

SURVEY
REPORT
OF

COLORADO PROBATION

JULY 1, 1976
TO
JUNE 30, 1977

47383



the State Court Administrator

Supreme Court

STATE OF COLORADO

DENVER

EDWARD E. PRINGLE
CHIEF JUSTICE

April 17, 1978

Honorable Richard D. Lamm
Governor of the State of Colorado

Honorable Ralph A. Cole
Senate Judiciary Committee

Honorable Robert L. Eckelberry
House Judiciary Committee

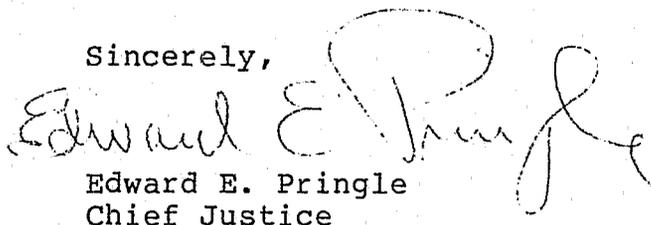
Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure to transmit herewith the Survey Report of Colorado Probation for the 1976-77 fiscal year.

This report describes the structure, processes, and work of the probation departments. In addition, the report contains a description of the major developments during the year and a brief statistical description of probationers.

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
Chief Justice

EEP/mtg

NCJRS

MAY 17 1978

ACQUISITIONS

SURVEY REPORT
OF
COLORADO PROBATION

July 1, 1976
to
June 30, 1977

Office of the State Court Administrator
Two East Fourteenth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203

Edward E. Pringle
Chief Justice
Colorado Supreme Court

James D. Thomas
State Court Administrator

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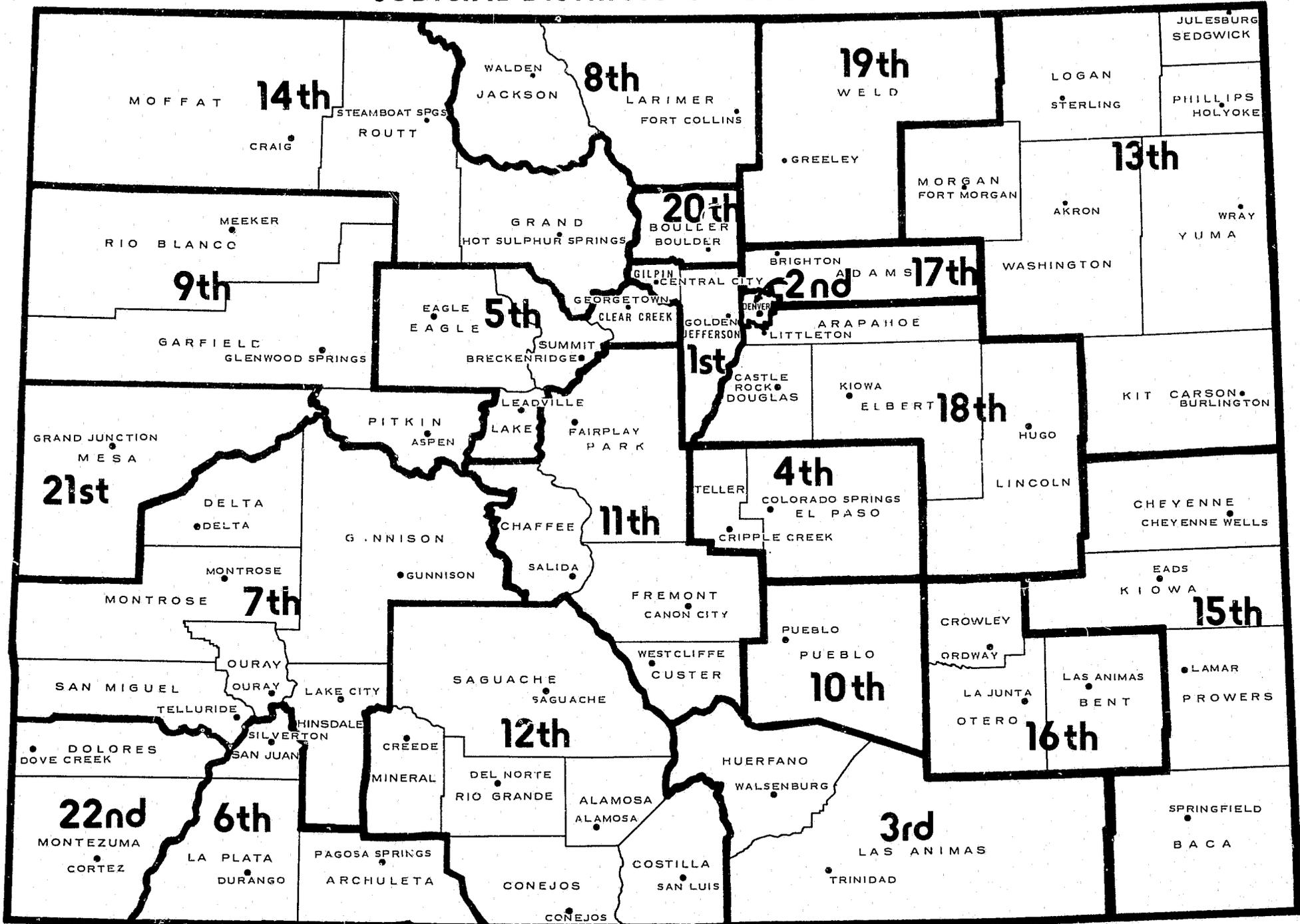
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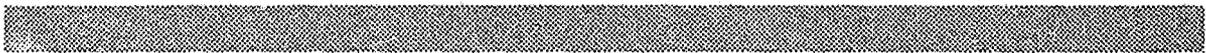
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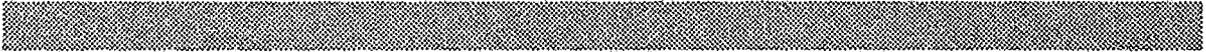


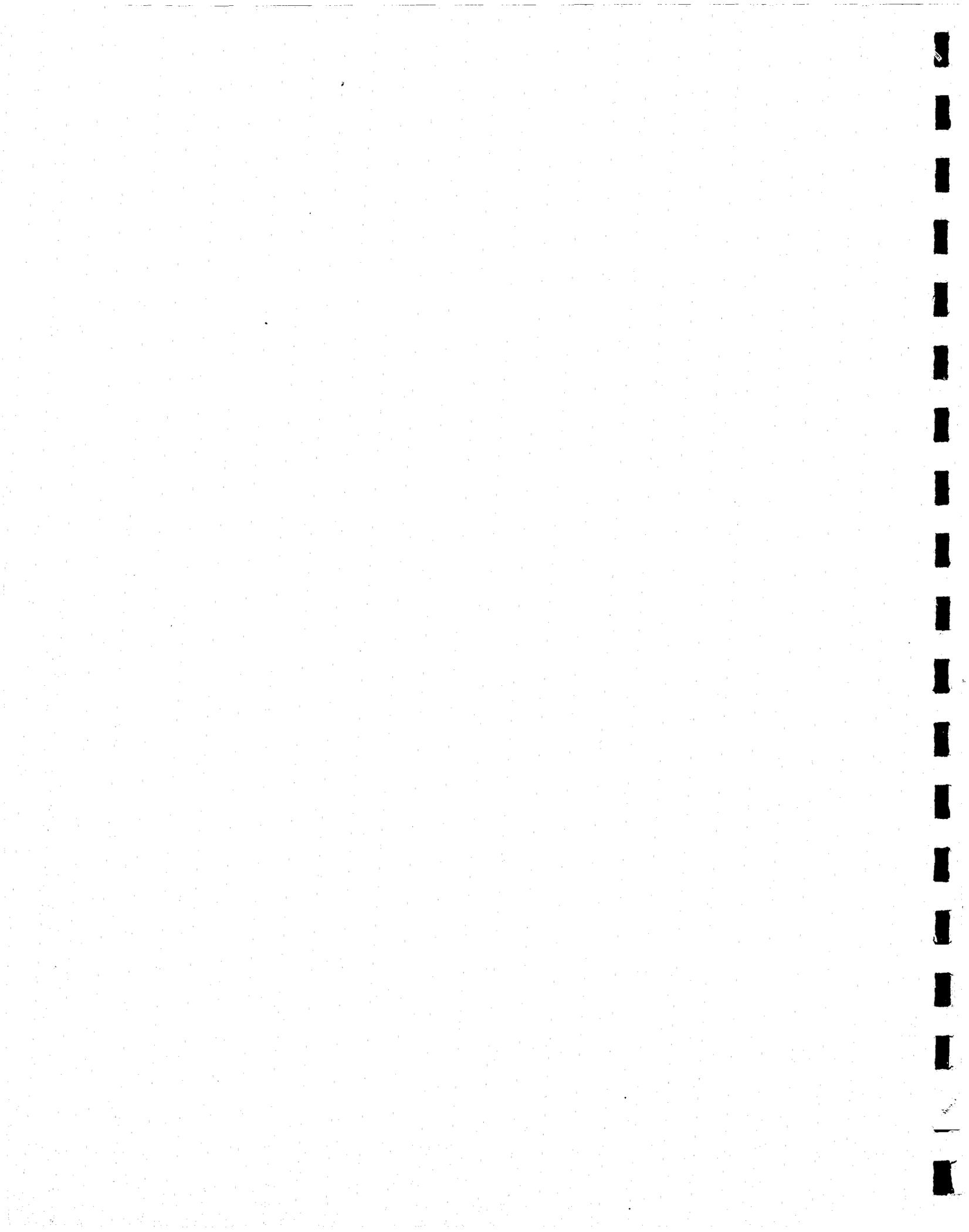
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF COLORADO





HISTORY AND STRUCTURE





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, 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 by the sentencing judge 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 successfully complete 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 by using all available resources to accomplish this objective. Since the resources throughout the state vary, the probation officer must be flexible and constantly aware of new programs which may prove useful.

Colorado was one of the first states to recognize probation as an alternative to 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 large 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.

Adult probation was rare and completely informal before 1931, when the legislature enacted a statute to provide for the granting of probation to adult offenders. The appointment of probation officers was limited to counties of more than 200,000 people, and officers were to be unsalaried unless the judges ordered otherwise. Denver was the only county that qualified; in all other counties, the sheriff was designated as the uncompensated probation officer.

In 1949, after much work on the part of a team of attorneys and other persons interested in probation, a law was passed which required the judges to appoint probation officers in every district and to fix the salaries of such officers subject to approval of the county commissioners. This same act made probation reports mandatory. Probation departments staffed by full-time employees were created in several of the larger districts, while the smaller districts generally had part-time probation officers, some being paid as little as \$50 per month. An outstanding development in 1965 was the enactment of a subsidy law reimbursing counties at the rate of \$200 per month for every probation officer meeting certain standards of education and experience. This subsidy applied to both adult and juvenile officers, and the amount later was increased to \$300. Two significant objectives were accomplished. In most counties, budget allowances for probation services were increased and additional personnel could be hired. Even more important, the professional level and expertise of new probation officers was improved.

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 responsibility for funding all courts of record, except the Denver County Court and municipal courts. Among other things, the enabling legislation provided for probation officers and the establishment of a statewide judicial personnel system. Upon the state assuming full responsibility for funding the reorganized court system, a probation department, including at least one full-time probation officer, was created in each judicial district.

In 1971, after months of study, hearings, and revision, Colorado adopted a revised criminal code. Criteria for granting of probation and conditions of supervision were adopted in keeping with standards developed by the American Bar Association Project on Standards for Criminal Justice.

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.

As of June 30, 1977, a field staff of approximately 260 probation officers, including supervisory and administrative personnel, supported by 80 clerical employees, was serving a caseload of 10,571 adult and 4,861 juvenile 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 in 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 oriented to serving the particular needs of the judicial district and is administered at that level. The staff of the State Court Administrator's Office provides training, technical assistance, and coordination to the districts and promotes uniformity where possible.

One way to understand the structure of probation is to look at the models which presently exist. In 20 judicial districts, the probation departments are "combined". This means that either: 1) a probation officer handles a caseload of both juveniles and adults (combined department); or 2) some officers handle adult cases, while others specialize in juvenile cases (combined specialized department). These departments and their main offices are shown in the following diagram.

In two judicial districts, there are structurally "separate" probation departments for adults and juveniles. The Denver Juvenile Court was created by the General Assembly in 1907, and was maintained by the new judicial article adopted in 1962. 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 jurisdiction of the Colorado Children's Code. In all other judicial districts, these cases are heard in the district court. Thus, in Denver there is a probation department for the Denver Juvenile Court and a separate department for the district court; each department has a chief probation officer. The 4th District also has separate adult and juvenile probation departments. The diagram at the end of this section should clarify these structural differences.



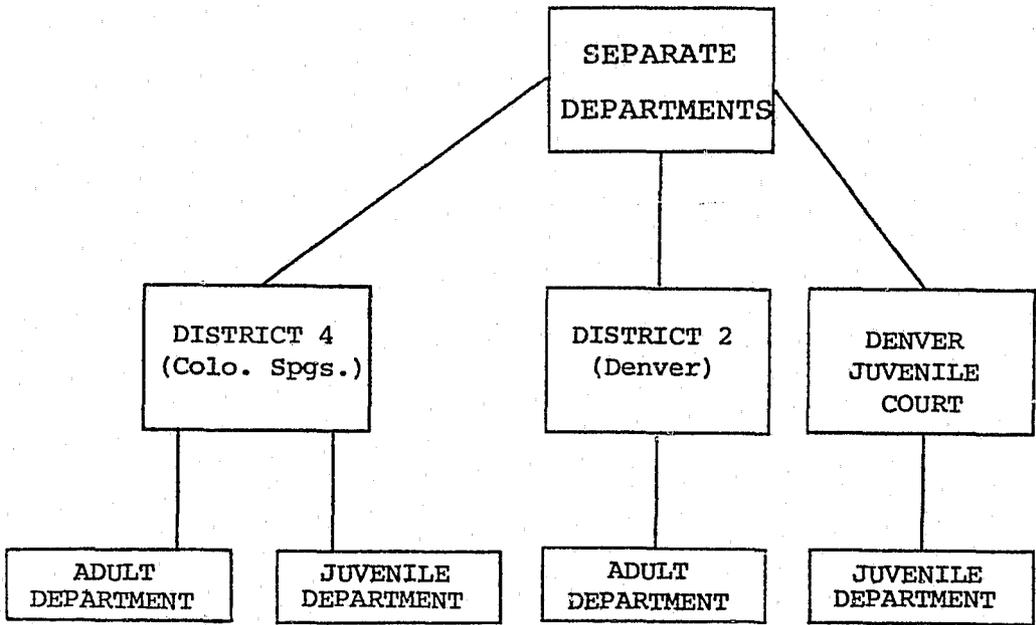
COMBINED DEPARTMENTS

- DISTRICT 3 (Walsenburg)
- DISTRICT 5 (Leadville)
- DISTRICT 6 (Durango)
- DISTRICT 7 (Montrose)
- DISTRICT 9 (Glenwood Springs)
- DISTRICT 11 (Canon City)
- DISTRICT 12 (Alamosa)
- DISTRICT 13 (Sterling)
- DISTRICT 15 (Lamar)
- DISTRICT 16 (La Junta)
- DISTRICT 22 (Cortez)

COMBINED SPECIALIZED

- DISTRICT 1 (Golden)
- DISTRICT 8 (Ft. Collins)
- DISTRICT 10 (Pueblo)
- DISTRICT 14 (Steamboat Springs)
- DISTRICT 17 (Brighton)
- DISTRICT 18 (Littleton)
- DISTRICT 19 (Greeley)
- DISTRICT 20 (Boulder)
- DISTRICT 21 (Grand Junction)

SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS



PROBATION DEPARTMENT STRUCTURE



STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE





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 Supreme Court's philosophy that each district will manage its courts and probation departments under the general authority of the chief judge of that district.

In the area of probation, the State Court Administrator's Office plays 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 and its personnel and equipment needs. Using the information provided and requests made during these visits, and 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 Joint Budget Committee 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, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, awarded through the Division of Highway Safety. In FY 1976-77, total probation expenditures for the state were \$6,023,192. This total represents an average cost per probationer of \$193 for one year. General fund cost per probationer in FY 1976-77 was \$182. A table showing the expenditures by classification follows.

TABLE I
 PROBATION EXPENDITURES FOR STATE
 FY 1976-77

<u>State General Fund</u>	
Personal Services	\$5,679,417
Operating Expenses	201,263
Travel	110,850
Capital Outlay	<u>31,662</u>
TOTAL	\$6,023,192
 <u>Federal Grant Funds</u>	
Personal Services	\$ 302,747
Operating Expenses	13,856
Travel	15,852
Capital Outlay	<u>1,488</u>
TOTAL	\$ 333,943
 GRAND TOTAL	 <u><u>\$6,357,135</u></u>

Form Standardization

The committee appointed by the Chief Justice to design a standardized adult pre-sentence form and a juvenile social summary form continued its efforts during FY 1976-77. A standardized set of terms and conditions for adult probationers was developed, as were a termination form and a probationer's monthly report form. Other ancillary investigation forms, such as requests for employment, education, and military service verification, are being field-tested and will be adopted in the future. The committee is considering the standardization of juvenile supervision conditions and investigation forms.

Data Collection, Research, and Evaluation

For years, data on probation departments' case-loads have been 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.

A court management and information system was begun in 1972, to allow direct entry of data on terminals within the large suburban courts. The use of written data entry forms was continued in the other districts. In 1976, eight juvenile courts and probation departments were added to the direct entry system. The tables in this document are largely a product of the direct entry and written entry automated system.

A research and evaluation unit in the State Court Administrator's Office is in its third year of operation, funded by a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant through the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice.

Based on information gathered by the unit during its first two years and data reported to the ADP division, a budget formula was developed, basing probation workload on the number of hours required for each task. The formula standardized the number of probation personnel required to provide various types of necessary services. This year, based on a time study conducted during 1975 and 1976, the supervision category was refined. Probation officers were asked to estimate the number of hours spent during a typical week on each task listed in the time

study. Analysis was handled on a district-wide basis for juvenile and adult officers. Districts were compared, and it was found that travel time was the strongest single distinguishing characteristic among districts. Districts were clustered on the basis of travel for determination of probation officer needs.

As a result of the previous year's Sentencing Conference, this unit conducted a study which analyzed the sentencing patterns of judges throughout the state for three felony convictions: aggravated robbery, second degree burglary, and second degree assault. Sentencing of offenders was examined as to: 1) the offender population; 2) offense characteristics; 3) case processing information; and 4) sentencing results. The study found that for the same conviction, there was very little sentencing disparity for offenders with similar prior criminal records. Copies of this study are available through the State Court Administrator's Office.

Program Development

To alleviate the problem of increased demand for stronger probation services with only limited resources available, an LEAA grant, now in its third year of operation, funds four volunteer probation projects; one each in the 9th, 12th, 18th, and 19th districts. During FY 1976-77, the volunteer program in the 11th District, which had been funded by the same LEAA grant, obtained state funding. The same grant provided monies for three purchase of service agreements: learning disabilities diagnosis for clients of Denver Juvenile Court; antabuse monitoring and alcohol treatment for adult clients of the 17th Judicial District Probation Department; and mental health evaluations for juvenile clients of the 19th District Probation Department.

A grant from the Division of Highway Safety is funding a professional position and a secretary in each of the three suburban districts - the 1st, 17th, and 18th - to work with those persons arrested for alcohol-related traffic offenses. The alcohol evaluators are responsible for testing for alcohol dependency, verifying background information, preparing pre-sentence reports, making treatment recommendations, and maintaining liaison with treatment agencies.

A staff member in the central office works with probation departments to develop, monitor, and evaluate the projects to determine whether they will be worthy of eventual local or state funding.

In addition, the program monitor serves as a probation department resource person, encouraging and disseminating the results of experimental approaches in the field of probation, such as pre-trial release, job development by volunteers, alcohol treatment referral programs, and use of college interns as case aides.

Special Project Coordination

The principal responsibility of the special project coordinator is to investigate or study various areas of probation activity, upon request of the Chief Justice or the State Court Administrator, to determine the scope of existing operations, with a view to making the programs more efficient and effective. The coordinator concentrates on such special studies as the process of investigating, collecting, and disbursing restitution; the handling of probationers moving between judicial districts, as well as those who move outside the state; policy and procedure relating to the imposition and collection of probation supervision fees. Less extensive projects include studies of pre-trial release practices; extent and effect of unemployment among probationers; use of CETA personnel in the various probation departments. The coordinator replies to inquiries from various states regarding probation procedure, particularly in such matters as restitution, courtesy cases, supervision fees, and general structure. He represents the State Court Administrator in a liaison capacity with the American, Western, and Colorado Correctional Associations; Colorado Association of Probation Officers; Colorado Prison Association; and Probation Administrators' Association. Legislative matters relating to the various aspects of probation are studied and followed closely by the coordinator in concert with the juvenile justice coordinator and the legal officer.

Inter-Departmental Coordination

Probation departments must use the resources of state, county, local, and private agencies in working with

probationers. To facilitate effective communication among these agencies and the probation departments, a staff attorney serves as the criminal and juvenile justice specialist 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, labor, and employment, coordinate their efforts at the state level. The specialist 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 affect probation practices, and the specialist relays this information to the field.

In addition, the specialist provides legal assistance to committees appointed by the Chief Justice on various aspects of criminal and juvenile justice. He serves as executive secretary of the Colorado Council of Juvenile Court Judges and works with juvenile law and juvenile probation.

Staff Development Program for Colorado Probation

Since funding of probation began in 1970, little training had been provided probation officers other than local orientation within each department. Through an LEAA grant, an educational effort was begun in 1974. Since then, orientation, in-service, management/supervisory, and team building training have been provided to all line and supervisory probation personnel by the training coordinator. This year, the General Assembly provided state funding for the training director position. LEAA is continuing to provide program monies.

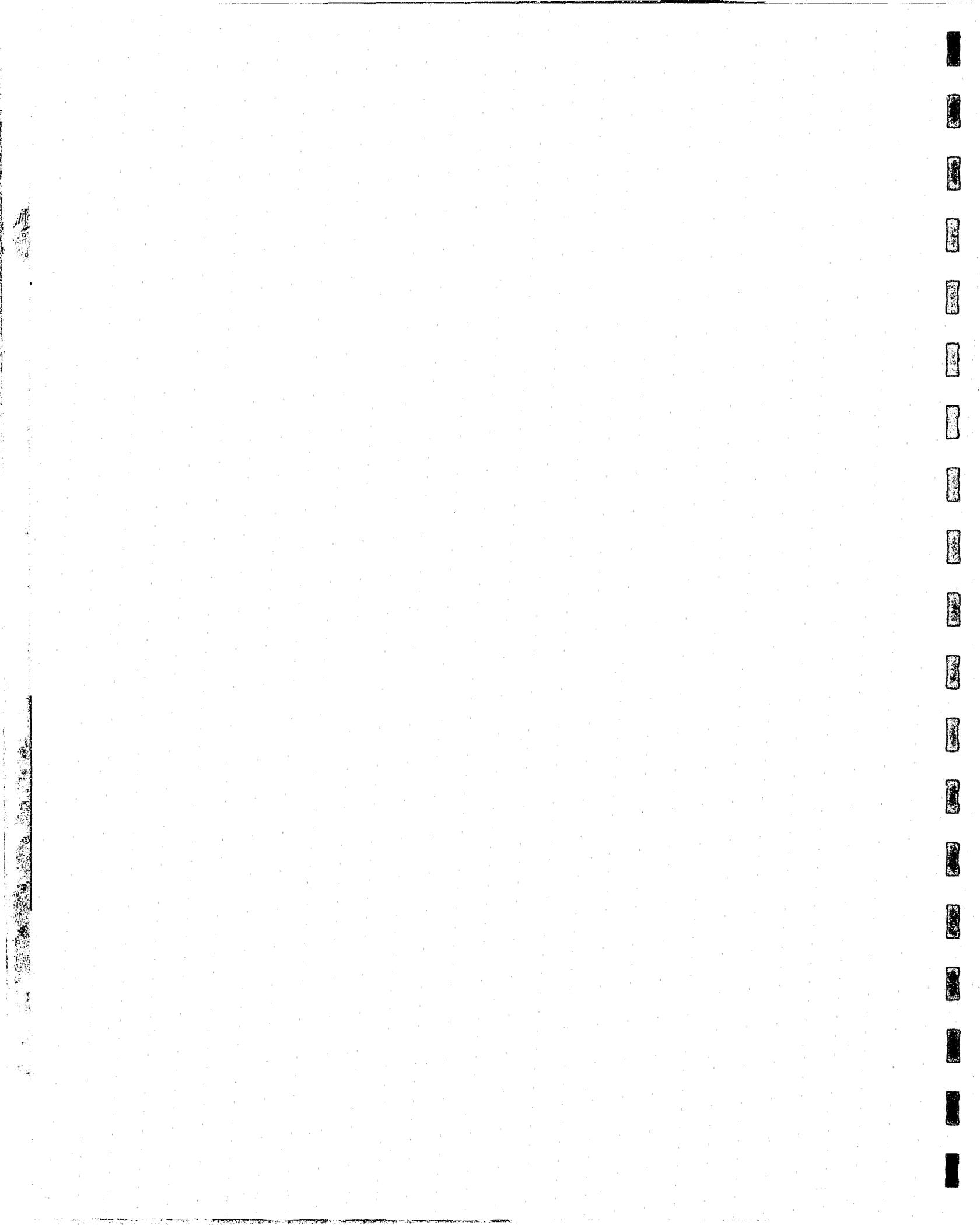
In addition to providing direct training, this project has been funding probation staff to attend programs not sponsored by the Judicial Department. This year, 85 probation staff members have attended outside training.

One successful pilot project worthy of mention is the Community Resource Team Training program. The northeast quadrant of Denver was the target group. Two teams were identified. The 14-member juvenile team represented juvenile probation, social services, community services (parole), Denver police delinquency control, Park East Mental Health, vocational rehabilitation, and school

social work services. The 10-member adult team represented adult probation, Employ-Ex, Northwest Mental Health, Park East Mental Health, vocational rehabilitation, and C.U. Drug Rehabilitation.

A three-day training session was conducted in an off-site environment, and four half-day sessions were provided in follow-up training.

Two elements of training were emphasized. One was negotiating with other criminal justice agencies. This element includes such topics as evaluation and examination of agency roles and responsibilities; discrepancies among agencies regarding roles, responsibilities, and client needs; conflicting goals among agencies serving the same client; and uneven allocation of resources. The second element of training was team building, which includes such topics as communication, consensus decision-making, conflict resolution, and contracting. Both elements were accomplished within the context of the practical problems confronting probation officers in their attempt to provide effective services for their clients. Sixty percent of the participants rated this training as "excellent," and forty percent as "above average", leading to the expectation that the training will result in more effective job performance by the participants.



PERSONNEL



PERSONNEL

Introduction

On January 1, 1970, the State of Colorado began complete funding of the courts and probation departments. The transition from county funding 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 of government 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 hired through two methods: 1) recruitment and examination for each new and vacant position; and 2) periodic development of an eligibility list. The first method is primarily used by the smaller, less populous judicial districts in which turnover of personnel is low. The probation departments with larger staffs generally use the second method in which 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 is 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 the successful applicant's 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 and behavioral sciences, or closely related fields. In January 1974, an experimental program was developed by the Judicial Department, using paraprofessionals in probation services. This program was funded by LEAA and was successful

in employing, training, and placing non-degree holding minority applicants. Because of the success of this program, the General Assembly approved funding of these positions, and, in fact, expanded the program for FY 1976-77, by allocating four positions which could be used as probation aides. A description of the probation aide position follows.

Levels of Probation Officer Positions

There are two entry levels in the field of probation. One of them, the Probation Officer I classification, is designed for college graduates with no previous probation experience. Applicants with prior probation experience are also allowed to apply for these positions. The other entry level is entitled Probation Aide. This is a paraprofessional classification, which requires two years of college level work, two years of closely related experience, or any combination of the two. In no event are college graduates accepted in competition for these positions; to do so would undermine the paraprofessional approach. As incentive to earn a degree, paraprofessionals are advanced automatically to Probation Officer I as soon as they have graduated from an approved undergraduate program at an accredited four-year college or university. To supplement the affirmative action program, all probation aide positions are recruited as "minority preferred" positions. This does not mean that Caucasian applicants are not or cannot be considered.

The primary purpose of the two entry-level positions is to train new employees through on-the-job training and formalized training programs. These positions allow a new employee to gain experience before he moves to the journeyman level.

After one year's experience at the Probation Officer I level, a person is eligible to move to Probation Officer II. Advancement to this classification depends upon job performance as a Probation Officer I and by obtaining a satisfactory score on an examination.

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

The Probation Officer III's 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 entry is allowed at this level, most Probation Officer III's are recruited primarily from the ranks of Probation Officer II's who have three or more years of probation experience. The education requirement at this level is the same as that for Probation Officer I and II.

Those positions classified as probation supervisors 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 or CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision). 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. They 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 as of June 30, 1977:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Probation Aide	4	1.5
Probation Officer I	27	10.3
Probation Officer II	127	48.5
Probation Officer III	54	20.6
Probation Supervisor I	28	10.7
Probation Supervisor II	3	1.1
Chief Probation Officer I	3	1.1
Chief Probation Officer II	9	3.5
Chief Probation Officer III	2	.8
Volunteer Coordinator	5	1.9
TOTAL	262	100.0

TABLE II

PROBATION PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION (FTE¹'S)
 BY DISTRICT - STATE FUNDED
 FY 1976-77

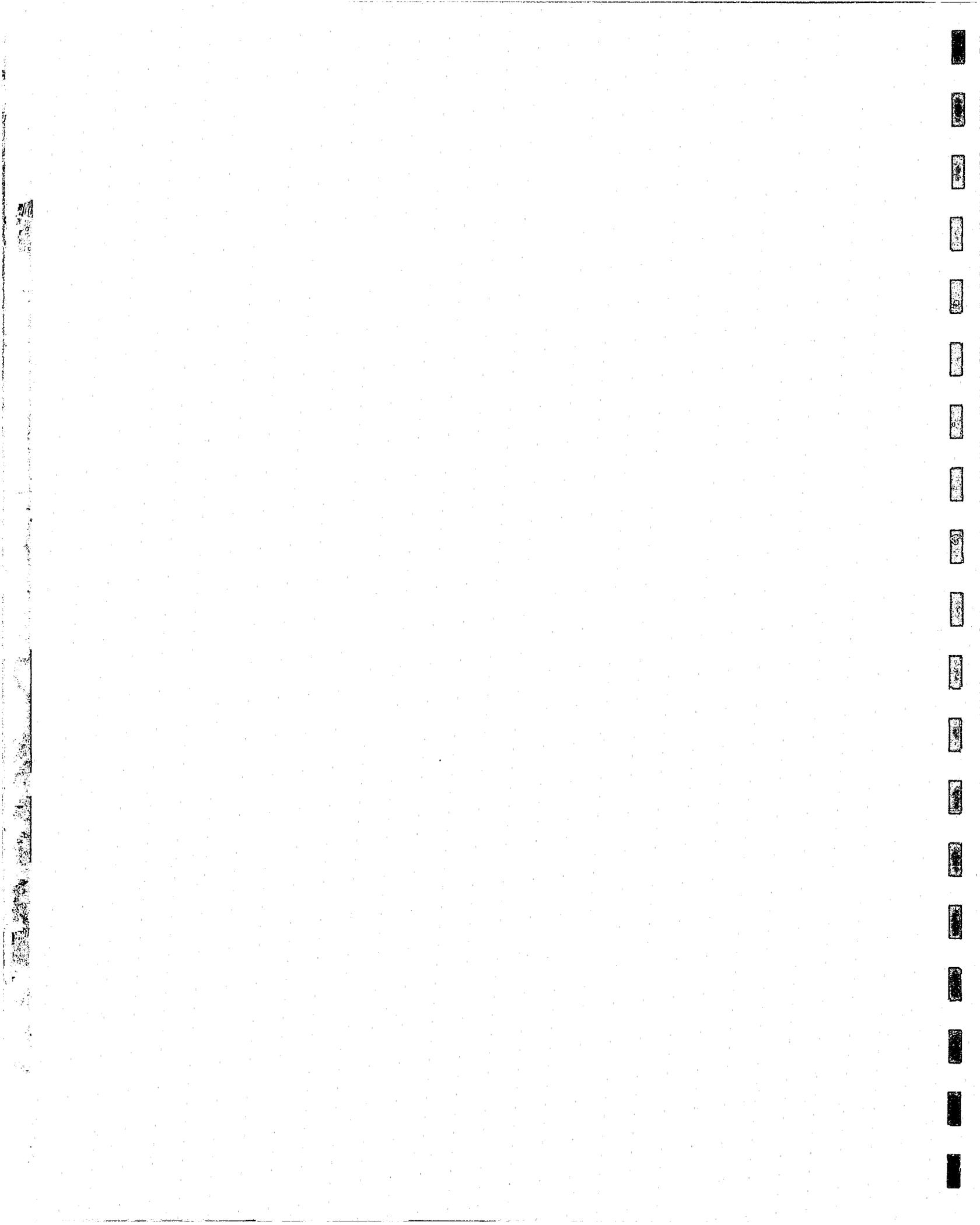
DIST.	ADMINISTRATION		-----SERVICES-----			TOTAL
	CPO'S & SUPERV.	OTHER PROF.	DIRECT		INDIRECT	
			PO'S & AIDES	VOLUN. COORD.	CLERICAL	
1	4.0		17.0	1.0	6.0	28.0
2						
Adult	9.0	1.0	34.0		16.6	60.6
Juv.	9.0	2.0	43.0	1.0	14.5	69.5
Total	18.0	3.0	77.0	1.0	31.1	130.1
3			2.0			2.0
4						
Adult	2.0		13.0		4.5	19.5
Juv.	3.0		10.0		3.5	16.5
Total	5.0		23.0		8.0	36.0
5			2.0		1.0	3.0
6	1.0		2.0		1.0	4.0
7			1.0		.5	1.5
8	1.0		4.0	1.0	2.0	8.0
9			2.0		1.0	3.0
10	3.0		15.0	1.0	6.0	25.0
11	1.0		3.0		1.45	5.45
12			3.0		1.0	4.0
13			2.0		.7	2.7
14			2.0			2.0
15			1.0		.5	1.5
16			1.0		1.0	2.0
17	4.0		20.0	1.0	7.0	32.0
18	3.0		16.0		6.0	25.0
19	1.0		6.0		2.0	9.0
20	3.0		7.0		4.0	14.0
21	1.0		5.0		2.0	8.0
22			1.0		.2	1.2
STATE						
TOTAL	45.0	3.0	212.0	5.0	82.45	347.45

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

Supplemental Staff

The use of volunteers to assist probation officers with their caseloads continues to be an important component of probation programs in fourteen departments. In five districts, state funded volunteer coordinators administer the program; in four districts, the programs are administered part time by a probation officer or other staff member; four districts have volunteer coordinators paid with LEAA funds; and the volunteer coordinator in one district is funded by CETA. The principal responsibilities of all coordinators are to recruit, train, and assign citizen volunteers who wish to work with probationers. A more detailed description of the volunteer programs can be found in the chapter entitled "Developments and Trends".

Ten departments reported using about 115 college interns during the fiscal year. These interns usually receive college credit for their experience in the probation department. Major fields of study include criminal justice, psychology, sociology, and vocational rehabilitation. The internship period allows students to obtain experience in the probation field, helping them to make the decision as to whether they wish to pursue probation work as a career. A more detailed description of the intern programs can be found in the chapter entitled "Developments and Trends".



PROCESS AND PROCEDURES



PROCESS AND PROCEDURES
JUVENILE PROBATION

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 who moves 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 the 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 precisely fits a conceptual model.

Probation officers perform a multitude of duties. Some of these include detention center responsibilities, investigations for dependency-neglect, child abuse and support cases, returning out-of-town runaways, and crisis intervention. This chapter is not intended to be a complete description of the responsibilities of a juvenile probation officer. Rather, its purpose is to describe the roles of the probation officer in a juvenile delinquency case.

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 such as turning the case over to the Department of Social Services or the schools. In some districts, probation officers are not responsible for 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 10 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. Sixteen 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 1976-77. 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 3rd, 5th, 10th, 11th, and 12th districts.

Model II. District Attorney Intake. Examples described are the 1st, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, and 21st districts.

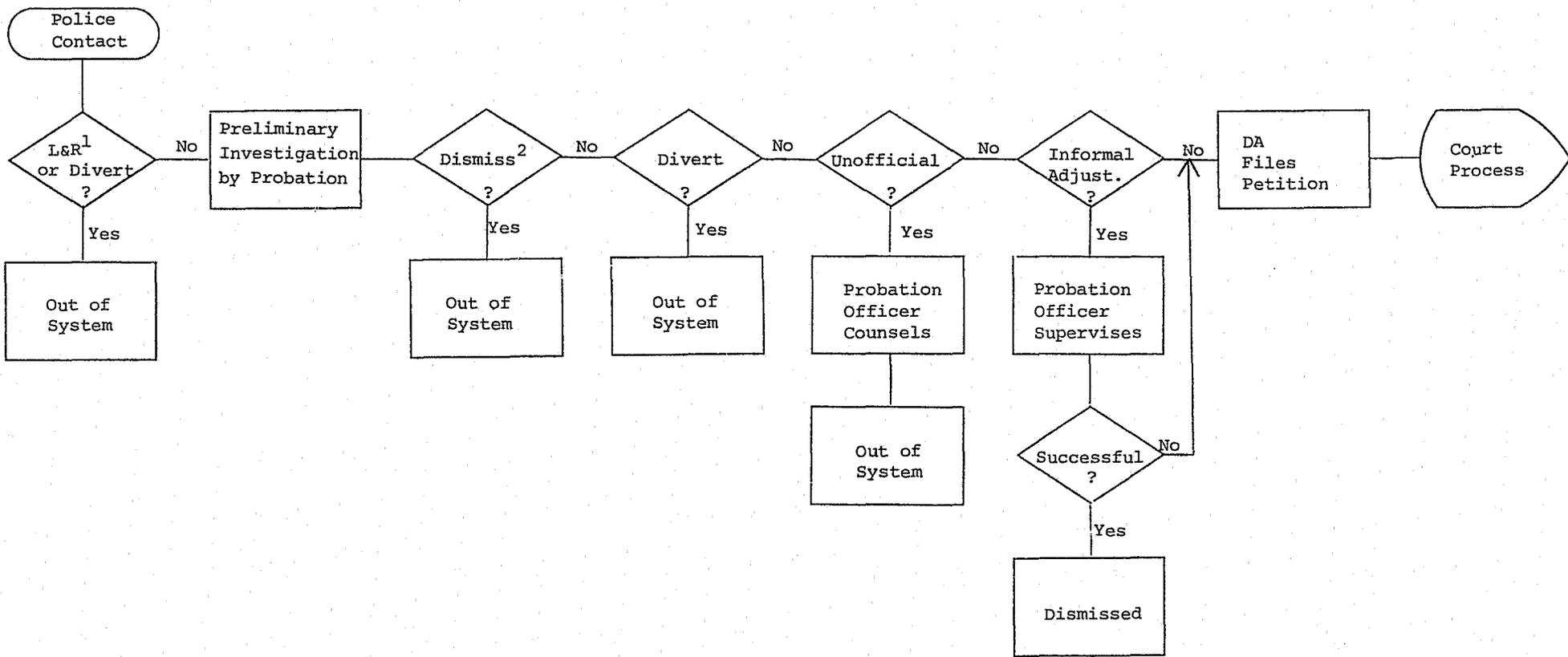
Model III. Joint Agency Intake. Example described is the 19th District.

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 the 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 among departments operating within this model: in the 3rd and 11th districts, police reports are sent directly to the probation departments. In the 5th District, both the district attorney and the probation department receive a copy



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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INTAKE PROCESS
 MODEL I (PROBATION INTAKE)

¹Lecture and Release
²May include warning letter



of the police report. The district attorneys in the 10th and 12th districts are directly informed of an offense. Despite these differences, the districts operate within the same model, because in each, the district attorney relies on the probation departments to handle the investigative details and recommend appropriate action in juvenile delinquency cases.

3rd District (Trinidad Office). When a juvenile is alleged to have committed a delinquent act, the case is referred directly to the probation officer, who advises the district attorney whether or not a petition should be filed in the district court. Most cases result in a petition being filed, with informal adjustments being the exception.

5th District (Leadville Office). A copy of the police arrest report is sent to the district attorney and the probation department. The probation officer conducts an intake investigation, which includes an interview with the parents and juvenile and a check of the school and police records. Based on this investigation, the probation officer decides which of the intake options is most appropriate. Alternatives include lecture and release, placing the juvenile under unofficial supervision, or recommending that a petition be filed.

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. The recommendations may include closing the case, informal adjustment, or a formal filing. The written recommendation is sent to the office of the district attorney for his approval and action.

11th District (Canon City Office). Generally, police contact reports on juveniles are sent directly to the probation department. A probation officer interviews the parents and juvenile and determines the appropriate action, which may include closing the case, holding the case open for unofficial contact or counseling, handling the case as an informal adjustment, or asking that a petition be filed with the court.

The decision of which of these alternatives to use in a given case is solely that 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 prevailing philosophy is that a case should be filed with the court only when all alternatives have been exhausted, except court-ordered probation and possibly commitment.

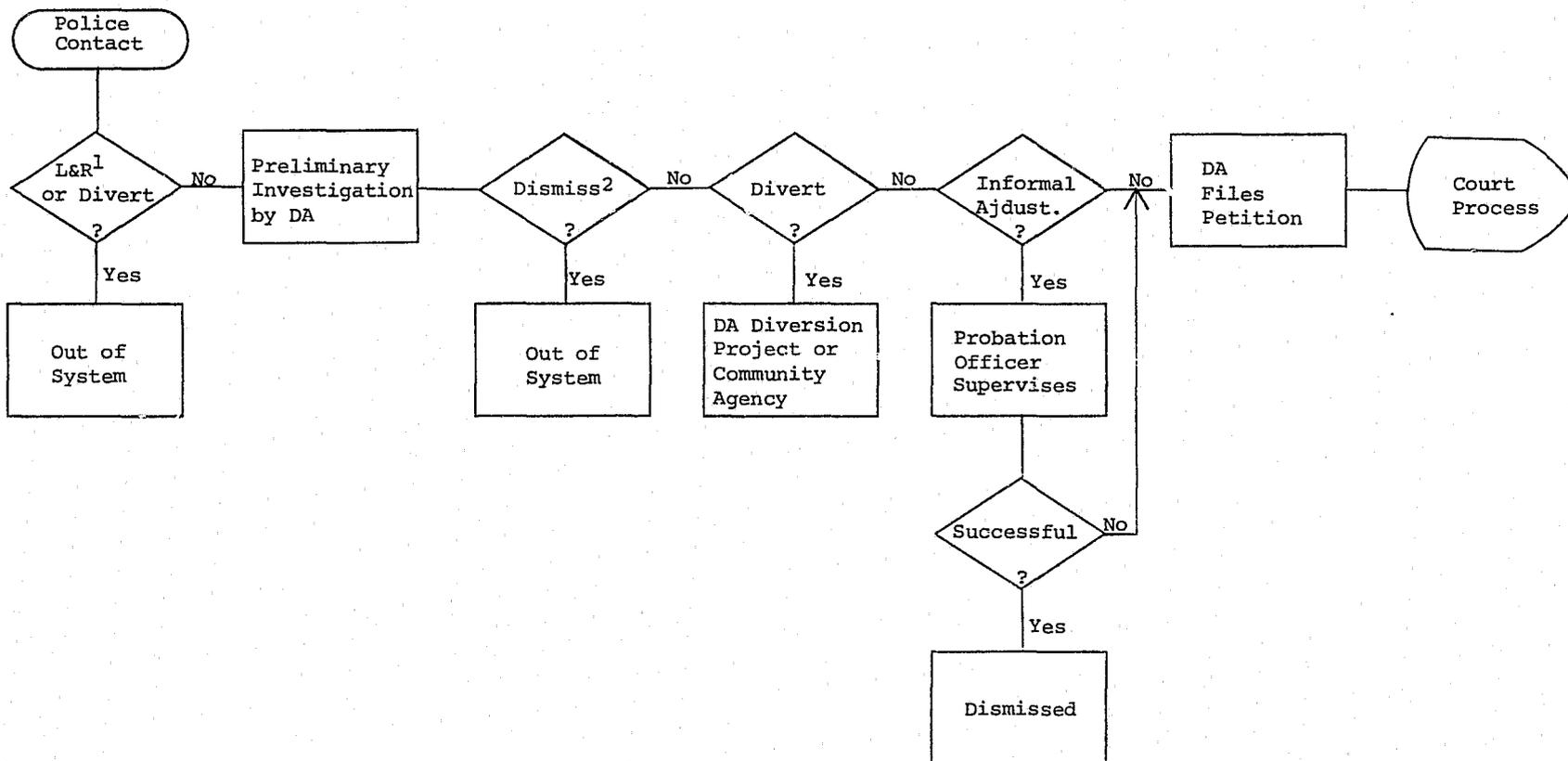
12th District. This judicial district has moved from the district attorney model, in which the probation department became involved in the intake decision only when the child had extensive prior criminal involvement, to the probation intake model, in which the district attorney now refers approximately 90 percent of all juvenile matters to the probation department for investigation. The probation officer makes a recommendation, and returns the case to the district attorney for action.

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 1st District, the probation department and district attorney's office work together to establish the criteria upon which the intake decision is based. In the 4th and 18th districts, the district attorneys have established special diversion programs which operate out of their offices. The intake decision in the 7th and 14th districts is made solely by the district attorney; on the other hand, in the 8th, 9th, and 17th districts, the district attorney may request information or recommendations from the probation department. The 20th District provides the most formal structure for police input into the process. The 21st District has an established procedure of filing a petition on all cases that require any action. The district attorneys in all but the 4th and 18th districts are





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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INTAKE PROCESS
 MODEL II (DA INTAKE)

¹Lecture and Release
²May include warning letter

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 departments operating under this system.

While the 10th District has moved from the joint agency model to the probation intake model, and the 12th District from the district attorney model to the probation intake model, three other districts, the 1st, 8th, and 20th, have moved to the district attorney intake model. These moves may be a reflection of the trend toward specialization and were probably given impetus by the hiring of police department and district attorney juvenile specialists in some districts. Another reason for this change may be a concern over possible conflicts in making a filing recommendation and then functioning as a counselor.

1st District. When a juvenile is believed to have committed a delinquent act, an arrest report is sent to the district attorney. Based on a pre-established set of criteria (prior record and severity of offense), the district attorney determines if the case should be handled as an informal adjustment by the probation department or if a petition should be filed.

4th District. A juvenile believed to have committed a delinquent act enters the system through contact with a law enforcement agent. The police officer or sheriff may lecture and release the juvenile, but usually sends a report on the offense to the district attorney's office, which is responsible for making intake decisions. This includes 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 no delinquency record is maintained.

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. If not eligible for the diversion program or if not accepted by the program's intake counselor, the district attorney's office may file a petition on the case.

If the juvenile is accepted into the program and does not perform satisfactorily, a petition may be filed at that time.

7th District. A police report is sent to the district attorney's office. The district attorney is responsible for making the intake decision, which includes the alternatives of diversion or a formal filing with the court.

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. The district attorney conducts a preliminary investigation and determines if the case should be closed, handled as an informal adjustment, or a petition should be filed with the court.

9th District. At the time a juvenile is arrested, the police may either lecture and release or make a referral to the district attorney for prosecution. He may decide not to pursue the case, to refer the juvenile to the probation department for unofficial handling, or to file a petition with the court. The district attorney may request a preliminary investigation by the probation department, although this is rare.

14th District. When a juvenile is arrested and a station house adjustment is not appropriate, an arrest report is sent to the district attorney. For a first-time minor offense, the prosecutor writes a letter to the judge indicating the case is appropriate for an informal adjustment. Upon receiving a copy of this letter, the probation officer meets with the family, discusses the option of informal adjustment handling and, if the family agrees, the informal adjustment contract is signed. If it is a second arrest or serious offense, or if the family refuses to sign an informal adjustment agreement, the district attorney files a petition with the court.

17th District. A juvenile believed to have committed a delinquent act enters the system through contact with a law enforcement agent. The police officer or sheriff 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 assistance 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 act. 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 police officer or sheriff may lecture and release the juvenile or divert him to another community agency, including the district attorney's diversion program. Involvement in this program would be voluntary, and last for a period of three months. After three months, the juvenile is no longer involved in the criminal justice system. 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, and determines if the case is appropriate for supervision by the diversion team, such supervision taking the place of informal adjustment. This program is operated by the district attorney's office. The probation department has no contact with a juvenile being supervised by the diversion team. 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.

20th District. A law enforcement officer arresting a juvenile in this district sends all information on the case to the probation department's juvenile specialist. Following an interview with the family, the juvenile specialist may divert the juvenile to a community agency. If stronger action is necessary, he sends a copy of the police report to the district attorney, who may either send the case to probation as an informal adjustment or file a petition.

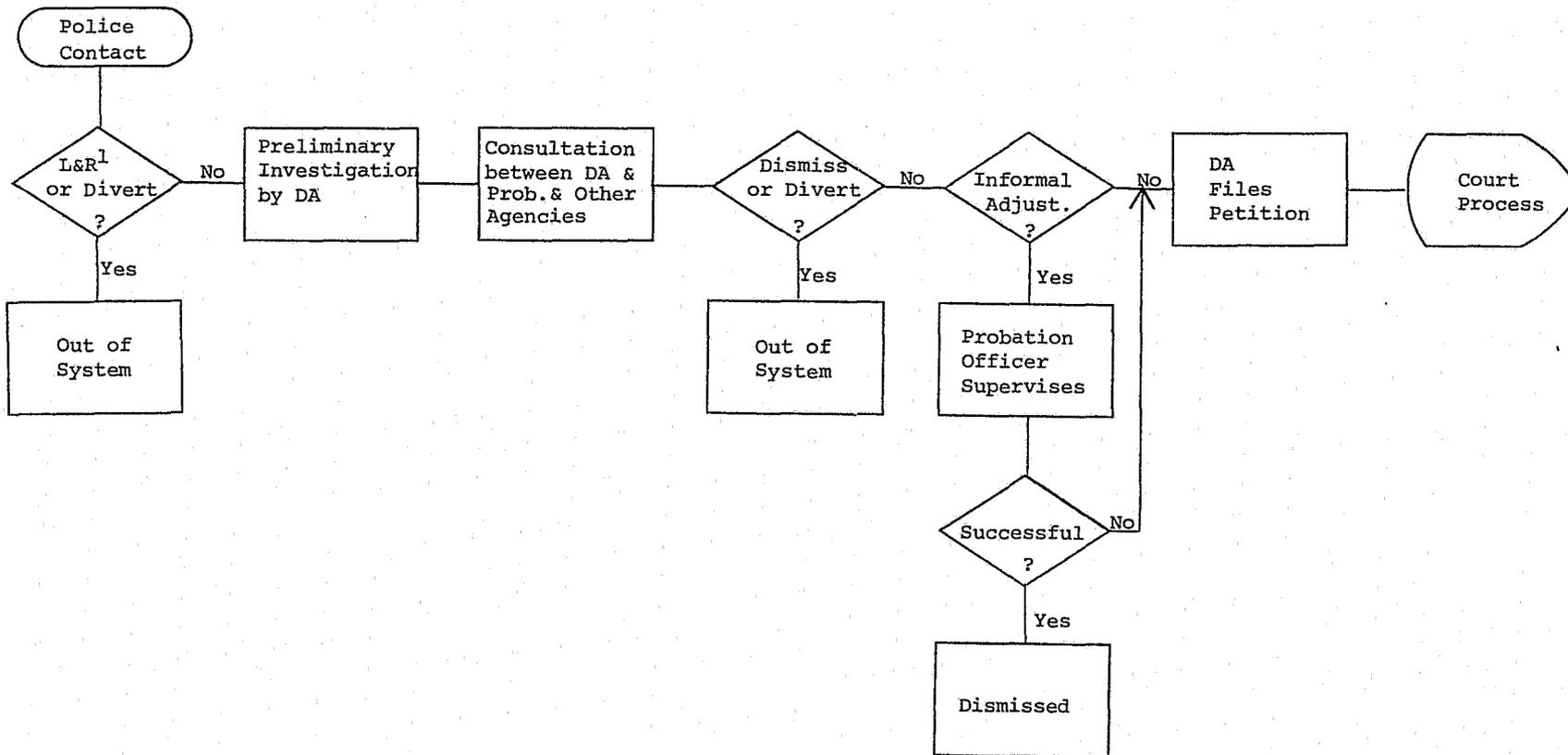
21st District. Police contacts are referred to the district attorney, who files a petition on all cases. A minor, first-time shoplifting case is the only type of case handled through informal adjustment in this district, although a petition is filed. The district attorney files the petition but does not docket the case. The case goes to the chief probation officer, who interviews the family. If he determines the supervision needs are minimal, he executes the informal adjustment agreement and maintains supervisory responsibility. In this case, the petition is handled administratively, and the child does not appear before the court. If the case requires stricter supervision, the file is returned to the district attorney with a request to docket the case.

Cases other than minor, first-time shoplifting received by the district attorney are filed with the court and go through formal court proceedings.

Model III. Joint Agency Intake

The joint agency intake model is defined as a formalized structure or 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 intake decision in the 19th District is arrived at through formalized discussion following the district attorney's preliminary investigation.

19th District. Upon contact with a juvenile believed to have committed a delinquent offense, the police may lecture and release the juvenile or refer the case to the district attorney through a written offense report and police complaint. A juvenile investigator employed by the district attorney is responsible for conducting a preliminary investigation. Every week a staff meeting is held with social services, probation, and the district attorney's juvenile investigator to discuss all



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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INTAKE PROCESS
 MODEL III (JOINT AGENCY INTAKE)

¹Lecture and Release

the cases in which a police complaint was received. An intake decision is made, based on the prior record and family situation, as discussed in the prosecutor's preliminary investigation. Options open at this point include lecture and release by the district attorney, diversion to other community agencies, informal adjustment, or filing a petition with the court.

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 the court holds separate hearings for adjudication and disposition or holds a combined hearing, with the adjudicatory phase immediately preceding the dispositional phase. The procedural difference determines 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 may be referred to as:

Model I. Combined Hearing. Examples described are the 3rd, 8th, and 11th districts.

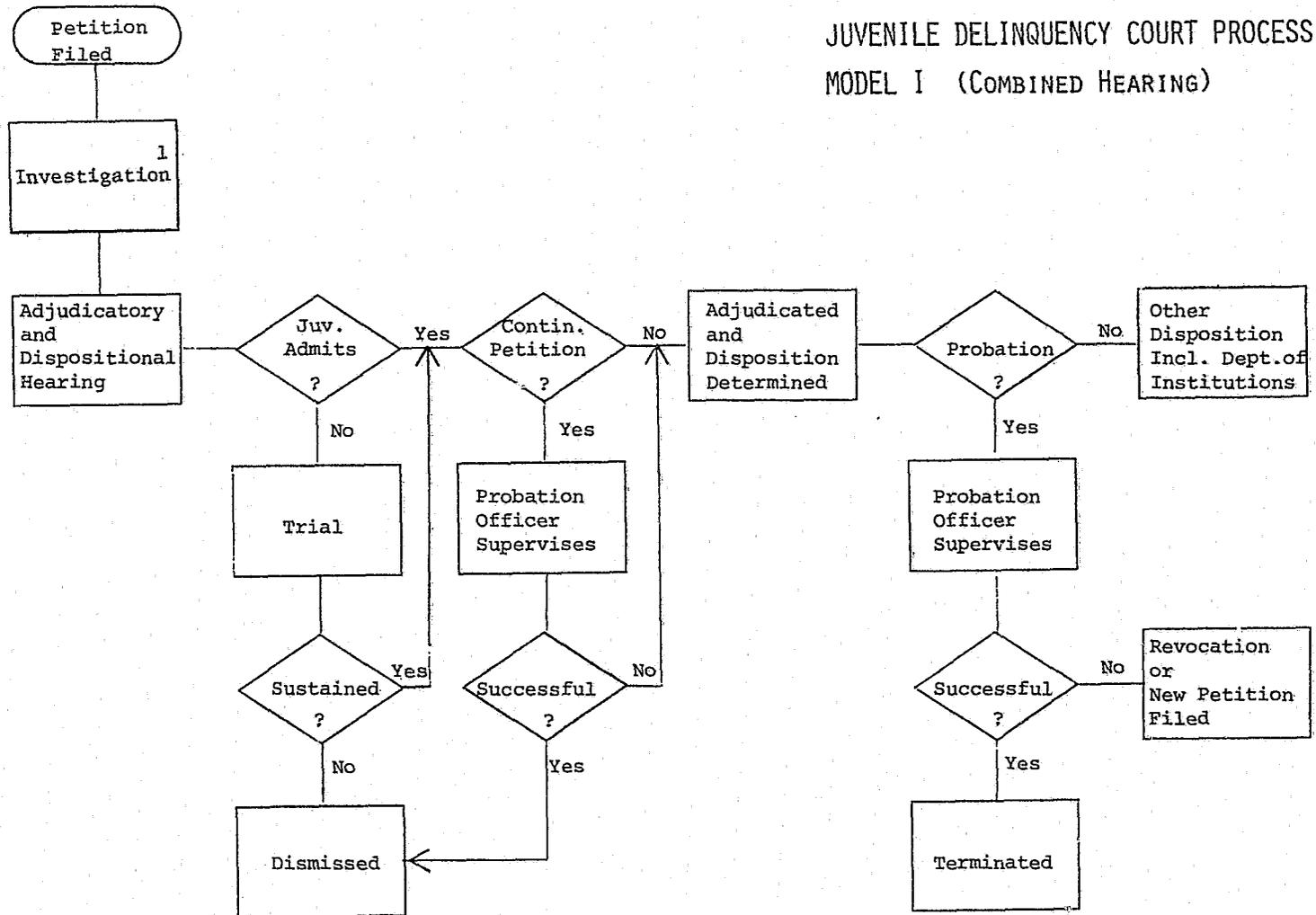
Model II. Separate Hearings. Examples described are the 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st districts.

Model I. Combined Hearings

Because disposition is determined immediately following adjudication in this model, the investigation (generally a social summary) and recommendation 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.

3rd District (Trinidad). A recommendation, based on the investigation completed by the district attorney during intake, is presented to the court. The probation department does not prepare a pre-dispositional report.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COURT PROCESS
 MODEL I (COMBINED HEARING)



¹Preliminary Investigations may be used.

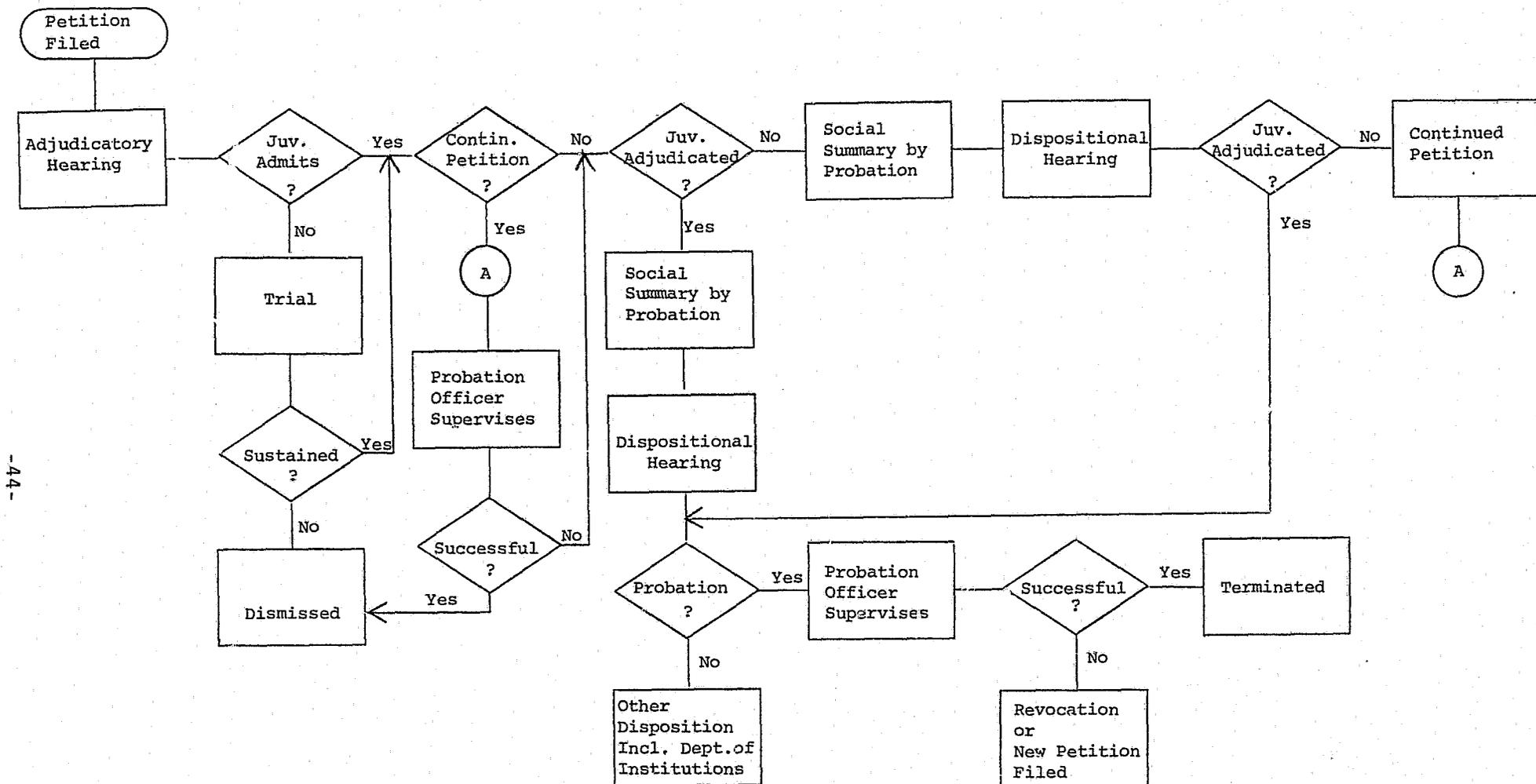
8th District. The district attorney holds an informal meeting with the family prior to the court hearing to discuss possible dispositions and his recommendations. The investigation completed by the district attorney during intake is used as the social summary for the court. The probation department is, therefore, not required to prepare a pre-dispositional report. Under extenuating circumstances, the judge may request that the probation officer prepare a social summary. The hearing would then be continued, and the separate hearings model would be used.

11th District. After a petition has been filed, the probation officer, the juvenile, the 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.

1st, 10th, 12th, 14th, 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 all but the 20th District, 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.



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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COURT PROCESS
 MODEL II (SEPARATE HEARINGS)

4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 17th, 18th, and 19th districts. These districts also hold separate hearings for adjudication and disposition. They differ from the districts described above in that a judge in these 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 other districts with separate hearings, a continued petition or adjudication is ordered at the adjudicatory hearing without first requesting a social summary.

21st District. This district holds separate hearings for adjudication and disposition. At the initial hearing, if the juvenile admits or is found to have committed an offense, the court sustains the petition and enters a temporary order of probation, to be effective until the dispositional hearing. The philosophy of this department is that immediate supervision is an effective technique.

Between the hearing at which the juvenile is placed on provisional probation and the dispositional hearing, a pre-dispositional investigation is conducted, and a social summary is written by the probation officer. At the dispositional hearing, the juvenile may be granted a continued petition, in which case he will continue on the same order and set of terms and conditions as he had been under during provisional probation, thereby receiving "credit" for the time he has already been under supervision. If the juvenile is adjudicated and placed on probation, a new order and new terms and conditions are executed.

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

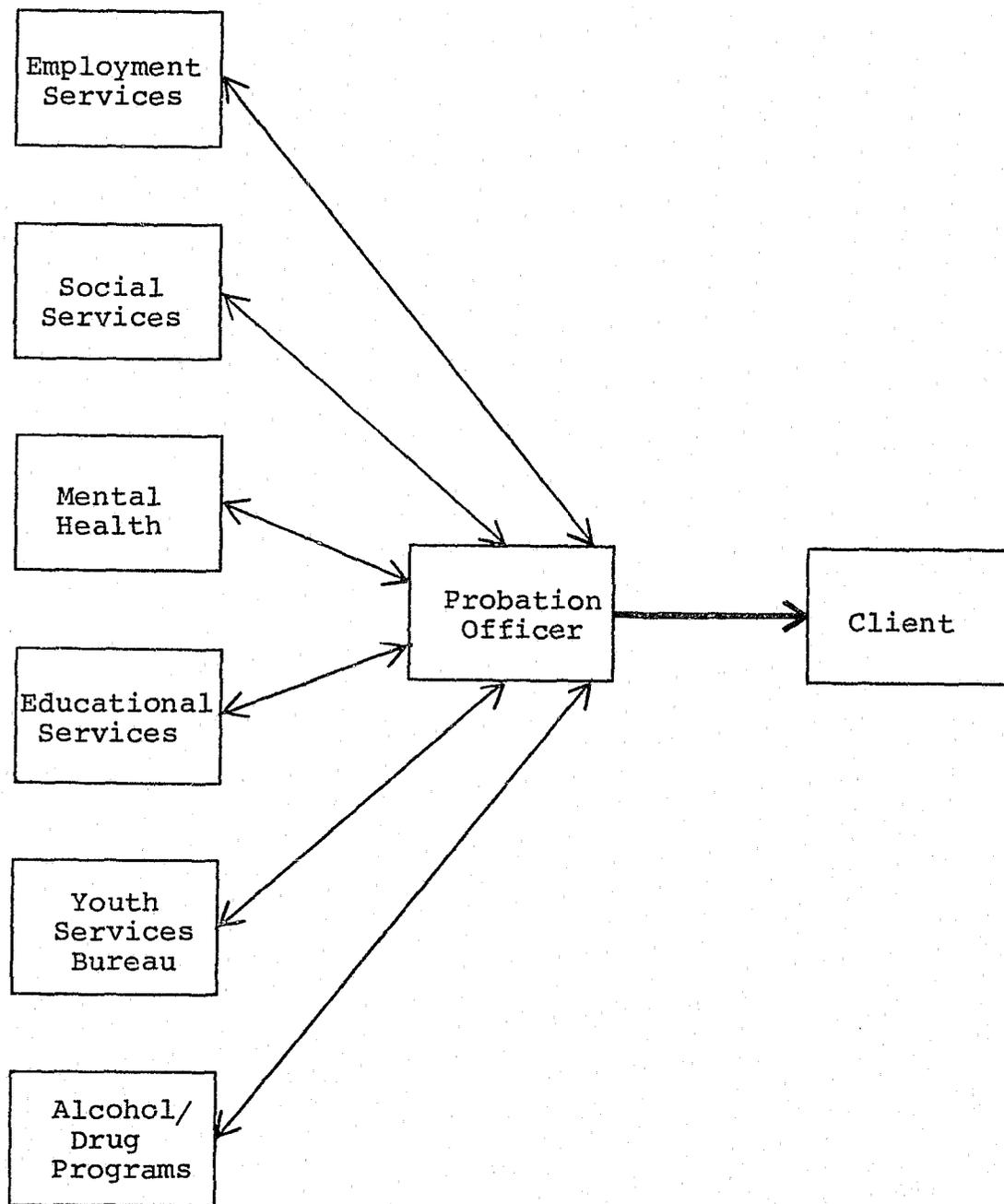
In discussing these models, one should keep in mind that supervision philosophies and techniques are dynamic. Individual probation officers and districts may move along the continuum from one orientation to another due to personal analysis and evaluation, personnel changes, and external developments, 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 probation research 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 agencies, and social services. In one district, for example,

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.

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 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 tries to fulfill all the needs of all of his probationers, 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

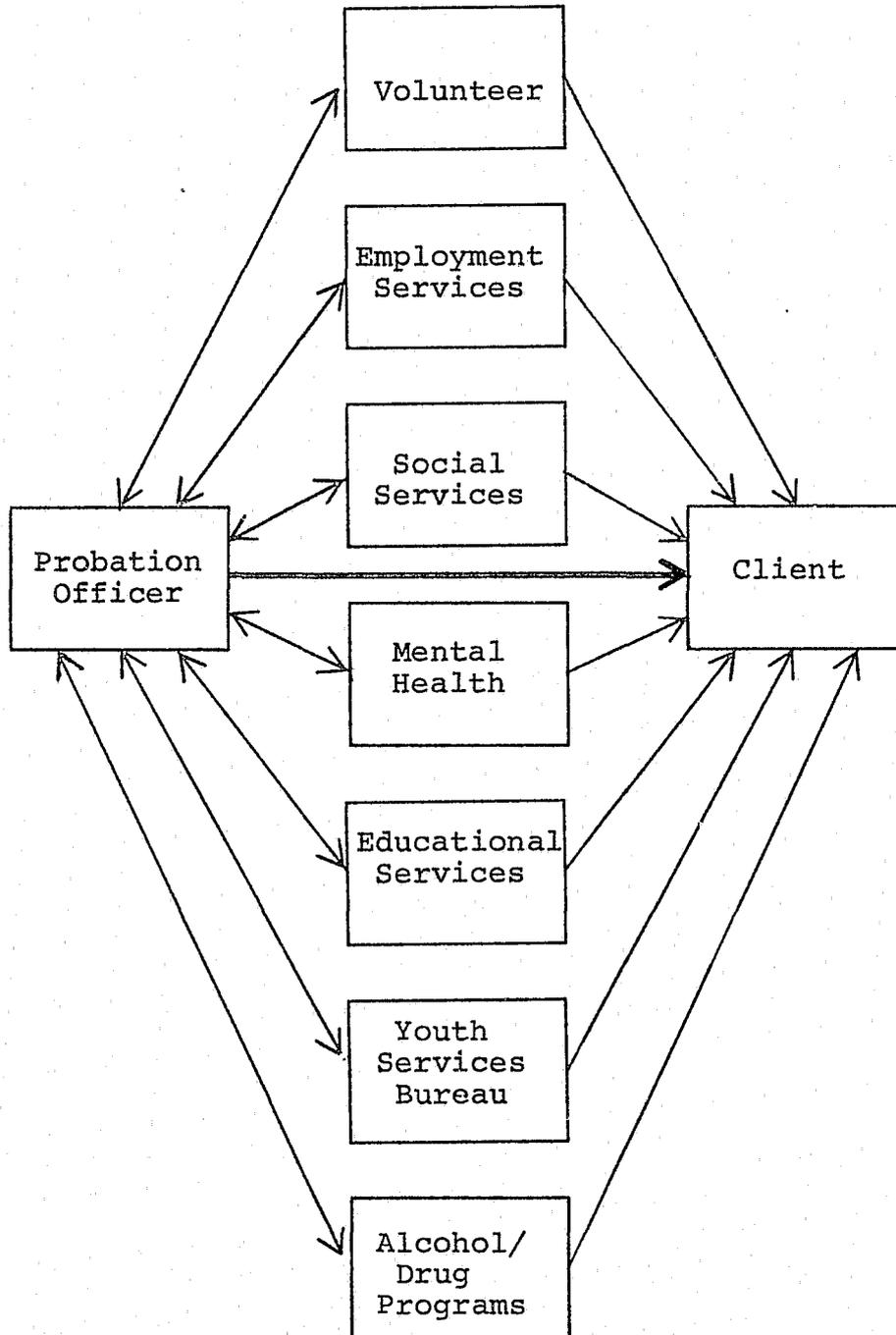
As explained above, due to an increase in case-load size, a recognition of the complexity of client needs, and a move toward specialization, many probation officers have begun turning to experts for help in working with their clients. The brokerage orientation, in which a probation officer refers his 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 department 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 recreational activities may be available through the YMCA, Boys' Club, and other organizations.

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.

Model III. Community Orientation

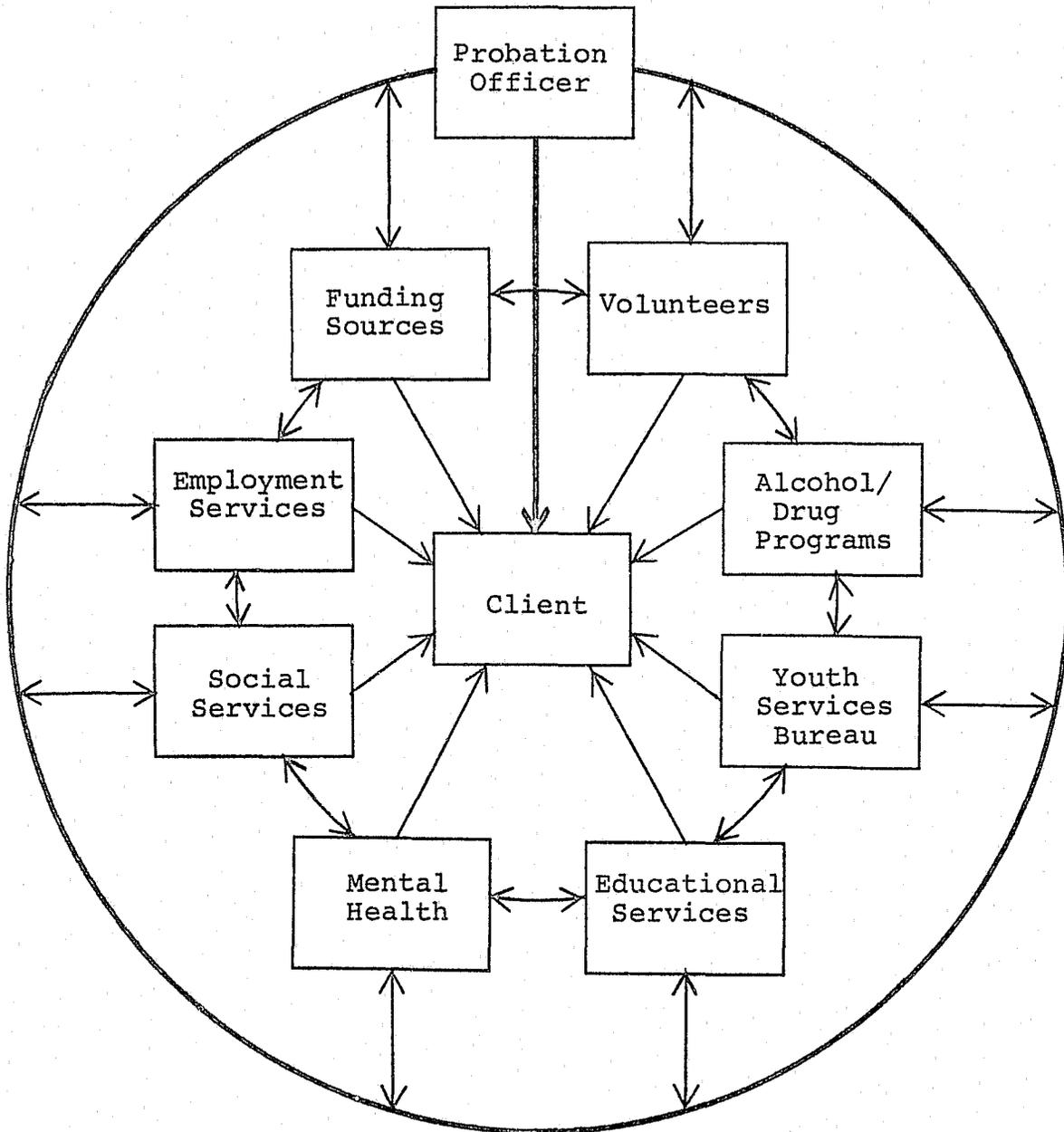
Probation officers working within this model concentrate their efforts on developing community resources to fulfill the needs of probationers. While probation officers in Model I may be deeply involved in the community and probation officers in Model II work closely with outside agencies, the emphasis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

Model III is more frequently used as a response to a particular need than as a general treatment approach. That is, a probation officer who generally operates within the framework of Model II, referring his clients to appropriate treatment agencies, may find that there is no agency or program able to handle the special needs of a number of his probationers. In response to this situation, he may work with other agencies and individuals in an attempt to develop a program to meet those

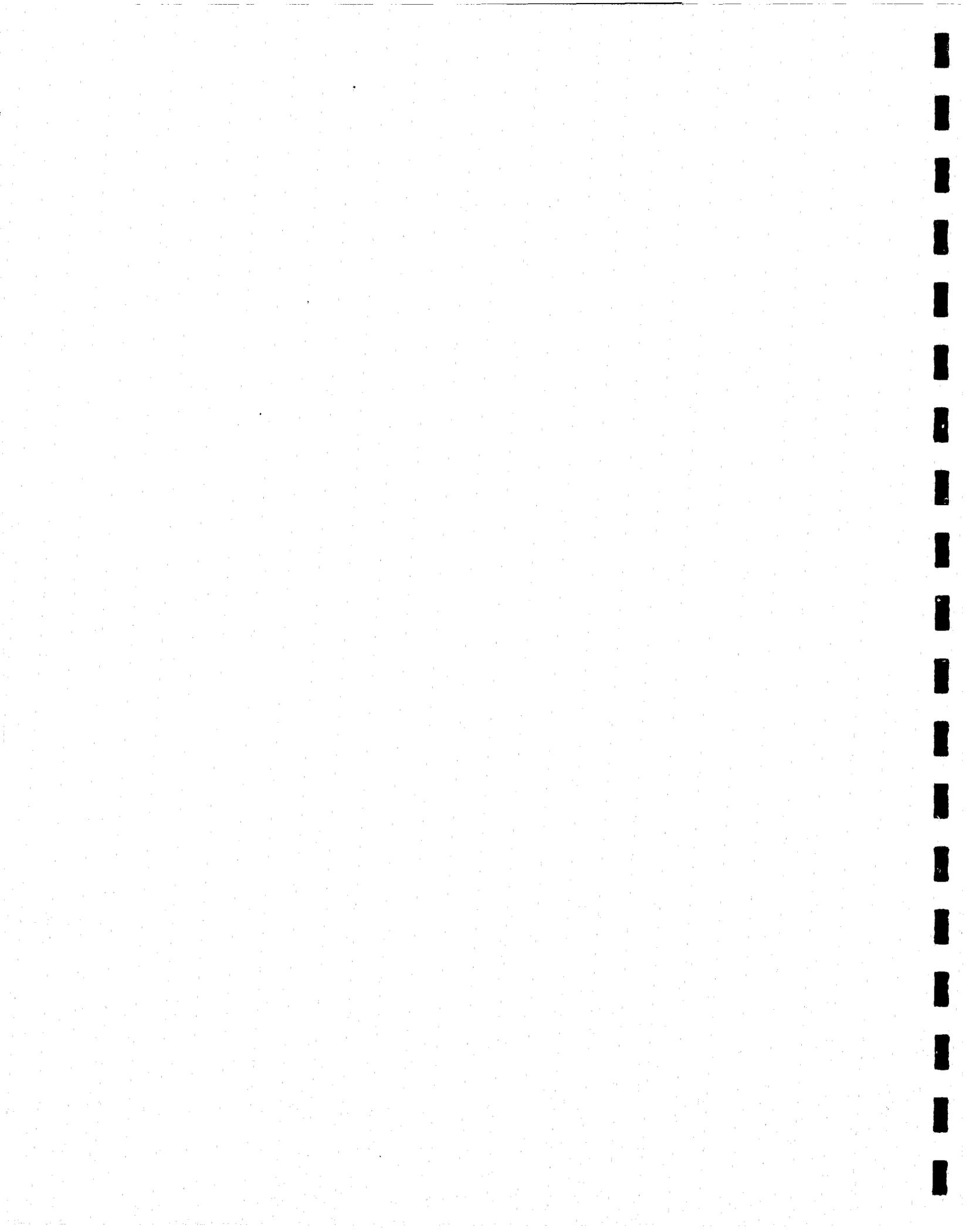
SUPERVISION MODEL III - COMMUNITY ORIENTATION



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.

needs. Following the establishment of this program, the probation officer returns to the brokerage orientation.

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.



PROCESS AND PROCEDURES ADULT PROBATION

Introduction

This chapter covers the process and procedures used in adult probation departments. Typically, there is less flexibility in the way adult cases are handled than juvenile cases. 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 1976-77. 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. In some

districts, staff under the supervision of the probation department recommend whether a defendant should be released on a personal recognizance (PR) bond.

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

Model I. Probation Intake. (2nd District, 4th District, 10th District, and 18th District).

Model II. District Attorney Intake. All other districts.

Model I. Probation Intake

In districts operating within this framework, staff under the supervision of the probation department are responsible for determining if a defendant is eligible for release on a personal recognizance bond, reporting the findings and recommendations to the court, and supervising the defendant if he is released on bond. The personal recognizance investigation generally involves a personal interview with the defendant, followed by verification of residence, family situation, education, employment, and prior criminal record. 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, except when the existence of unusual and mitigating circumstances is discovered.

While the investigation process used by all districts operating within this model is similar, the supervision procedures for defendants released on bond differ. In the 2nd and 18th districts, varying degrees of supervision are provided, depending on client need. In the 4th District, supervision may include counseling, while in the 10th District, supervision refers only to keeping in touch with the defendant.

2nd, 4th, 10th, and 18th districts. Following an adult's arrest, he is taken to the police department or sheriff's office. As soon as possible after booking, and prior to arraignment, pre-trial release staff 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. This report is presented at an arraignment hearing, at which time bond is set. Arraignment usually occurs within 24 hours of arrest and booking.

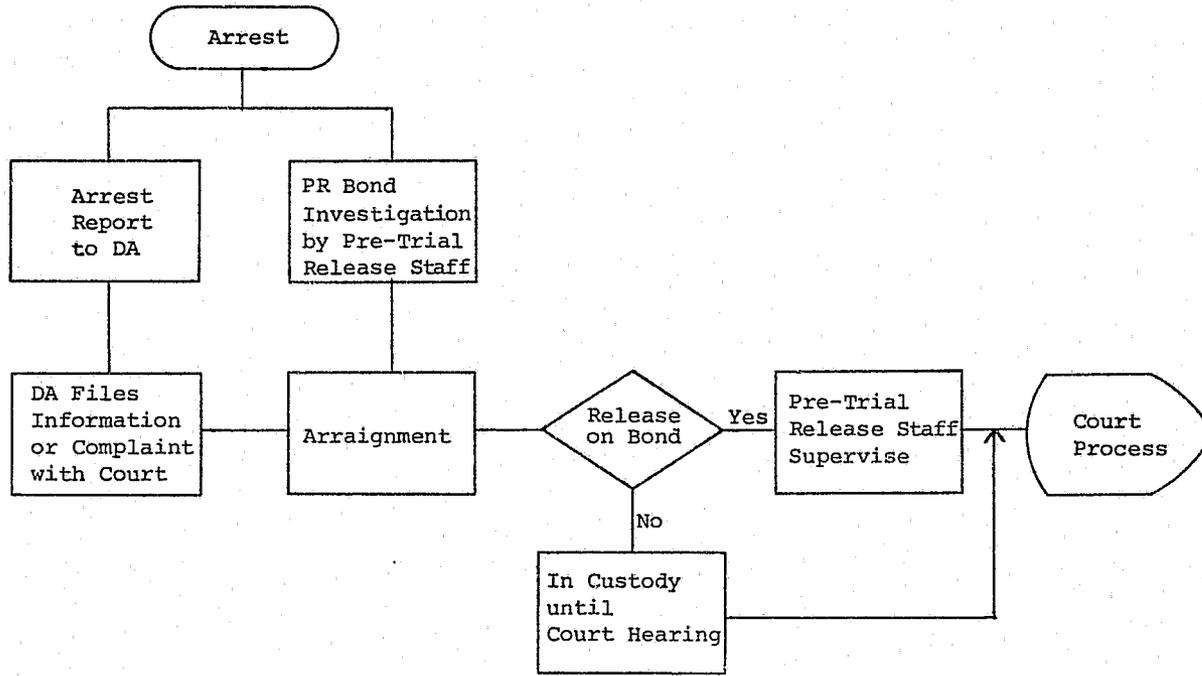
If a personal recognizance bond is granted by the court, the case generally goes to a staff member, either in the personal recognizance bond unit or the probation department. In the 4th District, the defendant must report to the probation department office twice a week, once in person and once by phone, except when the defendant's residence does not reasonably permit such reporting. In these cases, reporting by mail or phone once a week is authorized. In the 10th District, most clients report at least weekly, either in person or by phone; in the 2nd, contacts range from weekly reporting to providing a reminder of upcoming court dates. The Arapahoe County program requires a minimum of weekly contact and provides all defendants with written reminders of future court hearings. In the 2nd District and the 4th District, the personal recognizance agreement may also provide for treatment while on bond supervision. This treatment may include counseling, referral to another agency for counseling, or participation in an antabuse program. No treatment is required in the 10th District until after the defendant is sentenced. Counseling services are made available in Arapahoe, but are not required as a condition of release.

The personal recognizance bond units are funded and operated in a variety of ways. The Denver pre-trial release unit is a cooperative effort between City and County of Denver, the Denver Adult Probation Department, and LEAA. The program in Colorado Springs uses volunteers for all interviewing, verification, and supervision, and the program in Pueblo is supported by the county, the adult probation department, and CETA grants. In Arapahoe County, the Pre-Trial Release Program is funded by an LEAA grant to the Board of County Commissioners. The board, in turn, has contracted with the 18th Judicial District Probation Department to provide pre-trial release services.

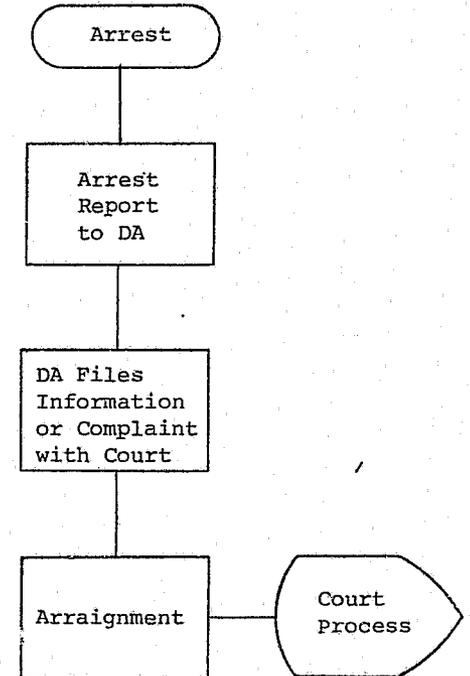
Model II. District Attorney Intake

In this model, a probation officer does not become involved with a defendant until he is placed under

ADULT INTAKE PROCESS



MODEL I
(PROBATION INTAKE)



MODEL II
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY INTAKE)

the probation department's supervision by a court order granting deferred prosecution, deferred sentence, or probation. The probation officer is not required to make an investigation of a defendant's eligibility for personal recognizance bond, nor does he generally supervise a defendant the court has released on bond.

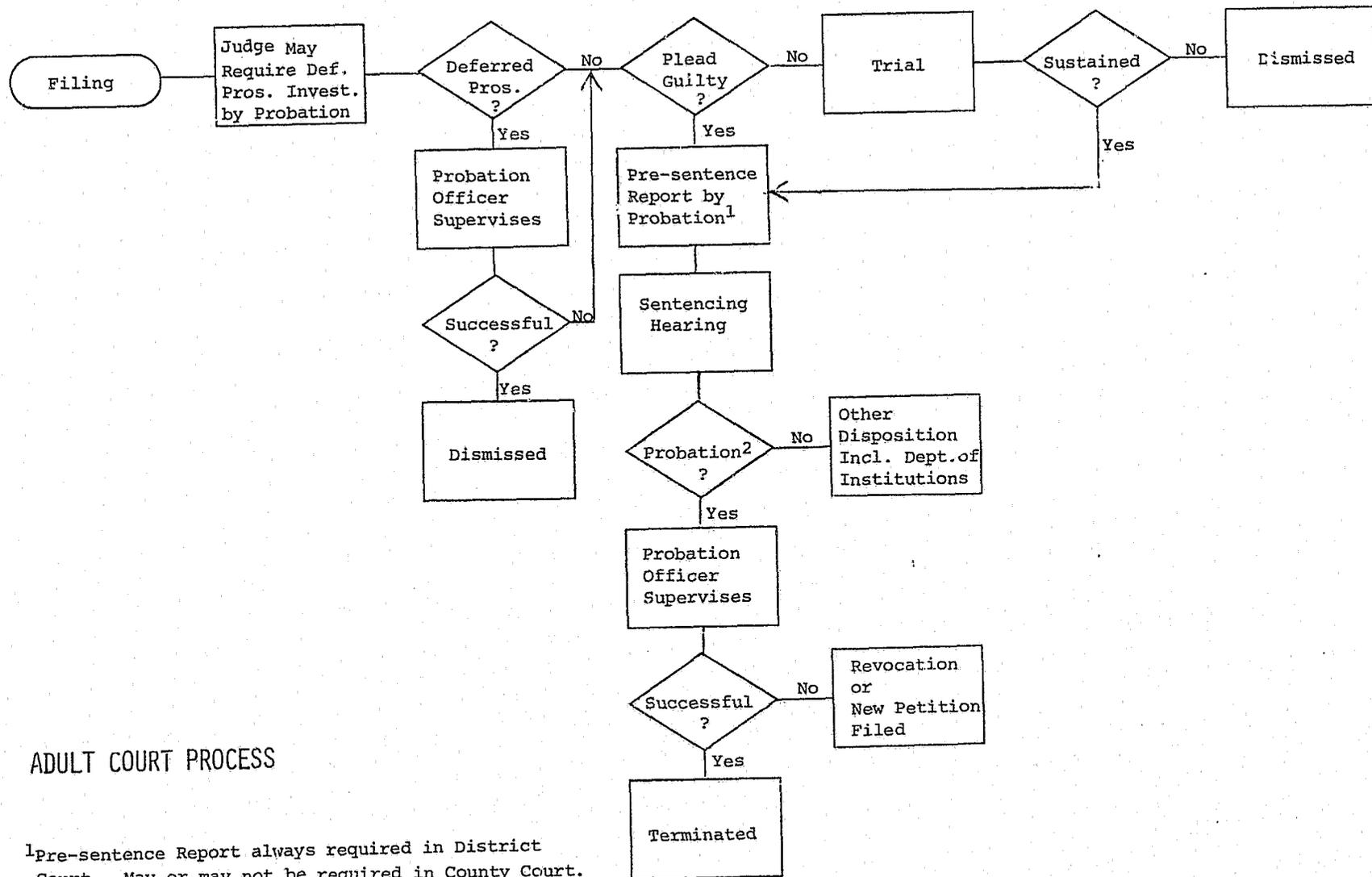
All Other Districts. In all of the departments operating within this model, the decision regarding personal recognizance bond is made by the district attorney and judge, requiring minimal involvement of the probation officer.

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 districts. These include: does the judge require an investigation, report, and recommendation by the probation officer before granting a deferred prosecution or deferred sentence; 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.

All 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 dismissed. Should the defendant not complete the supervisory period successfully, he may be taken back to court and tried on the original charge.

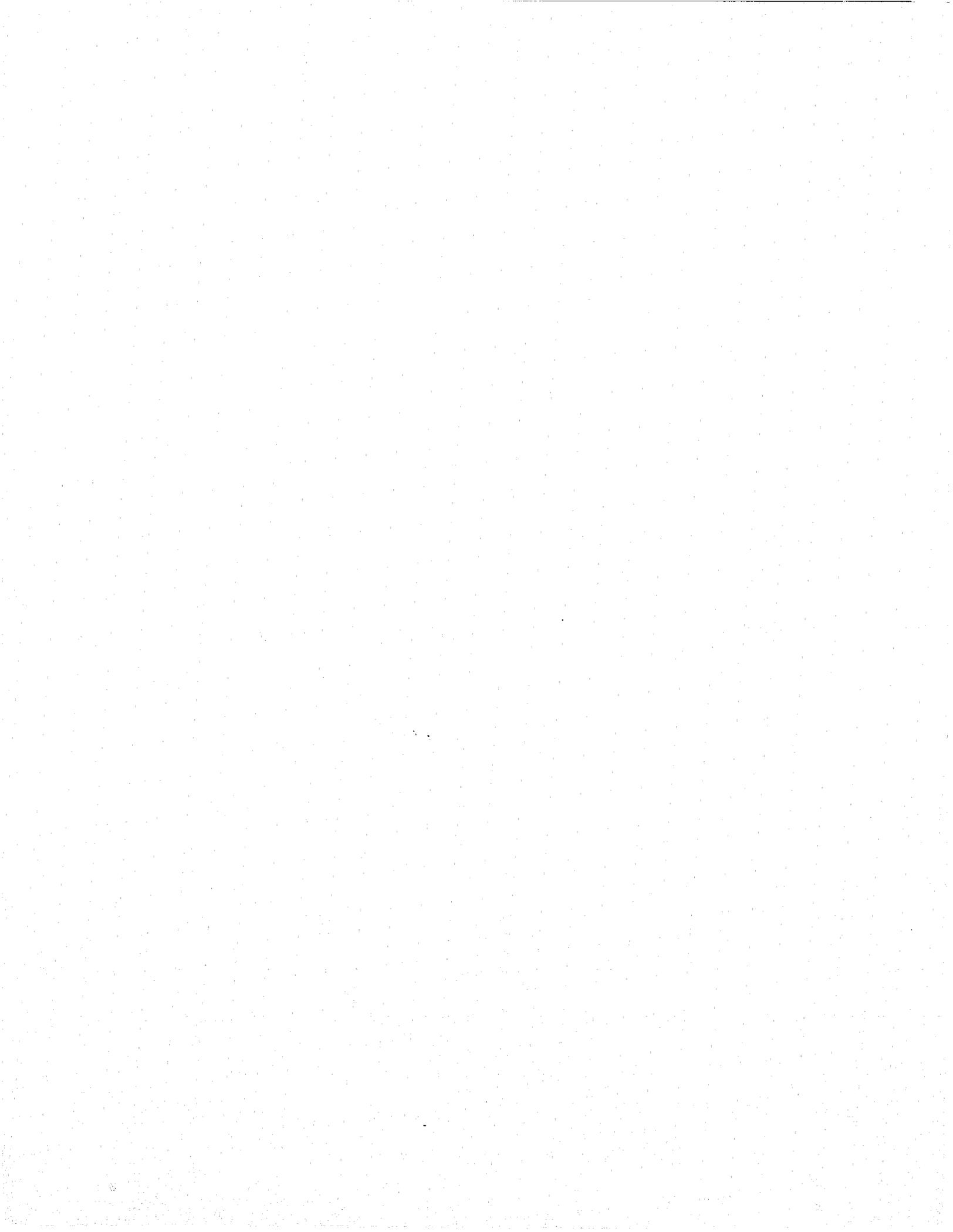


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ADULT COURT PROCESS

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

²Includes Suspended Sentence and Deferred Sentence (Deferred Judgment)



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 when so 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.

There are several sentencing alternatives that 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 guilty plea is withdrawn and charges are dismissed. If there are major violations while he is on probation, he may be called back into court and a sentence could be imposed 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 a specified period, usually 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.

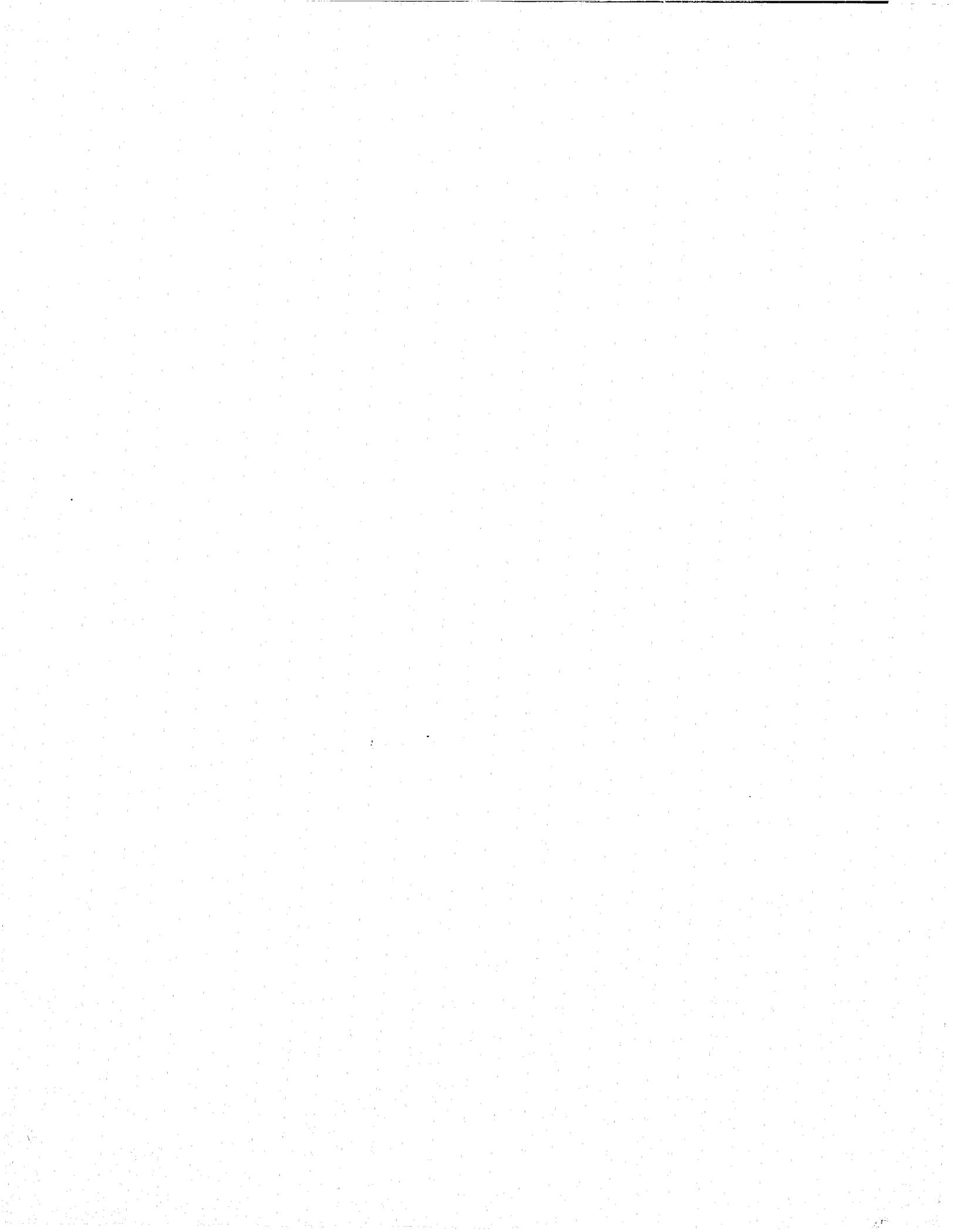
Adult Supervision

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.

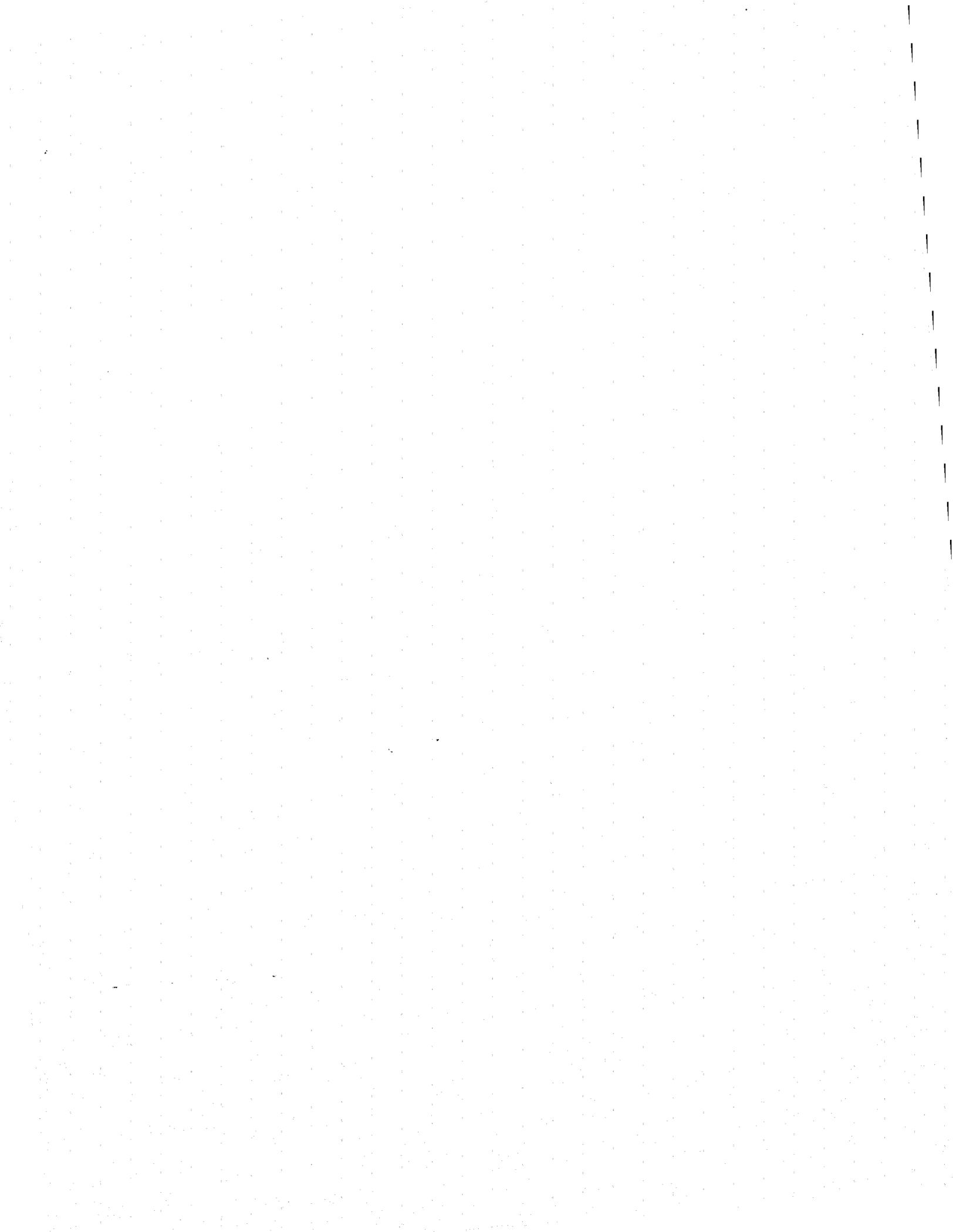
One difference that should be noted is the tendency of more adult departments to function within the Counseling Orientation Model, moving into the Brokerage Orientation Model, while more juvenile departments have been moving from the Brokerage Orientation Model toward the Community Orientation Model.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



CONTINUED

1 OF 3

PROBATION POPULATION



PROBATION CASELOAD

At one time, community based rehabilitation for law violators was located in 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 nonprofit 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.

Reflecting the fact that criminal and juvenile district court filings showed only slight increases this year, the number of new adult and juvenile probation cases is down for the first time in several years. Adult investigations also decreased this year. The total number of juvenile investigations went up by almost 300 due to increases in the pre-filing categories; i.e., preliminary and detention investigations.

This welcome relief for probation officers enables them to provide more intensive and specialized services to those probationers in need of this type of program, as well as giving officers the time needed to function as community resource managers.

TABLE III. PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION
AND INVESTIGATION CASELOADS - STATE TOTALS
FY 1973-74 TO FY 1976-77

	FY 73-74	FY 74-75	FY 75-76	FY 76-77	PERCENT CHANGE	
					75-76- 76-77	73-74- 76-77
ADULT						
On Supervision						
July 1	5,809 ^a	6,893	8,281	8,779	6.0	51.1
New Cases	6,256	7,659	8,482	8,380	-1.2	34.0
Total Caseload	12,065	14,552	16,763	17,159	2.4	42.2
Terminations	5,172	6,271	7,984	6,588	-17.5	27.4
On Supervision						
June 30	6,893	8,281	8,779	10,571	20.4	53.4
Total Invest.	8,462	13,421	14,559	14,491	-.5	71.2
JUVENILE						
On Supervision						
July 1	3,718 ^a	3,846	4,306	4,489 ^c	4.3	20.7
New Cases	4,748	5,038	5,111	4,864	-4.8	2.4
Total Caseload	8,466	8,884	9,417	9,353	-.7	10.5
Terminations	4,620	4,578	4,894	4,492	-8.2	2.8
On Supervision						
June 30	3,846	4,306	4,523	4,861	7.5	26.4
Total Invest.	10,863 ^b	16,283	19,630	19,913	1.4	83.3
TOTAL						
On Supervision						
July 1	9,527 ^a	10,739	12,587	13,268 ^c	5.4	39.3
New Cases	11,004	12,697	13,593	13,244	-2.6	20.4
Total Caseload	20,531	23,436	26,180	26,512	1.3	29.1
Terminations	9,792	10,849	12,878	11,080	-14.0	13.2
On Supervision						
June 30	10,739	12,587	13,302	15,432	16.0	43.7
Total Invest.	19,325 ^b	29,704	34,189	34,404	.6	78.0

^aFigures differ from figures in previous annual report because of change in reporting procedures.

^bFigures differ from figures in previous annual report because Denver CHINS investigations have been included.

^cRevised pending figure.

TABLE IV. PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION
CASELOADS BY DISTRICT - FY 1976-77

	1st		2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th	
	Adult	Juv.										
On Supervision July 1	756	553	2363	1137	67	57	992	360	85	22	91	52
New Cases	777	882	1852	863	107	42	1077	557	113	33	76	30
Total Caseload	1533	1435	4215	2000	174	99	2069	917	198	55	167	82
Terminations	568	674	1957	865	87	83	646	487	128	29	24	21
On Supervision June 30	965	761	2258	1135	87	16	1423	430	70	26	143	61

	7th		8th		9th		10th		11th		12th	
	Adult	Juv.										
On Supervision July 1	75	24	242	176	147	48	873	345	107	158	167	80
New Cases	121	25	117	148	198	37	1037	516	116	230	134	65
Total Caseload	196	49	359	324	345	85	1910	861	223	388	301	145
Terminations	77	27	92	84	151	52	798	505	83	230	120	88
On Supervision June 30	119	22	267	240	194	33	1112	356	140	158	181	57

	13th		14th		15th		16th		17th		18th	
	Adult	Juv.										
On Supervision July 1	100	61	39	55	47	35	52	36	790	489	828	272
New Cases	70	63	79	57	46	47	85	50	766	480	702	230
Total Caseload	170	124	118	112	93	82	137	86	1556	969	1530	502
Terminations	62	67	54	49	37	40	41	45	471	376	614	228
On Supervision June 30	108	57	64	63	56	42	96	41	1085	593	916	274

	19th		20th		21st		22nd		State	
	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.	Adult	Juv.
On Supervision July 1	259	98	439	165 ^a	215	216	45	50	8779	4489 ^a
New Cases	473	97	270	110	158	300	6	2	8380	4864
Total Caseload	732	195	709	275	373	516	51	52	17159	9353
Terminations	148	89	271	127	153	311	6	15	6588	4492
On Supervision June 30	584	106	438	148	220	205	45	37	10571	4861

^aRevised pending figure.

TABLE V. ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIONS BY DISTRICT - FY 1976-77

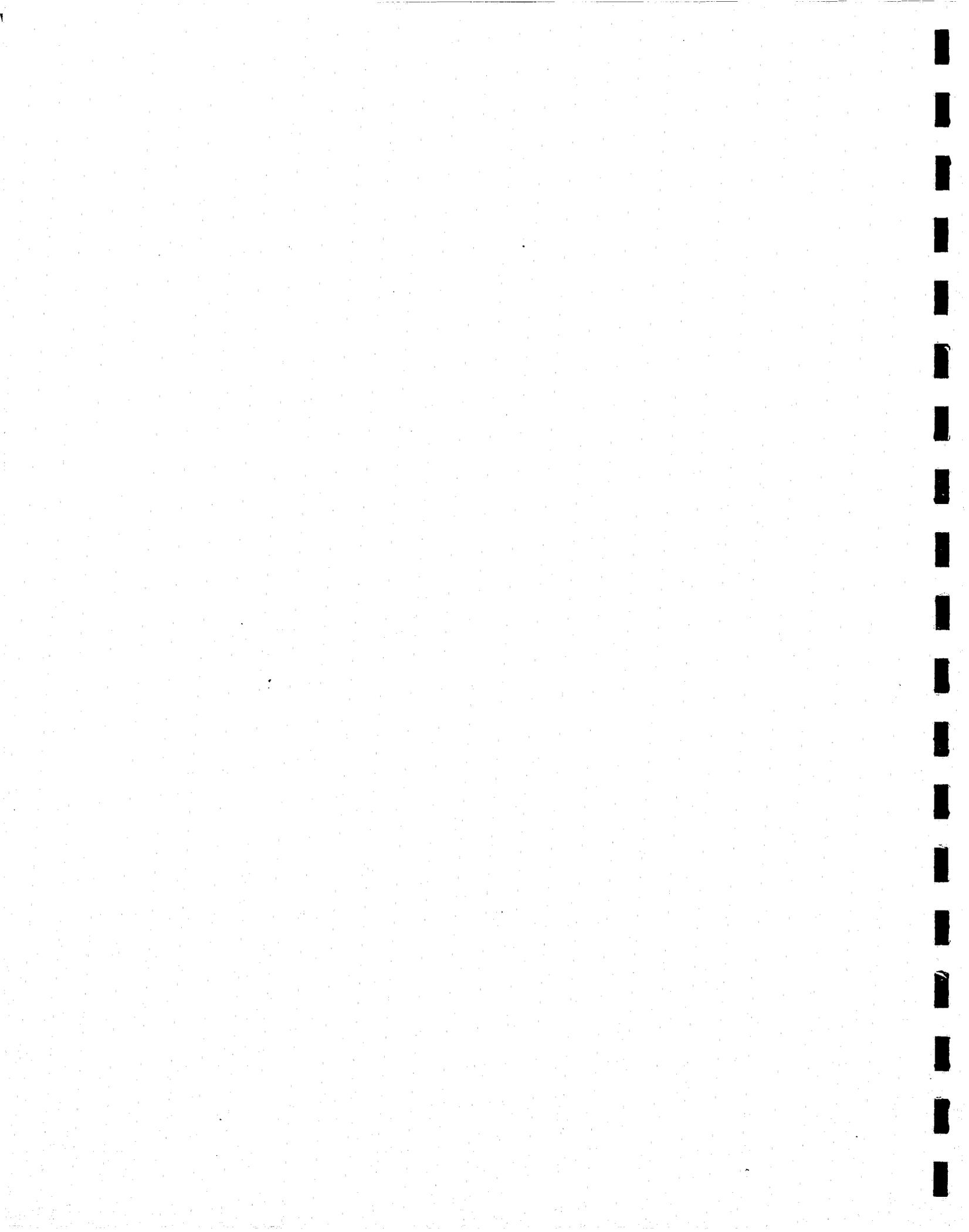
	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>6th</u>	<u>7th</u>	<u>8th</u>	<u>9th</u>	<u>10th</u>	<u>11th</u>	<u>12th</u>
PR Bond	0	2687	0	1234	0	0	0	0	0	710	3	7
County Court Pre-Sentence	561	17	8	549	30	17	15	8	92	642	31	52
District Ct. Pre-Sentence	383	879	16	839	44	85	64	108	71	217	67	28
Deferred Pros./Def. Sent.	27	762	3	274	15	6	1	0	0	11	87	3
Other	3	222	5	17	27	3	2	1	3	122	24	2
Total Investigations	974	4567	32	2913	116	111	82	117	166	1702	212	92

	<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>	<u>State</u>
PR Bond	1	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	4656
County Court Pre-Sentence	7	12	4	2	394	395	272	89	59	5	3261
District Ct. Pre-Sentence	31	46	27	35	309	262	335	91	69	19	4025
Deferred Pros./Def. Sent.	23	32	22	59	244	12	74	123	47	5	1830
Other	10	15	26	0	0	140	85	9	3	0	719
Total Investigations	72	105	79	96	947	814	775	312	178	29	14491

TABLE VI. JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT
INVESTIGATIONS BY DISTRICT - FY 1976-77

	<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	1387	975	7	164	2	2	0	0	0	0	95	48
Intake	95	2065	0	32	4	1	0	0	4	1769	294	5
Social Summary (Pre-Dispo.)	251	789	1	277	31	14	29	0	25	121	36	23
Detention	0	4360	1	31	0	14	0	0	0	0	41	19
Other	20	1016	2	131	54	19	1	0	1	3	73	11
Total Investigations	1753	9205	11	635	91	50	30	0	30	1893	539	106

	<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>	<u>State</u>
Preliminary	7	0	17	0	59	101	903	196	6	0	3969
Intake	29	3	54	1	405	121	143	0	115	0	5140
Social Summary (Pre-Dispo.)	15	58	45	61	317	166	113	190	156	19	2737
Detention	2	0	13	0	444	36	122	628	4	0	5715
Other	7	0	19	0	794	154	27	18	2	0	2352
Total Investigations	60	61	148	62	2019	578	1308	1032	283	19	19913



STATEWIDE PROBATIONER PROFILES

JULY 1, 1976 - JUNE 30, 1977

The Juvenile Client

Juveniles come into contact with the probation department for supervision through four 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 an offense which, if committed by an adult, would not be considered a crime. These offenses include such things as habitual truancy, being beyond parental control, and running away from home.

The delinquency petition is reserved for criminal offenses, such as theft, robbery, burglary, fraud, or drugs. Once a petition is filed, the court may either continue the case and place the child under the supervision of the probation department or sustain the petition and place the child on formal probation. If the juvenile on a continued petition completes his probationary period successfully, the petition is dismissed.

The other two methods of handling juveniles referred to the court for CHINS or delinquency offenses are Informal Adjustment and Unofficial. These do not require that a petition be filed. With an informal adjustment, the child admits the charge. This admission cannot be used in any later court action. He and his parent or guardian then sign a formal agreement to the informal adjustment. Unofficial handling 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 four ways juvenile cases are handled break down as follows:

<u>STATUS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Unofficial	2.2%
Informal Adjustment	9.9%
CHINS	8.5%
Delinquency	79.4%

There has been a consistent decrease in the percentage of new unofficial cases, informal adjustments, and CHINS cases placed on probation during the past three years, with a corresponding increase in the percentage of new cases placed on probation for delinquent offenses (64.1% in FY 1974-75, 66.6% in FY 1975-76, and 79.4% in FY 1976-77).

This year, as was true in FY 1975-76, over half (68.1%) of the juveniles were placed on probation for property crimes, with 33.1 percent convicted of theft and 20.2% convicted of burglary. The number of juvenile probationers convicted of offenses against persons is 7 percent this year, compared to 6 percent last year. The percentage of juveniles placed on probation for drug and narcotic charges is about the same this year (3.7%) as last year (3.2%).

There has been a slight but steady decrease in the percentage of males to females placed on probation over the past several years. In FY 1974-75, 80.2 percent of the new probation cases were male; in FY 1975-76, 80.0 percent were male; and in this fiscal year, the percentage is 79.7.

The typical youngster being supervised by probation departments in Colorado is male and has been charged with a delinquent act. He is approximately sixteen years old. While statewide the majority of probationers are white, in most districts, there is a higher proportion of minorities represented on probation than there is found in the general population. With almost 5,000 juveniles on probation in the state as of the end of the fiscal year, it is important to remember that the description of the "typical" client is necessarily a simplification. A detailed study of the tables is necessary 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 three means: either by a complaint filed in county court or an information or indictment filed in district court. The proportion of those on probation from these two courts varies greatly between districts. The percentage of cases from district court ranges from a low of 21.0 percent to a high of 97.6 percent; overall there are 57.6 percent from district court, and 42.4 from county court. The disparity among districts may be due to any of a large number of factors, such as the policies of the district attorney, the attitudes within the community, and the judges' belief in the offender's rehabilitation potential. 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.

As is the case with juvenile probationers, offenses against property make up the largest proportion of offenses for which adults are placed on probation. This category accounts for 43.2 percent of the probation cases, with the greatest number of offenses being theft (18.6%) and burglary (10.3%). The percentage of defendants placed on probation for offenses against persons and property have increased over the past three years as can be seen by the following:

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>FY 1976-77</u>	<u>FY 1975-76</u>	<u>FY 1974-75</u>
Against Persons	14.6%	13.9%	13.3%
Against Property	43.2%	41.8%	37.8%

The percentage of adults placed on probation for drug and narcotic charges is about the same this year (8.4%) as last year (10.9%), but a significant change from the year before that, when this category of offense accounted for 19.8 percent of the adults placed on probation.

The typical adult probationer is male, white, and approximately twenty-eight and a half years old. As was evident with juveniles, the adult probation population is much more male-dominated than is the population at large: the adult probation population is over 80 percent male, while the general population is approximately 50 percent male. In contrast to the juvenile distribution,

however, the percentage of male probationers is increasing, from 80.9 percent in FY 1974-75 to 83.2 percent in FY 1975-76 to 84.3 percent this year.

The adult probation population is predominately white, although, regardless of location, both chicanos and blacks are more heavily represented than in the general population.

The probation population is much younger than the general population. According to the 1975 Colorado Vital Statistics projections, 29 percent of the adults in the general population are between the ages of 18 and 30. Over 66 percent of those on probation are in this age group. Probation officers, consequently, work with a young group. This is probably because some youthful offenders mature with age and commit fewer anti-social acts, while those adults who continue to violate the law are seen as serious offenders and are therefore not deemed by judges to be appropriate candidates for probation. We should note that while probationers are young, the percentage of older clients is increasing. In FY 1974-75, 27.5 percent of the new probationers were over 29; in FY 1975-76, 31.7 percent were over 29; and this year, 32.9 percent of the new cases were in this age category. Furthermore, the mean age of adult probationers has gone from 27.6 two years ago to 28.4 this year.

The above represents a simplified description of the "typical" probationer; an examination of the following tables will provide a better understanding of the probation population in a particular district or for the state as a whole.

TABLE VII
 STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION^a BY SEX
 STATE TOTALS
 FY 1974-75 - FY 1976-77

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>JUVENILE</u>						
FY 1976-77	3850	79.7	983	20.3	4833	100.0
FY 1975-76	4017	80.0	1004	20.0	5021	100.0
FY 1974-75	4042	80.2	996	19.8	5038	100.0
<u>ADULT</u>						
FY 1976-77	7068	84.3	1312	15.7	8380	100.0
FY 1975-76	6830	83.2	1375	16.8	8205	100.0
FY 1974-75	6161	80.9	1450	19.1	7611	100.0
<u>TOTAL</u>						
FY 1976-77	10918	82.6	2295	17.4	13213	100.0
FY 1975-76	10847	82.0	2379	18.0	13226	100.0
FY 1974-75	10203	80.7	2446	19.3	12649	100.0

^aDoes not include "unknown".

TABLE VIII

STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION^a BY ETHNICITY
 STATE TOTALS
 FY 1974-75 - FY 1976-77

	<u>WHITE</u>		<u>BLACK</u>		<u>CHICANO</u>		<u>OTHER</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>
<u>JUVENILE</u>										
FY 1976-77	3042	66.4	337	7.3	1169	25.5	36	.8	4584	100.0
FY 1975-76	2806	65.6	293	6.8	1158	27.1	23	.5	4280	100.0
FY 1974-75	2757	73.2	131	3.5	879	23.3	NA	NA	3767	100.0
<u>ADULT</u>										
FY 1976-77	5132	63.8	803	10.0	2027	25.2	79	1.0	8041	100.0
FY 1975-76	5382	65.8	958	11.7	1765	21.6	74	.9	8179	100.0
FY 1974-75	5006	67.0	788	10.5	1680	22.5	NA	NA	7474	100.0
<u>TOTAL</u>										
FY 1976-77	8174	64.8	1140	9.0	3196	25.3	115	.9	12625	100.0
FY 1975-76	8188	65.7	1251	10.0	2923	23.5	97	.8	12459	100.0
FY 1974-75	7763	69.0	919	8.2	2559	22.8	NA	NA	11241	100.0

^aDoes not include "unknown".

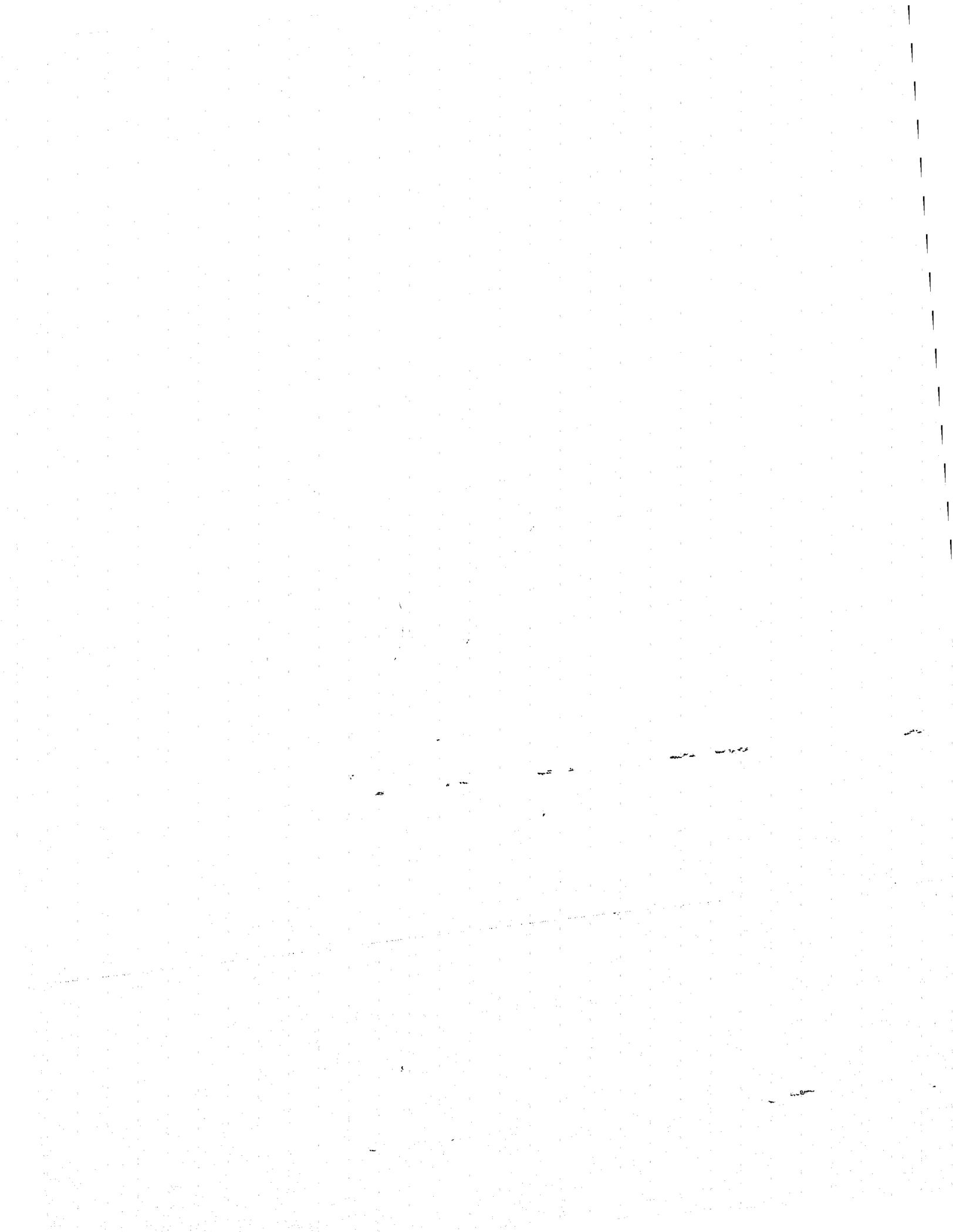


TABLE IX

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION^a BY OFFENSE
 STATE TOTALS
 FY 1975-76 - FY 1976-77^b

	FY 1976-77		FY 1975-76	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Homicide	3	.1	5	.1
Assault	258	5.7	260	5.2
Kidnap	5	.1	2	.1
Sex Offenses	49	1.1	32	.6
TOTAL OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS	315	7.0	299	6.0
Arson	30	.6	30	.6
Burglary	921	20.2	866	17.2
Robbery	94	2.1	165	3.3
Theft	1509	33.1	1462	29.1
Criminal Mischief	237	5.2	211	4.2
Criminal Trespass	313	6.9	276	5.5
TOTAL OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY	3104	68.1	3010	59.9
Fraud	33	.7	68	1.3
Drugs	92	2.0	130	2.6
Narcotics	78	1.7	31	.6
CHINS	441	9.7	541	10.8
Delinquency	169	3.7	584	11.6
Other	324	7.1	361	7.2
TOTAL	4556	100.0	5024	100.0

^a Does not include "unknown".

^b FY 1974-75 not available.

TABLE X

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION^a BY AGE - STATE TOTALS
 FY 1974-75 - FY 1976-77

	FY 1976-77		FY 1975-76		FY 1974-75	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
0-10 ^b	15	.3	28	.6	80	1.7
11-12	132	2.9	145	3.1	218	4.7
13	184	4.0	207	4.4	330	7.2
14	470	10.3	429	9.2	546	11.9
15	756	16.5	730	15.7	860	18.7
16	1023	22.3	1096	23.6	1070	23.2
17	1003	21.9	1118	24.0	1004	21.8
18+ ^b	996	21.8	901	19.4	497	10.8
TOTAL	4579	100.0	4654	100.0	4605	100.0
MEAN AGE	16.0		16.1		15.6	

^aDoes not include "unknown".

^bJuveniles 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 XI

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION^a BY STATUS - STATE TOTALS
 FY 1974-75 - FY 1976-77

	FY 1976-77		FY 1975-76		FY 1974-75	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Unofficial	106	2.2	183	3.7	0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Informal Adjustment	483	9.9	986	20.0	1052 ^b	21.5 ^b
CHINS	414	8.5	476	9.7	706	14.4
Delinquent	3855	79.4	3282	66.6	3136	64.1
TOTAL	4858	100.0	4927	100.0	4894	100.0

^aDoes not include "unknown".

^bUnofficial cases and informal adjustments are shown together under the informal adjustment category in FY 1974-75.

TABLE XII

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION^a BY OFFENSE
STATE TOTALS
FY 1974-75 - FY 1976-77

	FY 1976-77		FY 1975-76		FY 1974-75	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Homicide	48	.7	80	1.0	92 ^b	1.3
Assault	382	5.8	485	5.9	781 ^b	10.8
Kidnap	13	.2	11	.2	21	.3
Sex Offenses	181	2.7	183	2.2	66 ^b	.9
Other Persons, Misd.	346	5.2	380	4.6	0 ^b	0.0
TOTAL OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS	970	14.6	1139	13.9	960	13.3
Arson	50	.8	42	.5	25	.3
Burglary	687	10.3	892	10.9	622	8.6
Robbery	149	2.2	177	2.2	158	2.2
Theft	1236	18.6	1448	17.6	1658	23.0
Crim. Mischief	144	2.2	150	1.8	73	1.0
Crim. Trespass	222	3.3	245	3.0	192	2.7
Other Property Crimes	384	5.8	479	5.8	0	0.0
TOTAL OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY	2872	43.2	3433	41.8	2728	37.8
Forgery	241	3.6	298	3.6	271	3.8
Fraud	182	2.8	650	7.9	600	8.3
Narcotics	240	3.6	568	6.9	1247	17.3
Drugs	320	4.8	324	4.0	182	2.5
Other	1822	27.4	1793	21.9	1226	17.0
TOTAL	6647	100.0	8205	100.0	7214	100.0

^aDoes not include "unknown".

^bMisdemeanor assaults are shown under the assault category in FY 1974-75.

TABLE XIII

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION^a BY AGE
STATE TOTALS
FY 1974-75 - FY 1976-77

	FY 1976-77		FY 1975-76		FY 1974-75	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
0-17	53	.9	76	1.0	38	.5
18-20	1097	17.8	1563	19.5	1807	23.9
21-24	1771	28.8	2160	26.9	2206	29.2
25-29	1204	19.6	1675	20.9	1425	18.9
30-39	1141	18.5	1475	18.4	1141	15.1
40+	883	14.4	1070	13.3	935	12.4
TOTAL	6149	100.0	8019	100.0	7552	100.0
MEAN AGE	28.4		28.1		27.6	

^aDoes not include "unknown".

TABLE XIV

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION^a BY COURT OF CONVICTION
STATE TOTALS
FY 1974-75 - FY 1976-77

	FY 1976-77		FY 1975-76		FY 1974-75	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>
District Court	4829	57.6	4654	56.8	4553	59.4
County Court	3551	42.4	3546	43.2	3106	40.6
TOTAL	8380	100.0	8200	100.0	7659	100.0

^aDoes not include "unknown".

^bIncludes PR bond supervision cases.



TABLE XV
 STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY
 FY 1976-77

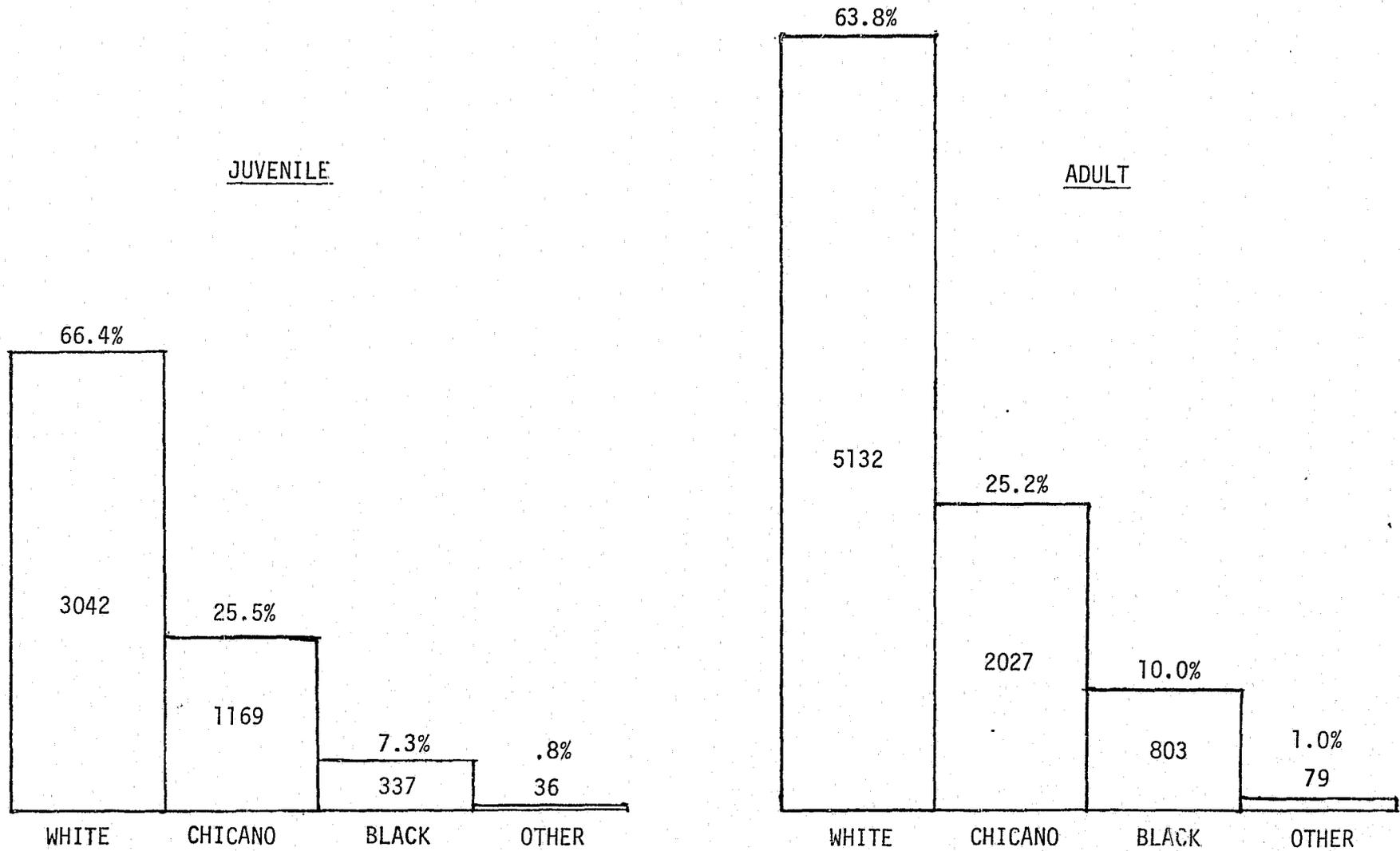


TABLE XVI

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY STATUS

FY 1976-77

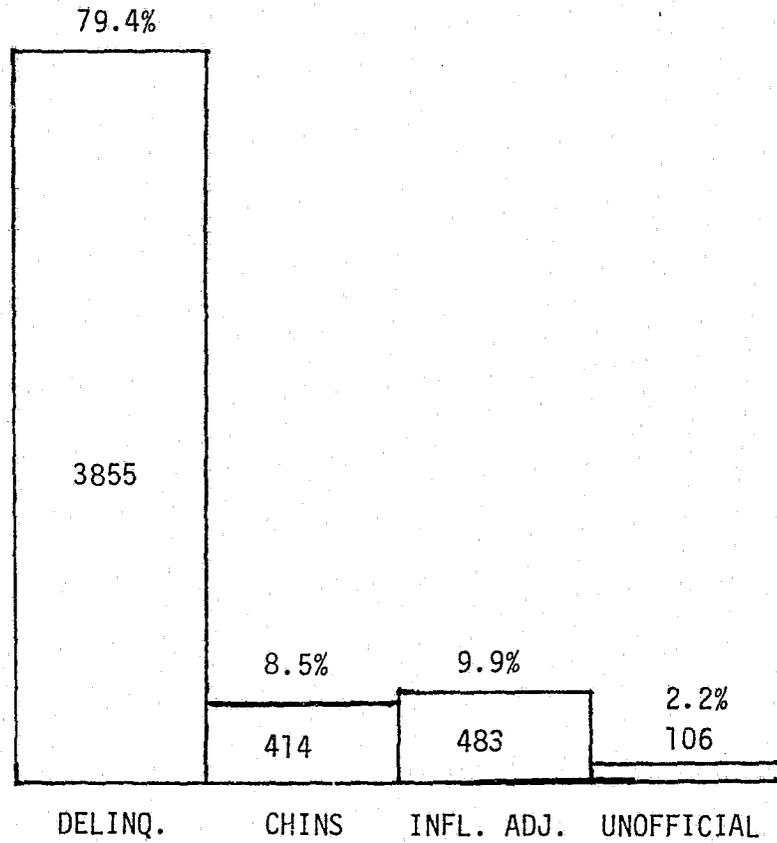


TABLE XVII

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION
BY COURT OF CONVICTION

FY 1976-77

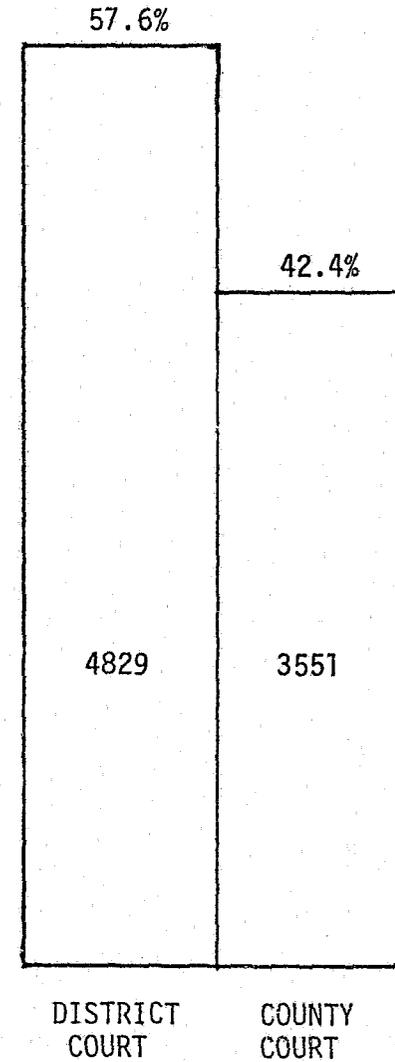




TABLE XVIII
STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX
FY 1976-77

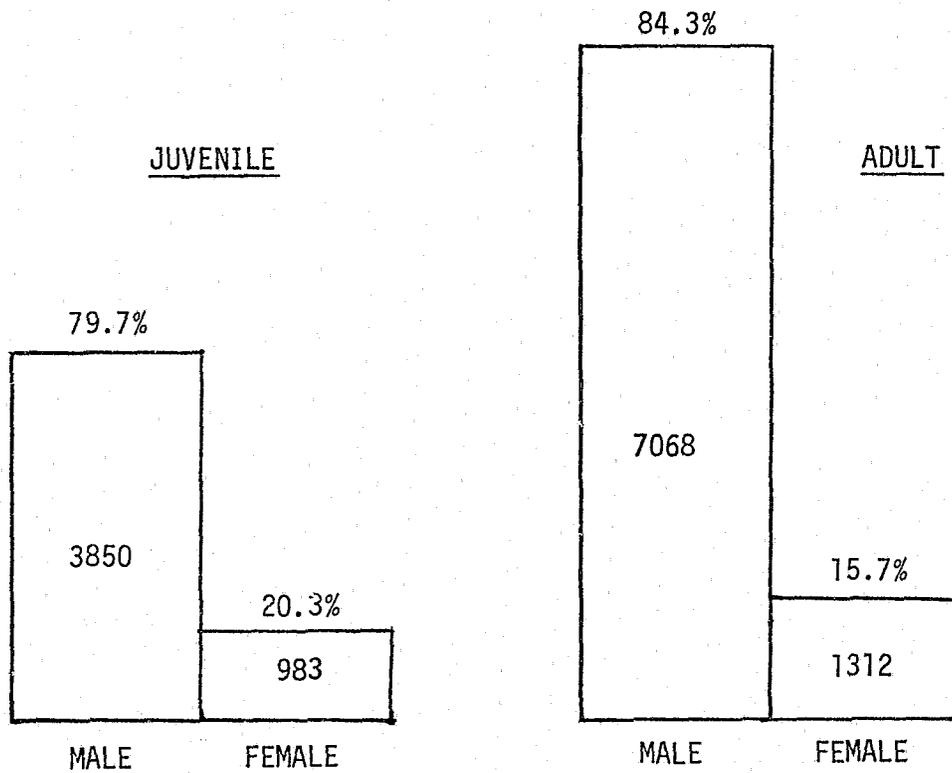
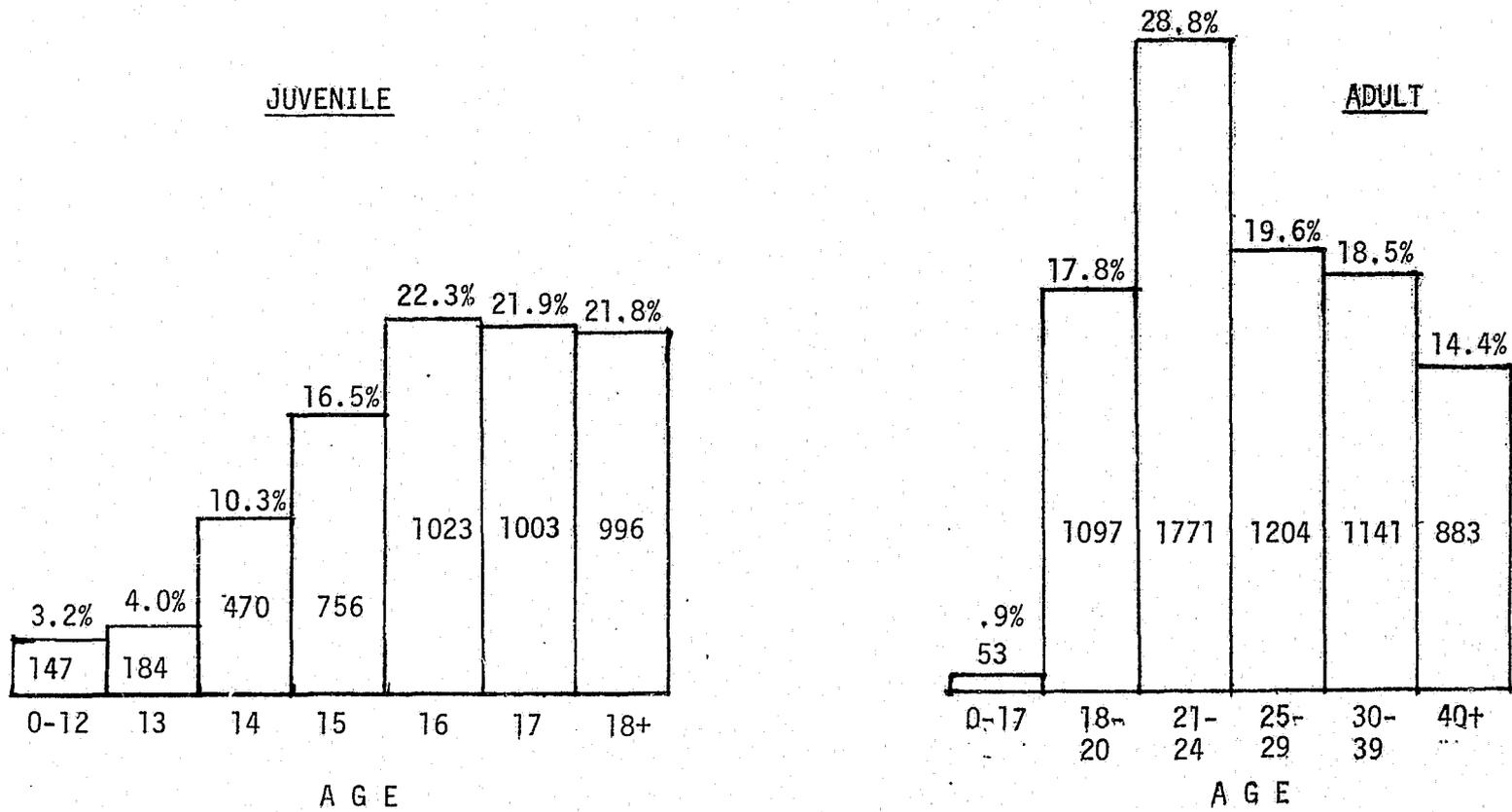


TABLE XIX
 STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE
 FY 1976-77

-84-



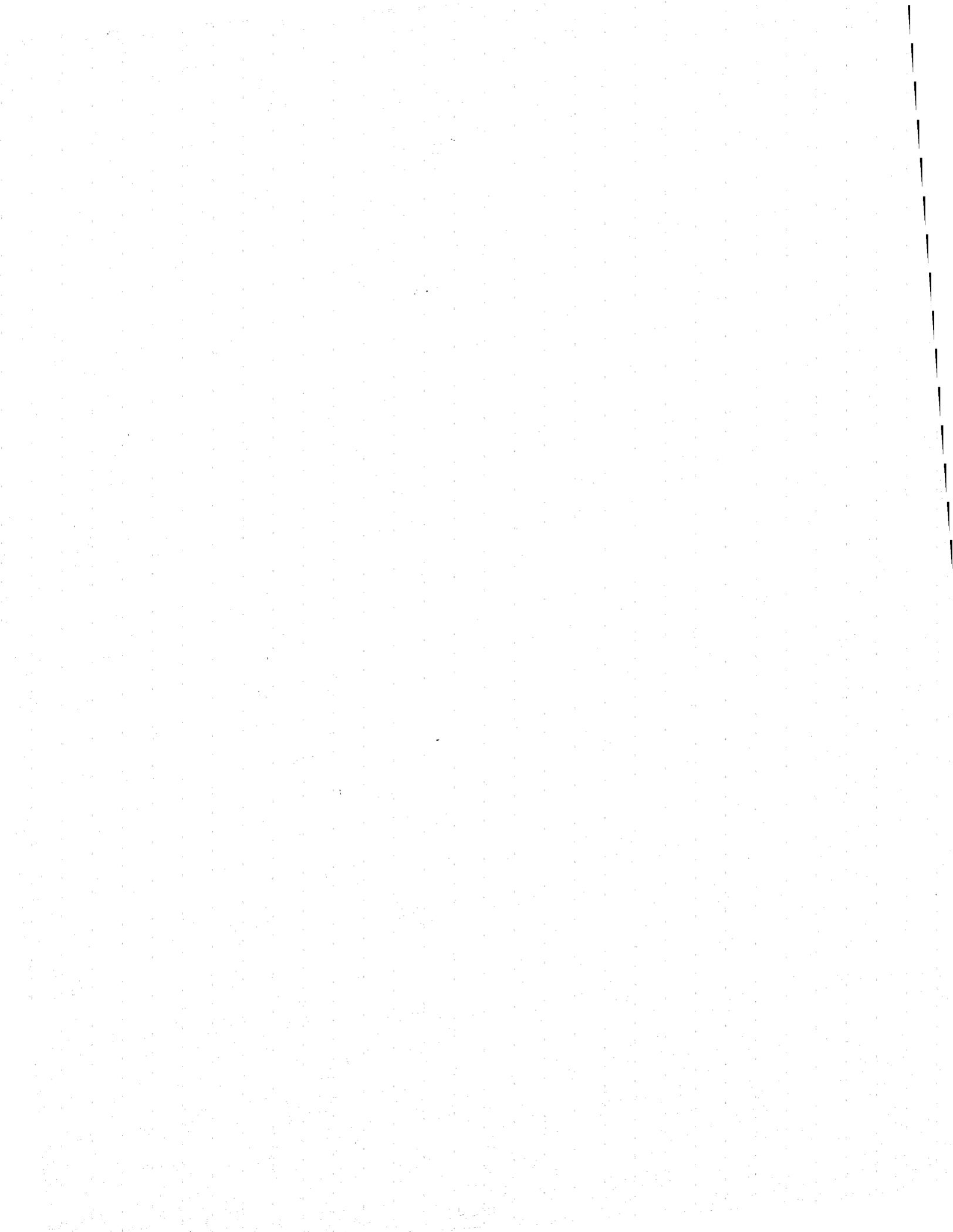


TABLE XX
JUVENILE PROBATION
STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE
FY 1976-77

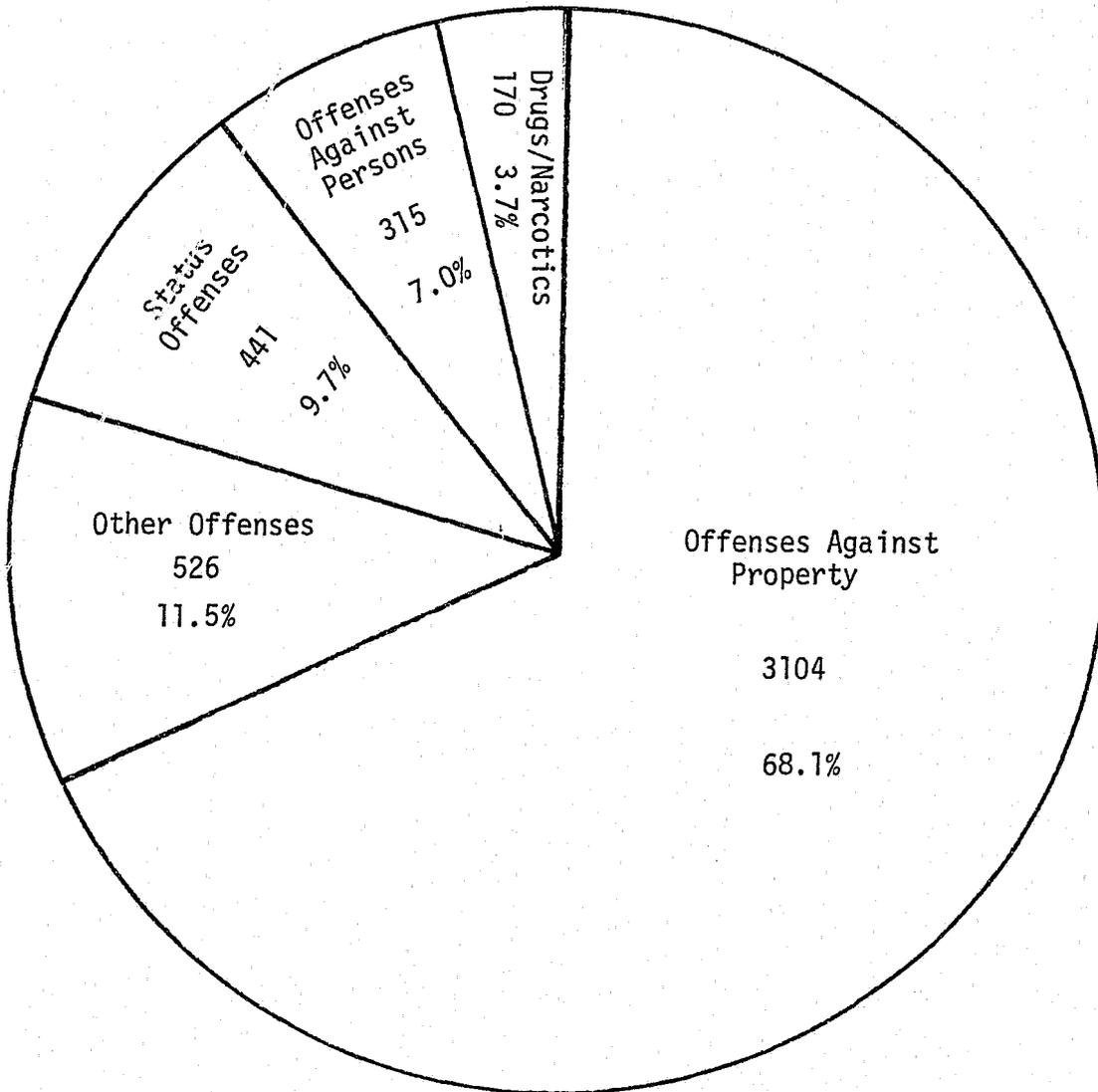


TABLE XXI
ADULT PROBATION
STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE
FY 1976-77

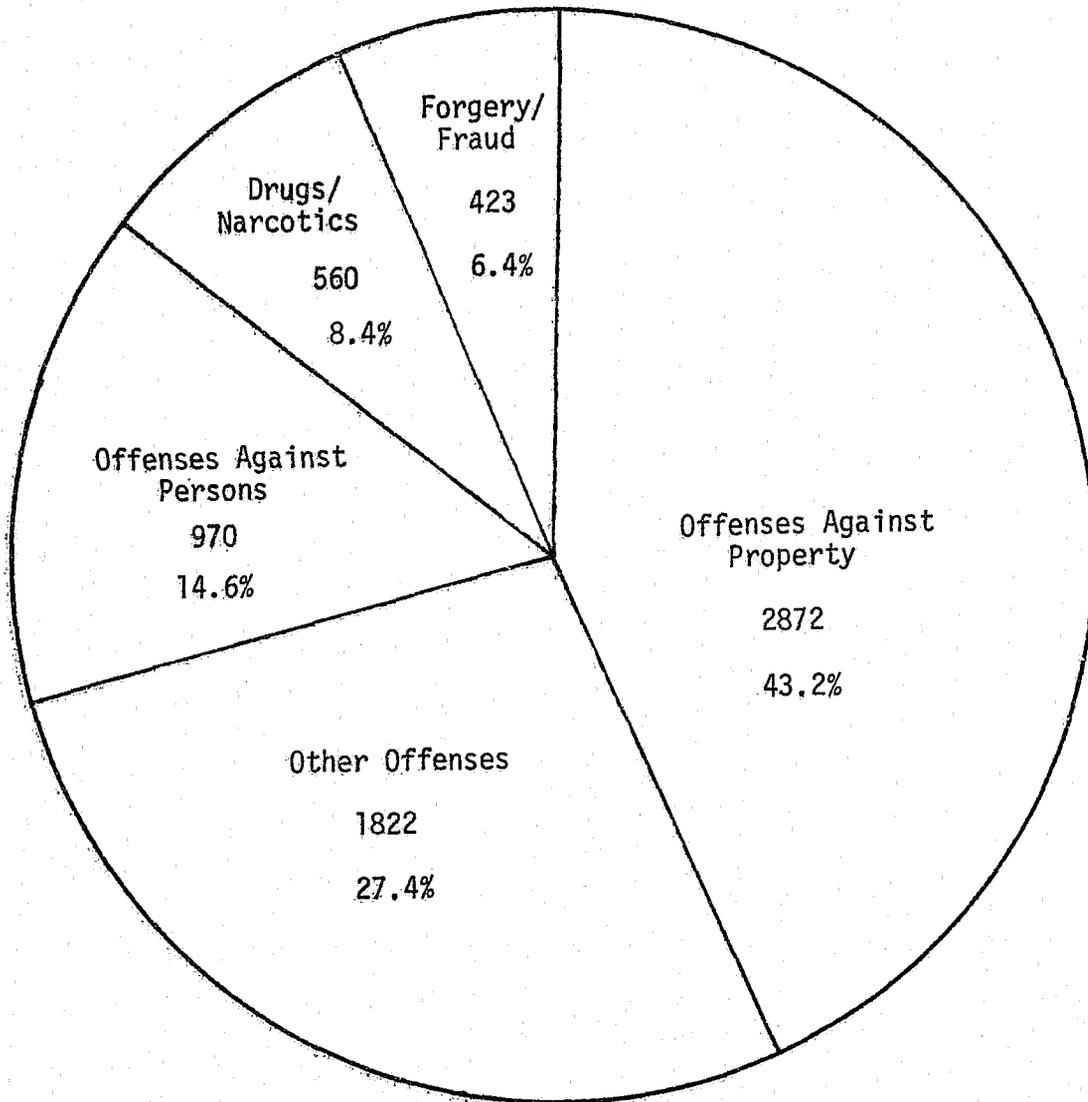


TABLE XXII

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY STATUS

FY 1976-77

DIST.	UNOFFICIAL		INFORMAL		CHINS		DELINQ.		TOTAL		UNK.
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	0	0.0	16	1.8	77	8.7	789	89.5	882	100.0	0
2	22	2.6	3	.3	51	5.9	787	91.2	863	100.0	0
3	0	0.0	32	76.2	2	4.8	8	19.0	42	100.0	0
4	47	8.4	0	0.0	3	.6	507	91.0	557	100.0	0
5	4	12.1	11	33.3	0	0.0	18	54.6	33	100.0	0
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	30	100.0	0
7	0	0.0	2	8.0	10	40.0	13	52.0	25	100.0	0
8	1	.7	2	1.3	13	8.8	132	89.2	148	100.0	0
9	0	0.0	10	27.0	0	0.0	27	73.0	37	100.0	0
10	0	0.0	60	11.6	9	1.8	447	86.6	516	100.0	0
11	7	3.1	180	79.3	18	7.9	22	9.7	227	100.0	0
12	1	1.5	8	12.3	10	15.4	46	70.8	65	100.0	0
13	0	0.0	1	1.6	4	6.3	58	92.1	63	100.0	0
14	0	0.0	7	12.3	4	7.0	46	80.7	57	100.0	0
15	16	35.5	0	0.0	3	6.7	26	57.8	45	100.0	2
16	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	10.0	45	90.0	50	100.0	0
17	1	.2	8	1.7	81	16.9	390	81.2	480	100.0	0
18	1	.4	0	0.0	19	8.3	210	91.3	230	100.0	0
19	0	0.0	3	3.1	9	9.3	85	87.6	97	100.0	0
20	6	5.4	23	20.9	29	26.4	52	47.3	110	100.0	0
21	0	0.0	117	39.1	67	22.4	115	38.5	299	100.0	1
22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	106	2.2	483	9.9	414	8.5	3855	79.4	4858	100.0	3

TABLE XXIII

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE

FY 1976-77

DIST.	HOMICIDE		SEX OFFENSES		KIDNAPPING		ASSAULT		ARSON		BURGLARY		ROBBERY		THEFT		CRIM. MISCHIEF	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1	2	.2	3	.3	0	0.0	43	4.9	8	.9	223	25.4	17	1.9	282	32.1	46	5.2
2	0	0.0	1	.1	1	.1	23	2.8	7	.9	182	22.4	43	5.3	273	33.6	21	2.6
3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	9.5	0	0.0	8	19.0	0	0.0	15	35.7	0	0.0
4	0	0.0	17	3.1	3	.5	45	8.1	3	.5	137	24.6	10	1.8	208	37.3	27	4.9
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.1	0	0.0	8	24.2	0	0.0	6	18.1	5	15.2
6	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	9	30.0	0	0.0	8	26.6	0	0.0
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.3	0	0.0	10	41.7	0	0.0	4	16.7	0	0.0
8	0	0.0	1	.7	0	0.0	8	5.4	0	0.0	33	22.3	4	2.7	40	27.0	6	4.1
9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	16.6	0	0.0	2	5.6	2	5.6	14	38.8	4	11.1
10	0	0.0	3	1.1	0	0.0	38	14.0	7	2.6	40	14.7	1	.4	26	9.5	28	10.3
11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	.9	0	0.0	7	3.0	3	1.3	99	43.1	12	5.2
12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	9.4	0	0.0	15	23.4	0	0.0	12	18.8	1	1.6
13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	12.7	1	1.6	25	39.7	15	23.8
14	0	0.0	3	5.3	0	0.0	3	5.3	1	1.7	12	21.1	1	1.7	17	29.8	7	12.3
15	0	0.0	1	2.2	0	0.0	3	6.7	0	0.0	9	20.0	0	0.0	16	35.5	4	8.9
16	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	12.0	0	0.0	23	46.0	0	0.0	8	16.0	2	4.0
17	0	0.0	2	.4	1	.2	24	5.0	3	.6	50	10.5	10	2.1	194	40.6	34	7.1
18	1	.4	4	1.8	0	0.0	19	8.4	0	0.0	68	30.0	1	.4	49	21.6	16	7.0
19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	8.3	0	0.0	19	19.8	1	1.0	36	37.5	4	4.2
20	0	0.0	12	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	26.4	0	0.0	17	15.4	0	0.0
21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	3.0	1	.3	29	9.7	0	0.0	158	52.7	5	1.7
22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
STATE TOTAL	3	.1	49	1.1	5	.1	258	5.7	30	.6	921	20.2	94	2.1	1509	33.1	237	5.2

TABLE XXIII (Cont'd)

DIST.	CRIM. TRESP.		FRAUD		DRUGS		NARCOTICS		CHINS		DELINQ.		OTHER		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	59	6.7	3	.3	37	4.2	4	.5	80	9.1	21	2.4	52	5.9	880	100.0	2
2	95	11.7	1	.1	6	.7	8	1.0	52	6.4	41	5.1	58	7.2	812	100.0	51
3	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.8	11	26.2	42	100.0	0
4	27	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.3	3	.5	37	6.6	33	5.9	557	100.0	0
5	5	15.2	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.1	33	100.0	0
6	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.3	0	0.0	6	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	100.0	1
8	12	8.1	0	0.0	2	1.3	3	2.0	14	9.5	21	14.2	4	2.7	148	100.0	0
9	0	0.0	4	11.1	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	36	100.0	1
10	19	7.0	1	.4	0	0.0	44	16.2	9	3.3	27	9.9	29	10.6	272	100.0	244
11	15	6.5	5	2.2	15	6.5	0	0.0	17	7.4	0	0.0	55	23.9	230	100.0	0
12	4	6.2	4	6.2	3	4.7	0	0.0	18	28.1	0	0.0	1	1.6	64	100.0	1
13	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.3	0	0.0	9	14.3	63	100.0	0
14	3	5.3	0	0.0	5	8.8	0	0.0	4	7.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	57	100.0	0
15	1	2.2	3	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.7	0	0.0	5	11.1	45	100.0	2
16	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	10.0	0	0.0	4	8.0	50	100.0	0
17	35	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.3	89	18.6	16	3.4	14	2.9	478	100.0	2
18	6	2.6	4	1.8	9	4.0	6	2.6	19	8.4	0	0.0	25	11.0	227	100.0	3
19	5	5.2	0	0.0	3	3.1	0	0.0	9	9.4	4	4.2	7	7.3	96	100.0	1
20	12	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	110	100.0	0
21	7	2.3	5	1.7	8	2.6	0	0.0	67	22.3	0	0.0	11	3.7	300	100.0	0
22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	313	6.9	33	.7	92	2.0	78	1.7	441	9.7	169	3.7	324	7.1	4556	100.0	308

TABLE XXIV

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

FY 1976-77

DIST.	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	695	80.0	174	20.0	869	100.0	13
2	711	82.6	150	17.4	861	100.0	2
3	32	76.2	10	23.8	42	100.0	0
4	467	84.3	87	15.7	554	100.0	3
5	32	97.0	1	3.0	33	100.0	0
6	25	83.3	5	16.7	30	100.0	0
7	23	92.0	2	8.0	25	100.0	0
8	125	85.0	22	15.0	147	100.0	1
9	35	94.6	2	5.4	37	100.0	0
10	388	75.5	126	24.5	514	100.0	2
11	156	67.8	74	32.2	230	100.0	0
12	48	73.8	17	26.2	65	100.0	0
13	58	92.1	5	7.9	63	100.0	0
14	52	91.2	5	8.8	57	100.0	0
15	41	87.2	6	12.8	47	100.0	0
16	35	70.0	15	30.0	50	100.0	0
17	382	80.1	95	19.9	477	100.0	3
18	196	85.2	34	14.8	230	100.0	0
19	89	91.8	8	8.2	97	100.0	0
20	75	72.1	29	27.9	104	100.0	6
21	183	61.2	116	38.8	299	100.0	1
22	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	3850	79.7	983	20.3	4833	100.0	31

TABLE XXV

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY

FY 1976-77

DIST.	WHITE		BLACK		CHICANO		OTHER		TOTAL		UNK.
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	724	93.8	1	.1	44	5.7	3	.4	772	100.0	110
2	241	28.6	252	29.9	339	40.3	10	1.2	842	100.0	21
3	6	14.3	2	4.8	34	80.9	0	0.0	42	100.0	0
4	380	69.5	57	10.4	107	19.6	3	.5	547	100.0	10
5	28	84.8	0	0.0	5	15.2	0	0.0	33	100.0	0
6	14	46.7	0	0.0	16	53.3	0	0.0	30	100.0	0
7	25	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	100.0	0
8	100	83.3	2	1.7	18	15.0	0	0.0	120	100.0	28
9	35	94.6	0	0.0	2	5.4	0	0.0	37	100.0	0
10	187	38.0	4	.8	301	61.2	0	0.0	492	100.0	24
11	213	93.0	0	0.0	13	5.7	3	1.3	229	100.0	1
12	10	15.6	0	0.0	54	84.4	0	0.0	64	100.0	1
13	44	84.6	0	0.0	8	15.4	0	0.0	52	100.0	11
14	56	98.2	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	57	100.0	0
15	29	63.0	0	0.0	16	34.8	1	2.2	46	100.0	1
16	27	54.0	0	0.0	23	46.0	0	0.0	50	100.0	0
17	373	81.8	8	1.7	72	15.8	3	.7	456	100.0	24
18	210	91.7	9	3.9	10	4.4	0	0.0	229	100.0	1
19	45	46.9	1	1.0	50	52.1	0	0.0	96	100.0	1
20	52	81.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	18.7	64	100.0	46
21	241	80.6	1	.3	56	18.8	1	.3	299	100.0	1
22	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	3042	66.4	337	7.3	1169	25.5	36	.8	4584	100.0	280

TABLE XXVI

JUVENILE: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

FY 1976-77

DIST.	0-10 ^a		11-12		13		14		15		16		17		18+		TOTAL		UNKNOWN	MEAN AGE
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%		
1	3	.4	28	3.3	34	4.0	100	11.8	172	20.3	188	22.2	170	20.1	152	17.9	847	100.0	35	15.85
2	1	.1	22	2.7	27	3.3	85	10.5	116	14.4	171	21.2	196	24.3	190	23.5	808	100.0	55	16.14
3	0	0.0	2	5.8	0	0.0	2	5.8	6	17.1	6	17.1	6	17.1	13	37.1	35	100.0	7	16.44
4	0	0.0	5	1.0	21	4.2	62	12.3	62	12.3	133	26.3	97	19.2	125	24.7	505	100.0	52	16.14
5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	8	26.7	9	30.0	11	36.7	30	100.0	3	16.92
6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	3	10.0	9	30.0	9	30.0	30	100.0	0	16.47
7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	8	40.0	8	40.0	20	100.0	5	17.10
8	1	.7	0	0.0	1	.7	11	7.8	18	12.8	34	24.1	36	25.5	40	28.4	141	100.0	7	16.52
9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	5.7	17	48.6	14	40.0	35	100.0	2	17.18
10	2	.4	27	5.5	33	6.7	50	10.2	88	18.0	97	19.8	98	20.0	95	19.4	490	100.0	26	15.75
11	5	2.2	16	7.1	12	5.3	23	10.2	33	14.7	40	17.8	51	22.7	45	20.0	225	100.0	5	15.79
12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	10.3	11	19.0	8	13.8	14	24.1	19	32.8	58	100.0	7	16.52
13	1	1.6	4	6.7	0	0.0	6	10.0	10	16.7	8	13.3	15	25.0	16	26.7	60	100.0	3	16.13
14	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.2	5	10.4	5	10.4	5	10.4	19	39.6	12	25.0	45	100.0	9	16.47
15	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	13.0	6	13.0	7	15.2	11	24.0	9	19.6	7	15.2	46	100.0	1	15.71
16	0	0.0	2	4.4	2	4.4	6	13.3	6	13.3	16	35.6	5	11.2	8	17.8	45	100.0	5	15.75
17	1	.2	7	1.5	12	2.6	44	9.6	92	20.1	106	23.2	92	20.1	104	22.7	458	100.0	22	16.13
18	0	0.0	5	2.3	5	2.3	16	7.4	37	17.0	52	24.0	52	24.0	50	23.0	217	100.0	13	16.20
19	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.1	8	8.6	19	20.4	22	23.7	18	19.4	22	23.7	93	100.0	4	16.12
20	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.1	0	0.0	29	29.6	46	46.9	17	17.4	0	0.0	98	100.0	12	15.71
21	1	.4	12	4.2	18	6.3	34	11.8	39	13.5	64	22.2	64	22.2	56	19.4	288	100.0	12	15.87
22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	15.67
STATE TOTAL	15	.3	132	2.9	184	4.0	470	10.3	756	16.5	1023	22.3	1003	21.9	996	21.8	4579	100.0	285	16.04

^aJuveniles 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 XXVII

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY COURT OF CONVICTION

FY 1976-77

DIST.	DISTRICT COURT		COUNTY COURT		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1	296	38.1	481	61.9	777	100.0
2 ^a	1250	67.5	602	32.5	1852	100.0
3	104	97.6	3	2.4	107	100.0
4	930	86.4	147	13.6	1077	100.0
5	74	65.9	39	34.1	113	100.0
6	71	93.5	5	6.5	76	100.0
7	47	38.8	74	61.2	121	100.0
8	106	90.7	11	9.3	117	100.0
9	74	37.5	124	62.5	198	100.0
10	217	21.0	820	79.0	1037	100.0
11	32	27.9	84	72.1	116	100.0
12	71	52.8	63	47.2	134	100.0
13	54	77.8	16	22.2	70	100.0
14	60	76.1	19	23.9	79	100.0
15	39	84.8	7	15.2	46	100.0
16	73	86.3	12	13.7	85	100.0
17	404	52.8	362	47.2	766	100.0
18	405	57.7	297	42.3	702	100.0
19	261	55.1	212	44.9	473	100.0
20	176	65.0	94	35.0	270	100.0
21	82	52.0	76	48.0	158	100.0
22	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	100.0
STATE TOTAL	4829	57.6	3551	42.4	8380	100.0

^aPR bond supervision accounts for most of the county court cases.

TABLE XXVIII

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE

FY 1976-77

DIST.	HOMICIDE		ASSAULT		KIDNAPPING		SEX OFFENSES		OTHER PERSONS, MISD.		ARSON		BURGLARY		ROBBERY		THEFT		CRIM. MISCH.	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1	8	1.2	18	2.7	0	0	19	2.8	66	9.9	0	0	20	3.0	10	1.5	72	10.8	6	.9
2	14	1.0	113	8.3	2	.2	35	2.6	28	2.1	33	2.4	246	18.0	54	4.0	246	18.0	26	1.9
3	0	0	6	14.3	0	0	1	2.4	3	7.1	0	0	6	14.3	0	0	3	7.1	4	9.5
4	3	.3	60	5.7	1	.1	44	4.2	62	5.9	11	1.1	157	14.9	31	3.0	191	18.2	23	2.2
5	0	0	8	9.7	0	0	0	0	5	6.1	0	0	6	7.3	0	0	24	29.3	3	3.7
6	1	1.6	3	4.9	1	1.6	2	3.2	2	3.2	0	0	9	14.5	0	0	10	16.1	0	0
7	0	0	6	5.8	0	0	1	1.0	6	5.8	0	0	8	7.8	0	0	27	26.2	3	2.9
8	1	1.0	9	9.3	0	0	5	5.2	1	1.0	1	1.0	19	19.6	3	3.1	29	29.9	1	1.0
9	3	1.9	9	5.6	0	0	0	0	7	4.4	0	0	3	1.9	1	.6	12	7.5	5	3.1
10	4	.5	29	3.5	2	.2	10	1.2	53	6.4	0	0	52	6.3	6	.7	138	16.6	14	1.7
11	1	.9	7	6.7	0	0	0	0	6	5.8	1	.9	3	2.9	0	0	15	14.4	0	0
12	1	.9	9	8.3	0	0	1	.9	12	11.1	0	0	3	2.8	5	4.6	26	24.1	3	2.8
13	0	0	3	6.7	0	0	2	4.4	6	13.3	0	0	4	8.9	0	0	7	15.6	6	13.3
14	0	0	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0	9	13.4	0	0	4	6.0	1	1.5	14	20.9	0	0
15	1	3.0	2	6.0	0	0	0	0	2	6.0	0	0	6	18.2	1	3.0	5	15.2	0	0
16	0	0	5	6.8	0	0	0	0	10	13.7	0	0	21	28.8	1	1.4	5	6.9	4	5.5
17	6	1.2	36	7.4	2	.4	25	5.1	14	2.9	1	.2	24	4.9	12	2.5	110	22.6	15	3.1
18	2	.4	21	3.9	1	.2	18	3.3	20	3.7	1	.2	45	8.3	19	3.5	138	25.4	13	2.4
19	1	.3	15	3.8	0	0	10	2.6	24	6.1	2	.5	22	5.6	4	1.0	95	24.2	9	2.3
20	1	.5	15	7.3	1	.5	6	2.9	2	1.0	0	0	20	9.7	0	0	45	21.8	4	1.9
21	1	.8	7	5.7	2	1.6	2	1.6	8	6.5	0	0	8	6.5	1	.8	23	18.7	4	3.3
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	1	16.7	1	16.7
STATE TOTAL	48	.7	382	5.8	13	.2	181	2.7	346	5.2	50	.8	687	10.3	149	2.2	1236	18.6	144	2.2

TABLE XXVIII (Cont'd)

DIST.	CRIM. TRESP.		OTHER PROP. CRIMES		FORGERY		FRAUD		NARCOTICS		DRUGS		OTHER		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	17	2.6	47	7.0	13	2.0	18	2.7	13	2.0	55	8.2	285	42.7	667	100.0	110
2	43	3.1	47	3.4	83	6.0	26	1.9	108	7.9	80	5.8	183	13.4	1367	100.0	485
3	0	0	5	11.9	1	2.4	4	9.5	1	2.4	1	2.4	7	16.7	42	100.0	65
4	49	4.6	138	13.1	32	3.0	28	2.6	30	2.9	38	3.6	153	14.6	1051	100.0	26
5	2	2.4	4	4.9	1	1.2	4	4.9	0	0	4	4.9	21	25.6	82	100.0	31
6	1	1.6	4	6.5	2	3.2	5	8.1	10	16.1	5	8.1	7	11.3	62	100.0	14
7	3	2.9	1	1.0	3	2.9	7	6.8	1	1.0	4	3.9	33	32.0	103	100.0	18
8	1	1.0	0	0	4	4.1	2	2.1	3	3.1	7	7.2	11	11.4	97	100.0	20
9	2	1.2	50	31.3	4	2.5	3	1.9	1	.6	10	6.2	50	31.3	160	100.0	38
10	10	1.2	43	5.2	15	1.8	24	2.9	12	1.5	22	2.6	396	47.7	830	100.0	207
11	3	2.9	4	3.9	4	3.9	9	8.6	0	0	6	5.8	45	43.3	104	100.0	12
12	1	.9	3	2.8	1	.9	2	1.9	2	1.9	0	0	39	36.1	108	100.0	26
13	0	0	3	6.7	1	2.2	2	4.4	0	0	3	6.7	8	17.8	45	100.0	25
14	2	3.0	8	11.9	2	3.0	2	3.0	0	0	10	14.9	13	19.4	67	100.0	12
15	5	15.2	5	15.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15.2	1	3.0	33	100.0	13
16	7	9.6	6	8.2	3	4.1	3	4.1	0	0	0	0	8	10.9	73	100.0	12
17	41	8.4	3	.6	15	3.1	11	2.3	9	1.8	38	7.8	125	25.7	487	100.0	279
18	9	1.7	4	.7	33	6.1	15	2.8	10	1.8	13	2.4	180	33.2	542	100.0	160
19	6	1.5	1	.3	11	2.8	7	1.8	4	1.0	15	3.8	166	42.4	392	100.0	81
20	14	6.8	0	0	9	4.4	0	0	34	16.5	0	0	55	26.7	206	100.0	64
21	6	4.8	8	6.5	4	3.3	8	6.5	1	.8	4	3.3	36	29.3	123	100.0	35
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33.2	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	6	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	222	3.3	384	5.8	241	3.6	182	2.8	240	3.6	320	4.8	1822	27.4	6647	100.0	1733

TABLE XXIX

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

FY 1976-77

DIST.	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1	674	86.7	103	13.3	777	100.0
2	1569	84.7	283	15.3	1852	100.0
3	87	81.0	20	19.0	107	100.0
4	901	83.7	176	16.3	1077	100.0
5	106	93.9	7	6.1	113	100.0
6	70	91.9	6	8.1	76	100.0
7	109	90.3	12	9.7	121	100.0
8	99	84.5	18	15.5	117	100.0
9	167	84.4	31	15.6	198	100.0
10	860	82.9	177	17.1	1037	100.0
11	90	77.9	26	22.1	116	100.0
12	123	91.7	11	8.3	134	100.0
13	62	88.9	8	11.1	70	100.0
14	71	89.6	8	10.4	79	100.0
15	40	87.9	6	12.1	46	100.0
16	76	89.0	9	11.0	85	100.0
17	643	84.0	123	16.0	766	100.0
18	548	78.0	154	22.0	702	100.0
19	403	85.2	70	14.8	473	100.0
20	245	90.8	25	9.2	270	100.0
21	121	76.4	37	23.6	158	100.0
22	4	72.7	2	27.3	6	100.0
STATE TOTAL	7068	84.3	1312	15.7	8380	100.0

TABLE XXX

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY

FY 1976-77

DIST.	WHITE		BLACK		CHICANO		OTHER		TOTAL		UNK.
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	666	86.5	21	2.7	75	9.8	8	1.0	770	100.0	7
2	675	40.0	413	24.4	570	33.8	30	1.8	1688	100.0	164
3	33	30.8	5	4.7	69	64.5	0	0.0	107	100.0	0
4	732	70.8	164	15.8	127	12.3	11	1.1	1034	100.0	43
5	94	83.2	1	.9	17	15.0	1	.9	113	100.0	0
6	49	65.3	4	5.3	20	26.7	2	2.7	75	100.0	1
7	89	73.6	0	0.0	32	26.4	0	0.0	121	100.0	0
8	89	76.1	4	3.4	20	17.1	4	3.4	117	100.0	0
9	189	95.5	1	.5	5	2.5	3	1.5	198	100.0	0
10	354	38.4	29	3.2	537	58.3	1	.1	921	100.0	116
11	108	93.1	0	0.0	8	6.9	0	0.0	116	100.0	0
12	38	28.6	3	2.2	92	69.2	0	0.0	133	100.0	1
13	58	86.6	0	0.0	9	13.4	0	0.0	67	100.0	3
14	77	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	100.0	2
15	35	76.1	0	0.0	11	23.9	0	0.0	46	100.0	0
16	30	35.3	0	0.0	55	64.7	0	0.0	85	100.0	0
17	563	73.5	55	7.2	134	17.5	14	1.8	766	100.0	0
18	596	85.0	94	13.4	8	1.2	3	.4	701	100.0	1
19	299	63.2	5	1.1	169	35.7	0	0.0	473	100.0	0
20	228	84.4	1	.4	40	14.8	1	.4	270	100.0	0
21	126	80.3	3	1.9	27	17.2	1	.6	157	100.0	1
22	4	66.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	0	0.0	6	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	5132	63.8	803	10.0	2027	25.2	79	1.0	8041	100.0	339

TABLE XXXI

ADULT: STATEWIDE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

FY 1976-77

DIST.	0-17		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40+		TOTAL		UNKNOWN	MEAN AGE
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%		
1	20	3.1	99	15.4	178	27.6	117	18.1	127	19.7	104	16.1	645	100.0	132	28.71
2	6	.5	198	16.3	340	28.0	259	21.3	261	21.5	150	12.4	1214	100.0	638	28.40
3	0	0.0	1	4.5	8	36.4	3	13.6	8	36.4	2	9.1	22	100.0	85	29.59
4	2	.2	247	23.8	331	31.9	202	19.4	135	13.0	122	11.7	1039	100.0	38	26.95
5	0	0.0	9	11.7	28	36.3	22	28.6	15	19.5	3	3.9	77	100.0	36	26.65
6	0	0.0	16	27.6	17	29.3	14	24.1	8	13.8	3	5.2	58	100.0	18	25.63
7	2	2.2	22	23.9	23	25.0	20	21.7	14	15.2	11	12.0	92	100.0	29	27.57
8	0	0.0	12	12.5	34	35.4	24	25.0	20	20.8	6	6.3	96	100.0	21	26.66
9	2	1.3	35	22.3	36	22.9	32	20.4	32	20.4	20	12.7	157	100.0	41	27.77
10	12	1.5	138	16.9	185	22.7	141	17.3	158	19.3	182	22.3	816	100.0	221	30.63
11	1	1.0	23	22.3	26	25.3	9	8.7	24	23.3	20	19.4	103	100.0	13	29.31
12	0	0.0	19	18.4	24	23.3	26	25.3	18	17.5	16	15.5	103	100.0	31	28.94
13	0	0.0	11	26.8	9	22.0	6	14.6	11	26.8	4	9.8	41	100.0	29	28.07
14	0	0.0	8	12.3	21	32.3	13	20.0	15	23.1	8	12.3	65	100.0	14	28.36
15	0	0.0	6	18.2	13	39.4	8	24.2	1	3.0	5	15.2	33	100.0	13	26.64
16	0	0.0	19	27.1	22	31.4	10	14.3	13	18.6	6	8.6	70	100.0	15	26.10
17	4	.8	63	13.0	159	32.8	95	19.6	91	18.8	73	15.0	485	100.0	281	28.85
18	3	.6	96	18.1	136	25.6	103	19.4	102	19.2	91	17.1	531	100.0	171	29.50
19	1	.6	27	15.6	60	34.7	28	16.2	34	19.6	23	13.3	173	100.0	300	27.94
20	0	0.0	30	14.8	82	40.4	50	24.6	25	12.3	16	7.9	203	100.0	67	26.73
21	0	0.0	17	14.2	37	30.8	21	17.5	28	23.3	17	14.2	120	100.0	38	29.09
22	0	0.0	1	16.7	2	33.2	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	16.7	6	100.0	0	25.50
STATE TOTAL	53	.9	1097	17.8	1771	28.8	1204	19.6	1141	18.5	883	14.4	6149	100.0	2231	28.44

DETAILED PROFILE OF ADULT AND JUVENILE CLIENTS IN COLORADO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS

Introduction

To establish a data base for the future assessment of both probation population trends and recidivism rates, a fairly extensive survey of probationer characteristics was made of all judicial districts. Adult caseloads in all judicial districts and juvenile caseloads in thirteen districts were sampled. The data collected included demographic variables, socioeconomic information, and prior criminal history. In the future, the relationships between these and other variables to probation termination type, revocation, and new charge will be analyzed.

Procedure

Sample Selection

The population from which the sample of adult probationers was selected was persons placed on probation between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975. For the juvenile information, cases from eight of the districts (5th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 22nd) were selected from cases placed on probation during the same time period. For the remaining five districts, the time period was calendar year 1974. The different time periods were originally selected for comparison purposes; statistical analyses, however, indicated that the variable of year was not significant. For discussion, then, the juvenile data are combined. The sample sizes vary from district to district, and are shown in the tables on the following pages.

Data Collection Source and Variable Definitions

The source from which the data were gathered was either the pre-sentence investigation or the social summary. Although these were found to be the best sources,

TABLE XXXII

ADULT PROBATION
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTIONS BY DEPARTMENT

<u>District</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Total Placed on Probation</u>
1	148	21	697
2	149	10	1504
4	141	18	780
5	37	100	37
6	87	100	87
7	44	100	44
8	100	100	100
9	161	100	161
10	140	16	875
11	34	100	34
12	69	100	69
13	58	100	58
14	56	100	56
15	21	100	21
16	35	100	35
17	145	23	625
18	150	15	991
19	138	100	138
20	144	100	144
21	135	99	140
TOTAL	2016	29	6596

TABLE XXXIII

JUVENILE PROBATION
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTIONS BY DEPARTMENT

<u>District</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Total Placed on Probation</u>
1	126	18	706
2	109	15	711
5	27	100	27
6	54	100	54
9	55	100	55
11	121	100	121
13	59	100	59
15	39	100	39
16	78	100	78
17	126	20	616
18	126	36	352
19	96	50	193
22	30	100	30
TOTAL	465	15	3041

record-keeping policies vary among departments, and some information was not included consistently unless a social summary or pre-sentence report had been prepared. In juvenile cases, social summaries are almost never prepared for informal adjustment cases. For this reason, information regarding informal adjustments was not included in the sample. For adults, deferred prosecution and deferred sentencing cases did not have complete information, but, because of the high occurrence of this type of sentence, were included.

For both adult and juvenile cases, all of the variables refer to the period of the probationer's life during which he was investigated for sentencing disposition.

Information concerning the following variables was collected:

1) Personal characteristics of probationers:

- Sex
- Age
- Ethnicity
- Marital status
- Number of dependents
- Educational background
- Occupational classification
- Employment status
- Source of Support (adult only)

2) Offense information:

- Court of conviction
- Offense for which convicted
- Type of sentence

3) Prior criminal history:

- Prior felony arrests
- Prior misdemeanor arrests
- Prior probation terms
- Prior status arrests (juveniles only)
- Institutionalizations:
 - Prior county jail
 - Prior reformatory or penitentiary
 - Prior mental institutionalization

4) Family information (for juveniles only):

Parents' marital status
Number of siblings
Father's occupation
Father's employment status
Child's living arrangement

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

Ethnicity:

"Anglo" refers to all those not classified as Spanish-surnamed, Black, or Other.
"Other" refers to any other ethnicity, primarily Indians and Orientals.

Occupation:

"Blue-collar" refers to laborers, assemblers, heavy equipment operators, cab drivers, all unskilled and skilled labor, services, and craftsmen.
"Military" includes both enlisted and career men.
"White-collar" refers to sales, clerical, managerial and professional categories.

Court of conviction:

The court in which disposition was determined.

Offenses for which convicted:

For adult, offenders who were placed on probation through a deferred prosecution are included in the sample. In these cases, offenses for which the deferred prosecution was granted are listed.

The same situation applies for juveniles on continued petitions.

Severe traffic:

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

Summary: Profile of Adult Probationers

Interestingly, although this population is from an earlier time period than the information collected and contained in the previous Survey Report of Colorado Probation (FY 1975-76), it is much the same as far as age, sex, ethnicity, type of offense, and court of conviction are concerned. The typical probationer in all jurisdictions is male and fairly young, with the 13th District having the youngest average age (24.0 years old), and the 14th District the oldest (32.9 years old). The mean age overall is 26.9. In fifteen districts, the probationer is most likely to be Anglo. In six districts, the 7th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 19th, and 22nd, over one-third of the probation population is Spanish-surnamed. Only in the 2nd and 4th is the percentage of Blacks substantial; that is, over ten percent.

In terms of family situations, probationers have a somewhat similar history of disrupted marriages, with the statewide average being 14 percent divorced. The percentage of probationers who are single is substantial (44 percent overall). Those who are married account for approximately one-third of the cases. Most probationers do not have children. The 10th District has the fewest probationers without children (45 percent), and the 20th District has the highest (77 percent). For the 20th District (Boulder), this is probably due to the presence of the University of Colorado, and the greater number of younger people in that county.

With respect to educational background, there is not a large difference among the districts studied. The average grade level achieved ranges from 10.2 in the 22nd to 12.2 in the 9th District. The differences in the percentage of those who do not have a high school education, however, is dramatic. Overall, approximately half of the cases had at least a high school diploma. In four districts, however, the 13th, 16th, 17th, and 22nd, only about a third of the probationers had graduated from high school.

When examining occupation, 57 percent of the total are in the blue-collar group, with the proportions for most of the districts closely clustered around that. The exception to this is the 4th, where 25 percent are in the military. This is due to the presence of four major military installations in El Paso County. Many (50 percent of more) are employed at the beginning of probation.

The unemployment rate is about 30 percent, with three districts (7th, 12th, and 22nd) having substantially more probationers unemployed. These data are substantiated by information concerning source of support. Over half of the probationers support themselves through full-time work. In four districts, however (2nd, 10th, 12th, and 22nd), the percentage on public assistance is 15 percent or higher, in comparison to 9 percent of the statewide caseload.

The court of conviction varies somewhat, with about two-thirds of the districts having a majority of cases handled in district court. The 5th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, and 18th districts have a majority sentenced in county court.

Sentences in the jurisdictions are fairly similar: most have approximately 40 percent of their probationers on formal probation. Suspended sentences are prevalent in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 14th, and 15th districts, with the range for these districts being from 17 to 30 percent of all dispositions. Deferred sentences are used frequently, with 30 percent overall.

The offenses found to be most frequently represented vary somewhat among districts. Property crimes, however, make up the largest percentage of most caseloads, and account for 42 percent overall. The differences among districts occur in the categories of crimes against persons, fraud cases, drugs, and traffic offenses. Overall, crimes against persons represent only 13 percent of the cases; two districts (14th and 19th) have considerably more than that. The 4th and the 16th districts have slightly more than one-fourth of their caseload placed on probation for forgery and fraud; this is twice the overall proportion. The statewide average for drug cases is 13 percent; four districts (2nd, 5th, 8th, 20th) have over one-fifth of their cases in this category. However, it is in the placing of traffic cases on probation in which the most disparity occurs across the state. Overall, only 15 percent of the probation cases studied are traffic offenses. In four districts, however, the percentage ranges from 25 percent (12th District) to 40 percent (18th District). Statewide, 50 percent of the defendants are placed on probation for a misdemeanor or traffic offense, 23 percent for a class five felony, and only 26 percent for a class four felony. Thus, many of the probationers statewide are clearly not under supervision for serious crimes.

This is substantiated by the data on prior criminal involvement. Three-fourths of the population have no prior arrests, for either felonies or misdemeanors. As would be expected with such minimal records, prior probation terms and institutionalizations are also minimal. Approximately 83 percent have never been on probation, 90 percent have never been in jail, and 98 percent have never been in either a reformatory or a penitentiary.

In summary, the typical probationer statewide is male, young, and Anglo, and is probably single with no children. He has a fifty-fifty chance of having a high school diploma, is a blue-collar worker, and has a full-time job at the onset of probation. He is probably self-supporting. He is generally handled in district court, and is placed on probation for a property crime. He has a thirty percent chance of being granted a deferred judgment or prosecution. He has no prior record or institutionalizations. Thus, this population is primarily composed of first-time, non-violent offenders, with a personal situation not indicative of chaos.

In terms of socio-demographic data, there are many commonalities. The differences in demographic information seem to be related to the differences between geographical population characteristics.

Summary: Profile of Juvenile Probationers

As was true of adult probationers, there are more similarities than differences among juvenile probationers in different districts. Most (83 percent) of the probationers are male, with only the 17th District having a substantial proportion of females (37 percent). Most are approximately fifteen years old. Ethnicity, however, shows differing results by district. Overall, approximately two-thirds of the population is Anglo, and the remainder mostly Spanish-surnamed (28 percent). In the 2nd, 6th, and 16th districts, the reverse is true: approximately half are Spanish-surnamed. Further, one quarter of the caseload in the 2nd District is Black.

In education, however, probationers are all very similar: the average level completed is approximately eight and half years of school; the range is from 8.3 years of school to 9.9 years. Further, around two-thirds are attending school full-time. Overall, the probationers seem not to have many alcohol or drug problems, with only

three percent indicating any difficulties. In three districts (5th, 13th, and 22nd), 10 to 24 percent mentioned alcohol as a problem. The actual numbers are quite small, however, making absolute conclusions difficult.

Some indices of the probationers' family life indicate stability. Although 27 percent of natural parents are divorced, the juvenile is usually living in a two-parent household (50 to 80 percent). Only in 21 percent of the cases is a juvenile living in a one-parent home. The only district with a high percentage placed under the care of Social Services was the 11th (14 percent). On the whole, then, the living situation of probationers does not substantiate the typical myth of the broken home. The majority (50 to 75 percent) of family heads are classified as either blue-collar, service, or craftsmen positions, with only the 18th District having less than that: only 33 percent fall into those categories. Conversely, the family heads of probationers in the 18th District represent the highest percentage of white collar workers (44 percent), with the 1st and 9th districts having almost the same proportion. The other districts range from approximately 4 to 30 percent white collar workers. The head of the household is usually employed full-time, with the percentage overall being 78 percent. Most of the districts cluster around that figure, with the 22nd being much lower. Here, however, the raw numbers are very low (3). Once again, because of this, definitive statements cannot be made.

The previous arrest records are fairly light, with most districts having only around 20 percent of the probationers previously arrested for a felony. The 2nd District, however, has 53 percent of the probationers with one or more prior felony arrests. Previous misdemeanor arrests also show somewhat similar results, with the 2nd and 18th districts being high (more than 45 percent with one or more previous misdemeanor arrest) and the others being low (40 percent or less). Prior status-related arrests show different results. Here, the 18th District is highest (54 percent with one or more), while the rest of the districts range from 20 to 30 percent. Prior probation terms and institutionalization are very minimal for all districts.

Property offenses constitute the category for which most probationers are placed under supervision. Approximately 60 percent of all probationers are placed on probation for a property crime, such as theft or burglary. Overall, about 22 percent are placed on probation for

status offenses. The districts where this does not hold true are the 5th, 11th, and 17th. In the 5th, 33 percent of the cases are traffic-related, while in both the 11th and 17th over half the cases are for status offenses. Type of handling shows similar results: most districts have a majority (from 64 to 100 percent) delinquency cases, with the percent of sustained petitions varying from district to district. The 17th District, however, shows a fifty-fifty breakdown between CHINS and delinquency cases. The 11th was unable to be analyzed because of keypunch errors. The percentage of CHINS petitions overall is 17 percent, with most of these sustained petitions.

In summary, then, the typical juvenile probationer is male, around 15 years old and probably Anglo. He is in the eighth grade and is currently attending school. He lives with his parents, both of whom are probably his natural parents, in a rather large family. The head of the household is employed full-time, usually in a blue-collar position. The probationer has a fairly light record, does not have a drug or alcohol problem, and has been put on probation for a property crime as a result of a delinquency petition. The similarities between districts are more pervasive than the differences. Once again, differences in probationer characteristics are reflective of community differences.

TABLE XXXIV

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	118	79.7	30	20.3	148	100.0	0
2nd	115	77.2	34	22.8	149	100.0	0
4th	122	86.5	19	13.5	141	100.0	0
5th	32	88.9	4	11.1	36	100.0	1
6th	79	91.9	7	8.1	86	100.0	1
7th	36	81.8	8	18.2	44	100.0	0
8th	93	93.0	7	7.0	100	100.0	0
9th	133	82.6	28	17.4	161	100.0	0
10th	116	83.5	23	16.5	139	100.0	1
11th	30	88.2	4	11.8	34	100.0	0
12th	62	89.9	7	10.1	69	100.0	0
13th	50	86.2	8	13.8	58	100.0	0
14th	50	89.3	6	10.7	56	100.0	0
15th	18	85.7	3	14.3	21	100.0	0
16th	30	85.7	5	14.3	35	100.0	0
17th	124	85.5	21	14.5	145	100.0	0
18th	124	82.7	26	17.3	150	100.0	0
19th	106	76.8	32	23.2	138	100.0	0
20th	130	90.3	14	9.7	144	100.0	0
21st	104	77.0	31	23.0	135	100.0	0
22nd	18	75.0	6	25.0	24	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	1690	84.0	323	16.0	2013	100.0	3

TABLE XXXV

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	18-19		20-21		22-23		24-25		26-27		28-29		30-39		40+		TOTAL		UNKNOWN	MEAN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.													
1st	34	23.8	24	16.8	13	9.1	10	7.0	6	4.2	10	7.0	28	19.6	18	12.6	143	100.0	5	27.36
2nd	25	16.9	20	13.5	15	10.2	26	17.5	13	8.8	9	6.1	21	14.2	19	12.8	148	100.0	1	27.49
4th	31	22.9	24	17.8	15	11.1	10	7.4	14	10.3	8	5.9	19	14.1	14	10.3	135	100.0	6	29.16
5th	7	21.9	6	18.8	4	12.5	3	9.4	5	15.7	0	0.0	6	18.8	1	2.9	32	100.0	5	24.91
6th	12	15.8	27	35.5	6	7.9	10	13.2	8	10.5	3	3.9	7	9.2	3	3.9	76	100.0	11	24.03
7th	12	41.4	4	13.8	2	6.9	1	3.4	0	0.0	2	6.8	5	17.2	3	10.4	29	100.0	15	25.24
8th	19	19.6	24	24.8	15	15.5	9	9.3	6	6.2	7	7.1	12	12.4	5	5.2	97	100.0	3	24.48
9th	35	22.6	26	16.8	20	12.9	14	9.1	11	7.1	8	5.2	26	16.7	15	9.7	155	100.0	6	29.67
10th	22	16.2	28	20.6	11	8.1	11	8.0	4	3.0	6	4.4	31	22.8	23	16.9	136	100.0	4	28.96
11th	6	20.6	3	10.3	2	6.9	4	13.7	4	13.7	1	3.4	6	20.7	3	10.3	29	100.0	5	27.48
12th	12	19.0	4	6.4	9	14.3	6	9.5	6	9.5	3	4.8	13	20.6	10	15.9	63	100.0	6	29.02
13th	13	26.5	15	30.6	6	12.3	4	8.1	2	4.1	3	6.1	3	6.1	3	6.1	49	100.0	9	24.00
14th	7	12.7	7	12.8	11	20.0	6	10.9	6	10.9	1	1.8	12	21.8	5	9.1	55	100.0	1	32.93
15th	7	33.4	2	9.5	2	9.5	3	14.3	3	14.3	1	4.8	2	9.5	1	4.8	21	100.0	0	24.43
16th	8	25.8	4	12.9	2	6.4	2	6.5	3	9.7	4	13.0	6	15.4	2	6.4	31	100.0	4	26.26
17th	24	16.6	33	22.8	15	10.3	8	5.5	7	4.9	11	7.6	27	18.6	20	13.8	145	100.0	0	27.48
18th	21	14.1	17	11.4	16	10.7	15	10.0	16	10.7	4	2.7	24	16.1	36	24.2	149	100.0	1	30.88
19th	31	22.5	21	15.2	17	12.3	11	8.0	18	13.0	6	4.3	21	15.2	13	9.4	138	100.0	0	27.12
20th	27	18.7	31	21.5	15	10.5	14	9.7	13	9.1	14	9.7	23	16.0	7	4.9	144	100.0	0	24.62
21st	28	26.7	18	17.1	11	10.5	9	8.6	4	3.8	6	5.7	18	17.1	11	10.5	105	100.0	30	26.20
22nd	9	42.9	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.5	1	4.8	2	9.6	4	19.0	21	100.0	3	26.43
STATE TOTAL	390	20.5	341	17.9	207	10.9	176	9.3	151	7.9	108	5.7	312	16.4	216	11.4	1901	100.0	115	26.87

TABLE XXXVI

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	ANGLO		BLACK		CHICANO		OTHER		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
1st	124	85.5	2	1.4	17	11.7	2	1.4	145	100.0	3
2nd	87	58.4	38	25.5	24	16.1	0	0.0	149	100.0	0
4th	87	69.0	24	19.0	15	11.9	0	0.0	126	100.0	15
5th	29	93.5	1	3.2	1	3.2	0	0.0	31	100.0	6
6th	65	77.4	2	2.4	17	20.2	0	0.0	84	100.0	3
7th	27	64.3	0	0.0	15	35.7	0	0.0	42	100.0	2
8th	85	86.7	3	3.1	10	10.2	0	0.0	98	100.0	2
9th	129	93.5	2	1.4	3	2.2	4	2.8	138	100.0	23
10th	55	39.6	4	2.9	78	56.1	2	1.4	139	100.0	1
11th	24	82.8	1	3.4	4	13.8	0	0.0	29	100.0	5
12th	20	29.4	0	0.0	48	70.6	0	0.0	68	100.0	1
13th	40	81.6	0	0.0	8	16.3	1	2.0	49	100.0	9
14th	52	92.9	0	0.0	3	5.4	1	1.8	56	100.0	0
15th	17	81.0	0	0.0	4	19.0	0	0.0	21	100.0	0
16th	16	45.7	0	0.0	19	54.3	0	0.0	35	100.0	0
17th	96	66.2	13	9.0	35	24.1	1	.7	145	100.0	0
18th	126	84.0	13	8.7	11	7.3	0	0.0	150	100.0	0
19th	93	68.9	1	.7	41	30.4	0	0.0	135	100.0	3
20th	119	82.6	4	2.8	19	13.2	2	1.4	144	100.0	0
21st	110	87.3	0	0.0	16	12.7	0	0.0	126	100.0	9
22nd	10	47.6	0	0.0	5	23.8	6	28.6	21	100.0	3
STATE TOTAL	1411	73.1	108	5.6	393	20.4	19	1.1	1931	100.0	85

TABLE XXXVII

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DIST.	SINGLE		MARRIED		WIDOWED		SEPARATED		DIVORCED		TOTAL		UNK.
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	64	44.1	51	35.2	3	2.1	8	5.5	19	13.1	145	100.0	3
2	64	43.0	44	29.5	0	0.0	13	8.7	28	18.8	149	100.0	0
3	56	40.9	52	38.0	0	0.0	13	9.5	16	11.7	137	100.0	4
4	17	56.7	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.0	30	100.0	7
5	40	51.9	24	31.2	2	2.6	3	3.9	8	10.4	77	100.0	10
6	9	40.9	11	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1	22	100.0	22
7	50	52.6	35	36.9	0	0.0	4	4.2	6	6.3	95	100.0	5
8	87	59.6	34	23.2	1	.7	6	4.1	18	12.3	146	100.0	15
9	50	35.7	52	37.1	2	1.4	8	5.7	28	20.0	140	100.0	0
10	12	40.0	12	40.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	4	13.3	30	100.0	4
11	19	35.8	22	41.5	0	0.0	3	5.7	9	17.0	53	100.0	16
12	22	47.8	14	30.5	0	0.0	6	13.0	4	8.7	46	100.0	12
13	23	43.4	20	37.7	0	0.0	1	1.9	9	17.0	53	100.0	3
14	9	47.4	6	31.6	0	0.0	3	15.8	1	5.3	19	100.0	2
15	18	51.4	13	37.1	0	0.0	2	5.7	2	5.7	35	100.0	0
16	48	33.6	64	44.8	2	1.4	10	7.0	19	13.3	143	100.0	2
17	58	38.9	47	31.6	3	2.0	13	8.7	28	18.8	149	100.0	1
18	54	39.4	58	42.3	0	0.0	9	6.6	16	11.7	137	100.0	1
19	76	52.8	44	30.6	0	0.0	5	3.5	19	13.2	144	100.0	0
20	46	40.0	43	37.4	1	.9	6	5.2	19	16.2	115	100.0	20
21	9	47.4	6	31.6	0	0.0	1	5.3	3	15.8	19	100.0	5
STATE TOTAL	831	44.1	662	35.1	14	.7	116	6.2	261	13.9	1884	100.0	132

TABLE XXXVIII

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DIST.	0		1		2		3		4		5+		TOTAL		UNK.
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	86	61.0	24	17.0	18	12.8	5	3.5	3	2.1	5	3.5	141	100.0	7
2	90	64.3	21	15.0	14	10.0	10	7.1	3	2.1	2	1.4	140	100.0	9
3	68	51.1	24	18.0	21	15.8	12	9.0	5	3.8	3	2.3	133	100.0	8
4	18	66.7	7	25.9	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	3.7	0	0.0	27	100.0	10
5	46	62.2	17	23.0	5	6.8	4	5.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	74	100.0	13
6	13	61.9	6	28.6	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	100.0	23
7	62	65.3	16	16.8	9	9.5	4	4.2	3	3.2	1	1.1	95	100.0	5
8	95	69.9	21	15.4	6	4.4	9	6.6	2	1.5	3	2.2	136	100.0	25
9	58	45.0	22	17.1	16	12.4	8	6.2	9	7.0	16	12.5	129	100.0	11
10	15	62.5	4	16.7	2	8.3	0	0.0	2	8.3	1	4.2	24	100.0	10
11	26	55.3	9	19.1	8	17.0	3	6.4	1	2.1	0	0.0	47	100.0	22
12	28	62.2	11	24.4	5	11.1	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	100.0	13
13	28	53.8	7	13.5	11	21.2	3	5.8	2	3.8	1	1.9	52	100.0	4
14	16	84.2	0	0.0	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.3	19	100.0	2
15	21	61.8	4	11.8	2	5.9	3	8.8	1	2.9	3	8.8	34	100.0	1
16	68	48.2	30	21.3	19	13.5	10	7.1	10	7.1	4	2.8	141	100.0	4
17	78	53.1	19	12.9	15	10.2	21	14.3	9	6.1	5	3.4	147	100.0	3
18	67	49.3	22	16.2	15	11.0	15	11.0	12	8.8	5	3.7	136	100.0	2
19	109	77.3	13	9.2	11	7.8	5	3.5	3	2.1	0	0.0	141	100.0	3
20	58	55.2	21	20.0	12	11.4	8	7.6	3	2.9	3	3.9	105	100.0	30
21	9	52.9	1	5.9	2	11.8	3	17.6	1	5.9	1	5.9	17	100.0	7
STATE TOTAL	1059	58.7	299	16.6	192	10.6	128	7.1	71	3.9	55	3.0	1804	100.0	212

TABLE XXXIX

ADUNA: DISTRIBUTION BY EDUCATION
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICTS	0		1-6		7-9		10-11		12		13+		TOTAL		UNKNOWN	MEAN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	
1st	0	0.0	2	1.4	25	18.0	50	36.0	39	28.1	23	16.5	139	100.0	9	11.19
2st	0	0.0	5	3.3	28	18.8	55	36.9	41	27.5	20	13.5	149	100.0	0	10.89
4rd	1	.8	2	1.6	14	10.6	37	28.0	55	41.7	23	17.4	132	100.0	9	11.31
5th	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2	8	33.3	10	41.7	5	20.8	24	100.0	13	11.92
6th	0	0.0	1	1.4	12	16.9	15	21.1	24	33.8	19	26.8	71	100.0	16	11.73
7th	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	23.8	4	19.1	10	47.6	2	9.5	21	100.0	23	11.33
8th	1	1.4	1	1.4	8	11.3	23	32.4	14	19.7	24	33.8	71	100.0	29	11.54
9th	0	0.0	1	1.0	12	12.2	16	16.3	32	32.7	37	37.7	98	100.0	63	12.22
10th	1	.7	10	7.4	26	19.2	38	28.0	48	35.3	13	9.4	136	100.0	4	10.35
11th	0	0.0	2	8.3	2	8.3	6	25.0	9	37.5	5	20.9	24	100.0	10	11.13
12th	0	0.0	3	6.9	7	16.4	14	32.5	12	27.9	7	16.3	43	100.0	26	10.49
13th	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	32.2	11	35.5	9	29.0	1	3.2	31	100.0	27	10.65
14th	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	8.2	8	16.3	31	63.3	6	12.1	49	100.0	7	11.84
15th	0	0.0	2	10.5	5	26.4	4	21.1	7	36.8	1	5.3	19	100.0	2	10.11
16th	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	33.4	5	27.8	3	16.7	4	22.2	18	100.0	17	10.94
17th	0	0.0	7	4.8	39	26.9	45	31.0	40	27.6	14	9.6	145	100.0	0	10.50
18th	0	0.0	3	2.1	26	17.7	41	27.9	48	32.7	29	19.8	147	100.0	3	11.23
19th	1	.8	11	8.4	17	12.9	37	28.0	33	25.0	33	25.1	132	100.0	6	10.89
20th	0	0.0	1	.7	23	16.2	35	24.7	40	28.2	43	30.3	142	100.0	2	11.66
21st	0	0.0	3	3.3	9	9.5	24	25.5	36	38.3	22	23.4	94	100.0	41	11.37
22nd	0	0.0	7	6.2	5	31.3	4	25.0	4	25.0	2	12.5	16	100.0	8	10.19
STATE TOTAL	4	.2	51	3.3	284	16.6	480	28.2	545	32.0	333	19.7	1701	100.0	315	11.12

TABLE XL

ADULT DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICTS	NONE		FARMER		BLUE COLLAR		WHITE COLLAR		HOUSEWIFE		STUDENT		MILITARY		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1st	22	15.4	1	.7	79	55.3	23	16.1	5	3.5	9	6.3	4	2.8	143	100.0	5
2nd	27	18.1	1	.7	75	50.3	30	20.1	7	4.7	8	5.4	1	.7	149	100.0	0
4th	12	8.8	1	.7	68	49.6	8	5.8	7	5.1	7	5.1	34	24.8	137	100.0	4
5th	1	3.2	0	0.0	25	80.6	4	12.9	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	100.0	6
6th	7	8.9	0	0.0	55	69.6	8	10.1	1	1.3	7	8.9	1	1.3	79	100.0	8
7th	3	12.5	4	16.7	11	45.9	0	0.0	1	4.2	5	20.8	0	0.0	24	100.0	20
8th	9	9.6	5	5.3	50	53.2	20	21.3	1	1.1	8	8.5	1	1.1	94	100.0	6
9th	5	3.3	6	4.0	93	62.0	22	14.7	3	2.0	19	12.7	2	1.4	150	100.0	11
10th	21	15.3	2	1.5	86	62.8	7	5.1	11	8.0	7	5.1	3	2.2	137	100.0	3
11th	1	3.6	2	7.1	72	78.5	2	7.1	0	0.0	1	3.6	0	0.0	28	100.0	6
12th	7	13.2	10	18.9	23	43.4	2	3.8	2	3.8	9	17.0	0	0.0	53	100.0	16
13th	4	8.3	9	18.8	29	60.5	3	6.3	1	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.1	48	100.0	10
14th	2	3.7	1	1.9	41	75.9	7	13.0	1	1.9	2	3.7	0	0.0	54	100.0	2
15th	2	11.1	5	27.8	9	50.1	0	0.0	2	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	3
16th	1	3.0	8	24.2	20	60.6	2	6.1	0	0.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	33	100.0	2
17th	30	21.0	1	.7	88	61.6	15	10.5	1	.7	7	4.9	1	.7	143	100.0	2
18th	29	19.3	0	0.0	90	60.0	20	13.3	1	.7	6	4.0	4	2.7	150	100.0	0
19th	46	33.6	10	7.3	51	37.2	19	13.9	4	2.9	6	4.4	1	.7	137	100.0	1
20th	37	25.7	5	3.5	73	50.7	12	8.3	2	1.4	15	10.4	0	0.0	144	100.0	0
21st	6	4.8	5	4.0	78	62.9	10	8.1	5	4.0	19	15.3	1	.8	124	100.0	11
22nd	2	10.5	3	15.8	8	42.2	2	10.5	3	15.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	19	100.0	5
STATE TOTAL	274	14.5	79	4.2	174	56.8	216	11.4	59	3.1	139	7.3	54	2.8	1895	100.0	121

TABLE XLI

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	UNEMPLOYED		FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		SCHOOL ONLY		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
1st	43	30.1	81	56.6	8	5.6	11	7.7	143	100.0	5
2nd	57	38.8	74	50.3	8	5.4	8	5.4	147	100.0	2
4th	50	36.0	74	53.2	7	5.0	8	5.7	139	100.0	2
5th	7	21.9	23	71.9	2	6.3	0	0.0	32	100.0	5
6th	21	28.8	32	43.2	18	24.6	2	2.8	73	100.0	14
7th	10	41.7	11	45.8	0	0.0	3	12.5	24	100.0	20
8th	20	20.4	63	64.3	8	8.2	7	7.1	98	100.0	2
9th	49	33.1	80	54.1	12	8.1	7	4.8	148	100.0	13
10th	49	35.8	65	47.4	12	8.8	11	8.0	137	100.0	3
11th	3	12.5	18	75.0	1	4.2	2	8.4	24	100.0	10
12th	25	47.2	23	43.4	3	5.7	2	3.8	53	100.0	16
13th	15	31.3	31	64.6	0	0.0	2	4.2	48	100.0	10
14th	10	19.6	30	58.8	9	17.7	2	3.9	51	100.0	5
15th	7	36.8	11	57.9	1	5.3	0	0.0	19	100.0	2
16th	8	23.5	21	61.8	4	11.7	1	2.9	34	100.0	1
17th	53	38.4	75	54.3	6	4.3	4	2.9	138	100.0	7
18th	49	32.7	89	59.3	3	2.0	9	6.0	150	100.0	0
19th	51	37.2	75	54.8	5	3.7	6	4.3	137	100.0	1
20th	36	25.0	84	58.3	9	6.3	15	10.4	144	100.0	0
21st	33	28.0	54	45.7	19	16.1	12	10.2	118	100.0	17
22nd	7	50.0	5	35.7	2	14.3	0	0.0	14	100.0	10
STATE TOTAL	603	32.2	1019	54.4	137	7.3	112	6.0	1871	100.0	145

TABLE XLII

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	NONE		FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		SPOT EMPLOYMENT		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		RELATIVES		SPOUSE		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
1st	21	14.7	82	57.3	10	7.0	0	0.0	11	7.7	10	7.0	9	6.3	143	100.0	5
2nd	22	14.8	70	47.0	10	6.7	2	1.3	23	15.4	19	12.8	3	2.0	149	100.0	0
4th	19	13.9	75	54.7	2	1.5	3	2.2	13	9.5	14	10.2	11	8.0	137	100.0	4
5th	2	6.3	23	71.9	0	0.0	2	6.3	3	9.4	2	6.3	0	0.0	32	100.0	5
6th	4	5.6	34	47.9	7	9.9	8	11.3	4	5.6	13	18.3	1	1.4	71	100.0	16
7th	3	12.5	11	45.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.3	7	29.2	1	4.2	24	100.0	20
8th	10	10.2	64	65.3	7	7.1	0	0.0	8	8.2	5	5.1	4	4.1	98	100.0	2
9th	23	16.2	78	54.9	5	3.5	4	2.8	8	5.6	21	14.8	3	2.1	142	100.0	19
10th	4	3.0	64	48.1	3	2.3	16	12.0	20	15.0	19	14.3	7	5.3	133	100.0	7
11th	1	4.3	19	82.6	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.6	23	100.0	11
12th	9	17.6	21	41.2	1	2.0	1	2.0	9	17.6	6	11.8	4	7.8	51	100.0	18
13th	7	15.2	25	54.3	1	2.2	0	0.0	3	6.5	9	19.6	1	2.2	46	100.0	12
14th	5	10.2	29	59.2	3	6.1	5	10.2	1	2.0	4	8.2	2	4.1	49	100.0	7
15th	4	21.1	8	42.1	3	15.8	1	5.3	2	10.5	1	5.3	0	0.0	19	100.0	2
16th	2	6.1	19	57.6	4	12.1	1	3.0	4	12.1	3	9.1	0	0.0	33	100.0	2
17th	23	16.1	77	53.8	5	3.5	0	0.0	18	12.6	16	11.2	4	2.8	143	100.0	2
18th	26	17.3	87	58.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	11	7.3	14	9.3	9	6.0	150	100.0	0
19th	29	21.2	74	54.0	7	5.1	3	2.2	11	8.0	6	4.4	7	5.1	137	100.0	1
20th	23	16.1	86	60.1	8	5.6	1	.7	10	7.0	13	9.1	2	1.4	143	100.0	1
21st	9	7.9	46	40.4	3	2.6	21	18.4	7	6.1	19	16.7	9	7.9	114	100.0	21
22nd	0	0.0	4	33.3	0	0.0	3	25.0	3	25.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	12	100.0	12
STATE TOTAL	246	13.3	996	53.9	83	4.5	71	3.8	171	9.2	203	11.0	79	4.3	1849	100.0	167

TABLE XLIII

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	AGAINST PERSONS FELONY		AGAINST PERSONS MISD.		AGAINST PROPERTY FELONY		SECOND DEGREE BURGLARY		THEFT OVER \$100		AGAINST PROPERTY MISD.		THEFT UNDER \$100		FORGERY/FRAUD FELONY	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1st	2	1.4	17	11.5	16	10.8	9	6.1	5	3.4	12	8.1	15	10.1	10	6.8
2nd	16	10.7	10	6.7	22	14.8	12	8.1	18	12.1	6	4.0	4	2.7	10	6.7
4th	7	5.0	14	9.9	10	7.1	5	3.5	19	13.5	8	5.7	9	6.4	15	10.6
5th	1	2.7	3	8.1	2	5.4	0	0.0	6	16.2	0	0.0	4	10.8	3	8.1
6th	5	5.9	9	10.3	11	12.6	5	5.8	19	21.8	4	4.6	8	9.2	2	2.3
7th	1	2.3	4	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	15.9	16	36.4	0	0.0
8th	6	6.0	0	0.0	8	8.0	16	16.0	18	18.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	12	12.0
9th	3	1.9	15	9.4	7	4.4	6	3.8	13	8.1	6	3.8	45	28.1	17	10.6
10th	8	5.7	11	7.9	7	5.0	5	3.6	12	8.6	8	5.7	7	5.0	9	6.4
11th	1	3.2	4	12.9	5	16.1	9	29.0	4	12.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.9
12th	3	4.4	7	10.3	1	1.5	8	11.8	2	2.9	1	1.5	9	13.2	4	5.9
13th	3	5.2	3	5.2	8	13.8	10	17.2	5	8.6	3	5.2	8	13.8	5	8.6
14th	11	19.6	8	14.3	2	3.6	5	8.6	4	7.2	3	5.4	1	1.8	5	8.9
15th	1	4.8	3	14.3	0	0.0	1	4.8	7	33.3	2	9.5	2	9.5	3	14.3
16th	3	9.1	5	15.2	2	6.1	6	18.2	3	9.1	1	3.0	1	3.0	8	24.2
17th	3	2.1	9	6.2	23	15.9	5	3.4	0	0.0	10	6.9	17	11.7	5	3.4
18th	10	6.7	0	0.0	10	6.7	0	0.0	3	2.0	12	8.0	12	8.0	5	3.3
19th	21	15.2	8	5.8	14	10.1	10	7.2	39	28.3	3	2.2	3	2.2	13	9.4
20th	8	5.6	7	4.9	23	16.0	13	9.0	18	12.5	8	5.6	8	5.6	12	8.3
21st	6	4.4	8	5.9	11	8.2	8	5.9	21	15.6	5	3.7	12	8.9	10	7.4
22nd	0	0.0	2	8.3	0	0.0	1	4.2	9	37.5	4	16.7	2	8.3	4	16.7
STATE TOTAL	119	5.9	147	7.3	182	9.1	134	6.7	225	11.2	105	5.3	185	9.2	156	7.8

TABLE XLIII (Cont'd)

DISTRICT	FORGERY/ FRAUD MISD.		AGAINST MORALS FELONY		AGAINST MORALS MISD.		DRUGS FELONY		DRUGS MISD.		TRAFFIC		OTHER		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
1st	12	8.1	1	.7	0	0.0	12	8.1	7	4.7	22	14.9	8	5.4	148	100.0	0
2nd	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	21.5	9	6.0	1	.7	6	4.0	149	100.0	0
4th	11	7.8	6	4.2	3	2.1	9	6.4	2	1.4	19	13.5	4	2.8	141	100.0	0
5th	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.8	6	16.2	5	13.5	3	8.1	37	100.0	0
6th	2	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4.6	11	12.6	5	5.8	2	2.3	87	100.0	0
7th	3	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	3	6.8	4	9.1	5	11.4	44	100.0	0
8th	2	2.0	6	6.0	0	0.0	14	14.0	11	11.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	100	100.0	0
9th	4	2.5	1	.6	2	1.3	4	2.5	4	2.5	31	19.4	2	1.3	160	100.0	1
10th	14	10.0	2	1.4	0	0.0	5	3.6	8	5.7	40	28.6	4	2.9	140	100.0	0
11th	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.7	1	3.2	31	100.0	3
12th	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.4	3	4.4	24	35.3	1	1.5	68	100.0	1
13th	0	0.0	2	3.4	0	0.0	2	3.4	7	12.1	2	3.4	0	0.0	58	100.0	0
14th	2	3.6	1	1.8	0	0.0	7	12.5	1	1.8	2	3.6	4	7.2	56	100.0	0
15th	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	100.0	0
16th	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	100.0	2
17th	8	5.5	4	2.8	2	1.4	10	6.9	5	3.4	36	24.8	8	5.5	145	100.0	0
18th	13	8.7	2	1.3	2	1.3	3	2.0	13	8.7	60	40.0	5	3.3	150	100.0	0
19th	5	3.6	2	1.4	1	.7	11	8.0	3	2.2	1	.7	4	2.9	138	100.0	0
20th	2	1.4	1	.7	2	1.4	22	15.3	5	3.5	12	8.3	3	2.1	144	100.0	0
21st	5	3.7	1	.7	1	.7	3	2.2	18	13.3	22	16.3	4	3.0	135	100.0	0
22nd	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.3	24	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	87	4.3	29	1.4	13	.6	153	7.6	116	5.8	292	14.5	66	3.3	2009	100.0	7

TABLE XLIV

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE, BY COURT OF CONVICTION

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	DISTRICT COURT										COUNTY COURT										GRAND TOTAL	UNK.	
	TOTAL		SUSP. SENTENCE		PROBATION		DEF. SENTENCE		DEF. PROSECUTION		TOTAL		SUSP. SENTENCE		PROBATION		DEF. SENTENCE		DEF. PROSECUTION				
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%			NO.
1st	97	66.4	28	19.2	49	33.6	14	9.6	6	4.1	49	33.6	6	4.1	22	15.1	12	8.2	9	6.2	146	100.0	2
2nd	147	100.0	2	1.4	50	34.0	59	40.1	36	24.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	147	100.0	2
4th	103	73.0	24	17.0	55	39.0	4	2.8	20	14.2	38	27.0	22	15.6	8	5.7	2	1.4	6	4.3	141	100.0	0
5th	18	52.9	2	5.9	8	23.5	3	8.8	5	14.7	16	47.1	5	14.7	3	14.7	5	14.7	1	3.0	34	100.0	3
6th	61	76.3	7	8.8	4	5.0	46	57.5	4	5.0	19	23.7	1	1.2	5	6.2	10	12.5	3	3.8	80	100.0	7
7th	12	28.6	10	23.8	1	2.4	1	2.4	0	0.0	30	71.4	8	19.1	9	21.4	4	9.5	9	21.4	42	100.0	2
8th	97	100.0	1	1.0	57	58.9	26	26.8	13	13.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	100.0	3
9th	71	44.9	1	.6	33	20.9	24	15.2	13	8.2	87	55.1	1	.6	27	17.1	35	22.2	24	15.2	158	100.0	3
10th	59	42.7	38	27.5	0	0.0	18	13.0	2	2.2	79	57.3	20	14.5	26	18.9	25	18.1	8	5.8	138	100.0	2
11th	28	82.4	7	20.6	0	0.0	7	20.6	14	41.2	6	17.6	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	0.0	4	11.8	34	100.0	0
12th	19	28.8	0	0.0	7	10.6	10	15.2	2	3.0	47	71.2	1	1.5	28	42.4	11	16.7	7	10.6	66	100.0	3
13th	39	72.2	4	7.4	10	18.5	13	24.1	12	22.2	15	27.8	3	5.6	3	5.6	5	9.2	4	7.4	54	100.0	4
14th	39	73.6	11	20.8	7	13.2	20	37.7	1	1.9	14	26.4	1	1.9	3	5.7	9	16.9	1	1.9	53	100.0	3
15th	14	66.6	5	23.8	4	19.0	3	14.3	2	9.5	7	33.4	1	4.8	5	23.8	1	4.8	0	0.0	21	100.0	0
16th	32	97.0	4	12.1	6	18.2	6	18.2	16	48.5	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	33	100.0	2
17th	65	45.8	20	14.1	39	27.5	5	3.5	1	.7	77	54.2	30	21.1	46	32.4	1	.7	0	0.0	142	100.0	3
18th	44	31.4	6	4.3	32	22.9	1	.6	5	3.6	96	68.6	23	16.5	55	39.3	1	.6	17	12.2	140	100.0	10
19th	136	99.3	2	1.5	63	46.0	30	21.9	41	29.9	1	.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.7	137	100.0	1
20th	112	78.9	2	1.4	41	28.9	53	37.3	16	11.3	30	21.1	1	.7	24	16.9	0	0.0	5	3.5	142	100.0	2
21st	64	47.8	1	.8	36	26.9	24	17.9	3	2.2	70	52.2	1	.8	33	24.5	13	9.7	23	17.2	134	100.0	1
22nd	19	86.5	8	36.5	4	18.2	5	22.7	2	9.1	3	13.5	1	4.5	0	0.0	1	4.5	1	4.5	22	100.0	2
STATE TOTAL	1276	65.1	183	9.3	506	25.8	372	19.0	215	11.0	685	34.9	126	6.4	300	15.3	136	6.9	123	6.3	1961	100.0	55

TABLE XLV

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>4+</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>								
1st	96	65.3	30	20.4	11	7.5	5	3.4	5	3.4	147	100.0	1
2nd	98	65.8	19	12.8	14	9.4	7	4.7	11	7.4	149	100.0	0
4th	114	80.9	17	12.1	5	3.5	3	2.1	2	1.4	141	100.0	0
5th	26	86.7	3	10.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	30	100.0	7
6th	55	73.3	12	16.0	3	4.0	1	1.3	4	5.4	75	100.0	12
7th	17	85.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	24
8th	70	77.8	15	16.7	4	4.4	0	0.0	1	1.1	90	100.0	10
9th	71	79.8	7	7.9	3	3.4	4	4.5	4	4.5	89	100.0	72
10th	104	81.3	18	14.1	4	3.1	2	1.6	0	0.0	128	100.0	12
11th	3	37.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	12.5	8	100.0	26
12th	35	81.4	6	14.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	2.3	43	100.0	26
13th	29	78.4	3	8.1	4	10.8	1	2.7	0	0.0	37	100.0	21
14th	46	90.2	4	7.8	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	100.0	5
15th	10	71.4	4	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	7
16th	25	78.1	5	15.6	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	100.0	3
17th	93	64.1	33	22.8	10	6.9	2	1.4	7	4.8	145	100.0	0
18th	115	76.7	17	11.3	11	7.3	2	1.3	5	3.3	150	100.0	0
19th	110	80.3	16	11.7	6	4.4	0	0.0	5	3.6	137	100.0	1
20th	95	66.4	24	16.8	13	9.1	2	1.4	9	6.3	143	100.0	1
21st	72	78.3	13	14.1	6	6.5	0	0.0	1	1.1	92	100.0	43
22nd	18	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	18	100.0	6
STATE TOTAL	1302	74.9	251	14.4	98	5.6	32	1.8	56	3.3	1739	100.0	277

TABLE XLVI

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY PRIOR MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	0		1		2		3		4+		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
1st	108	73.5	25	17.0	9	6.1	1	.7	4	2.7	147	100.0	1
2nd	98	66.7	29	19.7	3	2.0	6	4.1	11	7.5	147	100.0	2
4th	110	78.0	15	10.6	9	6.4	3	2.1	4	2.8	141	100.0	0
5th	18	60.0	11	36.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	7
6th	57	76.0	7	9.3	6	8.0	5	6.7	0	0.0	75	100.0	12
7th	19	95.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	24
8th	63	70.8	15	16.9	7	7.9	1	1.1	3	3.3	89	100.0	11
9th	67	74.4	16	17.8	4	4.4	1	1.1	2	2.2	90	100.0	71
10th	101	80.2	20	15.9	3	2.4	1	.8	1	.8	126	100.0	14
11th	3	37.5	2	25.0	2	25.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	8	100.0	26
12th	35	81.4	3	7.0	2	4.7	2	4.7	1	2.3	43	100.0	26
13th	27	71.1	7	18.4	1	2.6	1	2.6	2	5.3	38	100.0	20
14th	43	89.6	5	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	100.0	8
15th	8	57.1	4	28.6	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	7
16th	28	87.5	2	6.3	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	100.0	3
17th	104	72.2	22	15.3	13	9.0	1	.7	4	2.8	144	100.0	1
18th	105	70.0	28	18.7	7	4.7	0	0.0	10	6.7	150	100.0	0
19th	112	82.0	14	10.4	7	5.2	1	.7	1	.7	135	100.0	3
20th	93	65.0	20	14.0	12	8.4	8	5.6	10	7.0	143	100.0	1
21st	78	85.7	7	7.7	5	5.5	1	1.1	0	0.0	91	100.0	44
22nd	17	94.4	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	6
STATE TOTAL	1294	74.8	254	14.7	95	5.5	33	1.9	53	3.1	1729	100.0	287

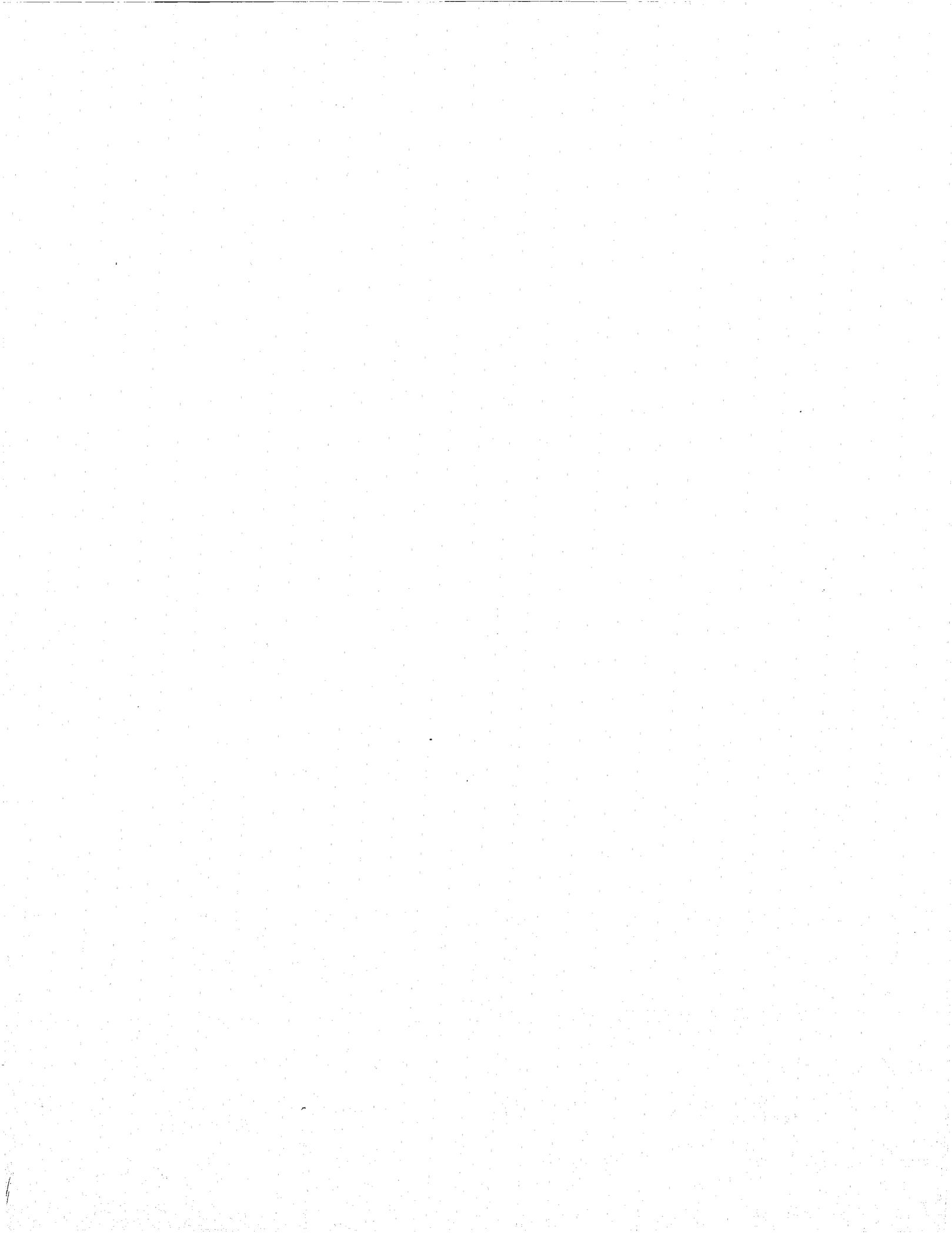


TABLE XLVII

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY PREVIOUS PROBATION TERMS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	0		1		2+		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
1st	110	74.8	31	21.1	6	4.1	147	100.0	1
2nd	116	77.9	18	12.1	15	10.1	149	100.0	0
4th	125	88.7	16	11.3	0	0.0	141	100.0	0
5th	28	93.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	30	100.0	7
6th	60	81.1	13	17.6	1	1.4	74	100.0	13
7th	16	80.0	4	20.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	24
8th	78	86.7	10	11.1	2	2.2	90	100.0	10
9th	75	85.2	11	12.5	2	2.3	88	100.0	73
10th	104	84.6	17	13.8	2	1.6	123	100.0	17
11th	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	26
12th	37	86.0	6	14.0	0	0.0	43	100.0	26
13th	39	92.9	3	7.1	0	0.0	42	100.0	16
14th	46	88.5	6	11.5	0	0.0	52	100.0	4
15th	10	75.9	3	23.1	0	0.0	13	100.0	8
16th	31	96.9	1	3.1	0	0.0	32	100.0	3
17th	97	66.9	38	26.2	10	6.9	145	100.0	0
18th	118	78.7	24	16.0	8	5.4	150	100.0	0
19th	117	86.0	18	13.2	1	.7	136	100.0	2
20th	120	83.9	22	15.4	1	.7	143	100.0	1
21st	77	85.6	10	11.1	3	3.3	90	100.0	45
22nd	18	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	6
STATE TOTAL	1428	82.4	255	14.7	51	2.9	1734	100.0	282

TABLE XLVIII

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY PREVIOUS COUNTY JAIL TERMS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

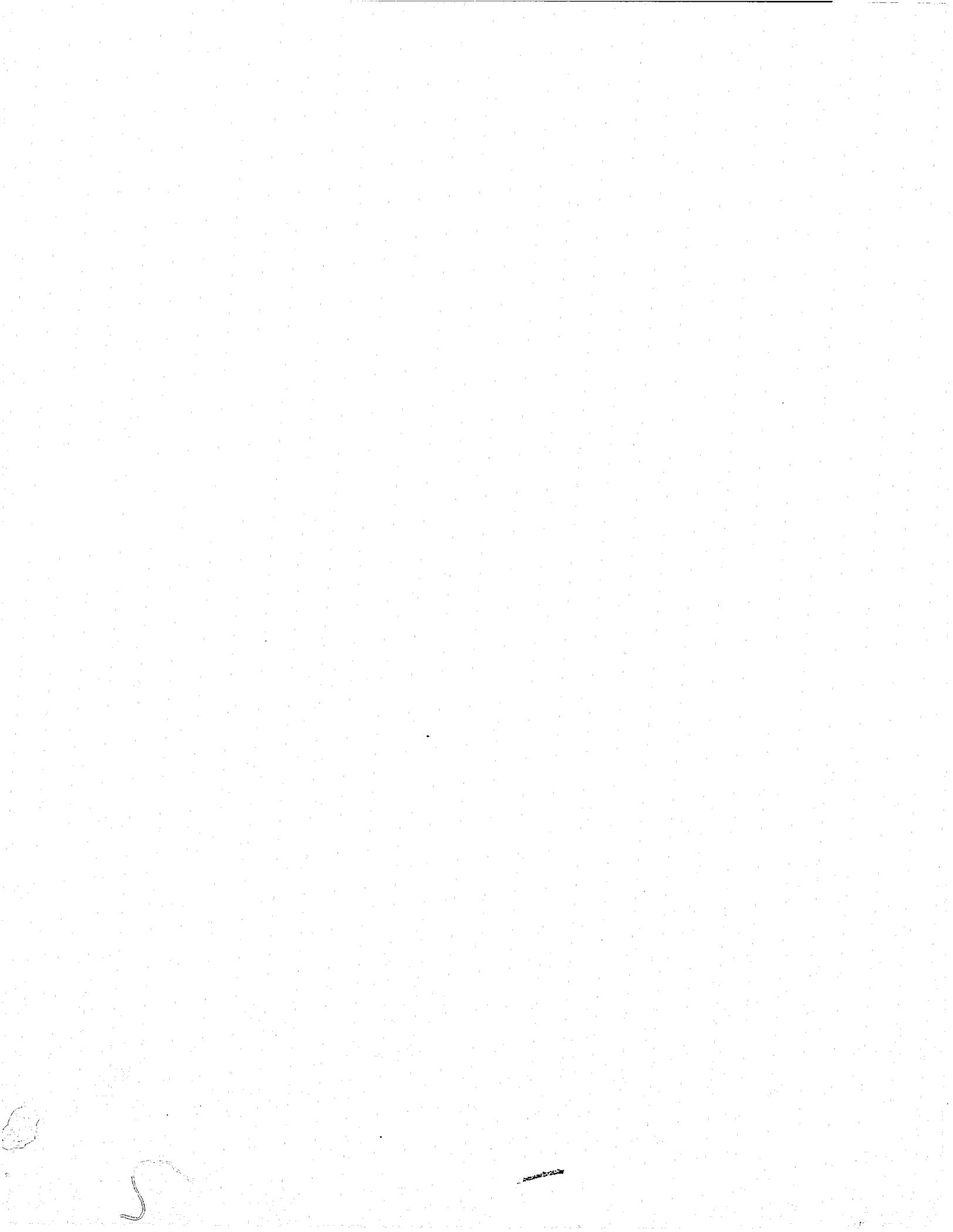
<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2+</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	136	92.5	7	4.8	4	2.8	147	100.0	1
2nd	130	87.2	11	7.4	8	5.6	149	100.0	0
4th	127	90.1	11	7.8	3	2.1	141	100.0	0
5th	28	93.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	30	100.0	7
6th	66	89.2	5	6.8	3	4.1	74	100.0	13
7th	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	24
8th	80	88.9	9	10.0	1	1.1	90	100.0	10
9th	77	88.5	8	9.2	2	2.3	87	100.0	74
10th	114	92.7	7	5.7	2	1.6	123	100.0	17
11th	6	75.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	8	100.0	26
12th	38	88.4	3	7.0	2	4.6	43	100.0	26
13th	41	97.6	1	2.4	0	0.0	42	100.0	16
14th	50	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	100.0	6
15th	10	76.9	3	23.1	0	0.0	13	100.0	8
16th	31	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	100.0	4
17th	127	87.6	10	6.9	8	5.5	145	100.0	0
18th	126	84.0	17	11.3	7	4.9	150	100.0	0
19th	130	95.6	4	2.9	2	1.4	136	100.0	2
20th	127	88.8	12	8.4	4	2.8	143	100.0	1
21st	77	86.5	9	10.1	3	3.3	89	100.0	46
22nd	18	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	6
STATE TOTAL	1559	90.2	120	6.9	50	2.9	1729	100.0	287

TABLE XLIX

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY PREVIOUS REFORMATORY TERMS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	0		1		2+		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
1st	143	97.3	4	2.7	0	0.0	147	100.0	1
2nd	145	97.3	3	2.0	1	.7	149	100.0	0
4th	135	95.7	6	4.3	0	0.0	141	100.0	0
5th	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	7
6th	73	97.3	2	2.7	0	0.0	75	100.0	12
7th	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	24
8th	90	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	100.0	10
9th	86	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0	87	100.0	74
10th	121	98.4	2	1.6	0	0.0	123	100.0	17
11th	4	50.0	4	50.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	26
12th	42	97.7	1	2.3	0	0.0	43	100.0	26
13th	41	97.6	1	2.4	0	0.0	42	100.0	16
14th	49	98.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	50	100.0	6
15th	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	8
16th	32	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	100.0	3
17th	138	95.2	6	4.1	1	.7	145	100.0	0
18th	148	98.7	2	1.3	0	0.0	150	100.0	0
19th	134	98.5	2	1.5	0	0.0	136	100.0	2
20th	139	97.2	3	2.1	1	.7	143	100.0	1
21st	87	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0	88	100.0	47
22nd	18	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	6
STATE TOTAL	1688	97.6	39	2.3	3	.2	1730	100.0	286



CONTINUED

2 OF 3

TABLE L

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY PREVIOUS PENITENTIARY TERMS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2+</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	146	99.3	1	.7	0	0.0	147	100.0	1
2nd	146	98.0	2	1.3	1	.7	149	100.0	0
4th	140	99.3	1	.7	0	0.0	141	100.0	0
5th	30	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	7
6th	73	97.3	2	2.7	0	0.0	75	100.0	12
7th	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	24
8th	90	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	100.0	10
9th	84	96.6	2	2.3	1	1.1	87	100.0	74
10th	122	99.2	1	.8	0	0.0	123	100.0	17
11th	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	26
12th	43	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	100.0	26
13th	42	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	100.0	16
14th	50	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	50	100.0	6
15th	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	8
16th	32	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	100.0	3
17th	141	97.2	4	2.8	0	0.0	145	100.0	0
18th	148	99.3	1	.7	0	0.0	149	100.0	1
19th	134	98.5	2	1.5	0	0.0	136	100.0	2
20th	138	96.5	3	2.1	2	1.4	143	100.0	1
21st	84	94.4	4	4.5	1	1.1	89	100.0	46
22nd	18	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	6
STATE TOTAL	1702	98	23	1.3	5	.3	1730	100.0	286

TABLE LI

ADULT: DISTRIBUTION BY PRIOR MENTAL TERMS

January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2+</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	141	95.9	6	4.1	0	0.0	147	100.0	1
2nd	132	91.7	7	4.9	6	3.5	145	100.0	5
4th	137	97.9	3	2.1	0	0.0	140	100.0	1
5th	29	96.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	30	100.0	7
6th	72	97.3	1	1.4	1	1.4	74	100.0	13
7th	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	24
8th	89	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0	90	100.0	10
9th	83	96.5	3	3.5	0	0.0	86	100.0	75
10th	110	89.4	11	8.9	2	1.6	123	100.0	17
11th	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	26
12th	43	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	100.0	26
13th	40	95.2	2	4.8	0	0.0	42	100.0	16
14th	48	94.1	3	5.9	0	0.0	51	100.0	5
15th	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	8
16th	32	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	100.0	3
17th	142	98.6	1	.7	1	.7	144	100.0	1
18th	148	99.3	1	.7	0	0.0	149	100.0	1
19th	132	97.1	4	2.9	0	0.0	136	100.0	2
20th	139	97.2	2	1.4	1	.7	142	100.0	1
21st	82	93.2	3	3.4	3	3.4	88	100.0	47
22nd	18	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	6
STATE TOTAL	1658	96.4	49	2.8	14	.8	1721	100.0	295



TABLE LII

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	111	88.8	14	11.2	125	100.0	1
2nd	83	76.9	25	23.1	108	100.0	1
5th	22	81.5	5	18.5	27	100.0	0
6th	49	90.7	5	9.3	54	100.0	0
9th	52	96.3	2	3.7	54	100.0	1
11th	91	75.2	30	24.8	121	100.0	0
13th	53	89.8	6	10.2	59	100.0	0
15th	37	94.9	2	5.1	39	100.0	0
16th	73	93.6	5	6.4	78	100.0	0
17th	79	63.2	46	36.8	125	100.0	1
18th	102	81.0	24	19.0	126	100.0	0
19th	80	84.2	15	15.8	95	100.0	1
22nd	29	96.7	1	3.3	30	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	861	82.7	180	17.3	1041	100.0	5

TABLE LIII

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	0-10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18+		TOTAL		UNKNOWN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	MEAN
1st	1	.8	2	1.6	5	4.1	9	7.4	13	10.7	26	21.3	37	30.3	29	23.8	0	0.0	122	100.0	4	15.3
2nd	0	0.0	4	3.8	4	3.8	6	5.8	22	21.2	23	22.1	18	17.3	22	21.2	5	4.8	104	100.0	5	15.2
5th	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	6	24.0	6	24.0	9	36.0	1	4.0	25	100.0	2	15.9
6th	1	1.9	0	0.0	2	3.8	4	7.7	4	7.7	13	25.0	14	26.9	13	25.0	1	1.9	52	100.0	2	15.4
9th	0	0.0	1	1.9	2	3.7	3	5.6	9	16.7	10	18.5	15	27.8	13	24.1	1	1.9	54	100.0	1	15.5
11th	4	3.3	5	4.1	10	8.3	12	9.9	13	10.7	27	22.3	30	24.8	20	16.5	0	0.0	121	100.0	0	14.7
13th	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	2	3.5	7	12.3	7	12.3	23	40.4	15	26.3	2	3.5	57	100.0	2	15.8
15th	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	2	5.1	6	15.4	3	7.7	16	41.0	10	25.6	1	2.6	39	100.0	0	15.7
16th	0	0.0	1	1.3	4	5.3	9	11.8	9	11.8	15	19.7	15	19.7	22	28.9	1	1.3	76	100.0	2	15.3
17th	0	0.0	1	.8	3	2.4	19	15.2	25	20.0	36	28.8	7	21.6	14	11.2	0	0.0	105	100.0	1	14.8
18th	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	7	5.7	16	13.0	38	30.9	36	37.3	22	17.9	2	1.6	123	100.0	3	15.4
19th	1	1.1	2	2.1	4	4.2	8	8.4	11	11.6	17	17.9	29	30.5	23	24.2	0	0.0	95	100.0	1	15.2
22nd	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9	2	6.9	8	27.6	9	31.0	8	27.6	0	0.0	29	100.0	1	15.7
STATE TOTAL	7	.7	16	1.6	38	3.7	83	8.1	140	13.7	229	22.4	255	26.9	220	21.5	14	1.4	1002	100.0	4	15.2



TABLE LIV

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY ETHNICITY

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>ANGLO</u>		<u>BLACK</u>		<u>CHICANO</u>		<u>OTHER</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</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>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
2nd	29	26.9	26	24.1	51	47.2	2	1.8	108	100.0	1
5th	17	63.0	0	0.0	10	37.0	0	0.0	27	100.0	0
6th	25	48.1	0	0.0	27	51.9	0	0.0	52	100.0	2
9th	49	90.7	0	0.0	5	9.3	0	0.0	54	100.0	1
11th	96	93.2	1	1.0	6	5.8	0	0.0	103	100.0	18
13th	44	83.0	0	0.0	9	17.9	0	0.0	53	100.0	6
15th	24	61.5	0	0.0	14	35.9	1	2.6	39	100.0	0
16th	32	41.0	1	1.3	45	57.7	0	0.0	78	100.0	0
17th	85	72.6	3	2.6	28	23.9	1	.9	117	100.0	9
18th	95	91.3	1	1.0	8	7.7	0	0.0	104	100.0	22
19th	64	69.6	0	0.0	28	30.4	0	0.0	92	100.0	4
22nd	16	69.6	0	0.0	5	21.7	2	8.7	23	100.0	7
STATE TOTAL	576	87.8	32	3.8	236	27.8	6	.6	850	100.0	196

TABLE LV

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY CHILD'S EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICT	0		1-6		7		8		9		10		11		12		TOTAL		UNKNOWN	MEAN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	
1st	0	0.0	6	9.4	8	12.5	12	18.8	18	28.1	15	23.4	5	7.8	0	0.0	64	100.0	62	8.6
2nd	0	0.0	13	12.5	16	15.4	27	26.0	23	22.1	19	18.3	4	3.8	2	1.9	104	100.0	5	8.3
5th	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.7	9	39.1	4	17.4	5	21.7	3	13.0	23	100.0	4	9.9
6th	0	0.0	4	9.8	0	0.0	4	9.8	15	36.6	7	17.1	10	24.4	1	2.4	41	100.0	13	9.3
9th	0	0.0	3	6.5	1	2.2	8	17.4	15	32.6	11	23.9	7	15.2	1	2.2	46	100.0	9	9.2
11th	1	1.0	25	25.3	14	14.1	15	15.2	24	24.2	13	13.1	7	7.1	0	0.0	99	100.0	22	8.0
13th	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.0	5	11.6	14	32.6	9	20.9	10	23.3	2	4.7	43	100.0	16	9.6
15th	0	0.0	3	8.6	3	8.6	3	8.6	15	42.9	8	22.9	3	8.6	0	0.0	35	100.0	4	8.9
16th	0	0.0	11	15.5	8	11.3	16	22.5	20	28.2	13	18.3	0	0.0	3	4.2	71	100.0	7	8.4
17th	0	0.0	6	5.0	20	16.5	36	29.8	29	24.0	22	18.2	7	5.8	1	.8	121	100.0	5	8.5
18th	0	0.0	6	5.8	10	9.6	23	22.1	37	35.6	19	18.3	9	8.7	0	0.0	104	100.0	22	8.8
19th	0	0.0	13	16.0	7	8.6	13	16.0	22	27.2	19	23.5	6	7.4	1	1.2	81	100.0	15	8.4
22nd	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	3	15.8	8	42.1	4	21.1	2	10.5	0	0.0	19	100.0	11	9.1
STATE TOTAL	1	.1	90	10.6	92	10.8	167	19.6	249	29.3	163	19.2	75	8.8	14	1.6	851	100.0	195	8.7



TABLE LVI

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY ALCOHOL HISTORY

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NONE</u>		<u>PROBLEM</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	52	100.0	0	0.0	52	100.0	74
2nd	104	95.4	5	4.6	109	100.0	0
5th	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	100.0	6
6th	44	95.7	2	4.3	46	100.0	8
9th	36	92.3	3	7.7	39	100.0	16
11th	115	97.5	3	2.5	118	100.0	3
13th	50	90.9	5	9.1	55	100.0	4
15th	36	100.0	0	0.0	36	100.0	3
16th	75	100.0	0	0.0	75	100.0	3
17th	126	100.0	0	0.0	126	100.0	0
18th	120	97.6	3	2.4	123	100.0	3
19th	94	100.0	0	0.0	94	100.0	2
22nd	11	84.6	2	15.4	13	100.0	17
STATE TOTAL	879	96.9	28	3.1	907	100.0	139

TABLE LVII

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY DRUG HISTORY

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>NONE MENTIONED</u>		<u>PROBLEM</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	53	100.0	0	0.0	53	100.0	73
2nd	98	89.9	11	10.1	109	100.0	0
5th	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0	6
6th	42	91.3	4	8.7	46	100.0	8
9th	38	92.7	3	7.3	41	100.0	14
11th	116	98.3	2	1.7	118	100.0	3
13th	52	94.5	3	5.5	55	100.0	4
15th	34	94.4	2	5.6	36	100.0	3
16th	74	98.7	1	1.3	75	100.0	3
17th	125	99.2	1	.8	126	100.0	0
18th	122	98.4	2	1.6	124	100.0	2
19th	94	100.0	0	0.0	94	100.0	2
22nd	13	100.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	17
STATE TOTAL	881	96.7	30	3.3	911	100.0	135

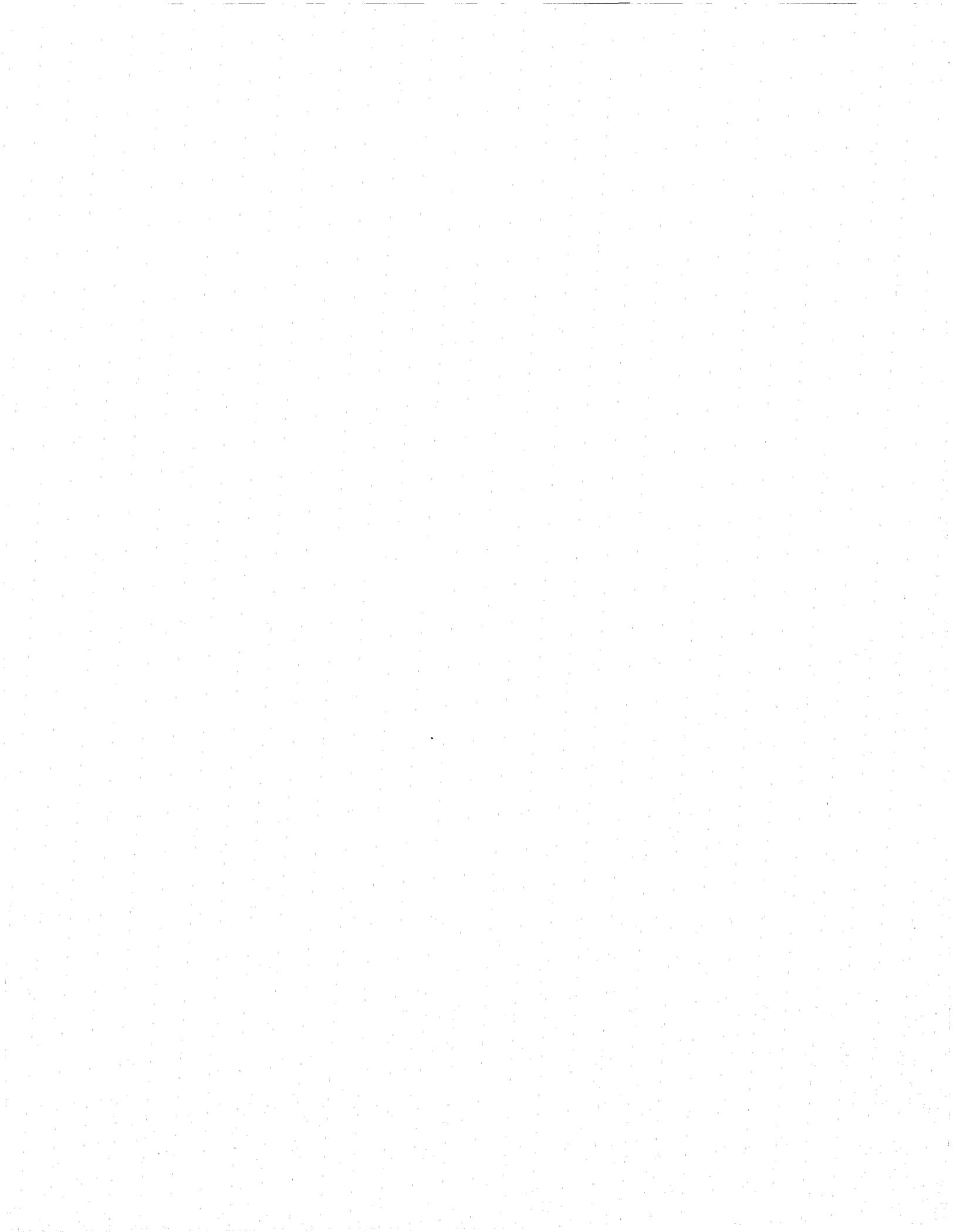


TABLE LVIII

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

DIST.	SINGLE		MARRIED		WIDOWED		SEPARATED		DIVORCED		TOTAL		UNK.
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	0	0.0	29	51.8	6	10.7	0	0.0	21	37.5	56	100.0	70
2	3	2.9	41	40.2	5	4.9	17	16.7	36	35.3	102	100.0	7
5	18	81.8	3	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.6	22	100.0	5
6	15	30.0	27	54.0	1	2.0	3	6.0	4	8.0	50	100.0	4
9	4	7.7	30	57.7	1	1.9	1	1.9	16	30.8	52	100.0	3
11	0	0.0	81	71.7	8	7.1	7	6.2	17	15.0	113	100.0	8
13	1	1.9	33	63.5	4	7.7	1	1.9	13	25.0	52	100.0	7
15	0	0.0	15	40.5	3	8.1	4	10.8	15	40.5	37	100.0	2
16	0	0.0	44	59.5	5	6.8	8	10.8	17	23.0	74	100.0	4
17	1	.8	71	58.7	5	4.1	5	4.1	39	32.2	121	100.0	5
18	0	0.0	59	53.6	13	11.8	2	1.8	36	32.7	110	100.0	16
19	0	0.0	52	57.1	6	6.6	7	7.7	26	28.6	91	100.0	5
22	12	63.2	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	26.3	19	100.0	11
STATE TOTAL	54	6.0	487	54.2	57	6.3	55	6.1	246	27.4	899	100.0	147

TABLE LIX

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY CHILD'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

DIST.	WITH PARENTS		WITH RELATIVES		IN GROUP HOME		IN FOSTER HOME		INDEPENDENTLY		WITH SINGLE PARENT		WITH SOCIAL SERVICES		TOTAL		UNK.
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	36	65.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	18	32.7	0	0.0	55	100.0	71
2	54	49.5	5	4.6	6	5.5	2	1.8	2	1.8	40	36.7	0	0.0	109	100.0	0
5	20	87.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	100.0	4
6	35	72.9	3	6.3	1	2.1	0	0.0	4	8.3	5	10.4	0	0.0	48	100.0	6
9	40	80.0	2	4.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	12.0	1	2.0	50	100.0	5
11	82	73.2	5	4.5	2	1.8	1	.9	0	0.0	6	5.4	16	14.3	112	100.0	9
13	46	79.3	4	6.9	1	1.7	1	1.7	1	1.7	4	6.9	1	1.7	58	100.0	1
15	25	65.8	2	5.3	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	10	26.3	0	0.0	38	100.0	1
16	52	68.4	4	5.3	3	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	22.4	0	0.0	76	100.0	2
17	87	70.7	5	4.1	1	.8	2	1.6	0	0.0	28	22.8	0	0.0	123	100.0	3
18	82	71.9	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	26.3	0	0.0	114	100.0	12
19	51	56.7	6	6.7	0	0.0	4	4.4	7	7.8	22	24.4	0	0.0	90	100.0	6
22	10	58.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	17.6	1	5.9	2	11.8	1	5.9	17	100.0	13
STATE TOTAL	620	67.9	39	4.3	15	1.6	15	1.6	17	1.9	188	20.6	19	2.1	913	100.0	133

TABLE LX

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

DIST.	NO.	0		1		2		3		4		5		TOTAL		UNK.
		NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	
1	1	2.0		3	6.0	14	28.0	12	24.0	12	24.0	8	16.0	50	100.0	76
2	3	2.8		7	6.5	21	19.6	20	18.7	19	17.8	37	34.6	107	100.0	2
5	0	0.0		2	12.5	5	31.3	4	25.0	1	6.3	4	25.0	16	100.0	11
6	2	4.0		10	20.0	6	12.0	9	18.0	4	8.0	19	38.0	50	100.0	4
9	6	12.8		9	19.1	9	19.1	11	23.4	4	8.5	8	17.1	47	100.0	8
11	19	20.4		24	25.8	18	19.4	18	19.4	4	4.3	10	10.7	93	100.0	28
13	6	17.1		10	28.6	6	17.1	4	11.4	5	14.3	4	11.5	35	100.0	24
15	3	8.8		5	14.7	4	11.8	4	11.8	7	20.6	11	32.3	34	100.0	5
16	8	12.3		8	12.3	7	10.8	13	20.0	8	12.3	21	32.3	65	100.0	13
17	3	2.6		11	9.6	27	23.5	32	27.8	16	13.9	26	22.6	115	100.0	11
18	3	3.4		17	19.5	16	18.4	22	25.3	13	14.9	16	18.4	87	100.0	39
19	2	2.4		13	15.9	23	28.0	9	11.0	13	15.9	22	26.8	82	100.0	14
22	0	0.0		1	12.5	2	25.0	2	25.0	1	12.5	2	25.0	8	100.0	22
STATE TOTAL	56	7.1		120	15.2	158	20.0	160	20.3	107	13.6	188	23.8	789	100.0	257

TABLE LXI

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY PARENT'S OCCUPATION

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1974

DISTRICTS	NONE		FARM		BLUE COLLAR		SERVICES		CRAFTSMAN		WHITE COLLAR		HOUSEWIFE		STUDENT		MILITARY		OTHER		TOTAL		UNKNOWN
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
1st	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	26.5	5	10.2	8	16.3	21	42.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	49	100.0	77
2nd	20	18.3	0	0.0	22	20.2	27	24.8	11	10.1	15	13.8	14	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109	100.0	0
5th	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	55.0	3	15.0	1	5.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	7
6th	3	6.3	2	4.2	13	27.1	10	20.8	7	14.6	9	18.8	3	6.3	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	100.0	6
9th	1	2.0	1	2.0	15	30.6	4	8.2	6	12.2	20	40.8	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	49	100.0	6
11th	1	1.3	3	3.9	22	28.9	14	18.4	6	7.9	25	32.9	3	3.9	0	0.0	2	2.6	0	0.0	76	100.0	45
13th	0	0.0	13	31.7	14	34.1	5	12.2	2	4.9	5	12.2	2	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	100.0	18
15th	3	9.4	3	9.4	12	37.5	0	0.0	6	18.8	4	12.5	4	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	100.0	7
16th	8	11.9	5	7.5	36	53.7	5	7.5	4	6.0	3	4.5	6	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	100.0	11
17th	10	9.3	1	.9	33	30.6	12	11.1	18	16.7	26	24.1	4	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.7	108	100.0	18
18th	5	6.0	0	0.0	11	13.1	9	10.7	7	8.3	37	44.0	5	6.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	9	10.7	84	100.0	42
19th	16	19.5	1	1.2	34	41.5	3	3.7	4	4.9	17	20.7	6	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	82	100.0	14
22nd	0	0.0	1	8.3	4	33.3	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	5	41.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	100.0	18
STATE TOTAL	67	8.6	30	3.8	240	30.8	97	12.5	82	10.6	187	24.1	54	6.9	2	.3	2	.3	16	2.1	777	100.0	269

TABLE LXII

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED</u>		<u>EMPLOYED</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	1	2.0	48	98.0	49	100.0	77
2nd	35	32.4	73	67.6	108	100.0	1
5th	0	0.0	19	100.0	19	100.0	8
6th	15	33.3	30	66.7	45	100.0	9
9th	6	12.5	42	87.5	48	100.0	7
11th	14	17.5	66	82.5	80	100.0	41
13th	3	7.0	40	93.0	43	100.0	16
15th	11	32.4	23	67.6	34	100.0	5
16th	26	36.6	45	63.4	71	100.0	7
17th	19	17.0	93	83.0	112	100.0	14
18th	13	16.9	64	83.1	77	100.0	49
19th	21	28.8	52	71.2	73	100.0	23
22nd	7	70.0	3	30.0	10	100.0	20
STATE TOTAL	171	22.2	598	77.8	769	100.0	277

TABLE LXIII

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE

January 1974 - December 1975

DISTRICT	AGAINST PERSONS FELONY		AGAINST PERSONS MISD.		AGAINST PROPERTY FELONY		SECOND DEGREE BURGLARY		THEFT OVER \$100		AGAINST PROPERTY MISD.		THEFT UNDER \$100		FORGERY/FRAUD FELONY	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1st	3	2.5	4	3.3	16	13.1	33	27.0	4	3.3	11	9.1	24	19.7	2	1.6
2nd	0	0.0	10	9.3	23	21.3	21	19.4	7	6.5	8	7.4	17	15.7	0	0.0
5th	1	3.7	2	7.4	0	0.0	1	3.7	5	18.5	1	3.7	7	25.9	0	0.0
6th	0	0.0	2	3.7	3	5.6	12	22.2	6	11.1	2	3.7	10	18.5	0	0.0
9th	0	0.0	1	1.8	5	9.1	10	18.2	9	16.4	10	18.2	18	32.7	0	0.0
11th	2	1.7	0	0.0	1	.8	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.7	4	3.3	0	0.0
13th	0	0.0	3	5.1	18	30.5	14	23.7	9	15.3	2	3.4	5	8.5	0	0.0
15th	3	7.9	2	5.3	6	15.8	4	10.5	2	5.3	6	15.8	9	23.7	2	5.3
16th	5	6.5	0	0.0	2	2.6	25	32.9	10	13.2	8	10.5	16	21.1	4	5.3
17th	0	0.0	1	.8	13	10.3	8	6.3	4	3.2	10	7.9	21	16.7	1	.8
18th	0	0.0	7	5.8	28	22.9	22	18.0	7	5.7	5	4.1	23	18.9	0	0.0
19th	3	3.2	9	9.5	17	17.9	18	18.9	10	10.5	4	4.2	10	10.5	3	3.2
22nd	1	3.3	0	0.0	1	3.3	11	36.7	5	16.7	2	6.6	10	33.3	0	0.0
STATE TOTAL	18	1.7	41	4.0	133	12.9	181	17.5	78	7.6	71	6.9	174	16.8	12	1.2

TABLE LXIII (Cont'd)

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>FORGERY/ FRAUD MISD.</u>		<u>DRUGS FELONY</u>		<u>DRUGS MISD.</u>		<u>TRAFFIC</u>		<u>STATUS</u>		<u>OTHER</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</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>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	0	0.0	12	9.8	8	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.1	122	100.0	4
2nd	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.8	0	0.0	11	10.2	8	7.4	108	100.0	1
5th	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7	9	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	100.0	0
6th	0	0.0	2	3.7	8	14.8	0	0.0	8	14.8	1	1.9	54	100.0	0
9th	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	55	100.0	0
11th	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.7	0	0.0	108	89.3	0	0.0	121	100.0	0
13th	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	6	10.2	0	0.0	59	100.0	0
15th	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	2.6	0	0.0	2	5.3	0	0.0	38	100.0	1
16th	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	5	6.5	76	100.0	2
17th	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.8	0	0.0	65	51.6	2	1.6	126	100.0	0
18th	0	0.0	6	4.9	2	1.6	0	0.0	20	16.4	2	1.6	122	100.0	4
19th	1	1.1	2	2.2	6	6.3	0	0.0	8	8.4	4	4.2	95	100.0	1
22nd	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	100.0	0
STATE TOTAL	1	.1	25	2.4	33	3.2	10	1.0	229	22.2	27	2.6	1033	100.0	13

TABLE LXIV

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF HANDLING

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

DISTRICTS	DELINQUENCY PETITIONS								CHINS PETITIONS								GRAND TOTAL		UNK.
	TOTAL		INSTIT.		SUSTAINED		CONTINUED		TOTAL		INSTIT.		SUSTAINED		CONTINUED		NO.	%	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%			
1st	120	95.2	0	0.0	43	34.1	77	61.1	6	4.8	0	0.0	6	4.8	0	0.0	126	100.0	0
2nd	72	80.0	5	5.6	52	58.4	15	16.8	17	19.2	7	7.9	7	7.9	3	3.4	89	100.0	20
5th	13	100.0	1	7.7	4	30.8	8	61.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	14
6th	24	64.9	1	2.7	4	10.8	19	51.4	13	35.1	0	0.0	13	35.1	0	0.0	37	100.0	17
9th	36	97.3	0	0.0	22	59.5	14	37.8	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	37	100.0	18
11th	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	114*
13th	49	92.5	0	0.0	31	58.5	18	34.0	4	7.5	0	0.0	1	1.9	3	5.6	53	100.0	6
15th	22	100.0	0	0.0	8	36.4	14	63.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	100.0	17
16th	73	97.4	0	0.0	33	44.0	40	53.4	2	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	75	100.0	3
17th	62	49.2	3	2.4	41	32.5	18	14.3	64	50.8	0	0.0	52	41.3	12	9.5	126	100.0	0
18th	100	80.0	1	.8	60	48.0	39	31.2	25	20.0	0	0.0	25	20.0	0	0.0	125	100.0	1
19th	90	93.7	1	1.0	34	35.4	55	57.3	6	6.3	0	0.0	6	6.3	0	0.0	96	100.0	0
22nd	18	94.8	9	47.4	9	47.4	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.2	0	0.0	19	100.0	11
STATE TOTAL	686	83.2	21	2.6	348	42.2	317	38.4	139	16.8	7	.8	113	13.7	19	2.3	825	100.0	221

*Key punch error.

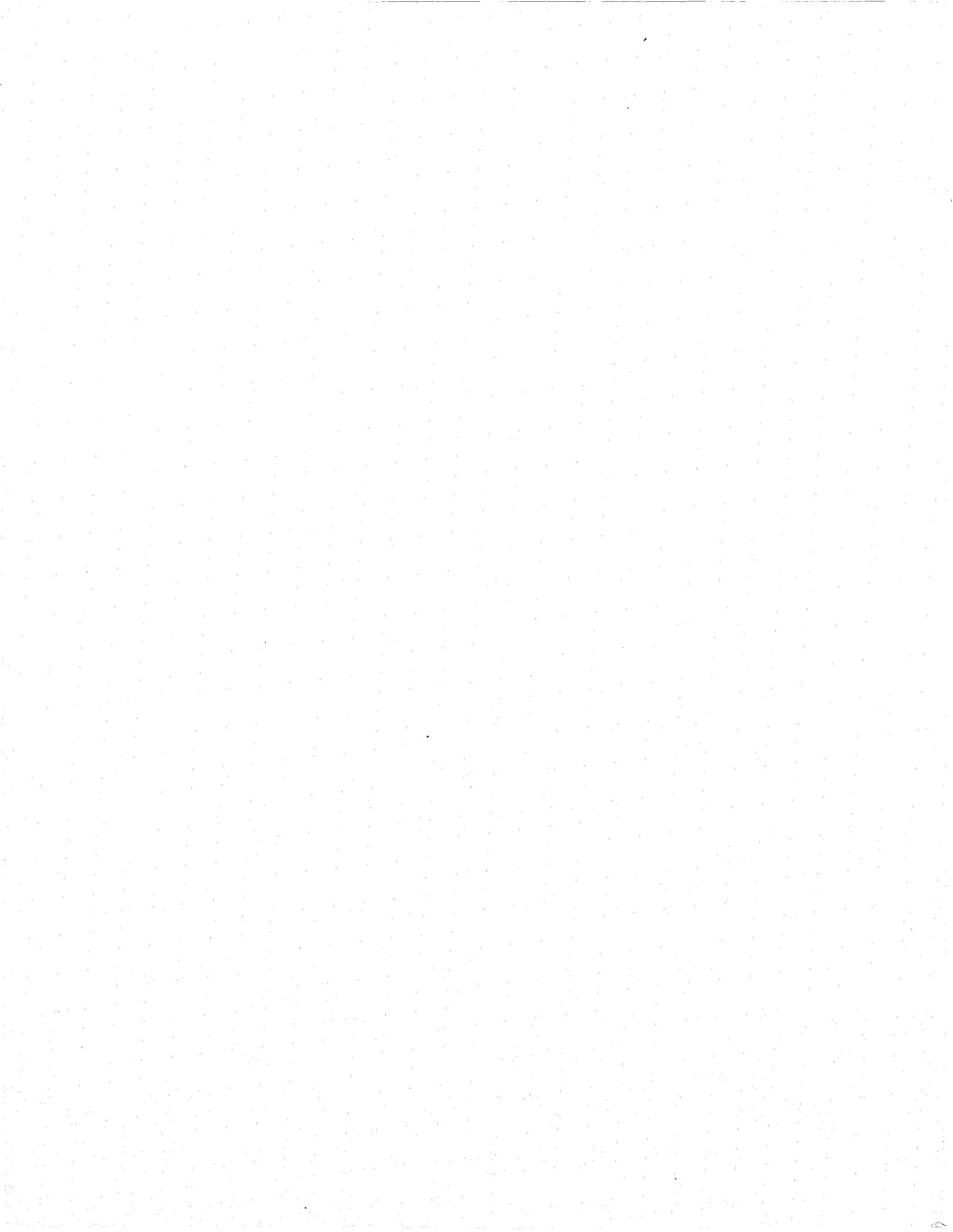


TABLE LXV

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY PRIOR FELONY ARRESTS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2+</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	43	79.6	5	9.3	6	11.1	54	100.0	72
2nd	51	47.2	28	25.9	29	26.9	108	100.0	1
5th	22	95.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	23	100.0	4
6th	41	91.1	4	8.9	0	0.0	45	100.0	9
9th	31	79.6	4	10.2	4	10.2	39	100.0	16
11th	91	95.8	4	4.2	0	0.0	95	100.0	26
13th	40	95.2	2	4.8	0	0.0	42	100.0	17
15th	33	91.7	3	8.3	0	0.0	36	100.0	3
16th	62	81.6	13	17.1	1	1.3	76	100.0	2
17th	98	77.8	16	12.7	12	9.5	126	100.0	0
18th	30	65.2	7	15.2	9	19.6	46	100.0	80
19th	67	79.8	14	16.7	3	3.6	84	100.0	12
22nd	12	85.7	2	14.3	0	0.0	14	100.0	16
STATE TOTAL	621	78.8	103	13.1	64	8.1	788	100.0	258

TABLE LXVI

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY PRIOR MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2+</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	42	77.8	6	11.1	6	11.1	54	100.0	72
2nd	50	45.9	27	24.8	32	29.4	109	100.0	0
5th	16	66.7	7	29.2	1	4.2	24	100.0	3
6th	35	76.1	6	13.0	5	10.9	46	100.0	8
9th	24	61.5	7	17.9	8	20.6	39	100.0	16
11th	88	91.7	7	7.3	1	1.0	96	100.0	25
13th	38	90.5	2	4.8	2	4.8	42	100.0	17
15th	35	97.2	1	2.8	0	0.0	36	100.0	3
16th	66	86.8	10	13.2	0	0.0	76	100.0	2
17th	98	78.4	16	12.8	11	8.8	125	100.0	1
18th	24	57.1	10	23.8	8	19.0	42	100.0	84
19th	56	65.9	13	15.3	16	18.8	85	100.0	11
22nd	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	17
STATE TOTAL	585	74.3	112	14.2	90	11.5	787	100.0	259

TABLE LXVII

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY PRIOR STATUS OFFENSE ARRESTS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2+</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	44	81.5	3	5.6	7	13.0	54	100.0	72
2nd	72	66.1	21	19.3	16	14.7	109	100.0	0
5th	20	87.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	23	100.0	4
6th	41	89.1	3	6.5	2	4.4	46	100.0	8
9th	34	85.0	3	7.5	3	7.5	40	100.0	15
11th	83	87.4	7	7.4	5	5.2	95	100.0	26
13th	38	90.5	1	2.4	3	7.2	42	100.0	17
15th	31	86.1	3	8.3	2	5.6	36	100.0	3
16th	76	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76	100.0	2
17th	85	68.0	13	10.4	27	21.6	125	100.0	1
18th	21	47.7	10	22.7	13	29.5	44	100.0	82
19th	64	77.1	11	13.3	8	9.6	83	100.0	13
22nd	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	17
STATE TOTAL	622	79.1	78	9.9	86	11.0	786	100.0	260

TABLE LXVIII

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY PRIOR PROBATION TERMS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

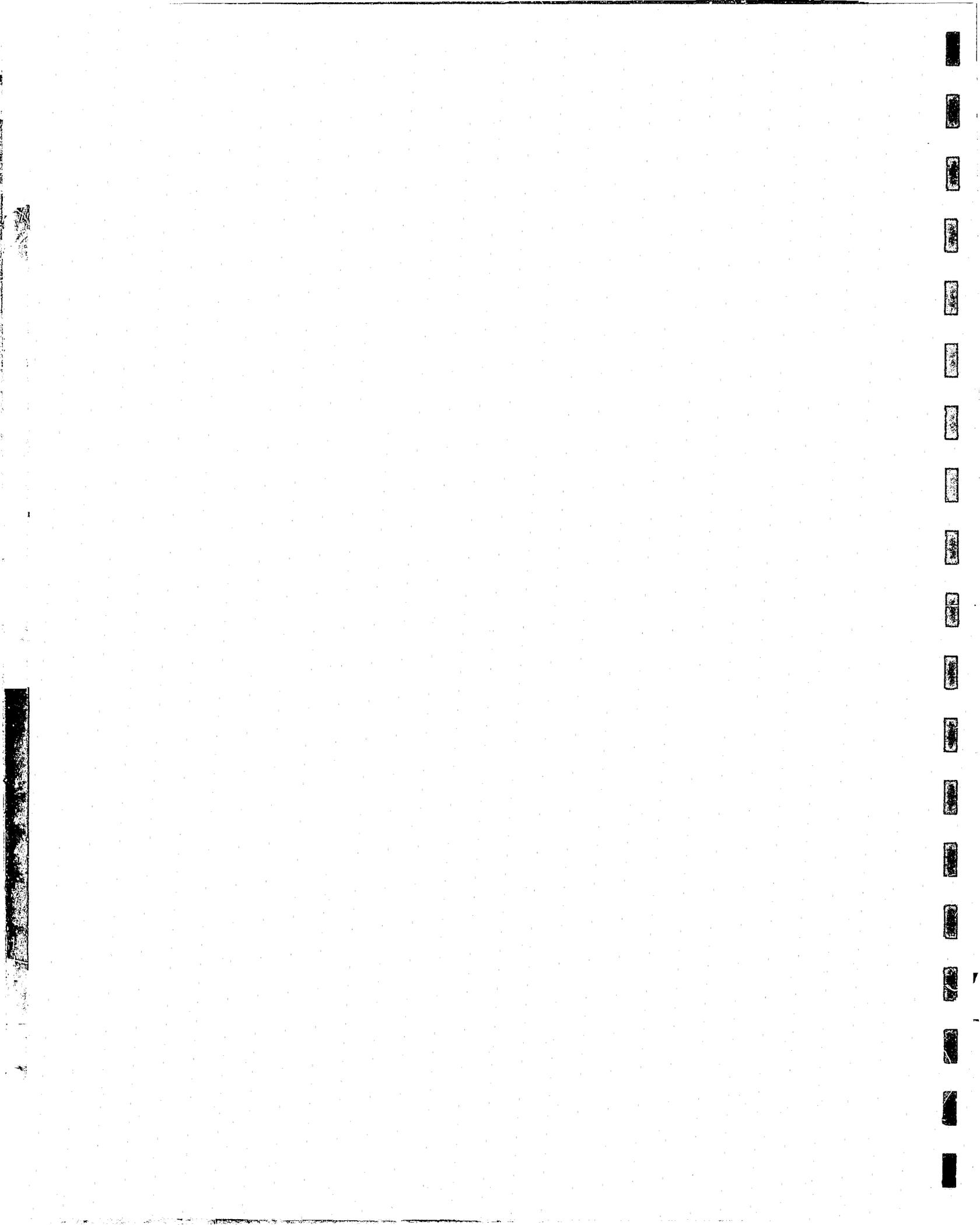
<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2+</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	48	90.6	5	9.4	0	0.0	53	100.0	73
2nd	84	77.1	19	17.4	6	5.5	109	100.0	0
5th	18	81.8	4	18.2	0	0.0	22	100.0	5
6th	40	87.0	4	8.7	2	4.3	46	100.0	8
9th	33	86.8	4	10.5	1	2.6	38	100.0	17
11th	105	91.3	9	7.8	1	.9	115	100.0	6
13th	41	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	100.0	18
15th	35	94.6	2	5.4	0	0.0	37	100.0	2
16th	58	76.3	15	19.7	3	3.9	76	100.0	2
17th	112	89.6	10	8.0	3	2.4	125	100.0	1
18th	99	90.8	7	6.4	3	2.8	109	100.0	17
19th	76	87.4	10	11.5	1	1.1	87	100.0	9
22nd	11	78.6	2	14.3	1	7.1	14	100.0	16
STATE TOTAL	760	87.2	91	10.4	21	2.4	872	100.0	174

TABLE LXIX

JUVENILE: DISTRIBUTION BY PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATIONS

January 1, 1974 - December 31, 1975

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>UNKNOWN</u>
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1st	54	100.0	0	0.0	54	100.0	72
2nd	107	98.2	2	1.8	109	100.0	0
5th	21	95.5	1	4.5	22	100.0	5
6th	46	100.0	0	0.0	46	100.0	8
9th	36	97.3	1	2.7	37	100.0	18
11th	96	100.0	0	0.0	96	100.0	25
13th	41	100.0	0	0.0	41	100.0	18
15th	37	100.0	0	0.0	37	100.0	2
16th	76	100.0	0	0.0	76	100.0	2
17th	123	98.4	2	1.6	125	100.0	1
18th	105	99.1	1	.9	106	100.0	20
19th	86	98.9	1	1.1	87	100.0	9
22nd	14	100.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	16
STATE TOTAL	842	99.1	8	.9	850	100.0	196



DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS



DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS

Introduction

On both the state and national level, there has been growing concern with the need to determine and carry out appropriate sentences which will protect the public from the repeat and violent offender, while providing treatment within the community for the first-time and non-violent offender. Colorado probation departments have begun experimenting with means of providing the services expected by communities, legislators, and judges, while protecting the public and remembering the taxpayer. One of the most important trends now evident is the move of probation departments from the traditional concept of probation officer as sole advisor to the concept of probation officer as broker of treatment services.

Probation officers are making referrals to public and private agencies, seeking purchase of service monies, and working with community agencies and funding sources to develop coordinated programs which will fulfill the needs of probationers. As cooperation and coordination with other agencies are increasing, probation officers are receiving training and assistance in this area.

One result of the brokerage concept, which includes the theory of intensive supervision for those not referred, is that probation departments are spending more time with each client than they have in the past. Probation departments are therefore turning to volunteers and student interns to provide additional and specialized services.

In response to a need for a more structured community based program than is available in probation departments, Senate Bill 4, enacted in the 1976 legislative session, provides for the creation of residential and non-residential facilities for non-violent offenders who "might otherwise have been incarcerated".

Restitution to victims of criminal acts has become a subject of increasing public concern. Innovative restitution programs which insure that those who suffer losses will be reimbursed are now being developed in several judicial districts, with the input and support of the probation departments.

Program Development

Probation officers frequently develop supplemental programs to fulfill their responsibilities to the courts, community, and clients. These programs are sometimes administered by probation staff, but, for the most part, the staff plays a major role in developing a program in the community. An example of this is the development of Workout, Ltd. in Colorado Springs. Juvenile probation staff identified two related needs: 1) job development services for juveniles to enable them to earn money for themselves and for restitution payments, and 2) assistance in determining the amount of restitution. A board of directors was formed, a non-profit corporation organized, and funding sought. Workout, Ltd. now conducts all restitution investigations, monitors payments, and provides job placement and development services for juvenile probation clients. Probation staff of the Fourth District Juvenile Probation Department continue to play a major role in this program as members of the Workout board of directors. Another example of this approach to program development is the establishment of Arapahoe Court Volunteers, Inc. Probation staff initiated the program through an LEAA grant and now serve on its board of directors.

Although limited by funding levels, some probation departments have been able to initiate programs through purchase of service contracts. For example, in Greeley the capability for performing extensive mental health evaluations of juveniles was severely limited. The Weld County Mental Health Center had the expertise, but did not have the necessary financial resources. Through an LEAA grant, the probation department was able to contract with the Center to provide this service. Funding was continued following evaluation of the program. Another example is the establishment of an alcohol treatment and antabuse monitoring program for adults through an agreement between the Adams County Probation Department and Washington House.

Some programs are administered directly by probation department staff. In Denver, the Mountain Parks Work Project provides an alternative in those adult cases where the granting of probation is in question. An offender may be placed on the Mountain Parks Work Project for a specified period, usually 90 to 120 days. During that time, the person lives at the Denver County Jail and works in the Denver Mountain Parks. At the end of the placement, the individual is returned to court and a decision, based on his behavior while on the work project, is made regarding the granting of probation. Probation staff is responsible for monitoring those persons placed on the work project, submitting reports to the court, and making dispositional recommendations.

In almost all areas of the state, probation departments, working in conjunction with jail staff, have developed work release programs. An individual may be required to serve part or all of his probation sentence in a work release program. In this case, the offender lives at the jail and is allowed to maintain his employment in the community. Payments for family support, restitution, and other obligations are monitored by probation officers.

In many departments, recreational programs have been established and operated by probation officers. In the 10th District, recreational and crafts programs are available to probation clients. In Colorado Springs, Project Sojourn, organized by the juvenile probation department, provides opportunities for outdoor recreational activities to probation clients.

Through a grant from the Division of Highway Safety, alcohol evaluation specialists are part of probation staff in the 1st, 17th, and 18th districts. In cases in which alcohol use was evident at the time of the offense or in which the defendant evidences serious prior alcohol use, the specialists conduct evaluations regarding alcohol involvement, develop treatment plans, make recommendations to the court, and monitor treatment placements and agencies. Plans call for the expansion of this program to the 4th and 10th districts.

In four districts, the 2nd, 4th, 10th, and 18th, probation staff are involved in providing the court with bonding information and recommendations at the time of first advisement. Although structures differ, all programs interview persons within hours of arrest. Using a point system based on social information, the eligibility

for release on a personal recognizance bond is determined. Upon being granted PR bond, probation staff may supervise the defendant, make appropriate referrals to treatment agencies, or merely inform the client of upcoming court dates. These programs have had the effect of lowering jail populations, reducing the dependency upon cash bonding, and reducing the failure to appear rate.

Inter-Agency Cooperation

Most persons placed on probation are clients of a variety of community agencies, such as mental health centers, social services departments, and school systems. Accordingly, probation officers are becoming more involved in joint community agencies efforts. Through the Comprehensive Staff Development Program, probation officers and other professionals in human services agencies have been provided training in the Community Resource Management Team (CRMT) concept. This concept is based on the premise that human services should be delivered in a coordinated fashion. The CRMT attempts to provide effective services to individual clients while working to provide improved treatment through coordination of efforts. The means for doing this are periodic meetings of the team to discuss shared problems and needs and to establish inter-agency service delivery policies.

Similar to the Community Resource Management Teams are inter-agency groups whose purposes are to provide services in specific areas. Examples include juvenile diversion teams, crisis intervention teams, and youth services bureaus. These teams meet periodically to assess client needs and make treatment recommendations. These groups have been organized in almost every area of the state.

Noncompensated Staff

Volunteer Programs

Volunteer programs have been an integral part of Colorado probation since before the state assumed funding for courts and probation departments in 1970. These programs have developed over a period of fifteen years and have been organized to meet the needs of the individual departments which they serve. The programs in urban

departments are administered by at least one full-time volunteer coordinator, while in rural areas a part-time coordinator is usually responsible for program administration. All volunteer coordinators are directly answerable to the local probation department administrators; the programs in the 18th District and Denver Juvenile Court, however, function as non-profit corporations, and receive direction from community boards of directors as well.

These programs vary in their degree of specialization and use of volunteers. Most programs provide volunteers to work with probation clients on a one-to-one basis for an extended period of time. This has been the traditional role of volunteers in probation. The volunteer is expected to spend a certain amount of time assisting the probationer to resolve problems which may confront him or simply serve as a role model and friend. The programs serving the 1st, 9th, and 12th districts are examples of this approach. In other programs, volunteers provide specific services such as tutoring, transportation, and job development. Juvenile Offenders in Need, Inc. (JOIN), in Denver Juvenile Court, is an example of a program using this approach. It should be noted that most programs use a combination of both approaches; the examples given refer to the principle use of volunteers.

All programs require that volunteers receive orientation training before being assigned to a client. This training usually covers court organization, probation functions, and use of community resources. The volunteer is asked to make a commitment to the program for a minimum period of time, usually six months to a year. Periodic in-service training dealing with topics such as drug use, counseling techniques, and communication skills are required.

In order to improve the administration of these programs, volunteer program administrators have organized themselves into a coordinating committee to explore and resolve common concerns. This group is revising the program development and training manuals, developing audiovisual aids for recruiting and training volunteers, and defining training needs for volunteer coordinators.

Student Interns

Reflecting the continuing trend of academic interest in the criminal justice field, an increasing number of students are serving internships in probation

departments. Interns are usually students majoring in sociology, psychology, criminal justice, vocational rehabilitation, and human services. The specific duties of an intern are based on probation staff requests and academic requirements of the student. Duties have included research projects, handling investigations, providing specialized treatment for probationers, and assisting administrators.

As is the case with volunteers, student interns are asked to make a minimum time commitment, usually a full academic year. In most departments, training and coordination are provided through the volunteer program. Student evaluations and grades are usually determined by probation department staff and field placement counselors.

Community Corrections

The prime purpose of Senate Bill 4 is to divert adult offenders from state correctional facilities. A total of 204 offenders were placed in local community corrections facilities during this year, with 135 being on a residential basis and 69 on a non-residential basis. It is difficult to measure the effect of community corrections programs as the majority of the offenders are either still in the program or have just recently completed their program.

Nevertheless, preliminary figures on employment and recidivism are encouraging. Out of the total of 204 offenders, only 23 were employed upon entry into a community corrections program. One hundred and sixty-five were unemployed, 13 were under-employed, and three were physically disabled. As of the end of the fiscal year, 110 offenders were employed, 21 unemployed, four have part-time employment, three are still physically disabled, and the remaining 66 offenders are involved in a variety of mental health, alcohol, drug, and job training programs.

The most current research indicates that employment is the single most important factor in determining success or failure in correctional programs; thus the above figures are impressive.

The second area of performance is recidivism. Of the 204 offenders served, 22 were rearrested, 15 of the 22 were reconvicted of new offenses, and 12 offenders were terminated for non-compliance with program rules.

TABLE LXX
 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION
 BY PROGRAM - THE LAST DAY OF THE FISCAL YEAR
 FY 1976-77

<u>County</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Population</u>
Adams	Loft House	13
Boulder	Empathy House	3 ^a
Colorado Springs	Adult Forensics	12 ^a
Denver	County Jail	28
Denver	Walden	6 ^a
Denver	Emerson House	29 ^a
Denver	Williams Street	10 ^a
Durango	Hilltop House	7
Larimer	Community Corrections Program	115 ^b
Pueblo	Our House	7 ^a
	TOTAL	230

^aThis number includes only Senate Bill 4 residents; Federal Bureau of Prison clients and transitional clients from Department of Corrections share these facilities.

^bThis is a non-residential program dealing with both county court and district court clients. The majority would be eligible for placement under Senate Bill 4 stipulations.

Unfortunately, there is no comparative sample of a similar offender group that was institutionalized; hence, there is no way to match the performance of the 204 Senate Bill 4 offenders with a comparable group of offenders coming out of the state penitentiary or reformatory.

In that Senate Bill 4 was developed as an alternative to formal incarceration, it is important to determine how many offenders would have been sent to the penitentiary or the reformatory had community corrections not been available as a sentencing alternative. An examination of 103 of the 204 offenders indicates that, based on offense, 79 percent of the offenders would have been institutionalized if there were no alternatives other than probation. If this percentage holds true for the total group of 204 offenders, 161 of the 204 would have been institutionalized.

Community corrections in Colorado is still in the developmental stage. So far it appears that at least 75 percent of the offenders who were accepted into Senate Bill 4 programs have been successful, i.e., they are employed or getting services to increase their employment opportunities and have not been involved in any new criminal offenses. The experimental programs show thus far that it is less expensive to treat select, non-violent adult offenders in community settings without unreasonably increasing the risk to public safety.

Restitution

Restitution to victims, while not a specific program, has traditionally been a condition of probation. In nearly every case where personal loss has occurred, the amount of that loss is determined and payment ordered as a condition of the probationary term. In most cases, the probation department determines loss amount and makes an appropriate recommendation to the court at the time of sentencing. Recently, the district attorney's offices have assumed the responsibility of determining loss in some districts.

One of the most compelling arguments for placing an offender on probation is that he can continue to be employed, thus saving the taxpayer the cost of maintaining him and his dependents, in addition to compensating his victim.

Restitution collected from both adult and juvenile probationers and repaid by the court to victims

amounted to \$828,553.27. 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.

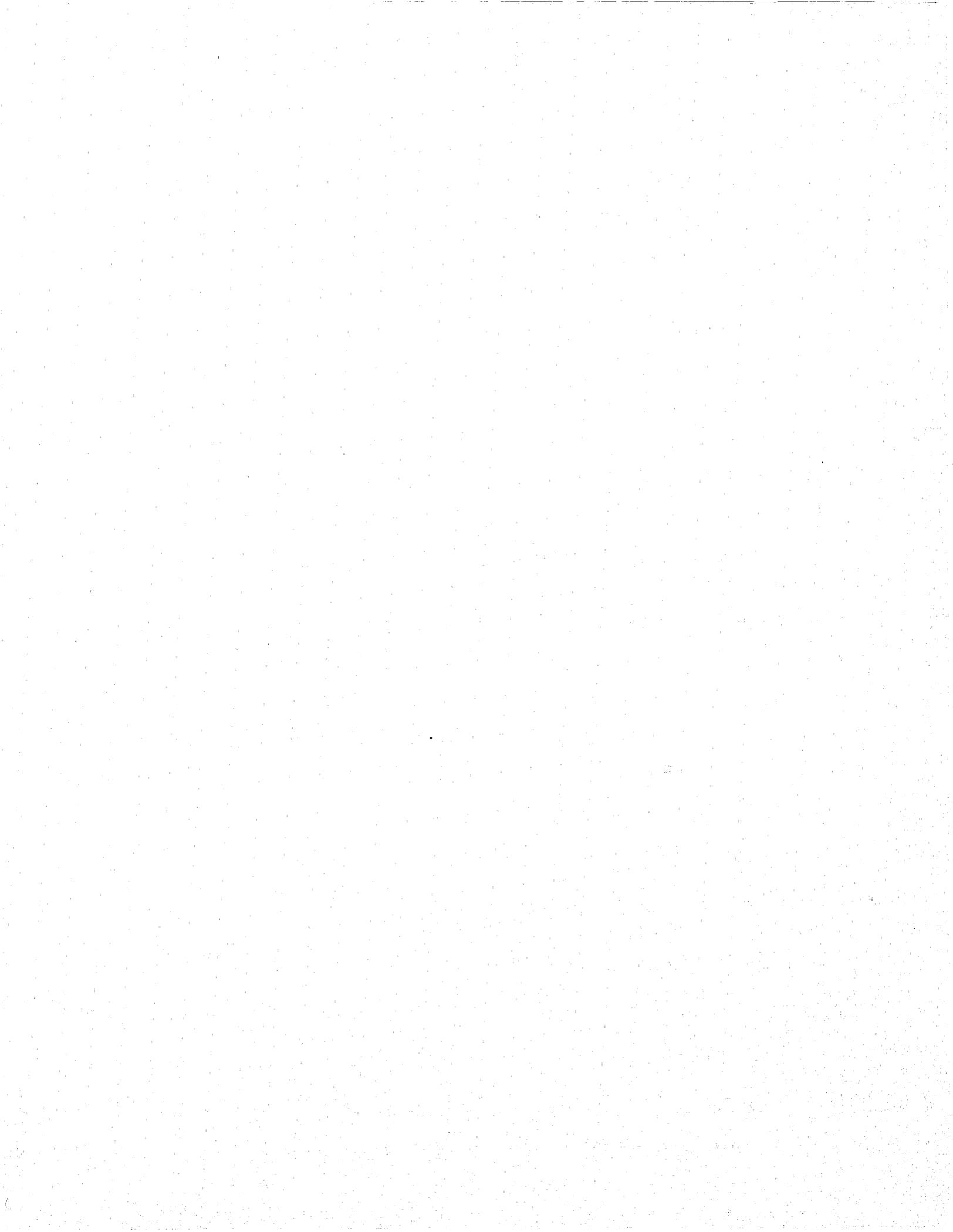
Restitution for property crimes is relatively simple to assess, while damage caused by crimes against society (i.e., narcotic offenses) is difficult to determine and to assess a monetary value. There is growing interest in the concept of "service restitution"; i.e., a period of court-ordered service to the community. A person convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol might be required to work in a hospital emergency room; a person convicted of welfare fraud might be ordered to work at a welfare day-care center, or a person who possesses a specific skill might be required to use that skill in the payment of "service restitution". This concept is being used in both juvenile and adult cases on a limited basis in some jurisdictions.

The Denver Adult Probation Department is planning to undertake a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility of negotiating agreements for non-monetary restitution between victims and offenders who are financially unable to make restitution payments. This program, to be funded by an LEAA grant, is an experiment, designed to determine if such contracts meet the needs of victims and offenders and provide an acceptable alternative for offenders who cannot afford to make cash payments.

TABLE LXXI

RESTITUTION PAID TO VICTIMS
 BY JUVENILE AND ADULT PROBATIONERS
 FY 1976-77

<u>District</u>	<u>Amount Disbursed</u>
1	72,477.17
2nd Adult	178,175.69
2nd Juvenile	23,237.14
3	10,041.03
4	141,680.33
5	11,405.14
6	5,422.81
7	17,302.25
8	12,292.71
9	13,152.09
10	30,773.00
11	24,692.87
12	16,551.42
13	11,205.26
14	11,783.15
15	8,684.61
16	12,941.15
17	67,399.31
18	61,431.34
19	40,699.50
20	22,096.11
21	28,397.05
22	6,712.14
State Total	828,553.27



GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
JUVENILE PROBATION

ADJUDICATION

A judicial declaration of the status of a child, i.e., delinquent, CHINS, dependent or neglected, following either an evidentiary hearing or an admission.

ADJUDICATORY
HEARING

An evidentiary hearing where the people have the burden of proving the allegations to support an adjudication. This hearing may be held before a judge or jury, and is similar to an adult trial. In juvenile cases, however, the jury determines only 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

A court procedure formally advising a person of certain statutory and constitutional rights, given at the person's first appearance in court. The elements of the advisement are enumerated in Rule 3 of the Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure.

ALLEGATIONS

Statements made in a petition filed with the court and served on the child and parents setting forth facts which the petitioner believes bring the child within the jurisdiction of the court. 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

Security, in the form of money or property, deposited with the court to insure the appearance of the child at a specified future time and place. The Colorado Children's Code entitles a child to bail as in adult cases; however, the Colorado Rules of Juvenile Procedure (Rule 23) allows the judge to impose certain conditions such as who may post bail, and with whom the child may reside while proceedings are pending.

**CHILD
(Statutory definition)**

Any person under eighteen years of age.

**CHILD IN NEED OF
SUPERVISION
(Statutory definition)**

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

A dispositional order of court transferring physical custody of a child to the Department of Institutions. Placement after commitment is determined by the Department following evaluation, except in the case of a repeat or violent juvenile offender, and can be at Lookout Mountain School, Mount View School, or any of the work camps or community placements maintained by the Department.

**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S CODE**

Title 19, C.R.S. 1973. This code sets forth the definitions, jurisdiction, procedures, and powers in juvenile cases.

**CONSTITUTIONAL
RIGHTS**

Rights guaranteed by the Constitution, as opposed to statute or common law. A U.S. Supreme Court

decision (In Re Gault) in 1967, made the following rights 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 to children, but they are based on the Colorado Children's Code and not the Constitution.

CONTINUED
ADJUDICATION

A court procedure in the nature of a disposition avoiding 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 may 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 must be either dismissed or sustained.

COURT

1) A tribunal having authority to consider facts and law, and based upon such consideration, to make decisions affecting the rights of the parties before it. 2) A judge of a court. Juvenile cases are handled in district court, except in Denver, where there is a separate juvenile court which has jurisdiction solely over cases under the children's code.

CUSTODY, LEGAL

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

**DELINQUENT
(Statutory definition)**

A child 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; or 3) a lawful order made by the court. There are exceptions to this definition depending on the age of the child and the violation charged. In some cases the children's code does not apply and the child is tried as an adult criminal defendant in district court.

DETENTION

The temporary taking and placing 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**

Facilities 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 followed for a child who has been adjudicated delinquent, in need of supervision, or neglected or dependent. Probation and commitment are examples of dispositions.

**DISPOSITIONAL
HEARING**

A hearing to determine what disposition shall be made for a child adjudicated delinquent, in need of supervision, or neglected or dependent. This hearing may be part of

the proceeding which includes the adjudicatory hearing, or it may be held subsequent to the adjudicatory hearing.

DIVERSION

Any alternative to formal entry into the criminal or juvenile justice system. Diversion is not a new concept but a process which has been used without formalization for many 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

The legal fiction of eliminating or "wiping out" a child's court records. 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 the child's 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. The court and the child may reply to any inquiries subsequent to expungement that no court records exist concerning the child.

FOSTER HOME

A facility licensed and approved by the state to care for children placed 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.

GUARDIAN AD LITEM

A person, usually an attorney, who the court appoints to protect the interest of a child during the pendency of the proceedings 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, or representation of a child in legal actions.

INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT

A court procedure in the nature of a disposition avoiding formal filing of a petition and adjudication. 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 may receive regular counseling and guidance. This option is not available to a child who, in the preceding twelve months, has been adjudicated a delinquent or has been under informal adjustment supervision 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 scope of authority provided by constitution or statute, and given to a particular court, to determine a specific case. The jurisdiction of the juvenile court, unless otherwise provided by law, includes proceedings concerning a delinquent child, a child in need of supervision, a neglected or dependent child, the determination of legal custody, the termination of legal parent-child relationships (voluntary or involuntary), the issuance of orders for support, the determination of parentage, adoptions, and judicial consent for 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.

JUVENILE COURT

The division of the district court or, in Denver, the separate court, which exercises original jurisdiction over the persons and subject matter set forth in the Colorado Children's Code.

**LECTURE AND
RELEASE**

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

**NEGLECTED OR
DEPENDENT
(Statutory definition)**

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

Constitutional release from confinement prior to the expiration of the term of commitment. The decision to place a child on parole after he has been in an institution or to revoke parole following a violation of conditions is made by the Juvenile Parole Board.

PETITION

A written statement filed with a court, setting forth facts and requesting formal judicial action concerning a child, i.e., delinquency petition, CHINS petition.

PRELIMINARY HEARING

A discretionary 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. (Also see PRELIMINARY HEARING in Adult Glossary.)

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION
(see INTAKE)

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

PROBATION

A disposition in delinquency or CHINS cases, whereby the child is allowed to remain in his home, a foster home, or other open setting in the community, 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 responsible for keeping contact, and a record thereof, with each child under his supervision.

PUBLICITY

A prohibited procedure in juvenile cases. 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. Criminal penalties apply to violations of this prohibition.

REFEREE

A person, not a judge, who performs the judicial functions of determining facts and making findings, and then makes recommendations for action to a judge. A referee is licensed to practice law in Colorado and is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the court. The parties may request a review of the referee's hearing, and the judge may alter the referee's 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

A court order rescinding or withdrawing a previous court order. When a child on probation has violated one or more of the terms or conditions of probation, a petition to revoke probation or modify the terms and conditions may be 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.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The rules of conduct which a child must adhere to while under the supervision of the court as part of a disposition. 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 of children in a closed setting.

TRANSFER
(TRANSFER HEARING)

An order of a court having jurisdiction over a particular juvenile charged with a delinquent act, terminating such jurisdiction, and certifying the juvenile to be held for adult criminal proceedings in the district court. 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, transfer the action. 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 without a jury, and may not be heard by a referee.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
ADULT PROBATION

ACQUITTAL

A judgment dismissing criminal charges against a defendant.

ADVISEMENT OF RIGHTS

1) A court procedure formally advising a person of certain statutory and constitutional rights. Such advisement must be given at the person's first appearance in court. 2) A set of warnings which must be given to a person upon arrest (see Miranda warnings).

APPEAL

A review of the proceeding in a lower court by a higher court. Appeals are usually based on a formal record and decide questions of law, except where statutes allow evidence to be presented in a new trial.

ARRAIGNMENT

A court proceeding where 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 detention and taking into custody of a person by a peace officer, based either on an arrest warrant, or when a crime is or has been committed by that person in the officer's presence, or when the officer has probable cause to believe that an offense was committed by that person.

BAIL (See BOND)

Security, in the form of money or property, deposited with the court to insure the appearance of the defendant at a specified future time and place.

BAILIFF

An officer of the court charged with keeping order, accompanying 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

An order transferring a criminal case to a court with proper jurisdiction for further proceedings and trial. After a hearing has been held in the county court to determine if there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the crime with which he is charged, and the court has made such a determination in the affirmative, the case is "bound over" to the district court.

BOND

A 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 an agreement to pay a certain amount (bond), by personally depositing money in cash (bail), or by encumbering property (property bond). The court may allow the amount of bail posted in cash to be a percentage of the total amount of bail

set; however, in the event of default, the entire amount of bail set is forfeited and becomes due to the state.

BURDEN OF PROOF

The requirement that a party to an action prove each element of his case to a particular degree of certainty before judgment may be entered in his favor. In a criminal case this burden is upon the prosecution, and is defined as beyond a reasonable doubt. In civil cases the usual burden of proof is by a preponderance of the evidence.

CHALLENGE FOR CAUSE

A request that a particular prospective juror be excused from sitting on a particular case for a specific reason relating to that prospective juror's ability to serve fairly and impartially. There is no limit on the number of challenges a party may make for cause. (Compare PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE.)

CLOSING ARGUMENT

Oral summaries made by prosecution and defense to the trier of fact following completion of the presentation of evidence. In closing argument, each lawyer may summarize and comment upon the evidence, and attempt to convince the judge or jury to return a verdict in his client's 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 direct the defendant to appear before a specified court at a given date, time, and location.

CONVICTION

The formal judgment of a court finding the defendant guilty of a specific offense or offenses. A conviction may be based upon either a jury verdict, a finding by a judge, or a plea of guilty by the defendant.

COUNSEL

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

COURT OF RECORD

A court that maintains a verbatim record of all its proceedings so that a transcript may be made and certified to a higher court if an appeal is taken.

CROSS EXAMINATION

The questioning of a witness by a party other than the party calling the witness to testify.

DEFENSE

The side against which charges or claims for relief are made. Also, the theory of the case presented by the defendant.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

A plea agreement procedure, by which the court with the consent of both the prosecutor and defendant may order the trial postponed for a period not to exceed two years, although no actual plea has been entered. During this period, the defendant is placed under the supervision of the probation department. Upon the defendant's successful completion of this period, the case is dismissed with prejudice. However, if the conditions of supervision are violated as determined by the court, the defendant is tried for the offense with which he was originally charged.

DEFERRED SENTENCE

A plea agreement procedure in which the defendant tenders a plea of guilty, and the court, without accepting or entering the guilty plea, continues the case for a

period not to exceed two years. During this time, the defendant must comply with the terms of a written, signed stipulation between the defendant and the prosecutor which is similar in all respects to conditions of probation. Upon full compliance with this stipulation for the required time, the plea of guilty is withdrawn and the case dismissed with prejudice. However, if the conditions are violated, the court accepts and enters the plea of guilty, orders a judgment of conviction, and imposes sentence.

DOCKET

The listing or schedule of cases to be heard by a court on a particular day. The docket normally contains the names of the parties, the judge and courtroom, and the identifying number assigned to the case.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW

A constitutional limitation on federal and state exercise of power as defined by numerous court decisions. No person (including a non-citizen and any entity such as a corporation, partnership, or other organization) 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 person whose life, liberty, or property is sought to be taken.

EXTRADITION

The surrender by one state to another of an individual accused or convicted of an offense outside its own territory and within the territory of the other, which being competent to try or 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, document, or other thing considered by the trier of fact, to determine a disputed factual matter.

EVIDENCE,
RULES OF

A body of case law and statutory definitions which determines what statements, objects, documents, or things may be considered by a trier of fact in determining the factual issues in a 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

A group of individuals, summoned by the chief judge of the district court (or a judge designated by him), to consider evidence and determine whether there are grounds to return an indictment.

HABEAS CORPUS

An order of court having for its object to bring a person before the court to show cause why that person 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 may be doubtful, since the person who made the statement was not under oath at the time, and 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, excluded as

hearsay, or hearsay and nonetheless admissible as an exemption to the hearsay rule.

HUNG JURY

A jury unable to reach unanimous agreement on a verdict.

INCARCERATION

Being locked up in a jail or prison.

INDICTMENT

One method of instituting a criminal proceeding. A formal charge, issued by a grand jury, setting forth with reasonable certainty the grand jury's finding that a 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.

INFORMATION

Another method of instituting a criminal proceeding. A formal charge, issued and signed by the prosecuting attorney. It must conform with the requirements of an indictment, explained above, except that an information contains no findings.

JURISDICTION

The scope of authority provided by constitution or statute, and given to a particular court, to determine a specific case. May also refer to geographical boundaries of jurisdiction, such as within a judicial district or within the state.

MATTERS OF FACT

Questions concerning the existence or non-existence of a perceivable occurrence or its consequences.

MATTERS OF LAW

Questions concerning the application of a legal principle and its consequences. 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.

MISDEMEANOR

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.

MITTIMUS

An order of court directing the sheriff to transport a person to a specific place to serve a sentence of imprisonment.

MIRANDA WARNINGS

Four statements which must be made to a suspect under interrogation before any evidence or confession elicited from that person can be admitted as evidence in court: 1) his right to remain silent, 2) the fact that anything he says may and will be used against him in a court, 3) his right to have the assistance of an attorney, and 4) his right to have an attorney appointed if he cannot afford one. These "warnings" resulted from a U.S. Supreme Court decision, Miranda v. Arizona, which held they were required by the U.S. Constitution.

MITIGATING
CIRCUMSTANCES

Facts presented to the court as grounds for lessening the severity of a sentence. Usually presented at the sentencing hearing.

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 case in which it is entered, it is the same as a plea of guilty.

OBJECTION

A request to the judge, made by counsel for either side, that the particular testimony or other evidence being offered not be considered by the trier of fact. A ruling sustaining or overruling an objection may be used as the grounds for an appeal.

OPENING STATEMENT

A statement made by the prosecution to the trier of fact prior to the introduction of any evidence, setting out the general nature of the case, the elements the prosecution must prove to support a conviction, and the evidence the prosecution intends to introduce. The defense also may make such a statement, or may reserve it until the prosecution has closed its case.

PAROLE

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 parole may result in a return to prison after a hearing.

PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE

Security for the appearance of a criminal defendant, in the form of a personal promise without posting any bail or filing a formal bond.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE

A request that a prospective juror be excused from sitting in a particular trial, without specifying any reason for such request. (Compare CHALLENGE FOR CAUSE.) 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. If a defendant stands mute, the judge will enter a plea of not guilty for him. Examples are: guilty, not guilty, nolo contendere, not guilty by reason of insanity.

PLEA BARGAINING

A compromise reached by the prosecution and defense after negotiation resulting in a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a charge or one of the charges, or to a lesser charge, dismissal of remaining charges, elimination of the trial, and the possibility of a lesser

sentence. Plea bargaining is conducted 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 earlier, usually published, opinion of an appellate court on a point of law which is then followed by courts in subsequent similar cases.

PRELIMINARY HEARING

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

PRIMA FACIE CASE

Sufficient evidence presented by the party having the burden of proof to support a finding that all elements necessary for a judgment have been established to the requisite degree of proof. In order for the judge to submit a criminal 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

A sentencing alternative to incarceration, whereby a convicted person may be released under certain conditions and under the supervision of a probation officer for a specified time. In some cases, a short jail sentence or "work release" program is combined with the probation. Violation of the terms of probation can result in imposition of any sentence which might have been imposed as the original sentence.

PRO SE

A party representing himself in court.

PROSECUTION

The procedure by which a person is charged and tried for a criminal offense. Also, the charging, as opposed to defending, side of a criminal case.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

An attorney, or system of attorneys, funded by the state, to represent indigent persons in criminal or juvenile cases.

RECIDIVISM

The return to criminal activity after completion of sentence following an earlier conviction. A statistical measure of "failure" of persons previously convicted of a crime.

RESTITUTION

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

SELF INCRIMINATION

Making statements or presenting evidence which could result in criminal liability of the person making such statements or presenting such evidence.

SENTENCING

The formal imposition of a penalty upon a criminal defendant after he has pleaded or been found guilty.

SUMMONS

A notice requiring a person to appear 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 to give testimony or present specified documentary evidence.

TRIAL

A hearing in open court (with or without a jury) when each side has the opportunity to present evidence and confront and rebut the evidence presented by the other party, for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of a criminal defendant upon the charges, or, in a civil case, of determining whether any party is entitled to the relief he seeks.

TRIER OF FACT

The entity responsible for determining the truth from the evidence presented at trial. Where there is conflicting evidence on a point, the trier of fact must resolve the conflict. 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

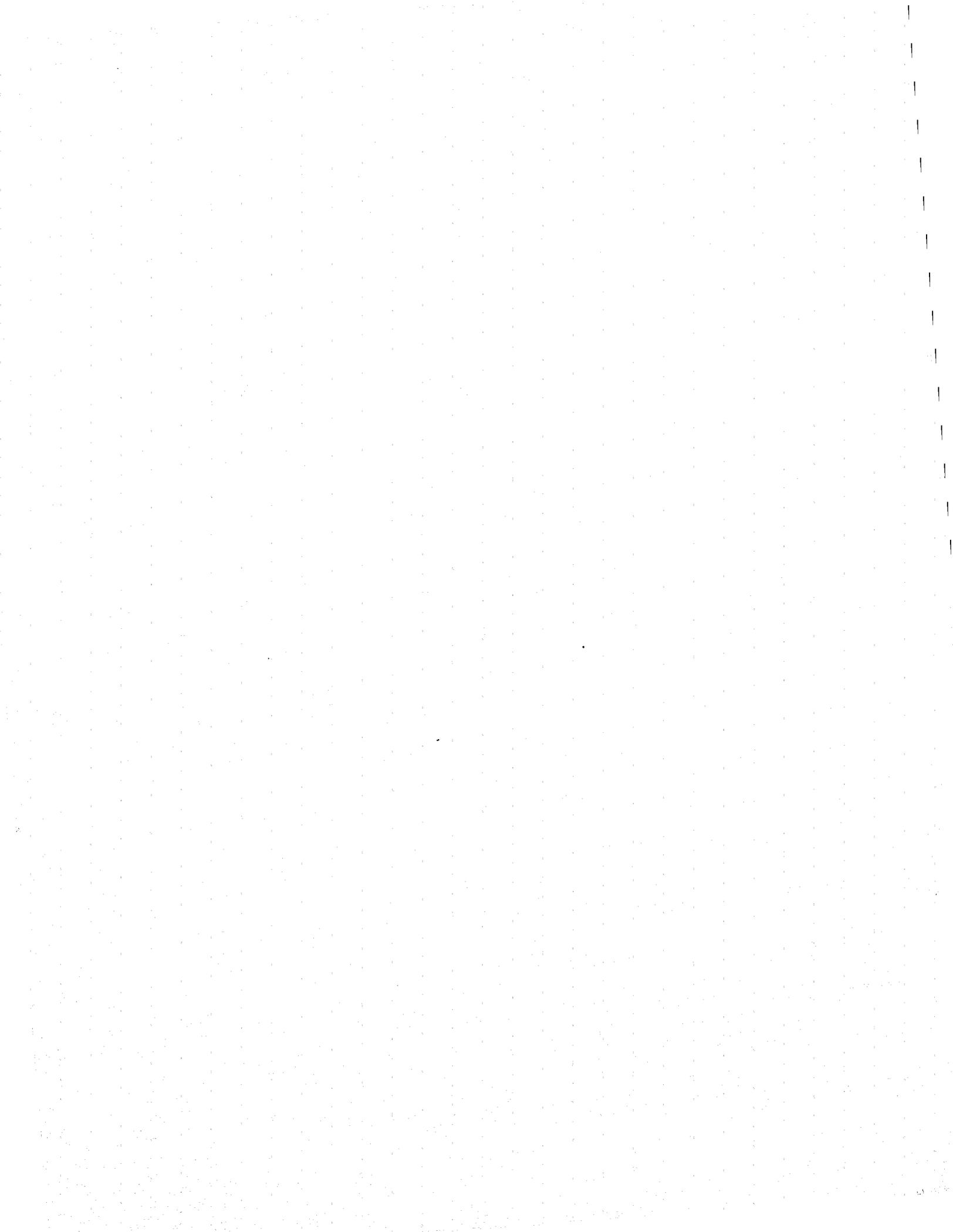
The decision of the jury which determines the guilt or innocence of the criminal defendant, or, in a civil case, which determines whether or not relief should be granted to a party.

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 juror, and to uncover any possible bias, 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 for the seizure of specific items named in the order.



END