

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

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2020-2021

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 2020-2021*

Submitted to:

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

By:



**Infinite Frontier Consulting**

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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
Legacy TRAILS	Management information data system used by DYS
Modernized Trails	Modernized Trails is an updated version of Trails released in June 2021
YSC	Youth Services Center

# EVALUATION OF THE SENATE BILL 94 /COLORADO YOUTH DETENTION CONTINUUM PROGRAM

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

*The Department is requested to submit to the Joint Budget Committee no later than November 1 of each year a report that includes the following information by judicial district and for the state as a whole: (1) comparisons of trends in detention and commitment incarceration rates; (2) profiles of youth served by 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.*

Thirty years ago, the Colorado legislature recognized the need to address the large and increasing number of youths being detained in secure facilities. Rather than fund the construction and staffing of new facilities to hold more youth, the legislature passed an innovative initiative, SB 91-94, to fund services that enable youth to remain safely in their community to the greatest extent possible. For nearly three decades now, 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 locally appropriate, integrated, and evidence-based practices designed to serve youth in the least restrictive placements in order to achieve the most effective outcomes. The SB 94/CYDC program continues to adapt and change in response to new information regarding evidence-based practices, community values and needs, changing drivers of juvenile crime, and juvenile justice reform efforts.

Similar to FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21 provided unique challenges for the CYDC program. DHS and local SB 94/CYDC programs continued to proactively implement strategies to reduce the risk of transmission of the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) to safeguard youth and staff within secure detention facilities. Executive Order D 2020 034 (Executive Order 034) provided DHS with the authority to set new criteria for detention. DHS utilized that authority to temporarily reduce the detention cap from 327 to 200 on April 21, 2020. The detention cap was further reduced to 188 on October 25, 2020 for the remainder of the fiscal year. Executive Order D 2020 060 additionally provided DHS 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.

The overhaul of the primary data system used by SB 94/CYDC, Trails, provided additional challenges for both practice and reporting. The update of the Trails system has been in process for more than five years. Modernized Trails went live for all SB 94/CYDC users on June 12, 2021 and some errors were identified at the time of roll out.

The release of Modernized Trails shortly before the end of the fiscal year created challenges for the 2020-21 SB 94/CYDC report as well as issues that will likely not be resolved for several months or longer. Some data elements could not be accurately pulled from Trails in time for inclusion in the report resulting in partial year data, pulled prior to the transition, being utilized. In addition, some changes implemented through Modernized Trails are not consistent with current or feasible SB 94/CYDC practice. SB 94/CYDC data accuracy and reporting will be impacted until the Office of Information Technology remedies these issues in Modernized Trails. Throughout the report, notes will indicate where data are incomplete or confidence in the accuracy of the data are not high due to the transition to Modernized Trails.

## **(1) TRENDS IN DETENTION AND COMMITMENT**

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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 56.9% from 5.8 per 10,000 youth in FY 2011-12 to 2.5 in FY 2020-21 (see Figure 1). This represents the lowest recorded detention rate for Colorado over the last decade.
- ∞ Similarly, commitment rates have declined 67.6% from 17.9 per 10,000 youth to 5.8 in the same ten fiscal year period.
- ∞ In FY 2020-21, detention rates ranged from 0.5 per 10,000 youth in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Districts to 9.1 in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District (see Table 1 for rates by Judicial District).
- ∞ In FY 2020-21, commitment rates showed similar variability across Judicial Districts ranging from 0.0 per 10,000 youth in the 14<sup>th</sup> Judicial District to 16.4 in the 15<sup>th</sup> Judicial District.



FIGURE 1. STATEWIDE COMMITMENT AND DETENTION RATES<sup>1</sup>

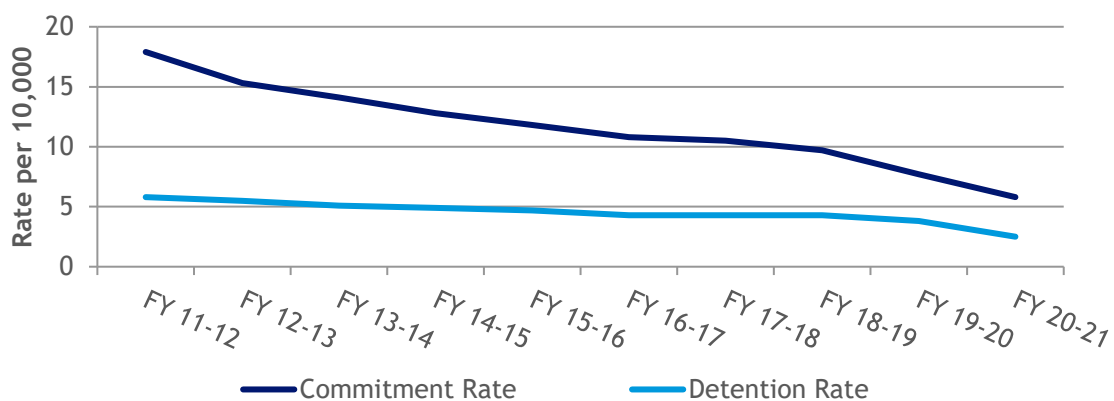


TABLE 1. COMMITMENT AND DETENTION RATES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	FY 15-16		FY 16-17		FY 17-18		FY 18-19		FY 19-20		FY 20-21	
	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com <sup>1</sup>	Det
1	12.5	4.3	13.5	4.3	14.7	5.1	15.3	3.5	11.4	3.2	5.8	2.3
2	22.1	8.9	17.7	6.9	14.7	6.1	14.6	7.3	12.6	6.1	9.9	5.0
3	8.3	6.7	5.6	3.3	2.0	5.2	2.6	11.6	14.8	13.3	15.7	9.1
4	11.0	5.2	9.9	5.5	11.7	5.5	10.7	5.6	7.8	5.4	6.2	3.6
5	11.2	2.6	9.6	1.1	6.8	1.3	6.5	1.3	4.1	1.0	3.3	0.5
6	15.4	2.3	11.3	3.6	11.2	3.9	6.4	1.9	1.9	0.7	2.7	1.3
7	8.8	3.8	7.5	3.7	8.0	3.0	8.5	2.5	6.0	0.5	2.3	1.9
8	13.4	4.6	13.6	3.2	11.3	3.3	6.6	3.1	5.3	3.4	4.5	1.6
9	4.2	4.7	5.4	2.6	6.3	3.1	6.5	2.7	4.2	1.4	2.5	0.6
10	21.9	7.0	21.3	6.4	16.4	5.8	8.2	4.1	5.3	2.5	4.9	2.5
11	6.2	4.0	6.9	3.5	8.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	4.2	2.5	4.3	1.1
12	11.3	4.0	16.0	3.3	8.6	3.6	3.3	4.1	6.9	3.5	1.9	1.2
13	9.9	4.3	8.2	3.4	9.2	5.1	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.2
14	5.9	1.7	4.3	0.5	3.8	1.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6
15	5.5	4.6	8.4	13.4	28.7	6.1	22.1	6.1	14.0	6.3	16.4	3.6
16	2.2	1.8	0.0	3.0	0.9	5.6	2.3	4.1	8.0	1.5	5.3	1.9
17	11.6	3.6	10.0	3.0	8.6	3.1	8.4	3.2	6.1	2.8	4.5	1.9
18	6.6	3.4	5.5	3.3	6.4	3.4	7.9	3.8	6.4	4.1	5.3	2.0
19	15.4	5.6	15.3	5.1	15.3	3.9	12.1	4.8	9.4	2.6	7.9	2.1
20	4.2	1.7	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.7
21	19.6	7.3	23.7	6.9	21.0	8.3	21.6	7.4	19.6	6.3	11.2	3.7
22	13.1	3.0	10.8	2.9	17.2	7.7	15.7	4.0	21.8	2.7	13.6	0.5
STATE	11.8	4.7	10.8	4.3	10.5	4.3	9.7	4.3	7.7	3.8	5.8	2.5

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

- ∞ In FY 2003-04, the Legislature imposed a cap (479) on the number of juvenile detention beds that can be utilized at any given moment. The cap has since been reduced 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

<sup>1</sup> Due to the transition to Modernized Trails, commitment ADP data were not finalized at the time the report was written and may not match values reported by DYS at a later date.

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 034 went into effect, providing DYS with the authority to modify criteria for secure detention in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. DYS used that authority to reduce the detention bed cap from 327 to 200 beds statewide. DYS utilized their discretion to further reduce the detention bed cap from 200 beds to 188 beds. The 188 detention bed cap was in effect from October 25, 2020 through June 30, 2021. Senate Bill 20-71 adjusted the cap a fourth time to 215 beds starting July 1, 2021.

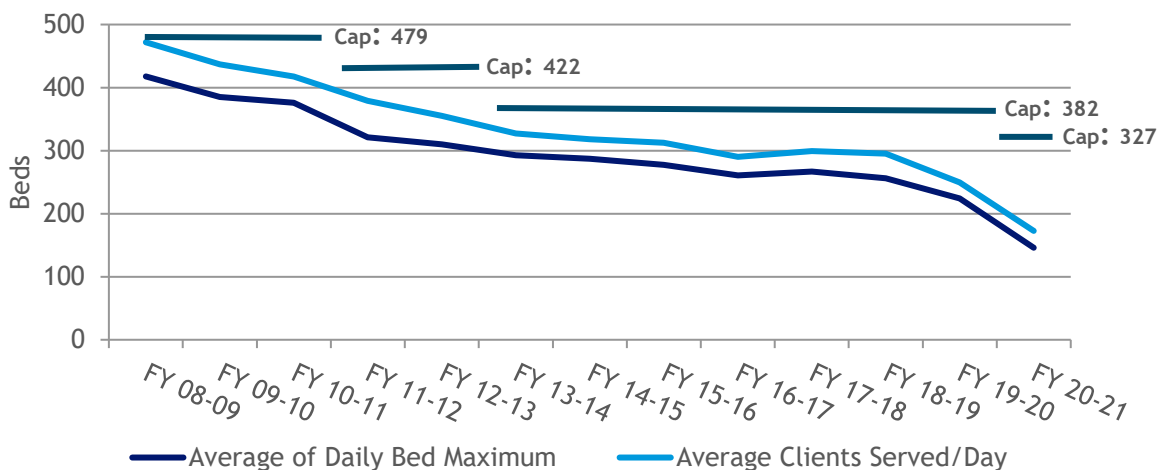
Indices of secure bed utilization suggest that capacity was successfully managed during FY 2020-21 at the statewide level, but there continued to be considerable strain on the system. Judicial Districts (JDs) started the fiscal year operating at the lower detention bed cap of 200, established through Executive Order 034, and further reduced to 188 on October 2020.

- ∞ The highest maximum daily count during FY 2020-21 was 178 beds<sup>2</sup>. This maximum occurred in October 2020 and represented 89.0% of the cap of that day's detention bed cap (200).
  - The highest maximum daily count following the statewide bed reduction from 200 to 188 was 169 and occurred in October 2020, the day of the bed cap reduction. This represented 90.1% of that day's detention bed cap (188).
- ∞ Across the state, there was at least one youth services center (YSC) at or above 90% of the cap on 351 days (96.2% of the FY). This is a 5.4% increase over the number of days that met this criterion last fiscal year.
  - Prior to the cap reduction from 200 to 188, there was at least one YSC at or above 90% of the cap on 96.6% of days. Once the new cap of 188 was in effect, this decreased to 95.6% of days.
- ∞ During FY 2020-21, the total client load (total number of youth served each day, even if only present for a portion of the day, averaged 172.2 youth per day. This is down 31.0% from last fiscal year (see Figure 2).

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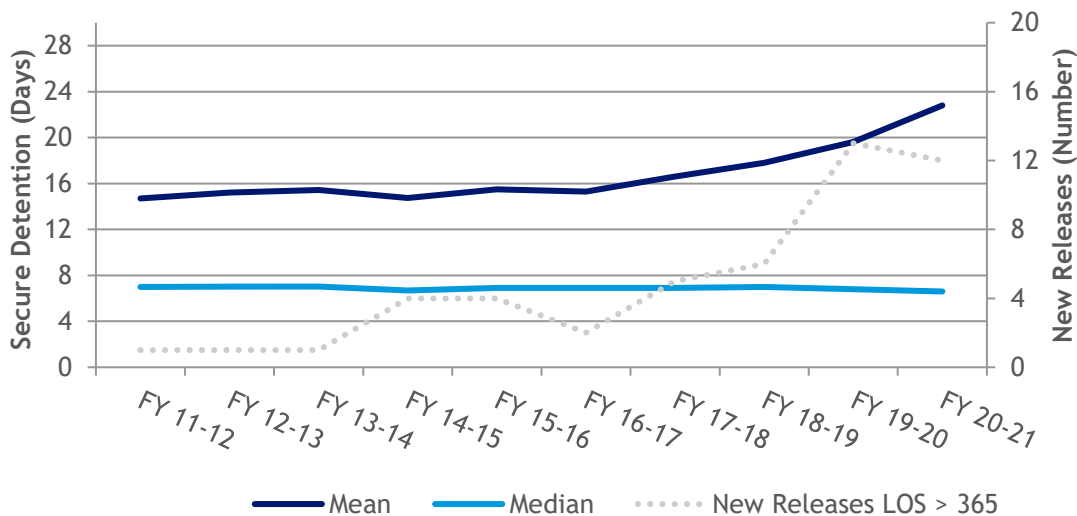
<sup>2</sup> Confidence in maximum daily count and number of days at or above 90% of cap is not high. Challenges were experienced when pulling these data in Modernized Trails.

FIGURE 2. DETENTION BED USE



- On average, DYS processed 12.6 new admissions/releases per day, which is a 43.8% decrease from the prior fiscal year. The capacity limits placed on detention through criteria established under Executive Order 034 likely contributed to the continued substantial decline in new admissions/releases per day.
- Median length of stay (LOS) has been stable over the past 10 years (see Figure 3), while mean LOS rose over the past several fiscal years. The mean value is more sensitive to outliers.

FIGURE 3. LENGTH OF STAY - MEAN VS. MEDIAN



- Over the past four years, the number of newly released youth held in detention for at least 365 days increased relative to prior years, with 12 youth newly released in the current fiscal year and 13 released in the prior 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.

- ∞ 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 3.0 days, while youth with moderate and high CJRA scores had median stays of 7.3 and 12.2 days, respectively.
  - The additional reduction of detention beds from 200 to 188 was associated with a minimal impact on median LOS overall and for youth with a low or high risk of recidivism, but a large impact on youth with a medium risk of recidivism. Median LOS for youth with a median risk of recidivism was 5.9 days when the cap was 200 and 8.6 days when the cap was 188.

Senate Bill 19-108 (SB 19-108) juvenile justice reform policies were also implemented throughout FY 2020-21. It is challenging to identify the impact of the changes directed by SB 19-108 while COVID-19 policies are in effect. It is possible that the long-term change in daily practice across all points in the juvenile justice system necessitated by COVID-19 in conjunction with the SB 19-108 directed juvenile reform efforts will result in long-term reductions in screening and detention of juveniles in Colorado.

## **(2) PROFILES OF YOUTH**

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During FY 2020-21, 3,900 unique youth were served along the detention continuum.

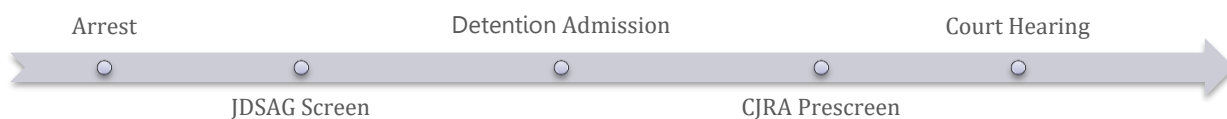
- ∞ Statewide, three-quarters of the youth served were male, and Caucasians represented the greatest percentage of any ethnic/racial group. (See Appendix E for more demographic details).
- ∞ At the Judicial District level, the proportion of youth with one or more detention admissions who were Caucasian ranged from 14.0% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District to 87.5% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District.
- ∞ Across Judicial Districts, the proportion of youth with one or more detention admissions who were male ranged from 0.0% in the 14<sup>th</sup> Judicial District 88.9% in the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 YSC 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 YSC, 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 YSC 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 4. TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF SCREENING FOR YOUTH ADMITTED TO SECURE DETENTION<sup>3</sup>



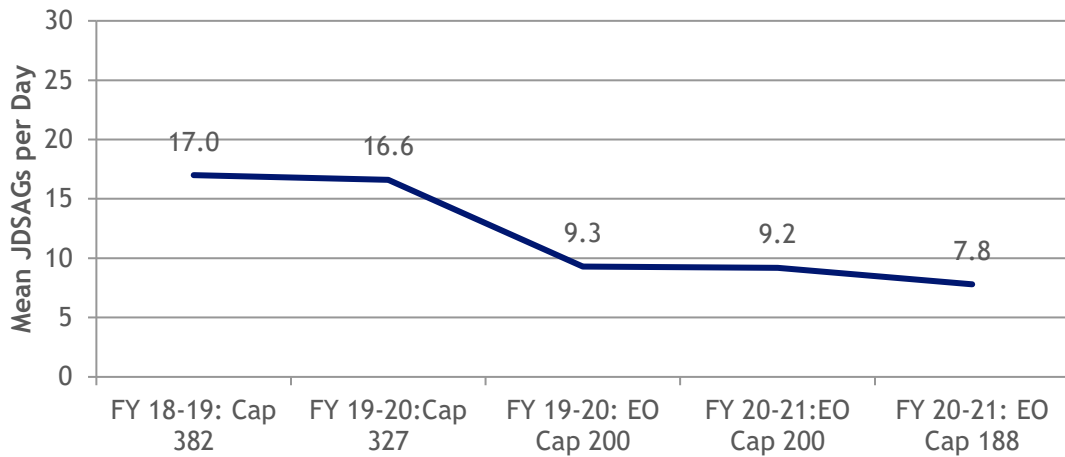
JDSAG (see Appendix G for a copy of the instrument) screenings resulted in 2,299 new secure detention admissions (see Appendix C for more details).

- ∞ Twenty-eight percent of the youth ( $n = 576$ ) screened with the JDSAG received more than one JDSAG screen, but they accounted for 52.5% of all completed screens ( $n = 3,000$ ).
  - Youth with multiple screens were substantially more likely to be a public safety risk (77.8% vs. 43.0%), a risk to themselves (74.5% vs. 45.4%), or to have a mandatory hold (90.5% vs. 60.2%) than youth with a single JDSAG screen ( $n = 1,425$ ).
  - A small proportion of youth (28.8%) who represent the highest public safety risk require significant detention resources for repeated detention screening and admission.

The restriction in detention bed capacity associated with COVID-19 had a marked impact on juvenile screening practices. Figure 5 displays the average number of youth screened per day.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

FIGURE 5. AVERAGE NUMBER OF JDSAGS PER DAY BY EFFECTIVE DETENTION BED CAP<sup>4</sup>



The statutory reduction of the detention bed cap from 382 to 327 (-55) minimally impacted screening numbers. In contrast, the temporary reductions to 200 (-127) and 188 (-12) detention beds both were associated with a meaningful impact in screening for detention admission. Most youth are not screened using the JDSAG unless there is a reasonable expectation that the youth will be admitted to a secure YSC. It is important to note that the criteria for admission to secure detention was raised to the youth posing a substantial risk of serious harm or flight risk to avoid prosecution.

There were 1,553 unique youth admitted to secure detention during FY 2020-21. A substantial number of youth ( $n = 523$ ; 33.7%) had more than one detention admission in the span of one fiscal year.

- ∞ The number of secure detention admissions per youth ranged from 1 to 12, and 33.7% of youth were placed in secure detention on more than one occasion.
- ∞ Statewide pre-adjudicated youth accounted for the greatest number of detention admissions, 55.1% of all new admissions (see Table 2).

<sup>4</sup> For FY 2019-20, juvenile practices were disrupted by March 16, 2020 due to policies put in place to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The March 16, 2020 date is used as the starting point for the EO 200 cap in Figure 4.

TABLE 2. DETENTION REASONS FOR NEW SECURE DETENTION ADMISSIONS FOR FY 2020-21

	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
<b>Number of New Secure Detention Admissions</b>	7,024	6,510	5,980	5,591	5,145	4,083	2,299
<b>Reason<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Pre-Adjudicated</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>55.1</b>
Felony	25.8	29.3	28.9	31.7	37.0	38.0	40.8
Misdemeanor	16.0	14.0	14.5	13.2	13.5	14.8	14.3
<b>Sentence to Probation</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Technical Violation	5.3	5.0	5.3	7.5	4.7	3.4	3.4
New Charges	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2
<b>Detention Sentence</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Probation Sentence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detention Sentence	4.6	3.8	5.2	3.4	2.5	1.8	3.0
Valid Court Order Truancy	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Awaiting DHS Placement	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0
<b>Warrants/Remands</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>
Failure to Appear (FTA)	11.2	11.9	11.3	9.6	8.7	10.2	9.9
Failure to Comply (FTC)	33.3	33.9	32.2	31.4	31.4	30.3	26.3
<b>Other</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>DYS Committed</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

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

<sup>5</sup> Charges associated with each unique detention admission were not available for all cases. To enable comparisons with prior years, only valid percent values are reported in Table 2.

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

Secure Detention: Reason Detained (Valid Percent <sup>6</sup> ) by Judicial District							
JD	Pre-Adjudicated	Sentence to Probation	Detention Sentence	Warrants/Remands	Other	DYS Committed	Total
1	57.4	2.4	6.1	34.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
2	57.1	0.0	0.0	40.4	2.2	0.3	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4 <sup>7</sup>	62.5	4.2	0.6	32.1	0.0	0.6	100.0
5	44.4	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
6	57.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
7	61.6	7.7	0.0	26.9	0.0	3.8	100.0
8	39.8	6.4	14.1	39.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	23.1	15.4	0.0	61.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	45.2	2.7	2.7	49.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
11	41.2	0.0	47.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
12	57.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
13	67.4	4.3	2.2	26.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
16	40.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
17	66.3	3.1	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
18	58.6	0.3	2.1	35.3	2.8	0.9	100.0
19	47.6	25.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
20	40.0	6.2	23.1	29.2	1.5	0.0	100.0
21	35.3	0.0	3.2	61.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
22	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
State	55.1	4.6	3.0	36.2	0.8	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

<sup>6</sup> Charges associated with each unique detention admission were not available for all cases. To enable comparisons with prior years, only valid percent values are reported in Table 3.

<sup>7</sup> As noted below in footnote 7, a substantial number of CJRAs were not associated with detention admissions. When the CJRA is not associated, the reason detained is also not included.



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

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

**TABLE 4. CJRAS COMPLETED AND LEVELS OF RISK OF REOFFENDING**

Fiscal Year	Total Admissions	CJRAs Completed	Percent of Total	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Low Risk
FY 2010-11	8,435	7,577	89.8	34.0	29.5	36.5
FY 2011-12	7,751	6,793	87.6	32.4	33.0	34.6
FY 2012-13	7,324	6,022	82.2	32.3	33.2	34.5
FY 2013-14	6,783	5,965	87.9	30.3	33.2	36.5
FY 2014-15	7,024	6,196	88.2	31.7	32.7	35.6
FY 2015-16	6,510	5,677	87.2	33.0	32.3	34.7
FY 2016-17	5,980	5,173	86.5	31.7	32.8	35.5
FY 2017-18	5,591	4,996	89.4	32.3	33.0	34.7
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
FY 2020-21	2,299	2,055	89.4	36.5	29.4	34.1

- ∞ Distribution of youth across the risk of reoffending categories varies widely by Judicial District (see Table 5). The proportion of high-risk youth ranges from 0.0% in the 5<sup>th</sup> Judicial District to 100.0% in the 14th Judicial District.

TABLE 5. CJRA RISK LEVEL BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	New Admissions	CJRA Risk Level		
		Low	Moderate	High
1	189	35.8	33.9	30.3
2	334	23.4	27.8	48.8
3	8	12.5	25.0	62.5
4 <sup>8</sup>	429	49.2	29.9	20.9
5	10	55.6	44.4	0.0
6	12	0.0	42.9	57.1
7	30	15.4	30.8	53.8
8	93	25.3	32.9	41.8
9	14	0.0	15.4	84.6
10	81	35.6	11.0	53.4
11	21	35.3	17.6	47.1
12	7	28.6	42.8	28.6
13	50	54.3	26.1	19.6
14	3	0.0	0.0	100.0
15	14	45.4	27.3	27.3
16	6	60.0	0.0	40.0
17	202	43.7	23.4	32.9
18	336	31.8	32.1	36.1
19	206	35.9	34.5	29.6
20	70	41.6	21.5	36.9
21	175	13.0	33.8	53.2
22	9	37.5	25.0	37.5
<b>State</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>36.5</b>

<sup>8</sup> CJRA are missing for a substantial number of youth this fiscal year for several reasons. With their detention beds split between Zeb Pike YSC and Pueblo YSC, the 4<sup>th</sup> JD prioritized admitting youth to Zeb Pike YSC at the time of their initial admission and retention of youth at Zeb Pike YSC if court appearances were probable to minimize impacts on law enforcement associated with transferring youth for detention hearings. Pueblo YSC detention beds were maximally utilized to ensure space was available at Zeb Pike YSC for new admissions. A CJRA is not necessary for transferring youth between facilities. Additionally, the percent of youth reported as high risk for recidivism is likely suppressed. In many high profile cases (e.g., murder) youth are being advised not to speak with CYDC representatives and the CJRA cannot be completed without youth cooperation. In FY 2020-21, 21 youth were admitted for serious felony charges in the 4<sup>th</sup> JD, but no CJRA was completed.

### **(3) PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING JUDICIAL DISTRICT GOALS**

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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 91.4%<sup>9</sup> 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 2.5 per 10,000 youth in 2020-21.

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 95.5%; Sentenced 95.1%).
- ∞ Statewide, the vast majority of youth complete services without incurring new charges (Pre-Adjudicated 92.1%; Sentenced 92.9%).
- ∞ Statewide, the vast majority of youth complete services with positive or neutral reasons for leaving SB 94/CYDC programming (Pre-Adjudicated 91.0%; Sentenced 91.9%).
- ∞ However, there are a few Judicial Districts that struggle with achieving these goals (see Table 6). Four Judicial Districts did not meet their positive/neutral termination reason goal for both pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth. Three Judicial Districts did not meet their no new charges goal for both pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth. One Judicial District did not meet their no failure to appear 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.

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<sup>9</sup> Community and detention ADP contribute to this estimate. Confidence in this estimate is not high. The transition to Modernized Trails instituted several changes that make the data in the community ADP report inaccurate. Data for the estimate only include cases entered into Legacy Trails by May 31, 2021.

TABLE 6. COMMON GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT<sup>10</sup>

JD	Youth Completing Without Failing to Appear at Court Hearings				Youth Completing Without New Charges				Youth with Positive or Neutral Leave Reasons			
	Pre-Adjudicated		Sentenced		Pre-Adjudicated		Sentenced		Pre-Adjudicated		Sentenced	
	Obj	Result	Obj	Result	Obj	Result	Obj	Result	Obj	Result	Obj	Result
1	90	96.7	90	100.0	90	89.3	90	100.0	90	89.8	90	92.9
2	90	99.2	90	77.2	90	94.6	90	76.4	90	85.4	90	88.2
3	90	81.3	90	100.0	90	62.5	90	66.7	90	93.8	90	100.0
4	90	96.5	90	98.9	90	94.6	90	98.9	90	95.3	90	92.6
5	90	100.0	90	92.9	90	100.0	90	71.4	90	100.0	90	85.7
6	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	81.3	90	90.0	90	100.0	90	90.0
7	90	94.4	90	94.1	90	94.4	90	97.1	90	100.0	90	88.2
8	90	97.4	90	100.0	90	89.6	90	87.2	90	87.0	90	82.1
9	90	96.2	90	100.0	90	88.5	90	97.9	90	100.0	90	97.9
10	90	97.6	90	97.1	90	100.0	90	97.1	90	86.7	90	94.1
11	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	96.4	90	100.0	90	96.4	90	100.0
12	90	92.3	90	100.0	90	92.3	90	100.0	90	84.6	90	100.0
13	90	94.3	90	100.0	90	80.0	90	62.5	90	97.1	90	75.0
14	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	80.0	90	100.0	90	80.0	90	100.0
15	90	92.9	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	50.0	90	85.7	90	50.0
16	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0
17	90	94.3	90	93.8	90	99.0	90	100.0	90	93.3	90	81.3
18	90	90.5	90	94.8	90	87.9	90	99.0	90	87.4	90	92.8
19	90	99.4	90	100.0	90	92.2	90	91.7	90	96.1	90	89.2
20	90	98.6	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	97.2	90	96.6
21	90	89.7	90	88.2	90	91.2	90	91.2	90	89.7	90	88.2
22	90	92.5	90	80.0	90	95.0	90	80.0	90	95.0	90	100.0
State		95.5		95.1		92.1		92.9		91.0		91.0

\*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 2020-21 was \$12,100,547. While there is collaboration between SB 94/CYDC programs and other initiatives such as the Collaborative Management

<sup>10</sup> Data on common goals are incomplete and only include cases entered and terminated through the end of May 2021. Legislatively mandated outcomes were not required in the release of Modernized Trails. An artificial splitting of single cases into two cases and the absence of outcomes necessitated using partial year data. For some JDs, up to one-third of their cases may be missing.

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 \$93,214 in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District to \$1,883,680 in the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District (see Table 7; also see Appendix F).
- ∞ Statewide, the largest proportion of spending occurred in the Direct Support category which includes case management, the single greatest service provided to SB 94/CYDC youth.

TABLE 7. ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Percent of Allocation by Expenditure Category							
JD	Annual Allocation	Client Assessment	Treatment	Direct Support	Supervision	Restorative Services	Local Plan Admin
1	\$1,077,771	31.7	1.1	31.8	24.6	0.0	10.8
2	\$1,379,856	31.0	3.6	33.6	22.8	0.0	9.0
3	\$93,237	35.6	1.3	29.6	24.3	0.0	9.2
4	\$1,481,125	11.6	3.3	52.9	21.4	0.0	10.8
5	\$183,318	4.1	25.1	27.9	34.6	0.0	8.3
6	\$113,236	23.2	4.5	54.0	11.8	0.0	6.5
7	\$200,927	15.5	0.2	60.0	9.7	4.4	10.2
8	\$827,111	24.3	15.3	25.3	25.7	0.0	9.4
9	\$176,032	31.4	4.6	34.0	20.0	0.0	10.0
10	\$387,980	13.5	1.1	47.0	29.3	0.0	9.1
11	\$183,118	16.7	1.2	60.4	7.7	2.3	11.7
12	\$144,525	30.0	0.0	27.7	35.0	0.0	7.3
13	\$208,168	13.7	0.1	35.4	41.0	0.0	9.8
14	\$100,000	17.4	0.5	9.8	63.1	0.0	9.2
15	\$93,237	8.4	11.1	42.2	24.8	4.6	8.9
16	\$100,000	7.1	0.8	53.8	29.8	0.0	8.5
17	\$1,189,834	12.1	1.0	51.2	24.6	0.0	11.1
18	\$1,883,680	23.8	1.8	39.2	27.4	0.0	7.8
19	\$953,482	24.7	13.2	29.3	24.5	0.0	8.3
20	\$607,479	24.2	3.4	39.6	22.9	0.0	9.9
21	\$354,787	20.6	0.3	28.1	35.4	6.2	9.4
22	\$93,214	9.6	0.3	41.8	41.3	0.0	7.0
State	\$11,832,122	21.5	4.2	39.4	25.3	0.3	9.3
<b>\$11,832,122</b>		<b>Total Allocation to Districts</b>					
<b>\$268,425</b>		<b>SB 94/CYDC Statewide Plan Administration</b>					
<b>\$12,100,547</b>		<b>Total Funding</b>					

In FY 2020-21, the legislature allocated an additional \$2,828,476 to SB 94/CYDC with funding covered by marijuana revenue taxes (SB 14-215). These additional dollars are not included in the

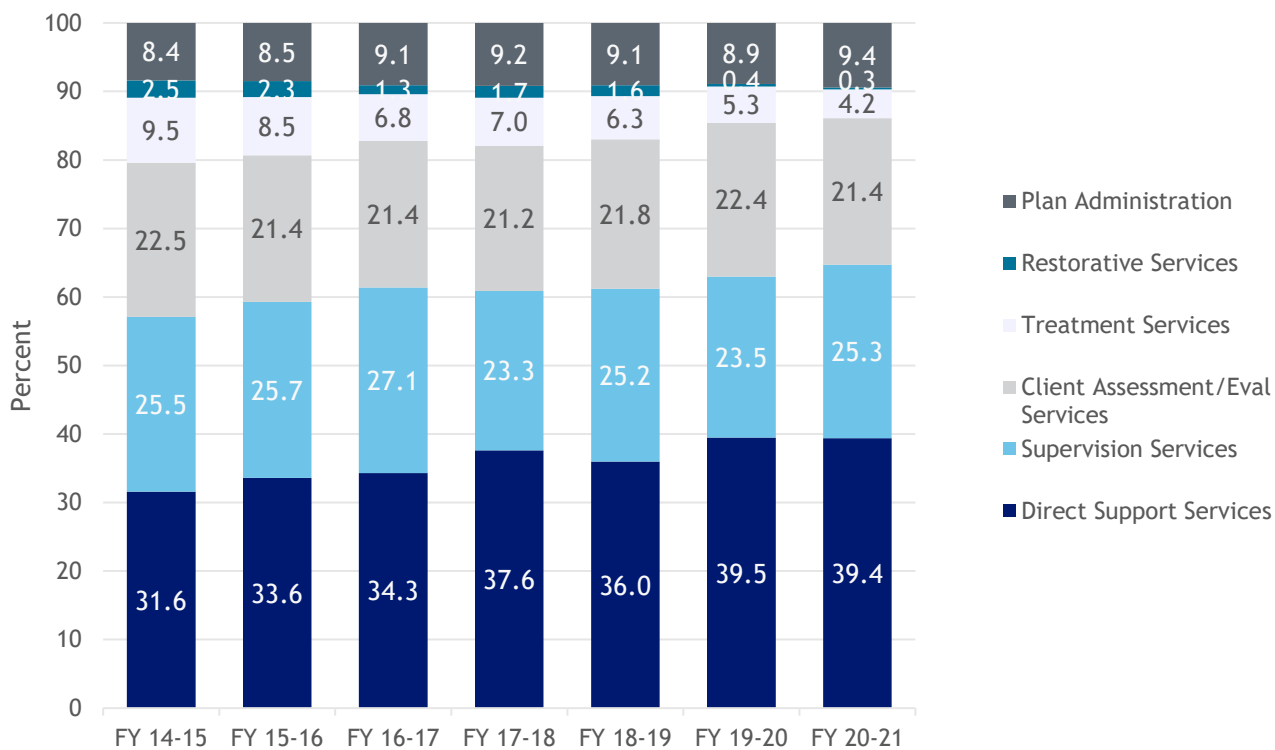
allocations and expenditures in Table 8, nor are services paid for by the additional appropriation covered within the report. This report only addresses the items requested in the RFI.

### SB 94/CYDC Funding by Category

For the past nine 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 6 below depicts the spending by category for FYs 2014-15 through 2020-21; where budget categories are comparable.

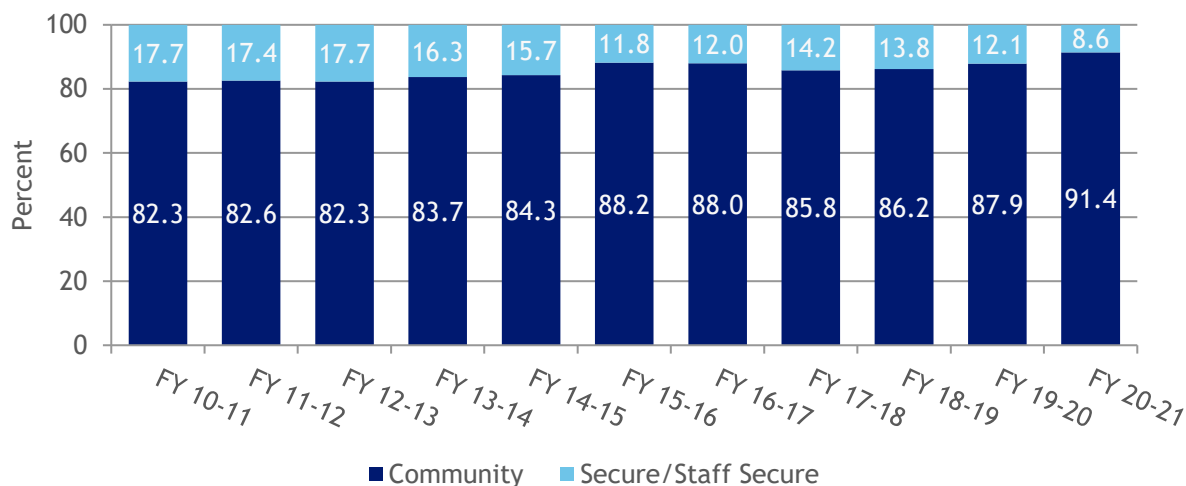
FIGURE 6. PERCENT OF SPENDING BY CATEGORY



## (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 research<sup>11</sup>. 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, 91.4% of youth are provided with community-based service, while only 8.6% are securely detained (see Figure 7).

FIGURE 7. PERCENT OF ADP SERVED IN THE COMMUNITY AND SECURE DETENTION<sup>12</sup>

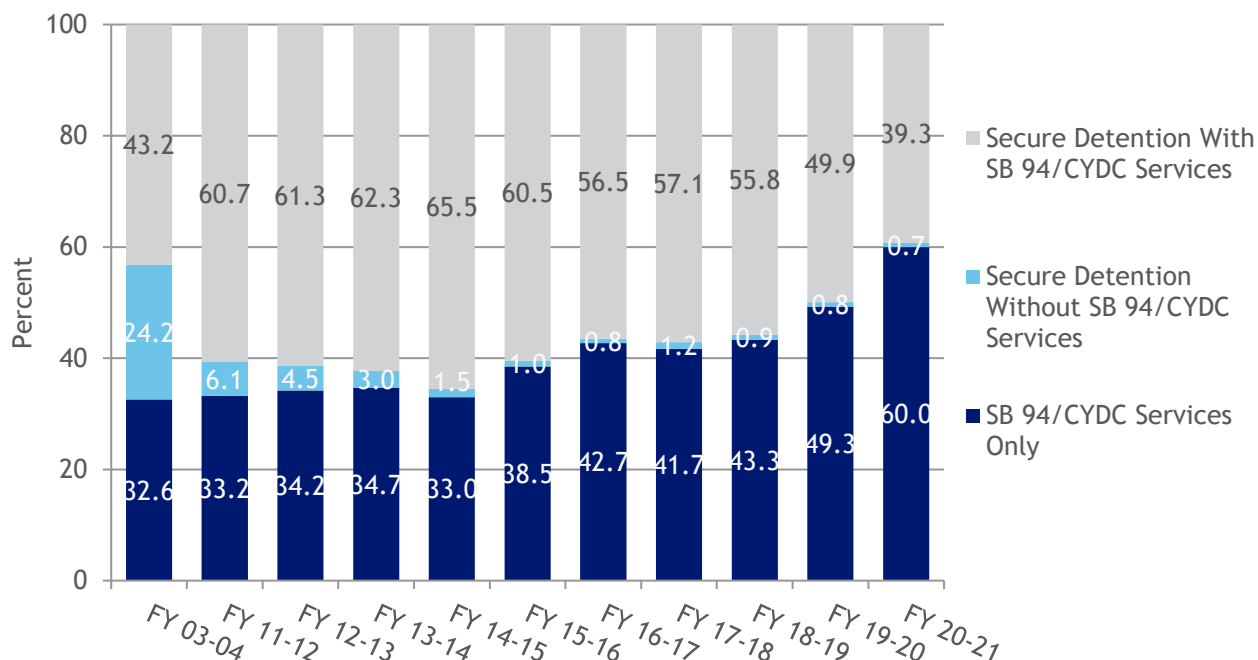


- ∞ Nearly all youth (99.3%) who enter the detention continuum receive some community-based services funded by SB 94/CYDC. These services are either in lieu of detention or in addition to a secure detention admission to aid the transition back to the community (see Figure 9).
- ∞ In FY 2003-04, around one-third (32.6%) of youth received SB 94/CYDC community-based services (only) without a secure detention stay, that percentage has increased over time to 60.0% of youth in FY 2020-21. Inversely, the percent of youth with a secure detention stay who did not receive community-based services has decreased from approximately one-quarter (24.2%) of youth in FY 2003-04 to less than one percent (0.7%) in FY 2020-21 (see Figure 8).
- ∞ 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.

<sup>11</sup> Gatti, U., Tremblay, R.E., & Viatro, F. (2009). Iatrogenic effect of juvenile justice. *The Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 50:8, pp 991-998.

<sup>12</sup> Community and detention ADP contribute to this estimate. Confidence in this estimate is not high. The transition to Modernized Trails instituted several changes that make the data in the community ADP report inaccurate. Data for the estimate only include cases entered into Legacy Trails by May 31, 2021.

FIGURE 8. PROVISION OF COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES AND SECURE DETENTION



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

- ∞ Local override of JDSAG placement recommendations provides local communities the flexibility to adapt the recommendation to individual youth needs and local resources.
- ∞ A positive indicator of appropriate placement decisions utilizing the JDSAG would be a high degree of agreement between the screening level and actual placement. High agreement suggests that local overrides are conservatively utilized and that the screening tool typically drives placement decision making (see Table 8).
- ∞ In FY 2020-21, screening recommendations and actual placement were identical for 77.9% of youth with a completed JDSAG.



TABLE 8. AGREEMENT BETWEEN JDSAG SCREENING LEVEL AND ACTUAL INITIAL PLACEMENT<sup>13</sup>

Screening Level	Percent Placed In:		
	Match	More Secure	Less Secure
Secure Detention - Level 1	87.6	---	12.4
Staff Secure Detention - Level 2	2.3	79.5	18.2
Residential/Shelter - Level 3	1.1	26.9	72.0
Home Services - Level 4	46.0	25.3	28.7
Release - Level 5	55.4	44.6	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>

## (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 SB 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. Similar to FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21 provided unique challenges for the CYDC program. DYS and local SB 94/CYDC programs continued to proactively implement strategies to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 to safeguard youth and staff within secure detention facilities. The detention cap was further reduced to 188 on October 25, 2020 for the remainder 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.

More changes to the SB 94/CYDC program are anticipated in the next FY. The passage of Senate Bill 21-071 legislates that a bed cap of 215 beds be maintained throughout FY 2021-22.

Furthermore, a working group will be convened by October 31, 2021 to establish uniform detention and commitment criteria, examine the availability of alternatives to youth detention, and develop performance standards and outcome measures to evaluate the degree to which alleged and adjudicated offenders are in the least restrictive setting with appropriate services.

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

Secure detention had the highest proportion of high risk of reoffending youth admitted of any FY in a decade. More than 36% of the youth admitted had CJRA scores that placed them in the high-risk category. This trend will need continuous monitoring in the upcoming FYs as bed caps fluctuate, adoption of new validated risk and assessment tools, mandated by Senate Bill 19-108, moves forward, and new detention criteria as mandated by Senate Bill 21-071 are adopted. It will

<sup>13</sup> See Appendix Table C2 for more information, including number of youth screened at each level.

be critical for SB 94/CYDC to participate in 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 in the least restrictive settings as possible.

## **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 12 youth newly released in the current fiscal year and 13 in the prior fiscal year.

Again, SB 94/CYDC is entering an unprecedented time where predicting the impacts on LOS is extremely difficult. The correlation between CJRA risk level and LOS indicates that secure detention is being used appropriately to mitigate risk to public safety. Youth with low risk of recidivism had a median LOS of 3.0 days while youth with moderate and high CJRA scores had median stays of 7.3 and 12.2 days, respectively. It will be critical in FY 2020-21 to continue to monitor LOS both in the face of COVID-19 policies and juvenile justice reform to ensure that secure detention is being used appropriately.

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

The necessity to limit the use of residential placement due to COVID-19 has increased 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 2019-20, 49.3% of youth participated in SB 94/CYDC services only, whereas, in FY 2020-21, that percentage drastically increased to 60.0%. On any given day more than 91% 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. The implementation of Senate Bill 21-071 will provide the opportunity to fully explore whether the number of alternative placements and community-based services available meet the needs of youth in Colorado.

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## APPENDIX A: SECURE DETENTION BED USE

TABLE A1. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS (YSC), AND CENTRAL AND NORTHEAST REGIONS<sup>i</sup>

District, YSC, and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap																	
	FY 13		FY 14		FY 15		FY 16		FY 17		FY 18		FY 19		FY 20 <sup>ii</sup>		FY 21 <sup>iii</sup>	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days
<b>Central Region</b>																		
1 <sup>st</sup>	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	17	7.9
2 <sup>nd</sup>	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	36	17.5
5 <sup>th</sup>	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	1	44.7
18 <sup>th</sup>	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	40	4.7
<b>District Weighted Average</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>136/94</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>10.5</b>	
Gilliam YSC	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	36	10.1
Marvin Foote YSC	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	40	4.9
Mount View YSC	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	18	1.6
<b>YSC Weighted Average<sup>iv</sup></b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>136/94</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6.2</b>	
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>136/94</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Northeast Region</b>																		
8 <sup>th</sup>	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	7	39.2
13 <sup>th</sup>	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	3	31.0
17 <sup>th</sup>	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	17	20.8
19 <sup>th</sup>	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	8	67.7
20 <sup>th</sup>	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	5	4.4
<b>District Weighted Average</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>73/40</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25.1</b>	
Adams YSC <sup>v</sup>	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	17	22.6
Prairie Vista YSC	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	0.0
Platte Valley YSC	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	23	26.0
<b>YSC Weighted Average</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>73/40</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23.3</b>	
<b>Northeast Region</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>73/40</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>22.2</b>

### Notes from Table A1

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<sup>ii</sup> 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 20-21, facilities continued to operate at reduced cap levels set using the flexibility provided by EO 034 and put in place during FY 19-20.

<sup>iii</sup> In FY 19-20, the cap was reduced, effective April 21, 2020, using flexibility provided by EO 034 to reduce the risk of transmission of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) in youth centers. The original cap and the cap under EO 034 are both presented. Percent of days at or above cap is for the entire fiscal year with the appropriate cap used on each day.

<sup>iii</sup> In FY 20-21, the state continued to operate at the reduced bed cap set using flexibility provided by EO 034. In October 2020, the cap was reduced further, as noted for affected districts, YSC, and regions.

<sup>iv</sup> In FY 2018-19, one bed from the 11<sup>th</sup> 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.

<sup>v</sup> In May 2021, Prairie Valley YSC opened, replacing Adams YSC. The bed cap remained the same.

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

EO 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. This temporary statewide cap was further reduced from 200 to 188 in late October 2020. In Spring 2021, the Prairie Vista YSC opened for use in the Northeast Region. Prairie Vista YSC replaced the aging Adams YSC, but had no impact on statewide, regional, or JD detention bed caps. 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 YSCs within those regions.

TABLE A2. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YSC, AND CENTRAL AND NORTHEAST REGIONS SHOWING COVID-19 IMPACTS ON DETENTION BED UTILIZATION FOR FY 21

Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap						
District, YSC, and Region	FY 21		FY 21		FY 21	
	Combined		State Cap 200		State Cap 188	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days
<b>Central Region</b>						
1 <sup>st</sup>	17	7.9	17	4.3	17	9.6
2 <sup>nd</sup>	36	17.5	36	15.5	36	18.5
5 <sup>th</sup>	1	44.7	1	35.3	1	49.0
18 <sup>th</sup>	40	4.7	40	14.7	40	0.0
<b>District Weighted Average</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Gilliam YSC	36	10.1	36	10.3	36	10.0
Marvin Foote YSC	40	4.9	40	13.8	40	0.8
Mount View YSC	18	1.6	18	0.0	18	2.4
<b>YSC Weighted Average</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Northeast Region</b>						
8 <sup>th</sup>	7	39.2	7	25.9	7	45.4
13 <sup>th</sup>	3	31.0	3	13.8	3	39.0
17 <sup>th</sup>	17	20.8	17	28.4	17	17.3
19 <sup>th</sup>	8	67.7	8	95.7	8	54.6
20 <sup>th</sup>	5	4.4	5	11.2	5	1.2
<b>District Weighted Average</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Adams YSC	17	22.6	17	20.7	17/0	24.2
Prairie Vista YSC	17	0.0	--	--	0/17	0.0
Platte Valley YSC	23	26.0	23	34.5	23	22.1
<b>YSC Weighted Average</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>Northeast Region</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20.1</b>



## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

TABLE A3. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YSC, AND SOUTHERN AND WESTERN REGIONS<sup>vi</sup>

District, YSC, and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap																	
	FY 13		FY 14		FY 15		FY 16		FY 17		FY 18		FY 19		FY 20 <sup>vii</sup>		FY 21	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days
<b>Southern Region</b>																		
3 <sup>rd</sup>	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	1	100.0
4 <sup>th</sup> <sup>viii</sup>	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	40/28	61.9
10 <sup>th</sup>	13	28.2	13	63.6	13	71.2		70.5	13	56.3	13	46.7	13	5.8	14/6	0.0	6	28.8
11 <sup>th</sup>	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	2	20.3
12 <sup>th</sup>	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	1	55.6
15 <sup>th</sup>	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	1	60.0
16 <sup>th</sup>	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	1	51.8
District Weighted Average		31.8	83	36.0	83	20.0	83	39.2	83	57.2	83	56.8	83	43.3	82/52	41.4	52/40	54.8
Pueblo YSC <sup>ix</sup>	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	12/16	23.3
Spring Creek YSC <sup>x</sup>	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	7/0	100.0
Zebulon Pike YSC	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33/24	68.5
Staff Secure	4	27.1	4	11.0	4	3.0	4	13.1	4	3.6	4	12.3	(4)	25.8	--	--	--	--
YSC Weighted Average <sup>xi</sup>		19.7	83	33.1	83	9.3	83	24.6	83	48.2	83	48.4	91	37.9	87/52	34.2	52/40	53.0
Southern Region	83	8.5	83	16.2	83	0.0	83	9.3	83	14.0	83	7.9	83	11.2	82/52	9.8	52/40	45.8
<b>Western Region</b>																		
6 <sup>th</sup>	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	1	72.1
7 <sup>th</sup>	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	2	67.7
9 <sup>th</sup>	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	2	11.8
14 <sup>th</sup>	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	1	34.0
21 <sup>st</sup>	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	7	44.1
22 <sup>nd</sup>	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	1	15.5
District Weighted Average		25.8	39	12.8	39	18.1	39	21.7	39	16.8	39	28.9	39	19.6	36/14	16.4	14	41.8
Grand Mesa YSC	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	14	18.1
Denier YSC	9	6.8	9	0.3	9	1.6	9	0.0	9	1.4	9	7.4	(9)	0.0	--	--	--	--
Staff Secure	3	21.1	3	10.1	3	10.4	3	1.6	3	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
YSC Weighted Average		15.2	39	3.7	39	4.0	39	4.8	39	5.7	36	17.5	30	3.6	31/14	1.4	14	18.1
Western Region	39	2.7	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	0.0	39	1.64	39	0.0	36/14	1.4	14	18.1

### Notes from Table A3

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<sup>vi</sup> 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 20-21, YSC continued to operate at reduced cap levels set using the flexibility provided by EO 034 and put in place during FY 19-20. Caps were further adjusted lower in FY 20-21, which impacted YSC and JDs in the Southern Region.

<sup>vii</sup> In FY 19-20, the cap was reduced, effective April 21, 2020, using flexibility provided by EO 034 to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 in YSC. The original cap and the cap under EO 034 are both presented. Percent of days at or above cap is for the entire fiscal year with the appropriate cap used on each day.

<sup>viii</sup> DYS discontinued utilization of Spring Creek YSC at the end of FY 19-20, moving detained youth to Zeb Pike YSC or Pueblo YSC, to align with the best practice of separating the detained and committed youth populations. The smaller size of Zeb Pike YSC created social distancing concerns due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic. To increase safety through social distancing, the bed cap for the 4<sup>th</sup> JD was reduced from 40 to 28 on October 25, 2020. The reduced cap remained in effect for the remainder of the fiscal year.

<sup>ix</sup> The Pueblo YSC cap changed from 27 to 36 on 8/24/19 when Denier YSC closed. Pueblo YSC's cap was changed again, from 36 to 40, with the closure of the staff secure facility in the Southern Region on 6/14/19. When Spring Creek YSC became a commitment only facility at the end of FY 19-20, Pueblo YSC's allocation increased by 6 beds, resulting in a cap of 18 beds. The Pueblo YSC bed cap was later reduced by two beds to 16 when the 4<sup>th</sup> JD's bed allocation was reduced on October 25, 2020.

<sup>x</sup> In June 2020, Spring Creek YSC and Zebulon Pike YSC youth populations were exchanged, with Zeb Pike YSC becoming the detention only facility for the Southern Region and Spring Creek YSC serving as the commitment only Southern Region facility. Due to social distancing concerns, Spring Creek YSC continued to operate with a cap of seven beds through mid-September 2020. Zeb Pike YSC operated at 33 beds until that point, when an additional bed was allocated to the YSC. However, in October 2020, it was determined there was not enough space at Zeb Pike YSC to safely house 34 youth and maintain adequate social distancing to prevent the spread of COVID-19; consequently, the YSC cap was reduced to 24.

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

## 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 YSC within those regions. The 4<sup>th</sup> JD in the Southern region experienced an additional reduction of 12 beds during the fiscal year.

TABLE A4. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YSC, AND REGION SHOWING COVID-19 IMPACTS ON DETENTION BED UTILIZATION FOR FY 21

Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap						
District, Youth Center, and Region	FY 21		FY 21		FY 21	
	Combined		State Cap 200		State Cap188	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days
<b>Southern Region</b>						
3 <sup>rd</sup>	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
4 <sup>th</sup>	40/28	61.9	40	4.3	28	88.8
10 <sup>th</sup>	6	28.8	6	3.4	6	40.6
11 <sup>th</sup>	2	20.3	2	31.0	2	15.3
12 <sup>th</sup>	1	55.6	1	29.3	1	67.9
15 <sup>th</sup>	1	60.0	1	42.2	1	68.3
16 <sup>th</sup>	1	51.8	1	44.0	1	55.4
<b>District Weighted Average</b>	<b>52/40</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>76.3</b>
Pueblo YSC	12/16	23.3	12/18	12.0	16	28.5
Spring Creek YSC	7/0	100.0	7/0	100.0	--	--
Zebulon Pike YSC	33/24	68.5	33/34	37.9	24	82.7
Staff Secure	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>YSC Weighted Average</b>	<b>52/40</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>61.0</b>
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>52/40</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>67.1</b>
<b>Western Region</b>						
6 <sup>th</sup>	1	72.1	1	98.3	1	59.8
7 <sup>th</sup>	2	67.7	2	42.2	2	79.5
9 <sup>th</sup>	2	11.8	2	24.1	2	6.0
14 <sup>th</sup>	1	34.0	1	3.4	1	48.2
21 <sup>st</sup>	7	44.1	7	58.6	7	37.3
22 <sup>nd</sup>	1	14.5	1	29.3	1	7.6
<b>District Weighted Average</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39.1</b>
Grand Mesa YSC	14	18.1	14	25.0	14	14.9
Denier YSC	--	--	--	--	--	--
Staff Secure	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>YSC Weighted Average</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14.9</b>

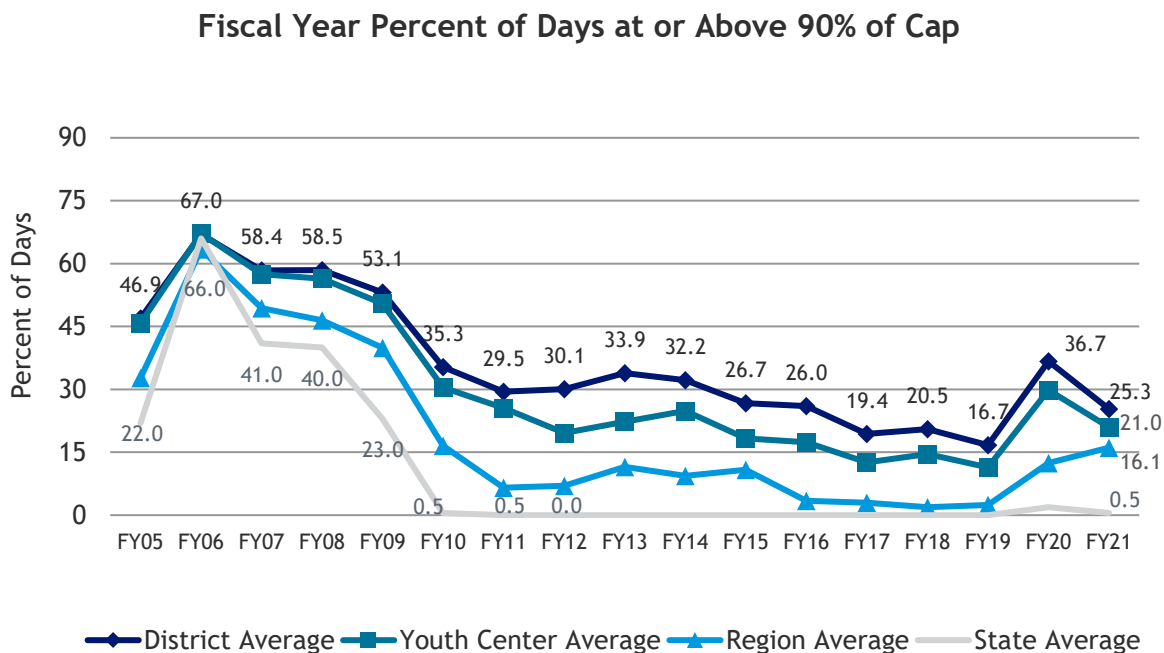
**Operational Capacity.** During the FY 2005-06 fiscal year, Judicial Districts, YSC, Regions, and Colorado as a whole operated at or above 90% of bed allocations for the majority of the year. The trend of increasing reliance on secure detention over the years (prior to the FY 2005-06 fiscal year) corresponds 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 were observed in following years as detention continuum reforms were implemented and a full continuum of detention options became part of normal

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

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. Through SB 19-210, the legislature reduced the statewide detention bed cap from 382 to 327 at the beginning of FY 2019-20. This was the first bed cap reduction in 7 years. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the temporary reduction of the detention bed cap to 200 detention beds in spring 2020 and eventually to 188 detention beds in October 2021.

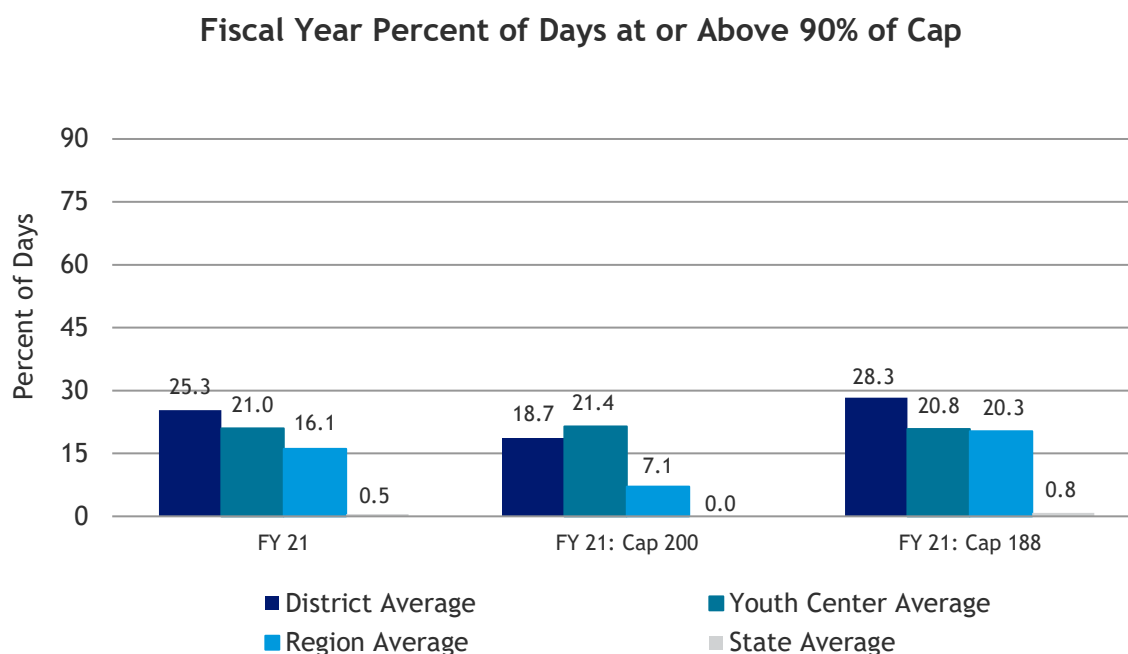
While the SB 94/CYDC program continues to manage the detention bed capacity, evidence of strain has been elevated for two fiscal years. There was a small amount of strain at the statewide level in the past two years as well as elevated levels of strain at the JD, YSC, and regional levels for the past two years (see Figures A1-A2). Strain at the District and YSC levels showed a decline from the previous year but remained elevated relative to the past decade.

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, YSC, REGIONS, AND STATEWIDE FOR THE COMPLETE FISCAL YEAR, PRIOR TO CAP REDUCTION FROM 200 TO 188, AND AFTER THE CAP REDUCTION FROM 200 TO 188.



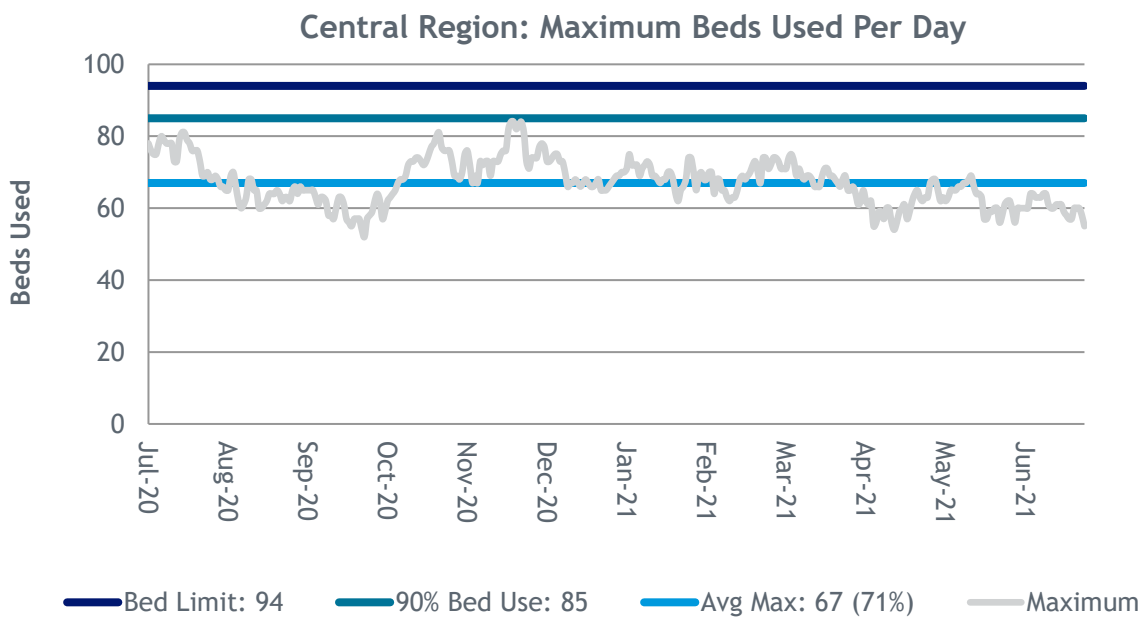
A wide-spread increase in strain after the bed cap reduction to 188 was not anticipated since all of the beds were temporarily eliminated from a single JD’s allocation, although evidence of strain was anticipated as JDs continue to adapt to the 200 detention bed cap. In tables and figures throughout the appendix, evidence of strain is evident throughout the fiscal year for some JDs. Eight small JDs located primarily in the Southern and Western regions now have an allocation of a single detention bed. A single bed allocation provides the JD with minimal flexibility as one youth with a significant felony charge could use the JD’s entire allocation for the fiscal year while awaiting trial. Of the eight JDs with a one (1) detention bed allocation, five (5) JDs were at or above 90% of their cap for more than half of the days in the fiscal year. Four of those five JDs were in the Southern Region which experienced strain on nearly half of the days in the fiscal year. Among JDs with at least three (3) detention beds, the 4<sup>th</sup> JD and the 19<sup>th</sup> JD exhibited the most strain operating at or above 90% of detention bed capacity on 61.9% and 67.7% of days in the fiscal year respectively.

During FY 2020-21, DYS maintained a virtual bed borrowing policy within catchment areas. When staffing, space and conditions allowed, facilities could house up to 2 youth above the facility cap for a limited duration of time. 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.

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

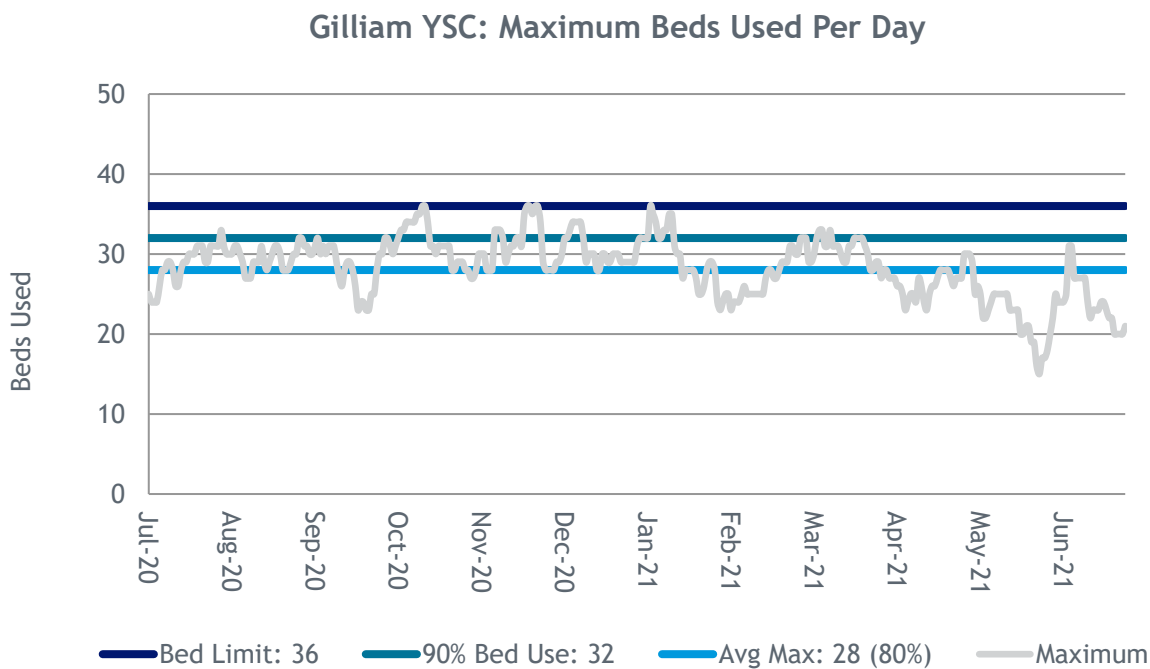
Typically, detention bed “borrowing” requires transporting the youth from the Judicial District in which their case resides to a neighboring Judicial District in the same region. This requires substantial resources and time. In the virtual bed borrowing scenario, excess beds are maintained at Youth Centers that can be utilized when the space is virtually borrowed from another Judicial District; no transportation of the youth is required. As a result of virtual bed borrowing, Figures A3 - A15 on the pages that follow display days on which Youth Services Centers and/or Judicial Districts were above their capacity. However, the state never exceeded the total detention bed cap.

FIGURE A3. CENTRAL REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM<sup>1</sup>



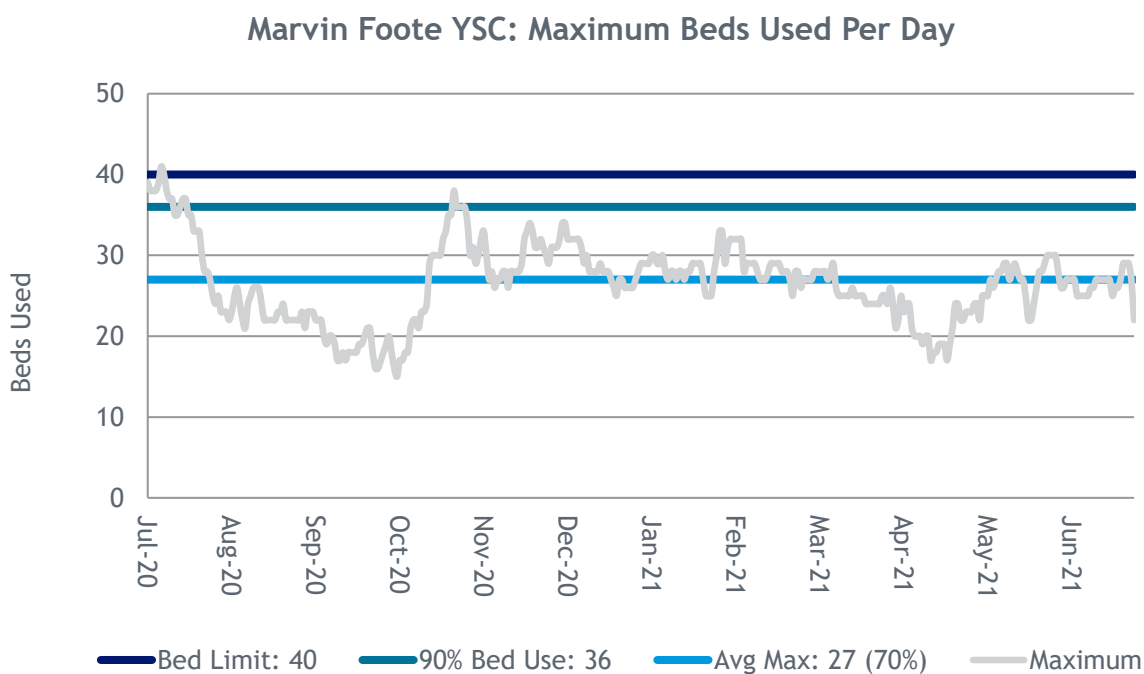
<sup>1</sup> Only beds allocated to the Central Region Judicial Districts are shown.

FIGURE A4. GILLIAM YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



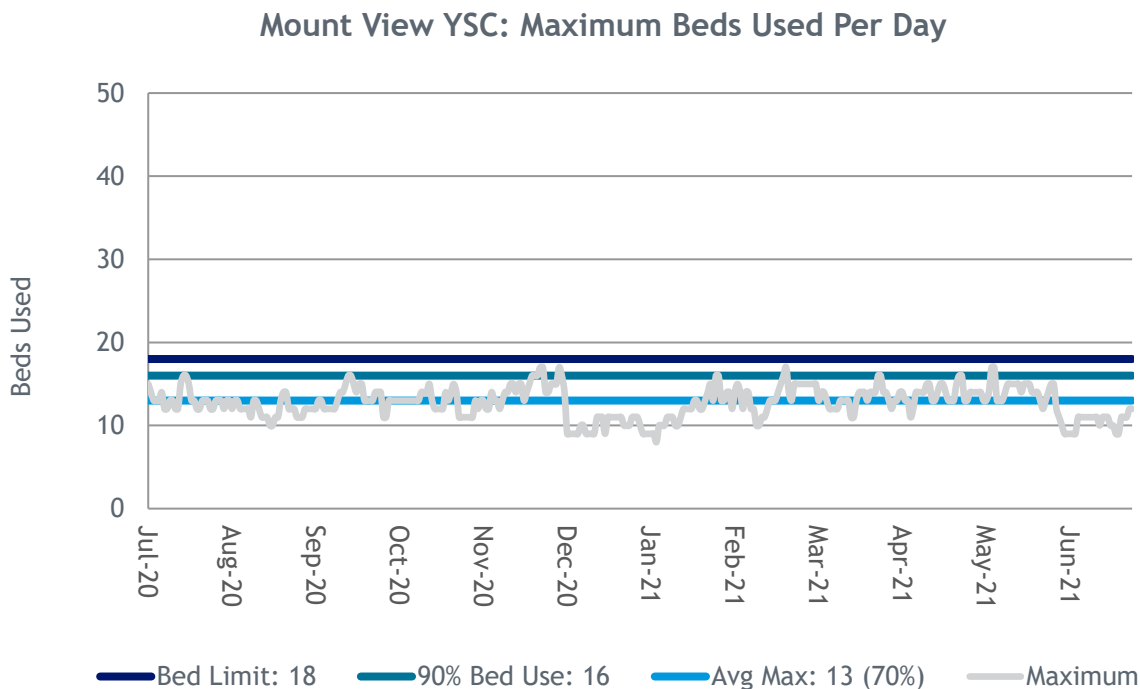
The impact of virtual bed borrowing can be seen in Figure A5. Early in the fiscal year, Marvin Foote YSC was above their stated cap, as the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District virtually borrowed beds from other Judicial Districts.

FIGURE A5. MARVIN FOOTE YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A6. MOUNT VIEW YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



The impact of virtual bed borrowing can be seen in Figures A7, A8, and A10 for the Northeast Region.

FIGURE A7. NORTHEAST REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

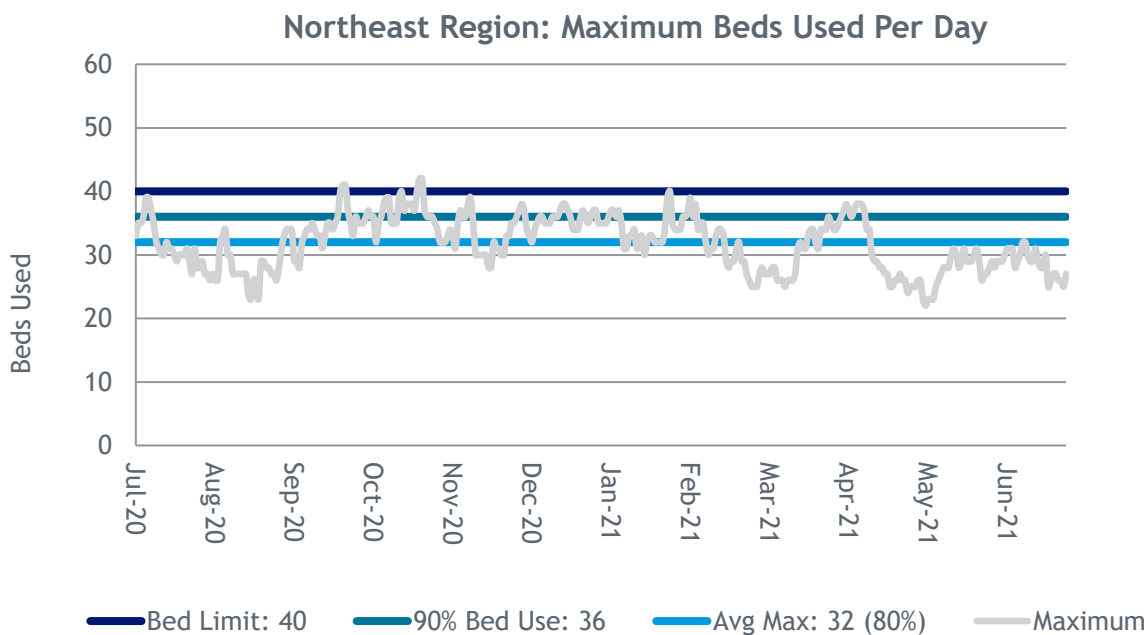




FIGURE A8. ADAMS YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM<sup>2</sup>

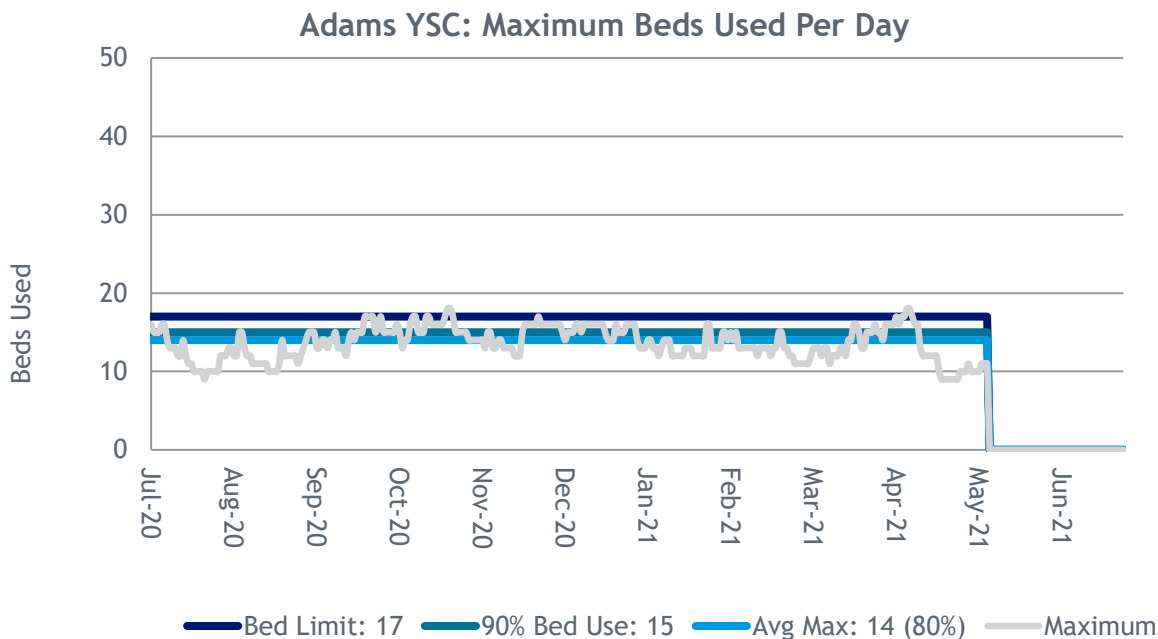
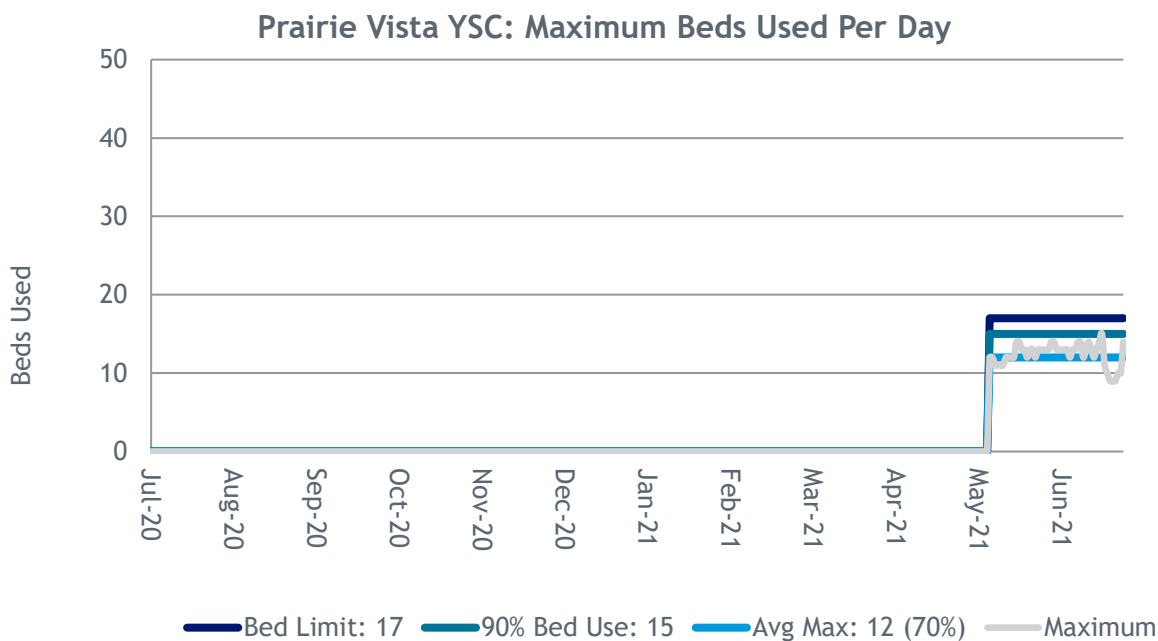
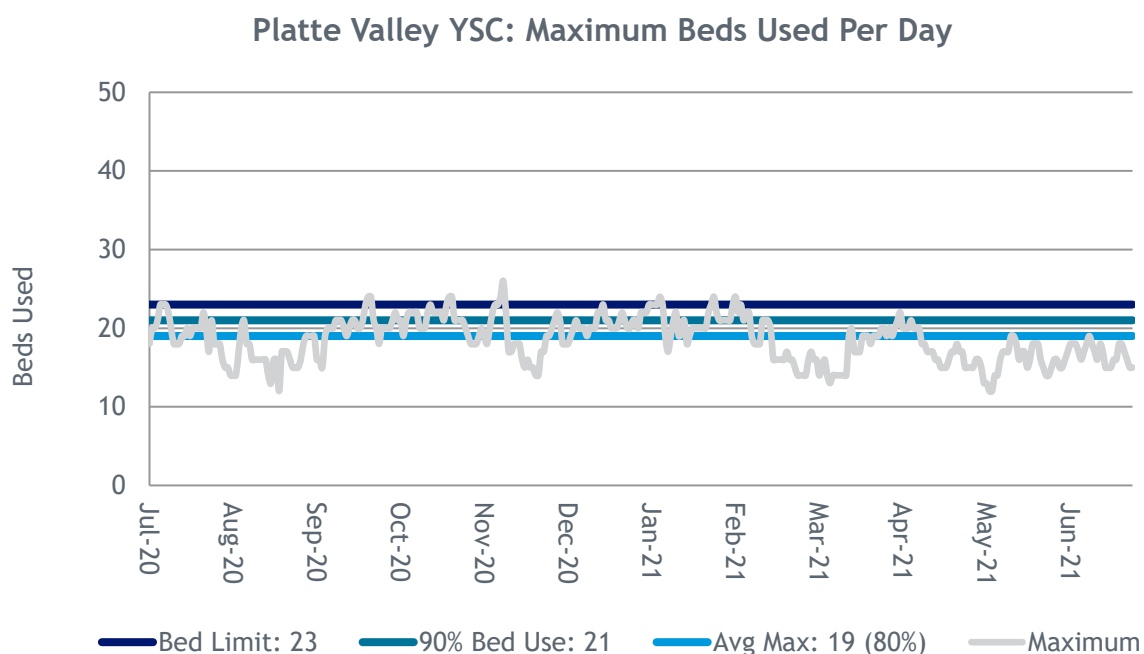


FIGURE A9. PRAIRIE VISTA YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> The new Prairie Vista YSC opened in May 2021, replacing the aging Adams YSC. All youth detained at the Adams YSC on May 10, 2021 were transferred to the Prairie Vista YSC. The sharp drop of beds used in Figure A8 and corresponding increase in Figure A9 reflects the youth transfers due to the facility opening.

FIGURE A10. PLATTE VALLEY YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



During FY 2020 - 21, 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 YSC and Spring Creek YSC to a commitment only YSC. This transition occurred in late June 2020. Unfortunately, the smaller size of Zeb Pike and the on-going COVID-19 pandemic necessitated numerous adjustments to ensure youth and staff safety. DYS allocated detention beds back to Spring Creek YSC between July and September 2021 to allow for greater social distancing and to safely manage COVID-19 outbreaks in Southern Region facilities. Table A5 provides the detention bed allocation at each Southern Region facility across FY 2020-21.

TABLE A5. BED ALLOCATIONS BY FACILITY FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION IN FY 2020-21

YSC	July 1 - September 15	September 16 - October 24	October 25 - June 30
Pueblo YSC	12	18	16
Spring Creek YSC	7	0	0
Zebulon Pike YSC	33	34	24
Total	52	52	40

The rising and falling lines for bed limit, 90% bed use and average max in Figures A11 through A14 reflect the changing bed caps in the facilities and the region. The impact of virtual bed borrowing

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

can be seen in Figures A11 through A14 when the grey line representing the maximum number of beds used rises above the bed limit for the region or facility

FIGURE A11. SOUTHERN REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

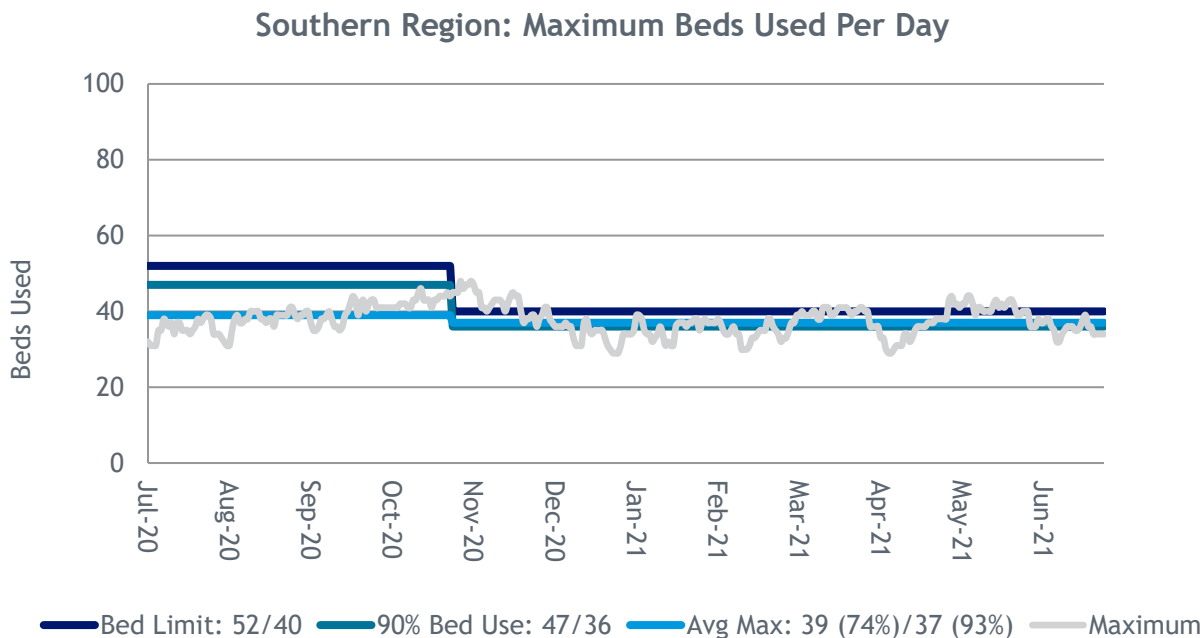


FIGURE A12. PUEBLO YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

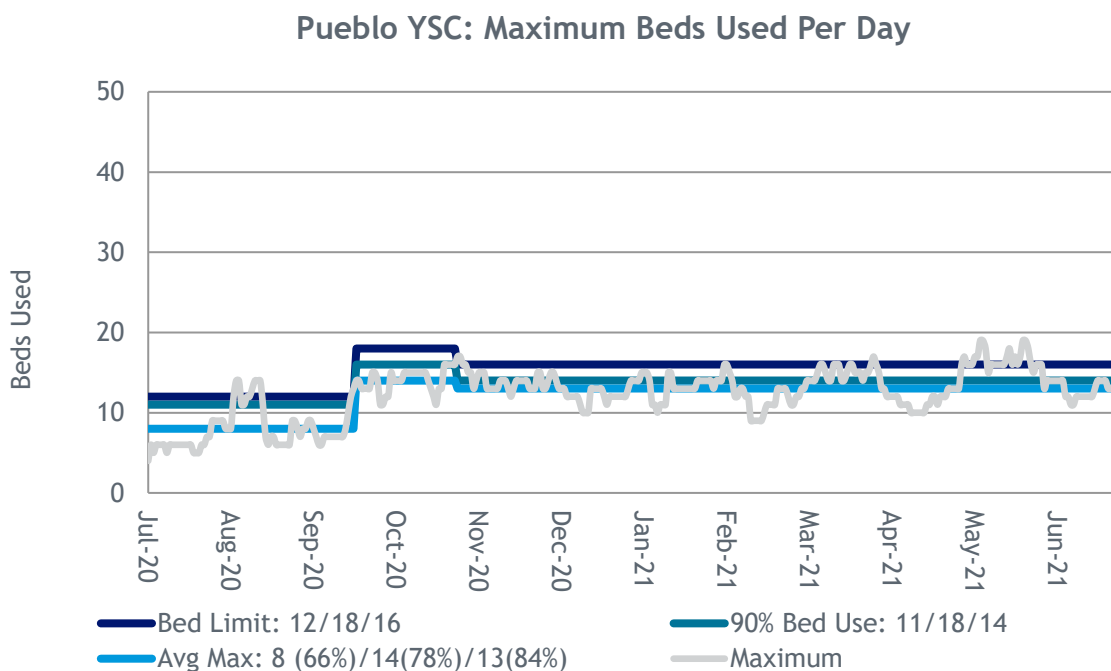


FIGURE A13. SPRING CREEK YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

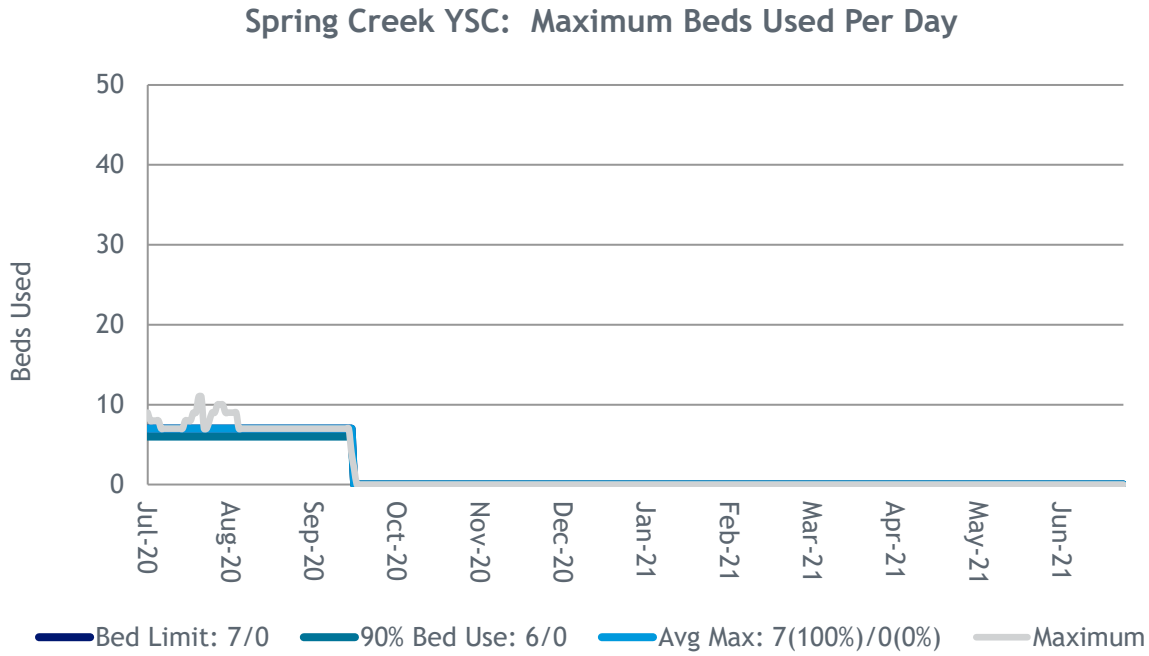


FIGURE A14. ZEBULON PIKE YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

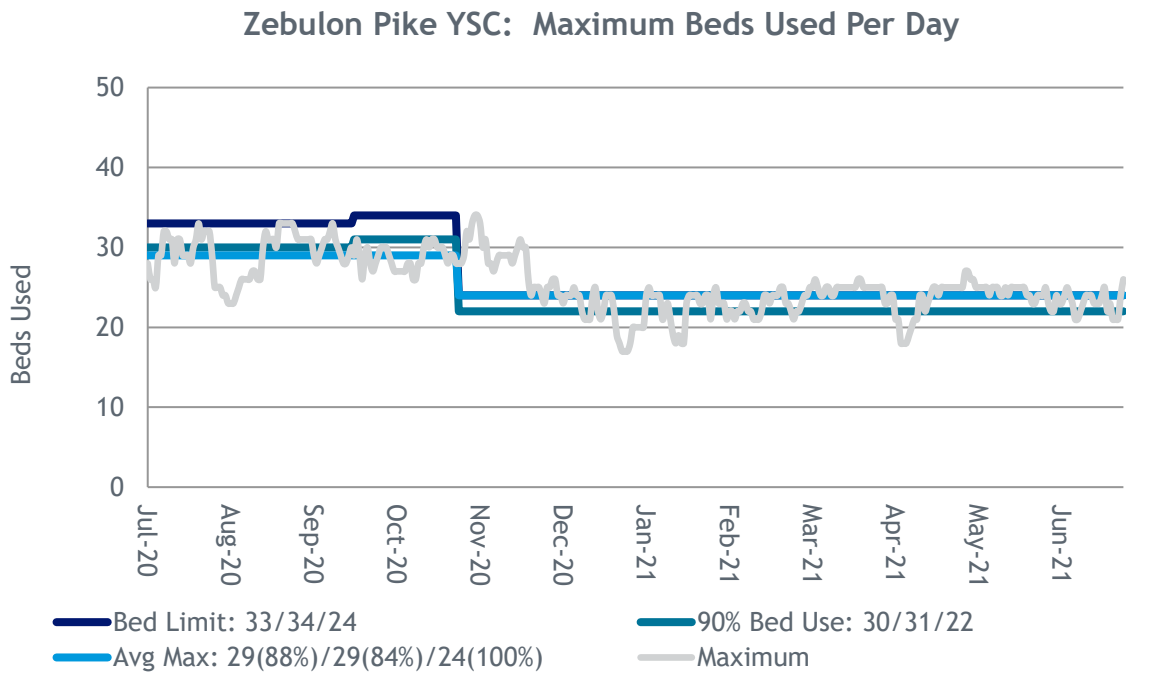


FIGURE A15. WESTERN REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM<sup>3</sup>

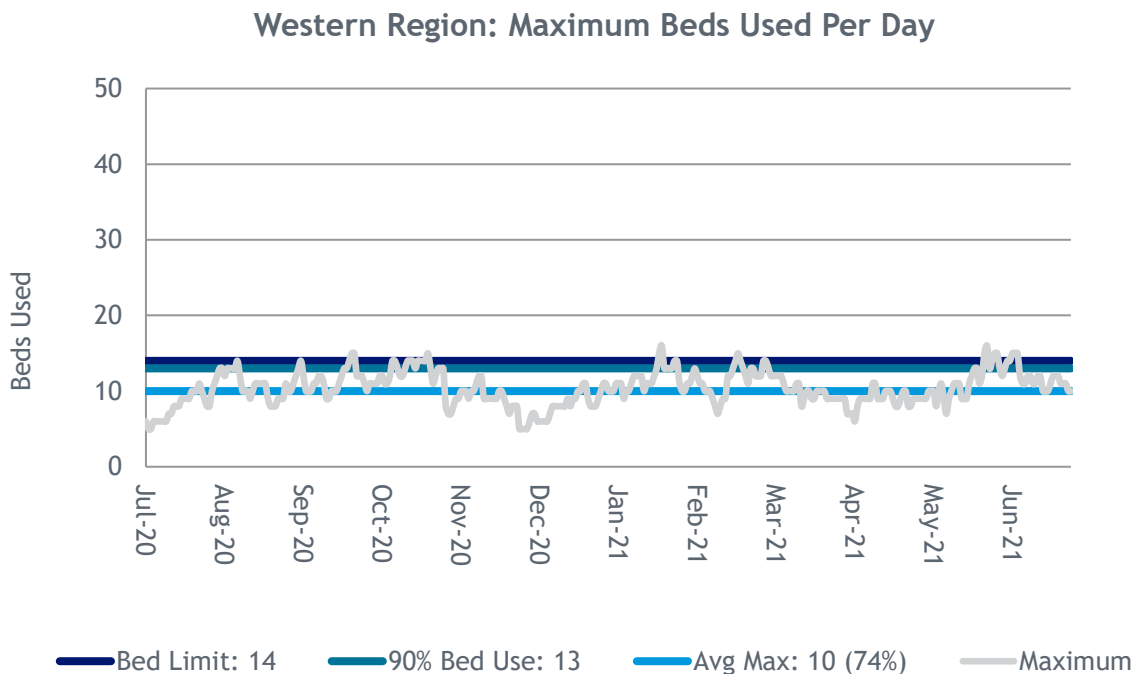
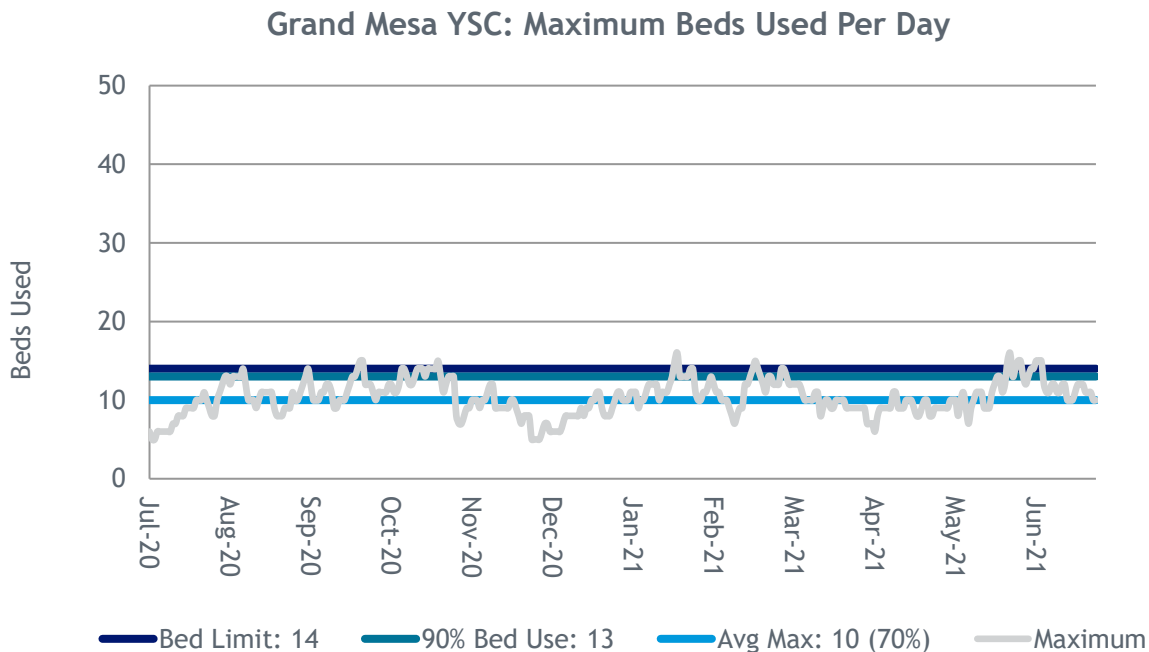


FIGURE A16. GRAND MESA YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



<sup>3</sup> Only beds allocated to the Western Region Judicial Districts are shown.

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

**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 YSC for the entire fiscal year or the portion of the fiscal the YSC was open. Table A6 also depicts median LOS for each YSC for the portion of the fiscal year when the temporary cap was 200 and the portion of the fiscal year when the temporary cap was 188. Both Prairie Vista YSC and Spring Creek YSC were only utilized for detention beds for a portion of the fiscal year. Median LOS is not reported if the YSC did not discharge any youth during the relevant time period. Table A7 depicts median LOS for each JD.

TABLE A6. MEDIAN LOS BY YOUTH SERVICES CENTER (YSC)

YSC	FY 2020-21 Combined	FY 2020-21 Cap 200	FY 2020-21 Cap 188
Adams YSC	4.0	1.8	6.9
Gilliam Youth YSC	11.3	13.8	10.8
Grand Mesa YSC	5.7	5.9	5.6
Marvin Foote YSC	5.9	6.3	5.7
Mount View YSC	4.5	5.3	4.1
Platte Valley YSC	7.1	5.1	7.7
Prairie Vista	2.3	--	2.3
Pueblo YSC	7.7	7.4	7.8
Spring Creek YSC	8.2	8.2	--
Zebulon Pike YSC	7.4	9.6	6.8

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

TABLE A7. MEDIAN LOS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DAYS)

Primary JD	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21
1	4.9	4.8	5.6	4.7	4.5	6.1	5.2	6.9	4.4
2	9.1	9.9	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	10.8
3	3.8	6.2	11.1	13.1	5.2	3.0	8.6	5.9	8.1
4	12.0	13.0	10.2	14.1	12.4	11.1	13.1	8.0	7.8
5	7.6	8.5	11.6	8.7	11.0	6.6	3.9	8.8	7.5
6	10.7	9.3	6.0	5.3	6.5	9.6	14.1	9.6	26.9
7	13.9	7.0	13.4	7.0	5.5	5.7	6.8	2.1	4.6
8	8.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.5
9	8.5	7.0	11.9	16.2	12.4	12.4	7.3	6.4	7.1
10	2.9	4.7	4.0	6.3	7.1	7.0	4.9	4.7	7.7
11	7.6	6.4	2.6	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.8	5.7	4.2
12	6.8	6.6	6.8	8.0	6.3	9.2	6.5	9.9	8.1
13	5.9	12.2	4.0	5.5	7.3	4.5	4.1	3.6	7.6
14	8.8	7.0	8.1	11.2	7.8	9.7	40.5	13.7	43.3
15	7.9	10.7	4.8	3.0	16.7	19.7	16.8	20.4	13.9
16	4.0	4.8	7.0	5.6	2.6	2.7	14.9	1.5	15.0
17	8.0	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.8	3.8	3.8
18	5.8	5.9	5.3	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	7.4	6.0
19	9.3	7.9	7.1	8.7	9.6	7.3	7.6	3.9	7.0
20	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.9	8.3	12.2	10.8	6.9
21	8.0	6.9	5.9	6.5	7.0	8.0	7.1	7.0	5.8
22	12.3	7.8	4.1	7.2	2.9	5.2	16.9	11.9	2.6
Total	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6

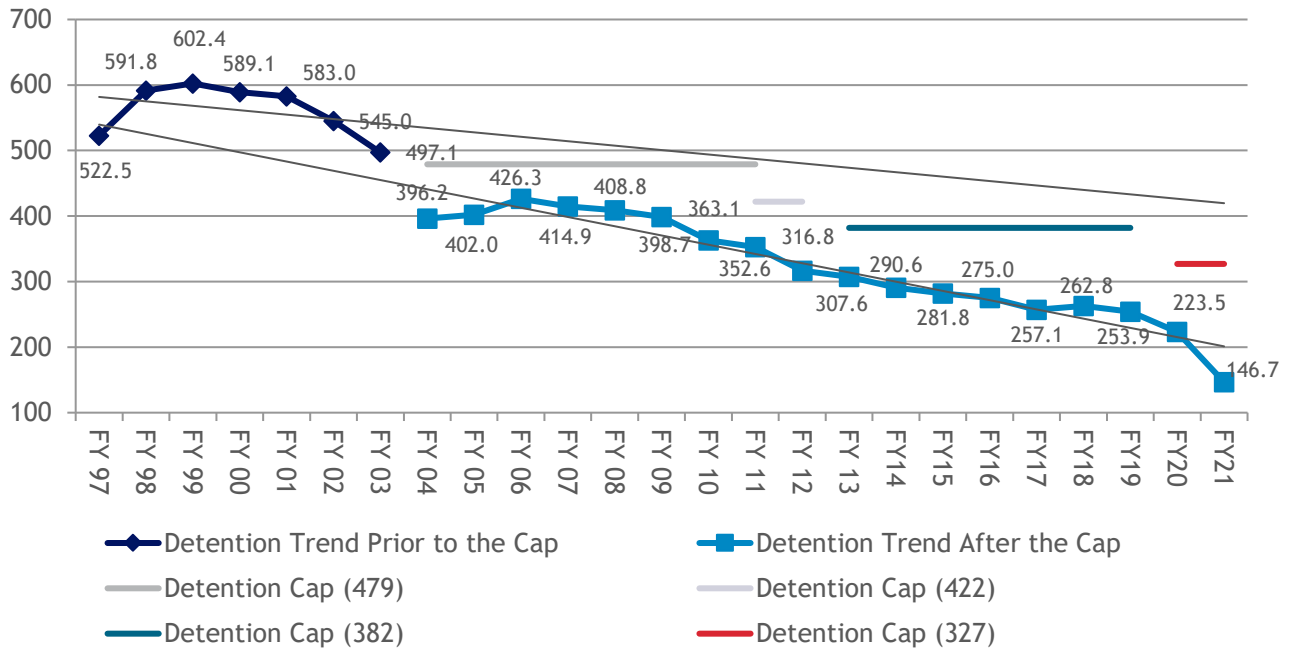
**Detention Average Daily Population (ADP).** The existence of maximum allowable utilization mathematically *dictates* that a calculated average will always be below that set cap. The average daily population could only meet the cap if all districts relied heavily on emergency releases and operated at 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 YSC. Making

## Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

budgeting decisions for an entire juvenile justice system based on the average, legally constrained size of the securely detained population does not set the stage for accurate conclusions or evidence-based treatment of Colorado’s juvenile justice population. Figure A17 displays historical trends in detention ADP as well as the detention bed caps as they have changed over time.

FIGURE A17. DETENTION ADP: HISTORICAL TRENDS





# APPENDIX B: COMMITMENT AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS<sup>4</sup>

FIGURE B1. COMMITMENT ADP: HISTORICAL TRENDS

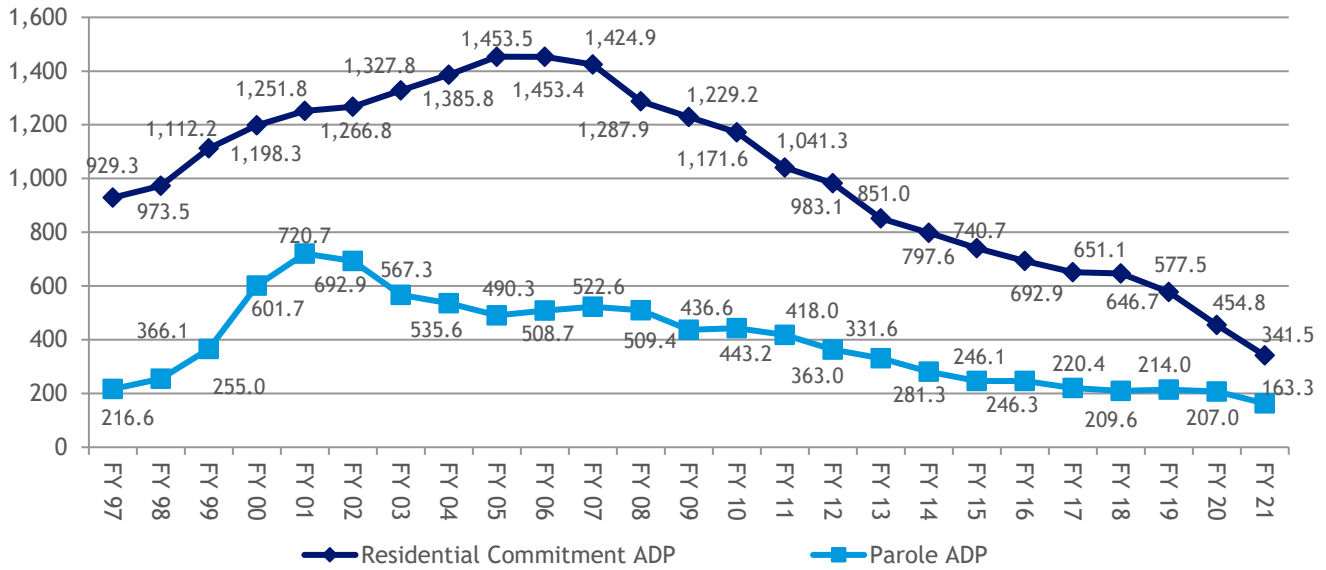


TABLE B1. COMMITMENT ADP BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT, FY 2020-21

JD	Residential ADP	JD	Residential ADP
1	31.3	12	1.1
2	57.0	13	2.6
3	2.9	14	0.0
4	51.4	15	3.5
5	3.0	16	1.5
6	2.0	17	32.2
7	2.5	18	61.3
8	15.8	19	30.7
9	2.1	20	6.2
10	8.8	21	18.4
11	3.1	22	4.1

<sup>4</sup> Due to the transition to Modernized Trails, commitment ADP data were not finalized at the time the report was written and may not match values reported by DYS at a later date.

## 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 PLACEMENT<sup>5</sup>

Screening Result	Actual Placement											
	LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2		LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4		LEVEL 5		Screening Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
LEVEL 1	2,131	87.6	3	0.1	15	0.6	128	5.3	155	6.4	2,432	81.0
LEVEL 2	35	79.5	1	2.3	0	0.0	3	6.8	5	11.4	44	1.5
LEVEL 3	25	26.9	0	0.0	1	1.1	31	33.3	36	38.7	93	3.1
LEVEL 4	84	24.1	1	0.3	3	0.9	160	46.0	100	28.7	348	11.6
LEVEL 5	15	18.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	26.5	46	55.4	83	2.8
Placement Total	2,290	76.3	5	0.2	19	0.6	344	11.5	342	11.4	3,000	100.0

TABLE C3. JDSAG SCREENING AND ACTUAL PLACEMENT MATCH

Screening Level	% Agreement with Initial Placement										
	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	FY 20-21	
Secure Detention-Level 1	93.3	95.9	96.0	94.8	95.6	93.4	92.5	92.4	89.9	87.6	
Staff Secure Detention-Level 2	4.4	0.5	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.1	3.8	0.8	2.3	
Residential/Shelter-Level 3	3.0	5.2	3.6	1.7	2.2	1.1	4.9	4.5	1.5	1.1	
Home Services-Level 4	35.3	31.2	37.3	37.2	37.8	38.1	43.2	42.8	51.8	46.0	
Release-Level 5	49.3	48.6	50.4	53.8	50.5	44.1	53.3	51.7	46.6	55.4	

<sup>5</sup>When 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 2,299. The 9 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 2020-21 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<sup>6</sup> during the fiscal year for pre-adjudicated youth ( $N = 2,018$ ) and sentenced youth ( $N = 948$ ). 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 2020-21 accomplishments for the unique district goals.

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<sup>6</sup> Data on common goals are incomplete and only include cases entered and terminated through the end of May 2021. Legislatively mandated outcomes were not required in the release of Modernized Trails. An artificial splitting of single cases into two cases and the absence of outcomes necessitated using partial year data. For some JDs, up to one-third of their cases may be missing.

## 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	%
<b>Central Region</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup>	90.0	208	96.7	90.0	192	89.3	90.0	193	89.8
2 <sup>nd</sup>	90.0	259	99.2	90.0	247	94.6	90.0	223	85.4
5 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	6	100.0	90.0	6	100.0	90.0	6	100.0
18 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	381	90.5	90.0	370	87.9	90.0	368	87.4
<b>Northeast Region</b>									
8 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	75	97.4	90.0	69	89.6	90.0	67	87.0
13 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	33	94.3	90.0	28	80.0	90.0	34	97.1
17 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	99	94.3	90.0	104	99.0	90.0	98	93.3
19 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	179	99.4	90.0	166	92.2	90.0	173	96.1
20 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	71	98.6	90.0	72	100.0	90.0	70	97.2
<b>Southern Region</b>									
3 <sup>rd</sup>	90.0	13	81.3	90.0	10	62.5	90.0	15	93.8
4 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	305	96.5	90.0	299	94.6	90.0	301	95.3
10 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	81	97.6	90.0	83	100.0	90.0	72	86.7
11 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	28	100.0	90.0	27	96.4	90.0	27	96.4
12 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	12	92.3	90.0	12	92.3	90.0	11	84.6
15 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	13	92.9	90.0	14	100.0	90.0	12	85.7
16 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	3	100.0	90.0	3	100.0	90.0	3	100.0
<b>Western Region</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	16	100.0	90.0	13	81.3	90.0	16	100.0
7 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	17	94.4	90.0	17	94.4	90.0	18	100.0
9 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	25	96.2	90.0	23	88.5	90.0	26	100.0
14 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	5	100.0	90.0	4	80.0	90.0	4	80.0
21 <sup>st</sup>	90.0	61	89.7	90.0	62	91.2	90.0	61	89.7
22 <sup>nd</sup>	90.0	37	92.5	90.0	38	95.0	90.0	38	95.0
<b>State</b>		1,927	95.5		1,859	92.1		1,836	91.0

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

**TABLE D2. ACHIEVEMENT OF PLAN OBJECTIVES BY JD: SENTENCED YOUTH**

District	Youth Completing Without Failing to Appear for Court Hearings			Youth Completing Without New Charges			Youth With Positive or Neutral Leave Reasons		
	Objective	Result		Objective	Result		Objective	Result	
	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%
<b>Central Region</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup>	90.0	84	100.0	90.0	84	100.0	90.0	78	92.9
2 <sup>nd</sup>	90.0	98	77.2	90.0	97	76.4	90.0	112	88.2
5 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	13	92.9	90.0	10	71.4	90.0	12	85.7
18 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	92	94.8	90.0	96	99.0	90.0	90	92.8
<b>Northeast Region</b>									
8 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	39	100.0	90.0	34	87.2	90.0	32	82.1
13 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	8	100.0	90.0	5	62.5	90.0	6	75.0
17 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	30	93.8	90.0	32	100.0	90.0	26	81.3
19 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	157	100.0	90.0	144	91.7	90.0	140	89.2
20 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	88	100.0	90.0	88	100.0	90.0	85	96.6
<b>Southern Region</b>									
3 <sup>rd</sup>	90.0	3	100.0	90.0	2	66.7	90.0	3	100.0
4 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	93	98.9	90.0	93	98.9	90.0	87	92.6
10 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	33	97.1	90.0	33	97.1	90.0	32	94.1
11 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	11	100.0
12 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	14	100.0	90.0	14	100.0	90.0	14	100.0
15 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	2	100.0	90.0	1	50.0	90.0	1	50.0
16 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	9	100.0	90.0	9	100.0	90.0	9	100.0
<b>Western Region</b>									
6 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	10	100.0	90.0	9	90.0	90.0	9	90.0
7 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	32	94.1	90.0	33	97.1	90.0	30	88.2
9 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	48	100.0	90.0	47	97.9	90.0	47	97.9
14 <sup>th</sup>	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	4	100.0
21 <sup>st</sup>	90.0	30	88.2	90.0	31	91.2	90.0	30	88.2
22 <sup>nd</sup>	90.0	4	80.0	90.0	4	80.0	90.0	5	100.0
<b>State</b>		902	95.1		881	92.9		863	91.0

## 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 2020-2021 Outcome
1 <sup>st</sup>	<p>75% of all moderate/high risk on Supervision with Pre-Trial Release will have a case plan completed in 45 days.</p> <p>100% of completed Pre-Trial case plans will be provided to the new supervising agency.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 21 of 31 youth within 45 days = 67.7%; 5 additional youth (16.4%) received a case plan outside of target range.</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 26 of 26 youth = 100.0%</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup>	<p>80% of pretrial cases with weapons charges or crime of violence charges have assessment-informed, client-driven case planning within 35 days of case opening.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 21 of 44 youth = 47.7%</p>
5 <sup>th</sup>	<p>75% of youth who are referred to Natural Highs Program will complete SB 94/CYDC services successfully.</p> <p>Upon release from detention, 90% of youth and their guardians will participate in a family meeting within 7 business days.</p>	<p><u>Goal not measured.</u> This goal was not tracked.</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 10 of 10 youth = 100.0%</p>
18 <sup>th</sup>	<p>50% of youth served by the Pre-Trial Release Program will be offered an incentive during the period of intervention.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 112 of 336 youth = 33.3%</p>

## 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 2020-21 Outcome
8 <sup>th</sup>	<p>85% of preadjudicated youth will complete SB 94/CYDC supervision services without returning to custody for noncompliance of SB 94/CYDC program conditions and court orders during the period of intervention.</p> <p>Track 100% of MACT referrals in Larimer and Jackson counties to determine if the referral percentages are equal to the population percentages across all ethnicities and races in our community.</p> <p>Reduce DYS commitment numbers overall and % rate for commitment to DYS. We would use the Georgetown RED project to significantly impact Hispanic/Latino RRI (relative rate index) for commitment to DYS (previously at 6.99 RRI). Goal is to be below 5.0 RRI. RRI for Latino youth compared to White youth being committed to DYS for Fiscal year 2016-2017 was 5.52. RRI may not be a valid measurement, goal amended to track # of youth committed for "youth served" and % of those commits who were Hispanic/Latino in "percent successful" areas.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 71 of 74 youth = 95.9%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 74 White youth of 101 referrals = 73.3% vs. 76.5% 8<sup>th</sup> JD juvenile population representation; 18 Hispanic youth of 101 referrals = 17.8% vs. 18.2% 8<sup>th</sup> JD juvenile population representation; 8 Black youth of 101 referrals = 7.9% 8<sup>th</sup> JD juvenile population representation; 0 of 0 other/missing youth vs. 3.4% 8<sup>th</sup> JD juvenile population representation</p> <p><u>Goal partially met.</u> White youth change = decrease of 6.3% (FY21: 55.6% vs. FY20: 61.9%); Hispanic youth change = increase of 10.3% (FY21: 38.9% vs. FY20: 28.6%); Black youth change = decrease of 3.9% (FY21: 5.6% vs. FY20: 9.5%)</p>
13 <sup>th</sup>	<p>75% of pre-adjudicated youth will complete The Messy in Between 8-week program.</p> <p>75% of sentenced youth will complete the 8-week Messy in Between Program.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 18 of 63 youth = 28.6%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 24 of 39 youth = 61.5%</p>

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

Northeast Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2020-21 Outcome
17 <sup>th</sup>	80% of 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.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 21 of 29 youth = 72.4%
	Facilitate 46 Engage staffings with youth and their families.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 15 of 46 staffings = 32.6%
	Follow up contact through parents/guardians will be made for youth transported to the LINK - 80%.	<u>Goal met.</u> 715 of 812 youth = 88.1%
	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.	<u>Goal met.</u> 715 of 812 youth = 88.1%
	80% of ROC youth will earn more positive days than negative.	<u>Goal met.</u> 26 of 29 youth = 89.7%
19 <sup>th</sup>	90% of all youth that participate in PTS will be in an educational program upon completion.	<u>Goal met.</u> 164 of 170 youth = 95.5%
20 <sup>th</sup>	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> 3 of 39 youth = 7.7%



## 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 2020-21 Outcome
3 <sup>rd</sup>	90% of youth being served through SB94 will not reoffend resulting in detention while participating in services.	<u>Goal met.</u> 25 of 27 youth = 92.6%
	90% of preadjudicated and sentenced youth who are provided services through SB 94/CYDC will provide proof of school enrollment, provide grades, and not be truant from school.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 24 of 27 youth = 88.9%
4 <sup>th</sup>	75% of youth who are emergency released from juvenile detention will not be re-detained in detention.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 13 of 22 youth = 59.1%
10 <sup>th</sup>	85% of Crossover youth served through the Crossover plan receiving a FEM meeting and will not have new charges.	<u>Goal met.</u> 15 of 15 youth = 100.0%
	85% of "Reverse" Crossover youth served through the Crossover plan receiving a PART meeting will not have new charges.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 12 of 20 youth = 60.0%
11 <sup>th</sup>	90% of youth who are sentenced to probation will have a CET staffing.	<u>Goal met.</u> 2 of 2 youth = 100.0%
	Youth will participate and complete a CET staffing within 2 weeks of the court ordered staffing.	<u>Goal met.</u> 2 of 2 youth = 100.0%
12 <sup>th</sup>	70% of youth receiving an informal adjustment will successfully complete with no new felony charges during the period of supervision.	<u>Goal met.</u> 8 of 9 youth = 88.9%
	70% of youth identified as Crossover will not have accrued new felony charges 6 months after being identified as Crossover and beginning services with SB 94/CYDC.	<u>Goal met.</u> 8 of 10 youth = 80.0%

## 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 2020-21 Outcome
15 <sup>th</sup>	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.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 6 of 10 youth = 60.0%
	Juveniles that are referred for substance abuse (marijuana) assessment, intake, and treatment will have access to funding to assist with fees for these services.	<u>Goal met.</u> 2 of 2 youth = 100.0% for access to funding
	85% of juveniles who are referred for this service will complete successfully.	<u>Goal met.</u> 2 of 2 youth = 100.0% for completion
16 <sup>th</sup>	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> 60 of 60 youth = 100.0%

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

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

Western Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2020-21 Outcome
6 <sup>th</sup>	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> 17 of 19 youth = 89.5%
7 <sup>th</sup>	75% of parent/guardian will show active involvement in the service plan as defined by the SB 94 CYDC Case Manager/contract.	<u>Goal met.</u> 79 of 81 youth = 97.5%
	Increase number of SB 94/CYDC youth served by 10% by building relationships with District Judges, District Attorney’s Office, law enforcement, Probation, Diversion, and Municipal and County Courts (serve 88 youth in FY 20-21).	<u>Goal not met.</u> 1.3% increase (FY21: 81 vs. FY20: 80)
	75% of all discharged youth will complete the discharge process within 7 business days of sentencing or discharge as deemed by their Case Manager.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 5 of 41 youth = 12.2%
9 <sup>th</sup>	90% of pre-adjudicated youth receiving SB 94/CYDC Pre-trial services 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 parent consult, or parent coaching session.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 23 of 27 youth = 85.2%
	90% of sentenced youth receiving SB 94/CYDC Pre-trial services 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 parent consult, or parent coaching session.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 2 of 4 youth = 50.0%
	Organize a Juvenile Justice Training for professionals working with youth in our community. Also identify other resources that are available in our community and identifying gaps in services.	<u>Goal met.</u> 8 of 8 agency representatives = 100.0%
14 <sup>th</sup>	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 met.</u> 1 of 1 youth = 100.0%

## Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

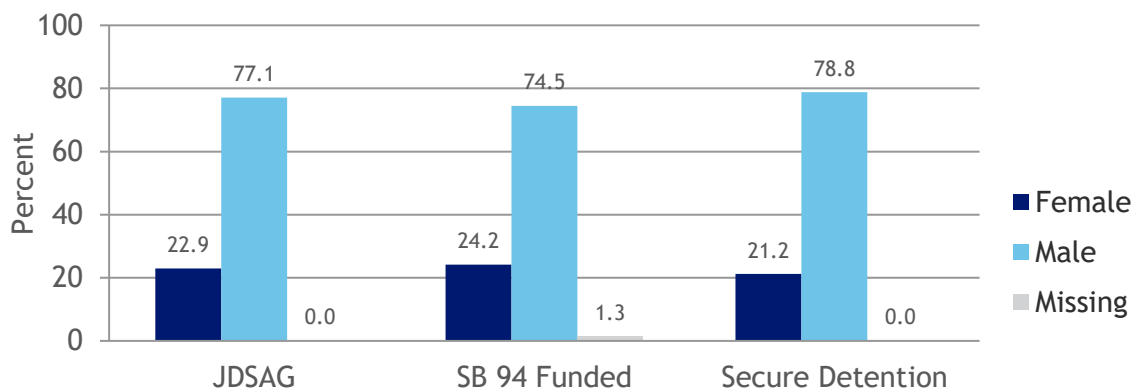
TABLE D6. WESTERN REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

Western Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2020-21 Outcome
21 <sup>st</sup>	Youth and guardians will complete the Parent Accountability Contract 100% of the time.	<u>Goal not measured.</u> This goal was not tracked.
	50% of parents/guardians will actively engage in Services/follow through.	<u>Goal not measured.</u> This goal was not tracked.
22 <sup>nd</sup>	90% of preadjudicated Native American youth will complete SB 94/CYDC without receiving new charges during the period of intervention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 14 of 14 youth = 100.0%
	90% of sentenced Native American youth served through SB 94/CYDC will complete the period of intervention with a positive or neutral leave reason.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 4 of 5 youth = 80.0%
	90% of enrolled preadjudicated/sentenced Native American youth will complete SB 94/CYDC services without failing to appear for court during the period of intervention.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 12 of 14 youth = 85.7%
	80% of youth under SB 94/CYDC supervision will receive two new referrals during period of intervention.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 34 of 38 youth = 70.8%

## 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 35% of youth were Caucasian, 28% of the youth were Hispanic or Latino, while 13% were Black or African American. Ethnicity was unknown for nearly 20% 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

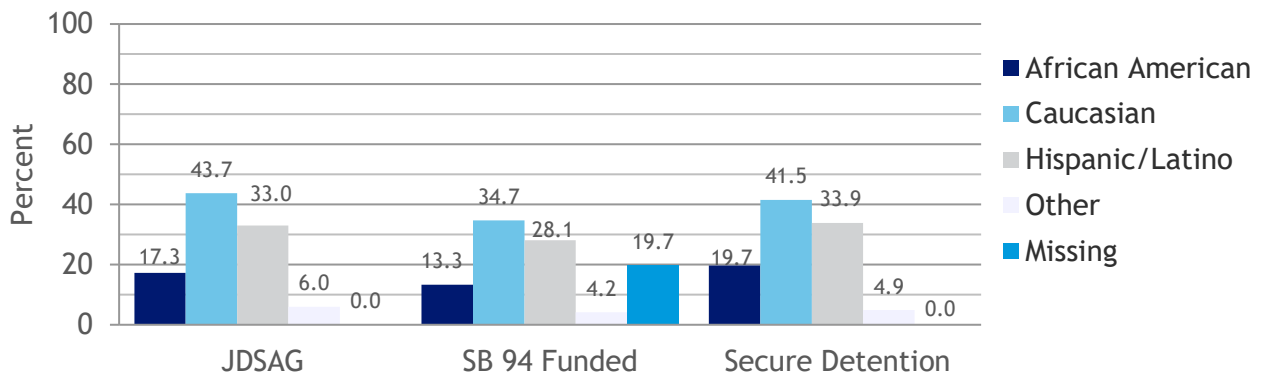


TABLE E1. SECURE DETENTION DEMOGRAPHICS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT: PERCENT OF DETENTION POPULATION

Primary JD	N	Female	Male	Caucasian	Black	Hispanic	Other
1	134	24.6	75.4	36.5	16.4	39.6	7.5
2	221	14.0	86.0	14.0	39.4	42.1	4.5
3	8	12.5	87.5	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
4	283	22.3	77.7	48.0	27.9	21.6	2.5
5	7	28.6	71.4	42.9	0.0	57.1	0.0
6	7	14.3	85.7	71.4	0.0	0.0	28.6
7	22	22.7	77.3	68.2	0.0	31.8	0.0
8	58	12.1	87.9	53.4	12.1	32.8	1.7
9	8	75.0	25.0	37.5	0.0	50.0	12.5
10	50	12.0	88.0	16.0	6.0	78.0	0.0
11	16	25.0	75.0	81.2	0.0	18.8	0.0
12	6	16.7	83.3	33.3	16.7	50.0	0.0
13	39	12.8	87.2	61.5	7.7	30.8	0.0
14	2	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
15	9	11.1	88.9	33.3	11.1	55.6	0.0
16	5	0.0	100.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0
17	145	16.6	83.4	31.7	11.7	51.1	5.5
18	255	27.5	72.5	42.8	27.8	20.8	8.6
19	145	24.8	75.2	42.1	5.5	48.3	4.1
20	35	28.6	71.4	57.1	2.9	22.9	17.1
21	90	22.2	77.8	80.0	6.7	13.3	0.0
22	8	25.0	75.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	37.5

## APPENDIX F: SENATE BILL 94/CYDC FUNDING

### APPENDIX F: SB 94/CYDC FUNDING

TABLE F1. SB 94/CYDC ALLOCATION BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	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	FY 2020-21 Allocations
		2.50%				1.40%				
1	\$1,244,394	\$28,621	\$1,173,464	\$1,175,867	\$1,175,867	\$16,462	\$1,192,329	\$1,204,252	\$1,219,305	\$1,077,771
2	\$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	\$1,379,856
3	\$87,682	\$2,017	\$82,684	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,407	\$86,475	\$93,237
4	\$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	\$1,481,125
5	\$190,916	\$4,970	\$203,755	\$207,219	\$207,219	\$2,901	\$210,120	\$209,291	\$209,291	\$183,318
6	\$126,435	\$2,990	\$122,591	\$124,675	\$124,675	\$1,745	\$126,420	\$127,684	\$129,280	\$113,236
7	\$204,598	\$5,437	\$222,928	\$226,718	\$226,718	\$3,174	\$229,892	\$228,985	\$228,985	\$200,927
8	\$656,944	\$19,204	\$787,379	\$882,396	\$901,671	\$12,623	\$914,294	\$923,437	\$934,980	\$827,111
9	\$163,459	\$4,550	\$186,549	\$189,720	\$189,720	\$2,656	\$192,376	\$194,300	\$196,729	\$176,032
10	\$432,050	\$9,937	\$407,423	\$399,952	\$399,952	\$5,599	\$405,551	\$409,603	\$414,723	\$387,980
11	\$296,601	\$6,822	\$279,695	\$242,419	\$223,144	\$3,124	\$226,268	\$209,063	\$209,063	\$183,118
12	\$187,268	\$4,307	\$176,594	\$163,368	\$163,368	\$2,287	\$165,655	\$165,002	\$165,002	\$144,525
13	\$199,109	\$5,458	\$223,780	\$227,584	\$227,584	\$3,186	\$230,770	\$233,078	\$235,991	\$208,168
14	\$114,601	\$2,636	\$108,069	\$103,639	\$103,639	\$1,450	\$105,089	\$106,140	\$107,467	\$100,000
15	\$75,480	\$2,000	\$82,000	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,407	\$86,475	\$93,237
16	\$112,965	\$2,598	\$106,526	\$99,760	\$99,760	\$1,396	\$101,156	\$102,168	\$103,445	\$100,000
17	\$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	\$1,189,834
18	\$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	\$1,883,680
19	\$827,924	\$24,203	\$992,307	\$1,042,138	\$1,042,138	\$14,589	\$1,056,727	\$1,067,294	\$1,080,635	\$953,482
20	\$661,009	\$15,281	\$626,513	\$637,164	\$637,164	\$8,920	\$646,084	\$652,545	\$660,702	\$607,479
21	\$384,536	\$8,844	\$362,617	\$362,854	\$362,854	\$5,079	\$367,933	\$371,612	\$376,257	\$354,787
22	\$83,878	\$2,000	\$82,000	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,361	\$86,428	\$93,214
State	\$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	\$11,832,122
TOTAL SB94 Administrative	\$393,374		\$403,208	\$407,140	\$407,140		\$413,080	\$446,384	\$465,618	\$268,425
TOTAL FUNDING	\$12,272,159	\$296,970	\$12,578,962	\$12,792,805	\$12,792,805		\$12,972,136	\$13,101,857	\$13,269,131	\$12,100,547

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

**MANDATORY HOLD FACTORS and WARRANTS**

Y N 1. Current crime of violence or weapons charge (CRS 10-2-508).  
 Y N 2. Division of Youth Corrections warrant or escape from secure.  
 Y N 3. District Court warrant or order.

**IF NONE**

**FOR SECURE N ADMISSIONS**

a. Drug/Alcohol Use? \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Medications? \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. Injuries? \_\_\_\_\_

**ASSESSMENT**

*ALL ITEMS MUST BE ADDRESSED*

**MANDATORY HOLDS**

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

**SERIOUS DELINQUENCY**

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

**RISK OF SELF HARM**

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

**PUBLIC SAFETY RISK**

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

**FAMILY / RESOURCES**

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

**RESPONSIBLE ADULT**

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

**FELONY CHARGE**

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

**INDICATORS OF SERIOUS REPEAT DELINQUENCY**

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

**IF NONE**

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

**VICTIM NOTIFICATION** Y N \_\_\_\_\_

**LAW ENFORCEMENT REQUESTED TO PROVIDE PUMPKIN SHEET.** Y N \_\_\_\_\_

**RISK OF SELF HARM**

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

**IF NONE**

**PUBLIC SAFETY RISK**

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

**IF NONE**

**FAMILY OR COMMUNITY RESOURCES**

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

23. Lacks stable school or work situation. Y N \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**LEVEL 1**

Secure Detention

**LEVEL 2**

Staff Secure

**LEVEL 3**

Residential/ Shelter

**LEVEL 4**

Home Detention/ Services

**LEVEL 5**

Release

**LOCAL USE**

Screeners Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Court Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Recommendation By: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency: \_\_\_\_\_ Hearing Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

Screening Notes: \_\_\_\_\_



# APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

## APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

### CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

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

# APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

## CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

Social History		
<b>1. Youth's Gender</b>	<input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Male	0 1
<b>2a. Youth's current school enrollment status, regardless of attendance:</b> <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
<b>2b. Youth's conduct in the most recent term:</b> <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
<b>2c. Youth's attendance in the most recent term:</b> <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
<b>2d. Youth's academic performance in the most recent school term:</b>	<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
<b>Sum of 2a to 2d:</b> _____	<b>Maximum Score of 2 points</b>	0 1 2
<b>3a. History of anti-social friends/companions:</b> <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	
<b>3b. History of gang membership/association:</b>	<input type="radio"/> Never been a gang member/associate <input type="radio"/> Been gang member/associate	
<b>4a. Current friends/companions youth actually spends time with:</b>	<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
<b>4b. Currently a gang member/associate:</b>	<input type="radio"/> Not a gang member/associate <input type="radio"/> Gang member/associate	0 3
<b>Sum of 4a and 4b:</b> _____	<b>Maximum Score of 3 points</b>	0 1 2 3
<b>5. History of court-ordered or DSS out-of-home and shelter care placements exceeding 30 days:</b> <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
<b>6. History of runaways or times kicked out of home:</b> <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
<b>7. History of jail/imprisonment of persons who were ever involved in the household for at least 3 months:</b>	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	
<b>8. Jail/imprisonment history of persons who are currently involved with the household:</b> <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
<b>8. Sum of jail/imprisonment history:</b> _____	<b>Maximum Score of 1 point</b>	0 1

# APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESCREEN INSTRUMENT

## CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

<b>9. Problems of parents who are currently involved with the household:</b>	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	
<b>10. Current parental authority and control:</b>	<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>			
<b>11a. History of alcohol use:</b>	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
<b>11b. History of drug use:</b>	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
<b>11c. Alcohol use within the previous 4 weeks:</b>	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
<b>11d. Drug use within the previous 4 weeks:</b>	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
<b>Sum of 11a to 11d: _____</b>	<b>Maximum score of 2 points</b>		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>			
<b>12a. History of physical abuse:</b> <i>Include suspected incidents of abuse, whether or not substantiated, but exclude reports proven to be false.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Not a victim of physical abuse <input type="radio"/> Physically abused by family member <input type="radio"/> Physically abused by someone outside the family		0 1 1
<b>12b. History of sexual abuse:</b> <i>Include suspected incidents of abuse, whether or not substantiated, but exclude reports proven to be false.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Not a victim of sexual abuse. <input type="radio"/> Sexually abused by family member <input type="radio"/> Sexually abused by someone outside the family		0 1 1
<b>Sum of 12a and 12b: _____</b>	Maximum Score of 1 point:		0 1
<b>13. History of being a victim of neglect:</b> <i>Include suspected incidents of neglect, whether or not substantiated, but exclude reports proven to be false.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Not victim of neglect <input type="radio"/> Victim of neglect		0 2
<b>14. Mental health problems:</b> <i>Such as schizophrenia, bi-polar, mood, thought, personality and adjustment disorders. Exclude substance abuse and special education since those issues are considered elsewhere. Confirm by a licensed mental health professional.</i>	<input type="radio"/> No history of mental health problem(s) <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><b>15. Reports/evidence of violence not included in criminal history:</b> <i>Includes displaying a weapon, deliberately hurting someone, violent outbursts, violent temper, fire starting, animal cruelty, destructiveness, volatility, and intense reactions.</i></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><b>16. Problem with sexual aggression not included in criminal history:</b> <i>Reports of aggressive sex, sex for power, young sex partners, voyeurism, exposure, etc..</i></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><b>17. Accepts responsibility for anti-social behavior:</b></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><b>18. Attitude toward responsible law abiding behavior:</b></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><b>19. Belief in yelling and verbal aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:</b></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><b>20. Belief in fighting and physical aggression to resolve a disagreement or conflict:</b></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:** \_\_\_\_\_