

Evaluation of the Senate Bill 91-94/Colorado Youth Detention Continuum Program

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2019-2020

PREPARED FOR:

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



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

By *Infinite Frontier Consulting, LLC*

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Annual Report: Fiscal Year 2019-2020

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
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019
CYDC	Colorado Youth Detention Continuum
DHS	Department of Human Services
DYS	Division of Youth Services
Executive Order 034	Executive Order D 2020 034 temporarily suspended certain statutes regulating juvenile justice practices.
Executive Order 060	Executive Order D 2020 060 amended Executive Order 034
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
SB 19-210	Senate Bill 19-210 addressing juvenile justice reform
TRAILS	Management information data system used by DYS

EVALUATION OF THE SENATE BILL 94 /CYDC 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 9; Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections, Community Programs, S.B. 91-94 Programs. Item 9 reads as follows:

The Department is requested to submit to the Joint Budget Committee no later than November 1 of each year a report that includes the following information by judicial district and for the state as a whole: (1) comparisons of trends in detention and commitment incarceration rates; (2) profiles of youth served by S.B. 91-094; (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 nearly three decades, the SB 91-94/Colorado Youth Detention Continuum (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.

FY 2019-20 provided unique challenges for the CYDC program. CYDC responded to legislatively mandated juvenile justice reform efforts delineated in Senate Bill 19-210 (S.B. 19-210) which included the reduction of the detention bed cap from 382 to 327 and the implementation of a virtual bed borrowing pilot initiative. During spring 2020, the emergence of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) necessitated a further reduction in the number of available detention beds to reduce the risk of transmission for youth and staff. Executive Order D 2020 034 (Executive Order 034) provided DYS with the authority to set new criteria for detention. DYS utilized that authority to temporarily reduce the detention cap from 327 to 200 on April 21, 2020 through the end of the fiscal year. Executive Order D 2020 060 additionally provided DYS with the authority to hold individuals charged with an offense as a juvenile in secure detention past the age of 18 rather than transferring those individuals to adult jail facilities.

(1) TRENDS IN DETENTION AND COMMITMENT

The rates of both detention and commitment have consistently declined over the past ten 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 Colorado population.

- ∞ Statewide detention rates have declined 41.5% from 6.5 per 10,000 youth in FY 2010-11 to 3.8 in FY 2019-20 (see Figure 1). This represents the lowest recorded detention rate for Colorado over the last decade.
- ∞ Similarly, commitment rates have declined 59.9% from 19.2 per 10,000 youth to 7.7 in the same ten fiscal year period.

FIGURE 1. STATEWIDE COMMITMENT AND DETENTION RATES



TABLE 1. COMMITMENT AND DETENTION RATES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	FY 14-15		FY 15-16		FY 16-17		FY 17-18		FY 18-19		FY 19-20	
	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det
1	12.8	4.8	12.5	4.3	13.5	4.3	14.7	5.1	15.3	3.5	11.4	3.2
2	25.3	9.2	22.1	8.9	17.7	6.9	14.7	6.1	14.6	7.3	12.6	6.1
3	12.3	4.6	8.3	6.7	5.6	3.3	2.0	5.2	2.6	11.6	14.8	13.3
4	13.4	4.6	11.0	5.2	9.9	5.5	11.7	5.5	10.7	5.6	7.8	5.4
5	8.3	2.6	11.2	2.6	9.6	1.1	6.8	1.3	6.5	1.3	4.1	1.0
6	22.4	3.6	15.4	2.3	11.3	3.6	11.2	3.9	6.4	1.9	1.9	0.7
7	8.7	4.2	8.8	3.8	7.5	3.7	8.0	3.0	8.5	2.5	6.0	0.5
8	11.8	5.7	13.4	4.6	13.6	3.2	11.3	3.3	6.6	3.1	5.3	3.4
9	8.8	2.8	4.2	4.7	5.4	2.6	6.3	3.1	6.5	2.7	4.2	1.4
10	15.0	6.8	21.9	7.0	21.3	6.4	16.4	5.8	8.2	4.1	5.3	2.5
11	13.6	3.8	6.2	4.0	6.9	3.5	8.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	4.2	2.5
12	12.5	2.6	11.3	4.0	16.0	3.3	8.6	3.6	3.3	4.1	6.9	3.5
13	15.8	2.6	9.9	4.3	8.2	3.4	9.2	5.1	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.4
14	3.4	1.7	5.9	1.7	4.3	0.5	3.8	1.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.7
15	8.7	4.3	5.5	4.6	8.4	13.4	28.7	6.1	22.1	6.1	14.0	6.3
16	9.0	5.2	2.2	1.8	0.0	3.0	0.9	5.6	2.3	4.1	8.0	1.5
17	12.8	3.3	11.6	3.6	10.0	3.0	8.6	3.1	8.4	3.2	6.1	2.8
18	7.8	4.1	6.6	3.4	5.5	3.3	6.4	3.4	7.9	3.8	6.4	4.1
19	15.9	7.4	15.4	5.6	15.3	5.1	15.3	3.9	12.1	4.8	9.4	2.6
20	3.1	1.9	4.2	1.7	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.3
21	18.3	6.9	19.6	7.3	23.7	6.9	21.0	8.3	21.6	7.4	19.6	6.3
22	20.1	5.6	13.1	3.0	10.8	2.9	17.2	7.7	15.7	4.0	21.8	2.7
STATE	12.8	4.9	11.8	4.7	10.8	4.3	10.5	4.3	9.7	4.3	7.7	3.8

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

- ∞ In FY 2019-20, detention rates ranged from 0.5 per 10,000 youth in the 7th Judicial District to 13.3 in the 3rd Judicial District (see Table 1 for rates by Judicial District).
- ∞ In FY 2019-20, commitment rates showed similar variability across Judicial Districts ranging from 0.0 per 10,000 youth in the 14th Judicial District to 21.8 in the 22nd Judicial District.

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 three additional times: July 1, 2011 to 422, April 1, 2013 to 382, and to its current limit of 327 on July 1, 2019. 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.

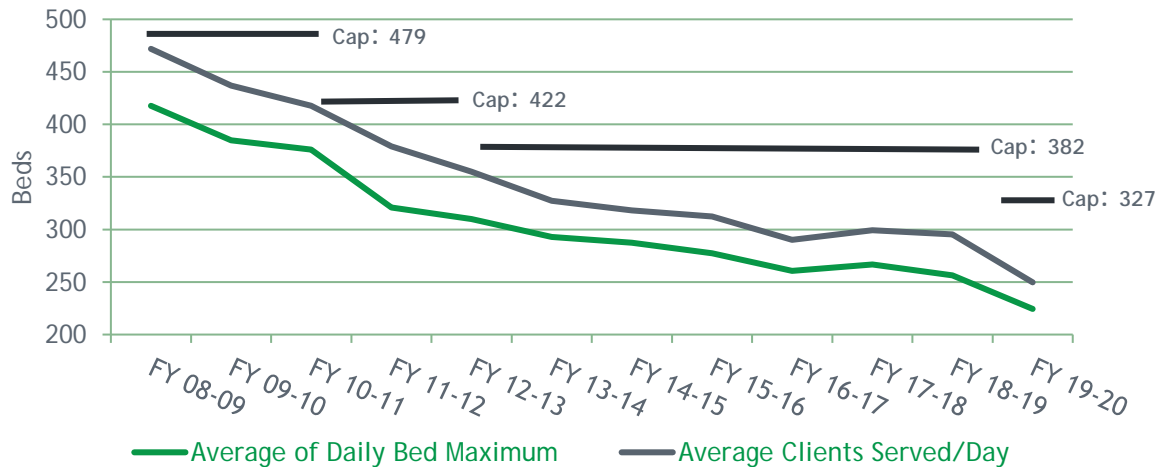
On April 21, 2020, Executive Order D 2020 034 (Executive Order 034) went into effect, providing DYS with the authority to modify criteria for secure detention. DYS used that authority to reduce the detention bed cap from 327 to 200 beds statewide. All Judicial Districts and all youth centers throughout the state experienced a reduction in the number of detention beds available for use.

Indices of secure bed utilization suggest that capacity was successfully managed during FY 2019-20 at the statewide level, but there was considerable strain on the system as Judicial Districts adjusted to the lowered detention bed cap at the beginning of FY 2019-20 and again when the detention bed cap was lowered to 200 following the issuance of Executive Order 034.

- ∞ The highest maximum daily count during FY 2019-20 was 283 beds. This maximum occurred in November 2019 and represented 86.5% of the cap of that day's detention bed cap (327).
 - The highest maximum daily count under Executive Order 034 was 185 and occurred in May 2020. This represented 92.5% of that day's detention bed cap (200).
- ∞ Across the state, there was at least one youth center at or above 90% of the cap on 333 days (91.0% of the FY). This is a 17.3% increase over the number of days that met this criterion last fiscal year.
 - Prior to Executive Order 034, there was at least one youth center at or above 90% of the cap on 89.8% of days. Once Executive Order 034 was in effect, this increased to 95.8% of days.

- ∞ During FY 2019-20, the total client load (total number of youth served each day, even if only present for a portion of the day, averaged 249.7 youth per day. This is down 15.4% from last fiscal year (see Figure 2).
 - Prior to Executive Order 034, the total client load averaged 261.3 youth per day. Once the capacity limits were placed on detention in response to Executive Order 034, the total client load averaged 201.39 youth per day.

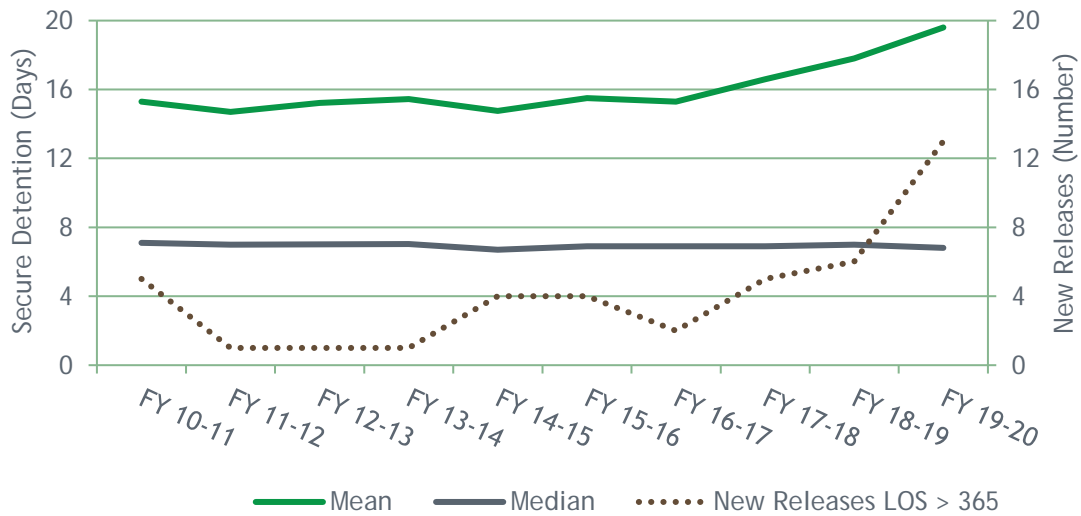
FIGURE 2. DETENTION BED USE



- ∞ On average, DYS processed 22.4 new admissions/releases per day, which is a 20.6% decrease from the prior fiscal year. Both the statutory limit on detention capacity established by S.B. 19-210 and the capacity limits placed on detention through criteria established in Executive Order 034 likely contributed to the substantial decline in new admissions/releases per day.
 - The average new admissions/releases per day was 24.0, prior to Executive Order 034. After Executive Order 034 was enacted, this new admissions/releases per day decreased to 15.9.
- ∞ Median length of stay (LOS) has been stable over the past 10 years (see Figure 3), while mean LOS rose over the past three fiscal years. The mean value is more sensitive to outliers.
 - Over the past three years, the number of newly released youth held in detention for at least 365 days increased relative to prior years, with 13 youth newly released in the current fiscal year.
 - Two primary examples of why youth may have a length of stay of one year or longer include youth who are directly filed on in adult court, but housed in a detention facility until the time of trial, and youth pre-adjudicated on serious felony charges in

juvenile court whom the court orders remanded to secure detention until their trial and sentencing is complete.

FIGURE 3. LENGTH OF STAY - MEAN VS. MEDIAN



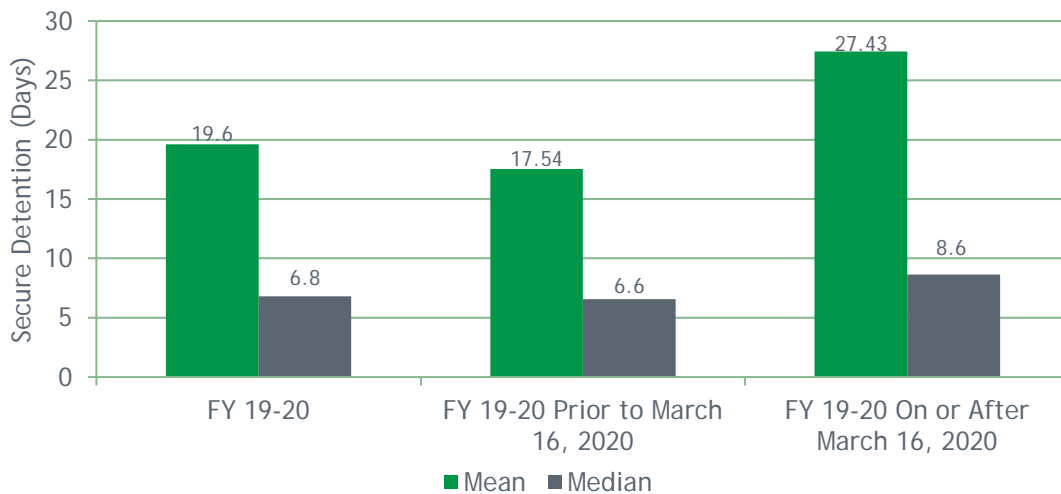
Juvenile justice practices that affect detention utilization were impacted prior to the issuance of Executive Order 034 and the reduction in bed capacity that began April 21, 2020. For example, the Colorado Supreme Court¹ suspended some statewide court operations due to COVID-19 on March 16, 2020. Juvenile detention hearings continued to be held but may have been delayed in some jurisdictions as courts implemented new procedures to protect staff and the public from the risk of COVID-19 transmission. For example, courts in Judicial Districts 18, 20 and 21 were closed from at least March 16, 2020 through March 18, 2020 to implement changes.

- JDSAG data provides some evidence that detention utilization was disrupted as early as March 16, 2020. In the period prior to March 16, 2020, an average of 16.6 youth were screened with the JDSAG per day. After March 16, 2020, an average of 9.3 youth were screened per day.
- The decline in detention screening from mid-March until the end of June is not a typical pattern to observe. In FY 2018-19, the average number of youth screened per day was 17.0 prior to March 16, while the average number screened from March 16 until the end of the FY was 17.1.

¹ <https://www.courts.state.co.us/Media/release.cfm?id=1941>

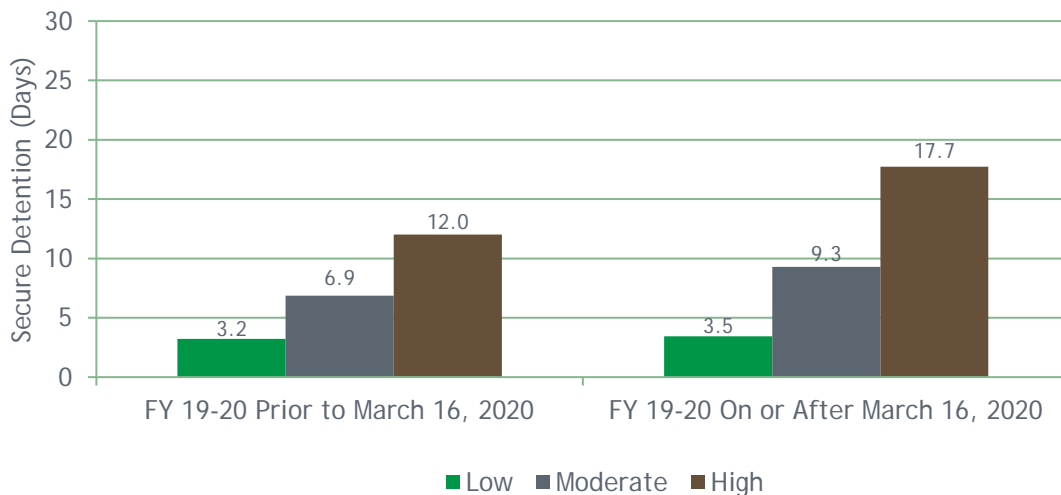
- This pattern suggests that youth were less likely to be referred for screening. Those referrals typically come from law enforcement, probation, and the court system.
- ∞ Using March 16, 2020 as a marker for when juvenile court practices were disrupted by COVID-19, Figure 4 demonstrates that both the mean and the median length of stay were longer after some court practices were suspended and other practices were changed to reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission.
- LOS was longer after March 16, 2020, despite the fact that 8 of the 13 long LOS youth referenced in Figure 3 were released prior to March 16, 2020.

FIGURE 4. DIFFERENCE IN LENGTH OF DETENTION STAY BEFORE AND AFTER COVID-19 RELATED CHANGES IN JUVENILE COURT PRACTICES



- ∞ Comparing LOS across levels of risk of reoffending reveals that youth whose Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA; see Appendix H for a copy of the instrument) prescreen scores indicated youth had a low risk of recidivism had a median LOS of 3.2 days, while youth with moderate and high CJRA scores had median stays of 7.2 and 13.1 days, respectively.
- Figure 5 shows the median LOS for youth determined to be at low, moderate or high risk of recidivism before and after COVID-19 related changes in juvenile justice practices.

FIGURE 5. DIFFERENCE IN LENGTH OF DETENTION STAY BEFORE AND AFTER COVID-19 RELATED CHANGES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICES



- Changes in juvenile justice practice to prevent the spread of COVID-19 were associated with a significant increase in length of detention stay for moderate and high-risk youth.

(2) PROFILES OF YOUTH

During FY 2019-20, 4,969 unique youth were served along the detention continuum.

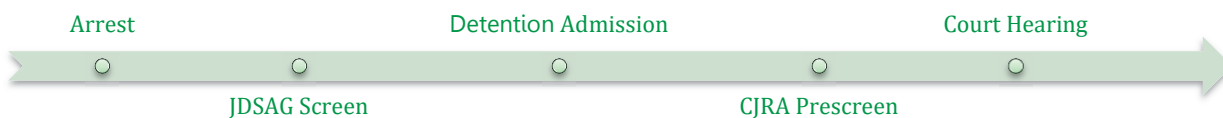
- ∞ Statewide, three-quarters of the youth served were male, and Caucasians represented the greatest percentage of any ethnic/racial group. (See Appendix E for more demographic details).
- ∞ At the Judicial District level, the proportion of youth with one or more detention admissions who were Caucasian ranged from 12.5% in the 2nd Judicial District to 73.7% in the 21st Judicial District.
- ∞ Across Judicial Districts, the proportion of youth with one or more detention admissions who were male ranged from 36.4% in the 22nd Judicial District to 100.0% in the 15th Judicial District.

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 youth center 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 a secure detention youth center, 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 youth center because of a mandatory hold factor (see Appendix G for mandatory hold factors on the JDSAG). Figure 6 displays the timing of screening activities in relation to the initial arrest, detention admission, and court hearing.

FIGURE 6. TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF SCREENING FOR YOUTH ADMITTED TO SECURE DETENTION²



JDSAG (see Appendix G for a copy of the instrument) screenings resulted in 4,083 new secure detention admissions (see Appendix C for more details).

- ∞ Thirty-two percent of the youth ($n = 1,052$) screened with the JDSAG received more than one JDSAG screen, but they accounted for 57.0% of all completed screens ($n = 5,298$).
 - Youth with multiple screens were substantially more likely to be a public safety risk (75.4% vs. 36.8%), a risk to themselves (78.1% vs. 44.8%), or to have a mandatory hold (90.9% vs. 56.6%) than youth with a single JDSAG screen ($n = 2,279$).
 - A small proportion of youth (31.6%) who represent the highest public safety risk require significant detention resources for repeated detention screening and admission.

There were 2,496 unique youth admitted to secure detention during FY 2019-20. A substantial number of youth ($n = 924$; 37.0%) had more than one detention admission in the span of one fiscal year.

- ∞ The number of secure detention admissions per youth ranged from 1 to 11, and 37.0% of youth were placed in secure detention on more than one occasion.
- ∞ Statewide pre-adjudicated youth accounted for the greatest number of detention admissions, 52.8% of all new admissions (see Table 2).

² There is great variability in the way youth move along the detention continuum. Figure 6 is presented for illustrative purposes only and to show why the JDSAG is the screen score used to make placement decisions.

TABLE 2. DETENTION REASONS FOR NEW SECURE DETENTION ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2019-20

	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20
Number of New Secure Detention Admissions	6,783	7,024	6,510	5,980	5,591	5,145	4,083
Reason ³	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Pre-Adjudicated	37.0	41.8	43.3	43.4	44.9	50.5	52.8
Felony	23.7	25.8	29.3	28.9	31.7	37.0	38.0
Misdemeanor	13.3	16.0	14.0	14.5	13.2	13.5	14.8
Sentence to Probation	4.6	6.2	5.9	6.5	8.3	5.4	4.0
Technical Violation	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.3	7.5	4.7	3.4
New Charges	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
Detention Sentence	10.1	6.2	4.2	5.7	4.5	2.8	2.0
Probation Sentence	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detention Sentence	7.8	4.6	3.8	5.2	3.4	2.5	1.8
Valid Court Order Truancy	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Awaiting DHS Placement	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2
Warrants/Remands	46.8	44.5	45.8	43.5	41.0	40.1	40.5
Failure to Appear (FTA)	11.8	11.2	11.9	11.3	9.6	8.7	10.2
Failure to Comply (FTC)	35.0	33.3	33.9	32.2	31.4	31.4	30.3
Other	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
DYS Committed	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3

- ∞ Under Executive Order 034, the most frequent reason for detention remained pre-adjudication for an offense. The percent of youth detained for a felony increased from 37.0% prior to Executive Order 034 to 44.3% under Executive Order 034. No youth were newly detained during the duration of Executive Order 034 for a detention sentence (see Table 3).
- ∞ The reason detained varied across Judicial Districts (see Table 4).

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 Tables 2.

TABLE 3. DETENTION REASONS FOR NEW SECURE DETENTION ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2019-20, FY PRIOR TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 034 AND DURING EXECUTIVE ORDER 034

	FY 19-20	FY 19-20 Pre-Executive Order 034	FY 19-20 Executive Order 034
Number of New Secure Detention Admissions	4,083	3,524	559
Reason ⁴	Percent	Percent	Percent
Pre-Adjudicated	52.8	52.1	57.3
Felony	38.0	37.0	44.3
Misdemeanor	14.8	15.1	13.0
Sentence to Probation	4.0	4.2	2.9
Technical Violation	3.4	3.2	2.7
New Charges	0.6	0.7	0.2
Detention Sentence	2.0	2.3	0.0
Probation Sentence	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detention Sentence	1.8	2.1	0.0
Valid Court Order Truancy	0.0	0.0	0.0
Awaiting DHS Placement	0.2	0.2	0.0
Warrants/Remands	40.5	40.7	39.1
Failure to Appear (FTA)	10.2	10.5	8.1
Failure to Comply (FTC)	30.3	30.2	31.1
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4
DYS Committed	0.3	0.4	0.2

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.

TABLE 4. DETENTION REASONS FOR SECURE DETENTION NEW ADMISSIONS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Secure Detention: Reason Detained (Valid Percent ⁵) by Judicial District							
JD	Pre-Adjudicated	Sentence to Probation	Detention Sentence	Warrants/Remands	Other	DYS Committed	Total
1	44.7	11.6	6.4	37.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
2	56.0	0.0	0.2	41.9	1.4	0.5	100.0
3	85.2	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	60.7	2.9	0.5	34.5	0.2	1.2	100.0
5	52.9	11.8	11.8	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
7	45.8	37.5	12.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
8	31.8	0.4	1.2	66.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	47.9	13.0	0.0	39.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	47.3	1.3	4.1	47.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
11	73.7	0.0	2.6	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
12	40.0	5.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13	51.9	0.0	3.7	44.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
14	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15	61.5	0.0	15.4	23.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
16	50.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
17	50.4	0.3	1.2	47.5	0.3	0.3	100.0
18	58.2	0.0	1.4	39.8	0.5	0.1	100.0
19	51.4	21.3	1.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
20	50.0	6.6	15.8	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
21	44.2	0.0	1.1	54.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
22	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
State	52.8	4.0	2.0	40.5	0.4	0.3	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. When 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 prescreen is a short, initial screen that does not cover all domains associated with risks of youth reoffense.

⁵ 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 4.

- ∞ Approximately one-third of youth fall into each of the low, moderate and high risk of reoffending categories (see Table 5).

TABLE 5. 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
FY 2018-19	5,145	4,669	90.7	34.2	30.8	35.0
FY 2019-20	4,083	3,728	91.3	33.5	31.8	34.7

- ∞ Distribution of youth across the risk of reoffending categories varies widely by Judicial District (see Table 6). The proportion of high risk youth ranges from 0.0% in the 5th Judicial District to 91.7% in the 22nd Judicial District.

TABLE 6. CJRA RISK LEVEL BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

		CJRA Risk Level		
JD	New Admissions	Low	Moderate	High
1	343	29.3	34.6	36.1
2	620	27.2	29.8	43.0
3	27	37.0	40.8	22.2
4	719	56.0	30.2	13.8
5	17	58.8	41.2	0.0
6	9	16.7	66.7	16.6
7	24	4.1	54.2	41.7
8	246	18.6	36.8	44.6
9	26	30.4	26.1	43.5
10	151	36.6	27.5	35.9
11	47	21.0	23.7	55.3
12	21	26.7	33.3	40.0
13	55	59.3	27.8	12.9
14	9	20.0	0.0	80.0
15	13	38.5	30.7	30.8
16	11	75.0	12.5	12.5
17	378	45.1	24.1	30.8
18	759	28.8	32.7	38.5
19	315	38.1	33.7	28.2
20	79	17.3	33.3	49.4
21	200	15.8	41.6	42.6
22	14	0.0	8.3	91.7
State	4,083	34.7	31.8	33.5

(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 87.9% 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 from 7.9 per 10,000 youth in 2006-07 to 3.8 per 19,000 youth in 2019-20.

SB 94/CYDC programs have consistently performed well on three identified objectives:

- ∞ Statewide, the vast majority of youth complete services without failing to appear at court hearings (Pre-Adjudicated 96.4%; Sentenced 95.2%).
- ∞ Statewide, the vast majority of youth complete services without incurring new charges (Pre-Adjudicated 93.6%; Sentenced 93.1%).
- ∞ Statewide, the vast majority of youth complete services with positive or neutral reasons for leaving SB 94/CYDC programming (Pre-Adjudicated 92.1%; Sentenced 89.3%).
- ∞ However, there are a few Judicial Districts that struggle with achieving these goals (see Table 7). Five Judicial Districts did not meet their positive/neutral termination reason goal for both pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth and one Judicial District 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 assessment of 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 7. 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	97.3	90	100.0	90	92.2	90	100.0	90	89.5	90	93.4
2	90	97.8	90	84.6	90	95.6	90	78.8	90	88.4	90	81.3
3	90	100.0	90	94.1	90	97.4	90	100.0	90	97.4	90	76.5
4	90	96.9	90	99.3	90	96.7	90	97.1	90	98.2	90	94.1
5	90	100.0	90	94.6	90	100.0	90	83.8	90	100.0	90	83.8
6	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	95.8	90	100.0
7	90	95.8	90	100.0	90	91.7	90	89.5	90	95.8	90	94.7
8	90	96.5	90	98.9	90	88.8	90	97.7	90	97.9	90	96.6
9	90	95.2	90	90.9	90	76.2	90	90.9	90	92.9	90	72.7
10	90	99.4	90	98.1	90	96.5	90	100.0	90	95.3	90	90.6
11	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	90.0
12	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	84.6	90	100.0	90	69.2	90	88.2
13	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	94.7	90	83.3	90	97.4	90	94.4
14	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	93.8	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0
15	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	83.3	90	83.3	90	83.3	90	66.7
16	90	100.0	90	71.4	90	75.0	90	100.0	90	75.0	90	100.0
17	90	96.5	90	97.5	90	97.9	90	100.0	90	84.9	90	84.8
18	90	91.8	90	90.4	90	89.1	90	96.8	90	89.1	90	92.4
19	90	96.9	90	100.0	90	92.5	90	94.4	90	93.7	90	92.7
20	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	99.2	90	100.0	90	98.3	90	100.0
21	90	95.8	90	97.8	90	88.0	90	95.7	90	89.4	90	87.0
22	90	100.0	90	91.7	90	96.2	90	50.0	90	100.0	90	41.7
Total		96.4		95.2		93.6		93.1		92.1		89.3

*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 2019-20 was \$13,269,131. 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 \$86,428 in the 22nd Judicial Districts to \$1,994,657 in the 18th Judicial District (see Table 8; 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 8. 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	\$1,219,305	31.8	8.7	29.5	20.4	0.0	9.7
2	\$1,479,592	37.7	2.8	29.3	21.7	0.0	8.5
3	\$86,475	32.0	2.4	27.3	25.8	0.0	12.5
4	\$1,536,720	12.1	3.7	55.3	19.0	0.0	9.9
5	\$209,291	3.9	19.4	28.1	38.4	0.0	10.2
6	\$129,280	26.3	0.8	53.7	10.7	0.0	8.4
7	\$228,985	17.4	3.0	52.8	14.0	3.6	9.3
8	\$934,980	20.7	12.4	35.6	23.7	0.0	7.6
9	\$196,729	27.7	4.4	37.5	21.9	0.0	8.5
10	\$414,723	16.0	0.0	43.8	31.4	0.0	8.8
11	\$209,063	19.1	8.7	52.3	4.2	1.8	13.8
12	\$165,002	28.7	0.5	37.1	25.9	0.2	7.6
13	\$235,991	17.6	0.0	30.5	41.7	0.0	10.1
14	\$107,467	16.8	2.1	10.7	59.8	0.0	10.6
15	\$86,475	9.0	8.2	43.7	28.3	2.0	8.7
16	\$103,445	8.2	0.0	43.8	36.5	0.0	11.5
17	\$1,261,311	11.4	1.9	64.6	12.6	0.0	9.4
18	\$1,994,657	24.1	3.6	34.9	29.9	0.0	7.5
19	\$1,080,635	21.1	8.2	34.9	25.6	2.1	8.0
20	\$660,702	28.3	11.6	30.9	19.3	0.0	9.9
21	\$376,257	23.4	1.0	27.4	34.9	3.7	9.7
22	\$86,428	7.6	0.7	41.9	39.8	0.0	10.0
State	\$12,803,513	22.4	5.3	39.5	23.5	0.4	8.9
\$12,803,513		Total Allocation to Districts					
\$465,618		SB 94/CYDC Statewide Plan Administration					
\$13,269,131		Total Funding					

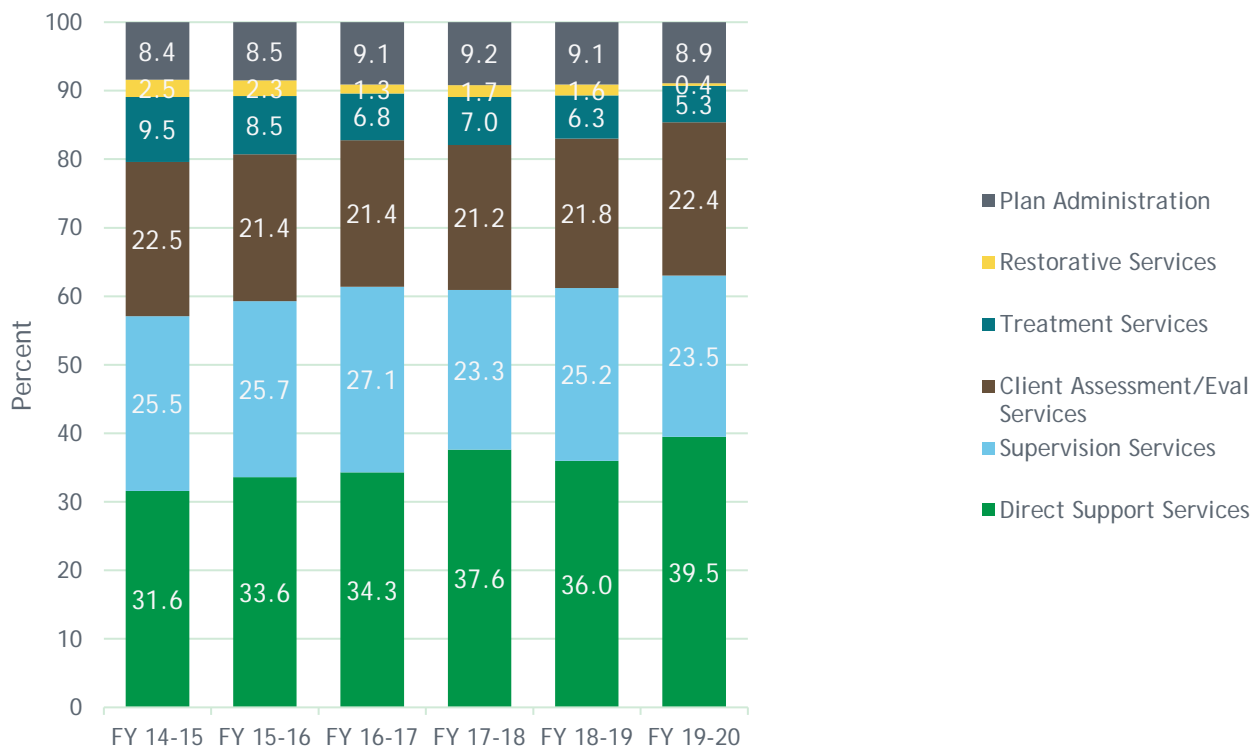
In FY 2019-20, the legislature allocated an additional \$2,074,468 to SB 94/CYDC with funding covered by marijuana revenue taxes (SB 14-215). These additional dollars are not included in the allocations and expenditures in Table 8, nor are services paid for by the additional appropriation covered within the report. This report only addresses the items requested in the RFI.

SB 94/CYDC Funding by Category

For the past eight 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 7 below depicts the spending by category for FYs 2014-15 through 2019-20; where budget categories are comparable.

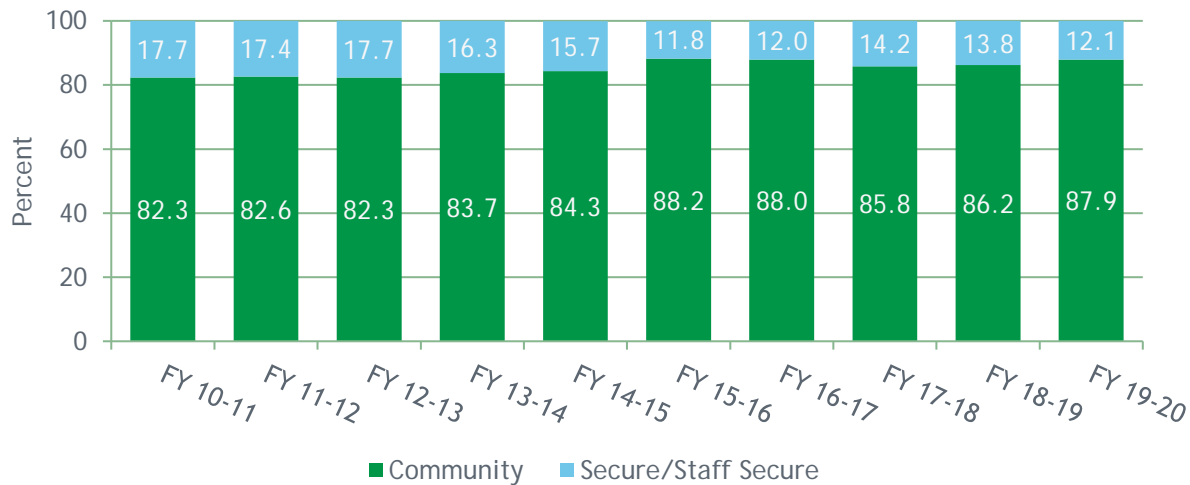
FIGURE 7. PERCENT OF SPENDING BY CATEGORY



(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 research⁶. During FY 2003-04, the SB 94/CYDC program 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, 87.9% of youth are provided with community-based service, while only 12.1% are securely detained (see Figure 8).

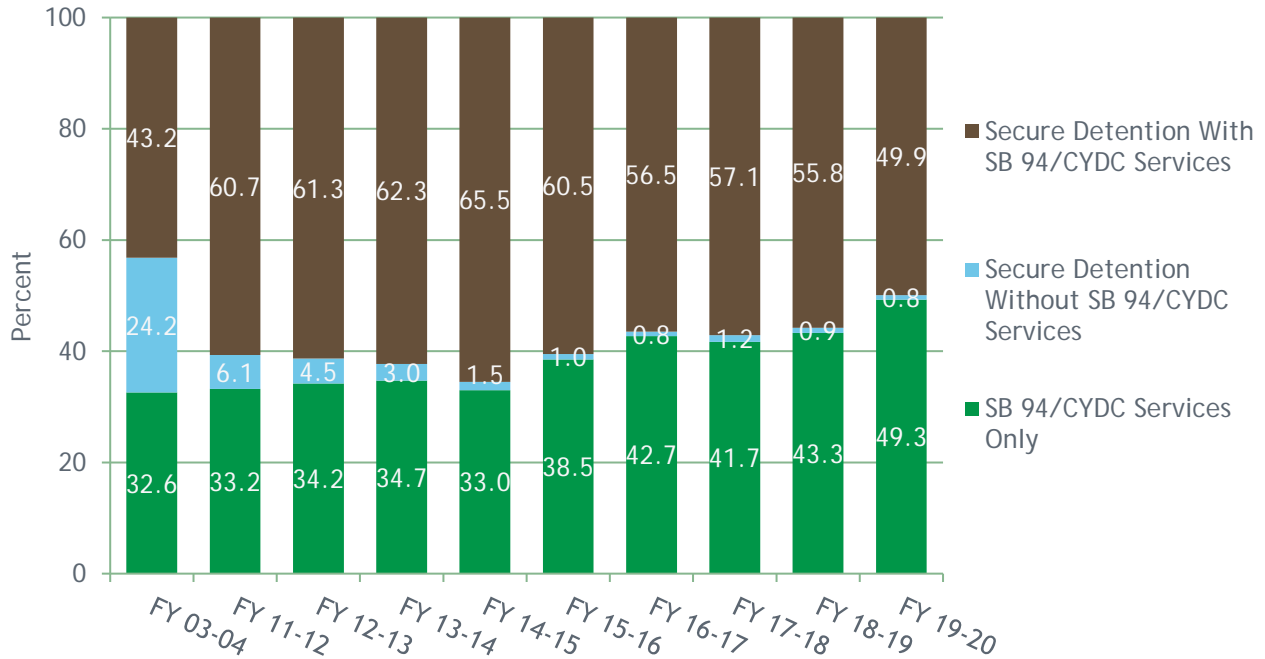
FIGURE 8. PERCENT OF ADP SERVED IN THE COMMUNITY AND SECURE DETENTION



- ∞ Nearly all youth (99.2%) 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 9).
- ∞ In FY 2003-04, approximately one-third (32.6%) of youth received SB 94/CYDC community-based services (only) without a secure detention stay, and that percentage has increased over time to almost half (49.3%) of youth in FY 2019-20. Inversely, the percent of youth with a secure detention stay who did not receive any SB 94/CYDC community-based services has decreased over time from approximately one-quarter (24.2%) of youth in FY 2003-04 to less than one percent (0.8%) in FY 2019-20 (see Figure 9).
- ∞ This shift in the type of services offered reflects a reliance on the evidence-based principle that dictates the inclusion of community-based support for all youth in effective juvenile justice practice.

⁶ 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 9. 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 9).
- ∞ In FY 2019-20, screening recommendations and actual placement were identical for 79.2% of youth with a completed JDSAG.

TABLE 9. AGREEMENT BETWEEN JDSAG SCREENING LEVEL AND ACTUAL INITIAL PLACEMENT⁷

Screening Level	Percent Placed In:		
	Match	More Secure	Less Secure
Secure Detention - Level 1	89.9	---	10.1
Staff Secure Detention - Level 2	0.8	92.6	6.6
Residential/Shelter - Level 3	1.5	25.8	72.7
Home Services - Level 4	51.8	20.9	27.3
Release - Level 5	46.6	53.4	---
Total	79.2	7.3	13.5

(6) POTENTIAL POLICY ISSUES

The parameters under which the SB 94/CYDC program operates drastically changed in FY 2019-20. A combination of the legislatively mandated juvenile justice reform efforts delineated in S.B. 19-210 and the emergence of COVID-19 necessitated two sets of reductions in the number of available detention beds. Executive Order 034 provided DYS with the authority to set new criteria for detention. DYS utilized that authority to temporarily limit the detention bed capacity from 327 to 200 on April 21, 2020 through the end of the fiscal year.

Indices of secure bed utilization suggest that capacity was successfully managed during FY 2019-20 at the statewide level, but there was considerable strain on the system as Judicial Districts adjusted to the lowered detention bed capacity at the beginning of FY 2019-20 and again when limits were placed on bed capacity following the issuance of Executive Order 034. Across the state, there was at least one youth center at or above 90% of the cap on 333 days (91.0% of the FY). This is an 17.3% increase over the number of days that met this criterion last fiscal year. The highest maximum daily count under Executive Order 034 was 185 and occurred in May 2020. This represented 92.5% of that day’s detention bed cap (200). Prior to Executive Order 034, there was at least one youth center at or above 90% of the cap on 89.8% of days. Once Executive Order 034 was in effect, this increased to 95.8% of days.

While it is difficult to predict the future needs of secure detention as the COVID-19 situation continues to evolve, the SB 94/CYDC program has proven to be a critical component in the safe and successful management of lower facility capacities. Many of the practices for screening to secure detention, bed management, and emergency release already in place made the adaptations necessary in FY 2019-20 successful.

⁷ See Appendix Table C2 for more information, including number of youth screened at each level.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to the Types of Youth Served

It appears that under Executive Order 034 secure detention was being used to serve youth at the highest risk to public safety. The percent of youth detained for a felony increased from 37.0% prior to Executive Order 034 to 44.3% under Executive Order 034. No youth were newly detained during the duration of Executive Order 034 for a detention sentence. This trend will need continuous monitoring in the upcoming FY as bed caps could fluctuate and as adoption of new validated risk and assessment tools, mandated by Senate Bill 19-108, moves forward. It will be critical to continue evaluation efforts to monitor how these changes affect the different types of youth served in secure detention, as well as in community settings, to ensure that appropriate services are being offered to youth and their families.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to LOS

The median LOS in secure detention has remained constant for many years, while mean LOS rose substantially over the past three fiscal years. The mean value is more sensitive to outliers. Over the past three years, the number of newly released youth held in detention for a year or longer increased relative to prior years, with 13 youth newly released in the current fiscal year.

Furthermore, juvenile justice practices that affect detention utilization were modified in response to COVID-19 mitigation beginning March 16, 2020. While juvenile detention hearings continued to be held, they may have been delayed in some jurisdictions as courts implemented new procedures to protect staff and the public from the risk of COVID-19 transmission. It is important to note that changes in juvenile justice practice to prevent the spread of COVID-19 were associated with a significant increase in length of detention stay for moderate and high-risk youth but had very little impact on low risk youth.

Again, SB 94/CYDC is entering an unprecedented time where predicting the impacts on LOS is extremely difficult. It is a positive sign that LOS only increased for moderate and high-risk youth. This indicates that secure detention is being used appropriately to mitigate risk to public safety. It will be critical in FY 2020-21 to continue to monitor LOS both in the face of COVID-19 policies and for those youth who have long term stays in detention.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to Available Alternatives to Detention

The necessity to limit the use of residential placement due to COVID-19 is likely to increase demand for community-based services especially for those youth who are not admitted to secure detention. This trend is already being observed in the increase in the percentage of youth who received SB 94/CYDC without a secure detention. In FY 2018-19, 43.3% of youth participated in SB 94/CYDC services only, whereas, in FY 2019-20, that percentage increased to 49.3%. On any given

day nearly 90% of youth in the detention continuum are served in the community. These community-based services are key to the long-term success of the youth.

The SB 94/CYDC program is uniquely poised to offer and coordinate services to youth in the community. SB 94/CYDC already has in place a robust case management component that links youth to an array of services. Youth in the SB 94/CYDC program have access to services that are paid for by SB 94/CYDC and can be linked to additional community-based services provided by other agencies. This approach ensures youth are receiving services tailored to address their risks and needs. Appropriately intervening with youth who are not admitted to secure detention may disrupt their negative trajectory, yield better outcomes, and prevent deeper penetration into the juvenile justice system.

In the coming FY, it will be critical to ensure that referrals to the SB 94/CYDC program continue for those youth who are not admitted to secure detention. This may require outreach and education for those agencies and systems that have traditionally referred youth such as law enforcement, probation, and the district court system to ensure they fully understand capabilities and array of services available to youth in the SB 94/CYDC program. Outreach to additional systems (e.g. municipal courts and diversion) may also be warranted. It is likely that as utilization of secure detention decreases (due to COVID-19 and legislative mandates) there may be a shift to other systems for youth who would have previously been admitted to secure detention. Educating these systems about SB 94/CYDC and developing collaborative relationships will ensure youth in Colorado have access to effective services.

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APPENDIX A: SECURE DETENTION BED USE

TABLE A1. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YOUTH CENTERS AND CENTRAL AND NORTHEAST REGIONS*

District, Youth Center and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap																		
	FY 12		FY 13		FY 14		FY 15		FY 16		FY 17		FY 18		FY 19		FY 20***		
	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	
Central Region																			
1 st	47	10.1	37	5.2	37	6.9	37	7.7	37	9.6	37	9.8	37	27.3	37	1.6	35/17	7.7	
2 nd	64	45.1	64	70.1	64	70.4	64	44.1	64	48.1	64	2.5	64	0.8	64	1.1	49/36	21.9	
5 th	4	33.3	4	31.2	4	47.4	4	37.5	4	21.0	4	1.1	4	3.8	4	1.6	4/1	23.0	
18 th	67	26.0	61	29.0	61	13.4	61	10.7	61	1.1	61	3.8	61	1.4	61	10.1	48/40	91.8	
District Weighted Average																			
Gilliam YSC	64	40.4	64	53.7	64	52.3	64	38.6	64	38.8	64	1.1	64	0.8	64	1.6	49/36	21.9	
Marvin Foote YSC	80	12.6	61	20.0	61	13.2	61	9.0	61	0.8	61	2.5	61	0.0	62	4.9	48/40	84.2	
Mount View YSC	51	7.1	41	10.4	41	10.1	41	5.5	41	6.0	41	0.5	41	10.9	41	1.9	39/18	5.2	
Youth Center Weighted Average**																			
Central Region	195	4.4	166	20.0	166	5.8	166	3.8	166	0.0	166	0.0	166	0.0	166	0.0	136/94	39.9	
Northeast Region																			
8 th	22	39.1	21	24.7	21	11.0	21	64.1	21	20.5	21	0.3	21	0.6	21	0.0	14/7	57.9	
13 th	5	66.4	5	50.4	5	53.4	5	13.2	5	38.5	5	18.3	5	48.4	5	29.0	5/3	18.0	
17 th	37	8.7	30	6.8	30	28.5	30	13.2	30	43.4	30	10.7	30	13.4	30	17.0	28/17	29.5	
19 th	25	72.1	25	69.6	25	66.0	25	81.9	25	28.1	25	30.6	25	5.7	25	22.7	18/8	16.4	
20 th	17	15.0	13	1.6	13	5.5	13	4.1	13	2.5	13	4.6	13	3.6	13	4.1	8/5	5.7	
District Weighted Average																			
Adams YSC	25	14.8	30	14.5	30	26.0	30	14.0	30	40.7	30	11.2	30	13.1	30	10.4	28/17	25.7	
Platte Valley YSC	69	35.2	64	12.1	64	19.7	64	37.3	64	6.8	64	0.0	64	0.0	64	0.0	45/23	11.7	
Youth Center Weighted Average																			
Northeast Region	94	17.8	94	2.7	94	13.7	94	22.7	94	5.7	94	0.0	94	0.0	94	0.0	73/40	4.6	

* The caps presented are the caps for each fiscal year end. For FYs 2012-13 and 2019-20, two sets of caps were used to calculate data.

** In FY 2018-19, one bed from the 11th JD (located in the Southern Region) was allocated to Marvin Foote YSC in the Central Region. This cross-regional bed allocation is indicated in the Youth Center totals. This allocation was eliminated in FY 2019-20.

***In FY 19-20, the cap was reduced, effective April 21, 2020, per executive order to reduce the risk of transmission of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in Youth Centers. The original cap and the cap under the executive order are both presented. Percent of days at or above cap is for the entire fiscal year with the appropriate cap used on each day.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Executive Order 034 provided DYS with the authority to set new criteria for detention. DYS utilized that authority to temporarily reduce the detention cap from 327 to 200. Table A2 shows the percent of days at or above 90% of Cap for the Central and Northeast regions as well as Judicial Districts and Youth Centers within those regions.

TABLE A2. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YOUTH CENTERS AND CENTRAL AND NORTHEAST REGIONS SHOWING COVID-19 IMPACTS ON DETENTION BED UTILIZATION FOR FY 20

District, Youth Center and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap					
	FY 20 Combined		FY 20 Pre-Executive Order 034		FY 20 Executive Order 034	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days
Central Region						
1 st	35/17	7.7	35	2.4	17	29.6
2 nd	49/36	21.9	49	24.1	36	12.7
5 th	4/1	23.0	4	4.4	1	100.0
18 th	48/40	91.8	48	91.2	40	94.4
District Weighted Average	136/94	43.5	136	41.6	94	51.5
Gilliam YSC	49/36	21.9	49	24.7	36	9.9
Marvin Foote YSC	48/40	84.2	48	85.4	40	78.9
Mount View YSC	39/18	5.2	39	2.0	18	18.3
Youth Center Weighted Average	136/94	39.9	136	39.6	94	40.9
Central Region	136/94	20.5	136	18.6	94	28.2
Northeast Region						
8 th	14/7	57.9	14	62.4	7	39.4
13 th	5/3	18.0	5	20.3	3	8.5
17 th	28/17	29.5	28	32.9	17	15.5
19 th	18/8	16.4	18	7.5	8	53.5
20 th	8/5	5.7	8	6.1	5	4.2
District Weighted Average	73/40	27.9	73	28.5	40	25.3
Adams YSC	28/17	25.7	28	28.1	17	15.5
Platte Valley YSC	45/23	11.7	45	9.8	23	19.7
Youth Center Weighted Average	73/40	17.0	73	16.8	40	17.9
Northeast Region	73/40	4.6	73	4.4	40	5.6

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Table A3. Percent Days at or Above 90% of Cap for Districts, Youth Centers and Southern and Western Regions*

District, Youth Center and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap																	
	FY 12		FY 13		FY 14		FY 15		FY 16		FY 17		FY 18		FY 19		FY 20****	
	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap*	%	Cap*	%	Cap	%	Cap	%
Southern Region																		
3 rd	2	45.6	2	28.8	2	23.3	2	24.9	2	36.3	2	13.1	2	19.7	2	84.4	2/1	90.4
4 th	51	38.3	51	35.1	51	33.4	51	11.5	51	41.8	51	74.0	51	75.7	51	61.4	54/40	52.2
10 th	17	15.3	13	28.2	13	63.6	13	71.2	13	70.5	13	56.3	13	46.7	13	5.8	14/6	0.0
11 th	11	18.9	8	16.7	8	9.9	8	0.0	8	0.5	8	0.0	8	0.8	8	0.0	3/2	39.3
12 th	4	60.4	4	32.1	4	11.0	4	3.0	4	16.4	4	3.6	4	12.3	4	25.8	4/1	28.1
15 th	2	70.8	2	73.2	2	86.6	2	28.5	2	32.5	2	90.7	2	37.7	2	46.8	2/1	43.4
16 th	5	7.4	3	4.7	3	27.1	3	8.8	3	0.0	3	6.0	3	25.1	3	6.3	3/1	0.3
District Weighted Average		31.9	83	31.8	83	36.0	83	20.0	83	39.2	83	57.2	83	56.8	83	43.3	82/52	41.4
Pueblo YSC**	26	18.6	28	17.3	28	33.7	28	5.5	28	10.9	28	4.6	28	3.0	40	0.0	33/12	3.6
Spring Creek YSC	61	17.5	51	20.5	51	34.5	51	11.8	51	33.1	51	75.7	51	76.2	51	67.7	54/40	50.3
Staff Secure**	4	44.0	4	27.1	4	11.0	4	3.0	4	13.1	4	3.6	4	12.3	(4)	25.8	--	--
Youth Center Weighted Average***		22.4	83	19.7	83	33.1	83	9.3	83	24.6	83	48.2	83	48.4	91	37.9	87/52	34.2
Southern Region		91	4.6	83	8.5	83	16.2	83	0.0	83	9.3	14.0	83	7.9	83	11.2	82/52	9.8
Western Region																		
6 th	6	41.8	5	14.2	5	5.5	5	4.7	5	0.0	5	12.0	5	20.5	5	0.0	5/1	11.7
7 th	7	26.0	7	41.4	7	4.7	7	11.8	7	5.5	7	6.0	7	4.4	7	0.0	5/2	0.0
9 th	6	67.5	6	16.7	6	9.0	6	4.9	6	39.9	6	0.0	6	4.9	6	0.8	3/2	20.5
14 th	3	1.6	3	2.2	3	0.8	3	6.0	3	9.8	3	0.0	3	4.4	3	2.7	3/1	11.2
21 st	16	26.8	14	33.4	14	25.5	14	34.5	14	37.7	14	39.1	14	61.2	14	51.5	16/7	24.3
22 nd	4	27.6	4	18.9	4	6.6	4	17.8	4	3.0	4	1.0	4	24.0	4	7.9	4/1	10.9
District Weighted Average		22.6	39	25.8	39	12.8	39	18.1	39	21.7	39	16.8	39	28.9	39	19.6	36/14	16.4
Grand Mesa YSC	29	12.8	27	17.3	27	4.1	27	4.1	27	6.8	27	7.7	27	20.8	30	3.6	31/14	1.4
Denier YSC**	10	4.9	9	6.8	9	0.3	9	1.6	9	0.0	9	1.4	9	7.4	(9)	0.0	--	--
Staff Secure	3	0.0	3	21.1	3	10.1	3	10.4	3	1.6	3	0.0	3	---	---	---	--	--
Youth Center Weighted Average***		10.0	39	15.2	39	3.7	39	4.0	39	4.8	39	5.7	36	17.5	30	3.6	31/14	1.4
Western Region		42	0.5	39	2.7	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	1.64	0.0	36/14	1.4

* The caps presented are the caps for each fiscal year end. For FYs 2012-13 and 2019-20, two sets of caps were used to calculate data.

** The Pueblo YSC cap was changed from 27 to 36 on 8/24/19 when Denier YSC was closed. Pueblo YSC's cap was changed again, from 36 to 40, with the closure of the Staff Secure Southern Region Youth Center on 6/14/19.

*** In FY 2018-19, with the closure of Denier YSC, five beds from the 6th JD and four beds from the 22nd JD (both located in the Western Region), were allocated to Pueblo YSC. In FY 2019-20, three beds in the 6th JD and two beds in 22nd were allocated to Pueblo YSC. These cross-regional bed allocations are indicated in the Youth Center totals.

**** In FY 19-20, the cap was reduced, effective April 21, 2020, per executive order to reduce the risk of transmission of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in Youth Centers. The original cap and the cap under the executive order are both presented. Percent of days at or above cap is for the entire fiscal year with the appropriate cap used on each day.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Table A4 shows the percent of days at or above 90% of Cap for the Southern and Western regions as well as Judicial Districts and Youth Centers without those regions.

TABLE A4. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YOUTH CENTERS, AND SOUTHERN AND WESTERN REGIONS SHOWING COVID-19 IMPACTS ON DETENTION BED UTILIZATION FOR FY 20

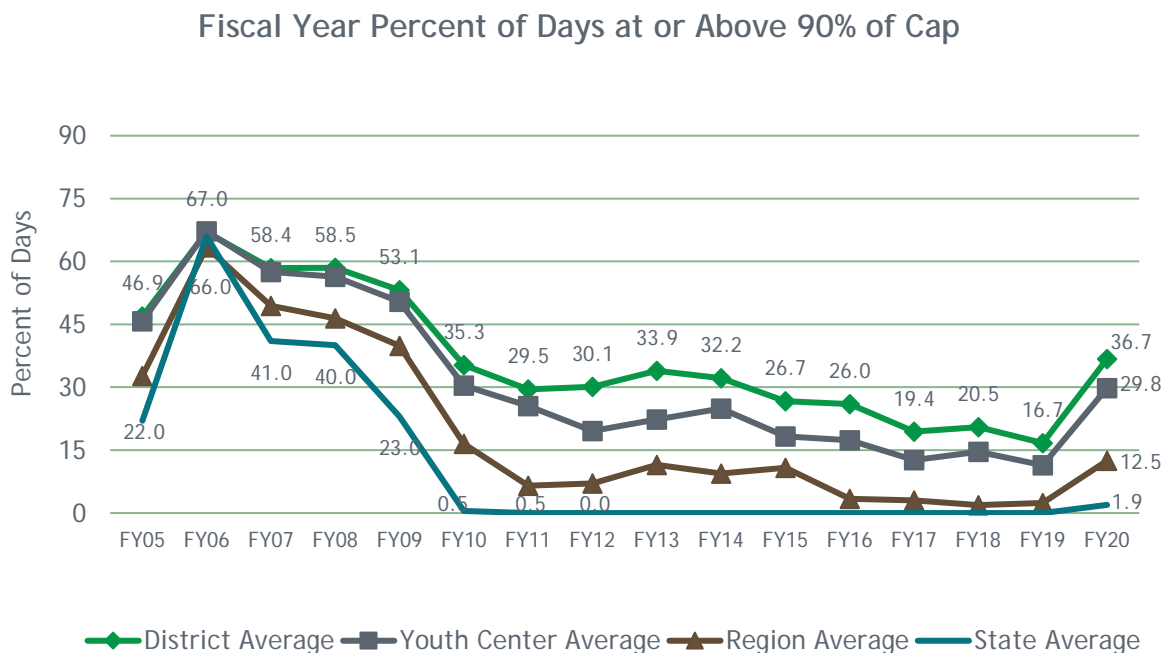
District, Youth Center, and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap					
	FY 20			FY 20		
	Cap	% Days	Executive Order 034	Cap	% Days	Executive Order 034
Southern Region						
3 rd	2/1	90.4	2	88.1	1	100.0
4 th	54/40	52.2	54	45.8	40	78.9
10 th	14/6	0.0	14	0.0	6	0.0
11 th	3/2	39.3	3	35.9	2	53.5
12 th	4/1	28.1	4	10.8	1	100.0
15 th	2/1	43.4	2	38.6	1	63.4
16 th	3/1	0.3	3	0.3	1	0.0
District Weighted Average	82/52	41.4	82	35.1	52	67.8
Pueblo YSC	33/12	3.6	33	0.0	12	18.3
Spring Creek YSC	54/40	50.3	54	43.7	40	77.5
Staff Secure	--	--	--	--	--	--
Youth Center Weighted Average	87/52	34.2	87	27.1	52	63.8
Southern Region	82/52	9.8	82	2.4	52	40.8
Western Region						
6 th	5/1	11.7	5	0.0	1	60.6
7 th	5/2	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0
9 th	3/2	20.5	3	9.8	2	64.8
14 th	3/1	11.2	3	4.4	1	39.4
21 st	16/7	24.3	16	18.6	7	47.9
22 nd	4/1	10.9	4	2.7	1	45.1
District Weighted Average	36/14	16.4	36	9.8	14	43.6
Grand Mesa YSC	31/14	1.4	31	0.0	14	7.0
Denier YSC	--	--	--	--	--	--
Staff Secure	--	--	--	--	--	--
Youth Center Weighted Average	31/14	1.4	31	0.0	14	7.0
Western Region	36/14	1.4	36	0.0	14	7.0

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

Operational Capacity. During the FY 2005-06 fiscal year, Judicial Districts, Youth Centers, 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/CYDC 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/CYDC 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.

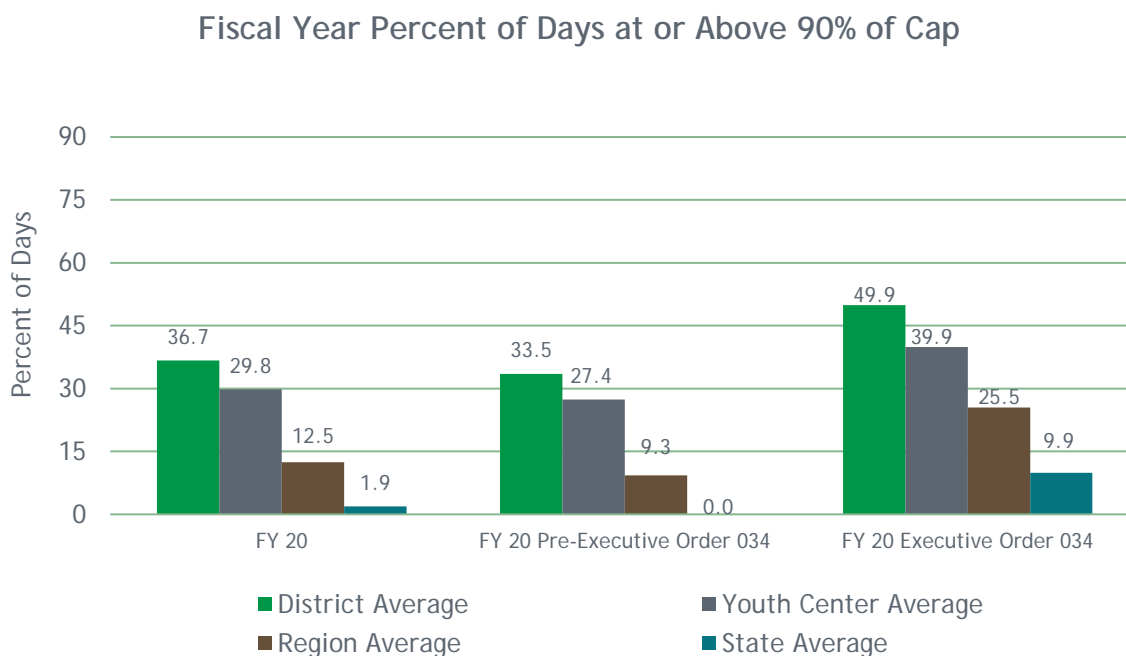
During fiscal year 2019-20, there were multiple changes, some planned and others unexpected, that impacted secure detention utilization and capacity. After ten consecutive years of no capacity strain at the statewide level, there was a small amount of strain observed statewide during FY 2019-20 (see Figures A1-A2), as well as increases in strain at the Region, Youth Center, and Judicial District levels.

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



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A2. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YOUTH CENTERS, REGIONS, AND STATEWIDE FOR THE COMPLETE FISCAL YEAR, PRIOR TO EXECUTIVE ORDER, AND DURING THE EXECUTIVE ORDER.



Through SB 19-210, the legislature reduced the statewide detention bed cap from 382 to 327. This was the first bed cap reduction in 7 years. In tables and figures throughout the report, evidence of strain early in the fiscal year is apparent as Judicial Districts adjusted to their reduced bed allocation. The Central region and 18th Judicial District experienced the greatest strain (see Table A2). The 8th Judicial District also experienced considerable strain (see Table A4).

The legislature additionally requested the implementation of a pilot program that allowed for virtual bed borrowing. Judicial Districts who are at their bed capacity can request to “borrow” a bed from another Judicial District in their region if a new youth needs to be admitted. Typically, detention bed “borrowing” requires transporting the youth from the Judicial District in which their case resides to a neighboring Judicial District in the same region. This requires substantial resources and time. In the virtual bed borrowing scenario, excess beds are maintained at Youth Centers that can be utilized when the space is virtually borrowed from another Judicial District; no transportation of the youth is required. A virtual bed borrowing pilot was implemented FY 2019-20. As a result of virtual bed borrowing, Figures A3 - A14 on the pages that follow display days on which Youth Centers and/or Judicial Districts were above their capacity. However, the state never exceeded the total detention bed cap.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

COVID-19 introduced additional challenges for managing the detention bed capacity. Starting April 21, 2020, statewide detention bed capacity was reduced to 200 beds. Table A5 displays the detention bed Cap for each Region and Youth Center as well as how those caps changed under Executive Order 034. Under Executive Order 034, the greatest strain was observed in the Central and Southern regions although individual Judicial Districts in the other two Regions also experienced strain in managing the detention bed capacity.

TABLE A5. IMPACT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 034 ON DETENTION BED CAPS BY REGION AND YOUTH CENTER

Region	Youth Center	Cap	Reduced Cap	Change in Cap
Central	Gilliam YSC	49	36	-13
	Marvin Foote YSC	48	40	-8
	Mount View YSC	39	18	-21
	Total	136	94	-42
Northeast	Adams YSC	28	17	-11
	Platte Valley YSC	45	23	-22
	Total	73	40	-33
Southern	Pueblo YSC*	33	12	-21
	Spring Creek YSC	54	40	-14
	Total	82	52	-30
Western	Grand Mesa YSC	31	14	-17
	Total	36	14	-22

*The 6th and 22nd JDs temporarily have beds assigned to Pueblo YSC due to the closure of Denier YSC. A total of 5 beds at Pueblo YSC are from the Western Region bed allocation but are physically located in the Southern Region. Those beds are represented in the Pueblo YSC numbers and Western Region total numbers.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A3. CENTRAL REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM¹

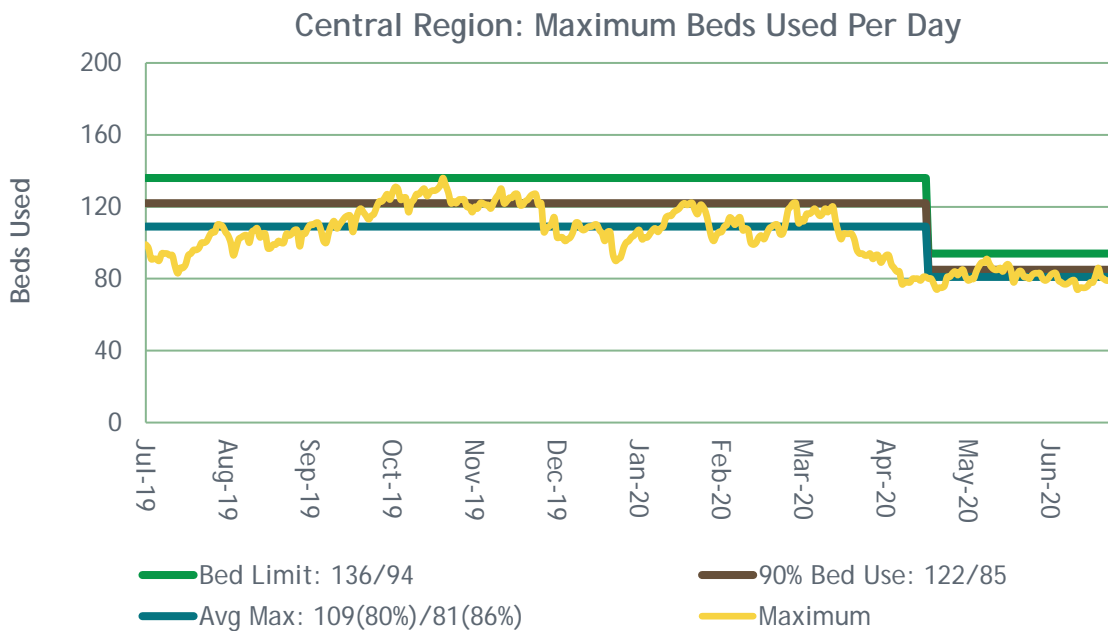
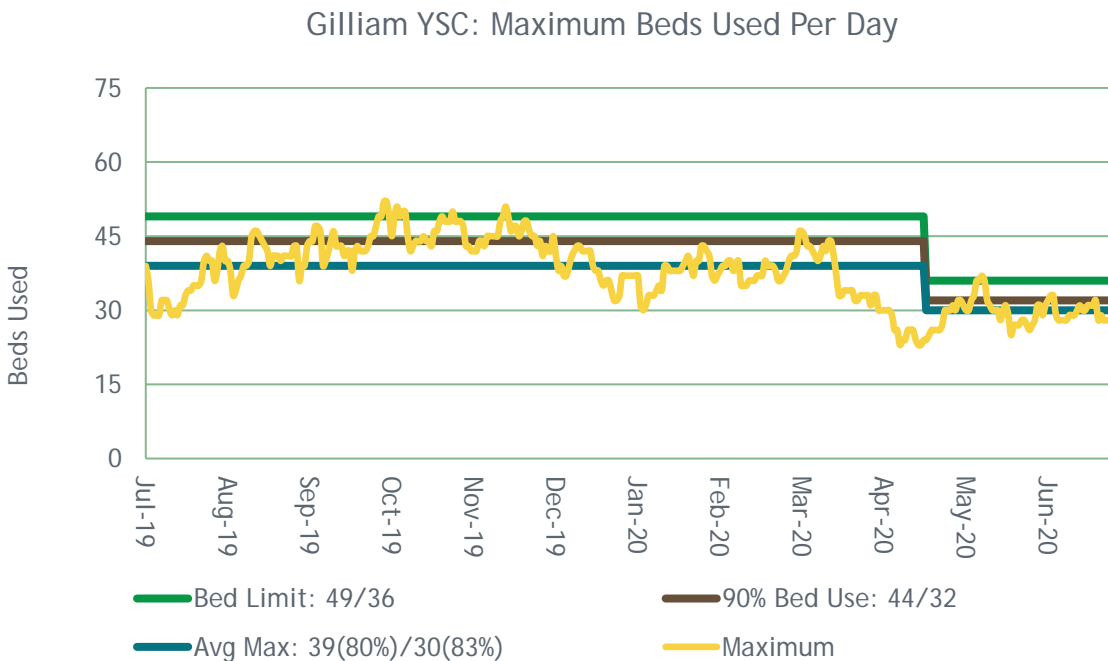


FIGURE A4. GILLIAM YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



¹ Only beds allocated to the Central Region Judicial Districts are shown.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

The impact of virtual bed borrowing can be seen in Figure A5. On numerous days between July 2019 and March 2020, the Youth Center was above their stated cap, as the 18th Judicial District virtually borrowed beds from other Judicial Districts.

FIGURE A5. MARVIN FOOTE YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

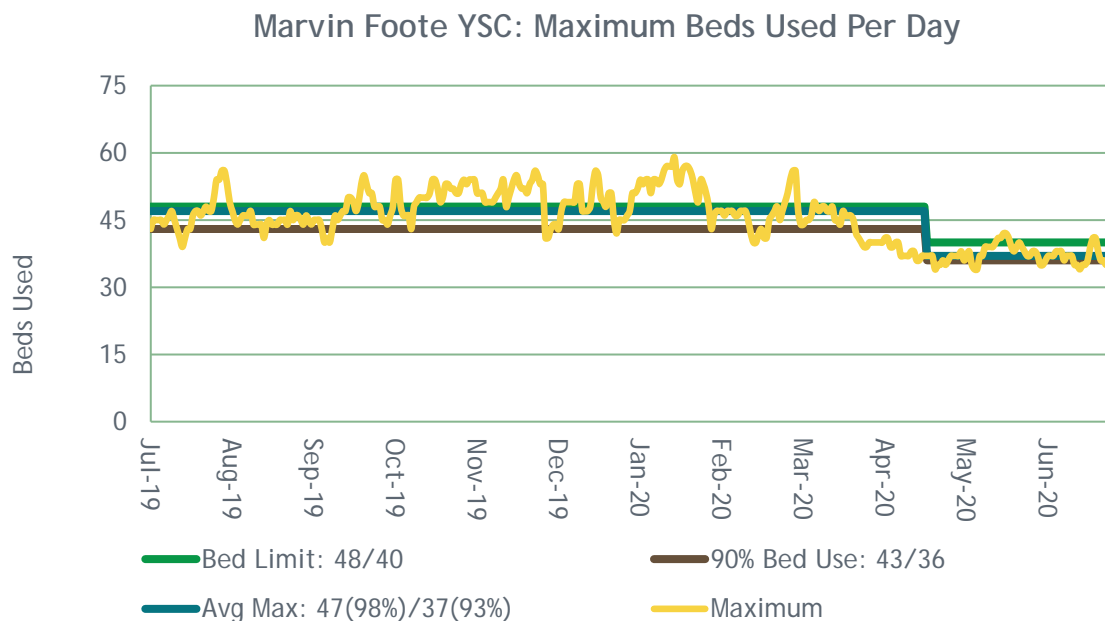
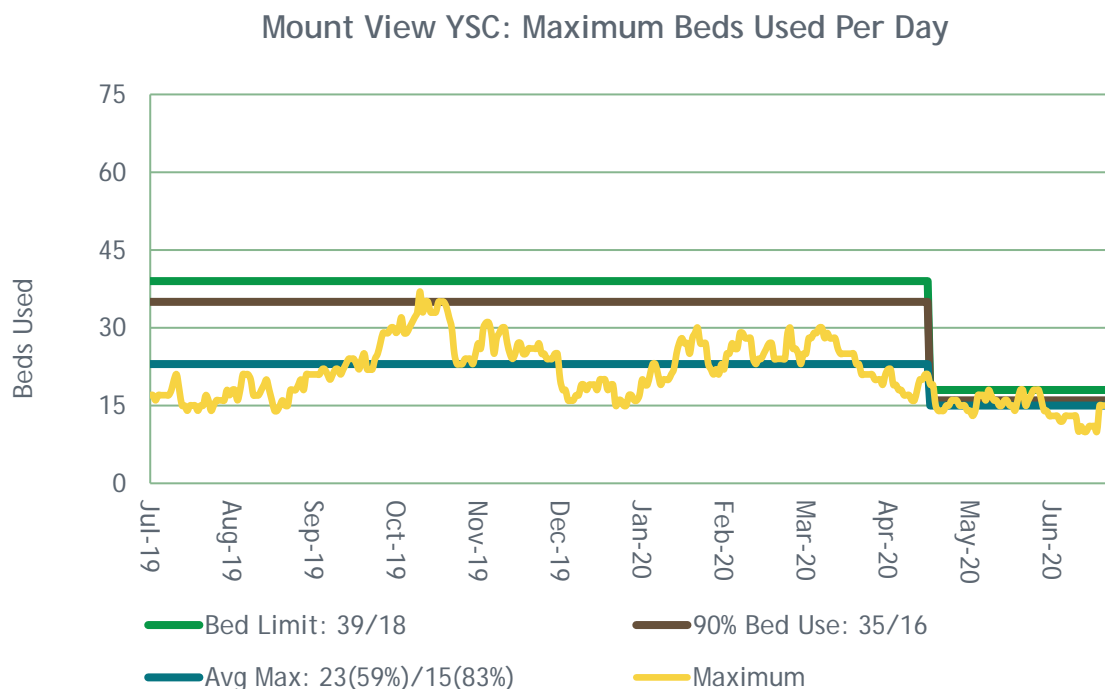


FIGURE A6. MOUNT VIEW YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A7. NORTHEAST REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

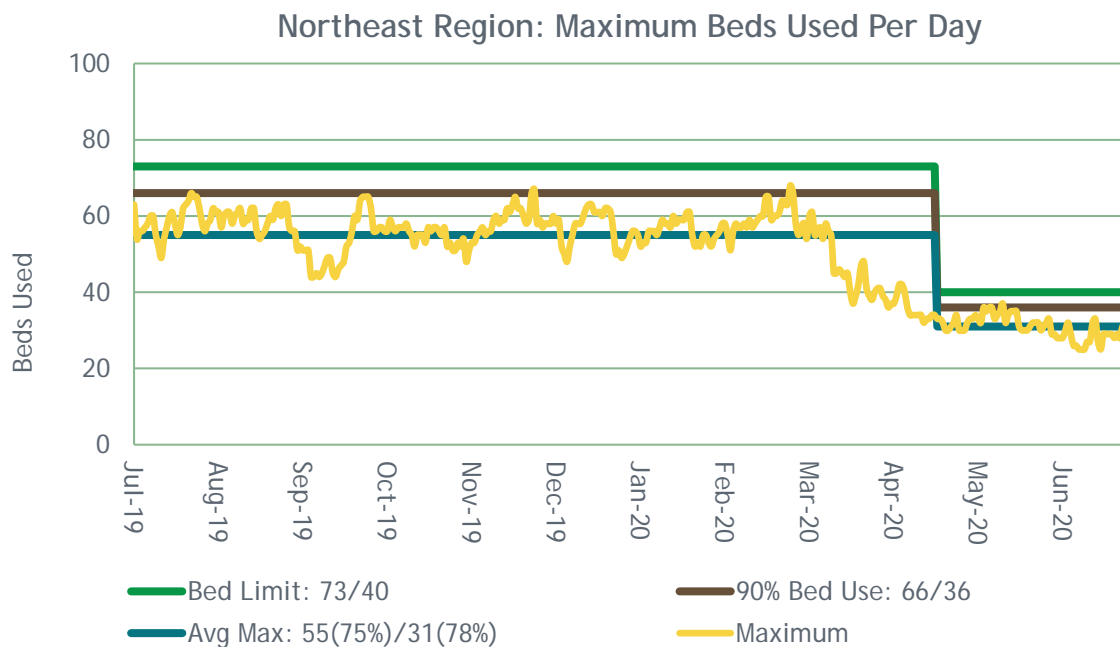
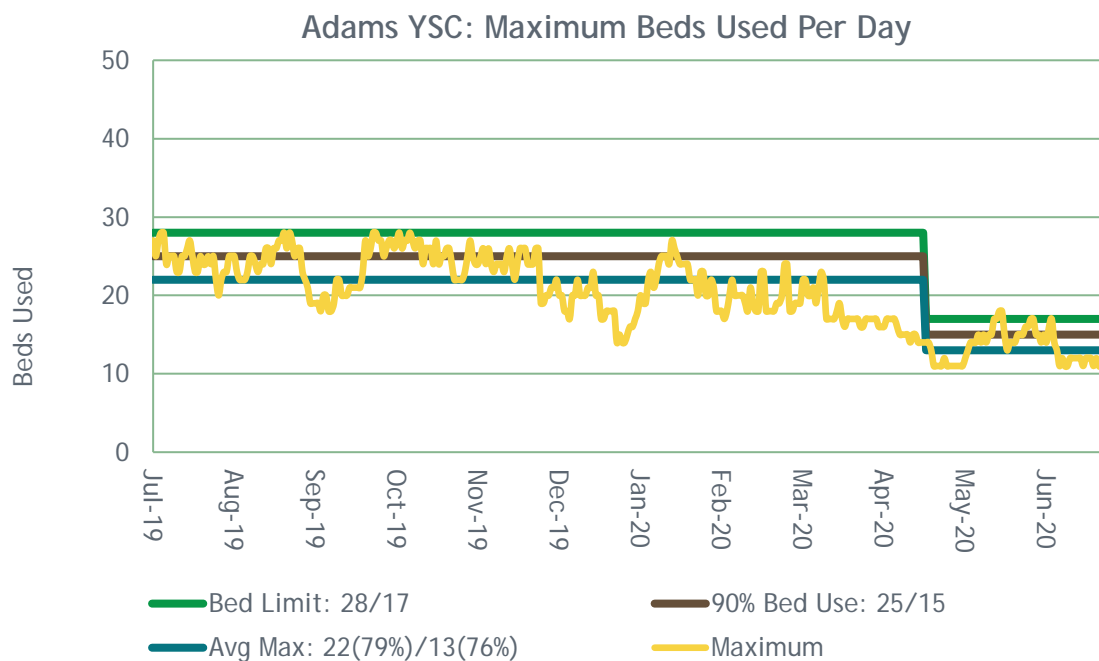


FIGURE A8. ADAMS YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A9. PLATTE VALLEY YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

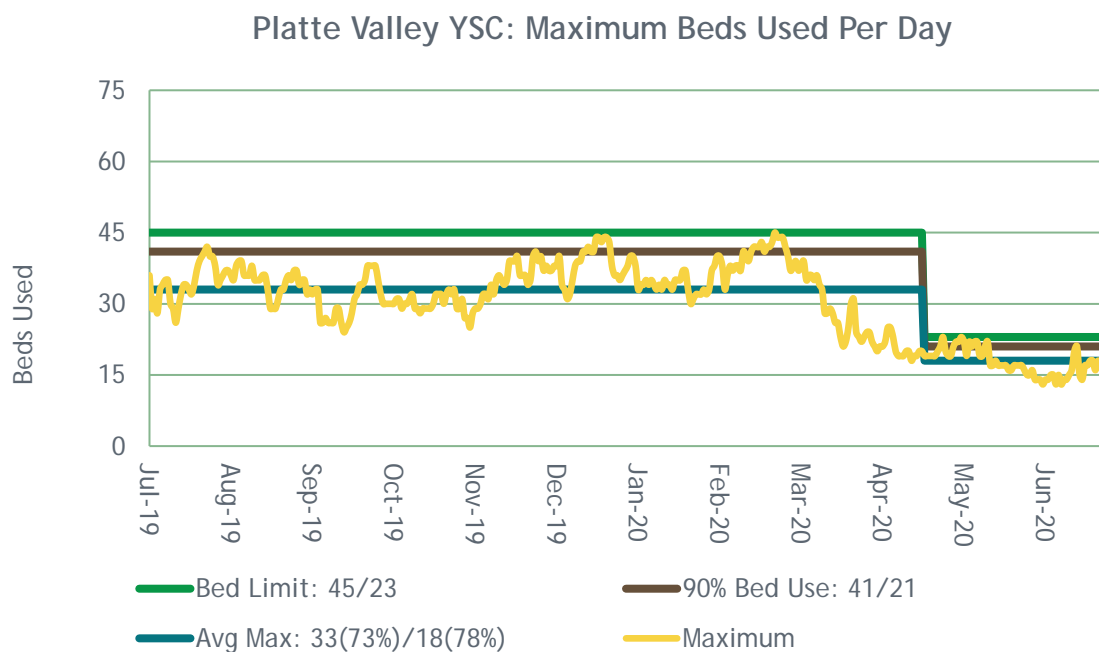
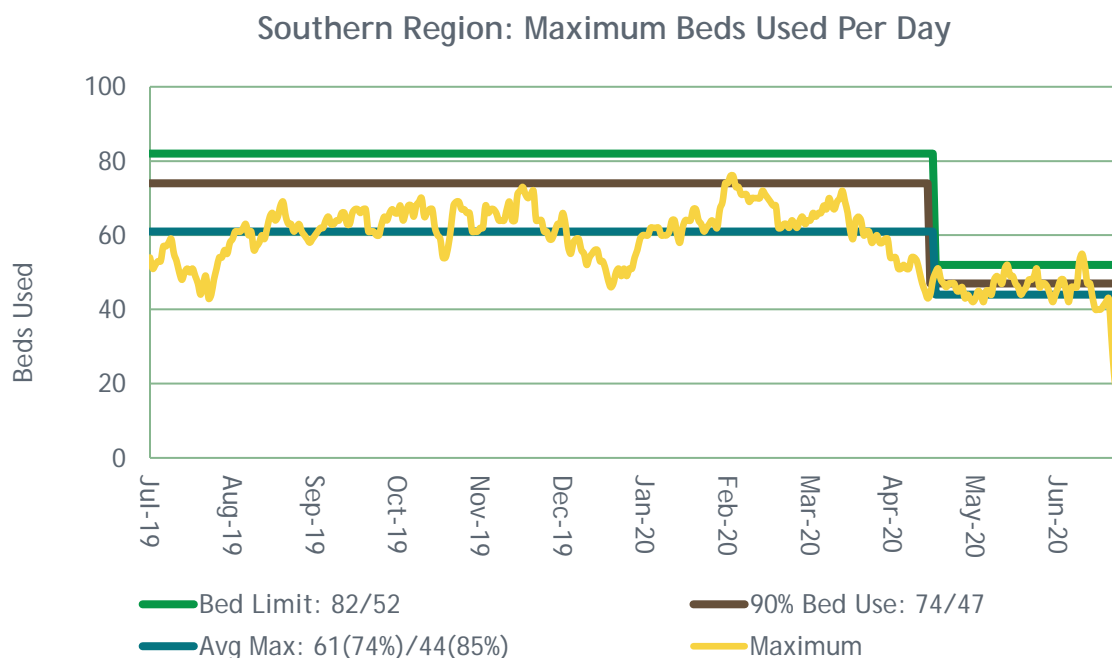


FIGURE A10. SOUTHERN REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM²

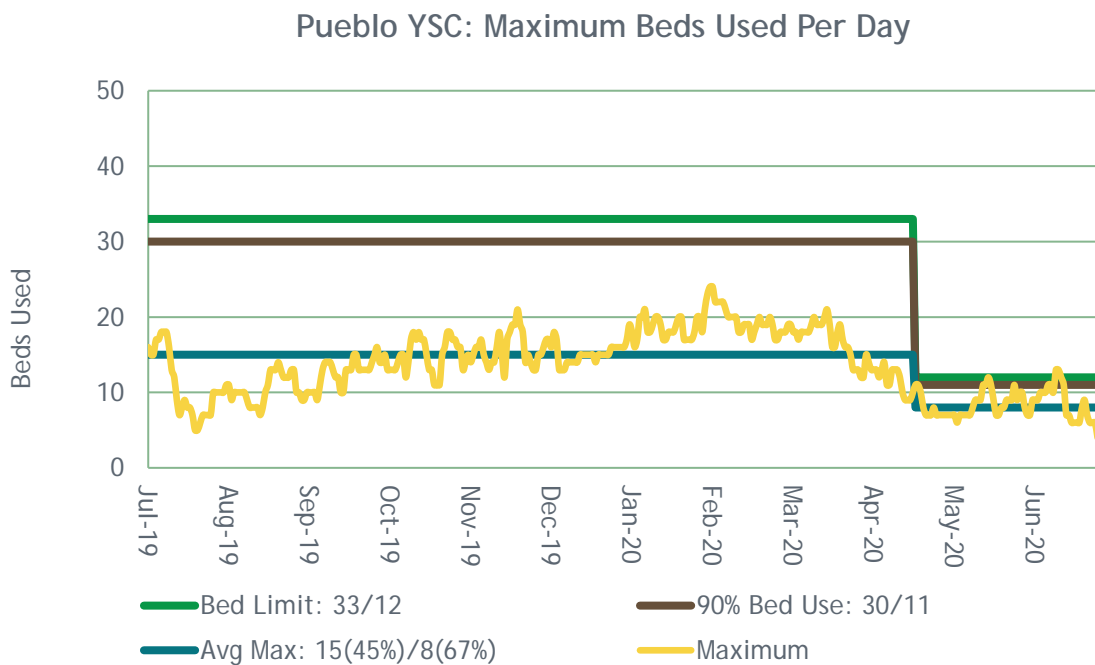


² Only beds allocated to the Southern Region Judicial Districts are shown. With the closure of DeNier YSC, detention beds for the 6th and 22nd JDs were allocated to Pueblo YSC. Since the 6th and 22nd JDs are Western JDs, those beds are represented in the Western Region figure.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

During FY 2019 - 20, DYS continued to implement recommendations to align the state system with best practices. One of these recommendations was to separate the committed and detained populations to the greatest degree possible. To address this recommendation, DYS transitioned Zebulon Pike YSC to a Detention Only Youth Service Center and Spring Creek YSC to a Commitment Only Youth Services Center. This transition occurred in late June 2020. Unfortunately, the transition of these youth was not captured in the Trails database. The abrupt decline in bed utilization represented in Figure A10 and A12 reflects the transfer of detained youth and is not a true decline in bed utilization.

FIGURE A11. PUEBLO YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM³



³ Utilization at Pueblo YSC may appear artificially low. The 6th and 22nd JDs predominantly decided to borrow beds from JDs with beds allocated to Grand Mesa YSC rather than use their allocation at Pueblo YSC.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A12. SPRING CREEK YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

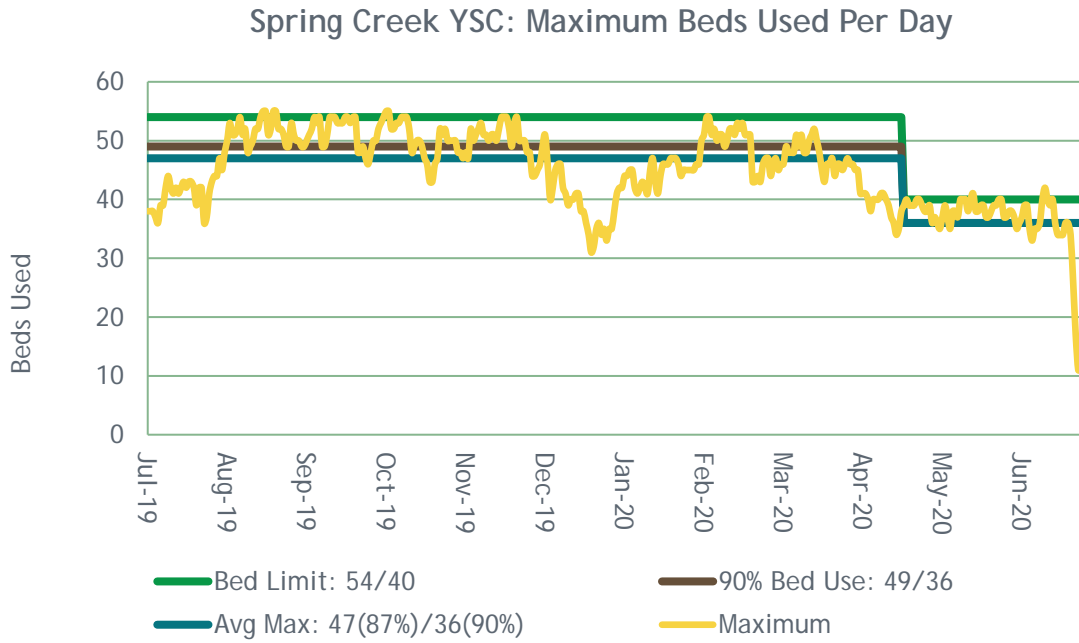
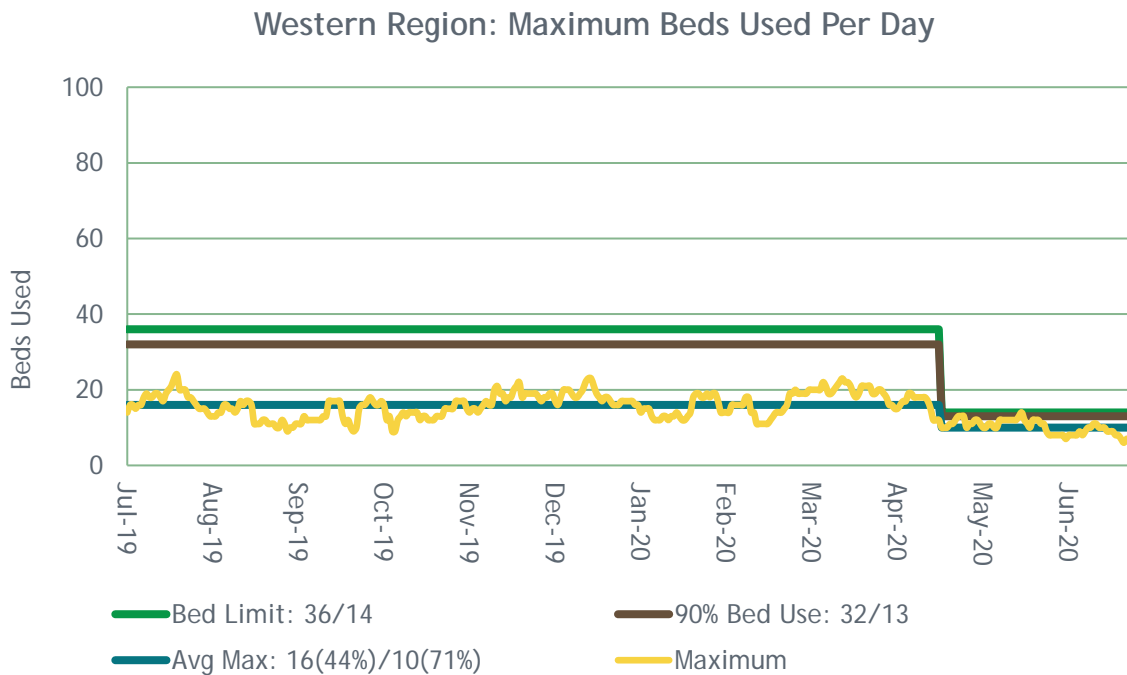


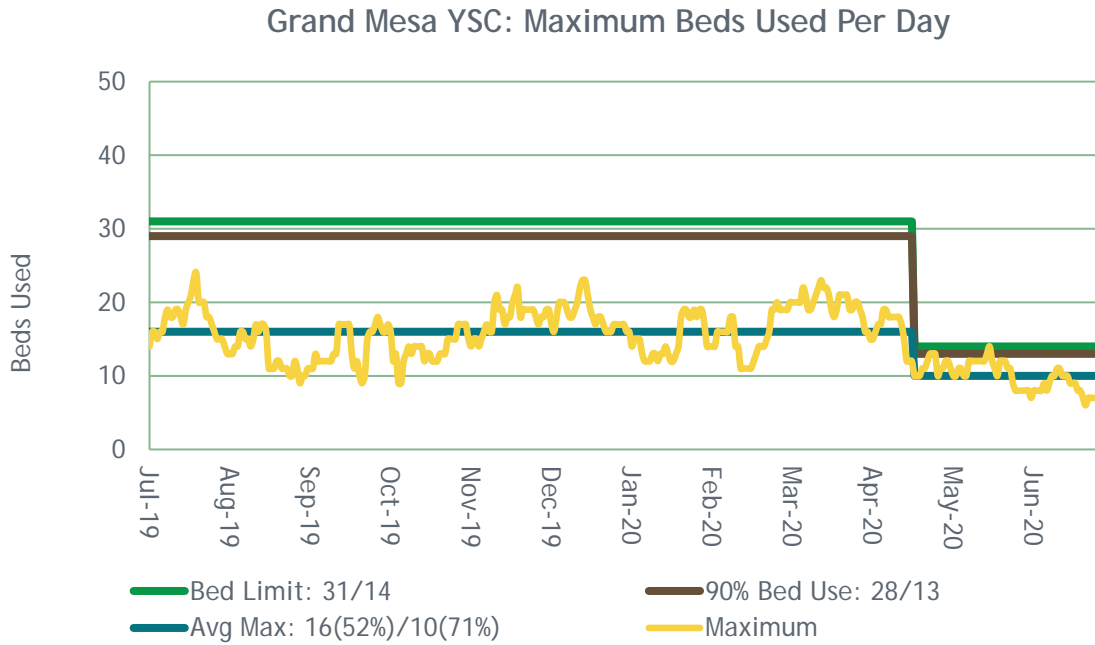
FIGURE A13. WESTERN REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM⁴



⁴ Only beds allocated to the Western Region Judicial Districts are shown.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A14. GRAND MESA YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



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.

Table A6 depicts median LOS for each Youth Center for the entire fiscal year, the portion of the year prior to Executive Order 034, and under Executive Order 034. Length of stay cannot be reported for Zebulon Pike YSC because none of the youth transferred to Zebulon Pike YSC were released during FY 2019-20. LOS is only reported after release.

TABLE A6. MEDIAN LOS BY YOUTH CENTER

Youth Center	FY 19-20	FY 19-20 Pre-Executive Order 034	FY 19-20 Executive Order 034
Marvin Foote YSC	6.6	8.7	7.0
Gilliam Youth YSC	6.8	8.6	6.9
Platte Valley YSC	7.1	6.1	7.0
Adams YSC	3.6	5.6	3.8
Pueblo YSC	5.1	4.6	4.9
Mount View YSC	7.1	8.6	7.2
Grand Mesa YSC	6.7	12.6	7.0
Spring Creek YSC	7.9	11.4	8.6
Zebulon Pike YSC	--	--	--

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

TABLE A7. MEDIAN LOS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DAYS)

Primary JD	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20
1	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.6	4.7	4.5	6.1	5.2	6.9
2	7.7	9.1	9.9	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.8
3	4.7	3.8	6.2	11.1	13.1	5.2	3.0	8.6	5.9
4	10.6	12.0	13.0	10.2	14.1	12.4	11.1	13.1	8.0
5	5.4	7.6	8.5	11.6	8.7	11.0	6.6	3.9	8.8
6	8.0	10.7	9.3	6.0	5.3	6.5	9.6	14.1	9.6
7	7.0	13.9	7.0	13.4	7.0	5.5	5.7	6.8	2.1
8	8.0	8.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.6
9	9.3	8.5	7.0	11.9	16.2	12.4	12.4	7.3	6.4
10	3.3	2.9	4.7	4.0	6.3	7.1	7.0	4.9	4.7
11	5.6	7.6	6.4	2.6	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.8	5.7
12	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.8	8.0	6.3	9.2	6.5	9.9
13	7.5	5.9	12.2	4.0	5.5	7.3	4.5	4.1	3.6
14	27.6	8.8	7.0	8.1	11.2	7.8	9.7	40.5	13.7
15	12.4	7.9	10.7	4.8	3.0	16.7	19.7	16.8	20.4
16	7.9	4.0	4.8	7.0	5.6	2.6	2.7	14.9	1.5
17	8.2	8.0	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.8	3.8
18	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.3	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	7.4
19	8.8	9.3	7.9	7.1	8.7	9.6	7.3	7.6	3.9
20	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.9	8.3	12.2	10.8
21	7.9	8.0	6.9	5.9	6.5	7.0	8.0	7.1	7.0
22	8.1	12.3	7.8	4.1	7.2	2.9	5.2	16.9	11.9
Total	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8

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

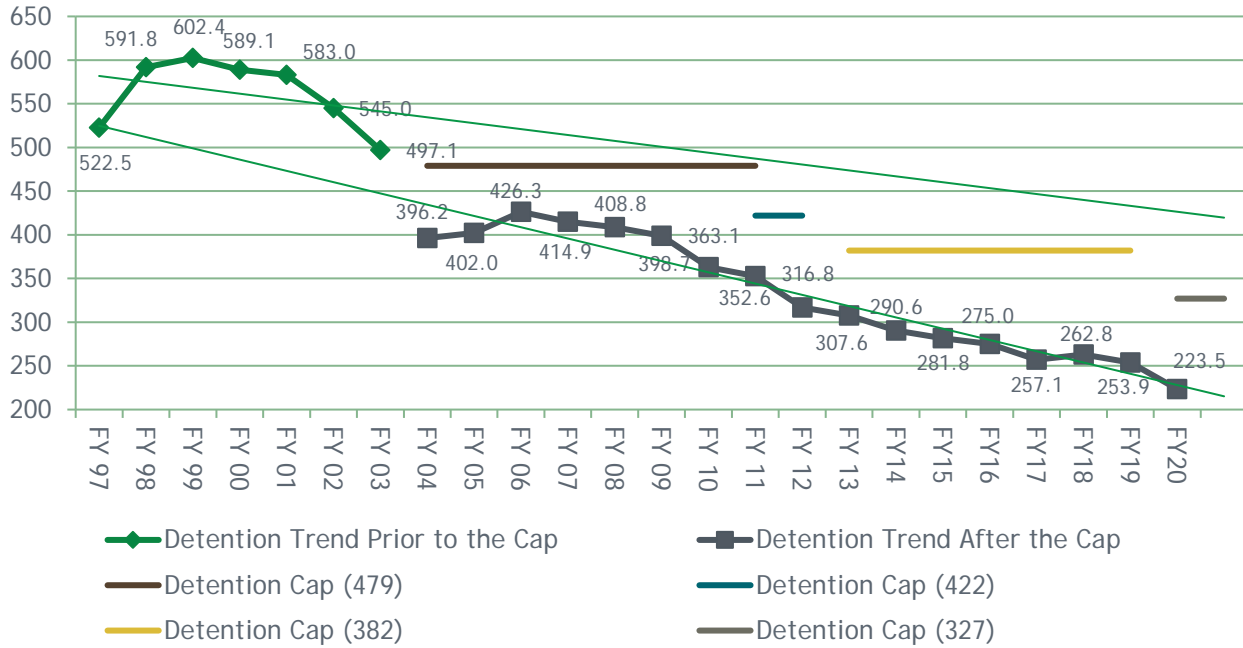
In addition to being a statistically inappropriate metric for secure detention use because of the artificial cap, ADP does not capture the actual number of youth served in secure detention, nor the workload associated with moving youth in and out of secure detention. Further, the status of detention covers a continuum of settings and services. As this and prior reports have consistently shown, the majority of detained youth are served outside of secure detention youth centers.

Making budgeting decisions for an entire juvenile justice system based on the average, legally

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

constrained size of the securely detained population (which is less than 20% of the population served) does not set the stage for accurate conclusions or evidence-based treatment of Colorado’s juvenile justice population.

FIGURE A15. DETENTION ADP: HISTORICAL TRENDS



APPENDIX B: COMMITMENT AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS

FIGURE B1. COMMITMENT ADP: HISTORICAL TRENDS

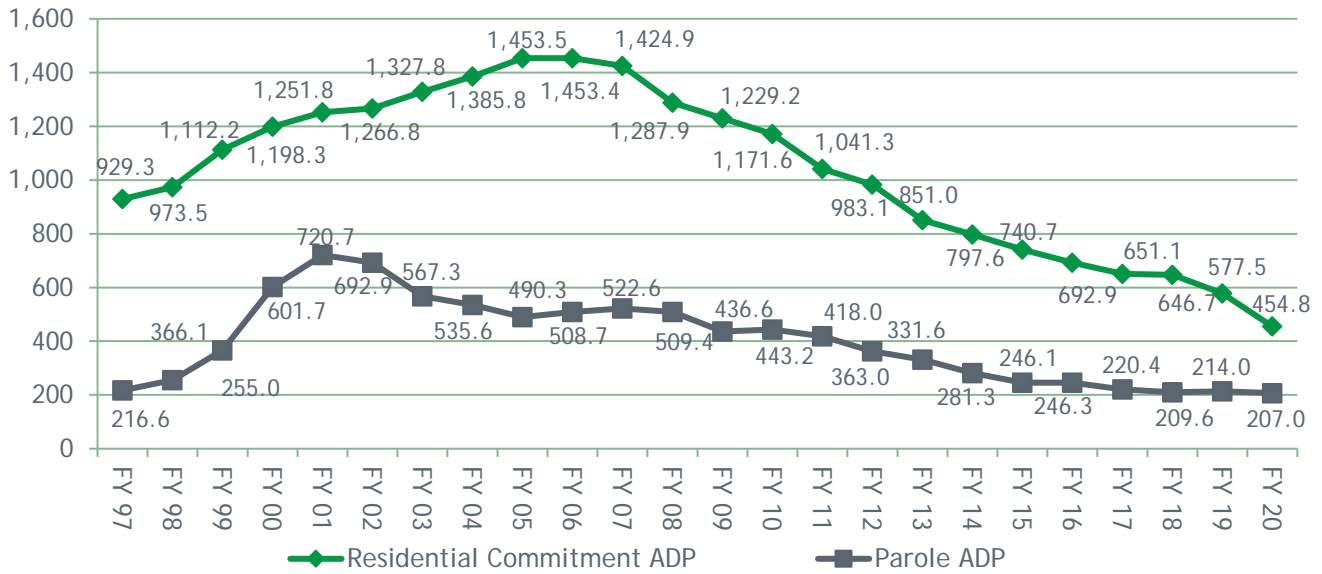


TABLE B1. COMMITMENT ADP BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT, FY 2019-20

JD	Residential ADP	JD	Residential ADP
1	62.2	12	3.7
2	72.2	13	2.7
3	2.7	14	0.0
4	65.1	15	3.0
5	3.8	16	2.2
6	1.4	17	42.4
7	6.4	18	73.4
8	18.3	19	36.3
9	3.6	20	4.1
10	9.7	21	32.1
11	3.0	22	6.7

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 PLACEMENT⁵

Screening Result	Actual Placement											
	LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2		LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4		LEVEL 5		Screening Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LEVEL 1	3,749	89.9	16	0.4	20	0.5	208	5.0	178	4.3	4,171	78.7
LEVEL 2	113	92.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	1.6	6	4.9	122	2.3
LEVEL 3	34	25.8	0	0.0	2	1.5	53	40.2	43	32.6	132	2.5
LEVEL 4	142	20.4	0	0.0	4	0.6	361	51.8	190	27.3	697	13.2
LEVEL 5	33	18.8	1	0.6	1	0.6	59	33.5	82	46.6	176	3.3
Placement Total	4,071	76.8	18	0.3	27	0.5	683	12.9	499	9.4	5,298	100.0

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	FY 18-19	FY 19-20
Secure Detention-Level 1	94.1	93.3	95.9	96.0	94.8	95.6	93.4	92.5	92.4	89.9
Staff Secure Detention-Level 2	3.4	4.4	0.5	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.1	3.8	0.8
Residential/Shelter-Level 3	4.6	3.0	5.2	3.6	1.7	2.2	1.1	4.9	4.5	1.5
Home Services-Level 4	37.7	35.3	31.2	37.3	37.2	37.8	38.1	43.2	42.8	51.8
Release-Level 5	49.8	49.3	48.6	50.4	53.8	50.5	44.1	53.3	51.7	46.6

⁵When actual placement is level 1, the user is required to enter the Youth Center where the youth will be transported for detention placement. The number of detention admissions was 4,083. The 12 admissions not reflected in the level 1 actual placement, likely represent transfers between Youth Centers 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 2019-20 accomplishments for the three common goals for pre-adjudicated (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 pre-adjudicated youth ($N = 3,574$) and sentenced youth ($N = 1,245$). This means that many youth are included more than once. Youth can have more than one case during a fiscal year and if multiple cases are closed, the youth will 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 2019-20 to allow for comparison across years. The targets were pulled from the JD plans submitted in per the SB 94/CYDC Coordinator's direction.

All districts currently have 90% as their target for all common goals. The majority of districts have been consistently meeting 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 2019-20 accomplishments for the unique district goals.

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

TABLE D1. ACHIEVEMENT OF PLAN OBJECTIVES BY JD: PRE-ADJUDICATED 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	360	97.3	90.0	341	92.2	90.0	331	89.5
2 nd	90.0	530	97.8	90.0	518	95.6	90.0	479	88.4
5 th	90.0	23	100.0	90.0	23	100.0	90.0	23	100.0
18 th	90.0	592	91.8	90.0	575	89.1	90.0	575	89.1
Northeast Region									
8 th	90.0	138	96.5	90.0	127	88.8	90.0	140	97.9
13 th	90.0	38	100.0	90.0	36	94.7	90.0	37	97.4
17 th	90.0	274	96.5	90.0	278	97.9	90.0	241	84.9
19 th	90.0	246	96.9	90.0	235	92.5	90.0	238	93.7
20 th	90.0	120	100.0	90.0	119	99.2	90.0	118	98.3
Southern Region									
3 rd	90.0	38	100.0	90.0	37	97.4	90.0	37	97.4
4 th	90.0	594	96.9	90.0	593	96.7	90.0	602	98.2
10 th	90.0	169	99.4	90.0	164	96.5	90.0	162	95.3
11 th	90.0	31	100.0	90.0	31	100.0	90.0	31	100.0
12 th	90.0	13	100.0	90.0	11	84.6	90.0	9	69.2
15 th	90.0	12	100.0	90.0	10	83.3	90.0	10	83.3
16 th	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	3	75.0	90.0	3	75.0
Western Region									
6 th	90.0	24	100.0	90.0	24	100.0	90.0	23	95.8
7 th	90.0	23	95.8	90.0	22	91.7	90.0	23	95.8
9 th	90.0	40	95.2	90.0	32	76.2	90.0	39	92.9
14 th	90.0	16	100.0	90.0	15	93.8	90.0	16	100.0
21 st	90.0	136	95.8	90.0	125	88.0	90.0	127	89.4
22 nd	90.0	26	100.0	90.0	25	96.2	90.0	26	100.0
State Total		3,447	96.4		3,344	93.6		3,290	92.1

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	121	100.0	90.0	121	100.0	90.0	113	93.4
2 nd	90.0	176	84.6	90.0	164	78.8	90.0	169	81.3
5 th	90.0	35	94.6	90.0	31	83.8	90.0	31	83.8
18 th	90.0	142	90.4	90.0	152	96.8	90.0	145	92.4
Northeast Region									
8 th	90.0	86	98.9	90.0	85	97.7	90.0	84	96.6
13 th	90.0	18	100.0	90.0	15	83.3	90.0	17	94.4
17 th	90.0	77	97.5	90.0	79	100.0	90.0	67	84.8
19 th	90.0	178	100.0	90.0	168	94.4	90.0	165	92.7
20 th	90.0	18	100.0	90.0	18	100.0	90.0	18	100.0
Southern Region									
3 rd	90.0	16	94.1	90.0	17	100.0	90.0	13	76.5
4 th	90.0	135	99.3	90.0	132	97.1	90.0	128	94.1
10 th	90.0	52	98.1	90.0	53	100.0	90.0	48	90.6
11 th	90.0	10	100.0	90.0	10	100.0	90.0	9	90.0
12 th	90.0	17	100.0	90.0	17	100.0	90.0	15	88.2
15 th	90.0	6	100.0	90.0	5	83.3	90.0	4	66.7
16 th	90.0	5	71.4	90.0	7	100.0	90.0	7	100.0
Western Region									
6 th	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	4	100.0
7 th	90.0	19	100.0	90.0	17	89.5	90.0	18	94.7
9 th	90.0	10	90.9	90.0	10	90.9	90.0	8	72.7
14 th	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	4	100.0
21 st	90.0	45	97.8	90.0	44	95.7	90.0	40	87.0
22 nd	90.0	11	91.7	90.0	6	50.0	90.0	5	41.7
State Total		1,185	95.2		1,159	93.1		1,112	89.3

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 2019-2020 Outcome
1 st	At least 75% of all Moderate/High risk on Supervision with Pre-Trial Release will have a case plan within 45 days of case opening. 100% of all completed Pre-Trial case plans will be provided to the new supervising agency.	Goal not met. 11 of 24 youth within 45 days = 45.8%; 8 additional youth (33.3%) received a case plan outside of target range. Goal met. 14 of 14 youth = 100.0%
2 nd	2 nd JD did not propose any unique goals.	No unique goals proposed or outcomes reported.
5 th	75% of sentenced youth will complete SB94 services testing negative for all substances. Upon release from detention, 90% of youth and their guardians will participate in a family meeting within 7 business days.	Goal met. 32 of 40 youth = 80.0% Goal met. 17 of 18 youth = 94.4%
18 th	Reduce number of preadjudicated dually involved youth on the Pre-Trial Release Program by 25%. 70% of sentenced youth who complete the Why Try Program will successfully complete probation. Reduce Failure to Comply Warrants by 25%.	Goal not met. 23.0% increase (FY20: 241 vs. FY19: 196) Goal met. 17 of 19 youth = 89.5% Goal not met. 12.3% decrease (FY20: 222 vs. FY19: 253)

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 2019-20 Outcome
8 th	<p>To decrease # and/or % of youth detained for FTC warrants or remands from 50.5% detained in FY15-16.</p> <p>85% of pre-adjudicated youth will complete CYDC supervision services without returning to custody for noncompliance of CYDC program conditions and/or court orders during the period of intervention.</p> <p>87% of pre-adjudicated youth will complete CYDC supervision services without having UA or BA results at levels indicating new or continued drug or alcohol use while under supervision.</p> <p>Reduce DYS commitment numbers overall and % rate for commitment to DYS (total youth committed and % of those commits who were Hispanic/Latino).</p>	<p><u>Goal not measured.</u></p> <p><u>Goal not measured.</u></p> <p><u>Goal not measured.</u></p> <p><u>Goal not measured.</u></p>
13 th	<p>75% of 13th Judicial District pre-adjudicated SB94 youth will complete the HIGH ON LIFE AND NOTHING ELSE program during their period of SB94 supervision.</p> <p>75% of 13th Judicial District sentenced SB94 youth will complete the HIGH ON LIFE AND NOTHING ELSE program during their period of SB94 supervision.</p>	<p><u>Goal not measured.</u> This goal was not tracked due to program ending.</p> <p><u>Goal not measured.</u> This goal was not tracked due to program ending.</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 2019-20 Outcome
17 th	<p>At discharge from the PATHS program, 65% of youth will be enrolled in an educational or GED program.</p> <p>75% of PATHS after-hour reporting program participants will have a successful discharge.</p> <p>80% ROC youth will show progress on established treatment plan by addressing needs of education, mental health/Substance abuse, family, legal, and transition plan after ROC is completed. 80% completion of identified goals is required for successful completion of the ROC program.</p> <p>Facilitate 46 Engage staffings with 100% of youth and their families.</p> <p>Follow up contact through parents/guardians will be made for youth transported to the LINK - 80%.</p> <p>50% of youth transported to the Link will receive case coordination - To include support in accessing services and resources, professional referrals, and opportunities to individual or group participation as identified by screening tools.</p> <p>80% of ROC youth will earn more positive days than negative.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 155 of 195 youth = 79.5%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 28 of 33 youth = 84.8%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 29 of 35 youth = 82.9%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 34 of 35 youth = 97.1%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 13 of 46 youth = 28.3%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 381 of 547 youth = 69.7%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 34 of 35 youth = 97.1%</p>
19 th	90% of all youth who participate in PTS will be in school or connected to school while on PTS.	<u>Goal met.</u> 193 of 202 youth = 95.5%
20 th	Less than 35% of youth who score low risk on the CJRA pre-screen during the fiscal year will be on Probation. (Baseline 51% in FY13-14).	<u>Goal met.</u> 7 of 55 youth = 12.7%

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 2019-20 Outcome
3 rd	<p>90% of youth being served through SB94 will not reoffend resulting in detention while participating in services.</p> <p>90% of preadjudicated and sentenced youth who are provided services through SB94 will provide proof of school enrollment, provide grades, and not be truant from school.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 32 of 37 youth = 86.5%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 34 of 37 youth = 91.9%</p>
4 th	75% of youth that have been emergency released by the district will be tracked and the outcome of the release will be determined.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 19 of 26 youth = 73.1%
10 th	<p>85% of Crossover youth served through the Crossover plan receiving a FEM meeting and plan will not have new charges.</p> <p>85% of "Reverse" Crossover youth served through the Crossover plan receiving a PART meeting and plan will not have new charges.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 57 of 62 youth = 91.9%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 59 of 62 youth = 95.2%</p>
11 th	<p>90% of youth who are sentenced to probation will have a CET staffing.</p> <p>Youth will participate and complete a CET staffing within 2 weeks of the court ordered staffing.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 13 of 17 youth = 76.5%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 6 of 6 youth = 100.0%</p>
12 th	70% of youth receiving an informal adjustment will successfully complete with no new felony charges during the period of supervision.	<u>Goal met.</u> 2 of 2 youth = 100.0%

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

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

Southern Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2019-20 Outcome
15 th	85% of juveniles pre-adjudicated or sentenced who score low risk and do not have significant charges will not remain in detention for a period of more than 15 days. Juveniles that are referred for substance abuse (marijuana) assessment, intake, and treatment will have access to funding to assist with fees for these services. 85% of juveniles who are referred for this service will complete successfully.	<u>Goal met.</u> 7 of 8 youth = 87.5% N/A. No youth referred.
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 noncompliance.	<u>Goal met.</u> 52 of 54 youth = 96.3%

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

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

Western Region Unique Goals		FY 2019-20 Outcome
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	
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> 20 of 22 youth = 90.9%
7 th	50% of parent/guardian will show active involvement in the service plan as defined by the CYDC Case Manager/CYDC contract.	<u>Goal met.</u> 67 of 91 youth = 73.6%
	50% of youth/guardian will report an increase in parent/guardian support after 3 months of intake.	<u>Goal not measured.</u>
	Coordinate and make referrals for community service and/or work crew restitution opportunities for 50% of youth on probation.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 5 of 13 youth = 38.5%
9 th	Increase number of CYDC youth served by 10% by building relationships with District Judges, District Attorney's Office, law enforcement, Probation, Diversion, and Municipal and County Courts.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 2.2% increase (FY20: 91 vs. FY19: 89)
	50% of Garfield County SB94 pre-adjudicated youth will have improved parent involvement demonstrated by parents(s) participating in case planning by attending at least 1 Service Assessment Meeting (SAM), parenting group, individual session, and/or meeting one or more times with a minority family advocate.	<u>Goal met.</u> 36 of 45 youth = 80.0%
14 th	50% of Garfield County SB94 sentenced youth will have improved parent involvement demonstrated by parents(s) participating in case planning by attending at least 1 Service Assessment Meeting (SAM), parenting group, individual session, and/or meeting one or more times with a minority family advocate.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 4 of 10 youth = 40.0%
	90% of youth that are detained after a detention hearing will receive an MDT, TDM, or WRAP to develop a release plan within 7 days of the detention hearing.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 3 of 4 youth = 75.0%
21 st	50% of CYDC clients who score Moderate or High on the Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment will receive a comprehensive evaluation within seven to ten days through these services.	<u>Goal not measured.</u>

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

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

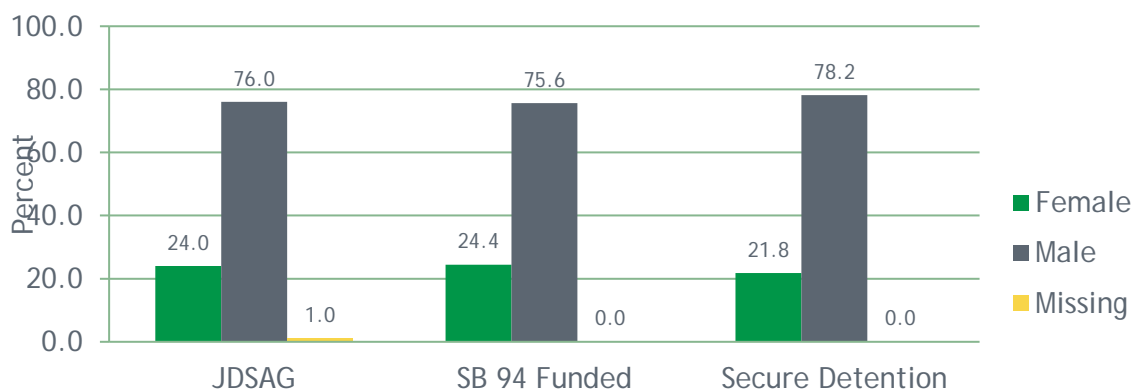
Western Region Unique Goals		FY 2019-20 Outcome
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	
22 nd	90% of preadjudicated Native American youth will complete SB94 without receiving new charges during the period of intervention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 6 of 6 youth = 100.0%
	90% of sentenced Native American youth served through Senate Bill 94 will complete the period of intervention with a positive or neutral leave reason.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 1 of 3 youth = 33.3%
	90% of enrolled preadjudicated/sentenced Native American youth will complete Senate Bill 94 services without failing to appear for court during the period of intervention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 9 of 9 youth = 100.0%
	80% of youth under CYDC supervision will receive two new referrals during period of intervention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 21 of 26 youth = 80.8%

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 most 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



Most youth were Caucasian or Hispanic/Latino across all service categories. Approximately 37% of youth were Caucasian, 33% of the youth were Hispanic or Latino, while 15% were Black or African American. Ethnicity was unknown for approximately 10% 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

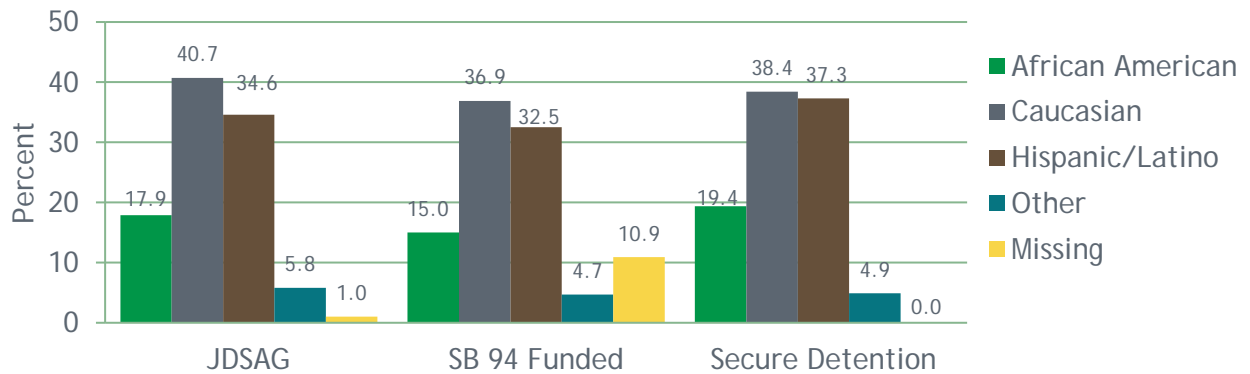


TABLE E1. SECURE DETENTION DEMOGRAPHICS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT: PERCENT OF DETENTION POPULATION

Primary JD	N	Female	Male	Caucasian	Black	Hispanic	Other
1	184	26.6	73.4	49.5	14.7	26.6	9.2
2	384	16.1	83.9	12.5	34.6	48.5	4.4
3	19	5.3	94.7	36.8	5.3	52.6	5.3
4	460	22.6	77.4	45.7	25.2	27.0	2.1
5	15	6.7	93.3	46.7	0.0	53.3	0.0
6	7	42.9	57.1	42.9	0.0	28.6	28.5
7	22	27.3	72.7	72.7	0.0	27.3	0.0
8	140	22.1	77.9	54.3	6.4	36.4	2.9
9	18	27.8	72.2	55.6	5.5	38.9	0.0
10	102	21.6	78.4	23.5	5.9	69.6	1.0
11	29	20.7	79.3	65.6	17.2	17.2	0.0
12	17	17.6	82.4	23.5	5.9	64.7	5.9
13	46	26.1	73.9	45.7	2.2	47.8	4.3
14	7	28.6	71.4	71.4	14.3	14.3	0.0
15	9	0.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
16	9	22.2	77.8	22.2	0.0	77.8	0.0
17	244	17.2	82.8	25.8	17.2	50.9	6.1
18	427	23.0	77.0	38.5	29.7	23.4	8.4
19	193	26.4	73.6	36.3	2.6	55.4	5.7
20	43	30.2	69.8	55.8	9.3	30.2	4.7
21	110	22.7	77.3	73.7	4.5	20.9	0.9
22	11	63.6	36.4	72.7	0.0	0.0	27.3

APPENDIX F: SENATE BILL 94/CYDC FUNDING

APPENDIX F: SB 94/CYDC FUNDING

TABLE F1. SB 94/CYDC ALLOCATION BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	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	FY 2018-19 Allocations	FY 2019-20 Allocations
1	\$1,219,995	2.00%	\$1,244,394	\$28,621	\$1,173,464	\$1,175,867	\$1,175,867	1.40%	\$1,192,329	\$1,204,252	\$1,219,305
2	\$1,455,938	\$29,119	\$1,485,057	\$34,220	\$1,403,029	\$1,426,880	\$1,426,880	\$19,976	\$1,446,856	\$1,461,325	\$1,479,592
3	\$85,963	\$1,719	\$87,682	\$2,017	\$82,684	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,407	\$86,475
4	\$1,364,109	\$27,282	\$1,391,391	\$35,570	\$1,458,365	\$1,483,157	\$1,483,157	\$20,764	\$1,503,921	\$1,517,748	\$1,536,720
5	\$187,173	\$3,743	\$190,916	\$4,970	\$203,755	\$207,219	\$207,219	\$2,901	\$210,120	\$209,291	\$209,291
6	\$123,956	\$2,479	\$126,435	\$2,990	\$122,591	\$124,675	\$124,675	\$1,745	\$126,420	\$127,684	\$129,280
7	\$200,586	\$4,012	\$204,598	\$5,437	\$222,928	\$226,718	\$226,718	\$3,174	\$229,892	\$228,985	\$228,985
8	\$644,063	\$12,881	\$656,944	\$19,204	\$787,379	\$882,396	\$901,671	\$12,623	\$914,294	\$923,437	\$934,980
9	\$160,253	\$3,205	\$163,459	\$4,550	\$186,549	\$189,720	\$189,720	\$2,656	\$192,376	\$194,300	\$196,729
10	\$423,579	\$8,472	\$432,050	\$9,937	\$407,423	\$399,952	\$399,952	\$5,599	\$405,551	\$409,603	\$414,723
11	\$290,786	\$5,816	\$296,601	\$6,822	\$279,695	\$242,419	\$223,144	\$3,124	\$226,268	\$209,063	\$209,063
12	\$183,596	\$3,672	\$187,268	\$4,307	\$176,594	\$163,368	\$163,368	\$2,287	\$165,655	\$165,002	\$165,002
13	\$195,205	\$3,904	\$199,109	\$5,458	\$223,780	\$227,584	\$227,584	\$3,186	\$230,770	\$233,078	\$235,991
14	\$112,354	\$2,247	\$114,601	\$2,636	\$108,069	\$103,639	\$103,639	\$1,450	\$105,089	\$106,140	\$107,467
15	\$74,000	\$1,480	\$75,480	\$2,000	\$82,000	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,407	\$86,475
16	\$110,750	\$2,215	\$112,965	\$2,598	\$106,526	\$99,760	\$99,760	\$1,396	\$101,156	\$102,168	\$103,445
17	\$1,059,074	\$21,181	\$1,080,256	\$29,172	\$1,196,043	\$1,216,376	\$1,216,376	\$17,029	\$1,233,405	\$1,245,739	\$1,261,311
18	\$1,835,521	\$36,710	\$1,872,231	\$46,133	\$1,891,443	\$1,923,597	\$1,923,597	\$26,930	\$1,950,527	\$1,970,032	\$1,994,657
19	\$811,690	\$16,234	\$827,924	\$24,203	\$992,307	\$1,042,138	\$1,042,138	\$14,589	\$1,056,727	\$1,067,294	\$1,080,635
20	\$648,049	\$12,961	\$661,009	\$15,281	\$626,513	\$637,164	\$637,164	\$8,920	\$646,084	\$652,545	\$660,702
21	\$376,996	\$7,540	\$384,536	\$8,844	\$362,617	\$362,854	\$362,854	\$5,079	\$367,933	\$371,612	\$376,257
22	\$82,233	\$1,645	\$83,878	\$2,000	\$82,000	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,361	\$86,428
State	\$11,645,867	\$232,917	\$11,878,785	\$296,970	\$12,175,754	\$12,385,665	\$12,385,665	\$173,391	\$12,559,056	\$12,655,473	\$12,803,513
TOTAL SB94 Administrative	\$385,661		\$393,374		\$403,208	\$407,140	\$407,140		\$413,080	\$446,384	\$465,618
TOTAL FUNDING	\$12,031,528	\$232,917	\$12,272,159	\$296,970	\$12,578,962	\$12,792,805	\$12,792,805		\$12,972,136	\$13,101,857	\$13,269,131

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

APPENDIX G: JDSAG INSTRUMENT

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

MANDATORY HOLD FACTORS and WARRANTS

Y N 1. Current crime of violence or weapons charge (CRS 19-2-508).
 Y N 2. Division of Youth Corrections warrant or escape from secure.
 Y N 3. District Court warrant or order.

IF NONE

FOR SECURE N ADMISSIONS

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

ASSESSMENT

ALL ITEMS MUST BE ADDRESSED

MANDATORY HOLDS

1. Y N _____
 2. Y N _____
 3. Y N _____

SERIOUS DELINQUENCY

4. Y N _____
 5. Y N _____
 6. Y N _____
 7. Y N _____
 8. Y N _____
 9. Y N _____
 10. Y N _____

RISK OF SELF HARM

11. Y N _____
 12. Y N _____
 13. Y N _____
 14. Y N _____

PUBLIC SAFETY RISK

15. Y N _____
 16. Y N _____
 17. Y N _____
 18. Y N _____

FAMILY / RESOURCES

19. Y N _____
 20. Y N _____
 21. Y N _____
 22. Y N _____
 23. Y N _____

RESPONSIBLE ADULT

24. Y N _____

FELONY CHARGE

25. Y N _____

INDICATORS OF SERIOUS REPEAT DELINQUENCY

Y N 4. Prior felony adjudications.
 Y N 5. Pending felony charge(s) (excluding present charges).
 Y N 6. Currently under bond or release conditions.
 Y N 7. Past FTAs, violation of court conditions, or bond.
 Y N 8. Crimes against persons, arson, or weapons history.

IF NONE

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

VICTIM NOTIFICATION Y N _____

LAW ENFORCEMENT REQUESTED TO PROVIDE PUMPKIN SHEET. Y N _____

RISK OF SELF HARM

Y N 11. Suicidal or risk of self harm.
 Y N 12. Risk of victimization, prostitution history.
 Y N 13. History of running from placements.
 Y N 14. Severe substance abuse.

IF NONE

PUBLIC SAFETY RISK

Y N 15. Prior history of violence.
 Y N 16. Arson or sex offense charges/history.
 Y N 17. History of weapon use.
 Y N 18. Threatens victims or witnesses.

IF NONE

FAMILY OR COMMUNITY RESOURCES

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

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

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

REQUIRED DATA ENTRY

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

LOCAL USE

Screener's Name:	Court Date:	Recommendation By:
County:	Agency:	Hearing Notes:
Screening Notes:		

APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

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

APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

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: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

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: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

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: _____