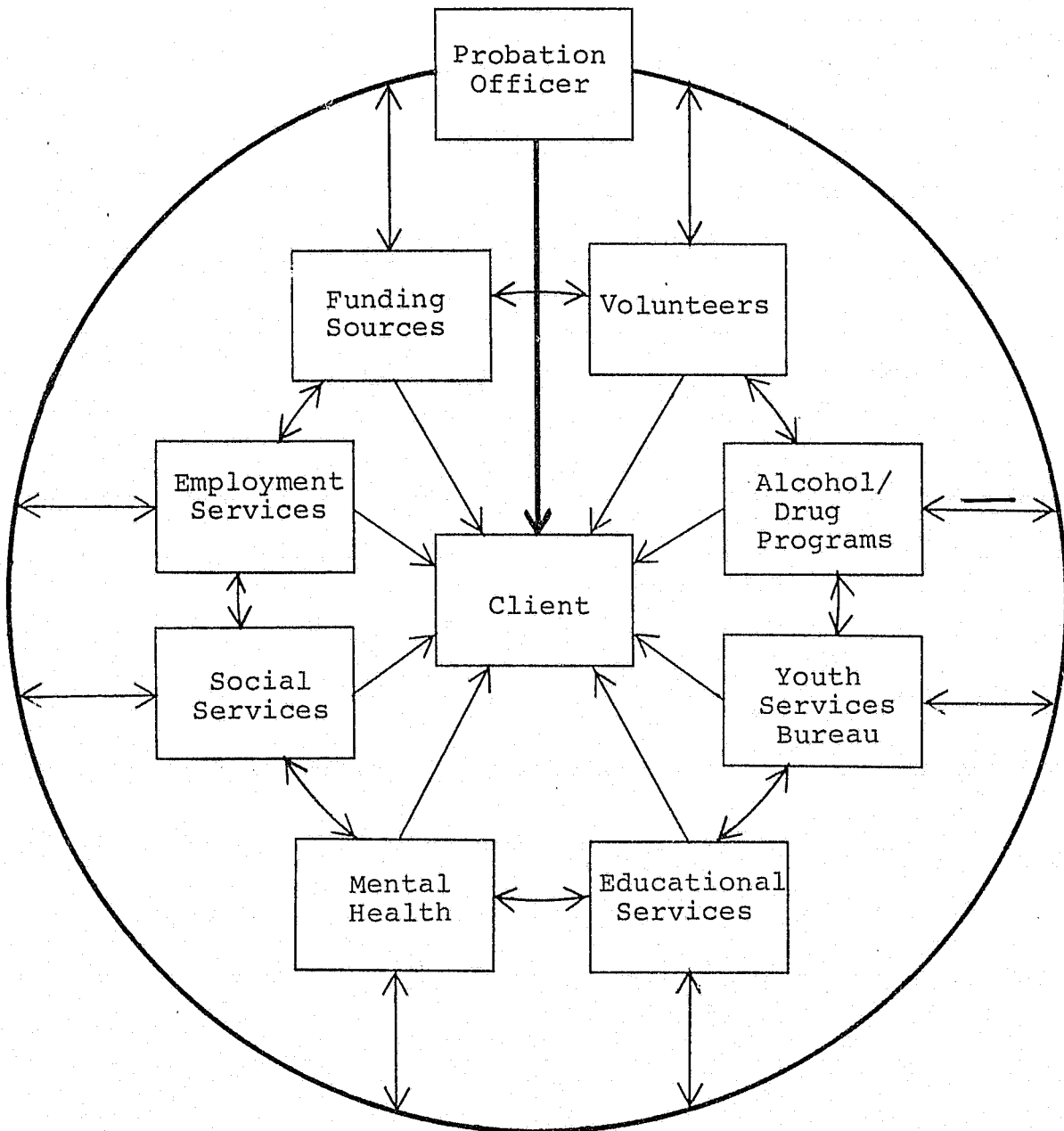
Positive working relationships with other agencies and schools must be cultivated and maintained to maximize the availability of counseling by outside professionals and individuals. Probation officers work closely with community agencies, including social services, mental health, and youth service bureaus to obtain evaluation, needs assessment, and counseling for juveniles. If special counseling (mental health, drug, etc.) is a condition of probation, the probation officer may be responsible for arranging the details and following up to ensure that the juvenile attends.

Volunteer programs provide friendship opportunities for probationers, and social and recreation activities may be available through the YMCA, Boy's Club, and other organizations.

### Model III. Community Orientation

Probation officers working within this model concentrate their efforts on developing community resources to fulfill the needs of probationers. While probation officers in Model I may be deeply involved in the community and probation officers in Model II work closely with outside agencies,

## SUPERVISION MODEL III - COMMUNITY ORIENTATION



The PO continues to maintain contact with his probationers and refer clients to community agencies as required. A strong emphasis is placed on working with community agencies and funding sources to develop coordinated programs that will fulfill the needs of probationers. PO's are involved in identifying probationer needs, obtaining funds to develop programs, and generating community agency cooperation in administering the programs.

the emphasis in these two models is on communication and counseling with the probationer.

Community oriented probation officers believe their time and energy are more effectively spent in developing community support and resources than in counseling individual probationers. Many probation officers in these districts believe that the community must accept responsibility for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, and the role of the probation officer is to set the stage for public awareness and acceptance of probationers. This may be accomplished through serving as a referral source, functioning as a community organizer/developer, frequent contact with funding sources (county commissioners), and consulting with agencies in developing program proposals.

As community organizers, probation officers either establish themselves or encourage other agencies to establish programs to fulfill the needs of probationers. When it became evident, for example, that unemployment was a major problem for probationers, several different community-oriented districts took different approaches to alleviate the problem. In one district, a farm project was developed, in which probationers raised produce for a local pickle factory and a general store. In another district, a specialized agency was developed to place probationers in jobs, either through business and industry or through creation of public service jobs. In both cases, probationers obtained employment and were therefore able to pay restitution, obtain on-the-job training and develop job seeking and retention skills.

Unlike a description of the intake process and court process, in which probation officer activities are both specific and limited, the range of supervision philosophies, techniques and alternatives is extensive. In discussing supervision models, then, it must be stressed that ideal types are being described, and no one probation department will fit exactly into any one model. Rather, districts may be positioned along a continuum, and the placement of a district on that continuum may be considered reflective of both the philosophy and the resources of the community, and the orientation of the criminal justice personnel.

## CHAPTER V ADULT PROBATION: PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

### Introduction

Historically and typically, there is considerably less flexibility in the way adult cases are handled than juvenile cases.

This chapter covers the process and procedures used in adult probation departments. The models describing the intake process, court process, and supervision process in adult departments are "ideal type" descriptions; that is, no department precisely fits any model. Nevertheless, essential characteristics distinguishing each department can be most easily understood through the use of models.

It is not intended that this chapter be a description of the responsibilities of probation officers. Therefore, the multitude of duties carried out by adult probation officers, including domestic relations and custody investigations, working with judges and other criminal justice officials, and crisis intervention, are not discussed.

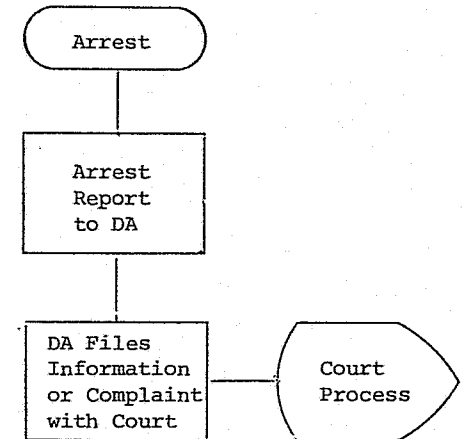
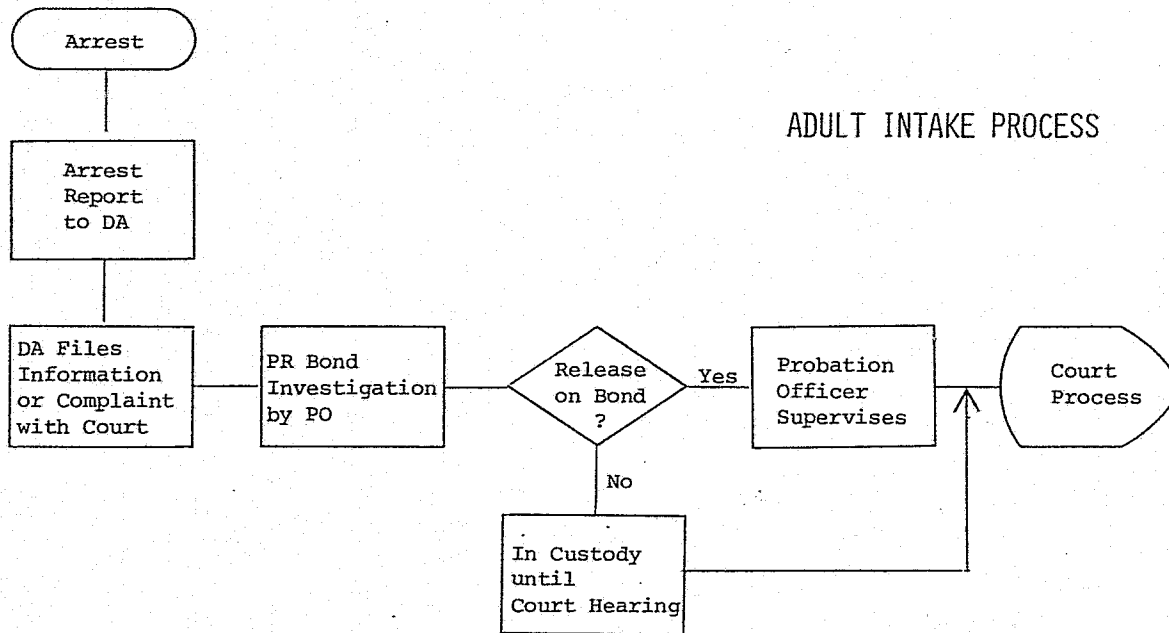
The following descriptions of particular districts are valid only as of FY 1974-75. It is recognized that changes have taken place, and some districts may no longer operate in the manner described in this report. Although the districts used as examples of a particular model may have changed, the conceptual models are still valid and, therefore, useful in understanding the criminal justice process.

### Adult Intake Process

In general, the intake process for adults (decisions made and procedures followed prior to a defendant's court hearing) is clear-cut. Police, as well as district attorneys, have the right to determine what particular charge is to be lodged against a defendant, and the district attorney holds the plea bargaining power. Probation officers in some districts recommend whether a defendant should be released on a personal recognizance (PR) bond. Despite these important decisions, the adult intake process remains essentially a routine procedure.



# ADULT INTAKE PROCESS



MODEL I  
(PROBATION INTAKE)

MODEL II  
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY INTAKE)

Two different intake models have been identified, based on a probation department's involvement in the intake process.

Model I. Probation Intake. Examples described are the 4th District and the 10th District.

Model II. District Attorney Intake. Examples described are the 1st, 8th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 20th districts.

In Model I, probation officers are responsible for conducting PR bond investigations, reporting their findings and recommendations to the court, and supervising those released on bond. In Model II, the probation officers are generally not involved in bond investigation or supervision.

#### Model I. Probation Intake

In districts operating within this framework, a probation officer is responsible for determining if a defendant is eligible for release on a personal recognizance bond, reporting his findings to the court, and supervising the defendant if he is released on bond. The PR investigation generally involves a personal interview with the defendant, followed by verification of his family situation, education, and employment. The investigation and report follow a standard format and usually are short, as they must be completed and presented quickly. The recommendation involves little discretion, as a pre-established point system determines eligibility for release in most districts.

There is greater diversity between districts operating under this model in supervising those released on bond. In the 4th District, supervision may include counseling, while in the 10th District, supervision refers only to keeping in touch with the defendant.

#### 4th and 20th Districts

Following an adult's arrest, he is taken to the police department. An arrest report is sent to the district attorney, and the district attorney files an Information (District Court) or a Complaint (County Court) with the appropriate court. The amount of bond is set, and the defendant is transferred to the county jail.

On a daily basis, the probation officers responsible for handling bond investigations conduct personal interviews with all applicants. Following the interview, the probation officer telephones the applicant's family, employer, and references for confirmation. Using a pre-established set of criteria, the probation officer determines if the defendant is eligible for release on a personal recognizance bond, and then completes a report for the court, including his recommendation.

In the 4th District, the probation officer also completes a financial investigation of the defendant to determine if he is eligible for the services of a public defender.

If a personal recognizance bond is granted by the court, the case goes to a supervising probation officer. The defendant must report to the probation department office once a week by phone and once a week in person. In the 4th District, the PR agreement may also provide for treatment while on bond supervision. This treatment may include counseling or participation in a budget or antabus program. No treatment is required in the 10th District until after the defendant is sentenced.

#### Model II. District Attorney Intake

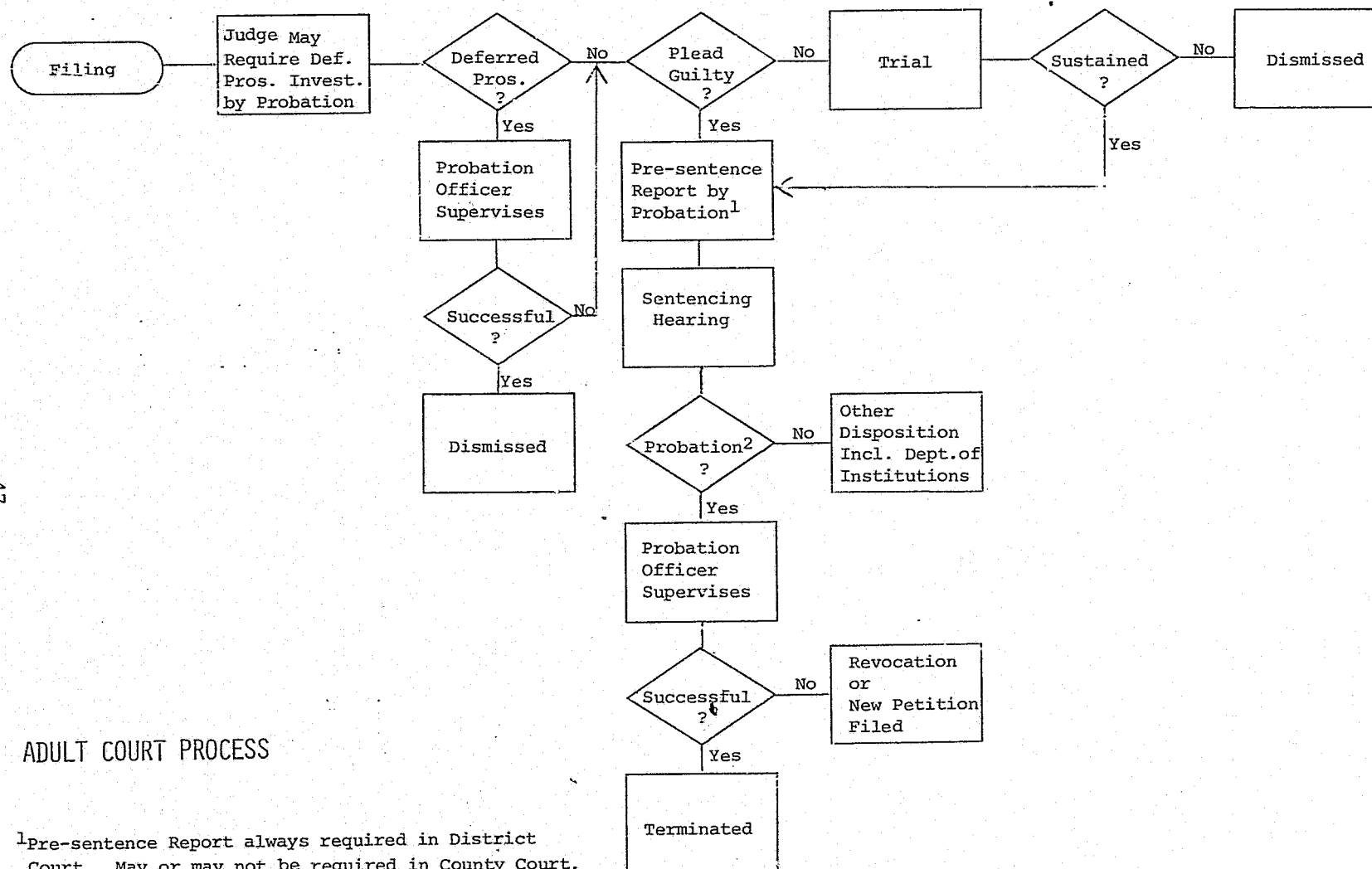
In this model, a probation officer does not become involved with a defendant until he is placed under the probation department's supervision by a court order granting deferred prosecution or probation. The probation officer is not required to make an investigation of a defendant's eligibility for PR bond, nor generally does he supervise a defendant the court has released on bond.

#### 1st, 8th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 20th Districts

In all of the departments operating within this model, the decision regarding PR bond is made by the district attorney and judge requiring minimal involvement of the probation officer.

#### Adult Court Process

Because criminal court procedures are strictly regulated by statute, the adult court process in all districts operates within the same framework or model, but there are differences in philosophy and process among



## ADULT COURT PROCESS

<sup>1</sup>Pre-sentence Report always required in District Court. May or may not be required in County Court.

<sup>2</sup>Includes Suspended Sentence and Deferred Sentence (Deferred Judgment)

districts. These include: does the judge require an investigation, report, and recommendation by the probation officer before granting a deferred prosecution; does the judge require a pre-sentence report for county court cases; is a probation officer required to appear in court for hearings and sentencing; are probation officer reports on a probationer's progress required by the judge on a routine basis; and is the judge willing to grant a "trial" probationary period to a defendant with a questionable background. These distinctions have an impact on the probation department's workload and the probationer's case, but because they often vary as much from judge to judge and even from case to case as they do from district to district, they are too individualized to be used as an acceptable basis for models. The following court process description is therefore applicable to all districts.

1st, 4th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 20th Districts

After a case is filed with the court, a defendant may request a deferred prosecution. If granted, no plea is taken, and no trial is held. The defendant is placed under the supervision of the probation department and upon successful completion of this supervisory period, charges are dropped, and the case is dismissed. Should the defendant not complete the supervisory period successfully, he may be taken back to court and tried on the original charge.

If a deferred prosecution is not granted, and if the defendant either pleads guilty or is found guilty, a sentencing hearing is set. The probation department is responsible for preparing a pre-sentence report in all district court cases and in county court cases when ordered by the judge.

The pre-sentence investigation begins with the probation officer interviewing the defendant and having him complete an application for probation. The probation officer then verifies the information and checks references through mail and telephone contacts.

A standard format for adult pre-sentence reports was designed and tested extensively in several departments. The form has been approved by the Supreme Court and is now being used throughout the state. The pre-sentence investigation form includes information on the defendant's family situation, education, employment, and prior juvenile and criminal record, as well as the sentencing recommendation of the probation officer.

There are several sentencing alternatives that would place a defendant under the supervision of the probation department. Probation may be granted as a sentence; or a jail, reformatory or penitentiary sentence may be ordered and then suspended, with the defendant being placed under the supervision of the probation department. A new alternative, known as deferred sentence or deferred judgment, places the defendant under the probation department's supervision for a specified period, although no sentence is imposed. Should the defendant complete his supervisory period successfully, the case is terminated. If there are major violations while he is on probation, he may be called back into court and a sentence would be ordered at that time. In some districts, the judge may order a "trial" probationary period in which the applicant is supervised by a probation officer for 90 days and then returns to court for sentencing.

In all of these sentences, the probation officer is responsible for supervising the defendant, seeing that he is provided with counseling or treatment as required, and reporting on the defendant's progress as requested by the court.

#### Adult Supervision

Supervision philosophies and techniques in adult probation departments follow essentially the same models as those described in juvenile departments. [See Juvenile Delinquency Supervision, for discussion of Model I (Counseling Orientation), Model II (Brokerage Orientation), and Model III (Community Orientation).]

Despite the different types of offenses and offenders handled in adult departments, the concepts of counseling the offender, referring the offender, and developing community resources in response to the needs of offenders form the basis of supervision techniques in adult departments, as well as juvenile departments.

One difference that should be noted is the tendency of more adult departments to function within the Counseling Orientation Model, moving into the Brokerage Orientation Model, while more juvenile departments have been moving from the Brokerage Orientation Model toward the Community Orientation Model. Since more community agencies and individuals are available for juveniles, the program orientations differ.

## CHAPTER VI PROBATION CASELOAD

At one time, community based rehabilitation for law violators was located in only one place, the probation department of the local court. Increasingly, as various communities become aware of and involved in the correction process, projects have been developed to divert first-time and low risk offenders from, or expand the resources of, the traditional criminal justice process. Most of these have been developed as a result of probation department initiative or with the cooperation of probation officers, but are under the authority of the police department, sheriff, district attorney, mental health agencies, a non-profit organization, service clubs, the county commissioners, or the State Department of Institutions. The availability of these programs within a community, as well as the attitudes of local police, the district attorney, the judiciary and the public affect the size of probation caseloads. Consequently, the caseload totals should not be interpreted as a measure of either juvenile delinquency or criminal activity within geographic areas.

The figures are, however, an index of the high numbers of people who have been referred to the court and placed under the supervision of a probation officer. Also shown are the number of investigations made by officers during the fiscal year. Adult pre-sentence and juvenile pre-disposition reports are those which involve detailed investigation into the offender's past history and present status with a recommendation to the judge as to the best method of rehabilitation. These are among the most time-consuming of the various types of investigations handled.

TABLE VI.  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION AND  
INVESTIGATION CASELOADS - STATE TOTALS  
FY 1974-75

	FY 74-75
<u>Adult</u>	
On Supervision July 1, 1974	6893
New Cases FY 1974-75	7659
Total Caseload	14552
Terminations	6271
On Supervision June 30, 1975	8281
Pre-Sentence Investigations	7010
Other Investigations	6411
Total Investigations	13421
 <u>Juvenile</u>	
On Supervision July 1, 1974	3846
New Cases FY 1974-75	5038
Total Caseload	8884
Terminations	4578
On Supervision June 30, 1975	4306
Pre-disposition Investigations	3690
Other Investigations	12593
Total Investigations	16283
 <u>Combined</u>	
On Supervision July 1, 1974	10739
New Cases FY 1974-75	12697
Total Caseload	23436
Terminations	10849
On Supervision June 30, 1975	12587
Pre-sentence (disposition) Investigations	10700
Other Investigations	19004
Total Investigations	29704



TABLE VII. PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION  
CASELOADS BY DISTRICT - FY 1974-75

	1st		2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
On Supervision July 1	397	466	1958	1060	64	49	876	246	69	38	124	57
New Cases	457	706	1936	711	6	21	1097	465	91	30	69	33
Total Caseload	854	1172	3894	1771	70	70	1973	711	160	68	193	90
Terminations	368	625	1565	768	10	12	922	444	96	50	89	25
On Supervision June 30	486	547	2329	1003	60	58	1051	267	64	18	104	65
	7th		8th		9th		10th		11th		12th	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
On Supervision July 1	77	20	182	175	69	20	535	240	99	140	93	32
New Cases	58	18	178	223	169	69	849	500	121	361	156	49
Total Caseload	135	38	360	398	238	89	1384	740	220	501	249	81
Terminations	79	23	120	236	140	44	639	380	113	283	101	36
On Supervision June 30	56	15	240	162	98	45	745	360	107	218	148	45
	13th		14th		15th		16th		17th		18th	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
On Supervision July 1	73	39	41	25	29	32	42	49	563	406	490	267
New Cases	68	91	63	66	54	31	75	100	455	616	669	352
Total Caseload	141	130	104	91	83	63	117	149	1018	1022	1159	619
Terminations	67	59	53	41	36	39	73	86	358	551	529	348
On Supervision June 30	74	71	51	50	47	24	44	63	660	471	630	271
	19th		20th		21st		22nd		Tri-Dist. Of.	State		
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Adult	Juv.	
On Supervision July 1	234	117	405	179	171	145	40	44	262	6893	3846	
New Cases	124	193	438	103	146	254	46	46	334	7659	5038	
Total Caseload	358	310	843	282	317	399	86	90	596	14552	8884	
Terminations	152	188	395	96	138	214	21	30	207	6271	4578	
On Supervision June 30	206	122	448	186	179	185	65	60	389	8281	4306	

TABLE VIII. ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
INVESTIGATIONS BY DISTRICT - FY 1974-75

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>6th</u>	<u>7th</u>	<u>8th</u>	<u>9th</u>	<u>10th</u>	<u>11th</u>	<u>12th</u>
PR Bond	2	2675	0	1497	6	2	2	0	1	177	10	0
Pre-sentence	567	1586	6	1380	84	98	70	137	114	541	74	104
Deferred Prosecution	60	439	3	176	4	9	7	1	3	9	73	1
Domestic Relations	0	208	0	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	24	2
Other	6	118	2	0	4	5	0	2	4	288	29	34
Total Investigations	635	5026	11	3053	103	118	79	140	123	1015	210	141

	<u>13th</u>	<u>14th</u>	<u>15th</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18th</u>	<u>19th</u>	<u>20th</u>	<u>21st</u>	<u>22nd</u>	Tri-Dist. Office	State
PR Bond	3	0	0	0	0	35	34	0	1	0	0	4445
Pre-sentence	65	31	37	37	628	581	229	216	138	26	261	7010
Deferred Prosecution	17	0	19	33	0	81	21	170	0	1	0	1127
Domestic Relations	1	0	2	0	1	7	7	0	13	0	0	275
Other	5	5	16	0	1	27	9	5	0	4	0	564
Total Investigations	91	36	74	70	630	731	300	391	152	31	261	13421

TABLE IX. JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
INVESTIGATIONS BY DISTRICT - FY 1974-75

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>6th</u>	<u>7th</u>	<u>8th</u>	<u>9th</u>	<u>10th</u>	<u>11th</u>	<u>12th</u>
Preliminary	1052	3017	5	150	25	2	2	0	0	1964	64	49
Pre-disposition	188	706	18	735	18	49	41	0	23	74	476	24
Dependency-Neglect	0	6	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	21	0
Support	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Other	0	2428	12	255	12	6	0	0	0	0	96	27
Total Investigations	1240	6157	35	1140	55	63	45	0	23	2038	661	100

	<u>13th</u>	<u>14th</u>	<u>15th</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18th</u>	<u>19th</u>	<u>20th</u>	<u>21st</u>	<u>22nd</u>	State
Preliminary	8	1	47	0	798	277	371	1523	0	0	9355
Pre-disposition	79	43	25	99	360	135	222	200	161	14	3690
Dependency-Neglect	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	45
Support	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other	5	5	13	0	170	32	71	40	0	15	3187
Total Investigations	92	49	85	99	1339	445	664	1763	161	29	16283

## CHAPTER VII PROBATIONER PROFILES

### The Juvenile Client

Juveniles come into contact with the probation department for supervision through four main routes. Two legal classifications, Children in Need of Supervision (CHINS) and Delinquency, require the filing of an appropriate petition with the court. CHINS are more likely to be referred from social services, schools, or parents than by the police. The juvenile is suspected of committing a "status" offense or offenses which, if committed by an adult, would not be considered a crime. These offenses include such things as habitual truancy, being beyond parental control, running away from home, and curfew violations.

The delinquency petition is reserved for criminal offenses, such as theft, robbery, burglary, fraud, or drugs. Once either of these petitions is filed, the court either may continue the case and place the child under the supervision of the probation department, or sustain the petition, placing the child on formal probation.

The other two methods of handling juveniles referred to the court for CHINS or delinquency offenses are Informal Adjustment (IA) and Unofficial (U). They do not require a petition to be filed. With an IA, the child admits the charge, although this admission cannot be used in any later court action. He and his parent or guardian then sign a formal agreement to the IA. Unofficial handling (U) does not require an admission, nor the signing of a consent, and usually consists of an informal conference with the juvenile and his family or referral to an appropriate agency.

The state totals show this breakdown for the three types of cases:

IA and Unofficials	20.9%
CHINS	14.0%
Delinquency	62.2%

When examining these different categories by sex, some interesting differences appear. Although the proportion of males to females is approximately even in the general population, almost 90 percent of all delinquency filings are charges against males. Females, on the other hand, are more frequently involved in "status" offenses. Of all the CHINS filings, 52.5 percent are on females. Across the state, females have a tendency to become involved with the criminal justice process for "acting out" sorts of behaviors, while males become involved for criminal acts. This statement is generally reflective of an overall trend in criminal behavior which has been true for many years: males tend to commit more crimes than do females, although in the adult population this appears to be changing slowly.

The typical youngster being supervised by probation departments in Colorado, is male and has been charged with a delinquent act. Further, he is approximately fifteen and a half years old, and an Anglo. This ethnic breakdown is generally true statewide, although in most districts there is a higher proportion of minorities represented on probation than is to be found in the general population. Conclusions as far as ethnicity is concerned are only tentative, however, due to the large percentage of cases unknown. Furthermore, with more than 8,000 adults and 4,000 juveniles on probation in the state for FY 1974-75, it is important to remember that the description of the "typical" client is necessarily a simplification. A detailed study of the tables is recommended to make conclusions about the probation population in a particular district, or for the state as a whole.

#### The Adult Client

The adult probationer comes into contact with the probation department by one of two means: either by a complaint filed in county court or an information or indictment filed in district court. The percentage of those on probation from these two courts varies greatly between districts. The percentage of those cases from district court on probation ranges from a low of 29.4 percent, to a high of 94.9 percent. This difference is due to any of a large number of factors, such as the policies of the district attorneys, the attitudes within the community, and the judges' belief in the potential for rehabilitation of offenders. In particular, the proportion of county court probationers is influenced by the availability of other sentencing alternatives for misdemeanants: work release programs, diversion projects, fines, and volunteer projects.

The typical adult probationer is male, Anglo, and approximately twenty seven and a half years old. Again, as was evident with juveniles, the adult probation population is much more male dominated than is the population at large: the probation population is 80 percent male and 20 percent female, while the general population is approximately even.

The probation population is also much younger than the general population. The general population age statewide is a mean of 44.2 years old, while almost three-fourths of the probation population is between the ages of 18 and 30 years old. Probation officers, consequently, work with a very young group. There may be several possible reasons for this. One theory is that youth are more brash, and with age tend to mature and commit fewer anti-social acts. Another possibility is that the older offender is a repeater, and probation is not seen as a viable alternative by judges.

The population is predominately Anglo, although regardless of location, both Chicanos and Blacks are more heavily represented than in the general population.

There are seven offense categories which account for 68.3 percent of all probation cases statewide:

Assault, felony and misdemeanor	10.2%
Burglary	8.1%
Theft, felony	11.2%
Theft, misdemeanor	10.4%
Traffic and miscellaneous	12.1%
Narcotics, felony and misdemeanor	16.3%

It can be seen by looking at these offenses that a large proportion are crimes against property. This is nationwide, reflective of an increase in crimes against property. Additionally, the more severe crimes against persons and crimes of violence are not placed on probation, but rather are sent to the Department of Institutions. In general, the probation population is fairly homogeneous. For a detailed analysis of specific departments, please see the following section.

TABLE X.  
JUVENILE PROBATION SEX DISTRIBUTION  
BY STATUS - STATE TOTAL  
FY 1974-75

<u>STATE</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Informal Adjustment and Unofficial	832	20.6	220	22.1
CHINS	335	8.3	371	37.2
Delinquency	2,757	68.2	379	38.1
Unknown	118	2.9	26	2.6
Total	4,042	100.0	996	100.0

<u>State Total</u>	<u>IA &amp; U</u>		<u>CHINS</u>		<u>Delinquency</u>		<u>Unknown</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Males	832	79.1	335	47.5	2,757	87.9	118	81.9
Females	220	20.9	371	52.5	379	12.1	26	18.1
Total	1,052	100.0	706	100.0	3,136	100.0	144	100.0

TABLE XI.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX  
FY 1974-75

<u>District</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1	581	82.3	125	17.7	706	100.0
2	591	83.1	120	16.9	711	100.0
3	21	100.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
4	402	86.5	63	13.5	465	100.0
5	26	86.7	4	13.3	30	100.0
6	31	93.9	2	6.1	33	100.0
7	17	94.4	1	5.6	18	100.0
8	185	83.0	38	17.0	223	100.0
9	66	95.7	3	4.3	69	100.0
10	392	78.4	108	21.6	500	100.0
11	238	65.9	123	34.1	361	100.0
12	44	89.8	5	10.2	49	100.0
13	84	92.3	7	7.7	91	100.0
14	47	71.2	19	28.8	66	100.0
15	30	96.8	1	3.2	31	100.0
16	93	93.0	7	7.0	100	100.0
17	423	68.7	193	31.3	616	100.0
18	295	83.8	57	16.2	352	100.0
19	163	84.5	30	15.5	193	100.0
20	88	85.4	15	14.6	103	100.0
21	182	71.7	72	28.3	254	100.0
22	43	93.5	3	6.5	46	100.0
TOTAL	4042	80.2	996	19.8	5038	100.0

TABLE XII.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75

AGE <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 1		Dist. 2		Dist. 3		Dist. 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	1	.1	1	.1			2	.4
2								
3	1	.1					5	1.1
4							1	.2
5								
6							2	.4
7							1	.2
8							4	.9
9							4	.9
10	6	.9	3	.4			9	1.9
11	16	2.3	14	2.0	1	4.8	9	1.9
12	25	3.5	35	4.9			27	5.8
13	70	9.9	50	7.0	3	14.3	40	8.6
14	78	11.0	92	12.9			66	14.2
15	136	19.3	134	18.8	2	9.5	84	18.1
16	180	25.5	177	24.9	8	38.1	92	19.8
17	154	21.8	141	19.8	6	28.6	88	18.9
18	38	5.4	64	9.0	1	4.8	27	5.8
Unknown	1	.1					4	.9
TOTAL	706	100.0	711	100.0	21	100.0	465	100.0
MEAN AGE	15.4		15.4		15.6		15.2	



TABLE XII.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 5		Dist. 6		Dist. 7		Dist. 8	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1							3	1.3
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11							1	.4
12							5	2.2
13					1	5.5	9	4.0
14	4	13.3	4	12.1	3	16.7	34	15.2
15	3	10.0	4	12.1	3	16.7	40	17.9
16	9	30.0	7	21.2	5	27.8	54	24.2
17	5	16.7	10	30.3	3	16.7	45	20.2
18	7	23.3	7	21.2	3	16.7	32	14.4
Unknown	2	6.7	1	3.0				
TOTAL	30	100.0	33	100.0	18	100.0	223	100.0
MEAN AGE	16.3		16.4		15.8		15.8	

TABLE XII.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 9		Dist. 10		Dist. 11		Dist. 12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1			1	.2	3	.8	1	2.0
2					1	.3		
3					2	.6		
4			1	.2	2	.6		
5					1	.3		
6					2	.6		
7					2	.6		
8								
9					3	.8		
10			2	.4	10	2.8		
11	1	1.4	10	2.0	10	2.8		
12	1	1.4	10	2.0	14	3.9		
13	1	1.4	41	8.2	31	8.6	4	8.2
14	10	14.5	62	12.4	38	10.5	5	10.2
15	14	20.3	112	22.4	56	15.5	11	22.4
16	16	23.2	122	24.4	73	20.2	9	18.4
17	14	20.3	94	18.8	78	21.6	16	32.7
18	9	13.0	45	9.0	35	9.7	3	6.1
Unknown	3	4.3						
TOTAL	69	100.0	500	100.0	361	100.0	49	100.0
MEAN AGE	15.8		15.5		15.5		15.4	

TABLE XII.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 13		Dist. 14		Dist. 15		Dist. 16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11	2	2.2					1	1.0
12	3	3.3	1	1.5				
13	1	1.1	3	4.5	2	6.5	9	9.0
14	3	3.3	6	9.1	1	3.2	8	8.0
15	17	18.7	11	16.7	7	22.6	12	12.0
16	20	22.0	23	34.8	4	12.9	20	20.0
17	27	29.7	15	22.7	11	35.5	19	19.0
18	17	18.7	6	9.1	2	6.5	14	14.0
Unknown	1	1.1	1	1.5	4	12.9	17	17.0
TOTAL	91	100.0	66	100.0	31	100.0	100	100.0
MEAN AGE	16.1		15.9		16.0		15.8	

TABLE XII.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

<u>AGE</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Dist. 17</u>		<u>Dist. 18</u>		<u>Dist. 19</u>		<u>Dist. 20</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6	1	.2						
7								
8								
9	1	.2			1	.5		
10			2	.6	1	.5		
11	3	.5	1	.3	3	1.6		
12	6	1.0	6	1.7	5	2.6		
13	19	3.1	14	4.0	12	6.2	1	1.0
14	24	3.9	37	10.5	17	8.8	14	13.6
15	50	8.1	53	15.1	40	20.7	24	23.3
16	58	9.4	83	23.6	34	17.6	26	25.2
17	51	8.3	84	23.9	47	24.4	17	16.5
18	37	6.0	72	20.5	33	17.1	8	7.8
Unknown	366	59.4					13	12.6
TOTAL	616	100.0	352	100.0	193	100.0	103	100.0
MEAN AGE	15.7		16.1		15.8		15.8	

TABLE XII.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE <sup>1</sup>	Dist. 21		Dist. 22		STATE TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1					12	.2
2					1	0
3					8	.2
4					4	.1
5					1	0
6					5	.1
7					3	.1
8					4	.1
9					9	.2
10					33	.7
11	4	1.6	1	2.2	77	1.5
12	3	1.2			141	2.8
13	15	5.9	4	8.7	330	6.6
14	36	14.2	4	8.7	546	10.8
15	39	15.4	8	17.4	860	17.1
16	42	16.5	8	17.4	1070	21.2
17	63	24.8	16	34.8	1004	19.9
18	32	12.6	5	10.9	497	9.9
Unknown	20	7.9			433	8.6
TOTAL	254	100.0	46	100.0	5038	100.0
MEAN AGE	15.7		16.3		15.6	

<sup>1</sup>Juveniles ten years of age or under are being supervised by the probation department as dependency-neglect cases. Eighteen-year-olds under the supervision of the probation department committed the offense prior to their eighteenth birthday.

TABLE XIII.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY  
FY 1974-75

District	ANGLO		CHICANO		BLACK		OTHER & UNKNOWN		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	557	78.9	29	4.1	4	.6	116	16.4	706	100.0
2	55	7.7	122	17.2	25	3.5	509	71.6	711	100.0
3	3	14.3	18	85.7	0	0	0	0	21	100.0
4	326	70.1	60	12.9	79	17.0	0	0	465	100.0
5	25	83.3	2	6.7	0	0	3	10.0	30	100.0
6	15	45.5	14	42.4	0	0	4	12.1	33	100.0
7	12	66.7	6	33.3	0	0	0	0	18	100.0
8	187	83.9	35	15.7	1	.4	0	0	223	100.0
9	57	82.6	1	1.4	0	0	11	15.9	69	100.0
10	206	41.2	280	56.0	14	2.8	0	0	500	100.0
11	331	91.7	29	8.0	1	.3	0	0	361	100.0
12	15	30.6	33	67.3	0	0	1	2.0	49	100.0
13	71	78.0	20	22.0	0	0	0	0	91	100.0
14	64	97.0	1	1.5	0	0	1	1.5	66	100.0
15	15	48.4	13	41.9	0	0	3	9.7	31	100.0
16	25	25.0	48	48.0	0	0	27	27.0	100	100.0
17	56	9.1	21	3.4	0	0	539	87.5	616	100.0
18	317	90.1	25	7.1	5	1.4	5	1.4	352	100.0
19	96	49.7	72	37.3	2	1.0	23	11.9	193	100.0
20	74	71.8	10	9.7	0	0	19	18.4	103	100.0
21	208	81.9	38	15.0	0	0	8	3.1	254	100.0
22	42	91.3	2	4.3	0	0	2	4.3	46	100.0
TOTAL	2757	54.7	879	17.4	131	2.6	1271	25.2	5038	100.0

TABLE XIV.  
JUVENILE PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF HANDLING  
FY 1974-75

District	INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT AND UN- OFFICIAL		-----CHINS-----				-----DELINQUENCY-----								GRAND TOTAL		
			CON- TINUED	SUS- TAINED	TOTAL		CON- TINUED	SUS- TAINED	DISPO, UNKNOWN	TOTAL		UNKNOWN				No.	%
	No.	%			No.	%				No.	%	No.	%				
1	174	24.6	10	48	58	8.2	298	176	0	474	67.1	0	0			706	100.0
2	179	25.2	2	42	44	6.2	137	351	0	488	68.6	0	0			711	100.0
3	5	23.8	0	0	0	0	13	3	0	16	76.2	0	0			21	100.0
4	17	3.7	3	1	4	.9	104	52	239	395	84.9	49	10.5			465	100.0
5	18	60.0	1	7	8	26.7	0	1	0	1	3.3	3	10.0			30	100.0
6	4	12.1	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	27	81.8	2	6.1			33	100.0
7	0	0	2	1	3	16.7	0	2	13	15	83.3	0	0			18	100.0
8	61	27.4	11	51	62	27.8	78	22	0	100	44.8	0	0			223	100.0
9	40	58.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	42.0			69	100.0
10	260	52.0	27	5	32	6.4	147	60	1	208	41.6	0	0			500	100.0
11	69	19.1	0	83	83	23.0	0	0	209	209	57.9	0	0			361	100.0
12	7	14.3	3	3	6	12.2	19	17	0	36	73.5	0	0			49	100.0
13	9	9.9	4	0	4	4.4	35	32	10	77	84.6	1	1.1			91	100.0
14	4	6.1	5	11	16	24.2	18	26	0	44	66.7	2	3.0			66	100.0
15	7	22.6	0	0	0	0	13	7	0	20	64.5	4	12.9			31	100.0
16	0	0	0	3	3	3.0	47	34	0	81	81.0	16	16.0			100	100.0
17	73	11.9	41	163	204	33.1	120	178	6	304	49.4	35	5.7			616	100.0
18	1	0.3	4	54	58	16.5	98	193	1	292	83.0	1	.3			352	100.0
19	30	15.5	3	19	22	11.4	82	59	0	141	73.1	0	0			193	100.0
20	0	0	0	41	41	39.8	7	55	0	62	60.2	0	0			103	100.0
21	78	30.7	47	9	56	22.0	96	22	0	118	46.5	2	.8			254	100.0
22	16	34.8	0	2	2	4.3	0	28	0	28	60.9	0	0			46	100.0
TOTAL	1052	20.9	163	543	706	14.0	1339	1318	479	3136	62.2	144	2.9			5038	100.0

TABLE XV.  
COURT OF ORIGIN FOR  
ADULT PROBATIONERS, FY 1974-75

DISTRICT	COUNTY	DISTRICT	TOTAL	PERCENT - DISTRICT COURT
1	246	211	457	46.2
2	709	1227	1936	63.4 <sup>a</sup>
3	1	5	6	83.3
4	219	878	1097	80.0
5	56	35	91	39.0
6	40	29	69	42.7
7	40	18	58	30.2
8	50	128	178	72.1
9	101	68	169	40.4
10	529	320	849	37.7
11	74	47	121	39.0
12	84	72	156	46.4
13	15	53	68	77.8
14	20	43	63	68.9
15	9	45	54	83.0
16	4	71	75	94.9
17	222	233	455	51.1
18	237	432	669	64.6
19	20	104	124	84.1
20	82	356	438	81.2
21	91	55	146	37.6
22	21	25	46	54.8
Tri-Dist. Off.	236	98	334	29.4
TOTAL	3106	4553	7659	59.4

<sup>a</sup>PR Bond supervision accounts for 667 of the County Court cases, and 166 of the District Court cases. Without these, District Court cases account for 96.2%.



TABLE XVI.  
ADULT PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY  
FY 1974-75

<u>District</u>	<u>ANGLO</u>		<u>CHICANO</u>		<u>BLACK</u>		<u>OTHER &amp; UNKNOWN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1	401	87.7	49	10.7	5	1.1	2	.4	457	100.0
2	845	43.6	587	30.3	469	24.2	35	1.8	1936	100.0
3	0	0	5	83.3	0	0	1	16.7	6	100.0
4	813	74.1	142	12.9	124	11.3	18	1.6	1097	100.0
5	60	65.9	25	27.5	2	2.2	4	4.4	91	100.0
6	49	71.0	18	26.1	0	0	2	2.9	69	100.0
7	33	56.9	21	36.2	0	0	4	6.9	58	100.0
8	157	88.2	17	9.6	0	0	4	2.2	178	100.0
9	162	95.9	4	2.4	1	.6	2	1.2	169	100.0
10	394	46.4	399	47.0	43	5.1	13	1.5	849	100.0
11	103	85.1	16	13.2	2	1.7	0	0	121	100.0
12	45	28.8	111	71.2	0	0	0	0	156	100.0
13	46	67.6	20	29.4	2	2.9	0	0	68	100.0
14	54	85.7	4	6.3	0	0	5	7.9	63	100.0
15	42	77.8	11	20.4	0	0	1	1.9	54	100.0
16	22	29.3	50	66.7	1	1.3	2	2.7	75	100.0
17	342	75.2	74	16.3	34	7.5	5	1.1	455	100.0
18	546	81.6	14	2.1	60	9.0	49	7.3	669	100.0
19	78	62.9	30	24.2	4	3.2	12	9.7	124	100.0
20	372	84.9	54	12.3	12	2.7	0	0	438	100.0
21	113	77.4	14	9.6	3	2.1	16	11.0	146	100.0
22	26	56.5	13	28.3	0	0	7	15.2	46	100.0
Tri-Dist. Office	303	90.7	2	.6	26	7.8	3	.9	334	100.0
TOTAL	5006	65.4	1680	21.9	788	10.3	185	2.4	7659	100.0

TABLE XVII.  
ADULT PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX  
FY 1974-75

<u>District</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1	380	83.2	64	14.0	13	2.8	457	100.0
2	1349	69.7	587	30.3			1936	100.0
3	6	100.0	0	0.0			6	100.0
4	964	87.9	133	12.1			1097	100.0
5	77	84.6	14	15.4			91	100.0
6	58	84.1	11	15.9			69	100.0
7	51	87.9	5	8.6	2	3.4	58	100.0
8	156	87.6	19	10.7	3	1.7	178	100.0
9	134	79.3	35	20.7			169	100.0
10	685	80.7	164	19.3			849	100.0
11	98	81.0	23	19.0			121	100.0
12	142	91.0	12	7.7	2	1.3	156	100.0
13	56	82.4	12	17.6			68	100.0
14	48	76.2	8	12.7	7	11.1	63	100.0
15	48	88.9	6	11.1			54	100.0
16	60	80.0	8	10.7	7	9.3	75	100.0
17	394	86.6	61	13.4			455	100.0
18	546	81.6	122	18.2	1	.1	669	100.0
19	100	80.6	19	15.3	5	4.0	124	100.0
20	380	86.8	58	13.2			438	100.0
21	107	73.3	31	21.2	8	5.5	146	100.0
22	33	71.7	13	28.3			46	100.0
Tri-Dis.Off.	289	86.5	45	13.5			334	100.0
TOTAL	6161	80.4	1450	18.9	48	.6	7659	100.0

TABLE XVIII.  
ADULT PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75

AGE GROUP	Dist. 1		Dist. 2		Dist. 3		Dist. 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	3	7	17	.9	0	0	5	.5
18-20	107	23.4	426	22.0	2	33.3	337	30.7
21-24	113	24.7	565	29.2	0	0	353	32.2
25-29	78	17.1	424	21.9	0	0	157	14.3
30-39	92	20.1	294	15.2	2	33.3	124	11.3
40-49	34	7.4	128	6.6	1	16.7	74	6.7
50-59	23	5.0	41	2.1	0	0	34	3.1
60+	4	.9	6	.3	0	0	13	1.2
Unknown	3	.7	35	1.8	1	16.7	0	0
TOTAL	457	100.0	1936	100.0	6	100.0	1097	100.0
MEAN AGE	28.5		26.8		30.3		26.4	

AGE GROUP	Dist. 5		Dist. 6		Dist. 7		Dist. 8	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-20	19	20.9	14	20.3	17	29.3	37	20.8
21-24	27	29.7	27	39.1	9	15.5	61	34.3
25-29	16	17.6	15	21.7	7	12.1	40	22.5
30-39	18	19.8	9	13.0	7	12.1	22	12.4
40-49	3	3.3	1	1.4	2	3.4	6	3.4
50-59	7	7.7	0	0	1	1.7	8	4.5
60+	1	1.1	1	1.4	0	0	2	1.1
Unknown	0	0	2	2.9	15	25.9	2	1.1
TOTAL	91	100.0	69	100.0	58	100.0	178	100.0
MEAN AGE	28.6		25.4		25.6		27.0	

TABLE XVIII.  
ADULT PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE GROUP	Dist. 9		Dist. 10		Dist. 11		Dist. 12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	2	1.2	4	.5	3	2.5	0	0
18-20	38	22.5	188	22.1	28	23.1	41	26.3
21-24	56	33.1	222	26.1	26	21.5	26	16.7
25-29	30	17.8	172	20.3	27	22.3	32	20.5
30-39	23	13.6	136	16.0	21	17.4	26	16.7
40-49	11	6.5	72	8.5	9	7.4	21	13.5
50-59	6	3.6	40	4.7	5	4.1	8	5.1
60+	2	1.2	15	1.8	2	1.7	2	1.3
Unknown	1	.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	169	100.0	849	100.0	121	100.0	156	100.0
MEAN AGE	27.2		28.7		28.3		30.0	

AGE GROUP	Dist. 13		Dist. 14		Dist. 15		Dist. 16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-20	21	30.9	14	22.2	16	29.6	24	32.0
21-24	25	36.8	14	22.2	18	33.3	22	29.3
25-29	3	4.4	12	19.0	12	22.2	14	18.7
30-39	6	8.8	17	27.0	4	7.4	11	14.7
40-49	5	7.3	3	4.8	4	7.4	2	2.7
50-59	2	2.9	3	4.8	0	0	0	0
60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.7
Unknown	6	8.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	68	100.0	63	100.0	54	100.0	75	100.0
MEAN AGE	25.5		28.4		25.0		25.7	

TABLE XVIII.  
ADULT PROBATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE  
FY 1974-75 (Continued)

AGE GROUP	Dist. 17		Dist. 18		Dist. 19		Dist. 20	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	1	.2	1	.1	1	.8	0	0
18-20	103	22.6	160	23.9	21	16.9	98	22.4
21-24	102	22.4	217	32.4	29	23.4	157	35.8
25-29	63	13.8	110	16.4	27	21.8	89	20.3
30-39	96	21.1	82	12.3	20	16.1	54	12.3
40-49	44	9.7	58	8.7	17	13.7	15	3.4
50-59	29	6.4	22	3.3	6	4.8	6	1.4
60+	7	1.5	9	1.3	1	.8	2	.5
Unknown	10	2.2	10	1.5	2	1.6	17	3.9
TOTAL	455	100.0	669	100.0	124	100.0	438	100.0
MEAN AGE	29.8		28.0		29.8		25.6	

AGE GROUP	Dist. 21		Dist. 22		Tri-Dist. Office		STATE TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18	1	.7	0	0	0	0	38	.5
18-20	42	28.8	12	26.1	47	14.1	1807	23.6
21-24	36	24.7	16	34.8	86	25.7	2206	28.8
25-29	26	17.8	6	13.0	56	16.8	1425	18.6
30-39	18	12.3	2	4.3	54	16.2	1141	14.9
40-49	14	9.6	6	13.0	40	12.0	567	7.4
50-59	4	2.7	3	6.5	44	13.2	291	3.8
60+	1	.7	0	0	6	1.8	77	1.0
Unknown	4	2.7	1	2.2	1	.3	107	1.4
TOTAL	146	100.0	46	100.0	334	100.0	7659	100.0
MEAN AGE	27.1		27.8		32.4		27.6	

TABLE XIX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION  
FY 1974-75

OFFENSE TYPES	Dist. 1		Dist. 2		Dist. 3	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	3	.7	42	2.2		
Assault	49	10.7	213	11.0	2	33.3
Kidnapping			7	.4		
Arson			17	.9		
Burglary	16	3.5	228	11.8	2	33.3
Robbery	5	1.1	72	3.7		
Theft, Felony	22	4.3	243	12.6		
Criminal Mischief	2	.4	27	1.4		
Trespassing	12	2.6	109	5.6		
Forgery	10	2.2	76	3.9		
Fraud	39	8.5	155	8.0		
Criminal Impersonation			56	2.9		
Theft, Misdemeanor	87	19.0	76	3.9	1	16.7
Bribery			2	.1		
Commercial Code						
Abortion	4	.9	3	.2		
Bigamy						
Sexual Offenses	1	.2	10	.5		
Abuse of Public Office			2	.1		
Perjury						
Judicial Offenses			2	.1		
Public Peace & Order	4	.9	4	.2		
Child Abuse			2	.1		
Morals Offenses	1	.2	9	.5		
Obstruction of Justice	9	2.0	6	.3	1	16.7
Communications Offenses						
Gambling	1	.2				
Treason	4	.9				
Weapons Offenses			2	.1		
Miscellaneous	86	18.8	18	1.0		
Criminal Non-Support			14	.7		
Habitual Criminal			2	.1		
Narcotics	88	19.4	328	16.9		
Drugs	14	3.1	39	2.0		
Unknown			172	8.8		
TOTAL	457	100.0	1936	100.0	6	100.0

TABLE XIX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION  
FY 1974-75  
(Continued)

OFFENSE TYPES	Dist. 4		Dist. 5		Dist. 6	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	30	2.8	1	1.1	1	1.5
Assault	131	11.8	5	5.5	3	4.4
Kidnapping	2	.2				
Arson	3	.3				
Burglary	154	14.0	1	1.1	3	4.4
Robbery	24	2.2				
Theft, Felony	212	19.3	12	13.2	9	13.0
Criminal Mischief	8	.8			2	2.9
Trespassing	11	1.0			7	10.1
Forgery	31	2.9			1	1.5
Fraud	99	9.0	7	7.7	1	1.5
Criminal Impersonation	3	.3				
Theft, Misdemeanor	88	8.1	8	8.8		
Bribery						
Commercial Code						
Abortion	2	.2				
Bigamy						
Sexual Offenses			1	1.1		
Abuse of Public Office	1	.1				
Perjury	1	.1				
Judicial Offenses						
Public Peace & Order	3	.3				
Child Abuse	4	.3				
Morals Offenses	1	.1	1	1.1		
Obstruction of Justice	4	.3	3	3.3		
Communications Offenses						
Gambling						
Treason						
Weapons Offenses	2	.2				
Miscellaneous	90	8.2	27	29.7	2	2.9
Criminal Non-Support	6	.6				
Habitual Criminal						
Narcotics	157	14.3	21	23.1	9	13.0
Drugs	30	2.8	1	1.1	2	2.9
Unknown			3	3.3	29	42.0
TOTAL	1097	100.0	91	100.0	69	100.0

TABLE XIX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION  
FY 1974-75  
(Continued)

OFFENSE TYPES	Dist. 7		Dist. 8		Dist. 9	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide					1	.6
Assault	8	13.8	15	8.5	18	10.9
Kidnapping			2	1.1		
Arson						
Burglary	2	3.5	32	18.0	4	2.3
Robbery			5	2.8		
Theft, Felony	2	3.5	17	9.6	21	12.6
Criminal Mischief	1	1.7			3	1.7
Trespassing	2	3.5	2	1.1	2	1.1
Forgery	1	1.7	2	1.1	3	1.7
Fraud	4	6.9	11	6.2	9	5.1
Criminal Impersonation			1	.6		
Theft, Misdemeanor	4	6.9	4	2.3	59	34.9
Bribery						
Commercial Code						
Abortion						
Bigamy						
Sexual Offenses			2	1.1		
Abuse of Public Office						
Perjury						
Judicial Offenses			1	.6		
Public Peace & Order	2	3.5	1	.6		
Child Abuse						
Morals Offenses			6	3.4		
Obstruction of Justice			1	.6	1	.6
Communications Offenses			1	.6		
Gambling						
Treason						
Weapons Offenses						
Miscellaneous	16	27.6	12	6.7	33	20.0
Criminal Non-Support						
Habitual Criminal						
Narcotics	5	8.6	39	21.9	11	6.3
Drugs	4	6.9	6	3.4	4	2.3
Unknown	7	12.1	18	10.1		
TOTAL	58	100.0	178	100.0	169	100.0



TABLE XIX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION  
FY 1974-75  
(Continued)

OFFENSE TYPES	Dist. 10		Dist. 11		Dist. 12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	1	.1	1	.7	2	1.3
Assault	73	8.6	10	8.5	18	11.5
Kidnapping	4	.5			4	2.6
Arson	1	.1			1	.6
Burglary	25	2.9	4	3.5	12	7.7
Robbery	20	2.4	3	2.1		
Theft, Felony	55	6.5	10	8.5	24	15.4
Criminal Mischief	6	.7	2	1.4	1	.6
Trespassing	4	.5	1	.7		
Forgery	14	1.6	3	2.1	1	.6
Fraud	88	10.4	5	4.3	11	7.1
Criminal Impersonation	18	2.1			5	3.2
Theft, Misdemeanor	94	11.1	25	20.4	15	9.6
Bribery						
Commercial Code						
Abortion	1	.1				
Bigamy						
Sexual Offenses	14	1.7	1	.7	2	1.3
Abuse of Public Office			1	.7		
Perjury						
Judicial Offenses					3	1.9
Public Peace & Order	5	.6	3	2.8		
Child Abuse						
Morals Offenses	2	.2	1	.7		
Obstruction of Justice	7	.8	20	16.9	1	.6
Communications Offenses						
Gambling	1	.1				
Treason						
Weapons Offenses	4	.5				
Miscellaneous	143	16.8	17	14.1	44	28.2
Criminal Non-Support	4	.5				
Habitual Criminal						
Narcotics	171	20.1	11	9.2	9	5.8
Drugs	15	1.8	3	2.8	1	.6
Unknown	79	9.3			2	1.3
TOTAL	849	100.0	121	100.0	156	100.0

TABLE XIX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION  
FY 1974-75  
(Continued)

OFFENSE TYPES	Dist. 13		Dist. 14		Dist. 15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	1	1.5	1	1.6		
Assault	6	8.8	10	15.9	8	14.8
Kidnapping			1	1.6		
Arson						
Burglary	15	22.1	9	14.3	7	13.0
Robbery						
Theft, Felony	3	4.4	9	14.3	12	22.2
Criminal Mischief	1	1.5	1	1.6	1	1.9
Trespassing	1	1.5	1	1.6		
Forgery	2	2.9				
Fraud	8	11.8	4	6.4	4	7.4
Criminal Impersonation						
Theft, Misdemeanor	7	10.3	6	9.5	8	14.8
Bribery						
Commercial Code						
Abortion			1	1.6	1	1.9
Bigamy						
Sexual Offenses	2	2.9	3	4.8		
Abuse of Public Office						
Perjury						
Judicial Offenses						
Public Peace & Order	1	1.5	1	1.6		
Child Abuse						
Morals Offenses						
Obstruction of Justice	2	2.9	2	3.2		
Communications Offenses						
Gambling						
Treason						
Weapons Offenses			1	1.6		
Miscellaneous	1	1.5	1	1.6		
Criminal Non-Support			2	3.2		
Habitual Criminal						
Narcotics	7	10.3	5	7.9	6	11.1
Drugs	5	7.4	2	3.2	2	3.7
Unknown	6	8.8	3	4.8	5	9.3
TOTAL	68	100.0	63	100.0	54	100.0

TABLE XIX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION  
FY 1974-75  
(Continued)

OFFENSE TYPES	Dist. 16		Dist. 17		Dist. 18	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide			4	.9		
Assault	8	10.7	45	9.9	35	5.2
Kidnapping						
Arson					1	.2
Burglary	8	10.7	10	2.2	28	4.2
Robbery	3	4.0	6	1.3	8	1.2
Theft, Felony	8	10.7	25	5.5	45	6.7
Criminal Mischief			1	.2	10	1.5
Trespassing			19	4.2	3	.5
Forgery	1	1.3			18	2.7
Fraud	5	6.7	33	7.3	49	7.3
Criminal Impersonation					2	.3
Theft, Misdemeanor	3	4.0	86	18.9	86	12.9
Bribery					1	.2
Commercial Code						
Abortion					4	.6
Bigamy						
Sexual Offenses	6	8.0	11	2.4	2	.3
Abuse of Public Office						
Perjury						
Judicial Offenses			22	4.8		
Public Peace & Order					25	3.7
Child Abuse	3	4.0			1	.2
Morals Offenses			2	.4	4	.6
Obstruction of Justice			2	.4	11	1.6
Communications Offenses						
Gambling						
Treason						
Weapons Offenses			1	.2	7	1.1
Miscellaneous	2	2.7	134	29.5	90	13.5
Criminal Non-Support					2	.3
Habitual Criminal						
Narcotics	10	13.3	47	10.3	119	17.8
Drugs	1	1.3	7	1.5	31	4.6
Unknown	17	22.7			87	13.0
TOTAL	75	100.0	455	100.0	669	100.0

TABLE XIX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION  
FY 1974-75  
(Continued)

OFFENSE TYPES	Dist. 19		Dist. 20		Dist. 21	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	1	.8			1	.7
Assault	19	15.3	70	15.9	18	12.3
Kidnapping			1	.2		
Arson			1	.2		
Burglary	4	3.2	45	10.3	7	4.8
Robbery	3	2.4	2	.5	3	2.1
Theft, Felony	37	29.8	62	14.2	15	10.3
Criminal Mischief	3	2.4	2	.5	2	1.4
Trespassing	5	4.0	9	2.1		
Forgery	5	4.0	11	2.5	1	.7
Fraud	9	7.3	23	5.3	14	9.6
Criminal Impersonation	2	1.6			4	2.7
Theft, Misdemeanor			64	14.6	29	19.9
Bribery						
Commercial Code			1	.2	1	.7
Abortion			3	.7		
Bigamy						
Sexual Offenses	4	3.2	6	1.4		
Abuse of Public Office						
Perjury						
Judicial Offenses						
Public Peace & Order	1	.8	4	.9	2	1.4
Child Abuse						
Morals Offenses			3	.7	2	1.4
Obstruction of Justice	3	2.4	5	1.1	3	2.1
Communications Offenses						
Gambling						
Treason						
Weapons Offenses			2	.5		
Miscellaneous	6	4.8	9	2.1	16	11.0
Criminal Non-Support					1	.7
Habitual Criminal						
Narcotics	17	13.7	110	25.1	22	15.1
Drugs	1	.8	5	1.1	1	.7
Unknown	4	3.2			4	2.8
TOTAL	124	100.0	438	100.0	146	100.0

TABLE XIX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION  
FY 1974-75  
(Continued)

OFFENSE TYPES	Dist. 22		Tri-Dist. Office		STATE TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	1	2.2	1	.3	92	1.2
Assault	2	4.4	15	4.5	781	10.2
Kidnapping					21	.3
Arson			1	.3	25	.3
Burglary	2	4.4	4	1.2	622	8.1
Robbery			4	1.2	158	2.1
Theft, Felony	9	19.6	8	2.4	860	11.2
Criminal Mischief					73	1.0
Trespassing	1	2.2	3	.9	192	2.5
Forgery					180	2.4
Fraud	7	15.2	8	2.4	593	7.7
Criminal Impersonation					91	1.2
Theft, Misdemeanor	12	26.1	36	10.7	798	10.4
Bribery			2	.6	5	.1
Commercial Code					2	.03
Abortion			2	.6	21	.3
Bigamy					0	0
Sexual Offenses			1	.3	66	.7
Abuse of Public Office					4	.1
Perjury					1	.01
Judicial Offenses					28	.4
Public Peace & Order	1	2.2	4	1.2	61	.8
Child Abuse			1	.3	11	.1
Morals Offenses			1	.3	33	.4
Obstruction of Justice			1	.3	82	1.1
Communications Offenses					1	.01
Gambling			1	.3	3	.04
Treason					4	.1
Weapons Offenses			3	.9	22	.3
Miscellaneous			177	53.0	924	12.1
Criminal Non-Support					29	.4
Habitual Criminal					2	.03
Narcotics	2	4.4	53	15.9	1247	16.3
Drugs			8	2.4	182	2.4
Unknown	9	19.6			445	5.8
TOTAL	46	100.0	334	100.0	7659	100.0

TABLE XX.  
ADULT PROBATION  
STATEWIDE TOTALS BY GENERAL OFFENSE CATEGORIES  
FY 1974-75

<u>OFFENSE TYPES</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Crimes Against Persons (Homicide, Kidnapping)	113	1.5
Crimes Against Persons, Other (Felonies & Misdemeanors)	847	11.1
Crimes Against Property		
Felonies	1930	25.2
Misdemeanors	798	10.4
Offenses Involving Fraud	871	11.4
Offenses Involving Family Relations & Moral Offenses	65	.8
Offenses Involving Government Integrity & Peace & Order	206	2.7
Drugs	182	2.4
Narcotics	1247	16.3
Unknown	445	5.8
Miscellaneous	955	12.5
TOTAL	7659	100.0

Detailed Profile  
of  
Adult Offenders in Four Colorado Probation Departments

Introduction

In order to establish a data base for the future assessment of recidivism rates, a fairly extensive survey was made in four adult departments. The data collected included demographic variables, socioeconomic information and prior criminal history. In the future, these and other variables will be analyzed in relation to type of termination of probation, revocation, and new charge.

Procedure

Sample Section. The period from which this sample of adult probationers from probation departments in four districts was selected was January 1, 1974 through June 1975. The sample, randomly drawn, varied from district to district.

		<u>Sample N</u>	<u>Total: 6 months</u>
20th District, Adult Boulder	100% of both District and County Court	188	188
10th District, Adult Pueblo	50% of both District and County Court	176	352
4th District, Adult Colorado Springs	33% District, 50% County Courts	129 49	378 98
12th District, Comb. Alamosa	100%	50	50

Data Collection Source and Variable Definition. The source from which the data were gathered was the pre-sentence investigation. Although this was found to be the best source, record-keeping policies vary between departments, and some information was not included consistently. The most critical lack of information was in two areas: parents' background (marital status and occupation) and the occupation of the probationer. In these areas, the "none" category is too high for meaningful descriptive analysis.

All of the variables refer to the period of the probationer's life when he was investigated for sentencing, just prior to being placed on probation. It was the opinion of the probation officers, who obtain the information through interviews and validate it by mail and phone check, that the data were valid. They especially attempt to get accurate information on prior offenses and incarcerations.

The following variables were collected:

1) Personal characteristics of probationers.

- Sex
- Age
- Race
- Marital status
- Number of dependents
- Educational background
- Occupational classification
- Employment status

2) District information.

- Court of origin
- Offenses for which convicted

3) Prior offense history.

- Prior felony arrests
- Prior misdemeanor arrests
- Prior probation
- Institutionalization
- Prior county jail
- Prior reformatory or penitentiary
- Prior mental institutionalization

4) Family information.

- Parents' marital status
- Number of siblings
- Father's occupation
- Prior probation term
- Prior institutionalization

Most of the variables are self-explanatory, with the following exceptions:

Ethnicity.

"Chicano" refers to Spanish surname.

"Anglo" refers to all those not classified as



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

Chicano, Black or Other.

"Other" refers to Indians and Orientals.

Occupation.

"Blue-collar" refers to laborers, assemblers, heavy equipment operators, cab drivers, waitresses, and similar unskilled and semi-skilled positions.

The "Other" category includes enlisted men in the military.

The "Professional" category includes career military.

Court of origin.

The court in which the individual was charged and disposition was made.

Offenses for which convicted.

Offenders who were placed on probation on a deferred prosecution disposition are included in the sample. In these cases, offense charged was counted.

Severe traffic.

Includes, almost exclusively, Driving Under the Influence, Driving With Ability Impaired, and Hit-and-Run.

Profiles

Colorado Springs. The Colorado Springs population is primarily male (83 percent), and young (63 percent between the ages of 18 and 25). The mean age for the entire sample is 26.7 years old. The ethnic distribution is largely Anglo (66 percent), with an equal percentage of both Blacks (12 percent) and Chicanos (11 percent). A large percentage (44 percent) is single, with an additional third (31 percent) being married. Those with disrupted marriages (divorced, widowed, and separated) compose 23 percent of the Colorado Springs sample. The majority (56 percent) have no dependents, while the remaining 44 percent have one or more. The probation population is comparatively well educated, with 73 percent having completed at least 10 to 12 years of schooling. Almost half (48 percent) have a high school diploma or a GED, with the mean educational level at 11.2. Thirty-eight percent of the sample dropped out prior to completion of high school, and 14 percent have some advanced schooling.

The largest occupational category is the blue-collar group (40 percent), while the next largest group is the "other" category (24 percent), which includes enlisted military personnel. Most of the probationers are employed at the time of the pre-sentence report (63 percent), which is probably influenced by the large number in the military.

Most of the probationers on the caseloads are charged in the district courts (72 percent). This figure includes probation as a sentence, deferred prosecutions, deferred sentences, and suspended sentences. Suspended sentences make up 43 percent of the total court adjudications. County court contributes only 26 percent of those on probation.

The offenses are centered in four main categories: theft, drugs, severe traffic offenses, and misdemeanor crimes against persons. The breakdown is as follows:

1) Theft:	felony	12%
	misdemeanor	20%
	Total	32%
2) Drugs:	felony	7%
	misdemeanor	7%
	Total	14%
3) Severe traffic:		12%
4) Crimes against persons,		
misdemeanor:		9%

The four categories make up 67 percent of convictions for which persons are given probation in Colorado Springs, with the remaining 32 percent randomly distributed over other offenses.

The probationer population generally consists of those involved seriously in the criminal justice system for the first time. Those with one or more prior felonies account for only 22 percent of those put on probation. Those with one or more prior misdemeanors are more frequent and constitute 45 percent of the probationer population. Most (86 percent) have never been on probation before. The figures are even lower for those with prior institutionalization: only six percent have served in a county jail; five percent have been in either a reformatory or penitentiary. Six percent have been committed to a mental institution.

The family background seems to be neither heavily stable nor heavily divisive. Thirty-eight percent of the

probationers come from stable families, while 36 percent come from broken homes. A majority (45 percent) come from fairly large families, having three or more siblings. The occupations of the fathers are difficult to assess, with 40 percent having no reference available in the file. Of those mentioned, 24 percent are blue-collar, 14 percent are managerial, and 12 percent are professional (which includes career military). There is almost no family history of prior court contact or institutionalization. Ninety-nine percent have no prior probation term, 99 percent have no prior correctional terms, and 97 percent have no mental institutionalization background.

In summary, Colorado Springs's probationer is generally male, young, Anglo, and single with no children. He generally has a high school diploma, works in the blue-collar category, and is employed at the beginning of probation. He usually has been charged in district court, and is probably put on probation for either theft, drugs, a DUI or hit-and-run accident, or misdemeanor crimes against persons. He has a fairly clean arrest record, especially for felony arrests. He has had little previous contact with the judicial or correctional systems. His parental family life is neither predominately stable nor disrupted. He generally has a fairly large number of siblings. He does not come from a family with a heavy criminal history.

Pueblo. Pueblo's probationer is also male (86 percent), and young (64 percent between the ages of 18 and 25). The mean age of the sample is 27.2 years of age. The ethnic distribution is 47 percent Chicano and 45 percent Anglo, with four percent Black. Fifty-two percent are single, with 27 percent being divorced, widowed, or separated. Only 36 percent have any children.

Although 64 percent of the sample have either a 10th, 11th, or 12th grade education, 40 percent of the probationers in Pueblo dropped out before graduating from high school; however, 39 percent have completed the 12th grade. In addition, a fifth of the group (21 percent) have some advanced education. This brings the mean education to 11.3, which is fairly consistent in other jurisdictions studied.

Most probationers in Pueblo are blue-collar (44 percent), with a student population of 13 percent. Half are employed at the beginning of probation.

More probationers are charged in county court in Pueblo (52 percent) than in the other three jurisdictions, whereas those from district court constitute 47 percent.

Sixty-seven percent of the cases are included in three important offense categories:

1) Severe traffic:	19%
2) Drugs: felony	10%
misdemeanor	21%
Total	31%
3) Theft: felony	3%
misdemeanor	14%
Total	17%

The prior records of the probationers are light, only 19 percent having one or more previous felony arrests, and 35 percent having one or more prior misdemeanor arrests. As in Colorado Springs, repeat misdemeanants are more likely to be given probation than repeat felons. Only 16 percent have had any previous probation terms. The proportion that has been institutionalized is even lower: 10 percent have served one or more prior jail terms, seven percent have served one or more prior reformatory terms, and only six percent have been in a mental institution.

Conclusions about parents' marital status are inconclusive, as information was lacking in 46 percent of the sample. Of the sample, 17 percent come from disrupted homes and 37 percent from stable homes. Only 39 percent come from families with three or more children. For father's occupation, there is no information for 66 percent of the sample. The family members' previous correctional contact is almost nil, with 99 percent having neither prior probation, jail, reformatory, or other institutionalization.

In summary, Pueblo's typical probationer is male, young, either Chicano or Anglo, and single with no dependents. The probationer usually has at least a 10th grade education, is a blue-collar worker, and has a 50-50 chance of being employed. He is generally charged in county court and has been convicted of either a severe traffic offense, a drug, or theft charge. He has a light criminal record, both in prior arrests and prior court involvement. The information on his family background is inconclusive, especially for prior court involvement of the family.

Alamosa. Alamosa's probationer is male (84 percent) and somewhat older, with the mean age being 28.7. Only 48 percent of the population is between the ages of 18 and 25. The population is predominately Chicano (66 percent), with only a third (32 percent) being Anglo. This is the only jurisdiction of the four examined with a predominately Chicano majority. A third (34 percent) is married,

and half have one or more children. Twenty-eight percent, on the other hand, have disrupted marriages. The typical probationer is not well educated with only 28 percent having gone through 10th to 12th grade. Only 14 percent have a high school diploma, whereas 22 percent have further schooling. Sixty-four percent dropped out before finishing high school, with a mean education level of 8.7, the lowest of the four jurisdictions examined. The largest occupational group represented is blue-collar (44 percent), while the next most frequent category is students (12 percent of the sample). Only 40 percent are employed at the beginning of probation. This category is inconclusive due to the 22 percent not listing the information. Fifty-four percent of the cases originated in district court, with 44 percent from county court. Eighty-six percent of the cases are contained within four offense groups:

1) Theft, misdemeanor:	8%
Theft, felony:	12%
Total	<u>20%</u>
2) Crimes against persons, misdemeanors:	22%
3) Fraud and bad check, felony:	18%
Fraud, misdemeanor:	4%
Total	<u>22%</u>
4) Severe traffic:	22%

As far as previous criminal history is concerned, only 22 percent have had any previous felony arrests, and 36 percent have had one or more previous misdemeanor arrests. Twenty-four percent have had a prior probation term, whereas only 12 percent have had one or more previous jail sentences. Only six percent have ever served in either a reformatory or a penitentiary, and only eight percent have received mental institutionalization.

The same pattern is evident in the criminal history of the probationers' families. Only four percent of the probationers' families had any prior probation terms, 10 percent of the probationers' families had any prior probation terms, 10 percent had some jail, reformatory, or penitentiary terms, and none had been institutionalized for mental reasons.

Little can be said about family background, as no data were recorded in 52 percent of the sample. The same thing is true for the category of father's occupation, where 78 percent of the cases have missing information. Data on

size of family is more complete, and it was found that 43 percent come from families with three or more children.

In summary, Alamosa's probationer is male, somewhat older than probationers in the other departments studied, is Chicano, and married with one or more children. He does not have a high school education; he has been charged in district court and has been convicted of either fraud and bad check, theft, a misdemeanor crime against a person, or a severe traffic offense. He has little prior involvement with the system, with the exception of some misdemeanor arrests. There is not much information on his family background, with the exception of prior institutionalization, which is negligible.

Boulder. Boulder's probationer is male (84 percent), and young, with 74 percent of the sample between the ages of 18 and 25. The mean age is 24.2, the lowest of the four districts. The probationer is generally Anglo (77 percent), with only five percent Black and 17 percent Chicano. The largest percentage (61 percent) is single, with only 21 percent being divorced, widowed, or separated. Sixty-nine percent have no children.

The population is fairly well-educated, with 53 percent having received at least a 10th grade education. Additionally, 32 percent have a high school diploma, and 33 percent have at least some college. The mean level is 11.7 with only 35 percent dropping out before completion of high school. Occupational data show that 47 percent are in the blue-collar group, while students constitute 15 percent of the sample. Fifty-three percent are employed at the outset of probation.

Seventy-three percent of the probationers are handled in district court, and only 25 percent are from county court, with two percent unknown. Sixty-seven percent of the population is found in three offense groups:

1) Burglary:	11%
2) Theft, felony:	14%
Theft, misdemeanor:	12%
Total	26%
3) Drugs, felony:	20%
Drugs, misdemeanor	10%
Total	30%

More probationers in Boulder than in other jurisdictions have one or more prior felonies (38 percent), and more also have one or more prior misdemeanor arrests (47 percent). Also greater is previous sentencing, with 24 percent having prior probation terms, 12 percent with prior jail terms, and ten percent having a prior reformatory or penitentiary terms. Five percent have had previous mental institutionalization.

Family background examination reveals that 54 percent of the probationers have come from small families and 30 percent from broken homes. Only 37 percent come from families with three or more children. There is no information available as to father's occupation in 51 percent of the cases, thus making conclusions difficult. In looking at families' correctional history, there is little prior involvement: only four percent have had previous probation terms, four percent have had previous terms in correctional facilities, and three percent have been in mental institutions.

In summary, Boulder's probationer is young, male, Anglo, and single with no children. He has at least a high school diploma, is employed within the blue-collar category, and usually has a job when put on probation. He is likely to have been charged in district court and is put on probation for either burglary, theft, or drugs. He has a slightly more extensive arrest record than probationers in the other three jurisdictions studied and has had somewhat more prior contact with the judicial system. He comes from a generally stable background and a small family; his father's occupation is not generally known. The prior institutionalization of his family is slight.

#### Summary

On the average, the typical probationer for all four jurisdictions is male and young, with Boulder having the youngest mean age (24.3) studied and Alamosa the oldest (28.7). In two jurisdictions, Boulder and Colorado Springs, the probationer is most likely to be Anglo (Boulder 77 percent, Colorado Springs 66 percent). In the other two, Alamosa and Pueblo, the proportion of Chicanos on probation is greater (Alamosa 66 percent, Pueblo 47 percent). These two communities also have a higher Chicano population within the general population. Probationers from the four jurisdictions have a somewhat similar history of disrupted marriages, with a low in Boulder of 21 percent and a high in Alamosa of 28 percent. The percentage of those probationers who are single varies, Boulder having the highest percentage of singles (61 percent) and Alamosa the lowest



26 percent). Most of the probationers do not have children. Alamosa's sample of probationers without children is the lowest (50 percent), and Boulder is the highest (68 percent). In educational background, there is a large difference between the four jurisdictions studied. The means ranged from 8.7 in Alamosa to 11.7 in Boulder. The differences in the percentage of the samples who do not have a high school education was even more dramatic. In Alamosa 64 percent of the sample dropped out before receiving a high school certification, while in Boulder only 35 percent had not completed their schooling. In occupation, 44 percent of the total sampled are in the blue-collar group, with the percentages for all four jurisdictions closely clustered around that percentage. Most (50 percent or more) are employed at the beginning of probation, with the only difference being in Alamosa, where only 40 percent are employed.

The courts of origin varies somewhat, with Colorado Springs, Alamosa, and Boulder having a majority of the cases coming from district court, and Pueblo having a majority from county court. The offenses found to be most prevalent also varies slightly. Thefts, drugs, and severe traffic offenses are found in all four departments except Boulder, where burglaries are more prevalent than traffic offenses. In addition, drugs were not as prevalent in Alamosa, which has a greater percentage of burglaries.

When looking at personal background, all of the probationers in the jurisdictions, except Boulder, have very minimal prior felony and misdemeanor arrests. In all four, prior misdemeanor arrests are greater than prior felony arrests. In Boulder, those with one or more prior arrests of either type are greater than the other three.

Little can be said about family marital status and father's occupation, because of the large amount of missing information. The percentages of those families which have been listed as "broken" range from 18 percent (Alamosa) to 36 percent (Colorado Springs). The probationers generally come from families with three or more children. The correctional backgrounds of the probationers' families is almost nil for all four jurisdictions.

In summary, then, the typical probationer in the four jurisdictions studied is male, young, either Chicano or Anglo, and is usually single with no children. He generally has a high school degree (except for Alamosa), is a blue-collar worker, and has a job at the beginning of probation. He is usually charged in district court (except for Pueblo) and is usually put on probation for either theft, severe traffic, or drugs. He has few prior arrests, although there is a greater frequency of misdemeanor arrests, except in

Boulder where both arrest categories are higher. He has had no prior institutionalization and usually no prior probation terms except, again in Boulder, where all the categories are higher.

There is not much known about parents' marital status or father's occupation. The probationer does, however, come from a moderately large family. The families have not had any significant prior contact with the correctional process. Please refer to the following tables for a detailed listing of all data collected.

TABLE XXI. SEX DISTRIBUTION  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Sex</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spgs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	147	82.6	152	86.4	42	84.0	158	84.0	499	84.3
Female	31	17.4	24	13.6	8	16.0	30	16.0	93	15.7
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Note: The cities in the table headings are the locations of the probation departments of the 4th, 10th, 12th, and 20th districts, respectively.

TABLE XXII. AGE DISTRIBUTION  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

Age	District									
	Colo.Spgs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-19	42	23.6	45	25.6	10	20.0	52	27.7	149	25.2
20-21	31	17.4	17	9.7	7	14.0	31	16.5	86	14.5
22-23	26	14.6	34	19.3	5	10.0	31	16.5	96	16.2
24-25	13	7.3	17	9.7	2	4.0	26	13.8	58	9.8
26-27	10	5.6	8	4.5	3	6.0	13	6.9	34	5.7
28-29	5	2.8	7	4.0	2	4.0	7	3.7	21	3.5
30-34	15	8.4	14	8.0	5	10.0	6	3.2	40	6.8
35-40	14	7.8	10	5.7	3	6.0	11	5.9	38	6.4
41-45	13	7.3	4	2.3	4	8.0	4	2.1	25	4.2
46-50	3	1.7	7	4.0	4	8.0	2	1.0	16	2.7
51-60	5	2.8	11	6.3	5	10.0	5	2.7	26	4.4
60+	1	.6	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	.5
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: 26.747 Colorado Springs  
27.215 Pueblo  
28.740 Alamosa  
24.250 Boulder  
26.256 TOTAL

TABLE XXIII. ETHNICITY  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

Ethnicity	District									
	Colo. Spgs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anglo	117	65.7	80	45.4	16	32.0	145	77.1	358	60.5
Black	22	12.4	7	4.0	0	0.0	10	5.3	39	6.6
Chicano	19	10.7	82	46.5	33	66.0	32	17.0	166	28.1
Indian	1	.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.3
Oriental	1	.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.5	2	.6
Unknown	18	10.1	7	4.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	26	4.4
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

TABLE XXIV. MARITAL STATUS  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spggs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Unknown	3	1.7	3	1.7	6	12.0	3	1.6	15	2.5
Single	78	43.8	91	51.7	13	26.0	115	61.2	297	50.3
Married	55	30.9	34	19.3	17	34.0	31	16.5	137	23.1
Divorced	35	19.7	38	21.6	10	20.0	28	14.9	111	18.7
Widowed	1	.5	4	2.3	1	2.0	0	0.0	6	1.0
Separated	6	3.4	6	3.4	3	6.0	11	5.9	26	4.4
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

TABLE XXV.  
NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF PROBATIONER  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo. Spgs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	99	55.6	113	64.2	25	50.0	128	68.1	365	61.7
1	22	12.4	19	10.8	5	10.0	19	10.1	65	11.0
2	23	12.9	23	13.1	6	12.0	19	10.0	71	12.0
3	14	7.9	8	4.5	5	10.0	6	3.2	33	5.6
4	10	5.6	5	2.8	2	4.0	8	4.3	25	4.2
5+	10	5.6	8	4.5	7	14.0	8	4.3	33	5.6
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: 1.235 Colorado Springs  
.869 Pueblo  
1.700 Alamosa  
.824 Boulder  
1.033 TOTAL

TABLE XXVI.  
EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Years of Schooling Completed</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo. Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	4	2.2	3	1.7	9	18.0	6	3.2	22	3.7
1-6	1	.6	4	2.3	1	2.0	5	2.7	11	1.9
7-9	20	11.2	20	11.4	15	30.0	15	8.0	70	11.8
10-12	128	71.9	112	63.6	14	28.0	100	53.2	354	59.7
13-14	22	12.3	22	12.5	9	18.0	31	16.5	84	14.3
15-16	2	1.1	14	8.0	2	4.0	27	14.4	45	7.6
16+	1	.6	1	.5	0	0.0	4	2.1	6	1.0
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: 11.213 Colorado Springs  
11.335 Pueblo  
8.680 Alamosa  
11.707 Boulder  
11.197 TOTAL



TABLE XXVII.  
OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo. Spgs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	19	10.7	28	15.9	12	24.0	23	12.2	82	13.8
Blue-Collar	71	39.9	78	44.3	22	44.0	88	46.8	259	43.8
Farmer	1	.6	2	1.1	2	4.0	2	1.1	7	1.2
Sales	9	5.1	6	3.4	1	2.0	7	3.7	23	3.9
Clerical	8	4.5	6	3.4	1	2.0	10	5.3	25	4.2
Managerial	5	2.8	11	6.3	4	8.0	7	3.7	27	4.6
Profes- sional*	2	1.1	6	3.4	0	0.0	10	5.3	18	3.0
Housewife	9	5.1	12	6.8	2	4.0	11	5.9	34	5.7
Student	11	6.2	22	12.5	6	12.0	29	15.4	68	11.5
Other**	43	24.2	5	2.8	0	0.0	1	.5	49	8.3
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

\*"Professional" includes career military of officer rank.

\*\*"Other" includes enlisted military personnel.

TABLE XXVIII.  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT START OF PROBATION  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Employed</u>	District									
	Colo.Spgs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	112	62.9	88	49.9	20	40.0	100	53.2	320	54.1
No	58	32.6	64	36.3	19	38.0	79	42.5	220	37.2
Unknown	8	4.5	24	13.6	11	22.0	9	4.8	52	8.7
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

TABLE XXIX.  
PROBATION "TYPE" -  
COURT OF ORIGIN AND TYPE OF SENTENCE  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Type</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spgs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
District Court	11	6.2	4	2.3	12	24.0	60	31.9	87	14.9
County Court	37	20.9	29	16.5	20	40.0	17	9.0	103	17.4
District Deferred Prosecution	41	22.6	10	6.0	9	18.0	59	31.4	119	20.0
County Deferred Prosecution	9	5.1	63	35.8	2	4.0	30	16.0	104	17.6
Deferred Sentence	3	1.7	1	.6	1	2.0	4	2.1	9	1.5
Suspended Sentence	77	43.5	69	39.2	6	12.0	18	9.6	170	28.6
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

TABLE XXX.  
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

Offense	District									
	Colo. Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I. Assault	3	1.7	6	3.4	0	0.0	10	5.3	19	3.0
II. Homicide	0	0.0	1	.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	3	.5
III. Rape	2	1.1	1	.6	0	0.0	1	.5	4	.7
IV. Other crimes against persons felony	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.5	1	.2
V. Crimes against persons misdemeanor	16	9.0	11	6.3	11	22.0	11	5.8	49	8.3
VI. Burglary	11	6.2	1	.6	0	0.0	20	10.6	32	5.4
VII. Robbery	4	2.2	5	2.8	1	2.0	0	0.0	10	1.7
VIII. Theft, felony	22	12.4	5	2.8	6	12.0	27	14.4	60	10.1
Theft, misdemeanor	36	20.2	25	14.2	4	8.0	22	11.6	87	14.7
IX. Property crimes, felonies	4	2.2	6	3.4	0	0.0	10	5.3	20	3.4

TABLE XXX.  
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION  
(Continued)

<u>Offense</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo. Spgs.		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
X. Narcotics, felony	8	4.5	14	8.0	1	2.0	26	13.8	49	8.3
XI. Dangerous drugs, felony	6	3.4	3	1.7	1	2.0	11	5.8	21	3.5
XII. Narcotics, dangerous drugs misdemeanor	13	7.3	37	21.0	2	4.0	18	9.6	70	11.9
XIII. Traffic offenses (DUI, DWAI, H + R)	22	12.4	33	18.8	11	22.0	4	2.1	70	11.9
XIV. Fraud, felony	3	1.7	9	5.1	5	10.0	10	5.3	27	4.6
XV. Bad checks	7	3.9	3	1.7	4	8.0	2	1.1	16	2.7
XVI. Fraud, misdemeanor	11	6.2	6	3.4	2	4.0	6	3.2	25	4.2
XVII. Family disturbances	4	2.2	1	.6	1	2.0	1	.5	7	1.2
XVIII. Other	3	1.7	8	4.5	1	2.0	5	2.6	17	2.9
Unknown	3	1.7	1	.6	0	0.0	1	.5	5	.8
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

TABLE XXXI.  
PRIOR ARREST DISTRIBUTION: FELONIES  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Prior Felony Arrests</u>	<u>District</u>									
	<u>Colo.Spgs.</u>		<u>Pueblo</u>		<u>Alamosa</u>		<u>Boulder</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	139	78.1	142	80.7	39	78.0	116	61.7	436	73.5
1	22	12.4	17	9.7	4	8.0	28	14.9	71	12.0
2	5	2.8	5	2.8	5	10.0	16	8.5	31	5.2
3	5	2.8	5	2.8	0	0.0	11	5.8	21	3.7
4	0	0.0	4	2.3	1	2.0	7	3.7	12	2.0
5	4	2.2	1	.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	7	1.2
6+	3	1.7	2	1.1	1	2.0	8	4.2	14	2.3
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: 0.511 Colorado Springs  
0.448 Pueblo  
0.010 Alamosa  
1.010 Boulder  
0.652 TOTAL

TABLE XXXII.  
PRIOR ARREST DISTRIBUTION: MISDEMEANORS  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Prior Mis-</u> <u>demeanor</u> <u>Arrests</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	98	55.1	115	65.3	32	64.0	99	52.7	344	58.0
1	34	19.1	16	9.1	7	14.0	49	26.1	106	17.9
2	24	13.5	13	7.4	4	8.0	24	12.7	65	11.1
3	6	3.4	6	3.4	2	4.0	5	2.7	19	3.2
4	4	2.2	11	6.3	2	4.0	5	2.7	22	3.7
5	2	1.1	1	.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	.5
6+	10	5.6	14	7.9	3	6.0	6	3.2	33	5.5
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: 1.134 Colorado Springs  
1.264 Pueblo  
1.080 Alamosa  
.925 Boulder  
1.104 TOTAL

TABLE XXXIII.  
PRIOR PROBATION TERMS  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Number</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	153	86.0	148	84.1	38	76.0	143	76.1	482	81.3
1	22	12.4	24	13.6	11	22.0	34	18.1	91	15.3
2	2	1.1	4	2.3	1	2.0	8	4.3	15	2.7
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	.3
4+	1	.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.5	2	.3
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: .196 Colorado Springs  
.181 Pueblo  
.260 Alamosa  
.319 Boulder  
.398 TOTAL



TABLE XXXIV.  
PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION: COUNTY JAIL  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Number</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	167	93.8	159	90.3	44	88.0	166	88.3	536	90.4
1	10	5.6	8	4.5	5	10.0	13	6.9	36	6.3
2	1	.6	6	3.4	1	2.0	6	3.2	14	2.4
3	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.1	4	.7
4+	0	0.0	1	.6	0	0.0	1	.5	2	.3
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: .067 Colorado Springs  
.170 Pueblo  
.140 Alamosa  
.186 Boulder  
.143 TOTAL

TABLE XXXV.  
PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION:  
REFORMATORY AND PENITENTIARY  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Number</u>	<u>District</u>									
	. Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	170	95.5	163	92.6	47	94.0	170	90.4	550	92.9
1	6	3.4	8	4.5	2	4.0	13	6.9	29	4.9
2	1	.6	4	2.3	1	2.0	4	2.1	10	1.7
3	1	.6	1	.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	.3
4+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.5	1	.2
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: .103 Colorado Springs  
.176 Pueblo  
.080 Alamosa  
.132 Boulder  
.099 TOTAL

TABLE XXXVI.  
PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION:  
MENTAL INSTITUTION  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Number</u>	<u>District</u>							
	Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	168	94.4	165	93.8	46	92.0	179	95.2
1	9	5.1	7	3.9	4	8.0	5	2.7
2	1	.6	3	1.7	0	0.0	1	.5
3	0	0.0	1	.6	0	0.0	1	.5
4+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0

Means: .062 Colorado Springs  
.096 Pueblo  
.080 Alamosa  
.101 Boulder  
.086 TOTAL

TABLE XXXVII.  
PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	1	.6	3	1.7	0	0.0	5	2.7	9	1.5
Married	68	38.2	65	36.9	15	30.0	101	53.7	249	42.2
Divorced	44	24.7	20	11.4	4	8.0	41	21.8	109	18.4
Widowed	14	7.9	10	5.7	5	10.0	12	6.4	41	6.9
Separated	5	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.1	9	1.5
Unknown	46	25.8	78	44.3	26	52.0	25	13.3	175	29.5
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

TABLE XXXVIII.  
NUMBER OF SIBLINGS  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

Number	District									
	Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0*	51	28.7	84	47.7	23	46.0	48	25.5	206	34.9
1	16	9.0	13	7.4	2	4.0	28	14.9	59	9.9
2	30	16.9	10	5.7	4	8.0	42	22.3	86	14.5
3	29	16.3	16	9.1	3	6.0	29	15.4	77	13.0
4	14	7.9	11	6.3	5	10.0	15	8.0	45	7.6
5	12	6.7	14	7.8	2	4.0	12	6.4	40	6.7
6	7	3.9	15	8.5	2	4.0	5	2.7	29	4.9
7	8	4.5	3	1.7	0	0.0	4	2.1	15	2.5
8	4	2.2	4	2.3	2	4.0	3	1.6	13	2.2
9+	7	3.9	6	3.4	7	14.0	2	1.1	22	3.7
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: 2.650 Colorado Springs  
2.270 Pueblo  
2.800 Alamosa  
2.220 Boulder  
2.390 TOTAL

\* "None" also includes unknown.

TABLE XXXIX.  
FATHER'S OCCUPATION, IF PRESENT  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo. Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	71	39.9	116	65.9	39	78.0	96	51.1	322	54.4
Blue Collar	42	23.6	35	19.9	4	8.0	36	19.1	117	19.8
Farmer	9	5.1	6	3.4	4	8.0	2	1.1	21	3.5
Sales	4	2.2	2	1.1	1	2.0	9	4.8	16	2.7
Clerical	4	2.2	5	2.8	0	0.0	7	3.7	16	2.7
Managerial	24	13.5	9	5.1	1	2.0	14	7.5	48	8.1
Professional*	22	12.4	2	1.1	1	2.0	24	12.8	49	8.3
Student	0	0.0	1	.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.2
Other	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	.3
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

\* Includes career military personnel.

TABLE XL.  
FAMILY HISTORY:  
PRIOR PROBATION TERMS  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Number</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	176	98.9	175	99.4	48	96.0	181	96.3	580	98.0
1	2	1.1	1	.6	2	4.0	5	2.7	10	1.5
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	.3
3+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: .012 Colorado Springs  
.043 Pueblo  
.040 Alamosa  
.047 Boulder  
.035 TOTAL

TABLE XLI.  
FAMILY HISTORY:  
PRIOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONALIZATION  
IN COUNTY JAIL, REFORMATORY, PENITENTIARY  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

<u>Number</u>	<u>District</u>									
	Colo.Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	176	98.9	174	98.9	45	90.0	181	96.3	576	97.3
1	2	1.1	2	1.1	5	10.0	7	3.7	16	2.7
2+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0	592	100.0

Means: .011 Colorado Springs  
.011 Pueblo  
.100 Alamosa  
.036 Boulder  
.026 TOTAL



TABLE XLII.  
FAMILY HISTORY:  
PRIOR MENTAL INSTITUTIONALIZATION  
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

Number	District							
	Colo. Spgs		Pueblo		Alamosa		Boulder	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0	172	96.6	175	99.4	50	100.0	182	96.8
1	6	3.4	1	.6	0	0.0	5	2.7
2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.5
3+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	178	100.0	176	100.0	50	100.0	188	100.0

Means: .032 Colorado Springs  
.005 Pueblo  
.000 Alamosa  
.058 Boulder  
.038 TOTAL

## CHAPTER VIII DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS

While there is growing concern for appropriate sentences which will protect the public from the violent offender, there has been a national movement toward treatment oriented community based corrections for the less serious offender. Colorado probation departments have begun experimenting with innovative means of providing the services demanded and expected by communities. These new approaches to probation result from the belief that society as a whole gains more if the social needs of an offender are addressed, thereby possibly removing the impetus that led to the commission of a criminal act. Problems such as unemployment, lack of education, family disorganization, and mental health are being given more importance in probation counseling. Furthermore, it is felt that the probation officer must become a more integrated and identifiable member of the community of which the offender is a part.

### Decentralization

Several probation offices, particularly in the urban areas, are establishing "storefront" programs in neighborhoods identified as having a high offender population. By establishing an identity within the neighborhood, probation can be perceived as a helping agency and not exclusively as a law enforcement agency. Probation officers, in turn, become more aware of the particular problems confronting the residents of an area and thus develop relevant approaches to these problems. A notable example of this tendency toward decentralization is the Intensive Probation and Parole Supervision Project funded by an LEAA grant in Denver. This project established three offices in Denver neighborhoods where substantial numbers of offenders live. Parole agents and probation officers share these offices and carry relatively small caseloads of clients convicted of impact crimes (assault, burglary, rape, robbery). It should be noted that other probation departments, particularly rural areas, have used the decentralization concept, because the population is located in a few, widely scattered locations within the judicial district.

### Specialized Caseloads

Many probation departments are beginning to develop criteria for assigning clients with an identifiable need to a single special service officer. Needs such as alcoholism counseling, drug counseling, employment difficulties or the need for minimum supervision form the basis of this specialized probation officer/client assignment. The First District Juvenile Probation Department assigns all clients needing minimal supervision to a single probation officer, thereby allowing the remaining officers to offer more intensive supervision to those clients identified as needing this service. Probationers in the 10th District with specialized needs (e.g., alcohol, drug) are assigned to a probation officer specializing in the particular problem area.

### Paraprofessional/Probation Aide

In recent years probation departments have actively recruited members of minority communities and those who have not completed a college education. The purpose of getting these individuals involved in the system is two-fold: First, the majority of probation clients in the state come from minority groups. Thus, a staff member knowledgeable about minority problems can add a relevant and previously non-existent dimension to probation counseling. Second, the hiring of paraprofessionals is intended to provide a career ladder for the individuals who might not otherwise involve themselves in the criminal justice system. At the present time, an LEAA grant is funding paraprofessional positions in the 8th, 10th, and 12th districts. An additional LEAA grant is funding Project COPE in the Denver Juvenile Court Probation Department. This project has placed 13 probation aides in four neighborhood outreach offices.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS  
ADULT PROBATION

ACQUITTAL	A judgment following a trial finding the defendant not guilty of specific charges.
ADVISEMENT OF RIGHTS	1) A procedure required by statute where a person must be advised at his first appearance in court of statutory and constitutional rights by a judge. Such advisement must be given at the first appearance in court or at arraignment, whichever is earlier. 2) A set of warnings which must be given to a person upon arrest (see <u>Miranda</u> warnings).
APPEAL	A review of the proceeding in a lower court by a higher court. Appeals are usually based on questions of law except where statutes allow new factual evidence to be considered.
ARRAIGNMENT	A court hearing required by statute where the charges are formally read to the defendant, he is advised of all statutory and constitutional rights, and he is required to enter a plea. If no plea is entered, the judge will enter a plea of not guilty.
ARREST	The deprivation of liberty of a person by a peace officer based on an arrest warrant, when a crime is or has been committed in the officer's presence, or when the officer has probable cause to believe that an offense was committed and was committed by the person being arrested.
BAIL (See BOND)	Any person placed in custody has a right to have bail and the type of bond set by a judge, except in certain capital cases. The amount of bail and type of bond should be sufficient to assure the defendant's appearance at future court hearings. In setting bail the judge may impose conditions which render it more likely that the defendant will appear.

BAILIFF

An officer of the court charged with keeping order, escorting the jury, and calling the court into session.

BEYOND A  
REASONABLE DOUBT

The burden of proof which must be met by the prosecution in a criminal case. Defined as "a doubt based upon reason and common sense which arises from a fair and rational consideration of all the evidence in the case. It is a doubt which is not a vague, speculative or imaginary doubt, but such doubt as would cause reasonable men to hesitate to act in matters of importance to themselves."

BIND OVER

After a hearing has been held in the county court to determine that there was probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the crime for which he is being charged, the defendant is ordered "bound over" to the district court for trial.

BOND

The type of security required by the court before a defendant is released from custody. An accused may be released on his own promise (personal recognizance), by having a licensed bondsman post the amount, or by personally putting up the money or a property equivalent. The court may allow the amount of bond to be a percentage of the total amount of bail; however in the event of default, the entire amount is forfeited and a warrant may issue for the defendant's arrest.

BURDEN OF PROOF

The requirement in a criminal case that the prosecution prove each element of the crime charged beyond a reasonable doubt before a defendant can be found guilty. The defendant has no obligation to present any evidence, and may choose to assert that the prosecution has not proven the case against him.

CHALLENGE FOR CAUSE

During selection of the jury, the judge, either on his own motion or at the request of counsel, may excuse a prospective juror from the panel for an admitted or demonstrated inability to serve fairly and impartially until all the evidence and applicable law have been presented.

## CLOSING ARGUMENT

Statements made by prosecution and defense following the introduction of all evidence in a criminal case but not considered evidence. It is counsel's chance to summarize the evidence and convince the judge or jury to return a verdict in their favor.

## COMPLAINT AND SUMMONS

The formal charge which initiates a criminal proceeding in a county court. It must contain the name of the defendant, the offense and statute number, and shall direct the defendant to appear before a specified county court at a given date, time and location.

## CONVICTION

The formal judgment order of the court stating that the defendant has been found guilty of specific offenses encountered therein either by a trial to a judge or jury, or upon an admission.

## COUNSEL

Term commonly used for any attorney in a case, i.e. "counsel for the defendant."

## COURT OF RECORD

A court required by statute to keep a verbatim record of all proceedings so that a transcript may be made and certified to a higher court if an appeal is sought.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

The questioning of a witness by a party other than the party calling the witness to testify at trial. The matters subject to cross examination are governed by the rules of evidence.

## DEFENSE

The theory of the case presented by the defendant. Sometimes used to identify the defendant, i.e. "the motion by the defense."

## DOCKET

The listing of cases heard in court each day which normally contain the name of the defendant, the judge and courtroom, and an identifying number assigned to the case.

## DUE PROCESS OF LAW

The constitutional limitation on federal and state exercise of power as defined by numerous court decisions. In a criminal case no person (including non-citizens) may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The court decisions generally define due process as fundamental fairness to the accused, as applied on a case-by-case basis.

EXTRADITION

The surrender by one state to another of an individual accused or convicted of an offense outside its own territory and within the territorial jurisdiction of the other, which being competent to try and punish him, demands the surrender.

EQUAL PROTECTION  
OF THE LAW

A constitutional limitation on the exercise of governmental power whereby whatever rights and rules are enforced must be done in a manner that applies equally to each person under similar circumstances.

EVIDENCE

Any statement, object, or document allowed by the rules of evidence to be considered by the jury to determine the truth of the allegations made by the prosecution or defense in a criminal case.

EVIDENCE,  
RULES OF

A body of case law and statutory definitions which help a judge determine what statements, objects, or documents may be considered by a jury in determining the issues in a criminal case. A jury may consider only those matters allowed by the rules of evidence, and the judge determines what matters will be allowed in as evidence. The judge's determination can be appealed.

FELONY

In Colorado, an offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a fixed or indeterminate term in a state correctional institution. Must be defined by statute.

GRAND JURY

May be summoned by the chief judge of the district court (or a judge designated by him) to hear the sworn testimony of witnesses, and determine whether there are grounds to return an indictment under the guidelines set forth in an indictment.

HABEAS CORPUS

A written order of the court of record directing the party upon whom served to produce the person named therein before the court to show cause why he is being deprived of his liberty.

HEARSAY

A statement made out of court and introduced in court at trial for purposes of proving the truth of the matter asserted. Generally hearsay is not allowed as evidence because its trustworthiness is doubtful since

	<p>the witness was not under oath at the time, is not present in court for cross-examination. There are numerous exceptions to the general hearsay rule; however, and the judge must rule on whether evidence is admissible or excluded as hearsay.</p>
HUNG JURY	<p>A jury is unable to reach a unanimous agreement on a verdict in a criminal case.</p>
INCARCERATION	<p>Being locked up in a jail or prison.</p>
INDICTMENT	<p>One method of instituting a criminal proceeding is the presentment of an indictment by a grand jury. The indictment must set forth with reasonable certainty that a statutorily defined crime has been committed according to the sworn testimony of witnesses, the name of the defendant (if known), and that the offense was committed within the court's jurisdiction or is triable therein.</p>
INFORMATION	<p>Another method of instituting a criminal proceeding is the filing of a signed information by the prosecuting attorney. It must conform with the requirements of an indictment, explained above.</p>
JURISDICTION	<p>The scope of authority given by the legislature to courts as to what types of cases and amounts in controversy various courts can hear. May also refer to geographical boundaries of jurisdiction, such as within a judicial district or within the state.</p>
MATTERS OF FACT	<p>An actual happening or statement which may be considered by the jury in determining the issues at trial.</p>
MATTERS OF LAW	<p>Principles set forth in prior case decisions, by statute or court rule by which jurors must interpret evidence, and upon which their conclusions must be reached. Example: If the prosecution does not prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt the jury must find the defendant not guilty as a matter of law.</p>
MISDEMEANOR	<p>In Colorado, an offense defined by statute for which punishment is less severe than a felony. Usually punishable by a fine or imprisonment in a county jail rather than a state correctional facility.</p>



MITTIMUS	An order of the sentencing judge directing the sheriff to transport a person sentenced to incarceration to the place designated in the mittimus.
MIRANDA WARNINGS	Four statements which must be given to a suspect under interrogation before any confession elicited can be admitted as evidence in court: 1) the right to remain silent, 2) the fact that anything said may and will be used against him in a court, 3) the right to have the assistance of an attorney, and 4) the right to have an attorney appointed if he cannot afford one. These "warnings" arose from a U.S. Supreme Court decision <u>Miranda v. Arizona</u> as being required by the constitution.
MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES	Facts presented to lessen the severity of a sentence. Usually presented at the sentencing.
NOLO CONTENDERE	A plea entered by the defendant in a criminal case from the Latin "I will not contest it." For purposes of sentencing in the current case it is the same as a plea of guilty, but it is an indication that a less severe sentence will be given.
OBJECTION	A statement to the judge made during a trial by counsel for either side requesting a ruling by the judge as to whether the testimony or action being presented should be considered by the jury as evidence or stricken and not considered. If an objection is overruled it may be appealed.
OPENING STATEMENT	A statement made by the prosecution to the jury prior to the introduction of any evidence setting out the general nature of the case, the elements the prosecution must prove to secure a conviction, and the items the prosecution intends to introduce. The defense may also make such a statement, or may reserve it until the prosecution has closed its case.
PAROLE	The conditional release from prison prior to the expiration of the sentence. The term of parole may extend until the

expiration of the full sentence. Violation of the terms of the parole may result in a return to custody after a hearing.

PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE

A defendant is released from custody prior to trial on a personal promise to appear at future court dates. No financial security must be posted. This is called a "PR bond."

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE

The removal of a prospective juror prior to trial at the request of either the prosecution or defense without the need for a specified reason. The manner of exercising and number of peremptory challenges are set by statute and court rule.

PLEA

The defendant's formal response to criminal charges which put the case "at issue." If a defendant stands mute the judge will enter a plea of not guilty for him. Examples are: guilty as charged, guilty of a lesser offense, not guilty, nolo contendere, not guilty by reason of insanity.

PLEA BARGAINING

A compromise reached by the prosecution and defense after negotiation resulting in the reduction of the charges, and the expectation of a reduced sentence. Such negotiations are conducted solely between counsel, and not before the judge. The compromise reached is presented to the judge by the prosecution and must be agreed to by the judge before it can become effective. Plea bargaining results from a number of factors: 1) the prosecution has sole discretion to file charges, 2) open negotiation may disclose the strength or weakness of either side's case, 3) heavy trial dockets necessitate reducing the trial load in large volume prosecution offices.

PRECEDENT

The opinion of an earlier appellate court in a similar case on a point of law which is then followed by trial courts in subsequent similar cases in making rulings on matters of law.

PRELIMINARY HEARING

A hearing, prior to trial, where a judge determines whether there is probable cause to believe that the offense charged was committed by the defendant, and should be bound over for trial.

PRIMA FACIE CASE

In criminal law this is called the "case in chief." In order for the judge to submit the case to the jury the prosecution must present evidence establishing that the defendant committed the elements of the crime as defined by the applicable statute beyond a reasonable doubt. The defendant may then present a defense or seek to rebut the prosecution's evidence.

PROBATION

An alternative to incarceration authorized by statute whereby a person convicted may be released under certain conditions under the supervision of a probation officer for a specified time. Usually the sentence is pronounced, suspended, and the defendant placed on probation. In some cases a short jail sentence or "work release" program is combined with the probation. Conviction for violation of the terms of probation can result in imposition of the original sentence.

PRO SE

A defendant represents himself in court.

PROSECUTION

All criminal cases are initiated in the name of the People of the State of Colorado, and the district attorney or county attorney is authorized by law to represent the People in prosecuting these cases. The statutes provide for the appointment of a special prosecutor in certain circumstances.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Attorneys, funded by the state, who represent persons found to be indigent in criminal cases.

RECIDIVISM

A statistical measure of "failure" of persons previously convicted of a crime. Recidivism is measured several ways, so it is difficult to compare statistics in this area. It is most commonly measured in one of these ways: rearrest, reconviction, violation of probation or parole, institutional administrative adjustment.

RESTITUTION

An amount of money or certain tasks ordered by the court to be done by the defendant to repay the victim for damage resulting from the crime.

SELF INCRIMINATION

A person is not required to make any statement which could put him in jeopardy of criminal charges.

## SENTENCING

After the defendant has admitted guilt or been found guilty a hearing is held to determine the sentence. The latitude of the judge is set by statute, but the sentencing is usually preceded by a pre-sentence evaluation and report which is subject to cross-examination. The judge has the final discretion on the sentence imposed however, within the limits of the sentencing statute.

## SUMMONS

A notice requiring the appearance in court on a specific day at a specific time. The summons is returned to the court so that it reflects that the person was served with it.

## SUBPOENA

A written order of court calling for a person to appear in court to give testimony or present specified documentary evidence at trial.

## TRIAL

A hearing in open court (with or without a jury) for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of the defendant upon the charges.

## TRIER OF FACT

The entity responsible for determining the truth of the evidence presented at trial. Where there is conflicting evidence on a point the trier of fact must resolve this. In a trial to the court the judge acts as the trier of fact as well as of law. In a trial to a jury the jury acts as the trier of fact, and the judge determines the applicable law.

## VERDICT

The decision of the judge or jury which determines the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

## VOIR DIRE

Questions asked of prospective jurors by the attorneys and the judge to determine the ability of each person to sit as a fair and impartial trier of fact, and to uncover any possible bias or prejudice, or inability to so serve.

## WARRANT

An order of court authorizing either the arrest of a specific person, or the search of a specific place and seizure of items which must be named in the order with particularity.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS  
JUVENILE PROBATION

ADJUDICATE

Under the Colorado Children's Code once the allegations of the petition have been found true by a judge or jury the judge may "adjudicate" the status of the child, i.e. declare him to be a delinquent, CHINS, etc. However, the judge may, with consent of the child and his parent, guardian or legal custodian, continue or postpone adjudication for up to one year under conditions of supervision and conduct. After one year the case must be dismissed or sustained.

ADJUDICATORY HEARING

The part of a juvenile case where the petitioner must prove that the allegations of the petition are true. This may be done to a judge or jury and is similar to an adult trial. In juvenile cases, however, the jury only determines the truth of the allegations. It is then up to the judge to adjudicate the status as described above. The second part of the case is the dispositional hearing, described below.

ADVISEMENT

At the first appearance before the court, the child, his parents, guardian or legal custodian must be advised of their constitutional and statutory rights. The elements of the advisement are specifically enumerated in the Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure (hereafter referred to as CRJP) in Rule 3.

ALLEGATIONS

The statements made in the petition filed with the court analogous to the charges in an adult information, indictment or complaint. The allegations must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt in cases of delinquency or child in need of supervision, and by a preponderance of the evidence in cases concerning neglected or dependent children.

BAIL

The Colorado Children's Code entitles a child to bail as in adult cases; however, the CRJP (Rule 23) allows the judge to

impose certain conditions on bail such as who may post bond, and with whom the child may reside while proceedings are pending. The Children's Code requires that each judicial district shall have a judicial officer available to set bond seven days a week.

#### CHILD

For purposes of jurisdiction under the Children's Code any person under eighteen years of age.

#### CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

Defined by the Children's Code as any child who 1) is repeatedly absent from school; 2) has run away from home or is otherwise beyond the control of his parent, guardian or other legal custodian; or 3) whose behavior or condition is such as to endanger his own or others' welfare. Any of these allegations can form the basis for a petition to be filed with the court.

#### COMMITMENT

One of the alternatives available to the judge after adjudicating a child to be delinquent or in need of supervision whereby the legal custody is transferred to the Department of Institutions for a period not to exceed two years. Placement after commitment is determined by the Department after evaluation, and can be at Lookout Mountain School for Boys, Mount View Girls' School, or any of the work camps or community placements maintained by the Department.

#### COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE

The section of the Colorado Revised Statutes that sets forth the definitions, jurisdiction, procedures, and powers in juvenile cases. These were compiled and placed in one title of the statutes by the legislature effective July 1, 1967.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Through statute and court decision children are entitled to certain rights guaranteed by the constitution. This general rule was the result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision (In Re Gault) in 1967 in which the following rights were determined applicable to juveniles under the due process clause of the constitution: 1) written notice of the charges, 2) the right to an attorney whenever the case may result in a loss of liberty, 3) the privilege against self incrimination, 4) the right to be confronted by and to cross-examine witnesses, 5) the

right to a transcript of the proceedings, and 6) the right to appeal. Certain other rights are granted children, but they are based on the Children's Code and not the Constitution.

CONTINUED  
ADJUDICATION

After making a finding on the allegations of a petition of delinquency or CHINS but before making an adjudication, the court may continue the hearing allowing the child to remain in his own home or in the temporary custody of another person or agency, subject to such conditions of conduct and of visitation or supervision by a probation counselor as the court may prescribe. Such continuation shall extend no longer than six months without review by the court. Upon review the court may continue the case for an additional period not to exceed six months, after which the petition shall either be dismissed or sustained.

COURT

All cases within the jurisdiction of the Children's Code are heard in the district court, and usually by one judge who regularly hears juvenile cases in that district. In Denver there is a separate Denver Juvenile Court which has jurisdiction only over cases under the Children's Code.

DELINQUENT

The Children's Code defines a delinquent child as one who is ten years of age or older who has violated: 1) any federal or state law, except state traffic and game and fish laws; 2) any municipal ordinance except traffic ordinances, the penalty for which may be a jail sentence; and 3) lawful order made by the court. There are exceptions to this definition depending on the age of the child and the violation charged, in which case the Children's Code does not apply and the child is tried as an adult in district court. (See "jurisdiction")

DETENTION

The temporary care of a child in a physically restricting facility, i.e. a juvenile detention center or the juvenile section of the county jail.

DIAGNOSTIC AND  
EVALUATION CENTERS

Places for the examination and study of children committed to the custody of the Department of Institutions, namely the Regional Detention Centers of the State of Colorado.

## DISPOSITION

The order of the court which determines what plan for treatment or action will be taken in the case of a child who has been adjudicated a delinquent, a child in need of supervision, or neglected or dependent. Probation and commitment are dispositions.

## DISPOSITIONAL HEARING

A hearing to determine what disposition shall be made concerning a child adjudicated as delinquent, in need of supervision, or neglected or dependent. Such hearing may be part of the proceeding which includes the adjudicatory hearing, or it may be held at a time subsequent to the adjudicatory hearing.

## DIVERSION

Diversion is an alternative to entry into the formal justice system. Diversion is not a new concept but a process which has been practiced without formalization by all levels of the juvenile justice system for years. There are three main points at which diversion may occur: 1) prior to police contact, 2) prior to official police processing, and 3) prior to official court processing. Thus, there are three basic models in terms of responsibility for diversion: 1) community based diversion programs, 2) police based diversion programs, and 3) court based diversion programs. Failure in a diversion program usually results in formal court action.

## EXPUNGEMENT

Two years after termination of the court's jurisdiction over a child, or sooner if all parties agree, or two years after unconditional release from supervision of the Department of Institutions, a child, the court on its own motion, or the juvenile parole department may petition for expungement of his records. A hearing is held and the district attorney's office is notified. If there has been no conviction of a felony or of a misdemeanor "involving moral turpitude" and the court is satisfied that rehabilitation has taken place, the child's records are sealed. Thereafter, the court may permit inspection of the records only at the petition of the person concerned. To any inquiries, subsequent to expungement the court and the child may reply that no court records exist concerning the child.



FOSTER HOME

A facility licensed and approved by the state to care for children whether placed there by the courts or by agreement with the parents. Placement in a foster home is a disposition available to the court at the dispositional hearing.

GOLDEN GATE YOUTH  
CAMP

A conservation camp under the direction of the Department of Institutions, Division of Youth Services, to provide care and treatment for children through the use of conservation projects. This particular camp is located west of Golden, Colorado.

GUARDIAN AD LITEM

A person, normally an attorney, that the court appoints to protect the interests of a child in proceedings pursuant to the Colorado Children's Code when no parent, guardian, legal custodian or relative of the child appears at the first or any subsequent hearings in the case; or when the court finds that there may be a conflict of interest between the child and his parents, guardian or legal custodian; or when the court finds that it is in the child's interest and necessary for his welfare, whether or not a parent, guardian or other legal custodian is present. When the petition alleges child abuse, the appointment of a guardian ad litem is mandatory.

GUARDIANSHIP

The duty and authority vested in a person or agency by court action to make major decisions affecting a child which may include: consent to marriage, military enlistment, medical or surgical treatment, adoption where parental rights have been terminated, representation of a child in legal actions.

INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT

If in the process of a preliminary investigation it appears appropriate not to file a petition, one of the options available to the court is an informal adjustment in which the child admits the facts of the complaint and agrees with his parents, guardian or legal custodian to place himself under the informal supervision of the court for no longer than six months. This admission cannot be used against the child if formal court proceedings are filed later. During this time the child shall get regular counseling and guidance. This

option is not open to a child who, in the preceeding twelve months, has been adjudicated a delinquent or has been in informal adjustment for an alleged delinquent act.

#### INTAKE

A preliminary screening process used at all levels of the juvenile justice system. Screening takes into account both legal and social considerations. Police screen cases before referral to the district attorney. The district attorney screens delinquency complaints before filing them with the court. The court and other agencies screen cases of children in need of supervision and neglected or dependent children prior to formal filing. The major purpose of screening in juvenile courts is to determine through careful study which cases require formal court action and which can be handled through non-court programs. This type of screening is called "discretionary intake" and is authorized by the Colorado Children's Code.

#### JURISDICTION

The constitution and statutes set forth limits on the power which courts may exercise over specific persons and subject matter. The jurisdiction of courts in juvenile cases is set forth in the Colorado Children's Code. The jurisdiction of the juvenile court, unless otherwise provided by law, includes proceedings concerning the delinquent child, the child in need of supervision, the neglected or dependent child, to determine legal custody, to terminate legal parent-child relationships (voluntary or involuntary), to issue orders for support, to determine paternity, to handle adoptions, and to give judicial consent to marriage, employment or enlistment. The juvenile court has jurisdiction over any adult who induces, aids or encourages a child to violate any federal or state law or a municipal ordinance; or who abuses, ill-treats, neglects or abandons a child. The district court, criminal division has jurisdiction over a child fourteen to eighteen years of age charged with an offense not included in the definition of delinquency.

JUVENILE COURT

That division of the district court which has original jurisdiction over those persons and subject matter set forth in the Colorado Children's Code. By a 1962 constitutional amendment, a separate Denver Juvenile Court was set up apart from the Denver District Court, with jurisdiction limited to Colorado Children's Code cases.

LATHROP YOUTH CAMP

A conservation camp under the direction of the Department of Institutions which provides care and treatment of children through the use of conservation projects. Lathrop Youth Camp is located near Lathrop State Park adjacent to Walsenburg, Colorado.

LECTURE AND RELEASE

That process whereby police officers, after taking a child into custody for a delinquent or CHINS act, meets with the child and his parents, lectures the child and determines not to refer the matter to the district attorney, but releases with no further action taken.

LEGAL CUSTODY

The right to care for and control the child and the duty to provide all his immediate needs. It may be taken from a parent only by court action.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN  
SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
(LMSB)

The training school under the direct control of the Department of Institutions for children who have been adjudicated delinquent or CHINS. Located in Golden, Colorado.

MOUNT VIEW GIRLS'  
SCHOOL (MVGS)

The training school under the control of the Department of Institutions for children who have been adjudicated delinquent or CHINS. Located in Morrison, Colorado.

NEGLECTED OR  
DEPENDENT

A child who has been abandoned, mistreated, or abused by a parent or guardian or legal custodian; or whose parent, guardian or legal custodian has allowed such mistreatment by another; or who lacks proper parental care; or whose environment is injurious to his welfare; or who is homeless or lacking proper care through no fault of his parent, guardian, or legal custodian.

ORDER OF PROTECTION

An order made by the court in assistance of, or as a condition of any dispositional decree. It may set forth a number of

conditions or actions to be observed by any party to a delinquency, CHINS, or neglect petition. An order of protection is generally used to govern the actions of a party other than the child, such as requiring the parent to perform certain obligations, refrain from specified conduct, etc.

#### PAROLE

A child who has been committed to the Department of Institutions as a delinquent may be released under the supervision of the juvenile parole counselors back into the community and placed under certain terms and conditions of parole. The decision to place a child on parole after he has been in an institution is made by the Juvenile Parole Board.

#### PETITION

A formal statement in writing made to a court requesting judicial action on the matters set forth, i.e. delinquency petition, CHINS petition.

#### PRELIMINARY HEARING

The Colorado Children's Court allows the district attorney to file a petition alleging delinquency directly with the court; however, the court may hold a hearing to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the facts alleged in the petition bring the child within the court's jurisdiction. (See PRELIMINARY HEARING and PROBABLE CAUSE in Adult Glossary)

#### PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION (See INTAKE)

In cases alleging that a child is a CHINS, or neglected or dependent, the court or an agency designated by the court must conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether the interests of the child or the community require that further action be taken, and, if so, what kind. In cases alleging delinquency, the district attorney may request the court or a designated agency to conduct such a preliminary investigation to determine whether to file a petition. The investigation in all cases may be conducted by the court's probation department or an agency selected by the court.

#### PROBATION

A dispositional alternative available to the court in cases where the child is adjudicated a delinquent or CHINS. The child is allowed to remain in his home, a foster home, or other non-incarcerative placement

under the supervision of the court for a period not to exceed two years. The various terms and conditions of probation are set forth in the Children's Code, and violation of these terms may result in a revocation of probation and incarceration.

#### PROBATION COUNSELOR

An officer of the court authorized to supervise children placed on probation and to act as a broker of treatment services needed by the child. In delinquency and CHINS cases the counselor must report to court on the child's progress at regular six month intervals. The probation counselor is directly responsible for keeping contact, and a record thereof, for the court for each child under his supervision.

#### PUBLICITY

The name, picture, place of residence, or identity of a child, parent, guardian, other custodian or any other person appearing as a witness in proceedings under the provisions of the Colorado Children's Code shall not be published in any newspaper or in any other publication nor given any other publicity, unless for good cause it is specifically permitted by order of the court. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

#### REFEREE

Any matters arising under the Children's Code except jury trials may be heard by a referee instead of a judge if all parties consent. The referee is an attorney licensed to practice law in Colorado who is appointed by, and serves at the pleasure of the judge. Following the hearing, the referee must transmit his findings and recommendations to the judge for approval. The parties may request a review of the referee's hearing, and the judge may alter the recommendations; however, the findings and recommendations of the referee become the decree of the court when confirmed by the judge.

#### REVIEW HEARING

The Colorado Children's Code requires that each delinquency and CHINS case be reviewed by the court at a minimum of once each six months.

#### REVOCATION

When it is alleged that a child on probation has violated one or more of the terms or conditions of probation a formal petition seeking to revoke or modify the terms and conditions is filed with the court. The child, his parents, guardian or legal custodian are given written notice of the petition and a hearing is set on the allegations. The child is not entitled to a jury trial on a revocation petition. If the allegations are proven, the judge may modify the terms of probation or revoke probation and exercise any of the dispositional alternatives including commitment to the Department of Institutions.

#### SHELTER

The temporary care of a child in physically unrestricting facilities pending more permanent court placement. A child who must be taken from his home but does not require physical restriction must be placed in shelter and cannot be placed in detention under the terms of the Children's Code.

#### TAKING INTO CUSTODY

A child is not "arrested," but is "taken into custody." The grounds for this are spelled out in the Children's Code.

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS

When the court enters an order granting probation or places a child on a continued petition the court requires that the child abide by certain rules, known as Terms and Conditions of Probation. The purpose of these terms and conditions is to assist in the rehabilitative process of the child - providing a specific treatment plan to which the child and the probation counselor can refer.

#### TRAINING SCHOOLS

Institutions providing care, education, treatment and rehabilitation for children in a closed setting.

#### TRANSFER (Transfer Hearing)

If a child fourteen years of age or older is charged with a delinquent act which would have been a felony if committed by an adult, the court may, after a hearing, enter an order certifying the child to be

held for criminal proceedings in the district court. The court must make the finding that it would be contrary to the best interests of the child or of the public to retain jurisdiction. A separate section of the Children's Code sets out the guidelines to be followed in making this determination. A transfer hearing is held before a judge and not a jury.

**END**

7. 10. 1955 / m. n.