



elements of change

Highlighting Trends and Issues in the Criminal Justice System

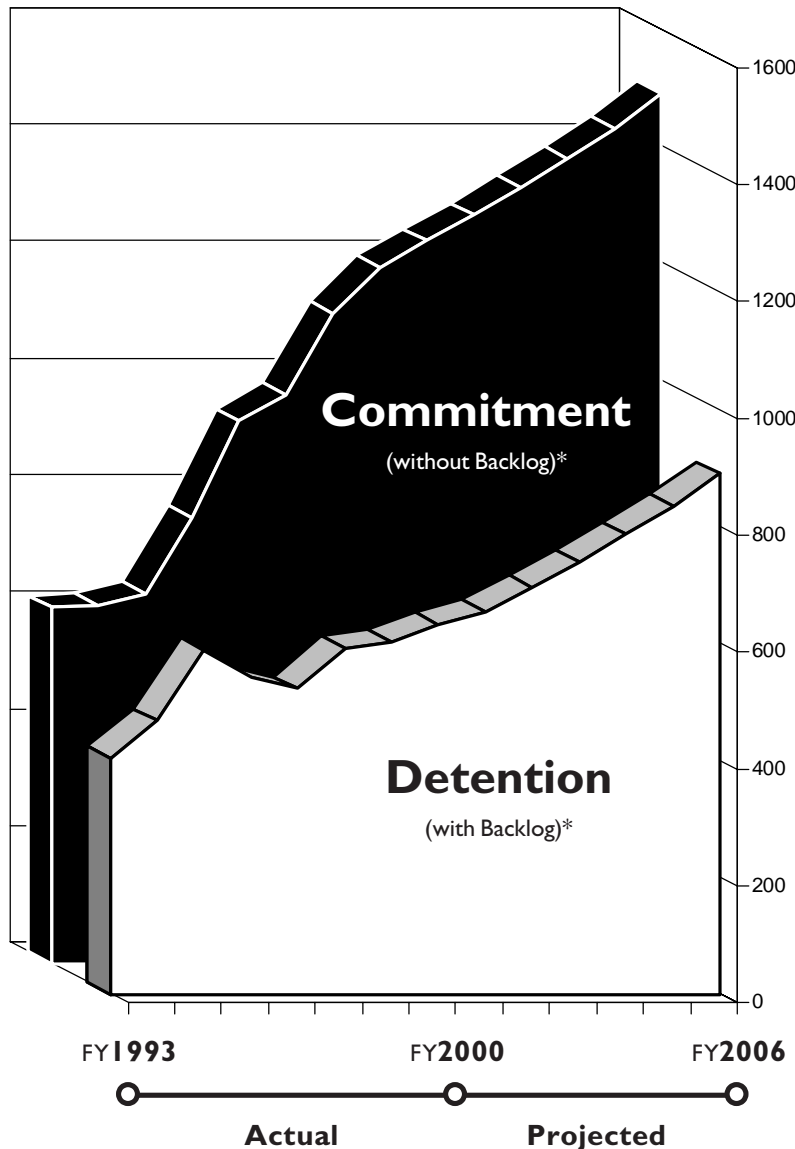


OFFICE OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

Division of Criminal Justice

Colorado Department of Public Safety

Juvenile Detention & Commitment Average Daily Population,* Actual & Projected, FY1993-2006



Fall 1999 DCJ Juvenile Detention, Commitment, and Parole Population Projections:

The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is mandated pursuant to 24-33.5-503 C.R.S. to prepare Division of Youth Corrections detention, commitment, and parole population projections for the Colorado General Assembly. This issue of *Elements of Change* presents significant findings from the Fall 1999 juvenile projections.



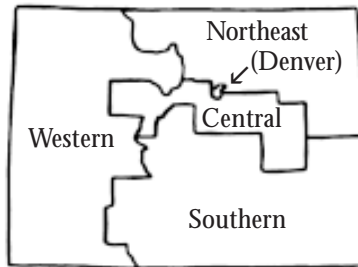
* See page 2 for definitions of detention, commitment, average daily population, and backlog.

Source for all data in this newsletter (unless otherwise noted): Division of Criminal Justice Fall 1999 Juvenile Detention, Commitment, and Parole Population Projections. The full report is available online at www.cdpsweb.state.co.us/ors.

Fall 1999 Division of Criminal Justice
Juvenile Detention, Commitment, & Parole Population Projections

DETENTION

- Statewide detention average daily population (ADP) is projected to increase 41% over the seven-year projection period (between FY2000 and FY2006) (*backlog included, see definitions in sidebar*).
- Actual statewide detention ADP *with backlog included* grew 1.8% between FY1998 and FY1999.
- The Northeast Region has the highest predicted detention growth rate over the seven-year period (64%). Other regions are expected to experience slower growth: Southern Region, 41%; Central Region, 39%; Western Region, 39%; and, Denver Region, 19%. (*Increases for detention are similar with and without backlog.*)



The above five regions comprise the Division of Youth Corrections management structure. As a result, detention and commitment population data are projected using these regional definitions.



**Juvenile DETENTION Population Projections:
 Percent Yearly Increase or Decrease, Actual and Projected**

	ADP *	Percent Yearly Increase
FY1992-93	403.2	---
FY1993-94	467.8	16.0%
FY1994-95	589.0	25.9%
FY1995-96	541.5	-8.8%
FY1996-97	522.5	-3.6%
FY1997-98	591.5	13.2%
FY1998-99	602.4	1.8%
<i>(Actual)</i>		
<i>(Projected)</i>		
FY1999-00	632.2	4.9%
FY2000-01	654.0	3.4%
FY2001-02	695.5	6.3%
FY2002-03	739.2	6.3%
FY2003-04	785.9	6.3%
FY2004-05	834.9	6.2%
FY2005-06	889.7	6.6%

* ADP=Average Daily Population (includes backlog) (see note this page for ADP description).
 Source: Projected numbers from the Division of Criminal Justice. FY1993 to FY1999 numbers from Division of Youth Corrections (DYC).



DEFINITIONS:

Detention

The custodial status of youth who are confined after arrest or awaiting the completion of judicial proceedings. Detention facilities hold youth who are awaiting trial, serving detention sentences, or awaiting commitment placement (either institutional or community based).

Backlog

The number of sentenced youth in detention facilities who are awaiting placement in commitment facilities.

Commitment

Dispositions of juvenile cases resulting in the transfer of legal custody to the Department of Human Services by the court as a result of an adjudicatory hearing on charges of delinquent acts committed by the youth.

Note: For this presentation of the juvenile projections, youth awaiting commitment placement (also called backlog) are counted toward the detention figures. Backlogged juveniles are technically commitments, but in reality they impact detention facilities because that is where they are housed.

Average Daily Population (ADP)

The average daily number of youth present in a facility or program during the reporting period.

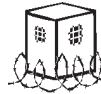
The juvenile projection model forecasts the Average Daily Population for a given fiscal year rather than projecting a population figure for a specific point in time (as the adult model does). The juvenile projection model follows the lead of the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC). DYC uses ADP to measure and describe its populations because viewing the population at a single point in time during a particular year may be misleading. Under- or over-representation may occur because clients, particularly in detention, may be held in a facility for very short periods of time (a few hours or even minutes).

Fall 1999 Division of Criminal Justice
Juvenile Detention, Commitment, & Parole Population Projections

COMMITMENT

- Statewide commitment ADP is projected to increase 25% over the seven-year projection period (between FY2000 and FY2006) (*without backlog*).
- Actual statewide commitment ADP *without backlog* grew 14.3% between FY1998 and FY1999.
- The Denver Region has the highest predicted commitment growth rate (*without backlog*) over the seven-year period (77%). (Denver regional commitments grew 32% between FY1997 and FY1998. This growth is reflected in the seven-year ADP growth rate.) Other regions are expected to experience relatively slow growth rates of between 8% and 12% over the seven-year projection period.

Juvenile COMMITMENT Population Projections:
Percent Yearly Increase, Actual and Projected



	ADP *	Percent Yearly Increase	
FY1992-93	609.3	---	
FY1993-94	613.7	0.7%	
FY1994-95	633.0	3.1%	
FY1995-96	763.1	20.6%	
FY1996-97	928.5	21.6%	
FY1997-98	973.1	4.8%	
FY1998-99	1112.1	14.3%	
<i>(Actual)</i>			
<i>(Projected)</i>			
FY1999-00	1190.4	7.0%	
FY2000-01	1235.8	3.8%	
FY2001-02	1279.9	3.6%	
FY2002-03	1326.9	3.7%	
FY2003-04	1376.2	3.7%	
FY2004-05	1428.0	3.8%	
FY2005-06	1488.4	4.2%	

* ADP=Average Daily Population (without backlog) (see note previous page for ADP description).
 Source: Projected numbers from Division of Criminal Justice. FY1993 to FY1999 numbers from DYC.

PAROLE

- Statewide juvenile parole ADP is projected to increase 41% over the seven-year projection period (from 577.6 in FY2000 to 814.8 in FY2006).
- The significant growth in juvenile parole ADP is the direct result of significant increases in the projected commitment ADP.

Up & Down

Factors Influencing the Juvenile Correctional Average Daily Populations: What Makes Juvenile Correctional Populations Increase or Decrease?

↓ **Gilliam Cap.** Limits the detention population in Denver. As a result of an American Civil Liberties Union and San Francisco Youth Law Center lawsuit, the population of the Gilliam Youth Services Center (detention facility) was capped at 78 beds in 1995.

↓ **Senate Bill 91-94.** Decreases detention and commitment populations. Senate Bill 91-94 allows communities to set up diversionary, alternative, nonresidential programs to prevent juveniles from becoming incarcerated.

↓ **Slowing of Population Growth.** Decreases detention and commitment ADP by limiting the regional population pools. The most recent demographic data reflect very modest average year-to-year juvenile population (age 10-20) growth rates over the projection period (2000-2006). The growth rate is projected to decline from 1.89% between 2000 and 2001 to .89% between 2005 and 2006.

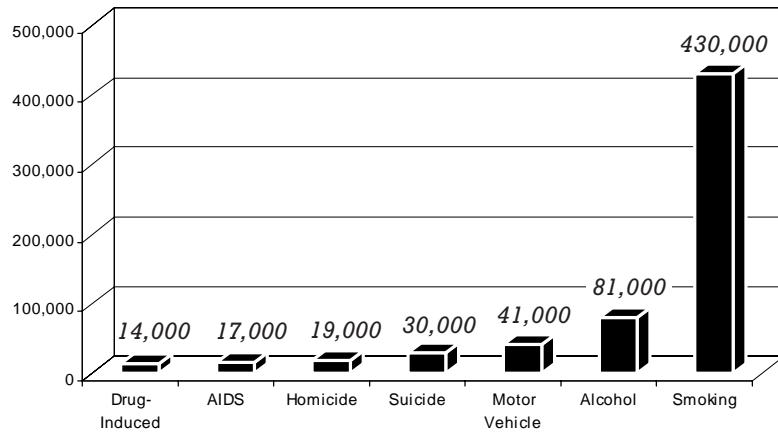
↕ **Capacity.** Population for both detention and commitment are driven, to a great extent, by the availability of beds. A lack of placement options may reduce the number of individuals detained and/or committed, especially those with lesser crimes. A planned expansion of the Adams Youth Services Center in the Northeast Region will increase detention capacity. Statewide, the conversion of detention beds to commitment beds, and vice versa, to meet demand is ongoing.

↑ **Mandatory Parole.** Increases commitment population. Mandatory parole was created by House Bill 96-1005 and requires that all offenders be sentenced to a period of parole. As more juveniles are sentenced to parole (and for longer periods of time), recommitments to DYC due to parole violations are expected to increase.

↑ **Length of Stay (LOS).** Between FY1998 and FY1999, LOS increased in three of the five Colorado regions. Longer LOS translates into increased average daily population.

Smoking Is the Leading Preventable Cause of Death in the U.S.:

Causes of Death in the U.S., 1993-1998*



* Cause of death data are for years ranging from 1993 to 1998, depending on the source. The original table and data source list are available at www.cdc.gov/tobacco/andths.htm.
 Source: Compiled by Center for Substance Abuse Research, University of Maryland. Data from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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Elements of Change prepared & distributed by:

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Kim English, Research Director

(kim.english@cdps.state.co.us)

Diane Patrick, Mgr., Data Analysis Unit

(diane.patrick@cdps.state.co.us)

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Raymond T. Slaughter, Director

(ray.slaughter@cdps.state.co.us)

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Aristedes W. Zavaras, Executive Director

<http://www.cdpsweb.state.co.us/ors>

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John Patzman, EOC Editor & Graphic Design
(john.patzman@cdps.state.co.us)



(M460000723)
 Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
 OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
 700 Kipling Street, Suite 3000
 Denver Colorado 80215

