

Evaluation of the Senate Bill 91-94/CYDC Program

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2017-2018

PREPARED FOR:

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



COLORADO

Office of Children,
Youth & Families

Division of Youth Services

By Infinite Frontier Consulting

Evaluation of the Senate Bill 91-94/CYDC Program *Annual Report: Fiscal Year 2017-2018*

Submitted to:
Colorado Department of Human Services Office of Children, Youth and Families
Division of Youth Services

By:



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Average Daily Population
CJRA	Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment
DYS	Division of Youth Services
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
JSPC	Juvenile Services Planning Council
JDSAG	Juvenile Detention Screening and Assessment Guide
LOS	Length of Stay (Service)
RFI	Request for Information
SB 94/CYDC	Senate Bill 91 - 94/Colorado Youth Detention Continuum
TRAILS	Management information data system used by DYS

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 Services, Community Programs, S.B. 91-94/CYDC 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 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.

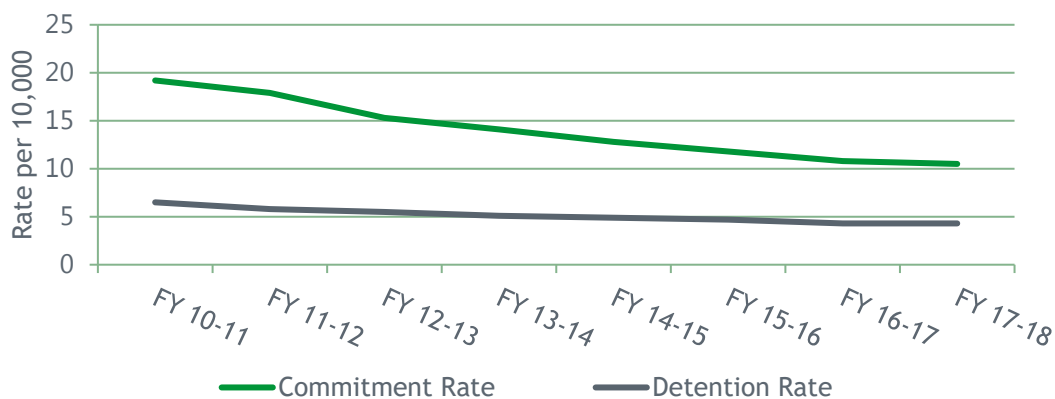
For over two decades, the S.B. 91-94/CYDC program, commonly referred to as SB 94/CYDC, has operated as an integrated and irreplaceable component of the juvenile justice detention continuum. SB 94/CYDC funding has provided for locally-appropriate, integrated, and evidence-based practices designed to serve 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 eight 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 33.8% from 6.5 per 10,000 youth in FY 2010-11 to 4.3 in FY 2017-18 (see Figure 1).
- ∞ Similarly, commitment rates have declined 45.3% from 19.2 per 10,000 youth to 10.5 in the same eight fiscal year period.

FIGURE 1. STATEWIDE COMMITMENT AND DETENTION RATES



- ∞ In FY 2017-18, detention rates ranged from 1.3 per 10,000 youth in the 5th Judicial District to 8.3 in the 21st Judicial District (see Table 1 for rates by Judicial District).
- ∞ In FY 2017-18, commitment rates showed similar variability across Judicial Districts ranging from 0.9 per 10,000 youth in the 16th Judicial District to 28.7 in the 15th Judicial District.

TABLE 1. COMMITMENT AND DETENTION RATES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	FY 12-13		FY 13-14		FY 14-15		FY 15-16		FY 16-17		FY 17-18	
	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det
1	20.1	4.8	15.9	4.4	12.8	4.8	12.5	4.3	13.5	4.3	14.7	5.1
2	25.2	11.0	26.9	10.6	25.3	9.2	22.1	8.9	17.7	6.9	14.7	6.1
3	8.1	4.0	2.9	3.7	12.3	4.6	8.3	6.7	5.6	3.3	2.0	5.2
4	15.5	5.3	13.7	5.3	13.4	4.6	11.0	5.2	9.9	5.5	11.7	5.5
5	4.5	2.8	5.9	3.4	8.3	2.6	11.2	2.6	9.6	1.1	6.8	1.3
6	29.9	5.6	22.9	4.2	22.4	3.6	15.4	2.3	11.3	3.6	11.2	3.9
7	17.2	5.3	16.1	3.1	8.7	4.2	8.8	3.8	7.5	3.7	8.0	3.0
8	15.5	5.3	12.9	4.7	11.8	5.7	13.4	4.6	13.6	3.2	11.3	3.3
9	13.8	4.0	12.3	2.4	8.8	2.8	4.2	4.7	5.4	2.6	6.3	3.1
10	11.8	6.3	13.9	6.8	15.0	6.8	21.9	7.0	21.3	6.4	16.4	5.8
11	10.6	9.0	10.8	6.1	13.6	3.8	6.2	4.0	6.9	3.5	8.6	3.7
12	25.7	4.7	18.0	4.2	12.5	2.6	11.3	4.0	16.0	3.3	8.6	3.6
13	14.6	5.0	20.0	5.4	15.8	2.6	9.9	4.3	8.2	3.4	9.2	5.1
14	7.2	1.4	6.9	1.1	3.4	1.7	5.9	1.7	4.3	0.5	3.8	1.9
15	15.0	10.3	15.6	11.4	8.7	4.3	5.5	4.6	8.4	13.4	28.7	6.1
16	20.9	6.1	9.7	5.9	9.0	5.2	2.2	1.8	0.0	3.0	0.9	5.6
17	12.3	3.7	11.8	3.6	12.8	3.3	11.6	3.6	10.0	3.0	8.6	3.1
18	11.5	4.6	9.8	4.1	7.8	4.1	6.6	3.4	5.5	3.3	6.4	3.4
19	17.7	7.4	14.6	7.2	15.9	7.4	15.4	5.6	15.3	5.1	15.3	3.9
20	3.8	2.5	4.6	2.1	3.1	1.9	4.2	1.7	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.0
21	24.7	7.7	24.7	6.5	18.3	6.9	19.6	7.3	23.7	6.9	21.0	8.3
22	26.5	7.0	34.7	4.9	20.1	5.6	13.1	3.0	10.8	2.9	17.2	7.7
STATE	15.3	5.5	14.1	5.1	12.8	4.9	11.8	4.7	10.8	4.3	10.5	4.3

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/CYDC 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-based 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 2017-18.

- ∞ Data on bed utilization was not complete for FY 2017-18. Data were missing on intermittent dates for select facilities between March and June 2018. Consequently, statements regarding days at or above 90% of cap and highest maximum daily count may slightly underrepresent the true values.¹
- ∞ The highest maximum daily count was 302 beds. This maximum occurred in October 2017 and represented 79.1% 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 324 days (88.8% of the FY). This is an 8.8% increase over the number of days that met this criterion last fiscal year.
- ∞ During FY 2017-18, the total client load (total number of youth served each day even if only present for a portion of the day) averaged 299.3 youth per day. This is up 3.1% from last fiscal year (see Figure 2).
- ∞ On average, DYS processed 30.6 new admissions/releases per day; which is an 6.4% decrease from the prior fiscal year.
- ∞ Median length of stay (LOS) has been stable over the past eight years (see Figure 3).

¹ The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) released a Trails build in March 2018. After this build release, data on detention bed caps and bed utilization are incorrect (caps) or missing for select days (utilization). As of October 1, 2018 no corrected data were available in Trails. This report utilizes the most complete data available at time it was submitted.

FIGURE 2. DETENTION BED USE

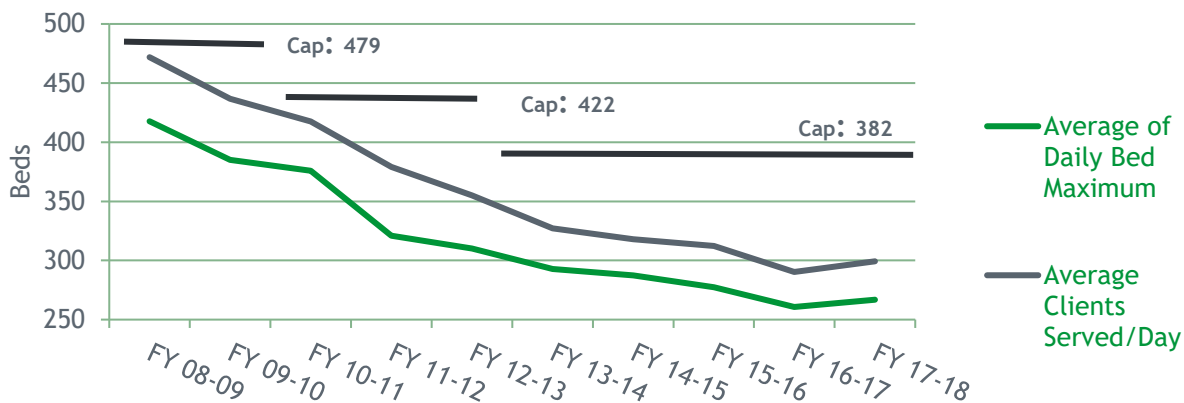
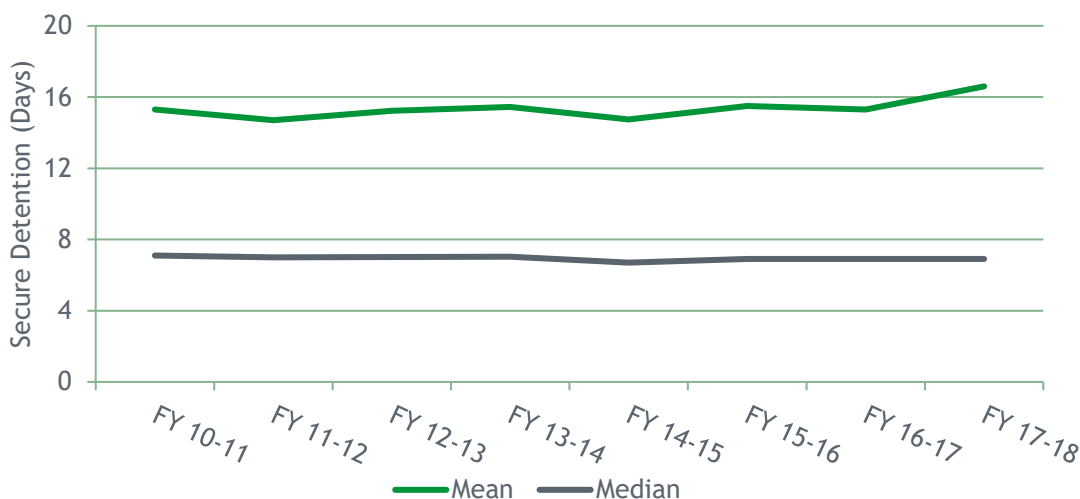


FIGURE 3. LENGTH OF STAY - MEAN VS. MEDIAN



- ∞ 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 of recidivism had a median LOS of 3.7 days, while youth with moderate and high CJRA scores had median stays of 8.1 and 12.7 days, respectively.

(2) PROFILES OF YOUTH

During FY 2017-18, 5,674 unique youth were served along the detention continuum.

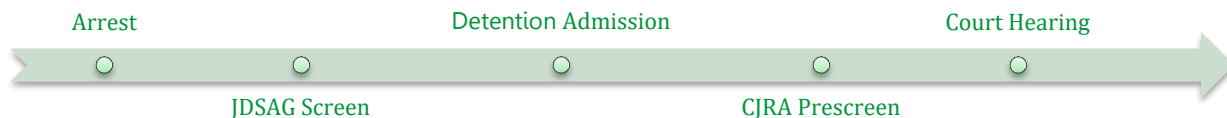
- ∞ Statewide, three-quarters of the youth served were male, and Caucasians represented the greatest percentage of any ethnic/racial group. (See Appendix E for more demographic details.)

- ∞ At the Judicial District level, the proportion of youth with one or more detention admission who were Caucasian ranged from 14.5% in the 2nd Judicial District to 90.9% in the 14th Judicial District.
- ∞ Across Judicial Districts, males represented between 68.8% and 100% of the youth with a secure detention admission.

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/CYDC has established a system that includes objective screening and assessment at specific intervals. Youth admitted to a secure detention facility receive, at a minimum, 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 is 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 admission into secure detention, only the screening placement recommendation from the JDSAG is available to influence the placement decision. The CJRA prescreen 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. Figure 4 displays the timing of screening activities in relation to the initial arrest, detention admission, and court hearing.

FIGURE 4. TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF SCREENING FOR YOUTH ADMITTED TO SECURE DETENTION²



JDSAG (see Appendix G for a copy of the instrument) screenings resulted in 5,591 new secure detention admissions (see Appendix C for more details).

- ∞ Thirty-five percent of the youth (n = 1,431) screened with the JDSAG received more than one JDSAG screen, but they accounted for 61.8% of all completed screens (n = 6,853).
 - Youth with multiple screens were substantially more likely to be a public safety risk (72.0% vs. 36.5%), a risk to themselves (75.6% vs. 44.0%), or to have a mandatory hold

² There is great variability in the way youth move along the detention continuum. Figure 4 is presented for illustrative purposes only and to show why the JDSAG is the screen score used to make placement decisions.

(94.1% vs. 57.2%) than youth with a single JDSAG screen (n = 2,620).

- A small proportion of youth (25.5%) who represent the highest public safety risk require significant detention resources for repeated detention screening and admission.

There were 3,283 unique youth admitted to secure detention during FY 2017-18. A substantial number of youth (n = 1,311; 39.9%) 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 12, and 39.9% of youth were placed in secure detention on more than one occasion.
- ∞ Statewide preadjudicated youth accounted for the greatest number of detention admissions, 44.9% of all new admissions (see Table 2).

TABLE 2. DETENTION REASONS FOR NEW SECURE DETENTION ADMISSIONS

	FY 11 -12	FY 12 -13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Number of New Secure Detention Admissions	7,751	7,324	6,783	7,024	6,510	5,980	5,591
Reason³	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Preadjudicated	37.5	38.7	37.0	41.8	43.3	43.4	44.9
Felony	23.5	23.5	23.7	25.8	29.3	28.9	31.7
Misdemeanor	14.0	15.2	13.3	16.0	14.0	14.5	13.2
Sentence to Probation	1.1	0.9	4.6	6.2	5.9	6.5	8.3
Technical Violation	0.8	0.5	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.3	7.5
New Charges	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8
Detention Sentence	15.2	13.1	10.1	6.2	4.2	5.7	4.5
Probation Sentence	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detention Sentence	10.4	9.7	7.8	4.6	3.8	5.2	3.4
Valid Court Order Truancy	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Awaiting DSS Placement	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9
Warrants/Remands	45.4	46.4	46.8	44.5	45.8	43.5	41.0
Failure to Appear (FTA)	9.2	10.1	11.8	11.2	11.9	11.3	9.6
Failure to Comply (FTC)	36.2	36.3	35.0	33.3	33.9	32.2	31.4
Other	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
DYS Committed	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8

³ 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.

∞ The reason detained varied across Judicial Districts (see Table 3).

TABLE 3. DETENTION REASONS FOR SECURE DETENTION NEW ADMISSIONS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Secure Detention: Reason Detained (Valid Percent ⁴) by Judicial District							
JD	Preadjudicated	Sentence to Probation	Detention Sentence	Warrants/ Remands	Other	DYS Committed	Total
1	37.8	34.4	9.1	18.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
2	48.5	0.1	0.0	49.3	1.7	0.4	100.0
3	40.9	22.7	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	48.6	4.0	1.5	41.5	0.1	4.3	100.0
5	60.6	9.1	12.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	41.6	16.7	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
7	44.7	7.1	10.7	37.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
8	38.4	0.0	7.4	54.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	73.6	5.9	2.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	28.2	6.9	4.2	60.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
11	68.3	3.3	1.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
12	62.8	0.0	2.9	34.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
13	43.1	5.6	8.3	43.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
14	70.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15	38.8	27.8	5.6	22.2	5.6	0.0	100.0
16	71.0	3.2	16.1	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
17	37.0	0.2	1.5	61.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
18	50.2	0.1	2.1	45.7	0.9	1.0	100.0
19	48.4	27.5	1.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
20	18.1	15.0	53.5	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
21	45.6	0.0	4.6	49.4	0.0	0.4	100.0
22	61.5	7.7	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
State	44.9	8.3	4.5	41.0	0.5	0.8	100.0

As mentioned above, SB 94/CYDC utilizes the 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. In interpreting the CJRA 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. The CJRA

⁴ 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.

prescreen is a short, initial screen that does not cover all domains associated with risks of youth reoffense.

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

TABLE 4. CJRAS COMPLETED AND LEVELS OF RISK OF REOFFENDING

Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	CJRAs Completed	Percent of Total	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk
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
FY 2014-15	7,024	6,196	88.2	31.7	32.7	35.6
FY 2015-16	6,510	5,677	87.2	33.0	32.3	34.7
FY 2016-17	5,980	5,173	86.5	31.7	32.8	35.5
FY 2017-18	5,591	4,996	89.4	32.3	33.0	34.7

- ∞ Distribution of youth across the risk of reoffending categories varies widely by Judicial District (see Table 5). The proportion of high risk youth ranges from 15.3% in the 13th Judicial District to 60.0% in the 14th Judicial District.

TABLE 5. CJRA RISK LEVEL BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

		CJRA Risk Level		
JD	New Admissions	Low	Moderate	High
1	636	31.7	33.0	35.3
2	829	34.2	34.6	31.2
3	24	13.6	50.0	36.4
4	728	46.5	35.0	18.5
5	34	51.5	27.3	21.2
6	42	27.2	36.4	36.4
7	65	33.9	21.4	44.7
8	280	21.8	35.0	43.2
9	53	26.5	38.2	35.3
10	236	26.9	24.0	49.1
11	92	38.3	20.0	41.7
12	38	41.2	32.4	26.5
13	76	47.1	37.5	15.3
14	18	40.0	0.0	60.0
15	19	22.2	33.3	44.5
16	34	51.6	22.6	25.8
17	515	51.6	31.3	17.1
18	1,029	28.0	33.7	38.3
19	424	43.3	36.9	19.8
20	141	11.7	35.2	53.1
21	249	21.3	25.5	53.2
22	29	23.0	46.2	30.8
Stat	5,591	34.7	33.0	32.3

(3) PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING JUDICIAL DISTRICT GOALS

The intent of the SB 94/CYDC legislation is to reduce the reliance on secure detention and commitment and provide a greater proportion of services in the community. SB 94/CYDC is achieving this objective by serving 85.8% of youth involved in Colorado’s detention continuum in community settings. In addition, since FY 2006-07, the use of secure detention has consistently declined.

SB 94/CYDC 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 94.2%; Sentenced 97.2%).
- ∞ Statewide, high rates of youth complete services without incurring new charges (Pre-Adjudicated 92.5%; Sentenced 94.6%)
- ∞ Statewide, high rates of youth complete services with positive or neutral reasons for leaving SB 94/CYDC programming (Pre-Adjudicated 90.7%; Sentenced 91.4%).
- ∞ However, there are a few Judicial Districts that struggle with achieving these goals (see Table 6). Four Judicial Districts did not meet their positive/neutral termination reason goal both pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth and five Judicial Districts did not meet their no new charges goal for both pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth (see Appendix D for more detail on both common and unique goals).

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 are discrete 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/CYDC would not require a negative leave rating. For example, a youth may have committed an offense that resulted in a new charge prior to participating in SB 94/CYDC programming or a new charge could result from the same event that led to SB 94/CYDC participation. Neither of these scenarios would indicate poor participation in SB 94/CYDC 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	98.1	90	99.8	90	97.4	90	99.6	90	92.1	90	94.8
2	95	84.5	95	96.9	95	83.0	90	86.1	95	81.6	90	89.0
3	90	100.0	90	100.0	85	100.0	85	90.0	90	100.0	90	100.0
4	90	97.9	90	97.8	90	97.7	90	93.8	90	96.9	90	91.2
5	90	93.1	90	93.9	90	82.8	85	81.8	90	93.1	90	75.8
6	95	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	96.4	90	100.0
7	90	98.2	90	100.0	90	94.6	90	91.4	90	98.2	90	93.1
8	95	97.5	95	100.0	93	94.5	93	100.0	87	96.6	87	98.1
9	95	100.0	95	95.5	90	84.9	90	100.0	90	90.6	90	95.5
10	90	96.5	90	94.9	90	98.2	90	93.9	90	86.7	90	76.5
11	90	100.0	90	97.0	90	100.0	90	97.0	90	100.0	90	100.0
12	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	88.9
13	95	100.0	95	93.3	90	84.6	90	73.3	90	92.3	90	70.0
14	90	90.0	90	66.7	90	100.0	90	66.7	95	90.0	95	33.3
15	90	100.0	85	100.0	90	81.3	85	90.9	85	75.0	85	95.5
16	90	90.9	90	78.6	90	81.8	90	89.3	90	95.5	90	100.0
17	90	97.4	90	97.3	90	94.7	90	96.0	90	90.6	90	83.8
18	90	88.7	90	92.0	90	87.5	90	98.4	90	84.7	90	94.0
19	90	97.8	80	100.0	85	95.2	90	98.1	90	97.0	90	97.2
20	98	100.0	98	100.0	98	100.0	98	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0
21	92	94.0	92	93.8	92	88.9	92	90.6	92	91.5	90	70.3
22	90	76.9	90	83.3	90	84.6	90	100.0	90	80.8	90	83.3
Total		94.2		97.2		92.5		94.6		90.7		91.4

*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/CYDC during FY 2017-18 was \$12,972,136. While there is collaboration between SB 94/CYDC programs and other initiatives such as the Collaborative Management Program (HB 1451), only the SB 94/CYDC program is evaluated in this report because it is the only funding that focuses specifically on juvenile justice involvement.

- ∞ SB 94/CYDC funding that was allocated to the Judicial Districts ranged from \$84,561 in the 3rd, 15th, and 22nd Judicial Districts to \$1,950,527 in the 18th Judicial District (see Table 7; also see Appendix F).
- ∞ Statewide, the largest proportion of spending occurred in the Direct Support category which includes case management, the single greatest service provided to SB 94/CYDC youth.

TABLE 7. ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Percent of Allocation by Expenditure Category							
JD	Annual Allocation	Client Assessment	Treatment	Direct Support	Supervision	Restorative Services	Local Plan Admin
1	\$1,192,329	29.0	8.8	28.4	21.4	3.2	9.2
2	\$1,446,856	27.9	3.9	21.9	28.1	7.2	11.0
3	\$84,561	32.1	3.1	28.6	24.3	0.3	11.6
4	\$1,503,921	11.4	10.4	50.8	17.5	0.0	9.9
5	\$210,120	3.5	25.4	27.1	27.5	8.1	8.4
6	\$126,420	26.5	1.5	53.7	10.5	0.0	7.8
7	\$229,892	16.8	2.6	52.0	14.0	4.3	10.3
8	\$914,294	19.4	11.6	45.4	16.3	0.0	7.3
9	\$192,376	31.8	6.1	33.2	20.7	0.0	8.2
10	\$405,551	17.3	3.9	40.9	26.8	0.0	11.1
11	\$226,268	16.0	22.4	40.5	6.2	2.4	12.5
12	\$165,655	24.3	4.0	34.4	25.2	1.7	10.4
13	\$230,770	14.7	0.9	43.5	30.8	0.0	10.1
14	\$105,089	15.9	2.9	10.0	61.4	0.0	9.8
15	\$84,561	9.7	2.4	45.4	25.8	0.7	16.0
16	\$101,156	8.9	2.0	48.7	29.4	0.0	11.0
17	\$1,233,405	11.3	4.3	56.0	20.2	0.0	8.2
18	\$1,950,527	25.9	4.4	35.8	26.4	0.0	7.5
19	\$1,056,727	25.8	7.8	37.2	19.1	1.9	8.2
20	\$646,084	29.6	9.6	16.6	34.2	0.0	10.0
21	\$367,933	19.2	3.1	24.5	35.5	7.6	10.1
22	\$84,561	10.7	0.5	39.0	40.2	0.0	9.6
State	\$12,599,056	21.2	7.0	37.6	23.3	1.7	9.2
\$12,599,056		Total Allocation to Districts					
\$413,080		SB 94/CYDC Statewide Plan Administration					
\$12,972,136		Total Funding					

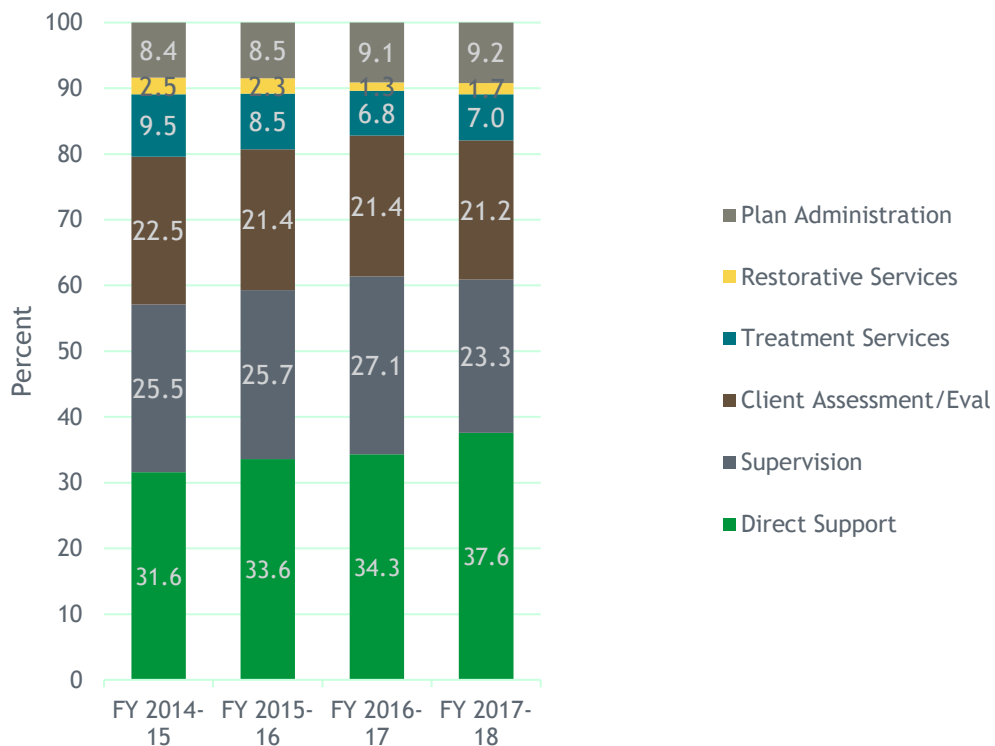
In FY 2017-18, the legislature allocated an additional \$2,028,000 to SB 94/CYDC with funding covered by marijuana revenue taxes (SB 14-215). These additional dollars are not included in the allocations and expenditures in Table 7, nor are services paid for by the additional appropriation covered within the report. This report narrowly addresses the items requested in the RFI.

SB 94/CYDC Funding by Category

For the past six years all 22 Judicial Districts have participated in a Uniform Reporting project. This project’s aim has been to standardize the way services are reported and categorized. As part of this project, budget categories were aligned with service definitions to more consistently and accurately report the types of services paid for with SB 94/CYDC funds. There are now five categories of service: Direct Support, Supervision, Client Assessment and Evaluation, Treatment, and Restorative Services.

Budget line items were adjusted to accurately reflect the proportion of staff time and contracted services dedicated to each category. Furthermore, a great deal of feedback and quality control was provided to the individual Judicial Districts to ensure that there was universal adoption of the new definitions and reporting procedures. Because of the adoption of the new categories, Figure 5 below depicts the spending by category for FYs 2014-15 through 2017-18; where budget categories are comparable.

FIGURE 5. PERCENT OF SPENDING BY CATEGORY



(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 research⁵. Since FY 2003-04, the SB 94/CYDC program has instituted programmatic changes which resulted in a dramatic shift in the provision of community-based services for youth who also have secure detention stays. On an average day, 85.8% of youth are provided with community-based service, while only 14.2% are securely detained (see Figure 6).

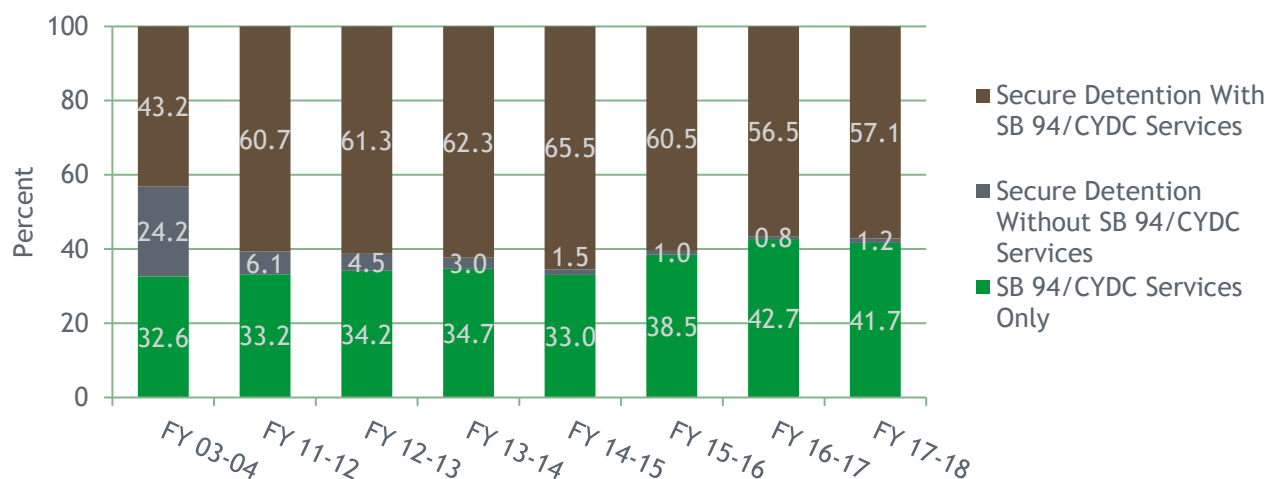
FIGURE 6. PERCENT OF ADP SERVED IN THE COMMUNITY AND SECURE DETENTION



- ∞ Nearly all youth (98.8%) who enter the detention continuum receive some community-based services funded by SB 94/CYDC. These services are either in lieu of detention or in addition to 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 remained stable (see Figure 7), the percent of youth with secure detention stays who did not receive SB 94/CYDC community-based services decreased from 24.2% in FY 2003-04 to 1.2% in FY 2017-18.
- ∞ 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.

⁵ 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 DYS and SB 94/CYDC 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 override 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 level and actual placement. High agreement suggests that local overrides are conservatively utilized and that the screening tool typically drives placement decision making (see Table 8).
- ∞ In FY 2017-18, screening recommendations and actual placement were identical for 81.4% of youth with a completed JDSAG.

TABLE 8. AGREEMENT BETWEEN JDSAG SCREENING LEVEL AND ACTUAL INITIAL PLACEMENT⁶

Screening Level	Percent Placed In:		
	Match	More Secure	Less Secure
Secure Detention - Level 1	92.5	---	7.5
Staff Secure Detention - Level 2	2.1	87.7	10.3
Residential/Shelter - Level 3	4.9	33.2	62.0
Home Services - Level 4	43.2	30.9	26.0
Release - Level 5	53.3	46.7	---
Total	81.4	7.7	10.8

⁶ See Appendix Table C2 for more information, including number of youth screened at each level.

(6) POTENTIAL POLICY ISSUES

Since the introduction of SB 94/CYDC, 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/CYDC and the adoption of the system-wide philosophy of serving youth in the community rather than in secure detention. In subsequent years since the detention cap reduction, the system has been able to stay below the cap; however there remains an 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 statewide detention 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.

Strain for affected facilities and Judicial Districts:

- ∞ 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 affects 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 can more efficiently manage programming and 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.⁷

In FY 2017-18, data on bed utilization were not complete. Data were missing on intermittent dates for select facilities between March and June 2018. It is therefore possible that days at or above 90% of cap and highest maximum daily counts may underrepresent true values. Having access to accurate data to make policy and programmatic decisions is critical to the management of the SB 94/CYDC program. It is hoped that the modernization of Trails will help alleviate these types of issues in the future.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to the Types of Youth Served:

A substantial number of youth (n = 1,311; 39.9%) had more than one detention admission in the span of one fiscal year. Additionally, youth who were screened with the JDSAG more than once during the fiscal year were more likely to be a public safety risk (72.0% vs. 36.5%), a risk to themselves (75.6% vs. 44.0%), or to have a mandatory hold (94.1% vs. 57.2%) than youth with a single JDSAG screen (n = 2,620). These youth require the devotion of more resources from both SB 94/CYDC staff as well as DYS detention staff. A closer look at the profile of youth who have more than two detention admissions may be warranted. Identifying characteristics of youth who are more likely to have multiple secure detention admissions could lead to more successful interventions and possible reduction of subsequent secure detention admissions.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to LOS

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

For the 2017-18 fiscal year, there were 324 days (88.8%) when at least one facility's population was at or about 90% of capacity. This is an 8.8% increase over the number of days in the prior fiscal year that facility populations reached such levels⁸. This slight increase may be something to watch over the next fiscal year to insure the system is not experiencing increased strain. While these data indicate that some facilities experience strain during the year, overall detention

⁷ 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).

⁸ This may be an underestimation due to missing data explained in a prior footnote

utilization remains below the statewide cap creating a need for further examination of the statutory limit on detention beds in specific judicial districts.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to Available Alternatives to Detention

While it is clear that SB 94/CYDC programming is effective, it is also likely, given the diversity of options available to serve youth, that some practices may be more effective than others. Each local Judicial District makes decisions about the services they provide as well as how much of their SB 94/CYDC budget is spent on each type of service (assessment, direct support, supervision, and treatment). Since the inception of the uniform reporting project in FY 2014-15 all JDs across the state are reporting their service delivery in a consistent and comprehensive way. This reporting makes it possible to compare service delivery and cost across JDs of similar size and state-wide practices. These comparisons could be useful for SB 94/CYDC stakeholders to help align services across the state. Knowing the amount of a particular service youth receive and how much other JDs pay for similar services could be a powerful tool for both JSPCs and SB 94/CYDC Coordinators.

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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 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13		FY 14		FY 15		FY 16		FY 17		FY 18		
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap*	% Days	Cap*	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	
Central Region																			
1 st	55	0.8	55	1.1	47	10.1	37	5.2	37	6.9	37	7.7	37	9.6	37	9.8	37	27.3	
2 nd	73	44.1	73	81.6	64	45.1	64	70.1	64	70.4	64	44.1	64	48.1	64	2.5	64	0.8	
5 th	5	8.5	5	3.3	4	33.3	4	31.2	4	47.4	4	37.5	4	21.0	4	1.1	4	3.8	
18 th	84	34.8	78	0.3	67	26.0	61	29.0	61	13.4	61	10.7	61	1.1	61	3.8	61	1.4	
District Weighted Average	28.7	211	28.7	182	28.8	166	39.6	166	34.7	166	23.6	166	21.6	166	4.6	166	7.0		
Gilliam YSC	73	30.4	73	63.0	64	40.4	64	53.7	64	52.3	64	38.6	64	38.8	64	1.1	64	0.8	
Marvin Foote YSC	92	31.5	89	4.1	80	12.6	61	20.0	61	13.2	61	9.0	61	0.8	61	2.5	61	0.0	
Mount View YSC	60	0.0	60	1.6	51	7.1	41	10.4	41	10.1	41	5.5	41	6.0	41	0.5	41	10.9	
Facility Weighted Average	22.7	222	22.8	195	20.3	166	30.6	166	27.5	166	19.5	166	16.7	166	1.5	166	3.0		
Central Region	225	6.8	222	1.1	195	4.4	166	20.0	166	5.8	166	3.8	166	0.0	166	0.0	166	0.0	
Northeast Region																			
8 th	20	99.2	22	67.7	22	39.1	21	24.7	21	11.0	21	64.1	21	20.5	21	0.3	21	0.6	
13 th	7	44.9	6	57.3	5	66.4	5	50.4	5	53.4	5	13.2	5	38.5	5	18.3	5	48.4	
17 th	36	27.7	39	2.5	37	8.7	30	6.8	30	28.5	30	13.2	30	43.4	30	10.7	30	13.4	
19 th	29	72.9	29	86.3	25	72.1	25	69.6	25	66.0	25	81.9	25	28.1	25	30.6	25	5.7	
20 th	21	31.5	19	9.6	17	15.0	13	1.6	13	5.5	13	4.1	13	2.5	13	4.6	13	3.6	
District Weighted Average	53.7	115	40.1	106	33.7	94	29.1	94	32.7	94	41.6	94	23.7	94	13.2	94	8.9		
Adams YSC	29	22.7	29	7.7	25	14.8	30	14.5	30	26.0	30	14.0	30	40.7	30	11.2	30	13.1	
Platte Valley YSC	69	82.7	68	69.3	69	35.2	64	12.1	64	19.7	64	37.3	64	6.8	64	0.0	64	0.0	
Remington	8	41.4	8	7.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Facility Weighted Average	63.2	105	47.6	94	19.8	94	12.9	94	21.7	94	29.9	94	17.6	94	3.6	94	4.2		
Northeast Region	106	57.0	105	25.5	94	17.8	94	2.7	94	13.7	94	22.7	94	5.7	94	0.0	94	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 2009-10 data from the FY 2009-10 SB 94 Report (TriWest, 2010)

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 10		FY 11		FY 12		FY 13		FY 14		FY 15		FY 16		FY 17		FY 18	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap*	% Days	Cap*	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days
Southern Region																		
3 rd	3	67.4	2	48.2	2	45.6	2	28.8	2	23.3	2	24.9	2	36.3	2	13.1	2	19.7
4 th	58	28.2	59	25.8	51	38.3	51	35.1	51	33.4	51	11.5	51	41.8	51	74.0	51	75.7
10 th	22	16.2	20	30.7	17	15.3	13	28.2	13	63.6	13	71.2	13	70.5	13	56.3	13	46.7
11 th	11	21.8	12	0.0	11	18.9	8	16.7	8	9.9	8	0.0	8	0.5	8	0.0	8	0.8
12 th	6	47.7	5	24.1	4	60.4	4	32.1	4	11.0	4	3.0	4	16.4	4	3.6	4	12.3
15 th	2	72.3	2	69.6	2	70.8	2	73.2	2	86.6	2	28.5	2	32.5	2	90.7	2	37.7
16 th	5	22.7	6	6.0	5	7.4	3	4.7	3	27.1	3	8.8	3	0.0	3	6.0	3	25.1
District Weighted Average	27.8	106	23.8	92	31.9	83	31.8	83	36.0	83	20.0	83	39.2	83	57.2	83	56.8	
Pueblo YSC	42	3.3	41	2.2	26	18.6	28	17.3	28	33.7	28	5.5	28	10.9	28	4.6	28	3.0
Spring Creek YSC	58	29.9	59	26.3	61	17.5	51	20.5	51	34.5	51	11.8	51	33.1	51	75.7	51	76.2
Staff Secure	6	34.0	5	21.4	4	44.0	4	27.1	4	11.0	4	3.0	4	13.1	4	3.6	4	12.3
Facility Weighted Average	19.6	105	16.7	91	22.4	83	19.7	83	33.1	83	9.3	83	24.6	83	48.2	83	48.4	
Southern Region	106	1.9	105	1.6	91	4.6	83	8.5	83	16.2	83	0.0	83	9.3	83	14.0	83	7.9
Western Region																		
6 th	6	56.2	7	35.3	6	41.8	5	14.2	5	5.5	5	4.7	5	0.0	5	12.0	5	20.5
7 th	6	64.9	7	23.6	7	26.0	7	41.4	7	4.7	7	11.8	7	5.5	7	6.0	7	4.4
9 th	6	15.6	7	20.5	6	67.5	6	16.7	6	9.0	6	4.9	6	39.9	6	0.0	6	4.9
14 th	4	6.8	4	1.6	3	1.6	3	2.2	3	0.8	3	6.0	3	9.8	3	0.0	3	4.4
21 st	17	30.7	18	16.4	16	26.8	14	33.4	14	25.5	14	34.5	14	37.7	14	39.1	14	61.2
22 nd	3	89.9	4	17.8	4	27.6	4	18.9	4	6.6	4	17.8	4	3.0	4	1.0	4	24.0
District Weighted Average	39.0	47	19.8	42	22.6	39	25.8	39	12.8	39	18.1	39	21.7	39	16.8	39	28.9	
Grand Mesa YSC	31	4.4	33	2.7	29	12.8	27	17.3	27	4.1	27	4.1	27	6.8	27	7.7	27	20.8
Denier YSC	9	46.3	11	24.9	10	4.9	9	6.8	9	0.3	9	1.6	9	0.0	9	1.4	9	7.4
Staff Secure***	2	74.8	3	23.0	3	0.0	3	21.1	3	10.1	3	10.4	3	1.6	3	0.0	---	---
Facility Weighted Average	16.7	47	9.2	42	10.0	39	15.2	39	3.7	39	4.0	39	4.8	39	5.7	36	17.5	
Western Region	42	3.8	47	0.8	42	0.5	39	2.7	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	1.64

* 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.

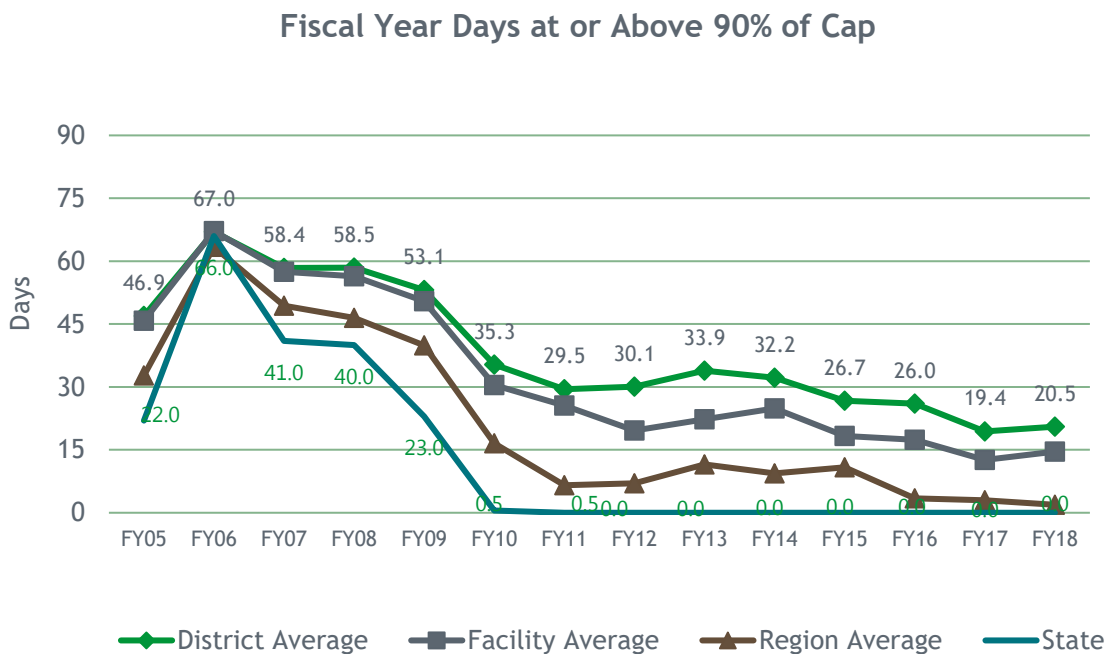
** FY 2009-10 data from the FY 2009-10 SB 94 Report (TriWest, 2010) ***Staff Secure facility closed 8/1/17. Beds to transferred to Grand Mesa YSC on 9/1/2017.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

In March 2018, the Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) released a build for Trails. For unknown reasons, the build appears to have triggered errors in the bed cap information and sporadic missing data in the bed utilization data from the time of the build release through the end of the fiscal year. DYS staff identified the error in the first week of July and notified OIT about the issue. Multiple requests were made by DYS to OIT regarding a resolution of the issue. As of October 1, 2018, corrected bed utilization data were not available in Trails nor were they provided by OIT. Due to the RFI constraints, the report was prepared with existing data.

Data for the state (Figure A1) and for the Central region are complete (Figure A2). All other regions, all facilities and all Judicial Districts are impacted. The number of days missing range from 0 to 16 for regions, 0 to 53 for facilities and 0 to 59 for Judicial Districts. Estimates of the percent of days at or above 90% of detention bed cap were calculated conservatively by using a denominator of 365 days regardless of the number of days on which data were available. Consequently, data may slightly underestimate strain within facilities and regions.

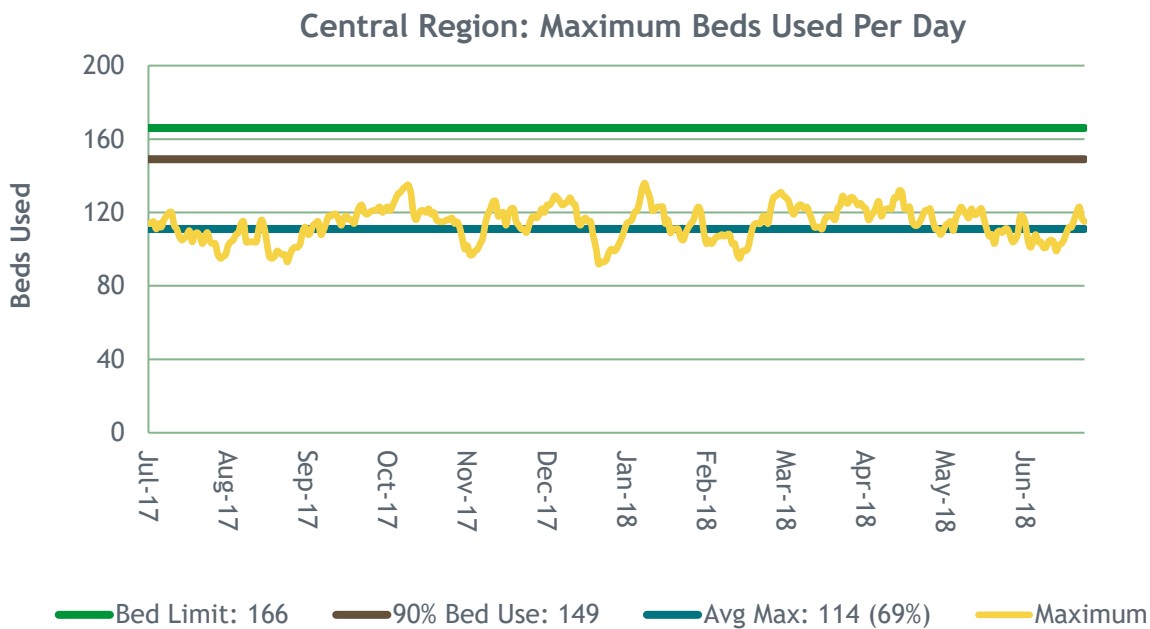
FIGURE A1. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, FACILITIES, REGIONS AND STATEWIDE.



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Operational Capacity. During the FY 2005-06 fiscal year, districts, facilities, regions, and Colorado 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 fiscal year, the average number of days that facilities were at or above 90% of district cap remained low, compared to the time period nine or more years earlier.

FIGURE A2. CENTRAL REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A3. GILLIAM YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

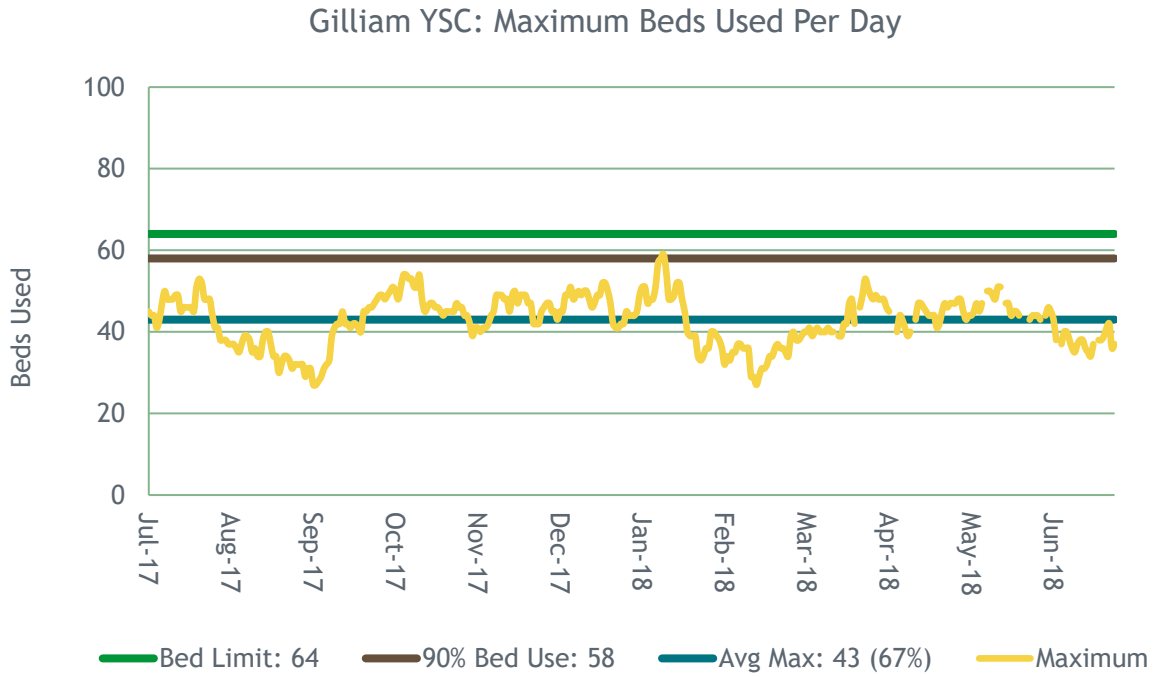
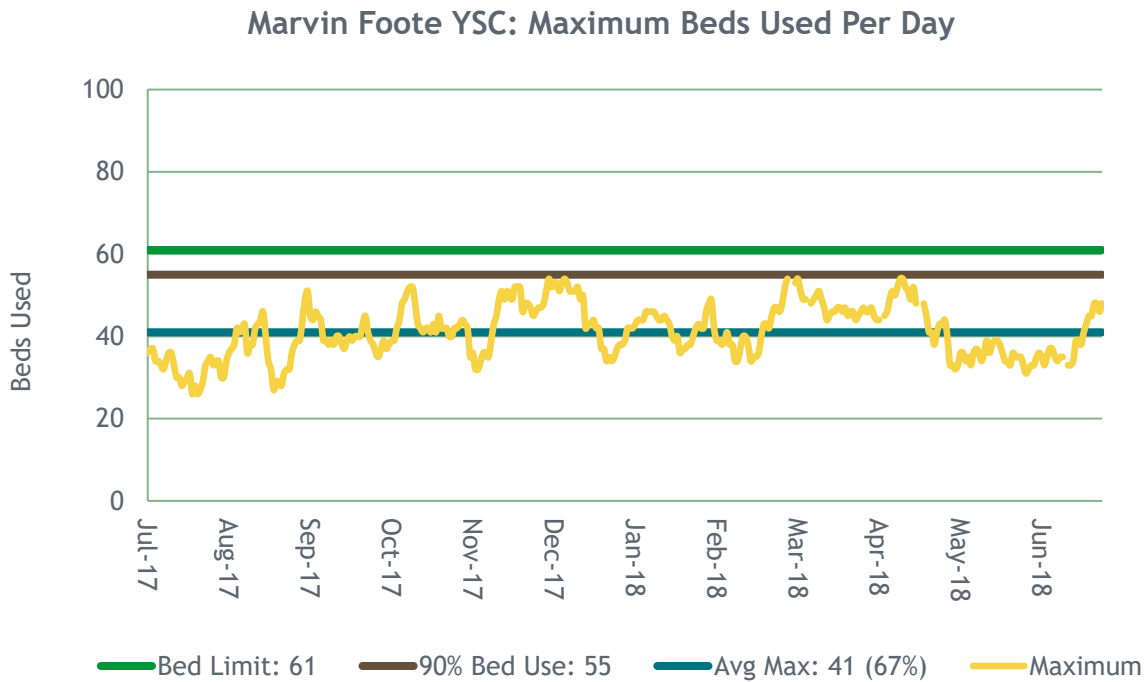


FIGURE A4. MARVIN FOOTE YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A5. MOUNT VIEW YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

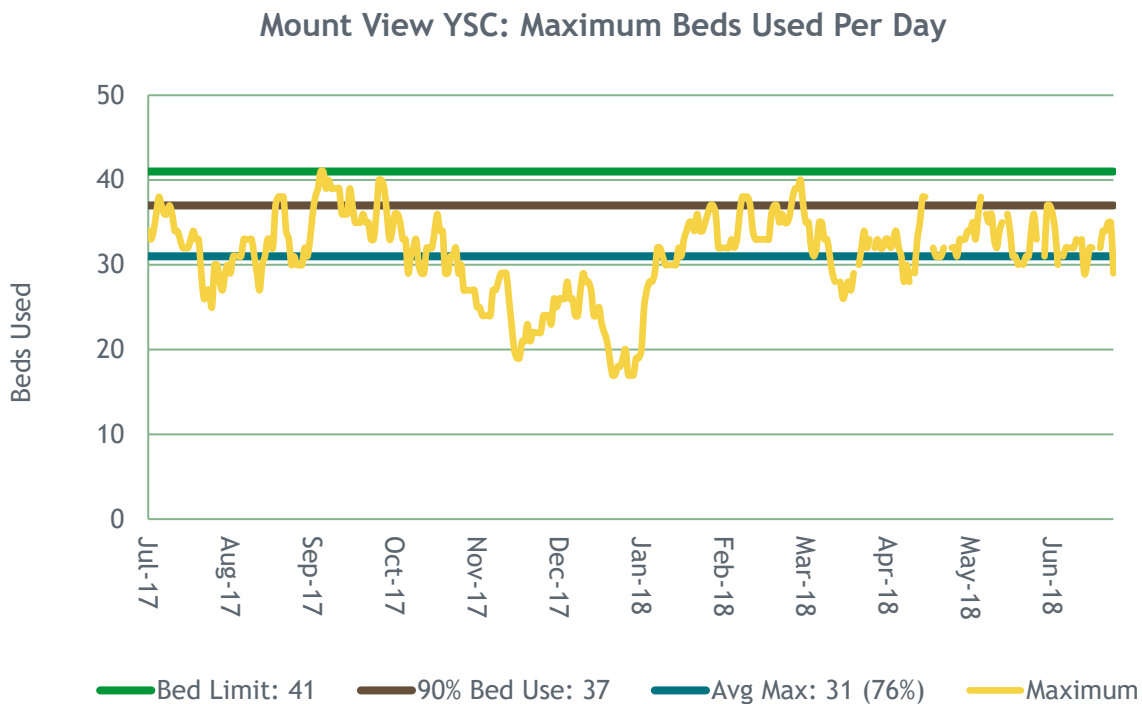
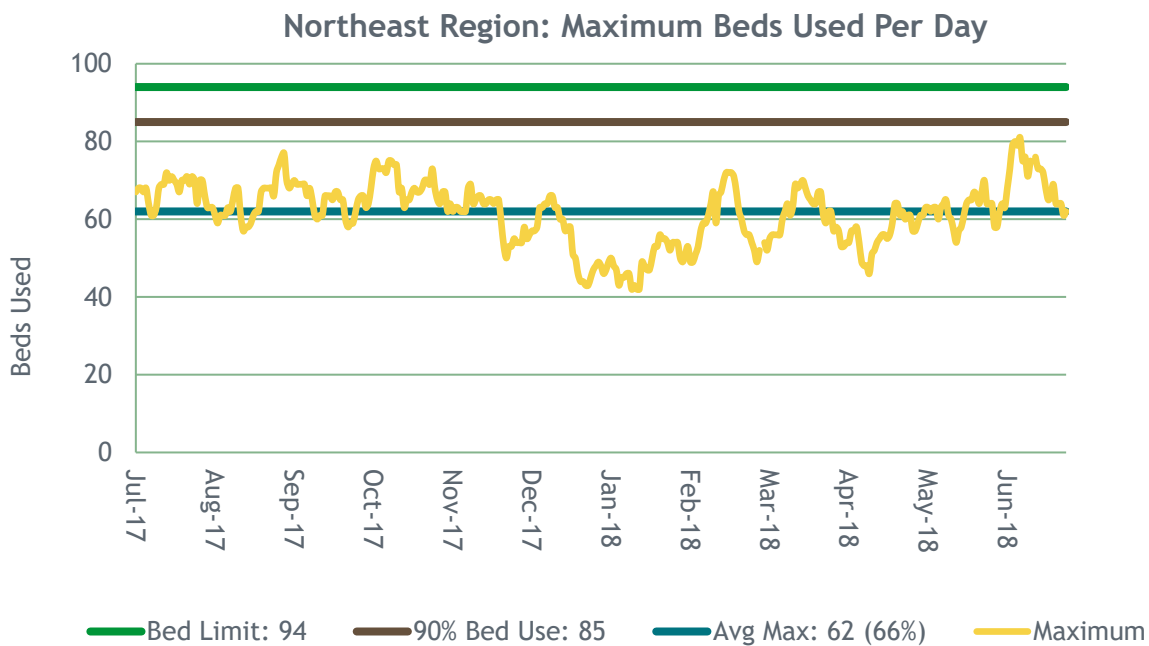


Figure A6. Northeast Region: Daily Bed Maximum



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A7. ADAMS YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

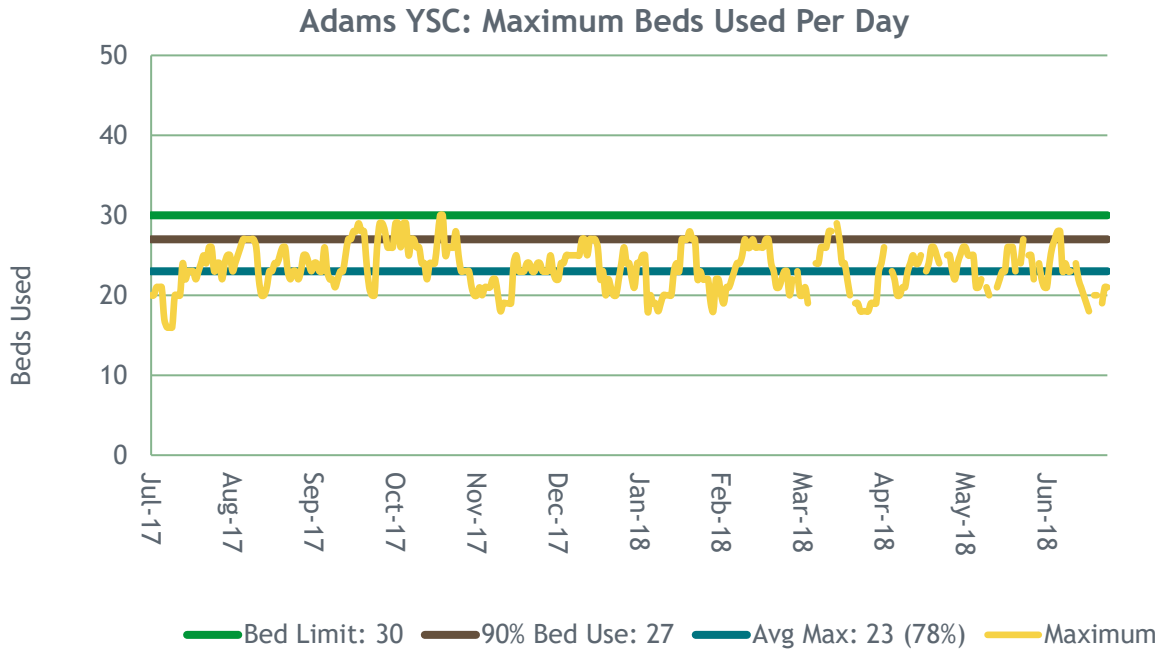


FIGURE A8. PLATTE VALLEY YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

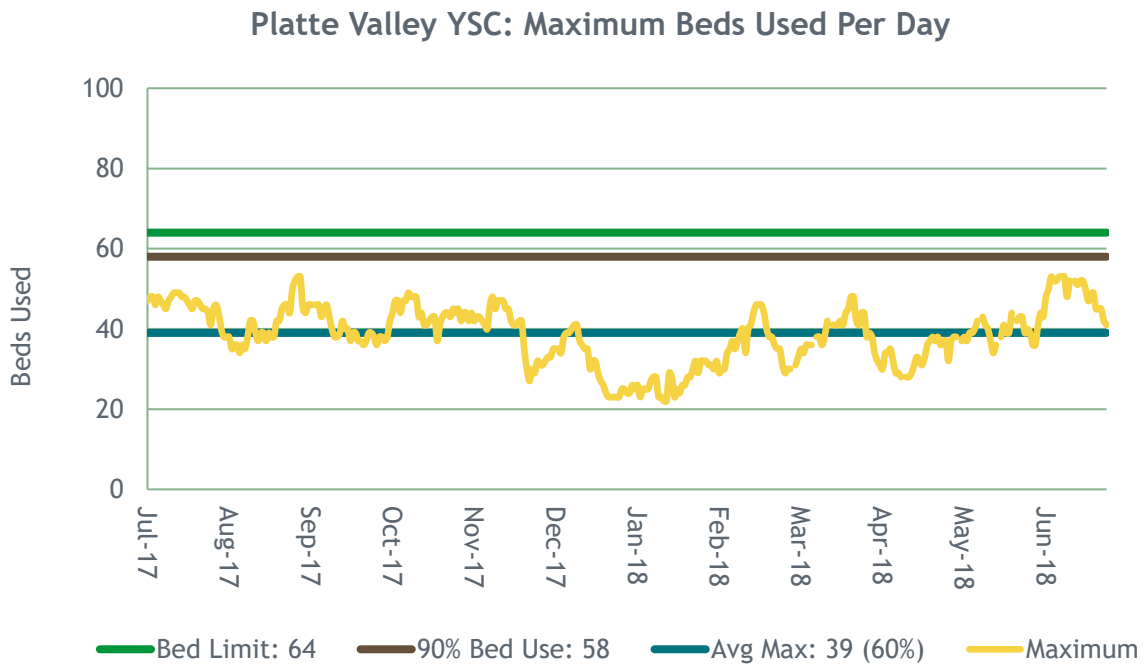


FIGURE A9. SOUTHERN REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

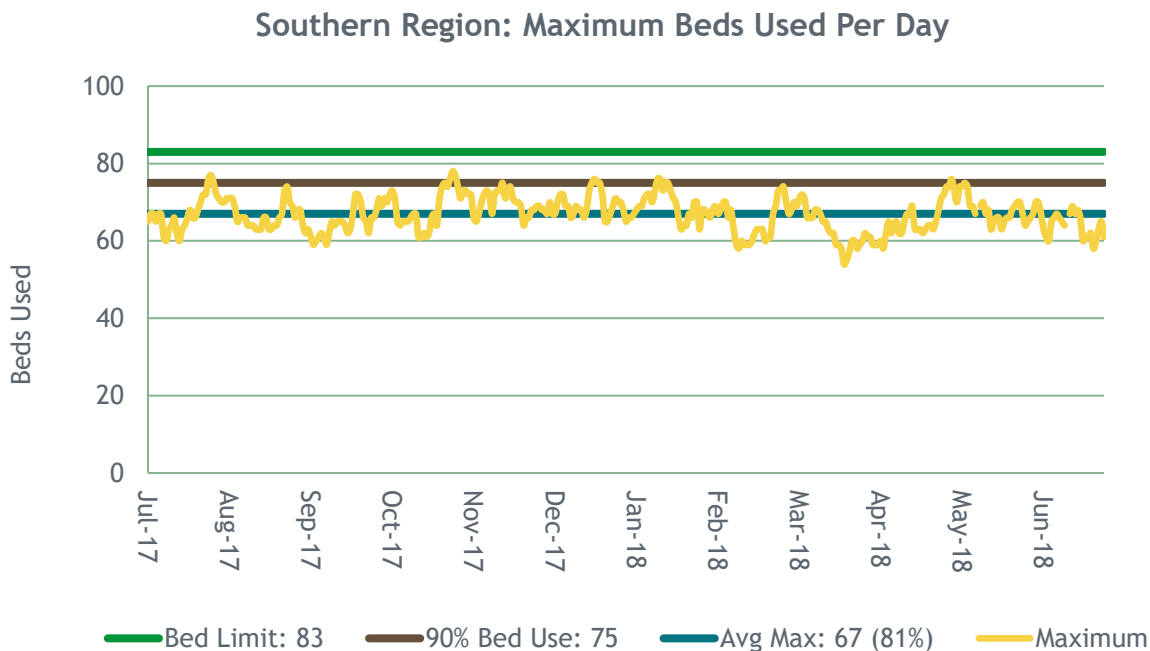
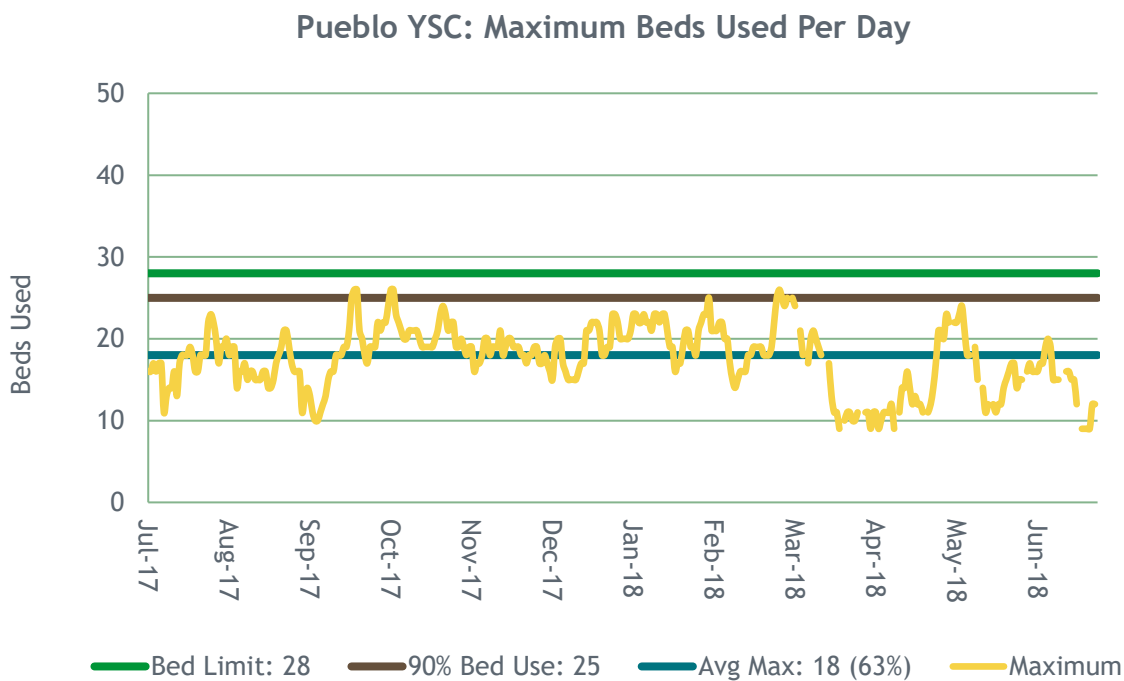


FIGURE A10. PUEBLO YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A11. SPRING CREEK YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

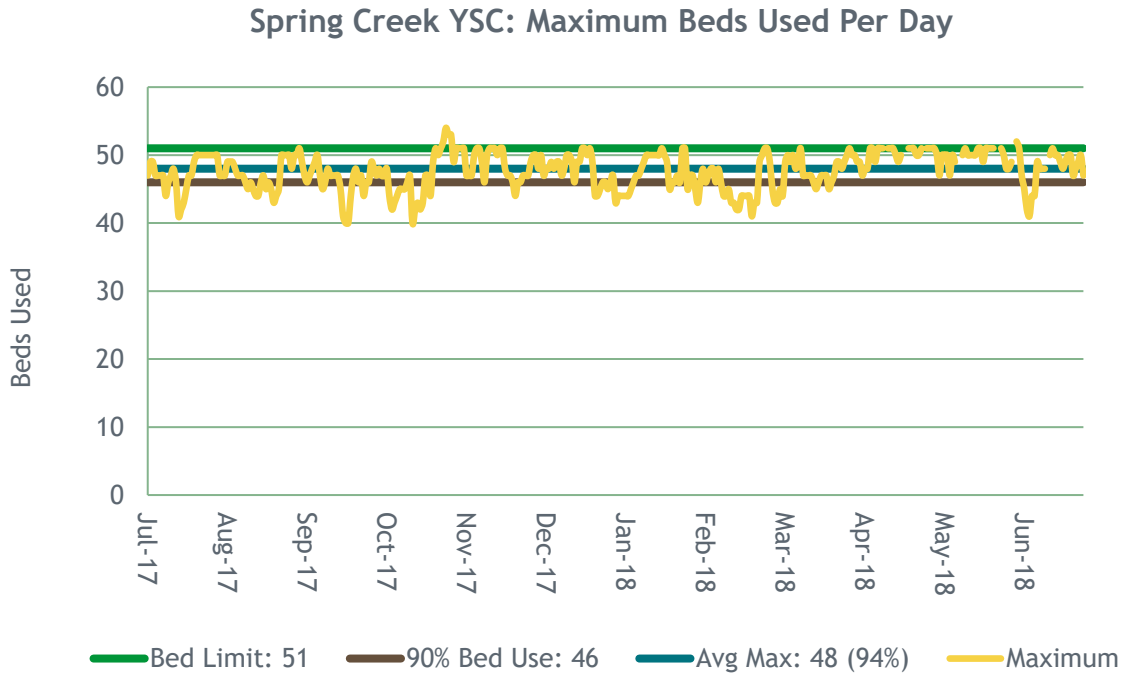
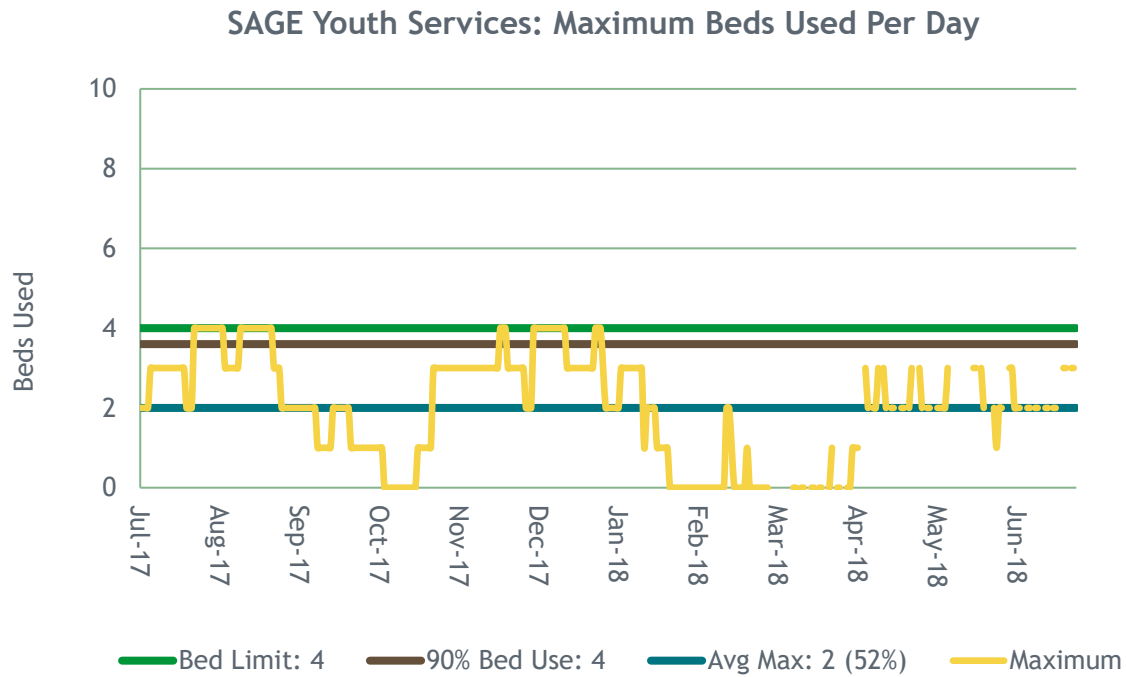


FIGURE A12. SAGE YOUTH SERVICES: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A13. WESTERN REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

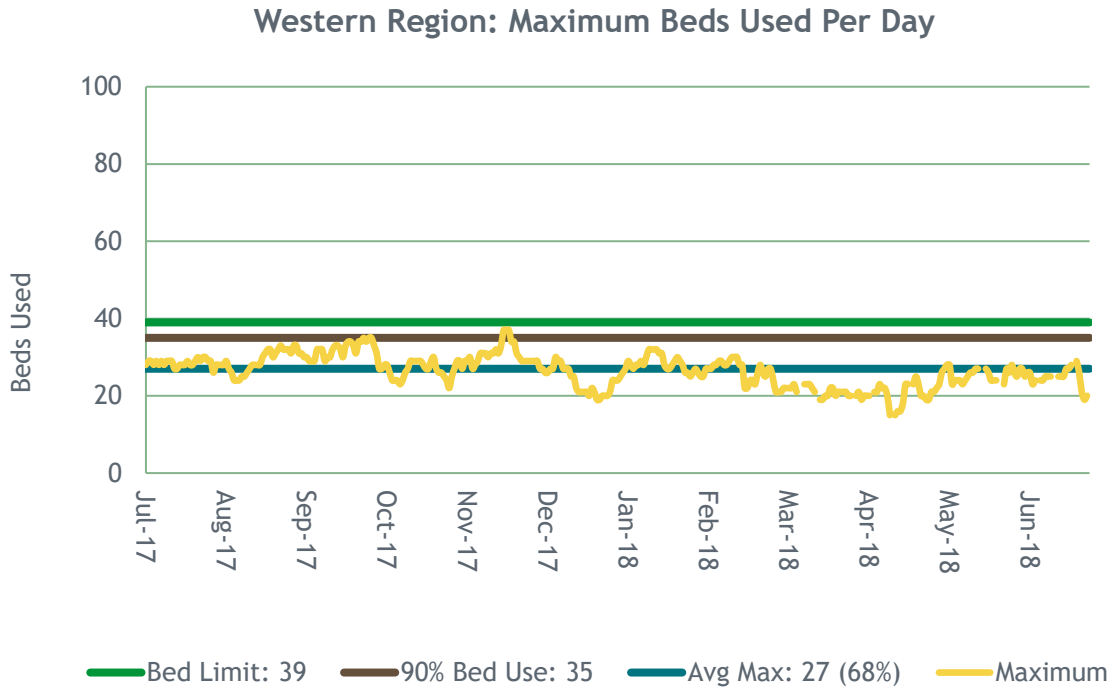


FIGURE A14. GRAND MESA YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

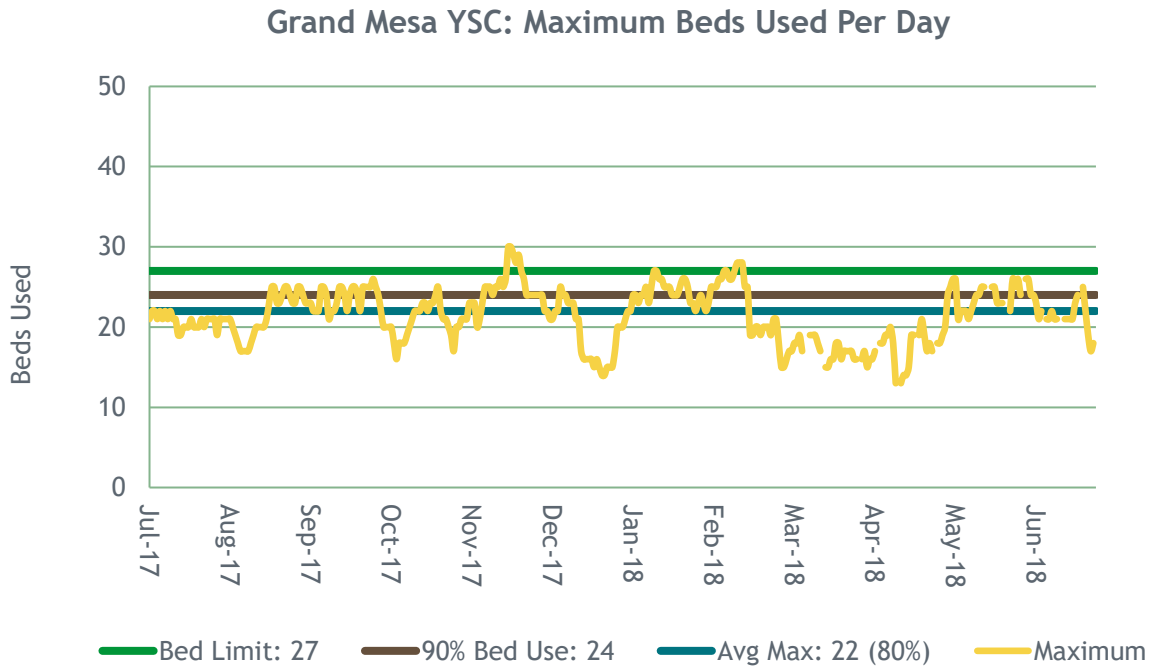


FIGURE A15. DENIER YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

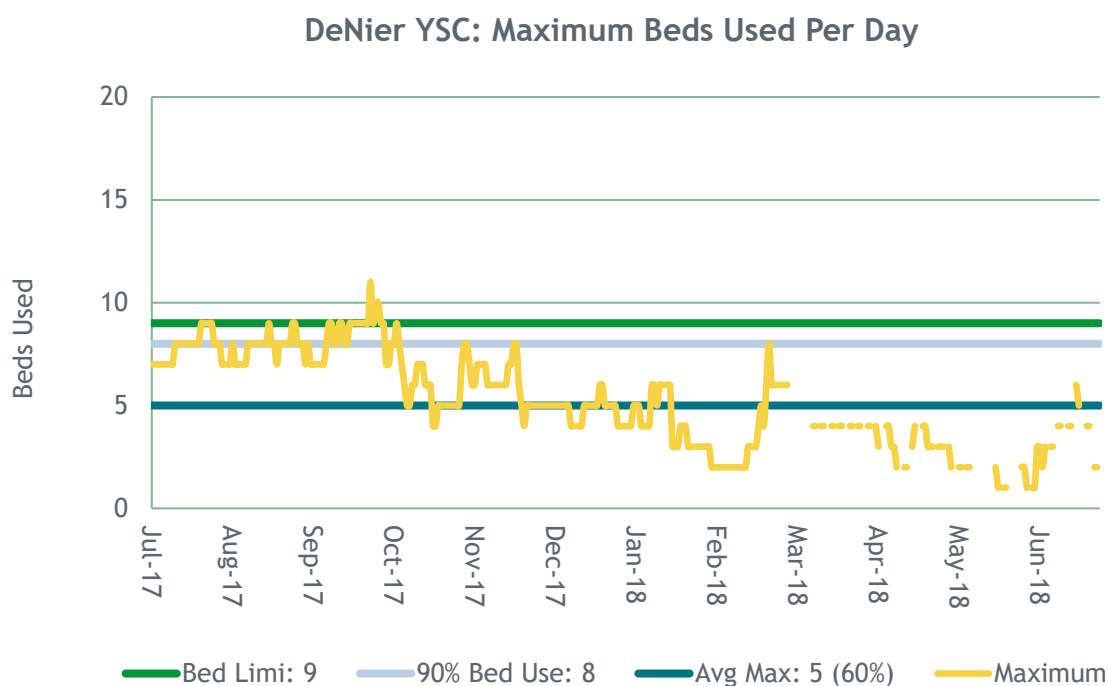


TABLE A2. MEDIAN LOS BY FACILITY

Median LOS (Days)	
Marvin Foote Youth Services Center	5.5
Gilliam Youth Services Center	7.0
Platte Valley Youth Services Center	7.9
Adams Youth Services Center	5.1
Pueblo Youth Services Center	5.5
Denier Center	7.0
Mount View Youth Services Center	6.1
Grand Mesa Youth Services Center	9.1
Sage Youth Services	8.4
Spring Creek Youth Services Center	11.0

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 are 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 of variations between districts.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

TABLE A3. MEDIAN LOS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DAYS)

Primary JD	FY 09-10	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
1	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.6	4.7	4.5	6.1
2	8.5	8.0	7.7	9.1	9.9	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.0
3	7.5	4.7	4.7	3.8	6.2	11.1	13.1	5.2	3.0
4	7.1	9.9	10.6	12.0	13.0	10.2	14.1	12.4	11.1
5	10.0	5.8	5.4	7.6	8.5	11.6	8.7	11.0	6.6
6	6.9	6.5	8.0	10.7	9.3	6.0	5.3	6.5	9.6
7	12.9	12.1	7.0	13.9	7.0	13.4	7.0	5.5	5.7
8	7.8	7.3	8.0	8.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	8.0	8.5
9	10.0	8.6	9.3	8.5	7.0	11.9	16.2	12.4	12.4
10	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.9	4.7	4.0	6.3	7.1	7.0
11	5.6	4.0	5.6	7.6	6.4	2.6	3.9	2.9	3.9
12	5.0	7.7	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.8	8.0	6.3	9.2
13	7.9	7.4	7.5	5.9	12.2	4.0	5.5	7.3	4.5
14	12.6	4.3	27.6	8.8	7.0	8.1	11.2	7.8	9.7
15	12.6	17.6	12.4	7.9	10.7	4.8	3.0	16.7	19.7
16	5.7	8.6	7.9	4.0	4.8	7.0	5.6	2.6	2.7
17	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.7	5.3
18	8.9	7.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.3	3.9	5.1	5.5
19	9.0	7.9	8.8	9.3	7.9	7.1	8.7	9.6	7.3
20	7.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.9	8.3
21	6.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	6.9	5.9	6.5	7.0	8.0
22	9.0	3.9	8.1	12.3	7.8	4.1	7.2	2.9	5.2
Total	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9

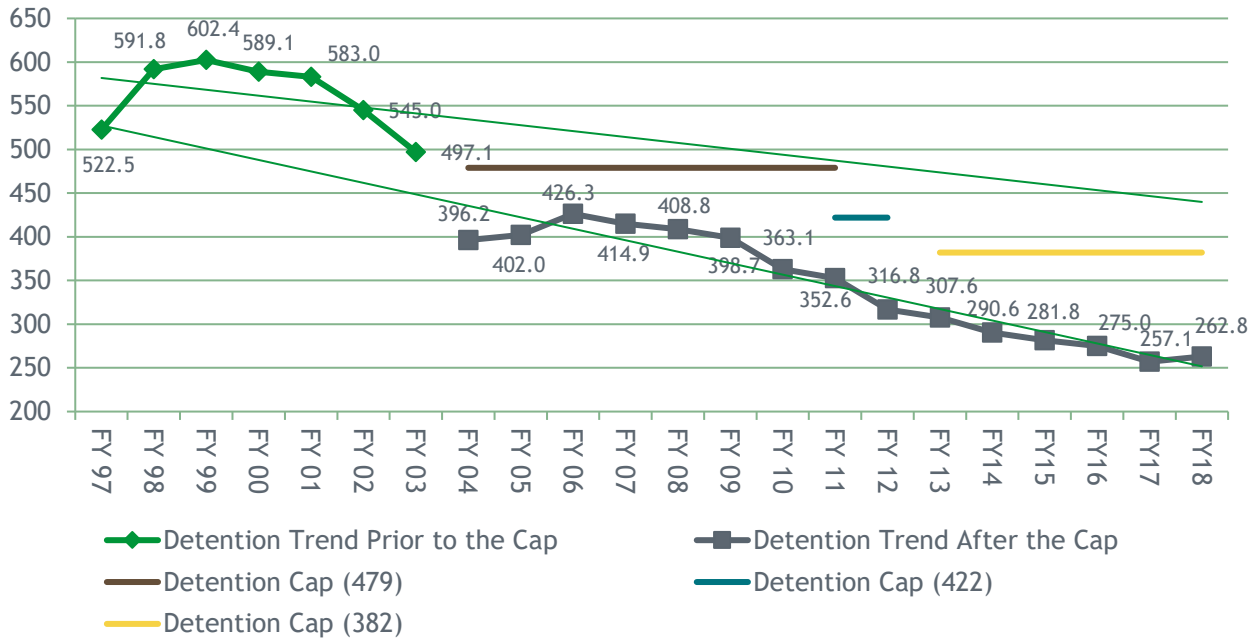
Detention Average Daily Population (ADP). As previous reports have indicated, the existence of maximum allowable utilization mathematically *dictates* that a calculated average will always be below that set cap. The average daily population could only meet the cap if all districts relied heavily on emergency 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

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

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 A16. DETENTION ADP: HISTORICAL TRENDS



APPENDIX B: COMMITMENT AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS

FIGURE B1. COMMITMENT ADP: HISTORICAL TRENDS

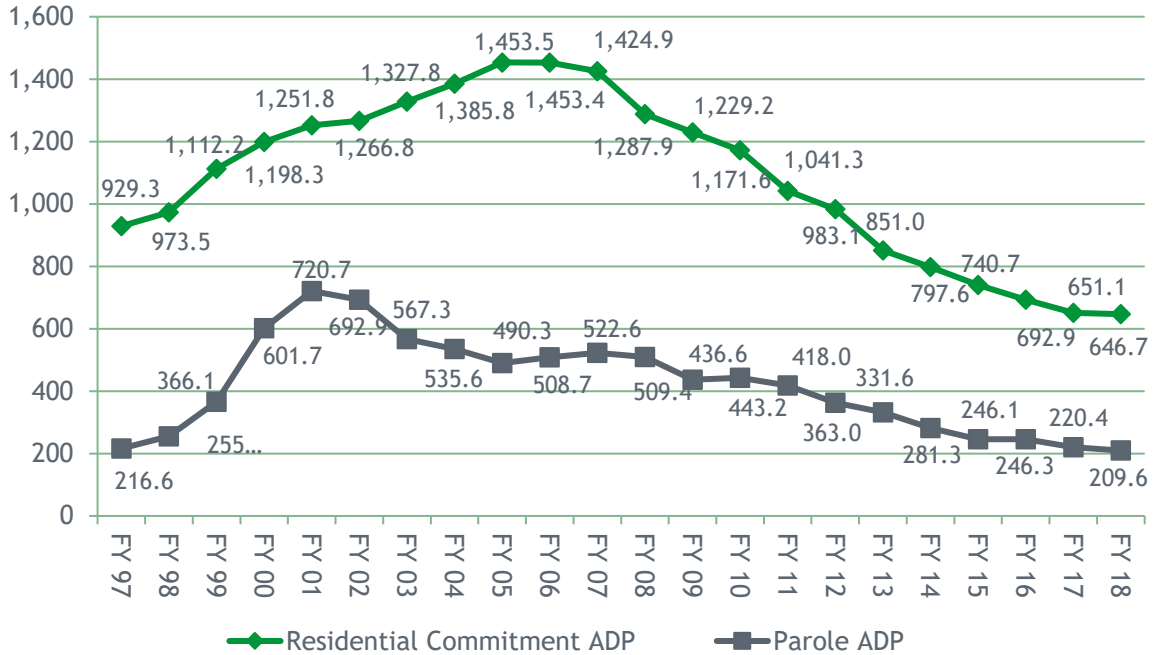


TABLE B1. COMMITMENT ADP BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT, FY 2017-18

JD	Residential ADP	JD	Residential ADP
1	82.3	12	4.5
2	96.3	13	7.8
3	0.4	14	2.1
4	97.1	15	6.1
5	7.3	16	0.3
6	7.5	17	63.2
7	8.6	18	78.1
8	38.3	19	57.3
9	6.1	20	8.4
10	29.8	21	33.7
11	6.1	22	5.4

APPENDIX C: JDSAG SCREENING BY ACTUAL PLACEMENT

TABLE C1. 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

TABLE C2. JDSAG SCREENING VS. ACTUAL PLACEMENT¹

Screening Result	Actual Placement										Screening Total	
	LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2		LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4		LEVEL 5			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LEVEL 1	5,091	92.5	51	0.9	26	0.5	132	2.4	205	3.7	5,505	80.8
LEVEL 2	128	87.7	3	2.1	2	1.4	5	3.4	8	5.5	146	2.1
LEVEL 3	60	32.6	1	0.5	9	4.9	53	28.8	61	33.2	184	2.7
LEVEL 4	228	30.2	3	0.4	2	0.3	326	43.2	196	26.0	755	11.1
LEVEL 5	45	19.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	26.9	121	53.3	227	3.3
Placement Total	5,552	81.4	58	0.9	39	0.6	577	8.5	591	8.7	6,817	100.0

**There were 6,853 screens during FY 2017-18. 7 Cases Were Missing Actual Placement and 29 were missing screening level.*

TABLE C3. JDSAG SCREENING AND ACTUAL PLACEMENT MATCH

Screening Level	% Agreement with Initial Placement							
	FY 10-11	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18
Secure Detention-Level 1	94.1	93.3	95.9	96.0	94.8	95.6	93.4	92.5
Staff Secure Detention-Level 2	3.4	4.4	0.5	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.1
Residential/Shelter-Level 3	4.6	3.0	5.2	3.6	1.7	2.2	1.1	4.9
Home Services-Level 4	37.7	35.3	31.2	37.3	37.2	37.8	38.1	43.2
Release-Level 5	49.8	49.3	48.6	50.4	53.8	50.5	44.1	53.3

¹ When actual placement is level 1, the user is required to enter the facility where the youth will be transported for detention placement. The number of detention admissions was 5,591. The 39 admissions not reflected in the level 1 actual placement, likely represent transfers between facilities for whom a JDSAG could be missing, as justification for placement was previously determined.

APPENDIX D: JUDICIAL DISTRICT GOALS AND OUTCOMES

Judicial District Common Objectives. Tables D1 and D2 describe JD targets and FY 2017-18 accomplishments for the three common goals for preadjudicated (Table D1) and sentenced (Table D2) youth: No failure to appear (FTAs), Youth Completing without New Charges, and Positive/Neutral Leave Reasons. The accomplishment values are measured for all SB 94/CYDC case terminations during the fiscal year for preadjudicated youth (N=4,126) and sentenced youth (N=2,268). 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 the youth 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 2017-18 to allow for comparison across years. The targets were pulled from the JD plans submitted in March of 2017 per the SB 94/CYDC 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 2017-18 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	709	98.1	90.0	704	97.4	90.0	666	92.1
2 nd	95.0	473	84.5	95.0	465	83.0	95.0	457	81.6
5 th	90.0	27	93.1	90.0	24	82.8	90.0	27	93.1
18 th	90.0	665	88.7	90.0	656	87.5	90.0	635	84.7
Northeast Region									
8 th	95.0	231	97.5	93.0	224	94.5	87.0	229	96.6
13 th	95.0	39	100.0	90.0	33	84.6	90.0	36	92.3
17 th	90.0	258	97.4	90.0	251	94.7	90.0	240	90.6
19 th	90.0	226	97.8	85.0	220	95.2	90.0	224	97.0
20 th	98.0	135	100.0	98.0	135	100.0	90.0	135	100.0
Southern Region									
3 rd	90.0	53	100.0	85.0	53	100.0	90.0	53	100.0
4 th	90.0	595	97.9	90.0	594	97.7	90.0	589	96.9
10 th	90.0	109	96.5	90.0	111	98.2	90.0	98	86.7
11 th	90.0	33	100.0	90.0	33	100.0	90.0	33	100.0
12 th	90.0	22	100.0	90.0	22	100.0	90.0	22	100.0
15 th	90.0	16	100.0	90.0	13	81.3	85.0	12	75.0
16 th	90.0	20	90.9	90.0	18	81.8	90.0	21	95.5
Western Region									
6 th	95.0	28	100.0	90.0	28	100.0	90.0	27	96.4
7 th	90.0	55	98.2	90.0	53	94.6	90.0	55	98.2
9 th	95.0	53	100.0	90.0	45	84.9	90.0	48	90.6
14 th	90.0	9	90.0	90.0	10	100.0	95.0	9	90.0
21 st	92.0	110	94.0	92.0	104	88.9	92.0	107	91.5
22 nd	90.0	20	76.9	90.0	22	84.6	90.0	21	80.8
State Total		3,886	94.2		3,818	92.5		3,744	90.7

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	440	99.8	90.0	439	99.6	90.0	418	94.8
2 nd	95.0	369	96.9	90.0	328	86.1	90.0	339	89.0
5 th	90.0	31	93.9	85.0	27	81.8	90.0	25	75.8
18 th	90.0	231	92.0	90.0	247	98.4	90.0	236	94.0
Northeast Region									
8 th	95.0	155	100.0	93.0	155	100.0	87.0	152	98.1
13 th	95.0	28	93.3	90.0	22	73.3	90.0	21	70.0
17 th	90.0	72	97.3	90.0	71	96.0	90.0	62	83.8
19 th	80.0	211	100.0	90.0	207	98.1	90.0	205	97.2
20 th	98.0	44	100.0	98.0	44	100.0	90.0	44	100.0
Southern Region									
3 rd	90.0	20	100.0	85.0	18	90.0	90.0	20	100.0
4 th	90.0	268	97.8	90.0	257	93.8	90.0	250	91.2
10 th	90.0	93	94.9	90.0	92	93.9	90.0	75	76.5
11 th	90.0	32	97.0	90.0	32	97.0	90.0	33	100.0
12 th	90.0	9	100.0	90.0	9	100.0	90.0	8	88.9
15 th	85.0	22	100.0	85.0	20	90.9	85.0	21	95.5
16 th	90.0	22	78.6	90.0	25	89.3	90.0	28	100.0
Western Region									
6 th	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	11	100.0
7 th	90.0	58	100.0	90.0	53	91.4	90.0	54	93.1
9 th	95.0	21	95.5	90.0	22	100.0	90.0	21	95.5
14 th	90.0	2	66.7	90.0	2	66.7	95.0	1	33.3
21 st	92.0	60	93.8	92.0	58	90.6	90.0	45	70.3
22 nd	90.0	5	83.3	90.0	6	100.0	90.0	5	83.3
State Total		2,204	97.2		2,145	94.6		2,074	91.4

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

TABLE D3. CENTRAL REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT

Central Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2017-2018 Outcome
1 st	<p>At least 95% of all moderate and high risk pre-adjudicated youth will have an assessment-informed, client-driven, case plan.</p> <p>100% of all completed pre-trial case plans will be provided to the new supervising agency.</p>	<p><u>Goal not measured</u>: This goal was not tracked due to leadership transition.</p> <p><u>Goal not measured</u>: This goal was not tracked due to leadership transition.</p>
2 nd	<p>100% of sentenced youth in detention working with the interventionist will receive an individualized service plan to reduce recidivism.</p> <p>95% of sentenced youth in detention working with the interventionist will be enrolled in an education or employment program within 30 days of discharge.</p> <p>80% of CMP/SB 94/CYDC sentenced youth will successfully complete diversion, probation or parole.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met</u>. 312 of 374 youth = 83.4%</p> <p><u>Goal not met</u>. 245 of 374 youth = 65.5%</p> <p><u>Goal met</u>. 333 of 374 youth = 89.0%</p>
5 th	<p>To reduce length of stay in detention for preadjudicated youth.</p> <p>75% of sentenced youth will complete SB 94/CYDC services testing negative for all substances.</p> <p>90% of youth with a mental health or substance abuse diagnosis will have a case plan goal related to treatment.</p>	<p><u>Goal met</u>. FY18 (9.35 average LOS) vs. FY17 (15.3 average LOS)</p> <p><u>Goal not met</u>. 37 of 54 youth = 68.5%</p> <p><u>Goal met</u>. 16 of 17 youth = 94.1%</p>

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

TABLE D3. CENTRAL REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

Central Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2017-18 Outcome
18 th	Reduce technical violations by 5% of preadjudicated youth participating in the Pre-Trial Release Program.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 2.5%-point decrease (FY18: 88 of 489 youth vs. FY17: 93 of 454 youth)
	70% of preadjudicated youth completing Pre-Trial Supervision will not recidivate for 6 months after termination.	<u>Goal met.</u> 77 of 436 youth recidivated = 82.3% did not recidivate
	Reduce pre-adjudicated dually involved youth on the Pre-Trial Release Program by 25%.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 3.6%-point increase (FY18: 52 of 489 youth vs. FY17: 32 of 454 youth)
	70% of sentenced youth who complete the WhyTry Program will successfully complete probation.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 10 of 33 youth = 30.3%. 23 youth who completed still active on probation.
	90% of sentenced youth referred for services from Truancy Court will demonstrate improved attendance.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 3 of 5 youth = 60.0%
	90% of sentenced youth referred for services from Truancy Court will demonstrate a decrease in behavioral incidents at school.	<u>Goal met.</u> 5 of 5 youth = 100.0%
	90% of sentenced youth referred for services from Truancy Court will not receive new criminal charges.	<u>Goal met.</u> 5 of 5 youth = 100.0%
90% of sentenced youth referred for services from Truancy Court will not receive a detention sentence.	<u>Goal met.</u> 5 of 5 youth = 100.0%	

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

TABLE D4. NORTHEAST REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT

Northeast Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2017-18 Outcome
8 th	<p>85% of preadjudicated youth will complete SB 94/CYDC supervision services without returning to custody for non-compliance of SB 94/CYDC program conditions and court orders during the period of intervention.</p> <p>87% of preadjudicated youth will complete SB 94/CYDC supervision services without having UA or BA results at levels indicating new or continued drug or alcohol use while under supervision.</p> <p>Use Georgetown RED project to significantly impact Hispanic/Latino relative rate index (RRI), reducing it to below 5.0. RRI for Latino youth compared to White youth committed to DYS for FY 2016-17 was 5.52.</p> <p>To decrease # and/or % of youth detained for FTC warrants or remands. The # of youth detained in 2016-17 was 290. The % of all youth detained in 2016-17 for FTC warrants or remands was 54.8% (159 of 290).</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 195 of 218 youth = 89.4%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 183 of 218 youth = 83.9%</p> <p><u>Goal not met as stated.</u> 19.0% of FY 17-18 committed youth (4 of 21 youth) were Latino vs. 33.3% of FY 16-17 committed youth (12 of 36 youth). RRI could not be calculated due to small sample size, but MOR showed improvement.</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 9.2%-point decrease; FY 18: 128 of 281 youth vs. FY17: 159 of 290 youth (FY18: 45.6% vs. FY17: 54.8%)</p>
13 th	<p>75% of preadjudicated SB 94/CYDC youth will complete the High on Life and Nothing Else program during their period of SB 94/CYDC supervision.</p> <p>90% of preadjudicated youth will maintain and/or complete an educational or vocational program throughout the term of SB 94/CYDC supervision.</p> <p>75% of sentenced SB 94/CYDC youth will complete the High on Life and Nothing Else program during their period of SB 94/CYDC supervision.</p> <p>90% of sentenced youth will maintain and/or complete an educational or vocational program throughout the term of SB 94/CYDC supervision.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 22 of 26 youth = 84.6%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 34 of 37 youth = 91.9%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 11 of 14 youth = 78.6%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 17 of 19 youth = 89.5%</p>

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

TABLE D4. NORTHEAST REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

Northeast Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2017-18 Outcome
17 th	<p>90% of the students who attend the ROC for 36 days or more will earn educational credit.</p> <p>75% of youth who participate in PATHS will enroll in an education/vocational program or GED program.</p> <p>75% of PATHS after-hours reporting program preadjudicated participants will have a successful discharge.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 12 of 13 youth = 92.3%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 136 of 203 youth = 67.0%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 179 of 203 youth = 88.2%</p>
19 th	<p>90% of preadjudicated youth who are released from custody back into the community and participate in the pre-trial program will successfully maintain attendance in an educational program or get reintegrated into an educational program.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 157 of 169 youth = 93.0%</p>
20 th	<p>Less than 35% of youth who score low risk on the CJRA pre-screen during the fiscal year will be on probation. (Baseline 41% in FY 14-15; 36% in FY 15-16; 19% in FY 16-17)</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 19 of 115 youth = 16.5%</p>

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

TABLE D5. SOUTHERN REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT

Southern Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2017-18 Outcome
3 rd	90% of youth being served through SB 94/CYDC will not reoffend resulting in detention while participating in services.	<u>Goal met.</u> 75 of 77 youth = 97.4%
	90% of preadjudicated and sentenced youth who are provided services through SB 94/CYDC that score HIGH on the CJRA pre-screen will have a full CJRA completed while on SB 94 supervision.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 0 of 9 youth = 0.0%
	90% of preadjudicated and sentenced youth who are provided services through SB 94/CYDC will provide proof of school enrollment, provide grades and not be truant from school.	<u>Goal met.</u> 70 of 77 youth = 90.9%
4 th	75% of youth who are emergency released from juvenile detention will not be re-detained in the detention setting within a 3-month timeframe.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 39 of 54 youth = 72.2%
10 th	70% of preadjudicated youth engaged in the ROC (Recognizing Opportunities for Change) program will not pick up new charges resulting in detention.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 8 of 13 youth = 61.5%
	70% of sentenced youth engaged in the ROC (Recognizing Opportunities for Change) program will not pick up new charges resulting in detention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 27 of 37 youth = 73.0%
11 th	90% of sentenced youth who are sentenced to probation will have a CET staffing.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 8 of 19 youth = 42.1%
12 th	70% of youth receiving Wrap services will not have accrued new felony charges 6 months after the intervention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 4 of 4 youth = 100.0%
	70% of youth identified as Crossover will not have accrued new felony charges 6 months after being identified as Crossover and beginning services with SB 94/CYDC.	<u>Goal met.</u> 10 of 12 youth = 83.3%

TABLE D5. SOUTHERN REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

Southern Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2017-18 Outcome
15 th	85% of preadjudicated youth that receive SB 94/CYDC Pre-trial supervision will not return to custody due to noncompliance.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 10 of 13 youth =76.9%
	85% of preadjudicated or sentenced juveniles who score Low Risk on the CJRA pre-screen, and do not have significant charges, will not remain in detention for a period of more than 15 days.	<u>Goal met.</u> 6 of 6 youth = 100.0%
	85% of sentenced youth enrolled in the SB 94/CYDC Restitution Program will complete all hours allowed and will pay restitution owed to their victims.	N/A. No youth enrolled in program.
16 th	90% of youth adjudicated as habitually truant and placed in the M.A.P. Program shall complete the period of intervention without being sent to secure detention for non-compliance.	Goal met. 20 of 20 youth = 100.0%

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

TABLE D6. WESTERN REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT

Western Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2017-18 Outcome
6 th	80% of preadjudicated youth will participate in services that are identified by the CJRA assessment and/or any other professional evaluation including Mental Health and Substance Abuse.	<u>Goal met.</u> 42 of 49 youth = 85.7%
7 th	Increase number of SB 94/CYDC youth served by 10% by building relationships with law enforcement and probation.	<u>Goal met.</u> 33.3% increase (FY18: 132 vs. FY17: 99)
9 th	50% of Garfield County SB 94/CYDC preadjudicated youth will have improved parent involvement demonstrated by parent(s) attending at least one parenting group, individual session, and/or meeting one or more times with a minority family advocate.	<u>Goal met.</u> 32 of 63 youth = 50.8%
	50% of Garfield County SB 94/CYDC sentenced youth will have improved parent involvement demonstrated by parent(s) attending at least one parenting group, individual session, and/or meeting one or more times with a minority family advocate.	<u>Goal met.</u> 14 of 28 youth = 50.0%
14 th	90% of youth that are detained after a detention hearing will receive a MDT, TDP, or WRAP to develop a release plan within 7 days of the detention hearing.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 12 of 14 youth = 85.6%
21 st	50% of preadjudicated youth will receive an interagency staffing which will result in an assessment for services that will include natural supports, families and collaborative agency efforts to reduce the length of stay in detention. This will also reduce the amount of Delinquent Reviews being ordered, which can delay the release of youth.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 40 of 117 youth = 34.2%
	50% of sentenced youth will receive an interagency staffing which will result in an assessment for services that will include natural supports, families and collaborative agency efforts in order to reduce youth remaining in detention longer than necessary. This will also reduce the amount of Delinquent Reviews being ordered, which can delay the release of youth.	<u>Goal met.</u> 37 of 63 youth = 58.7%

TABLE D6. WESTERN REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

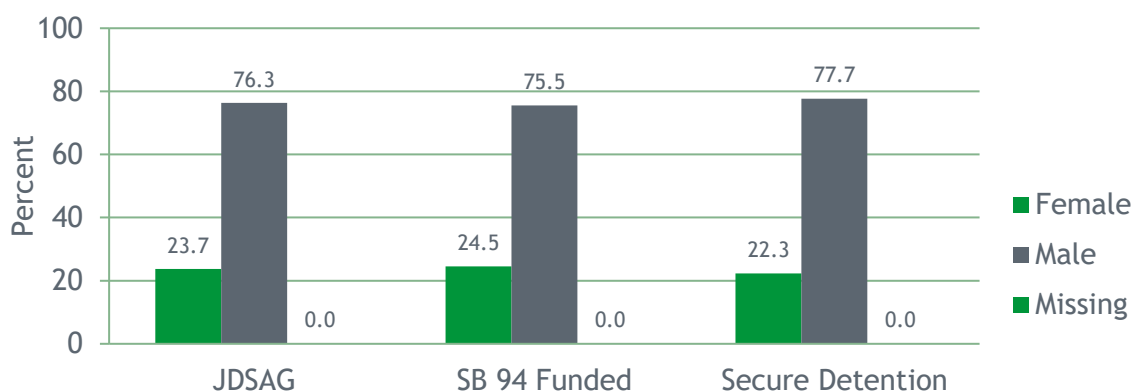
Western Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2017-18 Outcome
22 nd	90% of preadjudicated Native American youth will complete SB 94/CYDC without receiving new charges during the period of intervention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 9 of 9 youth = 100.0%
	90% of enrolled preadjudicated/sentenced Native American youth will complete SB 94/CYDC services without failing to appear for court during the period of intervention.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 8 of 9 youth = 88.9%
	90% of enrolled preadjudicated/sentenced youth will attend school or an alternative program to school.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 20 of 31 youth = 64.5%
	80% of enrolled preadjudicated/sentenced youth will successfully attend one prosocial activity once a month.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 16 of 31 youth = 51.6%
	90% of sentenced Native American youth served through SB 94/CYDC will complete the period of intervention with a positive or neutral leave reason.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 8 of 9 youth = 88.9%
	80% of all preadjudicated/sentenced youth will have at least two referrals entered in the Trails system (prosocial activity, educational achievement, substance abuse treatment, mental health services, etc.)	<u>Goal not met.</u> 10 of 31 youth = 32.3%

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

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/CYDC funded services. Figures E1 and E2 display the gender and ethnicity for youth receiving JDSAG screening, SB 94/CYDC services, 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 39% of youth were Caucasian, 32% of the youth were Hispanic or Latino, while fewer than 15% were Black or African American. Ethnicity was unknown for approximately 11% of youth receiving SB 94/CYDC 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

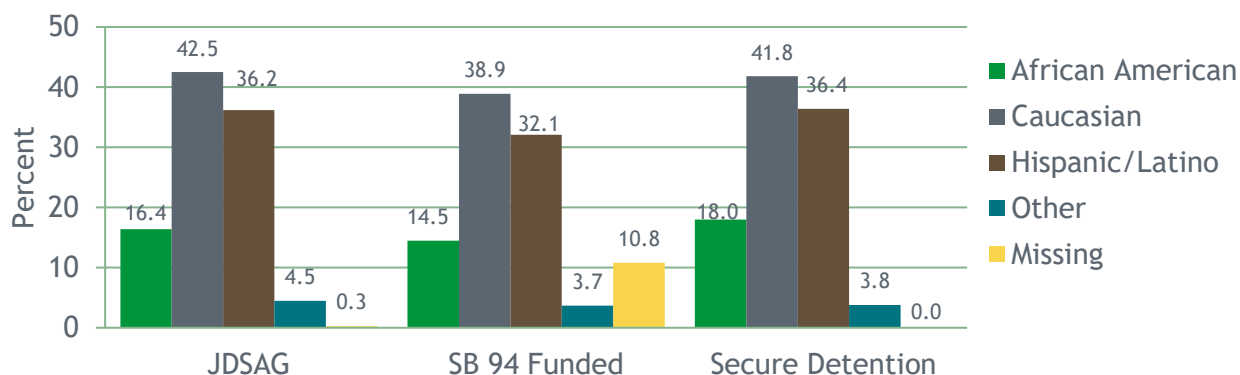


TABLE E1. SECURE DETENTION DEMOGRAPHICS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT: PERCENT OF DETENTION POPULATION

Primary JD	N	Female	Male	Caucasian	Black	Hispanic	Other
1	340	25.0	75.0	55.7	8.2	32.9	3.2
2	475	20.4	79.6	14.5	38.5	44.1	2.9
3	18	16.7	83.3	38.8	5.6	50.0	5.6
4	473	21.8	78.2	43.9	26.8	26.6	2.7
5	28	28.6	71.4	42.8	0.0	53.6	3.6
6	28	25.0	75.0	50.0	3.6	25.0	21.4
7	46	26.1	73.9	63.1	0.0	32.6	4.3
8	168	21.4	78.6	66.6	5.4	25.0	3.0
9	34	26.5	73.5	50.0	0.0	47.1	2.9
10	137	28.5	71.5	21.9	3.6	67.2	7.3
11	59	18.6	81.4	59.4	18.6	20.3	1.7
12	24	29.2	70.8	20.8	4.2	66.7	8.3
13	59	23.7	76.3	50.8	3.4	37.3	8.5
14	11	0.0	100.0	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0
15	17	17.6	82.4	52.9	0.0	41.2	5.9
16	24	25.0	75.0	62.5	0.0	33.3	4.2
17	277	16.6	83.4	32.5	15.2	47.2	5.1
18	572	22.9	77.1	40.3	28.3	28.1	3.3
19	271	22.5	77.5	41.3	5.2	51.3	2.2
20	75	25.3	74.7	57.4	4.0	33.3	5.3
21	131	22.1	77.9	73.3	1.5	22.9	2.3
22	16	31.3	68.8	62.4	0.0	6.3	31.3

APPENDIX F: SENATE BILL 94 FUNDING

APPENDIX F: SENATE BILL 94 FUNDING

TABLE F1. SB 94/CYDC ALLOCATION BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT [\$\$ UPDATED BUT STILL MISSING ADMIN AND TOTAL SPENDING]

JD	FY 2010-11 Funding	FY 2010-11 "Budget Reduction"	FY 2011-12 & FY 2012-13 Allocations	"Provider Rate Increase"	FY 2013-14 Allocations	"Provider Rate Increase"	FY 2014-15 Allocations	FY 2015-16 Allocations	FY 2016-17 Allocations	"Cost of Living Increase"	FY 2017-18 Allocations
		7.50%		2.00%		2.50%				1.40%	
1	\$1,318,913	\$98,918	\$1,219,995	\$24,400	\$1,244,394	\$28,621	\$1,173,464	\$1,175,867	\$1,175,867	\$16,462	\$1,192,329
2	\$1,573,987	\$118,049	\$1,455,938	\$29,119	\$1,485,057	\$34,220	\$1,403,029	\$1,426,880	\$1,426,880	\$19,976	\$1,446,856
3	\$92,933	\$6,970	\$85,963	\$1,719	\$87,682	\$2,017	\$82,684	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561
4	\$1,474,712	\$110,603	\$1,364,109	\$27,282	\$1,391,391	\$35,570	\$1,458,365	\$1,483,157	\$1,483,157	\$20,764	\$1,503,921
5	\$202,349	\$15,176	\$187,173	\$3,743	\$190,916	\$4,970	\$203,755	\$207,219	\$207,219	\$2,901	\$210,120
6	\$134,006	\$10,050	\$123,956	\$2,479	\$126,435	\$2,990	\$122,591	\$124,675	\$124,675	\$1,745	\$126,420
7	\$216,850	\$16,264	\$200,586	\$4,012	\$204,598	\$5,437	\$222,928	\$226,718	\$226,718	\$3,174	\$229,892
8	\$696,284	\$52,221	\$644,063	\$12,881	\$656,944	\$19,204	\$787,379	\$882,396	\$901,671	\$12,623	\$914,294
9	\$173,247	\$12,994	\$160,253	\$3,205	\$163,459	\$4,550	\$186,549	\$189,720	\$189,720	\$2,656	\$192,376
10	\$457,923	\$34,344	\$423,579	\$8,472	\$432,050	\$9,937	\$407,423	\$399,952	\$399,952	\$5,599	\$405,551
11	\$314,363	\$23,577	\$290,786	\$5,816	\$296,601	\$6,822	\$279,695	\$242,419	\$223,144	\$3,124	\$226,268
12	\$198,482	\$14,886	\$183,596	\$3,672	\$187,268	\$4,307	\$176,594	\$163,368	\$163,368	\$2,287	\$165,655
13	\$211,032	\$15,827	\$195,205	\$3,904	\$199,109	\$5,458	\$223,780	\$227,584	\$227,584	\$3,186	\$230,770
14	\$121,464	\$9,110	\$112,354	\$2,247	\$114,601	\$2,636	\$108,069	\$103,639	\$103,639	\$1,450	\$105,089
15	\$80,000	\$6,000	\$74,000	\$1,480	\$75,480	\$2,000	\$82,000	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561
16	\$119,730	\$8,980	\$110,750	\$2,215	\$112,965	\$2,598	\$106,526	\$99,760	\$99,760	\$1,396	\$101,156
17	\$1,144,945	\$85,871	\$1,059,074	\$21,181	\$1,080,256	\$29,172	\$1,196,043	\$1,216,376	\$1,216,376	\$17,029	\$1,233,405
18	\$1,984,347	\$148,826	\$1,835,521	\$36,710	\$1,872,231	\$46,133	\$1,891,443	\$1,923,597	\$1,923,597	\$26,930	\$1,950,527
19	\$877,503	\$65,813	\$811,690	\$16,234	\$827,924	\$24,203	\$992,307	\$1,042,138	\$1,042,138	\$14,589	\$1,056,727
20	\$700,593	\$52,544	\$648,049	\$12,961	\$661,009	\$15,281	\$626,513	\$637,164	\$637,164	\$8,920	\$646,084
21	\$407,563	\$30,567	\$376,996	\$7,540	\$384,536	\$8,844	\$362,617	\$362,854	\$362,854	\$5,079	\$367,933
22	\$88,901	\$6,668	\$82,233	\$1,645	\$83,878	\$2,000	\$82,000	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561
State	\$12,590,127	\$944,260	\$11,645,867	\$232,917	\$11,878,785	\$296,970	\$12,175,754	\$12,385,665	\$12,385,665	\$173,391	\$12,559,056
TOTAL SB94 Administrative	\$441,401	\$55,740	\$385,661		\$393,374		\$403,208	\$407,140	\$407,140		\$413,080
TOTAL FUNDING	\$13,031,528	\$1,000,000	\$12,031,528	\$232,917	\$12,272,159	\$296,970	\$12,578,962	\$12,792,805	\$12,792,805		\$12,972,136

*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. Mid.	Code:
First name, MI:		DOB:	Charge 2:		Fel. Mid.	Code:
Work Phone:		Home Phone:	Charge 3:		Fel. Mid.	Code:
Ethnicity (check all that apply):	Hispanic	Afr-Amer	Nat-Amer	Asian-Amer	White	Other:
Screening Date/Time:		Parent(s)/Guardian:		Contact Information:		

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 _____

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

Y 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

LOCAL USE

Screeners Name: _____ Court Date: _____ Recommendation By: _____

County: _____ Agency: _____ Hearing Notes: _____

Screening Notes: _____

APPENDIX H: COPY OF CJRA PRESREEN

APPENDIX H: COPY OF CJRA PRESREEN

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

Name _____		Initiated _____ / _____ / _____		Trails ID _____	
Last		First		Month Day Year	
DOMAIN 1: Criminal History (Record of Delinquency Petitions Resulting in Diversion, Deferred Adjudication, Adjudication, Commitment to the Division of Youth Corrections, or Conviction)					
<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> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Circle the appropriate score</i></p>					
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		
<p>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.</p>					
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		
<p>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).</p>					
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		
<p>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.</p>					
7. Misdemeanor sex offense delinquency petitions: Total misdemeanor sex offenses or misdemeanors where the underlying factual basis involves unlawful sexual behavior.		None	0		
		One	1		
		Two or more	2		
8. Felony sex offense delinquency petitions: Total felony sex offenses or felonies where the underlying factual basis involves unlawful sexual behavior.		None	0		
		One	1		
		Two or more	2		
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		
<p>Criminal History Score: (Maximum of 31 points)</p>					

APPENDIX H: COPY OF CJRA PRESCREEN

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: <i>Fighting or threatening students; threatening teachers/staff; overly disruptive behavior; drug/alcohol use; crimes, e.g., theft, vandalism; lying, cheating, dishonesty..</i>	<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 DYC 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 <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes Father/male caretaker <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes Older sibling <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes Younger sibling <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes 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 Father/male caretaker <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes Older sibling <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes Younger sibling <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes Other member <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

APPENDIX H: COPY OF CJRA PRESCREEN

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

APPENDIX H: COPY OF CJRA PRESCREEN

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

Social History Score: (Maximum of 18 points)

Pre-Screen Attitude/Behavior Indicators

<p>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></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No reports of violence that are not included criminal history</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Reports of violence that are not included in criminal history</p>
<p>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></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No reports of sexual aggression that are not included in criminal history</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Reports of sexual aggression that are not included in criminal history</p>
<p>17. Accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior:</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Minimizes, denies, justifies, excuses, or blames others</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Accepts anti-social behavior as okay</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Proud of anti-social behavior</p>
<p>18. Attitude toward responsible law abiding behavior:</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Abides by conventions/values</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Believes conventions/values sometime apply to him or her</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Does not believe conventions/values apply to him or her</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Resents or is hostile toward responsible behavior</p>
<p>19. Belief in yelling and verbal aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is rarely appropriate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is sometimes appropriate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Believes verbal aggression is often appropriate</p>
<p>20. Belief in fighting and physical aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is never appropriate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is rarely appropriate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is sometimes appropriate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Believes physical aggression is often appropriate</p>

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: _____