



DCJ Juvenile Diversion Evaluation: Youth Served FY15-17

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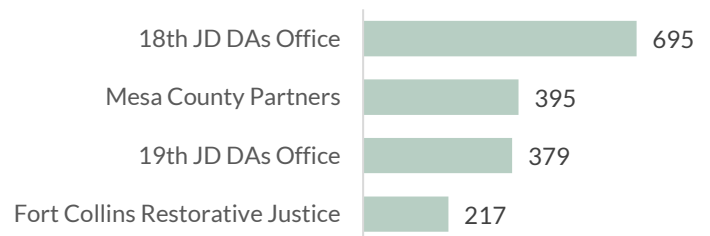
DCJ Juvenile Diversion Evaluation: Youths Served FY15-17

The Juvenile Diversion Grant program, funded by Colorado state statute and administered through the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), is intended to divert youth (10 to 17 years of age) who have committed offenses from further involvement in the juvenile justice system. This summary reflects data collected during the three-year grant period of July 2014 through June 2017, including information on youth background and demographics, program outcomes, and recidivism rates. For a full set of findings and recommendations, please access the full evaluation report.

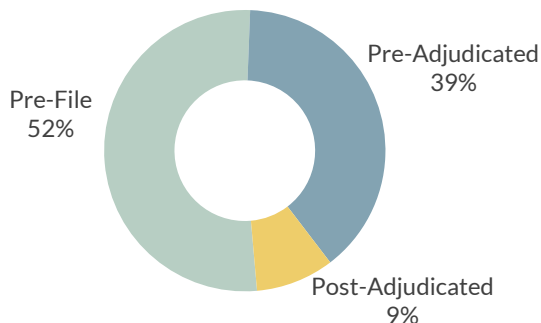
Youth were overall successful at completing their diversion contracts.



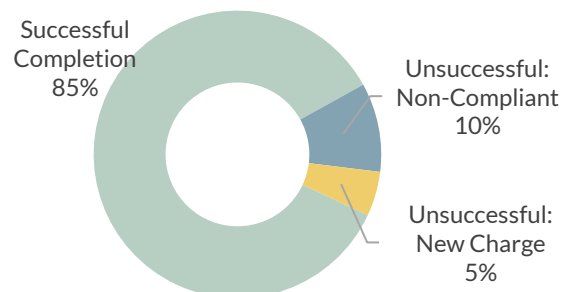
Four programs served over half the total sample.



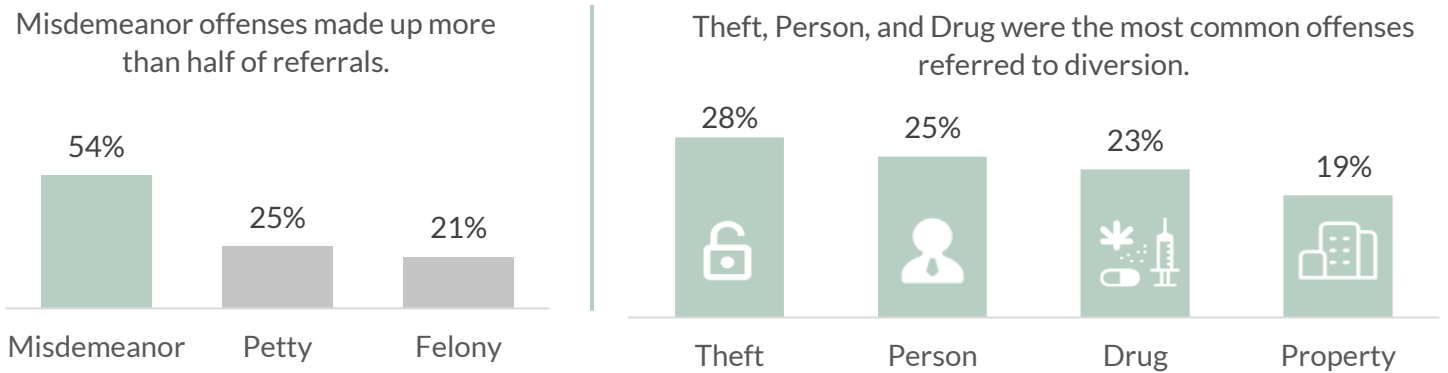
Nearly all youth are referred pre-file or pre-adjudication



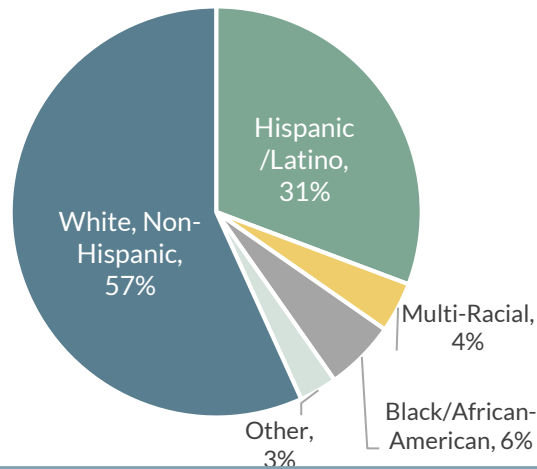
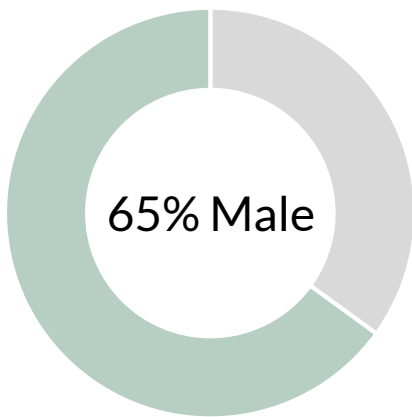
Most youth are successfully completing their diversion contracts.



Youth came to diversion with a range of low-level offenses.



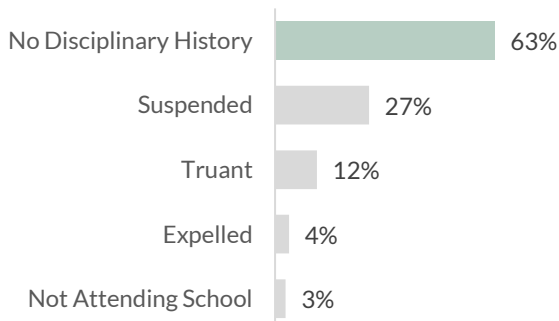
The average youth referred to diversion was male, white (non-Hispanic), and 15 years of age.



Average age of youth
15.1 Years

93%
Pursuing High School Diploma

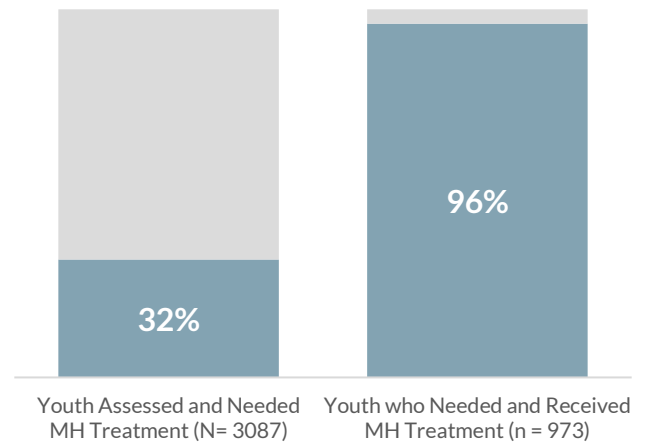
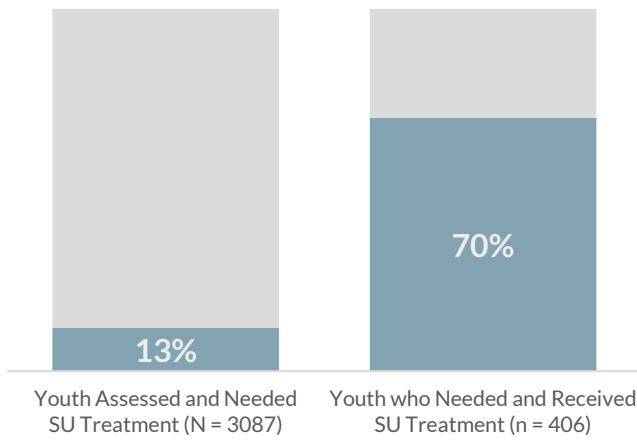
The majority of youth referred to diversion had no prior contact with law enforcement or history of school discipline.



29% of youth reported having prior contact with law enforcement

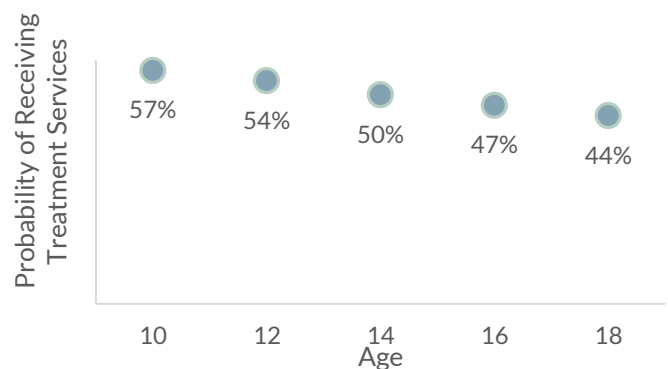
The majority of youth that were assessed and identified as needing substance use and mental health treatment received the treatment they needed.

13% of all youth were identified as in need of substance use treatment, and 32% of all youth were identified as in need of mental health treatment, with the true rates of treatment need estimated to be much higher.*



Youth who did not indicate a need for mental health treatment were more likely to complete programming successfully (92%) than youth who indicated a need for mental health treatment (80%).

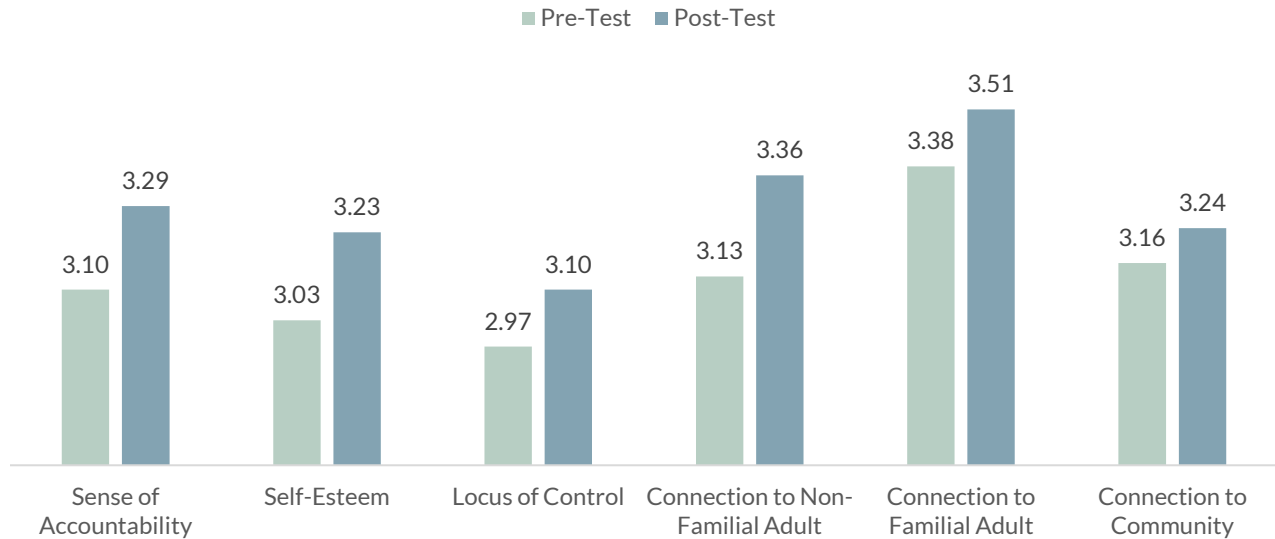
Younger youth were more likely to receive treatment services.



*Substance use and mental health assessment result data were missing for 38% and 12% of youth, respectively. The percentages reported were calculated using the total number of diversion youth(3087). True rates of treatment needs are estimated to be much higher.

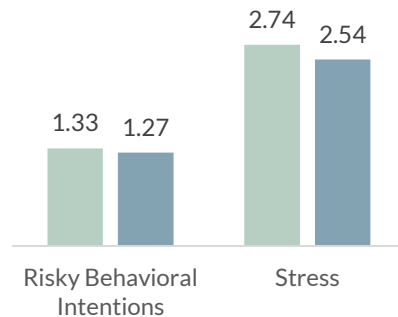
Successful youth showed significant improvement on a number of program outcomes.

Successful youth showed significant increases in levels of **multiple protective factors**.



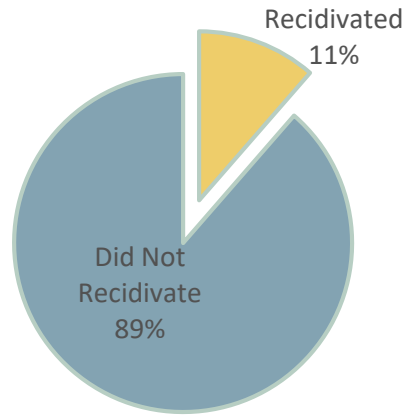
Older youth had more protective factors and fewer risk factors than younger youth.

Successful youth showed significant decreases in levels of **stress** and **risky behavioral intentions**.

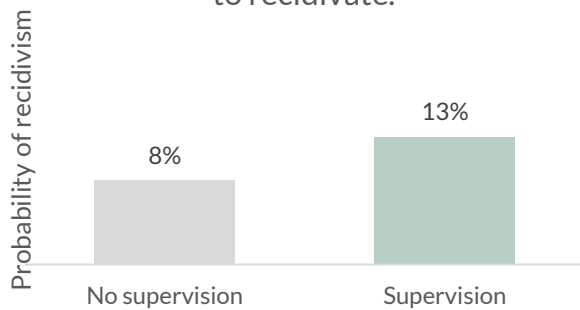


Only about 1 in 10 youth recidivated after completing their diversion contract.

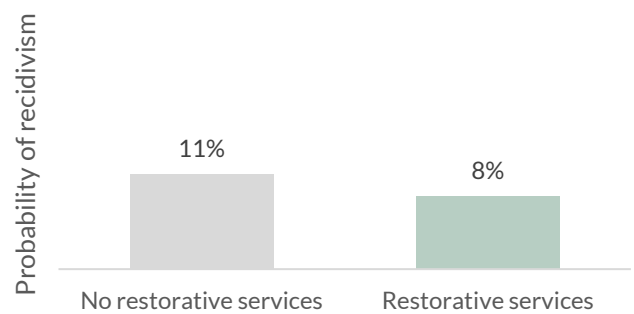
The majority of youth who successfully completed diversion did *not* recidivate in the year after completion of their diversion contract.



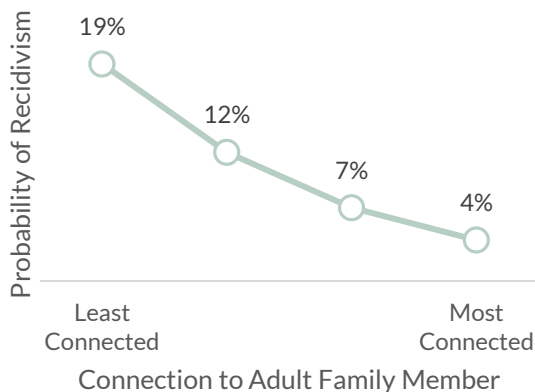
Youth who received supervision services were somewhat more likely to recidivate.



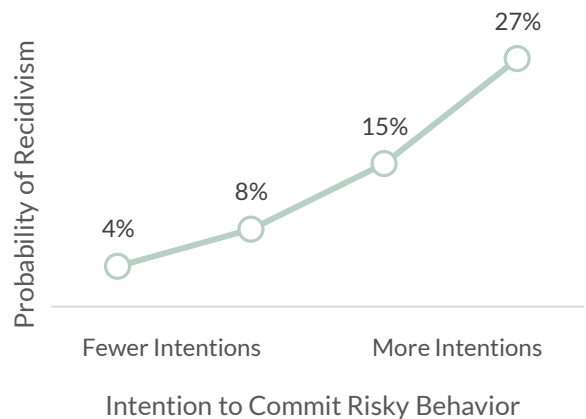
Youth who received restorative services were somewhat less likely to recidivate.



Youth who came to diversion with high levels of connection to an adult family member were *less* likely to recidivate.



Youth who came to diversion with more reported intentions to commit risky behavior were *more* likely to recidivate.



Key Findings

Overall, youth are increasing protective factors, decreasing risk factors and overall have a low rate of recidivism. Improvements in program outcomes are seen across the statewide diversion effort.

Restorative Justice Services show promising outcomes for youth in diversion by reducing their likelihood of recidivating. Programs should identify opportunities for incorporating restorative justice into their available services.

Only 1 in 10 youth who participated in diversion recidivated after completing diversion successfully. Most youth who successfully completed diversion did not reoffend in the year after they finished their program.

Effective partnerships with substance use and mental health treatment providers are critical to ensuring youth's treatment needs are met. Establishing data sharing agreements and clear communication protocols with substance use and mental health providers can help to ensure the treatment needs of youth are understood and that steps are taken to address these needs.

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Introduction

The Juvenile Diversion Grant program, funded by Colorado state statute and administered through the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), is intended to divert youth who have committed offenses from further involvement in the juvenile justice system. While diversion can occur at multiple stages of the juvenile justice system and be offered to youth with varying levels of offense, DCJ primarily funds services for youth who are pre-file or pre-adjudicated¹ and who have committed a first-time district level offense.

Youth referred to DCJ-funded juvenile diversion programs across the state of Colorado receive a variety of services. These can include specific types of programming such as Life Skills or community service or a unique compilation of services depending on the needs of the youth and availability of services. In order to understand the impact of the funded juvenile diversion programs and the services they provide on youth's short- and long- term outcomes, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJPD Council) and DCJ have contracted with OMNI Institute (OMNI) since 2010 to evaluate the grant program.

This report reflects data collected during the three-year grant period of July 2014 through June 2017, and includes information on youth background and demographics, short-term psychosocial outcomes, and recidivism rates. Data were collected on all youth served by the juvenile diversion programs. Youth who successfully completed juvenile diversion (83%) also participated in the short-term outcomes evaluation² at intake and after successfully completing the program. The evaluation obtained recidivism data for all youth served, regardless of successful completion.

The following report addresses the following questions:

Youth Characteristics

- What are the characteristics of youth served by juvenile diversion programs?

Mental Health and Substance Use

- Are the mental health and substance use treatment needs of diverted youth being met?

Services Provided

- What services are provided to youth?
- Are the services that diverted youth receive related to characteristics of the youth?

Youth Psychosocial Short-Term Outcomes

- Do youth show improvement in psychosocial short-term outcomes?
- Are services that diverted youth receive associated with youth's psychosocial short-term outcomes?

¹ Pre-File indicates that a youth was sent to diversion as an alternative to summons/arrest or as an alternative to filing petition. Pre-adjudicated indicates that the youth has deferred adjudication, there has been an informal adjustment, the case has been filed/dissmissed without prejudice, or the youth is under a DA diversion contract.

² Measures of youth's sense of accountability, self-esteem, locus of control, connection to community, connection to adults, stress, and risky behavioral intentions.

Recidivism

- How do different state agencies calculate recidivism?
- Are services that youth receive associated with likelihood of recidivism?
- Are psychosocial short-term outcomes associated with likelihood of recidivism?

Evaluation Design and Methods

The evaluation design encompasses multiple measures and data sources to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the population served, the services and programming provided, short-term outcomes, and recidivism, as well as the relationships among these variables.

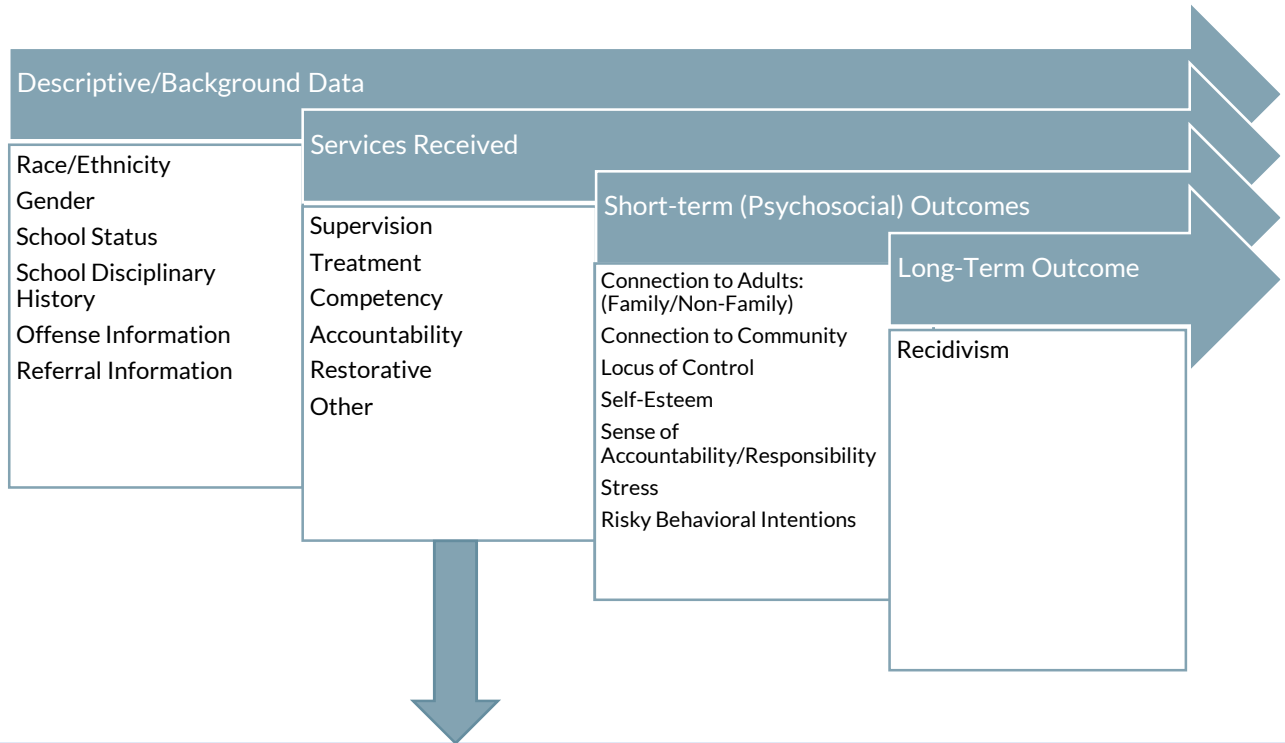
Since 2011, programs have been systematically collecting case specific data at intake and exit from the diversion program for all youth receiving services through DCJ-funded juvenile diversion. Intake data include youth's demographic, background, referral information, and health insurance status. Exit data include youth's program completion status, information about screening, assessment and treatment for substance use or mental health issues, and all services youth received.

Programs have also collected pre- and post-surveys that measure psychosocial short-term outcomes for youth who successfully completed juvenile diversion. Specifically, all youth who began diversion programming were asked to complete a pre-survey at intake into the program and all youth who successfully completed their diversion contract were asked to complete a post-survey. Programs collected surveys both on paper and online, with programs ensuring a private setting for survey administration and secure transmission of data directly to OMNI following completion of the survey. Through extensive discussions and planning with the evaluation steering committee,³ two new outcomes were added to the surveys in Fiscal Year 2015-2016: connection to adults (familial and non-familial) and stress.

In order to measure the long-term outcome of recidivism, OMNI worked with DCJ to obtain information on statewide offenses and filings for all youth who had exited diversion programming. Filing data were extracted from the Judicial Department's Integrated Colorado Online Network (ICON) information management system via the Colorado Justice Analytics Support System (CJASS) by DCJ's Office of Research and Statistics and analyzed by OMNI. These data were used to determine whether individuals met Colorado's standard criteria for recidivism as determined by DCJ: a filing or filings for a new offense (criminal, misdemeanor, or juvenile delinquency) either while the juvenile was in the program or up to one year after they exited the program. This definition differs from other recidivism definitions in Colorado for Probation and Division of Youth Services (DYS). As such, efforts were also undertaken to further examine the data by these differing definitions.

³ The evaluation steering committee consisted of volunteers from the diversion programs, DCJ staff, JJDP Council Members and OMNI staff. This committee was in place from 2011-2015.

Data Collected by Agencies



<u>Supervision</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Competency</u>	<u>Accountability</u>	<u>Restorative Justice</u>
Drug/Alcohol Testing	Diagnostic Assessment	Education/Tutoring	Community Service	RJ Conference/Circle
Electronic Monitoring	Multi-Agency Assessment	Life Skills	Restitution	Victim/Offender Mediation
Tracking/Mentoring	Mental Health Treatment	Employment/Vocational	Teen Court	Community Impact Panels
	Drug/Alcohol Treatment	Drug/Alcohol Classes		Victim/Empathy Classes
	Offense Specific Treatment	Offense Specific Classes		Apology to the Victim
		Pro-Social Activities		

Sample

Participants included in the analyses for this report include youth served by juvenile diversion programs from July 2014 through June 2017, a three-year state grant cycle. July 2014 marked the start of a new grant cycle with new data collected regarding screening, assessment, and treatment referrals for mental health and substance use. Eighty-three percent of youth participants who completed their diversion contract successfully also fully participated in the short-term outcomes evaluation, meaning that in addition to descriptive, background, and services data, both pre- and post-surveys were completed by these youth. This report includes the descriptive, background, services, and recidivism data for all youth regardless of program completion status. However, analyses conducted to understand relationships between background factors, services received, short-term outcomes and recidivism included only those with complete data on the variables of interest.⁴

Youth who participated in a diversion program for seven or fewer days were removed from analyses (n=20) because it was unlikely that they received a sufficient level of services to observe change in the short-term outcomes, resulting in a total sample of 3,087 youth. Of this sample of youth who entered and exited diversion between July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2017, 85% (2,622) successfully completed the program.

All funded programs contributed to the overall state sample, although some served larger numbers of youth than others. Specifically, as displayed below, four programs accounted for over half of the entire sample⁵ over the three-year grant period.

Analytic Approach

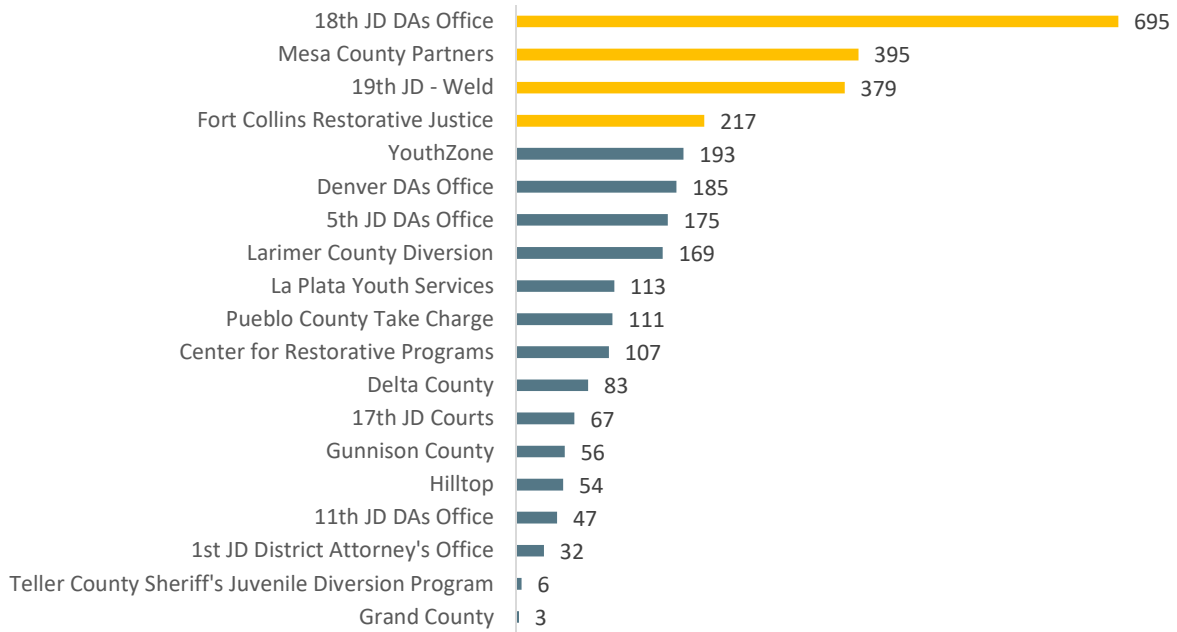
First, descriptive analyses were conducted to describe the youth served by diversion programs, the number and type of services provided by diversion programs (and received by individual youth), and the overall rates of program completion and recidivism. In most cases, descriptive analyses include percentage breakdowns for each demographic, program, or service (e.g., percentage of male versus female participants; percentage of youth receiving community service, etc.). For some variables where percentage breakdowns are not meaningful or practical (such as age), means or medians are provided. Simple inferential analyses were conducted to examine overall changes in the short-term outcomes from pre- to post-program completion.

In order to understand the more complex relationships among service variables, changes in short-term outcomes, and recidivism rates, accounting for youth and program characteristics, multilevel models were used. A multilevel model approach accounts for the fact that youth that receive services from the same agency are more similar to one another than youth that are served by different agencies. Multilevel models use statistical adjustments so that this similarity does not bias the results. Thus, a series of multilevel regression analyses were conducted to examine each of the potential relationships among services, short-term outcomes, and recidivism. A full description of the analyses conducted is included in Appendix A.

⁴ Analysis of relationships between demographic factors and services include all youth who had both demographic data and service data; analysis of relationships between services and short-term outcomes include all youth who had both service data and short-term outcome data; and analysis of relationships between services, short-term outcomes and recidivism included all youth who had services, pre- and post-data and recidivism data.

⁵ Cortez Addiction Recovery Services is not reflected in these data.

FOUR DIVERSION PROGRAMS ACCOUNTED FOR OVER HALF OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE.



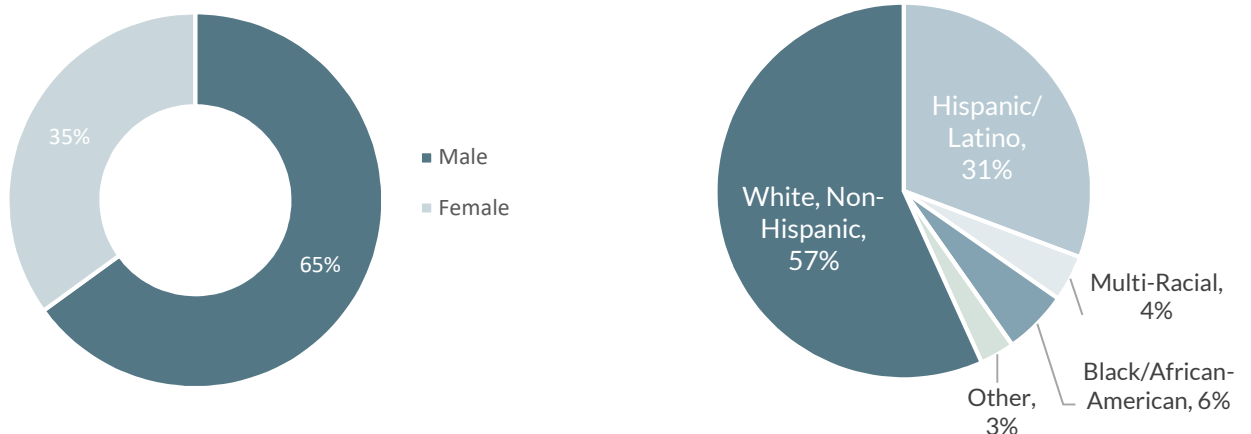
Results

Youth Demographics

What are the characteristics of youth served by juvenile diversion programs?

Seventy-one percent of all youth referred to diversion participated in the program outcome evaluation. Of youth who successfully completed diversion during the three-year grant period (2,622), 83% (2,178) participated in the program outcome evaluation.

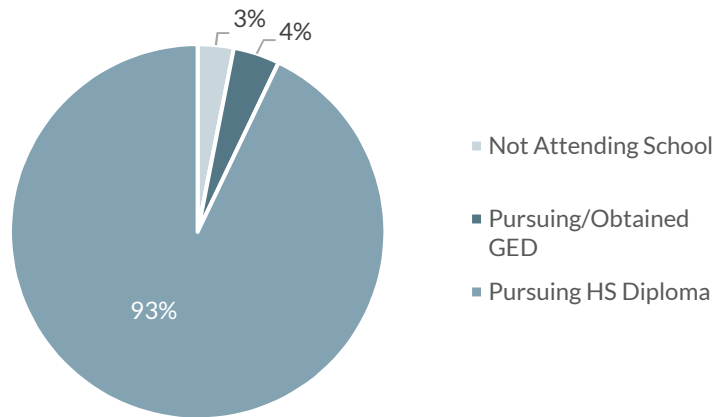
THE AVERAGE YOUTH REFERRED TO DIVERSION WAS MALE, WHITE (NON-HISPANIC), AND 15 YEARS OF AGE.



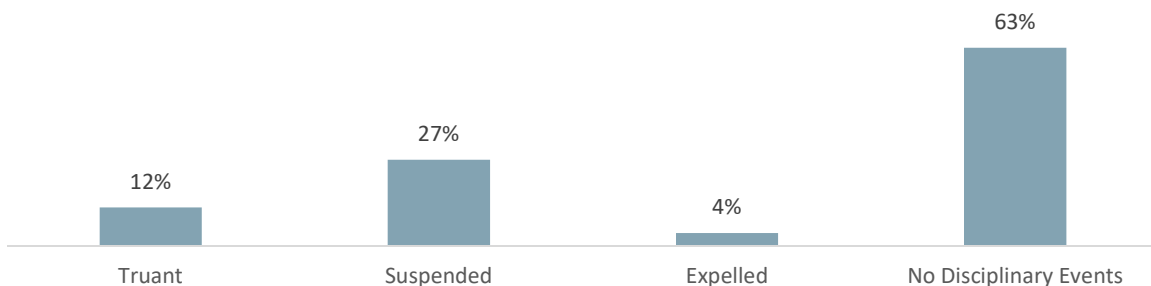
School Status and Disciplinary History

Youth referred to diversion were mostly enrolled in school and pursuing their high school diploma. Over half of the youth (63%) had no school disciplinary history in the past year, 27% of the youth had been suspended during the past school year and 12% were truant.⁶ At exit, 18% of youth who did not successfully complete diversion had dropped out of school compared to just 1% of youth who had successfully completed diversion.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF YOUTH WERE PURSUING THEIR HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA.



MOST YOUTH DID NOT HAVE A DISCIPLINARY EVENT* IN THE PAST YEAR; HOWEVER OVER A QUARTER OF THE YOUTH HAD BEEN SUSPENDED.



* Many youth had multiple disciplinary events, thus percentages add up to more than 100%

PRIOR CONTACT WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

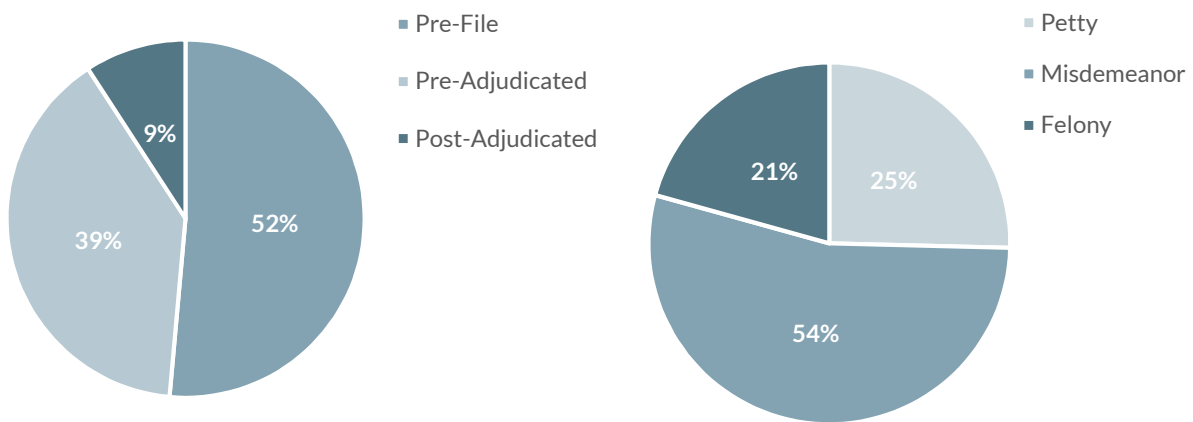
Twenty-nine percent of youth reported police contact for delinquency prior to their referral to diversion, and indicated their first police contact was, on average, at the age of 14.

⁶ Programs varied in how they obtained school disciplinary data; some programs obtained data solely through self-report while others had relationships with school counselors or access to the school data system to verify or confirm the youth's self-report information.

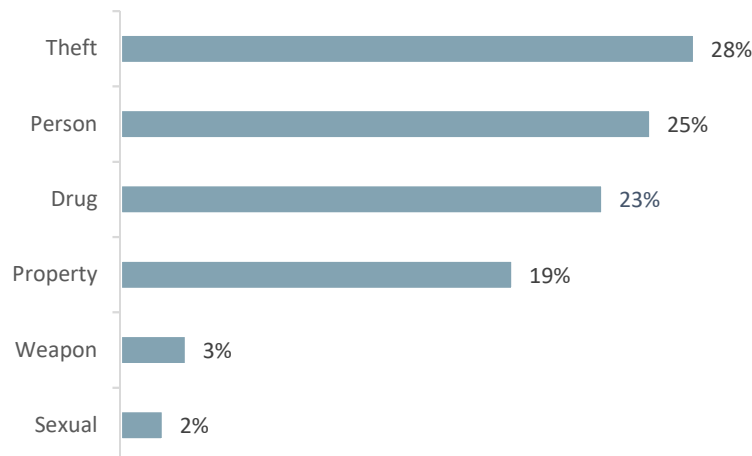
Type and Level of Offense

As displayed below, half of referrals were pre-file and nearly half (39%) pre-adjudicated. Slightly more than half of referrals were for a misdemeanor charge, and petty and felony charges were each about a quarter of all referrals (25% and 21%, respectively). The most frequent type of charge was a theft charge, followed closely by person charges and drug charges. Sex and weapons charges made up less than 4% each.

MOST YOUTH WERE REFERRED TO DIVERSION PRE-FILING OR PRE-ADJUDICATION; OVER THREE-QUARTERS OF REFERRALS WERE FOR A PETTY OR MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE.



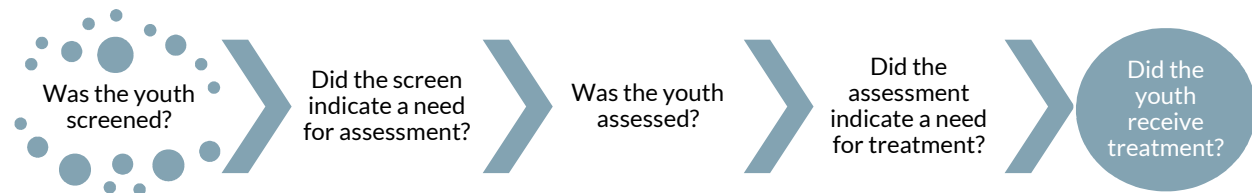
THEFT, PERSON, AND DRUG CHARGES EACH MADE UP ROUGHLY A QUARTER OF ALL OFFENSES REFERRED TO DIVERSION.



Mental Health and Substance Use

Are the mental health and substance use treatment needs of diverted youth being met?

As required by DCJ juvenile diversion grant funding, all programs had a process in place to ensure youth are screened for substance use and mental health issues⁷. Programs that do not have the capacity to screen youth internally are required to indicate whether a screen for substance use or mental health issues was administered by any service provider, and the results of that screen. All agencies were asked to provide the following information:



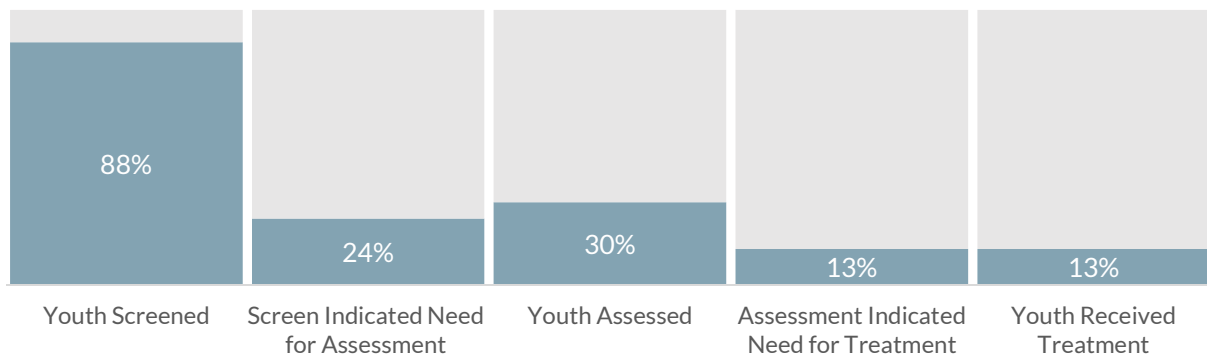
Figures below include information about substance use and mental health screening, assessment and treatment. Programs have anecdotally shared with OMNI that assessment may occur regardless of the results of the screen. This may occur due to a request by the parent or guardian, additional information provided by the youth during programming, or a positive drug/alcohol test. Thus, all data are presented to examine the overall implementation of screening, assessment, and treatment for youth in diversion. While nearly all youth are being screened for substance use and mental health, a relatively large proportion of information about youth's needs following the screen are unknown.⁸ Though programs may be able to report that a screen or assessment was completed, they are not always able to include the results of the screen or assessment indicating need for further assessment or treatment. The following figure reflects proportions of all diversion youth.⁹

⁷ Screening tools used for substance use and mental health are listed in Appendix B

⁸Information regarding the need for a substance use assessment was unknown for 33% of all youth. Further, information about youth's need for treatment was unknown for 42% of all youth. Information regarding the need for mental health assessment was missing for 22% of all youth. Information regarding the need for mental health treatment was missing for 26% of all youth.

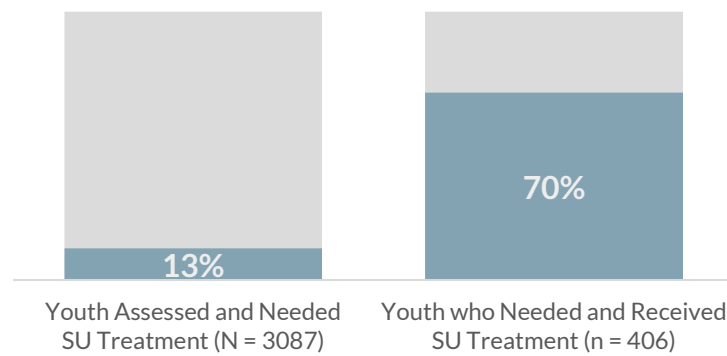
⁹ Substance use and mental health assessment result data were missing for 38% and 12% of youth, respectively. The percentages reported were calculated using the total number of diversion youth (3087). True rates of treatment needs are estimated to be much higher.

NEARLY ALL YOUTH WERE SCREENED FOR SUBSTANCE USE AND ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF YOUTH WERE ASSESSED TO DETERMINE NEED FOR TREATMENT.

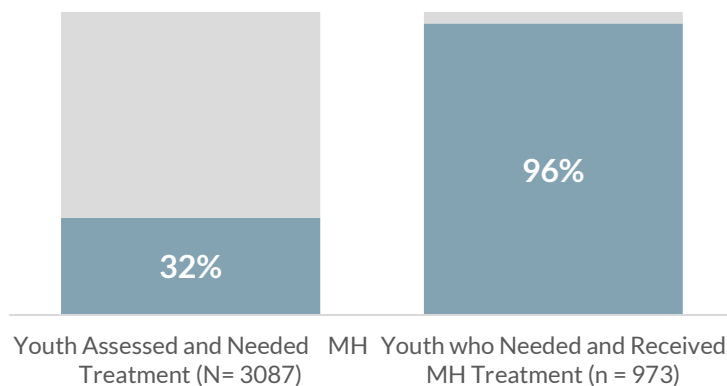


The following figure reflects the proportion of all diversion youth that were found to need substance use treatment, and the proportion of those that were found to need treatment that actually received treatment.

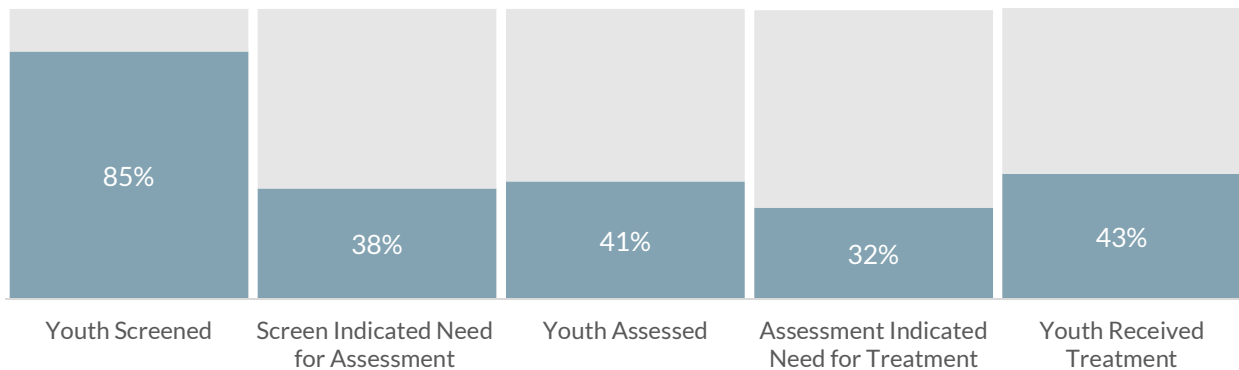
THE MAJORITY OF YOUTH WHO NEEDED SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT RECEIVED IT.



NEARLY ALL YOUTH THAT WERE IDENTIFIED AS NEEDING MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT, RECEIVED THE TREATMENT THEY NEEDED.



ALMOST ALL YOUTH WERE SCREENED FOR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES. NEARLY HALF OF ALL YOUTH RECEIVED SOME TYPE OF MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT.¹⁰



Of youth who were unsuccessful in juvenile diversion and for whom mental health assessment results were available (n=297), 64% were identified as needing treatment for mental health as compared to 40% of youth who successfully completed diversion. Of youth who were unsuccessful in juvenile diversion and for whom substance use assessment results were available (n=280), 54% were identified as needing treatment for substance use as compared to 17% of those who successfully completed diversion.

Diversion programs have been successful in ensuring nearly all youth are screened for substance use and mental health issues. While the majority of youth's screening and assessment results (when assessments are necessary) were known by the programs, results were not known for a large proportion of youth. This highlights the need for programs to collaborate with their community partners and service providers to ensure data sharing agreements are in place to ensure diversion programs are able to determine if the youth are receiving the services they need.

Services Provided

What Services Are Provided to Youth?

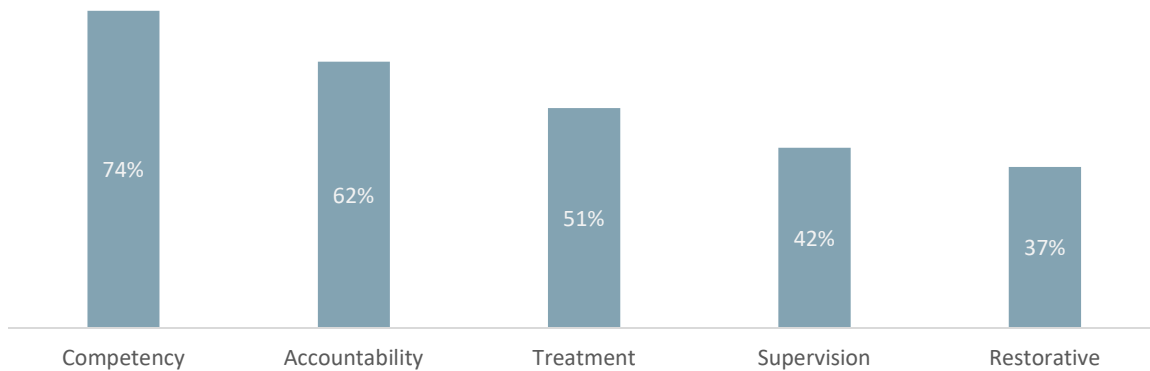
Youth received up to 26 different services that may be characterized as one of the following: supervision, treatment, restorative, competency, accountability and other services. Programs tracked all services that youth received in order to demonstrate the entirety of the youth's experience in diversion regardless of who provided the service (i.e. referred out to another provider) or paid for the service. Case management has historically been included in supervision services; however, it was removed as a service in these analyses since nearly all youth receive it.¹¹

The most frequent services provided were competency services (74% of all youth) which includes services such as tutoring, Life Skills, classes, etc. Within all the competency services, Life Skills was provided the most frequently (47.5% of youth). Accountability services were the second most frequently provided service with 62% of all youth receiving at least one accountability service (Restitution, Community Service, and Teen Court). Charts displaying how frequently specific services were provided to diversion youth are included in Appendix C.

¹⁰ This could have been individual, group, or family mental health counseling.

¹¹ Supervision services include tracking and mentoring, electronic monitoring, and drug and alcohol testing.

COMPETENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES WERE THE MOST FREQUENTLY PROVIDED SERVICES TO DIVERSION YOUTH.

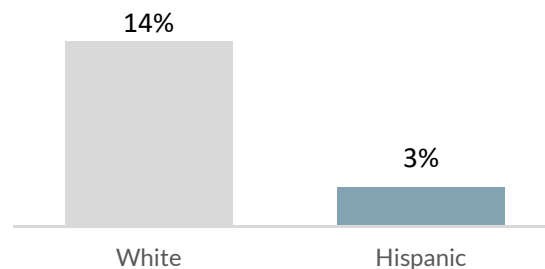


Are services that diverted youth receive associated with background characteristics of the youth?

Program data were examined to determine whether demographic characteristics (including gender, age, and ethnicity); diversion characteristics (including time in program and DA program), and prior contact with police were related to the services youth received. When all of these factors were considered together, significant results indicated that:

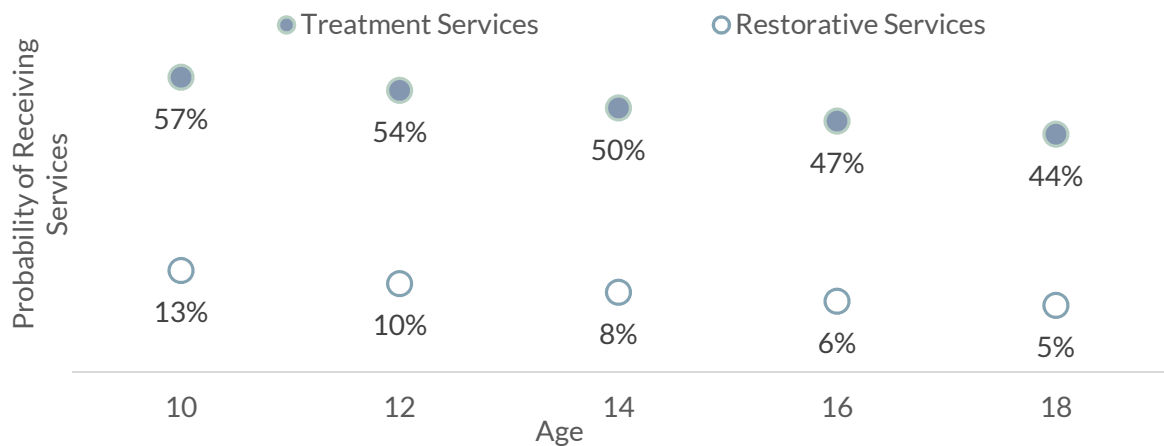
- **Males were less likely to receive treatment services and more likely to receive accountability services** than females.
- **Youth with prior police contact were less likely to receive supervision services¹²** than youth without prior police contact.
- **Older youth were more likely to receive competency services** than younger youth.

YOUTH OF HISPANIC DESCENT WERE LESS LIKELY TO RECEIVE TREATMENT SERVICES THAN WHITE YOUTH

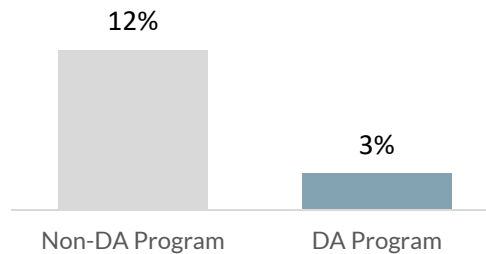


¹² Supervision services include tracking/mentoring, electronic monitoring, and drug/alcohol testing

YOUNGER YOUTH WERE MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE TREATMENT AND RESTORATIVE SERVICES



YOUTH SERVED BY PROGRAMS IN A DA OFFICE WERE LESS LIKELY TO RECEIVE RESTORATIVE SERVICES THAN YOUTH SERVED BY A NON-DA PROGRAM.

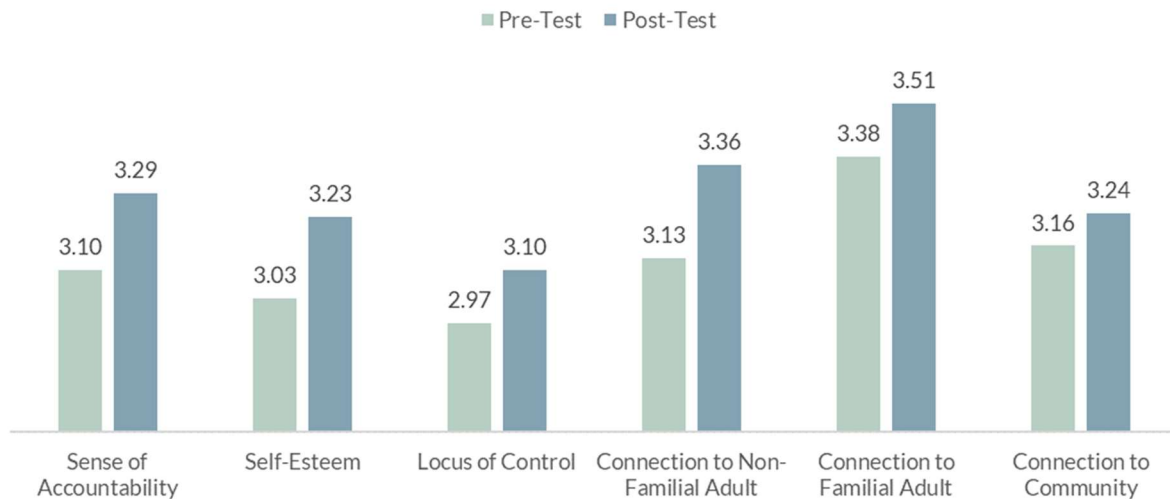


Psychosocial Short-Term Outcomes

Do youth show improvement in psychosocial short-term outcomes?

As noted previously, overall, 83% of the youth who successfully completed juvenile diversion participated in the psychosocial short-term outcomes evaluation, meaning they completed both pre- and post-surveys. Effect sizes, information regarding the magnitude of the mean difference between pre- and post-survey were calculated for each outcome. An effect size of 0.2 or less is considered small, 0.5 is moderate, and 0.8 or greater is considered a large effect. All of the outcomes have small effect sizes ranging from .26 to .38.

STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGE WAS OBSERVED ON ALL SHORT-TERM OUTCOMES



We then explored whether demographic characteristics (including gender, age, and ethnicity), diversion characteristics (including time in program and DA program), and prior contact with police were related to short-term outcomes. Because we were interested in understanding change over time in these short-term outcomes, all models predicted the post-test score, and controlled for the pre-test score. In this case, controlling for the pre-test score allows us to predict change in the short-term outcome. When all of these factors were considered together, significant results indicated that at post-survey:

- **Males had higher self-esteem and intentions to engage in risky behaviors, and lower stress than females.**
- **Youth of Hispanic descent had lower levels of connection to community and locus of control** (youth's perception that he/she is capable of making changes or determining his/her future) than White youth.
- **Youth who spent more time in the diversion program indicated lower levels of connection to community, self-esteem, locus of control and sense of accountability** than those youth with shorter durations in diversion.
- **Age was positively related to connection to community, self-esteem, and locus of control, and negatively related to intention to commit risky behavior** at post. This indicates that older youth had, on average, higher levels of connection to community, self-esteem, locus of control and lower levels of risky behavioral intentions than younger youth at exit from diversion.
- **Youth served by a DA program had higher self-esteem, sense of accountability, and connection to an adult non-family member, and lower intention to commit risky behavior** than youth served by non-DA based programs.

Are services that diverted youth receive associated with youth's short-term outcomes? Next, the degree to which program outcomes improved over time as a function of the types of services that youth received were examined. Results from testing for demographic/background factors were used to determine which control variables to include in these models; any

characteristic that was significant for a particular outcome in the previous models were included as a control variable here. Including control variables provides a more accurate analysis of the relationships of interest by accounting for effects of demographic or program characteristics that are already known to exist. Additionally, pre-test scores were included as control variables in all models because in all cases, pre-test scores were significantly and positively related to post-test scores. When all of these factors were considered together, significant results indicated that:

- **Youth who received supervision services had higher self-esteem** at post-survey than those who did not receive supervision services.
- **Youth who received accountability services had lower self-esteem** at post-survey than those who did not receive accountability services.
- **Youth who received supervision services and restorative services had a higher sense of accountability** at post-survey.
- **Youth who received competency services had a lower sense of accountability** at post-survey.

In some cases, psychosocial outcomes differed between youth based on the types of services that they received as well as whether the youth had prior contact with police.

Specifically, it was found that among those with prior police contact,

- **Intention to commit risky behavior was lower among those who received restorative services** than among those who did not;
- **Connection to an adult non-family member was lower for those who received accountability services** than among those who did not.

However, among those without prior police contact, there was no difference in intention to commit risky behavior for those who did and did not receive restorative services.

Recidivism

How do different state agencies calculate recidivism?

Recidivism rates are calculated to understand if youth re-offend following participation in juvenile justice programming, including juvenile diversion.

However, recidivism rates are calculated differently across the various offices serving youth in the Colorado justice system leading to challenges in understanding the long-term impact of programming. In an attempt to better understand how recidivism rates as calculated by DCJ may differ from other specific state offices, DCJ requested that diversion recidivism rates be calculated using the same criteria as those used by the Colorado Judicial Branch's Juvenile Probation (Probation) and Division of Youth Services (DYS) in addition to DCJ's historical definition.

As noted previously, the standard criteria for recidivism for Colorado Juvenile Diversion Programming, as set by DCJ, is **a filing or filings for a new offense (criminal, misdemeanor, or juvenile delinquency) either while the juvenile was in the program or up to one year after they exited the program.**

Probation calculates recidivism in a slightly different way. Specifically, Probation defines their post-release recidivism as **a filing for an offense (criminal or misdemeanor) during the one-year post-release for successful youth.**

DYS further calculates recidivism in another way; **an adjudication for a district level offense in one, two, and three years post-release for successful youth.**


All three definitions exclude data captured by Denver County regarding youth that have turned 18 years old since their exit from the diversion program and who have committed a misdemeanor offense in Denver County. Denver County tracks offenses and findings separately from the statewide system ICON. According to information provided by DYS, adult misdemeanors are filed in Denver County Court. Thus, youth who have turned 18 since exit from diversion programming and committed a misdemeanor offense in Denver City and County are not included in the recidivism calculations. However, adult felony offenses committed in Denver City and County are filed at Denver District Court and are included in the dataset used to calculate recidivism rates regardless of state agency. All juvenile offenses from Denver City and County are filed in Denver's Juvenile Court and are included in the dataset and reflected in the following recidivism rates.

The following provides recidivism rates calculated using each of the three definitions, first using the DCJ diversion definition, second the Probation definition, and third, the DYS definition.

DCJ DIVERSION RECIDIVISM DEFINITION

As noted above, DCJ defines recidivism for diversion as a filing or filings for a new offense (criminal, misdemeanor, or juvenile delinquency) either while the juvenile was in the program or up to one year after they exited the program.

Of youth served by diversion programs during Fiscal Years 2014-2015 thru 2016-2017 (n=3,087), 13.3% recidivated during or after juvenile diversion programming. Since this recidivism rate includes offenses and filings that occur during participation in the program, before youth have received the benefit of a full diversion program, an additional rate was calculated to note the rate of recidivism *after* juvenile diversion programming. Only a slight decrease in recidivism was observed with **11.4% of youth recidivating in the one year after juvenile diversion programming.**



**11.4% OF YOUTH RECIDIVATED IN
THE YEAR AFTER DIVERSION
PROGRAMMING.**

	Proportion of Youth who did not Recidivate in 1 year after programming	Proportion of Youth who recidivated in 1 year after programming
Referral Date		
FY1415 (n=1222)	88.2%	11.8%
FY1516 (n=1192)	86.3%	13.7%
FY1617 (n=673)	93.3%	6.7%
Exit Status		
Successful	89.4%	10.6%
Unsuccessful	71.0%	29.0%
Gender		
Male	84.3%	15.7%
Female	91.0%	9.0%
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic (n=1667)	88.9%	11.1%
Hispanic/Latino (n=889)	89.4%	10.6%
Black/African American (n=163)	82.8%	17.2%
Multi-Racial (n=116)	92.2%	7.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander (n=34)	91.2%	8.8%
American Indian (n=25)	100%	0.0%
Other (n=14)	78.6%	21.4%

PROBATION RECIDIVISM DEFINITION

As noted above, Probation includes post-discharge (successful youth) offenses that result in a filing in their recidivism rate.

The recidivism rate as defined by Probation, was 9.5% indicating that 90.5% of youth who exited diversion successfully did not recidivate in the year after programming.

DYS RECIDIVISM DEFINITION

The recidivism rate as defined by DYS, was calculated to examine the rate for 1 year post-programming. Adjudication information was not obtained in prior years so the following reflects adjudications that took place in FY1718 only, for youth who had been exited from diversion for 1 year. This recidivism data included youth post-discharge (successful youth) who committed a district level offense (misdemeanor or felony) that was adjudicated. Thus, as displayed below, the one-year rate reflects youth who exited diversion in FY1617. Future data will allow for analyses of the same group of youth at 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years after exit from diversion.

USING ADJUDICATION DATA FROM FY1718 ONLY, THE RECIDIVISM RATE WAS CALCULATED FOR YOUTH WHO COMPLETED DIVERSION ONE YEAR PRIOR TO FY1718.

	1 Year Rate FY17 Youth (n=616)
<i>Proportion of youth who recidivated</i>	2.1%
<i>Proportion of youth who did not recidivate</i>	97.9%

Are characteristics of youth associated with likelihood of recidivism?

All relevant case and youth data were examined to understand how services received and short-term outcomes were related to a youth's likelihood to recidivate. In order to understand the impact of the full diversion program, these analyses use the diversion definition of recidivism and includes offenses that occur in the one year *after* diversion.

First, we explored whether youth's background characteristics (including gender, ethnicity, age, time in program, prior contact with police) and program characteristics (DA program) were related to recidivism, so that we could account for any relevant factors when examining the relationships of interest. Two of these demographic characteristics were related to recidivism:

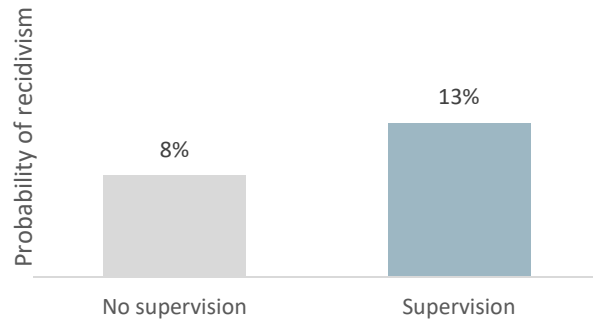
- **males were more likely to recidivate** than females, and
- **youth who were in the program for a longer period of time were more likely to recidivate** than those in the program for a shorter period of time.

Therefore, gender and time in program were accounted for (or controlled for) in all subsequent statistical models, to ensure findings for recidivism are not driven by these background characteristics.

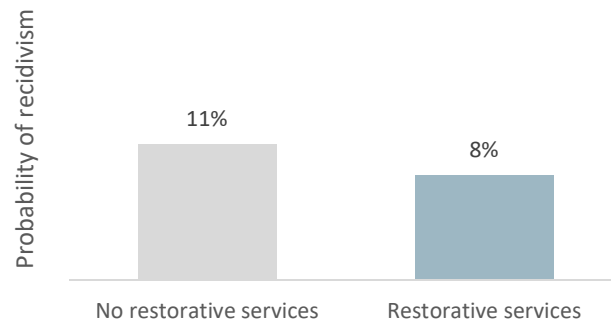
Are services that youth receive related to likelihood of recidivism?

Next, we examined whether recidivism differed between youth based on the types of services that they received. Results indicated that:

THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM WAS HIGHER FOR YOUTH WHO RECEIVED SUPERVISION SERVICES THAN FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT.

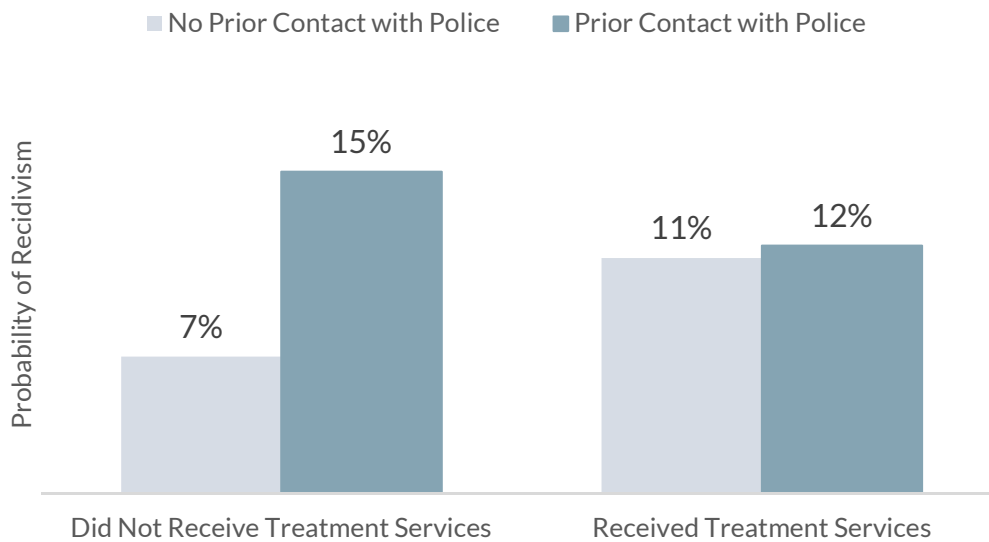


THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM WAS LOWER FOR YOUTH WHO RECEIVED RESTORATIVE SERVICES THAN FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT.



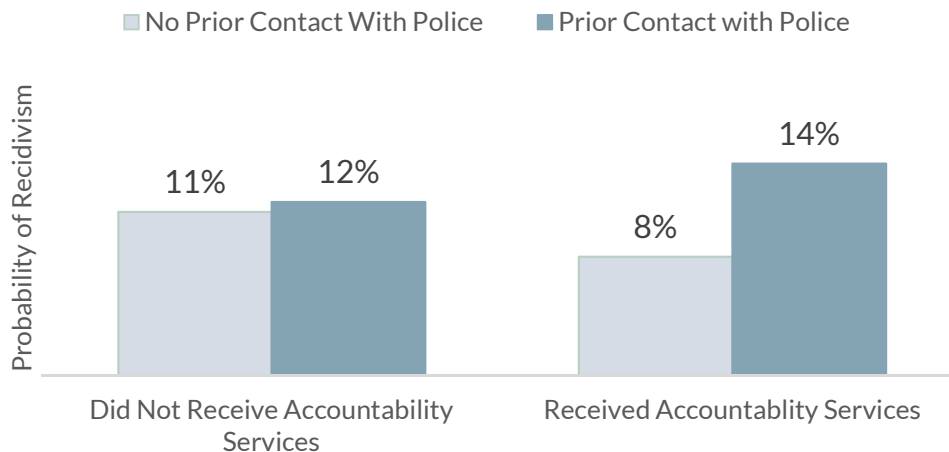
As with the short-term outcomes, in some cases, recidivism differed between youth based on the types of services that they received as well as whether the youth reported having prior police contact. Specifically, results indicated that among youth who did not receive treatment services, the probability of recidivating was lower for those with no prior police contact (7%) than for those with prior police contact (15%). Among youth who received treatment services, there was no difference in the probability of recidivating between youth with prior police contact and youth without prior police contact.

AMONG THOSE WHO DID NOT RECEIVE TREATMENT SERVICES, THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVATING DIFFERED BASED ON YOUTH'S PRIOR CONTACT WITH POLICE.



Additionally, among youth who received accountability services, the probability of recidivating was lower for those with no prior police contact (8%) than for those with prior police contact (14%). Among youth who did not receive accountability services, there was no difference in the probability of recidivating between youth with prior police contact and youth without prior police contact.

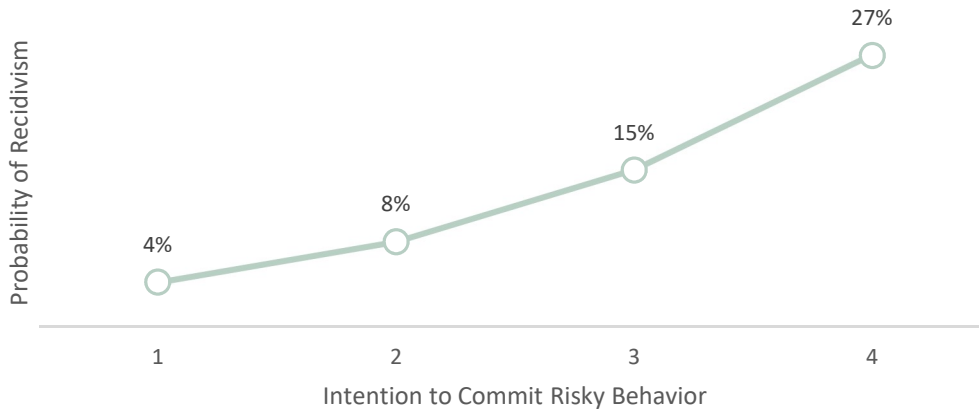
AMONG THOSE WHO RECEIVED ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES, THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVATING DIFFERED BASED ON YOUTH'S PRIOR CONTACT WITH POLICE.



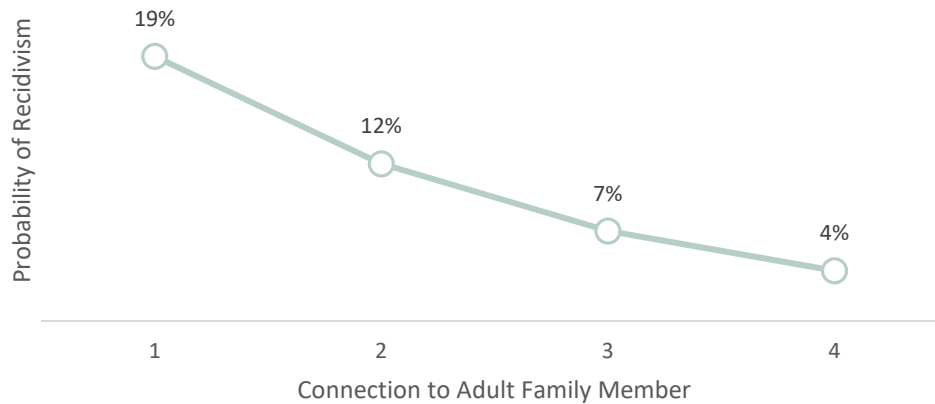
Are short-term outcomes associated with likelihood of recidivism?

Additionally, data were examined to determine whether recidivism differed between youth based on psychosocial indicators measured at intake and at exit of the diversion program. Results indicated that:

FOR YOUTH WHO REPORTED GREATER INTENTIONS TO COMMIT RISKY BEHAVIOR AT INTAKE TO DIVERSION, THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM WAS HIGHER.



THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM WAS HIGHER FOR YOUTH WHO CAME TO DIVERSION WITH LOWER CONNECTION TO ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS.



Discussion

Youth being served by the juvenile diversion programs are, for the most part, successful in completing their diversion contracts, and a very large proportion of participants (86.7%) are not recidivating in the year after completing their diversion programming. This highlights that diversion programs are successful overall in supporting youth in completing their diversion contracts and in the long-term, recidivism rates are relatively low among these youth.

Youth Needs and Services

Over the three-year grant period examined for this report, nearly all of the youth were screened for mental health and substance use issues. Screening youth, however, is only the initial step in ensuring youth receive the services they need in order to succeed in diversion and other areas of their life. As addressed in the limitations section below, the results of the screenings, and later assessments, were not always known for the evaluation. However, for those youth for whom

assessment results are available, results indicate that the majority of youth who need treatment for mental health and substance use *are* receiving the treatment needed. Youth who are unsuccessful have higher rates of treatment needs than those youth who are successfully completing their diversion contract. This suggests that there is still room for programs to improve how they address the needs of these higher risk youth. Programs may be able to address these needs by developing closer partnerships with treatment providers, collaborations with parents and youth to ensure understanding of youth and family needs and challenges, and seeking further funding to pay for treatment services if cost is prohibitive.

A deeper understanding of the degree to which youth are engaged in the services they are receiving would provide important context to identify how specific services impact youth's success in diversion.

Short-term Psychosocial Outcomes

Short-term psychosocial outcomes measure important indicators of youth's psychological well-being, connectedness, and future behavioral intentions. Youth show significant increases in their connection to community, connection to family and non-family adults, self-esteem, locus of control, and sense of accountability following participation in diversion. Youth also report lower levels of stress and intentions to engage in risky behaviors after participation in juvenile diversion. However, the impact of diversion on youth's short-term psychosocial outcomes differed among youth.

For instance, youth who spent more time to complete their diversion program are likely to have greater risk factors and needs, and these youth had significantly lower levels of connection to community, self-esteem, locus of control, and sense of accountability at exit from diversion than youth who spent less time in diversion. However, overall, these youth are still improving on all outcomes even if their degree of improvement differs based on their time in the program and what needs are identified and addressed.

Additionally, regardless of age, youth are improving in these outcome areas. Older youth seem to benefit even more than younger youth in connecting to community, improving their self-esteem, and increasing feelings of control over what happens to them.

Recidivism

Across all three of the definitions of recidivism examined for this report, DCJ's definition is the most encompassing as it includes offenses and filings for all youth who participated in diversion, regardless of whether they were successful. With each definition and more specific criteria, the recidivism rate decreases for diversion youth with the lowest rate of recidivism calculated using the DYS definition which looks only at youth who successfully exited programming, who have a district level offense, and the offense results in an adjudication.

Additionally, youth who participate in certain services have a greater or lesser likelihood of recidivating. For instance, youth participating in restorative services have a lower probability of recidivating than youth who do not receive restorative services. For those youth receiving supervision services, and who likely have greater risk factors to require supervision services such as electronic monitoring or drug testing, have a greater probability of recidivating.

However, regardless of what factors predict youth's probability of recidivating after completion of diversion, the important finding is that the recidivism rate for youth in diversion is very low. The vast majority of youth are *not* recidivating in the year after diversion regardless of which definition is used. These youth are increasing their protective factors, decreasing risk factors, mental health

and substance use needs are being addressed, and they are not likely to recidivate after completing their diversion programming. Diversion programs are having a very positive impact on the youth served and, by extension, improving the communities in which they work.

Limitations

As noted in the report, nearly all youth are being screened for mental health and substance use. However, missing screening and assessment results continue to produce a gap in the data. Programs that refer youth to other agencies to receive screening and assessment for mental health and substance use, may not have data sharing protocols in place to ensure results are shared with the diversion program.

Offense, filing, and adjudication data from the Denver County Court System are not included in recidivism calculations. The Denver County Court system is the only county court whose data are not captured by the Judicial Department's data system. This results in a gap in the data where adult misdemeanor offenses that are processed by Denver County Court are not included in the recidivism calculations. While participants of the diversion programs are typically younger than 18 while in diversion, many youth turn 18 while in diversion or in the year after diversion so adult offenses are important to include in the recidivism calculations. However, adult felony offenses are processed by Denver District Court, part of the Judicial Department's data system, and nearly all juvenile offenses are processed by Denver Juvenile Court and included in the Judicial Department's data system regardless of whether the offenses occurred at the county level.

A significant challenge of the diversion evaluation is the diversity of programming among the funded diversion programs. The findings outlined in this report are informative and provide evidence of very positive impacts for the youth in terms of psychosocial short-term outcomes and recidivism. However, the findings do not clearly lead to direct programmatic recommendations because of the diversity in programming and the individualized programming for each youth. All 18 diversion programs differ in size, scope, and program offerings, and even within each program, each youth receives an individualized set of services. Additionally, four of the eighteen programs make up over half of the entire sample for this evaluation highlighting that many of the statewide findings may be related to these specific programs.

Future evaluation efforts may benefit from focusing and providing a more in-depth analysis of a specific diversion program or type of program, such as restorative justice programs, in order to better identify the impact of programming.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Overall, youth are increasing protective factors, decreasing risk factors and have a low rate of recidivism. Successful youth in diversion are increasing their connection to community, connection to adults, locus of control, self-esteem, and sense of accountability. These youth are also decreasing their risky behavioral intentions and levels of stress.

Overall, youth served by diversion programs receive needed assessment and treatment for mental health and substance use issues. Diversion programs are working with youth to understand what services they need and support access to these services.

Effective partnerships with substance use and mental health treatment providers are critical to ensuring youth's treatment needs are met. Establishing data sharing agreements and clear communication protocols with substance use and mental health providers can help to ensure the treatment needs of youth are understood and that steps are taken to address these needs.

Restorative Justice Services show promising outcomes for youth in diversion by reducing their likelihood of recidivating. Programs should identify opportunities for incorporating restorative justice into their available services.

Youth who may be considered 'higher risk' based on age are benefiting from diversion. Older youth indicate high levels of connection to community, self-esteem, locus of control and lower levels of risky behavioral intentions than younger youth. These findings suggest that youth who are nearing adulthood are increasing their protective factors at exit from diversion.

The JJDP Council should consider seeking further opportunities to partner with the Restorative Justice Council to support diversion programs in incorporating restorative practices. Restorative justice services show promising outcomes for youth in diversion by reducing their likelihood of recidivating. Programs may benefit from a strong partnership with the Restorative Justice Council and providers to support opportunities to integrate restorative practices into their programming.

The JJDP Council may consider refining the diversion evaluation to gain in-depth knowledge of specific programs or programming. In order to increase knowledge about the impact of programming, an evaluation of the entirety of specific programs may provide greater clarity as to the impact of the full host of services that are provided to diversion youth.

Appendix A:

Technical Analysis Notes

Multilevel regression models were estimated with individuals at Level 1 nested within agencies at Level 2. The multilevel estimation adjusts for potential problems of clustering and heteroscedasticity that would otherwise bias estimates of the standard errors due to the non-independence of youth (i.e., youth being grouped by the agency they receive services from). Analyses were conducted in the statistical modeling software Mplus 7.4 (Muthén and Muthén 1998-2016). Results are based on statistical significance, which is determined by finding the probability-value (p), which is the probability that changes in scores are due to chance rather than a “real” change. Consistent with the standard in social sciences, we utilize a p-value of less than .05 as the cut-off to indicate statistical significance. When a p-value equals less than .05, there is less than a 5% chance the relation between an independent and dependent value is due to chance; when a p-value equals less than .01, there is less than a 1% chance the relation between an independent and dependent value is due to chance.

Testing for Control Variables

Analytic Approach. First, we tested a series of models to examine whether demographic characteristics of youth and program characteristics were related to the outcomes of interest, including services received, recidivism, and short-term psychosocial outcomes. Demographic characteristics of youth were modeled at Level 1; these included whether they had a previous offense (0 = no offense history; 1 = offense history), gender (0=female; 1 = male), race/ethnicity (dummy coded into two variables of Hispanic and non-Hispanic minority, leaving White as the reference group), time in the program (number of months), and age (years). The program characteristic of interest, DA program status (0 = no; 1 = yes), was modeled at Level 2. When demographic or program characteristics were significantly related to an outcome, they were included as control variables in all subsequent models for that outcome.

Results. The complete results from testing for significant control variables are presented in Table 1. Results for service provision indicated that:

- Males were less likely to receive treatment services and more likely to receive accountability services than females.
- Youth with prior police contact were less likely to receive supervision services than youth without prior police contact.
- Youth of Hispanic descent were less likely to receive treatment services than White youth.
- Older youth were more likely to receive competency services, and less likely to receive treatment and restorative services than younger youth.
- Youth being served by a DA program were less likely to receive restorative services than youth being served by a non-DA program.

Results for recidivism indicated that:

- Males were more likely to recidivate than females.
- Youth in the program for longer periods of time were more likely to recidivate than youth in the program for a shorter period of time.

Results for psychosocial post-survey scores indicated that at post-survey:

- Males also had higher self-esteem and intention to commit risky behavior, and lower stress than females.
- Youth of Hispanic descent had lower levels of connection to community and locus of control than White youth.
- Youth in the program for longer periods of time had lower connection to community, self-esteem, locus of control, and sense of accountability than youth in the program for a shorter period of time.
- Older youth had higher connection to community, self-esteem, and locus of control, and lower intention to commit risky behavior than younger youth.
- There was substantial stability in psychosocial scores over time, as indicated by the consistent positive relationships between pre-survey and post-survey measures across all domains.
- Youth being served by a DA program had higher self-esteem, sense of accountability, and connection to an adult non-family member, and lower intention to commit risky behavior than youth being served by a non-DA program.

Table 1. Covariate Testing Results for Recidivism, Psychosocial Outcomes, and Service Provision

Outcomes	Covariates							
	Previous Offense	Gender	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Minority	Time in Program	Age	Pre-survey	DA Program
Services								
Competency	-.01(.03)	.02(.02)	-.04(.04)	-.02(.02)	.08(.05)	.21(.03)**		-.07(.08)
Treatment	.07(.016)	-.37(.13)**	-.37(.01)**	-.10(.14)	.06(.03)	-.06(.03)*		.64(.24)**
Accountability	-.18(.09)	.31(.13)*	-.14(.10)	-.40(.26)	.02(.01)	.03(.03)		-.86(1.04)
Restorative	-.10(.08)	.04(.31)	-.25(.32)	- .36(.032)	.03(.03)	- .14(.03)**		-1.59(.66)*
Supervision	-.67(.11)**	.09(.19)	-.13(.25)	.10(.22)	.09(.05)	.12(.03)		-.02(.98)
Recidivism								
Recidivism	.51(.30)	.44(.14)**	.10(.11)	.17(.33)	.03(.01)*	-.01(.06)		-.18 (.24)
Psychosocial Outcomes								
Connection to Community	-.03(.02)	.01(.01)	-.05(.02)*	.01(.03)	- .01(.00)**	.01(.00)*	.47(.03)**	.05(.03)
Self-Esteem	-.03(.02)	.06(.02)**	.04(.02)	.04(.03)	- .01(.00)**	.01(.00)*	.40(.03)**	.07(.03)*
Locus of Control	-.04(.02)	-.01(.02)	-.05(.02)*	-.03(.03)	- .01(.00)**	.02(.01)**	.49(.04)**	.07(.04)
Stress	.01(.02)	-.11(.02)**	.00(.03)	-.02(.03)	.01(.04)	-.04(.03)	.44(.04)**	-.67(.35)
Sense of Accountability	.01(.02)	-.04(.02)	-.03(.02)	-.01(.02)	- .07(.02)**	.02(.02)	.51(.04)**	.55(.18)**
Intention to Commit Risky Behavior	.04(.03)	.05(.02)*	-.01(.02)	-.01(.03)	.00(.00)	-.02(.01)*	.39(.03)**	-.10(.01)**
Connection to Adult Family Member	-.01(.03)	-.01(.03)	-.05(.04)	.07(.04)	.00(.01)	.01(.01)	.45(.02)**	.06(.05)
Connection Adult non-Family Member	-.03(.07)	-.02(.03)	-.05(.04)	.01(.08)	.00(.01)	.02(.01)	.40(.03)**	.13(.05)**

Notes: Unstandardized coefficients are presented, followed by standard errors in parentheses. * $p < .05$. ** $p < .001$.

Predicting Recidivism from Services Received

Analytic Approach. To examine whether services were related to recidivism, we conducted a main effects multilevel logistic regression model in which binary indicators of services received in the areas of Supervision, Treatment, Accountability, Restorative, and Competency predicted the binary outcome of whether a youth had recidivated or not. The model also controlled for gender, time in the program, and whether the youth had prior police contact. Logit estimates were converted to probabilities to aid in interpretation of the findings. To examine whether services were related to recidivism differentially for those youth who had a previous offense compared to those youth who did not, we built off the previous main effect model by including an interaction term between each service and offense history. In all, five models were used to examine these interaction effects (one for the interaction of offense history with each service type).

Results. Results indicated that supervision services were positively related to recidivism ($b = .47$, $SE = .20$, $p < .05$), such that the probability of recidivism was higher for youth who received supervision services (13%) than for those who did not (8%). Results also indicated that restorative services were negatively related to recidivism ($b = -.29$, $SE = .13$, $p < .05$), such that the probability of recidivism was lower for youth who received restorative services (8%) than for those who did not (11%).

Results also indicated that there was a significant interaction between treatment and offense history ($b = -.89$, $SE = .18$, $p < .01$) in predicting recidivism. Probing of this interaction indicated that: (1) among those who did not receive treatment services, the probability of recidivating was significantly higher ($b = .96$, $SE = .21$, $p < .001$) for those youth with prior police contact (15%) than for those youth without prior police contact (7%); and (2) among those who did receive treatment services, the probability of recidivating was not significantly different ($b = .06$, $SE = .20$, $p = .76$) for those youth without prior police contact (11%) and with prior police contact (12%).

Additionally, results indicated that there was a significant interaction between accountability and offense history ($b = .58$, $SE = .27$, $p < .05$) in predicting recidivism. Probing of this interaction indicated that (1): among those who received accountability services with a previous offense, the probability of recidivating was significantly higher ($b = .65$, $SE = .26$, $p < .05$) for those youth with prior police contact (14%) than for those youth without prior police contact (8%); and (2) among those who did not receive accountability services, the probability of recidivating was not significantly different ($b = .07$, $SE = .023$, $p = .76$) for those youth without prior police contact (11%) and with prior police contact (12%).

Predicting Recidivism from Short-Term Psychosocial Outcomes

Analytic Approach. To examine whether short-term psychosocial outcomes were related to recidivism, we conducted a main effects multilevel logistic regression model in which pre-survey and post-survey scores of psychosocial outcomes (including: connection to community; self-esteem; locus of control; stress; sense of accountability; intention to commit risky behaviors; connection to adult family members; and connection to adult non-family members) predicted the binary outcome of whether a youth had recidivated or not. The model also controlled for gender, time in the program, and whether the youth had prior police contact. Logit estimates were converted to probabilities to aid in interpretation of the findings.

Results. Results indicated that sense of accountability at pre-test was negatively related to recidivism, while sense of accountability at post-test was positively related to recidivism. That is, youth with a higher sense of accountability when they entered services were less likely to recidivate, while youth with a higher sense of accountability when they exited services were more likely to recidivate. Additionally, intention to commit risky behavior at pre-test was positively related to recidivism, such that youth who indicated high intentions to commit risky behavior at pre-test were more likely to recidivate than youth who indicated low intentions to commit risky behavior at pre-test. Finally, connection to adult family members at pre-test was negatively

related to recidivism, such that youth with a strong connection to adult family members at pre-test were less likely to recidivate than youth with a weaker connection to adult family members.

Predicting Change in Short-Term Psychosocial Outcomes.

Analytic Approach. We also examined whether services were related to changes from pre-survey to post-survey in a number of psychosocial outcomes, including: connection to community; self-esteem; locus of control; stress; sense of accountability; intention to commit risky behaviors; connection to adult family members; and connection to adult non-family members. We conducted a separate main effect multilevel regression model for each psychosocial outcome, resulting in eight models, with the post-survey score as the dependent variable. Each main effect model included the binary indicators of services received in the areas of Supervision, Treatment, Accountability, Restorative, and Competency; covariates that were significant in initial testing, along with age; and the relevant pre-survey score (e.g., the model predicting locus of control at post-survey included locus of control at pre-survey as a covariate) as independent variables. To examine whether services were related to change in psychosocial outcomes differentially for those youth who had a previous offense compared to those youth who did not, we built off the previous main effect models by including a main effect for offense history (when it was not previously included in the main effect model), and an interaction term between each service and offense history. The interaction between each service type (five) and offense history was tested one at a time for each psychosocial outcome (eight), resulting in 40 models that were tested.

Results. Results indicated that services were not related to change in connection to community, locus of control, stress, intention to commit risky behavior, connection to an adult family member, nor connection to an adult non-family member. Results also indicated that youth who received supervision services had higher self-esteem at post-survey than those who did not receive supervision services ($b = .06$, $SE = .03$, $p < .05$), and youth who received accountability services had lower self-esteem at post-survey than those who did not receive accountability services ($b = -.07$, $SE = .03$, $p < .01$). Finally, results indicated that youth who received supervision services ($b = .04$, $SE = .02$, $p < .05$) and restorative services ($b = .19$, $SE = .02$, $p < .05$) had a higher sense of accountability at post-survey, and youth who received competency services had a lower sense of accountability at post-survey ($b = -.03$, $SE = .01$, $p < .05$).

Services did not interact with offense history to significantly predict change in connection to community, self-esteem, locus of control, stress, sense of accountability, or connection to an adult family member. However, there were significant interactions present for intention to commit risky behavior, and connection to an adult non-family member. Those results are detailed below.

Intention to Commit Risky Behavior. Results indicated that there was a significant interaction between restorative services and offense history ($b = -.06$, $SE = .03$, $p < .05$) in predicting intention to commit risky behavior. Probing of these results indicated that among those with a previous offense, intention to commit risky behavior was lower among those who received restorative services than among those who did not. Among those without a previous offense, there was no difference in intention to commit risky behavior for those who did and did not receive restorative services.

Connection to an Adult Non-Family Member. Results indicated that there was a significant interaction between accountability services and offense history ($b = -.15$, $SE = .07$, $p < .05$) in predicting connection to an adult non-family member. Probing of these results indicated that among those with a previous offense, connection to an adult non-family member was lower for those who received accountability services than among those who did not. Among those without a previous offense, there was no difference in connection to an adult non-family member for those who did and did not receive accountability services.

Appendix B: Screening Tools Used

The tools used for substance use screening included the MAYSI-2 (16%), CRAFFT (11%), GAINSS (10%), Insight 2 Impact (8%), Audit (6%), and Other (5%). Other included biopsychosocial assessments, juvenile diversion assessments, internal need/risk assessments, YASI, and YLS/CMI.

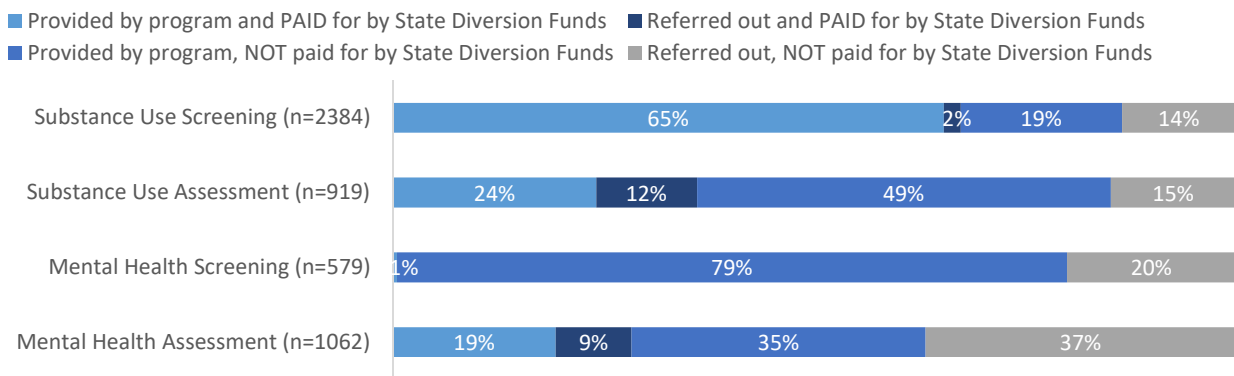
The tools used for mental health screening included the MAYSI-2 (25.5%), Insight 2 Impact (7.7%), PESQ (<1%), and Other (11%). Under 'Other' programs listed that they used biopsychosocial assessments, Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA), GAIN-SS, diversion assessment/tool, internal needs/risk assessments, YASI, URICA, YLS/CMI and juvenile diversion counseling program.

Appendix C: Services Provided

Data below indicate for the services provided by each program, who provided the services and how they were paid for (State Diversion Funds or other funding source). Eight programs also receive Marijuana Tax Cash Fund monies to support the identification of and addressing substance use needs – any service that was paid for by the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund was included in the ‘Paid by State Diversion Funds’ category.

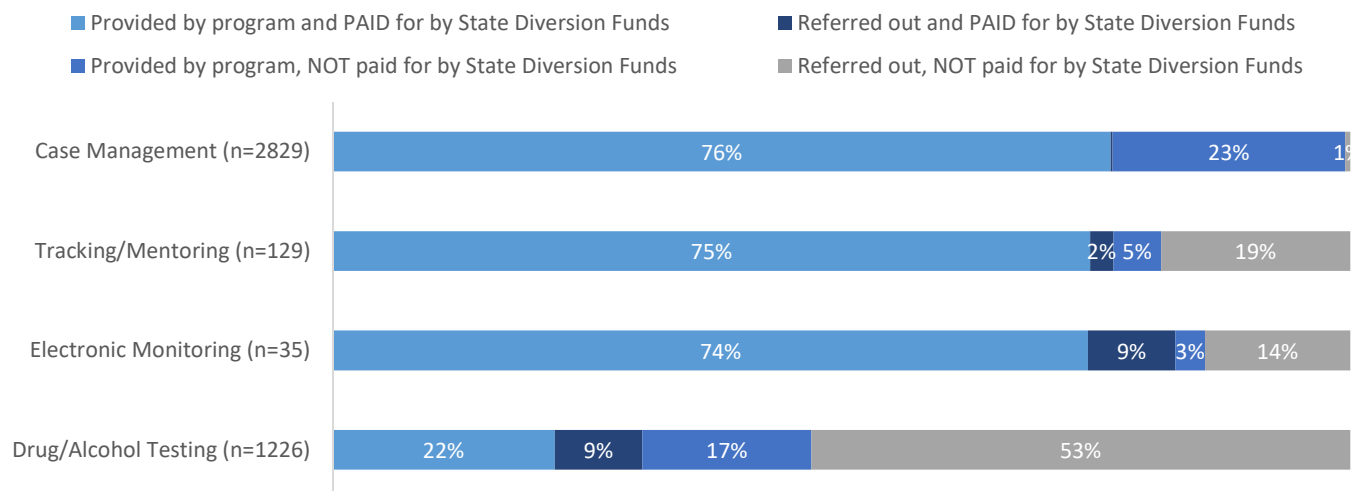
Screening for Mental Health and Substance Use

The sample size (n) for each service varies reflecting only those for whom data were available. While the vast majority of youth were screened for mental health and substance use, information about how it was provided (funding) and who provided it was unknown in many cases. Thus, sample sizes below reflect only those for whom data were available and do not indicate the exact number of youth who received a specific service.



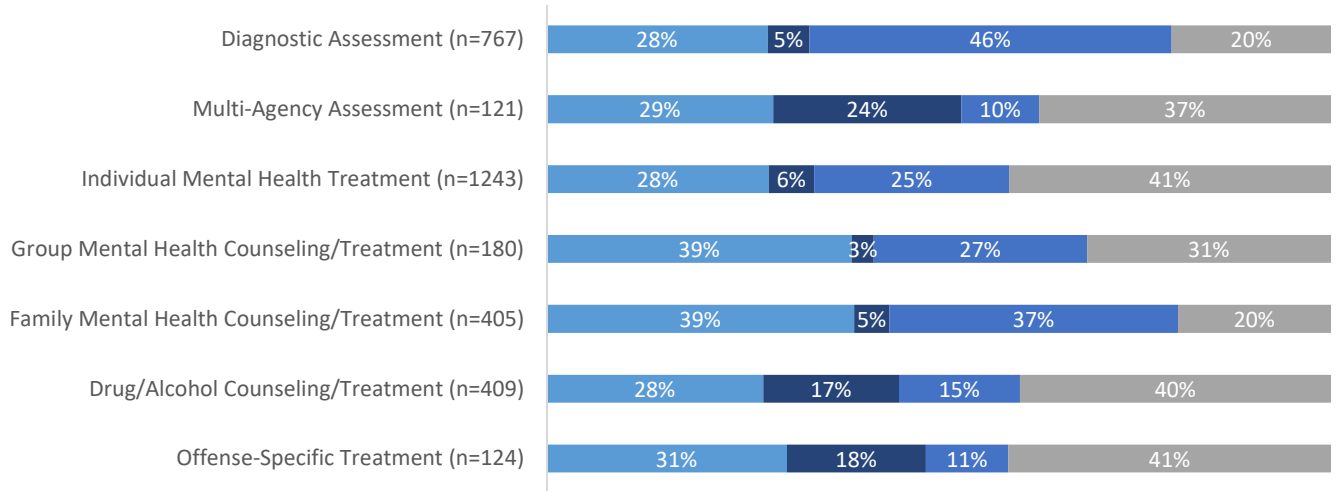
Supervision Services

Note that this includes Case Management in order to display who provided the service and who paid for the service. However, Case Management is not included in Supervision services in the body of the report.



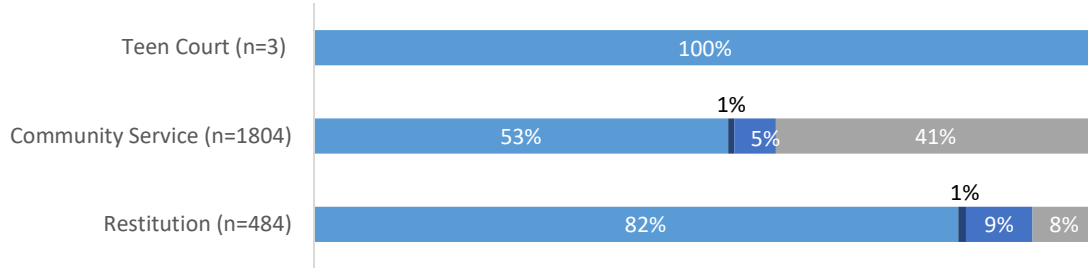
Treatment Services

- Provided by program and PAID for by State Diversion Funds
- Referred out and PAID for by State Diversion Funds
- Provided by program, NOT paid for by State Diversion Funds
- Referred out, NOT paid for by State Diversion Funds



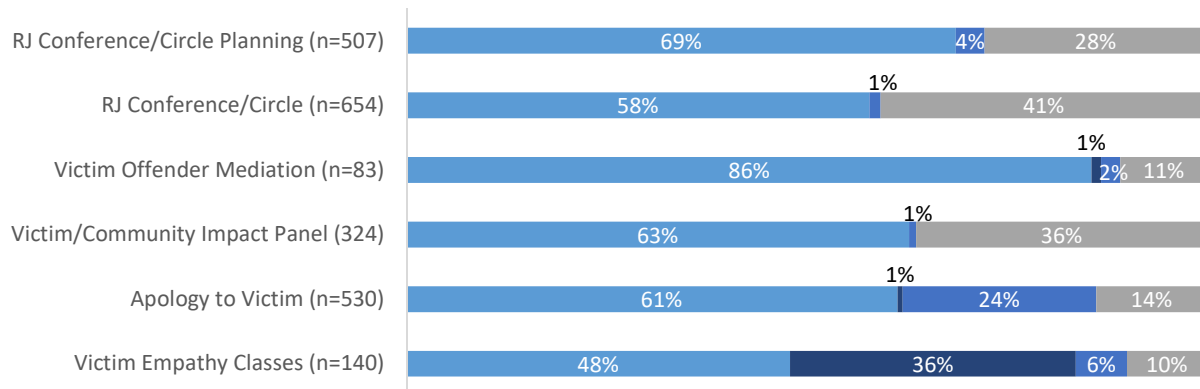
Accountability Services

■ Provided by program and PAID for by State Diversion Funds
 ■ Referred out and PAID for by State Diversion Funds
■ Provided by program, NOT paid for by State Diversion Funds
 ■ Referred out, NOT paid for by State Diversion Funds



Restorative Services

■ Provided by program and PAID for by State Diversion Funds
 ■ Referred out and PAID for by State Diversion Funds
■ Provided by program, NOT paid for by State Diversion Funds
 ■ Referred out, NOT paid for by State Diversion Funds



Competency Services

■ Provided by program and PAID for by State Diversion Funds
 ■ Referred out and PAID for by State Diversion Funds
■ Provided by program, NOT paid for by State Diversion Funds
 ■ Referred out, NOT paid for by State Diversion Funds

