

69428

NCJRS

JUL 25 1980

ACQUISITIONS

EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

FOR THE STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado Department of Corrections

by
Laura Winterfield

February, 1980

Document #80-4

69428

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Introduction-----	1
Purpose of Study-----	2
Methodology-----	3
Time frame for the analyses-----	3
Sample selection-----	4
Data sources-----	6
Variables-----	7
Findings-----	9
Program descriptions-----	9
Client descriptions-----	13
Outcome of community corrections-----	19
Correctional environment and program size-----	22
Community corrections compared to probation and parole-----	30
Conclusions and Recommendations-----	33

Appendix A

- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -

INTRODUCTION

Over the last three years, the use of community corrections, both diversion and transitional, has increased, as have their respective budgets. A comprehensive evaluation of community corrections has not, however, been undertaken.

This study was designed to answer five specific questions:

1. What types of programs are the community corrections programs?
2. What are the characteristics of the clients being served by community corrections? Are the diversion clients the same as probationers, and are the transitional clients the same as parolees?
3. What kinds of outcomes are associated with community corrections?
4. What is the relationship between program size, treatment environment, and outcome measures?
5. Does the use of community corrections increase successful probation/parole outcomes for program participants as compared with similar clients on probation or parole?

METHODOLOGY

The time frame for this study was July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979. The populations of concern were first, those community corrections clients, both diversion and transitional, served during that time period, and secondly, a comparison group of probationers and parolees placed under supervision at the same time. All residential community corrections programs were included, both state-operated and contractual. The data were collected in two phases. First, the community corrections data were voluntarily submitted by the facilities themselves, as part of the Department of Corrections Weighted Caseload System. The probation/parole comparison groups were collected by data collectors specifically hired for that task. The data included intake information, ratings of level of client need, both at entry and exit, and termination data. For the comparison groups,

status information as of July 1, 1979 was also included.

FINDINGS

Program Descriptions:

All community programs are concerned with job placement and employment. Most offer, in the programs themselves, urinalyses and monitored antabuse programs; eight also offer in-house individual and group counseling. Other community support services are used as necessary.

Client Characteristics:

This analysis indicated some differences between clients referred to community corrections and those placed on probation. Data on the probation/diversion clients would indicate that the residential diversion sample clients have a more extensive criminal record, a greater substance abuse problem and are more likely to be unemployed at arrest than those sample clients in the non-residential probation group. These findings would suggest that the residential diversion programs are receiving clients with more severe needs and may indicate that they were diverted from incarceration.

Data on the parole/transitional comparison sample groups showed the parole sample group to have a more extensive criminal record and to be more likely to have been unemployed at arrest than those sample clients in the residential transitional group. These findings suggest that those clients going directly from institutions to parole are in more need of community support services than the transitional client group.

Community Corrections Outcomes:

Over 50% of those sample clients referred to residential community corrections were successful as defined by termination to field supervision. Although data on the reasons for unsuccessful terminations were not available for analysis, several characteristics were proportionately different between the success and

failure groups. Failures in community corrections demonstrated more extensive criminal records, unemployment and substance abuse problems than the successful group.

Program Size, Treatment Environment, and Outcome Measures:

There was no relationship found between program size and different treatment milieus. Overall, Colorado's community corrections programs can be characterized as "Insight-Oriented" programs. There were differences found, however, between program size and outcome variables such as substance abuse and occupational status. Large programs show the most favorable outcomes. Further, significant differences between the opinions of clients and those of staff were noted, with staff rating the programs more favorably.

Community Corrections as Compared with Probation/Parole:

With the use of rearrest rates and employment status at time of follow-up as measures for successful probation and parole outcomes for community programs, neither diversion nor transitional clients show significant increases in occupational or job classifications or decreases in rearrest rates when compared to parole or probation sample clients.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Given these data, it appears that, overall, the diversion sample group did show different characteristics than the probation group; hence, diversion appears to be functioning as an alternative different from probation. The parole sample group demonstrated more potential needs than the transitional sample group. If the purpose of transitional programs is to provide reintegration services that will effect the gradual and successful return of the offender to the community prior to parole or discharge, then those offenders who need community supportive services the most are not the ones being placed in transitional programs. It is understood that the constraints of offender security assessment and concerns for public safety preclude community placement of certain

offenders but the effect of those constraints is the deselection of those offenders with the most need. This is a policy issue which could be addressed by either changing the overall goal of transitional community corrections or by creating alternative programs to include such offenders.

For both the diversion and transitional clients, the data suggest that those clients who fail in these programs are those with the greatest needs in the areas of employment and substance abuse. These data would strongly suggest that all community corrections programs should continue to place priority on employment needs and substance abuse counseling.

Finally, it is suggested that the Department continue monitoring both diversion and transitional clients to evaluate the effect of community programs. Further, transitional programs should be analyzed in terms of their impact upon return rates back to the correctional system. Data collection regarding this ongoing evaluation should focus specifically upon those variables found to be associated with client outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

Background of Community Corrections in Colorado:

Colorado's first community corrections legislation was passed thirteen years ago. This piece of legislation is known as the Work Release Act of 1967. Two years later, Winston Tanksley, former superintendent of the Buena Vista Correctional Facility, made the first attempt to deinstitutionalize corrections in Colorado by setting up the Bails Hall Work Release Center in Denver.

There were a few attempts by private individuals and agencies to start community corrections programs during the 1971 to 1975 period. One of these programs, the Grand Junction Work Release Center, was a local, publicly sponsored program.

The state legislature, in 1974 and again in 1976, enacted new community corrections legislation. This legislation, as opposed to the 1967 Work Release Act, encouraged local units of government and private, non-profit agencies, to start local community corrections programs.

It has been thirteen years of change for community corrections in Colorado. We believe that this evaluation report is the first statewide comprehensive evaluation of community corrections. It includes two different types of community corrections clients (diversion and transition) and those placed on traditional field supervision (probation and parole), as well as all existing community corrections programs.

The thrust of community corrections in Colorado has taken two forms: diversion and transition, with both types of programs offering primarily residential services. Diversion programs were designed as an option to be used by the sentencing courts in lieu of state incarceration. The client is placed in a residential setting, with 24-hour supervision, and staff who are to provide counseling and referral services in-house. This placement lasts an average of

three to four months, and the client is then normally released to probation. Transitional programs have the same basic structure; the population is different. Transitional facilities are used for persons leaving state institutions as an aid to reintegration into the community. Once again, these programs are designed to be residential in nature, and have the same staffing capabilities as do the diversion programs. The purpose of both of these programs is the provision of a community placement, and the delivery of services to the client.

For the diversion population, the overall program goal is to provide an alternative to incarceration in state correctional institutions. For the transitional group, the goal is to provide, within the constraints of security and safety, reintegration services that will effect the gradual and successful return of the offender to the community prior to discharge or release to parole supervision.

The Colorado legislature has increased the funding available for both diversion and transitional programs over the last several years. Diversion funds increased from \$300,000 in 1976-77 to over \$1 million in fiscal 1979-80. Transitional funds also increased during the same time period, from approximately \$300,000 to \$730,000. With this increase has come an increase in the number of centers; there were, in fiscal 1978-1979, 16 contract and three state operated centers in Colorado which provided diversion and transitional programs.

There are, however, several questions which need to be addressed in the field of community corrections. These concern the types of persons being served, and the overall effectiveness of the various alternatives. While there are some data available regarding client characteristics, there has not been a comprehensive comparative analysis of community corrections effectiveness. It was this need which prompted the present study. The specific questions with which this study was concerned are listed below.

Study Questions:

1. What types of services are available through the various residential community corrections programs, and are these services delivered in-house?
2. What types of clients are being referred to community corrections?
 - a. What are the specific characteristics of diversion clients, and are these different from probationers?
 - b. What are the specific characteristics of transition clients, and are these different from parolees?
3. What types of outcomes are associated with the various community corrections programs?
4. For the residential community corrections programs, what is the relationship between program size, treatment environment, and specific outcome measures?
5. Does the use of residential community corrections increase successful probation/parole outcomes for program participants as compared to similar clients on either probation or parole?

The study was conceptualized to be an analysis of all community corrections clients served during fiscal year 1978-1979. It was statewide in scope, and concerned four client groups: diversion clients as compared with those placed directly onto probation, and transitional clients as compared with those placed directly onto parole. Throughout this study, the term "diversion" will be used to mean residential diversion programs and "transitional" will be used to mean residential transitional programs. The term "probation" will be used to mean those placed directly onto probation by the sentencing court and "parole" will be used to mean those released directly to parole by the parole board. "Community Corrections" has been used in this paper to refer to the "diversion" and "transitional" groups together.

METHODOLOGY

Time Frame for Analysis:

The time frame for this study was fiscal year 1978-1979. The exact months included, however, varied by question. For the description and comparison of clients served by residential community corrections, the population included

all those persons who were in those programs from July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979. For the analysis of outcomes and non-residential comparative analysis, the population for each group consisted of all those persons who terminated community corrections, probation, or parole during the first eleven months of fiscal year 1978-1979.

Sample Selection:

1. Diversion and Transitional Sample: Initially, the total population served by residential community corrections programs during fiscal year 1978-1979 was to be included in this study. However, since data were voluntarily submitted from these facilities, only 69.6 percent of the residential diversion population and 88.0 percent of the transitional population were available for analysis. This method of sample selection resulted in a greater representation of the transitional population and a poor sample distribution by individual program. Although some individual programs were underrepresented in the sample, combining and redefining some programs by county of jurisdiction eliminated much of the obvious sample bias (i.e., Denver, Boulder, and Mesa County programs were aggregated). To the extent that individual programs within these counties are actually different, the sample may include some bias. The distribution of these samples as compared with the population served is shown in Table I below.

The proportions by program, as compared to the proportions for the total served, are shown in Table II below.

The diversion and residential program samples appear to be representative of their respective populations (with the exception noted earlier). (See X^2 in Tables I and II). Data from these samples will be used to develop profiles for diversion and residential groups.

2. Probation and Parole Sample: For the probation sample, clients were randomly selected from the judicial districts participating in community corrections, stratified by month of probation placement. Table III shows the

TABLE I
Total Sample by Client Type and Program
Fiscal Year 1978-1979

Program	Diversion Residential			Transitional Residential		
	Sample	Total	Percent of Total	Sample	Total	Percent of Total
Denver County	187	294	63.6	70	101	69.3
COM-COR	72	72	100.0	42	42	100.0
Loft House	25	36	69.4	14	20	70.0
Boulder County	17	26	65.4	22	25	88.0
Mesa County	18	18	100.0	--	--	--
CRC	18	44	40.9	--	--	--
Hilltop	21	21	100.0	--	--	--
Larimer	6	12	50.0	--	--	--
Bails	--	--	--	121	122	99.2
FLCC	--	--	--	73	74	98.6
G.J.W.R.	--	--	--	43	45	95.6
Our House	--	--	--	20	30	66.7
CCL	--	--	--	7	9	77.8
Totals	364	523	69.6	412	468	88.0

Diversion Sample: $X^2 = 21.43$ df = 7, $P < .05$
 Transition Sample: $X^2 = 10.17$ df = 8, $P > .05$

TABLE II
Program Representation for Samples
As Compared to Populations
Fiscal Year 1978-1979

Program	Diversion Residential		Transitional Residential	
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
Denver County	51.4	56.2	17.0	21.6
COM-COR	19.8	13.8	10.2	9.0
Loft House	6.9	6.9	3.4	4.3
Boulder County	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.3
Mesa County	4.9	3.4	--	--
CRC	4.9	8.4	--	--
Hilltop	5.8	4.0	--	--
Larimer	1.6	2.3	--	--
Bails	--	--	29.4	26.1
FLCC	--	--	17.7	15.8
G.J.W.R.	--	--	10.4	9.6
Our House	--	--	4.8	6.4
CCL	--	--	1.7	1.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

Diversion Sample: $X^2 = 11.93$ df = 7, $P > .05$
 Transitional Sample: $X^2 = 5.41$ df = 8, $P > .05$

distribution of the probation sample in relation to the diversion sample, by judicial district.

TABLE III
Comparison of Proportional Representation
Of Probation and Diversion Sample
By Judicial District

Judicial District	Diversion Sample	Percent of Total	Probation Sample	Percent of Total
1	18	5.2	42	10.3
2	187	54.1	213	52.3
4	72	20.8	63	15.5
6	21	6.1	23	5.7
8	6	1.7	6	1.5
17	25	7.2	38	9.3
20	17	4.9	22	5.4
Total	346	100.0	407	100.0

$$\chi^2 = 10.43 \quad df = 6 \quad P > .05$$

A chi square test of independence indicates that the two distributions are proportionally similar.

The parole sample was designed to be a precision matched sample for the transitional clients. The matching criteria were month of parole, type of conviction (person, property, drug, other) and class of conviction. However, the sample chosen from the parole group was underrepresented when compared to the number of clients who successfully completed the transitional programs. The parole sample has 173 clients whereas the transitional successful group (those who were paroled) has 242 clients. The underrepresentation of the parole group may have an attenuating effect upon the general comparative analysis to the transitional successful group; however, since exact pairs of parolee-transitional cases were developed for specific analyses, this should not be an overriding concern.

Data Sources:

1. Community Corrections Clients: The data source for the community corrections data was the Department of Corrections Weighted Caseload System's forms. Data was retrieved from these raw data forms as received by the Department of

Corrections.

2. Probation and Parole Clients: The data source for these cases was file material contained in the various probation and parole officer's case files. Specifically, the pre-sentence report, FBI rap sheet, the offense report, court documents, and the supervising officer's chronological notes supplied most of the data.

Variables:

The general categories of information used in the various analyses are listed according to category. For a detailed list of the data available on each data form used, refer to Appendix A.

1. Intake Data: These data consisted of information regarding the court case for which the client was sentenced, demographic data, socioeconomic information at time of sentencing, and types of personal problems at time of sentencing. It was filled out for all client groups.

2. Needs Assessment Data: This information consisted of a ranking of severity of problems for eleven problem areas, such as financial, family, and health. This was done at program entry and exit for the community corrections clients only.

3. Risk Assessment Data: This set of data was a ranking, based on prior criminal involvement, of the client's supposed risk to the community. It was filled out at onset of community corrections, for both transitional and diversion clients.

4. Community Corrections Termination Data: These data indicated the reason for termination from community corrections, the number and type of additional arrests, if any, and socioeconomic factors at time of termination. It also contained an indication of any personal problems while in community corrections. All the community corrections clients had these data completed at time of termination.

5. Probation/Parole Follow-Up Data: These data were filled out on clients who had successfully terminated from community corrections to field supervision, and probationers and parolees. The data consisted of current status, any additional arrests, socioeconomic information as of July 31, 1979, and any personal problems while on field supervision.

Table IV gives the measurement schedule used for the collection of the client data.

6. Treatment Environment Data: These data were generated from the administration of a questionnaire, administered January, 1979. These data ranked each facility on nine dimensions: involvement, support, expressiveness, autonomy, personal orientation, problem orientation, order and organization, clarity, and staff control. A brief description of each of these scales, excerpted from Rudolf Moos' Evaluating Community and Correctional Settings (1975, p. 41) follows:

Subscale Descriptions:
Correctional Institution Environment Scale

- a. Involvement: Measures how active and energetic residents are in the day-to-day functioning of the program (i.e., interacting socially with other residents, doing things on their own initiative, and developing pride and group spirit in the program).
- b. Support: Measures the extent to which residents are encouraged to be helpful and supportive toward other residents, and how supportive the staff are toward residents.
- c. Expressiveness: Measures the extent to which the program encourages the open expression of feelings (including angry feelings) by residents and staff.
- d. Autonomy: Assesses the extent to which residents are encouraged to take initiative in planning activities and taking leadership in the unit.
- e. Practical Orientation: Assesses the extent to which the resident's environment orients him toward preparing himself for release from the program -- training for new kinds of jobs, looking to the future, and setting and working toward goals are among factors considered.

- f. Personal Problem Orientation: Measures the extent to which residents are encouraged to be concerned with their personal problems and feelings and to seek to understand them.
- g. Order and Organization: Measures how important order and organization are in the program, in terms of residents (how they look), staff (what they do to encourage order), and the facility itself (how well it is kept).
- h. Clarity: Measures the extent to which the resident knows what to expect in the day-to-day routine of this program and how explicit the program rules and procedures are.
- i. Staff Control: Assesses the extent to which the staff use regulations to keep residents under necessary controls (i.e., in the formulation of rules, the scheduling of activities, and in the relationships between residents and staff).

TABLE IV
Types of Data by Client Type

	Status at Time Of Sentencing	Community Corrections Termination	Status as of July 31, 1979
Successful Community Corrections	Intake Data Needs Data Risk Data	Termination Data Needs Data	Follow-up Data
Unsuccessful Community Corrections	Intake Data Needs Data Risk Data	Termination Data Needs Data	
Probation/Parole	Intake Data		Follow-up Data

FINDINGS: PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Note: These descriptions were obtained from the Department of Corrections Division of Community Services.

Department of Corrections Administered Facilities:

1. Bails Hall Work Release Center: Bails Hall is a three-building complex in Denver and has a capacity to house 40 male residents. Food services, along with transportation to this residence for employment purposes, are provided by the facility. There is a monitored antabuse and urinalysis program

at the facility. In addition, ancillary services, such as mental health, alcohol and drug treatment, and educational counseling for residents, are provided through referrals to assisting community agencies.

2. Fort Logan Community Corrections Center: The facility is a two-story, brick residence, located on the grounds of the Fort Logan Mental Health Center in Denver. This is a co-correctional facility and has a capacity of 26 offenders, 16 males and 10 females. Food services are provided by the Fort Logan Mental Health Center cafeteria, and residents are required to purchase meal tickets from the program. Emphasis is placed on employment; however, some residents at this facility attend vocational or academic training programs. Transportation is provided by the facility. Individual and group counseling is provided by staff on a weekly basis. Emphasis is placed on job placement and alcohol and drug related problems. There is a urine screening and a monitored antabuse program available at the center. Assisting community agencies are used as needed.

3. Grand Junction Work Release Center: The Grand Junction Work Release Center is a joint Department of Corrections and Mesa County Community Correctional program operating in Grand Junction. The facility is a tri-level, cinderblock residence that has a capacity to house 20 male residents. In addition to state clients, the county utilizes this facility as part of their community correctional program by referring clients for placement at this facility from the Mesa County Judicial System. Food and transportation are provided by the facility. Emphasis is placed on employment and restitution obligations. Residents are directed to assisting agencies for help in locating employment, Alcoholics Anonymous, mental health, and drug counseling programs, as needed.

Contractual Community Residential Facilities:

1. Adams Community Corrections Program (Loft House): Loft House is a two-story residence with a capacity to house 25 residents. This is a co-

correctional program and is located close to public transportation and assisting agencies. Although the mailing address for Loft House is Denver, the facility is actually located in Thornton, Colorado, and is conveniently close to Commerce City, Northglenn, Thornton, Brighton, Adams County and surrounding areas. Emphasis at Loft House is placed on employment. Food services are provided at the facility. Through individual and group counseling, Loft House assists clients in the areas of education, employment, financial management, recreation, family counseling, drug and alcohol monitoring, as well as providing referral services to assisting agencies.

2. Center for Creative Living: The facility is located in Jefferson County and has a capacity to provide for 24 male residents. The Center is close to public transportation and meals are provided to the residents. Individual and group counseling are provided, with emphasis being directed towards dealing with alcohol and drug related problems, self-awareness, employment, and self-management. Staff personnel are familiar with community agencies, and clients are directed in accordance with their needs. There is a monitored antabuse program at the Center, in addition to urinalysis screening.

3. COM-COR Facility: The program facility is located in a former motel in Colorado Springs, and is a co-correctional program which can accommodate up to 40 residents. Meals are provided by the facility, including sack lunches for those residents who are employed. Com-Cor is also close to public transportation and shopping centers. Emphasis at Com-Cor is placed on job placement and/or vocation or academic training programs. Group and individual counseling is provided to deal with a resident's individual social awareness. Com-Cor provides psychological evaluations, testing, urinalysis and antabuse monitoring.

4. Emerson House: The facility is located in a former hotel in downtown Denver and has a 100-bed capacity. The facility serves federal and state clients, and has a juvenile detention unit. Emphasis at Emerson House is placed on employment and education. A resident is required to attend a series of 18

classes dealing with all facets of everyday living. Many of these classes are taught by a member of the local community who has expertise in the subject matter being discussed. The facility directs clients to community agencies in order to assist the residents to meet individual needs.

5. Empathy House: Empathy House is a 35-bed, co-correctional facility in Boulder. Food services at Empathy House are provided. The staff at Empathy House concentrate on an individual's problems - marital, financial, employment, alcohol, drugs, family, and emotional. Emphasis is placed on job development and placement. In addition to individual and group counseling, the facility has a monitored antabuse and urinalysis program.

6. Our House: Our House is a three-building complex in Pueblo with a capacity for 50 residents. This is a co-correctional facility which provides food services. Emphasis at Our House is placed on employment, and there is a monitored antabuse and urinalysis screening program. Residents receive both individual and group counseling services, and are required to have a minimum of one counseling session per week. Staff at Our House are familiar with the assisting agencies in the community, and make referrals in the areas of medical, psychological, legal, vocational and academic training programs, as needed.

7. Walden Community Treatment Center: The Walden Community Treatment Center is located in southwest Denver and has a bed capacity for 22 male residents. The Center is affiliated with the Southwest Denver Community Mental Health Center. Although food is provided by the facility, it is the residents' responsibility to do their own cooking, cleaning and general upkeep of their quarters. The facility is located near public transportation and convenient shopping areas. Emphasis is placed on employment at the Center. All residents receive individual counseling and the Center offers a variety of services in the area of family, marital, alcohol and drug abuse. In addition, a monitored antabuse and urinalysis testing program is available.

8. Williams Street Center: Williams Street Center is located in a two-story residential facility in Denver which has a capacity to house 25 clients. Although food is provided, the residents are required to prepare their breakfast and lunch; the evening meal is prepared by a facility cook. Emphasis at Williams Street Center is placed on job development, placement, and restitution. Individual and group counseling are required on a weekly basis. Clients are directed to assisting agencies, such as employment, welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation, Alcoholics Anonymous, and mental health.

There are three programs on which this descriptive information was not available from the Department of Corrections: Hilltop House in Durango, Fort Collins Community Corrections Center, and Independence House in Denver.

Summary of Program Descriptions:

To summarize the above descriptions, all of the programs are concerned with job placement and employment. Most offer, in the programs themselves, urinalyses and antabuse; eight also offer in-house individual and group counseling. Other community services are used as necessary.

CLIENT DESCRIPTIONS

Due to the number of variables on which data were collected, highlights of the frequency distributions are summarized in terms of a statistical profile of the clients in each of the four groups. Whenever appropriate, the "mean" average is used. Items based on the most likely category or "mode" are followed by the percent of cases actually in that category.

The Diversion Client:

....is a 25-year-old male.

....was placed into community corrections for a Class 4 property crime (66%) where neither a weapon nor injury (93%) was involved during the commission of the crime.

....was 18.6 years old at first arrest. He has a fairly extensive misdemeanor arrest record (75%), with at least one prior felony conviction (58%);

has been placed on probation (53%); served time in a county jail (45%), and may have served time in a state facility (21%).

....is single and has less than a 12th grade education (57%). The most recent job was a blue collar occupation (58%) while he was unemployed at time of his last arrest (60%).

....has an alcohol (57%) problem and may have a drug (44%) problem.

The Probation Client:

....is a 27-year-old male.

....was placed on probation for a Class 4 property crime (53%).

....was 22.5 years old at first arrest. He has a misdemeanor arrest record (58%) and may have had at least one prior felony conviction (44%); may have been placed on probation (35%); has not served time in a jail (83%) or a state facility (88%).

....is likely to be married and has a high school education (57%). The most recent job was a blue collar occupation (54%) and he was employed at time of his last arrest (65%).

....has neither a drug (15%) nor an alcohol (27%) problem.

The Transitional Client:

....is a 27-year-old male.

....was sentenced to the Department of Corrections for a Class 4 property crime where neither a weapon nor injury (75%) was involved during the commission of the crime.

....was 19.0 years old at first arrest. Has a misdemeanor (67%) and felony (69%) arrest record with at least one prior probation (55%); he may have at least one prior incarceration (39%).

....is single and has a high school education. The most recent job was a blue collar occupation (62%) while he was equally likely to be employed or unemployed at time of his last arrest (50%).

....is equally likely to have an alcohol problem (50%) and may have a drug problem (49%).

The Parole Client:

....is a 26-year-old male.

....was sentenced to the Department of Corrections for a Class 4 property crime where neither a weapon nor injury (75%) was involved during the commission of the crime.

....was 18.0 years old at first arrest. Has an extensive misdemeanor (75%) and felony (91%) arrest record and has at least one prior incarceration (55%).

His most recent job was a blue collar occupation (71%) and was not employed at time of his last arrest (66%).

....is equally likely to have an alcohol problem (50%) and may have a drug problem (48%).

Group Comparisons:

At this point, comparisons were made between two sets of data: the diversion clients as opposed to those placed directly onto probation, and the transitional clients as opposed to those released straight onto parole. These two sets were chosen since these two groups represent different options at similar decision points: (i.e., a judge decides to sentence an offender either to probation or residential community corrections, or an offender may be released from incarceration either to residential community corrections or parole). Each set of comparisons is discussed separately.

Probation vs. Diversion: Upon examination of the data gathered on each group, the major differences appear to be among the categories of prior criminal record, employment and substance abuse problems.

The category of present offense shows no significant difference in the proportion of person crimes between the two groups, although the diversion sample group shows a significantly higher proportion of property offenses than the

probation sample group. This difference in property offenses between the two groups would be expected since the Community Corrections Act (17-27-101) precludes the placement of offenders convicted of violent crimes into diversion programs.

The table below shows a statistical analysis of the variables that show major differences between the two sample groups. A test of proportions (Z-test) was used for this analysis. A confidence level of .05 was used for statistical significance.

TABLE V

Probation and Diversion Comparative Data

Category	Probation		Diversion		Test of Proportions (Z) Significance	
	N	%	N	%		
Property Offense	218	53%	247	66%	3.70	P < .05
Injury During Offense	54	14%	25	8%	2.65	P < .05
Prior Misd. Arrest	235	58%	258	75%	4.90	P < .05
Prior Felon Arrest	179	44%	199	57%	3.66	P < .05
Prior Probations	141	35%	184	53%	5.17	P < .05
Prior Jail Terms	68	17%	155	45%	7.97	P < .05
Prior Incarcerations	50	12%	73	21%	3.26	P < .05
12th Grade Education	234	57%	162	43%	4.00	P < .05
Employed at Arrest	246	65%	145	40%	6.61	P < .05
Drug Problem	61	15%	132	44%	8.34	P < .05
Alcohol Problem	110	27%	188	57%	8.16	P < .05
Age at Arrest	(22.5)		(18.6)		N/A	N/A

The data in Table V indicate that the sample of probation clients, although clearly not first time offenders, have proportionately less extensive criminal records than the diversion sample clients. In all the above categories that are associated with prior criminal background, the proportion of the probation sample clients is significantly lower than the proportion of the diversion sample clients. These differences in criminal background could be attributed to the fact that the diversion sample clients' first experience with the law (measured by mean age at first arrest) occurred at a younger mean age (18.6) than the probation sample clients (22.5):

Although the data on client drug and alcohol problems may be skewed by the subjective manner of reporting, the diversion sample clients showed a significantly higher proportion of reported drug and alcohol problems than the probation sample clients.

The variable, "employment at arrest", shows a significant difference between the probation and diversion sample clients. Two-thirds of the probation sample clients were employed at time of arrest while only two-fifths of the diversion sample clients were employed at time of arrest.

To sum up this section, then, the diversion sample clients are significantly different from those sample clients sentenced to probation in several ways. They have a more severe prior criminal record, are more often unemployed, and have a more extensive substance abuse problem.

Parole vs. Transition: There is not as much differentiation between parolees and transitional clients. The category of present offense and injury does not yield significant differences. This was expected, however, in that offense was one of the matching criteria. There are, however, some areas in which the two groups are different. These are prior criminal record and employment. The .05 level of confidence is used for the following test of proportions:

TABLE VI

Parole and Transitional Comparative Data

Category	Parole		Transition		Test of Proportion	
	N	%	N	%	Z	Significance
Prior Misd. Arrest	126	75%	263	67%	2.02	P < .05
Prior Felon Arrest	156	91%	273	69%	5.60	P < .05
Prior Incarcerations	94	55%	153	39%	3.55	P < .05
Employed at Arrest	48	34%	156	48%	2.79	P < .05
Age at Arrest	(17.5)		(19.0)		N/A	

The parole sample clients appear to have a more extensive prior criminal record than the transition sample clients. In all the above prior criminal

record categories the parole sample clients show a significantly higher proportion than the transitional sample clients. As with the probation and diversion samples, the group (parole) with the higher proportion of prior criminal background is also the group with the younger mean age at arrest (17.5). The logic would follow that much of the difference in prior criminal background could be related to age at first arrest.

The above data would also indicate that the parole sample clients were less likely to be employed at arrest than the transitional sample clients.

To sum up this section, there are indications that the sample clients who were referred to transitional programs have less extensive criminal histories and a better employment background. If the purpose of a transitional program is to effect the gradual and successful return of the offender prior to parole, it would seem appropriate that those who most need community support systems would be the ones referred. From this analysis, this does not seem to be the case. The key to this finding may be in the Department of Corrections' concern for "security and safety," identified earlier as a constraining variable.

Summary of the Group Comparisons:

The comparative analysis of data from the sample groups indicates that the client types that were referred to a diversion program have had an extensive prior criminal record which involved prior probation, but which was not likely to be severe enough to have resulted in incarceration. His present offense is typically a property crime. Apparently, the offender's problems with substance abuse were severe enough to require closer supervision than probation could offer. His opportunities for employment if released to probation were not good and he required the additional support given by the close supervision of a diversion program. It would appear that the diversion programs, on the average, may be receiving appropriate clients in terms of meeting the purpose stated by statute "to divert adult offenders from incarceration." Transitional programs

do not appear to be receiving appropriate clients, if the purpose is to place those most in need of supportive services (especially employment and substance abuse) into such programs.

OUTCOMES OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Within this section, there are several different questions which are addressed. The first section simply presents the frequency of outcome successes and failures. The second section is explanatory, and attempts to determine what variables are related to community corrections success or failure. Each analysis is described below.

Frequency of Success/Failure: In Tables VII and VIII, the percentages of termination types, including cases still open as of July 1, 1979, are shown. Success was defined here as completing community corrections and going to field supervision. Overall, 44.8% of the diversion cases were successful, while 59.2% of the transitional clients were successful. Detailed data on the reasons for unsuccessful termination are unavailable, however, because of coding errors. Therefore, no analysis can be made in regard to the reason for unsuccessful terminations.

Variables Related to Success or Failure: Although the reason for termination cannot be analyzed, those variables used to describe client groups were compared to each group's successes and failures. Tables IX and X show those variables and their relationships to success and failure. A test of proportions was used to identify statistically significant differences at the $\alpha = .05$ level of confidence.

TABLE VII

Distribution of Termination Status: Diversion

Program	Successful		Failure		Open		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Denver County	78	47.7	53	28.3	56	30.0	187
COM-COR	47	65.3	25	34.7	--	--	72
Boulder County	6	35.3	6	35.3	5	29.4	17
CRC	10	55.6	7	38.9	1	5.5	18
Hilltop	9	42.9	5	23.8	7	33.3	21
Larimer	--	--	2	33.3	4	66.7	6
Loft House	5	20.0	8	32.0	12	48.0	25
Mesa County	8	44.4	7	38.9	3	16.7	18
Totals:	163	44.8	113	31.0	88	24.2	364

TABLE VIII

Distribution of Termination Status: Transitional

Program	Successful		Failure		Open		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Denver County	35	50.0	21	30.0	14	20.0	70
COM-COR	28	66.7	13	30.9	1	2.4	42
Boulder County	7	31.8	7	31.8	8	36.4	22
Loft House	8	57.1	2	14.3	4	28.6	14
Mesa County	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	33.3	6
Bails	79	65.3	24	19.8	18	14.9	121
FLCC	51	69.9	6	8.2	16	21.9	73
G.J.W.R.	19	51.4	8	21.6	10	27.0	37
Our House	12	60.0	6	30.0	2	10.0	20
CCL	3	42.9	0	--	4	57.1	7
Totals:	244	59.2	89	21.6	79	19.2	412

TABLE IX

Intake Data on Diversion Clients:
Success vs. Failures

Variable	Successes		Failures		Z-Test	Probability
	#	%	#	%		
Prior Felonies	60	43%	54	63%	2.86	P < .05
Prior Jail Terms	41	30%	42	45%	2.22	P < .05
Prior Incarcerations	17	12%	26	27%	3.06	P < .05
Prior Paroles	6	4%	14	14%	2.83	P < .05
Unemployed at Arrest	81	52%	78	72%	3.31	P < .05

The above table shows a significantly higher proportion of clients with prior criminal records in the failure group as compared to the success group. The prior criminal record data substantiates that borne out in previous literature, which indicates that those persons with a more lengthy prior record are those more likely to fail, regardless of sentence. An interesting additional variable, however, is that of unemployment at time of arrest. This finding may be indicative of a degree of personal problems, which manifests itself in later difficulties.

TABLE X

Termination Data on Diversion:
Success vs. Failures

Termination Data	Success		Failure		Z-Test	Probability
	#	%	#	%		
Employed at Termination	86	67%	49	47%	3.01	P < .05
Employment Problem	44	35%	71	71%	5.39	P < .05
Arrest while in Program	1	.6%	10	9%	3.44	P < .05
Drug Problem	24	20%	37	47%	4.13	P < .05
Alcohol Problem	44	35%	48	53%	2.67	P < .05

These data, which indicate status at time of termination, are also not surprising. Overall, it can be said that those persons with the most difficulty in employment and substance abuse are most likely to be found in the failure group.

Information is presented for transitional clients in Table XI. Since there were no meaningful intake variables which were different proportionately between the transitional success and failure groups (probably due to matched samples), only termination data are presented.

TABLE XI

Termination Data on Transitional Clients
Successes vs. Failures

Termination Data	Success		Failure		Z-Test	Probability
	N	%	N	%		
Employed at Termination	160	77%	41	53%	3.96	P < .05
Arrest During Program Stay	4	2%	13	14%	4.64	P < .05
Alcohol Problem	93	43%	48	58%	2.36	P < .05
Employment Problem	63	31%	39	57%	3.69	P < .05

The termination data for transitional clients are similar to that of diversion. Those persons with more areas of adjustment problems are more likely to fail. The characteristics of successes are fairly clear: employment, no arrests, and limited substance abuse problems.

In this section, the following points were noted:

1. Approximately half of those who go through community corrections continue on to field supervision.
2. The variables that are more likely to be found with community corrections successes are employment, less extensive prior criminal background and less extensive substance abuse problems.

CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND PROGRAM SIZE

The primary function of this analysis was to determine if there were significant differences between programs of different sizes on treatment environment, and secondarily, if program size was associated with different programmatic outcomes. The original impetus for this analysis originated in the fall of 1978, when the director of the diversion monies for the Department of Corrections was

developing standards for contracting with various facilities, and it was felt that a standard should be developed concerning large facilities.

Program Size and Treatment Milieu: The format used in Moos' book, Evaluating Correctional and Community Settings (1975) was also used here. Moos established, based on clients' responses, what type of treatment environment a program demonstrated, and whether there were differences between programs of different sizes. He describes six types of treatment environments. These are briefly listed below.

1. Therapeutic Community: These programs are considerably above the overall average on all three relationship dimensions and on all three treatment program dimensions (see p. 8 for these definitions). The programs are orderly and well organized and the program rules and regulations are reasonably clear. However, Staff Control is deemphasized.

2. Relationship Oriented: These programs are substantially above the overall average on involvement and support, and on order and organization, and clarity, and average on staff control. Although all the treatment program dimensions are somewhat above the mean, there is no special emphasis on any of them.

3. Action Oriented: The emphasis here on the relationship dimensions is only approximately the same as the overall mean, and that on order and organization, and clarity is approximately the same or lower than the mean. There is, however, above average emphasis on expressiveness and autonomy, and moderately above emphasis on both a practical and a feeling orientation.

4. Insight Oriented: The relationship dimensions are moderately emphasized, but in a context in which both practical orientation and personal problem orientation are also stressed. This occurs in an overall context in which there is a higher than average emphasis on clarity, but only an average emphasis on order

and organization.

5. Control Oriented: These programs emphasize staff control to the virtual exclusion of all others, except order and organization. All three relationship dimensions receive substantially below average emphasis, as do all three treatment program dimensions. This program type represents a custodial oriented program, which is characterized by close adherence to rules and procedures, and a regimented bureaucratic approach to residents.

6. Disturbed Behavior: This program type is moderately above the overall average on both expressiveness and staff control. The rest of the dimensions are underemphasized. Because of the lack of stress on neither involvement, support, nor personal problem orientation, the emphasis on expressiveness appears to refer to the open expression of anger more than the constructive expression of personal feelings.

The frequency of responses is given in Table XII. Given the above characterizations, the results demonstrated by the Colorado data are not as clear, as is shown in Chart I. There are not the strong above average or below average emphases noted by Moos. The client responses for each program type generally are very close to that of the overall means. Additionally, there is only one dimension, order and organization, which shows significant differences between programs of different sizes. If a program type is to be chosen, the data suggest a trend towards an insight oriented program. For Colorado, the relationship dimensions are slightly above average, as are the dimensions of practical orientation, and personal problem orientation. What is unique here is the below-average emphasis of order and organization shown by two sizes of programs, small and large. This may suggest an ever stronger tendency towards the ideal type insight oriented program than that found by Moos, in that the low emphasis on this dimension can increase openness and spontaneity of self-expression.

An even more important finding is that of lack of overall difference found

between program size, as noted above. Only one dimension, order and organization, showed differences between programs. The overall finding of no difference can be interpreted one of two ways: either the level of staffing is no different between programs, regardless of size, or that level of staffing is not related to program environment. It must be remembered, however, that these responses were only reported for one point in time, while the average client length of stay is approximately three months.

Differences Between Staff and Clients: As can be seen from Chart II, there is considerable difference between the opinions of the staff as compared to clients. On every dimension, the differences between staff and clients were significantly different, with the staff rating each dimension substantially higher in terms of agreement than the clients. This is consistent with the findings of Moos and others. In terms of this study, it may offer areas of training and discussion within the various programs.

Relationship Between Program Size and Outcomes: Here, although there were no differences between program size and treatment environment, there were some differences between outcome variables by program size. This indicates that there are other programmatic differences between those which were not measured; geographic location, length of time in operation and amount of staff turnover are only a few suggestions. Below, in Table XIII, are those variables which were significantly different, for the diversion population, by program size.

These data indicate that, generally speaking, the large programs seem to "do better" than do either the small or medium size programs. On the last two variables, the medium programs are similar to the small ones; both of those had a substantial percentage of clients who had problems during community corrections. Consistently, with the exception of the category concerning drug problems, the small programs had over half of their clients who claimed no

TABLE XII
Distribution of Responses
By Program and Staff/Clients

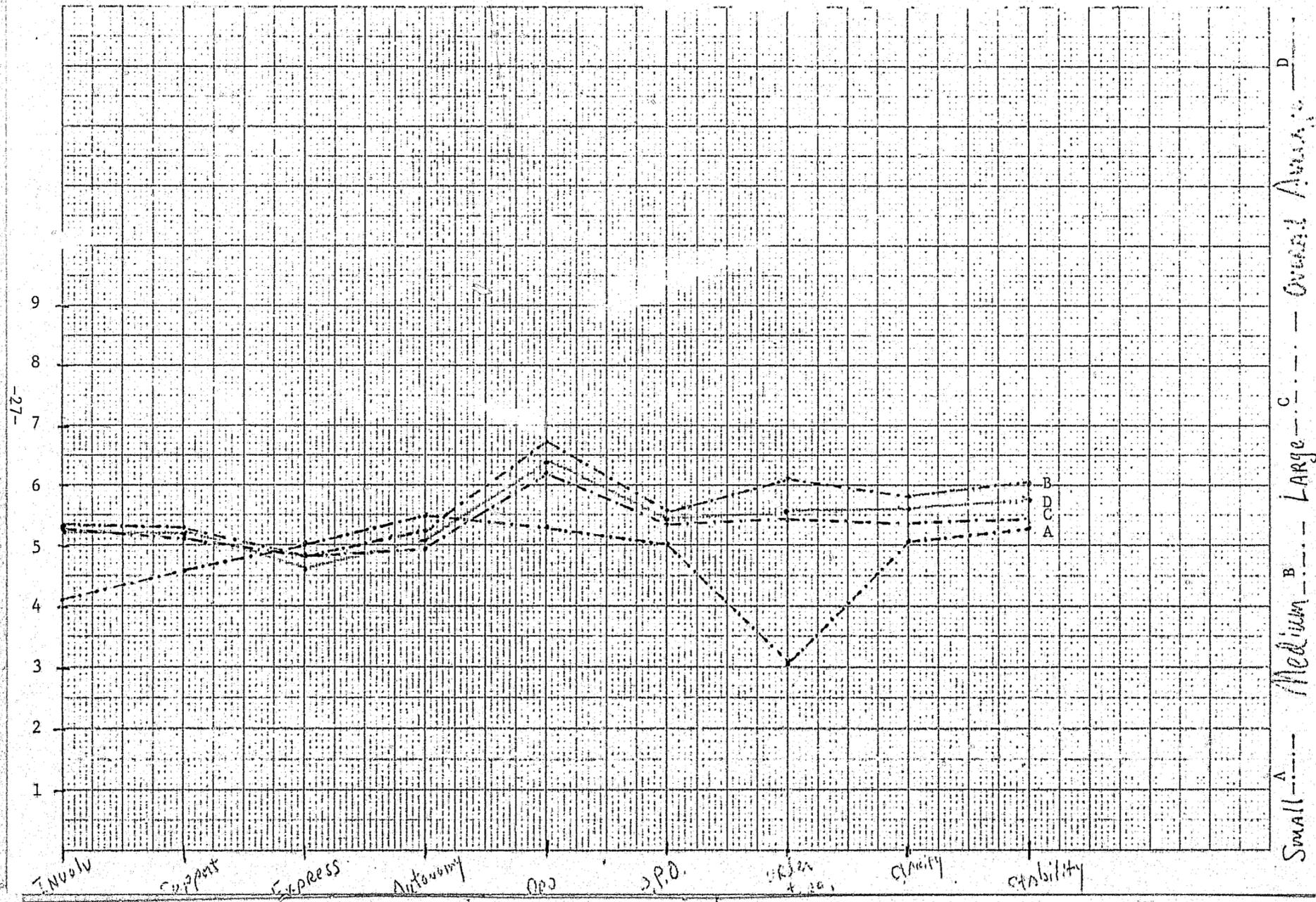
<u>Programs</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Clients</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boulder - small	3	0	3
COM-COR - large	8	12	20
Emerson House - large	33	56	89
Empathy House - large	3	4	7
Independence House - medium	8	2	10
Hilltop House - small	4	6	10
Larimer CCP - medium	16	5	21
Loft House - medium	10	20	30
Walden - medium	5	6	11
Williams Street - medium	6	17	23
Community Respon. Center - medium	5	16	21
Bails Hall - large	6	13	19
Ft. Logan CCP - medium	5	16	21
Grand Junction - medium	7	19	26
Our House - large	11	23	34

TABLE XIII
Termination Data
Diversion Clients by Program Type

	Program Size						χ^2
	Small		Medium		Large		
	%	N	%	N	%	N	
No Occupation	55%	11	16%	17	20%	17	21.99
Drug Problem Claimed	43%	6	36%	31	17%	13	9.25
Alcohol Problem Claimed	57%	8	52%	47	17%	13	25.07
Employment Problem Claimed	57%	8	57%	50	32%	24	10.29

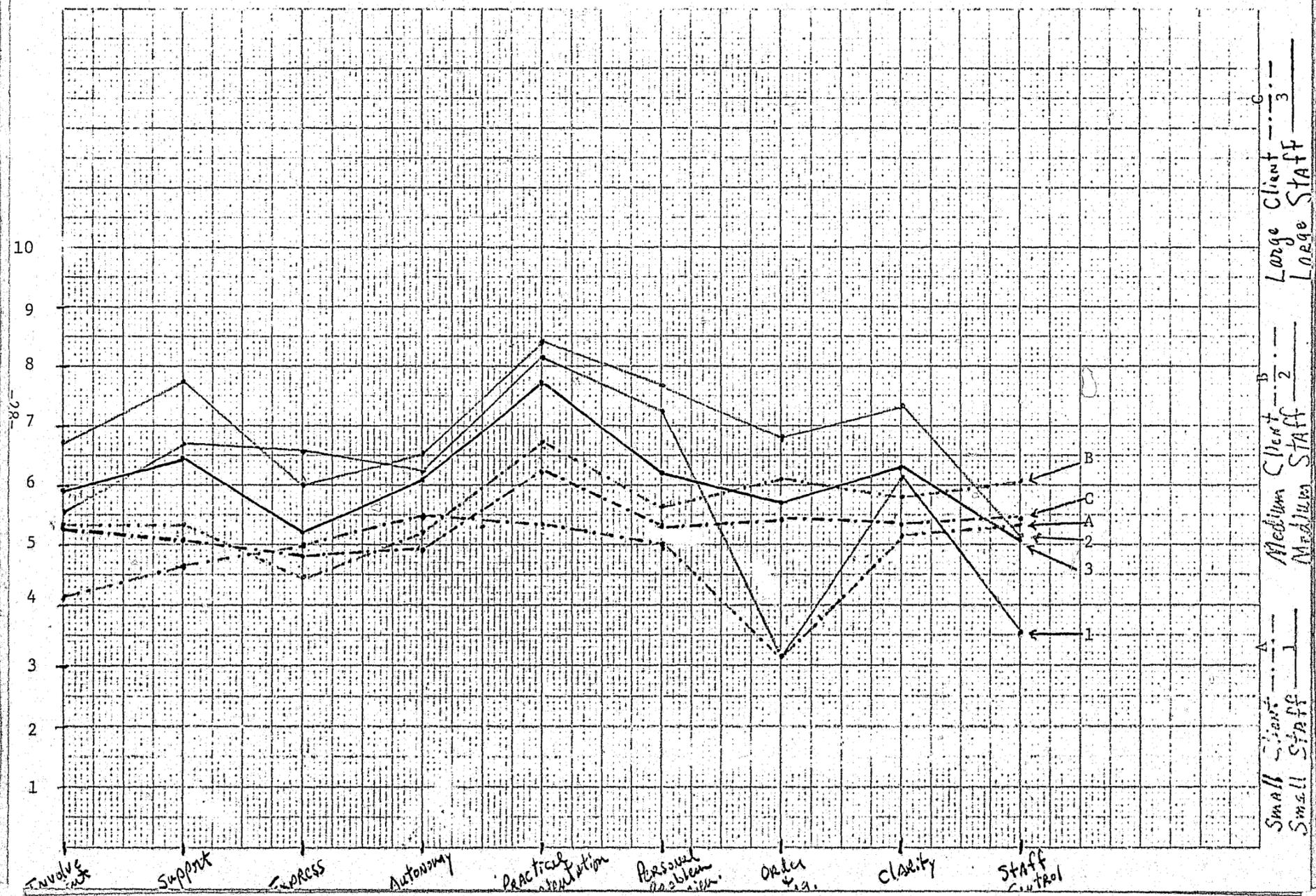
All χ^2 significant at $P < .05$.

CHART I
Responses by Client (Clients Only)



-27-

CHART II
Clients & Staff



occupation at time of termination, and who had substance abuse and employment problems during community corrections. However, because there were no differences between program size, and treatment environment, it cannot be said that these differences are due to differences in treatment milieu.

There was only one variable which was different within the transitional population: alcohol problem while in community corrections. Table XIV gives the result.

TABLE XIV
Termination Data
For Transitional Clients by Program Type

	Medium		Large		χ^2	df
	%	N	%	N		
Alcohol Problem Claimed	39.4%	52	52.7%	78	4.45	1

χ^2 significant at $P < .05$

For this group, the reverse of the findings noted for the diversion clients seems to be the case: the large program appears to fare worse in the area of alcohol problems. Over half of their clients had alcohol problems at termination. Once again, however, the reason for this is unclear, in that there were no differences between program size and treatment environment.

Summary of Program Size Analyses:

Several things were noted in the above section. First, given the results of the client data for different program sizes, there were no substantial differences between programs of various sizes in terms of treatment milieu. Overall, the responses on the various dimensions can be categorized in terms of the insight-oriented model suggested by Moos. Additionally, responses between the staff and clients were significantly different, with the staff responding more favorably than the clients. Regardless of the lack of differentiation between program milieu, program size was associated with different outcomes,

but not in the expected direction. Large programs, in fact, seem to be related to positive rather than negative outcome perceptions. Hence, on the basis of a single administration, there does not seem to be any reason to incorporate a standard which deals with size of the program.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS COMPARED - PROBATION/PAROLE

For this part of the study cluster analysis was used, so that matched groups could be developed. The variables selected for input were those that were significantly different between groups. For the probation/diversion comparison, there were 10 clusters established. From these, 62 pairs were selected, so that the total number available for analysis was 124 cases. For the transitional/parole comparison, seven clusters were established, with 65 pairs selected. The total number thus was 130 cases. Discriminant function analysis was run on these clusters and the subsequent pairs, through which it was determined that 85% of all cases were predicted to be in that specific cluster. Therefore, the cluster analysis approach appears valid for the purpose of statistical matching. This allows for the analysis to be based on comparison groups in which the extraneous variables have been controlled; in other words, the groups appear statistically equivalent. The results for each comparison are based on two outcomes: the number of arrests while on field supervision, and differences in status at time of follow-up. It was hoped that type of termination from field supervision would be available for analysis, but there were not enough cases which had been closed. Each comparison is discussed separately.

TABLE XV

Mean Arrests by Probation vs. Diversion

Group	N	Mean Number of Arrests
Probation	62	.129
Diversion	62	.048

F = 2.604 P > .05

From Table XV it can be seen that the diversion clients do not have a statistically significant lower mean arrest rate while on field supervision than do probationers.

For the second question regarding status at follow-up, an analysis of variance was used. Table XVI gives the results.

TABLE XVI

Differences Between Means for Probation and Diversion Clients at Follow-Up

	Probation		Diversion		F	P
	\bar{X}	N	\bar{X}	N		
Occupation Type	2.17	62	1.87	62	4.991	.022
Type of Most Recent Job	2.25	61	1.87	62	8.393	.004

For interpretation, the scale for both occupation and job type was '1' for none, up to '4' for white collar/professional. Thus, the higher the value, the higher the rank for the type of occupation. These data show a different picture between probationers and diversion clients. At time of follow-up, the diversion clients do not have as high of an occupational or job type status as do probationers. Thus, on these criteria, diversion does not seem to have the desired impact.

Transitional vs. Parole: The same two analyses were done for these two groups. Table XVII gives the arrest information, while Table XVIII gives the status data.

TABLE XVII

Mean Number of Arrests
While on Field Supervision
Parole vs. Transitional

Group	N	Mean Number of Arrests
Parolees	65	.185
Transitionals	65	.138

F = .236 P > .05

TABLE XVIII

Differences Between Means for
Parolees and Transitional Clients at Follow-Up

	Parole		Transitional		F	P
	\bar{X}	N	\bar{X}	N		
Occupation	2.03	61	1.57	61	10.770	.001
Type Most Recent Job	2.09	565	1.64	63	11.795	.000
Education	10.83	64	11.55	33	4.105	.045

As can be seen in Table XVII, the difference in mean arrests does not show a significant difference. Both groups had a higher mean arrest rate than did the probation/diversion groups. When the status variables are examined, an interesting difference is noted. The parole population ranks significantly higher than the transitional group in terms of occupation and job level. The parolees actually seem 'better' at time of follow-up than do the transitional clients, in terms of scoring higher on the occupation and job type scale. This

overall picture follows the same general trend as with the probation/diversion comparison, in that non-community corrections clients seem to be doing better than clients placed in community corrections.

To sum up this section, then, the use of community corrections, either diversion or transitional, does not seem to be associated with higher occupational or job classifications. Further, there was no significant effect in decreasing rearrest rates for diversion clients or transitional clients.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From this analysis, there appear to be some significant differences in the characteristics of client types referred to community corrections.

Data on the probation/diversion clients would indicate that the residential diversion sample clients have a more extensive criminal record, a greater substance abuse problem and more likely to be unemployed at arrest than those sample clients in the non-residential probation group. These findings would suggest that the residential diversion programs are receiving clients with more severe criminal records and potential needs than probation clients and may indicate that they were diverted from incarceration.

Parole/transitional comparison sample groups demonstrated fewer significant differences in client characteristics. Data on these client sample groups show the parole sample group to have a more extensive criminal record and to be more likely to have been unemployed at arrest than those sample clients in the residential transitional group.

These findings suggest that those clients going directly from institutions to parole are in more need of community support services than the transitional client group. If the purpose of transitional programs is to provide reintegration services that will effect the gradual and successful return of the offender to the community prior to parole or discharge, then those offenders who need

community supportive services the most are not the ones being placed in transitional programs.

The current selection process for clients placed into transitional programs is operating under the constraints of an offender security assessment and a review of public safety concerns. These placement constraints upon the Department, and community screening boards, appear to deselect those offenders with the most need for community supportive services. The irony of this process is that those offenders with the most need are not being selected for transitional programs, and are eventually paroled into the community without the support services provided by transitional programs.

This is a policy issue which could be addressed by changing the goal of the transitional programs, or by establishing alternative programs for such offenders.

Overall, over 50% of the sample clients referred to residential community corrections were successful as defined by termination to field supervision. A definitive success rate could not be computed as cases were still open as of July 1, 1979.

Although data for the reasons for unsuccessful terminations were not available for analysis, several characteristics were proportionally different between the success and failure groups. The failures in community corrections demonstrated more extensive criminal records, unemployment and substance abuse problems. These findings were not surprising in the sense that these needs were substantiated in the group comparisons data but were surprising since all community programs are concerned with job placement and employment and most programs offer substance abuse counseling.

It must be noted that the data supporting these findings were based on reports by the same program staff who offer employment and substance abuse services. These self-reporting procedures may introduce some bias into the data

findings. The extent of any bias in the data is not known.

The Moos Scale, applied to Colorado community corrections programs, showed that program size is not related to different treatment environments, although large program size was associated with higher occupational outcomes.

Lastly, with the use of rearrest rates and status at time of follow-up (measures defined as successful probation and parole outcomes for community program participants), the use of community corrections, either diversion or transitional, does not seem to be associated with increased occupational or job classification levels. Further, there was no significant effect in decreasing rearrest rates for diversion or transitional clients.

Given these data, it appears that, overall, the diversion sample group did show different characteristics than the probation group; hence, diversion appears to be functioning as an alternative different from probation. It must be noted, however, that this analysis cannot conclude that the diversion sample group would have been incarcerated without a diversion program, since this study did not compare diversion clients with those incarcerated.

For residential transitional clients, the data suggests that those clients who fail in a transitional program are those with the greatest needs in the areas of employment and substance abuse. Similarly, the parole sample group showed greater needs in the same areas.

These data would strongly suggest that all community transitional programs should continue to have priority programs in employment needs and substance abuse counseling.

It is felt that, at this point, there are several unanswered questions that should be addressed. The first concerns the difference between diversion clients and similar clients who are incarcerated. If it is known that the diversion group does no better than a similar group of probationers, this can be interpreted negatively for diversion only if it is also known that they do

worse than a similar group of clients who were incarcerated. This should be analyzed, so that these findings can be put into perspective. Secondly, it is not clear whether there is really no relationship between program size and treatment environment, or that this was just the case for a specific point in time. Most of the literature demonstrates a strong relationship between these two variables, and the results of one administration may not be adequate to answer this question.

Thirdly, it is apparent that in all sample groups the basic reported needs and reasons for failure center around substance abuse and employment problems. It is suggested that the Department continue monitoring diversion and transitional clients with a focus on data relating to those items which were shown to be associated with client success and failure.

Further Research:

An important exclusion in this analysis was the lack of available data for analysis of the reasons for unsuccessful terminations from community programs. It is suggested that this area of research be pursued in the future. This research could have value in monitoring and evaluating individual community program support services.

END