

NEW MEXICO
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

DATA ANALYSIS, 07/01/97 - 06/30/99

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for
New Mexico Corrections
Probation and Parole Division
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Institute for Social Research (ISR) at the University of New Mexico was contracted by the State of New Mexico Corrections Department from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000 to perform an evaluation of client level data for clients served between July 1, 1997 and June 30, 1999.

Specifically, the evaluation was designed to:

- Determine the quality of the data and the extent of missing information;
- Gather missing data to the extent possible;
- Provide descriptive summaries of client demographics;
- Summarize treatment service provisions;
- Provide an analysis of outcome measures to the extent possible depending on the quality of the data.

Tasks completed to perform this evaluation include:

- The collection of all available automated data from the Corrections Department.
- Determining missing information and making attempts to collect and automate these records.
- Cleaning the data controlling for logical inconsistencies, duplicate cases, and missing information.
- Analyzing the data using descriptive techniques to determine measures of central tendency, frequencies, and percentages for all intake (N=1,930) and discharge (N=1,435) records collected during the parameters of the evaluation.
- Appending intake records to discharge records by matching unique identifiers (N=921).
- Analyzing several variables in relation to several outcome measures including: contract compliance, discharge, status, probation/parole status, and official actions at discharge.
- Compiling and merging intake and discharge records for all clients served in community corrections between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 1999 (N=3,896).

Findings:

- The intake, discharge, and follow-up forms do not accurately capture the information necessary to provide the conclusions that the Department requires.
- Missing information is a pervasive problem and numerous inconsistencies in data collection exist.
- The follow-up form is not consistently completed according to Corrections Department policy and procedures. Because of this problem and validity concerns follow-up records are not included in this report.
- Between July 1, 1997 and June 30, 1999, a total of 1,935 intake records and 1,430 discharge records are analyzed in this report. By merging intake and discharge records, we matched a total of 921 cases (47.6%).
- Outcome measures for the two year period covered in this evaluation are affected by the relatively short parameters of the study. According to official actions at discharge and discharge status, successful clients comprise between 15% and 28% of clients.
- In addition to the required components of this evaluation, we have included a chapter outlining 3,896 clients served between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 1999. This chapter reflects data for 68.8% of all clients with an intake during the ten year period.
- Depending on which measure of client outcomes is considered, between 42% and 45% of all clients successfully complete community corrections.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD), Probation and Parole Division (PPD) contracted with the Institute for Social Research to perform a range of evaluation and research activities related to the Community Corrections Program (CCP). Specifically, the scope of work outlined in the contract includes the following activities:

- ✦ to review the Alpha4 program data completed by the community corrections private provider programs since June 30, 1997;
- ✦ in collaboration with the Corrections Department, the evaluation team is to determine the quality of the data and the extent of missing data;
- ✦ to conduct data analyses which focuses on analyzing the complete data set and data by private provider site;
- ✦ to the extent possible, client and program outcomes will be presented in a final report that will be provided to the Corrections Department;
- ✦ to provide technical assistance for the transition from an Alpha4 database to a Microsoft Access database.

This report is the final deliverable to the Corrections Department for this portion of the contract.

History of Evaluation Activities

The NM Corrections Department originally instituted an evaluation component in an attempt to develop performance-based measures. In addition to independent evaluation, the program was subject to oversight and recommendations of the NM Community Corrections Advisory Panel and internal audits organized by the Corrections Department administration. Several factors affected this organization. First, the nineties were a time in general when the public increasingly demanded government accountability. Second, by taking performance-based measurements via program evaluations various objectives could be monitored (i.e., justification for organizational existence, development of outcome measures, measuring policy compliance). Third, community corrections in NM was a developing idea and the authors of the NM Community Corrections Act wanted to ensure the program was meeting the needs of NM. Finally, New Mexico is a large state with unique factors affecting the need for services, the provision of treatment services, and the outcomes of its clients. NM needed to develop its own measures of program success.

The Community Corrections Advisory Panel (CCAP) made recommendations during the summer of 1994 to the Corrections Department to set aside funds to be used in an independent evaluation of Community Corrections in New Mexico. Following a review period of potential evaluators, the University of New Mexico's Center for Applied Research and Analysis (CARA) was selected to perform the evaluation. Following a preliminary study completed in May 1995, a contract for a more detailed evaluation was formally approved. That evaluation represented

the first systematic attempt to automate client records and to document client outcomes in the history of the Community Corrections Program.

Several activities were undertaken during the first evaluation. Probably the most important aspect of the evaluation was automating client records retroactively to January 1, 1990. This was an especially daunting task as each agency was required to locate and make available all client records. The evaluation team went to each site and entered intake, discharge, and follow-up records into a master database. A report reflecting client demographics and treatment services was completed in March 1996. The primary recommendations of this initial evaluation included several key points.

- ✦ The evaluation team observed that selected agencies had inadequate hardware, inadequate software, and generally did not comply with data management design.
- ✦ Acute inefficiencies related to data collection, especially of concern was the amount of missing data.
- ✦ Reconsideration of the Shaening & Associates data collection forms (intake, discharge and follow-up) was recommended because of validity and reliability issues. The evaluation team strongly recommended a restructuring of the Shaening forms.
- ✦ Tensions between the CCP and PO's in the field caused frictions between the programs. The evaluation team recommended the Department needed to mediate differences and clarify agency protocols more effectively.
- ✦ More thorough internal audits by the Corrections Department were encouraged.
- ✦ Remote training as needed to maintain the automated client tracking system.
- ✦ Semi-annual training conferences were recommended for Local Selection Panel Participants.
- ✦ Several observations about provider and referral agencies were presented and it was suggested that accountability for private provider agencies was particularly low and that the Department needed to address these issues by periodic self-evaluations and internal audits.

A second, state-wide evaluation of Community Corrections Programs was contracted to review program data for the period of January 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997. The scope of work in the second evaluation was essentially the same as the current evaluation. The recommendations and conclusions of that final report, which was completed in July 1998, reflect common issues and concerns identified in the first evaluation. Specifically, these recommendations included:

- ✎ Improve overall data collection for more truthful and valid assessment of community corrections data.
- ✎ Reduce paperwork in community corrections files by eliminating Shaening forms.
- ✎ Use a validated Risk and Needs Assessment to measure baseline change, and document specific services on a new form, streamlined for this purpose.
- ✎ Clarify, through more rigorous documentation of client needs and services, the role of Community Corrections within PPD and NMCD.
- ✎ Accurately assign clients to appropriate programs and services.
- ✎ Standardize the length and intensity with which clients stay in the program, and focus this standardization on client need patterns.
- ✎ Give community corrections agencies a conscious, active role in the referral process and an opportunity to define success based on the services they are able to provide, not the ideal.

The previous evaluations have consistently identified weaknesses in the data collection instrument which continues to be used. In the first evaluation, it was recommended the data collection instruments should be reconsidered because of reliability and validity concerns. The second evaluation recommended the elimination of the forms for the same reasons. The current evaluation builds on previous evaluations.

Goals and objectives of this research

The current research uses the CCP data in an attempt to measure system-wide attainment of goals which include the reduction of offender involvement in the criminal justice system, and enhancement of public safety by assisting offenders to adopt a productive, law abiding lifestyle. Having an independent evaluation can have a number of positive results. Generally, an independent evaluation requires mutual communication and a spirit of cooperation between the evaluator and the administration of the program being evaluated. Recently, the ISR and the Corrections Department have agreed to a revised scope of services which will allow the current intake, discharge and follow-up forms to be replaced by a new data collection instrument. The Division Director has specifically requested that the revised instrument be implemented throughout the division. This report represents the primary deliverable to the Department for this particular aspect of the evaluation and fully meets the requirements of the previous contract. At the writing of this report, the revised scope of services and the time line have not been amended formally.

Organization of this report

The report is organized using a particular format. First, we include a project description

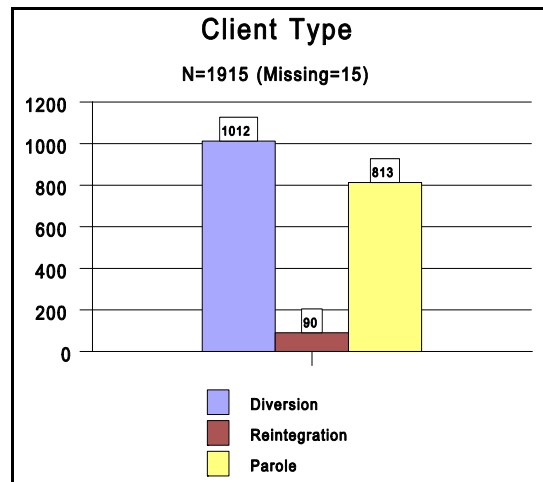
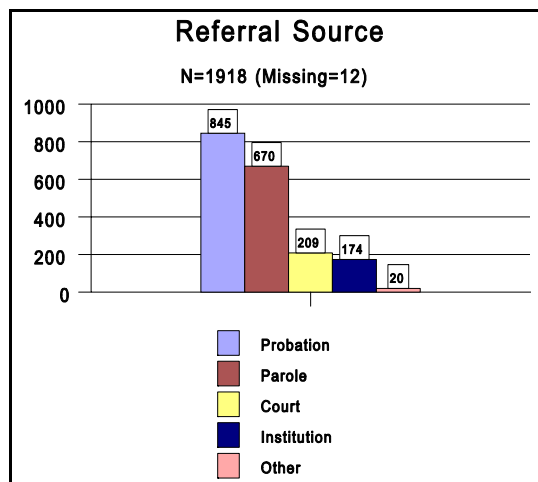
including a history of evaluation activities. Second, Chapter Two presents data from the intake records for clients who received an intake from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1999. Third, we provided descriptive analyses and narrative of the discharge data for the current evaluation time frame. Fourth, we have merged the intake and discharge databases using unique identifying information in Chapter Four. The results of this exercise have allowed us to identify specific clients and their intake data to their corresponding discharge characteristics. Chapter Five provides some selected views and analyses using all of the automated community corrections data from the past ten years. This represents the only attempt to present aggregate data in the history of New Mexico community corrections. Finally, we provide a chapter with conclusions and recommendations based upon our findings.

CHAPTER 2: CLIENTS AT INTAKE

Introduction

This chapter presents descriptive statistics for all clients who received an intake during a two year period beginning July 1, 1997 and ending June 30, 1999. The current evaluation database for the period reflects intake records for a total of 1930 clients. The vast majority of clients who received intakes were first admissions while slightly more than 6% were readmitted.

The data show that the primary referral sources are probation (44%) and parole (35%) while court and prison referrals comprised 20% of all clients referred to community corrections (Figure 2.1). Legislative reforms in the state of New Mexico have affected the types of clients that can receive services. The Corrections Department no longer serves reintegration clients in community corrections. Figure 2.2 shows that the majority of clients are diversion (53%) or parole (43%) clients. Only 90 clients (5%) were coded as reintegrations clients.



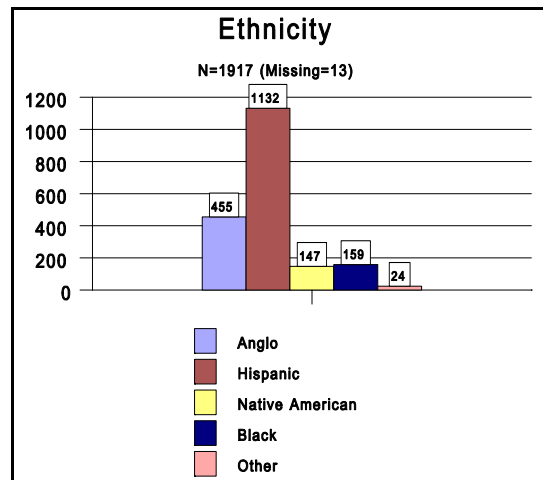
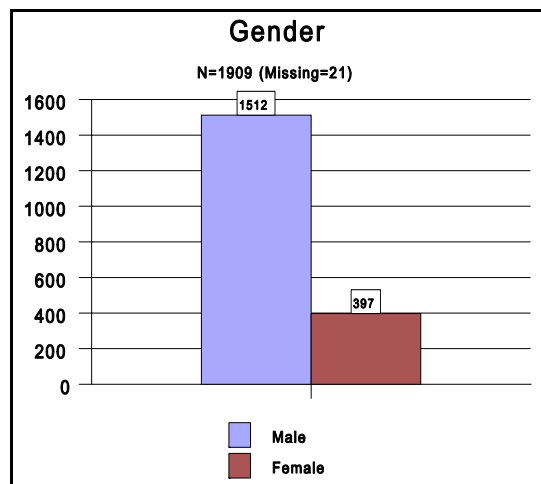
Basic Demographics

The current data collection instrument collects information on a number of basic client demographics including: gender, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, living arrangements, and income. In this section summary statistics are presented which describe the population.

Community corrections clients are primarily men. In the current sample, 79% of clients are male (Figure 2.3). The mean age for all clients at intake was slightly more than 31 years. The mean age at intake for males and females are similar.

By ethnic categories, Hispanics represent the largest group at 59%. Hispanics represent 40% of the general population in NM, thus Hispanics are over represented in the community corrections population. Blacks in the general population make up 2.8% of the total population, but comprise 8% in the community corrections sample. Figure 2.4 illustrates the stark contrasts between Hispanic, Anglo (24%), Native American (8%), Black (8%), and other ethnic groups (1%).

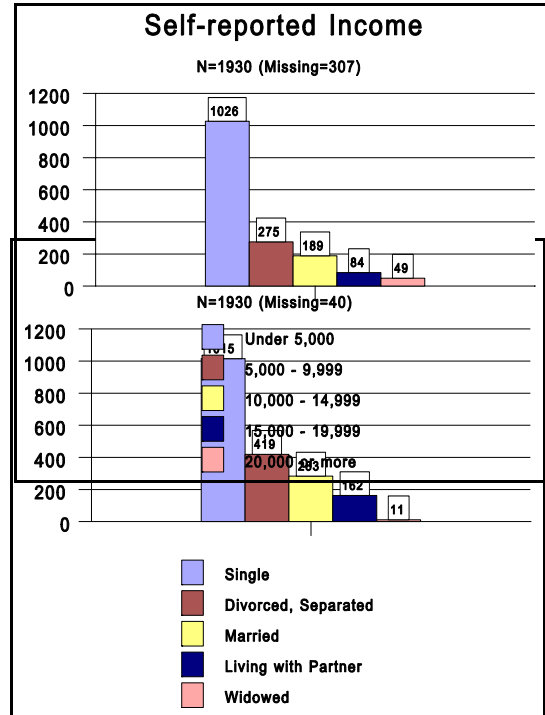
The majority of clients in the sample did not finish high school. The mean number of years in school was calculated to be 11.2 years (median=12 years; mode=12 years). Females have a slightly lower mean number of years of education at 11.1 years, compared to males at 11.3 years.



Hispanic females have the lowest mean of any ethnic group by gender at 10.8 years while Anglo females have the highest mean at 11.9 years

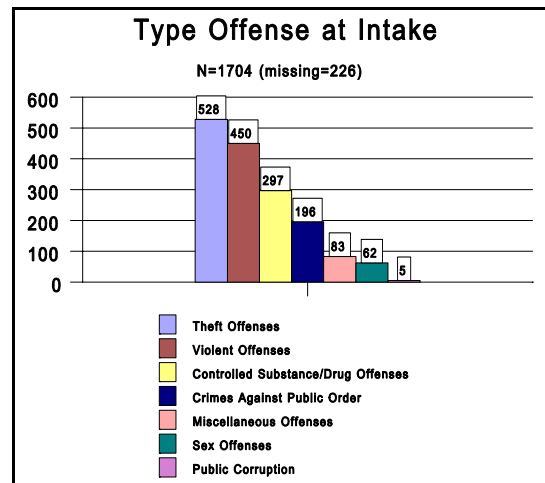
The bulk of community corrections clients were found to be single at intake (54%). Only 15% of clients were married and 9% were coded as living with their partner. Fully 22% of clients reported that they were either divorced or separated at intake. Not surprising, the majority of clients were determined to be living independently (56%) at intake. However, it should be mentioned that the choices for living arrangements do not appear to be valid measurements since the only other options are “living with two parents,” “other dependent,” and “institutionalized.” The mean number of children for all clients is 1.2. Excluding the clients who have no children increases the mean to 2.1. Clients had at least one child 58.7% of the time. Over 750 clients (41.3%) reported no dependents.

Clients typically self-report their income information to intake workers. Self-reported data is usually suspect since respondents may exaggerate their income or lack of income. Verification of client income is not required and thus, reliability is very low. In the current database, 63% of clients reported incomes below \$5,000 per year, which is below the poverty level for an individual. Despite relatively low reported income levels, only 23% of clients were recorded as receiving public assistance at intake. See Figure 2.6.



Criminal History

The intake form also gathers information related to the criminal history of clients. The first variable measured is the client’s self-reported age at their first offense. The mean age at first offense was found to be 21 years old. However, 47% of clients committed their first offense by age 18. According to the self-reported data, 22% of clients had a prior commitment to a juvenile correctional facility. This shows that the majority of clients began their criminal activity very early but, what kinds of crime are they committing? According to the data, 37% of clients were recorded as having a prior violent



conviction. The mean number of prior violent convictions for all clients was found to be 0.83. On the other hand, 70% of clients were found to have at least one prior non-violent conviction. The mean number of prior non-violent convictions for all clients was determined to be 2.6.

Considering this data, it is not surprising that two-thirds of clients were coded as having at least one prior period of probation and/or parole since most clients have a prior criminal record. Over one-fourth (28%) of all clients had more than one prior period of probation and/or parole. There is also a variable that measures prior probation/parole revocations. Nearly half (46%) of clients had a prior revocation. Seven hundred thirteen clients had at least one prior commitment to an adult facility according to the data. However, the data for prior commitments as an adult was not recorded consistently. The data show 60% of the client files were missing this information.

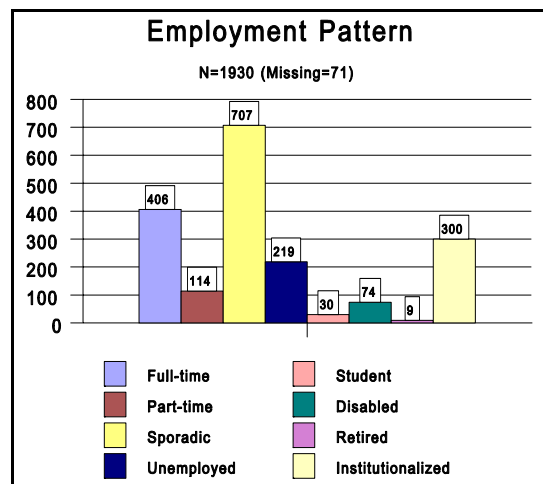
The type of offense at intake also provides an interesting description of clients. Using the Annotated New Mexico Statutes, we were able to categorize offenses as shown in Figure 2.7. Theft offenses (31%) were the most common offense at intake, followed by violent offenses (26%), and Drug Offenses (17%). The types of crimes fitting into these categories are listed in Appendix D. It should be noted that the current form only provides one space to enter type of offense at intake and we calculated the mean number of offenses at intake at 1.93. Thus, intake workers had to make a choice of which offense to code. In many cases, intake workers put the most serious crime but consistency of this practice can not be assured. Even so, the determination of which charge is most serious may also lead to subjective inconsistencies.

Other History

The following section also reveals information concerning other aspects of a client’s history at intake. We find the majority of clients report no other family criminal involvement. It is notable that almost 15% of the cases were missing this information. This question, based on self-reported responses, is therefore dubious. It is doubtful whether clients would be truthful about the criminal histories of their relatives.

During the five years prior to intake, only 28% report that they were employed either full or part time. The largest percentage of clients reported that their labor history had been sporadic (38%).

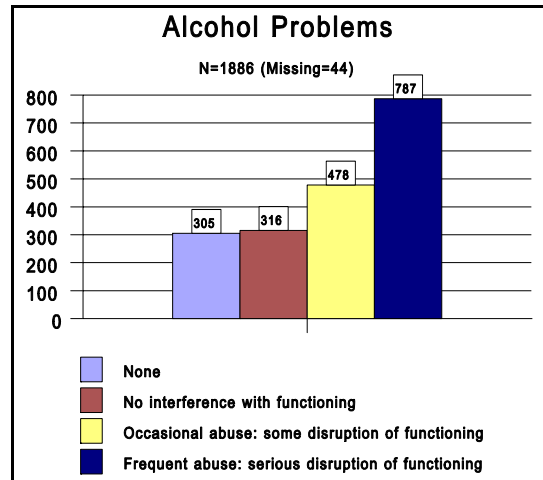
According to the coding instructions manual, sporadic employment refers to a client that has been job-hopping, has a spotty work record, or was seldom working during that period. See Figure 2.8. The majority of clients report they have worked in unskilled labor positions (69%) which would appear to be in agreement with educational levels of this population. Not quite 30% reported working in skilled, technical or



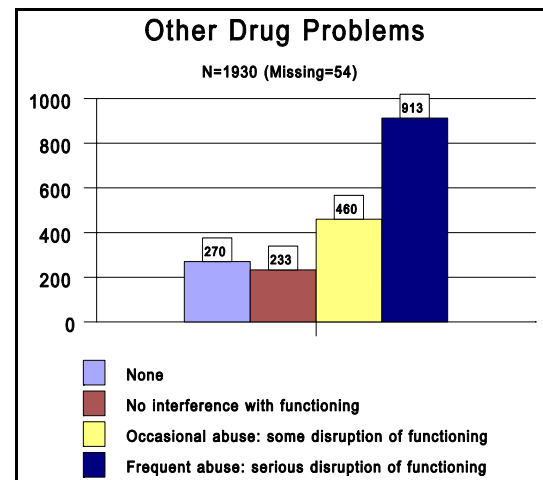
professional trades. Although community corrections data in the past has always been similar to the current data, the evaluation team is concerned about a lack of consistency in coding.

Less than 10% of clients reported that they had been pursuing their education either full or part time during the twelve months prior to intake. In fact two-thirds report that they had not been pursuing their education in any capacity prior to intake. Another 23% answered that they had been institutionalized during the twelve months prior to intake.

Substance abuse is a persistent problem for corrections clients and an important correlate of crime. The current data show that 67% of community corrections clients report either occasional or frequent alcohol abuse. See Figure 2.9.



Other drug abuse appears to be an even more acute presenting problem at intake. The data show that 73% of clients report occasional or serious disruption of functioning due to other drug use. Almost half report serious use with frequent disruption of functioning. See Figure 2.10. About 40% of clients had previously participated in non-residential mental health or substance abuse treatment. Despite apparent substance abuse problems, only a third of clients have a history of residential mental health or substance abuse treatment.

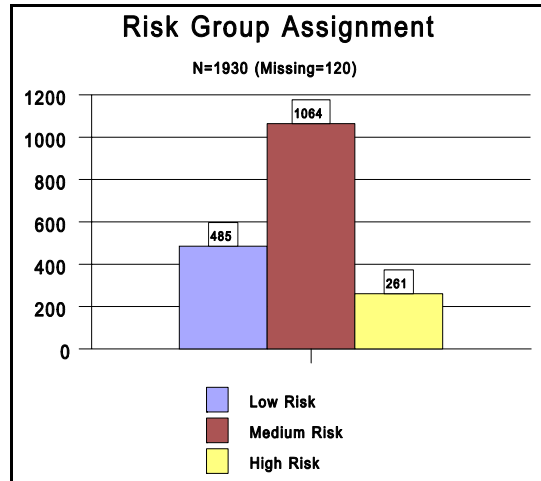


Risk Group Determination

Prior to intake, all potential clients are supposed to have a risk/needs assessment completed. This assessment is an attempt to evaluate the appropriateness of a referral to community corrections. The assessment form allows intake workers to create a composite risk score and clients are ranked as high, medium, and low risk. This score is recorded on the intake form. The current sample shows that 59% of clients served are medium risk clients. High risk clients comprise 14% of participants and minimum risk make up almost 27%.

CHAPTER 3: CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE

The current discharge database includes a total of 1,435 records, 474 records less than intake cases. The most likely reason for the differences between the number of cases is the failure of the programs to consistently complete discharge forms, although there may be other factors. These other factors could include duplicate intakes (i.e. 2nd intake completed before completing the first discharge), or the clients may still be receiving services although this seems unlikely. Some clients also have discharges in the system with no corresponding intake. We believe this is mainly due to discharge forms not being completed or missing.



The mean age at discharge was calculated to be 32.1 years, about 1 year more than the mean age at intake. The average length of stay in number of days ranges between 1 and 942 days. The mean length of stay for all clients for the sample is 270 days, about 9 months. A total of 12% of clients received services for a year or longer. About half of clients served were in the program for less than six months (49%). It is interesting to note that the average length of stay has gotten progressively longer during each evaluation period. For the report written in 1996, which reflected data from January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1994 the mean length of stay was found to be 199 days. From January 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997, clients spent 228 days in service on average.

In addition to measuring the number of days in service, the discharge form also captures information about the number of days under intensive supervision. Prior to discharge, 35% of clients had been intensively supervised for more than 180 days while participating in community corrections. However the majority of clients had been on intensive supervision for less than 90 days at discharge (41%). Intensive supervision involves at minimum daily contacts with these contacts including at least three face to face contacts per week. Collateral contacts may include telephone calls, site visits to the client's job, or the client can check in at the program office.

Community corrections programs provide a number of specific client services related to employment, education, substance abuse, and counseling. Table 3.1 below summarizes the services provided by all agencies by reporting the percentage of clients receiving service directly from the program, through referral, or both. The percentages show relative popularity or need for each service. For example, the intake data show that 67% of clients reported occasional or frequent alcohol abuse and 73% have occasional or frequent drug abuse. It is not surprising then that substance abuse surveillance, treatment, and counseling top the list of services most often required and provided. Employment services and educational services rank at the bottom of service demands. These figures are consistent with the previous evaluation. For a breakdown of services provided by agency see Appendix A.

Table 3.1: Services Received	
Service	Percent of Clients Receiving (Either direct, through referral, or both)
Substance Abuse Surveillance	94.5%
Counseling with Certified Professional	93.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	91.2%
Counseling with a Non-Certified Professional	78.3%
Job Supervision	61.4%
Job Preparation	59.2%
Job Placement	55.9%
School Related Education	27.0%
Vocational Education	19.2%
GED Education	18.8%
College Education	16.3%
Adult Basic Education	12.7%

Clients in community corrections programs are frequently required to pay victim restitution or participate in community service. The mean number of victim restitution dollars required for clients during the current sample was \$417. When considering the mean amount of victim restitution actually paid, clients paid an average of \$72 in restitution. Excluding the clients who

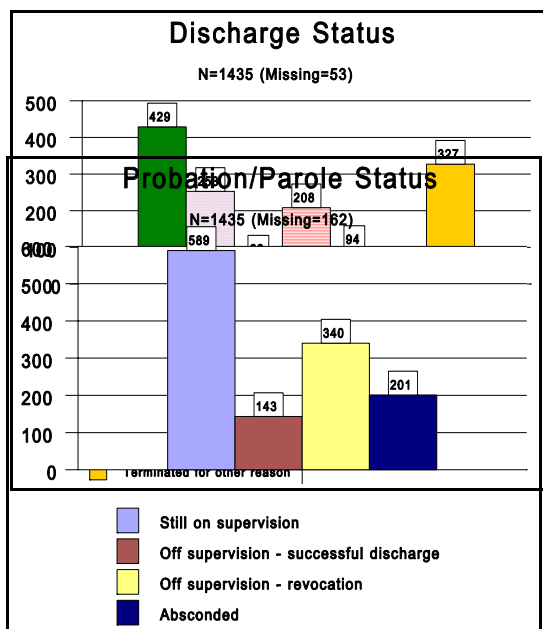
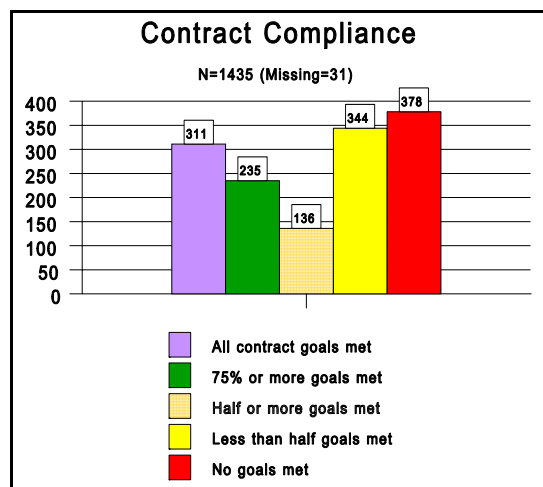
were not required to pay restitution, the mean required is slightly less than \$2,100 per client. The majority of clients (80%) were not required to pay any restitution fees. One hundred seventy-one clients did pay restitution at an average of \$508 each. On average clients were required to perform 65 hours of community service. However the mean number of hours of community service required were found to be slightly less than 33 hours.

Most clients are encouraged to seek regular employment as part of their treatment goals in community corrections. According to self-report data collected on the discharge form, clients earned about \$3000 on average during their participation in community corrections. About one quarter of clients reported no income, while 23% of the clients were missing this information.

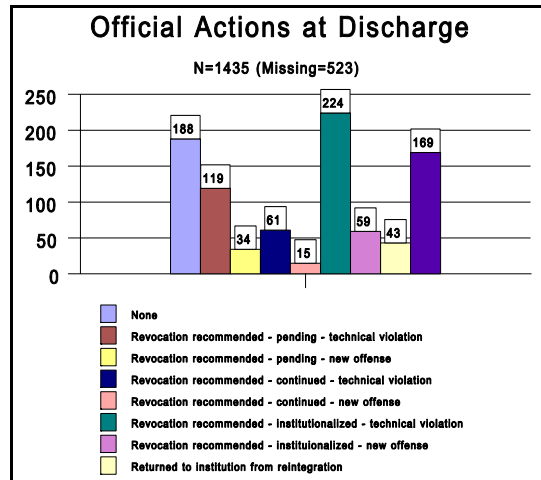
Several questions capture information about client success in the program as gauged at the time of discharge. A number of clients (27%) were reported as meeting none of their treatment goals during their participation in community corrections. Nearly 49% of clients were coded as having completed half or more of their treatment goals. All goals were completed by 22% of clients. (See Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2 references client discharge status. One would expect that contract compliance and discharge status would be positively correlated. According to the data 31% of clients were discharged successfully. Clients were terminated as unsuccessful discharges for a number of reasons including: escaping/ absconding (18%), new offenses (5%), technical violations (15%), and violation of program regulations (7%). The largest percentage of those terminated were discharged for other reasons (24%). It would be helpful to know what other reasons are included here.

Sometimes, clients are discharged from community correction while still on supervision by their probation/parole officer. Nearly half of all clients fell into this category and were still on supervision after discharge from community corrections. Only 11% of client were discharged as successful and had been released from supervision. (See Figure 3.3).



Numerous clients are revoked at the time of discharge or have a revocation recommended. Figure 3.4 shows the breakdown of the official actions at discharge. The reader should note that 523 cases were missing for this question and thus missing cases represent 36% of the total cases. Only 21% of clients did not have any official actions at discharge. According to the data 25% of clients were revoked and institutionalized for a technical violation. Another 19% absconded from supervision and arrest orders were issued. The third largest group of clients with official actions at discharge were those who had committed technical violations and had revocations pending.

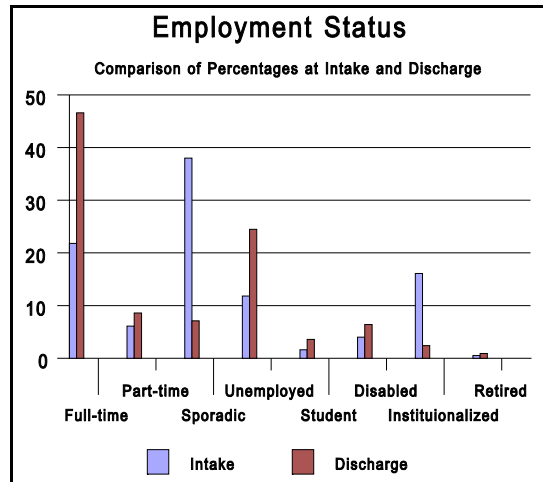


The previous figures indicate many clients were terminated from services because of new offenses. What kinds of offenses are they committing? One question requires staff to code new offenses at discharges. There is only space for one code, presumably the most serious offense. This question is frequently not completed and the data show 685 missing cases (48%). It was reported that 232 clients (16%) were released from services with no new offenses. Violent offenses comprised 6% of new offenses, including one homicide. The majority of the violent offenses were related assault charges (60% of the violent offenses). Non-violent offenses, excluding technical offenses, made up 3% of new charges and the most frequently appearing charge was DWI. Most new offenses were coded as technical offenses and represented 27% of all new charges at discharge. Table 3.2 presents selected data for new offenses at discharge.

	Frequency	Percentage
No New Offenses	232	16.2%
Violent Offenses	87	6.1%
Non-Violent Offenses	49	3.4%
Technical Offenses	382	26.6%
Missing	685	47.7%
Total	1,435	100.0%

Finally, the discharge form captures information related to employment, education, residential status, alcohol and drug problems at discharge. This information is directly linked to data collected on the intake form.

Figure 3.5 shows changes in employment status since intake into the program. This data does not reflect individual shifts but rather aggregate level data. Thus, the figure refers to general trends or shifts for all clients. The greatest change is for the number of clients who went from sporadic employment to being employed full-time. However, the percentage of clients unemployed has also increased at discharge. Although it is impossible to say from the current data exactly why the increase appears. In Chapter 4 of this report, we will present data that compares the employment status for individuals between intake and discharge.



While there appear to be significant shifts in employment status, educational status does not vary notably from intake to discharge. The data show an increase in the number of clients pursuing their education full-time. Simultaneously a number of clients were reported as institutionalized at discharge due to revocations. See Figure 3.6.

The wording of the question which captures residential information at discharge is poorly designed. From the data, we learn that 58% of clients were living independently, or living with parents or relatives. Almost 37% were determined to be institutionalized at discharge. An additional 3% were participating in a residential mental health, substance abuse or other treatment center.

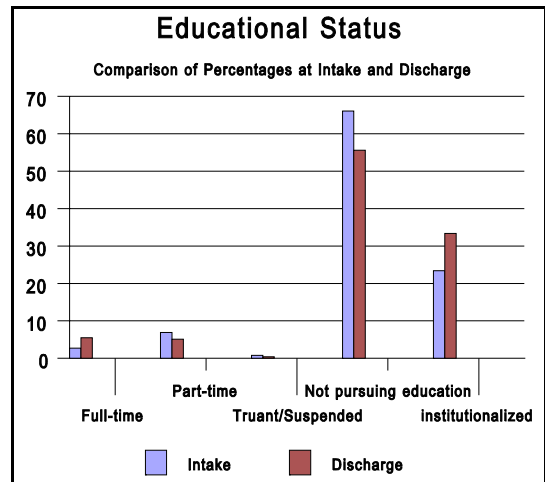


Table 3.3 compares valid percentages for reported alcohol and drug abuse problems. At a glance, it would appear that community corrections programs have made a positive impact on substance abuse problems. This presentation is somewhat misleading since the total number of cases in the intake database (N=1,930) is much greater than the cases in the discharge database (N=1,435). Several reliability concerns are present however since there is no way to know what happened to the 495 clients who do not appear in the discharge. The data we do have suggests that more clients report having no problems with alcohol or drugs at discharge than when they entered the program both as a percentage and considering frequencies.

Table 3.3: Substance Abuse Issues								
	Alcohol Problems (Intake N=1930; Missing=44) (Discharge N=1435; Missing=165)				Other Drug Problems (Intake N=1930; Missing=54) (Discharge N=1435; Missing=149)			
Substance Abuse	Intake	Valid %	Discharge	Valid %	Intake	Valid %	Discharge	Valid %
None	305	16.2%	398	31.3%	270	14.4%	378	29.4%
No interference with functioning	316	16.8%	135	10.6%	233	12.1%	129	10.0%
Occasional abuse: some disruption of functioning	478	25.3%	143	11.3%	460	24.5%	120	8.4%
Frequent abuse: serious disruption of functioning	787	41.7%	188	14.8%	913	48.7%	255	17.8%
Institutionalized	N/A	N/A	406	32.0%	N/A	N/A	404	31.4%

CHAPTER 4: MATCHED CASES, JULY 1, 1997 - JUNE 30, 1999

Introduction

This report offers a unique analysis compared to previous evaluation reports. This is the first evaluation report that has linked specific intake records to their corresponding discharge records. This allows the reader to look at specific clients over time and to have a better idea of outcomes by linking specific demographic characteristics to discharge statuses. Before presenting the discussion of the data, it is necessary to explain the process of cleaning the data and merging the files.

All community corrections client files are assigned a unique identifier. This identifier is composed of the first digit of the last name, the first digit of the first name and the six digit date of birth. For example, the unique identifier for a fictitious client named John Doe born on August 10, 1969 would be DJ081069. Having a unique identifier allows records to be matched across databases. Unfortunately, the unique identifier is not used consistently. Often, the initials are inverted or simply typed incorrectly. The numeric digits often do not correspond with the date of birth recorded on the intake form. Several cases were identified where the numeric date code corresponded to the intake or discharge date rather than the date of birth. Finally, numerous cases were identified where the unique identifier had not been entered at all.

Thus, in order to clean the data and to repair as many cases as possible, we reviewed all the client files. First, we checked for names that were clearly inverted (i.e., Poe Edgar or Manson Charles). Some names are impossible to distinguish the order (i.e., Allen Brady or Brady Allen). In cases where there was some question about the name of a client, we always defer to information on the intake form. Each case was checked individually to make sure that the letters in the unique identifier were consistent with the client's name. Second, we compared all the unique identifiers and their corresponding dates of birth in the intake database. Any case which was considered a logical inconsistency was changed to missing (i.e. date of birth=01/30/96, since no client could be born in 1996 and still be in the program; date of birth=13/23/77, since there are only 12 months in a year. In situations where client's had incompatible information (i.e., date of birth at intake as 01/30/77 and at discharge 01/30/78), we always deferred to information recorded in the intake as correct. We matched records across and between databases and recovered a substantial number of cases with consistent unique identifiers. In fact we were able to establish consistent unique identifiers for all but 15 clients using this strategy.

In addition to the name/date of birth identifier, the discharge form has a space for social security number. Social security numbers are potentially the best identifier since it is truly unique. Besides the problems of data entry mentioned in the previous paragraph, the possibility exists that some clients would have the same birth date and initials. Thus, we reviewed all cases and verified the social security numbers and checked for logical inconsistencies (i.e., not enough digits). We then created a field in the intake database and entered social security numbers for all clients for whom we had valid numbers. This was a lengthy process. In several cases, agencies had used old identifiers used by the state which is also a nine digit numeric code. This was

especially common in state operated agencies. However, these numbers, while not social security numbers, are unique identifiers also. So, we matched these number too.

Table 4.1: Matched Cases by Agency - July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1999					
Programs	Total # of Intakes	Total # of Discharges	Total # of Follow-ups	Total number of intakes matched to discharges	Percentage of cases able to be matched
Albuquerque	637	387	73	231	36.3%
Las Cruces	174	124	95	89	51.1%
Farmington	86	78	135	33	38.4%
Santa Fe	79	54	0	36	45.6%
Dismas	155	122	18	97	62.3%
Espanola	46	29	14	17	40.0%
Raton	33	36	61	16	48.5%
Las Vegas	47	39	84	28	60.0%
Taos	50	52	95	28	56.0%
Los Lunas	65	53	56	31	47.7%
Rio Rancho	66	66	9	25	37.9%
Roswell	91	66	42	39	42.9%
Alamogordo	61	65	25	48	78.7%
Silver City	49	34	32	34	69.4%
Deming	61	39	9	38	62.3%
Socorro	63	58	78	37	58.7%
Gallup	105	100	16	62	59.0%
Grants	62	66	0	32	51.6%

Adding a second identifier allowed us the possibility of a having a “back-up” in cases where the other unique identifier was missing and to further ensure matches by having a second field in which to match. We were able to identify all but 54 clients in the intake database with social security numbers.

After cleaning the data, we used MS ACCESS to match and merge files with common identifiers. This process involved three steps. First, we matched the intakes to discharges with the first unique identifier. Then we matched the intakes to discharges using the social security

number. In each case, we created a separate database. The third step was to merge the two database tables and to delete duplicates. Using this strategy, we were able to match 921 intake records to their corresponding discharge records. See Table 4.1 for a breakdown of the number of cases matched by site.

Considering the discharge database has 1,435 cases and the intake database has 1,930, the fact that we could only match 48% of records may seem surprising. However, there are several reasons why this may occur. Clearly, there are a number of discharge records missing from the current sample. Some of the discharge records in the current sample would have had intakes prior to July 1, 1997. Similarly, some of the intakes would have had discharges after June 30, 1999. Also, we identified at least three cases where a client had two intakes prior to being discharged from the program (i.e., intake #1 in 02/98, intake #2 in 9/98, discharge #1 in 5/99 with number of days in services consistent with intake #1). Finally, there are presumably some cases which have discharge forms but never had an intake form. With so many unchecked possibilities for errors, 921 matched cases is quite remarkable.

The results from the combined intake and discharge databases allow for some interesting possibilities. For the first time the evaluation team is able to provide analyses for specific categories of clients. There are certain limitations to the data however. Since we do not have all of the cases represented, there is a chance that the data presented reflects certain types of clients (i.e., those clients who complete or did not complete the program) or clients from certain programs who may be more consistent in completing paperwork. Table 4.1 details the number of cases matched. There may be numerous other factors that could account for the available or missing cases. Still, this data represents the only attempt to systematically match specific clients at two points in time (intake and discharge). The following discussions will describe selected fields of particular relevance. Ordinarily these data will be presented in the context of cross-tabulations with other fields, specifically four selected outcome measures. There are four measures of client outcomes on the discharge form: (1) contract compliance, (2) discharge status, (3) probation/parole status at discharge, and (4) official actions at discharge (revocations).

It is necessary to explain the relationship between the variables first in order to recognize situations where the data cannot be generalized. Contract compliance is a general measure that considers the subjective amount of contract goals that were achieved during participation in community corrections. This data is subjective as there is no specific criteria used to quantify contract goals. For example, if one goal is to attend all drug and alcohol treatment sessions and a second goal is to get a GED, which is most important? How is partial compliance coded? Are there other achievements that were achieved that are not mentioned as explicit goals? As currently collected contract compliance is measured by whether clients met all contact goals or a certain percentage of contact goals. For purposes of analysis, we have grouped all clients who were coded as having completed half or more goals.

Discharge status is more straightforward. Clients are coded as having completed the program (a successful discharge), or having been terminated for a variety of reasons. Whether or not clients continue on probation or parole at discharge is also coded on the discharge form. The variable

can be coded four ways: (1) client continuing on supervision, (2) released from supervision as a successful discharge, (3) released from supervision due to revocation, and (4) client absconded. In the current presentation of the data, we show data for clients who were released from supervision as a successful discharge. This however should not be taken to imply that all other clients were unsuccessful discharges simply because they continued in supervision. In fact, the majority of clients (45.6%) do continue on supervision after discharge, even some clients who are considered successful discharges. It would be helpful to know the reasons why clients continue on probation. Finally, we consider the official actions variable by looking at the percentage of clients who had no official actions at discharge as opposed to having a revocation pending, continued, or completed.

Admission Status

Table 4.2 includes data connecting admission status and the outcome variables mentioned above. The data show that readmitted clients are more likely to complete community corrections successfully. This trend is supported by all of the outcome variables considered.

Table 4.2: Admission Status and Outcome Measures					
Admission Status	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=3)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation)
New Admission	846	43.0%	25.8%	9.3%	15.4%
Re-admission	72	47.1%	30.9%	10.0%	18.4%
Total	918	43.3%	26.2%	9.4%	15.7%

Client Type

Keep in mind that the Corrections Department changed its policy in recent years regarding reintegration clients. Community corrections programs no longer serve reintegration clients and therefore the data reflect a corresponding low number of this type of client. Diversion clients appear to do significantly better than parole clients. However, diversion clients are also nearly twice as likely compared to parole clients to fall into the low risk category. Of course, low risk clients have higher success rates than other participants.

Table 4.3: Client Type and Outcome Measures					
Client Type	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=5)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation)
Diversion	446	46.6%	33.0%	10.7%	17.4%
Reintegration	64	49.1%	18.0%	7.7%	52.9%
Parole	406	39.4%	20.2%	7.9%	7.7%
Total	916	43.3%	26.2%	9.3%	15.7%

Age at Intake

Age of clients at intake is related to client discharge status. Intuitively, some might expect that client success rates would be positively correlated with age. In other words, as clients increase in age, so does their likelihood of a successful discharge. The data reflect this trend to a limited extent. Clients outcome rates are consistent until about age 34 and then outcomes improve as age categories increase.

Table 4.4: Age at Intake and Outcome Measures					
Age	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=7)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation)
18 to 24	244	39.6%	25.8%	4.9%	11.2%
25 to 34	330	39.4%	23.9%	9.5%	17.4%
35 to 44	260	49.6%	29.6%	12.7%	17.4%
45 to 54	66	45.4%	23.4%	8.9%	11.6%
55 and older	14	78.6%	35.7%	23.1%	37.5%
Total	914	43.3%	26.2%	9.4%	15.7%

Gender

Women are generally more successful than male clients. This is despite the fact that female and male clients are equally dispersed by risk category. However, we did find an interesting trend related to specific risk categories. High risk females have lower success rates compared to males. From a research standpoint, and intuitively, we might conclude that high risk women are potentially even more dependent on services than are men. For a woman to be coded as high risk, she must be thoroughly entrenched in a deviant lifestyle. Research has shown that women are generally less likely than men to be considered as high risk - even with the same objective criteria. Realizing that high risk women are less successful than men could be sufficient reason to modify current treatment services to address these issues.

Table 4.5: Gender and Outcome Measures					
Gender	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=7)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation)
Male	734	42.6%	25.8%	8.3%	14.3%
Female	180	46.0%	28.0%	13.2%	22.3%
Total	914	43.3%	26.2%	9.3%	15.7%

Ethnicity

The data related to ethnic categories show that outcome statistics are fairly consistent. Of course one telling factor is that Hispanic clients are significantly over represented. This is consistent with the percentage of Hispanics in the total community corrections population. However, all ethnic categories except for Blacks have similar outcomes. The discharge status variable shows that Blacks are considerable less likely to be considered successful discharges. Blacks are also less likely to be discharged off supervision. This is another area that deserves further analysis to understand more completely the dynamics affecting Black client success.

Table 4.6: Ethnicity and Outcome Measures					
Ethnicity	Total N in Matched Cases	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
Anglo	117	42.1%	28.4%	10.3%	17.1%
Hispanic	371	43.9%	26.1%	9.1%	16.7%
Native American	41	41.9%	27.5%	9.2%	9.8%
Black	46	42.7%	17.8%	8.8%	10.9%
Other	6	44.4%	33.3%	11.1%	0.0%
Total	369	43.3%	26.1%	9.4%	15.7%

Education

The current analysis of education essentially confirms much of what we already know about education, program outcomes and recidivism in general. The data show clear positive correlations between education and successful outcomes. As education increases, so does the likelihood of success in community corrections. Possessing a high school diploma or GED nearly doubles the likelihood of a successful discharge. Having at least some college increases the success ratio even more.

Table 4.7: Education and Outcome Measures					
Education in years	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=51)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
6-8	54	29.7%	11.5%	6.4%	5.7%
9-11	340	37.2%	23.9%	6.6%	13.9%
12	378	49.6%	29.9%	12.0%	17.0%
13 or more	98	55.2%	34.0%	13.2%	25.0%
Total	870	44.1%	26.9%	9.6%	16.0%

Income

The success trajectory among clients is similar when considering income. The current data collection forms were designed in the late 1980s and the income categories are noticeably lower than they should be for contemporary analysis. However, the trends are clear. Clients with higher incomes do better in completing contract goals and being successfully discharged. It is somewhat surprising that so many clients have incomes below \$5,000 a year. It would be interesting to verify if the incomes reported are reliable.

Income	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=175)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
Under \$5,000	484	35.7%	20.9%	8.5%	7.9%
\$5,000-\$9,999	113	47.7%	30.0%	14.0%	11.1%
\$10,000-\$14,999	98	55.1%	35.4%	10.0%	22.4%
\$15,000 or more	51	74.5%	56.3%	21.7%	48.3%
Total	746	42.8%	26.5%	10.4%	12.5%

Age at First Offense

In a closer analysis of age at first offense, usually an important risk factor, we see that clients who reported their first offense occurred as a juvenile are less likely to succeed in community corrections. In fact as age at first offense increases, there is a simultaneous trend to have higher success rates. Success rates increase most dramatically if the age at first offense is 21 years or greater.

Table 4.9: Age at First Offense and Outcome Measures					
Age at First Offense	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=148)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
6-10	12	27.3%	18.2%	N/A (0%)	N/A (0%)
11-15	164	39.5%	23.1%	4.9%	11.2%
16- 20	332	41.4%	25.9%	8.5%	12.7%
21-25	127	52.8%	33.1%	17.4%	18.1%
26 and older	138	52.6%	34.8%	14.9%	22.7%
Total	773	44.7%	28.0%	10.2%	14.4%

Employment Status

Considering the matched cases, we were able to determine shifts in employment status. For example, 161 clients (18.3%) were coded as having been institutionalized prior to intake and therefore not working. What happened to these clients during their participation in community corrections? The data show that of those clients who were previously institutionalized, almost half (48.2%) located full-time employment by the time of their discharge. Those who had been employed full-time prior to intake largely continued to work full or part time (71.1%). Similarly, many of those who had been unemployed prior to intake were found to be unemployed at discharge (42.9%). However, an almost equal number (41.2%) of those clients coded as unemployed at intake had secured either full or part-time jobs at discharge. Overall, clients show marked improvement in employment status following discharge from community corrections.

Risk Group

All clients are assigned to risk group categories based on data collected on the Risk/Needs Assessment Form (RNA). The RNA allows programs staff to create a composite score based on a number of perceived risk factors. The current RNA used to evaluate the clients in the sample is not a validated instrument. According to policy regulations, all clients are assigned to high, medium or low risk categories prior to intake, although it is unclear whether this policy is followed consistently. The data in the current sample show program success is correlated with risk categories. One would think that clients in high risk group would be the most likely to be revoked and to consequently be discharged unsuccessfully. The data support this intuition as high risk clients have the lowest success ratio.

Table 4.10: Risk Group Assignment and Outcome Measures

Risk Group Assignment	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=68)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
High	124	32.8%	19.7%	6.2%	6.3%
Medium	492	41.7%	24.7%	8.7%	14.7%
Low	237	53.9%	35.1%	13.0%	21.5%
Total	853	43.8%	26.9%	9.5%	15.1%

Another important view related to risk categories is the consideration of new offenses at discharge. The discharge form provides a space for programs to code any new offense charges at the time of discharge. This would be an extremely important piece of information to know in order to make more insightful conclusions about client recidivism. Unfortunately the data is often missing. Agencies regularly fail to include this data and a closer analysis shows slightly over half of all cases are missing (50.1%). Clearly this is an area that warrants further investigation. Using the data that is available, we find that high risk clients are most likely to commit new offenses. Only 15.9% of high risk clients are discharges with no new offenses. The percentages of clients who commit technical offenses are similar for all three risk categories (overall 55.6%). The data show violent offenses are more likely than non-violent offenses excluding technical violations. As might be expected, high risk clients are the most likely to commit violent offenses and low risk clients are the least likely. Again, the amount of missing data severely limits our ability to make analyses. See Appendix D for offense codes.

Table 4.11: Risk Group Assignment and New Offenses at Discharge				
New Offenses at Discharge	Low Risk (N=107; Missing=130)	Medium Risk (N=247; Missing=245)	High Risk (N=69; Missing=55)	Offense Totals
No New Offenses	36.4%	23.1%	15.9%	25.3% (N=107)
Violent Offenses	6.5%	12.6%	21.7%	12.5% (N=53)
Non-Violent Offenses	4.7%	6.5%	10.1%	6.6% (N=28)
Technical Offenses	52.3%	57.9%	52.2%	55.6% (N=235)
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0% (N=423)

Alcohol Problems

It would be interesting to measure changes in substance abuse patterns for clients during their participation in community corrections. Using the matched sample, we were able to compare specific clients and their reported alcohol and drug problems at intake to their reported patterns at discharge. Table 4.12 presents data outlining alcohol related problems and percentage of clients at intake and discharge. At discharge, clients are regularly institutionalized for revocations, new violations, or because they have absconded. Of those clients who were institutionalized at discharge, the largest group (44%) were coded to have frequent abuse at intake with serious disruption of functioning. Accordingly, clients with no reported alcohol problems at intake comprised only 14.1% of clients institutionalized at discharge. A total of 284 clients were institutionalized at discharge according to data collected for this variable.

	Risk Group Assignment						Alcohol Problems for all clients in matched sample	
Alcohol Problems	Low Risk		Medium Risk		High Risk			
	Intake (N=230; missing =7)	Discharge (N=216; missing =21)	Intake (N=489; missing =3)	Discharge (N=445; missing =47)	Intake (N=121; missing =3)	Discharge (N=100; missing =24)	Intake (N=840; missing =81)	Discharge (N=761; missing =160)
None	27.8%	41.7%	12.3%	24.7%	9.9%	24.0%	16.8%	29.1%
No interference with functioning	22.6%	9.7%	12.9%	10.3%	8.3%	7.0%	14.4%	9.3%
Occasional abuse; some disruption of functioning	24.8%	15.3%	25.6%	9.9%	19.8%	6.0%	23.8%	11.2%
Frequent abuse; serious disruption of functioning	24.8%	8.3%	49.3%	18.2%	62.0%	14.0%	45.0%	15.1%
Institutionalized at discharge	N/A	25.0%	N/A	36.9%	N/A	49.0%	N/A	35.3%

The following table considers drug problems at intake and discharge controlling for risk categories. Similar to the preceding data related to alcohol problems, the data show a greater percentage of clients report having no drug problems. Lower risk clients appear to do better than higher risk clients both in terms of the percentages reporting no problems and those who are institutionalized at discharge. Those clients with reported frequent use at intake were most likely to be institutionalized at discharge. Data for this variable show 261 clients were institutionalized at discharge. High and medium risk clients have a greater likelihood of being institutionalized than low risk clients. See Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Risk Group Assignment and Drug Problems at Intake and Discharge								
	Risk Group Assignment						Drug Problems for all clients in matched sample	
Other Drug Problems	Low Risk		Medium Risk		High Risk			
	Intake (N=228; missing =9)	Discharge (N=216; missing =21)	Intake (N=479; missing =13)	Discharge (N=451; missing =41)	Intake (N=122; missing =2)	Discharge (N=105; missing =19)	Intake (N=829; N=92)	Discharge (N=772; N=149)
None	27.6%	38.0%	9.0%	22.0%	8.2%	21.9%	14.0%	26.4%
No interference with functioning	17.5%	8.8%	9.8%	11.5%	6.6%	6.7%	11.5%	10.1%
Occasional abuse; some disruption of functioning	28.5%	11.6%	6.6%	8.2%	11.5%	2.9%	25.1%	8.4%
Frequent abuse; serious disruption of functioning	26.3%	17.1%	11.5%	22.8%	73.8%	22.9%	49.5%	21.2%
Institutionalized at discharge	N/A	24.5%	N/A	35.5%	N/A	45.7%	N/A	33.8%

CHAPTER 5: CCP CLIENT DATA, 1990-1999

In this chapter, we have taken all of the available automated data of clients with intakes or discharges from January 1, 1990 through December 31, 1999, ten years worth of data. In the current sample this consists of 5,660 intake and 4,393 discharge records. Follow-up records are not considered in this analysis because of reliability issues discussed earlier in this report however, 4,274 follow-ups have been automated.

Similar to the previous chapter, we have taken all available intake and discharge records and we have matched them using a common unique identifier. We have thus been able to match specific clients at intake to their corresponding discharge records. This chapter will present analyses based on these merged records. In total we matched 3,896 records. Thus, 88.7% of all available discharge records were able to be matched to their corresponding intake records while 68.8% of all intake records could be matched to the client discharge files. These discrepancies can be explained due to a number of factors. First, an unknown number of intake and discharge records are missing from the current samples because they were either not completed, misplaced, or otherwise unavailable. Second, some clients who had intakes are currently active and have not yet been discharged. Similarly, some clients were already receiving services when this study initiated and thus, their intake records are not included in this analysis. Third, occasionally there are irregularities in how paperwork is completed including clients who may have a second intake following inactivity in services (e.g. client absconds). Thus the client will have two intakes and only one discharge record. Finally, there may be other reasons contributing to incomplete data. In reality, the current sample is surprisingly complete given all the potential areas for missing or flawed data and the lack of official file audits. Again, there are 3,896 records that were able to be matched from intake to discharge. Consider how these records are distributed by year and the percentage of cases matched compared to the number of intakes. In 1997, the number of clients served by CCP increased dramatically. Simultaneously, we see a relative drop in the percentages of cases able to be matched possibly because some clients are still actively.

Year of Intake	Number of Matched Records	% of Matched Cases to Intakes	Year of Intake	Number of Matched Records	% of Matched Cases to Intakes
1990	165	90.7%	1996	372	73.7%
1991	419	88.8%	1997	575	69.4%
1992	385	76.7%	1998	584	59.6%
1993	386	84.1%	1999	143	24.7%
1994	420	81.1%	Missing	11	44
1995	436	74.3%	Total	3,896	68.8%

The following table presents the number of records able to be matched by site. This table needs to be qualified however as some provide sites have been added during the ten year period. Other agencies are no longer in business or have been replaced by other service providers. Thus, the following table shows the breakdown of clients in the current sample by agency site.

Table 5.2: Matched Cases by Agency - January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1999					
Agency	Total Number of Intakes	Total Number of Discharges	Total Number of Follow-ups	Total number of Matched Cases	Percent of Matched Cases
Alamogordo	101	85	28	82	81.2%
Albuquerque	1,894	1,341	1,030	1,190	62.8%
Delancy	9	1	0	1	11.1%
Deming	65	51	9	48	73.8%
Dismas	219	162	25	140	63.9%
Espanola	68	49	23	47	69.1%
Farmington	549	495	1243	429	78.1%
Gallup	173	147	16	126	72.8%
Grants	228	193	24	167	73.2%
Las Cruces	511	394	186	360	70.5%
Las Vegas	161	138	226	130	80.7%
Los Lunas	103	69	57	61	59.2%
Raton	146	74	155	86	58.9%
Rio Rancho	240	207	41	201	83.8%
Roswell	406	350	443	339	83.5%
Santa Fe	366	279	222	167	45.6%
Silver City	118	99	128	83	70.3%
Socorro	138	109	127	100	72.5%
Taos	165	155	282	139	84.2%
Total	5,660	4,398	4,274	3,896	68.8%

The following discussions will be similar in presentation to the preceding chapter. Because of the larger number of total cases and the greater relative percentage of cases able to be matched, this data set allows more generalizations.

Admission Status

Occasionally a client is readmitted to community corrections programs and in the current sample 6% were coded as this type of client. The data show that readmitted clients are less likely to have successful outcomes than newly admitted clients. This conclusion directly contradicts the trend identified in the previous chapter.

Table 5.3: Admission Status and Outcome Measures					
Admission Status	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=19)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation)
New Admission	3640 (93.9%)	56.3%	42.6%	8.9%	45.3%
Read-mission	237 (6.1%)	50.6%	37.8%	14.2%	40.8%
Total	3877 (100.0%)	55.9%	42.3%	9.2%	45.1%

Client Type

During the ten year period of this analysis, the Corrections Department made a change in official policy regarding reintegration clients. Previously, reintegration clients represented an important aspect of the program. A closer look at the data show reintegration clients were successful more often than other clients. Reintegration clients were considered successfully discharged 50.0% of the time compared to parolees at 30.7% and diversion clients at 46.4%. Reintegration clients were the least likely to have revocations and the most likely to complete their contracted program goals.

Table 5.4: Client Type and Outcome Measures					
Client Type	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=22)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation)
Diversion	1846 (47.7%)	55.9%	46.4%	11.5%	49.5%
Reintegration	851 (22.0%)	68.5%	50.0%	3.5%	54.4%
Parole	1177 (30.4%)	47.1%	30.7%	9.7%	30.9%
Total	3874 (100.0%)	56.1%	42.4%	9.2%	45.1%

Age at Intake

The following table presents data comparing client's age at intake to their program outcomes. Consistent with the previous chapter, the data show that clients tend to do incrementally better as they grow older. Clients over age 45 complete the program successfully over half the time.

Table 5.5: Age at Intake and Outcome Measures					
Age	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=36)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation)
18 to 24	1,086 (28.1%)	50.4%	40.8%	7.6%	43.7%
25 to 34	1,560 (40.4%)	55.1%	40.2%	9.6%	43.9%
35 to 44	930 (24.1%)	60.5%	44.7%	10.4%	45.1%
45 to 54	227 (5.9%)	66.8%	52.3%	10.1%	55.8%
55 and older	57 (1.2%)	77.2%	57.1%	11.3%	68.8%
Total	3860 (100.0%)	56.1%	42.4%	9.3%	45.2%

Gender

Over the past ten years, women have comprised slightly more than 20% of all clients. The data show that the outcomes of males and females are quite similar. In other words gender does not appear to be a major indicator of client success. When controlling for risk however, high risk women tend to do less well than high risk males. This can probably be contributed to the same issues raised in the previous chapter. The following chart show clear trends in relation to risk categories. As expected, higher risk clients have a higher likelihood of being unsuccessfully discharged. In every category, medium to high risk clients perform below the percentages for all clients.

Table 5.6: Gender, Risk Category, and Outcome Measures								
	Risk Group Assignment N=3896; Missing=146							
Outcome Measures	Low Risk N=1175; Missing=12		Medium Risk N=1980; Missing=20		High Risk N=559; Missing=4		Gender for all clients N=3853; Missing=43	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total N in Matched Cases	930	242	1,587	393	443	116	3067	786
Completed half or more of contract goals	65.4%	67.7%	53.9%	50.3%	47.4%	44.3%	56.3%	54.6%
Completed Program, successful discharge	53.0%	51.3%	38.3%	38.3%	34.9%	34.2%	42.4%	42.0%
Off Supervision Successful Discharge	11.1%	10.2%	8.0%	11.0%	7.1%	7.6%	9.0%	10.3%
No official actions (no revocation)	53.7%	58.5%	42.0%	40.6%	35.8%	39.0%	44.8%	46.1%

Ethnicity

The following table provides an analysis by ethnicity. Several factors need to be further discussed. First, Hispanics are over-represented composing almost 55% of all clients served while they only make up about 40% of the general NM population. The most unsuccessful clients are Black, followed Native Americans, and Hispanics. Anglos are above the mean for all outcome measures.

Ethnicity	Ethnicity % in NM general population July 1, 1997*	Total N in Matched Cases Missing =27	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
Anglo	48.6%	1106 (28.5%)	61.4%	47.3%	9.4%	51.2%
Hispanic	40.0%	2116 (54.7%)	54.9%	41.3%	9.7%	43.6%
Native American	9.1%	266 (6.9%)	54.1%	43.1%	9.3%	43.3%
Black	2.6%	349 (9.0%)	47.1%	32.2%	6.7%	36.0%
Other	1.4%	32 (0.8%)	56.3%	43.3%	3.2%	37.0%
Total	101.7%	3869 (99.9%)	55.9%	42.3%	9.3%	45.0%

*This percentages are taken from estimates made by the New Mexico Economic Development Department.

Education

Data relating to years of education at intake shows that having a 12 years of education or more significantly increase the chances that a client will succeed in community corrections. A surprising finding is that clients with eight years of education or less, while being less likely than the mean to have a successful outcome, are more successful than those clients who have at least some high school (9-11 years). The least successful clients are those clients who between 9 and 11 years of education. The precise relationship needs to be studied further to explain the inverse bell-curve relationship between education and outcome success.

Table 5.8: Education and Outcome Measures					
Education in years	Total N in Matched Cases (missing =136)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed program, successful discharge	Off supervision, successful discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
< / = 8	241	53.1%	43.1%	7.9%	49.3%
9-11	1446	49.8%	38.7%	8.3%	41.0%
12	1537	59.0%	43.6%	10.3%	46.0%
> / = 13	536	67.6%	50.8%	10.3%	52.5%
Total	3760	56.2%	42.7%	9.4%	45.2%

Income

Income at intake appears to be one of the most important variables in predicting client outcome. This question is of course susceptible to a number of reliability issues because of under-reporting but a clear positive relationship exists between client self-reported income and outcome success.

Most clients in the current sample report less than \$5,000 annual income. Earning \$5,000 or more increases successful outcomes above the means for all outcome variables

Income	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=469)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
Under \$5,000	2156	51.7%	38.9%	8.0%	41.3%
\$5,000-\$9,999	724	62.7%	47.8%	12.8%	52.9%
\$10,000-\$14,999	360	68.9%	53.1%	13.0%	54.5%
\$15,000 or more	187	74.7%	65.2%	11.4%	63.2%
Total	3427	57.1%	43.7%	9.7%	46.2%

Age at First Offense

The trend identified in the previous chapter is supported in the larger sample. A client's age at first offense is an important risk factor in determining outcome success. A look at the following table shows that clients under 15 years of age at their first offense are far less successful than the mean for all outcome measures. Clients 26 years of age or older complete at least half of their contract goals 64.8% and are discharged successfully 51.4% of the time. A client with a first offense before age 10 is twice as likely not to succeed as evidenced by revocations at discharge than clients whose first offense occurs after age 21.

Table 5.10: Age at First Offense and Outcome Measures					
Age at First Offense	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=331)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
6-10	55 (1.5%)	42.7%	30.8%	2.0%	27.7%
11-15	672 (18.8%)	47.6%	34.4%	5.7%	35.8%
16- 20	1462 (41.0%)	55.6%	42.2%	9.3%	43.5%
21-25	664 (18.6%)	61.9%	47.1%	12.0%	50.0%
>/=26	712 (20.0%)	64.8%	51.4%	11.5%	55.1%
Total	3565 (99.9%)	56.9%	43.3%	9.4%	45.2%

Prior Number of Violent Convictions

As expected, having a prior violent conviction lowers the overall likelihood that a client will have a successful discharge. As the total number of prior violent convictions increases, the percentage of successful clients diminishes with each charge. Those clients with no prior violent convictions were the most successful (44.8%), while clients with three or more prior violent convictions were successful in only 32.5% of cases.

Table 5.11: Prior Violent Convictions and Outcome Measures					
Number of Prior Violent Convictions	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=155)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
None	2,539 (67.9%)	57.9%	44.8%	9.3%	47.3%
1	680 (18.2%)	54.5%	40.3%	8.7%	43.3%
2	271 (7.2%)	55.5%	40.6%	10.8%	38.0%
>= 3	251 (6.7%)	48.8%	32.5%	10.7%	35.6%
Total	3,741 (100.0%)	56.4%	42.9%	9.4%	45.2%

Prior number of Non-Violent Convictions

Considerations of non-violent convictions show less clear conclusions. It should be noted that 930 clients (25.5%) did not have either violent or non-violent convictions previous to their admission into community corrections programs. Of those clients with no prior violent or non-violent convictions, 48.1% are coded as successful discharges. Non-violent convictions appear to be less important than violent offenses in determining client outcomes. In fact, clients with no prior violent convictions complete successfully 48.9% of the time while those with three or more prior non-violent offenses successfully finish 40.6% of the time.

Table 5.12: Prior Non-Violent Convictions and Outcome Measures					
Number of Prior Non-Violent Convictions	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=208)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
None	1,128 (30.6%)	61.9%	48.9%	11.6%	50.1%
1	866 (23.5%)	55.9%	40.6%	7.5%	42.6%
2	515 (14.0%)	51.1%	38.3%	8.0%	39.1%
>= 3	1,179 (32.0%)	53.2%	40.6%	8.7%	44.5%
Total	3,688 (100.0%)	56.3%	42.8%	9.2%	45.0%

Type of Current Offense

This variable considers the current offenses of clients upon intake. Ordinarily, this represents the referring charge - the offense that led to their involvement in community corrections. Nearly three-fourths of clients had committed non-violent offenses (71.2%), while 28.4% had violent offenses as their current charge. The most common violent offenses at intake include: aggravated battery (4.6%), aggravated assault (4.1%), and armed robbery (3.2%). The most frequent non-violent offenses include: drug distribution (12.5%), burglary (11.7%), forgery (7.0%), drug possession (7.1%), and DWI (3.5%). According to the data, those clients with violent offenses were more likely than those with non-violent offenses to experience a successful discharge. However, this data may be affected by other variables. It should be noted however, the majority of those clients with a current violent offense have not had any prior violent offenses (51.4%). Only 12.1% of those with violent offenses at intake had three or more violent convictions in their criminal history.

Table 5.13: Type of Offense at Intake and Outcome Measures					
Type of Current Offense	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=272)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
Violent	1,031 (28.4%)	60.4%	47.6%	8.3%	50.3%
Non-Violent	2,580 (71.2%)	54.6%	40.4%	9.3%	43.1%
Tech. Viol.	13 (0.4%)	53.9%	38.5%	7.7%	20.0%
Total	3,624 (100.0%)	56.2%	42.4%	9.0%	45.1%

Employment Pattern

The following table considers self-reported employment information at intake and again at discharge. One factor that immediately stands out is the number of missing cases in the discharge records. Nearly 40% of all cases are missing in the discharge database. The number of clients employed full-time at discharge shows improvement compared to clients at intake. Simultaneously we see a dramatic increase in the number of unemployed clients at discharge. If we control for those clients who were identified as being institutionalized during the five year prior to intake, we find that 56.2% have acquired full-time positions at discharge while 21.4% were found to be unemployed. Those clients employed sporadically prior to intake also tended to shift towards either full-time jobs (47.4%) or they became unemployed (23.0%). Sporadic means that the client has been job-hopping, has a spotty work record, or was seldom working during the period according to the coding instructions manual. Thus, the increase in full time employment and unemployment can be attributed to shifts among those clients that were institutionalized prior to intake or those who are coded as sporadically employed.

Table 5.14: Employment Status at Intake and Discharge				
	Five years prior to intake (missing=86)		At Discharge (missing=1,527)	
Employment Status	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Full-time	854	22.4%	1,193	50.4%
Part-time	262	6.9%	226	9.5%
Sporadic	1557	40.9%	155	6.5%
Unemployed	338	8.9%	490	20.7%
Student	74	1.9%	93	3.9%
Disabled	140	3.7%	168	7.1%
Retired	9	0.2%	17	0.7%
Institutionalized	576	15.1%	26	1.1%
Total	3810	100.0%	2,369	100.0%

Alcohol Problems

Most client who enter community corrections programs have some history of alcohol abuse with some disruption of functioning. The following table looks at alcohol problems reported at intake and discharge controlling for risk category. Some interesting trends are present in the data. Low risk clients are the least likely to be institutionalized at discharge (22.8%). However if we look at a profile of the low risk clients who are institutionalized, we find little difference in their reported alcohol use issues. In other words, for low risk clients, alcohol use does not appear to be a strong factor leading to failure in the program. Of the four possible codes at intake, those clients who were institutionalized at discharge show the following patterns: none (25.2%), no interference (20.4%), occasional use (26.4%), and frequent use (28.0%).

Medium risk clients show a pattern closer to what we expected to find. A total of 599 medium risk clients were institutionalized at discharge. Those clients with frequent use (42.6%) comprised the largest percentage of those institutionalized followed by clients reporting occasional use (30.7%), no interference with functioning (14.0%), and those with no reported alcohol problems (12.7%).

Alcohol Problems	Risk Group Assignment						Alcohol Problems for all clients in matched sample	
	Low Risk		Medium Risk		High Risk		Intake N=3838 missing =58	Discharge N=3558 missing =338
	Intake N=1187 missing =14	Discharge N=1102 missing =85	Intake N=1980 missing =20	Discharge N=1826 missing =174	Intake N=560 missing= 3	Discharge N=509 missing =54		
None	27.1%	42.2%	13.2%	26.8%	6.8%	27.7%	16.8%	32.0%
No interference with functioning	21.1%	15.5%	13.2%	15.5%	9.1%	9.6%	15.0%	14.5%
Occasional abuse; some disruption of functioning	25.7%	11.6%	29.9%	12.5%	25.4%	8.8%	27.7%	11.8%
Frequent abuse; serious disruption of functioning	26.1%	7.9%	43.6%	12.0%	58.8%	13.0%	40.5%	10.8%
Institutionalized at discharge	N/A	22.8%	N/A	33.1%	N/A	40.9%	N/A	30.8%

High risk clients typically have more serious alcohol problems. High risk clients with severe alcohol problems comprise the vast majority of clients institutionalized at discharge (63.0%).

Certainly other demographic and treatment variables likely affect client discharge outcomes, however, the quality of the data does not allow for more complex investigative methods.

Drug Problems

A closer review of reported drug problems shows a similar trend as identified above for alcohol problems. However, there is some evidence that clients with severe drug problems may be even more likely to be institutionalized at discharge than those clients that have serious alcohol problems. In other words, the presence of frequent drug use is a stronger predictor of client success than evidence of alcohol abuse. In fact, among those clients institutionalized at discharge, 50.3% were identified at intake as having severe drug problems. Another 25.6% was coded as having occasional abuse with disruption of functioning. As might be expected, the percentage of clients institutionalized at discharge has a positive relation to risk group categories.

Drug Problems	Risk Group Assignment						Drug Problems for all clients in matched sample	
	Low Risk		Medium Risk		High Risk		Intake	Discharge
	Intake N=1170 missing =17	Discharge N=1103 missing =84	Intake N=1965 missing =35	Discharge N=1836 missing =164	Intake N=557 missing =6	Discharge N=514 missing =49	Intake N=3819 missing =77	Discharge N=3573 missing =323
None	33.5%	42.9%	12.3%	27.9%	7.0%	27.8%	18.2%	32.8%
No interference with functioning	18.2%	12.7%	11.7%	14.1%	7.5%	7.8%	13.1%	12.7%
Occasional abuse; some disruption of functioning	25.8%	10.8%	29.8%	10.6%	18.1%	5.8%	26.8%	9.9%
Frequent abuse; serious disruption of functioning	22.5%	10.8%	46.3%	14.8%	67.3%	18.5%	41.9%	14.1%
Institutionalized at discharge	N/A	22.8%	N/A	32.7%	N/A	40.1%	N/A	30.6%

Risk Group

Risk group categories are a composite score taken from the risks and needs assessment form. These categories rank clients as high, medium, or low risk. As expected, we consistently see higher risk clients performing less well in community corrections. In each of the columns below, the data show low risk clients perform better than medium and high risk clients.

Table 5.17: Risk Group and Outcome Measures					
Risk Group Assignment	Total N in Matched Cases (missing=146)	Completed half or more of contract goals	Completed Program, successful discharge	Off Supervision Successful Discharge	No official actions (no revocation recommended)
High	563 (15.0%)	46.8%	34.9%	7.2%	36.7%
Medium	2,000 (53.3%)	53.1%	38.4%	8.6%	41.8%
Low	1,187 (31.7%)	65.7%	52.5%	10.8%	54.4%
Total	3,750 (100.0%)	56.3%	42.3%	9.1%	45.0%

Length of Stay in Services

Clients receiving services in community corrections range in the amount of time they stay in the program. The mean number of days in services for all clients served during the ten year frame is 210 days. The number of days in services ranged from 1 day to more than 900 days. However, the norm for length of time in services is one year or less (90.4%). The mean length of stay in services for clients who were coded as a successful discharge is 268 days. However, it should be noted that 31 clients were coded as successful discharges after being in services for less than two months. We strongly suspect that this data is incorrect as a successful discharge would be difficult to achieve in such a short length of time. The mean length of stay for clients coded a unsuccessful equals 164 days, although one-third of unsuccessful clients received services for 90 days or less.

Treatment Services

A table showing treatment services is provided in Appendix B.

Victim Restitution Required/Collected

The mean number of dollars of victim restitution required of all clients is \$430. However, some clients are not required to pay any restitution. If we exclude the clients who are not required to pay restitution (73.1%), the mean amount required increases to \$1,596. Excluding those clients who were never required to pay restitution, participants paid an average of \$450 while in services. In other words, less than one-third of the restitution required is collected by the time clients are discharged.

Community Service Required/Collected

A mean of 68 hours of community service was required of the clients in this sample. Excluding those clients who were not required to perform community service, a mean of 74 hours were required. According to the data, clients completed a mean of 38 hours of their required community service.

Money Earned in Employment

The mean number of dollars earned while employment for all clients is \$2,977. However, there are several issues with this variable affecting reliability. The amount of money earned employment refers to the total income during services. As mentioned above clients could be in services for one day or two years. The range of income amounts vary from no income (788 clients) to \$90,000. Finally, the reported amounts are not based on verified income sources and thus are unreliable.

Discharge Status

According to the data collected relating to discharge status the majority of clients are unsuccessfully terminated at discharge. A total of 42.4% completed the program and were successfully discharged. Several inconsistencies are present however, especially among the reasons for termination. The other category has a relatively large number of cases (12.1%) which seems rather high. Also, under what circumstances can a client be terminated by the parole board that would not fall under one of the other categories? Finally, what exactly is the criteria for a successful discharge?

Table 5.18: Discharge Status		
Discharge Status N=3,693; Missing=203		
Outcomes	Frequency	Percentage
Completed Program	1565	42.4%
Terminated for escaping/absconding	532	14.4%
Terminated for new offense	206	5.6%
Terminated for technical offense	651	17.6%
Terminated for violating contract or program regulations	283	7.7%
Terminated-client rejected by court or parole board	9	0.2%
Terminated for other reason	447	12.1%

Contract Compliance

The discharge form allows community corrections staff to evaluate the completion of contract goals. This is a subjective determination and does not allow for valid comparisons to be made since different clients have different contract goals. Contract goals may vary in importance and do not accurately capture what the Corrections Department wants to know. Furthermore, programs do not have a way to accurately measure the percentage of contract goals since the categories are subjective. In spite of all these problems, 44% of all clients completed 75% or more goals which is comparable to the percentage found for discharge status above.

Table 5.19: Contract Compliance		
Contract Compliance		
Outcomes	Frequency	Percentage
All contract goals met	963	25.0%
75% or more goals met	730	19.0%
Half or more goals met	462	12.0%
Less than half goals met	877	22.8%
No goals met	815	21.2%

Probation and Parole Status

This particular variable is difficult to interpret as an outcome measurement. Some clients are successfully discharged while still on supervision. The only clear failures are those clients who were revoked or those who absconded. It is impossible from this variable to determine successful clients.

Table 5.20: Probation and Parole Status		
Probation and Parole Status at Discharge N=3,620; missing=276		
Outcomes	Frequency	Percentage
Still on Supervision	1,912	52.8%
Off supervision - successful discharge	335	9.3%
Off supervision - revocation	938	25.9%
Absconded	435	12.0%

Official Actions

The official actions variable considers clients who are revoked and for what reasons. According to the data, 45.1% of clients had no official actions at discharge, which means 1,502 clients completed the program without being revoked. Many clients were returned to the institution following discharge from community corrections (26.4%). Revocations were recommended for technical violations for 995 clients representing 29.9% of all clients. A number of clients also absconded from supervision and were therefore revoked. A total of 391 clients or 11.7% were coded for this reason. New offenses were the second main reason for revocation including 280 clients or 8.4%.

Table 5.21: Official Actions		
Official Actions N=3,331; missing=565		
	Frequency	Percentage
None	1,502	45.1%
Revocation recommended - pending - technical violation	294	8.8%
Revocation recommended - pending - new offense	104	3.1%
Revocation recommended - continued - technical violation	132	4.0%
Revocation recommended - continued - new offense	30	0.9%
Revocation recommended - institutionalized - technical violation	569	17.1%
Revocation recommended - institutionalized - new offense	146	4.4%
Returned to institution from reintegration	163	4.9%
Absconded - Arrest order issued	391	11.7%

Types of new offenses

According to officials at discharge, 280 clients had new offenses at discharge. However, 325 new offenses are coded in the new offenses category. A serious reliability concern for both variables are the number of missing cases (19.6% of all cases). Technical violations are the most common type of offense (31.9%), followed by non-violent offenses (6.5%) and finally violent offenses (3.9%). The most common violent charges include: aggravated assault (1.7%); aggravated battery (1.1%); and assault (1.1%). Five clients had charges of homicide or murder, while four clients were charged with criminal sexual penetration. The most common non-violent offenses include: DWI (2.7%); burglary (1.8%); and, shoplifting (1.4%).

Table 5.22: Type of New Offense at Discharge		
Type of New Offense N=3132; missing=764		
Offenses at Discharge	Frequency	Percentage
No New Offenses	1,808	57.7%
Non-Violent Offenses	204	6.5%
Violent Offenses	121	3.9%
Technical Violations	999	31.9%

Outcome Measures for All Clients

One of the central concerns of the Department, program providers, legislators, and indeed the public is the question of community corrections effectiveness. This issue really depends on how effective outcomes are measured. The discharge form has several areas that are related to client outcomes. These measures include: contract compliance, discharge status, probation/ parole status, official actions at discharge, and types of new offenses. These measures are not exact measures of success or lack of success and there are various concerns of validity and reliability. However, by looking at all measure cumulatively we can conclude that community corrections clients are successfully discharged between 42% and 45% of the time. Certainly this is an optimistic figure for successful outcome since this does not take into effect client performance following discharge. The follow-up forms were supposed to be used to further gauge client success. However, for a variety of reasons mentioned in earlier chapters, the follow-up forms are inconsistently completed. We did not match follow-up records to intake and discharge records because of the vast amount of missing data.

CHAPTER 6: ASSESSMENT AND CONCLUSIONS

Chapter One is an introduction to the scope and outline of evaluation activities and this report. Chapter Two provides a detailed look at all intake information available during the current evaluation parameters, July 1, 1997 through June 30, 1999. Discharge data is presented in Chapter Three. The fourth chapter represents a unique application of the data compared to previous evaluations. In Chapter Four, using unique identifiers we were able to match specific clients at discharge to their corresponding intake records. Using this technique, we are able to better analyze specific outcome measures and for the first time we have linked outcomes to specific demographic data. Chapter Five was added as an extra deliverable. Using all of the available automated data for community corrections program in NM since January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1999, we performed the same operation to link specific clients at intake and discharge. Chapter Five is thus a presentation of ten years worth of CCP data - potentially the best representation of community corrections measures that has ever been analyzed in New Mexico. Specifically, we were able to match 68.8% of intake records. We linked almost 90% of all discharge records. In other words, we matched 90% of all discharged clients served during the past ten years with their corresponding intake data. This final chapter reviews prior recommendations and suggests current recommendations for improving the community corrections program in NM.

Review of Prior Recommendations

The prior evaluation was completed in July 1998. At that time, the most serious issue raised by the evaluation was the subjective nature of the intake, discharge and follow-up forms. The structure of the forms and their limited usefulness in meeting the intended functions of measuring client status, needs, and progress over time was deemed to be a serious obstacle. In addition to validity and reliability concerns, the previous evaluation report also mentioned missing data as another damaging factor to effective evaluation. The evaluation thus recommended:

- to improve overall data collection for a more truthful and valid assessment of program features and outcomes
- to reduce paperwork by eliminating the intake, discharge and follow-up forms
- to clarify the role of community corrections programs within the Division of Probation/Parole
- standardize treatment intensity and length of stay in accordance with client needs
- to accurately assign clients to community corrections based on the client's needs and the realistic ability of the program to meet those need

The Department has responded to these recommendations, presumably in response to previous evaluations, but also because there are widespread concerns within the Department about paperwork, inefficient data collection, validity issues, and questionable reliability. Institutional change almost always occurs slowly. These recommendations were made nearly two years and it does appear that the Department is planning to implement changes, not just in regards to community corrections but the whole of probation and parole. The Department has funded and

assessment and validation of the risks and needs assessment (RNA) form. The Department has authorized a revision of the RNA and plans to implement the use of this validated instrument. The Department has given official approval to discard the old intake, discharge and follow-up forms and we will be working to redesign the instruments for use throughout the Division. The revised data collection system will be based loosely on the Drug Court database and will include basic demographic information, specific treatment information, and exit data. Consolidating and standardizing data collection will improve reliability and validity and should reduce paperwork duplication.

Discussion and Summary of the Current Evaluation

This evaluation was designed to be a consideration of two years worth of CCP client level data. The Department requested an analysis of the Alpha4 program data similar to previous evaluations. This evaluation is very similar to previous reports in that the same data collection instruments continue to be used with the same serious concerns about reliability and validity. In essence, community corrections programs in New Mexico have not changed in policy or procedure since the previous evaluation and many of the prior recommendations still apply. However, as mentioned above, recent developments by the department authorizing and providing funding for a project that is just beginning will allow for substantive changes to be made to the data collection instrument and process.

Chapters Two and Three of this report, give a summary analysis of clients at intake and discharge during the parameters of the study outlined by the contract. These statistics are useful in describing the population in general but it does not allow succinct conclusions about clients over time. Specifically, the data analyzed in this manner can only be compared to other cases and can not be analyzed across time, intake to discharge. However, in Chapter Four a more conclusive presentation of the data is achieved by linking intake records of specific clients to their corresponding discharge record. We matched 921 cases (48% of intakes) yet this procedure allows a closer consideration of specific client demographics to their outcome performance. Thus, the data presented are the best available measure of client outcome measures reported to date.

After matching the cases in the two year sample, we decided to explore a little further and using all of the available automated data between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 1999, we were able to match 3,896 records (68.8% of intake records and 88.7% of discharge records). We were surprised that so many cases were able to be matched and decided to include Chapter Five which outline data trends over the past ten years. The primary factor affecting the high percentage of matched cases is the removal of date parameters. In the current sample for example, a number of clients were already in service as of July 1, 1997 and thus their intake is not included in the evaluation even though they were receiving services. Similarly, a number of clients continued in services beyond June 30, 1999 and thus their discharge form is not included in the current analysis. By considering ten years worth of data, we were able to match a greater number client records. Chapter Five thus includes an analysis of ten years worth of data.

The data presented in Chapter Four require further explanation. As we were completing the analysis, we found several inconsistencies compared to Chapter Five. Specifically, the outcome measures show widely different situations. For example, considering discharge status as an outcome measure we find that in the two year sample (07/01/97-06/30/99), only about 27% of clients are discharged successfully. In Chapter Five, clients were identified as successful slightly more than 42% of the time. Similarly, in the two year sample only 15% of clients were not revoked at discharge, while in Chapter Five successful clients comprise more than 45% of all clients. At first glance, it might appear clients are doing worse in recent years and are not successfully completing the program. How do we explain the differences? The average length of stay for a successful client is about nine months while unsuccessful clients stay in only about five months. Thus, more unsuccessful clients are received and discharged during the same time period than successful clients. When we expanded the parameters to ten years, the profiles of successful clients became more evident. The two year data sample thus does not accurately reflect success rates of clients and the ten year sample is more reliable. The actual success rates of community corrections clients is between 42% and 45% of intakes.

Future Evaluation Activities

Currently the ISR and the Corrections Department are in the process of creating a new contract with a scope of services which will include many of the recommendations made by the past three evaluations. One of the primary aspects of future activities will be to redesign data collection activities. The Director of the Probation and Parole Division has requested that the data collection instrument be standardized for all programs in the Division. Thus, we are working to simplify and design a data collection instrument that can be used for this purpose. Furthermore, the Department has purchased a new Management Information System (MIS) which is scheduled to be implemented within the next year. The new data collection instrument and database are being designed to be compatible with the new MIS.

Appendix A:
Method of Service Provision
July 1, 1997- June 30, 1999

Table A1.1: Job Preparation Service Provision					
Job Preparation (N=1,392; Missing=43)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	1.0	20.7	28.6	28.3	21.3
Las Cruces	5.8	19.8	28.9	24.8	20.7
Taos	7.7	42.3	26.9	19.2	3.8
Farmington	6.4	24.4	0.0	20.5	48.7
Raton	19.4	8.3	50.0	13.9	8.3
Roswell	42.4	1.5	0.0	12.1	43.9
Espanola	10.3	51.7	24.1	10.3	3.4
Santa Fe	0.0	3.8	34.0	26.4	35.8
Las Vegas	10.5	57.9	13.2	7.9	10.5
Grants	18.8	31.3	6.3	33.3	10.4
Rio Rancho	46.9	12.5	0.0	21.9	18.8
Silver City	14.7	2.9	2.9	32.4	47.1
Socorro	14.0	26.3	12.3	31.6	15.8
Los Lunas	19.2	5.8	63.5	7.7	3.8
Alamogordo	6.3	27.0	27.0	9.5	30.2
Dismas	55.7	4.3	25.2	11.3	3.5
Deming	33.3	28.2	5.1	12.8	20.5
Gallup	31.6	42.9	5.1	18.4	2.0
Total	15.9	21.6	21.8	21.2	19.6

Table A1.2: Job Placement Service Provision					
Job Placement (N=1,397; Missing=38)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	1.0	19.5	26.6	29.4	23.4
Las Cruces	5.0	24.0	24.8	28.1	18.2
Taos	5.8	42.3	25.0	23.1	3.8
Farmington	7.7	20.5	0.0	21.8	50.0
Raton	13.9	13.9	52.8	13.9	5.6
Roswell	36.4	1.5	0.0	9.1	53.0
Espanola	3.4	82.8	6.9	6.9	0.0
Santa Fe	0.0	3.7	33.3	29.6	33.3
Las Vegas	5.1	71.8	10.3	5.1	7.7
Grants	8.2	44.9	2.0	34.7	10.2
Rio Rancho	6.1	51.5	0.0	30.3	12.1
Silver City	17.6	8.8	0.0	29.4	44.1
Socorro	8.6	27.6	3.4	37.9	22.4
Los Lunas	1.9	34.6	53.8	9.6	0.0
Alamogordo	3.2	50.8	7.9	12.7	25.4
Dismas	40.7	14.2	13.3	25.7	6.2
Deming	12.8	51.3	0.0	10.3	25.6
Gallup	15.5	57.7	3.1	20.6	3.1
Total	9.8	28.8	17.3	23.8	20.3

Table A1.3: Job Supervision Service Provision					
Job Supervision (N=1,395; Missing=40)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	13.8	5.5	30.9	29.6	20.3
Las Cruces	15.0	4.2	26.7	34.2	20.0
Taos	71.2	1.9	11.5	15.4	0.0
Farmington	14.1	15.4	1.3	21.8	47.4
Raton	44.4	2.8	33.3	11.1	8.3
Roswell	59.1	1.5	0.0	10.6	28.8
Espanola	24.1	51.7	3.4	13.8	6.9
Santa Fe	24.1	1.9	31.5	24.1	18.5
Las Vegas	30.8	41.0	12.8	7.7	7.7
Grants	53.1	4.1	4.1	28.6	10.2
Rio Rancho	87.5	0.0	3.1	9.4	0.0
Silver City	52.9	0.0	0.0	29.4	17.6
Socorro	13.8	27.6	12.1	25.9	20.7
Los Lunas	19.2	25.0	46.2	7.7	1.9
Alamogordo	87.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	4.8
Dismas	70.8	0.9	5.3	20.4	2.7
Deming	15.4	7.7	0	15.4	61.5
Gallup	68.0	10.3	4.1	13.4	4.1
Total	36.0	8.5	17.0	21.8	16.8

Table A1.4: School Related Education Service Provision					
Education, School Related (N=1,376; Missing=59)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	1.3	15.3	11.1	31.5	40.7
Las Cruces	0.8	17.4	31.4	24.8	25.6
Taos	0.0	19.2	3.8	9.6	67.3
Farmington	1.3	18.4	0.0	26.3	53.9
Raton	2.9	8.6	5.7	11.4	71.4
Roswell	10.8	9.2	3.1	10.8	66.2
Espanola	3.4	55.2	0.0	17.2	24.1
Santa Fe	0.0	0.0	9.3	33.3	57.4
Las Vegas	0.0	66.7	2.6	7.7	23.1
Grants	8.3	4.2	6.3	52.1	29.2
Rio Rancho	3.1	18.8	0.0	15.6	62.5
Silver City	5.9	17.6	0.0	14.7	61.8
Socorro	3.5	12.3	3.5	24.6	56.1
Los Lunas	0.0	30.8	11.5	9.6	48.1
Alamogordo	1.6	8.1	0.0	3.2	87.1
Dismas	2.8	7.5	0.9	43.4	45.3
Deming	2.6	35.9	2.6	10.3	48.7
Gallup	9.3	8.2	1.0	37.1	44.3
Total	2.8	16.4	7.7	25.7	47.4

Table A1.5: Vocational Education Service Provision					
Educational Vocational (N=1,380; Missing=55)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	1.3	14.4	9.4	29.1	45.7
Las Cruces	0.8	4.9	21.3	45.9	27.0
Taos	0.0	11.5	0.0	21.2	67.3
Farmington	1.3	19.7	0.0	28.9	50.0
Raton	0.0	2.8	11.1	8.3	77.8
Roswell	1.5	1.5	0.0	10.6	86.4
Espanola	0.0	48.3	3.4	24.1	24.1
Santa Fe	0.0	0.0	1.9	32.7	65.4
Las Vegas	0.0	66.7	2.6	12.8	17.9
Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.7	38.3
Rio Rancho	3.2	12.9	0.0	6.5	77.4
Silver City	2.9	2.9	0.0	29.4	64.7
Socorro	3.5	8.8	0.0	15.8	71.9
Los Lunas	0.0	29.4	7.8	11.8	51.0
Alamogordo	0.0	9.7	0.0	4.8	85.5
Dismas	1.8	0.9	1.8	44.5	50.9
Deming	0.0	30.8	0.0	12.8	56.4
Gallup	3.1	5.2	0.0	37.5	54.2
Total	1.2	12.5	5.4	28.1	52.7

Table A1.6: Adult Basic Education Service Provision					
Education - ABE (N=1,378; Missing=57)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	0.3	4.2	5.0	33.2	57.3
Las Cruces	0.8	4.1	16.5	44.6	33.9
Taos	0.0	7.7	0.0	19.2	73.1
Farmington	1.3	20.8	0.0	28.6	49.4
Raton	0.0	2.8	2.8	8.3	86.1
Roswell	3.1	10.8	0.0	7.7	78.5
Espanola	0.0	17.2	0.0	20.7	62.1
Santa Fe	0.0	0.0	1.9	28.3	69.8
Las Vegas	0.0	60.5	0.0	5.3	34.2
Grants	2.1	0.0	0.0	61.7	36.2
Rio Rancho	0.0	9.4	0.0	12.5	78.1
Silver City	2.9	5.9	0.0	20.6	70.6
Socorro	0.0	3.6	1.8	20.0	74.5
Los Lunas	0.0	34.6	5.8	11.5	48.1
Alamogordo	0.0	7.9	1.6	6.3	84.1
Dismas	2.7	1.8	0.9	42.0	52.7
Deming	0.0	10.3	0.0	10.3	79.5
Gallup	3.3	2.2	0.0	36.3	58.2
Total	0.9	8.3	3.4	28.2	59.1

Table A1.7: GED Service Provision					
Education - GED Preparation (N=1,384; Missing=51)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	0.3	5.7	4.7	32.8	56.5
Las Cruces	0.0	16.5	20.7	24.8	38.0
Taos	0.0	17.3	1.9	13.5	67.3
Farmington	1.3	23.7	0.0	25.0	50.0
Raton	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.6	88.6
Roswell	7.7	10.8	0.0	15.4	66.2
Espanola	0.0	20.7	0.0	10.3	69.0
Santa Fe	0.0	0.0	3.8	28.3	67.9
Las Vegas	2.7	40.5	2.7	5.4	48.6
Grants	4.3	2.1	4.3	59.6	29.8
Rio Rancho	0.0	12.1	0.0	12.1	75.8
Silver City	8.8	17.6	0.0	20.6	52.9
Socorro	0.0	12.7	1.8	23.6	61.8
Los Lunas	0.0	36.5	5.8	11.5	46.2
Alamogordo	0.0	10.9	1.6	7.8	79.7
Dismas	1.8	9.8	0.9	42.9	44.6
Deming	0.0	64.1	2.6	0.0	33.3
Gallup	5.2	6.3	0.0	36.5	52.1
Total	1.4	13.3	4.0	26.1	55.1

Table A1.8: College Education Service Provision					
Education - College (N=1,386; Missing=49)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	1.0	9.4	10.2	29.2	50.1
Las Cruces	1.6	10.7	20.5	38.5	28.7
Taos	0.0	5.8	0.0	17.3	76.9
Farmington	1.3	16.7	0.0	26.9	55.1
Raton	0.0	5.7	2.9	5.7	85.7
Roswell	7.7	6.2	0.0	13.8	72.3
Espanola	0.0	34.5	0.0	24.1	41.4
Santa Fe	0.0	0.0	3.8	28.3	67.9
Las Vegas	0.0	62.2	0.0	8.1	29.7
Grants	0.0	2.1	2.1	60.4	35.4
Rio Rancho	0.0	3.0	0.0	15.2	81.8
Silver City	2.9	0.0	0.0	17.6	79.4
Socorro	5.4	1.8	1.8	5.4	85.7
Los Lunas	0	11.8	0.0	7.8	80.4
Alamogordo	3.2	8.1	0.0	1.6	87.1
Dismas	0	2.7	0.9	43.2	53.2
Deming	2.6	17.9	0.0	7.7	71.8
Gallup	6.1	3.1	0.0	37.8	53.1
Total	1.8	9.5	5.1	26.0	57.6

Table A1.9: Substance Abuse Treatment Provision					
Substance Abuse Treatment (N=1,396; Missing=39)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	12.7	32.0	45.2	8.7	1.3
Las Cruces	4.9	54.9	34.4	2.5	3.3
Taos	17.3	61.5	19.2	0.0	1.9
Farmington	6.5	87.0	0.0	5.2	1.3
Raton	0.0	52.8	47.2	0.0	0.0
Roswell	87.9	0.0	4.5	6.1	1.5
Espanola	3.4	62.1	31.0	0.0	3.4
Santa Fe	9.4	13.2	56.6	15.1	5.7
Las Vegas	0.0	76.9	12.8	10.3	0.0
Grants	60.0	6.0	30.0	2.0	2.0
Rio Rancho	48.5	30.3	12.1	6.1	3.0
Silver City	85.3	0.0	0.0	11.8	2.9
Socorro	12.7	23.6	32.7	23.6	7.3
Los Lunas	26.9	0.0	69.2	3.8	0.0
Alamogordo	26.6	39.1	17.2	7.8	9.4
Dismas	77.3	4.2	13.4	1.7	3.4
Deming	92.3	0.0	5.1	2.6	0.0
Gallup	85.7	4.1	6.1	3.1	1.0
Total	32.7	30.2	28.3	6.4	2.4

Table A1.10: Substance Abuse Surveillance					
Substance Abuse Surveillance (N=1,404; Missing=31)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	34.9	4.7	52.5	7.1	0.8
Las Cruces	25.4	0.8	71.3	2.5	0.0
Taos	94.2	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.0
Farmington	74.0	9.1	14.3	1.3	1.3
Raton	44.4	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0
Roswell	87.9	1.5	4.5	4.5	1.5
Espanola	79.3	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0
Santa Fe	20.8	0.0	66.0	11.3	1.9
Las Vegas	76.9	2.6	7.7	12.8	0.0
Grants	74.1	1.9	22.2	1.9	0.0
Rio Rancho	93.9	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Silver City	88.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0
Socorro	50.9	5.5	29.1	12.7	1.8
Los Lunas	25.0	0.0	71.2	3.8	0.0
Alamogordo	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0
Dismas	91.7	0.0	6.7	0.8	0.8
Deming	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Gallup	95.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0
Total	60.8	2.4	31.3	4.8	0.7

Table A1.11: Certified Counseling Service Provision					
Counseling - Certified Professional (N=1,402; Missing=33)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	11.8	39.0	41.1	7.6	0.5
Las Cruces	11.5	51.6	33.6	2.5	0.8
Taos	17.3	57.7	25.0	0.0	0.0
Farmington	10.3	85.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Raton	0.0	52.8	47.2	0.0	0.0
Roswell	93.8	1.5	0.0	3.1	1.5
Espanola	13.8	82.8	3.4	0.0	0.0
Santa Fe	0.0	29.6	51.9	14.8	3.7
Las Vegas	74.4	2.6	12.8	10.3	0.0
Grants	62.0	4.0	28.0	6.0	0.0
Rio Rancho	51.5	30.3	12.1	3.0	3.0
Silver City	88.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0
Socorro	7.0	45.6	22.8	21.1	3.5
Los Lunas	26.9	0.0	69.2	3.8	0.0
Alamogordo	26.6	35.9	23.4	6.3	7.8
Dismas	78.8	8.5	1.02	0.8	1.7
Deming	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gallup	94.9	1.0	1.0	3.1	0.0
Total	36.2	31.5	25.5	5.5	1.2

Table A1.12: Non-Certified Counseling Service Provision					
Counseling / Non-Certified (N=1,380; Missing=55)					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	4.6	17.7	45.7	27.2	4.8
Las Cruces	8.2	13.9	67.2	10.7	0.0
Taos	51.0	7.8	41.2	0.0	0.0
Farmington	5.3	62.7	18.7	9.3	4.0
Raton	34.3	2.9	31.4	2.9	28.6
Roswell	60.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	34.9
Espanola	48.3	3.4	3.4	27.6	17.2
Santa Fe	1.9	11.1	46.3	22.2	18.5
Las Vegas	76.9	0.0	10.3	12.8	0.0
Grants	68.0	0.0	28.0	4.0	0.0
Rio Rancho	59.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	31.3
Silver City	5.9	0.0	0.0	29.4	64.7
Socorro	8.8	42.1	24.6	21.1	3.5
Los Lunas	28.8	1.9	63.5	5.8	0.0
Alamogordo	43.8	1.6	48.4	4.7	1.6
Dismas	77.6	2.6	11.2	7.8	0.9
Deming	36.8	55.3	0.0	7.9	0.0
Gallup	89.7	5.2	2.1	3.1	0.0
Total	32.3	14.3	31.6	14.2	7.5

Appendix B:
Method of Service Provision
January 1, 1990 - December 31, 1999

Table B1.1: Job Preparation Service Provision					
Job Preparation					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	14.3	27.4	20.2	18.2	19.9
Las Cruces	10.0	25.1	36.8	13.9	14.2
Taos	5.1	52.9	17.6	14.0	10.3
Farmington	10.5	25.6	4.7	12.6	46.6
Raton	15.1	19.8	43.0	12.8	9.3
Roswell	63.7	2.9	3.8	7.7	21.8
Espanola	10.6	48.9	27.7	10.6	2.1
Santa Fe	4.2	7.8	10.2	13.8	64.1
Las Vegas	8.5	65.1	10.1	9.3	7.0
Grants	35.5	9.2	5.3	20.4	29.6
Rio Rancho	23.6	9.9	42.4	7.9	16.2
Silver City	27.7	19.3	1.2	25.3	26.5
Socorro	12.1	29.3	25.3	21.2	12.1
Los Lunas	18.0	4.9	55.7	6.6	14.8
Alamogordo	8.9	26.6	24.1	8.9	31.6
Dismas	64.2	3.7	20.9	8.2	3.0
Deming	25.5	27.7	4.3	19.1	23.4
Gallup	24.2	38.7	9.7	25.0	2.4
Total	20.5	23.7	18.7	14.7	22.4

Table B1.2: Job Placement Service Provision					
Job Placement					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	4.1	26.2	16.8	20.3	32.6
Las Cruces	10.3	24.9	35.5	16.8	12.6
Taos	2.9	55.9	14.7	16.9	9.6
Farmington	10.7	25.4	3.5	12.8	47.6
Raton	11.6	19.8	37.2	17.4	14.0
Roswell	44.0	6.2	4.7	12.1	33.0
Espanola	0.0	80.9	6.4	12.8	0.0
Santa Fe	8.4	7.8	9.6	15.0	59.3
Las Vegas	3.8	75.4	5.4	8.5	6.9
Grants	32.0	15.0	3.3	20.3	29.4
Rio Rancho	11.5	23.0	38.0	13.0	14.5
Silver City	20.5	14.5	0.0	36.1	28.9
Socorro	6.0	32.0	9.0	29.0	24.0
Los Lunas	1.6	26.2	42.6	8.2	21.3
Alamogordo	1.3	46.2	10.3	11.5	30.8
Dismas	32.8	14.5	11.5	24.4	16.8
Deming	10.6	44.7	0.0	10.6	34.0
Gallup	14.5	48.4	8.1	25.8	3.2
Total	12.4	26.9	15.1	17.5	28.0

Table B1.3: Job Supervision Service Provision					
Job Supervision					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	35.0	9.3	17.6	18.4	19.7
Las Cruces	18.5	7.3	45.4	16.5	12.3
Taos	51.1	6.6	27.0	11.7	3.6
Farmington	24.1	12.9	6.8	10.0	46.3
Raton	27.9	14.0	26.7	17.4	14.0
Roswell	68.6	2.7	0.3	15.7	12.7
Espanola	14.9	46.8	4.3	25.5	8.5
Santa Fe	44.3	0.6	9.6	11.4	34.1
Las Vegas	23.8	20.8	37.7	9.2	8.5
Grants	54.2	1.3	3.3	13.7	27.5
Rio Rancho	61.3	2.6	23.0	4.2	8.9
Silver City	26.5	7.2	2.4	49.4	14.5
Socorro	22.0	16.0	15.0	28.0	19.0
Los Lunas	19.7	18.0	44.3	6.6	11.5
Alamogordo	79.2	2.6	1.3	7.8	9.1
Dismas	71.2	0.8	4.5	21.2	2.3
Deming	12.8	6.4	0.0	12.8	68.1
Gallup	56.9	10.6	8.1	20.3	4.1
Total	39.3	8.6	16.6	16.0	19.6

Table B1.4: School Related Education Service Provision					
Education, School Related					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	1.4	12.8	6.6	22.3	57.0
Las Cruces	1.1	14.6	34.7	19.6	30.0
Taos	0.7	17.0	2.2	8.1	71.9
Farmington	2.1	21.6	0.5	17.2	58.6
Raton	1.2	10.6	0.0	34.1	54.1
Roswell	19.2	7.1	2.4	18.6	52.7
Espanola	0.0	70.2	0.0	14.9	14.9
Santa Fe	0.0	10.2	2.4	14.4	73.1
Las Vegas	2.3	54.6	4.6	19.2	19.2
Grants	9.8	3.9	4.6	22.2	59.5
Rio Rancho	1.6	19.4	1.6	9.9	67.5
Silver City	18.1	10.8	0.0	26.5	44.6
Socorro	2.0	10.1	5.1	18.2	64.6
Los Lunas	0.0	23.0	6.6	8.2	62.3
Alamogordo	2.5	15.2	0.0	3.8	78.5
Dismas	2.4	9.4	0.8	42.5	44.9
Deming	2.1	27.7	2.1	12.8	55.3
Gallup	8.1	12.9	2.4	43.5	33.1
Total	3.9	15.7	6.5	20.4	53.5

Table B1.5: Vocational Education Service Provision					
Educational Vocational					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	1.1	11.1	5.6	19.7	62.5
Las Cruces	1.4	7.6	30.8	27.7	32.5
Taos	0.0	16.7	0.0	12.3	71.0
Farmington	2.1	20.9	0.9	15.0	61.0
Raton	0.0	9.3	2.3	31.4	57.0
Roswell	1.5	3.3	0.9	13.6	80.7
Espanola	0.0	54.3	2.2	26.1	17.4
Santa Fe	0.0	4.8	1.2	13.3	80.7
Las Vegas	0.8	55.4	1.5	21.5	20.8
Grants	0.7	2.6	0.0	26.3	70.4
Rio Rancho	0.5	23.9	2.1	4.3	69.1
Silver City	18.1	7.2	0.0	25.3	49.4
Socorro	2.0	15.2	13.1	12.1	57.6
Los Lunas	1.7	21.7	8.3	10.0	58.3
Alamogordo	1.3	15.2	1.3	3.8	78.5
Dismas	0.8	2.3	1.5	42.7	52.7
Deming	0.0	25.5	0.0	10.6	63.8
Gallup	2.4	8.1	0.8	44.7	43.9
Total	1.5	13.4	5.6	19.7	59.7

Table B1.6: Adult Basic Education Service Provision					
Education - ABE					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	0.1	5.2	3.2	22.2	69.3
Las Cruces	0.8	5.9	28.1	25.8	39.3
Taos	0.7	7.4	0.0	11.0	80.9
Farmington	0.9	14.1	0.7	13.8	7.05
Raton	0.0	4.7	1.2	31.4	62.8
Roswell	2.1	7.1	0.6	5.6	84.6
Espanola	0.0	15.2	0.0	26.1	58.7
Santa Fe	0.0	6.6	2.4	11.4	79.5
Las Vegas	0.0	33.3	0.8	20.2	45.7
Grants	2.0	2.6	0.7	25.7	69.1
Rio Rancho	0.0	15.7	1.0	6.8	76.4
Silver City	12.0	6.0	1.2	24.1	56.6
Socorro	0.0	8.2	1.0	14.4	76.3
Los Lunas	0.0	24.6	1.6	9.8	63.9
Alamogordo	0.0	11.5	1.3	7.7	79.5
Dismas	2.3	2.3	1.5	40.8	53.1
Deming	0.0	6.4	0.0	17.0	76.6
Gallup	2.6	2.6	0.9	47.4	46.6
Total	0.9	8.4	4.2	19.5	67.0

Table B1.7: GED Service Provision					
Education - GED Preparation					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	0.4	7.4	3.1	21.7	67.4
Las Cruces	0.8	8.1	29.1	19.3	42.7
Taos	0.0	13.8	0.7	11.6	73.9
Farmington	1.4	19.5	1.4	12.9	64.8
Raton	0.0	8.5	0.0	26.8	64.6
Roswell	5.9	11.5	1.5	11.8	69.2
Espanola	0.0	19.6	0.0	17.4	63.
Santa Fe	0.6	16.9	3.0	12.0	67.5
Las Vegas	1.6	30.5	1.6	16.4	50.0
Grants	2.6	4.6	2.0	27.2	63.6
Rio Rancho	0.0	14.9	0.5	5.7	78.9
Silver City	13.3	13.3	0.0	24.1	49.4
Socorro	1.0	17.5	6.2	16.5	58.8
Los Lunas	0.0	24.6	11.5	9.8	54.1
Alamogordo	0.0	13.8	1.3	7.5	77.5
Dismas	3.0	9.1	3.0	38.6	46.2
Deming	0.0	53.2	2.1	6.4	38.3
Gallup	4.1	10.6	0.0	44.7	40.7
Total	1.6	12.5	4.8	18.7	62.4

Table B1.8: College Education Service Provision					
Education - College					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	1.1	6.8	5.2	19.8	67.2
Las Cruces	1.4	7.8	30.7	24.0	36.0
Taos	0.0	5.8	0.7	13.0	80.4
Farmington	0.9	13.3	0.0	13.8	71.9
Raton	0.0	6.1	0.0	28.0	65.9
Roswell	7.4	7.4	0.3	11.8	73.1
Espanola	0.0	37.8	0.0	24.4	37.8
Santa Fe	0.0	3.0	1.2	9.6	86.1
Las Vegas	0.8	39.8	2.3	21.9	35.2
Grants	3.9	1.3	1.3	24.2	69.3
Rio Rancho	0.0	13.1	1.0	4.7	81.2
Silver City	6.0	3.6	0.0	13.3	77.1
Socorro	3.1	3.1	5.1	9.2	79.6
Los Lunas	0.0	9.8	3.3	8.2	78.7
Alamogordo	3.8	13.9	0.0	1.3	81.0
Dismas	0.0	2.3	0.0	42.0	55.7
Deming	2.1	14.9	0.0	6.4	76.6
Gallup	5.6	4.8	0.8	47.2	41.6
Total	1.9	8.9	5.0	18.4	65.8

Table B1.9: Substance Abuse Treatment Provision					
Substance Abuse Treatment					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	7.9	50.5	28.0	6.4	7.2
Las Cruces	6.4	42.7	40.8	3.9	6.1
Taos	6.5	79.0	11.6	1.4	1.4
Farmington	5.2	79.1	7.0	1.6	7.0
Raton	1.2	48.8	47.7	0.0	2.3
Roswell	72.5	1.2	7.4	3.8	15.1
Espanola	6.5	60.9	28.3	2.2	2.2
Santa Fe	46.4	19.3	25.9	3.0	5.4
Las Vegas	0.8	85.3	7.0	5.4	1.6
Grants	55.8	5.8	29.9	2.6	5.8
Rio Rancho	14.4	44.1	34.4	3.1	4.1
Silver City	75.9	0.0	2.4	14.5	7.2
Socorro	11.3	23.7	46.4	13.4	5.2
Los Lunas	24.6	0.0	65.6	1.6	8.2
Alamogordo	23.5	45.7	12.3	7.4	11.1
Dismas	69.3	3.6	21.2	2.9	2.9
Deming	93.6	0.0	4.3	2.1	0.0
Gallup	74.4	4.8	14.4	4.8	1.6
Total	24.2	41.0	23.7	4.6	6.6

Table B1.10: Substance Abuse Surveillance					
Substance Abuse Surveillance					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	40.2	17.7	30.4	3.3	8.4
Las Cruces	22.3	4.2	68.4	1.7	3.4
Taos	71.0	2.2	26.8	0.0	0.0
Farmington	72.1	6.6	15.5	1.2	4.7
Raton	34.9	1.2	62.8	0.0	1.2
Roswell	45.7	35.4	12.7	2.7	3.5
Espanola	80.4	2.2	13.0	2.2	2.2
Santa Fe	64.5	0.0	32.5	1.8	1.2
Las Vegas	50.8	1.5	39.2	7.7	0.8
Grants	68.6	3.8	20.5	2.6	4.5
Rio Rancho	71.9	1.0	25.6	1.0	0.5
Silver City	39.8	45.8	2.4	10.8	1.2
Socorro	26.8	36.1	24.7	11.3	1.0
Los Lunas	23.0	0.0	68.9	1.6	6.6
Alamogordo	87.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.2
Dismas	85.5	0.0	13.8	0.7	0.0
Deming	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Gallup	88.0	0.0	6.4	4.8	0.8
Total	52.5	12.0	28.4	2.9	4.3

Table B1.11: Certified Counseling Table Service Provision					
Counseling - Certified Professional					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	9.0	57.2	27.2	5.1	1.4
Las Cruces	8.9	44.7	40.2	3.9	2.2
Taos	8.0	73.2	16.7	1.4	0.7
Farmington	5.8	76.2	1.9	0.9	15.2
Raton	1.2	58.1	40.7	0.0	0.0
Roswell	55.8	1.5	0.3	21.4	21.1
Espanola	17.4	73.9	4.3	4.3	0.0
Santa Fe	44.9	21.0	29.9	3.6	0.6
Las Vegas	35.7	46.5	10.1	7.0	0.8
Grants	59.7	7.1	27.9	1.3	3.9
Rio Rancho	12.6	79.3	5.1	2.0	1.0
Silver City	42.2	0.0	2.4	49.4	6.0
Socorro	10.1	28.3	45.5	13.1	3.0
Los Lunas	24.6	0.0	68.9	1.6	4.9
Alamogordo	24.7	44.4	17.3	6.2	7.4
Dismas	67.2	15.7	10.4	4.5	2.2
Deming	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gallup	86.4	0.8	8.8	4.0	0.0
Total	24.3	44.1	20.2	6.4	5.0

Table B1.12: Non-Certified Counseling Service Provision					
Counseling / Non-Certified					
	How Service Provided (%)				
	Direct	Referred	Both	Not Done	Not in Contract
Albuquerque	5.6	22.5	24.8	16.3	30.8
Las Cruces	12.9	16.6	59.8	8.1	2.5
Taos	52.9	5.1	39.7	1.5	0.7
Farmington	10.4	36.1	22.4	5.0	26.2
Raton	35.7	3.0	34.5	7.1	16.7
Roswell	86.6	0.3	0.6	3.0	9.6
Espanola	58.7	6.5	2.2	23.9	8.7
Santa Fe	24.0	17.4	16.8	8.4	33.5
Las Vegas	42.6	8.5	37.2	7.0	4.7
Grants	70.1	4.5	22.1	1.3	1.9
Rio Rancho	21.8	33.5	35.6	3.2	5.9
Silver City	54.2	1.2	1.2	16.9	26.5
Socorro	11.2	28.6	41.8	15.3	3.1
Los Lunas	23.0	1.6	65.6	3.3	6.6
Alamogordo	53.1	1.2	40.7	3.7	1.2
Dismas	79.7	2.3	9.8	7.5	0.8
Deming	29.2	64.6	0.0	6.3	0.0
Gallup	81.5	5.6	8.1	4.8	0.0
Total	30.2	17.7	26.2	9.3	16.7

Appendix C:
Data Summary for NM Community Corrections
January 1, 1990 - December 31, 1999

Data summary for NM Community Corrections January 1,1990- December 31, 1999

Note: The following are only selected fields.

Total Number of Intakes = 5,660

Total Number of Discharges = 4,393

Total Number of Follow-ups = 4,274

Total Number of Matched Cases (Intake/Discharge) = 3,896

Mean Length of Stay (Missing=117): 210 days; Standard Deviation=135 days

Admission Status (Missing=19):

New Admission: 3,640 (93.9%)

Readmit: 237 (6.1%)

Client Types (Missing=22):

Diversion: 1,846 (47.7%)

Reintegration: 851 (22.0%)

Parole: 1,177 (30.4%)

Gender (Missing=43):

Males N = 3,67 (79.6%)

Females N = 786 (20.4%)

Ethnicity (Missing=27):

White = 1,106 (28.6%)

Hispanic = 2,116 (54.7%)

Black = 349 (9.0%)

Native American = 266 (6.9%)

Other = 32 (0.8%)

Mean Years of Education (Missing=136):

Mean=11.27 years; Standard Deviation: 1.93

Marital Status (Missing=43):

Married: 698 (18.1%)

Living with Partner: 404 (10.5%)

Divorced; Separated: 832 (21.6%)

Widowed: 33 (0.9%)

Single: 1,886 (48.9%)

Client's Number of Dependents (Missing=115):

None: 1,675 (44.3%)

One: 720 (19.0%)

Two: 702 (18.6%)

Three or More: 684 (18.1%)

Income (Missing=469):

Under \$5,000: 2,156 (62.9%)

\$5,000 - \$9,999: 724 (21.1%)

\$10,000 - \$14,999: 360 (10.5%)

\$15,000 - \$19,999: 109 (3.2%)

More than \$20,000: 78 (2.3%)

Mean Age at First Offense (Missing=331):

Mean = 20.83 years; Standard Deviation: 7.35
 Number of Prior Violent Convictions (Missing=149):
 None: 2,539 (67.8%)
 One: 680 (18.1%)
 Two: 271 (7.2%)
 Mean=0.69; Standard Deviation: 1.99; Range

Number of Prior Non-Violent Convictions (Missing=168):
 None: 1,128 (30.3%)
 One: 866 (23.2%)
 Two: 515 (13.2%)
 Mean: 2.74 convictions; Standard Deviation: 4.34

Type of Current Offense (Missing=203):
 Violent: 1,031 (27.9%)
 Non-violent: 2,649 (71.7%)
 Technical Violations: 13 (0.4%)

Family Criminal Involvement (Missing=440):
 Yes: 884 (25.6%)
 No: 2,572 (74.4%)

Employment Pattern Last 5 Years (Missing=86):
 Full-time: 854 (22.4%)
 Part-time: 262 (6.9%)
 Sporadic: 1,557 (40.9%)
 Unemployed: 338 (8.9%)
 Student: 74 (1.9%)
 Disabled: 140 (3.7%)
 Retired: 9 (0.2%)
 Institutionalized: 576 (15.1%)

Alcohol Problems at Intake (Missing=58):
 None Reported: 645 (16.8%)
 No interference with Functioning: 577 (15.0%)
 Occasional Abuse: Some Disruption of Functioning: 1,063 (27.7%)
 Frequent Abuse: Serious Disruption of Functioning: 1,553 (40.5%)

Drug Problems at Intake (Missing=77):
 None Reported: 694 (18.2%)
 No interference with Functioning: 501 (13.1%)
 Occasional Abuse: Some Disruption of Functioning: 1,025 (26.8%)
 Frequent Abuse: Serious Disruption of Functioning: 1,599 (41.9%)

Risk Group Assignment:
 Low Risk: 1,187 (31.7%)
 Medium Risk: 2,000 (53.3%)
 High Risk: 563 (15.0%)

Services Provided or Referred:
 Intensive Supervision

Job Development Preparation
Job Development Placement
Job Development Supervision
Education-School Related
Education-Vocational
Education-Adult Basic Education
Education-GED Preparation
Education-College
Substance Abuse Treatment
Substance Abuse Surveillance
Counseling-Certified Professional
Counseling - Non certified

Victim Restitution Required (missing 382):

None: 2,568 (73.1%)

Mean: \$429; Standard Deviation: \$1732

Of those clients required to pay (N=946):

Mean: \$1595; Standard Deviation: \$3048

Victim Restitution Collected (missing 384):

None: 2,879 (82.0%)

Mean: \$81; Standard Deviation: \$465

Of those clients who paid (N=633):

Mean: \$450; Standard Deviation: \$1,018

Community Service Required (Missing=103):

None: 279 (7.4%)

Mean: 68 hours; Standard Deviation: 55.7 hours

Of those clients required to work (N=3,514):

Mean: 73.7 hours; Standard Deviation: 54.3 hours

Community Service Performed (Missing=126):

None: 1,257 (33.3%)

Mean: 37.9 hours; Standard Deviation: 48.6 hours

Of those clients who worked (N=2,513)

Mean: 56.9 hours; Standard Deviation: 49.7 hours

Money Earned in Employment During Services (Missing=824):

None: 788 (25.7%)

Mean: \$2,977; Standard Deviation: \$5,053

Of those clients who earned (N=2,284):

Mean: \$4,005; Standard Deviation: \$5,498

Contract Compliance (Missing=49):

All contract goals met: 963 (25.0%)

75% or more goals met: 730 (19.0%)

Half or more goals met: 462 (12.0%)

Less than half goals met: 877 (22.8%)

No goals met: 815 (21.2%)

Discharge Status (Missing=203):

Completed Program, Successful Discharge: 1,565 (42.4%)
Terminated for Absconding: 532 (14.4%)
Terminated for New Offense: 206 (5.6%)
Terminated for Technical Violation: 651 (17.6%)
Terminated for Violating Program Regulations: 283 (7.7%)
Terminated - Client Rejected by Court: 9 (0.2%)
Terminated - Other: 447 (21.2%)

Official Actions (Missing=565):

None: 1502 (45.1%)
Revocation recommended technical violation: 995 (29.9%)
Revocation recommended new offense: 280 (8.4%)
Returned to institution from reintegration: 163 (4.9%)
Absconded - Arrest order issued: 391 (11.7%)

Alcohol Problems at Discharge (Missing=338):

None Reported: 1,138 (32.0%)
No interference with Functioning: 516 (14.5%)
Occasional Abuse: Some Disruption of Functioning: 421 (11.8%)
Frequent Abuse: Serious Disruption of Functioning: 386 (10.8%)
N/A Institutionalized: 1,097 (30.8%)

Drug Problems at Discharge (Missing=323):

None Reported: 1,172 (32.8%)
No interference with Functioning: 453 (12.7%)
Occasional Abuse: Some Disruption of Functioning: 352 (9.9%)
Frequent Abuse: Serious Disruption of Functioning: 504 (14.1%)
N/A Institutionalized: 1,092 (30.6%)

Appendix D:
Offense Codes

Offense Codes

Violent Offenses:

- 001 Aggravated Assault
- 002 Aggravated Battery
- 003 Assault
- 004 Assault/Battery on Peace Officer
- 005 Assault with Intent to Rape
- 006 Assault with a Deadly Weapon
- 007 Assault with Intent to Kill
- 008 Attempted Arson or Arson
- 009 Attempted to Commit Violent Felony
- 010 Attempted Sodomy or Sodomy
- 011 Battery
- 012 Child Abuse
- 013 Child Abuse Resulting in Death
- 014 Criminal Sexual Penetration- First Degree
- 015 Criminal Sexual Penetration- Second Degree
- 016 Criminal Sexual Penetration- Third Degree
- 017 Explosives
- 018 False Imprisonment
- 019 Firearm Enhancements
- 020 Homicide
- 021 Homicide by Vehicle
- 022 Incest
- 023 Kidnaping
- 024 Manslaughter, Voluntary
- 025 Manslaughter, Involuntary
- 026 Murder, First Degree
- 027 Murder, Second Degree
- 028 Possession of Deadly Weapon
- 029 Rape
- 030 Rape of Child Under Age 13
- 031 Rape, Statutory
- 032 Robbery, Armed
- 033 Robbery, Unarmed
- 034 Sexual Assault
- 035 Sexual Contact and other Sexual Offenses
- 036 Other- Violent

Non-Violent Offenses:

- 040 Alcohol, Possession of

041 Animal Abuse
042 Animal Control Law Violation
044 Bigamy
045 Breaking and Entering
046 Bribery of Witness
047 Burglary
048 Burglary, Aggravated
049 Burglary, Auto
050 CHINS offense
051 Concealing I.D.
052 Conspiracy
053 Contributing to the Delinquency of Minors
054 Contempt of Court
055 Criminal Solicitation
056 Damage to Property
057 Disorderly Conduct
058 Driving with Revoked License
059 Drugs, Distribution
060 Drugs, Paraphernalia, Possession of
061 Drugs, Possession of
062 DWI
063 Embezzlement
064 Escape from Custody
065 Evading an Officer
066 Extortion
067 Failure to Appear
068 False Imprisonment
069 Fighting
070 Forgery
071 Fraud
072 Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
073 FTA, Warrant
074 Game and Fish Violation
075 Harboring or Aiding a Felony
076 Illegal Alien
077 Indecent Exposure
078 Intimidating a Witness
079 Issuing Worthless Checks
080 Larceny, Grand
081 Larceny, of Animals
082 Leaving the Scene
083 Marijuana, Distribution
084 Marijuana, Possession
085 Motor Vehicle Theft

086 Motor Vehicle Tampering
087 Narcotics, Distribution
088 Narcotics, Possession
089 Obtaining Money or Property under False Pretenses
090 Perjury
091 Possession of Burglary Tools
092 Possession of Stolen Property
094 Prostitution
095 Public Affray
096 Public Nuisance
097 Receiving or Concealing Stolen Property
098 Refusing to obey
099 Resisting Arrest
100 Revocation of Probation/Parole
101 Shoplifting
102 Solvent Abuse
103 Taking Contraband
104 Tampering with Evidence
105 Grand Theft or Larceny
107 Trespassing
108 Unauthorized Presence/ Entry
109 Vandalism
110 Verbal Assault
111 Violation of Probation/Parole
112 Violation of Suspended Sentence
113 Other- Non- violent
114 Minor under Influence

120 Habitual

777 Technical Violation

999 Unknown