

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

ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2021-2022

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 2021-2022

Submitted to:

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

By:



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Average Daily Population
CJRA	Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment
COVID-19	Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019
CYDC	Colorado Youth Detention Continuum
CVW	Crime of Violence or Weapons
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 4; Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services (DYS), Community Programs, Senate Bill 91-94 (SB 91-94) Programs. Item 4 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 SB 91-94; (3) progress in achieving the performance goals established by each judicial district; (4) the level of local funding for alternatives to detention; and (5) identification and discussion of potential policy issues with the types of youth incarcerated, length of stay, and available alternatives to incarceration.

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 three decades, the SB 91-94/Colorado Youth Detention Continuum (CYDC) program, commonly referred to as SB 94/CYDC, has operated as an integrated and irreplaceable component of the juvenile justice detention continuum. SB 94/CYDC funding has provided 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 FYs 2019-20 and 2020-21, FY 2021-22 provided unique challenges for the SB 94/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. Mirroring broader societal trends, staff retention and turnover impacted the stability of local CYDC programs. Within the past 12 months, seven of the 22 CYDC programs have experienced turnover in the CYDC Coordinator position. Impacts of coordinator and other staff turnover were exacerbated by the absence of a robust training program for CYDC coordinators and staff. Finally, the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) released Modernized Trails two weeks prior to FY 2021-22. The CYDC area in

Modernized Trails did not accurately reflect long standing CYDC business practices causing substantial disruptions to service documentation. While some issues were remediated throughout the fiscal year, new issues emerged.

This report reflects the first full year of data pulled from Modernized Trails. The quality of the data available for this report was negatively impacted by Trails Modernization. Two key issues are important to highlight due to their report impacts. First, Trails Mod converted two of the three common CYDC goals (no new charges and no failure to Appear) to non-required fields, resulting in a loss of data despite quarterly efforts to identify and resolve the issues. Second, CYDC cases were split, by OIT, and users were required to maintain two separate Trails cases for any youth that received services funded by both CYDC and Marijuana Tax Revenue (MTR) dollars. This resulted in a duplication of ADP and common goal outcomes. To minimize the issue, MTR cases were excluded from most sections of this report. While this likely eliminated the duplication issue, it also likely excluded data from the report for youth who legitimately only received MTR funded services. Throughout the report, narrative or footnotes will indicate where data are incomplete or confidence in the accuracy of the data are not high due to Modernized Trails.

(1) TRENDS IN DETENTION AND COMMITMENT

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

- ∞ Statewide detention rates have declined 50.9% from 5.5 per 10,000 youth in FY 2012-13 to 2.7 in FY 2021-22 (see Figure 1). Despite remaining very low, FY 2021-22 is the only time that the statewide detention rate increased in the past 10 years.
- ∞ Similarly, commitment rates have declined 68.6% from 15.3 per 10,000 youth to 4.8 in the same ten fiscal year period.
- ∞ In FY 2021-22, detention rates ranged from 0.6 per 10,000 youth in the 5th and 14th Judicial Districts to 5.8 in the 16th Judicial District (see Table 1 for rates by Judicial District).
- ∞ In FY 2021-22, commitment rates showed similar variability across Judicial Districts ranging from 0.0 per 10,000 youth in the 14th Judicial District to 14.1 in the 3rd Judicial District.

FIGURE 1. STATEWIDE COMMITMENT AND DETENTION RATES¹

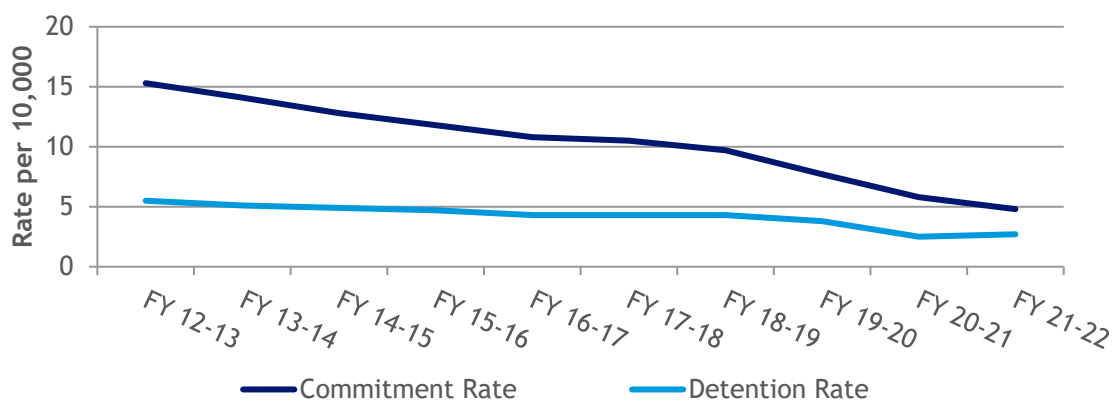


TABLE 1. COMMITMENT AND DETENTION RATES BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	FY 16-17		FY 17-18		FY 18-19		FY 19-20		FY 20-21		FY 21-22	
	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det	Com	Det
1	13.5	4.3	14.7	5.1	15.3	3.5	11.4	3.2	5.8	2.3	2.7	2.3
2	17.7	6.9	14.7	6.1	14.6	7.3	12.6	6.1	9.9	5.0	10.0	4.7
3	5.6	3.3	2.0	5.2	2.6	11.6	14.8	13.3	15.7	9.1	14.1	5.3
4	9.9	5.5	11.7	5.5	10.7	5.6	7.8	5.4	6.2	3.6	5.2	3.3
5	9.6	1.1	6.8	1.3	6.5	1.3	4.1	1.0	3.3	0.5	2.2	0.6
6	11.3	3.6	11.2	3.9	6.4	1.9	1.9	0.7	2.7	1.3	4.8	1.8
7	7.5	3.7	8.0	3.0	8.5	2.5	6.0	0.5	2.3	1.9	4.2	2.2
8	13.6	3.2	11.3	3.3	6.6	3.1	5.3	3.4	4.5	1.6	4.0	2.3
9	5.4	2.6	6.3	3.1	6.5	2.7	4.2	1.4	2.5	0.6	1.4	1.0
10	21.3	6.4	16.4	5.8	8.2	4.1	5.3	2.5	4.9	2.5	6.4	3.9
11	6.9	3.5	8.6	3.7	7.0	3.8	4.2	2.5	4.3	1.1	2.7	1.0
12	16.0	3.3	8.6	3.6	3.3	4.1	6.9	3.5	1.9	1.2	2.9	1.5
13	8.2	3.4	9.2	5.1	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.2	3.7
14	4.3	0.5	3.8	1.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
15	8.4	13.4	28.7	6.1	22.1	6.1	14.0	6.3	16.4	3.6	5.3	3.0
16	0.0	3.0	0.9	5.6	2.3	4.1	8.0	1.5	5.3	1.9	6.3	5.8
17	10.0	3.0	8.6	3.1	8.4	3.2	6.1	2.8	4.5	1.9	3.1	2.1
18	5.5	3.3	6.4	3.4	7.9	3.8	6.4	4.1	5.3	2.0	4.6	2.6
19	15.3	5.1	15.3	3.9	12.1	4.8	9.4	2.6	7.9	2.1	6.1	2.2
20	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.7	2.2	1.1
21	23.7	6.9	21.0	8.3	21.6	7.4	19.6	6.3	11.2	3.7	9.9	4.8
22	10.8	2.9	17.2	7.7	15.7	4.0	21.8	2.7	13.6	0.5	7.2	2.3
STATE	10.8	4.3	10.5	4.3	9.7	4.3	7.7	3.8	5.8	2.5	4.8	2.7

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 four additional times: July 1, 2011 to 422, April 1, 2013 to 382, July 1, 2019 to 327 and to its current limit of 215 on July 1, 2021. The SB 94/CYDC program assists the courts in effectively managing detention bed utilization by funding community-based services (e.g., supervision, treatment, support) for youth who can be safely supervised in the community.

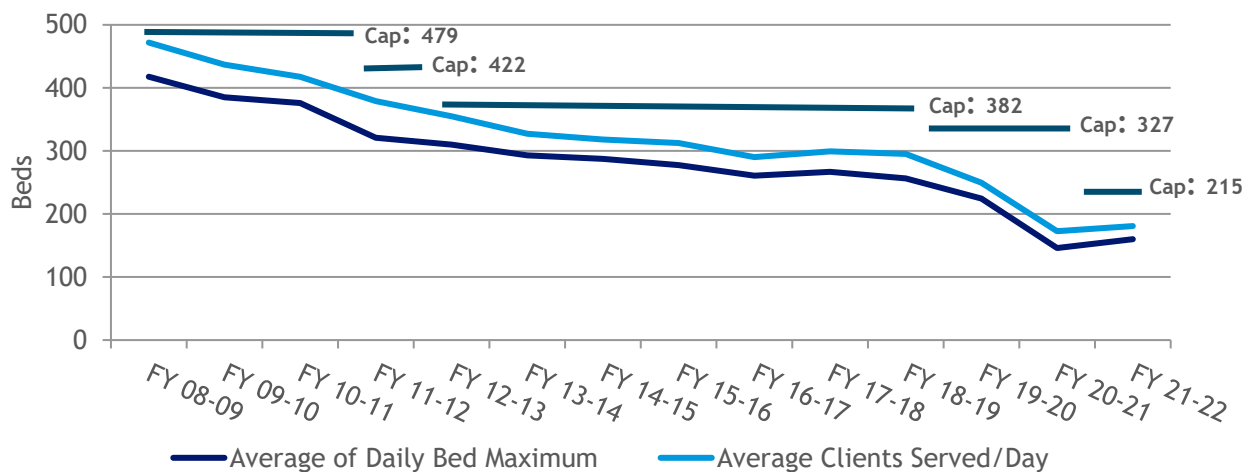
Community-based service provision enhances the detention continuum capacity, ensuring that detention beds are available when needed.

- ∞ Executive Orders 034 and 060 related to the COVID-19 pandemic were not in effect during Fiscal Year 2021-22 and therefore will not be referenced in the current or future reports.

Indices of secure bed utilization suggest that capacity was successfully managed during FY 2021-22 at the statewide level, but there continued to be considerable strain on the system. Judicial Districts (JDs) started the fiscal year operating at the new detention bed cap of 215 beds, established by Senate Bill 21-071 (SB 21-071).

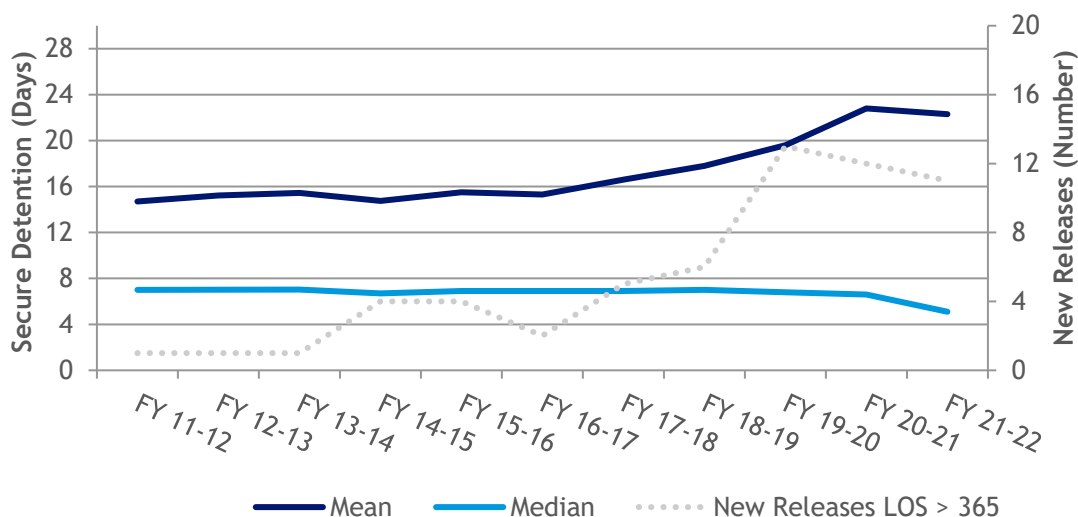
- ∞ The highest maximum daily count during FY 2021-22 was 181 beds. This maximum occurred in November 2021 and represented 84.2% of the cap of that day’s detention bed cap.
- ∞ Across the state, there was at least one youth services center (YSC) at or above 90% of the cap on 332 days (91.0% of the FY). This is a 5.4% decrease over the number of days that met this criterion last fiscal year.
- ∞ During FY 2021-22, the total client load (total number of youth served each day, even if only present for a portion of the day) averaged 180.9 youth per day. This is an increase of 4.7% from last fiscal year (see Figure 2).

FIGURE 2. DETENTION BED USE



- ∞ On average, DYS processed 20.1 new admissions/releases per day, which is a 59.5% increase from the prior fiscal year.
- ∞ Median length of stay (LOS) declined in FY 2021-22 after remaining stable for the prior 9 years (see Figure 3). In contrast, mean LOS, which is more sensitive to outliers, rose over the past several fiscal years.

FIGURE 3. LENGTH OF STAY - MEAN VS. MEDIAN



- Over the past five years, the number of newly released youth held in detention for at least 365 days increased relative to prior years, with 11 youth newly released in the current fiscal year and 12 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 who had a low risk of recidivism had a median LOS of 2.5 days, while youth with moderate and high CJRA scores had median stays of 6.7 and 12.0 days, respectively.

(2) PROFILES OF YOUTH

During FY 2021-22, approximately 4,013¹ unique youth were served along the detention continuum.

- ∞ Statewide, nearly 70% of the youth served were male, and Caucasians represented the greatest percentage of any ethnic/racial group. (See Appendix E for more demographic

¹ Due to Modernized Trails issues, all analyses using data from the ADP report exclude MTR cases. As such, this may be a slight undercount of youth served across the continuum.

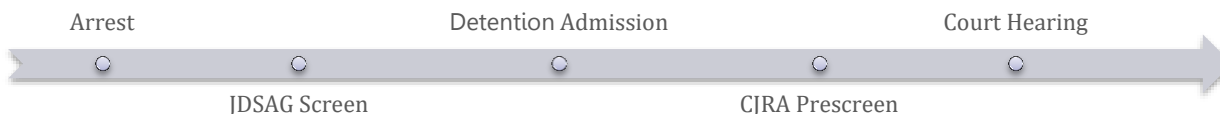
details).

- ∞ At the Judicial District level, the proportion of youth with one or more detention admissions who were Caucasian ranged from 12.0% in the 2nd Judicial District to 84.6% in the 11th Judicial District.
- ∞ Across Judicial Districts, the proportion of youth with one or more detention admissions who were male ranged from 61.5% in the 22nd Judicial District 100.0% in the 6th and 9th Judicial Districts.

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 DETENTION²



JDSAG (see Appendix G for a copy of the instrument) screenings resulted in 2,530 new secure detention admissions (see Appendix C for more details).

- ∞ Twenty-six percent of the youth ($n = 623$) screened with the JDSAG received more than one

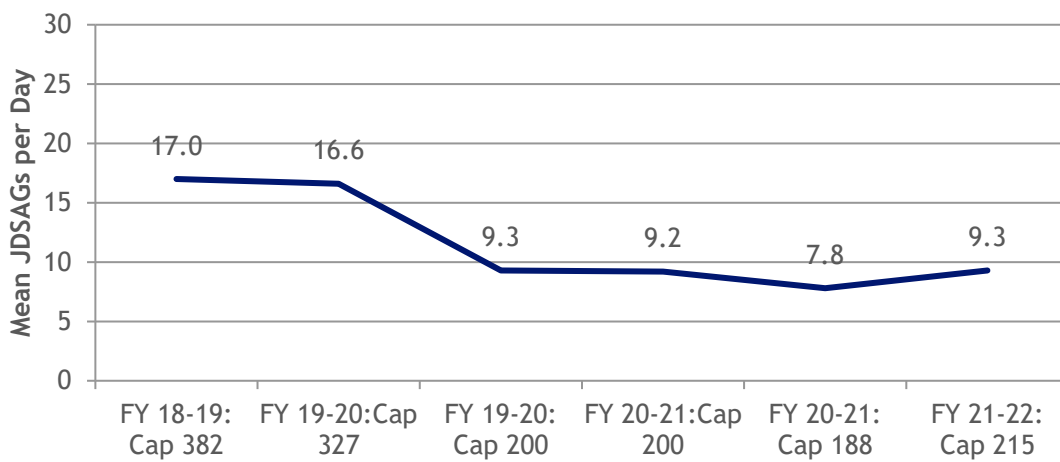
² There is great variability in the way youth move along the detention continuum. Figure 4 is presented for illustrative purposes only and to show why the JDSAG is the screen score used to make placement decisions.

JDSAG screen, but they accounted for 48.9% of all completed screens ($n = 3,402$).

- Youth with multiple screens were substantially more likely to be a public safety risk (79.9% vs. 40.7%), a risk to themselves (78.5% vs. 44.6%), or to have a mandatory hold (88.1% vs. 58.6%) than youth with a single JDSAG screen ($n = 1,738$).
- A small proportion of youth (26.4%) 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 and the subsequent permanent reduction in the detention bed cap to 215 beds had a marked impact on juvenile screening practices. Figure 5 displays the average number of youth screened per day before and after those events.

FIGURE 5. AVERAGE NUMBER OF JDSAGS PER DAY BY EFFECTIVE DETENTION BED CAP³



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. When the cap modestly increased to the new bed cap of 215 beds, screening practices did not change appreciably. 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 during the time that bed caps were restricted, the criteria for admission to secure detention was also restricted to youth posing a substantial risk of serious harm or flight risk to avoid prosecution.

³ 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 5.

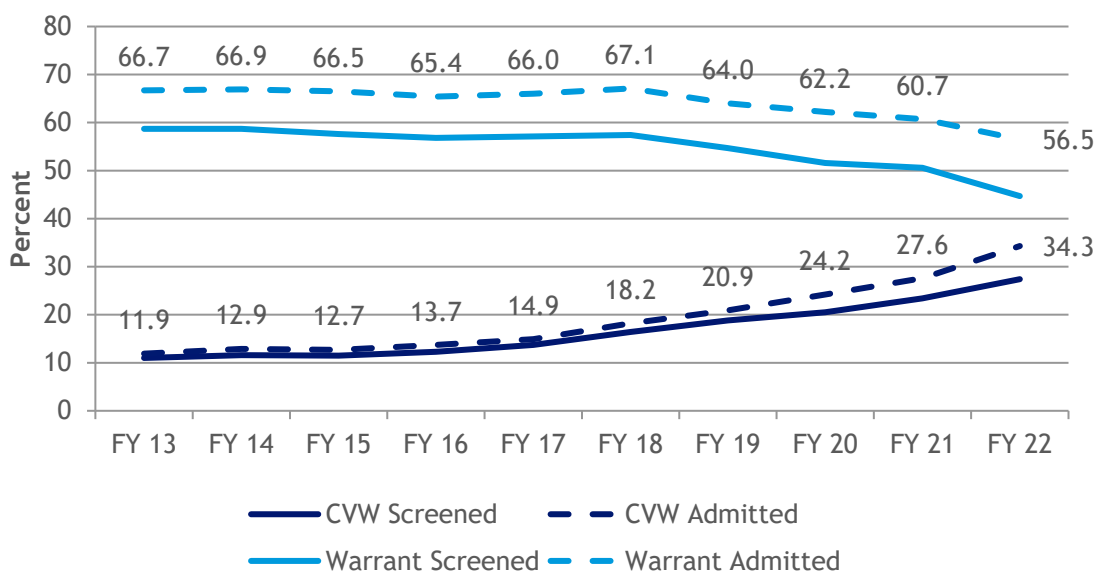
There were 1,751 unique youth admitted to secure detention during FY 2021-22. A substantial number of youth ($n = 536$; 30.6%) had more than one detention admission in the span of one fiscal year.

- ∞ The number of secure detention admissions per youth ranged from 1 to 12, and 30.6% of youth were placed in secure detention on more than one occasion.

Historically, this report detailed the reason detained for youth admitted to secure detention at the state and Judicial District level. Unfortunately changes to Trails Mod impacted the accuracy of these data. Data entry in Legacy Trails were guided by restrictions to ensure that once the user chose the Detention Category (i.e., Pre-Adjudicated, Sentenced to Probation, Detention Sentence, Warrants/Remands, Other, DYS Committed), users could only choose details associated with that category. With that restriction unexpectedly removed and no guidance provided to users, the exported data are now uninterpretable.

While reason detained is not available, individual JDSAG items provide an indication of why youth are detained. Figure 6 shows the percent of screened and admitted youth that either had a crime of violence or weapons charge (CVW) or had an active DYS or district court warrant at the time of detention.

FIGURE 6. PERCENT OF NEW SECURE DETENTION ADMISSIONS WITH A CRIME OF VIOLENCE OR WEAPONS (CVW) CHARGE OR WARRANT OVER TIME



The percent of youth admitted to secure detention on a CVW charge increased from 11.9% in FY 2012-13 to 34.3% in FY 2021-22 indicating increasing prioritization of detaining youth who represent a risk to the community. Across the same time period, the percent of youth admitted to secure detention due to a warrant decreased from 66.7% to 56.5%.

As mentioned above, SB 94/CYDC utilizes the CJRA prescreen to assess youth risk of reoffending using two separate domains: criminal history and social history. CJRA prescreening occurs as part of the admission process for secure detention. When interpreting the CJRA prescreen result categories, it is important to remember that low risk is a relative term that simply describes an individual’s risk of reoffending relative to other delinquent youths’ risk of reoffending. The CJRA prescreen is a short, initial screen that does not cover all domains associated with risks of youth re-offense.

TABLE 2. 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
FY 2021-22	2,530	1,971	77.9	32.2	28.5	39.3

- ∞ For FY 2021-22, nearly 40% of youth detained were at low risk of offending. However, an abnormally high percentage of youth did not have a CJRA pre-screen entered into Trails this fiscal year (see Table 2); data should be interpreted cautiously.
- ∞ Distribution of youth across the risk of reoffending categories varies widely by Judicial District (see Table 3). The proportion of high-risk detained youth ranges from 0.0% in the 6th Judicial District to 75.0% in the 9th Judicial District.

TABLE 3. CJRA RISK LEVEL BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	New Admissions	CJRAs Completed	CJRA Risk Level		
			Low	Moderate	High
1	198	158	41.1	34.2	24.7
2	380	354	37.5	26.3	36.2
3	20	12	8.3	33.3	58.4
4	424	381	51.4	33.6	15.0
5	17	14	64.3	21.4	14.3
6	7	4	50.0	50.0	0.0
7	22	19	21.1	15.8	63.1
8 ⁴	130	14	---	---	---
9	11	8	25.0	0.0	75.0
10	98	74	40.6	21.6	37.8
11	36	17	52.9	11.8	35.3
12	9	4	25.0	25.0	50.0
13	44	44	31.8	36.4	31.8
14	5	3	33.4	33.3	33.3
15	14	10	70.0	10.0	20.0
16	18	--	---	---	---
17	226	157	45.9	29.3	24.8
18	403	352	38.6	28.4	33.0
19	220	192	33.3	22.4	44.3
20	52	19	26.3	31.6	42.1
21	181	130	12.3	30.0	57.7
22	15	5	40.0	20.0	40.0
State	2,530	1,971	39.3	28.5	32.2

⁴ The 8th JD did not associate CJRAs with 118 out of 130 detention admissions (90.8%). As a result, risk of recidivism is unknown for the vast majority of youth detained in the 8th JD. Similarly, the 16th JD did not enter CJRA pre-screen data for 17 of 18 youth securely detained (100.0%).

(3) PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING JUDICIAL DISTRICT GOALS

The intent of the SB 94/CYDC legislation is to reduce the reliance on secure detention and commitment and provide a greater proportion of services in the community. SB 94/CYDC is achieving this objective by serving 89.7%⁵ 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 2.7 per 10,000 youth in 2021-22. In addition, SB 94/CYDC programs have consistently performed well in meeting the three common goals measured for all Judicial Districts: percent of youth with no failure to appear in court, percent of youth with no new charges during their case and the percent of youth with a positive or neutral termination reason.

Performance on these common goals during FY 21-22 should be interpreted very cautiously.

Prior to Modernized Trails, it was not possible for JDs to close a case without recording data for the three common goals. Those restrictions were removed when Modernized Trails rolled out in June 2021. This issue has not been resolved and there is no timeframe for resolution. Nearly 4% of terminated cases statewide were missing one or more common goals despite intensive efforts to correct cases. Ten JDs had complete data for all common goals, but five JDs had more than 5% of all cases missing one or more common goals. The 8th and 20th JDs were most adversely impacted with 26.9% and 69.8% of all cases impacted respectively.⁶

Additionally, all MTR cases were dropped from this analysis. OIT split historic and currently open CYDC cases with MTR service authorizations into two cases: a CYDC case with CYDC services and an MTR case with MTR services. Case start dates were reset to match the date of the first service within each new case making it difficult to identify true duplicates. This resulted in the duplication of ADP and common goal data. Eliminating MTR cases from the analyses resolved the duplication issue. However, some youth only needed MTR funded services/case as budgets were adjusted to accommodate the MTR dollars that replaced a portion of the CYDC budget typically derived from the general fund. case. Consequently, an unknown number of real, MTR cases were also removed from the analysis. An estimated 10% of cases were dropped statewide resulting in a reduction of terminated cases from 3,074 to 2,740. This impact was not evenly distributed across

⁵ Community and detention ADP contribute to this estimate. Estimate should be interpreted cautiously as all MTR cases were dropped from analyses including data from the ADP report. This is likely an underestimate of the true value.

⁶ Numerous factors impeded the ability of individual Judicial District’s to correct these data, including functional issues in Trails, staff turnover and the absence of formal training for Modernized Trails. Cases that were missing common goal data were included in the denominator, but not the numerator, to calculate performance. In essence, missing data counted as a negative outcome for the case. The 20th JD illustrates what happens when there is a lot of data missing: uniformly low success for FTA and New Charges for both pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth. Leave reason is not impacted because entry of that common goal is required in Modernized Trails.

Judicial Districts, with two Judicial Districts excluding zero cases, but nine (9) Judicial Districts excluding between 23% and 43% of terminated cases. It is unknown whether those excluded cases were more or less likely to have successful outcomes on the common goals.

Data for the common goals are presented in Table 4 for each Judicial District. There is low confidence in the common goal data and it is recommended that data on common goals should not be used for any decision making purpose until the issues in Modernized Trails are resolved.

TABLE 4. COMMON GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

JD	Youth Completing Without Failing to Appear at Court Hearings				Youth Completing Without New Charges				Youth with Positive or Neutral Leave Reasons			
	Pre-Adjudicated		Sentenced		Pre-Adjudicated		Sentenced		Pre-Adjudicated		Sentenced	
	Obj	Result	Obj	Result	Obj	Result	Obj	Result	Obj	Result	Obj	Result
1	90	93.6	90	100.0	90	92.9	90	100.0	90	91.6	90	94.1
2	90	89.0	90	83.5	90	75.7	90	63.7	90	83.9	90	89.0
3	90	85.7	90	100.0	90	90.5	90	80.0	90	85.7	90	100.0
4	90	96.3	90	98.8	90	92.6	90	97.6	90	95.1	90	94.0
5	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	86.7	90	80.0	90	96.7	90	95.0
6	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	93.1	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0
7	90	100.0	90	90.9	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	90.9
8	90	70.9	90	76.9	90	66.4	90	76.9	90	91.8	90	96.2
9	90	76.9	90	100.0	90	92.3	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	80.0
10	90	94.8	90	91.7	90	96.1	90	97.2	90	93.5	90	91.7
11	90	100.0	90	---	90	90.0	90	---	90	100.0	90	---
12	90	95.5	90	80.0	90	100.0	90	80.0	90	77.3	90	80.0
13	90	96.3	90	92.3	90	88.9	90	84.6	90	96.3	90	76.9
14	90	100.0	90	---	90	100.0	90	---	90	100.0	90	---
15	90	100.0	90	---	90	100.0	90	---	90	100.0	90	---
16	90	100.0	90	0.0	90	66.7	90	100.0	90	66.7	90	100.0
17	90	84.1	90	100.0	90	84.1	90	81.8	90	95.7	90	90.9
18	90	91.6	90	86.5	90	88.3	90	98.9	90	91.4	90	84.3
19	90	99.3	90	97.7	90	95.7	90	95.3	90	94.6	90	79.1
20	90	32.4	90	33.3	90	27.0	90	33.3	90	100.0	90	100.0
21	90	91.1	90	97.7	90	100.0	90	95.3	90	92.9	90	95.3
22	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	100.0	90	97.5	90	100.0
State		91.3		90.9		87.8		88.4		92.4		89.3

*Obj = Objective

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

(4) LEVEL OF LOCAL FUNDING FOR ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

The appropriation for SB 94/CYDC during FY 2021-22 was \$12,403,061. While there is collaboration between SB 94/CYDC programs and other initiatives such as the Collaborative Management Program (HB 1451), only the SB 94/CYDC program is evaluated in this report because it is the only funding that focuses specifically on juvenile justice involvement.

- ∞ SB 94/CYDC funding allocated to the Judicial Districts ranged from \$102,500 to \$1,980,362 (see Table 5; also see Appendix F).

TABLE 5. 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	\$1,053,109	30.7	1.1	33.8	24.4	0.0	10.0
2	\$1,431,775	36.0	5.0	23.8	26.5	0.0	8.7
3	\$102,500	37.0	0.1	29.8	24.6	0.0	8.5
4	\$1,589,602	14.6	2.3	54.4	18.7	0.0	10.0
5	\$177,174	6.1	30.3	25.7	29.1	0.0	8.8
6	\$109,441	24.7	0.7	57.6	10.1	0.7	6.2
7	\$194,614	17.9	0.4	64.7	5.0	2.4	9.6
8	\$808,945	16.5	14.5	32.5	26.9	0.0	9.6
9	\$174,483	31.5	2.4	34.7	20.7	0.0	10.7
10	\$413,002	16.0	0.7	42.6	30.4	0.0	10.3
11	\$176,982	16.1	4.9	56.8	7.8	2.8	11.6
12	\$139,682	27.0	0.0	27.0	37.4	0.1	8.5
13	\$202,905	14.7	0.3	34.7	40.8	0.0	9.5
14	\$102,500	15.0	0.0	16.9	57.9	0.0	10.2
15	\$102,500	8.3	9.8	45.3	27.7	0.0	8.9
16	\$102,500	10.9	3.2	36.4	26.7	0.0	22.8
17	\$1,219,579	8.4	0.7	57.2	23.5	0.0	10.1
18	\$1,980,362	23.6	2.1	34.6	32.0	0.0	7.7
19	\$929,667	21.7	6.6	36.3	26.2	0.0	9.2
20	\$622,666	25.4	3.5	39.1	22.0	0.0	10.0
21	\$372,415	20.7	0.0	29.1	32.5	8.3	9.4
22	\$102,500	9.2	9.9	37.4	34.2	0.0	9.3
State	\$12,108,903	21.5	3.9	39.1	25.8	0.4	9.3
\$12,108,903		Total Allocation to Districts					
	\$294,158	SB 94/CYDC Statewide Plan Administration					
\$12,403,061		Total Funding					

- ∞ Statewide, the largest proportion of spending occurred in the Direct Support category which includes case management, the most frequent service provided to SB 94/CYDC youth.

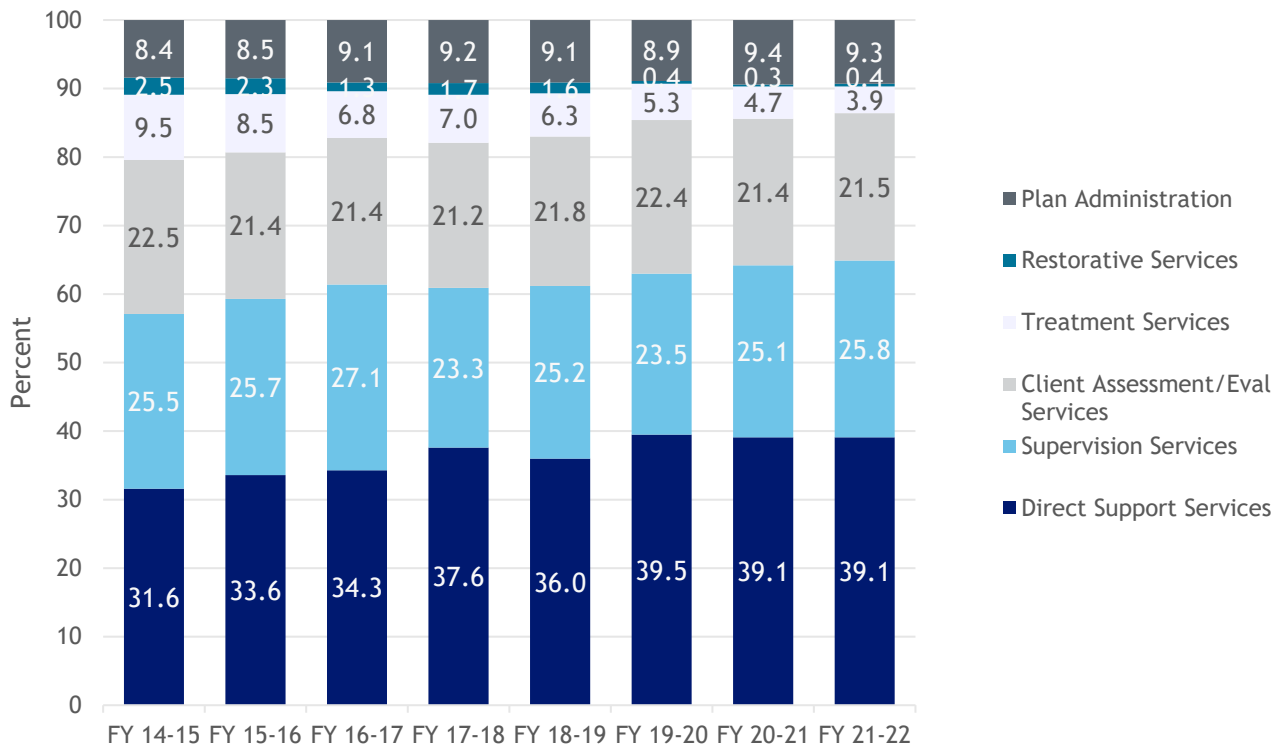
In FY 2021-22, the legislature allocated an additional \$3,124,315 to SB 94/CYDC with funding covered by marijuana revenue taxes (SB 14-215). These additional dollars are not included in the allocations and expenditures in Table 8. This report only addresses the items requested in the RFI.

SB 94/CYDC Funding by Category

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

Budget line items were adjusted to accurately reflect the proportion of staff time and contracted services dedicated to each category. Furthermore, a great deal of feedback and quality control was provided to the individual Judicial Districts to ensure that there was universal adoption of the new definitions and reporting procedures. Because of the adoption of the new categories, Figure 7 below depicts the spending by category for FYs 2014-15 through 2021-22; where budget categories are comparable.

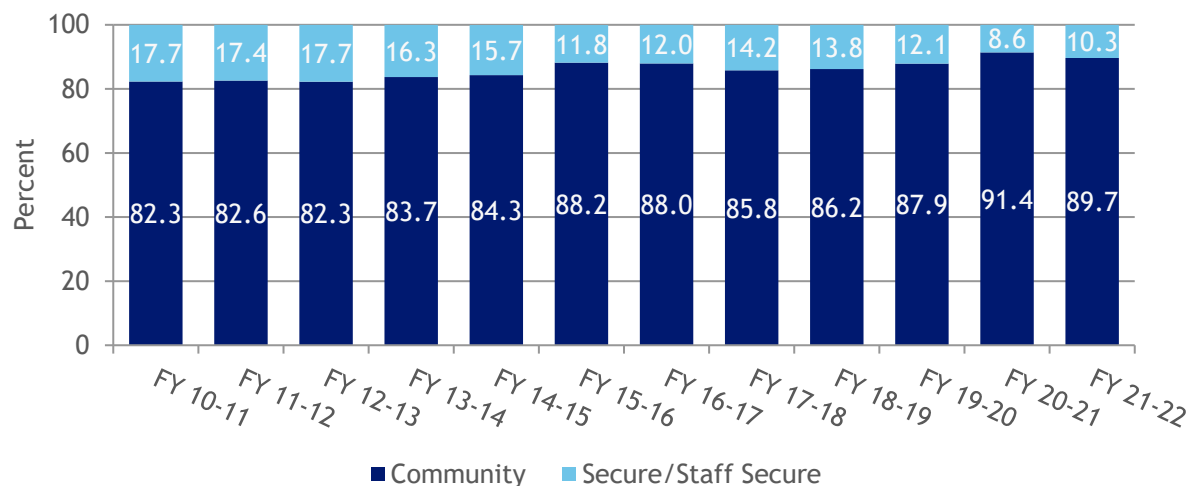
FIGURE 7. PERCENT OF SPENDING BY CATEGORY



(5) SUCCESSFUL UTILIZATION OF THE DETENTION CONTINUUM

The utilization of a continuum of services rather than primary dependence on secure detention is supported by a large body of juvenile justice and adolescent behavioral research⁷. 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, 89.7% of youth are provided with community-based service, while only 10.3% are securely detained (see Figure 8).

FIGURE 8. PERCENT OF ADP SERVED IN THE COMMUNITY AND SECURE DETENTION⁸

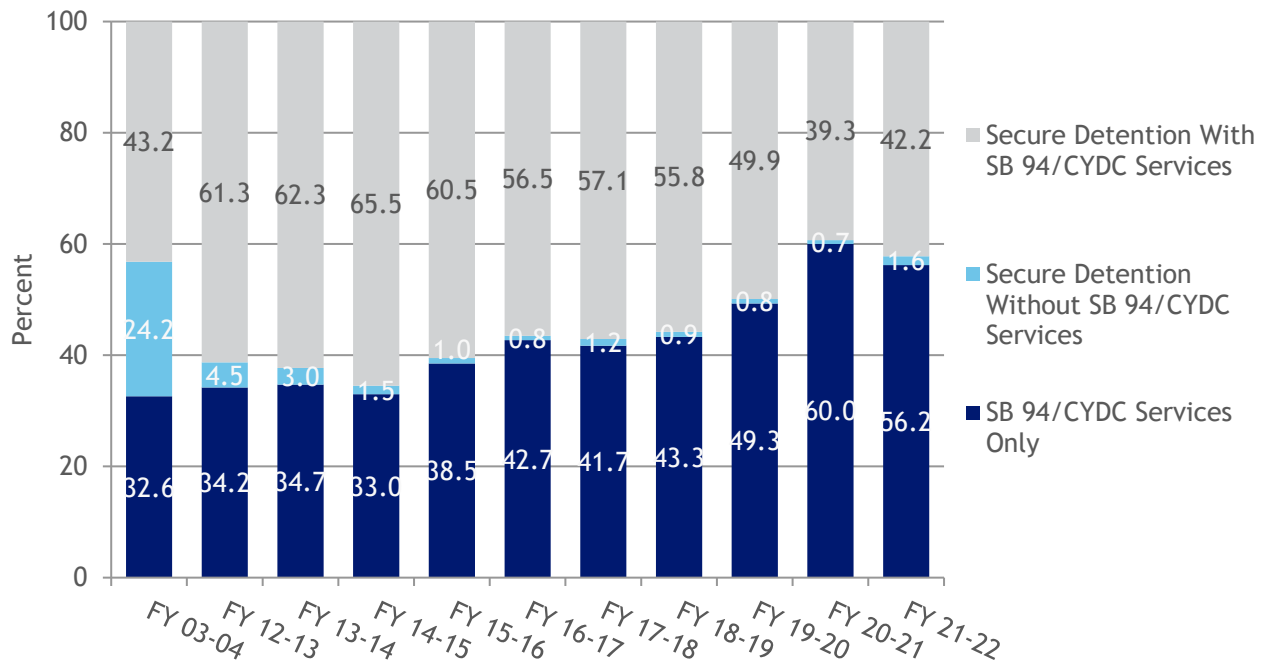


- ∞ Nearly all youth (98.4%) who enter the detention continuum receive some community-based services funded by SB 94/CYDC. These services are either in lieu of detention or in addition to a secure detention admission to aid the transition back to the community (see Figure 9).
- ∞ In FY 2003-04, around 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 56.2% of youth in FY 2021-22. 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 two percent (1.6%) in FY 2021-22 (see Figure 9).
- ∞ This shift in the type of services offered reflects a reliance on the evidence-based principle that dictates the inclusion of community-based support for all youth in effective juvenile justice practice.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Community ADP contribute to this estimate. Confidence in this estimate is not high as all MTR cases were dropped from analyses to prevent the duplication of ADP. Community ADP is likely underestimated while Detention ADP is unaffected, suppressing the estimate.

FIGURE 9. PROVISION OF COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES AND SECURE DETENTION



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

- ∞ Local override of JDSAG placement recommendations provides local communities the flexibility to adapt the recommendation to individual youth needs and local resources.
- ∞ A positive indicator of appropriate placement decisions utilizing the JDSAG would be a high degree of agreement between the screening level and actual placement. High agreement suggests that local overrides are conservatively utilized and that the screening tool typically drives placement decision making (see Table 6).
- ∞ In FY 2021-22, screening recommendations and actual placement were identical for 77.3% of youth with a completed JDSAG.

TABLE 6. AGREEMENT BETWEEN JDSAG SCREENING LEVEL AND ACTUAL INITIAL PLACEMENT⁹

Screening Level	Percent Placed In:		
	Match	More Secure	Less Secure
Secure Detention - Level 1	86.0	---	14.0
Staff Secure Detention - Level 2	0.0	76.5	23.5
Residential/Shelter - Level 3	1.0	22.5	76.5
Home Services - Level 4	59.3	15.4	25.3
Release - Level 5	38.6	61.4	---
Total	77.3	5.8	16.9

(6) POTENTIAL POLICY ISSUES

The passage of Senate Bill 21-071 legislated a bed cap of 215 beds throughout FY 2021-22. Furthermore, a working group was convened to 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. The SB 94/CYDC advisory board accepted the performance standards and outcome measures at their October 2022 quarterly meeting. The adoption of these standards and measures will impact the way data are collected and presented in future fiscal years.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to the Types of Youth Served

Data problems with the CJRA make it difficult to interpret the data on risk level of the youth served. Hopefully, changes to Modernized Trails and training around data reporting will make these data more reliable in coming years so recommendations can be made in this area.

In lieu of CJRA risk scores, crimes of violence or weapons charges (CVW) are another way to characterize the community risk posed by the youth served. The percent of youth admitted to secure detention on a crime of violence or weapons charge increased from 11.9% in FY 2012-13 to 34.3% in FY 2021-22 indicating increasing prioritization of detaining youth who represent a risk to the community.

Adoption of new, validated risk and assessment tools, mandated by Senate Bill 19-108, and new performance standards and outcome measures, requirements of Senate Bill 21-071, make it critical for SB 94/CYDC to participate in ongoing evaluation efforts. Both to monitor how these changes affect the different types of youth served in secure detention and community settings, as well as to ensure that appropriate services are being offered to youth and their families in the least restrictive settings as possible.

⁹ See Appendix Table C2 for more information, including number of youth screened at each level.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to LOS

Median length of stay (LOS) declined in FY 2021-22 after remaining stable for the prior 9 years. In contrast, mean LOS, which is more sensitive to outliers, rose over the past several fiscal years. During that time, the number of newly released youth held in detention for a year or longer remained high, with 11 youth newly released in the current fiscal year and 12 in the prior fiscal year. Following the COVID - 19, pandemic it will be important to track how many youth are released with extremely long lengths of stay, as court proceedings return to normal.

Policy Issues and Recommendations Related to Available Alternatives to Detention

The use of SB 94/CYDC services for youth without a secure detention stay remained high (56.2%) in FY 2021-22. While not as high as the prior fiscal year (FY 2020-21, 60.0%) the percent of these youth exceeded pre-pandemic levels, indicating SB 94/CYDC's commitment to providing services to youth who are not detained. There was a slight drop in the percent of youth being served in the community on any given any given day (community vs secure detention ADP), in FY 2021-22. This drop may be artificial, however, because MTR cases were dropped from analyses to prevent the duplication of ADP. Community ADP is likely underestimated because it is typical that many of these youth would have received the majority of their services 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 coordinate and offer services to youth in the community. SB 94/CYDC already has in place a robust case management component that connects 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 that youth are receiving services tailored to their unique risks and needs. Additionally, intervening with system-involved youth who have not yet been admitted to secure detention may disrupt their negative trajectory, yield better outcomes, and prevent deeper penetration into the juvenile justice system.

In the face of staff turnover at all levels, including Judicial District level coordinators (seven of 22 in the past 12 months), and to ensure the continuation of quality services and data reporting, it will be critical to provide ongoing training, mentorship, and support to new staff. The implementation of Senate Bill 21-071 will provide the opportunity to fully explore whether the number of alternative placements and community-based services are 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 REGIONSⁱ

District, YSC, and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap																	
	FY 14		FY 15		FY 16		FY 17		FY 18		FY 19		FY 20 ⁱⁱ		FY 21 ⁱⁱⁱ		FY 22	
	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days	Cap	% Days
Central Region																		
1 st	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	20	4.7
2 nd	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	35	20.8
5 th	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	2	11.2
18 th	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	37	43.0
District Weighted Average	34.7	166	23.6	166	21.6	166	4.6	166	7.0	166	4.5	136/94	43.5	94	10.5	94	25.9	
Gilliam YSC	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	35	10.7
Marvin Foote YSC	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	37	34.8
Mount View/Rocky Mountain YSC ^{iv}	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	22	0.8
YSC Weighted Average^v	27.5	166	19.5	166	16.7	166	1.5	166	3.0	167	2.9	136/94	39.9	94	6.2	94	17.9	
Central Region	166	5.8	166	3.8	166	0.0	166	0.0	166	0.0	166	0.0	136/94	20.5	94	0.8	94	1.4
Northeast Region																		
8 th	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	11	28.2
13 th	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	2	77.0
17 th	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	17	47.1
19 th	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	15	0.0
20 th	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	10	0.0
District Weighted Average	32.7	94	41.6	94	23.7	94	13.2	94	8.9	94	13.6	73/40	27.9	40	25.1	55	17.4	
Adams YSC ^{vi}	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 ^{vii}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	0.0	29/38	10.4
Platte Valley YSC	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	26/17	1.4
YSC Weighted Average	21.7	94	29.9	94	17.6	94	3.6	94	4.2	94	3.3	73/40	17.0	40	23.3	55	4.2	
Northeast Region	94	13.7	94	22.7	94	5.7	94	0.0	94	0.0	94	0.0	73/40	4.6	40	22.2	55	2.2

Notes from Table A1

ⁱ 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.

ⁱⁱ 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.

ⁱⁱⁱ 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.

^{iv} In May 2022, Mount View YSC was converted to a campus-style facility, with Rocky Mountain YSC being the new detention facility and Willow Point YSC serving committed youth.

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

^{vi} In May 2021, Prairie Vista YSC opened, replacing Adams YSC. The entire bed cap (17) from Adams YSC transferred to Prairie Vista YSC.

^{vii} In November 2021, the bed caps at the two Northeastern region YSCs were adjusted. The Prairie Vista YSC bed cap increased from 29 at the beginning of the FY to 38 for the remainder of the fiscal year. The Platte Valley YSC bed cap decreased from 26 to 17. The overall caps for the region, and the JDs within the region, remained unchanged.

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

TABLE A2. PERCENT DAYS AT OR ABOVE 90% OF CAP FOR DISTRICTS, YSC, AND SOUTHERN AND WESTERN REGIONS^{viii}

District, YSC, and Region	Percent of Days at or Above 90% of Cap																	
	FY 14		FY 15		FY 16		FY 17		FY 18		FY 19		FY 20 ^{ix}		FY 21		FY 22	
	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%	Cap	%
Southern Region																		
3 rd	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	2	21.4
4 ^{thx}	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	27	87.9
10 th	13	63.6	13	71.2	13	70.5		56.3	13	46.7	13	5.8	14/6	0.0	6	28.8	10	11.0
11 th	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	2	19.7
12 th	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	2	15.6
15 th	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	2	18.1
16 th	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	2	54.8
District Weighted Average	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	47	58.4	
Pueblo YSC ^{xi}	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	20	5.2
Spring Creek YSC ^{xii}	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	27	80.8
Staff Secure	4	11.0	4	3.0	4	13.1	4	3.6	4	12.3	(4)	25.8	--	--	--	--	--	
YSC Weighted Average ^{xiii}	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	47	48.6	
Southern Region	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	47	29.9
Western Region																		
6 th	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	2	50.7
7 th	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	3	45.2
9 th	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	2	30.7
14 th	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	2	1.4
21 st	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	8	75.9
22 nd	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	2	13.2
District Weighted Average	12.8	39	18.1	39	21.7	39	16.8	39	28.9	39	19.6	36/14	16.4	14	41.8	19	49.2	
Grand Mesa YSC	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	19	15.6
Denier YSC	9	0.3	9	1.6	9	0.0	9	1.4	9	7.4	(9)	0.0	--	--	--	--		
Staff Secure	3	10.1	3	10.4	3	1.6	3	0.0	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--		
YSC Weighted Average	3.7	39	4.0	39	4.8	39	5.7	36	17.5	30	3.6	31/14	1.4	14	18.1	19	15.6	
Western Region	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	19	15.6

Notes from Table A2

^{viii} 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.

^{ix} 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.

^x 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 4th JD was reduced from 40 to 28 on October 25, 2020. The reduced cap remained in effect for the remainder of the fiscal year.

^{xi} 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 4th JD's bed allocation was reduced on October 25, 2020.

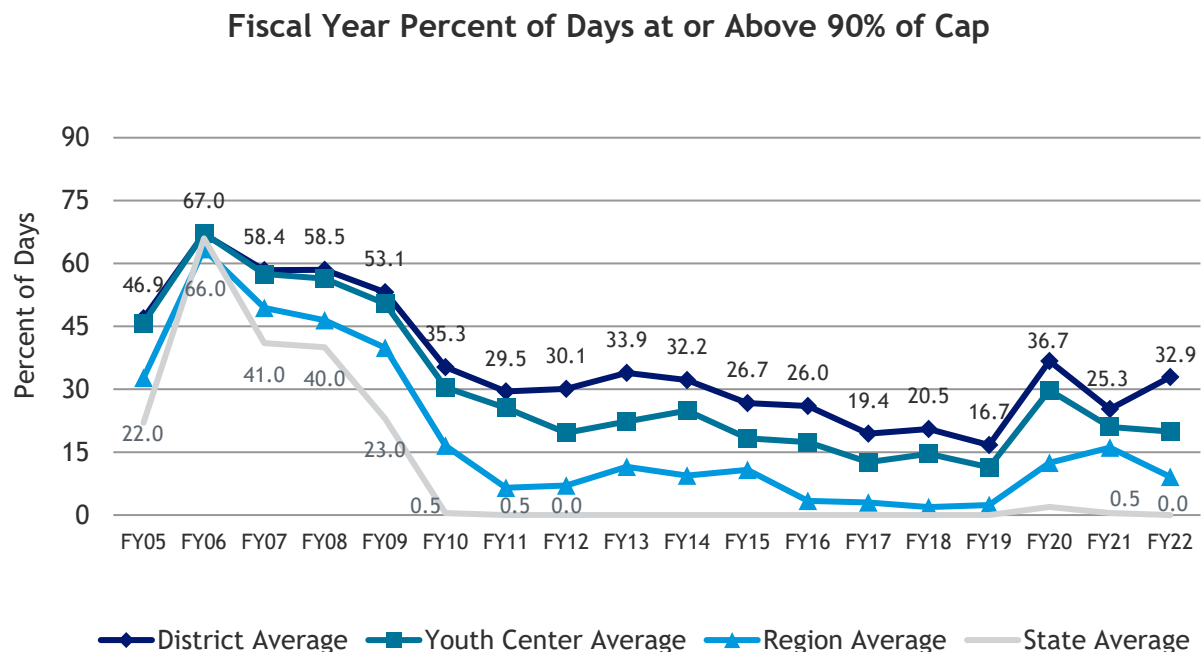
^{xii} In June 2020, Spring Creek YSC and Zebulon Pike YSC youth populations were exchanged, with Zeb Pike YSC becoming the detention only facility for the Southern Region and Spring Creek YSC serving as the commitment only Southern Region facility. Due to social distancing concerns, Spring Creek YSC 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.

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

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

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 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. The detention cap was further reduced to 215 on July 1, 2022.

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

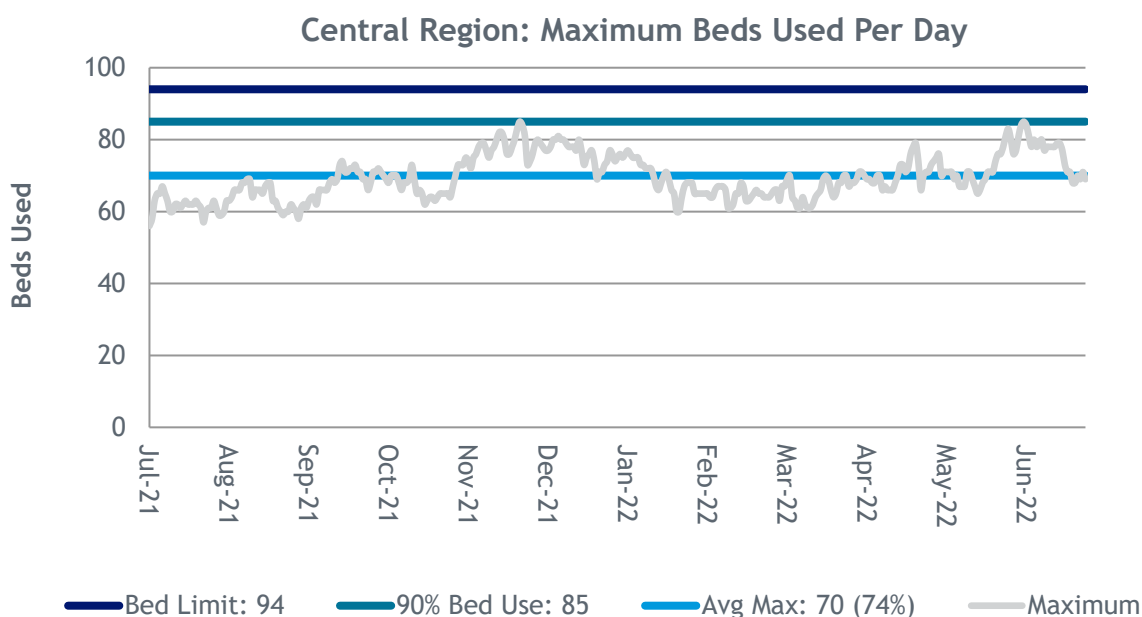


Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

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

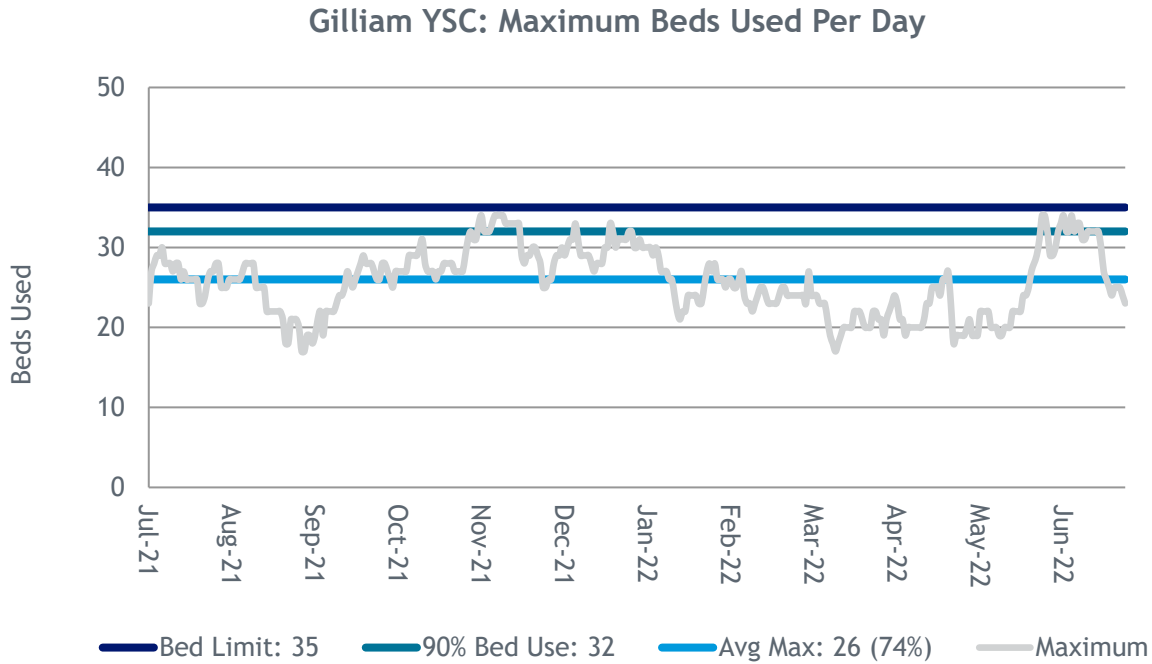
During FY 2021-22, DYS maintained a virtual bed borrowing policy within catchment areas. When staffing, space and conditions allowed, facilities could house up to 2 youth above the facility cap for a limited duration of time. Judicial Districts who are at their bed capacity can request to “borrow” a bed from another Judicial District in their region if a new youth needs to be admitted. 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 A2 - A13 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 A2. CENTRAL REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM¹



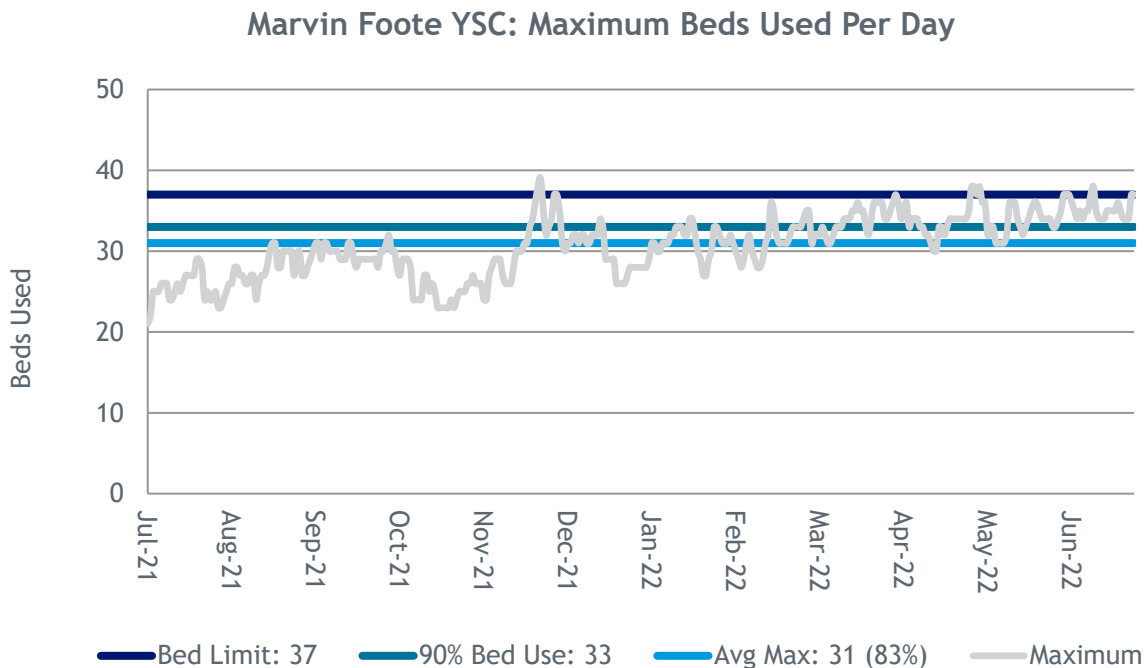
¹ Only beds allocated to the Central Region Judicial Districts are shown.

FIGURE A3. GILLIAM YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



The impact of virtual bed borrowing can be seen in Figure A4. On 3 occasions, Marvin Foote YSC was above their stated cap, as the 18th Judicial District virtually borrowed beds.

FIGURE A4. MARVIN FOOTE YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

During FY 2021 - 22, 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 and to house youth in smaller settings. DYS transitioned Mount View YSC to a campus format with several smaller facilities dedicated to serving either committed or detained youth, but not both. On the Mount View Campus, Willow Point YSC houses committed youth, while Rocky Mountain YSC houses detained youth. This transition occurred May 4, 2022. Unfortunately, the smaller size of Rocky Mountain YSC and the on-going COVID-19 pandemic necessitated flexibility to ensure youth and staff safety. DYS infrequently utilized Willow Point YSC for secure detention of detained youth between May and June 2022 to allow for greater social distancing and to safely manage COVID-19 outbreaks in Central Region facilities.

FIGURE A5. MOUNT VIEW YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

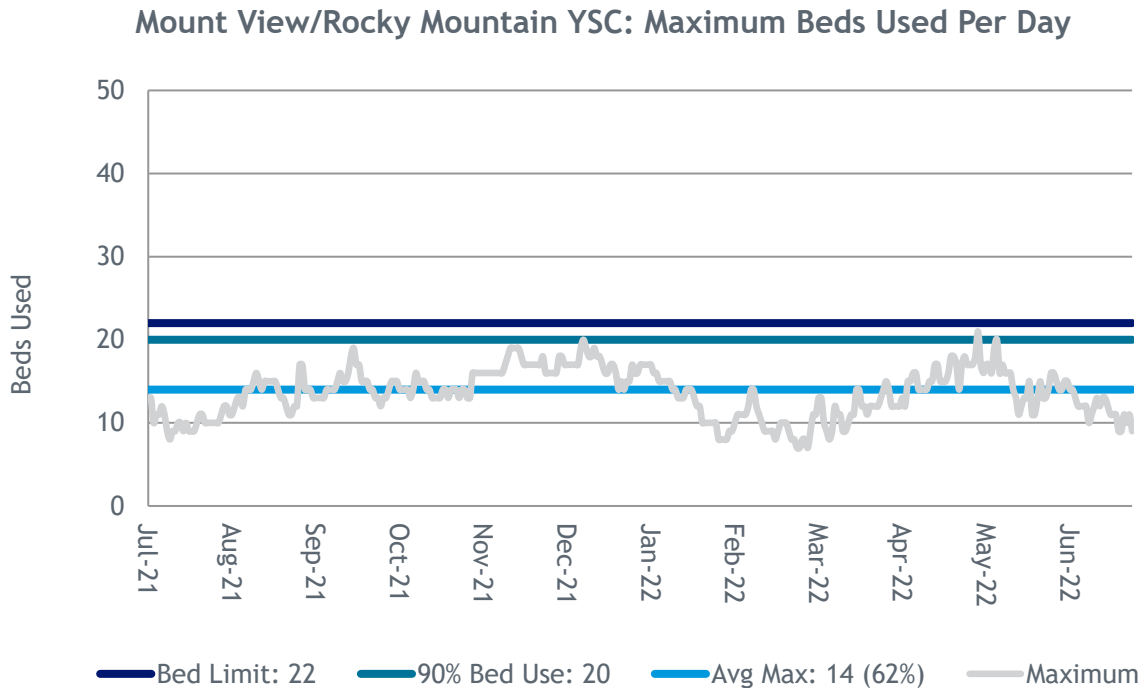
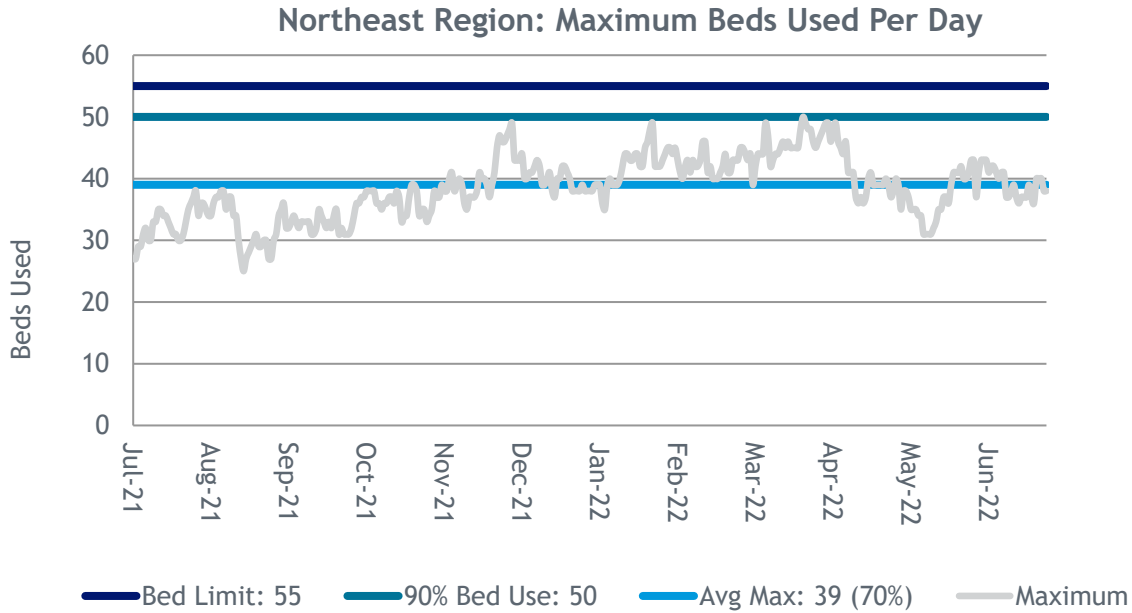


FIGURE A6. NORTHEAST REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



The rising and falling lines for bed limit, 90% bed use and average max in Figures A7 and A8 reflect the changing bed caps in the Prairie Vista and Platte Valley YSC. In November 2021, the bed caps at the two Northeastern region facilities were adjusted, increasing the number of beds at Prairie Vista YSC and reducing the number at Platte Valley YSC. The overall caps for the region, and the JDs within the region, remained unchanged.

FIGURE A7. PRAIRIE VISTA YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

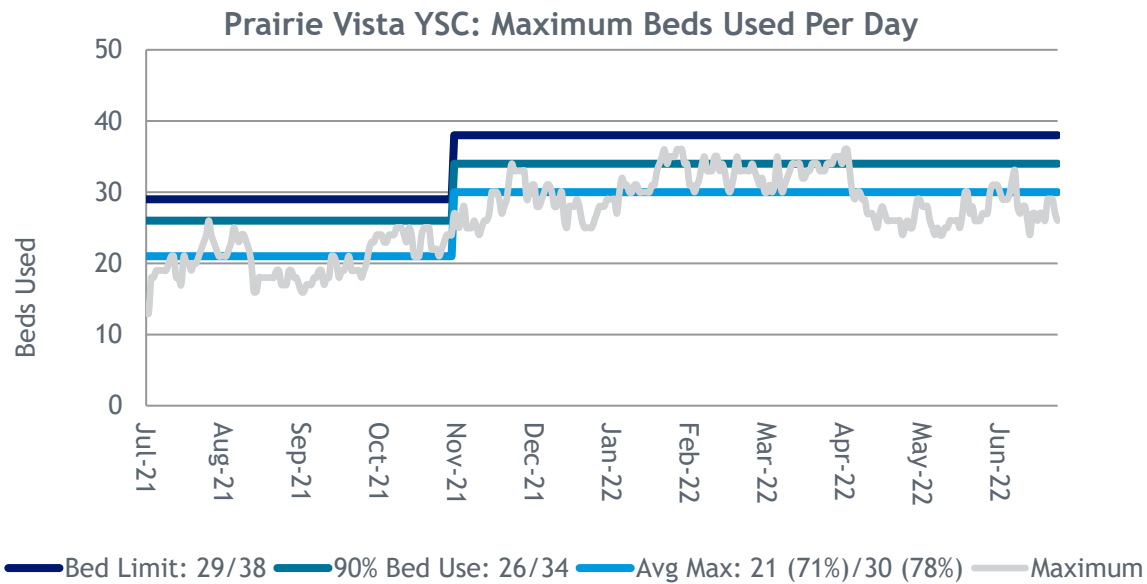


FIGURE A8. PLATTE VALLEY YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM

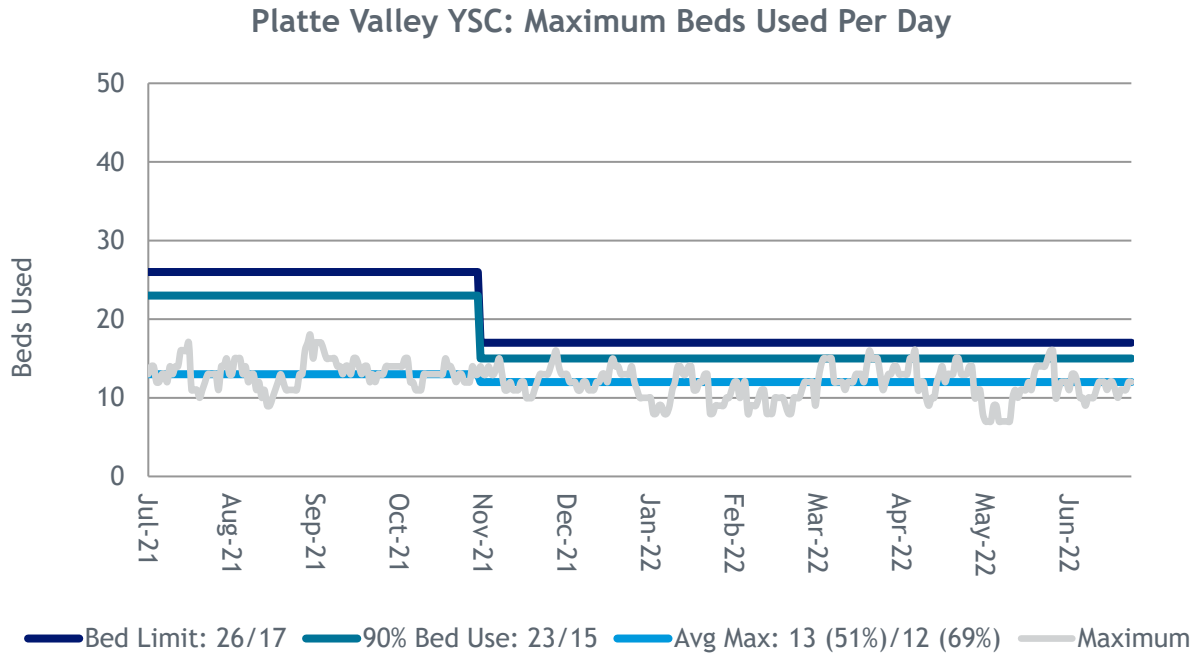
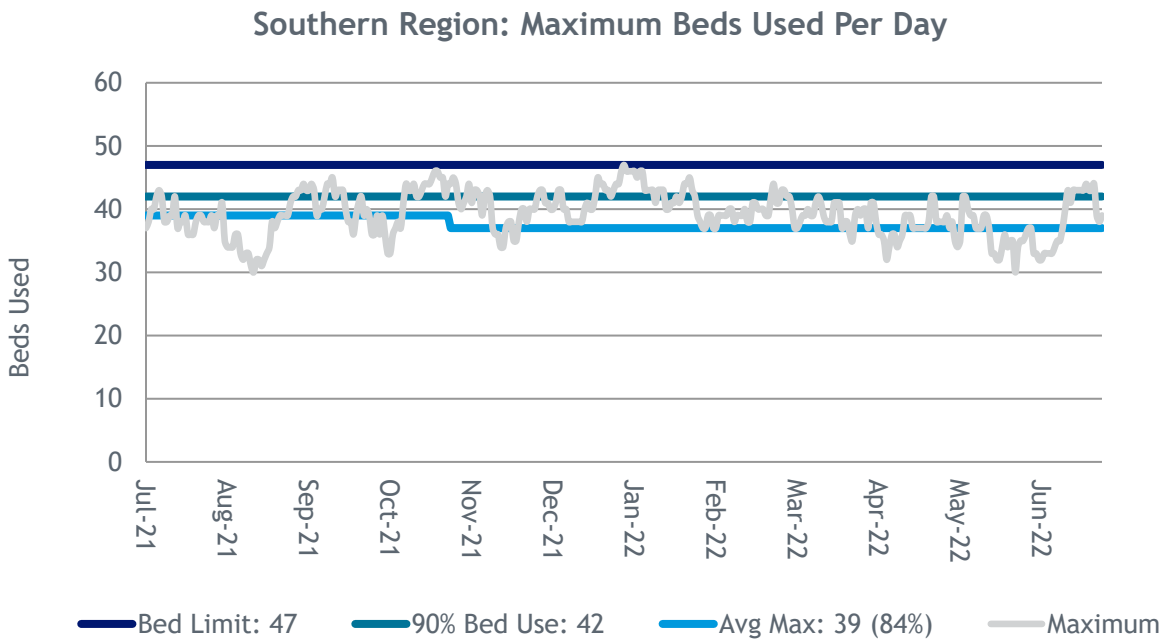
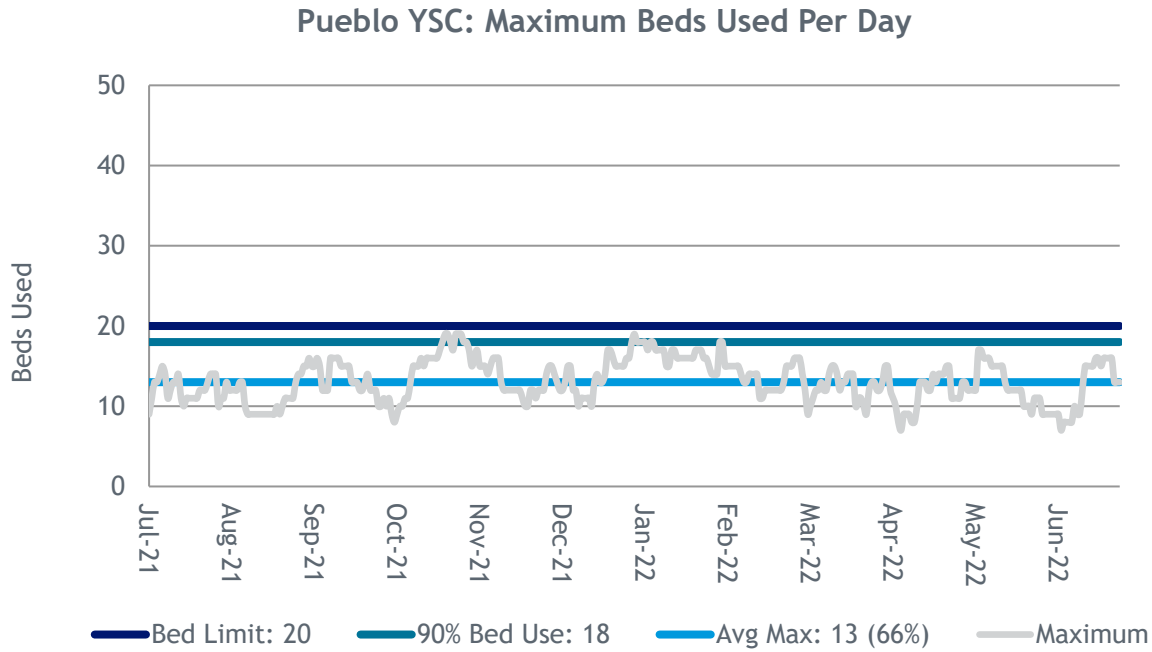


FIGURE A9. SOUTHERN REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



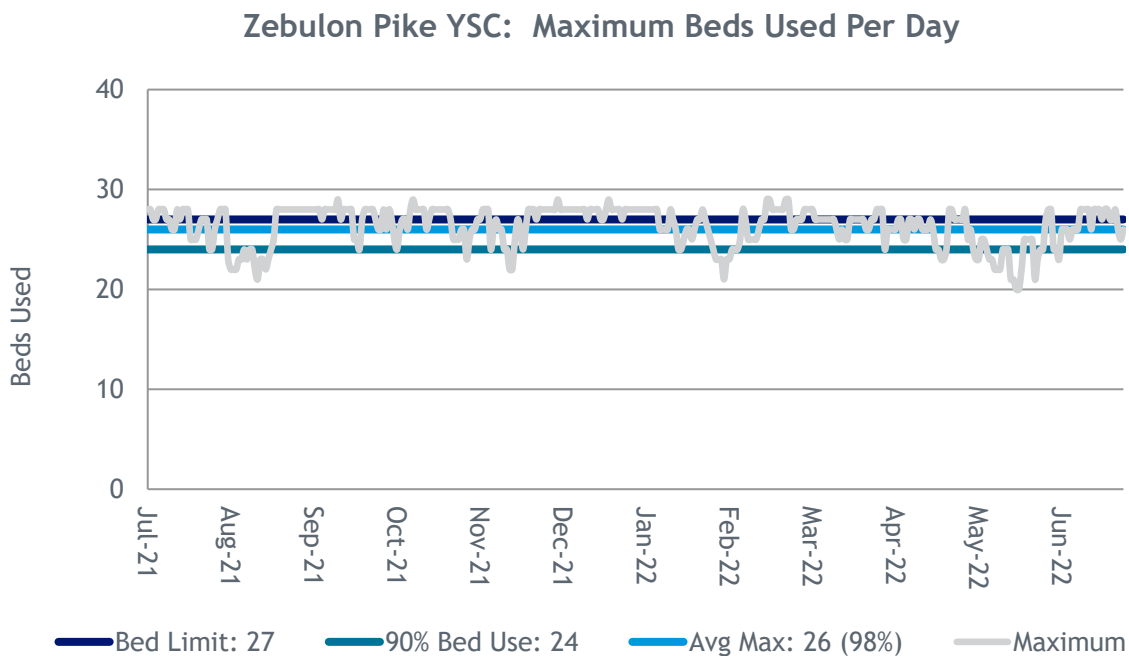
Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A10. PUEBLO YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



The impact of virtual bed borrowing can be seen in Figure A11 for Zebulon Pike YSC. This facility was at or above 90% of their bed limit for 80.8% of the days, with beds borrowed on 139 (38.1%) days in the FY 2021-22.

FIGURE A11. ZEBULON PIKE YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

FIGURE A12. WESTERN REGION: DAILY BED MAXIMUM²

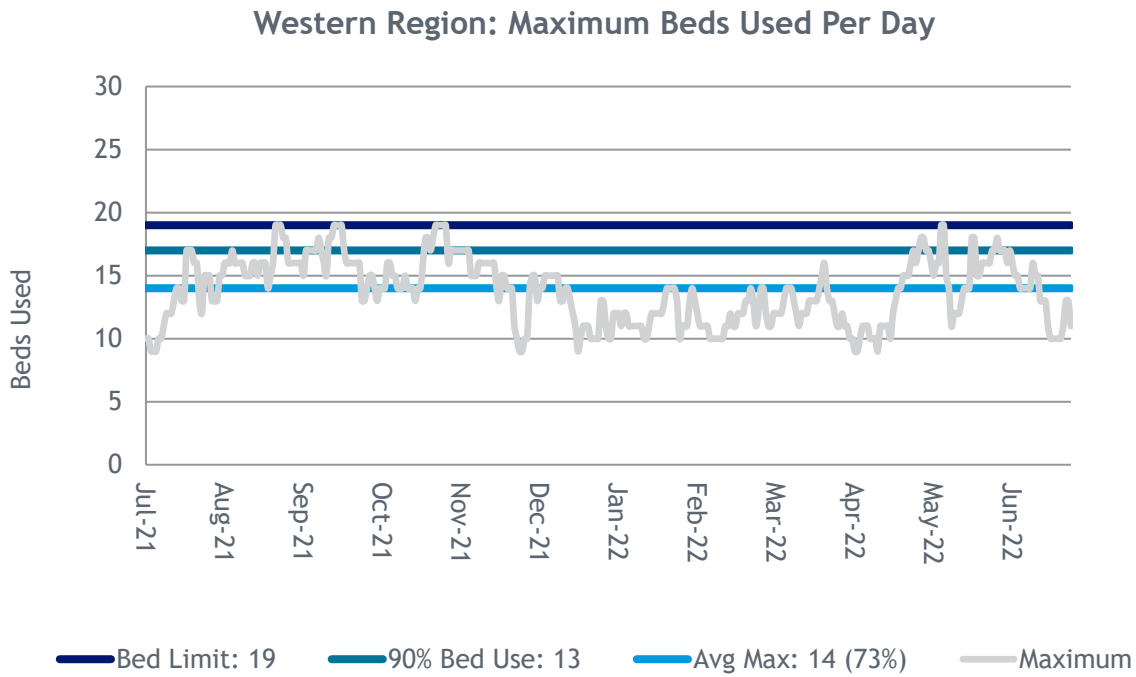
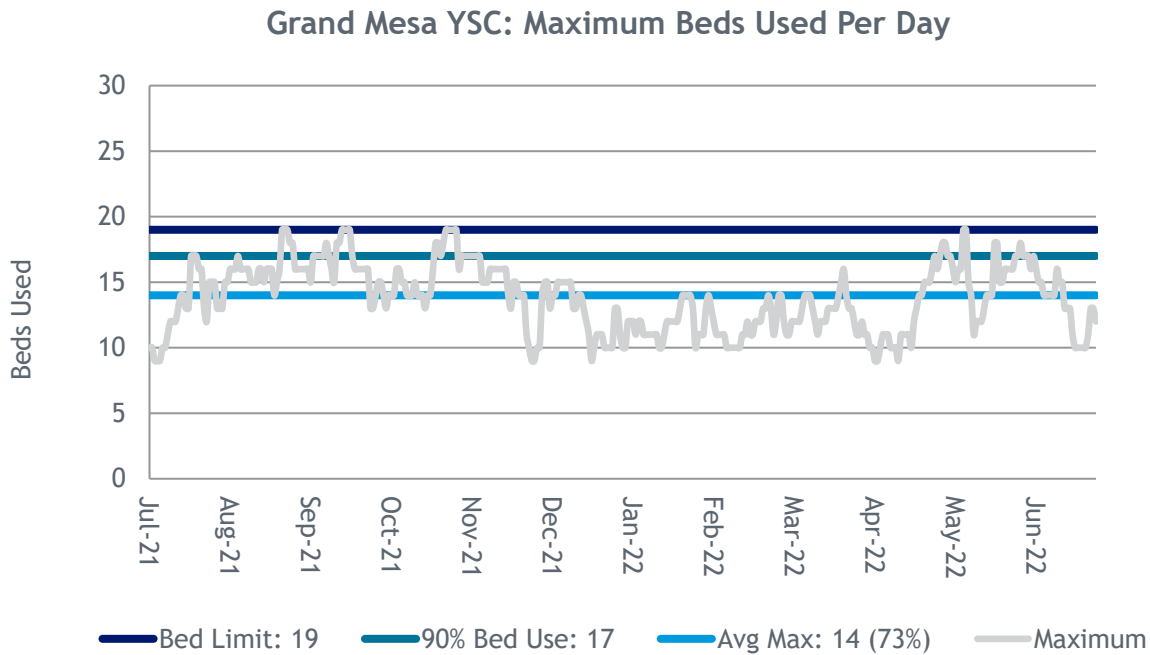


FIGURE A13. GRAND MESA YSC: DAILY BED MAXIMUM



² 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 A3 depicts median LOS for each YSC for the entire fiscal year or the portion of the fiscal the YSC was open. Median LOS is not reported if the YSC did not discharge any youth during the relevant time period. Table A4 depicts median LOS for each JD.

TABLE A3. MEDIAN LOS BY YOUTH SERVICES CENTER (YSC)

YSC	FY 2021-22
Gilliam Youth YSC	6.5
Grand Mesa YSC	4.6
Marvin Foote YSC	4.7
Mount View/Rocky Mountain YSC	3.9
Platte Valley YSC	4.4
Prairie Vista	4.6
Pueblo YSC	5.6
Zebulon Pike YSC	5.9

Appendix A: Secure Detention Bed Use

TABLE A4. MEDIAN LOS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT (DAYS)

Primary JD	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22
1	4.8	5.6	4.7	4.5	6.1	5.2	6.9	4.4	3.3
2	9.9	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	10.8	5.9
3	6.2	11.1	13.1	5.2	3.0	8.6	5.9	8.1	12.1
4	13.0	10.2	14.1	12.4	11.1	13.1	8.0	7.8	6.1
5	8.5	11.6	8.7	11.0	6.6	3.9	8.8	7.5	2.9
6	9.3	6.0	5.3	6.5	9.6	14.1	9.6	26.9	4.0
7	7.0	13.4	7.0	5.5	5.7	6.8	2.1	4.6	7.0
8	10.2	9.6	9.7	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.6	7.5	9.3
9	7.0	11.9	16.2	12.4	12.4	7.3	6.4	7.1	7.0
10	4.7	4.0	6.3	7.1	7.0	4.9	4.7	7.7	6.7
11	6.4	2.6	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.8	5.7	4.2	2.8
12	6.6	6.8	8.0	6.3	9.2	6.5	9.9	8.1	24.5
13	12.2	4.0	5.5	7.3	4.5	4.1	3.6	7.6	5.0
14	7.0	8.1	11.2	7.8	9.7	40.5	13.7	43.3	20.1
15	10.7	4.8	3.0	16.7	19.7	16.8	20.4	13.9	1.3
16	4.8	7.0	5.6	2.6	2.7	14.9	1.5	15.0	7.6
17	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.8	3.8	3.8	3.2
18	5.9	5.3	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	7.4	6.0	4.7
19	7.9	7.1	8.7	9.6	7.3	7.6	3.9	7.0	2.9
20	4.9	4.9	4.8	6.9	8.3	12.2	10.8	6.9	9.5
21	6.9	5.9	6.5	7.0	8.0	7.1	7.0	5.8	3.9
22	7.8	4.1	7.2	2.9	5.2	16.9	11.9	2.6	5.5
Total	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	5.1

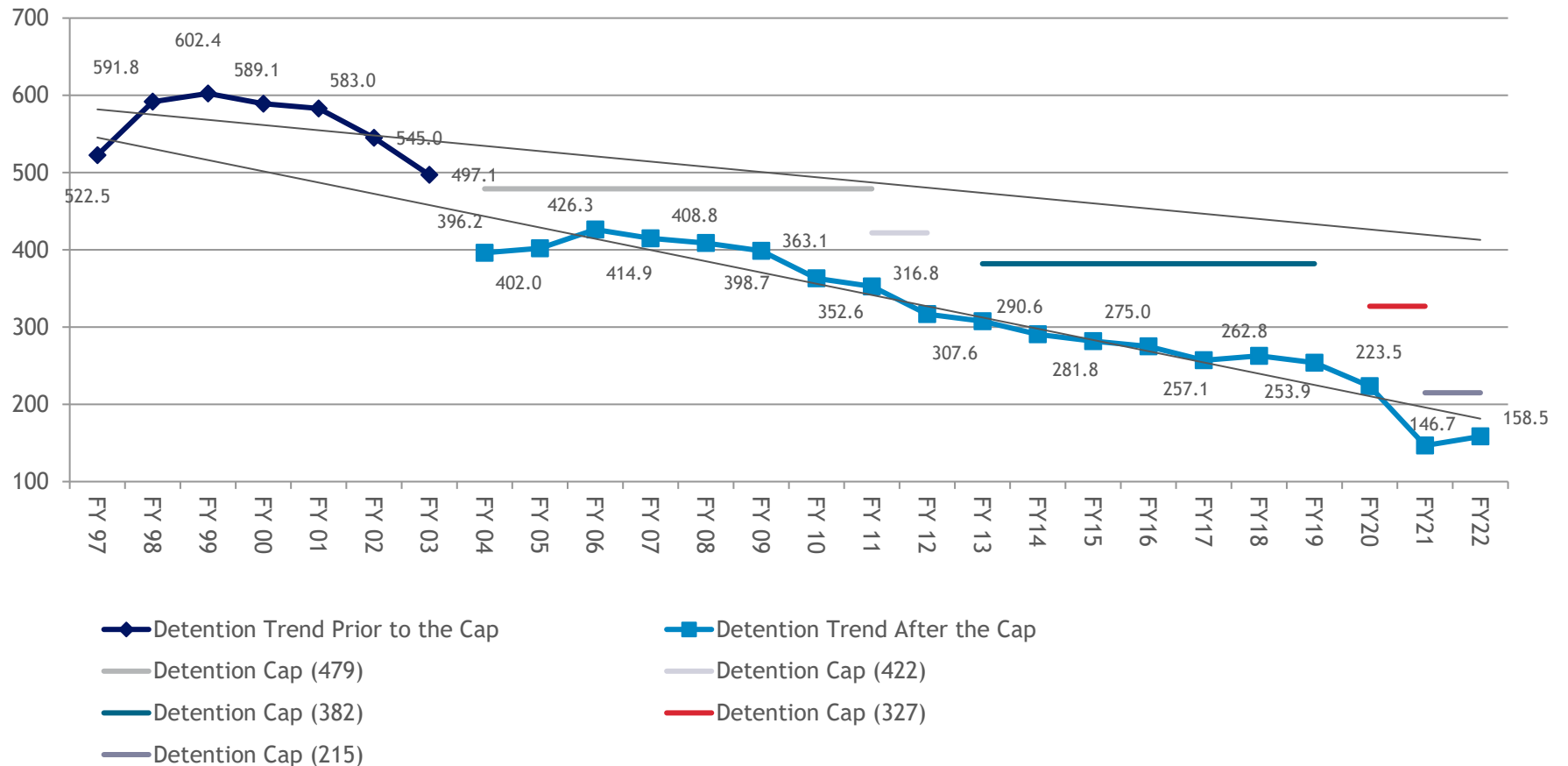
Detention Average Daily Population (ADP). The existence of maximum allowable utilization mathematically *dictates* that a calculated average will always be below that set cap. The average daily population could only meet the cap if all districts relied heavily on emergency releases and operated at maximum 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 A14 displays historical trends in detention ADP as well as the detention bed caps as they have changed over time.

FIGURE A14. DETENTION ADP: HISTORICAL TRENDS



APPENDIX B: COMMITMENT AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS

FIGURE B1. COMMITMENT ADP: HISTORICAL TRENDS

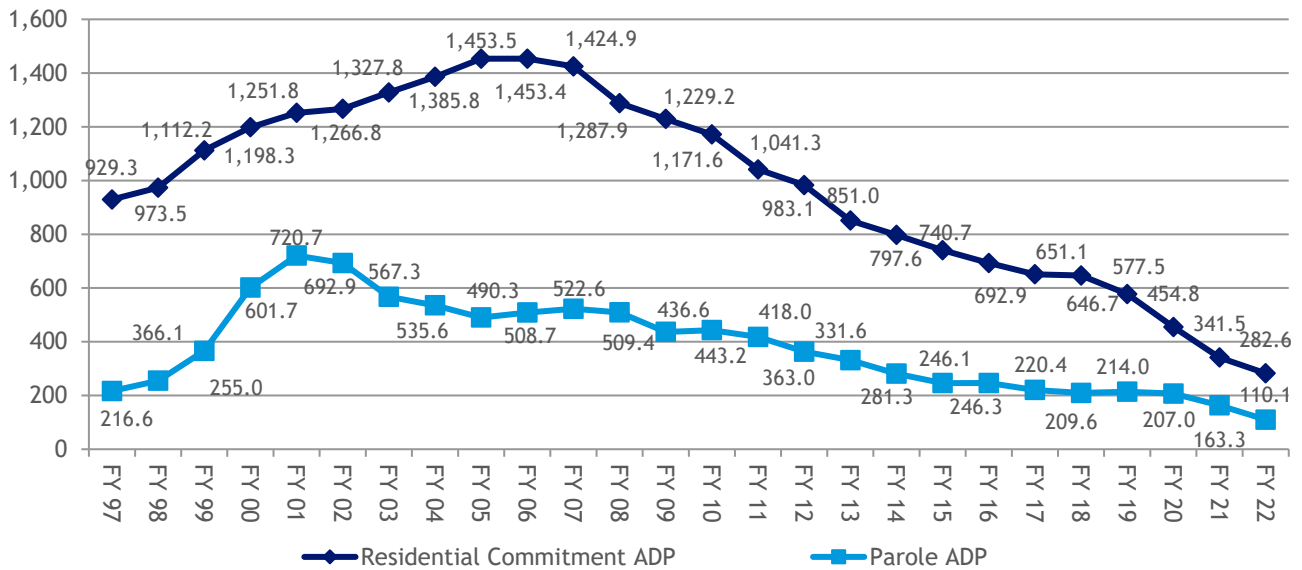


TABLE B1. COMMITMENT ADP BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT, FY 2021-22

JD	Residential ADP	JD	Residential ADP
1	14.1	12	1.5
2	57.8	13	1.0
3	2.6	14	0.0
4	42.9	15	1.1
5	2.0	16	1.7
6	3.5	17	21.3
7	4.4	18	51.6
8	14.2	19	23.6
9	1.2	20	6.6
10	11.2	21	16.1
11	2.0	22	2.2

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 PLACEMENT³

Screening Result	Actual Placement											
	LEVEL 1		LEVEL 2		LEVEL 3		LEVEL 4		LEVEL 5		Screening Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
LEVEL 1	2,307	86.0	0	0.0	8	0.3	219	8.2	147	5.5	2,681	78.9
LEVEL 2	26	76.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	14.7	3	8.8	34	1.0
LEVEL 3	23	22.5	0	0.0	1	1.0	48	47.1	30	29.4	102	3.0
LEVEL 4	66	14.5	0	0.0	4	0.9	269	59.3	115	25.3	454	13.4
LEVEL 5	10	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	53.5	49	38.6	127	3.7
Placement Total	2,432	71.6	0	0.0	13	0.4	609	17.9	344	10.1	3,398	100.0

TABLE C3. JDSAG SCREENING AND ACTUAL PLACEMENT MATCH

Screening Level	% Agreement with Initial Placement										
	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	FY 21-22	
Secure Detention-Level 1	95.9	96.0	94.8	95.6	93.4	92.5	92.4	89.9	87.6	86.0	
Staff Secure Detention-Level 2	0.5	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.1	3.8	0.8	2.3	0.0	
Residential/Shelter-Level 3	5.2	3.6	1.7	2.2	1.1	4.9	4.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	
Home Services-Level 4	31.2	37.3	37.2	37.8	38.1	43.2	42.8	51.8	46.0	59.3	
Release-Level 5	48.6	50.4	53.8	50.5	44.1	53.3	51.7	46.6	55.4	38.6	

³When 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 2,530. The 98 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 2021-22 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 typically measured for all SB 94/CYDC case terminations during the fiscal year. 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 2021-22 to allow for comparison across years. All districts currently have 90% as their target for all common goals. The majority of districts have been consistently meeting high targets for years. There is low confidence in the FY 2021-22 common goal data and it is recommended that data on common goals should not be used for any decision making purpose until the issues in Modernized Trails are resolved.

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

TABLE D1. ACHIEVEMENT OF PLAN OBJECTIVES BY JD: PRE-ADJUDICATED YOUTH

District	Youth Completing Without Failing to Appear for Court Hearings			Youth Completing Without New Charges			Youth With Positive or Neutral Leave Reasons		
	Objective	Result		Objective	Result		Objective	Result	
	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%
Central Region									
1 st	90.0	277	93.6	90.0	275	92.9	90.0	271	91.6
2 nd	90.0	194	89.0	90.0	165	75.7	90.0	183	83.9
5 th	90.0	30	100.0	90.0	26	86.7	90.0	29	96.7
18 th	90.0	361	91.6	90.0	348	88.3	90.0	360	91.4
Northeast Region									
8 th	90.0	95	70.9	90.0	89	66.4	90.0	123	91.8
13 th	90.0	26	96.3	90.0	24	88.9	90.0	26	96.3
17 th	90.0	58	84.1	90.0	58	84.1	90.0	66	95.7
19 th	90.0	278	99.3	90.0	268	95.7	90.0	265	94.6
20 th	90.0	12	32.4	90.0	10	27.0	90.0	37	100.0
Southern Region									
3 rd	90.0	18	85.7	90.0	19	90.5	90.0	18	85.7
4 th	90.0	313	96.3	90.0	301	92.6	90.0	309	95.1
10 th	90.0	73	94.8	90.0	74	96.1	90.0	72	93.5
11 th	90.0	10	100.0	90.0	9	90.0	90.0	10	100.0
12 th	90.0	21	95.5	90.0	22	100.0	90.0	17	77.3
15 th	90.0	2	100.0	90.0	2	100.0	90.0	2	100.0
16 th	90.0	3	100.0	90.0	2	66.7	90.0	2	66.7
Western Region									
6 th	90.0	29	100.0	90.0	27	93.1	90.0	29	100.0
7 th	90.0	5	100.0	90.0	5	100.0	90.0	5	100.0
9 th	90.0	10	76.9	90.0	12	92.3	90.0	13	100.0
14 th	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	4	100.0	90.0	4	100.0
21 st	90.0	51	91.1	90.0	56	100.0	90.0	52	92.9
22 nd	90.0	40	100.0	90.0	40	100.0	90.0	39	97.5
State		1,910	91.3		1,836	87.8		1,932	92.4

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

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

District	Youth Completing Without Failing to Appear for Court Hearings			Youth Completing Without New Charges			Youth With Positive or Neutral Leave Reasons		
	Objective	Result		Objective	Result		Objective	Result	
	%	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%
Central Region									
1 st	90.0	34	100.0	90.0	34	100.0	90.0	32	94.1
2 nd	90.0	76	83.5	90.0	58	63.7	90.0	81	89.0
5 th	90.0	20	100.0	90.0	16	80.0	90.0	19	95.0
18 th	90.0	77	86.5	90.0	88	98.9	90.0	75	84.3
Northeast Region									
8 th	90.0	40	76.9	90.0	40	76.9	90.0	50	96.2
13 th	90.0	12	92.3	90.0	11	84.6	90.0	10	76.9
17 th	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	9	81.8	90.0	10	90.9
19 th	90.0	84	97.7	90.0	82	95.3	90.0	68	79.1
20 th	90.0	2	33.3	90.0	2	33.3	90.0	6	100.0
Southern Region									
3 rd	90.0	5	100.0	90.0	4	80.0	90.0	5	100.0
4 th	90.0	83	98.8	90.0	82	97.6	90.0	79	94.0
10 th	90.0	33	91.7	90.0	35	97.2	90.0	33	91.7
11 th	90.0	0	---	90.0	0	---	90.0	0	---
12 th	90.0	4	80.0	90.0	4	80.0	90.0	4	80.0
15 th	90.0	0	---	90.0	0	---	90.0	0	---
16 th	90.0	0	0.0	90.0	1	100.0	90.0	1	100.0
Western Region									
6 th	90.0	1	100.0	90.0	1	100.0	90.0	1	100.0
7 th	90.0	10	90.9	90.0	11	100.0	90.0	10	90.9
9 th	90.0	5	100.0	90.0	5	100.0	90.0	4	80.0
14 th	90.0	0	---	90.0	0	---	90.0	0	---
21 st	90.0	42	97.7	90.0	41	95.3	90.0	41	95.3
22 nd	90.0	3	100.0	90.0	3	100.0	90.0	3	100.0
State		542	90.9		527	88.4		532	89.3

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

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 2021-22 accomplishments for the unique district goals.

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

Central Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2021-22 Outcome
1 st	75% of preadjudicated moderate/high risk youth on Supervision with Pre-Trial Release will have a case plan completed in 45 days.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 2 of 18 youth within 45 days = 11.1
	100% of completed pre-trial case plans will be provided to the new supervising agency.	<u>Goal met.</u> 2 of 2 youth = 100.0%
2 nd	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.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 57 of 80 youth = 71.3%
	65% of youth will successfully complete HIP program.	<u>Goal met.</u> 21 of 23 youth = 91.3%
5 th	100% of youth being served by CYDC will complete the MAYSI-2 mental health screen within 30 days of case open date.	<u>Goal met.</u> 70 of 70 youth = 100.0%
18 th	50% of youth served by the Pre-Trial Release Program will be offered an incentive during the period of intervention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 199 of 304 youth = 65.5%

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

Northeast Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2021-22 Outcome
8 th	Recruit at least 3 community experts to join the Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) team. The RED team will work to identify variables impacting these disparities and create informed goals for next FY to address these variables.	<u>Goal met.</u> 4 of 3 community experts joined team = 133.3%
	At least 50% of youth served by CYDC will be offered an incentive during the period of pre-trial intervention.	<u>Goal met.</u> 45 of 72 youth = 62.5%
	85% of preadjudicated youth will complete CYDC supervision services without returning to custody for noncompliance of CYDC program conditions and court orders during the period of intervention.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 60 of 72 youth = 83.3%
13 th	75% of pre-adjudicated youth will complete The Messy in Between 8-week program.	<u>Goal met.</u> 14 of 18 youth = 77.8%
	75% of sentenced youth will complete the 8-week Messy in Between Program.	<u>Goal met.</u> 4 of 5 youth = 80.0%

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

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

Northeast Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2021-22 Outcome
17 th	<p>Facilitate 18 Engage staffings with youth and their families. Facilitate 5 follow up Engage staffings with youth and their families.</p> <p>75% of ROC youth will complete the Phases of Growth.</p> <p>The ROC program will increase referrals to the program by 30%.</p> <p>The LINK will complete the Relative Information Form on all detention screens (80%).</p> <p>90% of youth transported to the Link will receive individualized referrals and support in accessing professional services and community resources as identified by screening tools.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 8 of 18 youth = 44.4%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 0 of 8 youth = 0.0%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 10 of 18 youth = 55.6%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 31.4% Increase (FY22: 46 vs. FY21: 35)</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 22 of 265 youth = 8.3%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 315 of 320 youth = 98.4%</p>
19 th	<p>90% of all youth that participate in PTS will be in an educational program upon completion.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 273 of 294 youth = 92.9%</p>
20 th	<p>Less than 35% of youth who score low risk on the CJRA pre-screen during the fiscal year will be on Probation. (Baseline 51% in FY13-14).</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 2 of 30 youth = 6.7%</p>

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

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

Southern Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2021-22 Outcome
3 rd	90% of youth being served through SB94 will not reoffend resulting in detention while participating in services.	<u>Goal met.</u> 27 of 29 youth = 93.1%
	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> 26 of 29 youth = 89.7%
4 th	85% of E-ISST plans approved by the bench.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 44 of 80 youth = 55.0%
10 th	85% of Crossover youth served through the Crossover plan receiving a FEM meeting and plan will not have new charges.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 5 of 10 youth = 50.0%
	85% of "Reverse" Crossover youth served through the Crossover plan receiving a PART meeting and plan will not have new charges.	<u>Goal not met.</u> 16 of 27 youth = 59.3%
11 th	90% of youth who are sentenced to probation will have a CET staffing.	<u>Goal not measured.</u> This goal was not tracked.
	Youth will participate and complete a CET staffing within 2 weeks of the court ordered staffing.	<u>Goal not measured.</u> This goal was not tracked.
12 th	70% of youth receiving an informal adjustment will successfully complete with no new felony charges during the period of supervision.	<u>Goal met.</u> 8 of 8 youth = 100.0%
	70% of youth identified as Crossover will not have accrued new felony charges 6 months after being identified as Crossover and beginning services with CYDC.	<u>Goal met.</u> 5 of 6 youth = 83.3%

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 2021-22 Outcome
15 th	<p>100% of juveniles pre-adjudicated or sentenced who are detained will not remain in detention after the detention hearing if they are not found to be a “Substantial Risk” to the community, a “Flight Risk” or charged with a “Crime of Violence.”</p> <p>Juveniles that are referred for substance abuse assessment, intake, and treatment will have access to funding to assist with fees for these services. 85% of juveniles who are referred for this service will complete successfully.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 8 of 11 youth = 72.7%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 5 of 5 youth = 100.0% for access <u>Goal not met.</u> 0 of 5 youth = 0.0% for completion</p>
16 th	<p>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.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 26 of 26 youth = 100.0%</p>

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 2021-22 Outcome
6 th	<p>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.</p> <p>85% of youth being served through CYDC will not re-offend resulting in detention while participating in services.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 27 of 29 youth = 93.1%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 29 of 29 youth = 100.0%</p>
7 th	<p>75% of parent/guardian will show active involvement in the service plan as defined by the CYDC Case Manager/CYDC contract (pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth).</p> <p>Increase number of CYDC/MTR youth served by 10% by continuing to build relationships with District Judges, District Attorney’s Office, law enforcement, Probation, Diversion, and Municipal and County Courts.</p> <p>Ensure 75% of pre-adjudicated and sentenced youth will complete the discharge process.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 47 of 50 youth = 94.0%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 38.3% Decrease (FY22: 50 vs. FY21: 81)</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 19 of 21 youth = 90.5%</p>
9 th	<p>90% of youth receiving CYDC Pre-trial services will have improved parent involvement demonstrated by parent(s) participating in case planning by attending at least 1 Service Assessment Meeting (SAM), parenting group, individual parent consult, or parent coaching session.</p> <p>75% of youth who are provided services will show improved school engagement by showing proof of school enrollment, grades, attendance or enrolled in a GED program.</p>	<p><u>Goal not met.</u> 17 of 19 youth = 89.5%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 45 of 54 total youth = 83.3%</p>
14 th	<p>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.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 2 of 2 youth = 100.0%</p>

Appendix D: Judicial District Goals and Outcomes

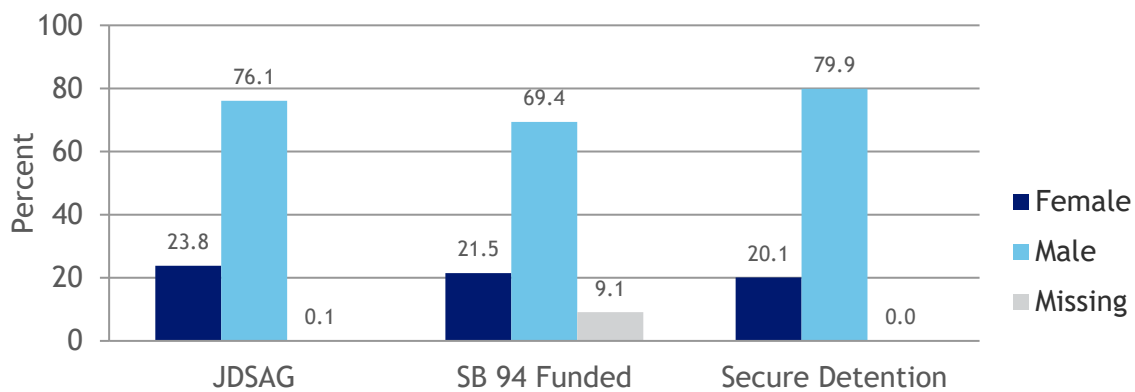
TABLE D6. WESTERN REGION UNIQUE GOALS: TARGET AND OUTCOME BY DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

Western Region Unique Goals		
District	Measurable Outcome Related to Goal	FY 2021-22 Outcome
21 st	50% of parents/guardians will actively participate in the Service Plan as defined by the CYDC Case Manager measured through no violations of the expectations outlined in the Parental Advisement Form.	<u>Goal not measured.</u> This goal was not tracked.
22 nd	<p>90% of preadjudicated Native American youth will complete SB 94/CYDC without receiving new charges during the period of intervention.</p> <p>90% of sentenced Native American youth served through SB 94/CYDC will complete the period of intervention with a positive or neutral leave reason.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>80% of youth under SB 94/CYDC supervision will receive two new referrals during period of intervention.</p> <p>100% of parents/guardians of CYDC youth will receive Parental Accountability Contract.</p>	<p><u>Goal met.</u> 10 of 10 youth = 100.0%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 10 of 10 youth = 100.0%</p> <p><u>Goal met.</u> 10 of 10 youth = 100.0%</p> <p><u>Goal not met.</u> 29 of 45 youth = 64.4 %</p> <p><u>Goal not measured.</u> Due to courts permanently removing the Parental Advisement form, judicial district was unable to complete the outcome.</p>

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 38% of youth were Caucasian, 31% of the youth were Hispanic or Latino, while 14% were Black or African American. Ethnicity was unknown for nearly 10% of youth receiving SB 94/CYDC funded services, so differences across service categories should be interpreted cautiously.

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

FIGURE E2. ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTION BY SERVICE CATEGORY

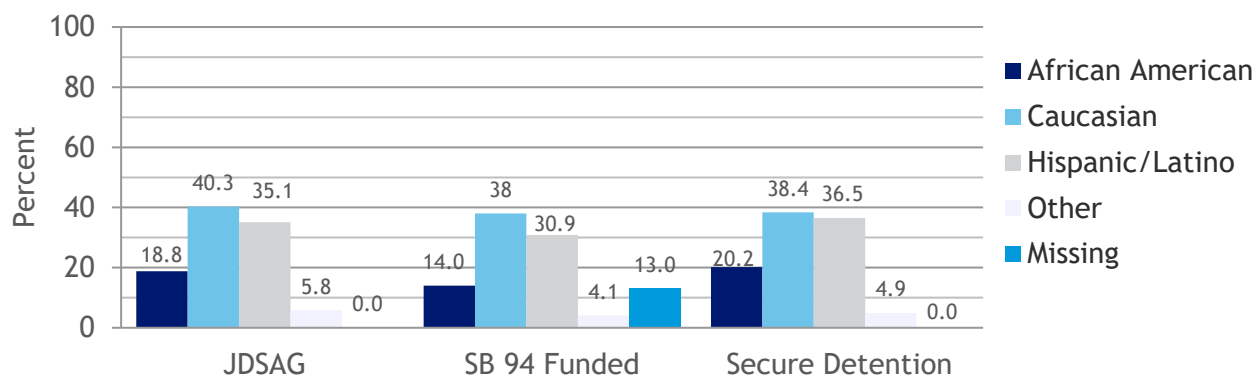


TABLE E1. SECURE DETENTION DEMOGRAPHICS BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT: PERCENT OF DETENTION POPULATION

Primary JD	N	Female	Male	Caucasian	Black	Hispanic	Other
1	132	18.2	81.8	41.0	14.4	34.8	9.8
2	276	14.1	85.9	12.0	37.7	46.0	4.3
3	13	7.7	92.3	46.2	0.0	53.8	0.0
4	305	21.0	79.0	46.0	27.5	23.9	2.6
5	16	25.0	75.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
6	7	0.0	100.0	28.6	14.3	14.3	42.8
7	21	23.8	76.2	66.6	4.8	28.6	0.0
8	74	20.3	79.7	58.0	12.2	25.7	4.1
9	10	0.0	100.0	30.0	0.0	70.0	0.0
10	61	14.8	85.2	16.4	4.9	77.1	1.6
11	26	11.5	88.5	84.7	0.0	11.5	3.8
12	6	33.3	66.7	33.3	16.7	50.0	0.0
13	33	18.2	81.8	60.6	9.1	27.3	3.0
14	6	33.3	66.7	83.3	0.0	16.7	0.0
15	14	14.3	85.7	50.0	7.1	42.9	0.0
16	14	21.4	78.6	28.6	28.6	42.8	0.0
17	168	16.7	83.3	31.0	10.1	51.8	7.1
18	289	24.2	75.8	30.1	31.8	32.2	5.9
19	147	22.4	77.6	47.0	5.4	46.9	0.7
20	26	30.8	69.2	65.4	11.5	15.4	7.7
21	94	30.9	69.1	75.4	4.3	16.0	4.3
22	13	38.5	61.5	30.8	0.0	15.4	53.8

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	FY 2021-22 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	\$1,053,109
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	\$1,431,775
3	\$87,682	\$2,017	\$82,684	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,407	\$86,475	\$93,237	\$102,500
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	\$1,589,602
5	\$190,916	\$4,970	\$203,755	\$207,219	\$207,219	\$2,901	\$210,120	\$209,291	\$209,291	\$183,318	\$177,174
6	\$126,435	\$2,990	\$122,591	\$124,675	\$124,675	\$1,745	\$126,420	\$127,684	\$129,280	\$113,236	\$109,441
7	\$204,598	\$5,437	\$222,928	\$226,718	\$226,718	\$3,174	\$229,892	\$228,985	\$228,985	\$200,927	\$194,614
8	\$656,944	\$19,204	\$787,379	\$882,396	\$901,671	\$12,623	\$914,294	\$923,437	\$934,980	\$827,111	\$808,945
9	\$163,459	\$4,550	\$186,549	\$189,720	\$189,720	\$2,656	\$192,376	\$194,300	\$196,729	\$176,032	\$174,483
10	\$432,050	\$9,937	\$407,423	\$399,952	\$399,952	\$5,599	\$405,551	\$409,603	\$414,723	\$387,980	\$413,002
11	\$296,601	\$6,822	\$279,695	\$242,419	\$223,144	\$3,124	\$226,268	\$209,063	\$209,063	\$183,118	\$176,982
12	\$187,268	\$4,307	\$176,594	\$163,368	\$163,368	\$2,287	\$165,655	\$165,002	\$165,002	\$144,525	\$139,682
13	\$199,109	\$5,458	\$223,780	\$227,584	\$227,584	\$3,186	\$230,770	\$233,078	\$235,991	\$208,168	\$202,905
14	\$114,601	\$2,636	\$108,069	\$103,639	\$103,639	\$1,450	\$105,089	\$106,140	\$107,467	\$100,000	\$102,500
15	\$75,480	\$2,000	\$82,000	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,407	\$86,475	\$93,237	\$102,500
16	\$112,965	\$2,598	\$106,526	\$99,760	\$99,760	\$1,396	\$101,156	\$102,168	\$103,445	\$100,000	\$102,500
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	\$1,219,579
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	\$1,980,362
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	\$929,667
20	\$661,009	\$15,281	\$626,513	\$637,164	\$637,164	\$8,920	\$646,084	\$652,545	\$660,702	\$607,479	\$622,666
21	\$384,536	\$8,844	\$362,617	\$362,854	\$362,854	\$5,079	\$367,933	\$371,612	\$376,257	\$354,787	\$372,415
22	\$83,878	\$2,000	\$82,000	\$83,394	\$83,394	\$1,167	\$84,561	\$85,361	\$86,428	\$93,214	\$102,500
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	\$12,108,903
TOTAL SB94 Administrative	\$393,374		\$403,208	\$407,140	\$407,140		\$413,080	\$446,384	\$465,618	\$268,425	\$294,158
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	\$12,403,061

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 PRESCREEN INSTRUMENT

APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESCREEN INSTRUMENT

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

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

APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

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

APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESREEN INSTRUMENT

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

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

APPENDIX H: CJRA PRESCREEN INSTRUMENT

CJRA Pre-Screen Risk Assessment

Social History Score: (Maximum of 18 points)

Pre-Screen Attitude/Behavior Indicators

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

Risk Level Definitions Using Criminal History and Social History Risk Scores

Criminal History Score	Social History Risk Score		
	0 to 5	6 to 9	10 to 18
0 to 2	Low	Low	Moderate
3 to 4	Low	Moderate	High
5 to 7	Low	Moderate	High
8 to 31	Moderate	High	High

Risk Level: _____