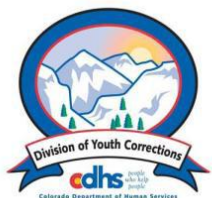


# Evaluation of the Senate Bill 94 Program: Innovative, Local Implementation

*Annual Report: Fiscal Year 2011-2012*



**Prepared for:**  
**Colorado Department of Human Services**  
**Office of Children, Youth and Families**  
**Division of Youth Corrections**

*By: The Center for Research Strategies  
and the Aurora Research Institute*

# Evaluation of the Senate Bill 94 Program

## *Annual Report: Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012*

Submitted to:

The Colorado Department of Human Services Office of Children, Youth and Families  
The Division of Youth Corrections

By:



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## List of Acronyms

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|         |  |
|---------|--|
| CJRA    | Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment  |
| DYC     | Division of Youth Corrections  |
| EBP     | Evidence-Based Principles  |
| FY      | Fiscal Year  |
| HB 1451 | House Bill 04-1451 established collaborative management of multi-agencies services provided to youth and families. |
| JBC     | Joint Budget Committee   |
| JD      | Judicial District  |
| JDSAG   | Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide  |
| JSPC    | Juvenile Services Planning Committee   |
| LOS     | Length of Service (Stay)   |
| RFI     | Request for Information  |
| SB 94   | Senate Bill 94   |
| TRAILS  | Automated data system used by DYC  |

## Executive Summary

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This report is in response to the request for information submitted to the Governor by the Colorado Joint Budget Committee on April 25, 2012. This report specifically addresses Item 9; Department of Human Service, The Division of Youth Corrections, Community Programs, S.B. 91-94 Programs. Item 9 reads as follows:

*The Department is requested to submit to the Joint Budget Committee no later than November 1 of each year a report that includes the following information by judicial district and for the state as a whole: (1) comparisons of trends in detention and commitment incarceration rates; (2) profiles of youth served by S.B. 91-94; (3) progress in achieving the performance goals established by each judicial district; (4) the level of local funding for alternatives to detention; and (5) identification and discussion of potential policy issues with the types of youth incarcerated, length of stay, and available alternatives to incarceration.*

For over two decades, the S.B. 91-94 Program, commonly referred to as SB 94, has operated as an integrated and irreplaceable component of the juvenile justice continuum. SB 94 funding has provided for locally- appropriate, integrated, and evidence-based practices designed to serve youth in the least restrictive placements possible. This year's report highlights some of these innovative local practices that are being implemented across all of Colorado's counties and districts. These judicial district profiles provide a qualitative response to some of the requested information, and provide an enhanced context in which readers can better understand how SB 94 serves real youth and families in a variety of innovative ways.

### **(1) Trends in Detention and Commitment**

The rates of both detention and commitment have declined steadily in the past five years. Rates are calculated using detention and commitment ADP per 10,000 youth in the general population (See Table 8 for rates by Judicial District).

- Statewide detention rates have declined 25.1% from 7.7 per 10,000 youth in FY 2007-08 to 5.8 in FY 2011-12
- Similarly, commitment rates have declined 26.3% from 24.3 per 10,000 youth to 17.9 in the same 5 year period.

- In FY 2011 – 12, detention rates ranged from 1.6 per 10,000 youth in the 14<sup>th</sup> JD to 12.5 in the 15<sup>th</sup> JD.
- Commitment rates showed similar variability across JDs ranging from 3.6 per 10,000 youth in the 5<sup>th</sup> JD to 35.1 in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD.

In 2003, the legislature imposed a cap on the number of detention beds that can be utilized on any given day. The SB 94 program assists NYC in effectively managing detention bed utilization by funding community-based services for youth who can be safely supervised in the community. Community service provision enhances the detention continuum capacity, ensuring that detention beds are available when needed. Indices of secure bed utilization suggest that capacity was successfully managed during FY 2011 – 12.

- The highest maximum daily count was 360 beds used (85.3% of the 422 bed detention cap).
- There was at least one facility at or above 90% of cap on 220 days (60.1%).
- During FY 2011 – 12, the total client load (total number of youth served each day even if only present for a portion of the day) averaged 379.0 youth per day. This is down 9.2% from last fiscal year, but represents an average client load that is 90.0% of the new lower secure detention cap.
- On average, NYC processed 58.0 new admissions/ releases per day; which is a substantial 25.8% increase from last fiscal year.
- Median Length of Service (LOS) has been stable over the past five years. The fiscal year 2011-12 median of 7.0 days is only slightly below the five-year high of 7.3 days, and matches the five-year low of 7.0 days.
- Comparing LOS with the risk of the youth reveals that youth whose Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screen scores indicated ‘Low’ risk had a median LOS of 4.9 days, while youth with ‘Moderate’ and ‘High’ CJRA scores had median stays of 7.8 and 11.9 days respectively.

## **(2) Profiles of Youth**

During FY 2011 – 12, 7,545 *unique* youth were served along the detention continuum.

- Statewide more than three quarters of the youth served were male and Caucasians represented the greatest percentage of any ethnic/racial group.
- At a Judicial District level, the proportion of Caucasian youth ranged from 14.1% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> JD to 88.3% in the 11<sup>th</sup> JD.
- Three districts served populations that were over 90% male. (See appendix E for more demographic details).

Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide (JDSAG) screenings resulted in 7,751 secure detention admissions. There were 4,595 unique youth admitted to secure detention during FY 2011 – 12.

- A large proportion of detention resources are being used to repeatedly screen and securely detain a minority (one third) of youth who represent the highest public safety risk.
- The number of secure detention admissions per youth ranged from 1 to 16 and slightly more than one third of youth were placed in secure detention on more than one occasion.
- Statewide warrants and remands accounted for the greatest number of detention admissions (45.4% of all admissions).
- The reason detained varied across JDs with some of the smaller JDs having minimal warrants and remands as the reason detained.

SB 94 utilizes the Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) Prescreen to assess youth risk of reoffending using two separate domains: criminal history and social history. CJRA prescreening occurs shortly after admission to secure detention.

- About one third of youth fall into each category of “low”, “medium” and “high” risk of reoffending as compared to other youth in the juvenile justice population.
- Distribution of youth across the risk categories varies widely by JD. The proportion of high risk youth ranges from 8.9% in the 5<sup>th</sup> JD to 80.0% in the 22<sup>nd</sup> JD



- For the first time this year, the length of services provided in the community were compared to CJRA data.
  - Youth with high risk CJRA scores spent nearly three times as long receiving SB 94 community based services as did the youth who had low risk CJRA scores.

### **(3) Progress in Achieving Judicial District Goals**

The intent of the SB 94 legislation was to reduce the reliance on secure detention and provide a greater proportion of services in the community. SB 94 is achieving this objective by serving 82.6% of youth, involved in the state’s detention continuum, in community settings on any given day. In addition, since FY 2006 – 07, the use of secure detention has consistently declined.

- This steady decline has continued despite overall juvenile population (ages 10-17) growth and cannot be fully accounted for by the statewide decrease in juvenile arrest rates.
- Secure detention admissions also declined more than juvenile arrests between last fiscal year (FY 2010 – 11) and the current fiscal year (FY 2011 – 12).

Local control has translated into statewide success. SB 94 programs have consistently performed extremely well on three identified objectives:

- Statewide, high rates of youth who complete services without failing to appear at court hearings (97.8%; N =7,790).
- Statewide, high rates of youth who complete services without incurring new charges (96.3%; N =7,670).
- Statewide, high rates of youth who complete services with positive or neutral reasons for leaving SB 94 programming (91.8% N =7,312).
- Individual JDs have had the most difficulty with the third goal of youth completing services with positive or neutral leave reasons. Ten JDs did not meet their goal in this area. However, goals were set at a minimum 85% of youth accomplishing successful program completion and even those JDs who did not meet this high level of performance came close to doing so (see Appendix D for more detail).

Judicial Districts develop their own goals which are presented and approved in their annual plans. Goals range from meeting reporting requirements to youth's success in specific aspects of local programming. Details of the unique goals can be found in Appendix D.

#### **(4) Level of Local Funding for Alternatives to Detention**

The appropriation for SB 94 during FY 2011-12 was \$12,031,528. This funding was distributed to the 22 JDs according to the allocation formula that is presented in Appendix F. While there is collaboration between SB 94 programs and other initiatives such as the Collaborative Management Program (HB 1451), only SB 94 funding is evaluated in this report because it is the only funding that directly targets alternatives to detention.

- SB 94 funding that was allocated to the JDs ranged from \$74,000 in the 15<sup>th</sup> JD to \$1,835,521 in the 18<sup>th</sup> JD.

#### **SB 94 FUNDING ALLOCATION DIRECTLY IMPACTS TREATMENT SERVICES**

Client Assessment, restorative services, and treatment services that include evidence-based components have been consistently linked to positive youth outcomes. Youth are not less likely to continue involvement with the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems after participating in supervision only programs<sup>1</sup>. However, you are less likely to continue involvement when assessment and treatment services are key components of youths' programming. Similar to last year's findings, funding allocation for treatment services is largely dependent on overall budget allocation.

- The percentage of the budget spent on treatment services across the state dropped from 17% in the previous fiscal year to 13.5% in FY 2011- 12.
- While the overall budget to the judicial districts was reduced less than 8%, the treatment budget was reduced almost 27%.
- The proportion of the budget spent on treatment by individual JDs ranged from 0.4% in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD to 32.1% in the 5<sup>th</sup> JD.

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<sup>1</sup> Drake, E. (2007). Evidence-based juvenile offender programs: Program description, quality assurance, and cost. Washington Institute for Public Policy. Document No. 07-06-1201 Accessed at [www.wsipp.wa.gov](http://www.wsipp.wa.gov), September 15, 2011.

## Successful Utilization of the Detention Continuum

The utilization of a continuum of services rather than primary dependence on secure detention is supported by a large body of juvenile justice and adolescent behavioral research. Since FY 2003 – 04, the SB 94 program has instituted programmatic changes that resulted in a dramatic shift in the provision of community-based services for youth who also have secure detention stays.

- Nearly all youth receive some community-based services funded by SB 94. These services are either in lieu of detention or in combination with a secure detention admission to aid the transition back to the community.
- On any given day, the vast majority of youth in the detention continuum are served in the community (82.6% in FY 2011 - 12).
- While the percent of youth receiving *community* services without a secure detention stay remained constant, the proportion of youth with secure detentions stays who *did not* receive SB 94 community-based services dropped from 24.2% in FY 2003 – 04 to 6.1% in FY 2011– 12.
- Furthermore, of this 6.1% who did not receive SB 94 services in the community during FY 2011 - 12, more than one third did receive community services in the prior year and it is possible still more will receive services following detention in the upcoming fiscal year.
- This shift reflects a growing reliance on the evidence-based principle that dictates the inclusion of community-based support for all youth in effective juvenile justice practice.

Using empirically validated screening and assessment tools is an evidence-based practice that both NYC and SB 94 have implemented statewide. The JDSAG is used to determine the appropriate level of detention continuum placement.

- Local over-ride of JDSAG placement recommendations provides local communities the flexibility adapt the recommendation to individual youth needs and local resources.

- A positive indicator of appropriate placement decisions utilizing the JDSAG would be a high degree of agreement between the screening and actual placements, suggesting local over-ride is conservatively utilized as needed.
  - In FY 2011– 12, screening recommendations and actual placement were identical for 79.7% of youth with a completed JDSAG.

## **(5) Potential Policy Issues**

Since its inception, SB 94 has become a critical component of the juvenile justice system. SB 94's adoption of evidence-based principles has resulted in a better understanding of the service and treatment needs of youth. The combination of local administration and state oversight has promoted quality and consistency while honoring local values and resources.

### **POLICY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE TYPES OF YOUTH SERVED:**

This year was the first time CJRA scores were combined with data detailing community based services. This analysis proved useful in determining that local resources were targeted to youth at the highest risk of reoffending. Unfortunately, the CJRA is not consistently administered to youth who are not admitted to secure detention because JDs are not currently required to do so.

- It is recommended that SB 94 programs collect additional CJRA data for youth who do not enter secure detention. Assessment of youth risk is essential for JDs to better understand the population of the youth they serve and may further enable JDs to appropriately target valuable resources to the youth who most need them.

DYC may want to take a closer look at subsets of securely detained youth. Over one third of the secure detention admissions were youth who failed to comply with court-ordered sanctions.

- Examining these cases and conducting an investigation of ways that SB 94 services could support these youth in meeting requirements may be a valuable direction for the system.

### **POLICY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO LOS:**

The LOS in secure detention has remained constant for many years. The collaboration between DYC and SB 94 has successfully managed secure detention bed use under the existing detention cap. These two factors indicate that the current management system is working efficiently to appropriately utilize secure detention.

While it is clear that statewide the program is operating below the detention cap, it is also clear that in some areas of the state there is still strain on their utilization of secure detention beds. There were several JDs that were operating under a high degree of capacity strain for the majority of the year. Furthermore, there was at least one facility at or above 90% of cap for the majority of the year (220 days). Both Gilliam Youth Services Center and Platte Valley Youth Services Center were nearing their capacity limit on many days during the past fiscal year.

- In order to maintain the current level of efficient management of secure detention beds and maintain appropriate LOS for youth, it is necessary to have secure detention beds available in close proximity to the youth and their families. It is therefore recommended, that any changes to current secure detention bed allocations be considered in terms of their practical impact on families not located near detention facilities.

### **POLICY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION:**

It is clear that budget reductions to SB 94 programming have a direct effect on the amount of treatment services provided to youth. These treatment services have been consistently linked in the literature to better youth outcomes including a reduction in the number of subsequent crimes committed. It is understandable that this would be the portion of the budget most vulnerable to funding cuts because the other expenditure categories of assessment and supervision are already at the minimum level necessary to ensure public safety.

- It is clear that further budget cuts would negatively impact the ability of SB 94 to provide the evidence-based treatment required to obtain successful youth

outcomes. Furthermore, continued SB 94 funding is seen as critical to maintaining currently levels of community-based detention alternatives. It is recommended that funding be maintained at current levels even given the decrease in the population of youth served in secure detention so that a greater proportion of the overall budget can be devoted to the more effective treatment in the community.

Current goals for the overall SB 94 program as well as for the individual JDs have been consistently met and exceeded for many years.

- New goals that focus on obtaining services as alternatives to detention need to be drafted and worked toward.

## Introduction

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Senate Bill 91-94 (SB 94) was passed by the Colorado state legislature in 1991 to “prevent the juvenile from being held in detention prior to adjudication, sentenced to detention, or committed to the Department of Human Services or to reduce the length of time the juvenile is held in pre-adjudication or post-adjudication detention or held in a commitment facility”. Last year the Senate Bill 91-94 (SB 94) program celebrated its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary. For over two decades, SB 94 funding has provided for locally- appropriate, integrated, and evidence-based practices designed to serve youth in the least restrictive placements possible. The SB 94 program impacts real youth and families and last year’s SB 94 report focused on highlighting the actual experiences of some of Colorado’s SB 94 program families. These stories allowed the youths and families, those directly impacted by policies and practices, to have representation in program reporting and add to a more complete picture of program implementation.

This year’s report includes an in-depth look at local flexibility with a focus on some of the innovative, evidence-based practices being implemented across Colorado’s rural and urban counties. A key component of the SB 94 program is providing services that fit within local culture, resources, and values. SB 94 Coordinators from across the state described a variety of creative and innovative services implemented in their districts to support youth in making positive life changes and creating stronger ties to their local communities. A subset of those JD program highlights is included in this report to show the variation and true local tailoring of SB 94 service and programs. These highlights are incorporated throughout the report within relevant sections.

Historically, the SB 94 report has included data elements that measure the utilization of secure detention to demonstrate a reduced reliance on secure placements corresponding to an increase in community-based service delivery. Last year was the first time that assessment records and detention records were combined into a new data set. Both sets of data are included in the current, FY 2011- 12 report as well. Over the past fiscal year, the

evaluation team and DYC staff have worked to develop additional data reporting and extraction methods for services provided in the local communities. Findings related to community based services are also presented.

While this report is in response to the request for information from the JBC, the five issues identified by the RFI are included within a larger description of the SB 94 program and the juvenile justice continuum. Information additional to that specifically required by the RFI is provided so that the full reach of the SB 94 program can be understood.

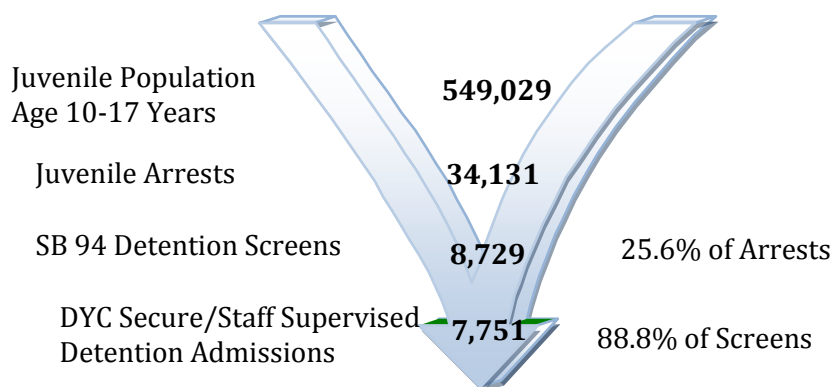


### **SB 94 Services Impact Thousands of Youth Annually**

During FY 2011 – 12, there were 34,131 juvenile arrests across the state of Colorado.

Figure 1 displays the flow of youth from arrest to admission in a secure or staff secure juvenile detention facility. Approximately one-fourth of arrests resulted in the youth being screened for detention placement and 22.7% of those arrests resulted in a secure detention admission.

Figure 1. Fiscal Year 2011-12 Juvenile Justice Filtering Process to Detention<sup>2</sup>



7,545 *unique* youth were served at some point along the detention continuum during FY 2011 – 12. The vast majority of youth fell into two categories: youth receiving SB 94 funded community-based services *without a stay in secure detention* or those receiving SB 94 funded community-based services *in addition to a stay in a secure detention facility*.

### **YOUTH DEMOGRAPHICS**

The most complete data are available for youth who received secure detention services, although basic demographic characteristics are available for the following three service categories: secure detention, SB 94 funded services, and JDSAG screen. Youth move through the detention continuum and likely receive more than one category of service in a year. These youth are represented in more than one service category. Overall, the majority of

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<sup>2</sup> The Juvenile Population count reflects unique youth while Arrests, Screens, and Detention Admission counts include multiple counts for youth arrested, screened, and/or detained more than once during the year.

youth served were male, and Caucasian or Hispanic/Latino. Across service categories, the percent of Caucasian youth ranged from 41.8% to 45.2%, 35.3% to 40.0% of the youth were Hispanic or Latino and 12.8% to 15.1% were Black or African American. Ethnicity was unknown for over 7.3% of youth receiving SB 94 funded services, so differences across service categories should be interpreted cautiously. Because these categories change so little across years, the full complement of demographic information is available in Appendix E.

### **YOUTH SCREENED FOR DETENTION CONTINUUM PLACEMENT**

By the time youth are admitted to a secure detention facility they have received two screens, the Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide (JDSAG) and the Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) Prescreen. These screens serve different purposes. The JDSAG was designed to predict youth failure to appear for their court hearing and to determine whether youth pose an immediate risk to the community if released. The CJRA pre-screen complements the JDSAG by assessing a youth's risk of reoffending and assigning a risk level of low, moderate, or high. SB 94 uses the JDSAG at time of arrest to determine appropriate youth placement along the detention continuum of services. Structured as a decision tree, the JDSAG produces a placement recommendation based upon responses to questions about mandatory hold factors<sup>3</sup>, serious delinquency, risk of self-harm, public safety risk, family or community resources, presence of a responsible adult, and the type of offense.

The JDSAG is not administered to every youth arrested. Youth arrested for minor offenses may be released without completing a JDSAG; particularly if the youth is arrested for a minor offense that would be unlikely to lead to admission in a secure detention facility. It is possible that the detention cap had the deleterious effect of reducing screenings for these youth with minor offenses. It is best practice to assess all youth in need of services,

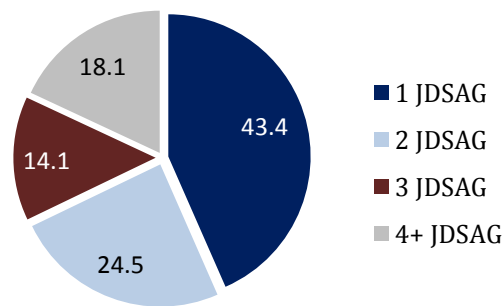
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<sup>3</sup> There are three mandatory hold factors that, if present, mandate placement in secure detention: a current crime of violence or weapons charge, DYC warrant or escape from a secure placement, and district court warrant or order.

regardless of current offense to ensure that youth are screened both in *and out* of detention placements based on standardized and validated instrument scores.

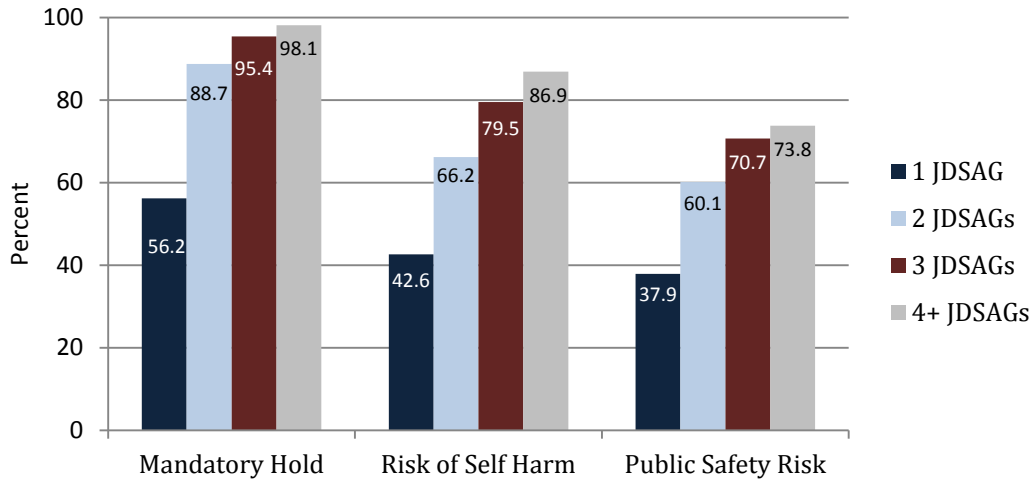
As shown in Figure 1, there were a total of 8,729 JDSAG screens administered during FY 2011 – 12. The JDSAGs were administered to 5,579 unique youth. Youth with a single JDSAG during FY 2011 – 12 accounted for 43.4% of the detention screens completed. Approximately one third of screened youth received more than one screen during the fiscal year. These youth accounted disproportionately for 56.6% of all screens (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Percent of Total Detention Screens Administered Accounted for by Youth with One or More JDSAGS



Youth with a single JDSAG within the FY exhibited lower risks than youth with more than one JDSAG (see Figure 3). Youth with two or more JDSAG screens were much more likely to be identified as a risk to public safety or a risk to themselves on at least one JDSAG screen, increasing the likelihood of placement in secure detention following the screen. In addition, youth who received multiple JDSAGs were more likely to have an outstanding warrant or to have been arrested for a crime that mandated placement in secure detention (Figure 3). In essence, a large proportion of detention resources are being used to repeatedly screen and securely detain a minority (one third) of youth who represent the highest public safety risk. This is an indication that the limited number of secure detention beds are appropriately being reserved for those youth who are unable to succeed in the community setting.

Figure 3. Percent of Youth with Mandatory Hold, Risk of Self Harm, or Public Safety Risk on at least One JDSAG Screen by Number of Screens



As previously noted, the JDSAG and the CJRA are part of the standard screening process statewide. Because of district-level differences in populations, needs, and resources, however, there is variability in how the screening process is implemented. The scenario described below is an example of how a youth goes from arrest through the screening process in a relatively rural JD.

## An Example of the Assessment Process in Action: The 9<sup>th</sup> JD

*At midnight on a Saturday, neither the SB 94 screener nor the judges in the 9<sup>th</sup> judicial district are surprised to hear their phones ring. Despite what are often inconvenient and late hours, the SB 94 team members in this district have dedicated themselves to being available for in-person youth screens- no matter what time of day. or night a youth is arrested.*

A youth arrest in the 9<sup>th</sup> judicial district initiates a comprehensive in-person assessment. Sheriff deputies, probation officers, case managers, and the SB 94 screeners are trained and on-call 24 hours a day to do in-person screens. Not only do these crisis-screeners complete the required JDSAG, but they also coordinate face-to-face structured interviews with arrested youth and their families. On all

*"If you can connect with the family and youth in the moment of crisis it opens the window for change."*

-Mary Jean Carnevale, 9<sup>th</sup> JD  
SB 94 Coordinator

screens, the SB 94 screener takes into account the arresting officer's description of the alleged crimes. If appropriate, collateral information is sought from probation, the District Attorney's Office, Department of Human Services, schools, and private therapists. Engaging the youth and family and having a very comprehensive overall picture of the youth allows for more informed decision regarding appropriate

future treatment. It also increases family buy-in to future plans. In addition to using the mandated JDSAG to make a placement decision, in the 9<sup>th</sup> JD, the judge is provided information from the screening interview/assessment and other relevant sources to determine whether the youth should be placed in detention or whether a different placement better meets needs without risking community safety. Coordinating the comprehensive case information at this early point facilitates the creation of a service plan for youth who do not go to secure detention as well as a transition and service plan for youth who do have a detention stay.

## Community Background

JD 9 is a geographically large district comprised of three western counties—Garfield, Pitkin and Rio Blanco. Rio Blanco County is quite rural, and offers few services relative to Garfield. Garfield County offers a wide variety of services to a youth population that is large but dispersed. In Pitkin County, few services are offered due to a much lower demand for services.



Arrest



SB 94: 24-Hr  
On-Call



Interview; youth and  
family



Judicial  
Determination



Community  
Placement Planning

### *Youth Admitted to Secure Detention*

During FY 2011 – 12, 4,595 unique youth accounted for the 7,751 new secure detention admissions. The number of secure detention admissions per youth ranged from 1 to 16 and slightly more than one-third of admitted youth were placed in secure detention on more than one occasion. Repeat secure detention admissions can occur for a variety of reasons and do not necessarily reflect new offenses committed. For example, weekend sentences, furloughs for medical reasons and assessment, and facility transfers may all generate a new detention admission that are not due to new filing.

Since FY 2008 – 09, the reason for secure detention admissions has been tracked in the TRAILS database utilizing six general categories for secure detention admission. These categories include:

- Preadjudicated – Youth who committed a felony or misdemeanor and were screened to secure/staff secure placement.
- Sentenced to Probation – Youth who had a technical violation of probation or new charges while on probation.
- Detention Sentence – Youth sentenced to secure detention as part of their probation sentence or those only sentenced to detention. This category includes youth truancy detention sentences and detention stays while awaiting a social services placement.
- Warrants/Remands – Youth who failed to appear for court appearances or to comply with court ordered sanctions.
- Other – Youth held for other reasons including immigration, inability to post bond, or out of county warrants.
- NYC Committed – Youth who were committed to NYC or on parole.

Table 1 details the reason for each secure detention admission, with data from the prior three fiscal years provided for comparison purposes.

Table 1. Detention Reasons for Secure Detention Admissions

| Reason <sup>4</sup>                          | FY 08 - 09    | FY 09 -10    | FY 10 -11    | FY 11 -12    |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Number of Secure Detention Admissions</b> | <b>10,295</b> | <b>9,102</b> | <b>8,435</b> | <b>7,751</b> |
| <b>Preadjudicated</b>                        | <b>39.7</b>   | <b>38.8</b>  | <b>37.7</b>  | <b>37.5</b>  |
| Felony                                       | 26.9          | 23.7         | 23.2         | 23.5         |
| Misdemeanor                                  | 12.8          | 15.1         | 14.5         | 14.0         |
| <b>Sentence to Probation</b>                 | <b>3.4</b>    | <b>2.4</b>   | <b>1.9</b>   | <b>1.1</b>   |
| Technical Violation                          | 2.1           | 1.4          | 1.1          | 0.8          |
| New Charges                                  | 1.3           | 1.0          | 0.8          | 0.3          |
| <b>Detention Sentence</b>                    | <b>12.7</b>   | <b>15.4</b>  | <b>13.8</b>  | <b>15.2</b>  |
| Probation Sentence                           | 1.8           | 2.1          | 1.0          | 1.6          |
| Detention Sentence                           | 7.4           | 8.7          | 8.9          | 10.4         |
| Valid Court Order Truancy                    | 3.3           | 4.3          | 3.9          | 3.1          |
| Awaiting DSS Placement                       | 0.2           | 0.3          | 0.0          | 0.1          |
| <b>Warrants/Remands</b>                      | <b>42.0</b>   | <b>42.7</b>  | <b>45.9</b>  | <b>45.4</b>  |
| Failure to Appear (FTA)                      | 10.3          | 9.9          | 10.2         | 9.3          |
| Failure to Comply (FTC)                      | 31.7          | 32.8         | 35.7         | 36.2         |
| <b>Other</b>                                 | <b>1.6</b>    | <b>0.5</b>   | <b>0.5</b>   | <b>0.7</b>   |
| <b>DYC Committed</b>                         | <b>0.6</b>    | <b>0.3</b>   | <b>0.2</b>   | <b>0.1</b>   |

During FY 2011 - 12, almost half of secure detention admissions resulted from warrants issued because the youth failed to comply with court ordered sanctions or failed to appear for a court hearing. Secure detention admissions related to warrants and remands did not change substantially from the last fiscal year but are an increase over FYs 2008 - 09 and 2009 - 10<sup>5</sup>. Preadjudicated detention admissions accounted for 37.5% of secure detention admissions. This value did not change substantially from the last fiscal year but does represent a decline from FY 2008 - 2009 and FY 2009 - 10. These changes should be interpreted cautiously. This table is included to provide readers with a general picture of the detained population. Table 2 below provides reasons detained by judicial district across the six broad detention admission categories.

<sup>4</sup> Charges associated with each unique detention admission were not available for all cases. To enable comparisons with prior years, only valid percent values are reported in Table 1.

<sup>5</sup> An error in the linking of records in the Trails database resulted in offense records aligning incorrectly with detention admission records. The error was first detected last year, but affected data from prior years. Correcting the error may explain some or all of the increase in detention admissions due to warrants/remands.

Table 2. Detention Reasons for Secure Detention Admissions by JD

| Secure Detention: Proportion of Reason Detained by JD |                |                       |                    |                   |            |               |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| JD  | Preadjudicated | Sentence to Probation | Detention Sentence | Warrants/ Remands | Other      | DYC Committed |
| 1   | 27.8           | 0.3                   | 23.9               | 48.0              | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 2   | 51.3           | 1.0                   | 0.0                | 46.5              | 1.1        | 0.1           |
| 3   | 55.6           | 22.2                  | 13.9               | 8.3               | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 4   | 31.5           | 0.1                   | 12.3               | 55.8              | 0.2        | 0.1           |
| 5   | 46.5           | 0.0                   | 9.3                | 44.2              | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 6   | 55.4           | 5.4                   | 12.5               | 26.7              | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 7   | 57.0           | 5.1                   | 24.1               | 12.6              | 0.0        | 1.2           |
| 8   | 32.5           | 0.5                   | 5.7                | 60.6              | 0.5        | 0.2           |
| 9   | 52.7           | 5.4                   | 12.2               | 29.7              | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 10  | 29.9           | 0.6                   | 17.0               | 51.4              | 1.1        | 0.0           |
| 11  | 32.0           | 4.9                   | 35.9               | 26.7              | 0.5        | 0.0           |
| 12  | 43.9           | 0.0                   | 30.3               | 24.3              | 1.5        | 0.0           |
| 13  | 100.0          | 0.0                   | 0.0                | 0.0               | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 14  | 75.0           | 12.5                  | 0.0                | 0.0               | 12.5       | 0.0           |
| 15  | 41.8           | 4.7                   | 7.0                | 44.2              | 2.3        | 0.0           |
| 16  | 23.2           | 0.0                   | 35.7               | 39.3              | 1.8        | 0.0           |
| 17  | 35.4           | 5.3                   | 0.3                | 59.0              | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 18  | 38.5           | 0.0                   | 13.1               | 48.0              | 0.3        | 0.1           |
| 19  | 37.0           | 0.0                   | 10.1               | 49.3              | 3.6        | 0.0           |
| 20  | 0.3            | 0.0                   | 99.3               | 0.4               | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 21  | 46.6           | 0.0                   | 11.5               | 41.9              | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| 22  | 58.7           | 14.7                  | 17.6               | 8.8               | 0.0        | 0.0           |
| <b>State</b>  | <b>37.5</b>    | <b>1.1</b>            | <b>15.2</b>        | <b>45.4</b>       | <b>0.7</b> | <b>0.1</b>    |

While statewide, warrants and remands accounted for the largest number of detention admissions, there was a high degree of variability across JDs. Two districts had no admissions for warrants or remands, one district’s detention admissions were all preadjudicated youth, and 99.3% of another district’s admissions were because of detention sentences.

*Detention Admission Screening and Reoffending Risk Assessment*

The kinds of risks that youth pose to society and the kinds of services they require to prevent escalating delinquent or criminal behavior vary tremendously. SB 94 has worked diligently to create a system that includes objective screening/assessment at multiple time



points. As noted previously, youth admitted to a secure detention facility receive, at a minimum, two screens: the JDSAG and CJRA. These screens serve different purposes, with the JDSAG used to predict youths’ overall risk of failing to appear for their court hearing and to determine whether youth, if released, would pose an immediate risk to the community. In contrast, the CJRA prescreen assesses youth risk of reoffending using two separate domains: criminal history and social history.

At the time of secure detention admission, only the screening placement recommendation from the JDSAG is available to influence the placement decision. The CJRA is used later in the detention process. In the majority of cases, youth are placed in a secure facility because of a mandatory hold factor.

Since FY 2008 – 09, JDs have been required to use the CJRA Prescreen for every youth admitted to a secure detention facility. Use of the CJRA Prescreen has improved since it was first implemented. In FY 2011 – 12, 87.6% of all youth received a CJRA Prescreen shortly after admission to a secure detention facility (see Table 3). The CJRA assigns a risk level of low, moderate, or high to each youth.

In interpreting the Prescreen result categories, it is important to remember that “Low” risk is a relative term that simply describes an individual’s risk of reoffending relative to other delinquent youths’ risk of reoffending. It is also important to remember that the CJRA Prescreen is a short, initial screen that does not cover all domains associated with risks of youth re-offense.

Table 3. CJRAs Completed and Levels of Risk

| Fiscal Year  | Total Admissions | CJRAs Completed | Percent of Total | High Risk | Moderate Risk | Low Risk |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| FY 2008 – 09 | 10,295           | 8,445           | 82.0             | 35.0      | 31.4          | 33.6     |
| FY 2009 – 10 | 9,102            | 7,471           | 82.1             | 36.2      | 32.4          | 31.3     |
| FY 2010 – 11 | 8,435            | 7,577           | 89.8             | 34.0      | 29.5          | 36.5     |
| FY 2011 – 12 | 7,751            | 6,793           | 87.6             | 32.4      | 33.0          | 34.6     |

Distribution of youth across the risk categories varies widely by JD. The proportion of high risk youth ranges from 8.9% in the 5<sup>th</sup> JD to 80.0% in the 22<sup>nd</sup> JD (Table 4). Statewide, however, approximately equal numbers of youth fell into each category (Tables 3 and 4)

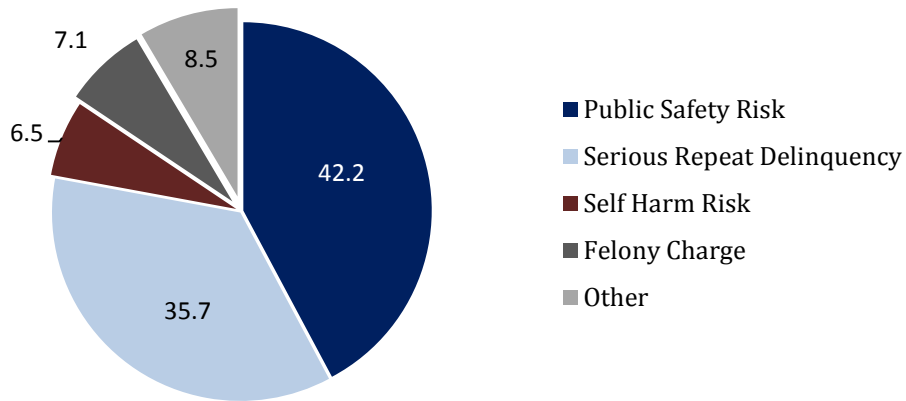
Table 4. CJRA Risk Level by JD

| CJRA Risk Level |      |          |      | CJRA Risk Level |             |             |             |
|-----------------|------|----------|------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| JD              | Low  | Moderate | High | JD              | Low         | Moderate    | High        |
| 1               | 39.2 | 38.7     | 22.1 | 12              | 31.9        | 40.6        | 27.5        |
| 2               | 23.9 | 29.2     | 46.9 | 13              | 24.1        | 31.3        | 44.6        |
| 3               | 33.3 | 35.9     | 30.8 | 14              | 0.0         | 33.3        | 66.7        |
| 4               | 45.7 | 31.6     | 22.7 | 15              | 26.0        | 38.0        | 36.0        |
| 5               | 51.1 | 40.0     | 8.9  | 16              | 22.4        | 34.5        | 43.1        |
| 6               | 38.3 | 25.0     | 36.7 | 17              | 39.8        | 33.2        | 27.0        |
| 7               | 26.2 | 20.2     | 53.6 | 18              | 38.0        | 33.0        | 29.0        |
| 8               | 18.2 | 37.4     | 44.4 | 19              | 45.2        | 33.7        | 21.1        |
| 9               | 24.4 | 23.1     | 52.5 | 20              | 21.0        | 33.1        | 45.9        |
| 10              | 48.3 | 25.9     | 25.8 | 21              | 27.8        | 40.8        | 31.4        |
| 11              | 13.3 | 35.1     | 51.6 | 22              | 2.9         | 17.1        | 80.0        |
| <b>Total</b>    |      |          |      | <b>Total</b>    | <b>34.2</b> | <b>33.0</b> | <b>32.8</b> |

Among youth at low risk of reoffending (CJRA finding), mandatory holds accounted for 71.1% of secure detention admissions. Figure 4 displays the reasons why low risk (of reoffending) youth with no mandatory hold factor (n= 649) were placed in secure detention<sup>6</sup>. Upon further examination of the reasons these youth were detained, it was found that 77.9% were deemed to be a risk to public safety or displayed indicators of serious repeat delinquency. In fact, 34.8% of these 649 youth had a prior history of violence and 31.6% had a history of committing crimes against persons, arson, or a weapons offense.

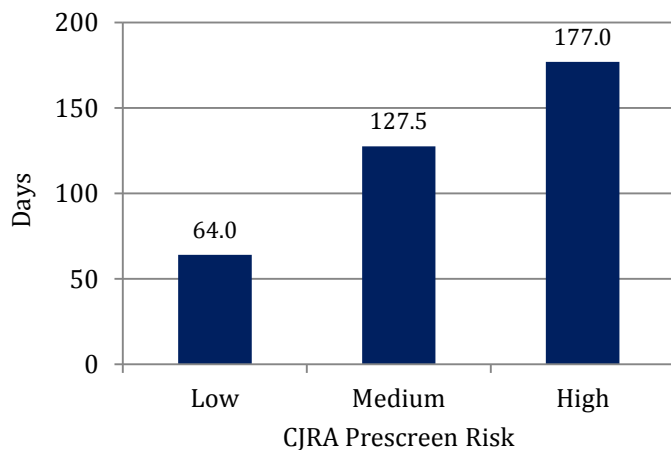
<sup>6</sup> Detention admissions records that include CJRA scores are maintained in a separate database from JDSAG screening data. These databases were combined for the first time for the FY 2010 – 11 report. For the current report, approximately 83% of the detention admission records could be matched to a unique JDSAG record. Thus the comparison of JDSAG and CJRA data includes only a subset of all youth with completed CJRA assessments.

Figure 4. Low Risk Youth without a Mandatory Hold: Reasons Detained



For the first time, the length of service provided to youth in the community was compared to their CJRA scores. Figure 5 displays the amount of time youth with low, medium, and high risk of reoffending received services in the community (not in secure detention). It is quite clear the youth at higher risk are staying in the SB 94 program much longer than those at lower risk as determined by the CJRA pre-screen.

Figure 5. Median Length of Community Based Services by Risk



Some youth participate in these community-based services prior to, or in place of a secure detention stay, some participate following a secure detention stay, and some participate before and after a stay. There are many factors that influence a youth's ability to succeed in the community. Community services are variable and work to mitigate risk factors and strengthen factors that promote successful community living based on individual needs. One of those is educational attainment. Intervening with youth as they transition back to school after a stay in secure detention is one strategy used to decrease their risk of recidivism.

## Educational Support: Mitigating Future Delinquency in the 17<sup>th</sup> JD

Five youth file into the Adams county probation office early on Monday morning. They're not here to check in with their probation officer - they're here for ROC, an innovative program designed to help them transition from secure detention back to more traditional school. In partnership with Adams 12 School District and the probation department, SB 94 in the 17<sup>th</sup> JD created Recognizing Opportunities for Change (ROC) to assist youth with their educational transition.

To achieve its goals, the SB 94 program in the 17<sup>th</sup> JD employs a multi-disciplinary team of special education teachers and a therapist.

*"The right kid with the right potential is being helped to stay out of secure detention".*

- Paul Targoff, 17<sup>th</sup> JD  
SB 94 Coordinator

These professionals use assessment data to create a unique educational plan to assist each youth in transitioning back to school within a 45 day window. The team understands that by the time youth receive a

detention sentence, many are already failing in a traditional school setting. Fostering school success after a detention stay is complicated and may require addressing learning disabilities, substance abuse, or mental health issues that contributed to poor school performance. The program assists youth in earning course credits, and supports them in developing good study habits.

During FY 2011 – 12, ROC students earned the equivalent of 104 full or partial academic credits. In addition, they participated in cognitive behavioral group therapy, pro-social team building activities, community activities, and skill building job readiness workshops. Each element of the ROC offerings is selected to address common barriers youth face in transitioning from secure detention back to traditional school.



## Community Background

The 17<sup>th</sup> judicial district is comprised of two Denver-metro counties—Broomfield and Adams. The district has an allocation of 37 detention beds.

## REGIONAL VARIATION IN YOUTH SECURE PLACEMENT REASONS AND RISK OF REOFFENDING

Reasons for secure detention placement and risk of reoffending varied by region of the state (see Figures 6 and 7). The Southern and Western regions had the highest percent of youth admitted to secure detention due to the fact that there was no responsible adult to whom the youth could be released. The Western region had several interesting trends. While that region had the lowest percent of admissions due to mandatory holds, they had the highest percent of youth who posed a public safety risk (Figure 6) and they had the highest percentage of admissions of high risk youth (Figure 7).

Figure 6. Placement Level Determined by JDSAG Screen by Region

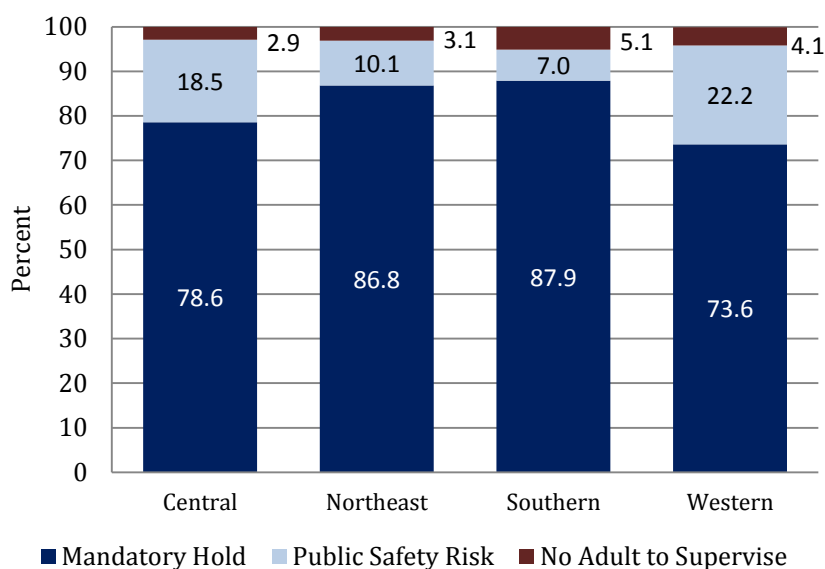
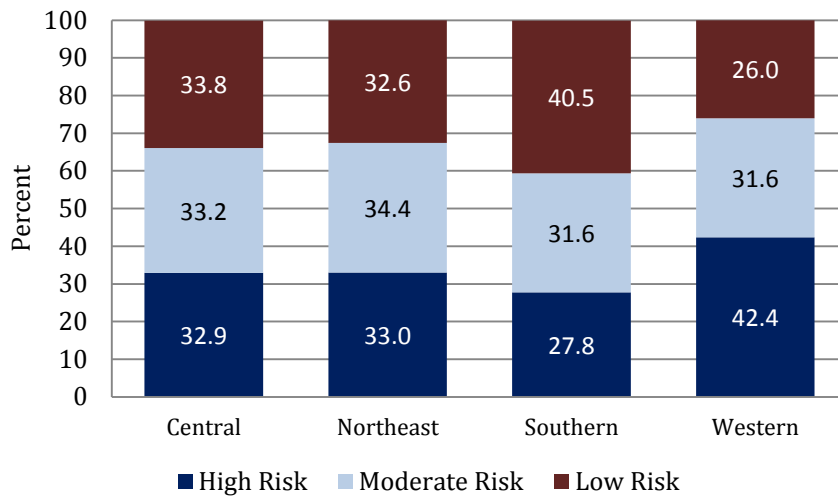


Figure 7. CJRA Risk Level by Region



This may be an important trend for service providers in all the regions to monitor. These differences may be primarily based on external policy decisions and judicial discretion, but they could also indicate regional youth population differences - suggesting a need to support different levels/types of services for youth in this area.

In addition to regional differences, cultural and family factors may also influence youth risks and behavior. Programming specifically tailored to build upon family strengths is another way SB 94 endeavors to influence youth in a positive direction.

## Culturally Appropriate Services: Engaging the Whole Family in the 18<sup>th</sup> JD

*At work, Mrs. W receives a phone call. Her 12 and 15 year old children are calling from home to remind her to leave work on time so they can attend that evening's session of the 18<sup>th</sup> JD's Strong African American Families (SAAF) program. The eldest son receives SB 94 services, and voluntarily participates in SAAF. The entire family has decided to attend the seven-week program.*

Across the country African American families are participating in SAAF to build upon youths' positive qualities and build stronger parental support for youths' goals. A research project started in 1999 at the

*"To this day my children talk about SAAF and how it taught them to make the right choices in school and home. I believe every family should participate in this program. It helps the children be wise in everyday choices and to stand by their decisions."*

- Parent Participant of the SAAF Program

University of Georgia's Center for Family Research, and now an official Blueprint Program, SAAF has been adopted by community organizations, government agencies, and church groups as a program that is both culturally relevant and engages entire families.

### Community Background

The 18<sup>th</sup> judicial district is comprised of Elbert, Lincoln, Douglas, and Arapahoe counties. The district has an allocation of 67 detention beds and is the largest in the state.



In Colorado's 18th JD, the delinquency pre-trial case manager serves as a minority advocate for families and as facilitator of the SAAF program groups. Parents and youth are separated for the first half of each session and are then able to practice newly learned skills together in the second half of each session. Follow up SAAF assessments show that families show continued and positive effects, even three years after participation.



## Successful Utilization of the Detention Continuum

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### **Evidence-Based Juvenile Justice Practices**

Although the genesis of SB 94 came from a fiscal need to reduce reliance upon secure detention beds, the practice of establishing a community-based detention component is now recognized as not only fiscally responsible, but also evidence-based. SB 94 is no longer an initiative; it is an integrated and essential component of the juvenile justice service system that is used to serve the majority of detained youth. Given the cap on secure detention, it is clear that changes to SB 94 resources would disrupt the success of the entire continuum.

DYC uses Five Key Strategies to guide its implementation of evidence-based juvenile justice practice: The Division will provide (1) The Right Services at the Right Time delivered by (2) Quality Staff using (3) Proven Practice in (4) Safe Environments embracing (5) Restorative Community Justice Principles. The SB 94 program enables DYC to successfully implement these strategies by utilizing the entire continuum of detention services and ensuring that the right level of restriction and services are available to youth of widely varying needs. The SB 94 program funds placement screening, and community-based services. This continuum of services provides the opportunity to maximize positive youth outcomes by reserving limited secure detention beds for youth who are a real risk to community safety and by providing less dangerous youth with individualized, need-based services in less restrictive, community-based settings.

The utilization of a continuum of services rather than primary dependence on secure detention is supported by a large body of juvenile justice and adolescent behavioral research. Longitudinal juvenile justice research has identified a strong association between juvenile justice entanglement in adolescence and an increased likelihood of an adult criminal career<sup>7</sup>, with stronger effects associated with more restrictive placements. Further, “negative peer contagion” is most potent when youth who are slightly deviant are

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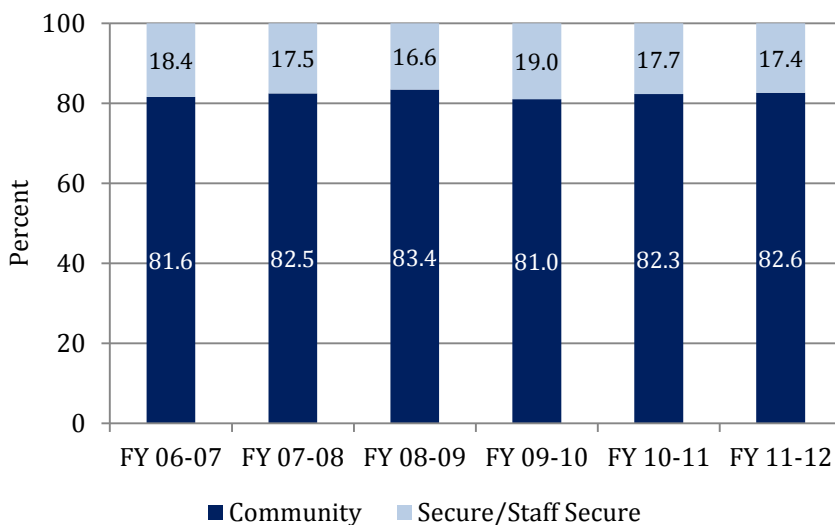
<sup>7</sup> Gatti, U, Tremblay, R.E., & Viatro, F. (2009). Iatrogenic effect of juvenile justice. *The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 50:8, pp 991-998.

*“The most beneficial measures in juvenile delinquency matters appear to be the ones that are centered on the youths’ pre-trial environment and which do not require placement in detention facilities” – Cécile & Born (2009)*

grouped with highly deviant youth<sup>8</sup>. While DYCs mission includes the charge to protect, restore, and improve public safety, the adjacent quote underscores the importance of meeting this mission with a continuum of services such as those available through SB 94.

On an average day in FY 2011 – 12, 82.6% of youth received community-based services, while the remaining youth received secure/staff secure detention services (see Figure 8). NYC in conjunction with SB 94 has consistently maintained this high rate of community-based service provision and used secure detention settings to serve less than 20.0% of the detention population over the past six years. This has been possible in large part to state and community commitment to evidence-based principles.

Figure 8. Percent of ADP Served in the Community and Secure Detention



Community based services support two categories of youth: youth transitioning back to the community after stays in secure facilities, and youth participating in community programs

<sup>8</sup> Cecile, M., & Born, M. (2009). Intervention in juvenile delinquency: Danger of iatrogenic effects? *Children & Youth Service Review* 31: 12, pp 1217-1221.

instead of confinement. Alternatives to secure detention actually curb crime and recidivism better than secure detention. Research consistently shows that youth detained in secure facilities are more likely to return to secure detention and commitment than youth who received services in a community-based setting, or were not detained at all. Specific studies cite recidivism rates for juvenile detainees that are about double those for youth served in the community. The literature demonstrates that secure detention alone without supportive community services is not an effective juvenile justice practice. “The... unnecessary use of secure detention exposes troubled young people to an environment that more closely resembles adult prisons and jails than the kinds of community and family-based interventions proven to be most effective.”<sup>9</sup>

To avoid unnecessary placement in secure detention in Colorado, judicial districts have employed a variety of creative solutions. The use of “respite” beds is one such solution. Respite beds give SB 94 program staff the time needed to find more permanent solutions for youth who do not pose a public safety risk but may not have a suitable home environment to which they can be released following an arrest.

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<sup>9</sup> Holman, B. & Ziedenberg, J. (2006). [The dangers of detention: The impact of incarcerating youth in detention and other secure facilities](http://justicepolicy.org). Justice Policy Institute Report, Accessed at <http://justicepolicy.org> on September 14, 2011.

*It's the middle of the night. Kyle doesn't feel safe and has run from his probation placement. He is picked up and now has a probation violation. His dad is in prison, he has no other family in the area, and it turns out that the family friend who offered to take him in has a criminal record. He doesn't pose a public safety risk, his probation violation is minor, but with no safe community placement option, it looks like Kyle will have to go to secure detention. Luckily, there is a local treatment provider in the 8<sup>th</sup> JD who will give Kyle respite bed for a few nights until another solution can be found.*

## **Community Background**

The 8<sup>th</sup> judicial district is comprised of Larimer and Jackson Counties and includes the towns of Ft. Collins, Loveland, and Estes Park.

The 8<sup>th</sup> JD has put in place an 'as needed' contract with a local residential treatment

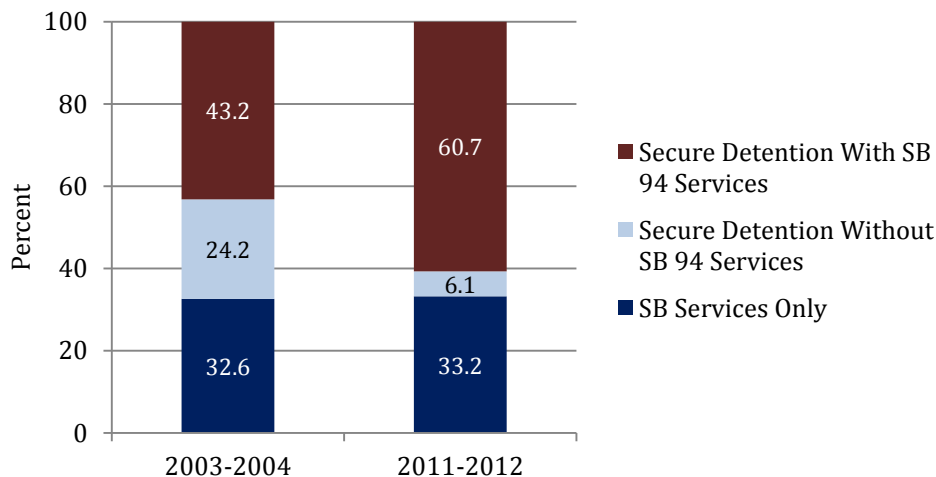
*"The respite bed can be accessed quickly as part of the screening process. This has proved a viable alternative for youth who didn't have a place to go, but who, given two or three days to pursue options, can have an alternative family setting to which they may be safely released."*

- Bob Bauman, 8<sup>th</sup> JD SB 94 Coordinator

provider who provides a "respite" bed for youth until a more suitable family alternative can be found. Youth can stay in a safe place near home for up to three days. The availability of this bed is beneficial on a number of levels; it prevents law enforcement from using resources to transport the youth out of the community to the detention center and also avoids exposing low risk youth to higher risk youth.

SB 94 is committed to avoiding fiscal expenditures on services known to have minimal positive impact on public safety or youth behavior. Since FY 2003 – 04, the SB 94 program has instituted programmatic changes that resulted in a dramatic shift in the provision of community based services for youth who also have secure detention stays. Figure 9 demonstrates this change in practice. While the percent of youth receiving *community* services without a secure detention stay remained constant, the proportion of youth with secure detentions stays who *did not* receive SB 94 community based services dropped from 24.2% to 6.1%. Further analysis of a multi-year file indicates that 36.9% of these youth who did not receive SB 94 services during the current fiscal year, *had* received SB 94 services in a prior year. Furthermore, youth who have been detained without SB 94 services may just have not received them prior to the end of the fiscal year when the data set was finalized. This shift reflects a growing reliance on the evidence-based principle that dictates the inclusion of community based support for all youth in effective juvenile justice practice.

Figure 9. Provision of Community Based Services and Secure Detention



### Level of Local Funding for Alternatives to Detention

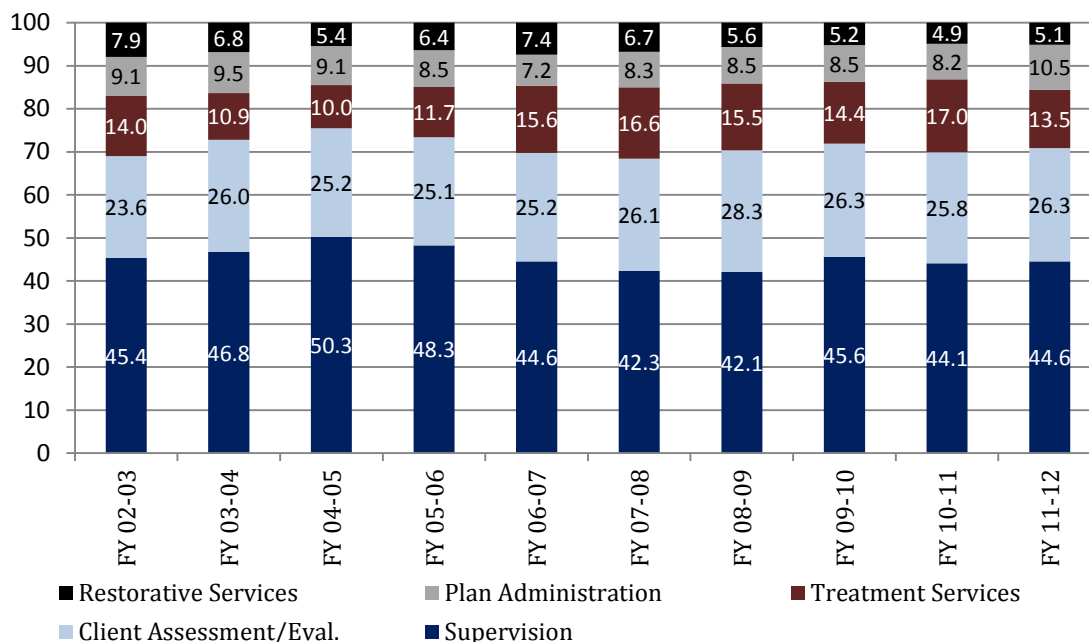
While there is collaboration between SB 94 programs and other initiatives such as the Collaborative Management Program (HB 1451) only SB 94 funding is evaluated in this report because it is the only funding that directly targets alternatives to detention. Funding is discussed below within the context of evidence-based practices.

Community-based services vary in cost and effectiveness. Unfortunately, the most effective services are often the most costly. Annual fluctuations in funding may impact the year to year expenditures for the most effective practices. It is clear from Figure 10 below that the percentage of the overall budget spent on each type of expenditure is closely related to the overall SB 94 budget. In general, Client Assessment/Evaluation, Restorative Services, and Treatment Services include evidence-based components that have been consistently linked to positive youth outcomes and life-time cost savings to social systems<sup>10</sup>. As the SB 94 budget decreased in FY 2003 – 04 and FY 2004 – 2005, the percentage of funding spent on supervision increased while the percentage spent on treatment decreased. As the budget increased in subsequent years, this trend was reversed and a lower percentage of the budget was spent on supervision while a higher percentage was spent on evidence-based treatment. Unfortunately, this trend reversed again in FY 2011 - 12 when the SB 94 budget allocation was reduced: the percentage of the budget spent on treatment declined 3.5% from the previous year.

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<sup>10</sup> Drake, E. (2007). Evidence-based juvenile offender programs: Program description, quality assurance, and cost. Washington Institute for Public Policy. Document No. 07-06-1201 Accessed at [www.wsipp.wa.gov](http://www.wsipp.wa.gov), September 15, 2011.

Figure 10. Percent of Allocated Funds by Fiscal Year



Supervision’s proportion of the budget increased from last year, although the actual amount spent decreased slightly because of the reduced allocation in FY 2011 – 12 compared to FY 2010 – 11. Expenditures on restorative services have undergone a fairly steady decline from FY 2006 – 07 to FY 2010 – 11, but remained somewhat constant between FY 2010 – 11 to FY 2011 – 12. While restorative services are not associated with as large of a life-time cost savings as treatment services, they are an evidence-based component of effective juvenile justice practice and the decline should be closely monitored<sup>10</sup>.

Figure 11 displays the relation between the total SB 94 appropriation and the proportion of the budget expended on services categorized by each JD as treatment. The percentage of the budget spent on treatment services across the state dropped from 17% in the previous fiscal year to 13.5% in FY 2011 – 12. While the overall budget to the judicial districts was reduced less than 8%, the treatment budget was reduced almost 27%.

Figure 11. SB 94 Appropriation and Treatment Expenditures

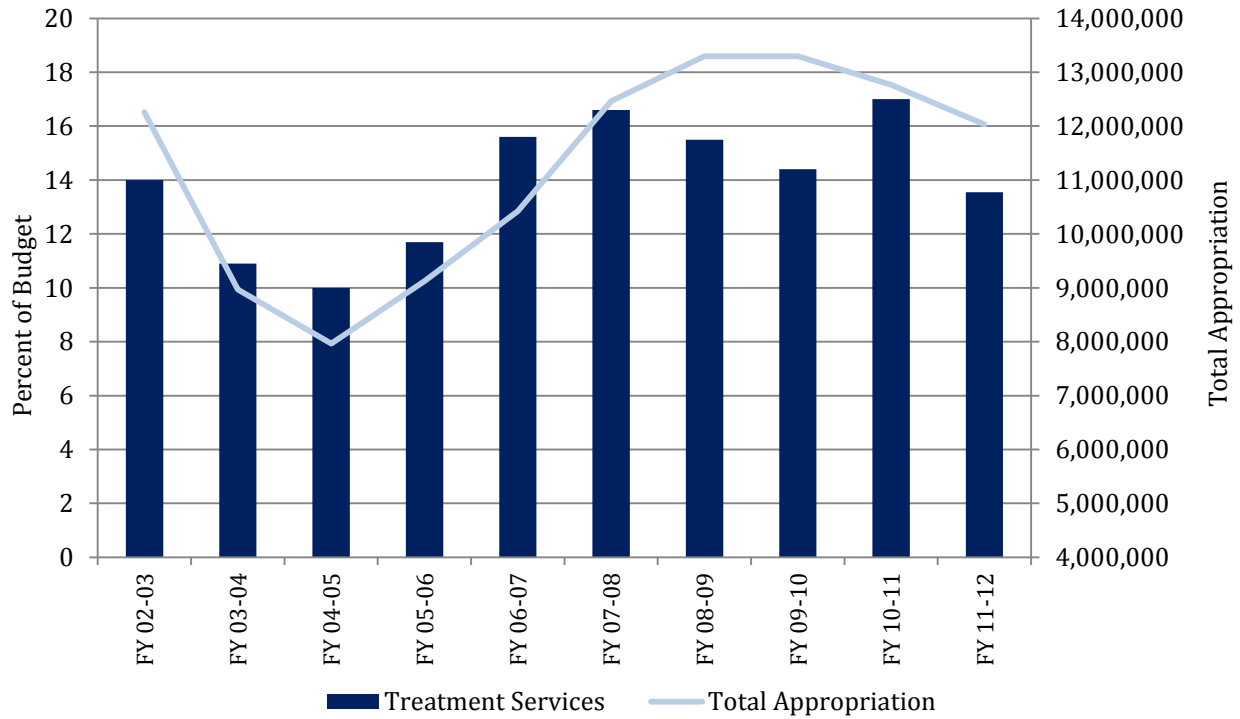


Table 5 below details the allocation and expenditures by category of each of the twenty-two judicial districts. Allocations ranged from \$74,000 in the 15<sup>th</sup> JD to \$1,835,521 in the 18<sup>th</sup> JD. The proportion of those funds that JDs put towards treatment services ranged from 0.4% in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD to 32.1% in the 5<sup>th</sup> JD.



Table 5. Allocations and Expenditures by JD

| JD | Percent of Allocation by Expenditure Category |                                      |                    |                         |                            |              |                      |            |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|
|    | Annual Allocation                             | Client Assessment                    | Treatment Services | Direct Support Services | Training -Clients/Families | Super-vision | Restorative Services | Plan Admin |
| 1  | \$1,219,995                                   | 27.0                                 | 10.5               | 1.3                     | 0.0                        | 38.2         | 13.6                 | 9.4        |
| 2  | \$1,455,938                                   | 41.8                                 | 9.7                | 1.0                     | 1.4                        | 38.0         | 0.6                  | 7.5        |
| 3  | \$85,963                                      | 35.9                                 | 6.1                | 4.0                     | 4.4                        | 39.2         | 0.3                  | 10.1       |
| 4  | \$1,364,109                                   | 28.8                                 | 20.3               | 0.8                     | 0.0                        | 40.7         | 0.0                  | 9.4        |
| 5  | \$187,173                                     | 5.2                                  | 32.1               | 0.0                     | 0.0                        | 42.8         | 11.3                 | 8.6        |
| 6  | \$123,956                                     | 31.6                                 | 0.4                | 2.5                     | 2.5                        | 53.9         | 0.2                  | 8.9        |
| 7  | \$200,586                                     | 11.1                                 | 4.4                | 2.0                     | 0.0                        | 34.1         | 0.9                  | 47.5       |
| 8  | \$644,063                                     | 24.0                                 | 11.5               | 0.0                     | 0.1                        | 56.2         | 0.0                  | 8.2        |
| 9  | \$160,253                                     | 52.2                                 | 8.9                | 1.3                     | 1.5                        | 27.2         | 0.0                  | 8.9        |
| 10 | \$423,579                                     | 27.9                                 | 4.9                | 8.5                     | 0.0                        | 43.1         | 0.0                  | 15.6       |
| 11 | \$290,786                                     | 45.0                                 | 7.2                | 4.0                     | 0.0                        | 24.5         | 8.7                  | 10.6       |
| 12 | \$183,596                                     | 19.8                                 | 2.6                | 17.8                    | 2.7                        | 43.1         | 4.0                  | 10.0       |
| 13 | \$195,205                                     | 8.8                                  | 15.8               | 0.0                     | 2.6                        | 62.6         | 0.8                  | 9.6        |
| 14 | \$112,354                                     | 10.5                                 | 3.8                | 1.1                     | 0.0                        | 72.2         | 0.0                  | 12.4       |
| 15 | \$74,000                                      | 11.7                                 | 8.0                | 5.3                     | 0.2                        | 62.2         | 3.1                  | 9.5        |
| 16 | \$110,750                                     | 6.4                                  | 13.6               | 1.4                     | 5.6                        | 69.5         | 0.0                  | 3.5        |
| 17 | \$1,059,074                                   | 25.5                                 | 3.4                | 7.2                     | 0.2                        | 53.3         | 0.3                  | 10.1       |
| 18 | \$1,835,521                                   | 27.6                                 | 3.4                | 0.2                     | 1.7                        | 41.4         | 18.1                 | 7.6        |
| 19 | \$811,690                                     | 22.3                                 | 8.8                | 2.4                     | 0.2                        | 58.6         | 0.0                  | 7.7        |
| 20 | \$648,049                                     | 15.5                                 | 26.2               | 2.5                     | 12.5                       | 35.6         | 3.3                  | 4.4        |
| 21 | \$376,996                                     | 7.8                                  | 0.5                | 1.3                     | 0.0                        | 79.9         | 0.4                  | 10.1       |
| 22 | \$82,233                                      | 11.6                                 | 4.4                | 0.0                     | 0.0                        | 52.7         | 0.0                  | 31.3       |
|    | <b>\$11,645,867</b>                           | <b>Total Allocation to Districts</b> |                    |                         |                            |              |                      |            |
|    | <b>\$385,661</b>                              | SB 94 Administration                 |                    |                         |                            |              |                      |            |
|    | <b>\$12,031,528</b>                           | <b>Total Funding</b>                 |                    |                         |                            |              |                      |            |

**USING DATA TO MAKE SERVICE DECISIONS**

*Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide (JDSAG)*

Using empirically validated screening and assessment tools is an evidence-based practice that both NYC and SB 94 have implemented statewide. Part of the SB 94 program’s efforts to provide the **right service at the right time** includes using the JDSAG to determine the appropriate level of placement. A critical element for successful implementation of the JDSAG is the ability for local staff to over-ride placement decisions. The strength of this

model is that it provides an objective data-driven placement recommendation, but allows local communities the flexibility adapt the recommendation to individual youth needs and local resources. No instrument can capture every element of risk; local flexibility becomes particularly important for outlying cases, i.e. a particularly young arrestee who is screened home, but who has no stable adult or home to which he can release.

A positive indicator of appropriate placement decisions utilizing the JDSAG would be a high degree of agreement between the screening and actual placements. Fiscal year 2011-12 indicators look strong, with an overall agreement of 79.7% between screening recommendation and actual placement. Similar to the two most recent fiscal years, the lowest levels of screening/placement agreement were for youth screened to ‘staff-secure detention’ or ‘residential/shelter’. In both cases, the majority of youth were placed in secure detention, which likely reflects SB 94 staff utilizing the next best option in locally available placement. During FY 2011 – 12 there were not a large number of staff-secure beds available for actual placement. There were none available in the Central region, none available in the Northeast, four in the South and 13 in the West. The statewide total of 17 beds means that only 4.0% of the overall detention cap beds were staff-secure. This goes a long way to explaining why this placement recommendation was rarely followed. The number of existing shelter beds placements was not available. Table 6 below depicts the percent of youth whose placement matched their screening recommendation, or who were placed instead, in a more or less restrictive environment.

Table 6. Agreement between JDSAG Screening Level and Actual Initial Placement

| Screening Level                  | Percent Placed In: |             |             |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                  | Match              | More Secure | Less Secure |
| Secure Detention – Level 1       | 93.3               | 0.0         | 6.7         |
| Staff Secure Detention – Level 2 | 4.4                | 86.3        | 9.3         |
| Residential/Shelter – Level 3    | 3.0                | 47.9        | 49.1        |
| Home Services – Level 4          | 35.3               | 44.2        | 20.5        |
| Release – Level 5                | 49.3               | 50.7        | 0.0         |

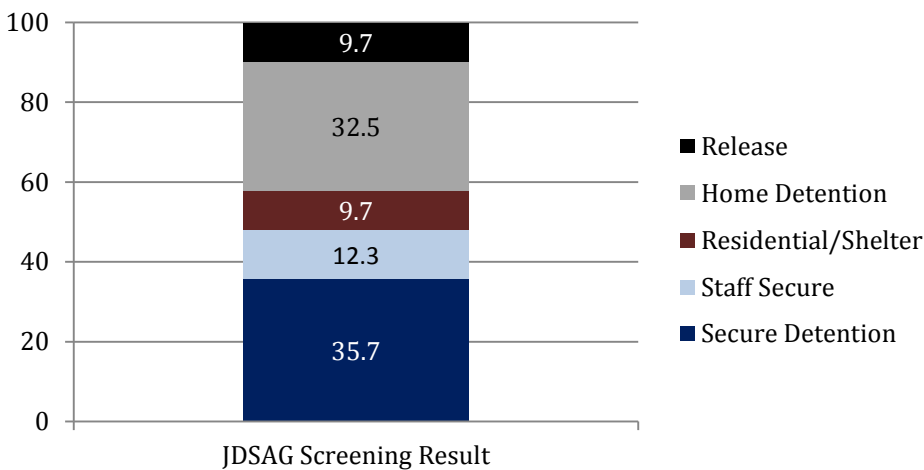
### *Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA)*

As mentioned earlier, the CJRA pre-screen is a measure of the youth’s risk of reoffending and is completed for youth who enter secure or staff-secure detention. The CJRA pre-screen

risk score is not usually available when making a placement decision and has not until this year been compared to JDSAG placement recommendations. These two instruments measure very different constructs but looking at the two together may inform over-ride practices by local jurisdictions. Of particular interest are youth who are placed in secure detention, but appear not to need this level of placement based on two major indicators of high security needs: mandatory holds and high risk CJRA pre-screen score.

Figure 12 below depicts the JDSAG *recommended* placement of a specific subset of youth who were actually placed in secure detention. These 649 youth scored as low risk on the CJRA pre-screen and did not have a mandatory hold. Youth represented in the ‘Secure Detention’ category are youth whose JDSAG recommended placement matched their actual placement. The remaining 64.3% of youth were screened as needing a less secure placement but were instead placed in secure detention.

Figure 12. Recommended Placement for Securely Detained Youth with Low-Risk<sup>11</sup> CJRA and without a Mandatory Hold



It may be quite beneficial to take a more in-depth look at these youth to determine if the over-rides were due to youth characteristics at the time of placement or to lack of local resources available to place youth in the level of care to which they had been screened.

<sup>11</sup> As previously noted, the CJRA pre-screen outcome category of ‘Low-Risk’ simply assesses a youth’s risk of re-offense based on a very short screening tool. It does should not be interpreted to mean that youth are at low-risk to public safety as compared to risks posed by the general public.

Furthermore, it might be beneficial for those completing the JDSAG to understand to a greater extent the results of assessments that occur downstream in the detention process. The previous figure describes placement patterns for low-risk youth. Further along the continuum are youth who are at moderate risk of further juvenile justice involvement but who, given the proper supports, may be able to avoid this outcome. Creating a specialized court for these youth and rewarding their progress is one judicial district's strategy to help avoid escalating juvenile justice involvement.

## Avoiding Detention as a Sanction: The Specialized Juvenile Court in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD

*Jamie is back in court and this time, the Judge could easily issue detention sentence. Fortunately for Jamie, the philosophy of the JD has shifted, and instead of a secure placement, the judge will offer the opportunity to participate in a new program that prioritizes positive reinforcement over punishment.*

The Specialized Juvenile Court (SJC) in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD is designed for youth who have moderate risk as assessed by the CJRA and who are having difficulty complying with the conditions of their probation. In order to

*“We used to have a drug court that used detention as a sanction but we have changed our philosophy and now focus on building kids up.”*

-Tracy Regan, 6<sup>th</sup> JD  
SB 94 Coordinator

be accepted to JSC, youth must present an application to the judge and the SJC team. The SJC team is comprised of the District Attorney, behavioral health providers, the magistrate, a parenting facilitator, a juvenile probation officer, ROP staff, the director of the diversion program, the SB 94 Coordinator, and the court coordinator. Accepted youth work with the team to develop rewards and sanctions for their behaviors. Youth are required to be involved in positive community activity for a minimum of two hours per week. One of the program’s recent graduates began

learning to play guitar and practiced Aikido to fulfill his requirement. Parents are also required to attend and graduate from parenting classes before their youth can matriculate from the program.

Successful completion of the program could result in the end of the youth’s probation, a certificate of recognition, and a celebration with the team and the youth’s family.

While this program is relatively new (full implementation in January of 2012) the 6<sup>th</sup> JD is hopeful about the outcomes it will help youth in their community achieve.

### Community Background

The 6<sup>th</sup> judicial district is comprised of San Juan, La Plata, and Archuleta Counties and includes the towns of Durango, Silverton, and Pagosa Springs.



## Local Administration of State-Wide Initiative

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### From Conceptualization to Implementation

Local administration is critical for the success of SB 94, for the state, local communities, and the youth. Since the introduction of SB 94 legislation, both state and local officials have contributed to the development of the program. This collaboration was unique 20 years ago and remains an innovative approach that many newer programs have tried to emulate with varying degrees of success.

Colorado's governor has prioritized support for programming that is "efficient, effective, and elegant". The structure and operation of SB 94 makes all three of these objectives possible. System efficiency is increased through the utilization of fiscal agents at the local level who contract with individual service providers. This eliminates the need for DYC to administer contracts with each service provider. Efficiency is also maximized by having a local coordinator and Juvenile Services Planning Committees (JSPC) who are familiar with services in their community and able to access those services for youth. Effectiveness is insured through state oversight and local commitment to the delivery of quality services that employ evidence-based principles and through tracking progress via annual evaluations and legislative reporting. Finally, SB 94 is truly an elegant program that marries local values, culture and youth needs with legislative intent of avoiding or reducing secure detention stays.

*"When the Bill passed our legislators met with the juvenile and criminal justice decision makers locally and asked that we all give it a chance and participate in the fledgling program; which we did with some trepidation."  
-SB 94 Original Local Stakeholder*

### SB 94 STATE LEVEL OVERSIGHT AND DIRECTION

DYC has authority over the administration of SB 94. DYC provides both programmatic and fiscal oversight. This oversight encourages collaboration, consistency, and accountability across the 22 Judicial Districts in Colorado. Recent oversight activities include JD plan reviews, coordination of statewide meetings, and focus group discussions with local stakeholders.

### *Plan Reviews and Local Coordinator Meetings*

Every year the SB 94 Advisory Board reviews the planned activities of each JD for the upcoming year. This in-person plan review provides an opportunity for board members, the local SB 94 coordinator, and other stakeholders to discuss JD priorities and available state and local fiscal support. In addition, quarterly coordinator meetings bring together the local coordinators from each of the districts. During these meetings, state and local officials share ideas about best and promising practices, service availability, and effective local innovations. Looking ahead, a training conference to bring both state and local stakeholders has been planned for FY 2012 – 13.

### *Focus Groups with Local Stakeholders*

DYC leadership took note of the trend toward decreased utilization of secure detention beds and began planning focus group discussions so that local officials could share their perspectives. Focus groups are being conducted in FY 2012 – 13 in all four DYC regions and include local law enforcement officials, judicial representatives, SB 94 coordinators, and other individuals closely linked to juveniles at risk of involvement with the justice system. Discussion topics will include perception of changes in the youth population being served, juvenile arrest rates, and utilization of community resources in lieu of secure detention.

*“Local control allows each juvenile services planning committee to design a menu of services that best fits the needs of their district and their allocated resources.”*  
-Former SB 94 Statewide Coordinator

### *Fiscal Oversight*

DYC implemented a fiscal monitoring process in FY 2008 – 09. A contracted “monitor” visits all JDs to assist them in the use of SB 94 resources to achieve the most effective programming possible. The DYC monitor reviews each district using three sets of records:

- Client files – review ensures that youth are properly assessed (JDSAG and CJRA pre-screen) and are eligible for SB 94 services.
- Employee files – review ensures adherence to state employment guidelines for individuals (e.g. local coordinator, case managers) employed by the local fiscal agent.

- Financial records - review ensures that generally accepted accounting principles are employed and that supporting documentation is in place for all SB 94 expenditures. Funds are tracked down to the individual youth on whom they were spent.

The monitor compiles all information into a report and requests an action plan from the JD to address anything that does not meet contracting guidelines. The monitor also provides training and technical assistance to the JDs to help improve and enhance business practices at the local level.

### **LOCAL ADMINISTRATION: REFLECTING THE VALUES AND STRENGTHS OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

While the state provides oversight, each JD is able to operate with a great deal of autonomy to best meet the need of the youth in their community. Individuals in the communities come together to write their individual JD plans. They are then responsible for executing these plans to meet the unique needs of the youth in their community. Each JD is able to establish some of their own goals and work toward accomplishing the standardized program-wide goals.

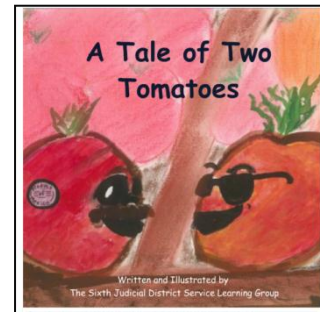
JDs across the state are able to customize the services offered to the youth in their community. Community service is often ordered as a condition of probation. Judges see this as a way for youth to “pay back” their community for the crime they committed. Evolving community service into service learning projects takes this idea to the next level and helps youth truly make an impact in their community that will hopefully translate into positive outcomes for the youth as well.



## Assessing the Needs of the Community: Service Learning in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD

*Mindlessly cleaning up trash along the highway does little to help youth understand that they can positively impact their community. Walking a river trail and finding a homeless camp that spurs an idea to volunteer at a shelter cooking for the homeless -empowers youth to get involved where there truly is a need. This is exactly what happened in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD's service learning program.*

Each quarter, a group of youth sentenced to community service comes together with the SB 94 coordinator to determine a service project. The service learning program is comprised of five components: planning, preparation, action, reflection, and celebration. Youth participate in a variety of activities to identify their interests and then they conduct an assessment of the needs of their community. The service projects chosen by the youth have varied a great deal. The group mentioned above worked with shelter staff to learn about food safety and how to cook for 40



*"We have had positive feedback from participants and from the community and the Dumpster Beautification Project has been highlighted several times in our local newspaper!"*

- Tracy Regan, 6<sup>th</sup> JD

residents. The youth actually cooked two full meals at the shelter- one planned by staff and one planned and executed entirely by the youth. The youth also ran a food drive and collected an entire truckload of food in one afternoon. Their project culminated in a slide show presented to the probation department,

the judge, and community partners. Another group was interested in healthy eating and its impact on the environment. They volunteered at local farms and an organic raw restaurant. Their final

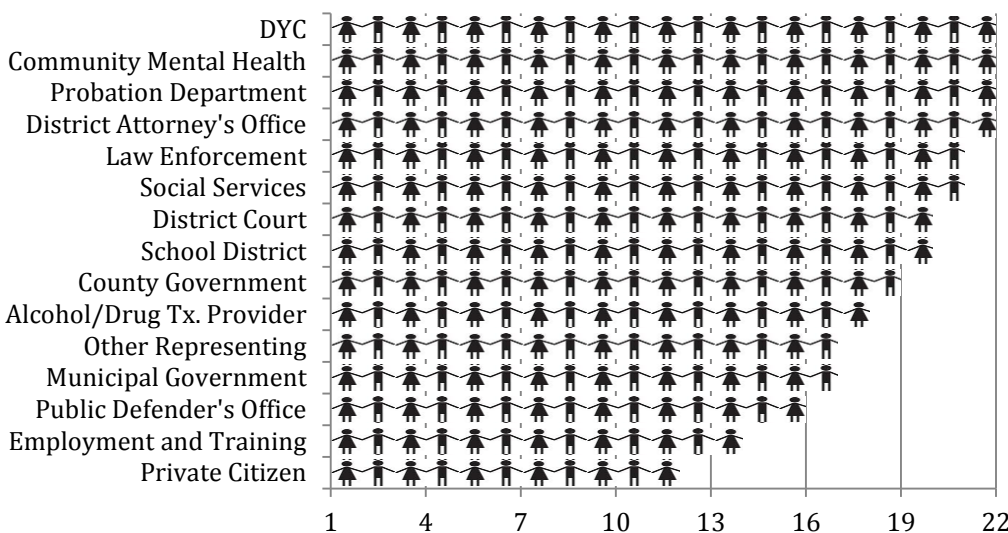


project was a children's book that they published, depicting the benefits of eating local. The book has actually been published. Finally, an ongoing project in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD is the dumpster beautification project where youth work with local artists to beautify the community by painting dumpsters. This program has received a great deal of attention and has become its own non-profit organization and is now open to other youth in the community not involved in SB 94. The service learning program in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD helps youth to feel empowered, take on leadership roles, and make important decisions, and it helps to integrate them into the community in a positive way.

## Interagency Collaboration

Each JD is required to have a Juvenile Services Planning Committee (JSPC). These planning committees set the JD priorities that are submitted in their annual plan. The JSPCs are comprised of members from a variety of agencies that collaborate to deliver an integrated array of services to youth at risk of further involvement with the juvenile justice system. Figure 13 shows the number of JDs with each agency type represented on their JSPC.

Figure 13. JSPC Membership Across Districts



The JSPC in every JD has representation from The District Attorney's Office, Probation, DYC, and Community Mental Health. Other agency types are represented on the majority of JSPCs. This interdisciplinary approach is critical to the effectiveness of SB 94 at the local level because it provides an opportunity for interagency communication and collaboration around the complex needs of the youth served by SB 94.

Other legislative initiatives such as the Collaborative Management Program (HB1451) have sought to emulate this kind of cross system dialog<sup>12</sup>. In areas where HB1451 is present, there is a great deal of collaboration between the two initiatives to provide the best services possible to the youth in those communities.

<sup>12</sup> HB1451 supports a collaborative management process for services addressing the needs of youth involved in multiple community based agencies.

*Driving hours to the “city” for assessments and services is beyond what can be reasonably expected of families in Lincoln and Elbert counties. Even law enforcement often opt to not intervene with a youth to avoid the drive to the Foote Center in Arapahoe County.*

## Community Background

The 18<sup>th</sup> judicial district is the largest JD in Colorado and is comprised of two Denver-metro counties Arapahoe and Douglas AND two rural counties Elbert and Lincoln

To better meet the needs of the youth in these outlying counties, SB 94 partnered with HB1451 to start the Rural Intervention



Specialist Case Manager (RISC) program.

The program places a case manager in the community to conduct detention screenings, pre-trial supervision, probation tracking services, case management services to the schools for their truant population, and community support. This is a jointly funded position in which HB1451 pays the salary of the case manager and SB 94 pays for operating expenses. This is a great example of how resources can be utilized to serve the unique needs of the community.

*“We are no longer perceived as folks coming out from the city and telling them what they should be doing”.*

- Kelly Abbott, 18<sup>th</sup> JD  
SB 94 Coordinator

## Progress in Achieving Judicial Goals

Previous annual reports have indicated a great deal of success in accomplishing the three program goals historically measured. Statewide data indicate that the JDs performed extremely well on three identified objectives:

1. High rates of youth who complete services without failing to appear at court hearings (97.8%; N =7,790)
2. High rates of youth who complete services without incurring new charges (96.3%; N =7,670 )
3. High rates of youth who complete services with positive or neutral reasons for leaving SB 94 programming (91.8% N =7,312 )

The current goals for the programs have been consistently met over the past few years and are so close enough to 100% that there is little room for improvement. It appears time to revisit the definitions and focus district attention on new areas for improvement and progress.

The following two figures display the categories of leave reasons for all youth who completed SB 94 services (Figure 14) and then the specific leave reasons associated with negative terminations (Figure 15).

Figure 14. Statewide Leave Reason Categories

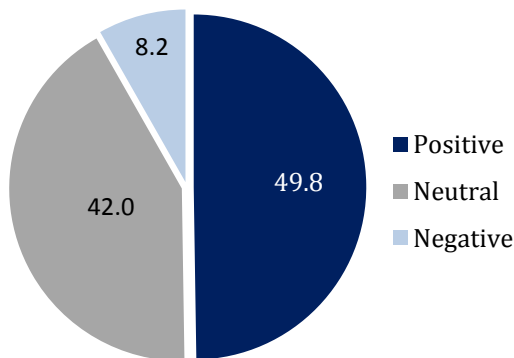
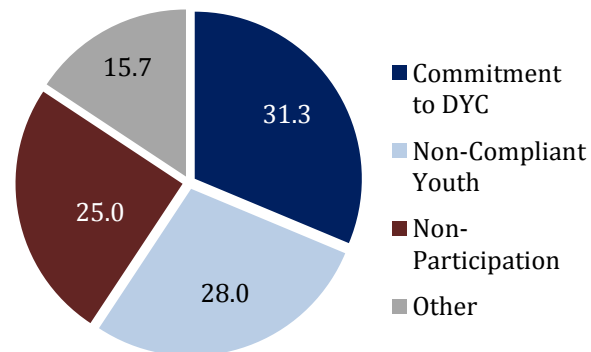


Figure 15. Specific Leave Reasons: Negative Terminations\*



\*Specific Leave Reasons presented for the 8.2% of youth with 'Negative' Leave Reasons statewide.

Table 7 below details the objective and resulting level of success for each judicial district across the three common goals. These goals are set separately for pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth. Judicial district accomplishments reinforce the statewide suggestion to identify new areas for improvement.

Table 7. Common Goals and Accomplishments by JD

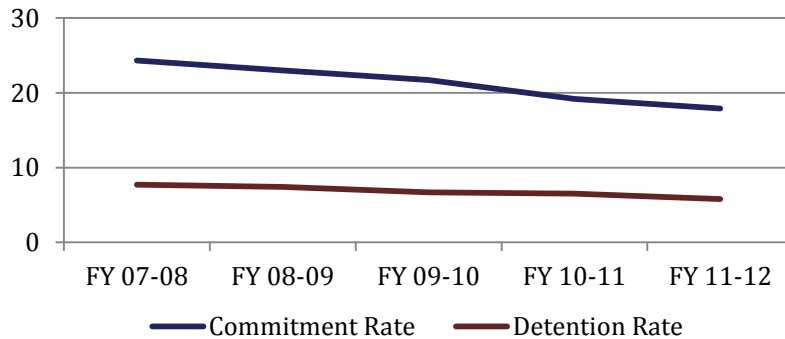
| JD           | Youth Completing Without Failing to Appear at Court Hearings |             |           |             | Youth Completing Without New Charges |             |           |             | Youth With Positive or Neutral Leave Reasons |             |           |             |
|--------------|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|              | Pre-Adjudicated  |             | Sentenced |             | Pre-Adjudicated                      |             | Sentenced |             | Pre-Adjudicated                              |             | Sentenced |             |
|              | Obj.   | Result      | Obj.      | Result      | Obj.                                 | Result      | Obj.      | Result      | Obj.   | Result      | Obj.      | Result      |
| 1            | 90.0   | 97.9        | 90.0      | 99.6        | 90.0                                 | 98.4        | 90.0      | 99.8        | 90.0   | 89.5        | 90.0      | 91.9        |
| 2            | 95.0   | 96.9        | 90.0      | 95.0        | 95.0                                 | 97.8        | 90.0      | 90.0        | 90.0   | 95.7        | 90.0      | 91.5        |
| 3            | 90.0   | 80.0        | 90.0      | 100.0       | 85.0                                 | 80.0        | 85.0      | 100.0       | 90.0   | 80.0        | 90.0      | 88.2        |
| 4            | 90.0   | 96.0        | 90.0      | 98.1        | 90.0                                 | 93.9        | 90.0      | 97.3        | 90.0   | 96.1        | 90.0      | 96.5        |
| 5            | 90.0   | 100.0       | 80.0      | 91.7        | 90.0                                 | 89.5        | 80.0      | 75.0        | 90.0   | 94.7        | 85.0      | 77.8        |
| 6            | 95.0   | 93.3        | 90.0      | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 91.1        | 90.0      | 96.8        | 90.0   | 82.2        | 90.0      | 87.1        |
| 7            | 90.0   | 97.8        | 90.0      | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 88.9        | 90.0      | 100.0       | 90.0   | 77.8        | 90.0      | 89.3        |
| 8            | 95.0   | 98.5        | 95.0      | 99.0        | 93.0                                 | 98.5        | 93.0      | 97.9        | 85.0   | 93.1        | 85.0      | 88.6        |
| 9            | 95.0   | 100.0       | 95.0      | 100.0       | 95.0                                 | 87.5        | 95.0      | 94.9        | 95.0   | 83.9        | 95.0      | 87.2        |
| 10           | 90.0   | 100.0       | 90.0      | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 99.6        | 90.0      | 100.0       | 90.0   | 93.4        | 90.0      | 92.9        |
| 11           | 90.0   | 99.3        | 90.0      | 95.8        | 90.0                                 | 97.9        | 90.0      | 95.8        | 90.0   | 98.6        | 90.0      | 91.5        |
| 12           | 90.0   | 94.4        | 90.0      | 95.8        | 90.0                                 | 94.4        | 90.0      | 98.4        | 90.0   | 88.9        | 90.0      | 96.8        |
| 13           | 95.0   | 100.0       | 90.0      | --          | 90.0                                 | 98.6        | 90.0      | --          | 90.0   | 86.1        | 90.0      | --          |
| 14           | 90.0   | 100.0       | 90.0      | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 100.0       | 90.0      | 100.0       | 95.0   | 92.9        | 95.0      | 80.0        |
| 15           | 95.0   | 100.0       | 96.0      | 100.0       | 85.0                                 | 90.0        | 85.0      | 86.2        | 95.0   | 95.0        | 95.0      | 79.3        |
| 16           | 90.0   | 96.0        | 90.0      | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 92.0        | 90.0      | 95.5        | 90.0   | 96.0        | 90.0      | 90.9        |
| 17           | 95.0   | 97.8        | 90.0      | 99.5        | 95.0                                 | 97.4        | 90.0      | 98.1        | 90.0   | 93.0        | 90.0      | 86.5        |
| 18           | 90.0   | 96.0        | 90.0      | 99.8        | 90.0                                 | 92.9        | 90.0      | 99.8        | 90.0   | 88.9        | 90.0      | 96.2        |
| 19           | 90.0   | 99.8        | 80.0      | 99.1        | 85.0                                 | 98.5        | 90.0      | 99.1        | 90.0   | 97.0        | 90.0      | 93.9        |
| 20           | 98.0   | 100.0       | 98.0      | 98.4        | 98.0                                 | 93.0        | 98.0      | 93.8        | 90.0   | 86.0        | 90.0      | 90.2        |
| 21           | 94.0   | 98.9        | 94.0      | 98.9        | 94.0                                 | 95.2        | 94.0      | 98.4        | 92.0   | 91.9        | 92.0      | 62.0        |
| 22           | 90.0   | 96.2        | 90.0      | 71.4        | 90.0                                 | 88.5        | 90.0      | 85.7        | 90.0   | 92.3        | 90.0      | 85.7        |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>97.5</b> |           | <b>98.2</b> |                                      | <b>96.1</b> |           | <b>96.4</b> |  | <b>92.7</b> |           | <b>90.6</b> |

\*Obj. = Objective

## Trends in Detention and Commitment

Rates of incarceration, as measured by ADP per 10,000 youth in the general Colorado population, have historically been used to monitor trends in detention and commitment. At 17.9 and 5.8 respectively, both the FY 2011 – 12 statewide commitment and detention rates were at the lowest that they have been in years. (See Figure 16).

Figure 16. Statewide Commitment and Detention Rates



Judicial districts showed a great deal of variation with FY 2011 – 12 commitment rates ranging from 3.6 in the 5<sup>th</sup> JD to 35.1 in the 6<sup>th</sup> JD, and detention rates ranging from 1.6 in the 14<sup>th</sup> to 12.5 in the 15<sup>th</sup>. Further, some districts have rates that have remained steady over the past few years, such as the 1<sup>st</sup> JD with a FY 2007 – 08 commitment rate of 22.6 and an almost identical FY 2011 – 12 commitment rate of 22.9, and other districts like the 11<sup>th</sup> have trends that like statewide rates, declined (32.5 in FY 2007 – 08 to 14.8 in FY 2011 – 12). It is important to remember that detention rates, calculated using ADP, are artificially constrained by the detention cap. Detention ADP has been identified as a mathematically inappropriate metric and should be interpreted with extreme caution. See Table 8 for commitment and detention rates for each judicial district.

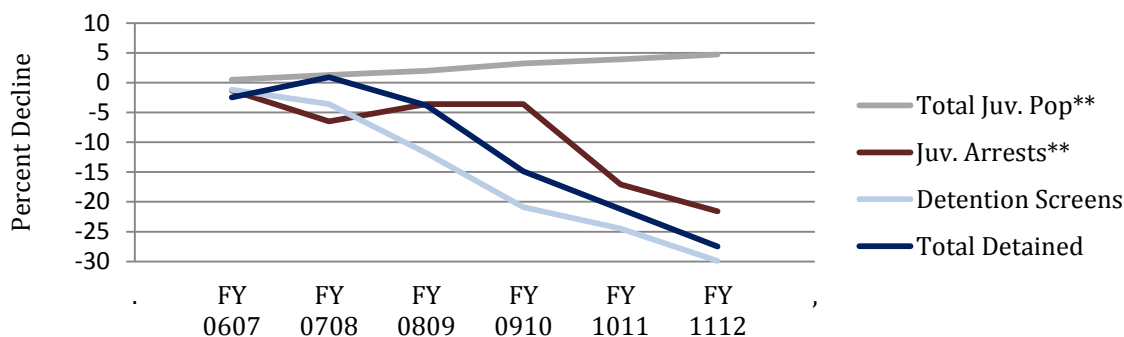
Table 8. Commitment and Detention Rates by JD

| Commitment and Detention Rates by JD |          |      |          |      |          |     |          |      |          |      |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|-----|----------|------|----------|------|
| JD                                   | FY 07-08 |      | FY 08-09 |      | FY 09-10 |     | FY 10-11 |      | FY 11-12 |      |
|                                      | Com      | Det  | Com      | Det  | Com      | Det | Com      | Det  | Com      | Det  |
| 1                                    | 22.6     | 7.5  | 21.9     | 7.7  | 25.7     | 6.5 | 23.9     | 6.7  | 22.9     | 5.8  |
| 2                                    | 36.9     | 14.1 | 37.5     | 12.1 | 31.9     | 9.9 | 24.3     | 10.1 | 23.2     | 8.2  |
| 3                                    | 25.1     | 9.7  | 12.9     | 7.4  | 8.3      | 8.4 | 11.4     | 7.0  | 10.3     | 6.5  |
| 4                                    | 24.8     | 6.5  | 23.1     | 6.5  | 23.1     | 6.5 | 21.4     | 6.6  | 21.5     | 6.2  |
| 5                                    | 12.3     | 2.8  | 10.2     | 2.9  | 6.7      | 1.7 | 4.4      | 1.4  | 3.6      | 1.7  |
| 6                                    | 25.6     | 9.0  | 32.3     | 7.5  | 33.7     | 7.1 | 30.2     | 7.6  | 35.1     | 6.7  |
| 7                                    | 13.2     | 4.4  | 10.6     | 5.7  | 13.7     | 4.8 | 19.7     | 4.5  | 14.2     | 3.9  |
| 8                                    | 34.1     | 6.9  | 28.3     | 7.1  | 28.2     | 7.7 | 25.4     | 6.3  | 21.3     | 5.8  |
| 9                                    | 11.9     | 3.7  | 12.6     | 5.6  | 11.0     | 2.9 | 6.1      | 4.6  | 9.4      | 5.3  |
| 10                                   | 29.1     | 10.9 | 21.4     | 9.0  | 18.7     | 8.2 | 17.9     | 8.5  | 14.8     | 6.2  |
| 11                                   | 32.5     | 8.8  | 23.6     | 9.5  | 11.9     | 9.2 | 6.6      | 6.1  | 14.8     | 8.2  |
| 12                                   | 19.0     | 7.2  | 22.0     | 5.3  | 15.6     | 7.5 | 13.1     | 6.2  | 20.3     | 6.7  |
| 13                                   | 18.7     | 6.9  | 12.0     | 6.5  | 16.2     | 5.2 | 13.8     | 6.2  | 12.2     | 5.2  |
| 14                                   | 11.1     | 4.3  | 13.0     | 4.6  | 8.7      | 1.9 | 8.9      | 1.6  | 7.4      | 1.6  |
| 15                                   | 9.2      | 7.9  | 18.9     | 6.9  | 9.2      | 7.0 | 13.7     | 8.8  | 8.8      | 12.5 |
| 16                                   | 36.7     | 8.2  | 32.4     | 10.4 | 25.8     | 6.7 | 19.8     | 7.5  | 22.9     | 8.0  |
| 17                                   | 19.2     | 5.6  | 21.2     | 5.0  | 16.3     | 4.1 | 13.4     | 3.9  | 12.9     | 3.8  |
| 18                                   | 20.5     | 6.8  | 18.6     | 7.2  | 19.3     | 6.9 | 18.3     | 6.2  | 15.2     | 5.0  |
| 19                                   | 34.9     | 10.0 | 30.2     | 9.2  | 28.6     | 8.5 | 22.9     | 9.2  | 23.2     | 7.9  |
| 20                                   | 7.4      | 5.4  | 8.7      | 5.6  | 8.5      | 5.0 | 6.3      | 3.2  | 5.1      | 3.6  |
| 21                                   | 40.9     | 8.7  | 40.9     | 7.6  | 37.3     | 7.8 | 34.0     | 7.4  | 28.7     | 7.1  |
| 22                                   | 37.9     | 5.2  | 32.0     | 9.1  | 29.8     | 6.4 | 29.9     | 4.0  | 25.8     | 4.8  |
| STATE                                | 24.3     | 7.7  | 23.0     | 7.4  | 21.7     | 6.7 | 19.2     | 6.5  | 17.9     | 5.8  |

*Commitment and detention rates are ADP per 10,000 youth in the general population.*

Since FY 2006 – 07, use of secure detention has consistently declined; a trend that coincides with the restoration of SB 94 funding. This steady decline has continued despite juvenile population growth and cannot be fully accounted for by the statewide decrease in juvenile arrest rates (see Figure 17). For example, from FY 2008 – 09 to FY 2009 – 10, juvenile arrests declined by 3.6% while secure detention admissions declined by 14.9%. While less dramatic, secure detention admissions also declined more than juvenile arrests between last fiscal year (FY 2010 – 11) and the current fiscal year (FY 2011 – 12).

Figure 17. Percent Change Over Time in Juvenile Statistics



\*Note that this figure denotes percent change from one year to the next; not actual values or rates. For example, the first data point in the FY 0607 Total Juvenile Population trend line is 0.5% indicating that the total juvenile population in Colorado had increased a half percent from the prior year.

\*\*Data only available for calendar, not fiscal year

While the intent of the SB 94 legislation was to reduce the reliance on secure detention and provide a greater proportion of services in the community, the fact remains, that in the interest of public safety, placement in secure detention is sometimes necessary. The following section describes how secure beds have been used historically and in the past fiscal year.

### Indices of Secure Detention Utilization

DYC developed a set of key indicators to describe the utilization of secure youth services across the state. Five indicators describe the secure end of the detention continuum.

- **Maximum Beds Used:** refers to the maximum number of beds used at any point during the day and describes day to day variability in bed use.
- **Days At or Above 90% of Bed Capacity:** serves as an indicator of the level of strain facilities and districts experience in managing secure detention bed capacity.
- **Total Client Load:** represents the total number of youth served per day; a measure of the flow of youth into and out of secure detention and the workload of processing those youth as they enter and leave the facility.

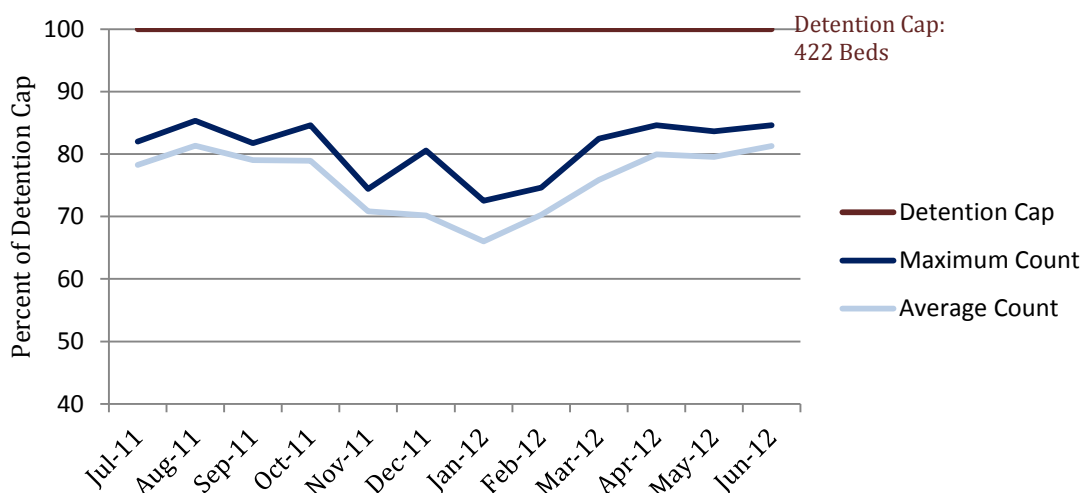


- Length of Service (LOS): measures the time that youth spend in secure detention between the point of admission and release.
- Average Daily Population (ADP): serves as a historical indicator of secure detention bed use. ADP documents trends over time in the use of secure detention

### MAXIMUM BEDS USED<sup>13</sup>

Both the maximum and the average of maximum beds used can be computed. The Maximum bed use is the highest number of youth in secure detention at the same time during the day. Statewide fiscal year data is presented using the *maximum* of the daily maximums; the highest maximum daily count across the year, and the *average* daily maximum; the annual average of each day's daily maximum.

Figure 18. Beds Used: Percent of Detention Cap



The maximum of the daily maximum count was 360 beds used (85.3% of the 422 bed detention cap). DYC only reached this statewide high on one day, which fell in August of FY 2011 – 12. While last year saw nine out of the top ten utilization days falling within spring months, this year saw four of the highest days in August, and the next three in April. The average daily maximum was 321 beds used (76.1% of the detention cap; see Figure 18). While this represents a 64-bed decrease since last fiscal year, because of the detention cap

<sup>13</sup> During the current fiscal year, the DYC Research Team found an error in the way that maximum daily count data has historically been extracted from the TRAILS database. The error has been corrected for FY 11 – 12 data, but it is likely that historical figures are impacted.

decrease it represents very little change from the last year's average daily maximums in terms of *percent of cap* (78.5% ;FY 2010 – 11). The minimum number of secure detention beds used at any one time was 237 (56.2% of the detention cap). The ten lowest utilization days occurred in late December/early January. This is consistent with last year's trends.

#### **DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP**

This measure indicates the amount of time that the state, district, facility, or region was at or above 90% of its bed allocation. Greater percentages indicate that DYC is operating under a high degree of strain. The statewide maximum bed use did not reach 90% of the cap on any day of the fiscal year. There were four districts (the 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, and 19<sup>th</sup>) that were operating under this high degree of capacity strain for the majority of the year.<sup>14</sup> There was at least one facility at or above 90% of cap on 220 days (60.1%). These figures add to a consistent trend in reduced utilization of secure/staff secure detention placements over the past few years. Days at or above 90% of cap is presented below by JD. (Please see Appendix A for additional Tables and Figures).

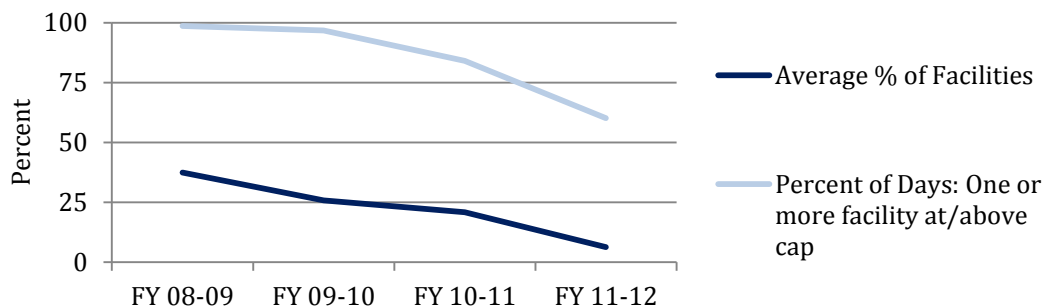
Table 9. Percent of Days At or Above 90% of Cap by JD

| Percent of Days At or Above 90% of Cap |     |        | Percent of Days At or Above 90% of Cap |     |        |
|--|-----|--------|--|-----|--------|
| JD                                     | Cap | % Days | JD                                     | Cap | % Days |
| 1                                      | 47  | 10.1   | 12                                     | 4   | 60.4   |
| 2                                      | 64  | 45.1   | 13                                     | 5   | 66.4   |
| 3                                      | 2   | 45.6   | 14                                     | 3   | 1.6    |
| 4                                      | 51  | 38.3   | 15                                     | 2   | 70.8   |
| 5                                      | 4   | 33.3   | 16                                     | 5   | 7.4    |
| 6                                      | 6   | 41.8   | 17                                     | 37  | 8.7    |
| 7                                      | 7   | 26.0   | 18                                     | 67  | 26.0   |
| 8                                      | 22  | 39.1   | 19                                     | 25  | 72.1   |
| 9                                      | 6   | 67.5   | 20                                     | 17  | 15.0   |
| 10                                     | 17  | 15.3   | 21                                     | 16  | 26.8   |
| 11                                     | 11  | 18.9   | 22                                     | 4   | 27.6   |

<sup>14</sup> Days at or above 90% of the cap met or exceeded the majority of the year: defined as 183 days.

Figure 19 depicts facilities' bed use that met or exceeded their detention cap.

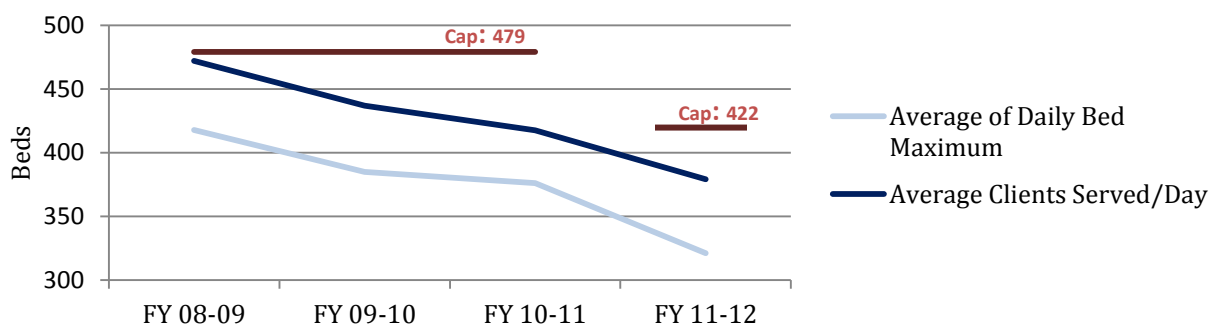
Figure 19. At or Above Detention Cap



### TOTAL CLIENT LOAD

Total client load is a measure of the total number of youth served by DYC in a given time period. Statewide fiscal year data is presented using the total number of youth served annually, and the average number served each day of the fiscal year. It is important to pair Maximum Bed Use with Total Client Load because the overlay demonstrates that more clients are served *in total* each day that are being served *at any given time point* during the day (see Figure 20 below).

Figure 20: Detention Bed Use



The overall decrease in maximum bed use and client load over the past few years has continued. During this fiscal year, the total client load averaged 379.0 youth per day. This is down 9.2% from last fiscal year, but represents an average client load that is 90% of the new lower secure detention cap. **On average, DYC processed 58.0 new admissions/releases per day; which is a substantial 25.8% increase from last fiscal year.** The difference between Average Daily Maximum and Average Daily Clients Served represents

not only the additional youth served in a day by DYC, but also the resources (i.e. screening, processing, facility management, etc.) needed to transition between multiple admissions and releases; as different youth may occupy the same bed at different times within one day. This indicates that DYC staff used considerably more resources to process youth each day than last year.

DYC previously identified 85% of maximum capacity as optimal for efficient operation. While the state rarely approached the cap at any specific point in time, the total client load indicated that statewide, DYC was generally operating above this optimal capacity this fiscal year.

### LENGTH OF SERVICE

Last fiscal year's report began reporting LOS using a median instead of a mean. Because LOS data is statistically skewed, it is not appropriate to use the mean as a measure of central tendency. Using a *median* LOS provides a measure that is far less influenced by outliers and gives a more accurate depiction of LOS trends over time. There is a substantial difference in the LOS when the median is used in place of the mean. In the most current fiscal year, there was an average LOS of 14.7 days whereas the median LOS was 7.0 days. The average LOS is greatly inflated due to a small number of youth who remain in secure detention for extensive periods of time. There were 75 youth who had secure detention stays over 100 days with a maximum of 426 days. These relatively rare cases have undue influence on the interpretation of a "typical" secure detention stay.

Figure 21: Length of Stay Mean vs. Median

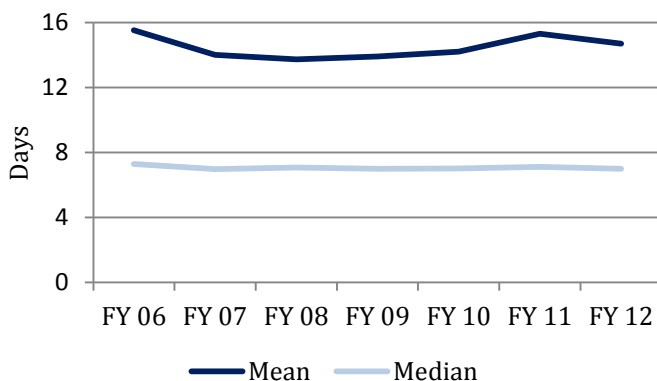
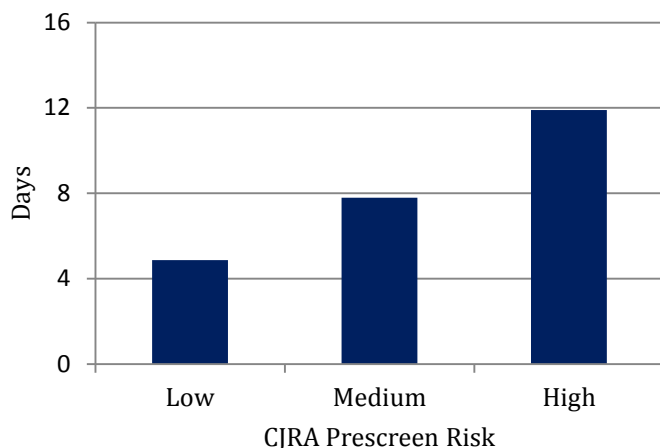


Figure 21 shows that the *average* LOS has increased somewhat over the past few years. The *median* LOS, however, is stable across the past five years. The fiscal year 2012 median of 7.0 days is only slightly below the five-year high of 7.3 days, and matches the five-year low of 7.0 days.

Dividing youth into groups based on risk level provides a more complete picture of LOS. As expected, LOS was positively related to level of assessed risk. Youth whose CJRA pre-screen scores indicated 'Low' risk had a median LOS of 4.9 days, while youth with 'Moderate' and 'High' CJRA scores had median stays of 7.8 and 11.9 days respectively. Similarly, youth who were in secure detention based on a mandatory hold (indicating the District Courts and not NYC determines LOS) had a slightly longer median stay (7.7 days) than youth who were not detained on a mandatory hold (4.6 days). Median LOS also varied widely across judicial districts, ranging from a low of about 3 days to a high of almost 28 days. This range is 11 days longer than last fiscal year, with a ten-day increase in the highest median LOS. As was the case last year, a more narrow range was seen across facilities (4.0 days to 14.0 days).

Figure 22. Median Length of Stay by Risk



### **AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

As indicated in past reports, within the constraints of the bed cap, Average Daily Population (ADP) is no longer a meaningful indicator of change in secure detention use by the state of Colorado. The existence of maximum allowable utilization dictates that a calculated average will always be below that set cap. The average daily population could only meet the cap if all districts relied heavily on emergency releases and operated at maximum capacity every day. The imposed constraint on the metric means that changes in secure detention ADP over time can no longer be interpreted as indicators of changing trends in need or policy. ADP does not capture the actual number of youth served in secure detention, nor the workload associated with moving youth in and out of secure detention. Further, the status of detention covers a continuum of settings and services. As this and prior reports have consistently shown, the majority of detained youth are served outside of secure detention facilities. Making budgeting decisions for an entire juvenile justice system based on the average, legally constrained size of the securely detained population (which has consistently represented 20% or less of the entire population served) does not set the stage for accurate conclusions or evidence-based treatment of Colorado's juvenile justice population. The ADP for the fiscal year is presented with other historical trends in the appendix simply to provide historical continuity.

The commitment ADP is not artificially constrained by a cap. The residential commitment ADP for FY 2011 – 12 was 983. Please see Appendix B for historical trends.

## Potential Policy Issues & Recommendations

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SB 94 is truly a locally administered statewide initiative. The local communities that implement its practice have a great deal of latitude in the programming they offer to the youth they serve. This year's report included highlights of some of these innovative practices as they related to the overall goals of the program. Local JDs are implementing programs that target the specific needs of the youth, their family, and their communities. Programs focus on educational support, building family strengths, service learning, and individual accountability.

For the most part youth are being served in the community rather than in secure detention. On average, 82.6% of youth were being served in the community each day during the last fiscal year. It is important to note that the SB 94 program plays an integral role in managing the detention continuum. Local JDs have developed service networks to make it possible to keep youth safely in the community reducing the reliance on secure detention, thus making it possible for the entire system to stay below the detention bed cap.

Since its inception, SB 94 has become a critical component of the juvenile justice system. SB 94's adoption of evidence-based principles has resulted in a better understanding of the service and treatment needs of youth. The combination of local administration and state oversight has promoted quality and consistency while honoring local values and resources.

### **Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to the Types of Youth:**

This year was the first time CJRA scores were combined with data detailing community based services. This analysis proved useful in determining that local resources were targeted to youth at the highest risk of reoffending. Unfortunately, the CJRA is not consistently administered to youth who are not admitted to secure detention.

- It is recommended that SB 94 programs collect additional CJRA data for youth who do not enter secure detention. Assessment of youth risk is essential for JDs to better understand the population of the youth they serve and may further enable JDs to appropriately target valuable resources to the youth who most need them.

DYC may want to take a closer look at subsets of securely detained youth. Over one third of the secure detention admissions were youth who failed to comply with court-ordered sanctions.

- Examining these cases and conducting an investigation of ways that SB 94 services could support these youth in meeting requirements may be a valuable direction for the system.

### **Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to LOS:**

The LOS in secure detention has remained constant for many years, and the collaboration between DYC and SB 94 has successfully managed secure detention bed use under the existing detention cap. These factors indicate that the current management system is working efficiently to appropriately utilize secure detention.

While it is clear that statewide the program is operating below the detention cap, it is also clear that in some areas of the state there is still strain on their utilization of secure detention beds. There were several JDs that were operating under a high degree of capacity strain for the majority of the year. Furthermore, there was at least one facility at or above 90% of cap for the majority of the year (220 days). Both Gilliam Youth Services Center and Platte Valley Youth Services Center were nearing their capacity limit on many days during the past fiscal year. During FY 2011 – 12, DYC facilities processed on average, 58.0 youth per day. There is a substantial strain associated with youth intakes and releases, 58 youth per day represents a 25% increase since last fiscal year and is likely an impact of the cap reduction.

- In order to maintain the current level of efficient management of secure detention beds and maintain appropriate LOS for youth, it is necessary to have secure detention beds available in close proximity to the youth and their families.



## **Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to the Available Alternatives to Detention:**

It is clear that budget reductions to SB 94 programming have a direct effect on the amount of treatment services provided to youth. These treatment services have been consistently linked in the literature to better youth outcomes including a reduction in the number of subsequent crimes committed. It is understandable that this would be the portion of the budget most vulnerable to funding cuts because the other expenditure categories of assessment and supervision are already at the minimum level necessary to ensure public safety.

- It is clear that further budget cuts would negatively impact the ability of SB 94 to provide the evidence based treatment required to obtain successful youth outcomes. It is recommended that funding be maintained at current levels even given the decrease in the population of youth served in secure detention so that a greater proportion of the overall budget can be devoted to the more expensive and more effective treatment in the community.

Current goals for the overall SB 94 program as well as for the individual JDs have been consistently met and exceeded for many years.

- New goals that focus on obtaining services as alternatives to detention need to be drafted and worked toward.

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

### DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP

Table A1. Percent Days at Cap for Districts, Facilities, and Regions

Figure A1. Percent Days at Cap for Districts, Facilities, Regions and Statewide

### MAXIMUM BEDS USED PER DAY

Figure A2. Central Region: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A3. Gilliam YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A4. Marvin Foote YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A5. Mount View YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A6. Northeast Region: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A7. Adams YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A8. Platte Valley YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A9. Southern Region: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A10. Pueblo YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A11. Spring Creek YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A12. Youth Track: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A13. Western Region: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A14 Grand Mesa YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A15. Denier YSC: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

Figure A16. Brown: Maximum Beds Used Per Day

### LENGTH OF SERVICE

Table A2. Median LOS by facility FY 2011-12

Table A3. Median LOS by JD FY RY 2011-12

### AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

Figure A17. Detention ADP: Historical Trends

## Appendix B: Commitment Average Daily Population

Figure B1. Commitment ADP: Historical Trends

Table B1. Commitment ADP by JD

## Appendix C: JDSAG Results

### SCREENING VS. PLACEMENT

Table C1. JDSAG Screening vs. Actual Placement

Table C2. JDSAG Screening and Actual Placement Match

Table C3. JDSAG Level Key

# Appendices

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

Table D1. Achievement of Plan Objectives by JD: Preadjudicated Youth

Table D2. Achievement of Plan Objectives by JD: Sentenced Youth

Table D3. Central Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District

Table D4. Northeast Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District

Table D5. Southern Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District

Table D6. Western Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District

## Appendix E: Demographic Characteristics of Youth within the Detention Continuum

Figure E1. Gender Distribution by Service Category

Figure E2. Ethnicity Distribution by Service Category

Table E1. Secure Detention Demographics by Judicial District: Percent of Detention Population

## Appendix F: SB Funding

Table F1. SB 94 Allocation by Judicial District

## Appendix G: Copy of JDSAG

## Appendix H: Copy of CJRA Prescreen

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

**Table A1.** Percent Days at or Above 90% of Cap for Districts, Facilities and Regions. The relative bed allocation and the percent days are used to obtain weighted averages for Districts and Facilities within Regions.

| Percent of Days At or Above 90% of Cap |             |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |  |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|
| District Facility and Region           | FY 04       |             | FY 05      |             | FY 06      |             | FY 07      |             | FY 08      |             | FY 09      |             | FY 10      |             | FY 11      |             | FY 12      |             |  |
|  | Cap         | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           |  |
| <b>Central Region</b>                  |             |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |  |
| 1st Jefferson                          | 56          | 35.0        | 56         | 31.0        | 56         | 66.8        | 56         | 57.5        | 55         | 14.5        | 55         | 19.2        | 55         | 0.8         | 55         | 1.1         | 47         | 10.1        |  |
| 2nd Denver                             | 92          | 32.5        | 92         | 65.5        | 92         | 72.6        | 91         | 63.6        | 82         | 91.5        | 73         | 85.2        | 73         | 44.1        | 73         | 81.6        | 64         | 45.1        |  |
| 5th Summit                             | 5           | 16.4        | 5          | 22.7        | 5          | 52.9        | 5          | 42.7        | 5          | 32.0        | 5          | 34.5        | 5          | 8.5         | 5          | 3.3         | 4          | 33.3        |  |
| 18th Arapahoe                          | 73          | 23.4        | 73         | 39.7        | 73         | 80.8        | 74         | 77.8        | 80         | 56.6        | 84         | 55.5        | 84         | 34.8        | 78         | 0.3         | 67         | 26.0        |  |
| <b>District Weighted Average</b>       | <b>29.8</b> | <b>29.8</b> | <b>226</b> | <b>47.7</b> | <b>226</b> | <b>73.4</b> | <b>226</b> | <b>66.3</b> | <b>222</b> | <b>58.5</b> | <b>217</b> | <b>55.8</b> | <b>217</b> | <b>28.7</b> | <b>211</b> | <b>28.7</b> | <b>182</b> | <b>28.8</b> |  |
| Gilliam YSC                            | 70          | 37.6        | 70         | 58.1        | 70         | 68.8        | 70         | 60.3        | 73         | 82.2        | 73         | 79.2        | 73         | 30.4        | 73         | 63.0        | 64         | 40.4        |  |
| Marvin Foote YSC                       | 96          | 20.4        | 96         | 42.2        | 96         | 77.5        | 96         | 74.0        | 96         | 60.4        | 92         | 56.4        | 92         | 31.5        | 89         | 4.1         | 80         | 12.6        |  |
| Mount View YSC                         | 60          | 16.4        | 60         | 29.6        | 60         | 57.5        | 60         | 44.7        | 60         | 15.3        | 60         | 17.3        | 60         | 0.0         | 60         | 1.6         | 51         | 7.1         |  |
| <b>Facility Weighted Average</b>       | <b>24.7</b> | <b>24.7</b> | <b>226</b> | <b>43.8</b> | <b>226</b> | <b>69.5</b> | <b>226</b> | <b>62.0</b> | <b>229</b> | <b>55.5</b> | <b>225</b> | <b>53.4</b> | <b>225</b> | <b>22.7</b> | <b>222</b> | <b>22.8</b> | <b>195</b> | <b>20.3</b> |  |
| <b>Central Region</b>                  | <b>226</b>  | <b>7.7</b>  | <b>226</b> | <b>31.5</b> | <b>226</b> | <b>73.7</b> | <b>226</b> | <b>58.1</b> | <b>229</b> | <b>48.6</b> | <b>225</b> | <b>49.6</b> | <b>225</b> | <b>6.8</b>  | <b>222</b> | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>195</b> | <b>4.4</b>  |  |
| <b>Northeast Region</b>                |             |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |  |
| 8th Larimer                            | 20          | 56.9        | 20         | 71.0        | 20         | 68.5        | 20         | 72.1        | 20         | 88.5        | 20         | 90.1        | 20         | 99.2        | 22         | 67.7        | 22         | 39.1        |  |
| 13th Logan                             | 9           | 32.1        | 9          | 57.5        | 9          | 66.3        | 8          | 69.9        | 8          | 67.5        | 7          | 80.8        | 7          | 44.9        | 6          | 57.3        | 5          | 66.4        |  |
| 17th Adams                             | 32          | 17.9        | 32         | 54.0        | 32         | 62.2        | 33         | 56.4        | 36         | 71.8        | 36         | 54.3        | 36         | 27.7        | 39         | 2.5         | 37         | 8.7         |  |
| 19th Weld                              | 24          | 60.9        | 24         | 86.3        | 24         | 95.6        | 25         | 89.0        | 28         | 92.3        | 29         | 81.6        | 29         | 72.9        | 29         | 86.3        | 25         | 72.1        |  |
| 20th Boulder                           | 21          | 0.7         | 21         | 14.0        | 21         | 56.4        | 21         | 46.0        | 21         | 39.3        | 21         | 39.2        | 21         | 31.5        | 19         | 9.6         | 17         | 15.0        |  |
| <b>District Weighted Average</b>       | <b>32.8</b> | <b>32.8</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>56.9</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>70.2</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>65.9</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>73.5</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>66.5</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>53.7</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>40.1</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>33.7</b> |  |
| Adams YSC                              | 28          | 25.2        | 28         | 63.0        | 28         | 71.5        | 29         | 62.5        | 29         | 66.6        | 29         | 50.1        | 29         | 22.7        | 29         | 7.7         | 25         | 14.8        |  |
| Platte Valley YSC                      | 69          | 26.3        | 69         | 58.1        | 69         | 89.6        | 69         | 86.0        | 69         | 92.1        | 69         | 86.8        | 69         | 82.7        | 68         | 69.3        | 69         | 35.2        |  |
| <b>Facility Weighted Average</b>       | <b>25.2</b> | <b>25.2</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>57.6</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>80.7</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>76.0</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>82.0</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>73.7</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>63.2</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>47.6</b> | <b>94</b>  | <b>19.8</b> |  |
| <b>Northeast Region</b>                | <b>106</b>  | <b>11.7</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>50.7</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>77.8</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>66.0</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>79.5</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>59.2</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>57.0</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>25.5</b> | <b>94</b>  | <b>17.8</b> |  |

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

**Table A1 (Continued).** Percent Days at or Above 90% of Cap for Districts, Facilities and Regions. The relative bed allocation and the percent days are used to obtain weighted averages for Districts and Facilities within Regions.

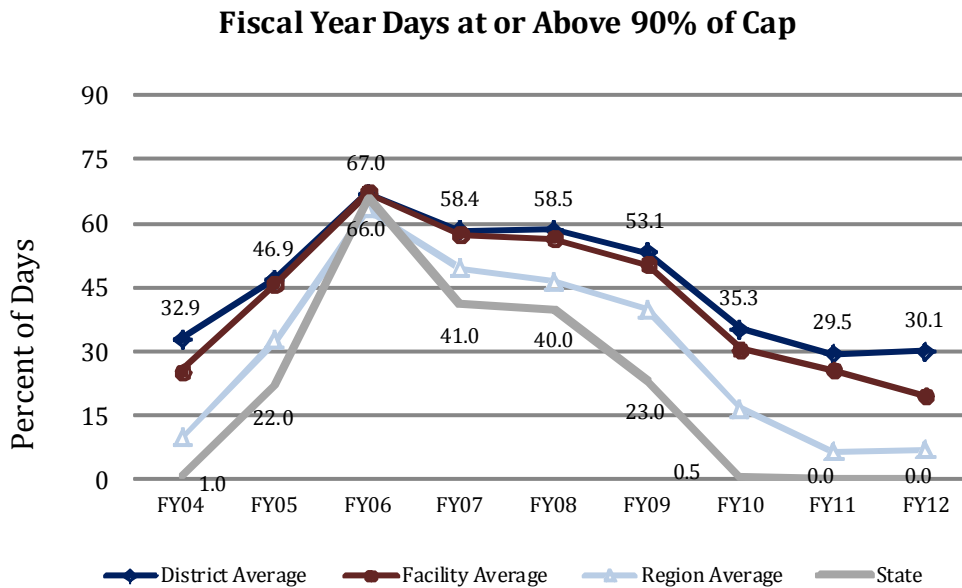
| District Facility and Region     | Percent of Days At or Above 90% of Cap |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |           |             |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|                                  | FY 04                                  |             | FY 05      |             | FY 06      |             | FY 07      |             | FY 08      |             | FY 09      |             | FY 10      |             | FY 11      |             | FY 12     |             |
|                                  | Cap                                    | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap        | %           | Cap       | %           |
| <b>Southern Region</b>           |  |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |           |             |
| 3rd Huerfano                     | 2                                      | 99.6        | 2          | 65.2        | 2          | 98.6        | 3          | 80.0        | 3          | 83.9        | 3          | 68.5        | 3          | 67.4        | 2          | 48.2        | 2         | 45.6        |
| 4th El Paso                      | 58                                     | 31.8        | 58         | 31.0        | 58         | 50.1        | 58         | 23.6        | 58         | 31.0        | 58         | 34.2        | 58         | 28.2        | 59         | 25.8        | 51        | 38.3        |
| 10th Pueblo                      | 25                                     | 24.8        | 25         | 33.4        | 25         | 49.9        | 24         | 28.8        | 22         | 60.4        | 22         | 28.5        | 22         | 16.2        | 20         | 30.7        | 17        | 15.3        |
| 11th Fremont                     | 8                                      | 40.5        | 8          | 79.7        | 8          | 82.2        | 9          | 47.7        | 9          | 59.8        | 11         | 31.0        | 11         | 21.8        | 12         | 0.0         | 11        | 18.9        |
| 12th Alamosa                     | 6                                      | 6.9         | 6          | 48.5        | 6          | 29.9        | 6          | 40.0        | 6          | 48.6        | 6          | 23.0        | 6          | 47.7        | 5          | 24.1        | 4         | 60.4        |
| 15th Prowers                     | 3                                      | 78.1        | 3          | 54.8        | 3          | 67.9        | 2          | 98.9        | 2          | 99.7        | 2          | 89.0        | 2          | 72.3        | 2          | 69.6        | 2         | 70.8        |
| 16th Otero                       | 4                                      | 27.4        | 4          | 8.2         | 4          | 67.2        | 4          | 63.8        | 4          | 58.7        | 5          | 55.9        | 5          | 22.7        | 6          | 6.0         | 5         | 7.4         |
| <b>District Weighted Average</b> | <b>31.8</b>                            | <b>31.8</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>36.7</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>53.4</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>32.3</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>44.6</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>35.1</b> | <b>107</b> | <b>27.8</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>23.8</b> | <b>92</b> | <b>31.9</b> |
| <b>Pueblo YSC</b>                | <b>36</b>                              | <b>17.2</b> | <b>36</b>  | <b>28.5</b> | <b>36</b>  | <b>47.1</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>18.9</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>48.1</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>11.2</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>3.3</b>  | <b>41</b>  | <b>2.2</b>  | <b>26</b> | <b>18.6</b> |
| <b>Spring Creek YSC</b>          | <b>66</b>                              | <b>23.0</b> | <b>66</b>  | <b>38.9</b> | <b>66</b>  | <b>57.8</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>37.0</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>32.2</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>35.3</b> | <b>58</b>  | <b>29.9</b> | <b>59</b>  | <b>26.3</b> | <b>61</b> | <b>17.5</b> |
| <b>Staff Secure</b>              | <b>4</b>                               | <b>54.7</b> | <b>4</b>   | <b>81.4</b> | <b>4</b>   | <b>78.1</b> | <b>6</b>   | <b>45.5</b> | <b>6</b>   | <b>44.3</b> | <b>6</b>   | <b>22.7</b> | <b>6</b>   | <b>34.0</b> | <b>5</b>   | <b>21.4</b> | <b>4</b>  | <b>44.0</b> |
| <b>Facility Weighted Average</b> | <b>22.2</b>                            | <b>22.2</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>37.0</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>54.9</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>30.3</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>39.0</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>25.0</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>19.6</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>16.7</b> | <b>91</b> | <b>22.4</b> |
| <b>Southern Region</b>           | <b>106</b>                             | <b>7.7</b>  | <b>106</b> | <b>21.1</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>40.5</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>17.3</b> | <b>104</b> | <b>19.4</b> | <b>106</b> | <b>4.9</b>  | <b>106</b> | <b>1.9</b>  | <b>105</b> | <b>1.6</b>  | <b>91</b> | <b>4.6</b>  |
| <b>Western Region</b>            |  |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |            |             |           |             |
| 6th La Plata                     | 6                                      | 45.1        | 6          | 24.9        | 6          | 58.4        | 6          | 64.7        | 6          | 83.6        | 6          | 56.4        | 6          | 56.2        | 7          | 35.3        | 6         | 41.8        |
| 7th Montrose                     | 6                                      | 69.7        | 6          | 39.7        | 6          | 45.2        | 6          | 73.2        | 6          | 52.7        | 6          | 87.4        | 6          | 64.9        | 7          | 23.6        | 7         | 26.0        |
| 9th Garfield                     | 7                                      | 41.6        | 7          | 18.9        | 7          | 54.2        | 6          | 32.6        | 6          | 25.4        | 6          | 61.9        | 6          | 15.6        | 7          | 20.5        | 6         | 67.5        |
| 14th Rout                        | 4                                      | 27.4        | 4          | 24.9        | 4          | 78.1        | 4          | 91.2        | 4          | 45.4        | 4          | 52.1        | 4          | 6.8         | 4          | 1.6         | 3         | 1.6         |
| 21st Mesa                        | 15                                     | 59.5        | 15         | 61.9        | 15         | 52.3        | 15         | 58.4        | 15         | 44.5        | 17         | 21.9        | 17         | 30.7        | 18         | 16.4        | 16        | 26.8        |
| 22nd Montezuma                   | 3                                      | 66.8        | 3          | 72.6        | 3          | 98.1        | 3          | 85.2        | 3          | 86.3        | 3          | 87.1        | 3          | 89.9        | 4          | 17.8        | 4         | 27.6        |
| <b>District Weighted Average</b> | <b>53.2</b>                            | <b>53.2</b> | <b>41</b>  | <b>43.1</b> | <b>41</b>  | <b>58.3</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>63.0</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>52.0</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>49.4</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>39.0</b> | <b>47</b>  | <b>19.8</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>22.6</b> |
| <b>Grand Mesa YSC</b>            | <b>24</b>                              | <b>39.8</b> | <b>24</b>  | <b>49.6</b> | <b>24</b>  | <b>57.8</b> | <b>24</b>  | <b>52.3</b> | <b>24</b>  | <b>24.6</b> | <b>24</b>  | <b>34.2</b> | <b>31</b>  | <b>4.4</b>  | <b>33</b>  | <b>2.7</b>  | <b>29</b> | <b>12.8</b> |
| <b>Denier YSC</b>                | <b>9</b>                               | <b>27.4</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>53.2</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>61.4</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>58.9</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>87.2</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>75.1</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>46.3</b> | <b>11</b>  | <b>24.9</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>4.9</b>  |
| <b>Staff Secure</b>              | <b>8</b>                               | <b>50.0</b> | <b>8</b>   | <b>40.5</b> | <b>8</b>   | <b>20.5</b> | <b>7</b>   | <b>55.6</b> | <b>7</b>   | <b>24.9</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>21.4</b> | <b>2</b>   | <b>74.8</b> | <b>3</b>   | <b>23.0</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>0.0</b>  |
| <b>Facility Weighted Average</b> | <b>39.1</b>                            | <b>39.1</b> | <b>41</b>  | <b>48.6</b> | <b>41</b>  | <b>51.3</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>54.4</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>38.7</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>40.2</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>16.7</b> | <b>47</b>  | <b>9.2</b>  | <b>42</b> | <b>10.0</b> |
| <b>Western Region</b>            | <b>41</b>                              | <b>21.5</b> | <b>41</b>  | <b>23.3</b> | <b>41</b>  | <b>28.8</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>40.8</b> | <b>40</b>  | <b>16.9</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>27.7</b> | <b>42</b>  | <b>3.8</b>  | <b>47</b>  | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>42</b> | <b>0.5</b>  |

\*Bed Allocations changed on Sept first of the 2011 fiscal year. The caps presented represent Sept through June limits. FY 10 caps were applied to July and August 2011 data. Bed allocations changed again July 1, 2011 and apply to the full 2011 -12 fiscal year.

\*\* FY 04 through FY 10 data from the 2010 SB 94 Report (TriWest, 2010)

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

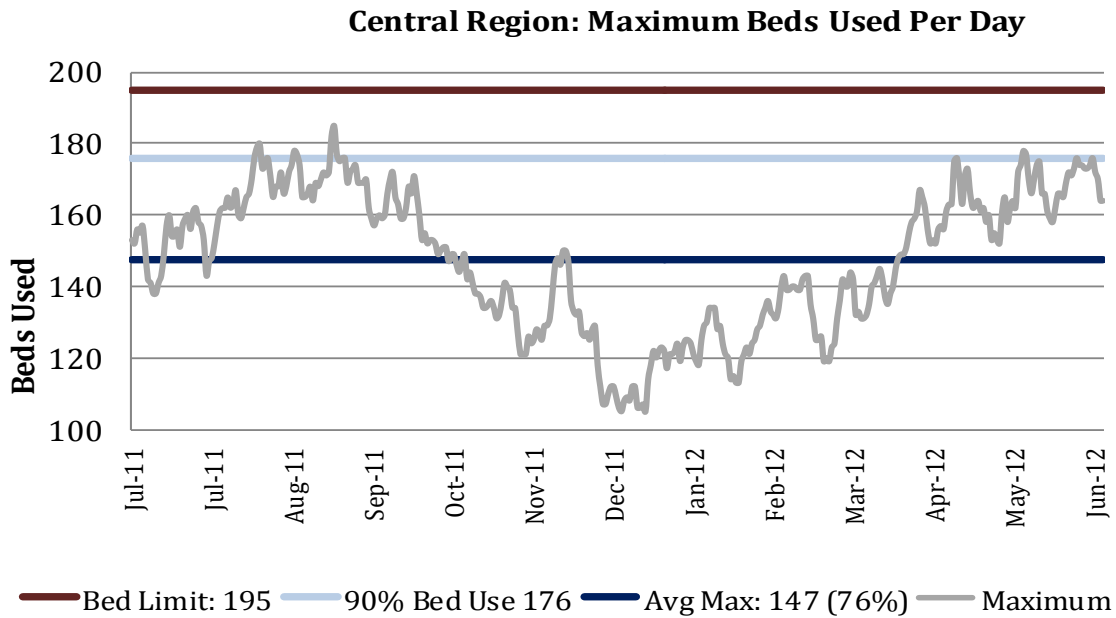
**Figure A1.** Percent Days at or Above 90% of Cap for Districts, Facilities, Regions and Statewide.



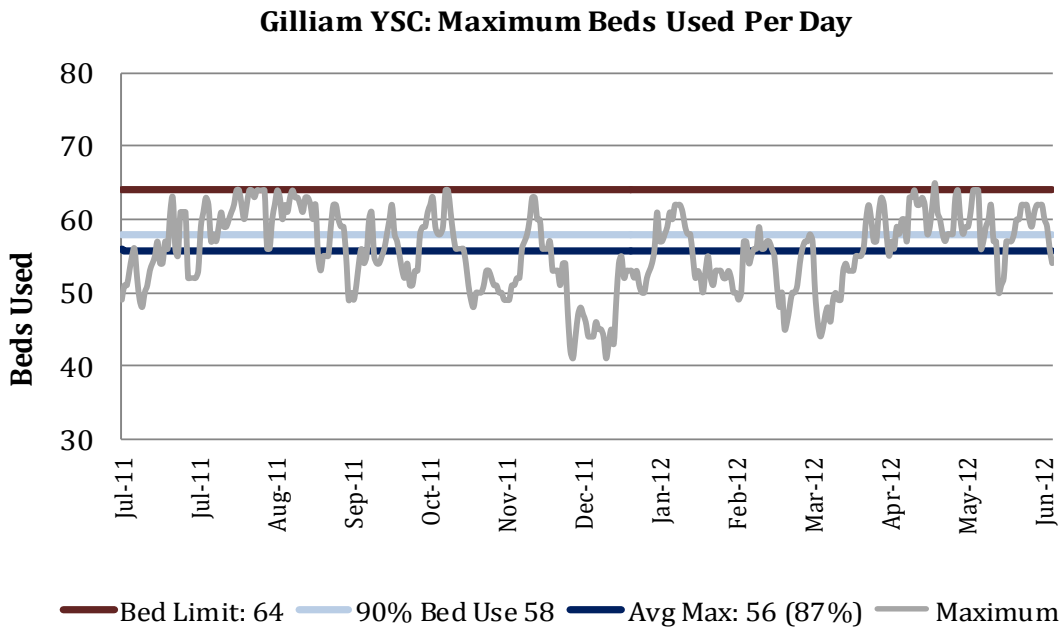
**Operational Strain.** During the FY 2005 - 06 fiscal year, districts, facilities, regions, and the state as a whole operated at or above 90% of bed allocations for the majority of the year. The trend of increasing strain and reliance on secure detention over the years prior to the FY 2005 - 06 fiscal year corresponds with decreases in funding for SB 94 services in FY 2003 - 04 (down 25.5% from prior fiscal year) and FY 2004 - 05 (down an additional 10.6% from prior fiscal year). It is likely that the effects of SB 94 funding restorations of FY 2005 - 06 are observed in following years as detention continuum reforms were implemented and a full continuum of detention options became part of normal operating procedures. The 2011-12 fiscal year and the bed cap reduction to 422 corresponds to slight increases in district and regional strain (up about a half percent each) although statewide strain remained at 0% for the third year in a row.

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

**Figure A2.** Central Region Daily Bed Maximum



**Figure A3.** Gilliam YSC: Daily Bed Maximum



## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Figure A4. Marvin Foote YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

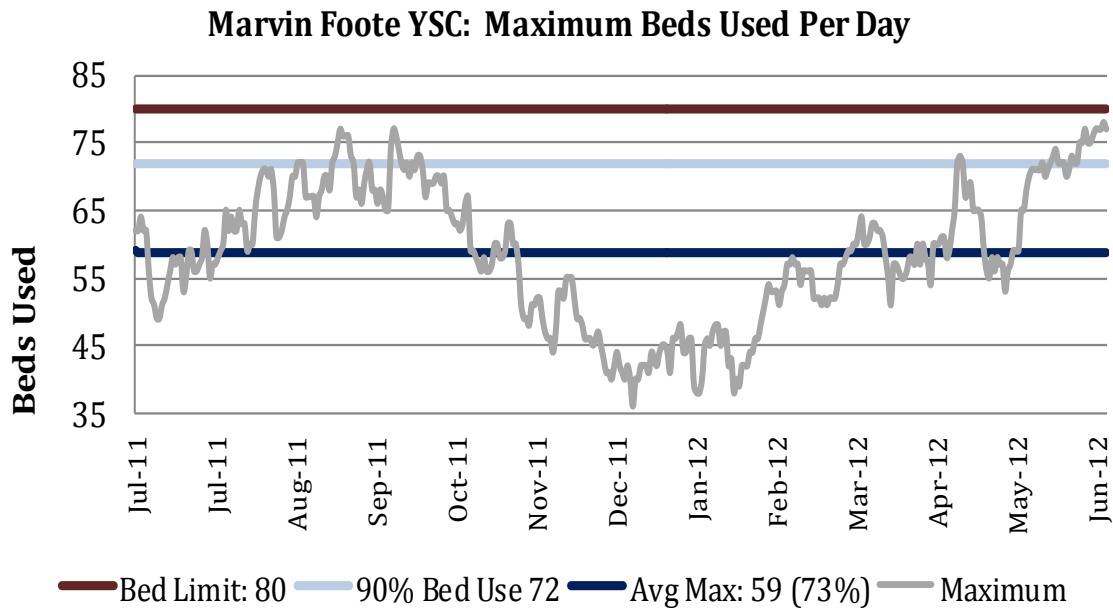
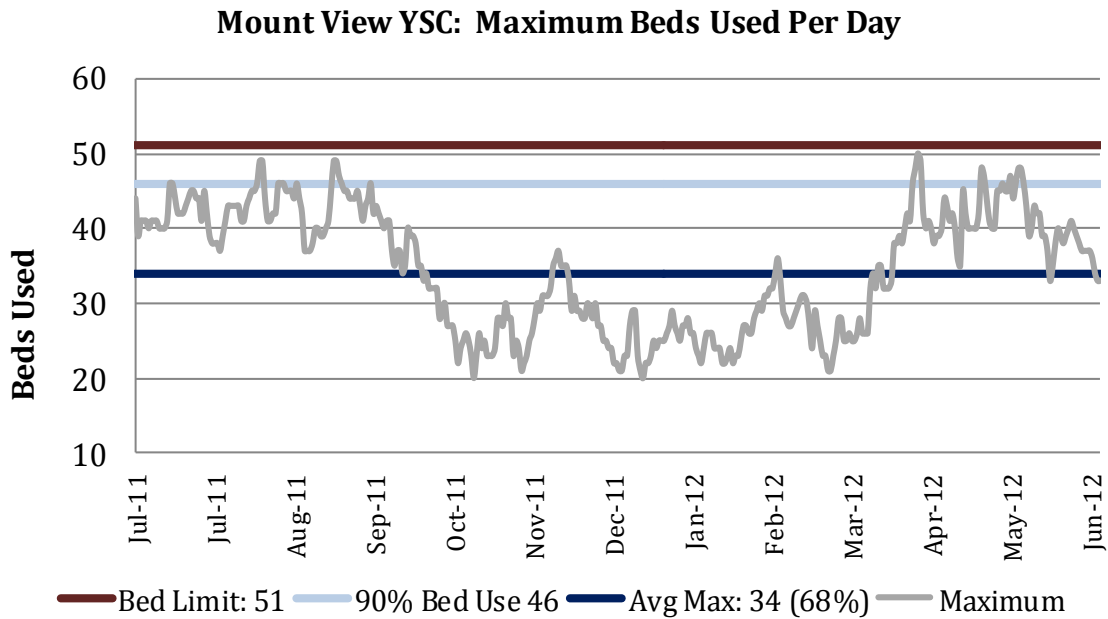


Figure A5. Mount View YSC Daily Bed Maximum





## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Figure A6. Northeast Region Daily Bed Maximum

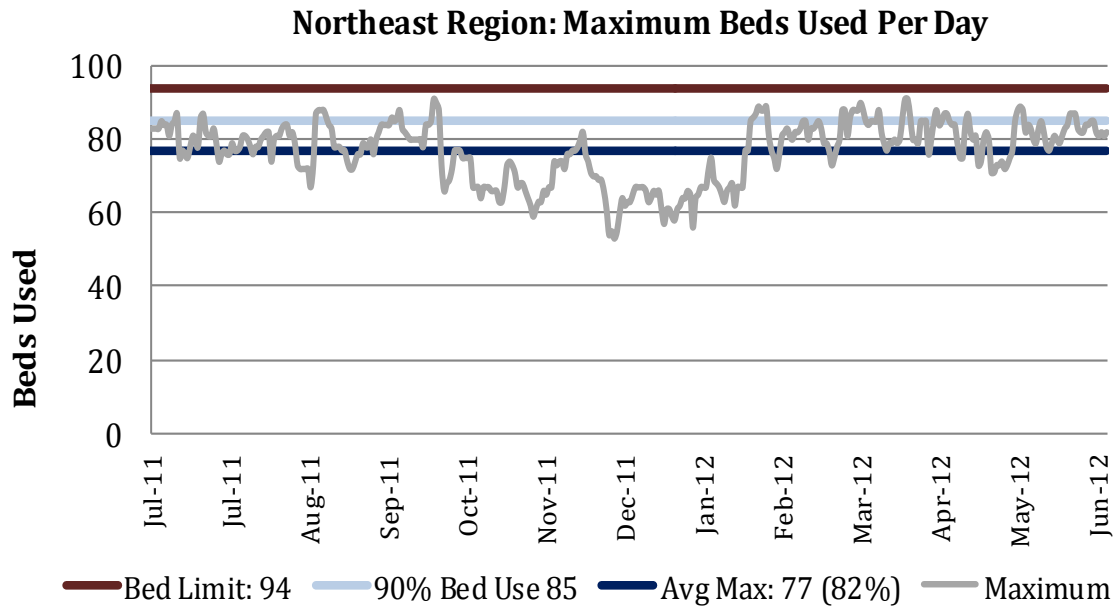
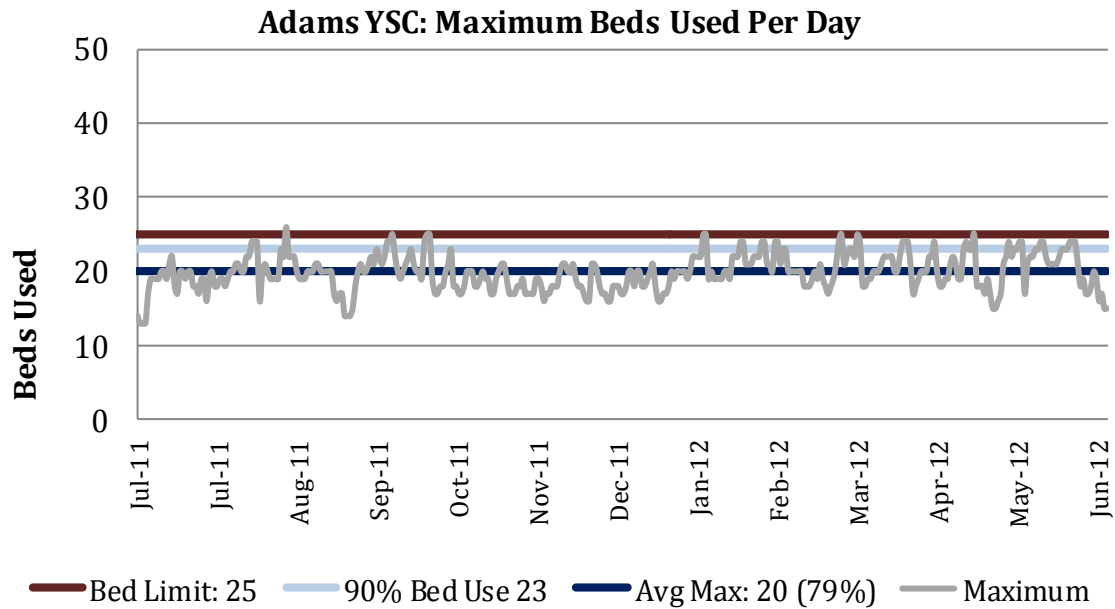


Figure A7. Adams YSC Daily Bed Maximum



## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Figure A8. Platte Valley YSC Daily Bed Maximum

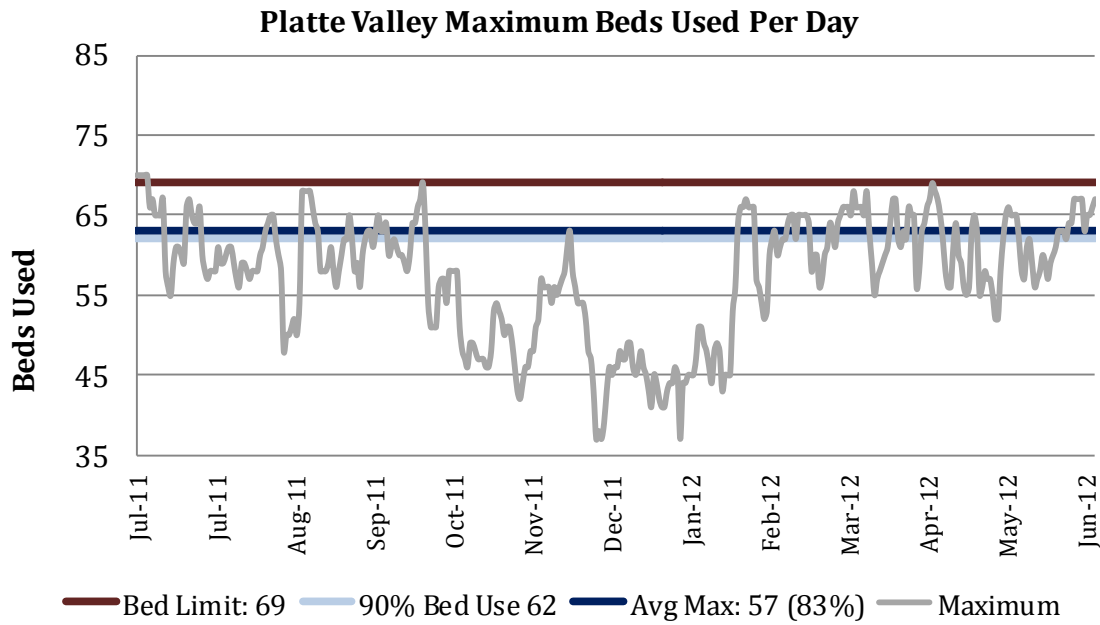
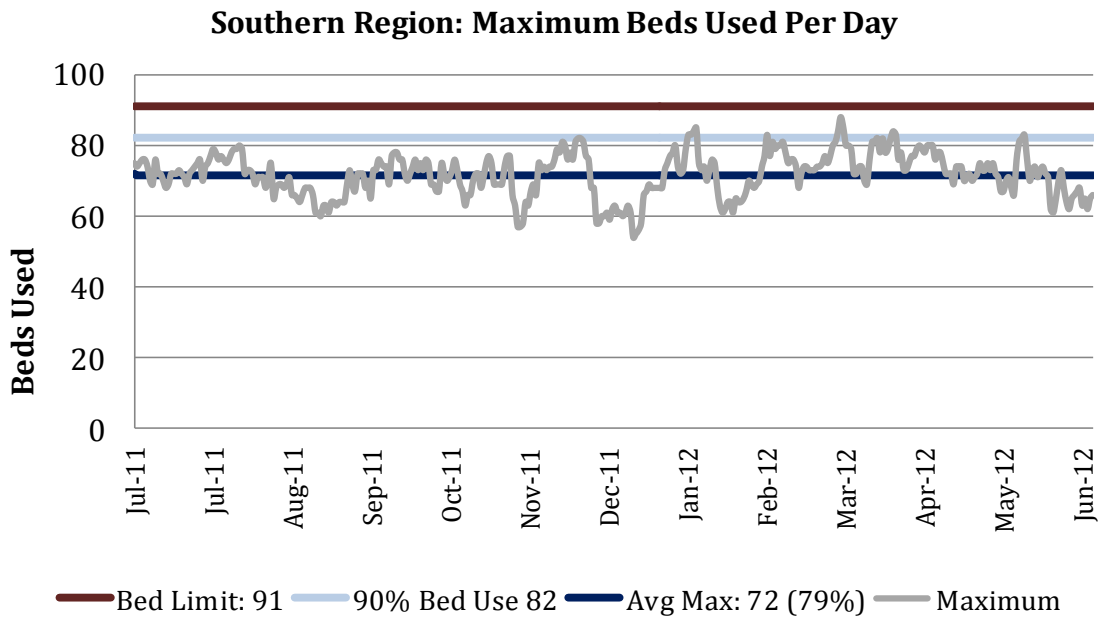
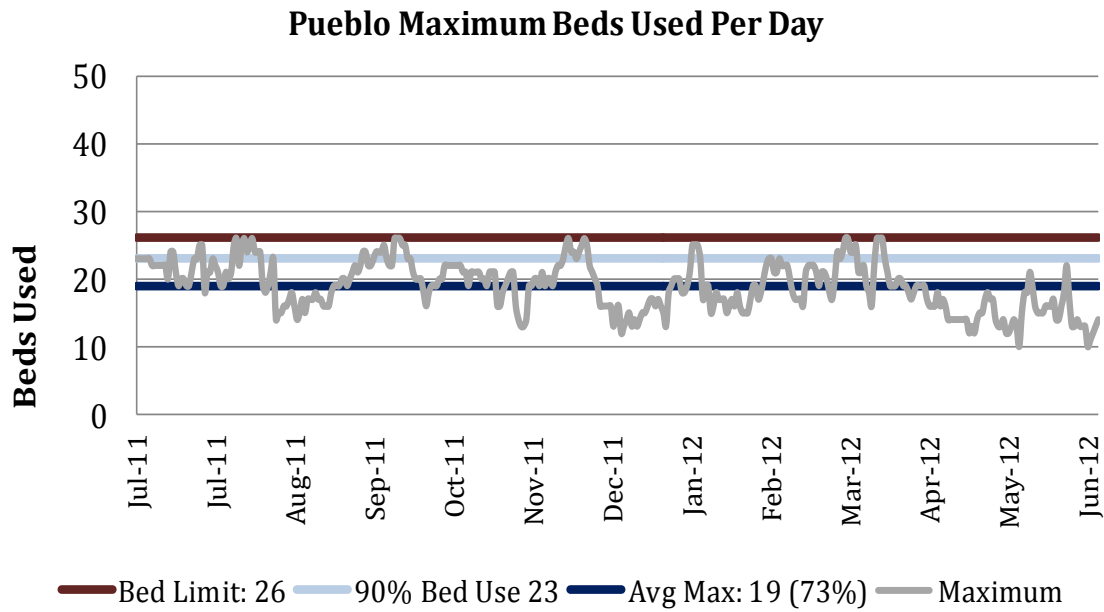


Figure A9. Southern Region Daily Bed Maximum

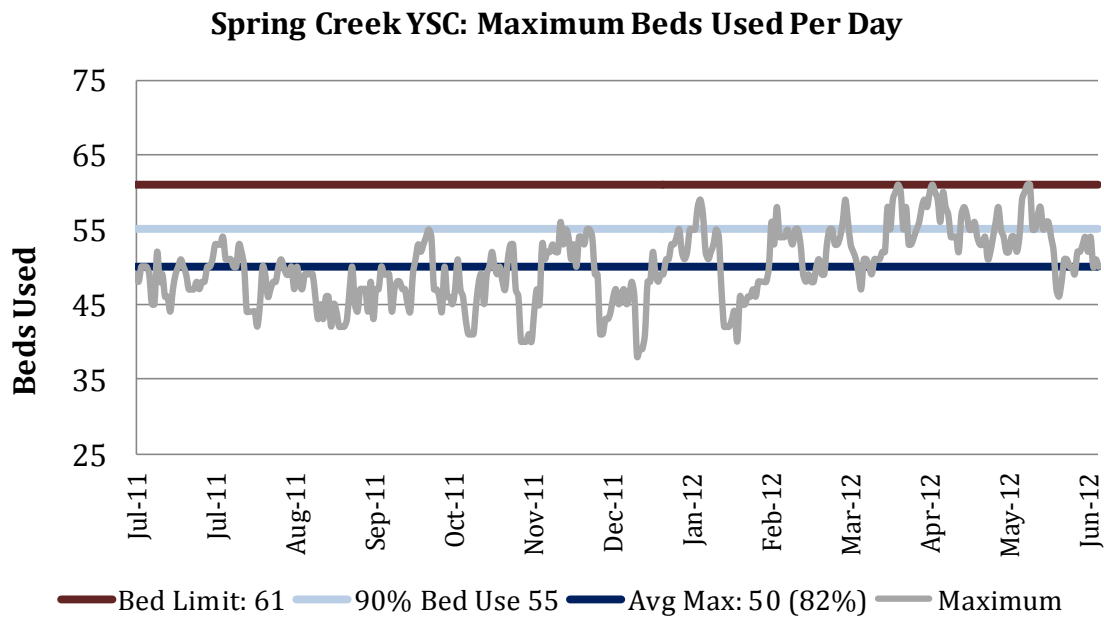


## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

**Figure A10.** Pueblo YSC Daily Bed Maximum

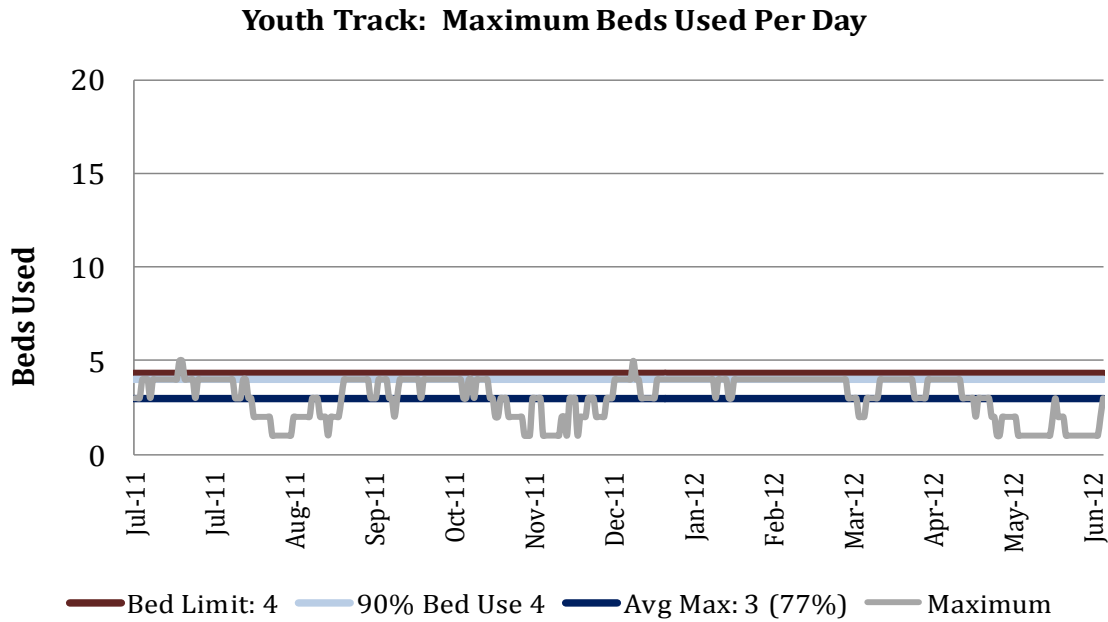


**Figure A11.** Spring Creek YSC Daily Bed Maximum

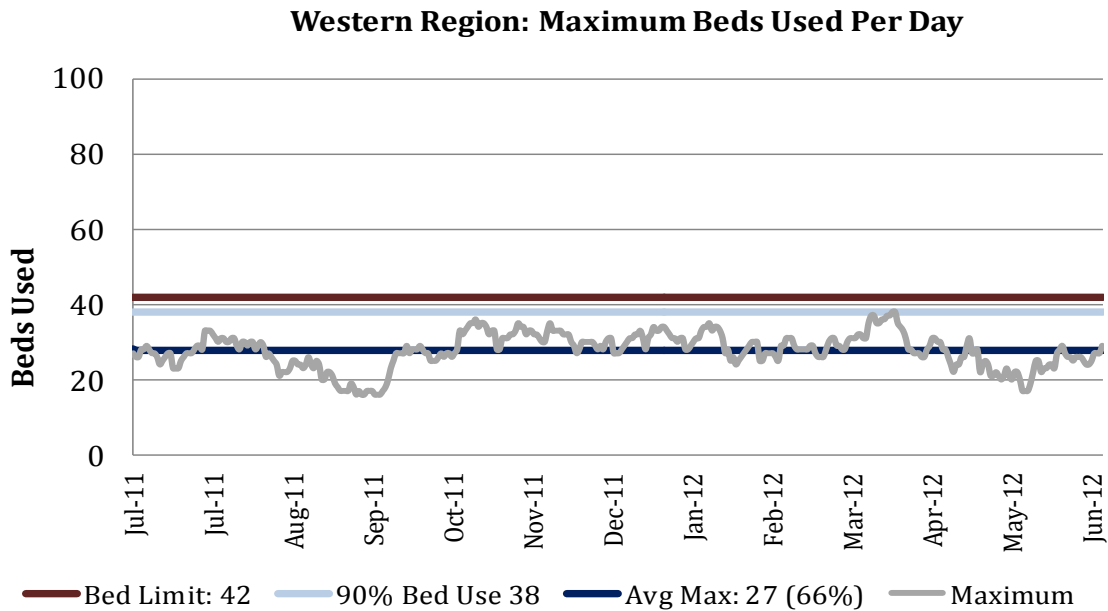


## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

**Figure A12.** Youth Track Daily Bed Maximum

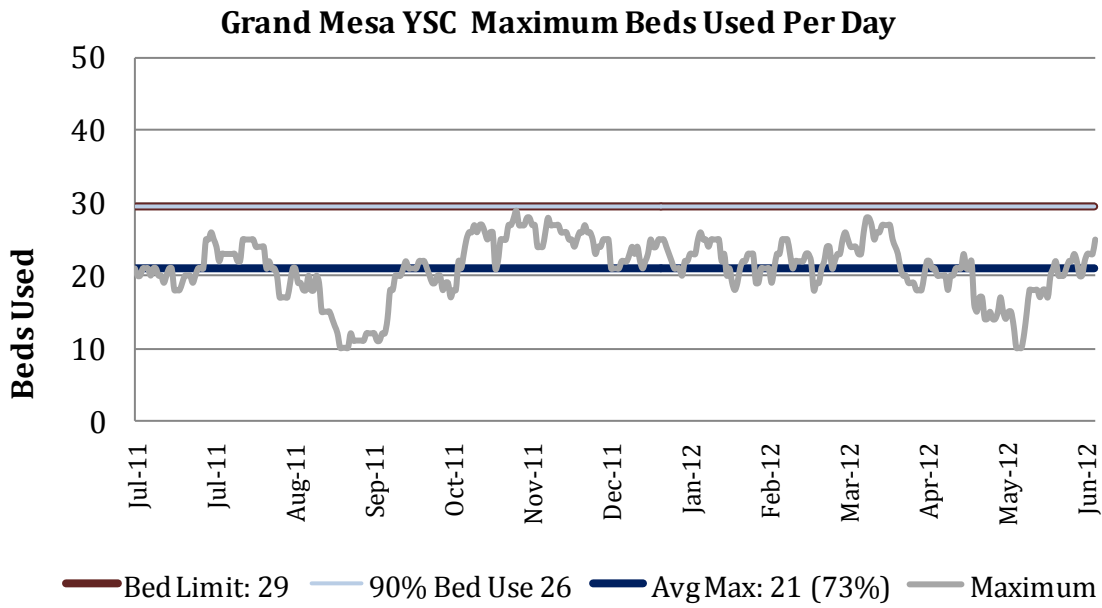


**Figure A13.** Western Region Daily Bed Maximum



## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

**Figure A14.** Grand Mesa YSC Daily Bed Maximum



**Figure A15.** DeNier Daily Bed Maximum

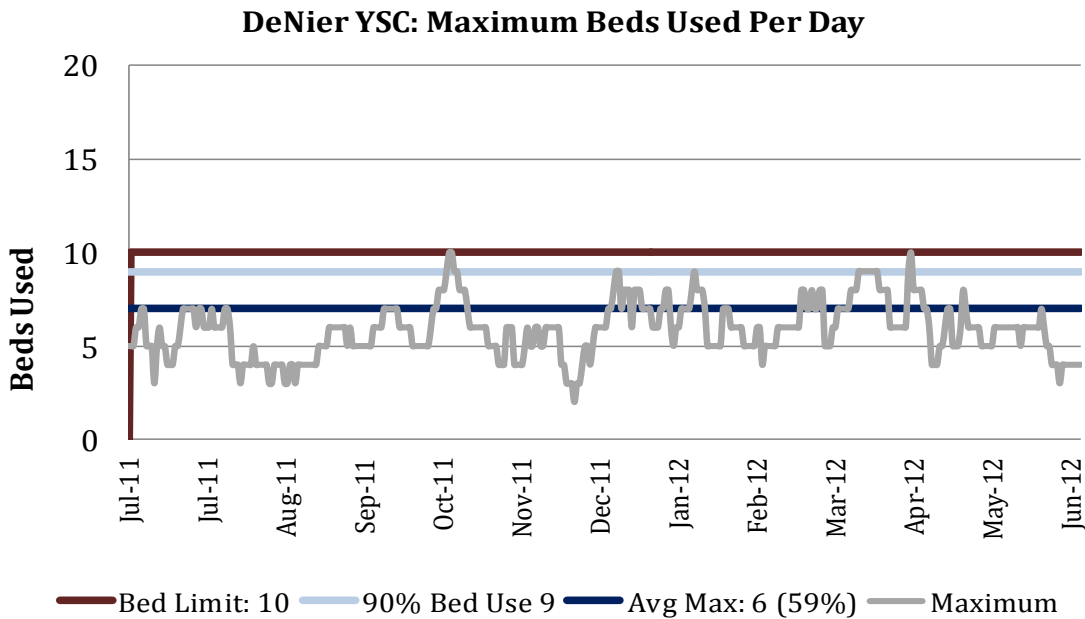
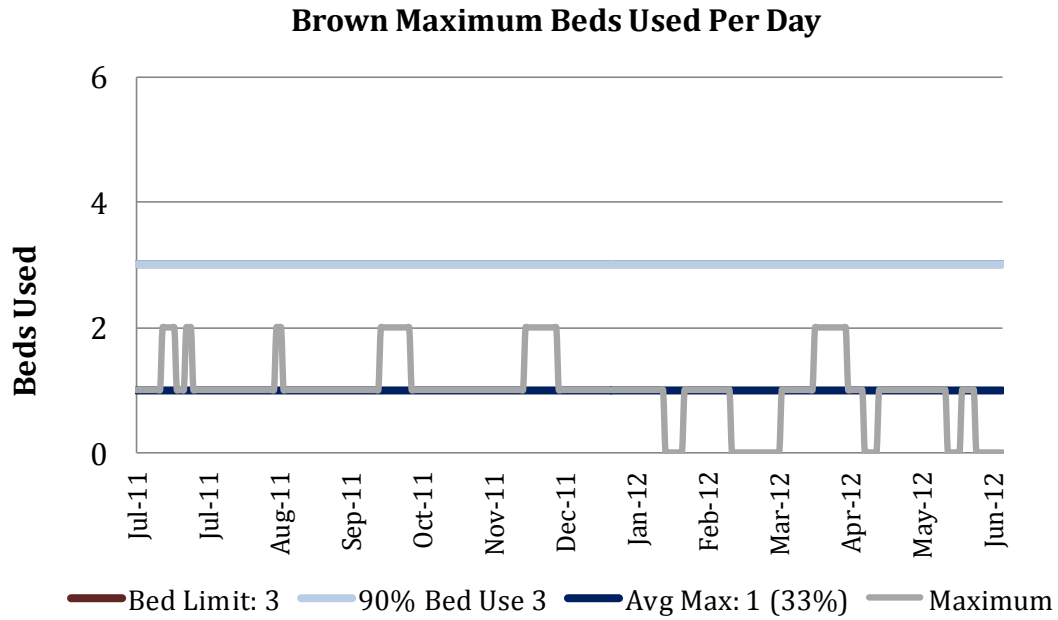


Figure A16. Brown YSC Daily Bed Maximum



**Table A2. Median LOS by Facility**

| Median LOS (Days)                   |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Marvin Foote Youth Services Center  | 6.9  |
| Gilliam Youth Services Center       | 7.7  |
| Platte Valley Youth Services Center | 7.0  |
| Adams Youth Services Center         | 7.7  |
| Pueblo Youth Services Center        | 4.0  |
| Denier Center                       | 8.0  |
| Mount View Youth Services Center    | 5.0  |
| Grand Mesa Youth Services Center    | 7.8  |
| Spring Creek Youth Services Center  | 9.1  |
| Youthtrack Alamosa                  | 6.0  |
| Brown Center                        | 14.0 |

**Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use**

*Length of Stay/Service.* Prior to FY 2010 - 11, the detention length of services (LOS) has been reported as an average or mean. Because this year's and prior years' LOS data is statistically skewed, it is not appropriate to use the mean as a measure of central tendency. Using a median LOS provides a measure that is far less influenced by outliers and gives a more accurate depiction of LOS trends statewide and variations between districts.

**Table A3. Median LOS by Judicial District**

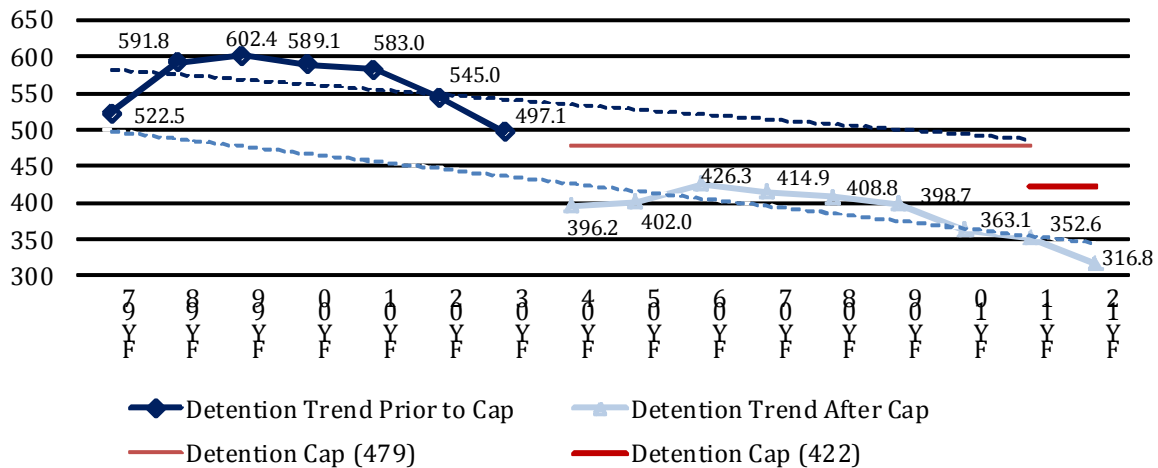
| Primary JD | FY 07-08 | FY 08-09 | FY 09-10 | FY 10-11 | FY 11-12 |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1          | 5.0      | 6.7      | 5.3      | 4.9      | 5.0      |
| 2          | 12.1     | 11.4     | 8.5      | 8.0      | 7.7      |
| 3          | 6.7      | 4.8      | 7.5      | 4.7      | 4.7      |
| 4          | 8.9      | 8.8      | 7.1      | 9.9      | 10.6     |
| 5          | 7.1      | 12.0     | 10.0     | 5.8      | 5.4      |
| 6          | 8.0      | 7.0      | 6.9      | 6.5      | 8.0      |
| 7          | 12.0     | 8.4      | 12.9     | 12.1     | 7.0      |
| 8          | 7.0      | 6.9      | 7.8      | 7.3      | 8.0      |
| 9          | 11.3     | 13.4     | 10.0     | 8.6      | 9.3      |
| 10         | 5.3      | 4.0      | 4.2      | 4.3      | 3.3      |
| 11         | 4.7      | 5.0      | 5.6      | 4.0      | 5.6      |
| 12         | 8.3      | 6.7      | 5.0      | 7.7      | 7.9      |
| 13         | 10.0     | 9.4      | 7.9      | 7.4      | 7.5      |
| 14         | 15.8     | 20.7     | 12.6     | 4.3      | 27.6     |
| 15         | 21.3     | 14.0     | 12.6     | 17.6     | 12.4     |
| 16         | 4.5      | 3.9      | 5.7      | 8.6      | 7.9      |
| 17         | 7.8      | 7.1      | 7.3      | 7.9      | 8.2      |
| 18         | 7.6      | 7.8      | 8.9      | 7.3      | 6.1      |
| 19         | 8.1      | 7.8      | 9.0      | 7.9      | 8.8      |
| 20         | 7.0      | 6.9      | 7.0      | 5.9      | 5.9      |
| 21         | 5.0      | 5.7      | 6.1      | 7.9      | 7.9      |
| 22         | 8.0      | 10.6     | 9.0      | 3.9      | 8.1      |

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

**Detention Average Daily Population (ADP).** As previous reports have indicated, the existence of maximum allowable utilization mathematically *dictates* that a calculated average will always be below that set cap. The average daily population could only meet the cap if all districts relied heavily on emergency releases and operated at maximum capacity every day. The imposed constraint on the metric means that changes in secure detention ADP over time can no longer be interpreted as indicators of changing trends in need or policy.

In addition to being a statistically inappropriate metric for secure detention use because of the artificial cap, ADP does not capture the actual number of youth served in secure detention, nor the workload associated with moving youth in and out of secure detention. Further, the status of detention covers a continuum of settings and services. As this and prior reports have consistently shown, the majority of detained youth are served outside of secure detention facilities. Making budgeting decisions for an entire juvenile justice system based on the average, legally constrained size of the securely detained population (which is less than 20% of the population served) does not set the stage for accurate conclusions or evidence-based treatment of Colorado’s juvenile justice population.

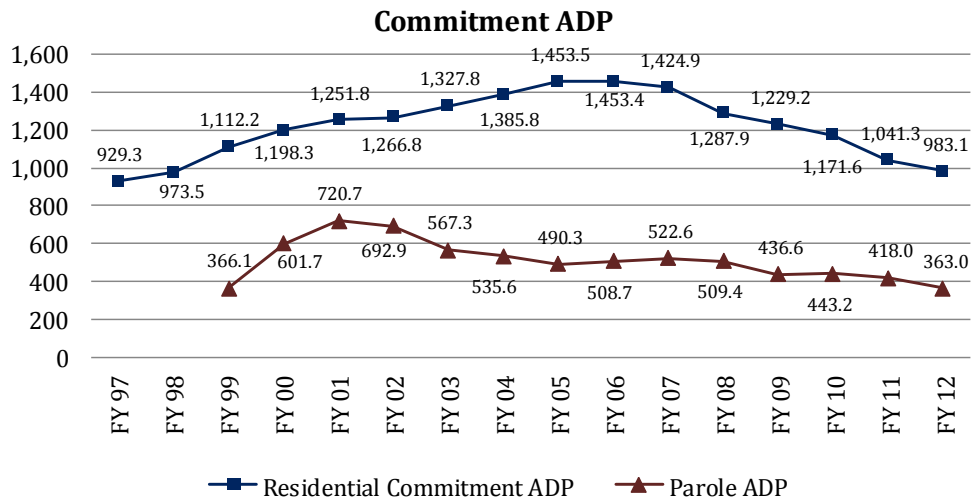
**Figure A17. Detention ADP: Historical Trends**





## Appendix B: Commitment Average Daily Population

**Figure B1. Commitment ADP: Historical Trends**



**Table B1. Commitment ADP by Judicial District**

| JD | Residential ADP | JD | Residential ADP |
|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|
| 1  | 120.9           | 12 | 11.1            |
| 2  | 152.8           | 13 | 11.2            |
| 3  | 2.3             | 14 | 4.1             |
| 4  | 148.1           | 15 | 2.1             |
| 5  | 4.0             | 16 | 7.3             |
| 6  | 21.7            | 17 | 81.1            |
| 7  | 15.8            | 18 | 156.8           |
| 8  | 61.6            | 19 | 70.5            |
| 9  | 8.8             | 20 | 13.9            |
| 10 | 25.0            | 21 | 44.6            |
| 11 | 11.5            | 22 | 7.9             |

## Appendix C: JDSAG Screening by Actual Placement

**Table C1. JDSAG Screening vs. Actual Placement**

| Screening Result | Actual Placement |      |         |     |         |     |         |      |         |      |                 |      |
|------------------|------------------|------|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|------|---------|------|-----------------|------|
|                  | LEVEL 1          |      | LEVEL 2 |     | LEVEL 3 |     | LEVEL 4 |      | LEVEL 5 |      | Screening Total |      |
|                  | N                | %    | N       | %   | N       | %   | N       | %    | N       | %    | N               | %    |
| LEVEL 1          | 6,197            | 93.3 | 45      | 0.7 | 12      | 0.2 | 293     | 4.4  | 92      | 1.4  | 6,639           | 78.7 |
| LEVEL 2          | 214              | 86.3 | 11      | 4.4 | 5       | 2.0 | 12      | 4.8  | 6       | 2.4  | 248             | 2.9  |
| LEVEL 3          | 104              | 44.4 | 8       | 3.4 | 7       | 3.0 | 62      | 26.5 | 53      | 22.6 | 234             | 2.8  |
| LEVEL 4          | 436              | 42.8 | 6       | 0.6 | 8       | 0.8 | 360     | 35.3 | 209     | 20.5 | 1,019           | 12.1 |
| LEVEL 5          | 75               | 25.0 | 5       | 1.7 | 1       | 0.3 | 71      | 23.7 | 148     | 49.3 | 300             | 3.5  |
| Placement Total  | 7,026            | 83.2 | 75      | 0.9 | 33      | 0.4 | 798     | 9.5  | 508     | 6.0  | 8,440           | 100  |

*\*There were 8,729 screens during FY 11-12. 286 Cases Were Missing Actual Placement and three were missing screening level.*

**Table C2. JDSAG Screening and Actual Placement Match**

| Screening Level                | % Agreement with Initial Placement |            |            |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
|                                | FY 2009-10                         | FY 2010-11 | FY 2011-12 |
| Secure Detention - Level 1     | 94.5                               | 94.1       | 93.3       |
| Staff Secure Detention-Level 2 | 2.4                                | 3.4        | 4.4        |
| Residential/Shelter-Level 3    | 6.4                                | 4.6        | 3.0        |
| Home Services Level 4          | 32.3                               | 37.7       | 35.3       |
| Release - Level 5              | 48.4                               | 49.8       | 49.3       |

**Table C3. JDSAG Level Key**

| JDSAG Key |                              |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| LEVEL 1   | Secure Detention             |
| LEVEL 2   | Staff-Secure Detention       |
| LEVEL 3   | Residential/Shelter          |
| LEVEL 4   | Home with Detention Services |
| LEVEL 5   | Release                      |

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

**Judicial District Common Objectives.** Tables D1 and D2 describe JD targets and FY 2011 - 12 accomplishments for the three common goals for preadjudicated (Table D1) and sentenced (Table D2) youth: No FTAs, Youth Completing Without New Charges, and Positive/Neutral Leave Reasons. The accomplishment values are measured for all SB 94 service terminations during the fiscal year for preadjudicated youth (N=4,846) and sentenced youth (N=3,830). This means that many youth are included more than once. For instance, a youth who had one detention episode with services delivered across three discrete weekends, who was successfully terminated from all three weekend service episodes, would count three times towards no FTAs, three times towards no new charges, and three times towards positive/neutral leave reasons. This is how these accomplishments have been calculated in the past, so the method was used again for FY 2011 - 12 to allow for comparison across years. The targets were pulled from the JD plans submitted in April of 2012 per the SB 94 Coordinator's direction.

The majority of districts have targets that are at or above 90%, and the majority of districts have been consistently meeting these high targets for years. This is a very positive indication of success in this area for the SB 94 program, and leaves very little room for improvement. A focus on the additional district goals will likely provide a more meaningful measure of forward progress in future years.

**Judicial District Unique Objectives.** Each JD was tasked with identifying at least one unique fiscal year goal with a specific, measurable target accomplishment. This goal was in addition to the three common goals that were set for pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth across all districts. Tables D3 through D5 describe JD targets and FY 2011 - 12 accomplishments for the unique district goals .

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

**Table D1. Achievement of Plan Objectives by JD: Preadjudicated Youth**

| District                         | Youth Completing Without Failing to Appear for Court Hearings |              |             | Youth Completing Without New Charges |              |             | Youth With Positive or Neutral Leave Reasons |              |             |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|
|                                  | Objective   | Result       |             | Objective                            | Result       |             | Objective                                    | Result       |             |
|                                  | %   | N            | %           | %                                    | N            | %           | %  | N            | %           |
| <b>Central Region</b>            |   |              |             |                                      |              |             |  |              |             |
| <b>1<sup>st</sup> Jefferson</b>  | 90.0  | 558          | 97.9        | 90.0                                 | 561          | 98.4        | 90.0   | 510          | 89.5        |
| <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Denver</b>     | 95.0  | 1,010        | 96.9        | 95.0                                 | 1,019        | 97.8        | 90.0   | 997          | 95.7        |
| <b>5<sup>th</sup> Summit</b>     | 90.0  | 38           | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 34           | 89.5        | 90.0   | 36           | 94.7        |
| <b>18<sup>th</sup> Arapahoe</b>  | 90.0  | 772          | 96.0        | 90.0                                 | 747          | 92.9        | 90.0   | 715          | 88.9        |
| <b>Northeast Region</b>          |   |              |             |                                      |              |             |  |              |             |
| <b>8<sup>th</sup> Larimer</b>    | 95.0  | 201          | 98.5        | 93.0                                 | 201          | 98.5        | 85.0   | 190          | 93.1        |
| <b>13<sup>th</sup> Logan</b>     | 95.0  | 72           | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 71           | 98.6        | 90.0   | 62           | 86.1        |
| <b>17<sup>th</sup> Adams</b>     | 95.0  | 224          | 97.8        | 95.0                                 | 223          | 97.4        | 90.0   | 213          | 93.0        |
| <b>19<sup>th</sup> Weld</b>      | 90.0  | 395          | 99.8        | 85.0                                 | 390          | 98.5        | 90.0   | 384          | 97.0        |
| <b>20<sup>th</sup> Boulder</b>   | 98.0  | 114          | 100.0       | 98.0                                 | 106          | 93.0        | 90.0   | 98           | 86.0        |
| <b>Southern Region</b>           |   |              |             |                                      |              |             |  |              |             |
| <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Huerfano</b>   | 90.0  | 4            | 80.0        | 85.0                                 | 4            | 80.0        | 90.0   | 4            | 80.0        |
| <b>4<sup>th</sup> El Paso</b>    | 90.0  | 546          | 96.0        | 90.0                                 | 534          | 93.9        | 90.0   | 547          | 96.1        |
| <b>10<sup>th</sup> Pueblo</b>    | 90.0  | 227          | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 226          | 99.6        | 90.0   | 212          | 93.4        |
| <b>11<sup>th</sup> Fremont</b>   | 90.0  | 139          | 99.3        | 90.0                                 | 137          | 97.9        | 90.0   | 138          | 98.6        |
| <b>12<sup>th</sup> Alamosa</b>   | 90.0  | 17           | 94.4        | 90.0                                 | 17           | 94.4        | 90.0   | 16           | 88.9        |
| <b>15<sup>th</sup> Prowers</b>   | 95.0  | 20           | 100.0       | 85.0                                 | 18           | 90.0        | 95.0   | 19           | 95.0        |
| <b>16<sup>th</sup> Otero</b>     | 90.0  | 24           | 96.0        | 90.0                                 | 23           | 92.0        | 90.0   | 24           | 96.0        |
| <b>Western Region</b>            |   |              |             |                                      |              |             |  |              |             |
| <b>6<sup>th</sup> La Plata</b>   | 95.0  | 42           | 93.3        | 90.0                                 | 41           | 91.1        | 90.0   | 37           | 82.2        |
| <b>7<sup>th</sup> Montrose</b>   | 90.0  | 44           | 97.8        | 90.0                                 | 40           | 88.9        | 90.0   | 35           | 77.8        |
| <b>9<sup>th</sup> Garfield</b>   | 95.0  | 56           | 100.0       | 95.0                                 | 49           | 87.5        | 95.0   | 47           | 83.9        |
| <b>14<sup>th</sup> Rout</b>      | 90.0  | 14           | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 14           | 100.0       | 95.0   | 13           | 92.9        |
| <b>21<sup>st</sup> Mesa</b>      | 94.0  | 184          | 98.9        | 94.0                                 | 177          | 95.2        | 92.0   | 171          | 91.9        |
| <b>22<sup>nd</sup> Montezuma</b> | 90.0  | 25           | 96.2        | 90.0                                 | 23           | 88.5        | 90.0   | 24           | 92.3        |
| <b>State Total</b>               |   | <b>4,724</b> | <b>97.5</b> |                                      | <b>4,657</b> | <b>96.1</b> |  | <b>4,492</b> | <b>92.7</b> |

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

**Table D2. Achievement of Plan Objectives by JD: Sentenced Youth**

| District                   | Youth Completing Without Failing to Appear for Court Hearings |              |             | Youth Completing Without New Charges |              |             | Youth With Positive or Neutral Leave Reasons |              |             |
|----------------------------|---|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|
|                            | Objective   | Result       |             | Objective                            | Result       |             | Objective                                    | Result       |             |
|                            | %   | N            | %           | %                                    | N            | %           | %  | N            | %           |
| <b>Central Region</b>      |   |              |             |                                      |              |             |  |              |             |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Jefferson  | 90.0  | 464          | 99.6        | 90.0                                 | 465          | 99.8        | 90.0   | 428          | 91.9        |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Denver     | 90.0  | 701          | 95.0        | 90.0                                 | 671          | 90.9        | 90.0   | 675          | 91.5        |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> Summit     | 80.0  | 33           | 91.7        | 80.0                                 | 27           | 75.0        | 85.0   | 28           | 77.8        |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> Arapahoe  | 90.0  | 442          | 99.8        | 90.0                                 | 442          | 99.8        | 90.0   | 426          | 96.2        |
| <b>Northeast Region</b>    |   |              |             |                                      |              |             |  |              |             |
| 8 <sup>th</sup> Larimer    | 95.0  | 191          | 99.0        | 93.0                                 | 189          | 97.9        | 85.0   | 171          | 88.6        |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> Logan     | 90.0  | 0            | 0.0         | 90.0                                 | 0            | 0.0         | 90.0   | 0            | 0.0         |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> Adams     | 90.0  | 207          | 99.5        | 90.0                                 | 204          | 98.1        | 90.0   | 180          | 86.5        |
| 19 <sup>th</sup> Weld      | 80.0  | 421          | 99.1        | 90.0                                 | 421          | 99.1        | 90.0   | 399          | 93.9        |
| 20 <sup>th</sup> Boulder   | 98.0  | 300          | 98.4        | 98.0                                 | 286          | 93.8        | 90.0   | 275          | 90.2        |
| <b>Southern Region</b>     |   |              |             |                                      |              |             |  |              |             |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Huerfano   | 90.0  | 17           | 100.0       | 85.0                                 | 17           | 100.0       | 90.0   | 25           | 88.2        |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> El Paso    | 90.0  | 367          | 98.1        | 90.0                                 | 364          | 97.3        | 90.0   | 361          | 96.5        |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> Pueblo    | 90.0  | 98           | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 98           | 100.0       | 90.0   | 91           | 92.9        |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Fremont   | 90.0  | 113          | 95.8        | 90.0                                 | 113          | 95.8        | 90.0   | 108          | 91.5        |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> Alamosa   | 90.0  | 63           | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 62           | 98.4        | 90.0   | 61           | 96.8        |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> Prowers   | 96.0  | 29           | 100.0       | 85.0                                 | 25           | 86.2        | 95.0   | 23           | 79.3        |
| 16 <sup>th</sup> Otero     | 90.0  | 22           | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 21           | 95.5        | 90.0   | 20           | 90.9        |
| <b>Western Region</b>      |   |              |             |                                      |              |             |  |              |             |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> La Plata   | 90.0  | 31           | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 30           | 96.8        | 90.0   | 27           | 87.1        |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> Montrose   | 90.0  | 28           | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 28           | 100.0       | 90.0   | 25           | 89.3        |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> Garfield   | 95.0  | 39           | 100.0       | 95.0                                 | 37           | 94.9        | 95.0   | 34           | 87.2        |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> Rout      | 90.0  | 5            | 100.0       | 90.0                                 | 5            | 100.0       | 95.0   | 4            | 80.0        |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> Mesa      | 94.0  | 185          | 98.9        | 94.0                                 | 184          | 98.4        | 92.0   | 116          | 62.0        |
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> Montezuma | 90.0  | 5            | 71.4        | 90.0                                 | 6            | 85.7        | 90.0   | 6            | 85.7        |
| <b>State Total</b>         |   | <b>3,761</b> | <b>98.2</b> |                                      | <b>3,695</b> | <b>96.4</b> |  | <b>3,473</b> | <b>90.6</b> |

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

Table D3. Central Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District

| Central Region Unique Goals |   | FY 2011-12 Outcome   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| District                    | Measurable Outcome Related to Goal  |  |
| <b>1st Jefferson</b>        | 99% of the screens shall be completed on all pre-adjudicated youth and entered into Trails no later than 72 hours from the date of detention admission.   | 99% Successful.  |
| <b>2nd Denver</b>           | 95% of pre-adjudicated youth will complete SB94 services with a 6- week and 6-month report accounting for their whereabouts and re-offenses.<br>75% of enrolled sentenced youth will complete SB94 services testing negative for all substance use.<br>70% of youth served through the Senate Bill 94 TASC-FFT Program will complete the period of intervention will remain in the home.  | 120 (97.6 %) of clients did not pick up new charges at 6-week updates. 118 (85.8 %) of clients did not pick up new charges at 6-month updates.<br>Successful: 75% (3 out of 4) who fully completed the program<br>100% successful (2 of 2 discharged youth). |
| <b>5th Summit</b>           | Paid Mentoring Program-Lake County- Development of program in Eagle. Goal to have youth successfully complete program with no new additional charges.   | Services ongoing   |
| <b>18th Arapahoe</b>        | 85% of pre-adjudicated youth receiving MST/FFT will complete the period of intervention with a positive or neutral leave reason.<br>90 % of pre-adjudicated youth participating in the Diversity Court/Family Liaison Program will complete the service without failing to appear for court during the period of the intervention.<br>70 % of sentenced youth who have completed Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) will not recidivate for 1 year after completion of the program.<br>90% of sentenced youth who participated in the Restorative Community Service Program will complete the period of intervention with a positive or neutral leave reason. | 85% successful<br>N/A Program Cut<br>71% successful<br>81% successful  |

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

**Table D4. Northeast Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District**

| Northeast Region Unique Goals |  | FY 2011-12 Outcome  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| District                      | Measurable Outcome Related to Goals  |   |
| <b>8th Larimer</b>            | 85% of enrolled pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth will complete SB94 supervision services without returning to custody for non-compliance of SB94 program conditions and court orders during the period of intervention. | 87.8% of youth (362 of 412) successful.   |
|                               | 87% of pre adjudicated and sentenced youths will complete SB94 supervision services without having UA or BA results at levels indicating new or continued drug or alcohol use while under SB94 supervision.                | 92.4% of youth (381 of 412) were successful.  |
|                               | 75% of pre-adjudicated and sentenced youths under supervision by SB94 Case Managers who score High on CJRA pre-screen will have a full CJRA completed while on SB94 supervision  | 88.2% of youth who scored high on pre-screen (104 of 118) received the CJRA full screen |
| <b>13th Logan</b>             | 95% of preadjudicated and sentenced youth will maintain and/or complete an educational or vocational program throughout the term of SB94 supervision.  | 98% Successful (60/64)  |
| <b>17th Adams</b>             | 65% of preadjudicated and sentenced youth served by the ROC program will attend the program on a daily basis.  | 66% Successful  |
|                               | 80% of preadjudicated and sentenced youth will earn academic credit when enrolled in the ROC Day Treatment program for 36 participation days or more.  | 93% Successful  |
| <b>19th Weld</b>              | 75% of youth who complete PATHS supervision will be enrolled in a certified education program or a GED program.  | 73% Successful  |
|                               | 85% of youth participating in the SB PTS program will do so by maintaining attendance during the period of intervention.   | 97% Successful (135 of 138 youth).  |
| <b>20th Boulder</b>           | 80% of youth placed in Truancy Court shall complete the period of intervention without being sentenced to detention.   | 85% successful (29 of 34 youth).  |
|                               | 80% of youth placed in Truancy Court shall complete the period of intervention without being expelled from school.   | 100% Successful (34 of 34 youth).   |

# Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

**Table D5. Southern Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District**

| Southern Region Unique Goals |  | FY 2011-12 Outcome  |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| District                     | Measurable Outcome Related to Goal   |   |
| <b>3rd Huerfano</b>          | 90% of Preadjudicated and sentenced youth who are provided services through SB94 will provide proof of school enrollment, provide school grades, and not be truant from school   | 93.0% successful (26 of 29 youth)                                   |
| <b>4th El Paso</b>           | 90% of the youth enrolled in the MST services will not have accrued new charges 6 months after the intervention.   | 100% successful (4 of 4 youth served)                               |
|                              | 90% of the youth enrolled in the FFT services will not have accrued new charges 6 months after the intervention.   | 86% successful (25 of 29 youth served)                              |
|                              | 90% of the youth enrolled in the FFT services will not have accrued new charges 1 year after the intervention.   | 54% successful (13 of 24 youth served)                              |
|                              | 90% of the youth enrolled in the High-Fidelity Wraparound services will not have accrued new charges 6 months after the intervention.  | 88% successful (79 of 90 youth served)                              |
|                              | 90% of the youth enrolled in the High-Fidelity Wraparound services will not have accrued new charges 1 year after the intervention.  | 75% Successful (57 of 76 youth served)                              |
| <b>10th Pueblo</b>           | 90% of enrolled sentenced youth will complete SB 94 services without failing to appear to court during the period of intervention.   | Data not available at time of report.                               |
|                              | 90% of youth enrolled in the additional educational support will not have accrued new charges during the period of intervention.   | Data not available at time of report.                               |
| <b>11th Fremont</b>          | 100% of all youth in a mentoring program that is funded through SB 94 funds will have developed measurable goals within the first month of the service. The goals will be reviewed every three months to determine if the youth is accomplishing the goal, or reaching an approximation of accomplishment. | 100% success (8 youth).   |
| <b>12th Alamosa</b>          | 90% of youth receiving advocacy services will complete SB94 services without FTAs.   | 97% (31) of them were successful.                                   |
|                              | 90% of youth receiving Wrap services will complete services without FTAs.  | 100% successful (1 youth).  |
| <b>15th Prowers</b>          | 85% of youth who are enrolled into the SB-94 Restitution Program will complete all hours and pay restitution owed to the victims.  | There were no youth enrolled in the program during the fiscal year. |
|                              | 85% of Sentenced youth who are enrolled in the Why Try Program will successfully complete the program which will enhance participation and increase attendance in order to re-engage youth in to their education and decrease the dropout rate.  | 100% successful (6 of 6 youth).                                     |
| <b>16th Otero</b>            | 80% of youth placed in Truancy Court shall complete intervention without a detention sentence.   | 85.0% successful (29 of 34 youth) .                                 |
|                              | 80% of youth placed in Truancy Court shall complete the period of intervention without being expelled from school.   | 100% successful (34 of 34 youth).                                   |



## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

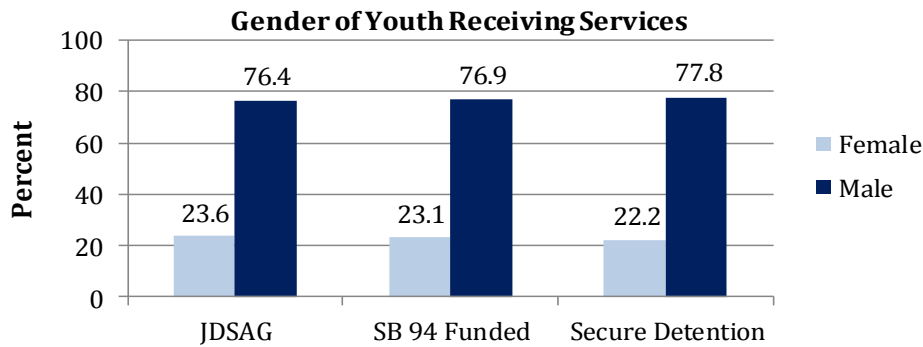
**Table D6. Western Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District**

| Western Region Unique Goals |  | FY 2011-12 Outcome   |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| District                    | Measurable Outcome Related to Goal   |  |
| 6th La Plata                | 85% of enrolled preadjudicated youth will complete SB94 services without entering detention for technical violations or violation of court conditions.   | 80% successful (36 of 45 youth).   |
| 7th Montrose                | 100 % of Commitments to DYC in FY11/12 will be evaluated and reported on to the SB94 Coordinator as tied to our 3 issues.  | 100% were reported on to the SB94 Coordinator as tied to our 3 issues.   |
|                             | 100% of youth at-risk for commitment will be staffed through the local teams for sentencing recommendations prior to their disposition hearing.  | 72.7% (8 of 11) youth were staffed through the local teams   |
| 9th Garfield                | 100% of parents will receive the parent handbook. Noting court procedures and community resources.<br>Provide 100% of parents of pre-adjudicated youth with a parent service plan to assist in the success and effectiveness of their child's program.<br>100% of parents will be encouraged to participate in at least one service involving parental support and/or education. | The parent handbook is 50% complete. In order to make the handbook valuable, input has been received from service providers, other SB94 districts, parents, and JSPC members. The next part of the process is to condense and format the handbook. All parents were offered additional parenting services. 100% of parents participated in the Juvenile Evaluation Team when that service was suggested. All parents with youth who screened for potential detention placement were offered a Family Support Group. Overall about 20% of parents participated in parent specific services offered. |
| 14th Rout                   | Will reduce the district's detention length of stay (LOS) to an average of eighteen days.  | Unsuccessful; detention LOS 27.3 days  |
| 21st Mesa                   | 100% of all screened juveniles will be offered appropriate services per the J.D.S.A.G. and or C.J.R.A.<br>90% of all level 3 and 4 (J.D.S.A.G) juveniles will be encouraged to participate through immediate engagement in an assessment for services. Services (as determined by the C.J.R.A) will be provided / started within 1 week of assessment.                           | 100% successful (336 youth)<br>92.8% successful (312 youth)  |
| 22nd Montezuma              | 90% of preadjudicated and sentenced Native American youth will complete SB 94 services without receiving new charges.  | 88.0% successful (9 youth).  |

## Appendix E: Demographic Characteristics of Youth Served within the Detention Continuum

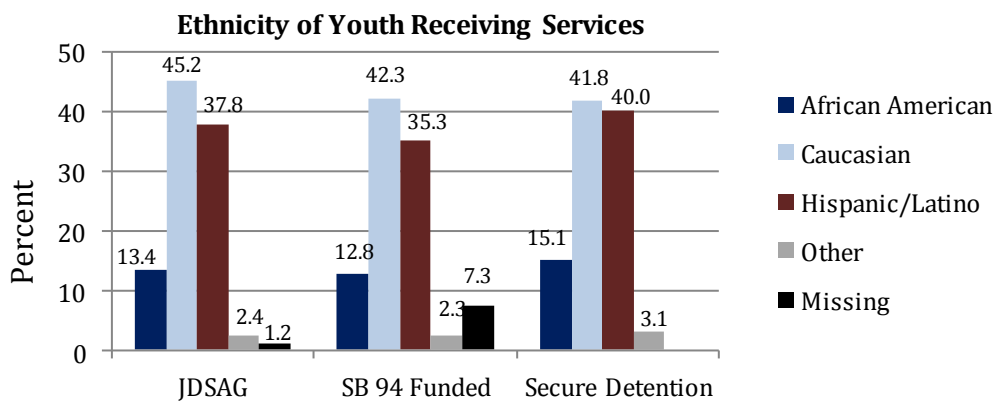
The most complete data are available for youth who received secure detention services, although basic demographic characteristics are available for youth who received any SB 94 funded services. Figures 7 and 8 display the gender and ethnicity for youth receiving SB 94 services, JDSAG screening, or secure detention. Youth can receive one or all of these services. Percentages reflect all youth receiving a category of service. The vast majority of youth receiving any services were male.

**Figure E1. Gender Distribution by Service Category**



In general, most youth were Caucasian or Hispanic/Latino across all service categories. Slightly more than 40% of youth were Caucasian, 35 to 40% of the youth were Hispanic or Latino and 12 to 15% were Black or African American. Ethnicity was unknown for over 7% of youth receiving SB 94 funded services, so differences across service categories should be interpreted cautiously.

**Figure E2. Ethnicity Distribution by Service Category**



For FY 2011 – 12, youth receiving JDSAG screening ranged in age from 7.6 to 18.7 years old with a mean age of 16.0 years. Age of youth at the time of admission to secure detention was comparable, ranging from 10.2 to 19.8 years, with a mean age of 16.0 years.

## Appendix E: Demographic Characteristics of Youth Served within the Detention Continuum

**Table E1. Secure Detention Demographics by Judicial District: Percent of Detention Population**

| Primary JD | Female | Male | Caucasian | Black | Hispanic | Other |
|------------|--------|------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1          | 24.9   | 75.1 | 57.7      | 6.8   | 31.7     | 3.8   |
| 2          | 16.3   | 83.7 | 14.1      | 33.2  | 51.0     | 1.7   |
| 3          | 41.0   | 59.0 | 20.5      | 0.0   | 76.9     | 2.6   |
| 4          | 23.1   | 76.9 | 51.2      | 22.2  | 23.2     | 3.4   |
| 5          | 23.6   | 76.4 | 43.6      | 5.5   | 49.1     | 1.8   |
| 6          | 18.3   | 81.7 | 69.5      | 2.5   | 14.6     | 13.4  |
| 7          | 23.8   | 76.2 | 72.6      | 0.0   | 27.4     | 0.0   |
| 8          | 29.1   | 70.9 | 64.5      | 2.4   | 29.7     | 3.4   |
| 9          | 8.4    | 91.6 | 54.2      | 0.0   | 42.2     | 3.6   |
| 10         | 24.0   | 76.0 | 26.0      | 2.9   | 70.4     | 0.7   |
| 11         | 9.4    | 90.6 | 88.3      | 3.7   | 4.2      | 3.8   |
| 12         | 14.7   | 85.3 | 22.7      | 0.0   | 73.3     | 4.0   |
| 13         | 21.0   | 79.0 | 44.5      | 4.2   | 47.9     | 3.4   |
| 14         | 8.3    | 91.7 | 75.0      | 0.0   | 16.7     | 8.3   |
| 15         | 11.1   | 88.9 | 46.3      | 1.9   | 51.8     | 0.0   |
| 16         | 32.8   | 67.2 | 31.1      | 1.7   | 67.2     | 0.0   |
| 17         | 19.9   | 80.1 | 34.9      | 11.6  | 51.0     | 2.5   |
| 18         | 24.3   | 75.7 | 37.6      | 29.4  | 28.3     | 4.7   |
| 19         | 28.6   | 71.4 | 34.5      | 3.9   | 60.7     | 0.9   |
| 20         | 19.0   | 81.0 | 37.2      | 6.4   | 53.5     | 2.9   |
| 21         | 25.1   | 74.9 | 70.8      | 6.1   | 21.1     | 2.0   |
| 22         | 22.0   | 78.0 | 51.3      | 0.0   | 2.4      | 46.3  |

Table F1. SB 94 Allocation by Judicial District

| JD                   | 2011 Juvenile Population Estimates (Ages 10 - 17) |       | FY 08-10 AVG New Juvenile Probations |       | FY 08-10 AVG Juvenile Delinquency Petitions |       | Population Below Poverty Level |       | Average of 4 Weighted |      | "Pure" Model Allocation of Funds |               | Funding (with 80K FLOOR) |            | FY10-11 Funding Allocations |                  | 7.5% Reduction |                  | FY 11-12 Funding Allocations with 7.5% Reduction |  |
|----------------------|---|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|---|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--|--|
|                      | Weight  | 1.0   |                                      | 1.0   |   | 1.0   |                                | 0.5   |                       | 9.9% |                                  |               |                          |            |                             |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 1                    | 53,407  | 9.8%  | 670                                  | 11.2% | 1,309                                       | 10.0% | 7.0%                           | 7.0%  | 9.9%                  |      | \$ 1,240,795                     | \$ 1,239,343  | \$ 1,318,913.00          | \$ 98,918  | \$ 1,219,994.53             |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 2                    | 63,309  | 11.7% | 646                                  | 10.8% | 1,504                                       | 11.4% | 20.0%                          | 20.0% | 12.6%                 |      | \$ 1,581,078                     | \$ 1,579,228  | \$ 1,573,987.00          | \$ 118,049 | \$ 1,455,937.98             |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 3                    | 2,403   | 0.4%  | 34                                   | 0.6%  | 95  | 0.7%  | 1.0%                           | 1.0%  | 0.6%                  |      | \$ 80,258                        | \$ 80,164     | \$ 92,933.00             | \$ 6,970   | \$ 85,963.03                |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 4                    | 68,937  | 12.7% | 476                                  | 8.0%  | 1,719                                       | 13.1% | 10.7%                          | 10.7% | 11.2%                 |      | \$ 1,405,885                     | \$ 1,404,240  | \$ 1,474,712.00          | \$ 110,603 | \$ 1,364,108.60             |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 5                    | 10,697  | 2.0%  | 71                                   | 1.2%  | 197   | 1.5%  | 1.8%                           | 1.8%  | 1.6%                  |      | \$ 199,349                       | \$ 199,116    | \$ 202,349.00            | \$ 15,176  | \$ 187,172.83               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 6                    | 6,130   | 1.1%  | 67                                   | 1.1%  | 138   | 1.0%  | 1.6%                           | 1.6%  | 1.2%                  |      | \$ 147,468                       | \$ 147,296    | \$ 134,006.00            | \$ 10,050  | \$ 123,955.55               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 7                    | 10,990  | 2.0%  | 106                                  | 1.8%  | 261   | 2.0%  | 2.7%                           | 2.7%  | 2.0%                  |      | \$ 256,292                       | \$ 255,992    | \$ 216,850.00            | \$ 16,264  | \$ 200,586.25               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 8                    | 28,488  | 5.2%  | 445                                  | 7.5%  | 1,279                                       | 9.7%  | 5.9%                           | 5.9%  | 7.3%                  |      | \$ 912,981                       | \$ 911,913    | \$ 696,284.00            | \$ 52,221  | \$ 644,062.70               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 9                    | 9,089   | 1.7%  | 83                                   | 1.4%  | 182   | 1.4%  | 1.2%                           | 1.2%  | 1.4%                  |      | \$ 181,538                       | \$ 181,326    | \$ 173,247.00            | \$ 12,994  | \$ 160,253.48               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 10                   | 17,091  | 3.1%  | 210                                  | 3.5%  | 376   | 2.9%  | 5.3%                           | 5.3%  | 3.5%                  |      | \$ 437,179                       | \$ 436,668    | \$ 457,923.00            | \$ 34,344  | \$ 423,578.78               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 11                   | 7,723   | 1.4%  | 135                                  | 2.3%  | 335   | 2.5%  | 1.8%                           | 1.8%  | 2.0%                  |      | \$ 255,644                       | \$ 255,345    | \$ 314,363.00            | \$ 23,577  | \$ 290,785.78               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 12                   | 5,461   | 1.0%  | 96                                   | 1.6%  | 171   | 1.3%  | 2.3%                           | 2.3%  | 1.5%                  |      | \$ 183,084                       | \$ 182,870    | \$ 198,482.00            | \$ 14,886  | \$ 183,595.85               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 13                   | 9,313   | 1.7%  | 117                                  | 2.0%  | 175   | 1.3%  | 2.3%                           | 2.3%  | 1.8%                  |      | \$ 221,671                       | \$ 221,411    | \$ 211,032.00            | \$ 15,827  | \$ 195,204.60               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 14                   | 5,434   | 1.0%  | 54                                   | 0.9%  | 118   | 0.9%  | 0.8%                           | 0.8%  | 0.9%                  |      | \$ 115,712                       | \$ 115,577    | \$ 121,464.00            | \$ 9,110   | \$ 112,354.20               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 15                   | 2,475   | 0.5%  | 31                                   | 0.5%  | 46  | 0.4%  | 1.0%                           | 1.0%  | 0.5%                  |      | \$ 65,938                        | \$ 80,000     | \$ 80,000.00             | \$ 6,000   | \$ 74,000.00                |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 16                   | 3,155   | 0.6%  | 53                                   | 0.9%  | 91  | 0.7%  | 1.4%                           | 1.4%  | 0.8%                  |      | \$ 102,303                       | \$ 102,184    | \$ 119,730.00            | \$ 8,980   | \$ 110,750.25               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 17                   | 61,612  | 11.3% | 636                                  | 10.7% | 918   | 7.0%  | 8.3%                           | 8.3%  | 9.5%                  |      | \$ 1,191,227                     | \$ 1,189,834  | \$ 1,144,945.00          | \$ 85,871  | \$ 1,059,074.13             |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 18                   | 101,926   | 18.8% | 913                                  | 15.3% | 1,798                                       | 13.7% | 8.5%                           | 8.5%  | 14.9%                 |      | \$ 1,870,985                     | \$ 1,868,796  | \$ 1,984,347.00          | \$ 148,826 | \$ 1,835,520.98             |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 19                   | 29,949  | 5.5%  | 604                                  | 10.1% | 1,207                                       | 9.2%  | 5.7%                           | 5.7%  | 7.9%                  |      | \$ 995,040                       | \$ 993,876    | \$ 877,503.00            | \$ 65,813  | \$ 811,690.28               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 20                   | 27,419  | 5.0%  | 290                                  | 4.9%  | 741   | 5.6%  | 6.9%                           | 6.9%  | 5.4%                  |      | \$ 683,552                       | \$ 682,752    | \$ 700,593.00            | \$ 52,544  | \$ 648,048.53               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 21                   | 15,313  | 2.8%  | 197                                  | 3.3%  | 397   | 3.0%  | 3.0%                           | 3.0%  | 3.0%                  |      | \$ 382,658                       | \$ 382,210    | \$ 407,563.00            | \$ 30,567  | \$ 376,995.78               |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| 22                   | 3,092   | 0.6%  | 29                                   | 0.5%  | 82  | 0.6%  | 1.1%                           | 1.1%  | 0.6%                  |      | \$ 79,503                        | \$ 80,000     | \$ 88,901.00             | \$ 6,668   | \$ 82,233.43                |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| State                | 543,413   | 100%  | 5,964                                | 100%  | 13,138                                      | 100%  | 100%                           | 100%  | 100%                  |      | \$ 12,590,140                    | \$ 12,590,140 | \$ 12,590,127.00         | \$ 944,260 | \$ 11,645,867.48            |                  |                |                  |  |  |
| SB94 Administration* |   |       |                                      |       |   |       |                                |       |                       |      |                                  |               |                          |            |                             | \$ 441,401.00    | \$ 55,740      | \$ 385,661.00    |  |  |
| TOTAL FUNDING        |   |       |                                      |       |   |       |                                |       |                       |      |                                  |               |                          |            |                             | \$ 13,031,528.00 | \$ 1,000,000   | \$ 12,031,528.48 |  |  |

\*Administration costs reduced by 12.6% (not 7.5%)

COLORADO "SB94"

01/09

**JUVENILE DETENTION SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT GUIDE**

|                                  |                     |             |           |            |       |        |                      |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------|--------|----------------------|
| Last Name:                       |                     | Sex:        | Charge 1: | Fel.       | Misd. | Code:  |                      |
| First name, MI:                  |                     | DOB:        | Age:      | Charge 2:  | Fel.  | Misd.  | Code:                |
| Work Phone:                      |                     | Home Phone: | Charge 3: | Fel.       | Misd. | Code:  |                      |
| Ethnicity (Check all that apply) | Hispanic            | Alt-Amer    | Nat-Amer  | Asian-Amer | White | Other: | Contact Information: |
| Screening Date/Time:             | Parent(s)/Guardian: |             |           |            |       |        |                      |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>MANDATORY HOLD FACTORS and WARRANTS</b><br>Y N 1. Current crime of violence or weapons charge (CRS 19-2-508).<br>Y N 2. Division of Youth Corrections warrant or escape from secure.<br>Y N 3. District Court warrant or order.<br>IF NONE | <b>FOR SECURE N ADMISSIONS</b><br>a. Drug/Alcohol Use? _____<br>b. Medications? _____<br>c. Injuries? _____ |
|---|---|

**ASSESSMENT**

ALL ITEMS MUST BE ADDRESSED

**MANDATORY HOLDS**

- 1. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Y N \_\_\_\_\_

**SERIOUS DELINQUENCY**

- 4. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Y N \_\_\_\_\_

**RISK OF SELF HARM**

- 11. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. Y N \_\_\_\_\_

**PUBLIC SAFETY RISK**

- 15. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Y N \_\_\_\_\_

**FAMILY / RESOURCES**

- 19. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 21. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. Y N \_\_\_\_\_
- 23. Y N \_\_\_\_\_

**RESPONSIBLE ADULT**

- 24. Y N \_\_\_\_\_

**FELONY CHARGE**

- 25. Y N \_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>INDICATORS OF SERIOUS REPEAT DELINQUENCY</b><br>Y N 4. Prior felony adjudications.<br>Y N 5. Pending felony charge(s) (excluding present charges).<br>Y N 6. Currently under bond or release conditions.<br>Y N 7. Past FTAs, violation of court conditions, or bond.<br>Y N 8. Crimes against persons, arson, or weapons history.<br>IF NONE | <b>VICTIM NOTIFICATION</b> Y N<br><br><b>LAW ENFORCEMENT REQUESTED TO PROVIDE PUMPKIN SHEET.</b> Y N |
| 9. Age 14 or younger at first arrest. Y N<br>10. Associates/identifies with delinquents/gang members. Y N  |  |

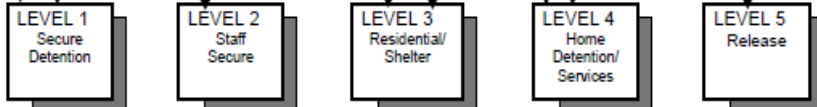
|   |
|---|
| <b>RISK OF SELF HARM</b><br>Y N 11. Suicidal or risk of self harm.<br>Y N 12. Risk of victimization, prostitution history.<br>Y N 13. History of running from placements.<br>Y N 14. Severe substance abuse.<br>IF NONE |
|---|

|  |
|--|
| <b>PUBLIC SAFETY RISK</b><br>Y N 15. Prior history of violence.<br>Y N 16. Arson or sex offense charges/history.<br>Y N 17. History of weapon use.<br>Y N 18. Threatens victims or witnesses.<br>IF NONE |
|--|

|  |
|--|
| <b>FAMILY OR COMMUNITY RESOURCES</b><br>Y N 19. Youth has been victimized by family.<br>Y N 20. Family has been victimized by youth.<br>Y N 21. Youth is in custody of Social Services.<br>Y N 22. History of repeated runaways. IF NONE |
| 23. Lacks stable school or work situation. Y N   |

|   |
|---|
| N 24. Family or responsible adult can supervise. <b>CAN SUPERVISE</b> |
|---|

|   |
|---|
| Y 25. Current arrest is a felony charge. IF NOT |
|---|



| REQUIRED DATA ENTRY                             |   |   |   |   |   |                                   |   |   |   |                 |   |                |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Level by Screening Tree: (Check One)            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Reason for Actual Placement:      |   |   |   | Placement Code: |   |                |
| Level by Local Policy or Judgement: (Check One) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Detention Hearing Recommendation: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4               | 5 | No Hearing     |
| Reason for Override:                            |   |   |   |   |   | Level Ordered by Court:           | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4               | 5 | Override Code: |
| Actual Placement Level:                         | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Court Finding:                    |   |   |   |                 |   | Finding Code   |

|                  |             |                    |
|------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| <b>LOCAL USE</b> |             |                    |
| Screeners Name:  | Court Date: | Recommendation By: |
| County:          | Agency:     | Hearing Notes:     |
| Screening Notes: |             |                    |

# Appendix G: Copy of CJRA Prescreen

## CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|-----|------|-----------|--|---------------|---|--|
| Name _____  | Initiated _____/_____/_____ |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |
| Last  | First                       | Month | Day | Year | Trails ID |  |               |   |  |
| <b>DOMAIN 1: Criminal History (Record of Delinquency Petitions Resulting in Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction)</b>   |                             |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |
| <p><i>Delinquency petitions, not offenses, are used to assess the persistence of re-offending by the youth. Include only delinquency petitions that resulted in a Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction (regardless of whether successfully completed).</i></p>  |                             |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |
| <i>Circle the appropriate score</i>   |                             |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |
| <b>Age at first offense:</b> The age at the time of the offense for which the youth was referred to juvenile court for the first time on a non-traffic misdemeanor or felony that resulted in a Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction.   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Over 16       | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | 16            | 1 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | 15            | 2 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | 13 to 14      | 3 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Under 13      | 4 |  |
| <b>Felony and misdemeanor delinquency petitions:</b> Items 2 & 3 are mutually exclusive and should add to the total number of delinquency petitions that resulted in a Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction.  |                             |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |
| <b>2. Misdemeanor delinquency petitions:</b> Total delinquency petitions in which the most serious offense was a non-traffic misdemeanor.   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None or one   | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two           | 1 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Three or four | 2 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Five or more  | 3 |  |
| <b>3. Felony delinquency petitions:</b> Total delinquency petitions for a felony offense that resulted in a Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction. (regardless of whether successfully completed).   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One           | 2 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two           | 4 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Three or more | 6 |  |
| <b>Against-person or weapon delinquency petitions:</b> Items 4, 5, and 6 are mutually exclusive and should add to the total number of delinquency petitions that involve an against-person or weapon offense, including sex offenses, that resulted in a Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction (regardless of whether successfully completed). |                             |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |
| <b>4. Weapon delinquency petitions:</b> Total delinquency petitions for which the most serious offense was a firearm/weapon charge or a weapon enhancement finding.   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One or more   | 1 |  |
| <b>5. Against-person misdemeanor delinquency petitions:</b> Total delinquency petitions for which the most serious offense was an against-person misdemeanor, including sexual misconduct. An against-person misdemeanor involves threats, force, or physical harm to another person.   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One           | 1 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two or more   | 2 |  |
| <b>6. Against-person felony delinquency petitions:</b> Total delinquency petitions for an against-person felony, including sex offenses. An against-person felony involves force or physical harm to another person.  |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One or two    | 2 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Three or more | 4 |  |
| <b>Sex offense delinquency petitions:</b> Items 7 and 8 are mutually exclusive and should add to the total number of delinquency petitions that involve unlawful sexual behavior or another offense, the underlying factual basis of which involves unlawful sexual behavior that resulted in a Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction.         |                             |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |
| <b>7. Misdemeanor sex offense delinquency petitions:</b> Total misdemeanor sex offenses or misdemeanors where the underlying factual basis involves unlawful sexual behavior.   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          |   |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One           |   |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two or more   |   |  |
| <b>8. Felony sex offense delinquency petitions:</b> Total felony sex offenses or felonies where the underlying factual basis involves unlawful sexual behavior.   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          |   |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One           |   |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two or more   |   |  |
| <b>9. Court orders where youth served at least one day confined in detention:</b> Total court and modification orders for which the youth served at least one day physically confined in a detention facility. A day served includes credit for time served.  |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One           | 1 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two           | 2 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Three or more | 3 |  |
| <b>10. Court orders where youth served at least one day confined under DYC:</b> Total court and modification orders for which the youth served at least one day confined under the authority of the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC).  |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One           | 2 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two or more   | 4 |  |
| <b>11. Escapes:</b> Total number of attempted or actual escape filings.   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One           | 1 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two or more   | 2 |  |
| <b>12. Failure-to-appear in court warrants:</b> Total number of failures-to-appear in court that resulted in a warrant being issued. Exclude failure-to-appear warrants for non-criminal matters.   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | None          | 0 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | One           | 1 |  |
|   |                             |       |     |      |           |  | Two or more   | 2 |  |
| <b>Criminal History Score: (Maximum of 31 points)</b>   |                             |       |     |      |           |  |               |   |  |

CJRA Pre-Screen

May 2006



## Appendix G: Copy of CJRA Prescreen

### CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

| Social History   |   |                       |                            |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Youth's Gender  | <input type="radio"/> Female<br><input type="radio"/> Male  |                       | 0<br>1                     |
| 2a. Youth's current school enrollment status, regardless of attendance: <i>If the youth is in home school as a result of being expelled or dropping out, check the expelled or dropped out box, otherwise check enrolled.</i>  | <input type="radio"/> Graduated, GED<br><input type="radio"/> Enrolled full-time<br><input type="radio"/> Enrolled part-time<br><input type="radio"/> Suspended<br><input type="radio"/> Dropped out<br><input type="radio"/> Expelled  |                       | 0<br>0<br>0<br>2<br>2<br>2 |
| 2b. Youth's conduct in the most recent term: Fighting or threatening students; threatening teachers/staff; overly disruptive behavior; drug/alcohol use; crimes, e.g., theft, vandalism; lying, cheating, dishonesty..   | <input type="radio"/> Recognition for good behavior<br><input type="radio"/> No problems with school conduct<br><input type="radio"/> Problems reported by teachers<br><input type="radio"/> Problem calls to parents<br><input type="radio"/> Calls to police  |                       | 0<br>0<br>1<br>1<br>2      |
| 2c. Youth's attendance in the most recent term: <i>Full-day absence means missing majority of classes. Partial-day absence means attending the majority of classes and missing the minority. A truancy petition is equal to 7 unexcused absences in a month or 10 in a year.</i> | <input type="radio"/> Good attendance with few absences<br><input type="radio"/> No unexcused absences<br><input type="radio"/> Some partial-day unexcused absences<br><input type="radio"/> Some full-day unexcused absences<br><input type="radio"/> Truancy petition/equivalent or withdrawn   |                       | 0<br>0<br>1<br>1<br>2      |
| 2d. Youth's academic performance in the most recent school term:   | <input type="radio"/> Honor student (mostly As)<br><input type="radio"/> Above 3.0 (mostly As and Bs)<br><input type="radio"/> 2.0 to 3.0 (mostly Bs and Cs, no Fs)<br><input type="radio"/> 1.0 to 2.0 (mostly Cs and Ds, some Fs)<br><input type="radio"/> Below 1.0 (some Ds and mostly Fs)  |                       | 0<br>0<br>0<br>1<br>2      |
| <b>Sum of 2a to 2d: _____</b>  | <b>Maximum Score of 2 points</b>  |                       | <b>0<br/>1<br/>2</b>       |
| 3a. History of anti-social friends/companions: <i>Anti-social peers are youths hostile to or disruptive of the legal social order; youths who violate the law and the rights of others.</i>  | <input type="radio"/> Never had consistent friends or companions<br><input type="radio"/> Only had pro-social friends<br><input type="radio"/> Had pro-social friends and anti-social friends<br><input type="radio"/> Only had anti-social friends   |                       |                            |
| 3b. History of gang membership/association:  | <input type="radio"/> Never been a gang member/associate<br><input type="radio"/> Been gang member/associate  |                       |                            |
| 4a. Current friends/companions youth actually spends time with:  | <input type="radio"/> No consistent friends or companions<br><input type="radio"/> Only pro-social friends<br><input type="radio"/> Pro-social friends and anti-social friends<br><input type="radio"/> Only anti-social friends  | 1<br>0<br>1<br>2      |                            |
| 4b. Currently a gang member/associate:   | <input type="radio"/> Not a gang member/associate<br><input type="radio"/> Gang member/associate  | 0<br>3                |                            |
| <b>Sum of 4a and 4b: _____</b>   | <b>Maximum Score of 3 points</b>  |                       | <b>0<br/>1<br/>2<br/>3</b> |
| 5. History of court-ordered or DSS out-of-home and shelter care placements exceeding 30 days: <i>Exclude DYC commitments.</i>  | <input type="radio"/> No out-of-home placements exceeding 30 days<br><input type="radio"/> 1 out-of-home placement<br><input type="radio"/> 2 out-of-home placements<br><input type="radio"/> 3 or more out-of-home placements  | 0<br>1<br>1<br>1      |                            |
| 6. History of runaways or times kicked out of home: <i>Include times the youth did not voluntarily return within 24 hours, and include incidents not reported by or to law enforcement</i>   | <input type="radio"/> No history of running away or being kicked out<br><input type="radio"/> 1 instance of running away/kicked out<br><input type="radio"/> 2 to 3 instances of running away/kicked out<br><input type="radio"/> 4 to 5 instances of running away/kicked out<br><input type="radio"/> Over 5 instances of running away/kicked out                  | 0<br>1<br>2<br>2<br>2 |                            |
| 7. History of jail/imprisonment of persons who were ever involved in the household for at least 3 months:  | Mother/female caretaker <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br>Father/male caretaker <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br>Older sibling <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br>Younger sibling <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br>Other member <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes |                       |                            |
| 8. Jail/imprisonment history of persons who are currently involved with the household: <i>Mother and father refer to current parent or legal guardian.</i>   | Mother/female caretaker <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br>Father/male caretaker <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br>Older sibling <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br>Younger sibling <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br>Other member <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1 |                            |
| <b>8. Sum of jail/imprisonment history: _____</b>  | <b>Maximum Score of 1 point</b>   |                       | <b>0<br/>1</b>             |

## Appendix G: Copy of CJRA Prescreen

### CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

|  |   |  |                            |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| <b>9. Problems of parents who are currently involved with the household:</b>   | Alcohol<br>Drugs<br>Mental health<br>Physical health<br>Employment  | <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes   |                            |
| <b>10. Current parental authority and control:</b>   | <input type="radio"/> Youth usually obeys and follows rules<br><input type="radio"/> Sometimes obeys or obeys some rules<br><input type="radio"/> Consistently disobeys, and/or is hostile  |  | 0<br>1<br>2                |
| Assess whether alcohol or drug use disrupts the youth's life. Disrupted functioning involves problems in: education, family conflict, peer relationships, or health consequences. Disrupted functioning usually indicates that treatment is warranted. Indicate whether alcohol and/or drug use often contributes to criminal behavior; their use typically precipitates committing a crime, there is evidence or reason to believe the youth's criminal activity is related to alcohol and/or drug use. |   |  |                            |
| <b>11a. History of alcohol use:</b>  | Past use of alcohol<br>Alcohol disrupted education<br>Alcohol caused family conflict<br>Alcohol interfered with keeping pro-social friends<br>Alcohol caused health problems<br>Alcohol contributed to criminal behavior  | <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes | 0<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2 |
| <b>11b. History of drug use:</b>   | Past use of drugs<br>Drugs disrupted education<br>Drugs caused family conflict<br>Drugs interfered with keeping pro-social friends<br>Drugs caused health problems<br>Drugs contributed to criminal behavior  | <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes | 0<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2 |
| <b>11c. Alcohol use within the previous 4 weeks:</b>   | Current alcohol use not disrupting function<br>Alcohol disrupts education<br>Alcohol causes family conflict<br>Alcohol interferes with keeping pro-social friends<br>Alcohol causes health problems<br>Alcohol contributes to criminal behavior   | <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes | 0<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2 |
| <b>11d. Drug use within the previous 4 weeks:</b>  | Current drug use not disrupting function<br>Drugs disrupt education<br>Drugs cause family conflict<br>Drugs interfere with keeping pro-social friends<br>Drugs cause health problems<br>Drugs contribute to criminal behavior   | <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes<br><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes | 0<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2 |
| <b>Sum of 11a to 11d: _____</b>  | <b>Maximum score of 2 points</b>  |  | 0<br>2                     |
| For abuse and neglect, include any history that is suspected, whether or not substantiated; exclude reports of abuse or neglect proven to be false.  |   |  |                            |
| <b>12a. History of physical abuse:</b> <i>Include suspected incidents of abuse, whether or not substantiated, but exclude reports proven to be false.</i>  | <input type="radio"/> Not a victim of physical abuse<br><input type="radio"/> Physically abused by family member<br><input type="radio"/> Physically abused by someone outside the family   |  | 0<br>1<br>1                |
| <b>12b. History of sexual abuse:</b> <i>Include suspected incidents of abuse, whether or not substantiated, but exclude reports proven to be false.</i>  | <input type="radio"/> Not a victim of sexual abuse.<br><input type="radio"/> Sexually abused by family member<br><input type="radio"/> Sexually abused by someone outside the family  |  | 0<br>1<br>1                |
| <b>Sum of 12a and 12b: _____</b>   | <b>Maximum Score of 1 point:</b>  |  | 0<br>1                     |
| <b>13. History of being a victim of neglect:</b> <i>Include suspected incidents of neglect, whether or not substantiated, but exclude reports proven to be false.</i>  | <input type="radio"/> Not victim of neglect<br><input type="radio"/> Victim of neglect  |  | 0<br>2                     |
| <b>14. Mental health problems:</b> <i>Such as schizophrenia, bi-polar, mood, thought, personality and adjustment disorders. Exclude substance abuse and special education since those issues are considered elsewhere. Confirm by a licensed mental health professional.</i>   | <input type="radio"/> No history of mental health problem(s)<br><input type="radio"/> Diagnosed with mental health problem(s)<br><input type="radio"/> Only mental health medication prescribed<br><input type="radio"/> Only mental health treatment prescribed<br><input type="radio"/> Mental health medication and treatment prescribed |  | 0<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1      |



## Appendix G: Copy of CJRA Prescreen

### CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

**Social History Score: (Maximum of 18 points)**

#### Pre-Screen Attitude/Behavior Indicators

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>15. Reports/evidence of violence not included in criminal history:</b> <i>Includes displaying a weapon, deliberately hurting someone, violent outbursts, violent temper, fire starting, animal cruelty, destructiveness, volatility, and intense reactions.</i> | <input type="radio"/> No reports of violence that are not included criminal history<br><input type="radio"/> Reports of violence that are not included in criminal history  |
| <b>16. Problem with sexual aggression not included in criminal history:</b> <i>Reports of aggressive sex, sex for power, young sex partners, voyeurism, exposure, etc..</i>  | <input type="radio"/> No reports of sexual aggression that are not included in criminal history<br><input type="radio"/> Reports of sexual aggression that are not included in criminal history   |
| <b>17. Accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior:</b>  | <input type="radio"/> Accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior<br><input type="radio"/> Minimizes, denies, justifies, excuses, or blames others<br><input type="radio"/> Accepts anti-social behavior as okay<br><input type="radio"/> Proud of anti-social behavior                                   |
| <b>18. Attitude toward responsible law abiding behavior:</b>   | <input type="radio"/> Abides by conventions/values<br><input type="radio"/> Believes conventions/values sometime apply to him or her<br><input type="radio"/> Does not believe conventions/values apply to him or her<br><input type="radio"/> Resents or is hostile toward responsible behavior              |
| <b>19. Belief in yelling and verbal aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:</b>  | <input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is rarely appropriate<br><input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is sometimes appropriate<br><input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is often appropriate  |
| <b>20. Belief in fighting and physical aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:</b>   | <input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is never appropriate<br><input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is rarely appropriate<br><input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is sometimes appropriate<br><input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is often appropriate |

#### Risk Level Definitions Using Criminal History and Social History Risk Scores

| Criminal History Score | Social History Risk Score |                 |                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                        | 0 to 5                    | 6 to 9          | 10 to 18        |
| 0 to 2                 | <i>Low</i>                | <i>Low</i>      | <i>Moderate</i> |
| 3 to 4                 | <i>Low</i>                | <i>Moderate</i> | <i>High</i>     |
| 5 to 7                 | <i>Low</i>                | <i>Moderate</i> | <i>High</i>     |
| 8 to 31                | <i>Moderate</i>           | <i>High</i>     | <i>High</i>     |

**Risk Level:** \_\_\_\_\_