

Evaluation of the Senate Bill 94 Program

Annual Report: Fiscal Year 2013-2014

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



COLORADO
Office of Children,
Youth & Families
Division of Youth Corrections

By: The Center for Research Strategies

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Submitted to:

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

By:



Center for Research Strategies

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List of Acronyms

ADP	Average Daily Population
CJRA	Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment
DYC	Division of Youth Corrections
FTA	Failure to Appear
FTC	Failure to Comply
FY	Fiscal Year
HB 1451	House Bill 04-1451 established collaborative management of multi-agency services provided to youth and families.
JD	Judicial District
JDSAG	Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide
LOS	Length of Service (Stay)
RFI	Request for Information
SB 94	Senate Bill 91 – 94
TRAILS	Management information data system used by DYC

Evaluation of the Senate Bill 94 Program

This report is in response to the request for information (RFI) submitted to the Governor by the Colorado Joint Budget Committee. This report specifically addresses Item 8; Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections, Community Programs, S.B. 91-94 Programs. Item 8 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 Senate Bill 1991-94 (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.

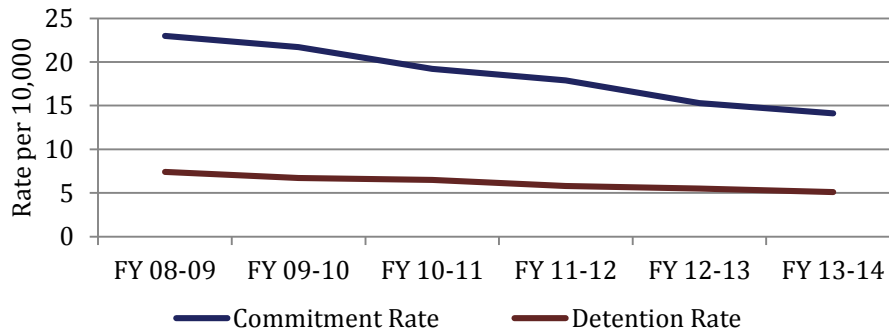
For over two decades, the S.B. 91-94 program, commonly referred to as SB 94, has operated as an integrated and irreplaceable component of the juvenile justice detention continuum. SB 94 funding has provided for locally-appropriate, integrated, and evidence-based practices designed to serve youth in the least restrictive placements in order to achieve the most effective outcomes.

(1) Trends in Detention and Commitment

The rates of both detention and commitment have declined steadily in the past six years (see Appendix A and Appendix B for greater detail). Rates are calculated using detention and commitment ADP per 10,000 youth in the general population.

- Statewide detention rates have declined 31.1% from 7.4 per 10,000 youth in FY 2008-09 to 5.1 in FY 2013-14 (see Figure 1).
- Similarly, commitment rates have declined 38.7% from 23.0 per 10,000 youth to 14.1 in the same six fiscal year period.

Figure 1. Statewide Commitment and Detention Rates



- In FY 2013 – 14, detention rates ranged from 1.1 per 10,000 youth in the 14th Judicial District to 11.4 in the 15th Judicial District (see Table 1 for rates by Judicial District).
- In FY 2013 – 14, commitment rates showed similar variability across Judicial Districts ranging from 2.9 per 10,000 youth in the 3rd Judicial District to 34.7 in the 22nd Judicial District.

Table 1. Commitment and Detention Rates by Judicial District

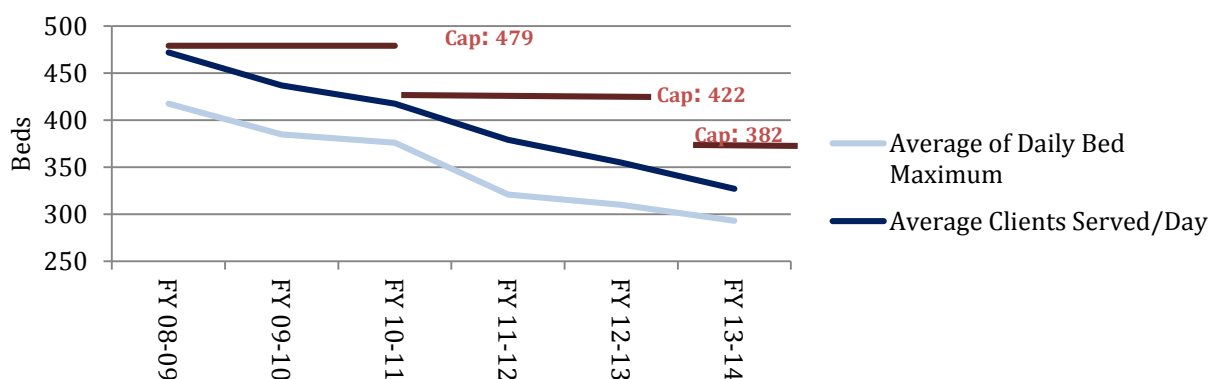
JD	FY 08-09		FY 09-10		FY 10-11		FY 11-12		FY 12-13		FY 13-14	
	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det
1	21.9	7.7	25.7	6.5	23.9	6.7	22.9	5.8	20.1	4.8	15.9	4.4
2	37.5	12.1	31.9	9.9	24.3	10.1	23.2	8.2	25.2	11.0	26.9	10.7
3	12.9	7.4	8.3	8.4	11.4	7.0	10.3	6.5	8.1	4.0	2.9	3.6
4	23.1	6.5	23.1	6.5	21.4	6.6	21.5	6.2	15.5	5.3	13.7	5.3
5	10.2	2.9	6.7	1.7	4.4	1.4	3.6	1.7	4.5	2.8	5.9	3.4
6	32.3	7.5	33.7	7.1	30.2	7.6	35.1	6.7	29.9	5.6	22.9	4.2
7	10.6	5.7	13.7	4.8	19.7	4.5	14.2	3.9	17.2	5.3	16.1	2.9
8	28.3	7.1	28.2	7.7	25.4	6.3	21.3	5.8	15.5	5.3	12.9	4.7
9	12.6	5.6	11.0	2.9	6.1	4.6	9.4	5.3	13.8	4.0	12.3	2.4
10	21.4	9.0	18.7	8.2	17.9	8.5	14.8	6.2	11.8	6.3	13.9	7.0
11	23.6	9.5	11.9	9.2	6.6	6.1	14.8	8.2	10.6	9.0	10.8	6.3
12	22.0	5.3	15.6	7.5	13.1	6.2	20.3	6.7	25.7	4.7	18.0	4.2
13	12.0	6.5	16.2	5.2	13.8	6.2	12.2	5.2	14.6	5.0	20.0	5.4
14	13.0	4.6	8.7	1.9	8.9	1.6	7.4	1.6	7.2	1.4	6.9	1.1
15	18.9	6.9	9.2	7.0	13.7	8.8	8.8	12.5	15.0	10.3	15.6	11.4
16	32.4	10.4	25.8	6.7	19.8	7.5	22.9	8.0	20.9	6.1	9.7	5.9
17	21.2	5.0	16.3	4.1	13.4	3.9	12.9	3.8	12.3	3.7	11.8	3.6
18	18.6	7.2	19.3	6.9	18.3	6.2	15.2	5.0	11.5	4.6	9.8	4.1
19	30.2	9.2	28.6	8.5	22.9	9.2	23.2	7.9	17.7	7.4	14.6	7.2
20	8.7	5.6	8.5	5.0	6.3	3.2	5.1	3.6	3.8	2.5	4.6	2.1
21	40.9	7.6	37.3	7.8	34.0	7.4	28.7	7.1	24.7	7.7	24.7	6.6
22	32.0	9.1	29.8	6.4	29.9	4.0	25.8	4.8	26.5	7.0	34.7	4.9
STATE	23.0	7.4	21.7	6.7	19.2	6.5	17.9	5.8	15.3	5.5	14.1	5.1

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

In FY 2003 - 04, the Legislature imposed a cap (479) on the number of juvenile detention beds that can be utilized at any given moment. The cap has since been reduced two additional times; July 1, 2011 to 422, and to its current limit of 382 on April 1, 2013. The SB 94 program assists the courts in effectively managing detention bed utilization by funding community-based services (e.g., supervision, treatment, support) 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 2013 - 14.

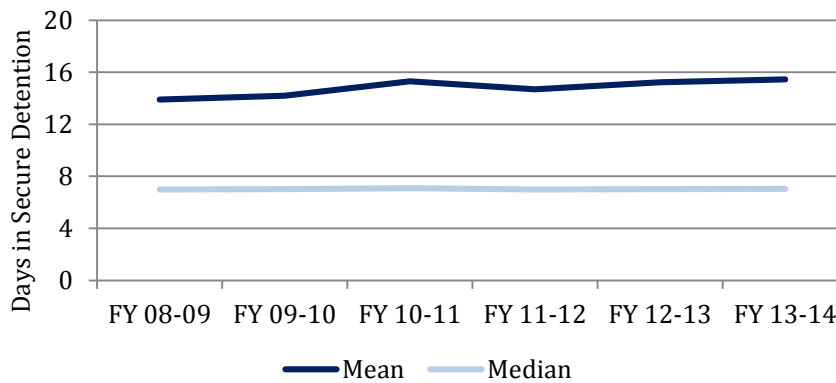
- The highest maximum daily count was 322 beds. This maximum occurred in August, 2013 and represented 84.3% of the cap of that day's detention bed cap.
- Across the state, there was at least one facility at or above 90% of the cap on 344 days (94.2% of the FY). This is a 6.2% increase over the number of days that met this criterion last fiscal year.
- During FY 2013 - 14, the total client load (total number of youth served each day even if only present for a portion of the day) averaged 327.2 youth per day. This is down 7.8% from last fiscal year (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Detention Bed Use



- On average, DYC processed 37.2 new admissions/ releases per day; which is an 8.1% decrease from the prior fiscal year.
- Median length of stay (LOS) has been stable over the past six years. The fiscal year 2013-14 median of 7.0 days is only slightly below the six-year high of 7.1 days, and matches the six-year low of 7.0 days (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Length of Stay - Mean vs. Median



- Comparing LOS with the risk of the youth reveals that youth whose Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA; see Appendix H for a copy of the instrument) prescreen scores indicated low risk had a median LOS of 5.0 days, while youth with moderate and high CJRA scores had median stays of 8.6 and 11.9 days, respectively.

(2) Profiles of Youth

During FY 2013 – 14, 6,465 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. (See Appendix E for more demographic details.)
- At a Judicial District level, the proportion of youth with one or more detention admission who were Caucasian ranged from 10.8% in the 2nd Judicial District to 87.5% in the 14th Judicial District.
- Across Judicial Districts, males represented between 65.8% and 92.3% of the youth with a secure detention admission.

Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide (JDSAG; see Appendix G for a copy of the instrument) screenings resulted in 6,783 new secure detention admissions (see Appendix C for more details).

- One third of the youth (n = 1,649) screened with the JDSAG received more than one JDSAG screen, but they accounted for 60.3% of all completed screens (n = 7,871).

- Youth with multiple screens were substantially more likely to be a public safety risk (67.1% vs. 36.9%), a risk to themselves (74.7% vs. 44.8%), or to have a mandatory hold (92.6% vs. 56.4%) than youth with a single JDSAG screen (n = 3,127).
- A small proportion of youth (one-third) who represent the highest public safety risk require significant detention resources for repeated detention screening and admission.

There were 4,013 unique youth admitted to secure detention during FY 2013 – 14. A large number of youth (n = 1,564; 39.0%) had more than one detention admission in the span of one fiscal year.

- The number of secure detention admissions per youth ranged from 1 to 11, 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, 46.8% of all admissions (see Table 2).

Table 2. Detention Reasons for Secure Detention Admissions

	FY 08 - 09	FY 09 -10	FY 10 -11	FY 11 -12	FY 12 -13	FY 13-14
Number of Secure Detention Admissions	10,295	9,102	8,435	7,751	7,324	6,783
Reason¹	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Preadjudicated	39.7	38.8	37.7	37.5	38.7	37.0
Felony	26.9	23.7	23.2	23.5	23.5	23.7
Misdemeanor	12.8	15.1	14.5	14.0	15.2	13.3
Sentence to Probation	3.4	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.9	4.6
Technical Violation	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	3.7
New Charges	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9
Detention Sentence	12.7	15.4	13.8	15.2	13.1	10.1
Probation Sentence	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.2
Detention Sentence	7.4	8.7	8.9	10.4	9.7	7.8
Valid Court Order Truancy	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.0
Awaiting DSS Placement	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Warrants/Remands	42.0	42.7	45.9	45.4	46.4	46.8
Failure to Appear (FTA)	10.3	9.9	10.2	9.3	10.1	11.8
Failure to Comply (FTC)	31.7	32.8	35.7	36.2	36.3	35.0
Other	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2
DYC Committed	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

- The reason detained varied across Judicial Districts with some of the smaller Judicial Districts having minimal warrants and remands as the reason detained (see Table 3).

¹ 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 2.

Table 3. Detention Reasons for Secure Detention Admissions by Judicial District

Secure Detention: Reason Detained (Valid Percent ²) by Judicial District							
JD	Preadjudicated	Sentence to Probation	Detention Sentence	Warrants/ Remands	Other	DYC Committed	Total
1	24.1	4.1	36.9	34.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
2	47.8	1.7	0.1	49.3	0.5	0.6	100.0
3	48.2	18.5	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	35.5	2.3	4.4	57.1	0.4	0.3	100.0
5	36.9	2.6	26.3	34.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	48.3	6.9	6.9	34.5	3.4	0.0	100.0
7	45.7	7.1	18.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
8	31.1	6.6	5.9	56.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
9	35.6	22.2	8.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	21.6	1.6	16.0	60.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
11	36.9	0.0	14.3	46.4	2.4	0.0	100.0
12	44.2	0.0	11.6	44.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
13	38.1	14.3	2.4	45.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
14	50.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	100.0
15	23.1	10.3	28.2	38.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
16	31.2	0.0	31.3	37.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
17	34.6	4.0	0.9	59.6	0.0	0.9	100.0
18	42.6	0.1	9.1	48.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
19	31.6	17.2	10.4	31.1	9.7	0.0	100.0
20	24.8	27.2	16.8	31.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
21	43.1	4.4	9.3	43.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
22	64.3	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
State	37.0	4.6	10.1	46.8	1.2	0.3	100.0

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 as part of the admission process for secure detention.

- Approximately one-third of youth fall into each of the low, moderate and high risk of reoffending categories (see Table 4).

² 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 3.

Table 4. 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
FY 2012 – 13	7,324	6,022	82.2	32.3	33.2	34.5
FY 2013 – 14	6,783	5,965	87.9	30.3	33.2	36.5

- Distribution of youth across the risk categories varies widely by Judicial District (see Table 5). The proportion of high risk youth ranges from 19.2% in the 19th Judicial District to 64.5% in the 9th Judicial District.

Table 5. CJRA Risk Level by Judicial District

JD	N	CJRA Risk Level		
		Low	Moderate	High
1	612	38.2	37.9	23.9
2	1,011	44.4	31.6	24.0
3	27	37.0	29.7	33.3
4	811	47.3	32.0	20.7
5	38	36.8	42.1	21.1
6	29	24.1	27.6	48.3
7	70	21.5	37.1	41.4
8	273	15.7	33.0	51.3
9	45	13.3	22.2	64.5
10	250	27.6	37.6	34.8
11	84	31.0	22.6	46.4
12	52	34.6	17.3	48.1
13	42	28.6	23.8	47.6
14	8	25.0	37.5	37.5
15	39	43.6	33.3	23.1
16	48	50.0	25.0	25.0
17	426	46.9	30.8	22.3
18	1,189	25.8	33.8	40.4
19	568	44.5	36.3	19.2
20	125	23.2	38.4	38.4
21	204	27.4	30.4	42.2
22	14	14.3	42.8	42.9
State	5,965	36.5	33.2	30.3

(3) Progress in Achieving Judicial District Goals

The intent of the SB 94 legislation is to reduce the reliance on secure detention and commitment and provide a greater proportion of services in the community. SB 94 is achieving this objective by serving 83.7% of youth involved in the state's detention continuum in community settings. In addition, since FY 2006 – 07, the use of secure detention has consistently declined.

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

- Statewide, high rates of youth complete services without failing to appear at court hearings (Pre-Adjudicated 96.7%; Sentenced 98.3%).
- Statewide, high rates of youth complete services without incurring new charges (Pre-Adjudicated 95.1%; Sentenced 95.1%)
- Statewide, high rates of youth complete services with positive or neutral reasons for leaving SB 94 programming (Pre-Adjudicated 92.3%; Sentenced 91.7%).
- However, there are a few Judicial Districts that struggle with achieving the third goal of youth completing services with positive or neutral leave reasons (see Table 6). Four Judicial Districts did not meet their goal in this area for both pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth (see Appendix D for more detail).

It should be noted that the three program objectives are independent and need not be consistent for any given youth. While failing to appear at court hearings and incurring new charges reflect objective events, completing services with positive or neutral leave reasons are based on the subjective assessment by the individual supervising the case. In determining the leave reason, most Judicial Districts examine the totality of the case (i.e., participation in all services). A new charge filing while participating in SB 94 would not require a negative leave rating. For example, the youth may have committed the offense that resulted in the new charge prior to participating in SB 94 programming or the new charge could result from the same event that led to SB 94 participation. Neither of these scenarios would indicate poor participation in SB 94 programming.

Table 6. Common Goals and Accomplishments by Judicial District

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	96.9	90	100.0	90	97.8	90	100.0	90	91.8	90	95.5
2	95	97.7	90	97.6	95	98.2	90	88.2	90	95.0	90	90.8
3	90	100.0	90	96.0	85	95.8	85	96.0	90	95.8	90	84.0
4	90	94.6	90	98.8	90	96.4	90	97.7	90	94.2	90	96.2
5	90	95.2	80	94.4	90	85.7	85	94.4	90	85.7	85	83.3
6	95	100.0	90	N/A	90	92.6	90	N/A	90	88.9	90	N/A
7	90	97.9	90	97.3	90	97.9	90	94.6	90	97.9	90	89.2
8	95	96.8	95	96.7	93	96.8	95	95.0	85	95.5	85	89.3
9	95	100.0	95	100.0	95	94.1	95	97.1	95	79.4	95	85.3
10	90	97.5	90	98.3	90	98.5	90	98.9	90	91.6	90	88.3
11	90	100.0	90	95.6	90	95.0	90	93.3	90	100.0	90	95.6
12	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	88.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	96.6
13	95	100.0	90	100.0	90	93.3	90	100.0	90	88.9	90	66.7
14	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	90.9	90	100.0	95	100.0	95	100.0
15	95	100.0	95	100.0	85	85.7	85	67.6	95	100.0	95	70.3
16	90	94.7	90	93.1	90	94.7	90	96.6	90	94.7	90	72.4
17	95	94.6	90	94.5	95	92.9	90	95.9	90	90.0	90	82.2
18	90	96.1	90	98.6	90	89.4	90	97.8	90	89.6	90	96.6
19	90	98.8	80	99.7	85	96.9	90	98.4	90	96.0	90	93.0
20	98	98.7	98	99.5	98	90.9	98	94.0	90	73.4	90	87.6
21	92	89.5	92	98.4	92	91.4	92	98.9	92	92.1	92	94.0
22	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	90.5	90	81.8
Total		96.7		98.3		95.1		95.1		92.3		91.7

*Obj. = Objective

Judicial Districts also 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 2013-14 was \$12,272,159. While there is collaboration between SB 94 programs and other initiatives such as the Collaborative Management Program (HB 1451), only the SB 94 program is evaluated in this report because it is the only funding that focuses specifically on juvenile justice involvement.

- SB 94 funding that was allocated to the Judicial Districts ranged from \$75,480 in the 15th Judicial District to \$1,872,231 in the 18th Judicial District (see Table 7; also see Appendix F).

Table 7. Allocations and Expenditures by Judicial District

Percent of Allocation by Expenditure Category								
JD	Annual Allocation	Client Assessment	Treatment	Direct Support	Training Clients/Families	Supervision	Restorative Services	Local Plan Admin
1	\$1,244,394	17.4	8.5	0.8	0.0	51.7	12.5	9.2
2	\$1,485,057	41.7	10.4	0.8	2.7	35.4	1.2	7.9
3	\$87,682	38.7	2.6	0.3	4.5	42.8	0.1	10.9
4	\$1,391,391	31.0	13.9	1.2	0.0	44.0	0.0	9.9
5	\$190,916	6.4	24.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	2.5	15.7
6	\$126,435	31.1	2.8	1.6	0.3	55.5	1.3	7.5
7	\$204,598	18.0	3.8	0.2	1.1	64.3	2.4	10.0
8	\$656,944	23.4	5.0	0.1	0.1	62.9	0.0	8.6
9	\$163,459	55.3	14.1	0.2	1.2	22.3	0.0	6.9
10	\$432,050	26.9	9.0	2.2	2.9	55.2	0.4	3.5
11	\$296,601	18.1	2.6	1.2	13.4	49.5	6.7	8.4
12	\$187,268	23.1	1.5	24.8	2.3	38.3	2.8	7.3
13	\$199,109	8.8	14.4	0.1	6.4	60.2	0.3	9.7
14	\$114,601	14.6	3.6	0.9	0.0	71.9	0.0	9.1
15	\$75,480	9.2	5.5	5.1	3.1	52.8	8.3	15.9
16	\$112,965	12.6	1.5	0.3	1.6	71.8	0.0	12.2
17	\$1,080,256	25.8	4.3	7.1	0.2	52.6	0.2	9.8
18	\$1,872,231	25.8	4.1	0.1	0.2	45.4	16.7	7.7
19	\$827,924	27.1	13.5	0.1	0.0	51.3	0.0	8.1
20	\$661,009	24.6	22.8	0.8	3.6	39.5	0.0	8.6
21	\$384,536	12.9	1.8	0.5	0.0	67.5	7.4	9.9
22	\$83,878	12.7	4.0	0.4	0.0	73.6	0.1	9.2
State	\$11,878,785	26.3	8.5	1.6	1.2	48.6	5.0	8.7
	\$11,878,785	Total Allocation to Districts						
	\$393,374	SB 94 Statewide Plan Administration						
	\$12,272,159	Total Funding						

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. Participation in supervision only programs do not decrease the likelihood of future involvement in the juvenile or adult criminal justice systems³. However, youth are less likely to continue involvement when assessment and treatment services are key components of the youths' programming. Similar to last year's findings, funding allocation for treatment services is largely dependent on overall budget allocation (see Figure 4).

- The percentage of the budget spent on treatment services across the state increased 0.1% from 11.3% in the previous fiscal year to 11.4% in FY 2013- 14 (see Figure 5).
- Restorative Services, Plan Administration, and Client Assessment/Evaluation decreased their proportion of the overall budget, while Supervision became a larger proportion of the overall budget (see Figure 5).
- The overall budget to the judicial districts was increased by 2.0% from the prior year to account for provider rate increases.
- The proportion of the budget spent on treatment by individual Judicial Districts ranged from 1.5% in the 12th and 16th Judicial Districts to 24.0% in the 5th Judicial District.

³ 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, September 15, 2011.

Figure 4. SB 94 Appropriation and Treatment Expenditures

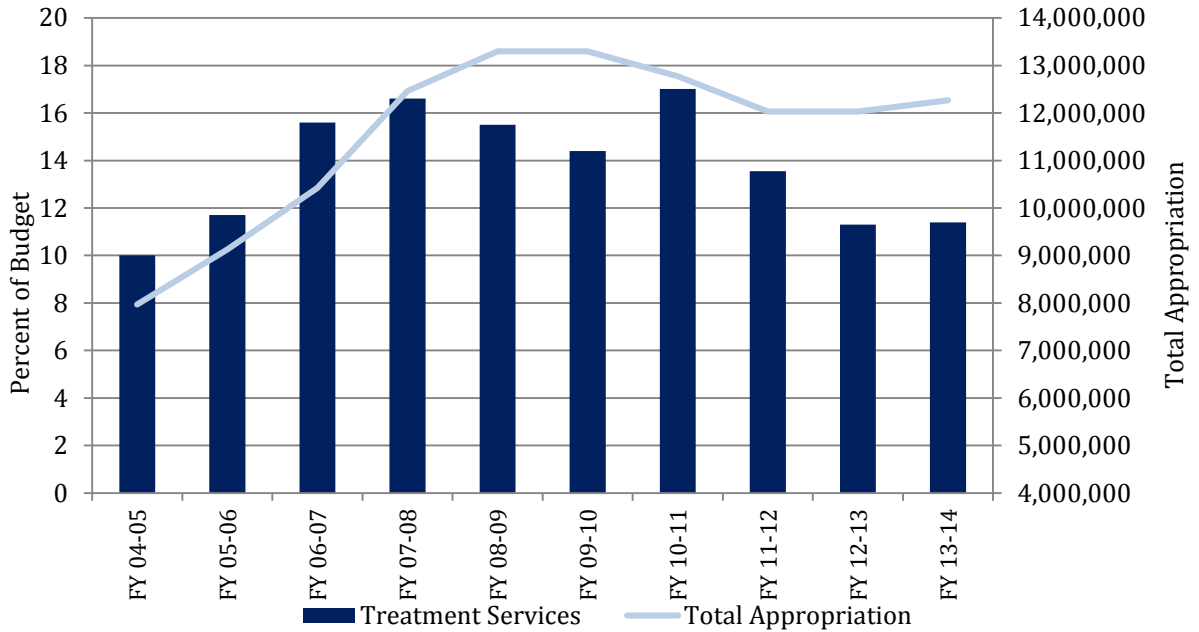
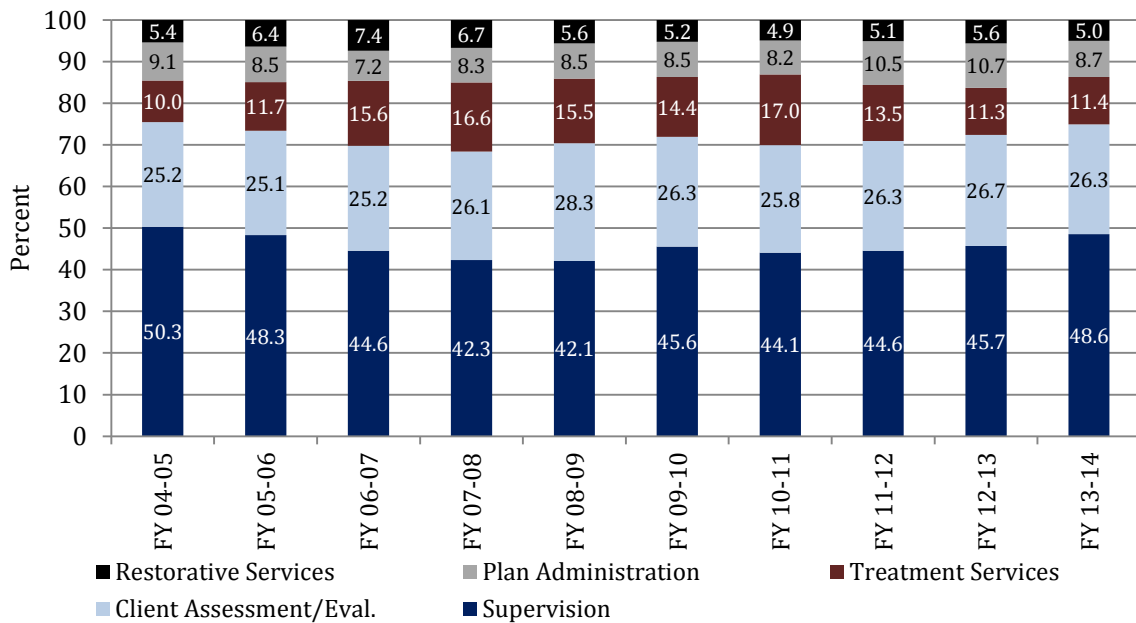


Figure 5. Percent of Allocated Funds by Fiscal Year

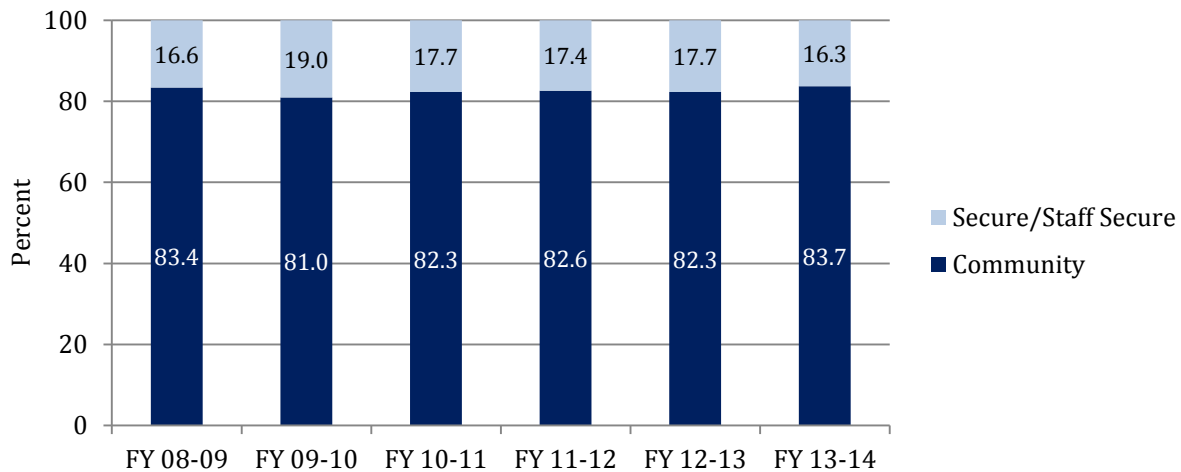


(5) Successful Utilization of the Detention Continuum

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

research⁴. 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. The vast majority of youth in the detention continuum are served in the community (see Figure 6).

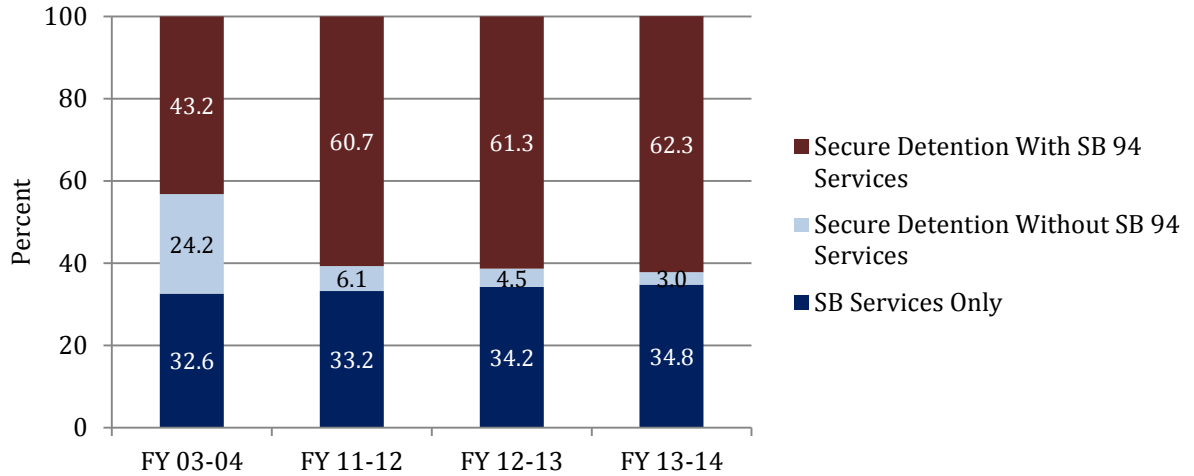
Figure 6. Percent of ADP Served in the Community and Secure Detention



- Most youth (97.1%) who enter into the detention continuum 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 (see Figure 7).
- While the percent of youth receiving community services without a secure detention stay has increased minimally (see Figure 7), the percent of youth with secure detention stays who did not receive SB 94 community-based services dropped from 24.2% in FY 2003 – 04 to 3.0% in FY 2013– 14.
- 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.

⁴ 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.

Figure 7. Provision of Community-Based Services and Secure Detention



Using empirically validated screening and assessment tools is an evidence-based practice that both NYC and SB 94 have implemented statewide. The Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide (JDSAG) is used to determine the appropriate level of detention continuum placement. Screening decisions from the JDSAG are based on a number of policy decisions and best practice research.

- Local over-ride of JDSAG placement recommendations provides local communities the flexibility to 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 (see Table 8).
 - In FY 2013– 14, screening recommendations and actual placement were identical for 78.4% of youth with a completed JDSAG.

Table 8. Agreement between JDSAG Screening Level and Actual Initial Placement

Screening Level	Percent Placed In:		
	Match	More Secure	Less Secure
Secure Detention – Level 1	94.7	---	5.3
Staff Secure Detention – Level 2	1.6	90.1	8.3
Residential/Shelter – Level 3	3.9	41.6	54.5
Home Services – Level 4	42.7	34.1	23.2
Release – Level 5	50.4	49.6	---
Total	78.4	11.8	9.8

(6) Potential Policy Issues

Since the introduction of SB 94, the program's role throughout the juvenile justice system in Colorado has steadily increased in importance. On April 1, 2013, a new secure bed cap of 382 was instituted in response to falling juvenile arrests and detention rates. This was a 40 bed reduction from the previous cap of 422 beds. The system has responded well, due in large part to the local management of SB 94 and the adoption of the system-wide philosophy of serving youth in the community rather than in secure detention. In the subsequent year since the detention cap reduction the system has been able stay below the cap, however there remains operational strain within the system for certain Judicial Districts and facilities throughout the year.

This strain occurs when the population of an individual facility approaches its design capacity even though the overall state population capacity may still be well below the cap. As an example, throughout the year, the statewide population in detention rarely exceeds 90% of available beds, which in Colorado is the preferred operational norm in any given facility. But for any single Judicial District or state detention facility, it is common to approach 100% of bed use. So on a given day, one or more detention facilities could be at their designed capacity, while the remaining facilities have population counts well below their bed cap, yielding an aggregate impact that there are insufficient beds statewide.

For those facilities and Judicial Districts impacted, strain:

- complicates bed borrowing between Judicial Districts by necessitating immediate movement to access beds,
- makes it more difficult to house youth temporarily as new intakes occur while others are waiting to discharge,
- complicates resident movement,
- negatively impacts staff-to-resident ratios and
- makes programming more difficult.

By setting operational levels, as measured by facility average daily population, at a level below the actual number of available beds, facility administrators are able to more efficiently program facilities and manage resident movement. Architects recommend 85% to 90% of bed capacity as the preferred operational capacity for juvenile facilities. This level is considered an industry standard and recommended for new facility construction by design experts.⁵

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

A closer look at subsets of securely detained youth is warranted by the data. More than 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 could be a valuable direction for the system.
- A review of the sanctions that are most commonly violated and the resulting lengths of stay in secure detention could provide valuable information to inform programming for these youth.

POLICY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO LOS

The median 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 new detention cap. These two factors indicate that the current management system is working efficiently to appropriately utilize secure detention.

For the 2013- 2014 fiscal year, there were 344 days (94.2%) which at least one facility's population was at or about 90% of capacity. This is a 6.2% increase over the number of days in the prior fiscal year populations reached such levels. These data indicate the new

⁵ Leading architects and design firms that have worked on Colorado projects which recommend this standard include: RNL Design (Denver, CO), Ricci Greene Associates (New York), and Michael McMillan, AIA (Champaign, IL).

cap is an appropriate level of secure detention beds but at this time should not be lowered further.

POLICY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

While it is clear that SB 94 programming is effective it is also likely, given the diversity of options available to serve youth, that some are more effective than others. Furthermore, the intensity and duration of services might have an impact on youth outcomes. It has been identified at the local level, that current data collection protocols are not sufficient for analyses of these linkages. SB 94 Coordinators have provided input on modifications to Trails data entry practices that would enhance the ability to conduct a more comprehensive evaluation of service delivery.

Local practice is key to the success of the SB 94 program, however, overall program evaluation is dependent upon standardized reporting practices across all the Judicial Districts. It is recommended that the Division review and standardize the common definitions of common categories used to report services provided to youth across the state to be by each Judicial District. Implementing standard definitions can be managed collaboratively with the Division and the Judicial Districts, will not require legislation to accomplish, and will provide significant improvements in reporting on SB94 successes and service gaps.

Furthermore, the SB 94 program helps to link youth with services that are not paid for by the program, it is recommended that Judicial Districts begin to record these service referrals so that this important aspect of the program can be tracked and quantified.

These two enhancements to current data reporting would greatly enhance the ability to describe the services youth receive in the community.

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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.

District Facility and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap																	
	FY 06		FY 07		FY 08		FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13		FY 14	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap*	% Days	Cap*	% Days	Cap	% Days
Central Region																		
1 st	56	66.8	56	57.5	55	14.5	55	19.2	55	0.8	55	1.1	47	10.1	37	5.2	37	6.9
2 nd	92	72.6	91	63.6	82	91.5	73	85.2	73	44.1	73	81.6	64	45.1	64	70.1	64	70.4
5 th	5	52.9	5	42.7	5	32.0	5	34.5	5	8.5	5	3.3	4	33.3	4	31.2	4	47.4
18 th	73	80.8	74	77.8	80	56.6	84	55.5	84	34.8	78	0.3	67	26.0	61	29.0	61	13.4
District Weighted Average		73.4	226	66.3	222	58.5	217	55.8	217	28.7	211	28.7	182	28.8	166	39.6	166	34.7
Gilliam YSC	70	68.8	70	60.3	73	82.2	73	79.2	73	30.4	73	63.0	64	40.4	64	53.7	64	52.3
Marvin Foote YSC	96	77.5	96	74.0	96	60.4	92	56.4	92	31.5	89	4.1	80	12.6	61	20.0	61	13.2
Mount View YSC	60	57.5	60	44.7	60	15.3	60	17.3	60	0.0	60	1.6	51	7.1	41	10.4	41	10.1
Facility Weighted Average		69.5	226	62.0	229	55.5	225	53.4	225	22.7	222	22.8	195	20.3	166	30.6	166	27.5
Central Region	226	73.7	226	58.1	229	48.6	225	49.6	225	6.8	222	1.1	195	4.4	166	20.0	166	5.8
Northeast Region																		
8 th	20	68.5	20	72.1	20	88.5	20	90.1	20	99.2	22	67.7	22	39.1	21	24.7	21	11.0
13 th	9	66.3	8	69.9	8	67.5	7	80.8	7	44.9	6	57.3	5	66.4	5	50.4	5	53.4
17 th	32	62.2	33	56.4	36	71.8	36	54.3	36	27.7	39	2.5	37	8.7	30	6.8	30	28.5
19 th	24	95.6	25	89.0	28	92.3	29	81.6	29	72.9	29	86.3	25	72.1	25	69.6	25	66.0
20 th	21	56.4	21	46.0	21	39.3	21	39.2	21	31.5	19	9.6	17	15.0	13	1.6	13	5.5
District Weighted Average		70.2	107	65.9	113	73.5	113	66.5	113	53.7	115	40.1	106	33.7	94	29.1	94	32.7
Adams YSC	28	71.5	29	62.5	29	66.6	29	50.1	29	22.7	29	7.7	25	14.8	30	14.5	30	26.0
Platte Valley YSC	69	89.6	69	86.0	69	92.1	69	86.8	69	82.7	68	69.3	69	35.2	64	12.1	64	19.7
Facility Weighted Average		80.7	107	76.0	106	82.0	106	73.7	106	63.2	105	47.6	94	19.8	94	12.9	94	21.7
Northeast Region	106	77.8	107	66.0	106	79.5	106	59.2	106	57.0	105	25.5	94	17.8	94	2.7	94	13.7

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

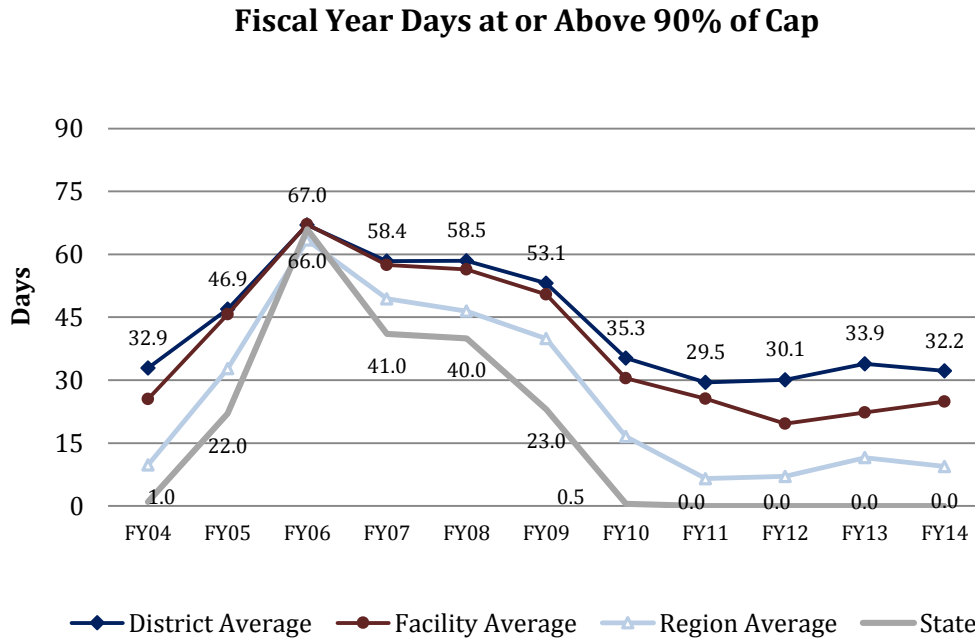
Table A1 (Continued). Percent Days at or Above 90% of Cap for Districts, Facilities and Regions
 The relative bed allocation and the percent days are used to obtain weighted averages for Districts and Facilities within Regions.

District Facility and Region	Percent of Days At or Above 90% of Cap																	
	FY 06		FY 07		FY 08		FY 09		FY 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13		FY 14	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap*	% Days	Cap*	% Days	Cap	% Days
Southern Region																		
3 rd	2	98.6	3	80.0	3	83.9	3	68.5	3	67.4	2	48.2	2	45.6	2	28.8	2	23.3
4 th	58	50.1	58	23.6	58	31.0	58	34.2	58	28.2	59	25.8	51	38.3	51	35.1	51	33.4
10 th	25	49.9	24	28.8	22	60.4	22	28.5	22	16.2	20	30.7	17	15.3	13	28.2	13	63.6
11 th	8	82.2	9	47.7	9	59.8	11	31.0	11	21.8	12	0.0	11	18.9	8	16.7	8	9.9
12 th	6	29.9	6	40.0	6	48.6	6	23.0	6	47.7	5	24.1	4	60.4	4	32.1	4	11.0
15 th	3	67.9	2	98.9	2	99.7	2	89.0	2	72.3	2	69.6	2	70.8	2	73.2	2	86.6
16 th	4	67.2	4	63.8	4	58.7	5	55.9	5	22.7	6	6.0	5	7.4	3	4.7	3	27.1
District Weighted Average	53.4	106	32.3	104	44.6	107	35.1	107	27.8	106	23.8	92	31.9	83	31.8	83	36.0	
Pueblo YSC	36	47.1	42	18.9	40	48.1	42	11.2	42	3.3	41	2.2	26	18.6	28	17.3	28	33.7
Spring Creek YSC	66	57.8	58	37.0	58	32.2	58	35.3	58	29.9	59	26.3	61	17.5	51	20.5	51	34.5
Staff Secure	4	78.1	6	45.5	6	44.3	6	22.7	6	34.0	5	21.4	4	44.0	4	27.1	4	11.0
Facility Weighted Average	54.9	106	30.3	104	39.0	106	25.0	106	19.6	105	16.7	91	22.4	83	19.7	83	33.1	
Southern Region	106	40.5	106	17.3	104	19.4	106	4.9	106	1.9	105	1.6	91	4.6	83	8.5	83	16.2
Western Region																		
6 th	6	58.4	6	64.7	6	83.6	6	56.4	6	56.2	7	35.3	6	41.8	5	14.2	5	5.5
7 th	6	45.2	6	73.2	6	52.7	6	87.4	6	64.9	7	23.6	7	26.0	7	41.4	7	4.7
9 th	7	54.2	6	32.6	6	25.4	6	61.9	6	15.6	7	20.5	6	67.5	6	16.7	6	9.0
14 th	4	78.1	4	91.2	4	45.4	4	52.1	4	6.8	4	1.6	3	1.6	3	2.2	3	0.8
21 st	15	52.3	15	58.4	15	44.5	17	21.9	17	30.7	18	16.4	16	26.8	14	33.4	14	25.5
22 nd	3	98.1	3	85.2	3	86.3	3	87.1	3	89.9	4	17.8	4	27.6	4	18.9	4	6.6
District Weighted Average	58.3	40	63.0	40	52.0	42	49.4	42	39.0	47	19.8	42	22.6	39	25.8	39	12.8	
Grand Mesa YSC	24	57.8	24	52.3	24	24.6	24	34.2	31	4.4	33	2.7	29	12.8	27	17.3	27	4.1
Denier YSC	9	61.4	9	58.9	9	87.2	9	75.1	9	46.3	11	24.9	10	4.9	9	6.8	9	0.3
Staff Secure	8	20.5	7	55.6	7	24.9	9	21.4	2	74.8	3	23.0	3	0.0	3	21.1	3	10.1
Facility Weighted Average	51.3	40	54.4	40	38.7	42	40.2	42	16.7	47	9.2	42	10.0	39	15.2	39	3.7	
Western Region	41	28.8	40	40.8	40	16.9	42	27.7	42	3.8	47	0.8	42	0.5	39	2.7	39	0.0

* The caps presented are the caps for the fiscal year end. For FY 2010 -11 and FY 2012-13, two sets of caps were used to calculate data.

** FY 2004-05 through FY 2009-10 data from the FY 2009-10 SB 94 Report (TriWest, 2010)

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



Operational Capacity 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 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). 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. During the 2011-12 fiscal year there was a bed cap reduction to 422, and in April of the 2012 -13 fiscal year another reduction to 382. Over the past two fiscal year, the average number of days that facilities were at or above 90% of district cap increased by about five percent.

Figure A2. Central Region: Daily Bed Maximum

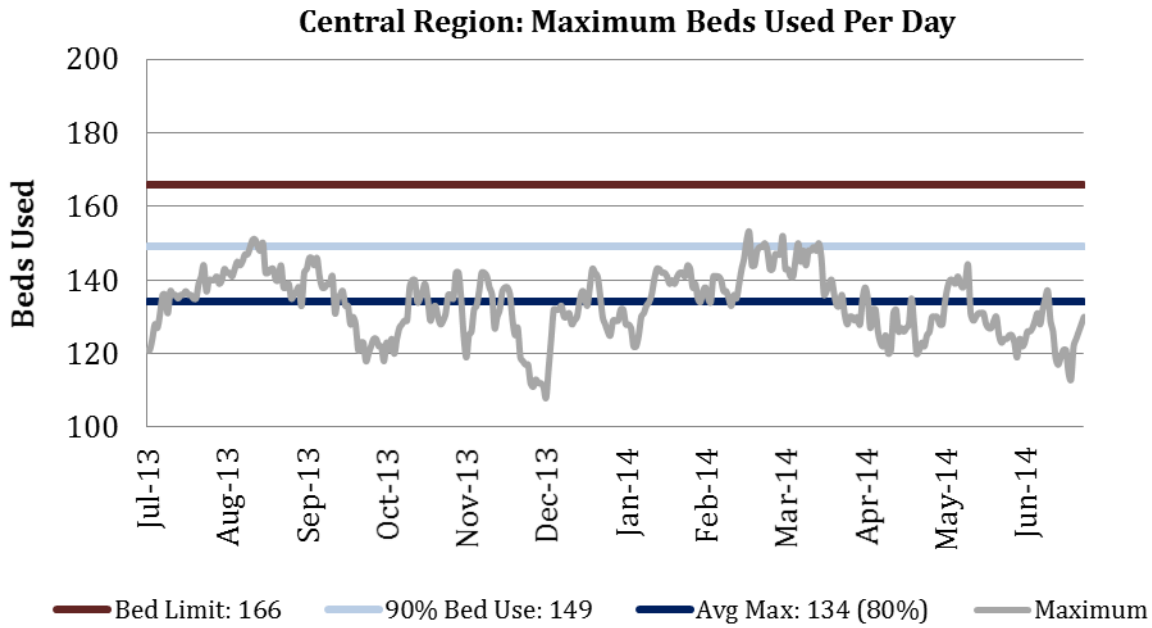


Figure A3. Gilliam YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

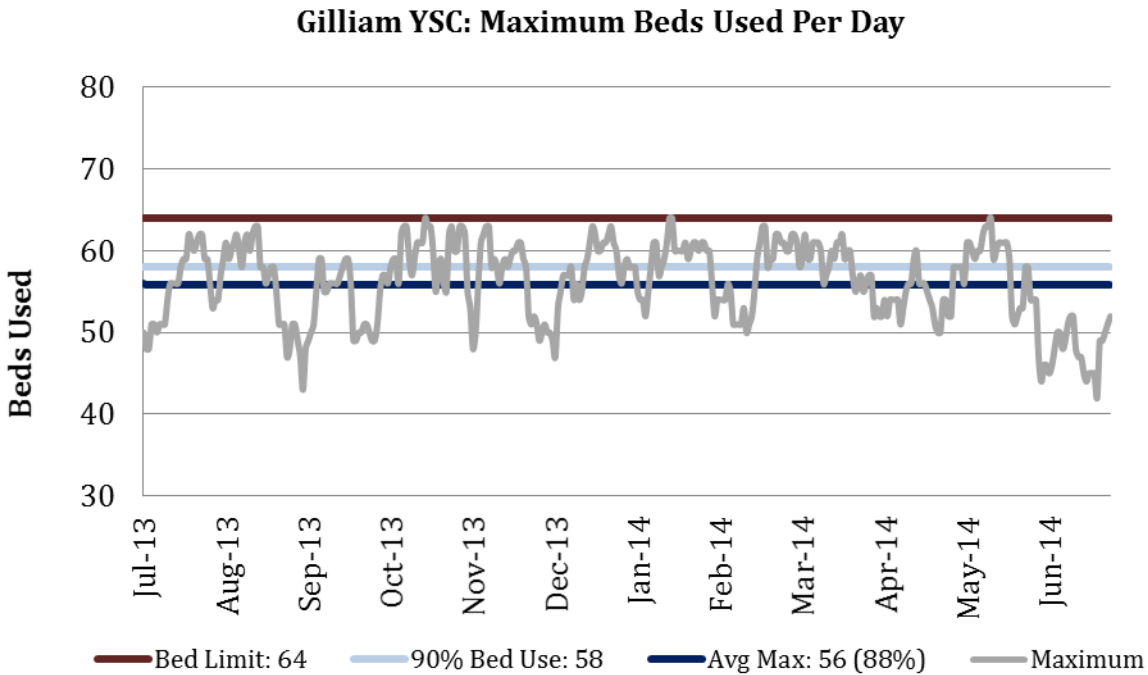


Figure A4. Marvin Foote YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

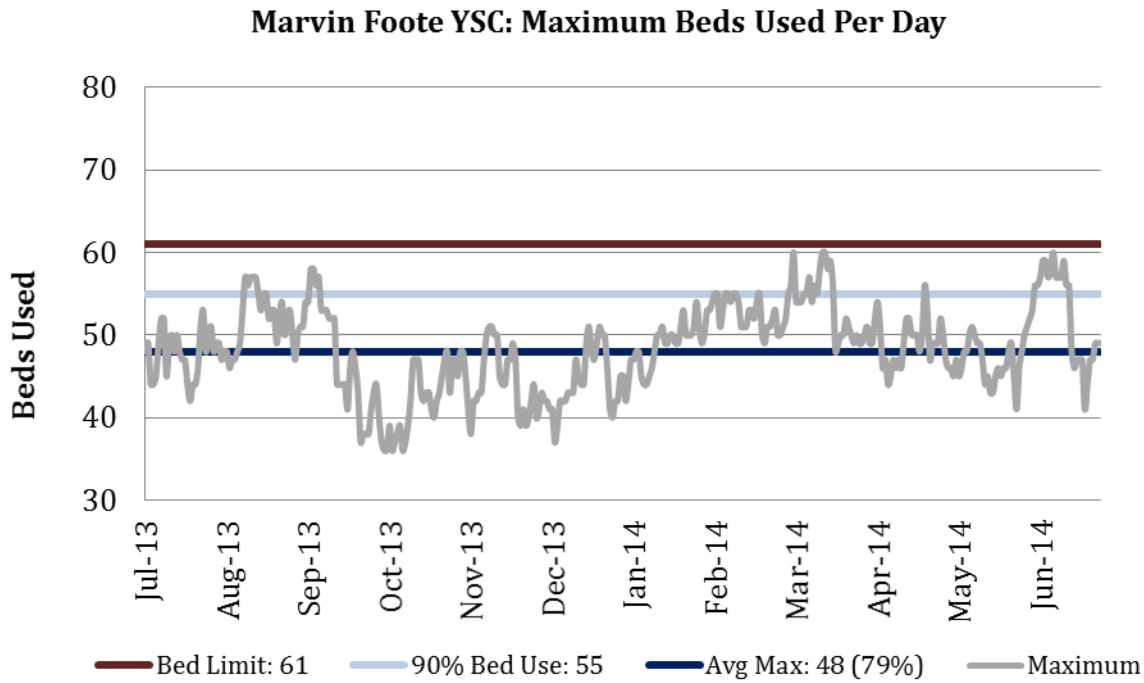


Figure A5. Mount View YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

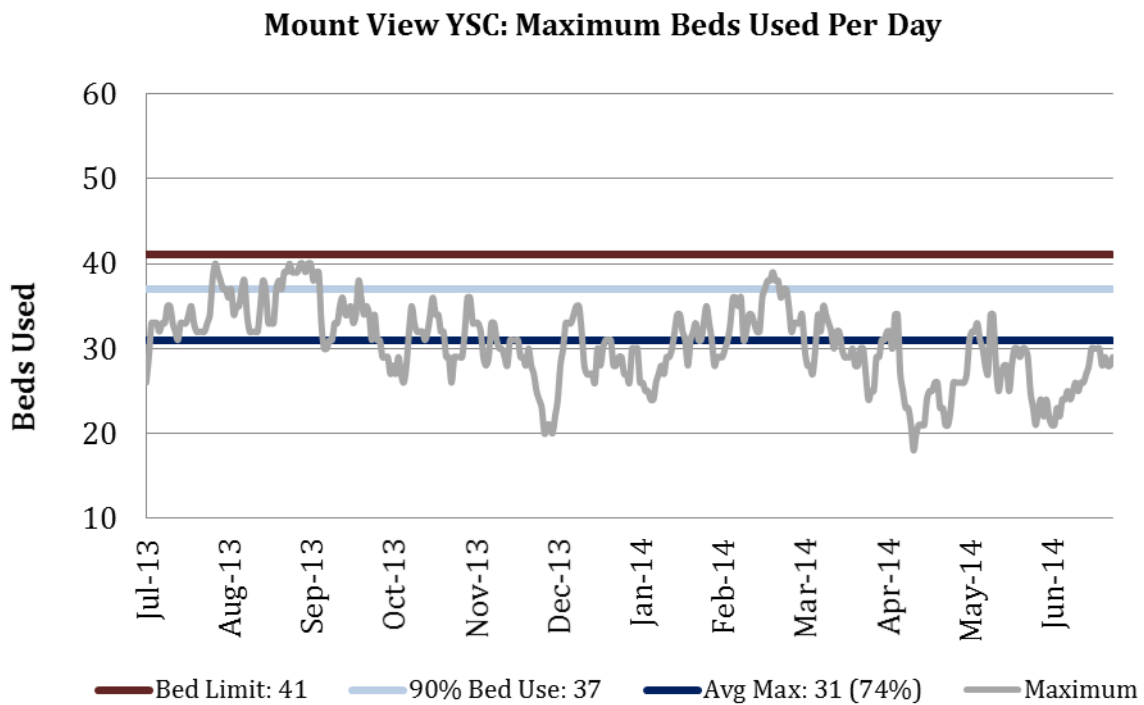


Figure A6. Northeast Region: Daily Bed Maximum

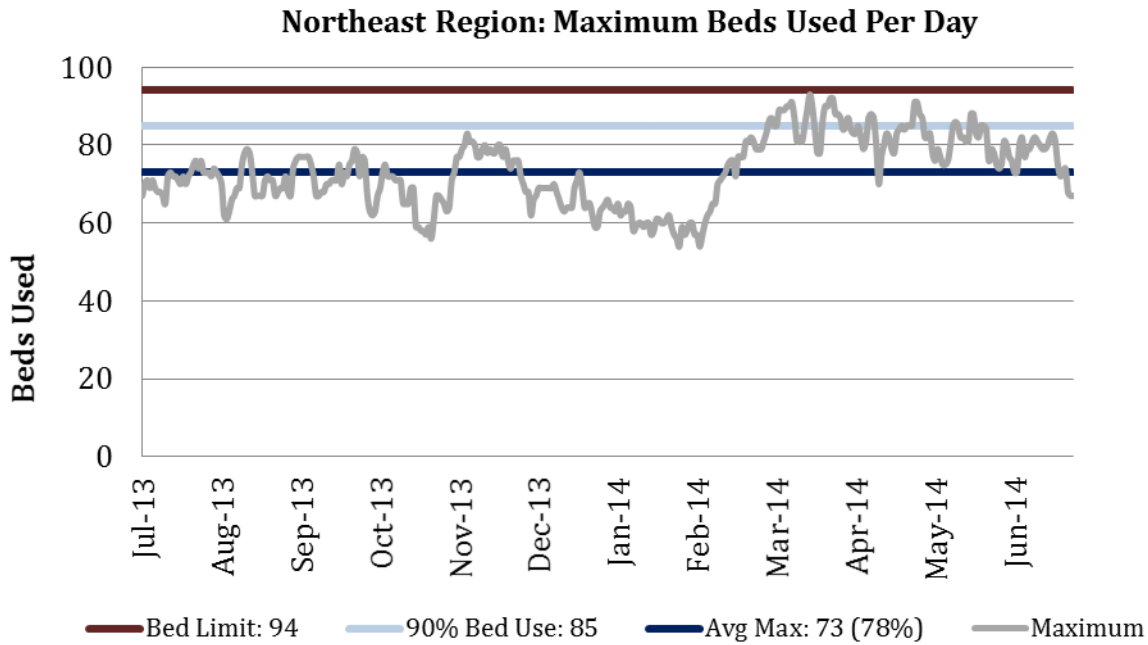


Figure A7. Adams YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

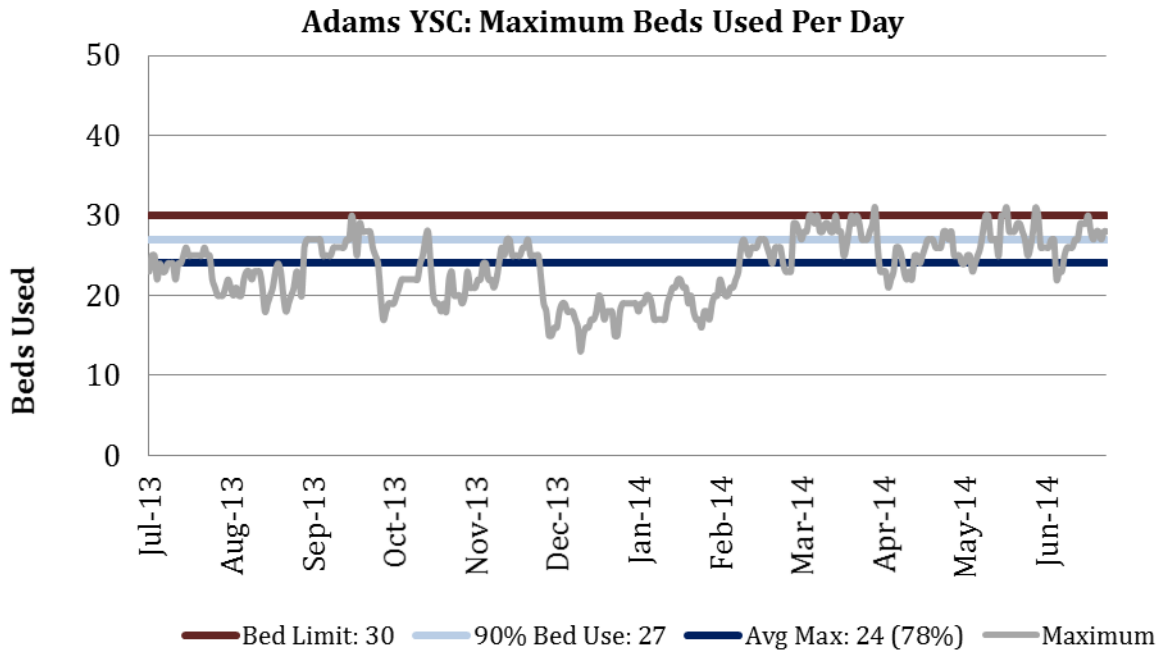


Figure A8. Platte Valley YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

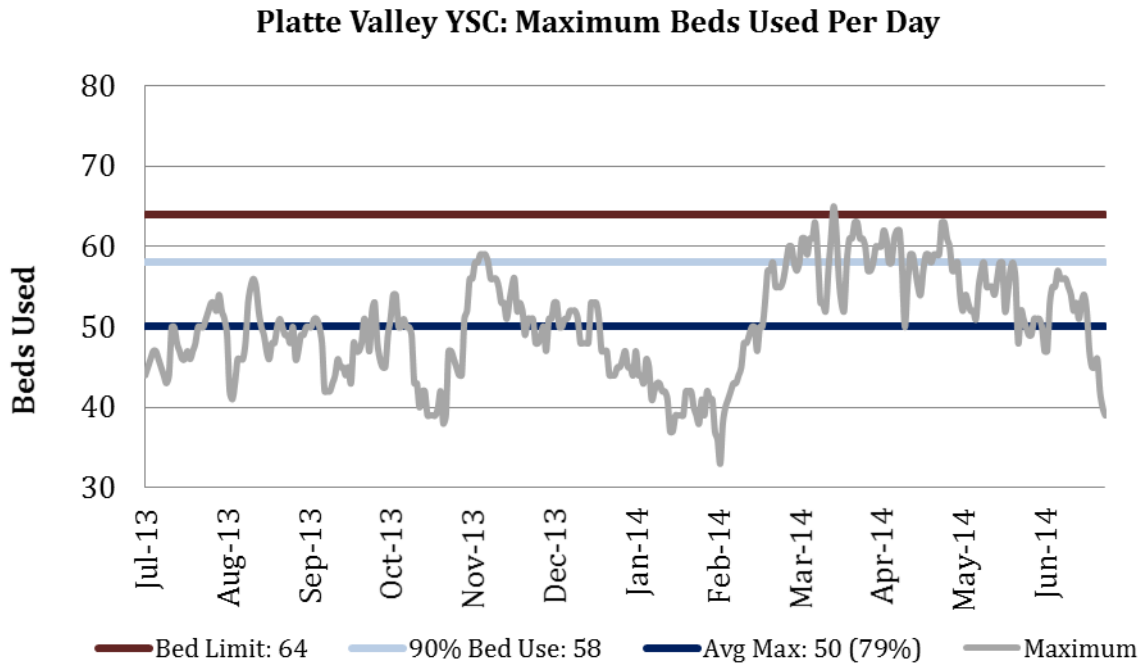


Figure A9. Southern Region: Daily Bed Maximum

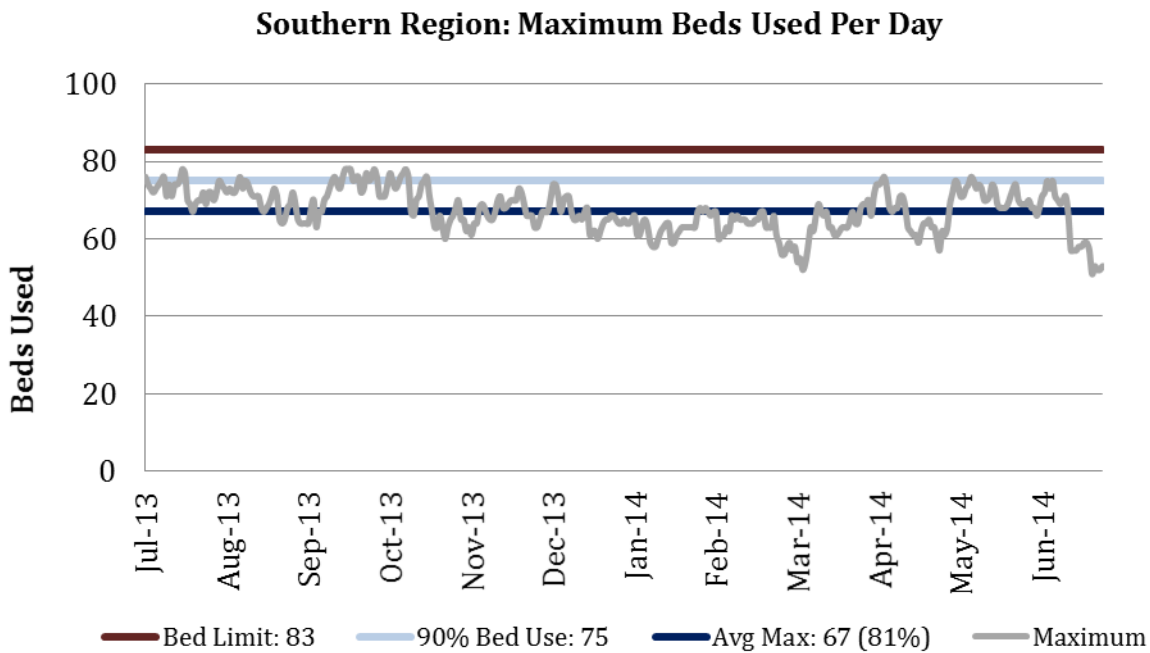


Figure A10. Pueblo YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

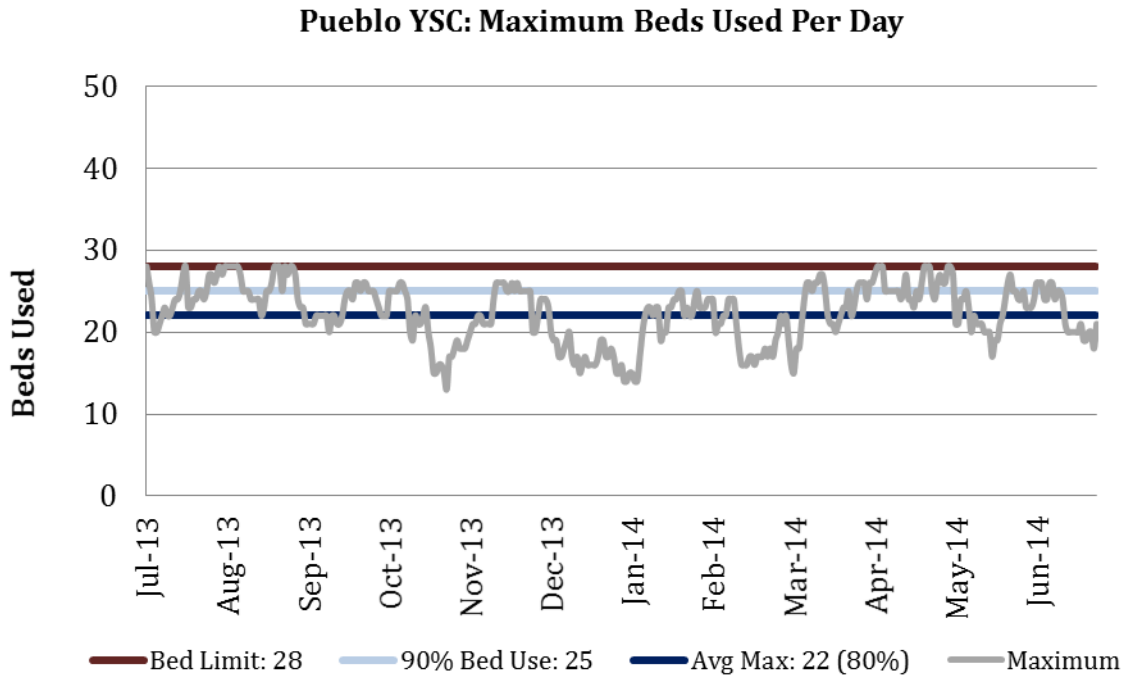


Figure A11. Spring Creek YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

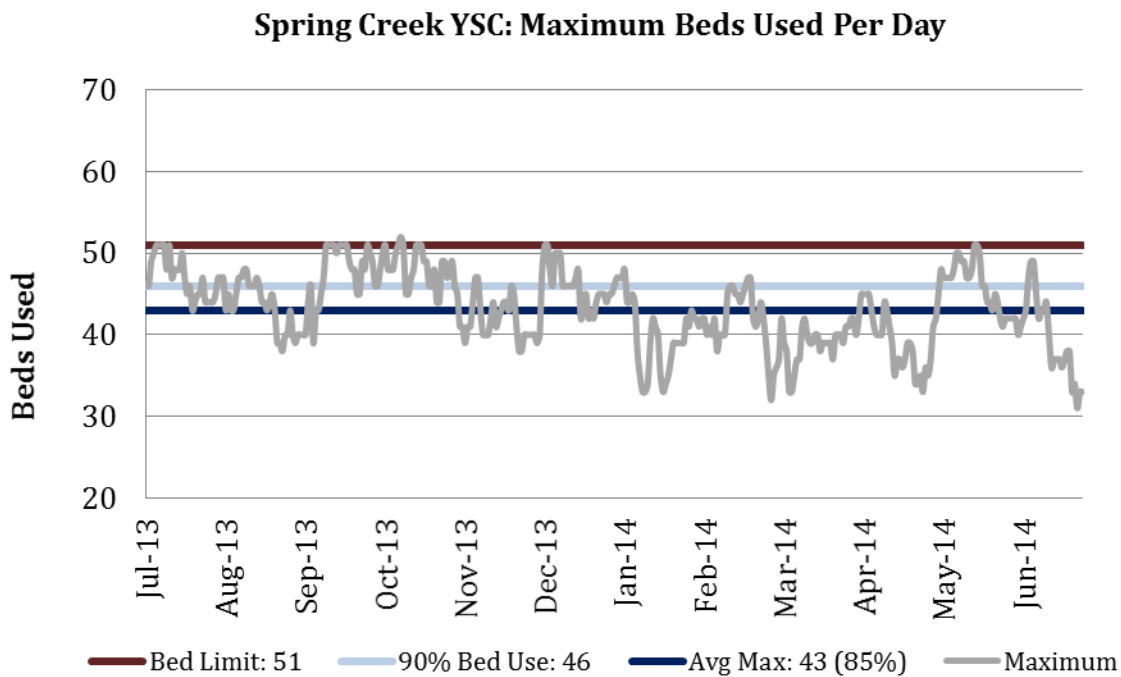


Figure A12. Youth Track: Daily Bed Maximum

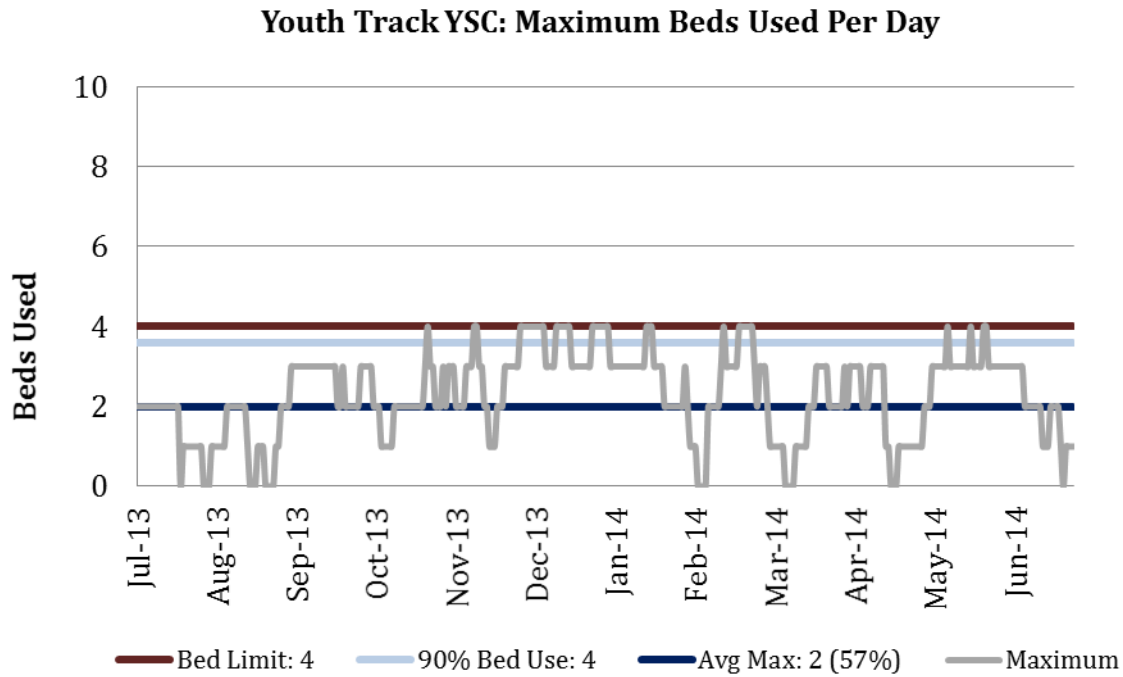


Figure A13. Western Region: Daily Bed Maximum

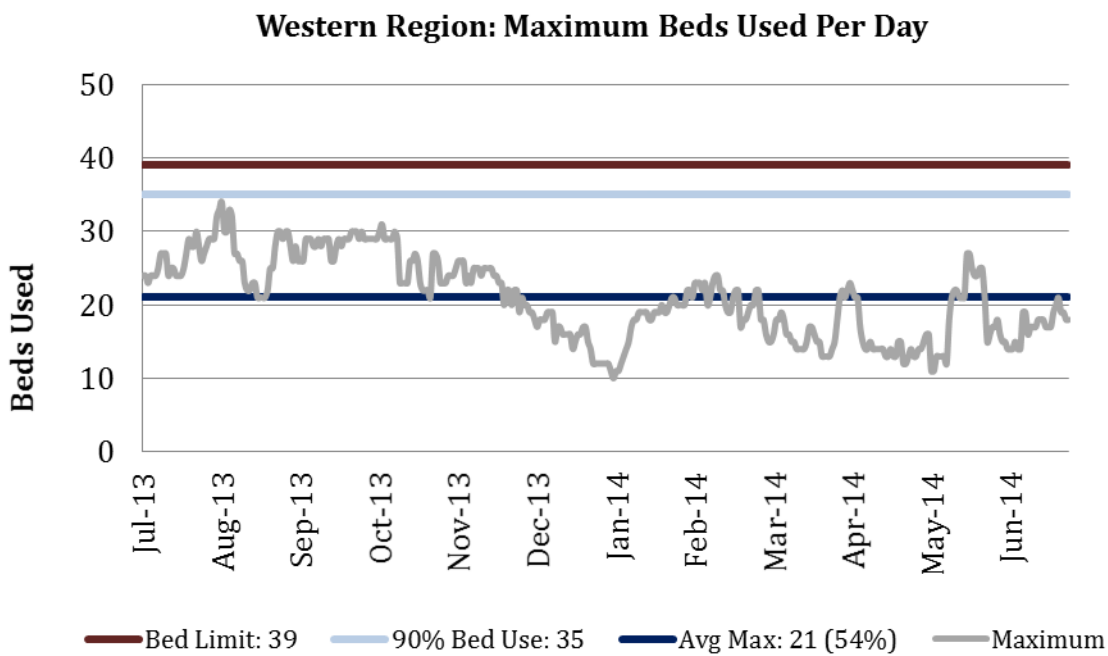


Figure A14. Grand Mesa YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

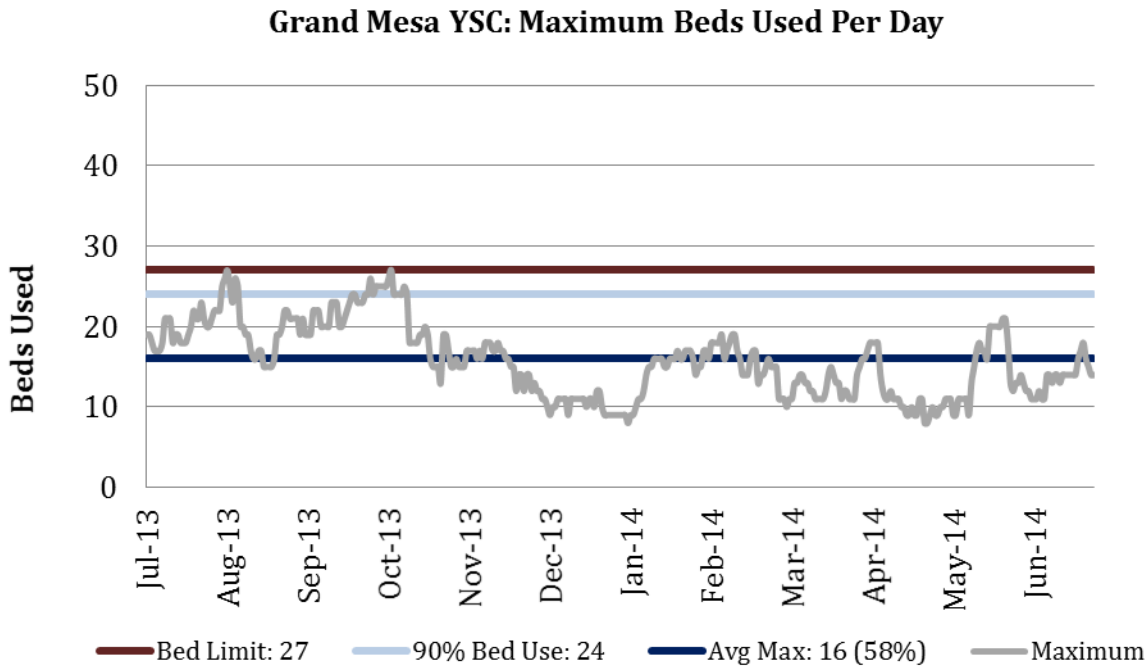


Figure A15. DeNier YSC: Daily Bed Maximum

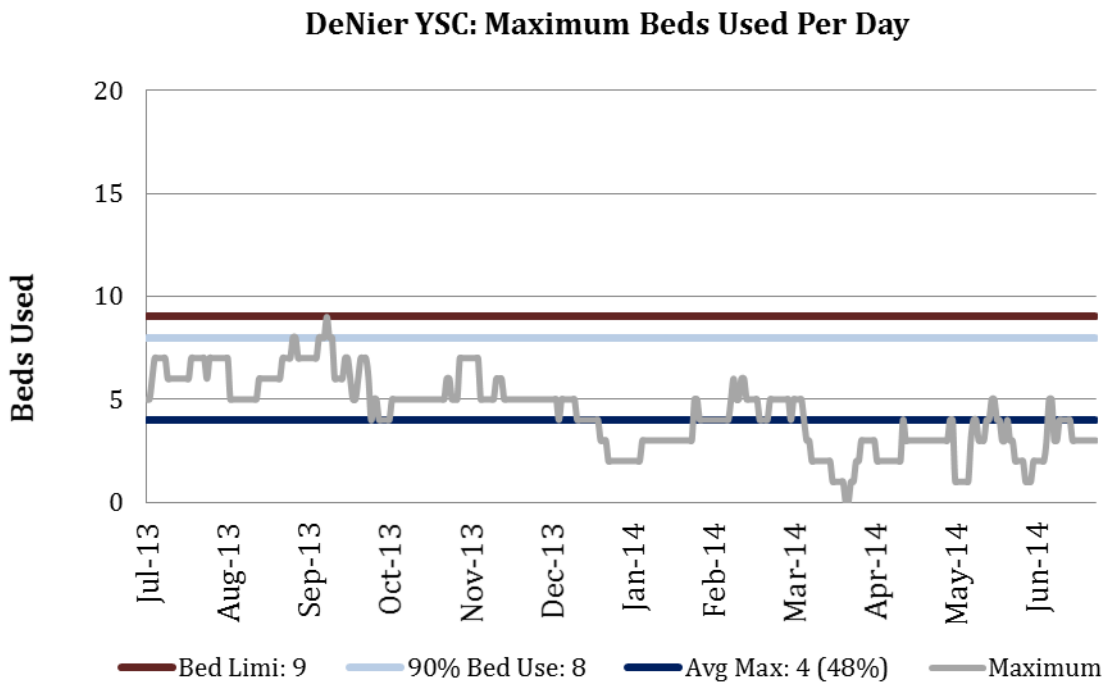
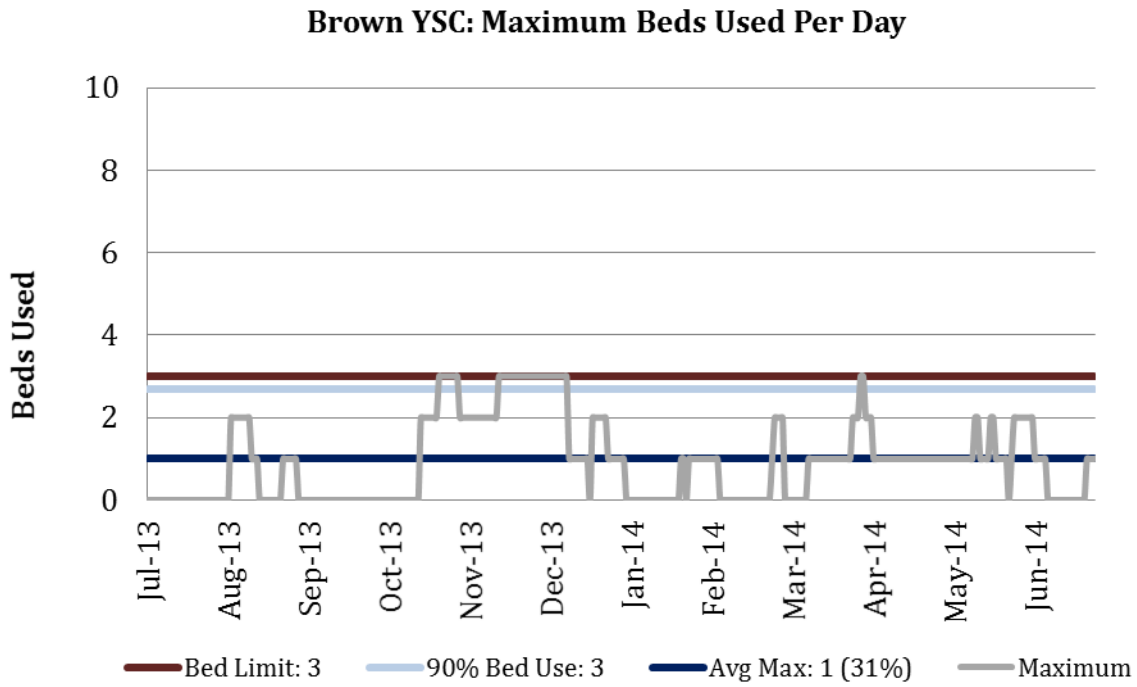


Figure A16. Brown YSC: Daily Bed Maximum



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Table A2. Median LOS by Facility

Median LOS (Days)	
Marvin Foote Youth Services Center	5.9
Gilliam Youth Services Center	9.8
Platte Valley Youth Services Center	7.2
Adams Youth Services Center	7.8
Pueblo Youth Services Center	5.4
Denier Center	9.3
Mount View Youth Services Center	5.2
Grand Mesa Youth Services Center	6.9
Spring Creek Youth Services Center	12.7
Youthtrack Alamosa	6.6
Brown Center	7.0

Length of Stay/Service. Prior to FY 2010 -

11, the detention length of services (LOS) was 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.

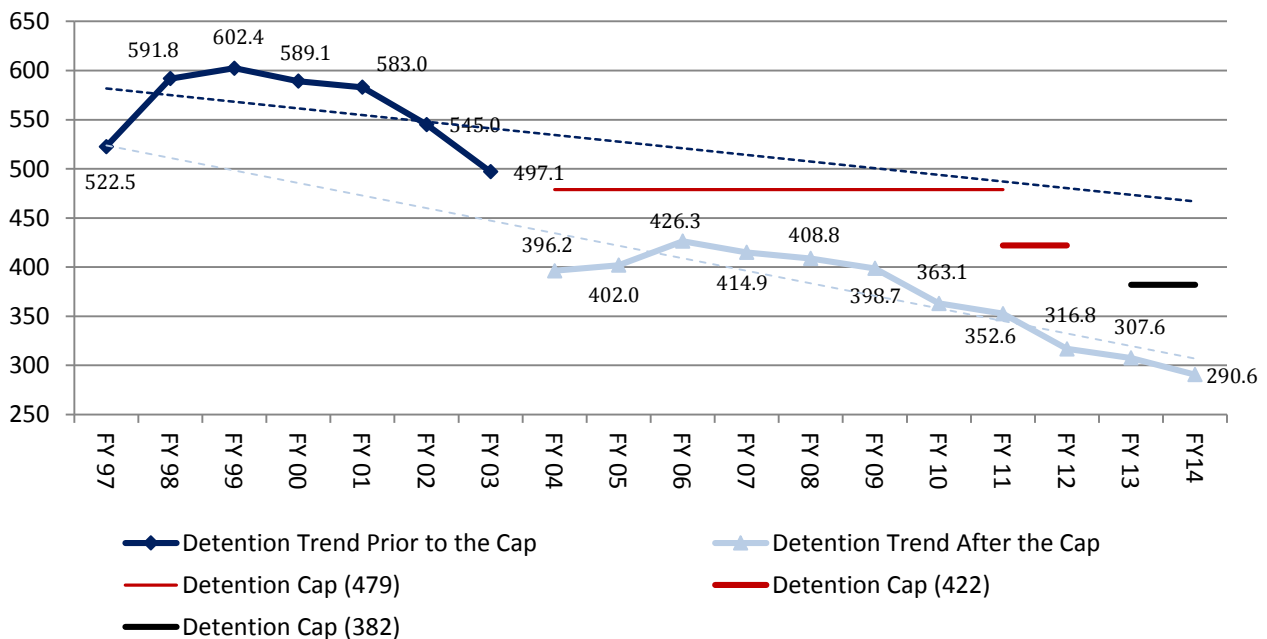
Table A3. Median LOS by Judicial District

Primary JD	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14
1	6.7	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8
2	11.4	8.5	8.0	7.7	9.1	9.9
3	4.8	7.5	4.7	4.7	3.8	6.2
4	8.8	7.1	9.9	10.6	12.0	13.0
5	12.0	10.0	5.8	5.4	7.6	8.5
6	7.0	6.9	6.5	8.0	10.7	9.3
7	8.4	12.9	12.1	7.0	13.9	7.0
8	6.9	7.8	7.3	8.0	8.9	10.2
9	13.4	10.0	8.6	9.3	8.5	7.0
10	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.9	4.7
11	5.0	5.6	4.0	5.6	7.6	6.4
12	6.7	5.0	7.7	7.9	6.8	6.6
13	9.4	7.9	7.4	7.5	5.9	12.2
14	20.7	12.6	4.3	27.6	8.8	7.0
15	14.0	12.6	17.6	12.4	7.9	10.7
16	3.9	5.7	8.6	7.9	4.0	4.8
17	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.8
18	7.8	8.9	7.3	6.1	5.8	5.9
19	7.8	9.0	7.9	8.8	9.3	7.9
20	6.9	7.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	4.9
21	5.7	6.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	6.9
22	10.6	9.0	3.9	8.1	12.3	7.8

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 Populations

Figure B1. Commitment ADP: Historical Trends

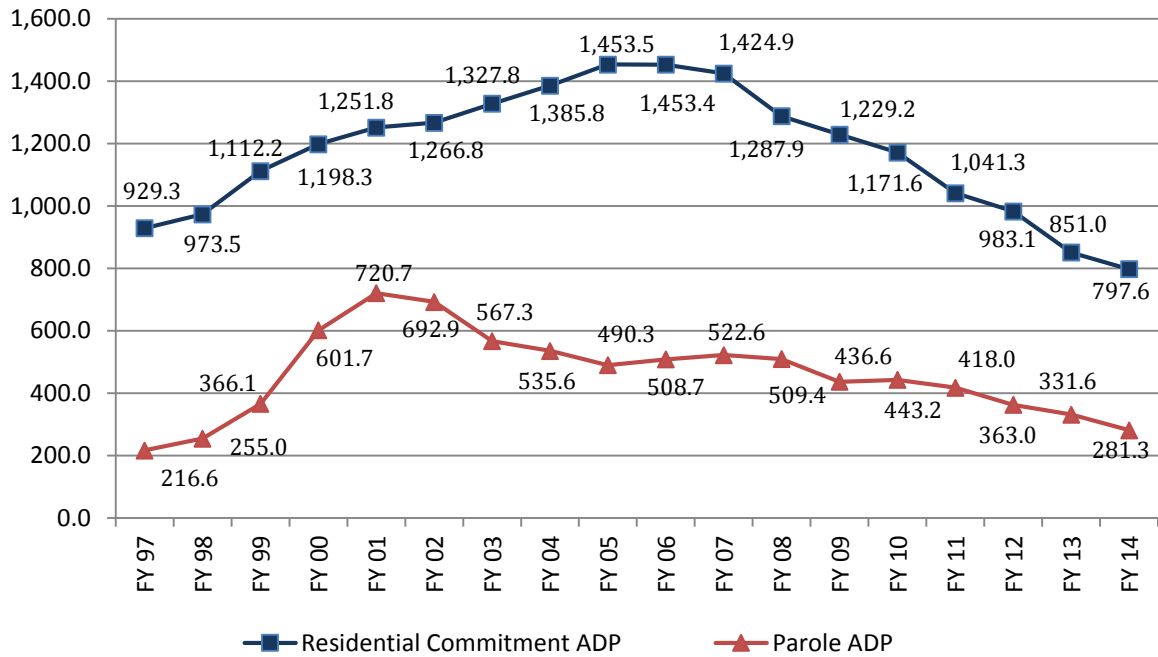


Table B1. Commitment ADP by Judicial District

JD	Residential ADP	JD	Residential ADP
1	86.3	12	9.3
2	146.0	13	17.0
3	0.6	14	3.8
4	108.6	15	3.4
5	5.8	16	2.9
6	14.5	17	77.0
7	17.3	18	111.8
8	39.0	19	48.1
9	11.5	20	14.1
10	24.6	21	37.6
11	8.0	22	10.5

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	5,851	96.0	54	0.9	6	0.1	114	1.9	69	1.1	6,094	80.4
LEVEL 2	160	93.0	2	1.2	2	1.2	6	3.5	2	1.2	172	2.3
LEVEL 3	85	43.4	1	0.5	7	3.6	61	31.1	42	21.4	196	2.6
LEVEL 4	358	41.1	4	0.5	4	0.5	325	37.3	181	20.8	872	11.5
LEVEL 5	66	26.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	23.0	125	50.4	248	3.3
Placement Total	6,520	86.0	61	0.8	19	0.3	563	7.4	419	5.5	7,582	100.0

**There were 7,871 screens during FY 13-14. 228 Cases Were Missing Actual Placement and 72 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	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
Secure Detention - Level 1	94.5	94.1	93.3	95.9	96.0
Staff Secure Detention-Level 2	2.4	3.4	4.4	0.5	1.2
Residential/Shelter-Level 3	6.4	4.6	3.0	5.2	3.6
Home Services Level 4	32.3	37.7	35.3	31.2	37.3
Release - Level 5	48.4	49.8	49.3	48.6	50.4

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 2013 – 14 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 case terminations during the fiscal year for preadjudicated youth (N=4,639) and sentenced youth (N=3,294). This means that many youth are included more than once. You can have more than one case during a fiscal year and if multiple cases are closed would have a termination reason for each case closure. This is how these accomplishments have been calculated in the past, so the method was used again for FY 2013 - 14 to allow for comparison across years. The targets were pulled from the JD plans submitted in April of 2013 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.

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 2013 - 14 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	%
Central Region									
1 st	90.0	534	96.9	90.0	539	97.8	90.0	506	91.8
2 nd	95.0	999	97.7	95.0	1,004	98.2	90.0	971	95.0
5 th	90.0	20	95.2	90.0	18	85.7	90.0	18	85.7
18 th	90.0	814	96.1	90.0	757	89.4	90.0	759	89.6
Northeast Region									
8 th	95.0	149	96.8	93.0	149	96.8	85.0	147	95.5
13 th	95.0	45	100.0	90.0	42	93.3	90.0	40	88.9
17 th	95.0	227	94.6	95.0	223	92.9	90.0	216	90.0
19 th	90.0	417	98.8	85.0	409	96.9	90.0	405	96.0
20 th	98.0	152	98.7	98.0	140	90.9	90.0	113	73.4
Southern Region									
3 rd	90.0	24	100.0	85.0	23	95.8	90.0	23	95.8
4 th	90.0	505	94.6	90.0	515	96.4	90.0	503	94.2
10 th	90.0	197	97.5	90.0	199	98.5	90.0	185	91.6
11 th	90.0	60	100.0	90.0	57	95.0	90.0	60	100.0
12 th	90.0	25	100.0	90.0	22	88.0	90.0	25	100.0
15 th	95.0	7	100.0	85.0	6	85.7	95.0	7	100.0
16 th	90.0	36	94.7	90.0	36	94.7	90.0	36	94.7
Western Region									
6 th	95.0	27	100.0	90.0	25	92.6	90.0	24	88.9
7 th	90.0	47	97.9	90.0	47	97.9	90.0	47	97.9
9 th	95.0	34	100.0	95.0	32	94.1	95.0	27	79.4
14 th	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	10	90.9	95.0	11	100.0
21 st	92.0	136	89.5	92.0	139	91.4	92.0	140	92.1
22 nd	90.0	21	100.0	90.0	21	100.0	90.0	19	90.5
State Total		4,487	96.7		4,413	95.1		4,282	92.3

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	%
Central Region									
1 st	90.0	244	100.0	90.0	244	100.0	90.0	233	95.5
2 nd	90.0	718	97.6	90.0	649	88.2	90.0	668	90.8
5 th	80.0	17	94.4	85.0	17	94.4	85.0	15	83.3
18 th	90.0	491	98.6	90.0	487	97.8	90.0	481	96.6
Northeast Region									
8 th	95.0	117	96.7	95.0	115	95.0	85.0	108	89.3
13 th	90.0	6	100.0	90.0	6	100.0	90.0	4	66.7
17 th	90.0	138	94.5	90.0	140	95.9	90.0	120	82.2
19 th	80.0	371	99.7	90.0	366	98.4	90.0	346	93.0
20 th	98.0	200	99.5	98.0	189	94.0	90.0	176	87.6
Southern Region									
3 rd	90.0	24	96.0	85.0	24	96.0	90.0	21	84.0
4 th	90.0	337	98.8	90.0	333	97.7	90.0	328	96.2
10 th	90.0	177	98.3	90.0	178	98.9	90.0	159	88.3
11 th	90.0	43	95.6	90.0	42	93.3	90.0	43	95.6
12 th	90.0	29	100.0	90.0	29	100.0	90.0	28	96.6
15 th	95.0	37	100.0	85.0	25	67.6	95.0	26	70.3
16 th	90.0	27	93.1	90.0	28	96.6	90.0	21	72.4
Western Region									
6 th	90.0	0	N/A	90.0	0	N/A	90.0	0	N/A
7 th	90.0	36	97.3	90.0	35	94.6	90.0	33	89.2
9 th	95.0	34	100.0	95.0	33	97.1	95.0	29	85.3
14 th	90.0	2	100.0	90.0	2	100.0	95.0	2	100.0
21 st	92.0	179	98.4	92.0	180	98.9	92.0	171	94.0
22 nd	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	9	81.8
State Total		3,238	98.3		3,133	95.4		3,021	91.7

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

Central Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2013-14 Outcome
1st	The JDSAG—including the verification (right) side of the screen, 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 (n = 746)
2nd	<p>95% of Pre-Adjudicated youth will complete SB94 services to address their immediate education needs, drug and alcohol awareness, and delinquency due to anti-social peer pressure during their period of intervention.</p> <p>75% of enrolled preadjudicated and sentenced youth will complete SB94 services testing negative for all substance use.</p> <p>70% of preadjudicated and sentenced youth served through the Senate Bill 94 TASC-CRAFT Program will complete the period of intervention will remain in the home.</p> <p>70% of youth served through Senate Bill 94 who complete the period of intervention will have increased parent involvement. This will be measured by number of parent contacts, parent appearances at youth appointments and/or court appearances.</p> <p>75% of youth in day reporting will successfully transition to an educational program or employment.</p>	<p>81% successful (271 of 335 youth)</p> <p>Pre-adjudicated: 100% successful (72 of 72) Sentenced: 100% successful (34 of 34)</p> <p>Pre-adjudicated: 100% successful (16 of 16) Sentenced: 100% successful (12 of 12)</p> <p>75% successful in comparison to baseline (9 of 12)</p> <p>69% successful (81 of 117)</p>

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

Central Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2013-14 Outcome
5th	All 4 counties in the 5th JD will implement a new screening process to be utilized with local CET for effective evaluation services for youth. CET meetings will continue to be monthly, inviting local district Attorneys for staffings.	4 Counties held 12 CET meetings each – 100% successful (48 meetings) DA attendance- 79% successful (38 of 48 meetings)
18th	85% of pre-adjudicated youth served through the RISC Program will complete the period of intervention with a positive or neutral leave reason. Reduce technical violations by 5 % of pre-adjudicated youth participating in the Pre-Trial Release Program. 5% reduction in disproportionate minority contact at the point of secure detention. 5% reduction in LOS for youth being supervised on Pre-trial release who have scored low risk on the CJRA.	100% successful (16 of 16) 22% Successful (113 of 514 youth) 1239 secure detention admissions, 59% minority (731 youth) – represents a 1% decrease from 2012-2013. No reduction, 5% increase from 2012-2013. Average LOS was 95 days. (345 youth)

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

Northeast Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2013-14 Outcome
8th	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.	82.4% of youth (206 of 250) 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.	79.2% of youth (198 of 250) were successful.
	90% 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	72.9% of youth who scored high on pre-screen (51 of 70) received the CJRA full screen
13th	90% of pre-adjudicated and 90% of sentenced youth will enroll in an educational or vocational program throughout the term of SB94 supervision.	Preadjudicated: 96% successful (59 of 61 youth); Sentenced: 95% successful (38 of 40 youth)
	80% of sentenced youths' caregivers will enroll in a Parenting with Love and Limits program.	92% successful (37 of 40 youth; 21 referred to program)
17th	75% of youth who complete PATHS supervision will be enrolled in a certified education program or a GED program.	73 % Successful (179 of 245)
	75% of youth who participate in the PATHS After-hour reporting program will have a successful discharge.	100% successful (187 youth)
	65% of youth will attend the ROC on a daily basis (measured by ADA/ADC).	67% Successful (35 of 52)
	90% of youth who attend the ROC for 36 days or more participation days will earn educational credit.	92% Successful (48 of 52)
19th	85% of youth who participating in the SB PTS program will successfully maintain attendance during the period of the intervention.	99.4% Successful (175 of 176 youth).

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

Northeast Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2013-14 Outcome
20th	No Unique Goals for 2013-2014	

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

Southern Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2013-14 Outcome
3rd	90% of Pre-adjudicated 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% successful (40 of 43 youth)
4th	85% of the youth enrolled in the MST services will not have accrued new charges 6 months or 1 year after the intervention.	6 month: 100% successful (19 youth) 1 year: 74% successful (14 of 19 youth)
	85% of the youth enrolled in the FFT services will not have accrued new charges 6 months or 1 year after the intervention.	6 month: 82% successful (28 of 34 youth) 1 year: 88% successful (30 of 34 youth)
	85% of the youth enrolled in the High-Fidelity Wraparound services will not have accrued new charges 6 months after or 1 year the intervention.	6 month: 83% successful (63 of 76 youth) 1 year: 69% successful (63 of 91 youth)
10th	90% of enrolled sentenced youth will complete SB 94 services without failing to appear (FTA) to court during period of intervention.	98 % successful (177 of 180)
	90 % of pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth served through Senate Bill 94 Juvenile Service Community program will not reoffend causing detention while enrolled in the program.	Preadjudicated: 76% successful (68 of 90) Sentenced: 89% successful 142 of 160)
11th	90% of all screened youth who have a JDSAG assessment completed and screen to any level except release will have a pre-screen CJRA completed. Those who score at a risk level of Moderate or High will have a full screen CJRA completed.	10.3% successful (12 of 116). This outcome may not be reflective of actual numbers as the district is working on the better tracking of the outcomes for this goal.
12th	90% of youth receiving Wrap services through SB94 will complete services without FTAs.	80% successful (4 of 5 youth)
	SB94 will participate in cross training with probation and the local departments of Social Services, work collaboratively with HB1451 and other agencies to begin using the Crossover Youth Practice Model, and create a cross systems training symposium.	Completed: established judge/family for all crossover youth, broadened target population to include those juveniles who received a direct sentence to probation without being screened, training of new employees, provided feedback to JSPC and HB1451 board.

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

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

Southern Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2013-14 Outcome
15th	<p>85% of Preadjudicated or Sentenced youth that are enrolled into the Why Try Program will successfully complete the program which will enhance participation and increase attendance in order to re-engage youth into their education and decrease the dropout rate.</p> <p>85% of Preadjudicated or Sentenced youth who enroll into the SOS Life Skills Program will successfully complete the program which will increase self-esteem and enhance opportunities for employment.</p>	<p>100% successful (6 of 6 youth)</p> <p>The SOS Life Skills program did not get off the ground therefore we were not able to enroll anyone.</p>
16th	<p>80% of the youth placed in truancy court shall complete the period of intervention without being sentenced to detention.</p> <p>80% of youth placed in truancy Court shall complete the period of intervention without being expelled from school.</p>	<p>89% successful (24 of 27 youth).</p> <p>100% successful (27 of 27 youth).</p>

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

Western Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2013-14 Outcome
6th	95% of enrolled pre-adjudicated youth will complete Senate Bill 94 Parents and Youth Parenting Program. Support services intended to build healthy family dynamics, family violence prevention and problem solving techniques to allow healthy Communication among family members.	N/A: Program not developed due to lack of funding and reduction in filings.
7th	75% of youth that score “High” on the CJRA prescreen will be administered a CJRA full screen for case planning.	45% of youth (10 of 22) that scored “High” on the CJRA prescreen were administered the CJRA full screen.
9th	Meetings will be held to determine the viability of using restorative justice at the SB94 level. Meetings will include judge, district attorney, public defender, probation, SB94, and any additional parties required. If restorative justice is determined a viable program and all policies and procedures are accepted through judicial review, 5 restorative justice circles will be held. 90% of those doing the circle will note a positive outcome from the process.	The JSPC committee (comprised of a judge, DA, SB94/YouthZone staff, probation, public defender, mental health, Human Services, and community member) discussed RJ potential and determined that RJ may be a viable program for both pre-adjudicated and adjudicated youth. A final decision has not yet been made to start involving SB94 youth in RJ due to constraints around a youth not yet having plead to a charge. RJ requires a youth take full responsibility for their actions. An additional concern involved sentenced youth who have moved on to probation and are no longer part of the SB94 program. Additional time is needed to further examine the legal and logistical considerations of administering the RJ program with these youth. We were successful in discussing the viability of RJ at the SB94 level, but 0 youth participated in an RJ circle.

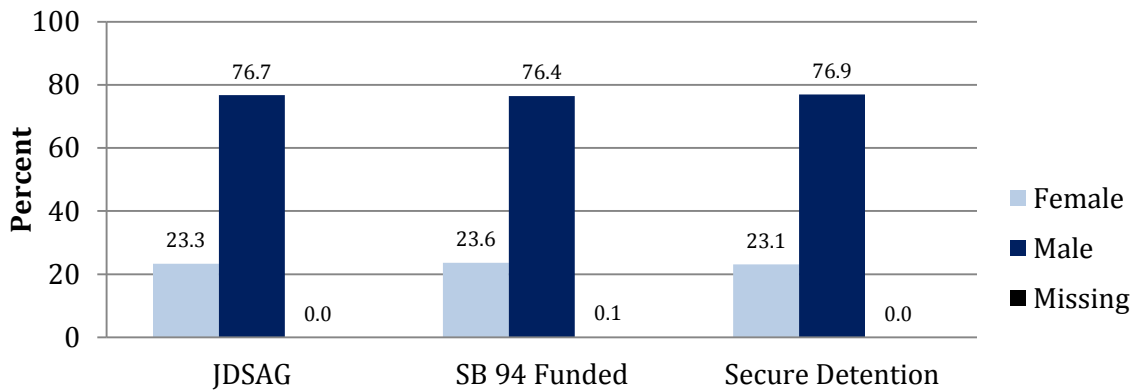
Table D6. Western Region Unique Goals: Target and Outcome by District (continued)

Western Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2013-14 Outcome
14th	Will reduce the district's detention length of stay (LOS) to an average of eighteen days.	Successful; detention LOS 14.3 days
21st	90 % of enrolled pre-adjudicated youth and family will participate in an integrated case consultation.	94% successful (168 of 179 youth)
22nd	90% of enrolled pre-adjudicated or sentenced Native American youth will complete SB 94 services without failing to appear for court during the period of intervention.	100% successful (9 of 9 youth)
	90% of enrolled pre-adjudicated or sentenced Native American youth will complete SB 94 services without receiving new charges.	100% successful (7 of 7 youth)
	90% of sentenced Native American youth served through Senate Bill 94 will complete the period of intervention with a positive neutral leave reason.	100% successful (2 of 2 youth)
	90% of youth on intensive juvenile supervision will receive SB 94 services.	No youth were served
	80% of enrolled pre-adjudicated and youth will successfully attend one prosocial activity once a month.	32% successful (8 of 25 youth)
	80% of enrolled sentenced youth will successfully attend one prosocial activity once a month.	100% successful (3 of 3 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 E1 and E2 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. Approximately 40% of youth were Caucasian, over one-third of the youth were Hispanic or Latino, while fewer than 20% were Black or African American. Ethnicity was unknown for approximately 8% of youth receiving SB 94 funded services, so differences across service categories should be interpreted cautiously.

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

Figure E2. Ethnicity Distribution by Service Category

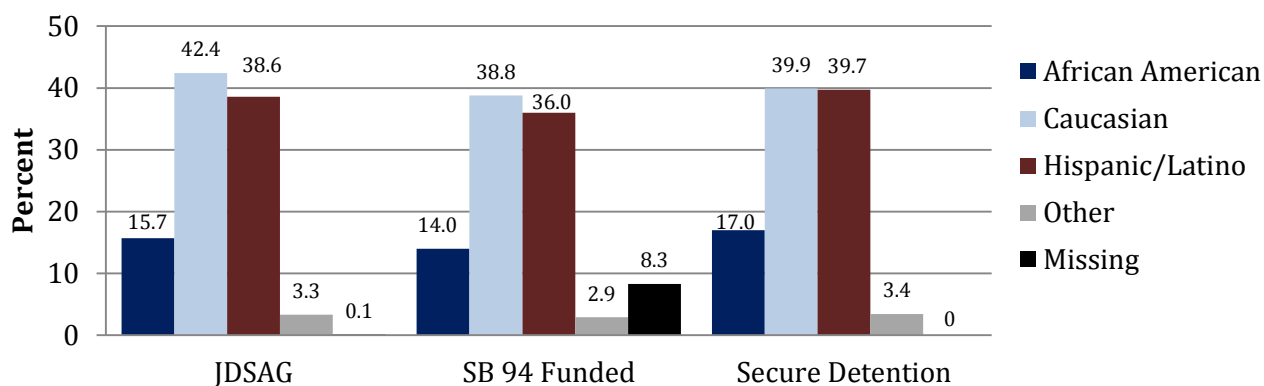


Table E1. Secure Detention Demographics by Judicial District: Percent of Detention Population

Primary JD	N	Female	Male	Caucasian	Black	Hispanic	Other
1	402	25.4	74.6	53.5	6.0	37.8	2.7
2	614	17.9	82.1	11.2	35.7	51.0	2.1
3	20	25.0	75.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0
4	564	25.2	74.8	45.7	24.1	26.8	3.4
5	37	24.3	75.7	48.6	0.0	51.4	0.0
6	30	20.0	80.0	50.0	0.0	13.3	36.7
7	43	25.6	74.4	62.8	0.0	37.2	0.0
8	199	25.1	74.9	62.3	7.0	27.1	3.5
9	33	15.2	84.8	45.5	0.0	51.5	3.0
10	204	27.9	72.1	27.9	4.4	63.7	3.9
11	69	27.5	72.5	81.2	2.9	10.1	5.8
12	38	34.2	65.8	34.2	2.6	55.3	7.9
13	58	17.2	82.8	50.0	6.9	36.2	6.9
14	13	7.7	92.3	84.6	0.0	15.4	0.0
15	27	18.5	81.5	63.0	7.4	25.9	3.7
16	40	22.5	77.5	32.5	0.0	65.0	2.5
17	299	16.1	83.9	36.8	12.4	48.5	2.3
18	703	25.3	74.7	40.0	31.0	25.0	4.0
19	360	24.2	75.8	30.3	2.5	64.7	2.5
20	114	18.4	81.6	47.4	5.3	44.7	2.6
21	129	27.1	72.9	74.4	0.8	23.3	1.6
22	17	17.6	82.4	70.6	0.0	11.8	17.6

Appendix F: Senate Bill 94 Funding

Table F1. SB 94 Allocation by Judicial District

JD	FY 2010-11 Funding	FY 2010-11 "Budget Reduction"	FY 2011-12 & FY 2012-13 Allocations	"Provider Rate Increase"	FY 2013-14 Allocations
		7.50%		2.00%	
1	\$1,318,913	\$98,918	\$1,219,995	\$24,400	\$1,244,394
2	\$1,573,987	\$118,049	\$1,455,938	\$29,119	\$1,485,057
3	\$92,933	\$6,970	\$85,963	\$1,719	\$87,682
4	\$1,474,712	\$110,603	\$1,364,109	\$27,282	\$1,391,391
5	\$202,349	\$15,176	\$187,173	\$3,743	\$190,916
6	\$134,006	\$10,050	\$123,956	\$2,479	\$126,435
7	\$216,850	\$16,264	\$200,586	\$4,012	\$204,598
8	\$696,284	\$52,221	\$644,063	\$12,881	\$656,944
9	\$173,247	\$12,994	\$160,253	\$3,205	\$163,459
10	\$457,923	\$34,344	\$423,579	\$8,472	\$432,050
11	\$314,363	\$23,577	\$290,786	\$5,816	\$296,601
12	\$198,482	\$14,886	\$183,596	\$3,672	\$187,268
13	\$211,032	\$15,827	\$195,205	\$3,904	\$199,109
14	\$121,464	\$9,110	\$112,354	\$2,247	\$114,601
15	\$80,000	\$6,000	\$74,000	\$1,480	\$75,480
16	\$119,730	\$8,980	\$110,750	\$2,215	\$112,965
17	\$1,144,945	\$85,871	\$1,059,074	\$21,181	\$1,080,256
18	\$1,984,347	\$148,826	\$1,835,521	\$36,710	\$1,872,231
19	\$877,503	\$65,813	\$811,690	\$16,234	\$827,924
20	\$700,593	\$52,544	\$648,049	\$12,961	\$661,009
21	\$407,563	\$30,567	\$376,996	\$7,540	\$384,536
22	\$88,901	\$6,668	\$82,233	\$1,645	\$83,878
State	\$12,590,127	\$944,260	\$11,645,867	\$232,917	\$11,878,785
TOTAL SB94 Administration	\$441,401	\$55,740	\$385,661		\$393,374
TOTAL FUNDING	\$13,031,528	\$1,000,000	\$12,031,528	\$232,917	\$12,272,159

*Administration costs reduced by 12.6% (not 7.5%) for FY 2011-12 allocation

Appendix G: Copy of JDSAG

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	Afr-Amer	Nat-Amer	Asian-Amer	White	Other:	Contact Information:
Screening Date/Time:		Parent(s)/Guardian:						

MANDATORY HOLD FACTORS and WARRANTS

Y N 1. Current crime of violence or weapons charge (CRS 19-2-508).
 Y N 2. Division of Youth Corrections warrant or escape from secure.
 Y N 3. District Court warrant or order. **IF NONE**

FOR SECURE N ADMISSIONS

a. Drug/Alcohol Use? _____
 b. Medications? _____
 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 _____

INDICATORS OF SERIOUS REPEAT DELINQUENCY

Y N 4. Prior felony adjudications.
 Y N 5. Pending felony charge(s) (excluding present charges).
 Y N 6. Currently under bond or release conditions.
 Y N 7. Past FTAs, violation of court conditions, or bond.
 Y N 8. Crimes against persons, arson, or weapons history. **IF NONE**

9. Age 14 or younger at first arrest. Y N _____
 10. Associates/identifies with delinquents/gang members. Y N _____

VICTIM NOTIFICATION Y N _____

LAW ENFORCEMENT REQUESTED TO PROVIDE PUMPKIN SHEET. Y N _____

RISK OF SELF HARM

Y N 11. Suicidal or risk of self harm.
 Y N 12. Risk of victimization, prostitution history.
 Y N 13. History of running from placements.
 Y N 14. Severe substance abuse. **IF NONE**

PUBLIC SAFETY RISK

Y N 15. Prior history of violence.
 Y N 16. Arson or sex offense charges/history.
 Y N 17. History of weapon use.
 Y N 18. Threatens victims or witnesses. **IF NONE**

FAMILY OR COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Y N 19. Youth has been victimized by family.
 Y N 20. Family has been victimized by youth.
 Y N 21. Youth is in custody of Social Services.
 Y N 22. History of repeated runaways. **IF NONE**

23. Lacks stable school or work situation. Y N _____

Y N 24. Family or responsible adult can supervise. **CAN SUPERVISE**

Y N 25. Current arrest is a felony charge. **IF NOT**

LEVEL 1

Secure Detention

LEVEL 2

Staff Secure

LEVEL 3

Residential/ Shelter

LEVEL 4

Home Detention/ Services

LEVEL 5

Release

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 Judgment: (Check One)	1	2	3	4	5	Detention Hearing Recommendation:					No Hearing
Reason for Override:						Level Ordered by Court:					Override Code:
Actual Placement Level:	1	2	3	4	5	Court Finding:					Finding Code

LOCAL USE		
Screeners Name:	Court Date:	Recommendation By:
County:	Agency:	Hearing Notes:
Screening Notes:		

Appendix H: Copy of CJRA Prescreen

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

Name _____		Initiated ____/____/____		____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____	
Last First		Month Day Year		Trails ID	
DOMAIN 1: Criminal History (Record of Delinquency Petitions Resulting in Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction)					
<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>					
<i>Circle the appropriate score</i>					
Age at first offense: 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		
Felony and misdemeanor delinquency petitions: 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.					
2. Misdemeanor delinquency petitions: 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
3. Felony delinquency petitions: 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
Against-person or weapon delinquency petitions: 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).					
4. Weapon delinquency petitions: 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
5. Against-person misdemeanor delinquency petitions: 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		
6. Against-person felony delinquency petitions: 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		
Sex offense delinquency petitions: 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.					
7. Misdemeanor sex offense delinquency petitions: Total misdemeanor sex offenses or misdemeanors where the underlying factual basis involves unlawful sexual behavior.		None		One	
		Two or more			
8. Felony sex offense delinquency petitions: Total felony sex offenses or felonies where the underlying factual basis involves unlawful sexual behavior.		None		One	
		Two or more			
9. Court orders where youth served at least one day confined in detention: 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
10. Court orders where youth served at least one day confined under DYC: 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		
11. Escapes: Total number of attempted or actual escape filings.		None	0	One	1
		Two or more	2		
12. Failure-to-appear in court warrants: 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		
Criminal History Score: (Maximum of 31 points)					

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

Social History			
1. Youth's Gender	<input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Male		0 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 <input type="radio"/> Enrolled full-time <input type="radio"/> Enrolled part-time <input type="radio"/> Suspended <input type="radio"/> Dropped out <input type="radio"/> Expelled		0 0 0 2 2 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 <input type="radio"/> No problems with school conduct <input type="radio"/> Problems reported by teachers <input type="radio"/> Problem calls to parents <input type="radio"/> Calls to police		0 0 1 1 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 <input type="radio"/> No unexcused absences <input type="radio"/> Some partial-day unexcused absences <input type="radio"/> Some full-day unexcused absences <input type="radio"/> Truancy petition/equivalent or withdrawn		0 0 1 1 2
2d. Youth's academic performance in the most recent school term:.	<input type="radio"/> Honor student (mostly As) <input type="radio"/> Above 3.0 (mostly As and Bs) <input type="radio"/> 2.0 to 3.0 (mostly Bs and Cs, no Fs) <input type="radio"/> 1.0 to 2.0 (mostly Cs and Ds, some Fs) <input type="radio"/> Below 1.0 (some Ds and mostly Fs)		0 0 0 1 2
Sum of 2a to 2d: _____	Maximum Score of 2 points		0 1 2
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 <input type="radio"/> Only had pro-social friends <input type="radio"/> Had pro-social friends and anti-social friends <input type="radio"/> Only had anti-social friends		
3b. History of gang membership/association:	<input type="radio"/> Never been a gang member/associate <input type="radio"/> Been gang member/associate		
4a. Current friends/companions youth actually spends time with:	<input type="radio"/> No consistent friends or companions <input type="radio"/> Only pro-social friends <input type="radio"/> Pro-social friends and anti-social friends <input type="radio"/> Only anti-social friends		1 0 1 2
4b. Currently a gang member/associate:	<input type="radio"/> Not a gang member/associate <input type="radio"/> Gang member/associate		0 3
Sum of 4a and 4b: _____	Maximum Score of 3 points		0 1 2 3
5. History of court-ordered or DSS out-of-home and shelter care placements exceeding 30 days: <i>Exclude NYC commitments.</i>	<input type="radio"/> No out-of-home placements exceeding 30 days <input type="radio"/> 1 out-of-home placement <input type="radio"/> 2 out-of-home placements <input type="radio"/> 3 or more out-of-home placements		0 1 1 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 <input type="radio"/> 1 instance of running away/kicked out <input type="radio"/> 2 to 3 instances of running away/kicked out <input type="radio"/> 4 to 5 instances of running away/kicked out <input type="radio"/> Over 5 instances of running away/kicked out		0 1 2 2 2
7. History of jail/imprisonment of persons who were ever involved in the household for at least 3 months:	Mother/female caretaker Father/male caretaker Older sibling Younger sibling Other member	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <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 Father/male caretaker Older sibling Younger sibling Other member	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	1 1 1 1 1
8. Sum of jail/imprisonment history: _____	Maximum Score of 1 point		0 1

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

9. Problems of parents who are currently involved with the household:	Alcohol Drugs Mental health Physical health Employment	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	
10. Current parental authority and control:	<input type="radio"/> Youth usually obeys and follows rules <input type="radio"/> Sometimes obeys or obeys some rules <input type="radio"/> Consistently disobeys, and/or is hostile		0 1 2
<i>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.</i>			
11a. History of alcohol use:	Past use of alcohol Alcohol disrupted education Alcohol caused family conflict Alcohol interfered with keeping pro-social friends Alcohol caused health problems Alcohol contributed to criminal behavior	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	0 2 2 2 2 2
11b. History of drug use:	Past use of drugs Drugs disrupted education Drugs caused family conflict Drugs interfered with keeping pro-social friends Drugs caused health problems Drugs contributed to criminal behavior	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	0 2 2 2 2 2
11c. Alcohol use within the previous 4 weeks:	Current alcohol use not disrupting function Alcohol disrupts education Alcohol causes family conflict Alcohol interferes with keeping pro-social friends Alcohol causes health problems Alcohol contributes to criminal behavior	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	0 2 2 2 2 2
11d. Drug use within the previous 4 weeks:	Current drug use not disrupting function Drugs disrupt education Drugs cause family conflict Drugs interfere with keeping pro-social friends Drugs cause health problems Drugs contribute to criminal behavior	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	0 2 2 2 2 2
Sum of 11a to 11d: _____	Maximum score of 2 points		0 2
<i>For abuse and neglect, include any history that is suspected, whether or not substantiated; exclude reports of abuse or neglect proven to be false.</i>			
12a. History of physical abuse: <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 <input type="radio"/> Physically abused by family member <input type="radio"/> Physically abused by someone outside the family		0 1 1
12b. History of sexual abuse: <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. <input type="radio"/> Sexually abused by family member <input type="radio"/> Sexually abused by someone outside the family		0 1 1
Sum of 12a and 12b: _____	Maximum Score of 1 point:		0 1
13. History of being a victim of neglect: <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 <input type="radio"/> Victim of neglect		0 2
14. Mental health problems: <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) <input type="radio"/> Diagnosed with mental health problem(s) <input type="radio"/> Only mental health medication prescribed <input type="radio"/> Only mental health treatment prescribed <input type="radio"/> Mental health medication and treatment prescribed		0 1 1 1 1

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

Social History Score: (Maximum of 18 points)

Pre-Screen Attitude/Behavior Indicators

15. Reports/evidence of violence not included in criminal history: <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 <input type="radio"/> Reports of violence that are not included in criminal history
16. Problem with sexual aggression not included in criminal history: <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 <input type="radio"/> Reports of sexual aggression that are not included in criminal history
17. Accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior:	<input type="radio"/> Accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior <input type="radio"/> Minimizes, denies, justifies, excuses, or blames others <input type="radio"/> Accepts anti-social behavior as okay <input type="radio"/> Proud of anti-social behavior
18. Attitude toward responsible law abiding behavior:	<input type="radio"/> Abides by conventions/values <input type="radio"/> Believes conventions/values sometime apply to him or her <input type="radio"/> Does not believe conventions/values apply to him or her <input type="radio"/> Resents or is hostile toward responsible behavior
19. Belief in yelling and verbal aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:	<input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is rarely appropriate <input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is sometimes appropriate <input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is often appropriate
20. Belief in fighting and physical aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:	<input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is never appropriate <input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is rarely appropriate <input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is sometimes appropriate <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	Low	Low	Moderate
3 to 4	Low	Moderate	High
5 to 7	Low	Moderate	High
8 to 31	Moderate	High	High

Risk Level: _____