

# Recidivism Evaluation of the Colorado Division of Youth Corrections

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*Regarding Committed Youth*

*Discharged in Fiscal Years*

*2011-12,*

*2012-13,*

*&*

*2013-14.*

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**January 1, 2016**



**COLORADO**

**Office of Children,  
Youth & Families**

Division of Youth Corrections

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Each year, on January 1<sup>st</sup>, the Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS or Department) submits results regarding recidivism of youth discharged from the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC or Division) in the preceding fiscal years.

### YOUTH STUDIED

Recidivism rates were determined for three discrete cohorts of discharged youth. The Department defines recidivism as the adjudication or conviction of a new misdemeanor or felony offense within a specified time period.

- Fiscal Year 2013-14: Five hundred fifty-six (556) youth discharged from DYC. Of the youth discharged, 86% were male, and 13% were female. This cohort was used to determine a one-year recidivism rate.
- Fiscal Year 2012-13: Six hundred sixty-six (666) youth discharged from DYC. Of the youth discharged, 85% were male, and 15% were female. This cohort was used to determine a two-year recidivism rate.
- Fiscal Year 2011-12: Six hundred fifty-five (655) youth discharged from DYC. Of the youth discharged, 87% were male, and 13% were female. This cohort was used to determine a three-year recidivism rate.

### RECIDIVISM RATES

#### *One-year recidivism rate*

For youth who discharged in FY 2013-14, **28.1%** (156 out of 556 youth) were guilty of one or more recidivist acts within one year of their discharge from DYC.

#### *Two-year recidivism rate*

For youth who discharged in FY 2012-13, **43.7%** (291 out of 666 youth) were guilty of one or more recidivist acts within two years of their discharge from DYC.

#### *Three-year recidivism rate*

For youth who discharged in FY 2011-12, **51.9%** (340 out of 655 youth) were guilty of one or more recidivist acts within three years of their discharge from DYC.

### CRIMINOGENIC RISK REDUCTION

Criminogenic risk is the statistical tendency toward future criminal activity. The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) is a psychosocial evaluation tool used to estimate a youth's future risk of recidivism (low, moderate, or high risk). Youth are evaluated for risk of recidivism when they are committed to DYC as well as when they are discharged, after DYC treatment. At the time of commitment, 93.3% of youth were categorized as being at a high risk to recidivate; at time of discharge, 68.3% were in the high risk category. These risk level reductions indicate that services provided to youth during their time with DYC helped to reduce the likelihood of future recidivism.

## SPOTLIGHT – YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE

This study examined the use of illicit substances upon a youth's commitment to DYC for three cohorts of discharged youth in an effort to determine if illicit substance use was increasing over time. The illicit substances examined were tobacco, alcohol, opiates/narcotics, marijuana, cocaine/crack, heroin, barbiturates/sedatives/tranquilizers, amphetamines/stimulants, hallucinogens, and inhalants.

Results showed that the use of tobacco, alcohol, and opiates/narcotics has been increasing for each cohort over time. Just over a third of youth in FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 cohorts were using tobacco, while almost half of the FY 2013-14 cohort was using tobacco at the time of DYC commitment (35% vs. 36% vs. 49%,  $p=0.00$ ). Alcohol use at commitment shows a steady increase year-over-year (53% vs. 56% vs. 60%,  $p=0.03$ ). The use of opiates/narcotics has been increasing over time (8% vs. 11% vs. 13%,  $p=0.02$ ).

This study also examined the relationship between severity of abuse of illicit substances and future recidivism. This relationship was tested separately for youth who had been discharged for one year, two years, and three years. Results showed that over time, a higher percentage of recidivists had prior difficulties with substances than non-recidivists.

## NATIONAL COMPARISON

Seven other states define juvenile recidivism using a similar methodology as Colorado, and therefore recidivism rates from these states were used in comparison. When comparing the one-year post-discharge recidivism rates among comparable states, Colorado's rate (28%) appears to reside in the middle of the performance range (13% - 49%). The three states with rates lower than Colorado belong to Maine (13%), Louisiana (20%), and Maryland (21%).

## RIDGE VIEW RECIDIVISM

The Division is legislatively mandated to report recidivism rates for Ridge View. The current report found no statistically significant differences between youth who spent a majority of their commitment sentence at Ridge View and youth who spent the majority of their commitment sentence elsewhere in the DYC system (state secure placements, other contract placements, etc.). The Ridge View recidivism rate over time did not differ statistically between youth who spent a majority of their commitment sentence at Ridge View and youth who spent the majority of their commitment sentence at State or Contract Placements elsewhere in the DYC system.

- *One-year recidivism rate:* Ridge View (31.7%) vs. State/Contract (28.5%)
- *Two-year recidivism rate:* Ridge View (43.5%) vs. State/Contract (44.9%)
- *Three-year recidivism rate:* Ridge View (54.6%) vs. State/Contract (53.3%)

In short, this report found that youth served by Ridge View did not have statistically better or worse recidivism outcomes than youth served by other DYC treatment placements.

## TIME TO RECIDIVIST OFFENSE

For youth who did eventually recidivate, two thirds (66%) did so within the first twelve months (one year). Almost all youth who eventually did recidivate (92% of all youth who recidivated) did so within 24 months (2 years). Males tended to recidivate within a shorter amount of time than females. The average length of time between discharge and recidivist act for males was 10 months, and for females was 12 months.

## Legislative Request for Information (RFI) Details

The Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS or Department), Division of Youth Corrections (DYC or Division) prepares an annual recidivism report on committed youth who have discharged from the Division. The current report is submitted in response to one legislative request for information and one statutorily required report:

1) Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections, FY 2015-16, Request for Information (RFI) Item 39; pursuant to the request for information submitted to the Governor by the Colorado Joint Budget Committee. The text of this Legislative Request for Information reads:

*The Division is requested to continue its efforts to provide outcome data on the effectiveness of its programs. The Division is requested to provide to the Joint Budget Committee, by January 1 of each year, an evaluation of Division placements, community placements, and nonresidential placements. The evaluation should include, but not be limited to, the number of juveniles served, length of stay, and recidivism data per placement.*

2) Section 19-2-411.5 (5), C.R.S. (2015), the legislation authorizing the construction and operation of the Ridge View Youth Services Center. This legislation specifies that:

*On an annual basis, the department of human services shall calculate the recidivism rate for committed juveniles in the custody of the department of human services who complete the program offered by the facility. In calculating the recidivism rate, the department of human services shall include any juvenile who commits a criminal offense, either as a juvenile or as an adult, within three years after leaving the facility. The department of human services shall report the recidivism rate to the general assembly.*

## BACKGROUND

### DEFINITION OF RECIDIVISM

The Division defines recidivism as a new adjudication or conviction resulting from a misdemeanor or felony offense, within the prescribed follow-up time period(s). This definition was changed in FY 2012-13 from defining recidivism as a new filing (irrespective of a guilty finding) within the same time parameters. The definition was changed from a new filing to a new adjudication or conviction to be more comparable to other states who track juvenile recidivism.

### POST-DISCHARGE RECIDIVISM

Post-discharge refers to new offenses after a youth is fully discharged from NYC supervision. Post-discharge recidivism is the main outcome measure utilized by juvenile justice agencies across the nation. Post-discharge recidivism is a proxy measure for how well a youth is able to re-integrate into the community; and remain crime-free. Juvenile justice agencies are using recidivism rates to objectively determine whether treatment and services provided to the youth were appropriate and effective.

### MULTI-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

The majority of states that study juvenile recidivism typically report a one year post-discharge recidivism rate. In this regard, NYC tracks youth for three years post-discharge to determine whether they have remained crime-free. This report includes recidivism rates for one, two, and three years post-discharge. A multi-year approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of recidivism rates and the trajectory of outcomes over time.

### RISK REDUCTION

This report also focuses on risk reduction. While recidivism is the primary outcome measure used to gauge success when working with justice-system involved youth, other types of intermediate measures also indicate whether the youth is better prepared to reintegrate into the community. These intermediate risk reduction measures demonstrate whether the treatment services provided to the youth significantly mitigated the actuarial risk the youth presents to public safety. These intermediate measures (risk reduction), when coupled with outcome measures (recidivism rates); provide a holistic view of a juvenile justice agency's success.

## METHODOLOGY

### A RECIDIVIST ACT

A recidivist act is defined as a new adjudication or conviction. Adjudication is the term used when a person under the age of 18 is found guilty of a delinquent offense. This term is similar to a conviction when an adult is found guilty of a criminal offense. A youth is deemed a recidivist if they commit a new offense that results in a guilty finding for a misdemeanor or felony class charge (adjudication/conviction). Traffic violations, not to be confused with traffic infractions, and petty offenses are not counted as recidivist acts. The unit of analysis for this study is youth (not the number of recidivist acts), and all information is reported in the aggregate.

### STUDY POPULATION

In FY 2013-14, five hundred fifty-six (556) youth discharged from NYC. These youth were observed for a year after their discharge, which was used to calculate a one-year post-discharge recidivism rate. In FY 2012-13, six hundred sixty-six (666) youth discharged from NYC. These youth were observed for two years after their discharge, which was used to calculate a two-year post-discharge recidivism rate. In FY 2011-12, six hundred fifty-five (655) youth discharged from NYC. These youth were observed for three years following their discharge, which was used to calculate a three-year recidivism rate.

### STUDY DESIGN

An observational study design allowed for non-intrusive observation of the natural progression of previously delinquent youth in the community after they were discharged from NYC. Since a time-sequence post-discharge is how recidivist acts are defined and measured, this study is longitudinal. The Division utilizes judicial court data from the Colorado State Judicial Department (Judicial) to determine whether or not a youth has committed a recidivist act.

Due to several safeguards related to confidentiality and data-sharing, the Division and the Office of the State Court Administrator developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) specifically related to this annual study. This MOU serves as a data-sharing agreement that grants NYC permission to utilize the adjudication/conviction information (extracted from the Judicial data system) for purposes of identifying recidivists.

### RECORD MATCHING BETWEEN NYC AND JUDICIAL

Normal adult identification matching techniques are not available for a juvenile population. Typical forms of identification, which are common among adults (e.g. driver's license, social security number, etc.) are often rare for juveniles. Therefore, youth must be matched using other means. Youth were matched between the two data systems (NYC and Judicial) through a two-step process which is both automated and manual. First, youth are matched through an algorithm that matches a youth's name and date of birth. Second, the youth who do not match are identified by hand until all discharged NYC youth are accounted for in the judicial system database. The reasons some youth do not match include: name changes, aliases, nicknames, intake errors, intentional misrepresentation, problems associated with hyphenated names, errors in birthdays, intentional misrepresentation of birthdays, etc.

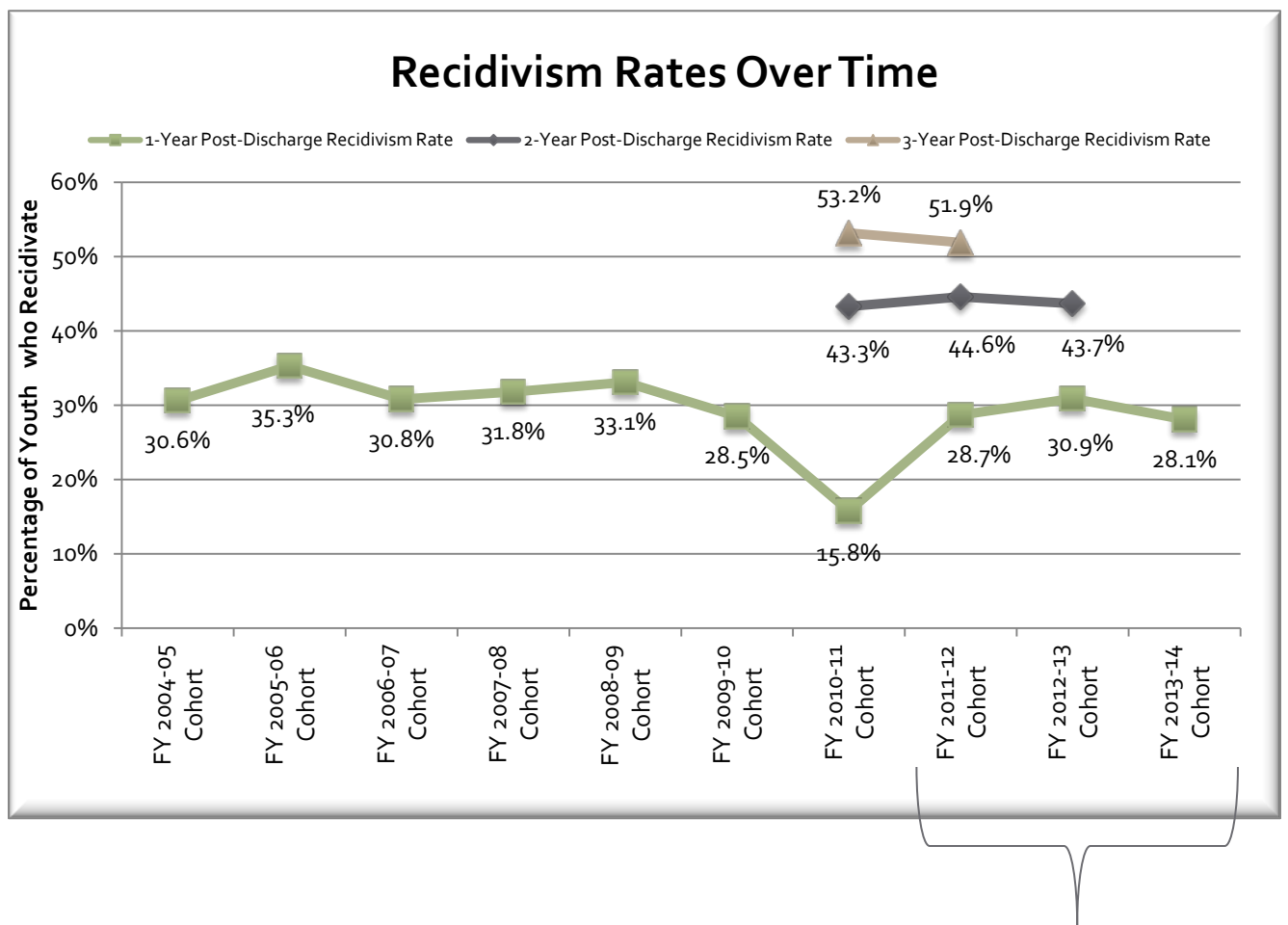


## RECIDIVISM RATES

A decade (10 years) of DYC recidivism rates are displayed in Figure 1. Except for FY 2010-11, the 1-year post-discharge recidivism rate has consistently remained around 30%. Given this generally consistent historical trend, the expectation is that recidivism rates will hover around one-third unless there are significant changes in the system regarding youth population, treatment services delivered, resources, sentencing practices, etc.

Two- and three-year post-discharge recidivism rates are a relatively new addition to the study methodology. The two-year post-discharge recidivism rate has remained between 43-45%. The three-year post-discharge recidivism rate has remained slightly over 50% for the past two years. Although it has only been tracked for two years, over half of youth were found to recidivate within three years of their discharge from the Division.

**Figure 1: Recidivism Trends (One, Two, and Three-Years Post-Discharge)**



The three cohorts of interest appearing in this study.

## MULTI-YEAR RECIDIVISM RESULTS

The table below (Table 1) reports the multi-year recidivism rates for the cohorts of interest in this year's study. Three cohorts of discharged youth were examined by follow-up period to see how many youth recidivated after one, two, and three years after discharge. See Table 1 for details on multi-year recidivism rates.

**Table 1: Recidivism Rates by Discharge Cohort**

Youth Discharge Cohort	One-Year Recidivism Rate	Two-Year Recidivism Rate	Three-Year Recidivism Rate
FY 2013-14 cohort ( <i>N</i> = 556)	28.1%	TBD*	TBD*
FY 2012-13 cohort ( <i>N</i> = 666)	30.9%	43.7%	TBD*
FY 2011-12 cohort ( <i>N</i> = 655)	28.7%	44.6%	51.9%

\*rates TBD; available in subsequent years' reports

### FY 2013-14 Cohort

The FY 2013-14 discharge cohort (*N* = 556) has been tracked for one year following their discharge. The one-year recidivism rate for this cohort was 28.1%. The two-year and three-year rates will be reported once the allotted two and three-year time periods have concluded.

### FY 2012-13 Cohort

The FY 2012-13 discharge cohort (*N* = 666) has been tracked for two years following their discharge. The one-year recidivism rate for this cohort was 30.9%, and the two-year rate was 43.7%. The three-year rate will be available in next year's report once the allotted three year time period has concluded.

### FY 2011-12 Cohort

The FY 2011-12 discharge cohort (*N* = 655) has now been tracked for three years following their discharge. The one-year recidivism rate for this cohort was 28.7%, the two-year rate was 44.6%, and the three-year rate was 51.9%. This is the last year this cohort will be followed, because their three-year follow-up time period has concluded.

## ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM COHORT

### Descriptive Statistics

The table below shows basic descriptive differences between youth who recidivated and youth who did not recidivate within one year of discharge (FY 2013-14 discharge cohort). Only youth characteristics which demonstrated differences that were statistically significant are displayed in the table. For a complete list of characteristics explored please refer to Appendix A.

**Table 2: Characteristic Differences between Non-Recidivists and Recidivists**

	% of Non recidivists		% of Recidivists		<i>p</i> -value	% of Total
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	335	83.8%	144	92.3%	0.01*	86.2%
Female	65	16.3%	12	7.7%		13.8%
<b>Number of Escapes<sup>i</sup></b>						
None	184	46.0%	59	37.8%	0.049*	43.7%
One or more	216	54.0%	97	62.2%		56.3%
<b>Employment/School Enrollment at Discharge</b>						
Full-time Program	244	61.0%	74	47.4%	0.01*	57.2%
Part-time Program	54	13.5%	21	13.5%		13.5%
No Program	102	25.5%	61	39.1%		29.3%
<b>Parole Discharge Level<sup>ii</sup></b>						
Unsatisfactory	150	37.5%	83	53.2%	0.00*	41.9%
Satisfactory	77	19.3%	33	21.2%		19.8%
Excellent	160	40.0%	33	21.2%		34.7%
Not on Parole at Time of Discharge	13	3.3%	7	4.5%		3.6%
<b>CJRA Overall Risk Level at Discharge</b>						
Low	18	4.6%	2	1.3%	0.00*	3.7%
Moderate	119	30.4%	28	18.2%		27.0%
High	254	65.0%	124	80.5%		69.4%
Total (N = 556)	400	100%	156	100%		100%

\**p* < 0.05 (indicates a statistically significant difference between recidivists and non-recidivists)

<sup>i</sup> Escape, for the purposes of this study, means a youth who absconds from a commitment facility, from a community placement, or from parole for 4 hours or more without permission.

<sup>ii</sup> The Parole Discharge Level is the level at which the client manager determines the youth to be at discharge in regard to parole compliance, which is based on pre-determined criteria.

## Characteristic Differences between Recidivists vs. Non-Recidivists

An extensive list of potentially differential characteristics were examined to determine which traits characterized the youth who recidivated. In other words, this analysis aimed to define, in very general terms, what recidivists were more likely to look like characteristically. The vast majority of characteristics did not show a difference for recidivists and non-recidivists; the few that did differ are described below.

### Gender

Although 86.2% of the total number of youth in the discharge cohort were male, 92.3% of recidivists were male, which indicates statically that recidivists were more likely to be male than female (92.3% male vs. 7.7% female,  $p = 0.01$ ).

### History of Escape

Escape, for the purposes of this study, means a youth who absconds from a commitment facility, from a contract or community placement, or from parole for 4 hours or more without permission. Although over half (56.3%) of all youth in the discharge cohort had an escape at some point during their commitment to NYC, recidivists had a greater probability of having an escape than non-recidivists. Sixty-two percent (62.2%) of recidivists had one or more escape sometime during their commitment to NYC. In contrast, 54% of non-recidivists had an escape sometime during their commitment to NYC ( $p = 0.049$ ).

### Employment/School Enrollment at Discharge

Well over half (57.2%) of all youth in the cohort were engaged in a full-time vocational or scholastic program at discharge; recidivists had a lower probability of being engaged in a program than non-recidivists. Forty-seven (47.4%) of recidivists were engaged in a full-time scholastic or vocational program at the time of discharge compared to 61.0% of non-recidivists. In contrast, 39.1% of recidivists were not engaged in any scholastic or vocational programming at discharge compared to 25.5% of non-recidivists ( $p = 0.00$ ).

### Parole Discharge Level

Slightly over forty percent (41.9%) of all youth in the discharge cohort ended their parole with an “unsatisfactory” discharge level (determined via their client manager, using pre-determined criteria), with recidivists demonstrating a higher probability of earning an “unsatisfactory” level than non-recidivists. Over half of recidivists (53.2%) were given an “unsatisfactory” parole discharge level compared to 37.5% of non-recidivists ( $p = 0.00$ ).

The goal of the Division is that each youth discharges satisfactorily from parole. Unfortunately, there is a proportion of youth who discharge from parole unsatisfactorily (41.9%). An unsatisfactory parole discharge level would indicate the need for further treatment, however, the division loses jurisdiction over the youth once mandatory parole has concluded and the youth is discharged from the Division.

### CJRA Overall Risk Level at Discharge

Slightly fewer than seventy percent (69.4%) of all youth in the discharge cohort scored “high risk to recidivate” on their discharge Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA); recidivists had a higher probability of scoring high risk compared to non-recidivists. Over eighty percent (80.5%) of recidivists scored “high” risk on their discharge CJRA compared to 65.0% of non-recidivists ( $p=0.00$ ).

## WHICH CHARACTERISTICS WERE MOST PREDICTIVE OF RECIDIVISM?

Logistic regression analysis uses statistics to attempt to quantify the degree to which two groups are different. Whereas the prior analysis looked to see if there was a difference in groups who recidivate, this analysis attempts to show how much of a difference exists. The relative risk (or risk ratio), for purposes of this report, can be interpreted as the amount of increased risk for recidivism, when comparing different characteristics found to be predictive of recidivism in descriptive analysis.

**Figure 2: Risk Ratios and Meanings**

<b><u>Risk Ratio</u></b>	<b><u>0 - 0.9</u></b>	<b><u>1.0</u></b>	<b><u>1.1 - 2.9</u></b>	<b><u>3.0+</u></b>
<b>General Meaning</b>	Decreased Risk	No Decreased or Increased Risk	Increased Risk <i>(Predictive)</i>	Increased Risk <i>(Strongly Predictive)</i>
<b>Meaning for Recidivism Study</b>	Recidivism risk is decreased in relation to comparison group	Recidivism risk is the same for both groups	One group is at increased risk of recidivism in relation to comparison group	One group is at substantially increased risk of recidivism in relation to comparison group

A multivariate logistic regression model was fit for the variables found to be predictive of recidivism in the descriptive analysis in an effort to determine which youth characteristics were the most important for recidivism when all other differential variables were considered. The results of this type of analysis are interpreted using a risk ratio (RR). The greater the risk ratio, the more likely the individual with a particular characteristic is to recidivate when taking into account other possible recidivism risk factors. Results are explained for females and males separately.

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## FEMALES

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### *Predictive Characteristics for Females*

There were 77 females in the discharge cohort, and the one-year female recidivism rate was 15.6%. Given the relatively small number of female recidivists, it was difficult to find meaningful predictors of recidivism using this type of modelling (which typically requires a larger sample size). In a logistic regression model which included all the individual characteristics found to be distinguishing of recidivists in the prior section (escapes, program at discharge, parole discharge level, and CJRA risk level at discharge), parole discharge level was the only characteristic found to be predictive of recidivism for females when all other variables in the model were considered.

#### **Parole Discharge Level**

Compared to females who ended their discharge with an “Excellent” parole discharge level, females who had a “Satisfactory” parole discharge level were found to have 8.8 times the risk of recidivating (RR = 8.8, 95% CI:1.03-75.4) within one year when all other model characteristics were considered. Compared to females who ended their discharge with an “Excellent” parole discharge level, females who had an “Unsatisfactory” parole discharge level were found to have 13.1 times the risk of recidivating (RR = 13.1, 95% CI:1.3-139.8) within one year when all other model characteristics were considered.

### *Non-predictive Characteristics for Females*

- Escapes were not found to be predictive of recidivism when all other model characteristics were considered.
- Scholastic/vocational programming at discharge was not found to be predictive of recidivism when all other model characteristics were considered.
- CJRA risk level at discharge was not found to be predictive of recidivism when all other model characteristics were considered.

*These logistic regression models are based on the most current discharge cohort. Each model is heavily influenced by the individual youth in the particular cohort (especially females). Future research would benefit from combining several years of discharge cohorts to accrue a much larger sample size, which would have more statistical power to make predictions. Models large enough to incorporate more characteristics and more youth would better explain, in general, what factors are most important to predict youth recidivism.*

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## *MALES*

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### *Predictive Characteristics for Males*

There were 479 males in the discharge cohort, 144 of which (30.1%) recidivated within one year. In a logistic regression model which included all the individual characteristics found to be distinguishing of recidivists in the prior section (escapes, program at discharge, parole discharge level, and CJRA risk level at discharge), parole discharge level and CJRA risk level were found to be predictive of recidivism.

#### **Parole Discharge Level**

Compared to males who ended their discharge with an “Excellent” parole discharge level, males who had an “Unsatisfactory” parole discharge level were found to have 1.9 times the risk of recidivating (RR = 1.9, 95% CI: 1.1-3.4) within one year when all other model characteristics were considered.

#### **CJRA Risk (for Recidivism) Level at Discharge**

Compared to males who scored “low or moderate” risk to recidivate on their discharge CJRA, males who scored “high” risk to recidivate were found to have 1.8 times the risk of recidivating (RR = 1.8, 95% CI: 1.1-3.0) within one year when all other model characteristics were considered.

### *Non-predictive Characteristics for Males*

- Escapes were not found to be predictive of recidivism when all other model characteristics were considered.
- Scholastic/vocational programming at discharge was not found to be predictive of recidivism when all other model characteristics were considered.

#### **A Note on Males vs. Females**

Males had two characteristics that predicted recidivism (parole discharge level and CJRA risk level at discharge), while females had only one characteristic (parole discharge level) that was predictive of recidivism. Although these characteristics predicted future recidivism, female predictive scores were substantially more predictive than males. For example females who had an “Unsatisfactory” parole discharge level were found to have 13.1 times the risk of recidivating. Males who had an “Unsatisfactory” parole discharge level were found to have 1.9 times the risk of recidivating. Having an “Unsatisfactory” parole discharge level did in fact predict recidivism for both genders, but it was a much stronger predictor of recidivism for females than males (for this particular statistical model).

# COLORADO JUVENILE RISK ASSESSMENT (CJRA)

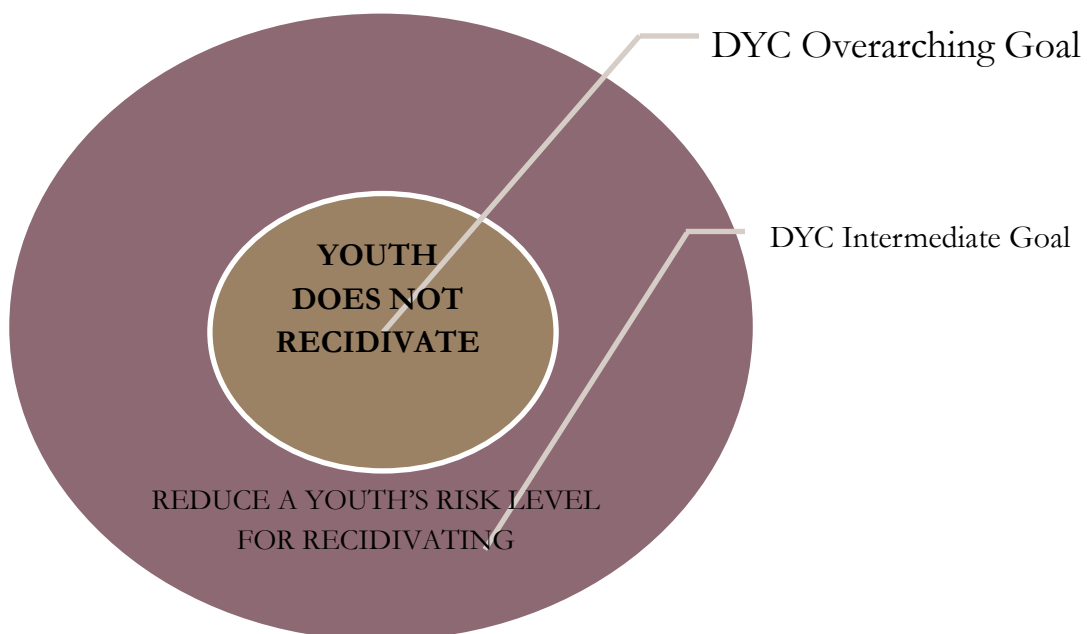
## COLORADO JUVENILE RISK ASSESSMENT (CJRA) RESULTS

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment is an actuarial instrument that is utilized by DYC to predict a youth's risk of recidivism. It was developed using domains of risk and protective factors and has shown in validation studies to be a useful tool to identify psychosocial criminogenic domains susceptible to recidivist tendencies [1]. Every youth committed to DYC is assessed for criminogenic risk, and criminogenic protective factors, both from a static and dynamic perspective. Static domains are psychosocial and based on historical data which cannot be improved with treatment (such as criminal history); dynamic risk domains are based on a youth's current living and social factors which can be targeted during commitment to reduce risk (such as attitudes and behaviors).

The CJRA is used by DYC to initially assess and periodically re-assess risk of recidivism at specified points in time during a youth's time with DYC. Re-assessment of risk and protective factors at critical junctures during a youth's sentence allows assessment staff, client managers, and Multi-Disciplinary Teams to accurately gauge risk of recidivism, and inform treatment decisions on the youth's most current needs. The overall goal is to decrease criminogenic risk, and increase protective factors before a youth is discharged from the Division.

For most youth, a final CJRA re-assessment is completed upon discharge. This final risk assessment is called a youth's discharge CJRA. Of the 556 youth in the discharge cohort, ninety six percent (96%;  $n = 535$ ) had a valid discharge CJRA. Valid, in this instance, means that the assessment occurred within 90 days of their discharge date. Although a youth is assessed several times throughout his/her commitment to DYC, the youth's last CJRA is given the most weight in regard to forecasting future recidivism. As the instrument measures a youth's recidivism risk at a certain point in time, the CJRA completed closest to discharge explains a youth's risk trajectory when s/he is most prepared to integrate back to community life after completing DYC treatment. Furthermore, research indicates that a youth's most recent risk assessment is the most predictive of future re-offending behavior. [2]

**Figure 3: DYC's Goals for Committed Youth**

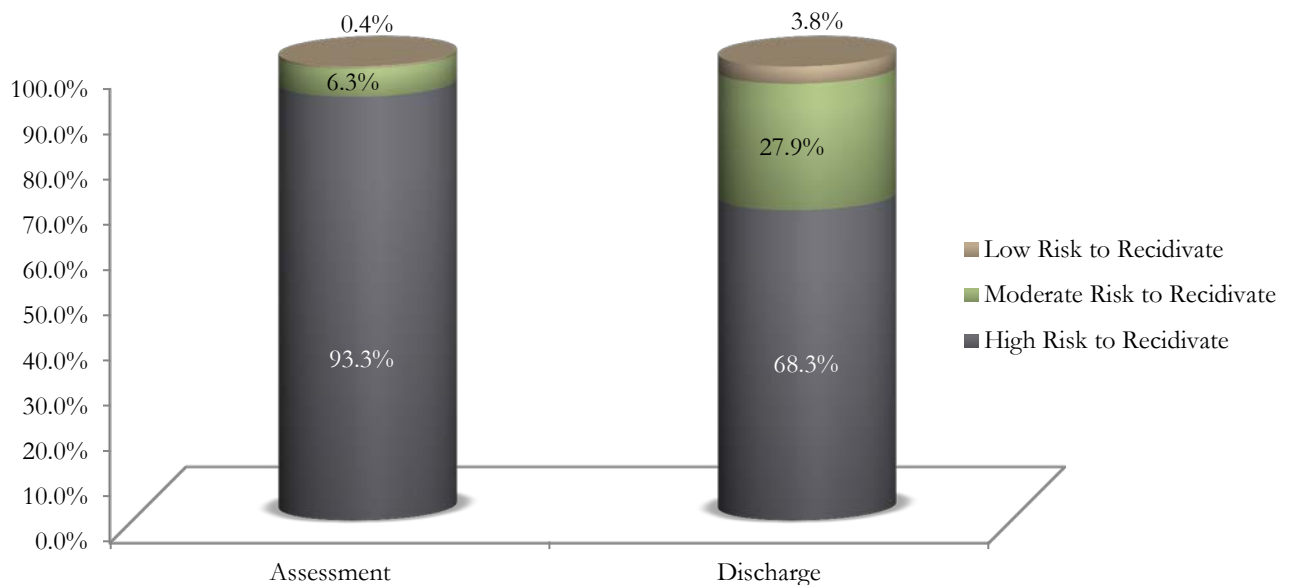




## Risk Reduction from Commitment to Discharge

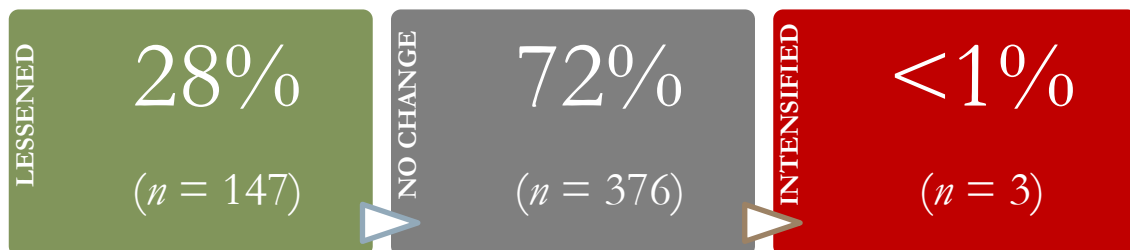
The Division's overarching goal is that youth do not recidivate, however, there is no way to measure whether a youth recidivates until well after they are released from the Division. Although recidivism cannot be determined for several years, the risk of recidivism can be measured while a youth is committed to NYC. Recidivism risk assessments, like the CJRA, determine if a youth's risk of recidivating has been decreased through treatment. Since adjudicated youth are at increased risk of committing another offense in the future due to their past criminal history, [3] [4] [5] criminogenic risk reduction is important because a reduction in criminogenic risk results in a reduction in risk to re-offend. Therefore, one of NYC's key intermediate goals is criminogenic risk reduction.

**Figure 4: CJRA Overall Risk Level Changes from Assessment to Discharge (FY 2013-14)**



When youth are committed to NYC, the vast majority score high risk to re-offend in the future. For the FY 2013-14 cohort, at assessment 93.3% were high risk ( $n = 491$ ), and only 6.7% were low or moderate risk ( $n = 35$ ). For this same cohort, at discharge, 68.3% were high risk ( $n = 359$ ), and 31.7% were low or moderate risk ( $n = 167$ ). Only youth with both a valid assessment and discharge CJRA were included in analysis ( $N=526$ ). This represents a statistically significant reduction in recidivism risk (re: CJRA levels) from assessment to discharge for the cohort overall ( $\chi^2=178.3$ ,  $df=4$ ,  $p=0.00$ ).

**Figure 5: CJRA Risk Level Changes (lessened, no change, intensified) (FY 2013-14)**



As demonstrated, the percentage of high risk youth was reduced from commitment to discharge, but the majority of youth are still high risk at discharge. When it is broken down further, as illustrated in Figure 5, a proportion of youth (28%) lessened their risk level from DYC commitment to discharge. This means they could have scored high risk at initial DYC assessment and were discharged at moderate risk, or they were assessed at moderate risk and were discharged at low risk to recidivate. The largest percent of youth scored the same risk at commitment and discharge (72%). This means these youth came in to DYC at high risk, and discharged at high risk, for example. For many of these youth who did not have a change in their risk level, their individual score may have decreased, but not enough to move them to a lower risk level category. Less than one percent (0.6%,  $n = 3$ ) experienced an intensified in risk level.

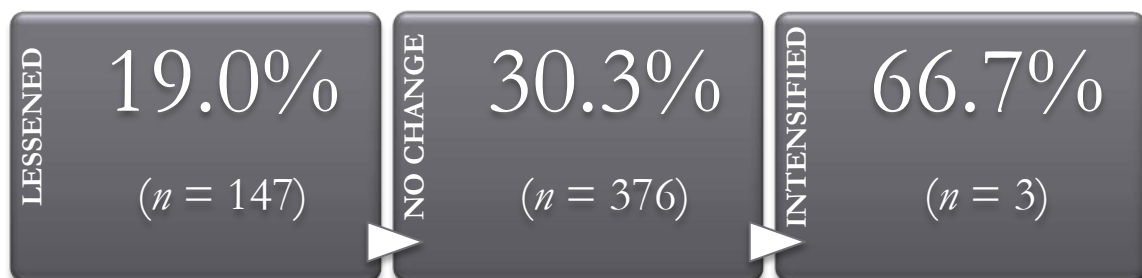
This particular finding is important as it relates to the *Do No Harm* philosophy. The Division's interest is in reducing risk, but it is also interested in not increasing the risk of lower level offenders. As the third box of Figure 5 illustrates, this does occur, for about 1% of the cases (3 youth in this cohort). All three of these youth were assessed as moderate risk upon commitment to DYC and were high risk to recidivate when they discharged. There is substantial literature that points to the deleterious effects of incarcerating lower risk youth. As Social Learning Theory would suggest, these lower risk youth may learn anti-social skills from high-risk youth that they may not have otherwise been exposed to if not incarcerated. [6] [7]

#### RECIDIVISM RATES BY CJRA RISK LEVEL CHANGES

In general, it can be said that treatment was effective for those youth whose recidivism risk level was lessened (meaning decreased from a higher risk to a lower risk). These youth were committed to the Division with a high risk of re-offending and left with a low/moderate risk of re-offending. Likewise, the youth who did not have a change in risk level perhaps did not respond well to treatment. In contrast, treatment was perhaps deleterious to those youth who experienced an intensified (or increased) risk level.

Recidivism rates for each of these sub-groups confirm that the change in risk level itself has an effect on recidivism. As shown in Figure 6, youth whose risk score was lessened had a recidivism rate of 19.0% one year after discharge. Youth with no change in risk score had a recidivism rate of 30.3% one year after discharge. Youth with an aggravated risk score had a recidivism rate of 66.7% one year after discharge. These differences in recidivism rates compared by risk level changes from commitment to discharge differ statistically ( $\chi^2 = 9.1$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $p = 0.01$ ).

**Figure 6: Recidivism Rates by CJRA Risk Level Changes (FY 2013-14)**



## Sensitivity of the CJRA

Human behavior is unpredictable by nature, and therefore incredibly hard to foresee [8]. The use of actuarial risk assessments provides some insight into the probability that those who possess certain characteristics might re-offend [9]. The CJRA is based on the Washington State Juvenile Court Assessment, which in validation studies has been shown to be predictive of recidivism [1].

In this case, sensitivity seeks to determine the proportion of recidivists who scored high risk to recidivate. As shown in Table 3, almost 80% (79.7%) of recidivists in the cohort tracked for one-year recidivism scored high risk to recidivate on their discharge CJRA. Seventy-one percent (71.1%) of recidivists in the cohort tracked for two-year recidivism scored high risk to recidivate on their discharge CJRA. Similarly, 70.8% of recidivists in the cohort tracked for three-year recidivism scored high risk to recidivate on their discharge CJRA. Comparatively, fewer than 5% of youth in any cohort recidivated who scored low-risk (1.4% from the one-year cohort, 4.9% from the two-year, and 3.0% from the three-year). These findings indicate that the CJRA is sensitive enough to correctly identify between seventy and eighty percent of recidivists.

**Table 3: CJRA Discharge Risk Levels for Recidivists**

	Percent of Recidivists		
	FY 2013-14 Cohort*	FY 2012-13 Cohort*	FY 2011-12 Cohort*
	One-year	Two-years	Three-years
Discharge CJRA risk level*	%	%	%
<b>High (risk to recidivate)</b>	<b>79.7%</b>	<b>71.1%</b>	<b>70.8%</b>
<b>Moderate (risk to recidivate)</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>
<b>Low (risk to recidivate)</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*  $p < .05$  (indicates a statistically significant difference).

## Positive Predictive Value of the CJRA

In this case, the positive predictive value is the proportion of youth who score high-risk who actually do recidivate. This is important because we would expect that a large proportion of youth who score high risk to recidivate will eventually recidivate. As shown in Table 4, of youth who score high risk to recidivate, 32.1% recidivate within one year, 48.3% recidivate within two years, and 58.6% recidivate within three years. These findings indicate that the CJRA is validly measuring what it is intended to measure. Furthermore, these findings suggest that results from a youth's risk level on the CJRA can help to predict future recidivism, and the effect gets stronger as follow-up periods increase.

**Table 4: Recidivism Rates by Discharge CJRA Risk Level**

		Recidivism Rate		
		FY 2013-14 Cohort*	FY 2012-13 Cohort*	FY 2011-12 Cohort*
		One-year	Two-years	Three-years
Discharge CJRA Risk Level		%	%	%
<b>High (risk to recidivate)</b>		<b>32.1%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>58.6%</b>
<b>Moderate (risk to recidivate)</b>		<b>19.0%</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>
<b>Low (risk to recidivate)</b>		<b>10.0%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>
Total recidivism rate for youth with a valid CJRAs		<b>27.7%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>
Total recidivism rate for ALL youth (for reference)		28.1%	43.7%	51.9%

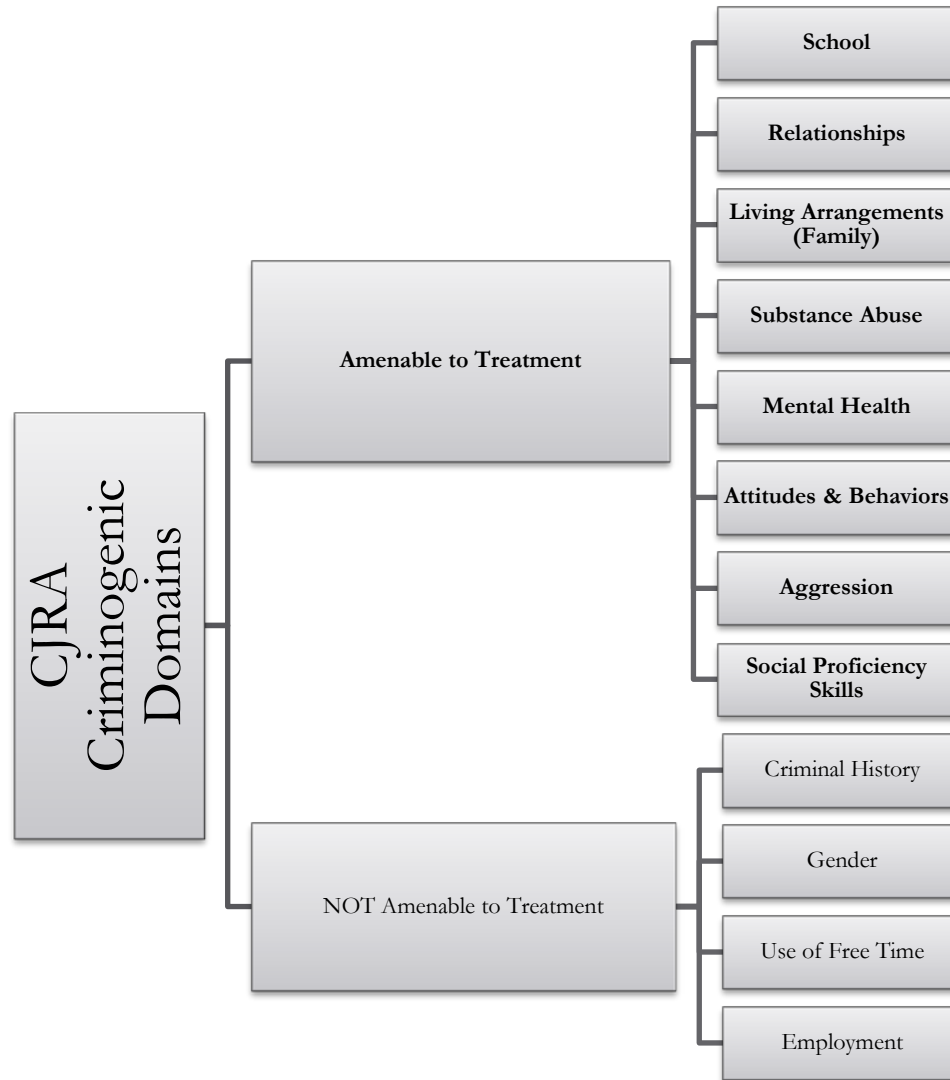
\*  $p < .05$  (indicates a statistically significant difference).

† Only youth with a valid discharge CJRA are included in this analysis (valid = within 90 days of discharge).

## DOMAIN RISK LEVEL

The prior section focused on the CJRA overall risk level (i.e.: low, moderate, high), while the current section will focus on the specific criminogenic domains within the CJRA. In an effort to reduce their overall likelihood of re-offending, youth committed to DYC have treatment plans developed to specifically address their individual criminogenic needs. The CJRA is rooted in the following 12 criminogenic domains:

**Figure 7: Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment Domains**

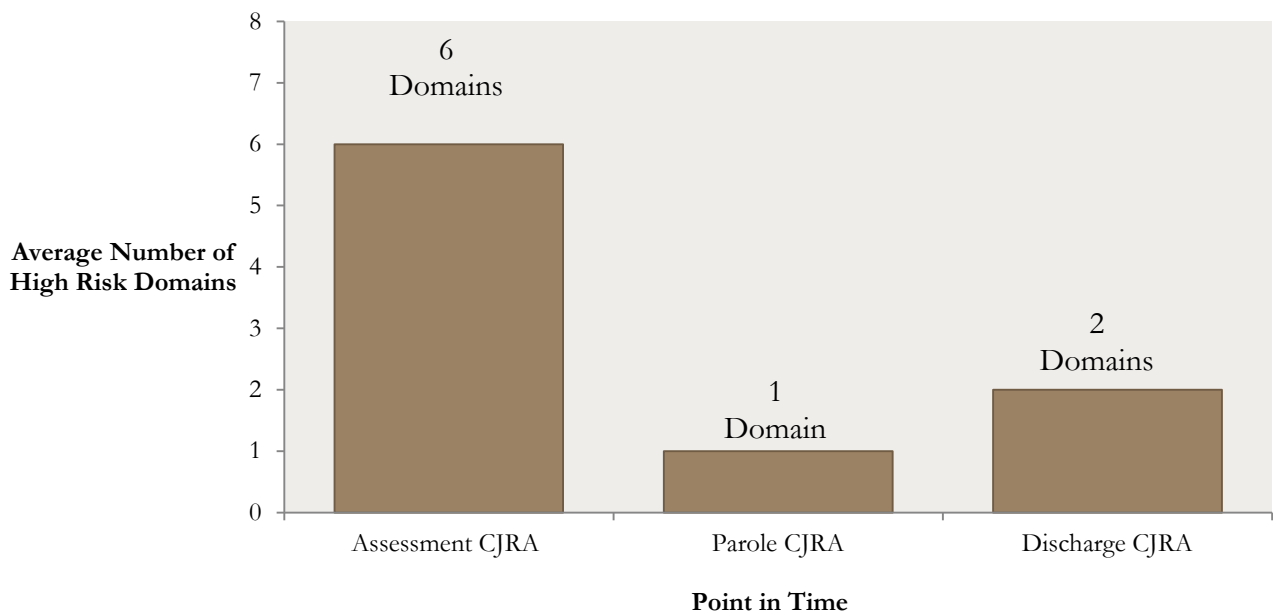


Of the twelve CJRA domains, DYC focuses treatment plans on eight domains which are most amenable to treatment. Only these eight domains are pertinent to analysis for this report because they are the only domains where change can be measured. The four other domains are either not amenable to treatment interventions (Gender, Criminal History; these are static), are not applicable because they refer specifically to the youth's involvement in the community (Use of Free Time), or do not apply to all youth in the discharge cohort (Employment). For a full list of CJRA domain questions please refer to Appendix D.

## REDUCTIONS IN RISK FACTORS OVER TIME

The CJRA analysis in this section focuses on CJRA risk scores at three main points in time: initial DYC assessment, at time of parole, and at time of discharge. On average, youth in this cohort were committed to DYC and assessed as being high risk on 6 of the 8 domains. At time of parole, this average decreases to the 1 high risk domain, and at time of discharge is slightly higher at 2 domains (see Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Average Number of High Risk CJRA Domains over Time (FY 2013-14)**



### Assessment CJRA

On the assessment CJRA, the most frequent high risk domains included Attitudes & Behaviors (97.8% scored high risk), Aggression (83.8% scored high risk), and Social Proficiency Skills (83.8% scored high risk).

### Parole CJRA

On the parole CJRA assessment, the most frequent high risk domain was Relationships (31.8% scored high risk).

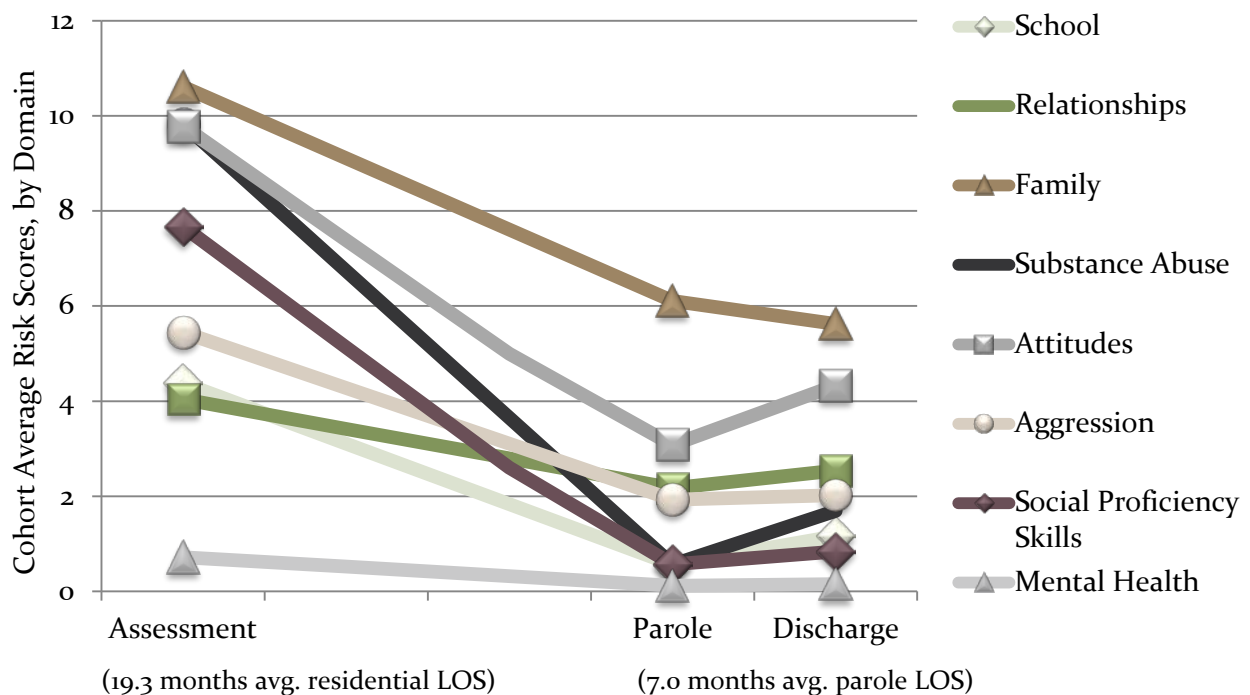
### Discharge CJRA

On the discharge CJRA assessment, the most frequent high risk domains were Attitudes & Behaviors (43.9% scored high risk), and Relationships (41.0% scored high risk).

**Table 5: Mean Cohort Domain Scores for CJRA Dynamic Risk Domains (FY 2013-14)**

Domain (higher score = more at risk)	Cohort Domain Mean			<i>p-value</i>
	Assessment	Parole	Discharge	
School	4.4	0.6	1.2	0.00
Relationships	4.0	2.2	2.5	0.00
Family	10.6	6.1	5.6	0.00
Substance Abuse	9.8	0.6	1.7	0.00
Mental Health	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.00
Attitudes	9.8	3.1	4.3	0.00
Aggression	5.5	1.9	2.2	0.00
Social Proficiency Skills	7.7	1.9	2.2	0.00
Social Proficiency Skills	7.7	0.6	0.8	0.00

**Figure 9: Change in Individual CJRA Domain Risk Scores over Time (FY 2013-14)**



As shown in Table 5 and Figure 9, all eight domains most amenable to change showed statistically significant reductions in risk; from time of assessment to time of discharge, for this cohort of youth. This is shown graphically by the decreasing lines.

It is important to point out that between parole and discharge there is an increase in risk scores for select domains. The shift in risk scores, during this period of time, helps to illustrate the difficulties associated with transitioning youth back into the community and their exposure to anti-social influences. For these reasons, it is anticipated that some portion of the domain risk reductions achieved, from time of assessment to time of parole, are not maintained when youth leave the structured and predictable setting of residential commitment and return to their community on parole. Overall, the youth in this cohort show significant reduction in risk during their time with DYC.

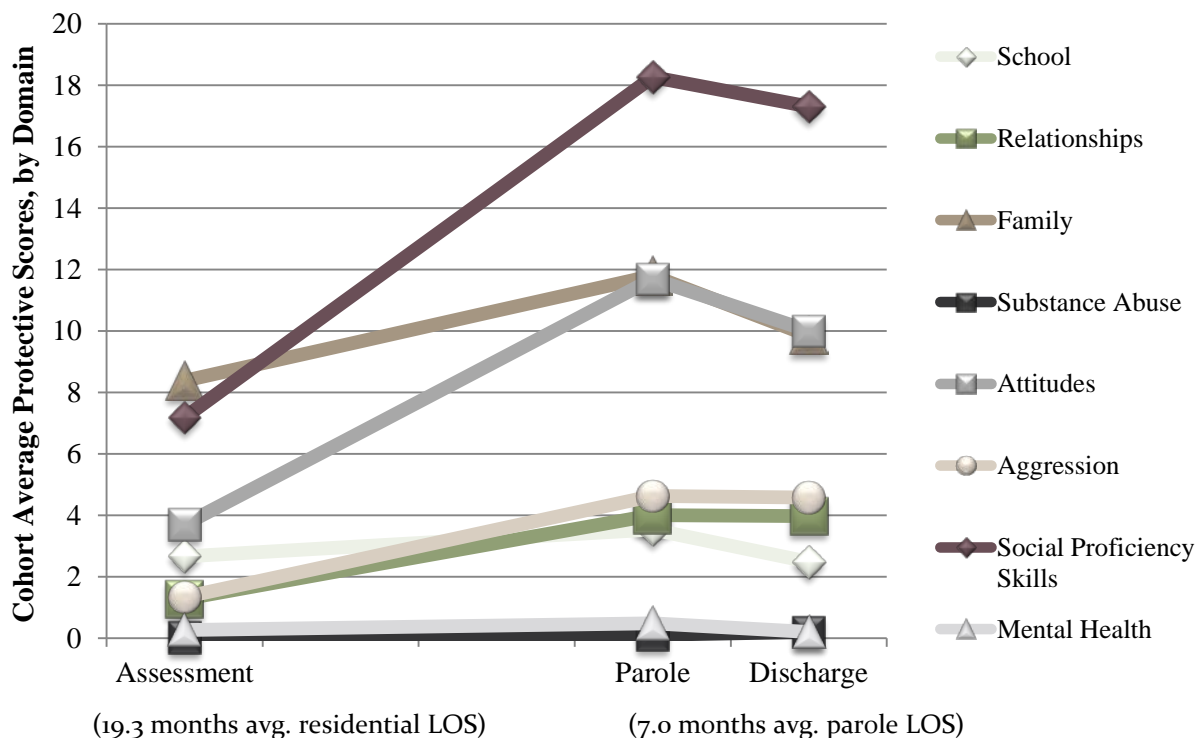
## INCREASES IN PROTECTIVE FACTORS OVER TIME

Although the literature clearly indicates that the greatest reductions in recidivism are achieved by focusing on risk, there is a growing body of literature that indicates the saliency of asset-building as part of a recidivism risk reduction strategy [10]. That is why DYC and the CJRA both track a youth's progress in domains found to be protective against future recidivism.

**Table 6: Mean Cohort Domain Scores for CJRA Dynamic Protective Domains (FY 2013-14)**

Domain (higher score = more protective tendencies)	Cohort Domain Mean			<i>p-value</i>
	Assessment	Parole	Discharge	
School	2.7	3.5	2.5	0.59
Relationships	1.3	4.0	4.0	0.00
Family	8.4	11.8	9.9	0.00
Substance Abuse	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.00
Mental Health	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.00
Attitudes	3.7	11.7	10.0	0.00
Aggression	1.3	4.6	4.5	0.00
Social Proficiency Skills	7.2	18.3	17.3	0.00

**Figure 10: Change in Individual CJRA Domain Protective Scores over Time (FY 2013-14)**



Six of eight domains showed significant increases in protective factor scores, as shown in Figure 10, from time of assessment to time of discharge. These six domains were: Relationships, Family, Substance Abuse, Attitudes and Behaviors, Aggression, and Skills. The two domains that did not show significant improvement in protective factors were School and Mental Health.



## **School**

As shown in Table 6 and Figure 10, protective factor scores (on average) in the School domain did not change significantly from assessment (cohort mean 2.7) to discharge (2.5). Other studies have shown that the juvenile delinquent population struggles with staying in school and being engaged in school, [11] [12] which might also be reflected in the data. The total protective score for the school domain is worth 17 points (the higher the point value, the more protective tendencies a youth has); however, DYC youth on average only scored 2.7 at assessment and 2.5 at discharge. Although a small increase in protective school factors is seen on the Parole CJRA Assessment (cohort mean 3.5), which is likely due to DYC schooling oversight, those gains seem to be lost once a youth goes on parole and is no longer under DYC educational jurisdiction.

## **Mental Health**

Although average domain scores on the Mental Health domain were statistically different, the scores are in the opposite direction of what is intended. Meaningful gains would show that protective factor scores are higher at discharge than assessment, however, protective factor scores (on average) in the Mental Health domain were significantly less at discharge than assessment. It should be noted that the outcome is likely an artifact of the simplicity of the questions which comprise the dynamic Mental Health domain on the CJRA. The Division is aware that the entirety of the domain is comprised of three questions; (1) current use of ADHD medication (regardless of whether the youth has a diagnosis of ADHD), (2) attendance at mental health treatment (regardless of whether the youth has a mental health issue), and (3) current mental health medication use (regardless of whether the youth has a mental health issue). Since medication adherence and access to mental health care for this population once they return to the community is already a known human service barrier, it is understandable that youth score poorly on the Mental Health domain upon discharge [13] [14].

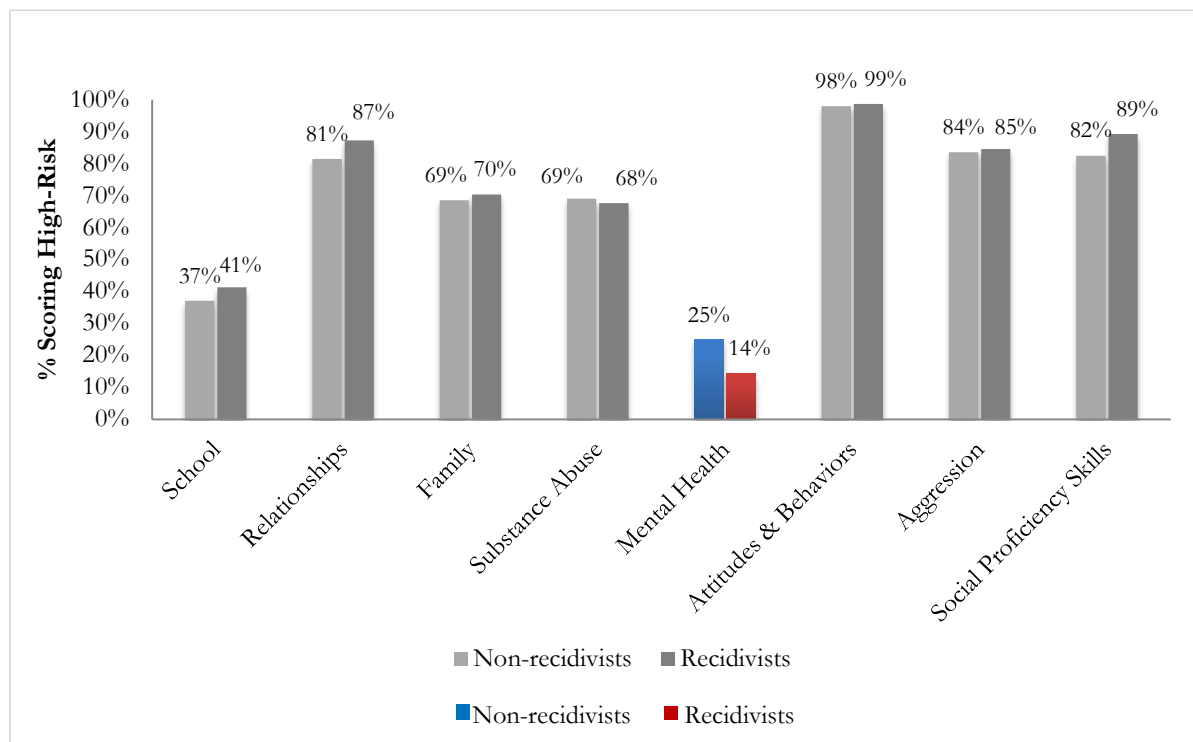
Another explanation is that DYC staff learn more about a youth by the time they discharge than they knew at assessment, and since many mental health issues are not readily apparent, it is only over time that the youth's mental health needs become evident. Nonetheless, mental health and assessment of mental health needs may be a topic that needs more examination in the future. For a full list of CJRA domain questions please refer to Appendix D.

## CJRA DOMAIN RISK FOR NON-RECIDIVISTS VS RECIDIVISTS

This section of the report focuses on the relationship between individual criminogenic risk factors (i.e. CJRA domains) and rates of recidivism for youth who scored high vs. not high risk on each domain. For each domain, the percentage of recidivists who scored high risk was compared to the percentage of non-recidivists that were high risk, with the goal of determining if certain domains are more characteristic of future recidivism over the course of commitment. The shading on the charts is intended to help show which domains were statistically significant. Only domains which showed a statistically significant difference between the percentage of non-recidivists and recidivists who scored high risk in that domain appear in color.

### Assessment CJRA

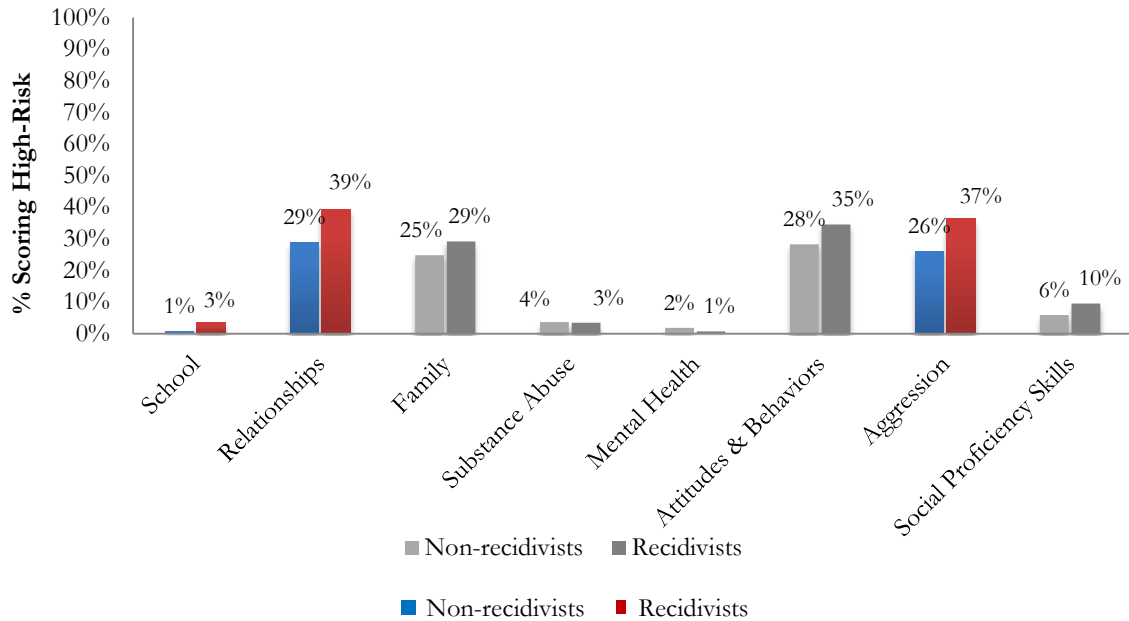
**Figure 11: Percentage of Non-Recidivists vs. Recidivists Who Scored High Risk on Their Assessment CJRA, by Domain**



For the assessment CJRA, Figure 11 shows the percentage of non-recidivists who scored high risk in each CJRA domain versus the percentage of recidivists who scored high risk in each CJRA domain. Only domains which showed a statistically significant difference between the two groups appear in color. In other words, when youth enter DYC commitment, most youth score high risk on most domains. The differences between those youth who ultimately recidivate and those who do not begin to appear over time (described on the subsequent pages).

The only domain that demonstrated a statistical difference between groups was the Mental Health Domain ( $\chi^2 = 7.1$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.01$ ). Twenty-five percent (25%) of non-recidivists scored high risk while only 14% of recidivists scored high risk on this domain during their assessment CJRA. The limitations of the CJRA mental health domain have already been discussed in the prior section; this finding is most likely spurious.

**Figure 12: Percentage of Non-Recidivists vs. Recidivists Who Scored High Risk on Their Parole CJRA, by Domain**



For the parole CJRA, Figure 12 shows the percentage of non-recidivists who scored high risk in each CJRA domain versus the percentage of recidivists who scored high risk in each CJRA domain. Unlike the assessment CJRA, where all youth were basically at the same risk level regardless of whether they ultimately recidivated or not, the Parole CJRA shows some meaningful differences. It is at the point when a youth is released onto parole that meaningful differences appear, in the expected direction. For a full list of CJRA domain questions please refer to Appendix D.

### *School Domain*

The School domain asks specifically about things like attendance and enrollment during the prior six months. At the time of Parole, all youth would have been in the DYC schooling system during the time the CJRA is referencing. Since DYC educational programming is very structured and all inclusive, youth do not have much of a chance to be high risk for school on the parole CJRA. Even though it is difficult to score high risk on this domain, a statistically higher percentage of youth who recidivated scored high risk on this domain (3%) than those youth who did not recidivate (1% scored high risk) ( $\chi^2 = 0.03$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.04$ ).

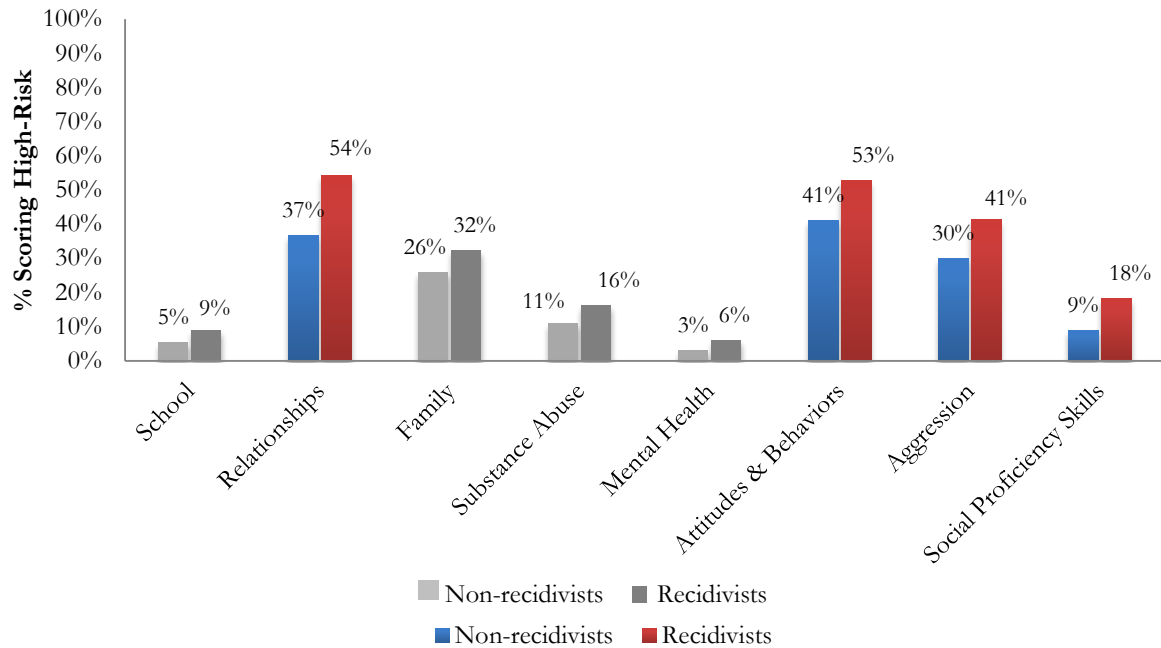
### *Relationships Domain*

The Relationships domain consists of items that ask about pro-social and anti-social relationships with friends. At the parole CJRA evaluation 39% of youth who ultimately went on to recidivate scored high risk compared to 29% of those who did not recidivate ( $\chi^2 = 0.02$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.03$ ).

### *Aggression Domain*

The Aggression domain consists of items that ask about a youth’s opinion on using aggression and their history of aggression. At the parole CJRA evaluation 37% of youth who ultimately went on to recidivate scored high risk compared to 26% of those who did not ultimately recidivate ( $\chi^2 = 0.02$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ).

**Figure 13: Percentage of Non-Recidivists vs. Recidivists Who Scored High Risk on Their Discharge CJRA, by Domain**



On the discharge CJRA, Figure 13 shows the percentage of non-recidivists who scored high risk in each CJRA domain versus the percentage of recidivists who scored high risk in each CJRA domain. It is interesting to see those domains on which youth scored high risk at discharge and who ultimately went on to recidivate. These differences help to decode some of the reasons for subsequent criminogenic behavior by DYC youth. For a full list of CJRA domain questions please refer to Appendix D.

***Relationships***

It is important to remember that the discharge CJRA happens after a youth has been on parole in the community for at least six months. This allows for time to regress to anti-social peers, which accounts for the increase in the percentage of youth who score high risk in this domain from the parole CJRA to the discharge CJRA. On the discharge CJRA evaluation 54% of youth who ultimately went on to recidivate scored high risk on the Relationships domain compared to 37% of those who did not recidivate ( $\chi^2 = 0.00$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.00$ ).

***Attitudes and Behaviors***

The same concept for relationships is true for Attitudes and Behaviors. Many youth relapse back into formerly established behaviors. Unfortunately, at this stage in the youth’s commitment many of the therapeutic advances made while in residential placement are in jeopardy of being lost reduced. On the discharge CJRA evaluation, 53% of youth who ultimately went on to recidivate scored high risk on the Attitudes and Behaviors domain compared to 41% of those who did not recidivate ( $\chi^2 = 0.02$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ).

### *Aggression*

On the discharge CJRA evaluation 41% of youth who ultimately went on to recidivate scored high risk on the Aggression domain compared to 30% of those who did not ultimately recidivate ( $\chi^2 = 0.00$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ).

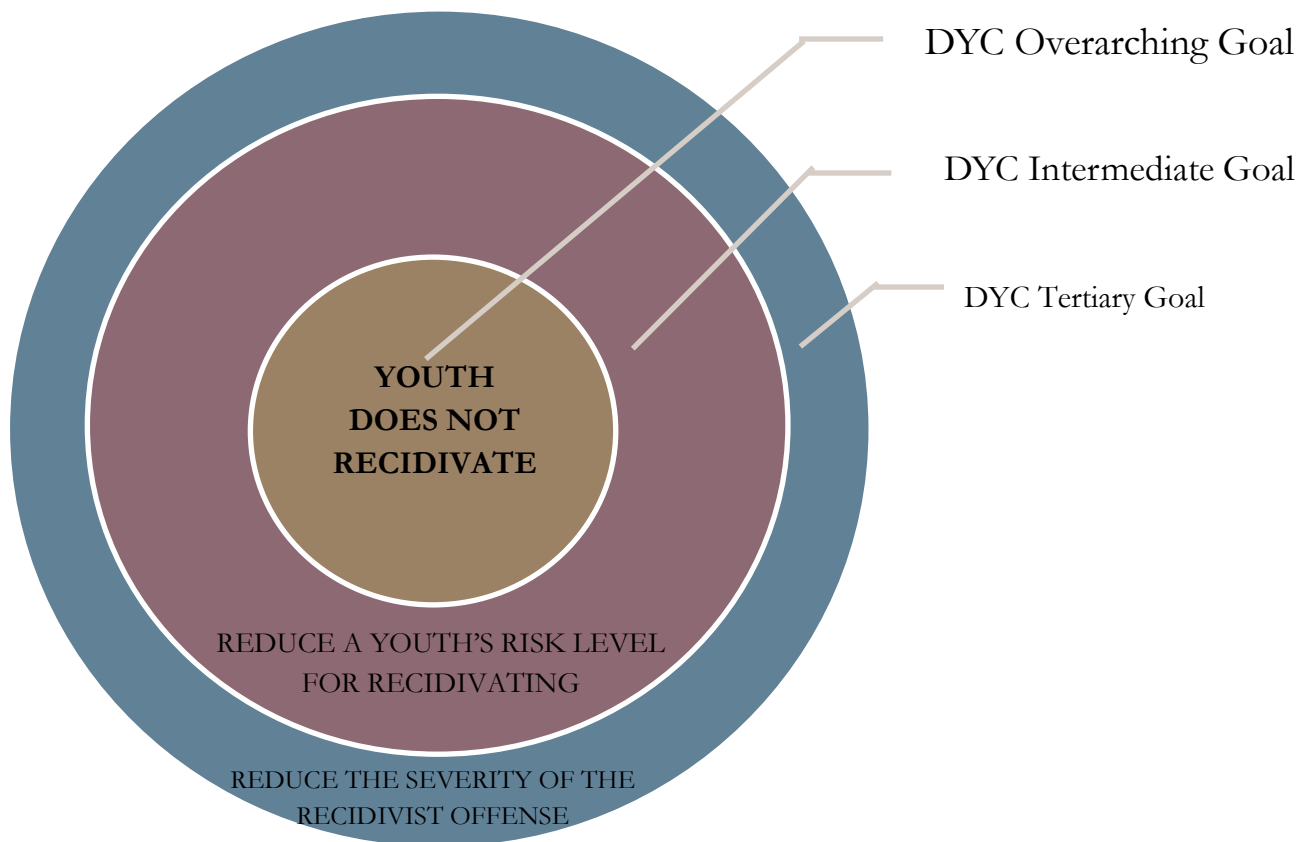
### *Social Proficiency Skills*

On the discharge CJRA evaluation 18% of youth who ultimately went on to recidivate scored high risk on the Social Proficiency Skills domain compared to 9% of those who did not recidivate ( $\chi^2 = 0.00$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.00$ ).

# RISK REDUCTION - OFFENSES

DYC's overarching goal, as stated previously, is that a youth does not recidivate after treatment. The intermediate goal is that a youth's risk of recidivating is decreased. Since a large portion of youth do recidivate, a way to measure if the youth made any treatment progress while at DYC is to examine if his/her recidivist offense is less severe than the DYC committing offense. Although it is not ideal, the reality is that for many youth treated at DYC, committing a less severe offense can be considered an achievement.

**Figure 14: DYC Goals**



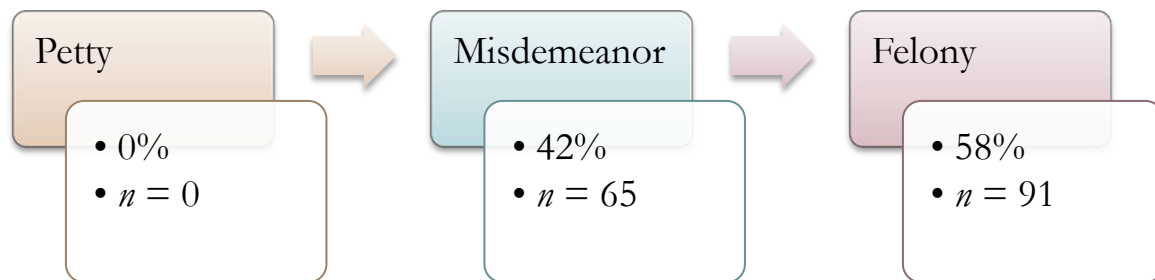
## OFFENSE SEVERITY

This section examines a youth's committing offense (the offense that resulted in their NYC sentence) versus his/her recidivist offense (the offense after discharge from NYC). Although youth who re-offend are still a threat to the community, if they re-offend with a lesser severity they are somewhat less of a threat to the community.

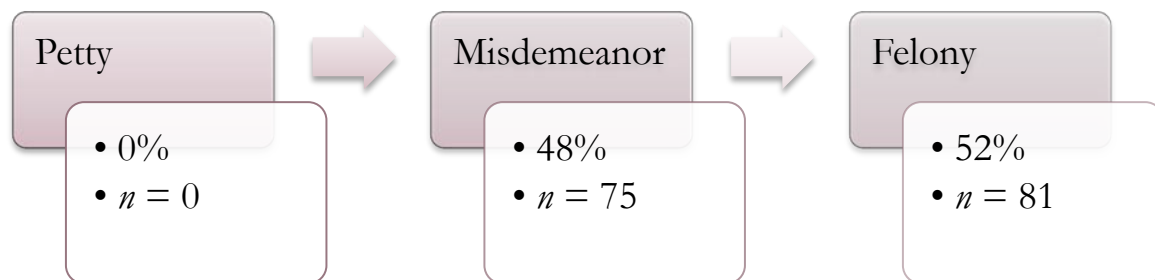
### Severity of Committing Offenses vs. Recidivist Offenses

The following analysis examines the most serious offense type for which a youth is committed to NYC (committing offense) and compares it to the most serious recidivist offense that occurs during the one-year follow-up period (recidivist offense).

**Figure 15: Original Committing Offense Severity of Recidivists (FY 2013-14, N = 156)**



**Figure 16: Recidivist Offense Severity (FY 2013-14, N = 156)**



Of the 156 clients discharged from NYC in FY2013-14 that recidivated during year one, the majority were originally sentenced to NYC on felony adjudications (58% felony vs. 42% misdemeanor). The same is true for recidivist offenses; the most common recidivist offense severity was also a felony (52% felony vs. 48% misdemeanor); however, there is a slight reduction in the percentage of felony recidivist offenses.

## Types of Committing Offenses vs. Recidivist Offenses

There are several different categories of which offenses are classified; person, property, weapon, traffic, drug, and other. Person offenses involve harm to another person. Crimes committed against people are considered the most severe type of offense. Property offenses involve the taking or destruction of property. Weapon offenses are violations of statutes or regulations that control deadly weapons. Traffic offenses, not to be confused with traffic violations, include things like driving under restraint, driving while ability impaired, and vehicular eluding. Other offenses, among this cohort, included accessory to crime, escape, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, impersonation/false reporting, forgery, obstructing a peace officer, obstructing government operations, resisting arrest, failure to register as a sex offender, and violation of a parole order.

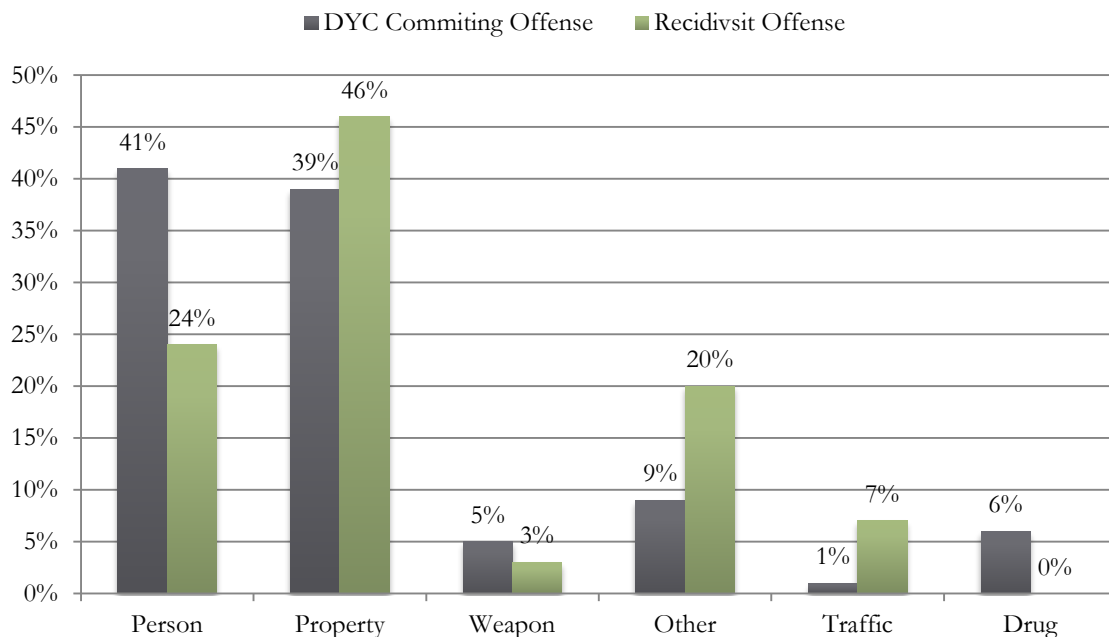
As shown in Figure 17, the most common types of committing offense were a person offenses (41%) and property offenses (39%). Person offenses were the most common NYC committing offense type.

The most common types of recidivist offenses were also person (24%) and property (46%) offenses. However, the proportion of recidivist offenses that were of crimes against people (24%) was much lower than the proportion of NYC committing offenses that were crimes against people (41%).

An interesting finding was that 6% of the NYC committing offenses were drug related offenses, and there were no recidivist offenses that were drug offenses. This could be a random finding, or could be related to the decriminalization of marijuana in Colorado.

For youth who had more than one recidivist offense, their most severe offense was selected for this analysis (as defined by the severity class). In the event a youth had more than one recidivist offense with the same severity class, the first occurring of those offenses was selected.

**Figure 17: Types of Committing Offenses vs. Recidivist Offenses**



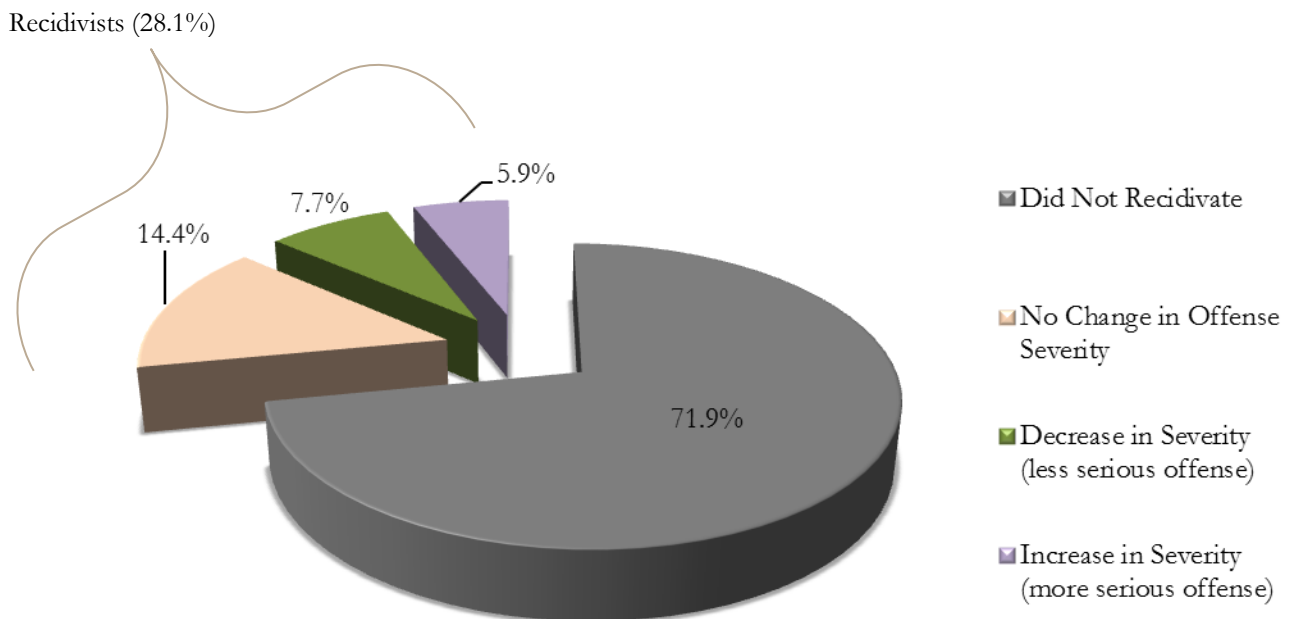


## Offense Severity Reduction

As shown in Figure 18, of the 556 total discharges, seventy-two percent (71.9%;  $n = 400$ ) did not recidivate in the twelve months following discharge. The remaining 28.1% did recidivate. Fourteen percent (14.4%;  $n = 80$ ) of the recidivist category re-offended with the same level as the original committing offense. Eight percent (7.7%;  $n = 43$ ) of youth re-offended with a lesser offense. The remaining six percent exhibited more serious criminal behaviors following discharge (5.9%;  $n = 33$ ).

Viewed from this perspective, the Division was successful in reducing the level of criminal behavior for 79.6% of youth discharged in FY 2013-14 (those who did not recidivate or had a decrease in offense severity; 71.9% + 7.7%).

**Figure 18: Offense Severity Risk Reduction**



# INVESTIGATIVE SPOTLIGHT

## SUBSTANCE USE AND ABUSE OVER TIME

### Substance Use at Time of NYC Commitment

This section examined youth over time, and their use of illicit substances at the time of commitment to NYC. Illicit substance use at the time of commitment was used due to the fact that once youth are in residential care with the Division their access to illicit substances is thought to be non-existent. Data for this section was taken from the Colorado Client Assessment Record (CCAR), a standard assessment given to all youth upon commitment to NYC.

**Table 7: Substance Use at the Time of NYC Commitment, by Cohort, over Time**

Percent of cohort self-reportedly using substance at time of commitment.	12-17 Year Olds Nationally	FY 2011-12 Discharge Cohort	FY 2012-13 Discharge Cohort	FY 2013-14 Discharge Cohort	p-value
Marijuana	7%	67%	67%	69%	0.65
<b>Alcohol</b>	12%	<b>53%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>0.03*</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>	8%	<b>35%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>0.00*</b>
Cocaine/crack	<1%	13%	14%	16%	0.33
Amphetamines/Stimulants	-	11%	12%	14%	0.46
Hallucinogens	1%	12%	10%	10%	0.27
<b>Opiates/Narcotics</b>	2%	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>0.02*</b>
Inhalants	1%	6%	6%	8%	0.31
Barbiturates/Sedatives/Tranquilizers	-	5%	5%	7%	0.24
Heroin	<1%	2%	2%	4%	0.06
Frequent/constant difficulties due to alcohol use	-	23%	25%	23%	0.74
Frequent/constant difficulties due to drug use	-	44%	44%	48%	0.19

*\* p<0.05 – indicates a statistically significant difference between cohorts*

The use of alcohol, tobacco, and opiates/narcotics has been increasing for each discharge cohort over time. Just over a third of youth in FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 cohorts were using tobacco, while almost half of the FY 2013-14 cohort was using tobacco at the time of NYC commitment (35% vs. 36% vs 49%,  $p = 0.00$ ). Alcohol use at commitment shows a steady increase year-over-year (53% vs. 56% vs. 60%,  $p = 0.03$ ). The use of opiates/narcotics has been increasing over time (8% vs. 11% vs. 13%,  $p = 0.02$ ).

No statistically significant differences in use of marijuana, cocaine/crack, heroin, barbiturates/sedatives/ tranquilizers, amphetamines/stimulants, hallucinogens, inhalants, or difficulties associated with use of alcohol or drugs was found over time.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), tracks the prevalence of the use of illicit substances among youth age 12-17, which is shown in Table 7 in gray. [15] It is interesting to see the striking difference in illicit substance use among youth committed to NYC compared to youth nationally.

## SUBSTANCE USE/ABUSE AND RECIDIVISM

Substance use/abuse is a well-established challenge for many delinquent youth. [16] [17] The natural question to ask is whether or not substance use/abuse has an effect on recidivism for this population? The best way to answer this question is to see whether youth who eventually recidivated had a higher likelihood of acknowledging having frequent or constant difficulties due to their substance use. As shown in Table 8, recidivists did in fact have more difficulties with substance use than non-recidivists; however, this nuance is not obvious until after youth have been discharged for two years or more. There was no difference in difficulties due to substance use for youth who had been discharged for only one year. After youth had been discharged for two years (meaning there was more time at risk to recidivate), a higher percentage of recidivists than non-recidivists had indicated prior difficulties with substances (alcohol 31% vs. 20%,  $p = 0.00$ ) (drugs; 49% vs. 40%,  $p = 0.03$ ). After youth had been discharged for three years (meaning there was much more time at risk to recidivate), a higher percentage of recidivists than non-recidivists had prior difficulties with substances (alcohol; 30% vs. 17%,  $p = 0.00$ ) (drugs; 48% vs. 40%,  $p = 0.04$ ).

**Table 8: Recidivists vs. Non-Recidivists Difficulties Due to Substance Use**

Percent using substance at time of commitment...	Non-Recidivists	Recidivists	<i>p</i> -value
<i>FY 2013-14 Discharge Cohort (1 Year Recidivism Cohort)</i>			
Frequent or constant difficulties due to alcohol use	24%	21%	0.50
Frequent or constant difficulties due to drug use	46%	54%	0.13
<i>FY 2012-13 Discharge Cohort (2 Year Recidivism Cohort)</i>			
Frequent or constant difficulties due to alcohol use	20%	31%	0.00*
Frequent or constant difficulties due to drug use	40%	49%	0.03*
<i>FY 2011-12 Discharge Cohort (3 Year Recidivism Cohort)</i>			
Frequent or constant difficulties due to alcohol use	17%	30%	0.00*
Frequent or constant difficulties due to drug use	40%	48%	0.04*
* $p < 0.05$ – indicates a statistically significant difference between cohorts			

These small differences for recidivists and substance use indicate that there may be a relationship between lifetime struggles with substance use and future crime. It also speaks to the importance of substance abuse treatment at NYC, specifically; the importance of teaching youth how to deal with possible substance use problems that may re-appear long after they have left NYC. Further, a re-assessment of substance use/abuse at the time of NYC discharge would even further help to understand the benefit of NYC treatment related to substance use for this population.

# NATIONAL COMPARISON

The following section is intended to compare Colorado’s rates of juvenile recidivism with other states in an effort to understand how our State compares nationally.

## Methods of National Comparison

This process involved an extensive review of available juvenile recidivism reports which related each state’s juvenile recidivism rates. A state was considered an ideal comparison state if it met the following conditions; 1) similar methodology to Colorado’s definition of recidivism, 2) multiple years of reporting recidivism and 3) consistency in how recidivism measures were reported each year.

## Results of National Comparison

Each state varied in its definition of recidivism, the time period used to capture recidivism, and also in the overall availability of data on recidivism rates. It is important to acknowledge that for the purposes of this report, definitions of recidivism were matched as closely as possible; however, each juvenile correctional system might be structured differently or have population-specific considerations which make them unique.

Table 9 represents the seven states that were selected as methodologically comparable to Colorado in terms of how they define juvenile recidivism. Respective recidivism rates are reported by state in ascending order.

**Table 9: National Comparison**

States with Comparable Juvenile Recidivism Measures			
State/District	One-Year Recidivism Rate	Two-Year Recidivism Rate	Three-Year Recidivism Rate
Maine*	13%	13%	N/A
Louisiana	20%	36%	46%
Maryland	21%	36%	47%
Colorado	28%	44%	52%
District of Columbia*	37%	N/A	N/A
Idaho*	40%	N/A	N/A
Florida*	42%	N/A	N/A
Virginia	49%	65%	74%

*\*State does not track youth for a full three year time period.*

Of the eight comparable states, Colorado’s rate of 28% (28.1%) appears to be the fourth lowest juvenile recidivism rate. The three lowest one-year recidivism rates belong to Maine (13%), Louisiana (20%) and Maryland (21%).

Last year, Colorado had the fifth lowest one-year juvenile recidivism rate (31%) after Maryland (19%), Louisiana (21%), Maine (24%), and Idaho (30%). It is important to note that in comparison to last year, Maine had the largest change in recidivism rates, going from third lowest, to being the state with the lowest recidivism rate this year. Maine did not explicate or hypothesize in their report regarding the large change in their rate from last year to this year. Further,

Maine reported a 0% increase in recidivism rate from year one to year two. Again, an explanation for this unlikely finding could not be identified in Maine's literature. The other states were mostly consistent in their comparability and had similar ranking order and recidivism rates reported for this year.

Data from all other states (not shown in Table 9) were searched for and examined, but ultimately excluded because they either could not be found, did not report recidivism rate, or because of differences in their definition of recidivism. For instance, Ohio defines a recidivist act as "a return to the Department of Youth Services (DYS)" or any juvenile "incarcerated in the adult correctional system." Using this definition might result in a misinterpretation of the true comparability of this state's recidivism rate and Colorado's. This example illustrates the importance of using caution when making state-to-state comparisons of recidivism rates.

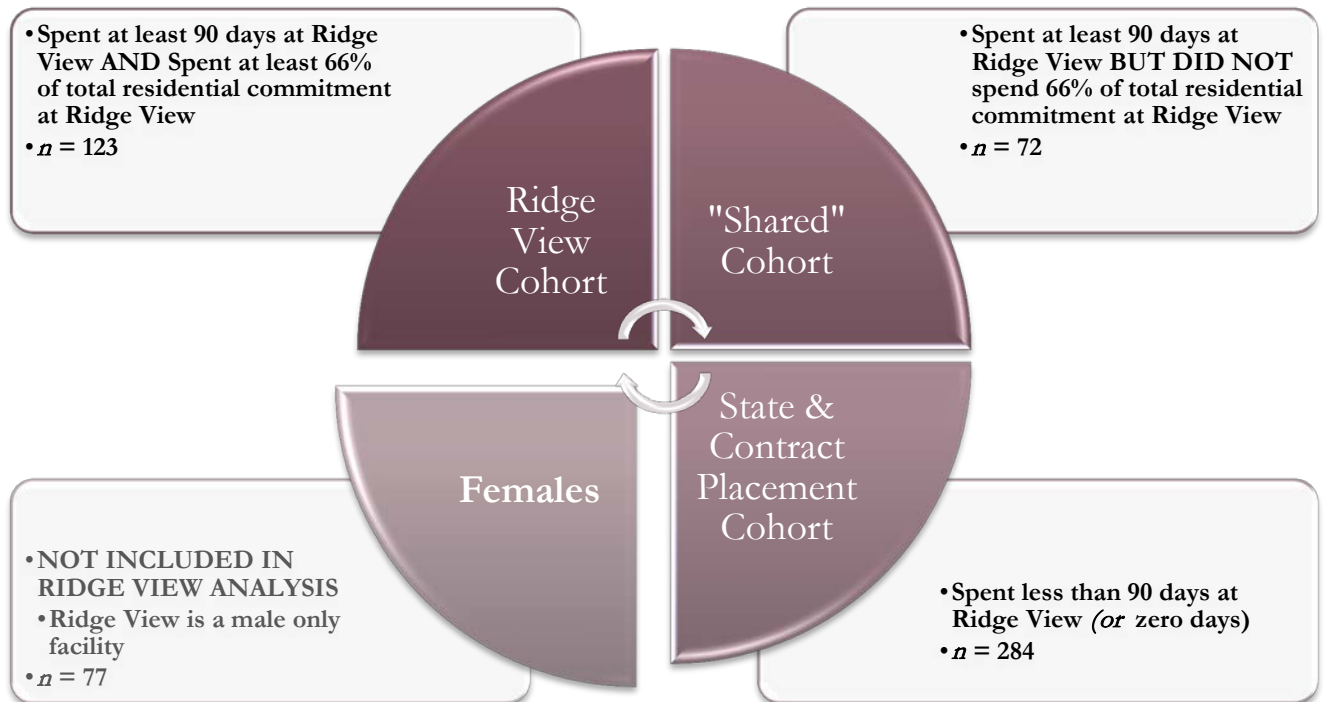
# RIDGE VIEW RECIDIVISM SECTION

Section 19-2-411.5(5), C.R.S., the legislation authorizing the construction and operation of the Ridge View Youth Services Center, specifies that:

*On an annual basis, the department of human services shall calculate the recidivism rate for committed juveniles in the custody of the department of human services who complete the program offered by the facility. In calculating the recidivism rate, the department of human services shall include any juvenile who commits a criminal offense, either as a juvenile or as an adult, within three years after leaving the facility. The department of human services shall report the recidivism rate to the general assembly.*

This section reports recidivism and other outcome information for youth discharged from DYC who were placed at Ridge View Youth Services Center (RVYSC), which is mandated by the legislation. Youth committed to DYC will experience multiple placements during their commitment sentence (particularly due to changes in the level of security needed or warranted). Therefore, it is necessary to define what a “youth who completes the program offered by the facility [Ridge View]” means. A Ridge View youth shall be defined as having spent at least 90 days of their commitment to the Division at RVYSC, and who stayed at RVYSC for at least two-thirds (66%) of their total residential commitment period. Since youth are often moved between facilities, this method allows for comparisons where youth spent “the majority” of their residential commitment sentence. The criteria for, and breakdown of, the three cohorts is illustrated below.

**Figure 19: Ridge View Cohort Methodology for FY 2013-14 Discharges (N = 556)**

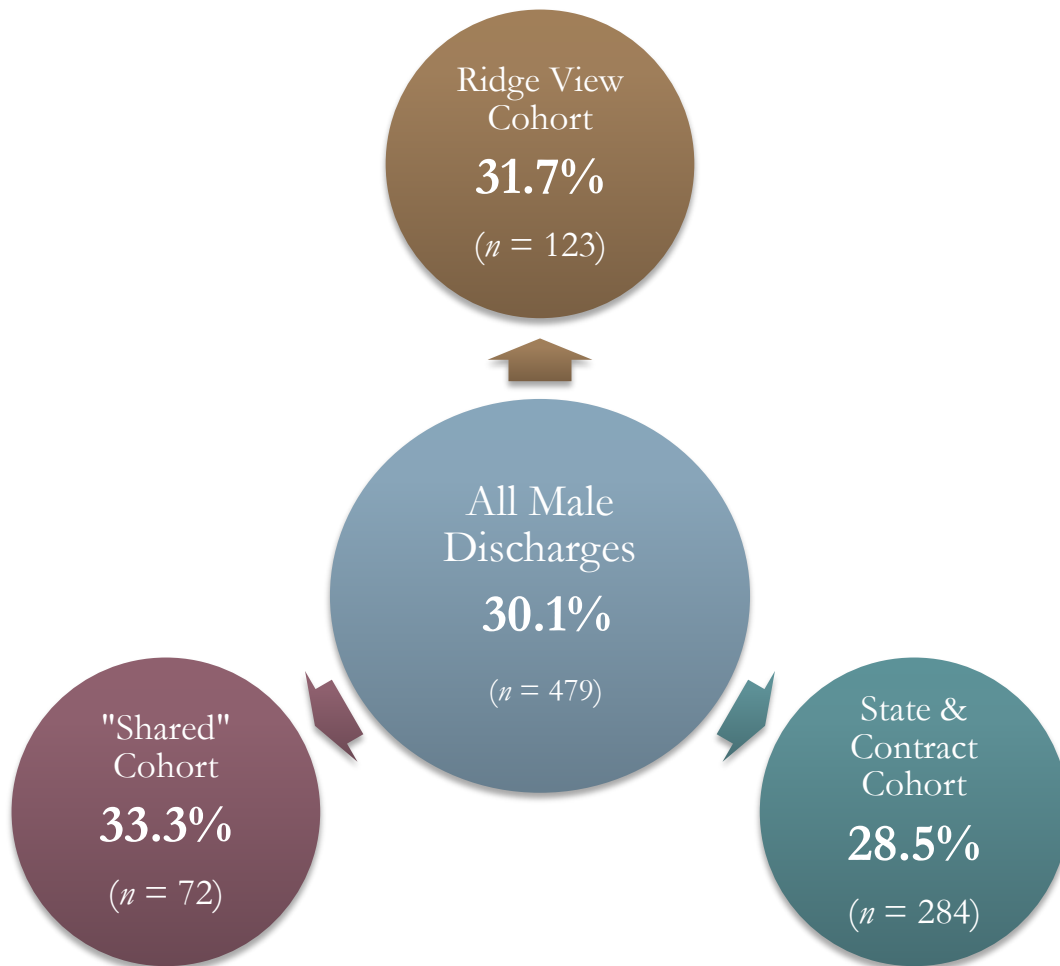


## FY 2013-14 COHORT RECIDIVISM COMPARISONS

The Ridge View cohort was compared with all other males discharged from DYC during this same time period who did not spend time at RVYSC and to a shared group of males who spent 90 days or more at RVYSC, but did not stay at the program for at least 66% of their total residential length of service (LOS).

Although the RVYSC cohort indicated a slightly higher rate of recidivism, these differences were not found to be statistically significant. In fact, no statistical differences in rates of recidivism one year after discharge were found between the three cohorts of interest. Each cohort had a similar percentage of males who recidivated. As shown in Figure 20, 30.1% of all male discharges recidivated within one year (regardless of what facility they spent the majority of their time). When results are broken out by cohort; 31.7% of the youth who spent the majority of their commitment sentence at Ridge View recidivated one-year post-discharge, 28.5% of youth who spent the majority of their residential sentence in State and Contract Placements recidivated, and 33.3% of the "Shared" cohort recidivated.

**Figure 20: Recidivism Rates by Ridge View Cohort**



## FY 2013-14 Cohort Differences

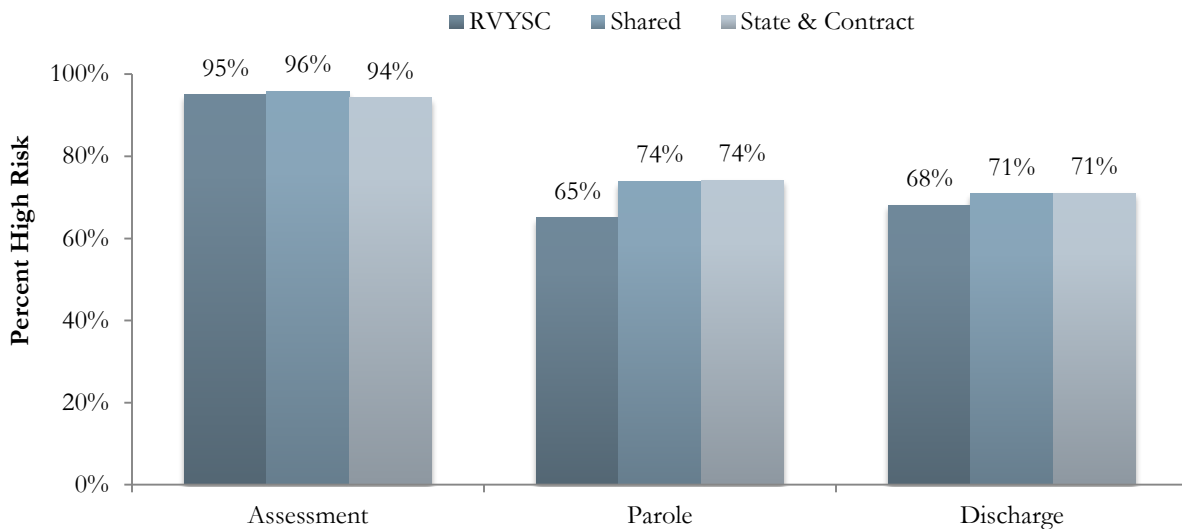
As indicated previously, the rates of recidivism between the three cohorts of interest did not differ; however, it is important to ask whether there were differences in potential recidivism risk between youth who composed the cohorts.

### Risk for Recidivism by Cohort over the Commitment Period

No differences in terms of individual risk for recidivism were found depending on where a youth was placed. This supports the finding that there was also no difference in actual recidivism found between the three cohorts. As shown in Figure 21, no statistically significant differences in the risk of recidivism among the cohorts of interest were found at any point in time during the commitment period.

1. At the time of assessment, there was no statistically significant difference in CJRA risk level between the three cohorts. All cohorts had roughly the same percentage of youth who scored high risk on their initial CJRA.
2. On the Parole CJRA, there was no statistically significant difference in CJRA risk level between any of the three cohorts. Although Ridge View had a lower percent of males that were considered high risk, the difference was not statistically significant.
3. On the Discharge CJRA, there was no statistically significant difference in CJRA risk level between any of the three cohorts. All cohorts had roughly the same percentage of youth who scored high risk on their Discharge CJRA.

**Figure 21: Risk for Recidivism by Cohort over the Commitment Period**





## Recidivism Rates over Time, by Cohort

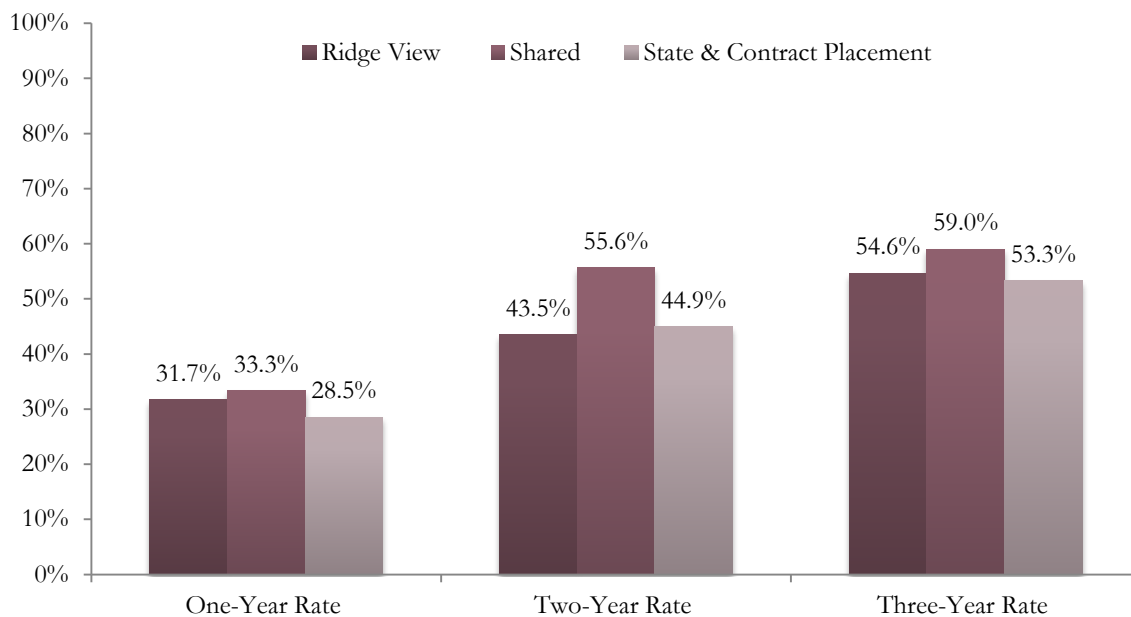
Recidivism rates over time were not found to differ statistically between the three cohort groups. In other words, the location where a youth spent the majority of his commitment sentence did not appear to have an effect on recidivism among males. Please refer to Table 10 and Figure 22 for details.

**Table 10: Ridge View Cohort Recidivism Rates over Time**

Recidivism Rates	Cohort	Ridge View	Shared	State & Contract Placement	TOTAL (All Males)
One-Year Rate	FY 2013-14 discharges	31.7%	33.3%	28.5%	30.1%
Two-Year Rate	FY 2012-13 discharges	43.5%	55.6%	44.9%	46.5%
Three-Year Rate	FY 2011-12 discharges	54.6%	59.0%	53.3%	54.5%

Within one year of discharge, approximately 30% of all males had recidivated (regardless of commitment placement). Within two years of discharge, almost half of all males had recidivated (regardless of commitment placement). Although some variation in the percentage of youth who recidivated after 2 years is seen (43.5% of Ridge View youth, 55.6% of the Shared Cohort, and 44.9% of State & Contract Placed youth), the differences were not found to be statistically significant. Within three years of discharge over half of all males had recidivated (regardless of commitment placement). Again the small cohort differences were not statistically significant for the three-year follow-up period.

**Figure 22: Comparison of Recidivism Rates over Time**

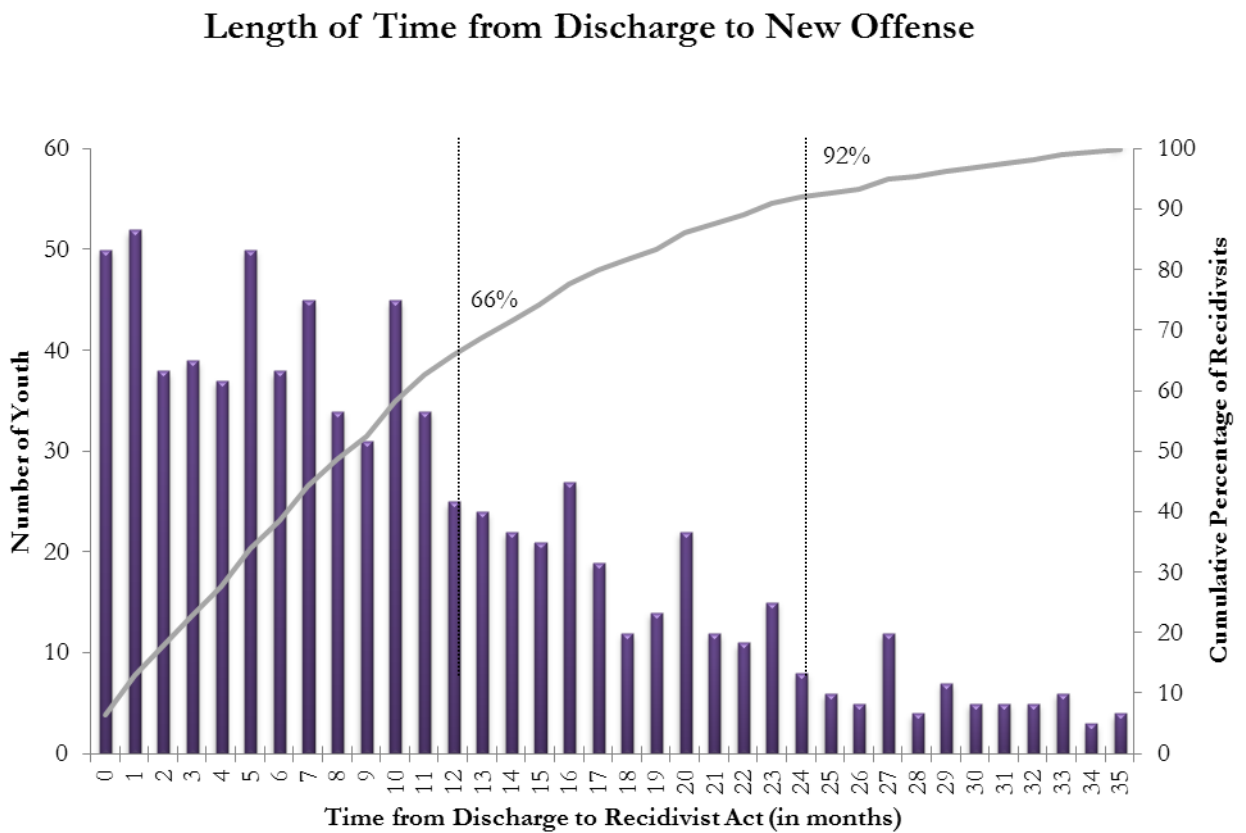


# TIME TO RECIDIVIST OFFENSE

## TIME TO NEW OFFENSE

Youth who discharged in FYs 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14 (the three recidivism discharged cohorts included in this report) were included in this analysis ( $N = 1877$ ). For youth who did recidivate within the prescribed time period ( $n=787$ ), Figure 23 depicts the points in time when the new offenses occurred. As shown in the histogram, the largest number of youth who recidivated did so within the first year after discharge (66%). By two years after discharge almost all youth who did recidivate had done so (92%). The graph displays how as time goes on and on, fewer and fewer youth commit new offenses. For youth with multiple recidivist offenses, only the first offense was used for this analysis.

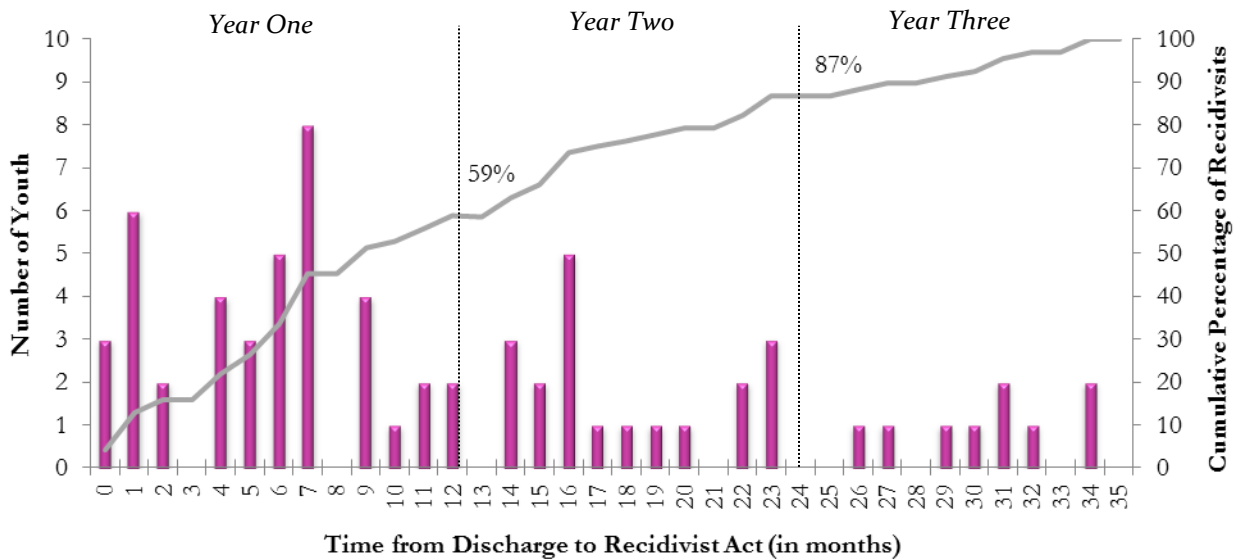
Figure 23: Time to Recidivist Act



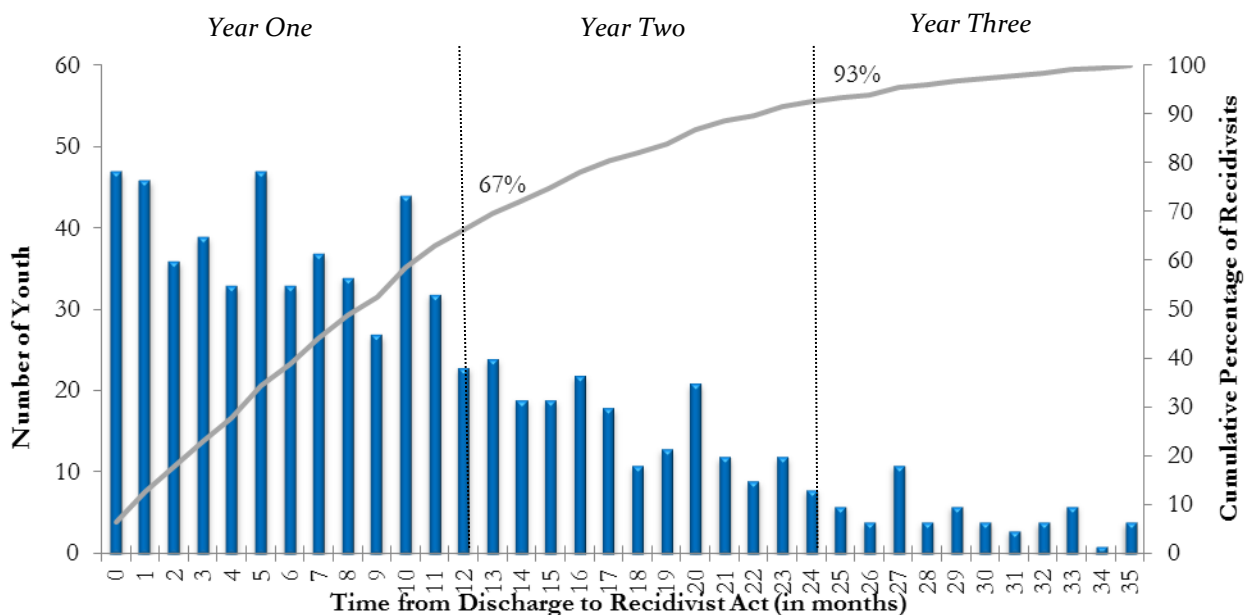
### Time to New Offense, by Gender

Differences in the amount of time to recidivist act were found between males and females. Males tended to recidivate within a shorter amount of time than females. The average length of time between discharge and recidivist act for males was 10.4 months and for females was 12.2 months ( $F=2.8, df=1, p=0.09$ ). This is easy to see when you look at the trajectory of females and males presented in the graphs below.

**Figure 24: Time to Recidivist Act for Females**



**Figure 25: Time to Recidivist Act for Males**



## DISCUSSION/STUDY LIMITATIONS

### **The True Recidivism Rate is Unknown**

Recidivism is defined as a new felony/misdemeanor conviction/adjudication for an offense committed within a specified time period. Given the definition, recidivism rates are only a best estimate. The rates reported are as close to the true rate as possible; however, they are still an underestimate. There are several challenges that reduce the accuracy of these estimates.

#### *1) Denver County Cases Not Included*

The Denver County Court System is the only county court system in the State whose data is not captured by the Judicial Department's data system; therefore, adult misdemeanor convictions processed by Denver County Court are not included in this study. Denver County adult felony convictions are captured, because the Denver District Court processes them, which is a part of the state's judicial data system. Denver Juvenile Court processes juvenile misdemeanor and felony adjudications, so juvenile adjudications from Denver are included.

#### *2) Youth Discharged to DOC/Adult Corrections Not Included*

For all intents and purposes, youth who are discharged from DYC directly to the adult correctional system would be considered recidivists by most people's standards. Most of these youth are transferred to DOC because they commit offenses while at DYC (which is captured as pre-discharge recidivism not post-discharge recidivism); however, due to the methodology of the way recidivism is determined (a recidivist act within a time period after discharge), the youth who are discharged directly to DOC do not have the same opportunities to commit offenses as youth who are discharged to the community. The only way a youth who is discharged to DOC can be considered a recidivist, using the current definition, is if he/she is charged with an offense while at an adult correctional facility. This limitation will be experienced by any state who defines juvenile recidivism using the same methodology as Colorado.

#### *3) Offenses Committed in Other States Not Included*

This study only uses data from the Colorado Judicial System; therefore, if a youth commits an offense in another state, it is not counted. Although it would be more accurate to include offenses committed in other states, the reality of obtaining highly confidential data from 49 states is not feasible.

#### *4) Offenses While on Parole Status are Not Considered Recidivist Offenses*

Offenses committed while a youth is on parole status are not counted as recidivist acts because they did not occur after the youth fully discharged from the Division. While a youth is on parole status, he/she remains under the supervision of the Division, and the recidivism clock starts once DYC supervision has ended.

#### *5) Time-at-Risk (actual increases)*

Time-at-risk increases when follow-up periods are extended. Increased time-at-risk results in the detection of more re-offending behavior, and therefore higher recidivism rates. For example, in a one-year follow-up period, a youth has 365 days at-risk, or one year's opportunity to re-offend. However, in a two-year follow-up period, that same youth has twice as much time-at-risk, and double the opportunity to re-offend (730 days). It has been demonstrated that with increased time-at-risk, more youth recidivate.

#### *6) Judicial Process Delays Erroneously Decrease Recidivism Rates*

A recidivist act, as described in the methodology section of this report, is determined by a guilty finding leading to a new adjudication or conviction. The Judicial process involved in obtaining a guilty finding includes committing an offense, being arrested, having the offense filed in court, and then the court finding the defendant guilty. This process can take a substantial amount of time and due to Judicial delays, many filings remain open when the data used to create this report is extracted from the database. This means that a youth may ultimately be guilty of a new offense but the verdict has not been determined at the time when the data is pulled for analysis. Filing charge findings (i.e., guilty, not guilty) can come days, months, or even years following a filing. Youth who had open cases with missing findings during the one-year follow-up period are not considered to be recidivists--as the definition of recidivism is a new adjudication or conviction (therefore a finding is necessary to determine whether or not a youth recidivated). Although these youth are not captured as recidivists in year-one, they will most likely be captured with extended follow-up periods. When data is more complete, more adjudications and convictions are captured, and this in turn increases recidivism rates.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Misclassification Bias**

Many of the analyses in this report are based on the one-year recidivism cohort, or most recent DYC discharge cohort. Naturally, the Division wants to know information on the most recently discharged youth; however, many of the youth who are identified as non-recidivists after one year ultimately do recidivate in the subsequent two or three years. This means that for many of the analyses they are labeled as “non-recidivists” when in fact they will be “recidivists.” One possible solution to this problem, which will generate more meaningful results, is to focus the report on the three-year post-discharge cohort rather than the one-year post-discharge cohort. It has been demonstrated that most of the youth who will eventually recidivate have done so within three years. This means there would be more confidence, and much less misclassification of those classified as “recidivists” and “non-recidivists.” Having less misclassification allows for more accurate comparisons and better results.

### **Discharge Assessments**

When youth are committed to DYC, they undergo a battery of assessments. These assessments help to formulate the youth’s treatment plan while they are committed. It is recommended that the Division also re-assess youth on some or all evaluations so that treatment progress can be measured. Currently, the CJRA is the only re-assessment given at discharge.

## APPENDIX A – Non-Significant Findings

TABLE A: FACTORS TESTED BUT FOUND NOT TO DIFFER STATISTICALLY BETWEEN RECIDIVISTS AND NON-RECIDIVISTS (FY 2013-14 DISCHARGE COHORT)

	Non recidivists		Recidivists		<i>p</i> -value	Total
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
<b>Mean age at first adjudication</b>	14.7 years		14.4 years		0.15	14.6 yrs
<b>Mean age at commitment</b>	16.3 years		16.2 years		0.22	16.3 yrs
<b>Mean age at discharge</b>	18.6 years		18.3 years		0.80	18.5 yrs
<b>Mean Length of residential commitment</b>	19.2 months		19.3 months		0.97	19.3 mo
<b>Mean Length of parole</b>	6.5 months		7.2 months		0.09	6.7 mo
<b>Mean Length of detention</b>	20 days		28 days		0.07	22 days
<b>Mean number of prior out-of-home placements</b>	2		2.2		0.47	2.1
<b>DYC Region</b>						
	Central	161	40.3%	60	38.5%	39.7%
	Northeast	128	32.0%	46	29.5%	31.3%
	Southern	72	18.0%	37	23.7%	19.6%
	Western	39	9.8%	13	8.3%	9.4%
<b>Primary Race/Ethnicity</b>						
	White	191	47.8%	62	39.7%	0.7%
	Black/African American	63	15.8%	26	16.7%	16.7%
	Hispanic	130	32.5%	67	42.9%	35.4%
	Asian/ Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6	1.5%	1	0.6%	0.86
	American Indian/Alaska Native	6	1.5%	0	0%	1.1%
	Other	4	1.0%	0	0%	0.7%
<b>DYC Committing Offense Charge</b>						
	Felony	224	56.0%	91	58.3%	56.7%
	Misdemeanor	176	44.0%	65	41.7%	0.62
	Petty	0	100%	0	0%	0.0%
<b>DYC Committing Offense Type</b>						
	Person	164	41.0%	62	39.7%	40.6%
	Property	157	39.3%	60	38.5%	39.0%
	Drug	20	5.0%	11	7.1%	0.52
	Weapon	20	5.0%	9	5.8%	5.2%
	Other	37	9.3%	11	7.1%	8.6%
	Traffic	2	0.5%	3	1.9%	0.9%
<b>Mental Health</b>						
	No formal mental health intervention required at commitment	155	39.0%	67	43.2%	0.36
	Formal mental health intervention required at commitment	242	61.0%	88	56.8%	59.8%
<b>Drug and Alcohol Treatment level at DYC commitment</b>						
	Treatment	282	70.5%	110	70.5%	70.5%
	Intervention	75	18.8%	26	16.7%	0.70
	Prevention	43	10.8%	20	12.8%	12.8%
<b>Original Security Level</b>						
	Secure	103	25.8%	50	32.1%	27.5%
	Staff-Supervised	148	37.0%	61	39.1%	0.13
	Community	149	37.3%	45	28.8%	27.5%
<b>Sex Offender</b>						
		44	11.0%	15	9.6%	0.38

	Non recidivists		Recidivists		<i>p</i> -value	Total	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%			
<b>Prior Number of Adjudications</b>							
	None	106	26.5%	30	19.2%	0.20	24.5%
	One	99	24.8%	42	26.9%		25.4%
	Two	195	48.8%	84	53.8%		50.2%
<b>Prior Number of Commitments</b>							
	None	380	95.0%	147	94.2%	0.73	94.8%
	One	19	4.8%	9	5.8%		5.0%
	Two	1	0.3%	0	0%		0.2%
<b>Discharge Placement</b>							
	Home	313	82.2%	106	74.6%	0.40	80.1%
	Adult Jail/Adult Corrections	46	12.1%	26	18.3%		13.8%
	Group Living	3	0.8%	1	0.7%		0.8%
	Escape	1	0.3%	0	0%		0.2%
	Data not available	1	0.3%	0	0%		0.2%



## Appendix B – Works Cited

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## APPENDIX C – Additional Information Requested in RFI

Information provided in Appendix C addresses the outstanding requests outlined in the legislative request for information. Those outstanding requests include: (1) the number of juveniles served and (2) the length of stay. The third request, (3) recidivism data per placement, was addressed in the body of this report.

## ALL CLIENTS POPULATION DATA

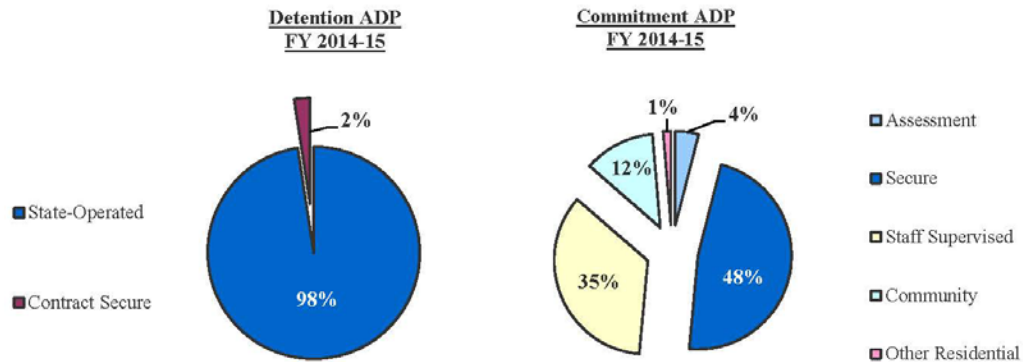
Fiscal Year 2014-2015

DETAINED YOUTH	Clients Served <sup>1</sup>	New Admits	ADP	LOS
State-Operated	3,937	6,877	275.0	14.6 days
Contract Secure	97	147	6.8	16.9 days
<b>Total Detained</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>281.8</b>	<b>14.6 days</b>

COMMITTED YOUTH	Clients Served <sup>1</sup>	New Commitments	ADP	LOS
Assessment	458		29.5	0.8 month
Secure	993		351.7	10.5 months
Staff Supervised	606		258.7	7.1 months
Community	303		90.8	2.5 months
Other Residential <sup>2</sup>	34		9.9	0.2 month
<b>Total Residential</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>740.7</b>	<b>20.3 months</b>

PAROLED YOUTH	Clients Served <sup>1</sup>	New Intakes	ADP	LOS
<b>Total Paroled</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>246.1</b>	<b>6.6 months</b>

STATEWIDE TOTAL	Clients Served <sup>1</sup>	ADP	LOS
<b>STATEWIDE TOTAL</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>1,268.6</b>	<b>27.1 months</b>



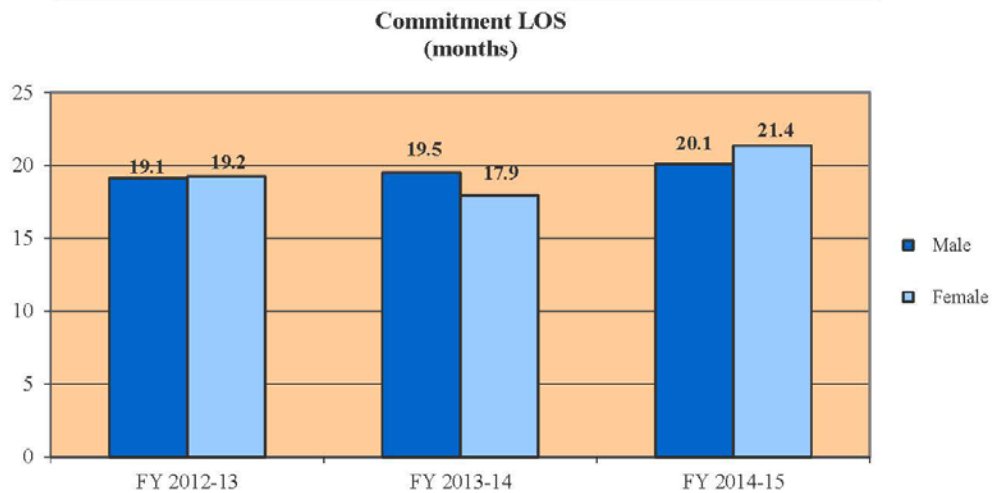
<sup>1</sup>Clients Served is an unduplicated count. Categorical totals are not a sum of individual program counts and are not available for all categories.

<sup>2</sup>Other Residential includes Group Homes, Job Corps, Hospitalizations, Shelter Care, etc.

NOTE: Throughout the Reference Manual, category sums may vary slightly from given totals due to rounding differences.

**COMMITMENT POPULATION  
LENGTH OF SERVICE (LOS) TRENDS**

	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
<b>GENDER</b>			
Male	19.1	19.5	20.1
Female	19.2	17.9	21.4
<b>TOTAL Commitment LOS (months)</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>ETHNICITY</b>			
Anglo-American	18.8	18.9	20.8
African-American	21.5	23.1	21.5
Hispanic/Latino	18.4	18.2	18.5
Native American	17.5	18.9	30.1
Asian-American	20.7	16.1	21.5
Other	19.4	20.1	14.6
<b>AGE<sup>1</sup></b>			
11 Years	N/A	2.0	N/A
12 Years	24.0	38.5	35.9
13 Years	27.7	26.9	27.5
14 Years	23.8	23.9	26.7
15 Years	23.1	21.3	23.6
16 Years	19.7	20.1	20.9
17 Years	16.4	17.4	18.0
18 Years	16.0	17.3	17.5
19 Years	12.9	11.0	13.9



<sup>1</sup> Refers to Age at Commitment

**COMMITMENT POPULATION**  
**CLIENTS SERVED & ADP BY PROGRAM**  
**Fiscal Year 2014-2015**

	Clients Served <sup>1</sup>	ADP
<b>Assessment</b>		
<i>State Operated</i>		
Grand Mesa YSC	42	2.9
Mount View YSC	420	26.6
Platte Valley YSC	74	0.03
Spring Creek YSC	45	0.01
<b>Total Assessment</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<b>Secure</b>		
<i>State Operated</i>		
Adams YSC <sup>2</sup>	N/A	0.3
Gilliam YSC <sup>2</sup>	N/A	0.2
Grand Mesa YSC	93	38.0
Lookout Mountain YSC	237	136.9
Marvin W. Foote YSC <sup>2</sup>	29	1.0
Mount View YSC	525	28.1
Platte Valley YSC	218	42.8
Pueblo YSC <sup>2</sup>	N/A	0.5
Spring Creek YSC	111	17.9
Zebulon Pike YSC	82	38.0
<i>Subtotal State Operated</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>303.8</i>
<i>Privately Operated</i>		
Betty K. Marler Center	67	37.6
Robert Denier YSC	33	10.3
<i>Subtotal Privately Operated</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>47.9</i>
<b>Total Secure</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>351.7</b>
<b>Staff-Supervised (Contract)</b>		
Alternative Homes for Youth	41	16.8
Childrens Ark at Pueblo	14	2.4
Devereux Cleo Wallace	30	12.1
Gateway Residential-Delta	8	3.0
Hilltop Residential Youth Services	16	5.8
Jefferson Hills Aurora	124	45.6
Mountain Crest/Poudre Valley Health System	19	6.9
Ridgeview YSC	341	147.8
Robert A Brown Center	5	1.2
Southern Peaks	12	4.9
Third Way Center - Lowry	47	12.1
<b>Total Staff-Supervised (Contract)</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>258.7</b>

<sup>1</sup>Clients Served is an unduplicated count. Categorical totals are not a sum of individual program counts and are not available for all categories.

<sup>2</sup>Detention-only facilities periodically and briefly serve committed youth in certain instances.

**COMMITMENT POPULATION**  
**CLIENTS SERVED & ADP BY PROGRAM**  
**Fiscal Year 2014-2015**

	Clients Served <sup>1</sup>	ADP
<b>Community (Contract)</b>		
Community Corrections and Work Release	2	0.3
Dale House Project	30	7.8
Denver Area Youth Services	2	1.2
Gateway Residential Program - Grand Junction	3	0.6
Griffith Centers for Children Inc.	20	6.7
Hilltop Residential Youth Services	2	0.2
H.U.S.A.C. A Division of Haven Corporation	1	0.04
Job Corps	12	3.1
Kids Crossing	9	1.7
Maple Star Colorado	1	0.8
Mesa County Community Corrections	2	0.7
Mt. Evans Qualifying House	30	11.5
Savio House	2	0.1
Summit Treatment Service	22	7.6
Synergy	12	3.5
Third Way Center	15	4.3
Third Way Center - Pontiac	26	7.3
Third Way Center - York	33	6.6
Third Way Center - Lincoln	26	7.0
Turning Point Center - Prospect	15	3.8
Turning Point - Mathews St.	32	7.9
Whimsire Child Placement Agency	3	0.3
Youthtrack San Louis Valley	6	1.7
Youthtrack Work and Learn	27	6.0
<b>Total Community (Contract)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>90.8</b>
<b>Other Residential</b>		
Job Corps Program (Federally Funded)	<i>N/A</i>	2.1
Shelter Care (Short Term)	<i>N/A</i>	1.3
Immigration Detention Facility	<i>N/A</i>	0.2
Hospital	<i>N/A</i>	0.1
Residential Programs (MH, DA, Work)	<i>N/A</i>	2.5
Mental Health Institutes/Facilities	<i>N/A</i>	0.1
<b>Total Other Residential<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9.9</b>

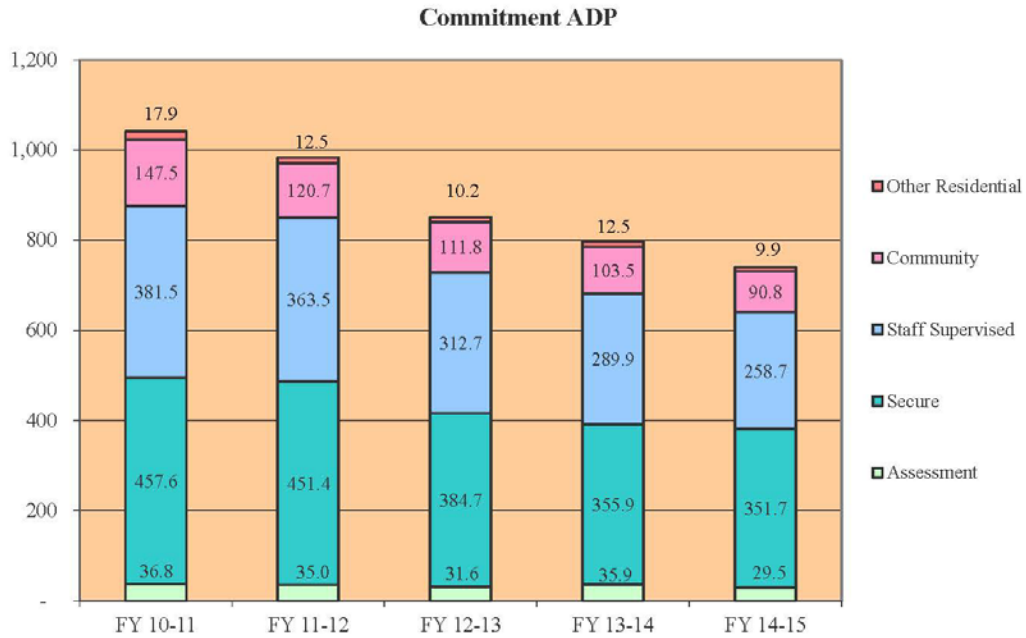
<b>STATEWIDE COMMITMENT</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>740.7</b>
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<sup>1</sup>Clients Served is an unduplicated count. Categorical totals are not a sum of individual program counts.

<sup>2</sup>Other Residential includes Group Homes, Job Corps, Hospitalizations, Shelter Care, etc.

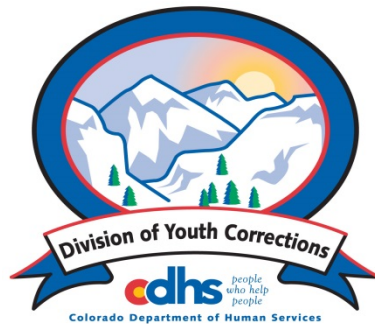
**COMMITMENT POPULATION TRENDS  
BY PROGRAM TYPE**

	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
Assessment	36.8	35.0	31.6	35.9	29.5
Secure	457.6	451.4	384.7	355.9	351.7
Staff Supervised	381.5	363.5	312.7	289.9	258.7
Community	147.5	120.7	111.8	103.5	90.8
Other Residential <sup>1</sup>	17.9	12.5	10.2	12.5	9.9
<b>Total Commitment ADP</b>	<b>1,041.3</b>	<b>983.1</b>	<b>851.0</b>	<b>797.6</b>	<b>740.7</b>



<sup>1</sup>Other Residential includes Group Homes, Job Corps, Hospitalizations, Shelter Care, etc.





Manual for the  
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections

# Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment

Based on:  
**Washington State  
Juvenile Court Assessment  
Manual Version 2.1**

This document has been edited to reflect institutions, agencies, and legal definitions appropriate to the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) in Colorado but otherwise remains as written by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

June1, 2006

### 3B. Current School Status

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
<i>List items in the following section only if the youth has been enrolled in school during the last six months.</i>					
1. Youth's current school enrollment status, regardless of attendance:	Graduated/GED				2
	Enrolled full-time				2
	Enrolled part-time				1
	Suspended			3	
	Dropped out			3	
	Expelled			3	
2. Type of school in which youth is enrolled:	Enrolled at <i>School Name, school type</i>				0
3. Youth believes there is value in getting an education:	Believes getting education is of value				1
	Somewhat believes education is of value			1	
	Does not believe education is of value			2	
4. Youth believes school provides an encouraging environment for him or her:	Believes school is encouraging				1
	Somewhat believes school is encouraging			1	
	Does not believe school is encouraging			2	
5. Teachers, staff, or coaches the youth likes or feels comfortable talking with:	Not close to any adult at school			0	
	Close to 1 adult at school				1
	Close to 2 adults at school				2
	Close to 3 adults at school				2
	Close to 4 or more adults at school				2
6. Youth's involvement in school activities during most recent term:	Involved in 2 or more school activities				2
	Involved in 1 school activity				1
	Not involved in any school activities			1	
	Not interested in school activities			2	
7. Youth's conduct in the most recent term:	Recognition for good school behavior				2
	No problems with school conduct				1
	School problems reported by teachers			1	
	School problem calls to parents			2	
	School problem calls to police			3	
8. Number of expulsions and suspensions in the most recent term:	No recent expel/suspend				1
	1 recent expel/suspend			1	
	2 or 3 recent expel/suspend			2	
	Over 3 recent expel/suspend			3	
9. Youth's attendance in the most recent term:	Good attendance; few excused absences				2
	No unexcused absences				1
	Some partial-day unexcused absences			1	
	Some full-day unexcused absences			2	
	Truancy petition/equivalent or withdrawn			3	

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
10. Youth's academic performance in the most recent school term:	Grades: mostly As				3
	Grades: mostly As and Bs				2
	Grades: mostly Bs and Cs, no Fs				1
	Grades: mostly Cs and Ds, some Fs			1	
	Grades: Some Ds and mostly Fs			2	
11. Interviewer's assessment of likelihood the youth will stay in and graduate from high school or an equivalent vocational school:	Assessed as very likely to graduate				1
	Assessed as uncertain to graduate			1	
	Assessed as not likely to graduate			2	
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Lower 33%</b>				<b>0-3</b>	
<b>Middle</b>				<b>4-6</b>	
<b>Upper 33%</b>				<b>7-22</b>	

### 6B. Current Relationships

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
1. Current positive adult non-family relationships not connected to school or employment:	No current positive adult relationships			0	
	1 positive current adult relationship				1
	2 positive current adult relationships				2
	3 or more current positive adult relationships				3
2. Current pro-social community ties:	No pro-social community ties			0	
	Some pro-social community ties				1
	Strong pro-social community ties				2
3. Current friends/companions youth actually spends time with:	No consistent friends or companions			1	
	Only pro-social friends				1
	Pro-social and anti-social friends			1	
	Only anti-social friends			2	
	Gang member/associate			3	
4. Currently in a "romantic," intimate, or sexual relationship:	Not romantically involved			0	
	Romantically involved: pro-social person				1
	Romantically involved: anti-social person			1	
5. Currently admires/emulates anti-social peers:	Does not admire anti-social peers				1
	Somewhat admires anti-social peers			1	
	Admires, emulates anti-social peers			2	
6. Current resistance to anti-social peer influence:	Does not associate with anti-social peers				2
	Usually resists anti-social peer influence				1
	Rarely resists anti-social peer influence			1	
	Leads anti-social peers			2	
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Lower 33%</b>				<b>0-0</b>	
<b>Middle</b>				<b>1-2</b>	
<b>Upper 33%</b>				<b>3-8</b>	

## 7B. Current Living Arrangements

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
1. Youth is currently living with: <i>(Sum protective factors for a maximum of 4 points)</i> :	Living Alone			0	
	Transient living			1	
	Biological mother				2
	Biological father				2
	Non-biological mother				1
	Non-biological father				1
	Older sibling(s)				0
	Younger sibling(s)				0
	Grandparent(s)				0
	Other relative(s)				0
	Long-term parental partner(s)				0
	Short-term parental partner(s)				0
	Youth's romantic partner				0
	Youth's child				0
	Foster/group home				0
Youth's friends				0	
2. Annual combined income of youth and family:	Annual income under \$15,000			2	
	Annual income \$15,000 to \$34,999			1	
	Annual income \$35,000 to \$49,999				1
	Annual income \$50,000 and over				2
3. Jail/imprisonment history of persons who are currently involved with the household: <i>One point for a maximum of 3 points</i>	No jail/imprisonment in current family				1
	Current mother/female caretaker jail/imprisonment			1	
	Current father/male caretaker jail/imprisonment			1	
	Current older sibling jail/imprisonment			1	
	Current younger sibling jail/imprisonment			1	
	Current other family member jail/imprisonment			1	
4. Problem history of parents who are currently involved with the household: <i>Score one point per problem up to a maximum of 3 points, but print all problems checked.</i>	No current parent problems				1
	Current parent alcohol problem			1	
	Current parent drugs problem			1	
	Current parent mental health problem			1	
	Current parent physical health problem			1	
	Current parent employment problem			1	
5. Problem history of siblings who are currently involved with the household: <i>Score one point per problem up to a maximum of 3 points, but print all problems checked.</i>	No siblings in household			0	
	No current sibling problems				1
	Current sibling alcohol problem			1	
	Current sibling drug problem			1	
	Current sibling mental health problem			1	
	Current sibling physical health problem			1	
	Current sibling employment problem			1	
6. Support network for family:	No family support network			0	
	Some family support network				1
	Strong family support network				2

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
7. Family willingness to help support of youth:	Family willing to support youth				1
	Family inconsistently supports youth			1	
	Family not willingness to support youth			2	
	Family hostile, berating, belittling of youth			3	
8. Family provides opportunities for youth to participate in family activities and decisions:	No opportunities for family involvement			2	
	Some opportunities for family involvement			1	
	Opportunities for family involvement				1
9. Youth has run away or been kicked out of home:	No run away/kicked out				1
	Run away/kicked out			1	
	Currently a runaway/kicked out			2	
10. Family member(s) youth feels close to or has good relation with: <i>Score one point per member up to a maximum of 3 points</i>	Not close to family members			1	
	Close to mother/female caretaker				1
	Close to father/male caretaker				1
	Close to male sibling				1
	Close to female sibling				1
	Close to extended family				1
11. Level of conflict between parents, between youth and parents, among siblings:	Some family conflict: well managed				1
	Family verbal intimidation, arguments			1	
	Family threats of physical abuse			2	
	Domestic violence: physical/sexual abuse			3	
12. Parental supervision:	Consistent good parental supervision				1
	Sporadic parental supervision			1	
	Inadequate parental supervision			2	
13. Parental authority and control:	Usually follows family rules				1
	Sometimes follows family rules			1	
	Consistently disobeys family/is hostile			2	
14. Consistent appropriate punishment for bad behavior:	Consistently appropriate punishment				1
	Consistently overly severe punishment			1	
	Consistently insufficient punishment			1	
	Inconsistent or erratic punishment			2	
15. Consistent appropriate rewards for good behavior:	Consistently appropriate rewards				1
	Consistently overly indulgent/overly protective			1	
	Consistently insufficient rewards			1	
	Inconsistent or erratic rewards			2	
16. Parental characterization of youth's anti-social behavior:	Parents disapprove of youth's anti-social behavior				1
	Parents minimize/excuse youth's anti-social behavior			1	
	Youth's anti-social behavior ok with parents			2	
	Parents proud of youth's anti-social behavior			3	
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Lower 33%</b>				<b>0-4</b>	
<b>Middle</b>				<b>5-8</b>	
<b>Upper 33%</b>				<b>9-34</b>	

## 8B. Current Alcohol and Drugs

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
1. Alcohol use: <i>Sum points for a maximum of 11 points.</i>	No current alcohol use		0		
	Current alcohol use not disrupting functioning			1	
	Alcohol disrupts education			2	
	Alcohol causes family conflict			2	
	Alcohol interferes with pro-social friendships			2	
	Alcohol causes health problems			2	
	Alcohol contributes criminal behavior			3	
2. Current drug use: <i>Sum points for a maximum of 12 points.</i>	No current drug use		0		
	Current drug use not disrupting functioning			2	
	Drug use disrupts education			2	
	Drug use causes family conflict			2	
	Drug use interferes pro-social friendships			2	
	Drug use causes health problems last			2	
	Drug contributes criminal behavior			4	
3. Type of drugs currently used. ( <i>Not scored, information only</i> )	Current drug use: <i>List all yes's</i>				
	Marijuana/Hashish			0	
	Amphetamines			0	
	Cocaine (coke)			0	
	Cocaine (crack/rock)			0	
	Heroin			0	
	Inhalants			0	
	Barbiturates			0	
	Tranquilizers/sedatives			0	
	Hallucinogens			0	
	Phencyclidine			0	
	Other opiates			0	
	Other Drugs (List in Comment)			0	
4. Alcohol/drug treatment program participation:	Alcohol/drug treatment not warranted				0
	Currently need alcohol/drug treatment			1	
	Currently attending alcohol/drug treatment				1
	Successfully completed alcohol/drug treatment				2
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Lower 33%</b>				<b>0-2</b>	
<b>Middle</b>				<b>3-5</b>	
<b>Upper 33%</b>				<b>6-24</b>	

**9B. Current Mental Health:** For Initial Assessment “current” is within the past 6 months, for Re-Assessments and Final Assessments, “current” is within the past 4 weeks.

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
1. Current suicide ideation:	No recent thoughts of suicide				0
	Recent serious thoughts of suicide			0	
	Recently planned suicide			0	
	Recently attempted suicide			0	
2. Currently diagnosed with ADD/ADHD:	No ADD/ADHD diagnosis				0
	No ADD/ADHD medication currently prescribed			0	
	Currently taking ADD/ADHD medication				1
	ADD/ADHD medication currently prescribed, but not taking			1	
3. Mental health treatment currently prescribed, excluding ADD/ADHD treatment:	No current mental health problem				0
	No mental health treatment currently prescribed			0	
	Attending mental health treatment				1
	Mental health treatment prescribed but not attending			1	
4. Mental health medication currently prescribed excluding ADD/ADHD medication:	No current mental health problem				0
	No mental health medication currently prescribed			0	
	Currently taking mental health medication				1
	Mental health medication currently prescribed, but not taking			1	
5. Mental health problems currently interfere with working with the youth:	No current mental health problem				0
	Mental health does not interfere in work with youth			0	
	Mental health interferes in work with youth			1	
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Lower 33%</b>				<b>0-0</b>	
<b>Middle</b>				<b>1-1</b>	
<b>Upper 33%</b>				<b>2-4</b>	

## 10. Attitudes/Behaviors

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
1. Primary emotion when committing last crime(s) within the last 6 months:	During crime: nervous, afraid, worried, uncertain				1
	During crime: excited, or stimulated			1	
	During crime: unconcerned or indifferent			1	
	During crime: confident/bragging			1	
2. Primary purpose for committing crime(s) within the last 6 months: <i>(Item not scored, is for information only)</i>	Crime purpose: Anger			0	
	Crime purpose: Revenge			0	
	Crime purpose: Impulse			0	
	Crime purpose: Sexual desire			0	
	Crime purpose: Money, material gain, drugs			0	
	Crime purpose: Excitement, amusement			0	
3. Optimism:	High aspirations: sense of purpose, commitment to better life				2
	Normal aspirations: some sense of purpose				1
	Low aspirations: little sense of purpose or plans for better life			1	
	Believes nothing matters: he or she will be dead before long			2	
4. Impulsive; acts before thinking:	Uses self-control: usually thinks before acting				2
	Uses some self-control: sometimes thinks before acting				1
	Impulsive: often acts before thinking			1	
	Highly impulsive: usually acts before thinking			2	
5. Belief in control over anti-social behavior:	Believes can stop anti-social behavior				2
	Somewhat believes can stop anti-social behavior			1	
	Believes cannot stop anti-social behavior			2	
6. Empathy, remorse, sympathy, or feelings for the victim(s) of criminal behavior:	Has empathy for his or her victim(s)				2
	Has some empathy for victim(s)				1
	Does not have empathy for victim(s)			2	
7. Respect for property of others:	Respects property of others				2
	Respects personal, not publicly accessible, property			1	
	Conditional respect for personal property:			2	
	No respect for personal/public property			3	



8. Respect for authority figures:	Respects most authority figures				2
	Does not respect authority figures			1	
	Resents most authority figures			2	
	Defies/hostile toward most authority figures			3	
9. Attitude toward pro-social rules/conventions in society:	Believes pro-social rules apply				2
	Believes pro-social rules sometimes apply			1	
	Does not believe pro-social rules apply			2	
	Resents or is defiant toward rules			3	
10. Accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior:	Accepts responsibility for behavior				2
	Minimizes, denies, justifies, excuses, or blames others for own behavior			1	
	Accepts own anti-social behavior as okay			2	
	Proud of own anti-social behavior			3	
11. Youth's belief in successfully meeting conditions of NYC commitment or other court supervision:	Believes will be successful under supervision				1
	Unsure of success under supervision			1	
	Does not believe will be successful under supervision			2	
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Lower 33%</b>				<b>0-1</b>	
<b>Middle</b>				<b>2-3</b>	
<b>Upper 33%</b>				<b>4-23</b>	

## 11. Aggression

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
1. Tolerance for frustration:	Rarely gets upset/temper tantrums				2
	Sometimes gets upset/temper tantrums			1	
	Often gets upset/temper tantrums			2	
2. Hostile interpretation of actions and intentions of others in a common non-confrontational setting:	Primarily positive view of intentions of others				2
	Primarily negative view of intentions of others			1	
	Primarily hostile view of intentions of others			2	
3. Belief in yelling and verbal aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:	Believes verbal aggression is rarely appropriate				2
	Believes verbal aggression is sometimes appropriate			1	
	Believes verbal aggression is often appropriate			2	
4. Belief in fighting and physical aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:	Believes physical aggression is never appropriate				2
	Believes physical aggression is rarely appropriate				1
	Believes physical aggression is sometimes appropriate			2	
	Believes physical aggression is often appropriate			3	
5. Reports/evidence of violence not included in criminal history (Maximum of 2 points)	No reports of violence outside of criminal history				0
	Violent destruction of property			1	
	Violent outbursts, displays of temper, uncontrolled anger indicating potential for harm			1	
	Deliberately inflicted physical pain			1	
	Used/threatened with a weapon			1	
	Fire starting reports			1	
6. Reports/evidence of sexual aggression not included in criminal history (Maximum of 2 points)	No reports of sexual aggression outside of criminal history				0
	Reports of aggressive sex			1	
	Reports of sex for power			1	
	Reports of young sex partners			1	
	Reports of child sex			1	
	Reports of voyeurism			1	
Reports of exposure			1		
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Lower 33%</b>				<b>0-0</b>	
<b>Middle</b>				<b>1-2</b>	
<b>Upper 33%</b>				<b>3-13</b>	

## 12. Skills

Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
1. Consequential thinking:	Does not understand about consequences of actions			1	
	Understands about consequences to actions				1
	Identifies consequences of actions				2
	Good consequential thinking and acting				3
2. Goal setting:	Does not set any goals			2	
	Sets unrealistic goals			1	
	Sets somewhat realistic goals				1
	Sets realistic goals				2
3. Problem-solving:	Cannot identify problem behaviors			1	
	Identifies problem behaviors				1
	Thinks of solutions for problem behaviors				2
	Applies appropriate solutions to problem behaviors				3
4. Situational perception:	Cannot analyze the situation for use of a pro-social skill			1	
	Does not choose the best pro-social skill				1
	Chooses best skill but not best time and place				2
	Selects the best time and place for best skill				3
5. Dealing with others:	Lacks basic social skills in dealing with others			1	
	Lacks advanced skills in dealing with others				1
	Sometimes uses advanced social skills in dealing with others				2
	Often uses advanced social skills in dealing with others				3
6. Dealing with difficult situations:	Lacks skills in dealing with difficult situations			2	
	Rarely uses skills in dealing with difficult situations			1	
	Sometimes uses skills in dealing with difficult situations				1
	Often uses skills in dealing with difficult situations				2
7. Dealing with feelings/emotions:	Lacks skills in dealing with feelings/emotions			2	
	Rarely uses skills in dealing with feelings/emotions			1	
	Sometimes uses skills in dealing with feelings/emotions				1
	Often uses skills in dealing with feelings/emotions				2
8. Monitoring of internal triggers (distorted thoughts) that can lead to trouble:	Cannot identify internal triggers			2	
	Identifies internal triggers				1
	Actively monitors/controls internal triggers				2

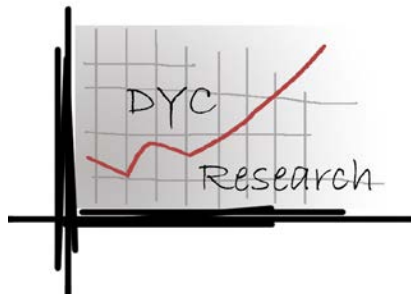
Item	Factoid	Static		Dynamic	
		Risk	Protective	Risk	Protective
9. Monitoring of external triggers (events or situations) that can lead to trouble:	Cannot identify external triggers			2	
	Identifies external triggers				1
	Actively monitors/controls external triggers				2
10. Control of impulsive behaviors that get youth into trouble:	Never a problem with impulsive behavior				3
	Lacks techniques to control impulsive behavior			2	
	Knows techniques to control impulsive behavior				1
	Uses techniques to control impulsive behavior				2
11. Control of aggression:	Never a problem with aggression				3
	Lacks alternatives to aggression			2	
	Rarely uses alternatives to aggression			1	
	Sometimes uses alternatives to aggression				1
	Often uses alternatives to aggression				2
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Lower 33%</b>				<b>0-0</b>	
<b>Middle</b>				<b>1-2</b>	
<b>Upper 33%</b>				<b>3-18</b>	

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