

**Annual Report to the Governor
and
State Legislature**

December 2018

**By the Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention Council**

&

**Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance
Colorado Department of Public Safety**

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Message from the Director and Chair

As the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) and the Chair of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council, we are pleased to present the joint DCJ and JJDP 2018 Juvenile Justice Annual Report. This Annual Report is a requirement of federal juvenile justice funding received by the DCJ from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and summarizes the juvenile justice-related activities of DCJ's Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA) and the JJDP Council from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018.

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Joe Thome
Director, Division of Criminal Justice
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Will Hays
Chair, Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council

Mission Statements

Colorado's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJRPC) provides statewide leadership and advocacy to improve the juvenile justice system, prevent delinquency, and ensure equal justice and accountability for all youth while maximizing community safety.

The mission of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is to improve the public safety of the community, the quality of services to crime victims, and the effectiveness of services to offenders. We accomplish this by analyzing policy, conducting criminal justice research, managing programs, and administering grants.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Established in 1974 and most recently reauthorized by Congress on December 13, 2018 through H.R. 6964, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) embodies a partnership between the U.S. federal government and the states and territories to protect children and youth in the juvenile and criminal justice system, adequately address delinquent behaviors and improve community safety by preventing juvenile crime and delinquency.

In short, the JJDP provides for:

- A U.S. National juvenile justice planning and advisory system in all states, territories and the District of Columbia;
- Federal funding for delinquency prevention and improvements in state and local juvenile justice programs; and
- Operation of a federal agency—the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) - dedicated to training, technical assistance, model programs, and research and evaluation to support state and local efforts.

Under the JJDP, each state must establish a State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice (SAG), submit a Three-Year State Plan for carrying out the purposes of the Act, and implement the Act's Core Requirements/Protections at the state and local level.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's goals are to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system, by ensuring appropriate sanctions and services, due process, proper treatment and safe confinement for juveniles who are involved in the juvenile justice system.

In order to receive its full fiscal year allocation of Formula Grants program funds under the JJDP, a state must first demonstrate compliance with the DSO, jail removal, separation, and DMC core requirements. Compliance with the first three core requirements is demonstrated through data provided in the state's annual Compliance Monitoring Report. Compliance with the DMC Core Requirements is determined by information provided in the state's comprehensive Three-Year Plan and subsequent Three-Year Plan Updates.

The core requirements of the Act are:

- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenses (DSO)** Juveniles charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, or such non-offenders who are not charged with any offense and who are aliens or alleged to be dependent and neglected children, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities. Status offenses include, but are not limited to, truancy, runaways, curfew violations, or minors in possession of tobacco. A DSO violation occurs when a status offender has been "placed" in a secure detention or correctional facility. "Placed or placement" refers to what has occurred: 1. When a juvenile charged with a status offense, a) is detained or confined in a secure correctional or detention facility for juveniles for 24 hours or more before an initial court appearance, for 24 hours or more following an initial court appearance, or for 24 hours or more for investigative purposes or

identification; or b) is detained or confined in a secure correctional or detention facility for adults, or 2) when a juvenile who is not charged with any offense, and who is an alien or alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, is detained or confined in a secure correctional or detention facility for juveniles or adults. Three statutory exceptions include: 1) juveniles held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles, 2) Youth in Possession of a Handgun, or 3) a Valid Court Order exception.

- **Sight and Sound Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates (Separation)** during the temporary period that a juvenile may be detained or confined in an institution, no sight or sound contact between the juvenile and adult inmates or trustees is permitted. “Detained or confined” means to hold, keep, or restrain such that he is not free to leave, except that a juvenile held by law enforcement solely for the purpose of returning him to his parents or guardian or pending his transfer to the custody of a child welfare or social service agency is not detained or confined within the meaning of this definition. In the most recent 2018 reauthorization, it has been mandated that no later than 3 years after the date of enactment, states are required to ensure sight and sound separation and jail removal for youth awaiting trial as adults. This protection previously applied only to youth being held on juvenile court charges. An exception continues to exist for cases where a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice.
- **Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)** Juveniles accused of committing a delinquent act may be held in temporary custody, not to exceed 6 hours, at an adult jail or lockup only for the purposes of processing, awaiting transfer, or in conjunction with a court appearance. Reports from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention show that juveniles held with adults for any period of time can easily be victimized, may be easily overwhelmed by a lock-up and may become suicidal; adult facilities have neither the staff, programs nor training to best manage juveniles; and, jail or secure lockup do not provide a deterrent.
- **Racial and Ethnic Disparities** Prior to the most recent reauthorization, states were mandated to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) which is, with the passage of H.R. 6964, now referred to as a requirement to focus on Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). Similar to the previous DMC requirements, the new requirement (RED) directs states to collect and analyze data on racial and ethnic disparities, determine which points create RED, and establish a plan to address RED.

THE COLORADO JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COUNCIL

The Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council serves as the state advisory group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDA) of 2002. Colorado has actively participated in the JJDA since 1984. Through early comprehensive efforts, the JJDP Council and Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ), which is the designated state agency to support the JJDP Council and its work, have brought the state into compliance with the four core requirements of the Act: the removal of status offenders and non-offenders from secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups, continued monitoring for compliance with these requirements, and development and implementation of a comprehensive plan to address the disproportionate representation of minority youth at all decision points of the juvenile justice system, including those confined in secure facilities.

Through its membership, which represents the broad scope of the juvenile justice system including government, community-based organizations, schools, and youth, Colorado's JJDP Council provides statewide leadership and advocacy to improve the juvenile justice system, prevent delinquency, and ensure equal justice and accountability for all youth while maximizing community safety. It is committed to supporting state and local governments, community-based organizations, and residents of Colorado in their delinquency prevention and intervention efforts. The Council's role is advisory including recommending policy and practices and bringing attention to issues that are surfacing or may have been overlooked in the field which must be addressed in order to effectuate a comprehensive, fair, just and equitable juvenile justice system which includes both delinquency prevention and intervention.

The Council builds its guidance on a foundation of professional, ethical, and scientific knowledge. It holds Council discussions, reviews research literature, and sponsors projects that guide its work. These projects inform its efforts to bring attention to key issues and for direction on delinquency prevention and intervention policy and best practices.

One of the responsibilities of the JJDP Council in conjunction with the DCJ is to regularly undertake an analysis of the "state of the state" of delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis serves as the basis for the development of a three-year comprehensive state plan for the improvement of the juvenile justice system and prevention of juvenile delinquency as required by the JJDA. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate, develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate state and local efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth through addressing pressing issues, gaps in services, and funding reductions that threaten the progress that has been made in the areas of delinquency prevention and intervention. Collaboration and coordination with other state and local juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts are keys to this plan. The flexibility of the funds allocated under the plan and the technical assistance available to the state through the plan, enable the JJDP Council and DCJ to address the gaps identified through input from the many players in the system including rural communities and the Native American tribal communities.

Colorado's JJDP Council's intended efforts to improve the juvenile justice system are not only influenced by the professional and personal experiences of its members. The Council also carefully reviews data from child and youth serving systems (from prevention through juvenile justice system aftercare), and solicits input from the larger child, youth and family serving community at both state and local levels. The Council

firmly believes that the state can improve the quality of life and long-term successes of children and youth in Colorado through early identification of, and appropriate and timely responses to, concerns such as behavior issues and lack of engagement and success in school. Identification of appropriate responses cannot occur in a vacuum, as no single system can be responsible for the myriad issues faced by our children, youth and families. Efforts will only be successful when the entire community works together to provide the resources and services that children and families need. Therefore, local community involvement in this system improvement effort is critical. Often it is local governmental and non-governmental systems that provide direct services to children, youth and families and best know them; their needs, and specific barriers for access to resources. Because the Council is truly committed to system change, it recognizes that it must develop partnerships with these systems to identify sustainable solutions. The Council intends to engage state and local partners to collaboratively identify issues and develop recommendations for improvement.

The full 2018-2020 juvenile justice and delinquency prevention three-year plan is available at: https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/oajja/OAJJA_Board_Council/CO2018TitleIIApplicationNarrative.pdf. The Plan includes full descriptions of its priorities including goals, objectives and activities planned in the following Purpose Areas:

Disproportionate Minority Contact/Minority Overrepresentation

Appropriate Holding of Juveniles through Comprehensive Compliance Monitoring

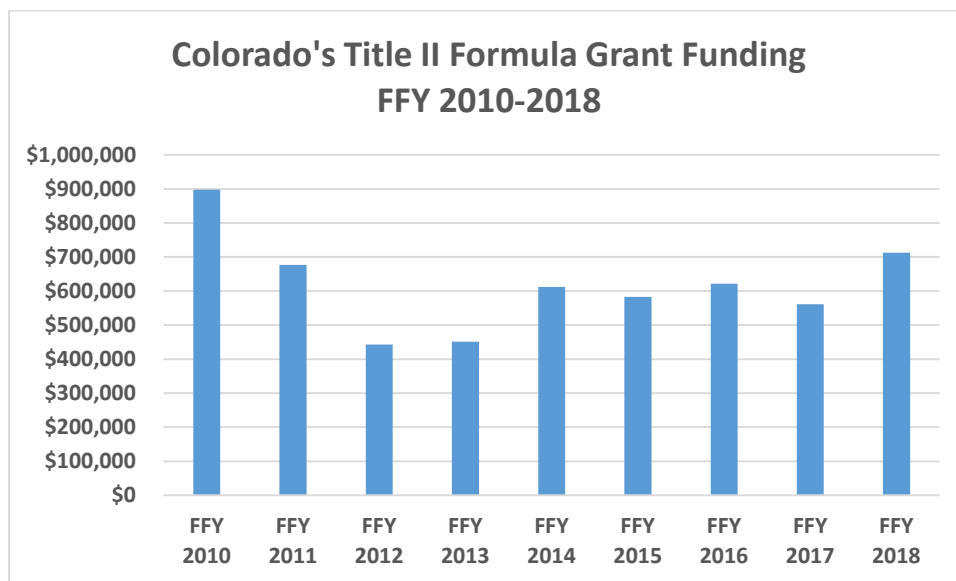
Native American Programming

Juvenile Justice System Improvement

FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDING

Since 2013, there has been only one major source of federal funding for addressing juvenile justice, the **Formula Grants Program (Title II)**, now called the Charles Grassley Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. This program provides funds directly to states, territories and the District of Columbia to help them implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of jurisdictional needs. Formula Grant funds can be used to fund programs to help states remain in compliance with the core requirements (Sight and Sound Separation, Jail Removal, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Disproportionate Minority Contact), Native American issues, a variety of prevention programs, planning and administration, and the State Advisory Group allocation. With the 2018 Reauthorization of the JJD Act, there is also a new focus on data-driven evidence-based or promising prevention programs.

Colorado's Formula (Title II) Allocation								
FFY 2010-2018								
FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018
\$898,000	\$676,688	\$442,589	\$450,867	\$612,250	\$582,443	\$621,069	\$561,377	\$712,959



Included in the JJD Act Reauthorization of 2018 is the creation of Youth PROMISE grants under the federal Title V program to be used by local policy boards to fund delinquency prevention programs, including but not limited to: alcohol and substance abuse prevention or treatment services; tutoring and remedial education, especially in reading and mathematics; child and adolescent health and mental health services; and, leadership and youth development activities. It is unknown if the funding will flow through the Division of Criminal Justice or will be awarded directly by OJJDP to local governments.

Pursuant to the Colorado Children’s Code [(19-1-103(44) C.R.S.], the goal of Juvenile Diversion is to prevent further involvement of the youth in the formal legal system. Diversion of a juvenile or child may take place either at the pre-filing level as an alternative to filing of a petition; at the post adjudication level as an adjunct to probation services following an adjudicatory hearing; or a disposition as a part of sentencing. Juvenile diversion programs concentrate on holding the youth accountable for their behavior while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior. Programs of this type provide local communities alternatives for holding youth accountable for their behavior, can help change the way youth think about their behavior, ensure that youth take responsibility for their actions, and ensure that victims and communities feel safe and restored.

A total of \$1.2 million in state general funds is allocated annually to the Division of Criminal Justice’s Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA) to award these funds to local Diversion programs. An annual application process is held. The first year is competitive; applications are solicited and a subcommittee of OAJJA’s JJDP Council reviews and makes funding recommendations. The next 2 years are not competitive but applicants are to address what they have accomplished and challenges they are experiencing. These years 2 and 3 applications are also reviewed by a JJDP Council subcommittee before funding. We repeat this process every three years.

In SFY 17/18, a total of 18 programs were funded across the state. Seven programs are located within District Attorneys’ Offices, 3 are county-based programs, 1 is a municipal program and 7 are community-based programs. Applicants outside of the District Attorneys’ offices are required to submit with their applications an MOU with their District Attorneys.

Two years ago, the General Assembly also approved \$360,000 in Marijuana Tax funding for Diversion for local programs. The purpose of this funding is to increase access to substance use screening, assessment and treatment services for youth receiving juvenile diversion programming. Applications are submitted at the same time as their Juvenile Diversion applications. Only OAJJA funded Juvenile Diversion programs are eligible to apply for these funds. In SFY 17/18, a total of 7 programs received Marijuana Tax funding in addition to the Juvenile Diversion funding. Funds are used for:

- Screening, assessment, and treatment for marijuana and general substance abuse needs;
- Addressing the practical barriers to treatment;
- Providing incentives to encourage abstinence from substances;
- Obtaining training for program staff; and
- Providing services to caregivers as it relates to substance use and abuse.
- Travel for training and technical assistance, and to bring programs together on specific topics relevant to this program.

There are several other Juvenile Diversion programs in other locations (1st JD which is largely Jefferson County and 4th JD which is largely Colorado Springs/El Paso County) that do not request the state diversion funds. These programs are totally self-funded at the local level.

At the time of the writing of this report, Juvenile Diversion, among other topics, is the focus of juvenile justice system improvement discussions being held by the Improving Outcomes for Youth (IOY) Task Force established by Governor Hickenlooper and facilitated by the Council of State Government (CSG)

<http://csgjusticecenter.org>). Four members of the JJDP Council (Stacie Colling, Rebecca Gleason, Will Hays and Bill Kilpatrick) and the Juvenile Justice Specialist for Colorado (a designation by OJJDP), Meg Williams, were appointed by the Governor to the IOY Task Force. If the CSG and the IOY Task Force recommendations regarding juvenile diversion are successful, it could result in additional funding so that all 22 judicial districts would have juvenile diversion programming, a risk assessment would be used uniformly across the state to identify youth who could benefit from diversion, blanket exceptions for who could receive diversion would be limited, and juvenile diversion data would be uniformly collected across the state allowing for an improved evaluation of diversion services and outcomes.

JJDP COUNCIL PRIORITY AREAS/ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OVER REPRESENTATION OF MINORITY YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

GOAL: Prevention of delinquency by addressing contributing factors that may lead minority youth to enter the juvenile justice system.

Colorado has been addressing minority over-representation (also called disproportionate minority contact or DMC) for the last two decades. Although local judicial districts have had achievements, at the state level minority over-representation still exists at many of the juvenile justice decision-points (arrest, detention, commitment). The JJDP Council continues to advocate for youth and families of color by monitoring legislation that may affect them inequitably and championing equal access to services by all youth. They also continue funding assessment studies in local jurisdictions to determine the multiple contributing factors of over representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Additionally, this year the JJDP Council set-aside funds to support system improvement projects that are identified as a viable intervention strategy based on the information from the assessment studies.

The JJDP Council continues to support a DMC coordinator who takes a three-prong approach in helping Colorado remain in compliance with the DMC Core Requirement (Since the addition of the DMC Core Requirement, Colorado has always been found in compliance). First, as a requirement for receipt of federal Formula (Title II) funding, the state is required to “address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.” Colorado’s DMC Coordinator serves as the liaison for DMC to OJJDP which includes participating in all DMC Coordinator calls and required webinars coordinated by OJJDP. Duties as the technical expert and liaison include writing and updating the state’s DMC Plan and Program Description annually to remain in compliance as well as updating and entering the state’s Relative Rate Index or RRI data into the OJJDP website, also a compliance requirement. In addition to the required data collection the coordinator looks at the data to identify changes in DMC from year to year and compare multiple years of data to identify trends early on and bring them to the attention of the JJDP Council, the Coalition for Minority Youth Equity (CMYE) and the systems involved to address issues as early as possible.

Second, to support state level activities, the DMC Coordinator provides staffing to the Colorado Coalition for Minority Youth Equity (CMYE). Training for new and potential CMYE members is conducted annually. Funding also supports the logistical costs of three CMYE Meetings and supports communities outside of Denver to travel and participate in CMYE meetings. The other primary focus is on improving the DMC data collection and use of DMC data in Colorado by looking at data usability and accessibility by local jurisdictions. This is accomplished by developing a user friendly document for each Judicial District to represent their RRI matrix data.

Third, heavy emphasis in the state DMC Plan is on supporting community level activities, the DMC coordinator, as the state’s DMC technical expert, provides training and technical assistance to agencies and communities to assist them in understanding the problem and assist them in developing a plan to address their local DMC issues. The plan includes the use of the identification data to determine where DMC exists within the community then selecting one of those areas to focus the assessment study utilized to gather and look at more data that may point to reasons for the inequitable representation of youth of

color at that decision point. Once the assessment is completed the community develops and intervention plan that is closely tied to what the assessment indicated. It is important that various stakeholders within the community are involved in the development of the intervention plan and strategies. It is then important that the community continues to review data and evaluate and monitor the success of the implementation plan.

The FY16-17 data, provided in the tables below utilize the Relative Rate index (RRI) to determine if youth of color are overrepresented and at which juvenile justice decision points (rates over 1 indicate over representation). The plan for 2018 utilizing the data from FY16-17, indicate the same areas of concern (arrest and detention) for the African-American youth population as in previous years and should remain the state’s focus. For Latino youth, the data again indicate that the focus on detention and commitment should continue. In addition, through work with local jurisdictions, missing ethnicity data from some law enforcement districts has been identified as effecting the accuracy of the arrest data for Latino youth. The state remains committed to finding opportunities to advocate for the correct identification of ethnicity in law enforcement records to get a better sense of what is occurring at the arrest decision point.

Statewide Relative Rate Index (RRI)* African-American/Black Youth						
Decision Points	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17
Arrest	3.31	3.39	4.10	4.20	4.22	3.86
Pre Adjudicated Detention	1.31	1.84	1.64	1.37	1.77	1.81
*District Filings	.72	*.78	*.67	*.65	*.72	*.50
*District Adjudication	**1.20	1.11	*1.21	*1.27	*1.08	*1.29
Probation Supervision	*.07	*.92	*.95	*.72	*.92	*.87
Commitment NYC	*1.95	*2.42	*3.17			
Commitment to NYC calculated using arrest as the base instead of adjudications				1.81	1.30	1.30

Statewide Relative Rate Index (RRI)* Hispanic/Latino Youth						
Decision Points	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY15-16	FY 16-17
Arrest	1.10	1.04	1.12	1.21	1.10	1.01
Pre Adjudicated Detention	1.72	1.91	1.87	1.45	2.17	2.17
*District Filing	*.47	*.41	*.32	*.25	*.23	*.22
*District Adjudication	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	*1.32
Probation Supervision	*1.04	*1.38	*1.31	*1.14	*1.36	*1.17
Commitment NYC	*3.68	*4.27	*6.10			
Commitment to NYC calculated using arrest as the base instead of adjudications				2.03	2.14	2.14

*Judicial race data often does not distinguish between race and ethnicity (particularly “White” and “Latino”). As a result, the ability to accurately interpret this data is limited. This limitation also results in skewed RRIs for commitment. The numbers in blue were not statistically significant and cannot be used to analyze or make assumptions about the RRI at that decision point. Arrest data was extracted from NIBRS data provided by the Colorado Bureau of Investigations, data included race and ethnicity as reported by law enforcement agencies.

What Has Been Accomplished?

The first annual DMC Statewide Stakeholder meeting was held August 2016. There were many systems represented and in addition the representation was from higher level managers or directors who could make changes within their systems. The systems represented were Office of Family, Youth and Children; Child Welfare; Education; Colorado Bureau of Investigation (arrest data); Division of Youth Corrections (detention and commitment); Judges (adjudication and commitment); and the Probation Services Division. In addition, members of the state DMC Committee (CMYE) and representatives from more specific parts of the system such as Division of Youth Corrections, Case Managers and the Juvenile PREA Coordinator were in attendance. The second annual meeting was held August 2017, this annual meeting allows state and local juvenile justice system partners to get an update on overall progress in addressing DMC but also to share their efforts to address DMC over the prior year.

Through a partnership between the Department of Education and the Department of Public Safety along with some law enforcement and community partners a curriculum School-Justice Partnership, was developed for school administrators and school resource officers to provide them with a full-day curriculum taking them through the history of school discipline and the link to the juvenile justice system. Data is presented on both the over representation of students of color in school discipline as well as school referrals to law enforcement. The curriculum also emphasizes the connection between school discipline and referrals to law enforcement. To date about 100 people have been trained within 6 school districts. The training team heard back about one of the schools that was represented at the training. Prairie View previously had a zero tolerance for fights and other incidents. After the training the administration and school resource officer started working together and to utilize mediation in some situations. The first semester of the 17-18 school year there were 78 fights. After the change was made there were 4 fights, second semester. These are the type of changes the training team is aiming to inspire. This coming year the goal is to train two more, larger school districts.

The JJDP Council also supported efforts to improve youth/police relationships by sponsoring a three-day certification program for an evidence-based curriculum from Connecticut, "Effective Police Interactions with Youth". It took three-days to train approximately 25 officers from Denver, Aurora and Golden Police Departments on how to train fellow officers in what is actually a 5-hour training. The 5-hour training is skill focused and includes modules on adolescent development, Disproportionate Minority Contact, and de-escalation techniques. The Denver Police Department has been widely training officers within their department for three-years through a partnership with the Denver Office of the Independent Monitor. Now that the state has greater capacity (additional certified trainers) the goal is to encourage additional law enforcement agencies across the state to utilize the 5-hour training within their law enforcement departments.

APPROPRIATE HOLDING OF JUVENILES THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE COMPLIANCE MONITORING

GOAL: Maintain compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates and the Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups.

Colorado has emphasized and supported compliance monitoring since 1987. In 1988, a system improvement component was added to the compliance monitoring job responsibilities to enhance the effort of reaching and maintaining compliance by providing education, training, technical assistance and on-site support to law enforcement and juvenile justice system personnel. Legislation regarding the holding of juveniles in compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act was passed during Colorado's 2006 legislative session. This has been of great assistance in maintaining compliance and continues to be supported through the system improvement efforts of the compliance monitor.

What Has Been Accomplished?

Colorado has seen tremendous progress since passage of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act and Colorado's commitment to the appropriate holding of juveniles. For many years, Colorado has enjoyed a very robust compliance monitoring process which is informed by data provided by any and all Colorado institutions (police, sheriff, Division of Youth Services, court-holding, etc.) that could possibly hold juveniles securely. System improvements for our data collection process began this year and will result in more efficient gathering of data and improved data reporting abilities. Again in 2016 and 2017, Colorado was determined to be in full compliance with the three core requirements related to compliance monitoring by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Core Requirement: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO). Pursuant to the JJDP Act at 42 U.S.C. 5633, the state must develop a plan that provides that juveniles who commit status offenses and juveniles who are not charged with any criminal offense will not be placed in secure detention or secure correctional facilities except as allowed under the exceptions set forth in the JJDP Act at 42 U.S.C. 5633 (a)(11)(A). There are three ways that Colorado can have violations of this core requirement: 1) accused status offenders held over 24 hours in juvenile detention centers, 2) adjudicated status offenders in juvenile detention centers, and 3) accused and adjudicated status offenders held for any period of time in jails or lockup. There are 9 juvenile detention centers in Colorado and 2 additional youth correctional centers that are strictly for committed youth. Of those, 10 are owned by the state and 1 is owned by a county (Boulder). In 2017 there were 9 youth held in violation of the "24-hour reporting exception." These types of violations are primarily caused when juveniles are placed in detention pending an initial court appearance and/or due to scheduling conflicts. If the initial court appearance for the detained juvenile is not held within 24 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) of the juvenile being brought to the detention facility, and/or if the juvenile is not released within 24 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) immediately following the initial court appearance, these would constitute DSO violations. DCJ has specifically addressed DSO violations in detention centers since 2006. After several years of continued high use of detention for truants by courts, this issue became a dedicated focus of the Juvenile Justice Specialist. A meeting was held with the Colorado Supreme Court Justice to discuss the dangers of detention for the truant population and the initial findings of a study being conducted in Colorado on the impact of use of detention for truants was shared (<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dcj/node/192551>). The Supreme Court Justice was also instrumental in addressing truancy court processes and use of detention with all 22 District Court Chief Judges due to passage of SB 15-184 which mandated the Chief

Judges convene a meeting of community stakeholder to create a local policy for addressing truancy cases that seeks alternatives to the use of detention as a sanction for truancy. In the past two years, the number of institutionalized status offenders, primarily truants, dropped significantly which we believe is due to the efforts described above.

With the passage of H.R. 6964, youth who are found in violation of a valid court order may be held in detention, for no longer than seven days, if the court finds that such detention is necessary and enters an order containing the following: 1) identifies the valid court order that has been violated; 2) specifies the factual basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the status offender has violated such order; 3) includes findings of fact to support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available to placing the status offender in such a facility, with due consideration to the best interest of the juvenile; 4) specifies the length of time, not to exceed seven days, that the status offender may remain in a secure detention facility or correctional facility, and includes a plan for the status offender's release from such facility. Such an order may not be renewed. While the enactment of that legislation will impact a lot of juveniles across the country, Colorado recognized the need to limit detention for these non-delinquent offenders earlier than the federal legislation and continued to move toward more stringent policy in the last session. Colorado House Bill 18-1156 states that if the court finds that a child or youth has refused to comply with the plan developed as a result of his or her violation of a Valid Court Order for Truancy, the court may impose on the child or youth, as a sanction for contempt of court, a sentence to a juvenile detention facility for no more than 48 hours. This bill reduced the potential sentence time from previous Colorado legislation from 5 days to 48 hours.

The numbers of accused and adjudicated status offenders held in adult jails and lockups was 28 in 2017, up from nine in the prior year. Courts issue warrants on juveniles for Failure to Appear (FTA) in court or Failure to Comply (FTC) with court orders most often related to a truancy violation. The result of issuing a warrant is that subsequent law enforcement contact will result in the juvenile's arrest and subsequent detention to await a court appearance. To ensure compliance with this requirement, DCJ trains law enforcement and secure juvenile detention center staff, during on-site visits and through email correspondence, on how to best handle status offenders and non-offenders that may be brought into their facilities.

Core Requirement: Sight and Sound Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates. Pursuant to the JJDP Act at 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(12), the state must develop a plan that provides that youth alleged or found to be delinquent, youth who are alleged to or have committed a status offense, and youth not committing any offenses who are alleged to be dependent, neglected, or abused, shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have contact with an adult inmate defined as an individual who has reached the age of full criminal responsibility under applicable state law and has been arrested and is in custody for or awaiting trial on a criminal charge, or is convicted of a criminal offense. Sight contact is defined as clear visual contact between adult inmates and juveniles within close proximity to each other, and sound contact is defined as direct oral communication between adult inmates and juveniles. Due to ongoing changes to police and sheriff facilities, DCJ remains ever-vigilant on ensuring that juvenile and adult secure holding areas remain separated.

Colorado had zero violations under this Core Requirement in 2017(and for many years).

Core Requirement: Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups. Pursuant to the JJDP Act 42 U.S.C. 5633(a)(13), the state must develop a plan that provides that (with limited exceptions) no juvenile shall

be detained or confined in any adult jail or lockup. The primary exception to this is the 6 hour hold allowance. The JJDP Act allows for those juveniles accused of committing delinquent offenses to be detained in an adult jail or lockup for up to a total of 6 hours for processing, awaiting transfer, or during which period they make a court appearance. Note that this exception does not apply to status offenders or adjudicated juveniles. DCJ actively works with law enforcement by recommending they provide non-secure waiting areas for juveniles within their facilities, and by encouraging the development of policies that state that they will not hold juveniles securely within the walls of their facilities.

Colorado has been in compliance with Jail Removal since 1993 and continues to be in compliance with a rate of 3.96 in 2017 with 50 violations. Colorado will continue to enforce the Jail Removal requirement to ensure that we continue to meet compliance standards. In FY2018, DCJ will be reviewing Secure Juvenile Holding Logs on a quarterly basis so that it can provide more timely technical assistance when Jail Removal violations are discovered.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMMING

GOAL: To support juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programming with the American Indian Tribes and expand our support to the non- reservation based Native American population in Colorado.

The Division of Criminal Justice and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council have enjoyed great relationships with both the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes located in the Four Corners (Southwest) area of the state. Several years ago a subcommittee of the JJDP Council met with representatives from both tribes in the Four Corners area and re-established their working relationship. Former Council member Ernest House Jr. is a member of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and is the former Executive Secretary for the Colorado Commission on Indian Affairs has been instrumental in this endeavor. The Juvenile Justice Specialist (Meg Williams) also attended a meeting of the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs in March of 2013 to continue the discussions about how the Council might assist the Tribes in meeting some of their identified needs for justice-involved youth. A subgroup of JJDP Council members met again with representatives from the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe in August of 2015 to encourage them to access the funds that have been set aside for their needs annually but not been accessed since 2009.

What Has Been Accomplished?

The Council has historically offered federal Title II/Formula Grant funds in excess of the required pass-through amount to both Tribes. Most recently, the Southern Ute Tribe has been using these funds to continue the Youth and Family Equine Project which supports the Dialectical Behavioral Therapy model of treatment with youth including their family members in learning the same set of principles of mindfulness, emotional regulation, toleration of distress, and non-violent interpersonal relationships. Use of family equine therapy with imbedded DBT lessons enables youth and their families to experientially learn these skills in a culturally significant way. DCJ has been conducting outreach with the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe but no applications have been submitted for funding since 2009. DCJ and the JJDP Council will continue this outreach. In lieu of Ute Mountain Ute Tribe accessing the set aside funds, these funds will be used within the Denver community for programming for non-reservation based Native American children, youth and families.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

While Colorado has a variety of agencies and initiatives at both the state and local level working to support the needs of youth and families, it faces a number of challenges that impede system functioning. First, there is a need for enhanced coordination among youth-serving agencies and community partners. Currently, despite efforts to do otherwise, systems continue to operate in silos, less than effective means to coordinate and pool and leverage their resources to meet youth and family needs. Partners need to develop strong relationships and a shared vision, mission, and goals to guide their work. Second, there is a need for increased focus on preventing justice system involvement as well as utilizing approaches that are youth-centered, focused on problem-solving to promote positive behavior change through personal development, avoids criminalizing youth and is trauma-informed. Too often, the systems react too late, and youth become unnecessarily involved or more deeply involved in the justice system than would have occurred had interventions or services needs been identified and provided earlier. Finally, there is a need for services and supports that are evidence-based and supported by data to suggest that they lead to positive outcomes for the target population. Sustainable solutions to these challenges will require system change, including modifying policies and practices as well as increasing the capacity of system actors.

To address these challenges, the JJDP Council aims to advance four overarching themes: improve the strength and quality of partnerships; develop high quality products to advance the field; advance systemic change; and leverage resources. The Council has a direct role in identifying administrative, legislative or policy opportunities as well as opportunities to leverage resources to support its mission. Over the next three years the Council will:

1. Develop a set of state and local policy recommendations to prevent delinquency and ensure equal justice and accountability while maximizing community safety;
2. Identify areas of opportunity to further leverage partnerships and deepen strategic relationships; and
3. Identify internal and external resources that can be obtained to support the Council's goals and strategies.

LOW RISK/HIGH NEEDS COMMITTEE

GOAL: Improve outcomes for all families involved in juvenile justice by preventing low risk-high needs (LRHN) children and youth from unnecessarily entering the juvenile justice system or penetrating deeper into the system through partnerships with schools or school districts and implementation of Restorative Justice (RJ) principles and practices into school districts' discipline policies and practices.

This committee has been addressing the needs of juveniles who may not have high criminogenic tendencies except for their high needs in the areas such as trauma, mental health or substance abuse. It is believed that these undiagnosed, unmet or underserved needs in these areas significantly contribute to their eventual progression into and through the juvenile justice system. Given the large scale systemic changes necessary to address the needs of LRHN youth, the Committee prioritized altering practices related to truancy; practice changes were examined in four pilot sites. In 2016, the Committee focused on identifying systems-level lessons from the pilot sites that could be translated across the juvenile justice

system. In addition, technical assistance was provided by the Vera Institute in Jefferson County/1st Judicial District.

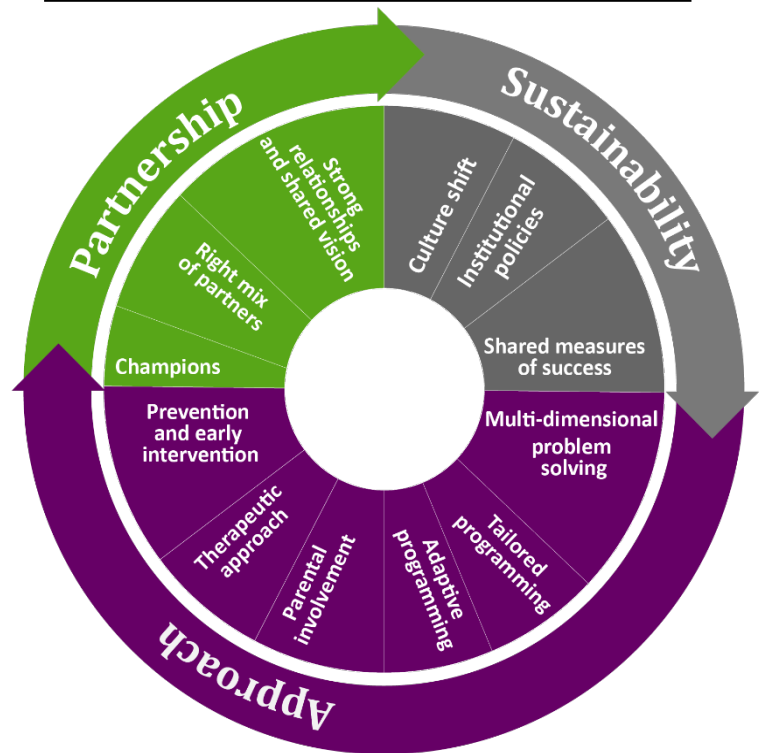
What Has Been Accomplished?

During the last three-year plan cycle (2015-2017) the Low Risk/High Needs committee supported several accomplishments: using federal Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and Title II funds to support one truancy prevention program in La Plata County and three truancy problem-solving courts in the 1st, 16th, and 18th Judicial Districts; and partnering with an external evaluation firm to examine pilot program accomplishments as well as supports or challenges posed by core pilot partners in the judicial, education, and community systems; and conducting an examination of the essential elements needed for sustaining or expanding truancy reduction efforts in Colorado. Much was learned through these activities,

including the development of a collaborative Framework to Improve School Attendance in Colorado. The framework outlines the importance of cultivating diverse partners with strong relationships; using an adaptive, tailored, multi-dimensional therapeutic approach that involves parents; and formalizing efforts by establishing shared measures of success, supporting a culture shift, and developing institutional policies.

In the next three-year plan, there will be a shift to more specifically address early prevention in education; shifting the paradigm from “truancy prevention” to “supporting educational attainment” by implementing strategies to help all youth remain engaged in school, to identify individuals with attendance problems much earlier, and to intervene before chronic absenteeism becomes an issue. The work of the committee will build, in large part, from the successes and lessons learned of the La Plata truancy prevention pilot, a community-based collaborative response that focused on addressing students’ underlying barriers to school attendance. The committee is aiming to create formalized structures that can support prevention. The committee will focus on changing systems to address individual needs, for example; developing local multi-disciplinary teams/community navigators to link youth and families to community resources, as well as changing the broader school system dynamic, such as, identifying opportunities to improve school climate through restorative justice. Because there has been limited work in this area, the committee will need to focus first on identifying and cultivating state and local champions and building awareness about the need for a multidisciplinary, prevention-focused approach.

Framework to Improve School Attendance



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

GOAL: Improve outcomes for all families involved in juvenile justice by: promoting the efficient and consistent professional development of all relevant agencies, organizations and partners (“system actors”), including judges, attorneys and direct service workers, and addressing the training needs of system actors by establishing core practices and core competencies for juvenile justice professionals.

The Professional Development (PD) committee was first established in 2011 to implement work initiated by Denver’s Crime Prevention and Control Commission but was refined through and officially supported by the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) and the JJDP Council to provide consistent cross-systems training to youth-serving personnel. The work was grounded in the fact that, although many agencies in Colorado provide training to youth-serving professionals, the trainings are not centralized in a way that fosters cross-system learning. Importantly, the work of the Committee is rooted in the need for a shared vision, goals, and strategies to realize the vision. The Council and Committee believe that fostering commitment to a shared vision will help prevent missed opportunities for collaboration between the justice, education, and child welfare systems. The known overlap of child welfare and juvenile justice-involved youth itself underscores the need for improvement in systems’ abilities to work collaboratively and to collaborate successfully requires a basic but thorough understanding of the needs of these youth, and the roles and responsibilities of each system in addressing needs and risks.

What Has Been Accomplished?

During the last three-year plan cycle the PD committee supported several accomplishments, including: (1) finalizing a set of statewide juvenile professional development practices (core competencies); and (2) developing and piloting an interactive, collaborative training model. In order to foster systems-level change, the committee recognized the need to identify and address any barriers that would prevent the application of training content. Grounded in this perspective, the PD committee harnessed the knowledge and expertise of child welfare to identify a training mechanism that facilitates its system-level change goals: the ECHO training model.

The ECHO model, as the PD Committee is developing it, brings together thought leaders in the juvenile justice system with a cohort of juvenile-serving professionals who work together in the same geographic area (judges, probation officers, child welfare workers, attorneys, representatives from community organizations) into a virtual learning community. Delivered over six weeks, ECHO uses a case-based curriculum to facilitate dialogue among the learners. Describing diverse perspectives and differing system goals that may conflict with each other, and identifying opportunities for collaboration across sectors, are critical components of the training.

After securing agreement about the Core Competencies needed for any juvenile justice professional, the Child Welfare Training Academy offered the use of their Training Academy. The pilot training using an ECHO Model was held with mixed results and this work is now being paired with the Colorado Trauma Informed System of Care Collaborative within the Department of Human Services which has used the model with more success and includes the same partnerships as were involved in this work.

Overarching Approach to All Trainings

Integrating Cultural Responsivity and a Positive Youth Development Approach

Increasing the ability of juvenile justice professionals to understand adolescent development, including the differences in languages, values, codes of behavior, customs, beliefs, knowledge, symbols, myths and stories; the influence that institutions have on shaping the development of youth; how to effectively integrate a positive youth development approach into programming and practice such as engaging diverse youth in decision-making and utilizing a dual strategy of risk reduction and the promotion of strengths; as well as creating and maintaining healthy interactions with youth and their families.

Adolescent and Brain Development: Adolescent developmental tasks, youth brain development and behavior/decisions.

Effective Case Management: Screening, assessment, effective report writing, case planning and referral, and risk, need, and responsivity. This should include the use of strengths-based language and engaging youth as partners in creating and on-going maintenance.

Consent, Release of Information, HIPAA, FERPA, 42CFR and Confidentiality: Privacy and confidentiality rights of youth, what and how data information can be shared across agencies.

Effective Communication Strategies: Appropriate, respectful strategies to ensure effective communication between providers, justice-involved youth, and victims and victims' families.

Family Engagement: Best practices for involving parents and families in the juvenile justice process.

Behavioral Health:

- *Trauma-informed response and/or care:* Best practices for providers in trauma-informed services; an understanding of the high prevalence of traumatic experiences in justice-involved youth and the neurological, biological, psychological and social effects of trauma and violence on youth.
- *Best practices in supporting youth with mental health challenges*
- *Strategies for addressing vicarious trauma in providers working with justice-involved youth*
- *Principles of substance abuse, prevention, treatment and recovery*

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES (EBPP) COMMITTEE

GOAL: To develop a state system that supports well-implemented evidence-based programs and practices matched to need at the local/community level focused on at-risk and system-involved youth.

For several cycles of the three year plan, the Evidence-based Programs and Practices (EBPP) Committee work focused on addressing a concern that evidence-based practices (supported by meta-analysis, cost benefit analysis, clinical trials, and applied practice) have not been identified and/or consistently implemented in Colorado's youth, children and family serving systems resulting in these populations

often not being effectively set up for success (as evidenced by the unnecessary push of Low Risk High Needs (LRHN) youth into the justice system to access needed services). For the EBPP Committee, the goal was to develop a statewide system that supports well-implemented evidence-based programs and practices matched to need at the state and local/community level focused on at-risk and system-involved youth.

What Has Been Accomplished?

Beginning in 2015 the Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council worked with OMNI Institute (OMNI) to help operationalize their vision and achieve objectives in support of the long term goal of evidence-based program and practice implementation matched to need and focused on at risk and/or system-involved youth and their families. The first phase of this work included engaging in an initial Evidenced Based Programs and Practices (EBPP) planning pilot process with four local sites, and development of a step by step EBPP toolkit. An EBPP website was developed that hosts the EBPP Toolkit as well as links to data sets (<http://coebpp.org/>).

The EBPP Toolkit was developed and piloted in 7 different communities within Colorado which led to revisions of the kit based on the local communities' feedback. In this last stages of the 2015-17 three-year cycle, two newly identified communities were engaged in this multi-system focused, community-wide collaboration and EBPP planning process with local initiatives/programs focused on at-risk and/or system-involved youth and their families.

In addition to the individual work with communities, local data snapshots were developed and produced, in collaboration with local stakeholders, for all 22 judicial districts to have for their planning needs. These data snapshots (see Appendix A) illustrate key characteristics and needs of at-risk and/or system-involved youth and their families. The goal of the data snapshot is to provide information that increases understanding of where to target evidenced-based practices and/or programs in a two-page, community-friendly, accessible format. Where possible, the data snapshot includes data relevant to local systems addressing at-risk and/or systems-involved youth populations to inform required program-specific plans (i.e. CYDC, CMP, Core Services). All include data indicators are those recommended or approved by experts in the field. For example, OMNI worked with key stakeholders at the Colorado State Court Administrator's Office (CO Division of Probation Services) and the Colorado Department of Public Safety (Division of Criminal Justice) to ensure previously developed snapshots used appropriate terminology and contained the most relevant indicators to support healthy youth development and prevent delinquency.

The last formal activity of the EBPP Committee was to push the EBPP Toolkit statewide through a one-day Summit as there had been improvements in local CYDC and CMP plans from several of the pilot sites, plans that use and reflect data to justify the types of services to be implemented using a more deliberative process for service selection based on the needs they have identified. This process ensured a more comprehensive planning process that helps communities choose and support well-implemented evidence-based programs and practices, matched to need at the local/community level, focused on at-risk and system-involved youth. There were over 80 participants from 21 of the 22 Judicial Districts and included membership from both the local CYDC as well as CMP cross disciplinary groups.

After many discussions regarding lessons learned through the EBPP Committee's work, the Council identified wanting to see an uptick in systems' coordination through institutionalized, data-driven and cross-disciplinary processes across the state. This better ensures that all systems involved in

an issue are looking at the same holistic data ultimately identifying a common purpose/solution. Key to this is the ability of systems' professionals to understand and therefore use data more effectively, from problem identification through evaluation of efforts undertaken to address the problem, an area that was identified as of concern in the EBPP work with communities. To that end, the EBPP Committee has transitioned into a Data Committee with three major goals: Increase Capacity for Evaluation Reporting on Impact and Outcomes; Increase Continuous Quality Improvement Efforts; and Increase Community Performance Management Efforts. The focus will be on providing technical assistance to localities to help them identify measures, and tools, processes for program evaluation.

EVALUATION COMMITTEE

GOAL: To continue to support quality improvement in the juvenile justice system through key research and/or evaluation projects.

The Evaluation Committee:

- Supports Council member participation in the planning, implementation, and review of evaluation components in proposed, funded, and endorsed activities;
- When requested, the Committee provides review, comment, and recommendations on the evaluation components of Council activities; and
- Sustains a focus on the value added by evaluation components of Council activities, assuring that they lead to meaningful action in support of youth, their families, communities, and Council agendas and sponsored programs.

As part of its System Improvement efforts, the JJDP Council has supported research and evaluation as a key component of any programming process it funds. An example of this is the evaluation of the state-funded Juvenile Diversion program. Since 2009, the JJDP Council has supported this evaluation which has yielded useful information leading to improvements in the operations of the diversion programs. This commitment to quality improvement through research and evaluation will continue in the next three-year cycle.

The Evaluation Committee and the JJDP Council support the continued data collection and data analysis by OMNI Institute using the Evidence to Outcomes (ETO) database for Intake/Exit data and the data entry of pre/post survey Juvenile Diversion data. This is done by continuing ongoing evaluation activities and to delve deeper into the findings that appear to be supportive of positive outcomes for youth to determine what activities are correlated to the positive outcomes. Working with DCJ and the Committee, components that are found to be non-responsive to the recidivism rate will be removed from the data collection instruments. The Evaluation committee also continues to look at recommendations based on evaluation findings to improve services leading to better outcomes for youth, to assure outcomes and services are culturally equivalent for all youth and to continue to know if we are making a difference and in an equal way.

What Has Been Accomplished?

The Evaluation Committee has become more active in reviewing with applicants and funded projects their proposals and reports and has reviewed closely consultant's reports and has met with consultants to ask questions and make recommendations on their work and reports. Specifically, the Evaluation Committee Chair has been integrally involved in the OMNI Diversion Study and also directed funds to further support

the planned evaluation for the Marijuana Tax funds to see if those funds are having the intended results. In addition, the Chair assisted in reviewing the Marijuana Tax Funds application to eventually help us and OMNI measure capacity building to provide substance abuse services.

CHILDREN’S CODE REVIEW COMMITTEE

GOAL: Improve outcomes for all youth and families involved in juvenile justice by revising Article 2 of the Colorado Children’s Code to give meaning to, and allow for the faithful implementation of, the legislative declaration through applying current research and best practices.

The Children’s Code Committee began meeting in 2015 to review Title 19, Article 2 and determine how to ensure the Code was consistent with current juvenile justice research and with evidence-based policies and practices. Currently, Colorado laws relating to juveniles in the justice system are scattered throughout the nine Parts of Article 2 and contain provisions that are duplicative, inconsistent, conflicting, and at times unclear. The Committee’s meticulous review of Article 2 revealed the current order is illogical. As Article 2 is procedural in nature, it must be presented in a way that allows for tactical application, which the current order does not support. Specifically, the current order makes it difficult to train professionals on the law, subsequently making it difficult for them to argue the law. The Committee believes a comprehensive, easy-to-use code is not only good practice, it better ensures due process. Importantly, the proposed reorder of Article 2 would improve ease of use and comprehension for juvenile justice-involved professionals and pro se families. The Committee has established two primary reasons why this revision is necessary:

(1) To improve clarity for those who implement the Code, as well as those who are affected by its implementation. The current structure of Article 2 of the Code is illogical, and portions are out of date with obsolete statutes. This lack of clarity has resulted in juvenile justice-involved professionals raising concerns regarding the ability to train professionals who engage with youth inside and outside the courtroom, as well as pro se families’ ability to comprehend the Code.

(2) To ensure any future changes or modifications are in line with established best practices and current research. Article 2 of the Code is ripe for a contextual review given the research around working with juveniles that has come about since the Code was last revised. The past thirty years have seen an increased understanding of adolescent brain development, youth development, public safety measures, and the need for family engagement, and this understanding should be reflected in Colorado’s laws. A developmental and evidence-based approach to reforming juvenile justice, which promotes public safety and accountability, starts with a reorganization of the Code and requires goals, design, and operation of the juvenile justice system to be research-informed. If a contextual review of Article 2 were done in a developmentally-informed way, “procedures for holding adolescents accountable for their offending, and the services provided to them, can promote legal socialization, reinforce a prosocial identity, and reduce reoffending¹.”

Proposed revisions are studied through multiple perspectives including: equal treatment; developmental appropriateness; restorative justice; victim empowerment; addressing criminogenic and other needs to

¹ National Research Council. (2013). *Reforming juvenile justice: A developmental approach*. Committee on Assessing Juvenile Justice Reform. (vii). Bonnie, R., Johnson, B., Chemers, B., Schuck, J., Eds. Committee of Law and Justice, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

reduce reoffending and allow juveniles the opportunity to become productive members of society; and honoring the role of families and natural supports.

What Has Been Accomplished?

House Joint Resolution 1013 (see Appendix B) was passed in 2018 which encourages the JJDP Council to continue this code review work to create a developmentally appropriate juvenile justice system that promotes public safety, individual accountability, juvenile rehabilitation, and positive adolescent development. In addition, it encourages the JJDP Council and the Code Review Committee to redraft article 2 of the Children's Code by August of 2020.

To date, the committee has achieved several accomplishments, including: (1) developing a proposed reorder of the Article 2 to make it easier to understand, interpret and use; (2) identifying and prioritizing topics around which to develop recommendations for revision of Article 2; and (3) using a stakeholder engaged process to develop a set of draft recommendations for youth diversion practices. The committee used a day-long, interactive and collaborative process to develop draft youth diversion recommendations as a model by which to learn and identify strategies for developing recommendations in the other prioritized areas. These recommendations were used during the discussions with the Governor's Improving Outcomes for Youth IOY) Task Force discussions on diversion.

The Children's Code committee will build on its successes to finalize a set of recommendations for revision to Article 2 that can better contribute to a developmentally appropriate, swift, consistent, transparent, and equitable juvenile justice system. In addition, the committee will continue to cultivate broad support for its recommendations, including among members of the Council, external agency heads, as well as legislative champions.

EMERGING LEADERS (EL) COMMITTEE

GOAL: The purpose of the EL committee is to allow the voices of young individuals who have in one way or another been part of systems involved in juvenile corrections; guide and give important opinions on the improvement of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

The JJDP Council truly supports the voice of youth and young adults in all its work. In support of this, the Council developed an Emerging Leaders Committee comprised of members of the Council who were appointed as "youth members", those who were appointed before age 24. A portion of the federal funds has been given to the EL Committee to designate for special projects of interest and concern of the EL Committee.

The purpose of the Emerging Leaders committee is to allow the voices of young individuals who have been a part of systems involved in juvenile justice; guide and give important opinions on the improvement of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

Over the past several years, Emerging Leaders focused on several different issues which they had prioritized which included the need for more training for law enforcement and other front line professionals in how to work with juveniles who are having a mental health crisis. None of the current emerging leaders were Council members when the CIT for SROs and School Personnel curriculum was developed and when informed, felt this would meet the identified need. This training was held in the past three-year cycle with the Denver Police Department.

One of the Emerging Leaders of the JJDP Council was selected to participate in a national forum sponsored by OJJDP regarding the needs of LGBTQ youth in the juvenile justice system. Based on his involvement and what he learned, he informed the other members of the Emerging Leaders who also agreed to make this a priority for their Colorado-based work.

What Has Been Accomplished?

As previously noted, this committee had chosen to focus on the needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Trans-gender and Queer (LGBTQ) youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Their goal is to improve services provided to LGBTQ minority youth within the Colorado juvenile justice system and increase LGBTQ engagement within agencies. This will be accomplished by developing and providing training to juvenile justice professionals to assist them in understanding what it means to provide respectful and equal services to LGBTQ youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system and to increase their knowledge and understanding of LGBTQ language and the specific needs of the community. This training will also assist in improving professionals' comfort levels in working with the LGBTQ community and help agencies develop an engagement model to implement their work with LGBTQ minority youth.

The Emerging Leaders committee contracted with Unfolding Directions to develop a LGBTQ Training and Toolkit designed with recommendations for supporting youth in the Division of Youth Services recognizing the intersections of sexual orientation, gender identity, race/ethnicity, and socio-economic status. The training and toolkit will be available to all via the web and include a focus group/staff discussion module. Additionally, Kaiser Permanente agreed to partner with the Emerging Leaders committee to develop "In Our Words" short videos with vignettes to use in the training. The video training series has been completed and is available at: <http://coyouth.net/lgbt-toolkit/>.

The Emerging Leaders also assisted in efforts to improve youth/police relationships by sponsoring an evaluation of law enforcement/youth forums being implemented in Denver. These law enforcement/youth forums are an adjunct activity to the implementation of the "Effective Police Interactions with Youth" mentioned in the minority over-representation section of this report. Denver has recognized that to have true reduction of minority over-representation you must address both law enforcement and youth. The evaluation is being conducted by the University of Colorado at Denver. This evaluation is specific to measuring the impact of the forums on youth's perceptions of law enforcement which ultimately impacts their behavior. There is a separate evaluation being conducted on the impact on law enforcement behavior, sponsored by the Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics. Preliminary results of the evaluation have shown some change in youth's perceptions of law enforcement pre and post participation in the 5-hour forum.

At the time of this report, the Emerging Leaders are completing their strategic planning process to identify priorities and next steps for their work in the next three years.

JUVENILE DIVERSION & MARIJUANA TAX FUND PROGRAMS

State-Funded Juvenile Diversion

Pursuant to the Colorado Children's Code [(19-1-103(44) C.R.S.], the goal of Diversion is to prevent further involvement of the youth in the formal legal system. Diversion of a juvenile or child may take place either at the pre-filing level as an alternative to filing of a petition; at the post adjudication level as an adjunct to probation services following an adjudicatory hearing; or a disposition as a part of sentencing. Juvenile diversion programs concentrate on holding the youth accountable for their behavior while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior. Programs of this type provide local communities alternatives for holding youth accountable for their behavior, can help change the way youth think about their behavior, ensure that youth take responsibility for their actions, and ensure that victims and communities feel safe and restored.

In this past year, the General Assembly also approved \$400,000 in Marijuana Tax funding for Diversion. The purpose of this funding is to increase access to substance use screening, assessment and treatment services for youth receiving juvenile diversion programming.

Funds can be used for:

- Screening, assessment, and treatment for marijuana and general substance abuse needs;
- Addressing the practical barriers to treatment;
- Providing incentives to encourage abstinence from substances;
- Obtaining training for program staff; and
- Providing services to caregivers as it relates to substance use and abuse.
- Travel for training and technical assistance, and to bring programs together on specific topics relevant to this program.

In SFY 17-18, from July 2017 through June 2018, a total of 1,017 new youth were admitted into one of the 18 state-funded juvenile diversion programs within 15 of the 22 Judicial Districts. Seven programs were located within District Attorneys' Offices, 3 were county based programs, 1 was a municipal program and 7 were community-based programs. Of the youth served, 67% were male, 56% White/Caucasian, 33% Hispanic/Latino, 6% Black/African American, 0% Native American, 0% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 3% multi-racial. The most serious types of charge includes person (27%), theft (26%), drug (23%) and property (19%). The stage at which juveniles were being accepted into Diversion included: 35% as an alternative to filing a petition, 9% as an alternative to a summons or arrest, 5% as a deferred adjudication, 6% at filing but with option to dismiss without prejudice, 33% as a DA diversion contract, 2% as a deferred sentence, 7% at post-adjudication (on probation) and 4% at pre-adjudication/informal adjustment. A total of 607 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 87% being successful, 17% unsuccessfully terminating either due to an arrest on a new offense or due to non-compliance with their diversion contract.

Marijuana Tax Funded Diversion Programs

In FY 2017-18, seven of the 18 state funded Diversion programs also received Marijuana Tax funding. Evaluation of outcomes for juveniles served with Marijuana Tax fund support is imperative to the Division of Criminal Justice so the Division immediately developed an evaluation process with OMNI and the programs. The Division was hoping to see an increase in the numbers of diversion youth who are screened for and provided assessment and treatment as indicated for substance use; increase in the numbers of youth showing significant improvement pre-survey (intake) to post survey (discharge); and reductions in the overall state program's recidivism rate including improving successful completion rates. Because of the known prevalence for co-occurring disorders, the evaluation also tracked information regarding the need for and provision of mental health services.

In Fiscal Year 2017-2018, of youth who were served by the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund grantees and completed programming (n=159), 65% were male, 68% white, 15% Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, 11% black or African American, 3.3% multi-racial. All other race categories were 2% or less. The average age of youth was 15.4 years.

Juvenile Diversion Evaluation Findings

In its *DCJ Juvenile Diversion Evaluation: Youth Served FY15-17 Report* (see Summary and Full Report in Appendix C), the OMNI Institute collected data during the three-year grant period of July 2014 through June 2017, and reports 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 evaluation at intake and after successfully completing the program. The evaluation obtained recidivism data for all youth served, regardless of successful completion.

A total of 3,087 youth entered diversion between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2017 with 91% referred at the pre-file or pre-adjudication stages. Most youth (85%) successfully complete their diversion contracts, 10% fail due to non-compliance and 5% fail due to a new charge. Misdemeanors make up more than half (54%) of the referrals and the most common offenses are theft (28%), person (25%), drug (23%) and property (19%) crimes. The average age is 15.1 years, 93% of the youth are pursuing a high school diploma and 57% of program participants are white, followed by 31% Latino, 6% Black and 4% multi-racial. Sixty-three percent of the youth reported no school disciplinary history and 29% reported prior contact with police.

Thirteen percent 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. The majority of youth that were assessed and identified as needing substance use and mental health treatment received the treatment they needed. Successful youth showed significant increases in levels of multiple protective factors (connection to familial adult, sense of accountability connection to non-familial adult) and Successful youth showed significant decreases in levels of stress and risky behavioral intentions.

The majority of youth (89%) who successfully completed diversion did *not* recidivate in the year after completion of their diversion contract. Youth who received restorative services were somewhat less likely to recidivate (8% vs 11%). 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.

- ***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.

Next Steps

As was previously mentioned, Juvenile Diversion, among other topics, is the focus of juvenile justice system improvement discussions being held by the Improving Outcomes for Youth (IOY) Task Force established by Governor Hickenlooper and facilitated by the Council of State Government (CSG) (<http://csgjusticecenter.org>). Four members of the JJDP Council (Stacie Colling, Rebecca Gleason, Will Hays and Bill Kilpatrick) and the Juvenile Justice Specialist for Colorado (a designation by OJJDP), Meg Williams, were appointed by the Governor to the IOY Task Force. If the CSG and the IOY Task Force recommendations regarding juvenile diversion are successful, it could result in additional funding so that all 22 judicial districts would have juvenile diversion programming, a risk assessment would be used uniformly across the state to identify youth who could benefit from diversion, blanket exceptions for who could receive diversion would be limited, and juvenile diversion data would be uniformly collected across the state allowing for an improved evaluation of diversion services and outcomes.

SFY 2017-18 STATE JUVENILE DIVERSION AWARDS

Project Period: July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018

2nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT

AGENCY:	<u>Denver District Attorney, Juvenile Diversion</u>
Award:	\$100,937
Description:	The Denver District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program will provide culturally competent services that repair the harm caused by crime to victims and the community, increase social and other age appropriate competency skills of offenders, their families, and to reduce the likelihood of further involvement by the juvenile in the court system. Denver DA's Diversion population includes juveniles ages 10-17 with a total of 171 youth being served throughout the grant period at a cost per client of approximately \$1,400. Denver DA Diversion focuses on the whole child as opposed to solely addressing the crime itself. Various programs provide a unique opportunity to implement responses to delinquency that are more cost-effective than incarceration and that provide better outcomes for youth, their families and the community. Program effectiveness is evidenced by a 7.9% recidivism rate of successfully terminated clients in 2015.

5th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

AGENCY:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 5th Jud. Dist.</u>
Award:	\$48,735
Description:	The 5th JD's Juvenile Diversion Program (JDP5) is designed to provide Juveniles an opportunity to stay out of the court system after first offenses in order to keep them from being labeled 'delinquent', and to provide them individualized services that address their specific needs to help prevent future delinquent behavior. As a predominantly pre-formal filing program, JDP5 has the ability to re-direct juveniles away from a formal system and will subsequently keep the crime off their record if they successfully complete all of the program requirements. JDP5 is therefore able to reduce the caseload on the court system as well as provide vital services for at-risk youth who would benefit more from informal interventions than getting trapped in the juvenile justice system. The ultimate goal of JDP5 is to produce successful participants who have gained the skills to make more prosocial decisions and desist from criminal behaviors, and who can positively contribute to their communities.

6 th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>La Plata Youth Services</u> , 6th Judicial District Diversion Program
Award:	\$85,654
Description:	Since 2001, the La Plata Youth Services Diversion Program has worked to divert youth from the court system by providing evidence-based alternatives directed toward positive youth development. LPYS is the only intervention program in La Plata County that works with youth involved in delinquent behavior prior to adjudication. Youth are referred to LPYS in lieu of formal charges filed against them, avoiding court processes and a permanent criminal record. In FY 2015, the LPYS Diversion Program will serve 30 youth ages 10-17 in La Plata County implicated in a misdemeanor or felony type of offense, with services prior to adjudication. Contracts will last 3-12 months and will include restorative justice, useful public service, and substance abuse treatment. The average cost per client is \$1,737, which will save thousands of tax payer dollars while encouraging youth to become accountable for their actions, complete their education, learn healthy behaviors and give back to the community.
7 th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>Gunnison County, Juvenile Services</u> , Gunnison County Juvenile Diversion
Award:	\$35,000
Description:	Gunnison County Juvenile Diversion program is a pre-file intervention for eligible youth ages 10-17 in legal trouble referred by the District Attorney to prevent involvement in the Juvenile Justice system. The program emphasizes that the youth take accountability and responsibility for their actions while at the same time helping to ensure public safety. The program includes services such as case management, community service, restitution, drug testing, mentoring and tutoring and if issues are identified through mental health/substance abuse screenings, referrals to outside resources for treatment may be made. If appropriate, individual cases will be referred to a Restorative Justice process to repair harm and make amends to victims.
AGENCY:	<u>Hilltop Community Resources, Inc.</u> , Montrose County Juvenile Diversion Program
Award:	\$32,070
Description:	Montrose County Juvenile Diversion Program's goal is to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system. Juvenile Diversion concentrates on holding youth accountable for their behavior while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior. The Program operates on the idea that juvenile crime can be a symptom of other problems at home, school or within the individual. Target population is a first time or low level juvenile offenders with acceptable charges from Montrose County's District Court.

AGENCY:	<u>Delta County Alternative Sentencing Department</u> , Delta County Juvenile Diversion
Award:	\$54,054
Description:	The Delta County Juvenile Diversion Program is designed to divert youth from the formal court system by providing evidence-based programming directed toward positive youth development. The program Operates in concert with all law enforcement agencies, County and District Courts, and the District Attorney's Office to enhance accountability, ensure public safety, and reduce recidivism among delinquent youth by preventing future delinquent activity, moving in a continuum from limited interventions to more restrictive penalties. The Juvenile Diversion Program serves juveniles between 10-17 years old, irrespective of gender and or ethnicity, which have been charged with misdemeanor or felony offenses, or a combination thereof.
8th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>Center for Family Outreach</u> , Larimer County Diversion Program
Award:	\$72,094
Description:	The Center for Family Outreach provides resources, referrals, and a coordinated planned system for youth aged 10-17 who are struggling with substance abuse, mental health, crime, poverty, and adolescence. Our approach to these issues addresses three levels of programming: 1) Prevention which targets youth prior to entering the juvenile justice system and includes proactive efforts that empower individuals to choose and maintain healthy life choices; fostering an environment that encourages law-abiding, pro-social behavior. 2) Early intervention which provides preventative efforts to intervene at early signs of issues. These efforts reduce risks and change behaviors with family-centered interventions. 3) Integrated intervention which is designed to operate with other agencies to enhances accountability, ensure public safety, and reduce recidivism by preventing delinquent behavior and avoiding formal court processing.
AGENCY:	<u>City of Fort Collins</u> , Restorative Justice Services
Award:	\$67,612
Description:	Fort Collins Restorative Justice Services will provide restorative justice practices as a diversion option for 104 youth who have committed offenses in our community and are referred by the DAs Office. Based on the philosophy of restorative justice, the program will include victims and/or victim representatives, families and community members in the process. The conferences will focus on the harm caused and how to repair it while holding the young offender accountable. As part of program participation, youth will be screened for substance abuse and mental health and referred to appropriate community resources. In order to complete the programs, youth will fulfill individual accountability contracts that address the harm done to the victim, community, their families and themselves. An emphasis on the youth's positive qualities, accountability, restorative language and approaches will be utilized throughout.

9th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>YouthZone</u> , Juvenile Diversion Program
Award:	\$100,000
Description:	The YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program is designed to prevent first-time and low-level juvenile offenders from entering the Juvenile Justice System. The target population is youth age 10 to 17 that commit crimes in Garfield and Pitkin Counties in the 3rd Congressional District and 9th Judicial District. More than 85 percent of all cases are referred to YouthZone, and of those, approximately 100 youth from Pitkin and Garfield County and District Courts are under the YouthZone Juvenile Diversion program. The district attorney's office in the 9th Judicial District is the referral source for this program. A recent three-year evaluation shows that the YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program has proven to reduce recidivism. Ninety percent of youth that participates in the YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program do not repeat another offense. The cost per youth in the Juvenile Diversion Program with six to twelve months services is approximately \$1,400.
10th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 10th Judicial District</u> , Specialized Juv. Diversion Counselor
Award:	\$44,771
Description:	Funds will be used to support a full time Juvenile Diversion Counselor. This counselor will supplement the existing Diversion program and focus on working with all juvenile offenders that are deemed eligible for the program. They will continue to serve special sub-groups of diversion candidates: those whose offense is related to bullying, either as bully or victim; very young offenders (10-14 years old) for whom typical teenage programming may not be appropriate; and minors found in possession of drugs or alcohol, but will also accept any juvenile that is in need of early intervention Diversion services.
11th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 11th Judicial District</u>
Award:	\$39,226
Description:	The Fremont County Teen Court Program is designed to divert first-time adolescent offenders from formal juvenile court proceedings by holding youth accountable for their offenses through engagement in restorative justice. The program emphasizes offenders taking responsibility to repair the harm they have caused to victims and their community.

12th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>Center for Restorative Programs</u> , Juvenile Diversion Restorative Services
Award:	\$64,198
Description:	Youth 10-17 in the San Luis Valley, with law enforcement contact and at-risk for formal filing of delinquency charges, are offered restorative options to: 1) take responsibility for the harm caused by their behaviors; 2) engage in dialogue, as appropriate, with those harmed; 3) repair the harm through restitution or other indicated reparations; and 4) work at restoring relationships and safety within their community, school and family. Outcomes include: offender accountability, victim and community restoration and safety, and reduced recidivism. Approximately 75 youth will be served, at an annual cost of approximately \$750 per juvenile.
14th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	Grand County Juvenile Services Department
Award:	\$48,387
Description:	The 14th Judicial District is requesting funding for its' three Juvenile Diversion Programs. This grant will allow them to have a unified approach while freeing up limited county funds to better address the needs of the youth that have municipal charges and/or a minor in possession charges. Juveniles between 10 & 17, who have allegedly committed a misdemeanor or felony property offense, and meet the criteria may be offered Diversion services in lieu of formal court proceedings. The concept of diversion is based on the theory that processing certain youth through the juvenile justice system may do more harm than good. Additionally, they are requesting funding for the Alternative to Sentencing Program. This program serves Probation and Diversion youth utilizing restorative justice by having the youth complete useful public service repairing the harm that was done to the community. The 14th does not discriminate due to ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, or socioeconomic status.
17th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 17th Judicial District</u>
Award:	\$72,009
Description:	The 17th Judicial District Attorney's Office Project seeks to specifically and intensely target 4 risk factors that increase the likelihood of youth dropping out of school and of being involved in substance use based on the research at Penn State's EPISCenter. We will intervene with a full time Education Client Manager to supervise, support and connect the youth and families while in the project. This will be structured utilizing a Blue Prints Model program, Positive Action, which will be implemented through this project. In addition, they will concurrently provide Strategic and Bowenian family therapy with all families.

18th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>18th Judicial District, District Attorney's Office</u>
Award:	\$83,025
Description:	JDCP is a department within the DA's office staffed by 14 masters-level therapists trained and licensed in such areas as professional counseling, social work, couples and family therapy, art therapy and SOMB therapy. JDCP provides an alternative to prosecution in court for select juvenile offenders between the ages of 10 and 17. Their primary goal is to prevent further contact with the police and justice system through an emphasis on accountability and increased well-being. Each client undergoes a thorough biopsychosocial assessment, which allows for identification of the underlying contributors to delinquent behavior, such as substance use, mental health issues, negative peer connections, lack of community engagement and/or family dysfunction. Our ability to provide alternatives to traditional case management and talk therapy models (such as wilderness and art therapies) allows for individualized treatment plans that are proven effective in meeting client, family and community needs.
19th JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 19th Judicial District (Weld County)</u>
Award:	\$95,359
Description:	The Weld County District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program works to divert first-time, non-violent juvenile offenders from the traditional court system into restorative programming to address the juveniles' needs and community safety; repairing the harm caused and encouraging their future endeavors. Approximately 150 juveniles aged 10-17, who face a first time criminal case will be served at a cost to the state of approximately \$640 per person.
21st JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>Mesa County Partners, Juv. Div. Restitution/Community Service</u>
Award:	\$111,400
Description:	In cooperation with DA's Office and 21st Judicial District Court/Probation, the Partners Work Program provides community-based restorative justice and accountability sanctions and intervention for 320 pre-file and post-file juvenile offenders involved in misdemeanor and felony cases. The purpose is to reduce further involvement in the justice system. The primary focus of services includes completion of community service hours, restitution, victim empathy/restorative justice, Offense Specific and mental health assessments and treatment (contracted out), as well as the MAYSI-2 and GAIN SS. The total average cost per youth served is \$622 (includes Muni/County youth, not funded by DCJ). Youth receiving Sexual Offense Specific and mental health assessments with further mental health treatment/services, will cost more than the average depending upon what further services they actually receive from licensed providers (as a result of the assessments).

22nd JUDICIAL DISTRICT

AGENCY:	<u>The Recovery Center: A Behavioral Health Organization,</u> Juvenile Diversion Prog
Award:	\$30,000
Description:	In an effort to enhance community safety by holding youth between the ages of 10-17 who have been or could have been issued a summons or taken into custody for misdemeanor or felony offenses eligible for a delinquency filing by the District Attorney, accountable their actions, The Recovery Center will provide supervised, well-structured Juvenile Diversion services to 30 youth between the ages of 10 and 17. Referrals will be made by the 22nd Judicial District Attorney's office or local law enforcement agencies. Diversion services will consist of case management, behavioral contracts, community service, drug and alcohol testing, drug and alcohol treatment as appropriate, and referrals to other programs in the community for counseling, mediation, reparation, parenting classes, life skills classes, and/or mentoring.

SFY 2017-18 STATE MARIJUANA TAX FUND FOR JUVENILE DIVERSION AWARDS**Project Period: July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018****SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

AGENCY:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 2nd Judicial District</u>
Award:	\$52,720
Description:	Denver Diversion's main target population for this project includes a percentage of clients that are initially eligible for Diversion based on criminogenic factors but who may be excluded during the initial screening process due to moderate to high social history scores on the CJRA and other unique factors such as level of criminal offense, drug of choice, lack of family support, family history of substance use, and lack of motivation to change based on answers during the intake process. In addition to this population, a small percentage of current Diversion clients needing intensive services will be referred where co-occurring disorders have been diagnosed during the assessment process. A very small select number of clients who fail to attain sobriety through early intervention treatment services may also be included in treatment services.

6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT

AGENCY:	<u>La Plata Youth Services</u>
Award:	\$30,782
Description:	La Plata Youth Services (LPYS) was designated by the 6th Judicial District Attorney in 2001 as the juvenile diversion program of La Plata County. LPYS receives referrals from law enforcement, the courts, schools (for truancy), and parents and youth in need of support. Our programs and services are aimed toward improving the quality and availability of services for youth; increasing protective factors and reducing risk factors for youth; and reducing the number of youth with juvenile justice systems involvement. In 2015, one out of every two students referred to LPYS reported drug and alcohol use as a risk factor requiring subsequent assessment and/or treatment and support. In order to respond to a high-need for substance abuse programming and treatment for youth, LPYS will increase our capacity to offer in-house screening and substance abuse support and services including counseling, mentoring, MI, ReThinking Substances, and family support.

7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>Delta County Alternative Sentencing Department</u>
Award:	\$16,776
Description:	The Delta County Alternative Sentencing Department [DCASD] provides community based alternative sentencing options to the courts for offenders between the ages of 10-21. Per Colorado Revised Statutes, the goal of Juvenile Diversion, a division of the DCASD, is to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system. The Delta County Juvenile Diversion program provides community-based alternatives to the formal court system for youth between the ages of 10-17 arrested for misdemeanor or felony offenses. The program concentrates on holding the youthful offender accountable while engaging them in programs to prevent future criminal behavior, the legislative intent of the diversion statute. Evaluation of state-funded Diversion programs in Colorado has highlighted a need to ensure there are protocols in place for programs to screen, assess, and treat youth for mental health and substance abuse issues, utilizing the Marijuana Tax Fund Grant, which this program provides from intake, assessment and treatment of offenders through discharge.
8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>Center for Family Outreach</u>
Award:	\$60,000
Description:	The Center for Family Outreach will contract with a substance abuse/behavioral health therapist or counselor for 30 hours a week. This individual will be responsible for serving Larimer County students and their families with substance abuse and behavioral health issues, conducting individual and group sessions, helping them access substance abuse services, navigating families through assessments, providing referrals for families who are in need of intensive services, and determining developmentally appropriate programming. We will also provide incentives to students for positive achievements and milestones, including behavioral incentives, improved school attendance and grades, and successful program completion.
9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>YouthZone</u>
Award:	\$35,167
Description:	The YouthZone Substance Use Program will serve justice-involved youth ages 10 to 17 in Garfield and Pitkin Counties in the 3rd Congressional District and 9th Judicial District. Through the proposed project, YouthZone will secure training and support for 3 staff who are in the process of obtaining or maintaining CAC II certifications. In addition, this project we will provide comprehensive and evidence-based assessments for 60 youth to identify risk and protective factors. Combined with the GAIN SS, the YouthZone Screening will target relevant services, including the treatment of substance use disorder. Services include substance use education classes, group therapy utilizing the Seeking Safety curriculum, and individual substance use therapy, services which have proven to decrease substance use among court-involved youth according to our most recent internal evaluation.

18 TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 18th Judicial District</u>
Award:	\$100,857
Description:	<p>The JDCP is a department within the DA's office staffed by 14 masters-level therapists which provides an alternative to prosecution in court for select juvenile offenders between the ages of 10 and 17. Our primary goal is to prevent further contact with the police and justice system through an emphasis on accountability and increased well-being. Each client undergoes a thorough biopsychosocial assessment of the underlying contributors to delinquent behavior, such as substance use, mental health issues, negative peer connections, lack of community engagement and/or family dysfunction. JDCP is seeking grant funds to support the following efforts related to our clients' marijuana use and abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase the number of marijuana-related charges referred to JDCP by a minimum of 60 cases per years. -Fund UAs, substance abuse evaluations and higher levels of care with external partners as needed -Support staff progress toward LAC status -Fund attendance at required annual meetings
21 ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
AGENCY:	<u>Mesa County Partners</u>
Award:	\$26,038
Description:	<p>Mesa County Partners, Inc. provides several programs to serve at-risk youth in Mesa County. This particular project will lie within our Restitution/Community Service Work Program. We plan to provide a part time staff person to provide mental health (MAYSI-II) and substance abuse (GAIN SS) screens, substance abuse education group, and case management for 50 pre-adjudicated Diversion youth and 35 post-adjudicated youth. This person will work closely with the two Mesa County District Attorney Diversion/District Court Probation in order to provide consistent case management information and reports. This person will also work with the DA Diversion staff to assist with referrals to the HB1451 Project to obtain funds and/or find approved insurance providers (i.e. Medicaid) to provide substance abuse assessments and/or treatment.</p>

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COUNCIL

*Emerging Leaders are youth appointed prior their 24th birthday,
dates denote original dates of appointment to Council

Will Hays 06/12, JJDP Council Chair
Hilltop Community Resources, Inc.
Grand Junction

Linda Nordin 06/12, JJDP Council Vice-Chair
Jefferson Center for Mental Health
Lakewood

Andre Adeli 08/17
Boulder Preparatory High School
Boulder

*Malaysia Atwater 03/18
Centennial

Mindi Beckler 10/16
Parent Representative
Lakewood

*Ciara Benner 03/18
Bennett

Judge Michelle Brinegar 08/14
8th JD
Ft. Collins

*Paige Brown 03/18
Strasburg

Jennifer Capps 05/10
Metro State University of Denver
Denver

Stacie Colling 08/15
CO Alternative Defense Council
Denver

*Samuel Elfay 10/18
Aurora

Al Estrada 01/17
Division of Youth Services
Denver

Jerry Evans, Ph.D. 08/14
Community Health Initiatives
Carbondale

Jane Flournoy 12/13
Office of Behavioral Health/CDHS
Denver

*Claire Furtado 10/18
Denver

Stacy Davis Gahagen 07/16
St. Vrain School District
Longmont

Rebecca Gleason 03/18
18th JD District Attorney's Office
Centennial

Bill Kilpatrick 01/15
Golden Police Department
Golden

Tracy Kraft-Tharp 08/13
House of Representatives, State of Colorado
Denver

*Crystal Murillo 07/16
Emerging Leader
Aurora

Paula Ramaekers-Mattas 08/17
Mesa County Partners
Grand Junction

Ed Rogers 08/17
Guardian ad Litem
Colorado Springs

*Jack Storti 12/13
Emerging Leader
Parker

*Nicholas Turco 05/16
Emerging Leader
Durango

Susan Walton 05/15
Park County Department of Human Services
Bailey

Karen Wilde 07/16
Expert, Native American Issues
Lamar

Dana Wilks 06/13
State Court Administrator's Office
Denver

Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS)
Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)
Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA)

Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS)
Stan Hilkey- Executive Director, Colorado Department of Public Safety

Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)
Joe Thome- Director, Division of Criminal Justice
Debbie Oldenettel- Deputy Director, Division of Criminal Justice

Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA)
Meg Williams- Manager, Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA)

OAJJA Staff

Mona Barnes	Anna Lopez
Kate Ferebee	Kyle McDonald
Gary Fugo	Kristy Wilson
Cindy Johnson	

Snapshot of Judicial District 1

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Gilpin	Jefferson	JD-1	Colorado
Population, 2016	5,708	558,810	564,518	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	678	88,679	18,898	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	n/a	14	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Giplin County; Jefferson County in 2016:

- White (86%; 79%)
- American Indian (1%; 0%)
- Asian (0%; 3%)
- Hispanic (9%; 15%)
- Black (0%; 1%)
- Two or more races (3%; 2%)

Poverty & Education



	Gilpin	Jefferson	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	7%	8%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	10%	8%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	16%	18%	30%



	Gilpin	Jefferson	Colorado
Graduation Rate, 2017	87%	84%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	0%	1.7%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	35%	31%	42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



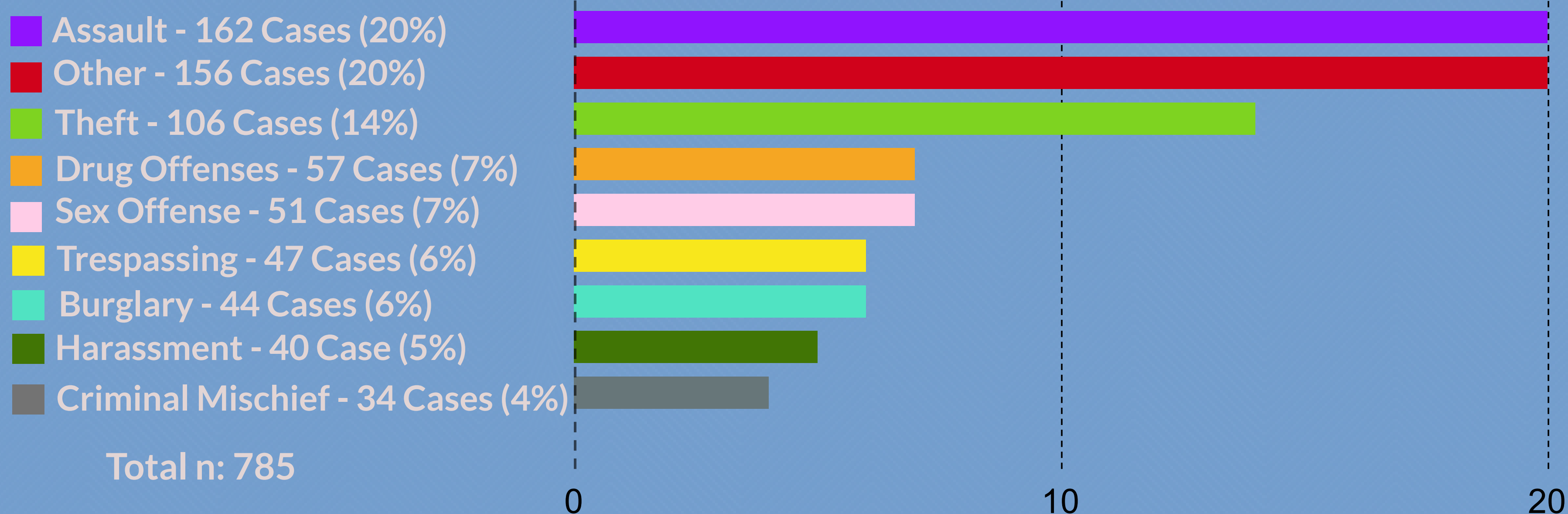
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-1

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*



15% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 76%
Female: 24%

Caucasian: 72%
Hispanic: 15%
'Other': 13%

- 17 Misdemeanor Cases (52%)
- 8 Felony Cases (37%)
- 2 Petty Offense Cases (11%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old: 19%
 - 15 years old: 24%
 - 16 years old: 18%
 - 17 years old: 21%
 - 18+ years old*: 18%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months*: 28%
 - 13 to 18 months: 17%
 - 19 to 24 months: 9%
 - 25+ months: 11%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 181 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

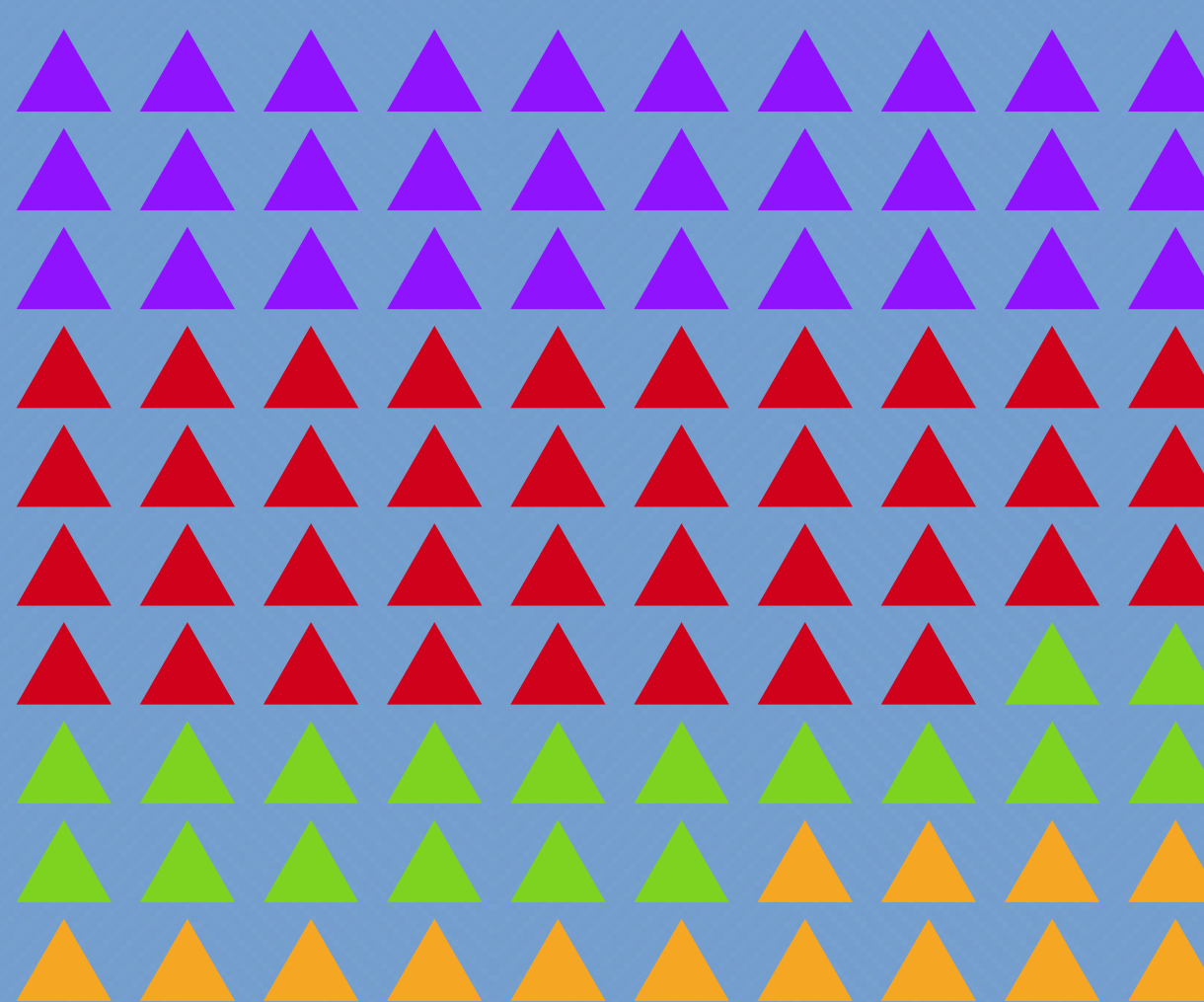
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

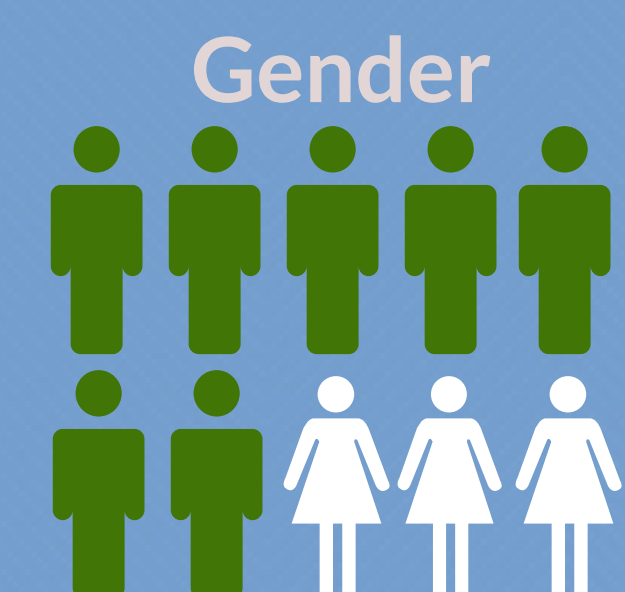
- Successful: 58%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 3%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (30%)
- Pre-Adjudication (38%)
- Sentencing for Detention (18%)
- Sentencing for Probation (14%)



71% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 55%
Hispanic: 32%
Black: 10%

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.

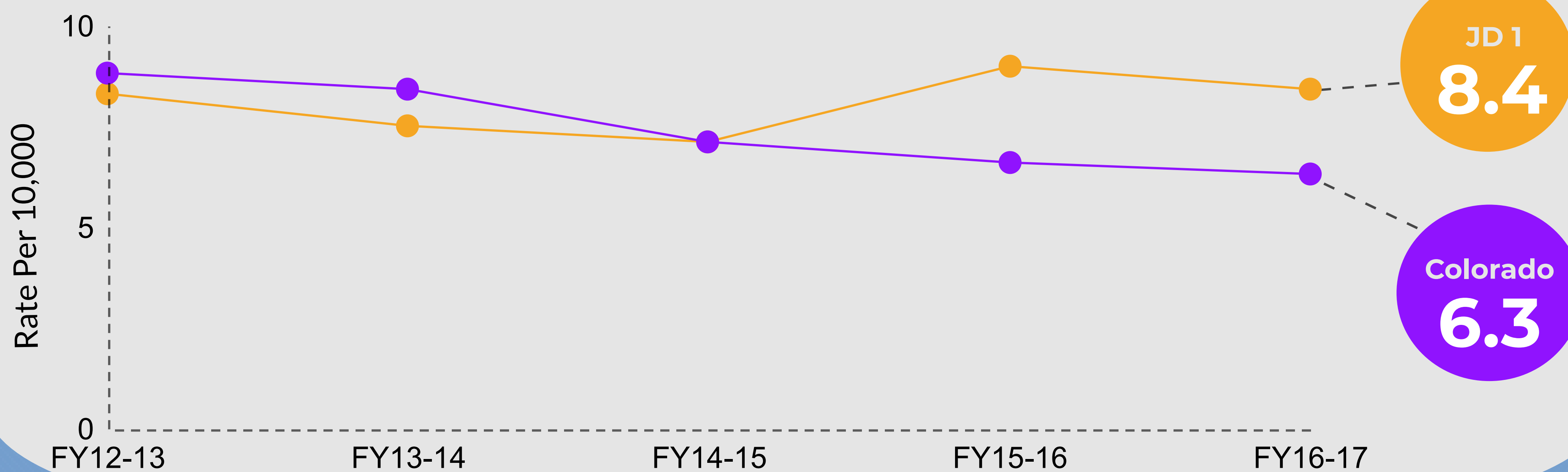
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 639 CJRAs completed for JD-1 youth:

- 29% were low risk
- 38% were medium risk
- 33% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 2

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



Population, 2016

JD-2
663,303

Colorado
5,359,295

Youth Population, 2010

85,251

881,649

Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016

39

24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Denver County in 2016:

- White (53%)
- American Indian (1%)
- Asian (3%)
- Hispanic (31%)
- Black (9%)
- Two or more races (2%)

Poverty & Education



Poverty, 2016

JD-2
16%

Colorado
12%

Children <18 in Poverty, 2016

20%

13%

Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017

32%

30%



Graduation Rate, 2017

67%

79%

Dropout Rate, 2017

4.2%

2.3%

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017

67%

42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



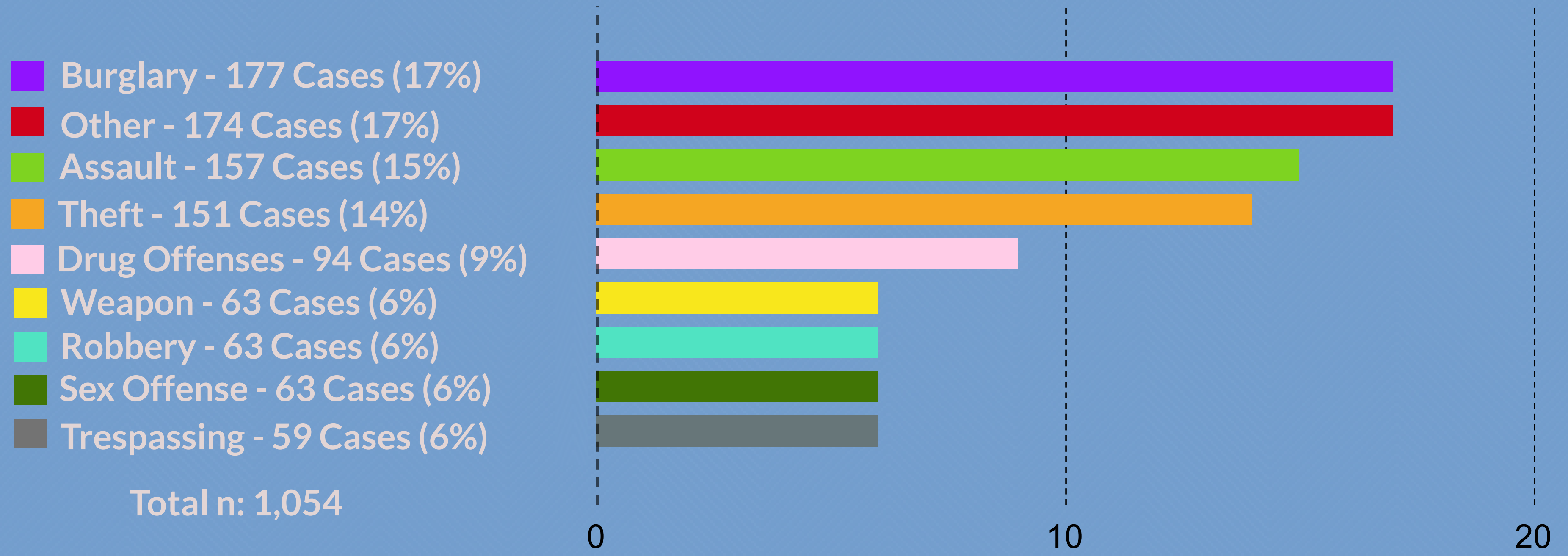
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-2

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

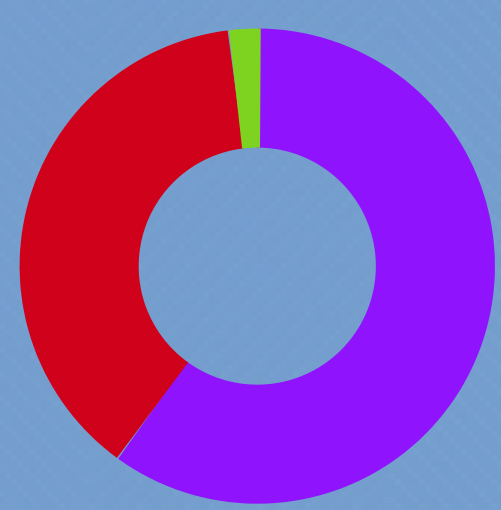


14% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 72%
Female: 28%

Caucasian: 41%
Hispanic: 30%
'Other': 29%

- 184 Misdemeanor Cases (60%)
- 116 Felony Cases (38%)
- 7 Petty Offense Cases (2%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 22%
- 15 years old: 16%
- 16 years old: 20%
- 17 years old: 24%
- 18+ years old*: 18%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 29%
- 13 to 18 months: 20%
- 19 to 24 months: 13%
- 25+ months: 21%

*cases under 7 months excluded

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 307 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

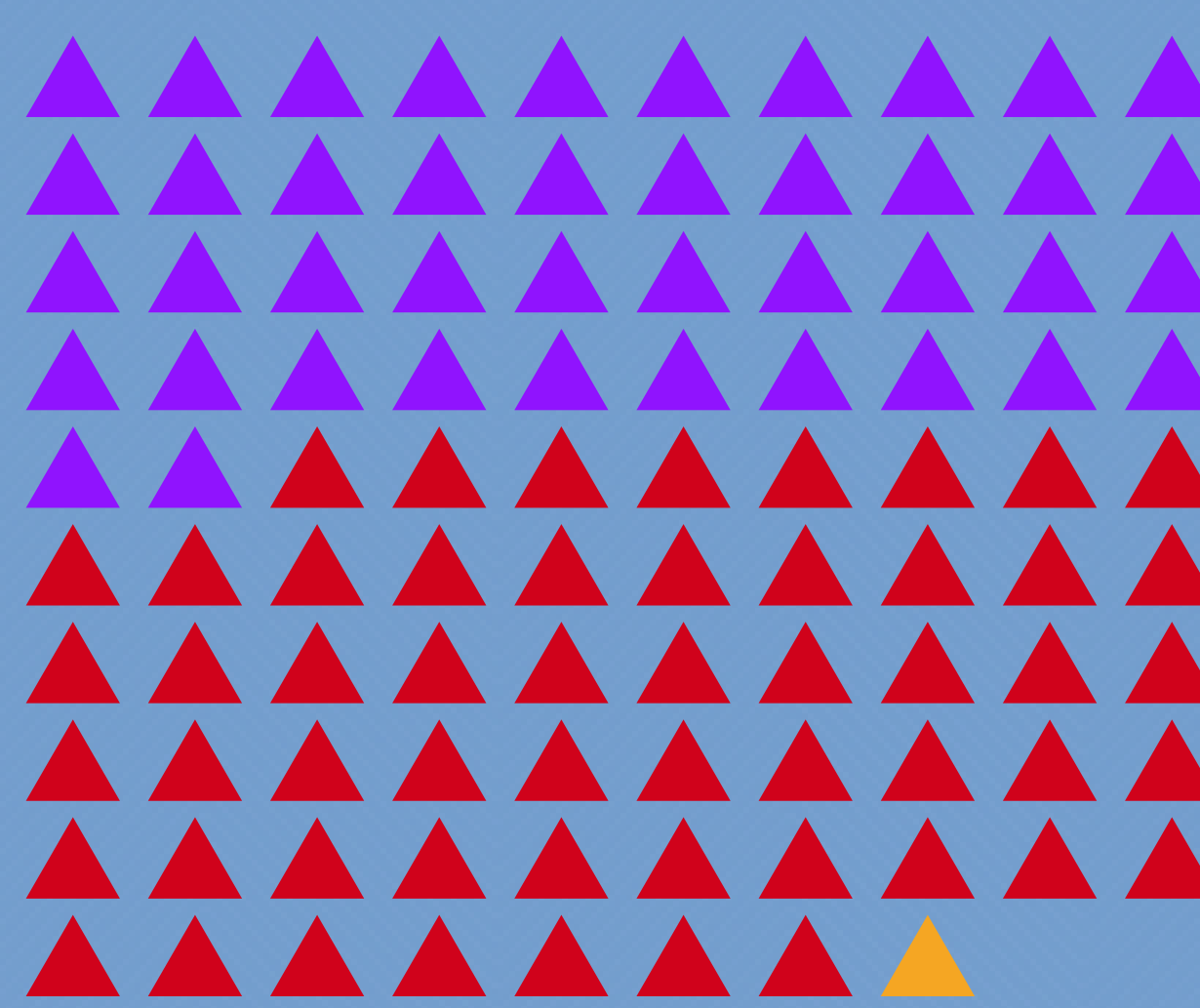
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 66%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 3%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

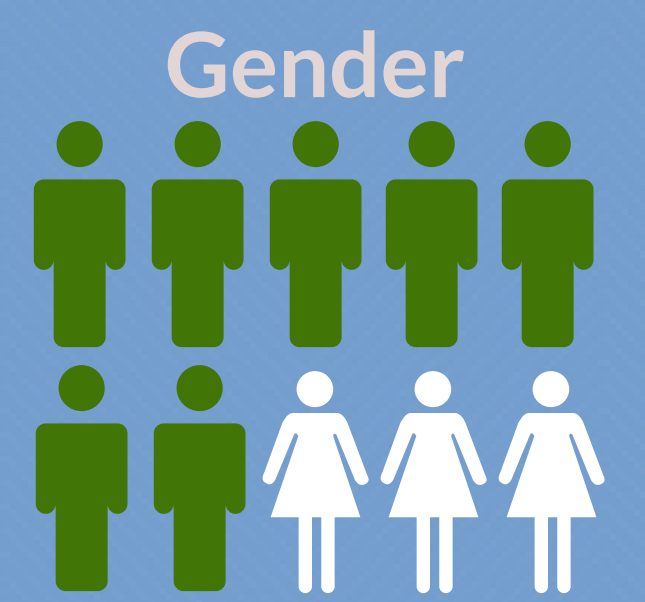
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (42%)
- Pre-Adjudication (55%)
- Sentencing for Detention (0%)
- Sentencing for Probation (1%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



75% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 18%
Hispanic: 48%
Black: 32%

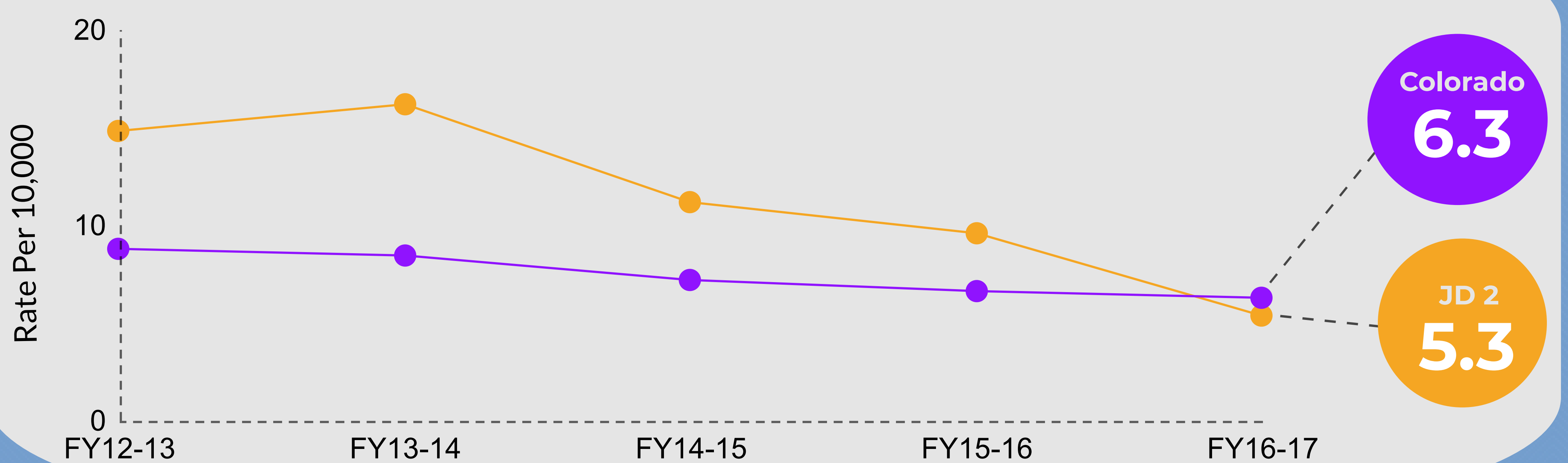
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 741 CJRAs completed for JD-2 youth:

- 37% were low risk
- 32% were medium risk
- 31% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 3

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Huerfano	Las Animas	JD-3	Colorado
Population, 2016	6,521	14,322	20,843	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	914	2,372	3,286	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	39	42	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Huerfano County; Las Animas County in 2016:

- White (65%; 53%)
- American Indian (1%; 2%)
- Asian (0%; 1%)
- Hispanic (34%; 42%)
- Black (0%; 1%)
- Two or more races (0%; 1%)

Poverty & Education



	Huerfano	Las Animas	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	17%	14%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	37%	28%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	61%	57%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	86%	86%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	1.2%	0.6%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	71%	56%	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



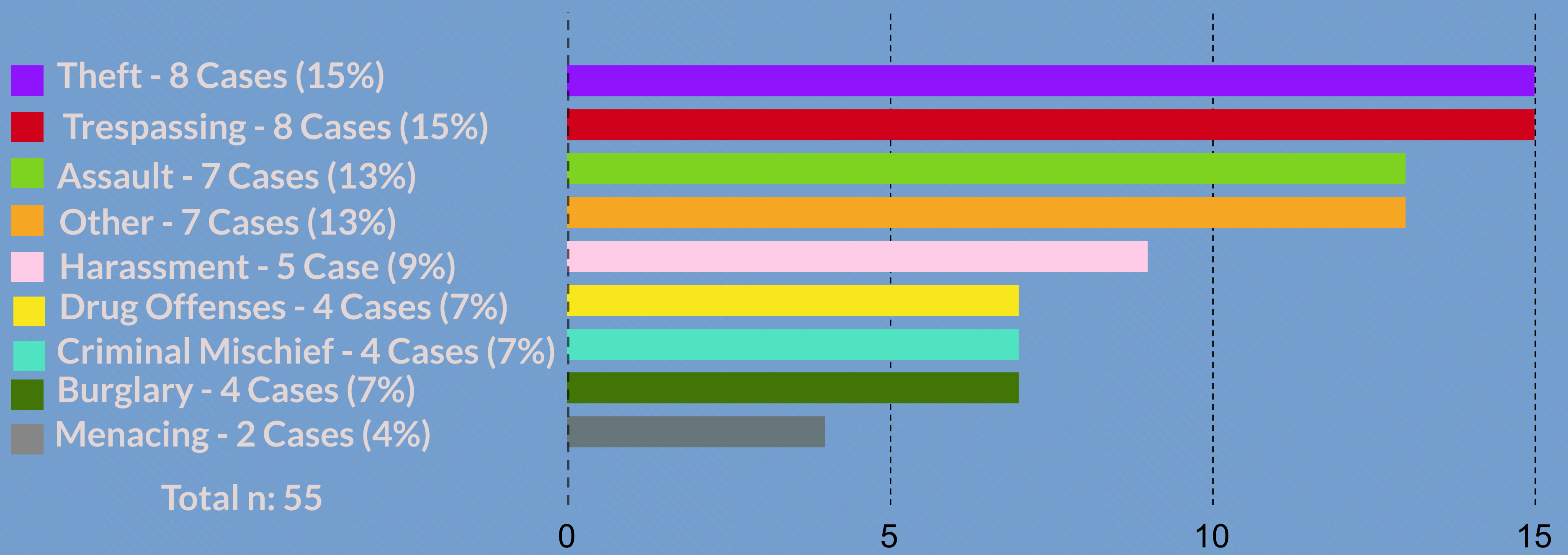
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-3

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*



<1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 64%
Female: 36%

Caucasian: 100%
Hispanic: 0%
'Other': 0%

- 10 Misdemeanor Cases (71%)
- 3 Felony Cases (21%)
- 1 Petty Offense Cases (7%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 29%
 - 15 years old: 14%
 - 16 years old: 36%
 - 17 years old: 21%
 - 18+ years old*: 0%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 50%
 - 13 to 18 months: 20%
 - 19 to 24 months: 0%
 - 25+ months: 10%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 10 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

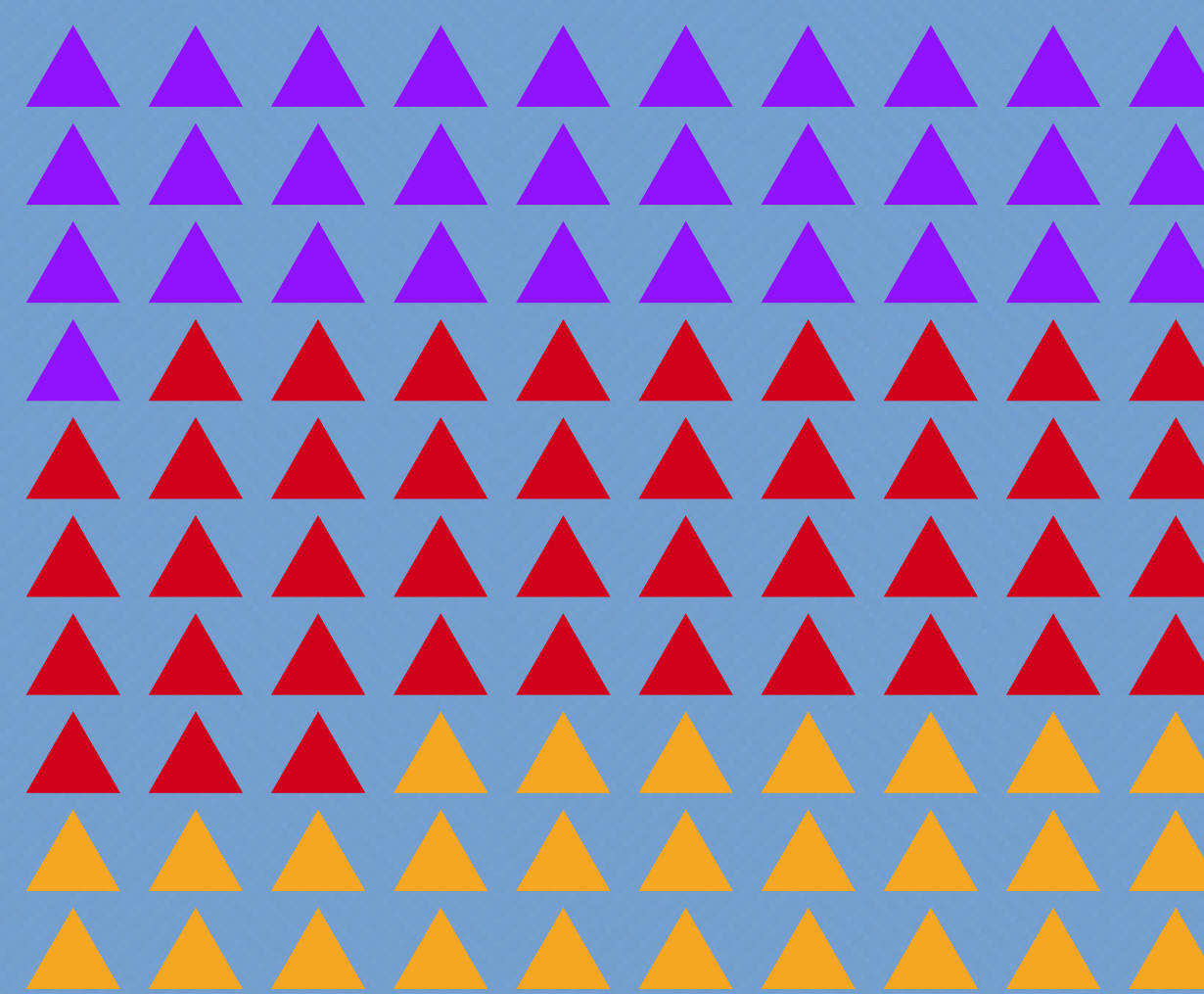
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 80%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 0%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (31%)
- Pre-Adjudication (42%)
- Sentencing for Detention (0%)
- Sentencing for Probation (27%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



Race/Ethnicity*

Caucasian: 33%
Hispanic: 50%
Other: 11%

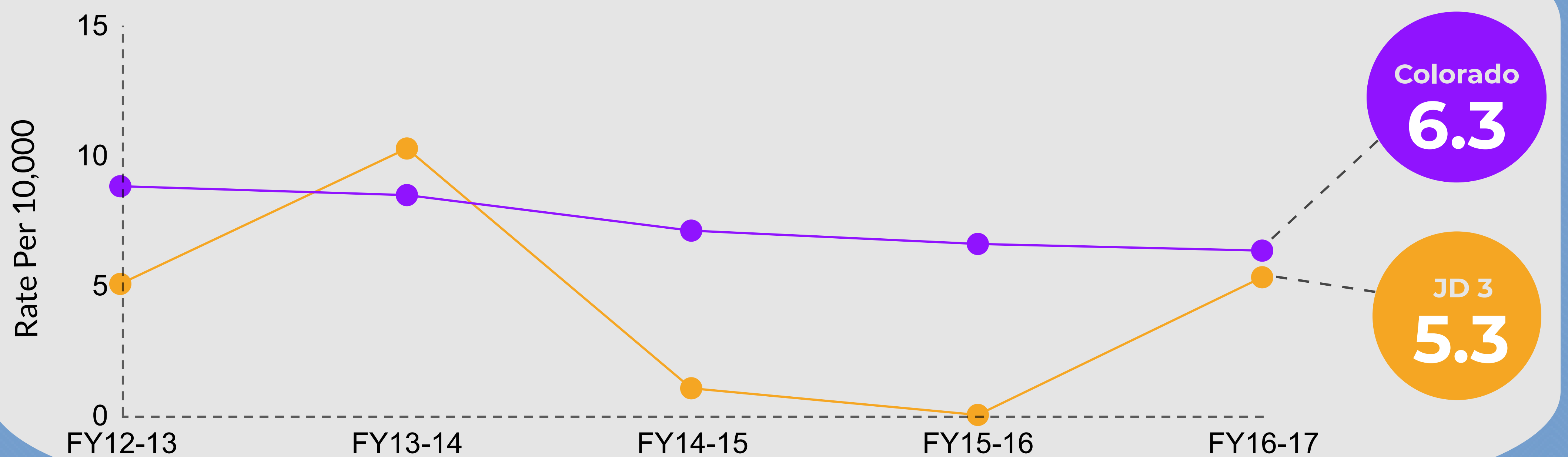
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 26 CJRAs completed for JD-3 youth:

- 15% were low risk
- 65% were medium risk
- 19% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 4

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	El Paso	Teller	JD-4	Colorado
Population, 2016	665,171	23,472	688,643	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	117,464	332	121,150	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	26	18	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of El Paso County; Teller County in 2016:

- White (70%; 90%) - American Indian (0%; 0%) - Asian (3%; 1%)
- Hispanic (16%; 6%) - Black (6%; 1%) - Two or more races (4%; 2%)

Poverty & Education



	El Paso	Teller	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	11%	8%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	15%	15%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	35%	32%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	76%	77%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	3.0%	1.1%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	38%	35%	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

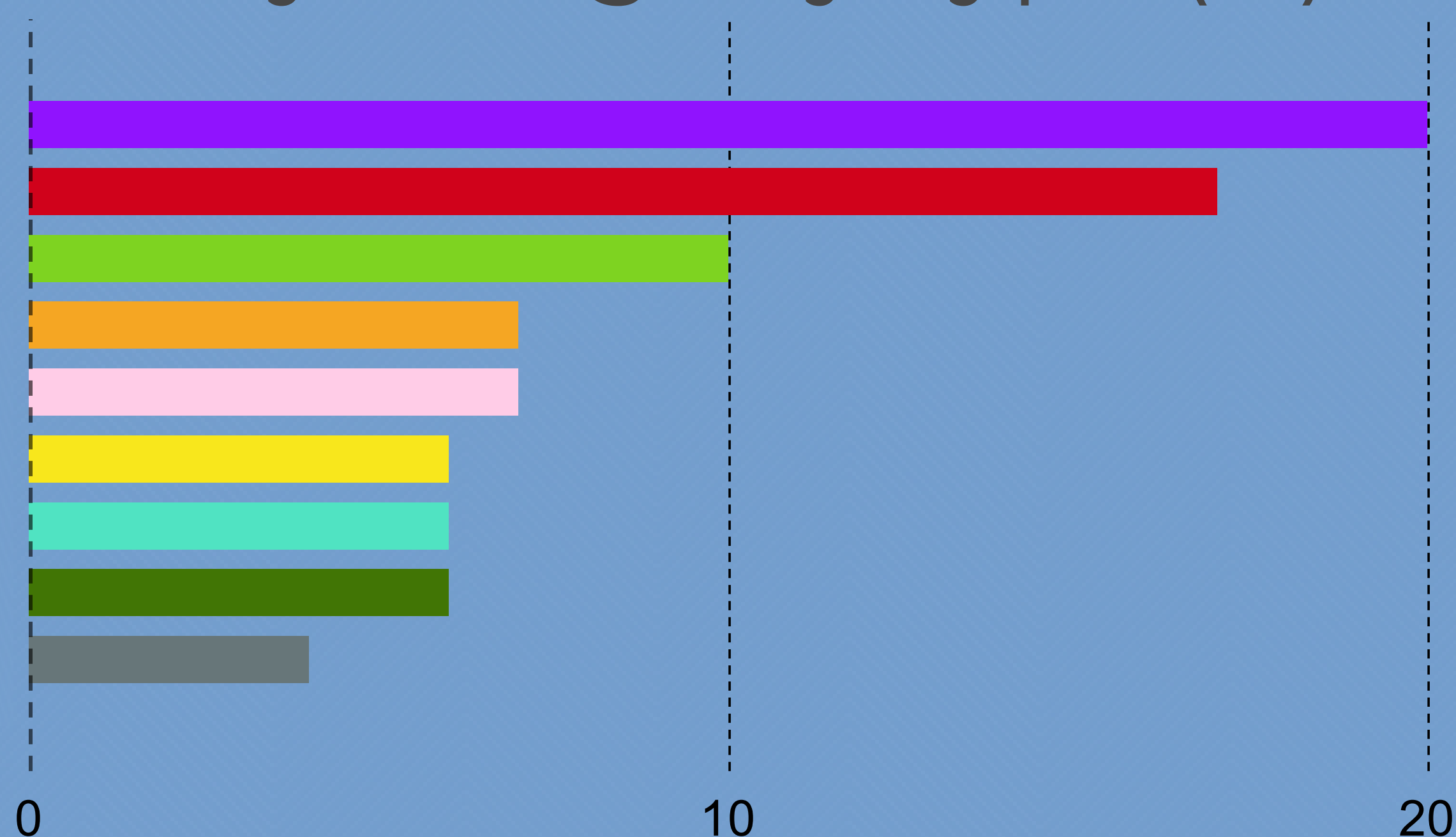
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-4

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Theft - 263 Cases (20%)
- Assault - 222 Cases (17%)
- Other - 128 Cases (10%)
- Trespassing - 89 Cases (7%)
- Sex Offense - 97 Cases (7%)
- Harassment - 76 Case (6%)
- Criminal Mischief - 76 Cases (6%)
- Burglary - 75 Cases (6%)
- Weapon - 57 Cases (4%)

Total n: 1,309

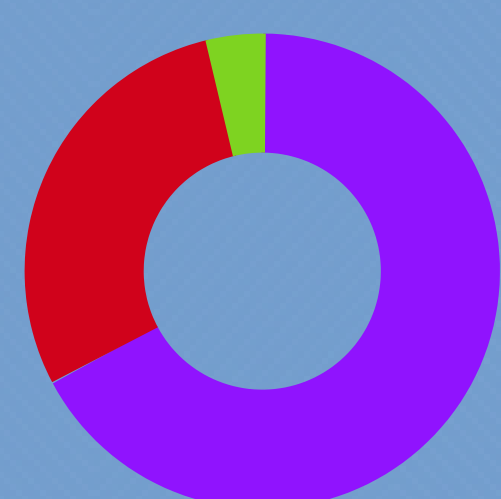


8% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 76%
Female: 24%

Caucasian: 64%
Hispanic: 10%
'Other': 26%

- 279 Misdemeanor Cases (67%)
- 120 Felony Cases (29%)
- 17 Petty Offense Cases (4%)

Age Distribution*

*Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding

- 10 to 14 years old : 18%
- 15 years old: 16%
- 16 years old: 22%
- 17 years old: 23%
- 18+ years old*: 22%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 39%
- 13 to 18 months: 16%
- 19 to 24 months: 16%
- 25+ months: 16%

*cases under 7 months excluded

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 289 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

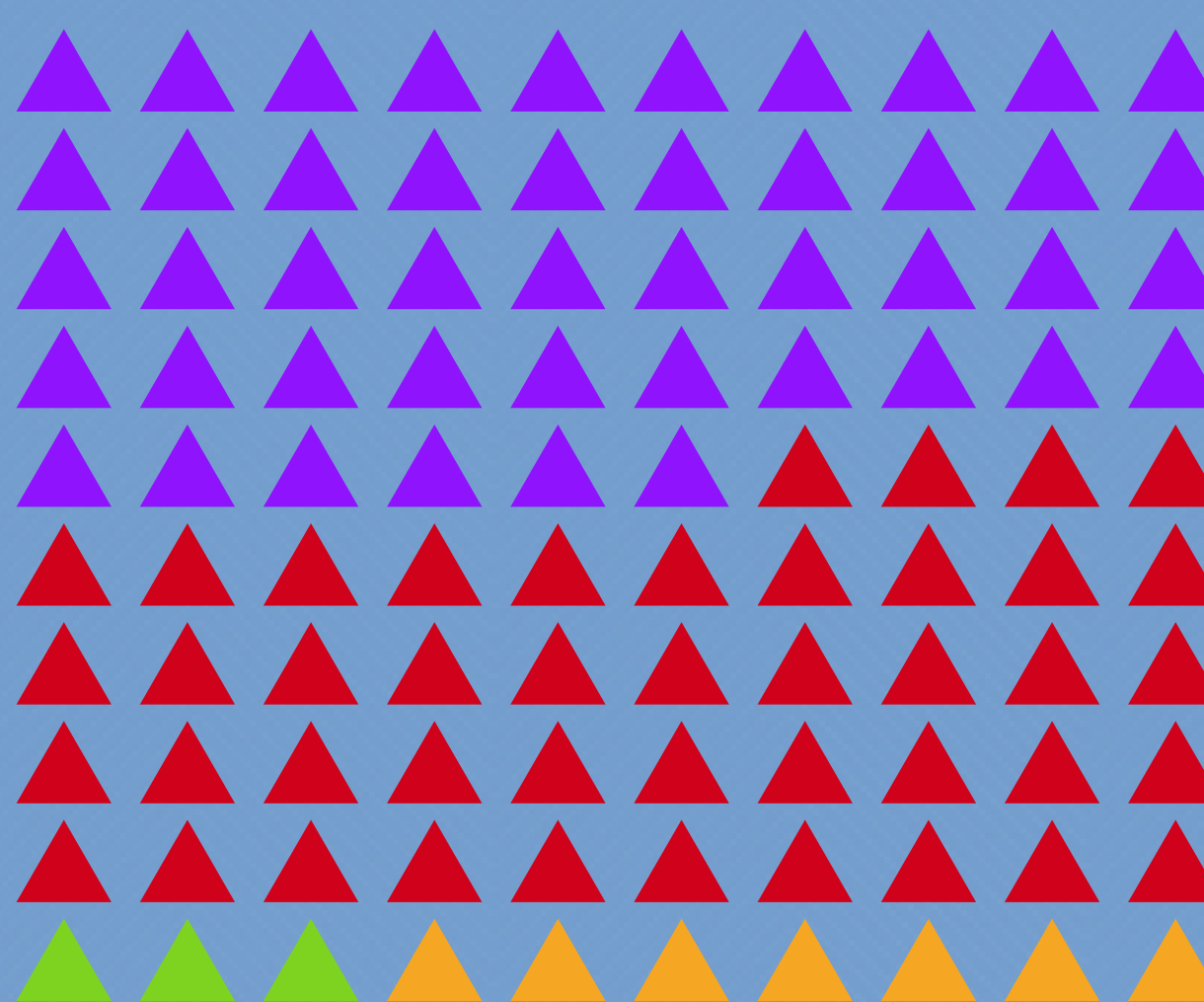
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 75%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 5%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- ▲ Warrant Violations (46%)
- ▲ Pre-Adjudication (44%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Detention (3%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Probation (7%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



76% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 43%
Hispanic: 29%
Black: 33%

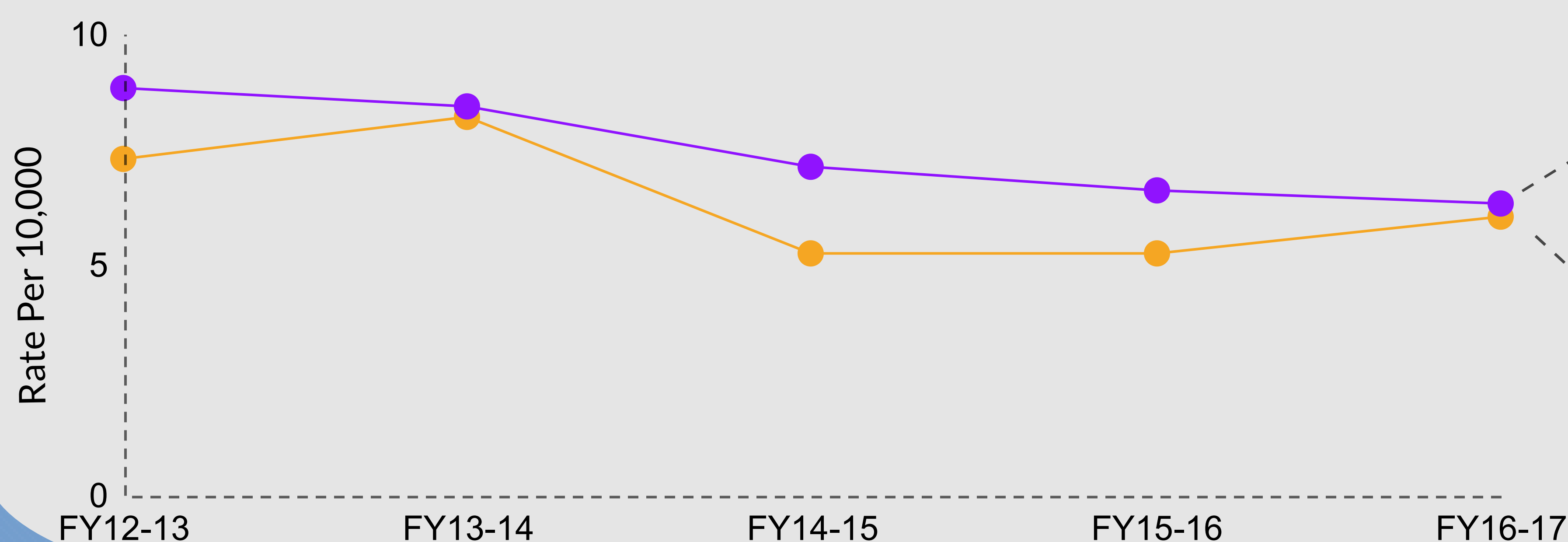
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 756 CJRAs completed for JD-4 youth:

- 47% were low risk
- 32% were medium risk
- 21% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.


New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 5

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Clear Creek	Eagle	Lake	Summit	JD-5	Colorado
 Population, 2016	9,238	52,894	7,401	29,269	98,802	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	1,124	8,896	1,260	3,333	14,613	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	18	24	39	18	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Clear Creek County; Eagle County; Lake County; Summit County in 2016:

- White (91%; 67%; 63%; 81%)
- American Indian (0%; 0%; 0%; 0%)
- Asian (0%; 1%; 1%; 1%)
- Hispanic (6%; 30%; 35%; 14%)
- Black (1%; 1%; 0%; 1%)
- Two+ races (2%; 1%; 2%; 1%)

Poverty & Education

	Clear Creek	Eagle	Lake	Summit	Colorado
 Poverty, 2016	7%	8%	12%	12%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	12%	10%	21%	9%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	23%	30%	43%	25%	30%
 Graduation Rate, 2017	81%	71%	55%	95%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	2.7%	3.0%	4.0%	0.4%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	27%	37%	58%	33%	42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



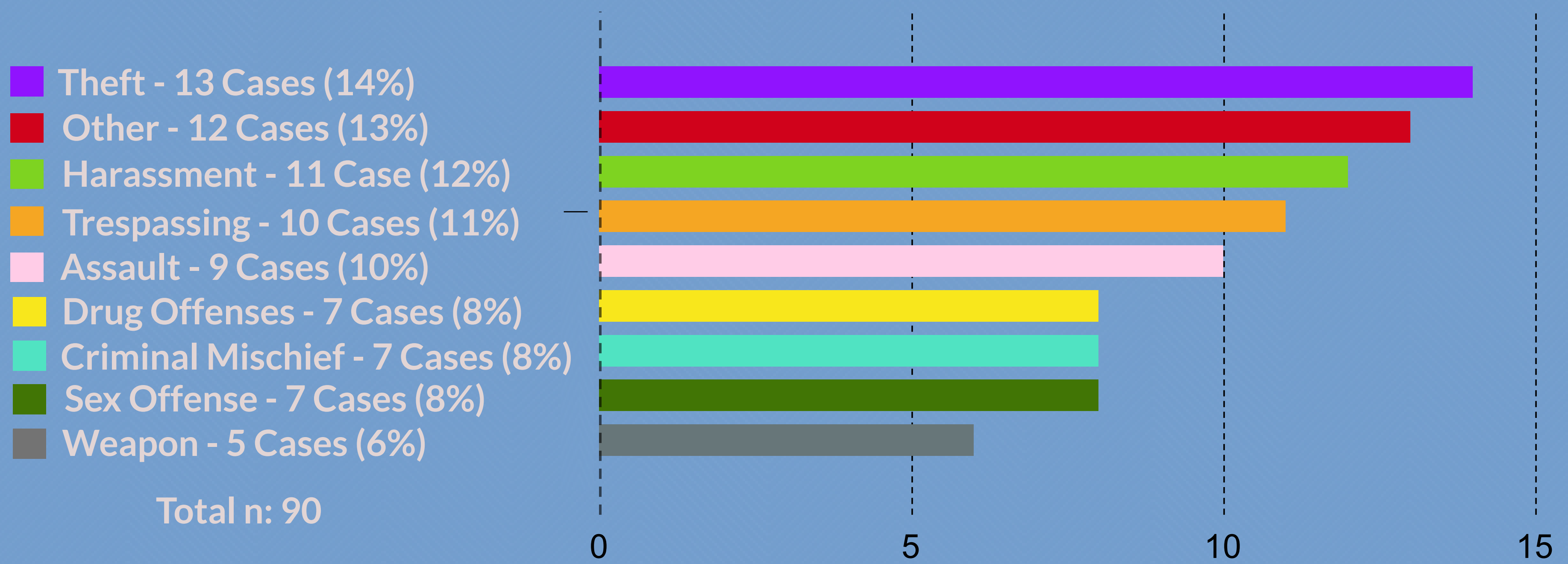
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-5

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*



<1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 73%
Female: 27%

Caucasian: 77%
Hispanic: 21%
'Other': 2%

- 32 Misdemeanor Cases (67%)
- 13 Felony Cases (27%)
- 3 Petty Offense Cases (6%)

Age Distribution*

*Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding

- 10 to 14 years old : 25%
- 15 years old: 15%
- 16 years old: 23%
- 17 years old: 23%
- 18+ years old*: 15%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 35%
- 13 to 18 months: 19%
- 19 to 24 months: 3%
- 25+ months: 13%

*cases under 7 months excluded

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 31 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

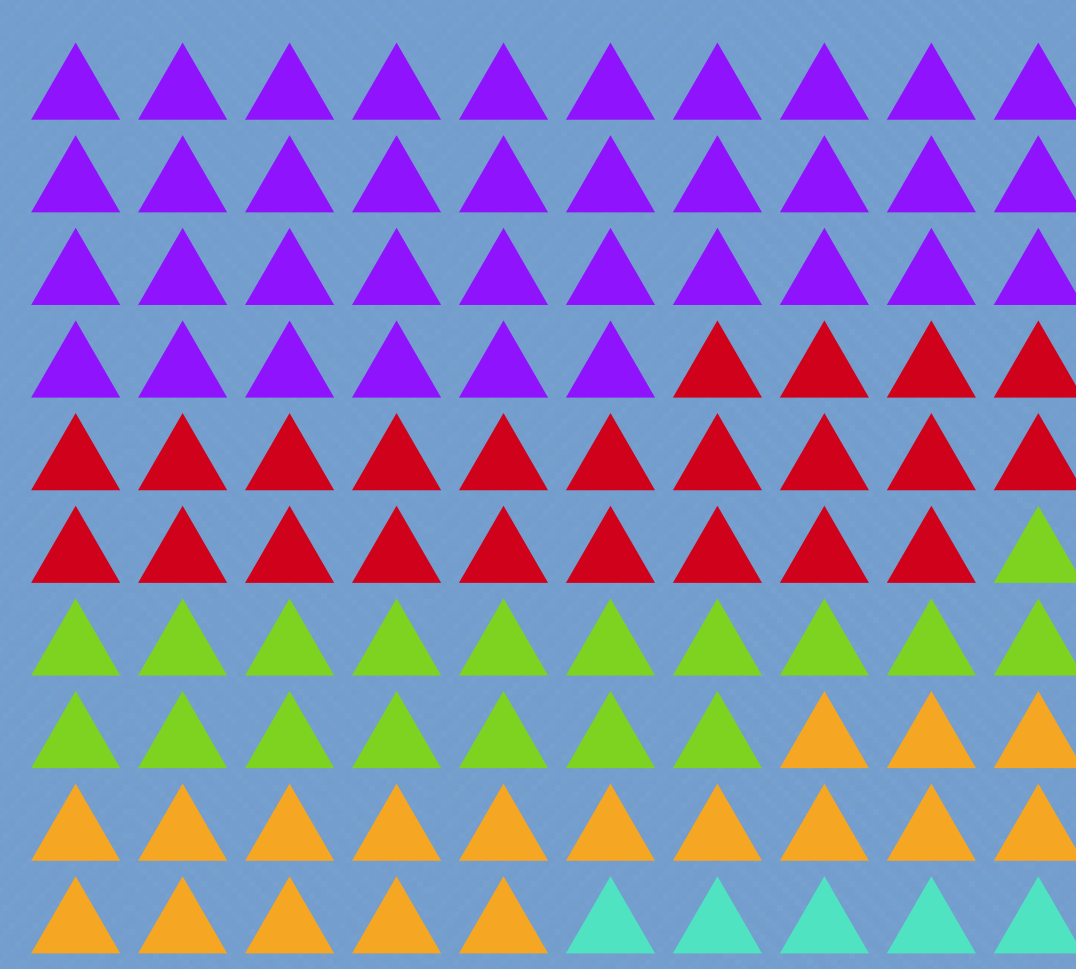
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 73%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 0%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (36%)
- Pre-Adjudication (23%)
- Sentencing for Detention (18%)
- Sentencing for Probation (18%)
- Other (5%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 30%
Hispanic: 65%

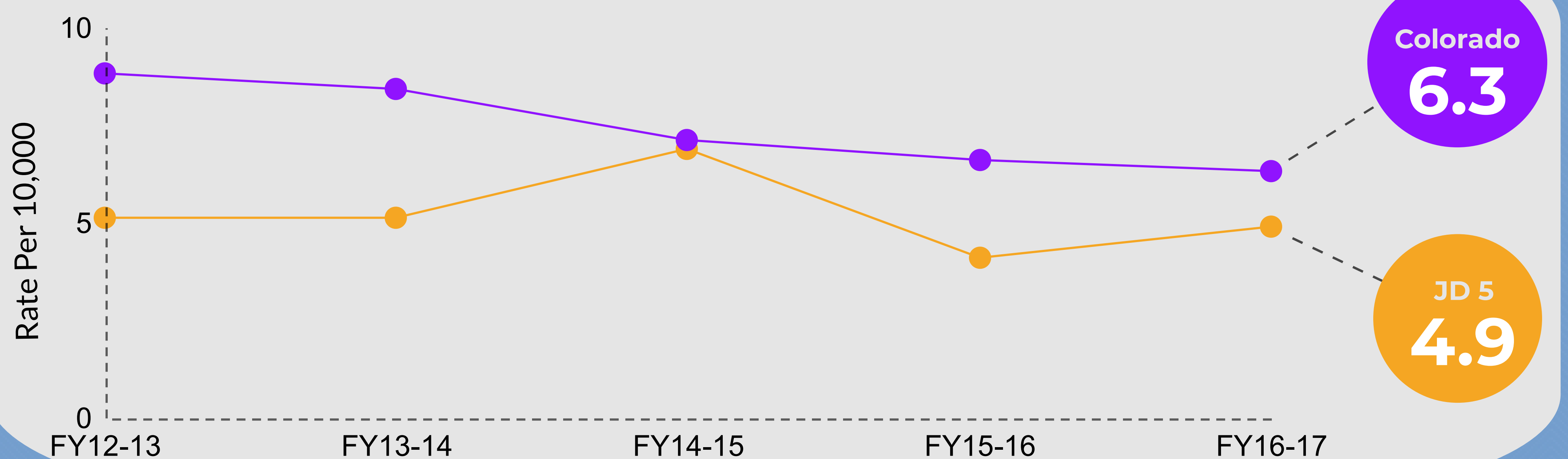
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 22 CJRAs completed for JD-5 youth:

- 45% were low risk
- 46% were medium risk
- 9% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 6

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



Population, 2016

Archuleta	La Plata	San Juan	JD-6	Colorado
12,355	53,994	552	66,901	5,359,295

Youth Population, 2010

1,810	1,327	92	3,229	881,649
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Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016

27	17	n/a	n/a	24
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The racial/ethnic makeup of Archuleta County; La Plata County; San Juan County in 2016:

- White (77%; 79%; 76%)
- American Indian (2%; 5%; 1%)
- Asian (1%; 1%; 0%)
- Hispanic (19%; 12%; 24%)
- Black (1%; 0%; 0%)
- Two+ races (1%; 2%; 0%)

Poverty & Education



Poverty, 2016

Archuleta	La Plata	San Juan	Colorado
11%	11%	4%	12%

Children <18 in Poverty, 2016

22%	12%	28%	13%
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Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017

44%	32%	62%	30%
-----	-----	-----	-----



Graduation Rate, 2017

84%	83%	50%	79%
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Dropout Rate, 2017

1.7%	1.8%	3.2%	2.3%
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Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017

52%	35%	65%	42%
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Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



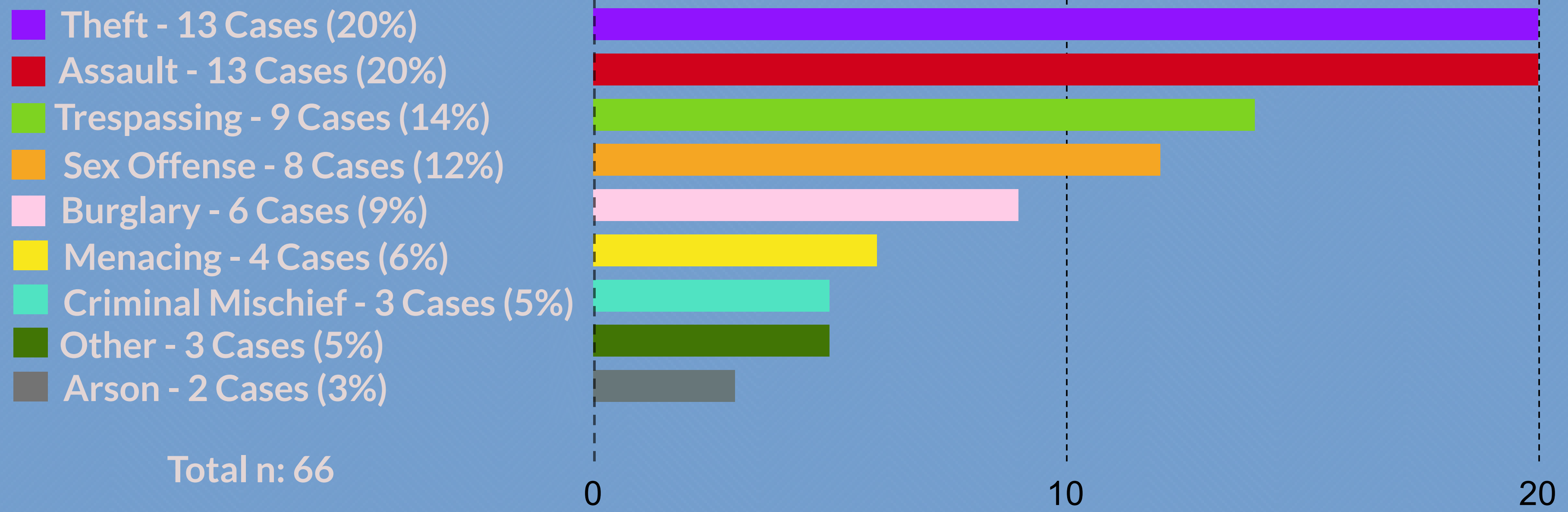
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-6

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

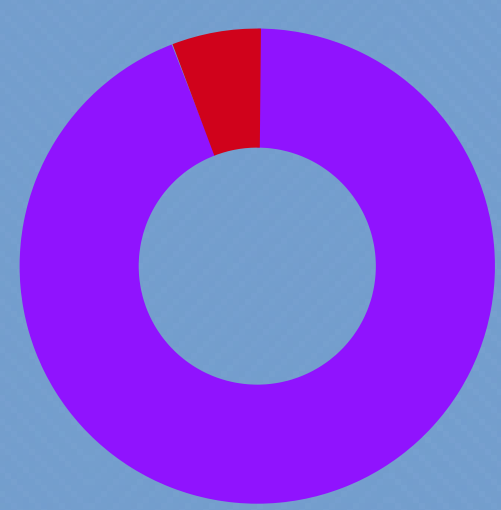


1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 71%
Female: 29%

Caucasian: 59%
Hispanic: 12%
'Other': 29%

- 16 Misdemeanor Cases (94%)
- 1 Felony Cases (6%)
- 0 Petty Offense Cases (0%)

Age Distribution*

*Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding

- 10 to 14 years old : 24%
 - 15 years old: 18%
 - 16 years old: 18%
 - 17 years old: 12%
 - 18+ years old*: 29%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 36%
 - 13 to 18 months: 21%
 - 19 to 24 months: 14%
 - 25+ months: 14%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 14 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

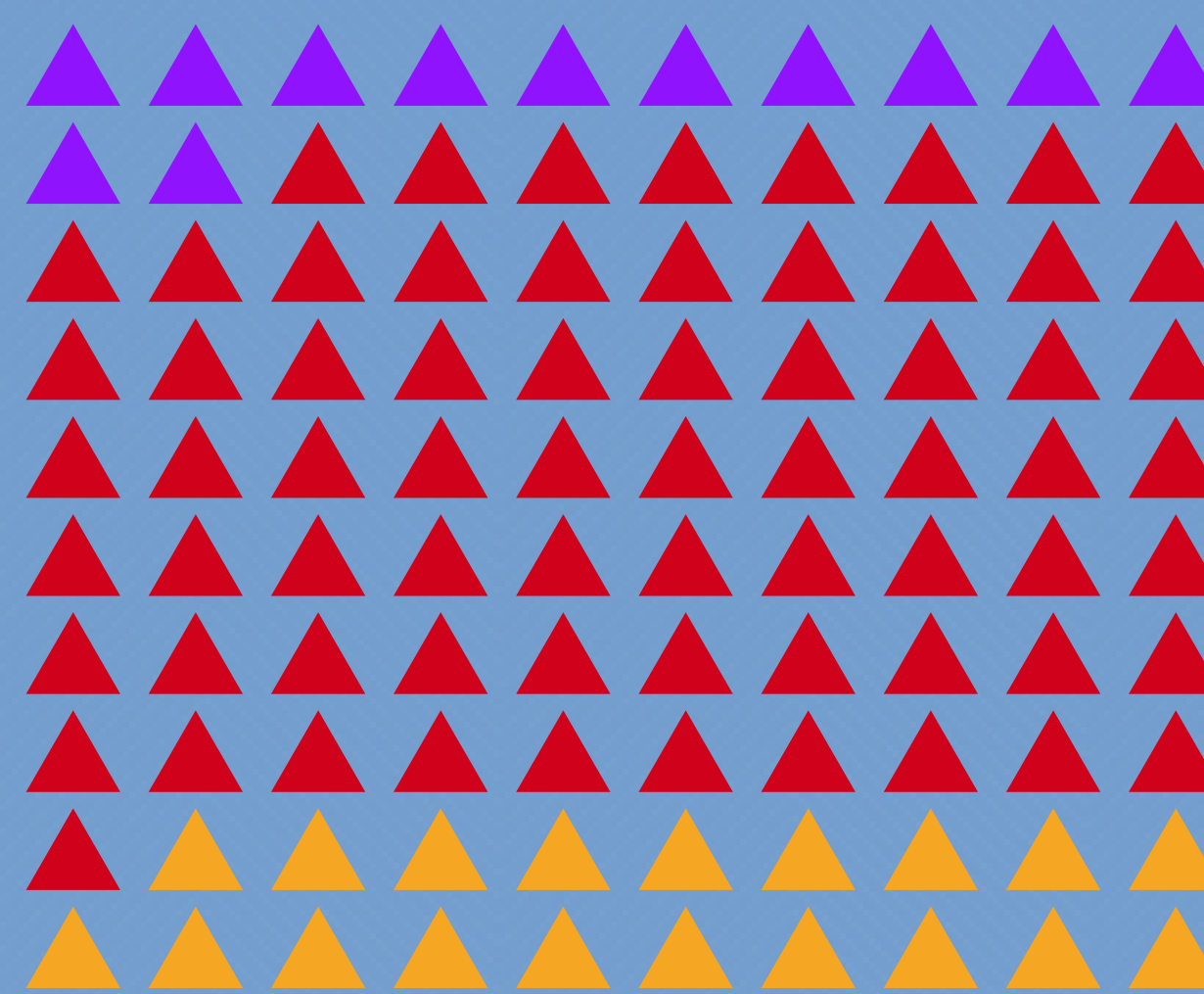
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 50%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 7%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (12%)
- Pre-Adjudication (69%)
- Sentencing for Detention (0%)
- Sentencing for Probation (19%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 66%
Hispanic: 19%
Other: 13%

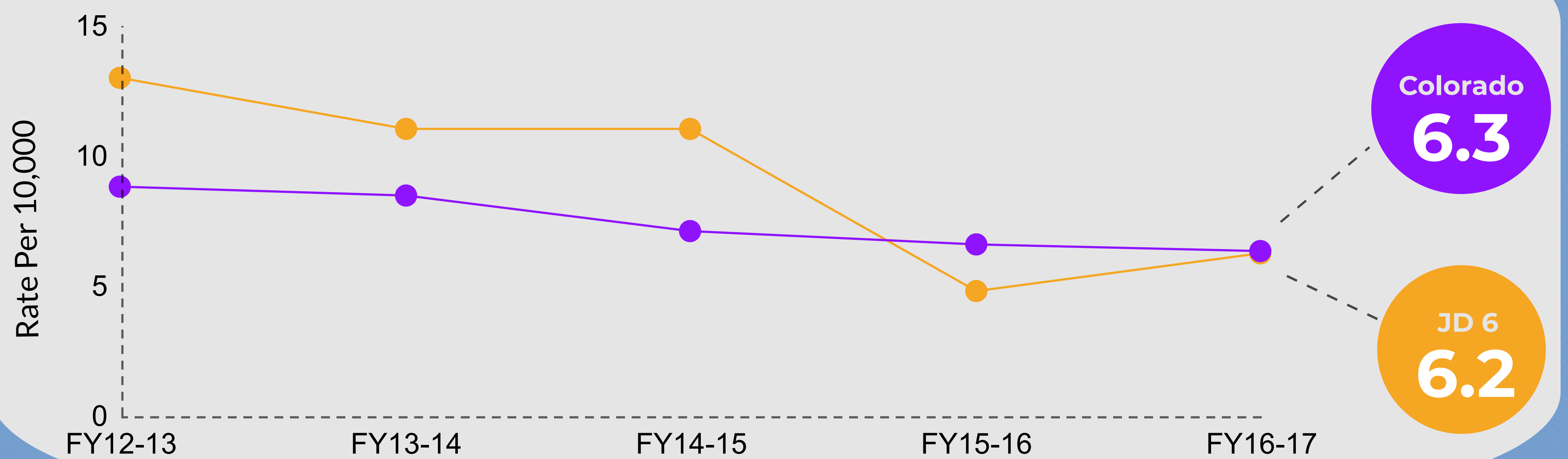
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 42 CJRAs completed for JD-6 youth:

- 6% were low risk
- 38% were medium risk
- 36% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 7

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Delta	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Montrose	Ouray	San Miguel	JD-7	Colorado
Population, 2016	30,221	15,889	856	40,866	4,651	7,767	100,250	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	5,099	2,001	108	7,539	615	990	16,352	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	36	10	n/a	35	13	11	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Counties: Delta ; Gunnison; Hinsdale; Montrose; Ouray; San Miguel in 2016:

- White (82%; 88%; 94%; 76%; 92%; 87%)
- American Indian (1%; 1%; 1%; 1%; 0%; 0%)
- Asian (1%; 1%; 0%; 1%; 1%; 1%)
- Hispanic (15%; 9%; 3%; 20%; 6%; 10%)
- Black (1%; 0%; 0%; 1%; 0%; 0%)
- Two+ races (1%; 2%; 2%; 1%; 1%; 1%)

Poverty & Education



	Delta	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Montrose	Ouray	San Miguel	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	17%	15%	11%	18%	9%	12%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	24%	13%	21%	24%	13%	13%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	41%	25%	11%	66%	24%	19%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	88%	95%	75%	81%	93%	97%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	1.2%	0.7%	3.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.4%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	55%	24%	38%	50%	28%	27%	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

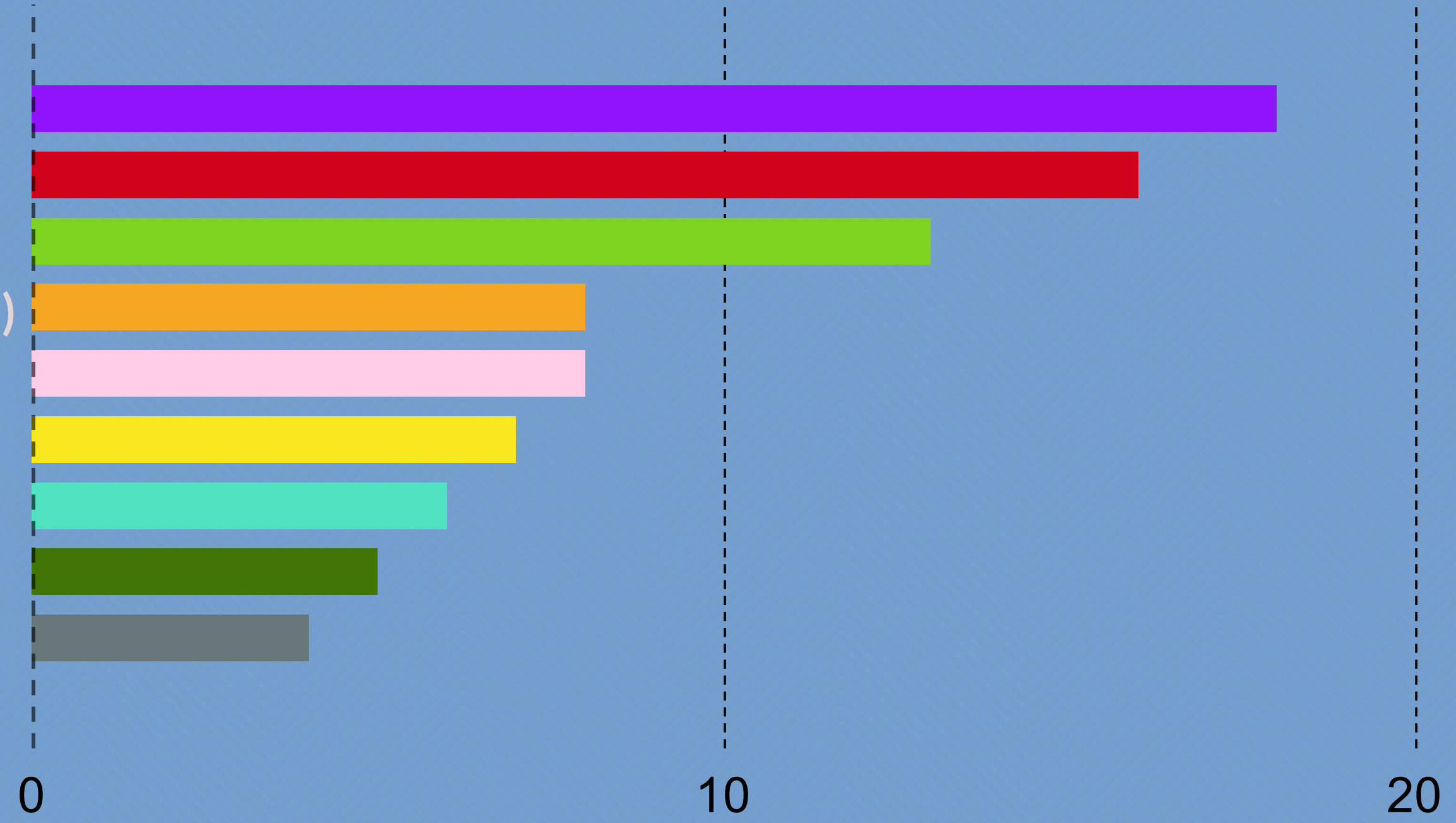
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-7

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Burglary - 24 Cases (18%)
- Assault - 22 Cases (16%)
- Trespassing - 17 Cases (13%)
- Criminal Mischief - 11 Cases (8%)
- Drug Offenses - 11 Cases (8%)
- Theft - 10 Cases (7%)
- Other - 8 Cases (6%)
- Menacing - 7 Cases (5%)
- Harassment - 1 Case (4%)

Total n: 135



1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 88%
Female: 12%

Caucasian: 76%
Hispanic: 11%
'Other': 13%

- 26 Misdemeanor Cases (58%)
- 18 Felony Cases (40%)
- 1 Petty Offense Cases (2%)

Age Distribution*

*Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding

- 10 to 14 years old : 24%
- 15 years old: 20%
- 16 years old: 24%
- 17 years old: 20%
- 18+ years old*: 9%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months* : 28%
- 13 to 18 months: 21%
- 19 to 24 months: 24%
- 25+ months: 14%

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 29 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

*cases under 7 months excluded

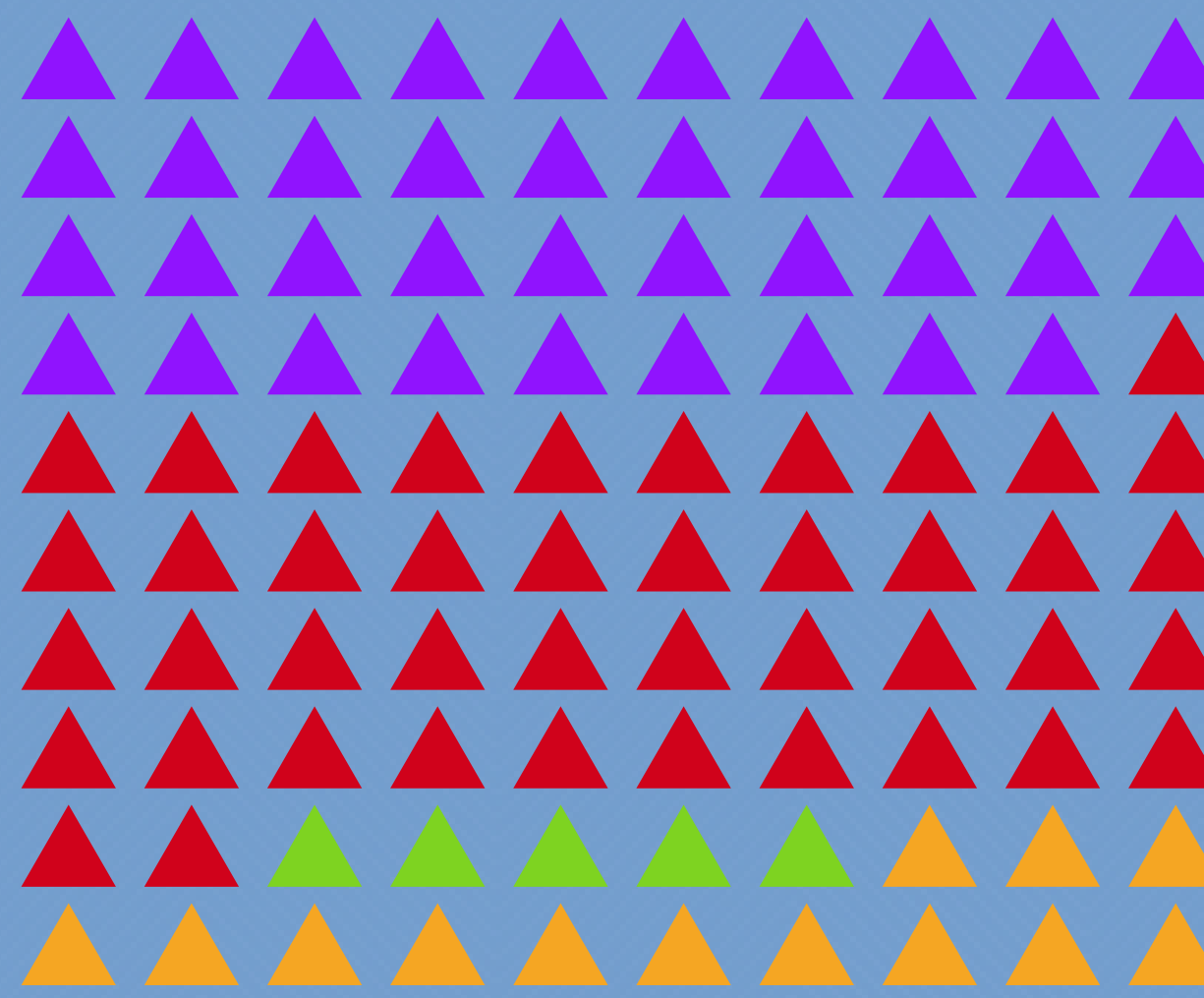
Case Outcomes/Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 83%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 7%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- ▲ Warrant Violations (39%)
- ▲ Pre-Adjudication (43%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Detention (5%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Probation (13%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



83% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 69%
Hispanic: 26%

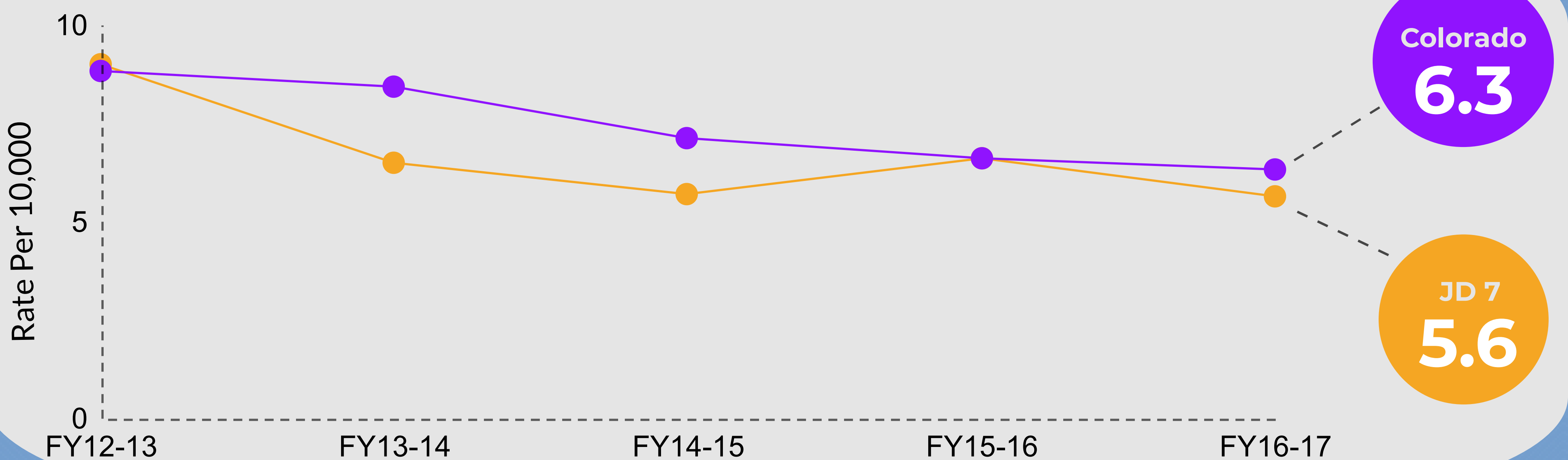
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 59 CJRAs completed for JD-7 youth:

- 20% were low risk
- 22% were medium risk
- 58% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 8

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Jackson	Larimer	JD-8	Colorado
Population, 2016	1,306	325,228	326,534	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	198	46,503	46,701	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	n/a	14	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Jackson County; Larimer County in 2016:

- White (82%; 83%) - American Indian (0%; 0%) - Asian (0%; 2%)
- Hispanic (17%; 11%) - Black (0%; 1%) - Two or more races (1%; 2%)

Poverty & Education



	Jackson	Larimer	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	14%	13%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	25%	10%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	40%	20%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	100%	79%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	0%	1.6%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	55%	34%	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



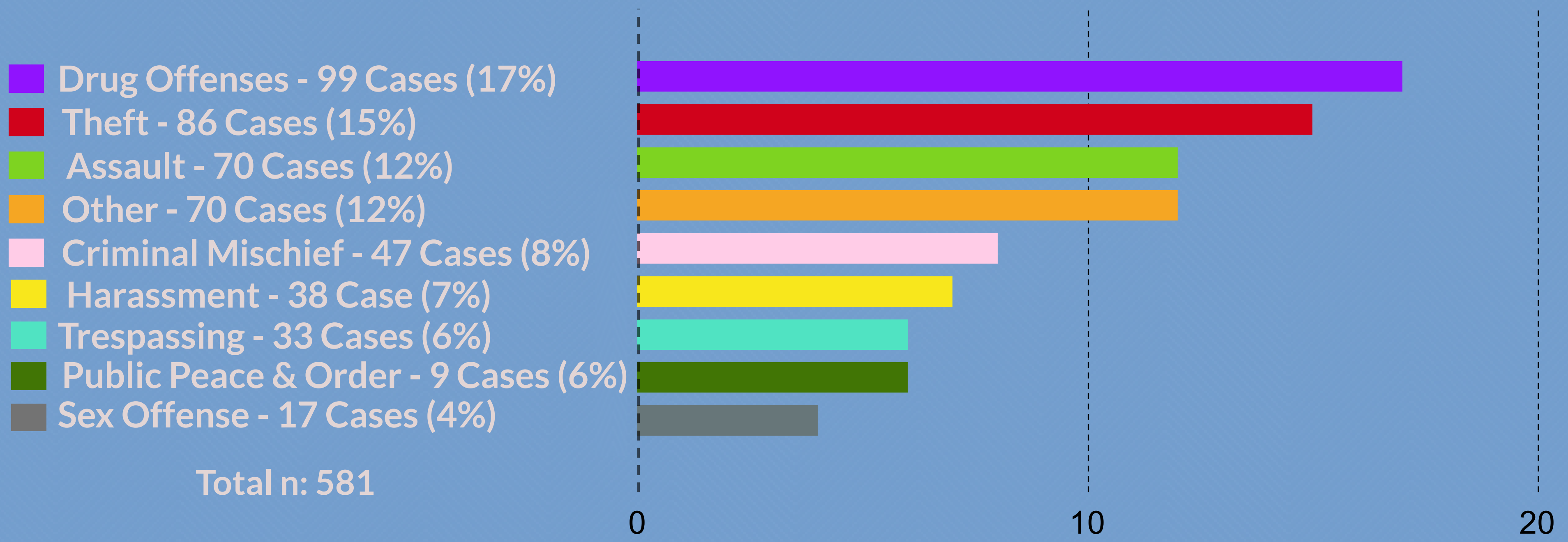
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-8

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*



4% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 71%
Female: 29%

Caucasian: 88%
Hispanic: 8%
'Other': 4%

- 111 Misdemeanor Cases (56%)
- 33 Felony Cases (17%)
- 51 Petty Offense Cases (26%)

Age Distribution

*Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding

- 10 to 14 years old : 24%
- 15 years old: 20%
- 16 years old: 26%
- 17 years old: 25%
- 18+ years old*: 6%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 38%
- 13 to 18 months: 20%
- 19 to 24 months: 7%
- 25+ months: 4%

*cases under 7 months excluded

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 232 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

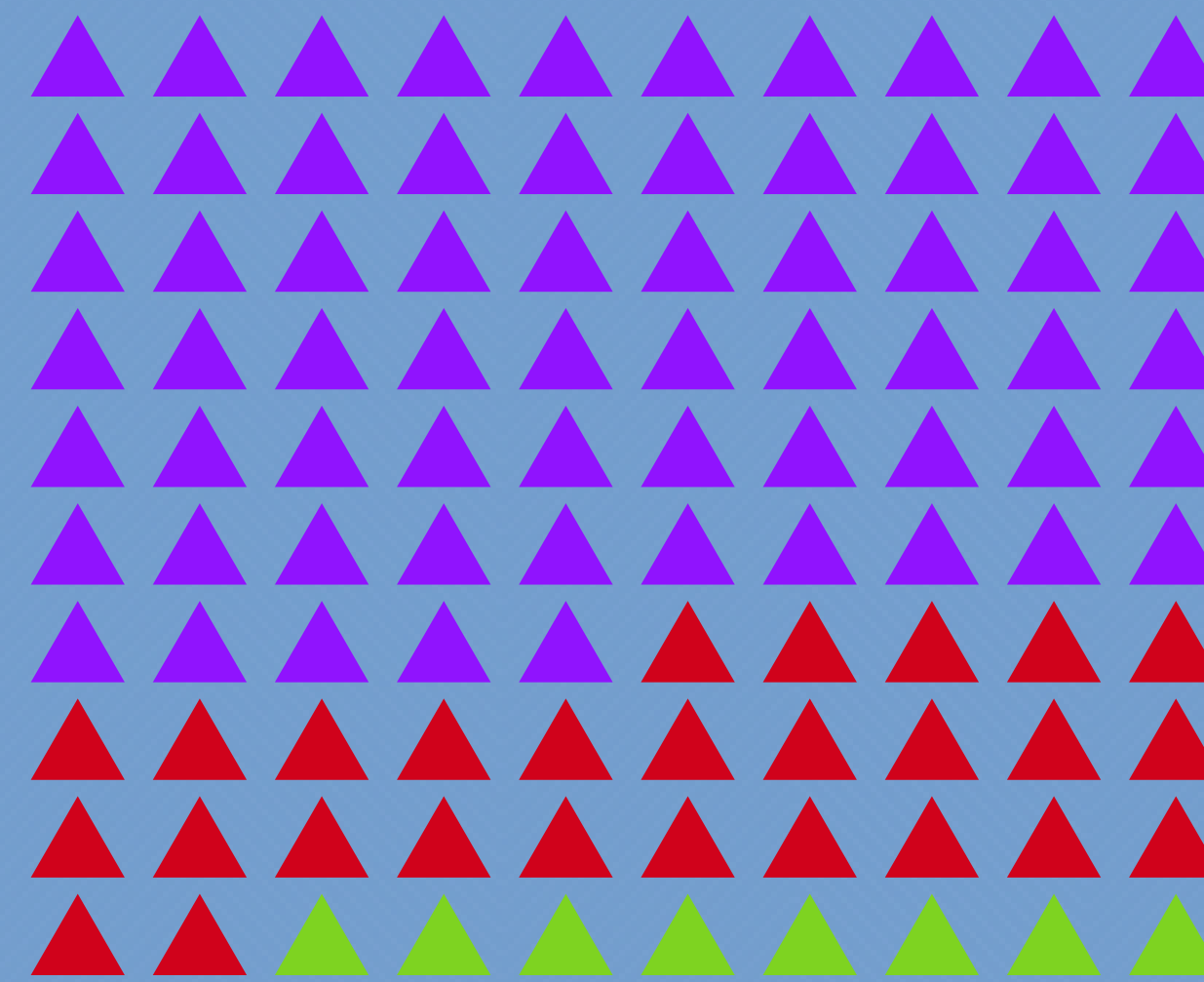
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 76%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 3%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- ▲ Warrant Violations (65%)
- ▲ Pre-Adjudication (27%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Detention (8%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Probation (0%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 57%
Hispanic: 34%

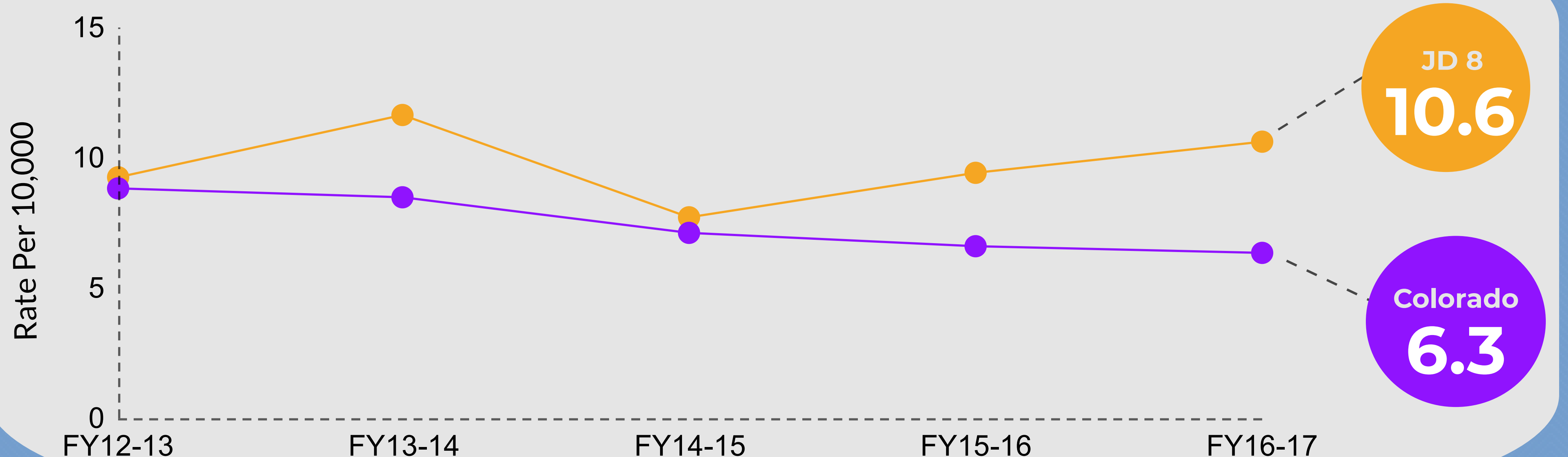
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 275 CJRAs completed for JD-8 youth:

- 18% were low risk
- 35% were medium risk
- 47% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 9

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Garfield	Pitkin	Rio Blanco	JD-9	Colorado
Population, 2016	57,495	17,543	6,658	81,696	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	10,726	2,241	1,130	14,097	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	37	4	19	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Garfield County; Pitkin County; Rio Blanco County in 2016:

- White (69%; 86%; 88%)
- American Indian (1%; 0%; 1%)
- Asian (1%; 1%; 0%)
- Hispanic (28%; 10%; 10%)
- Black (0%; 1%; 0%)
- Two+ races (1%; 1%; 1%)

Poverty & Education



	Garfield	Pitkin	Rio Blanco	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	11%	9%	12%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	13%	7%	11%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	28%	8%	28%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	85%	93%	98%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	48%	5%	33%	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



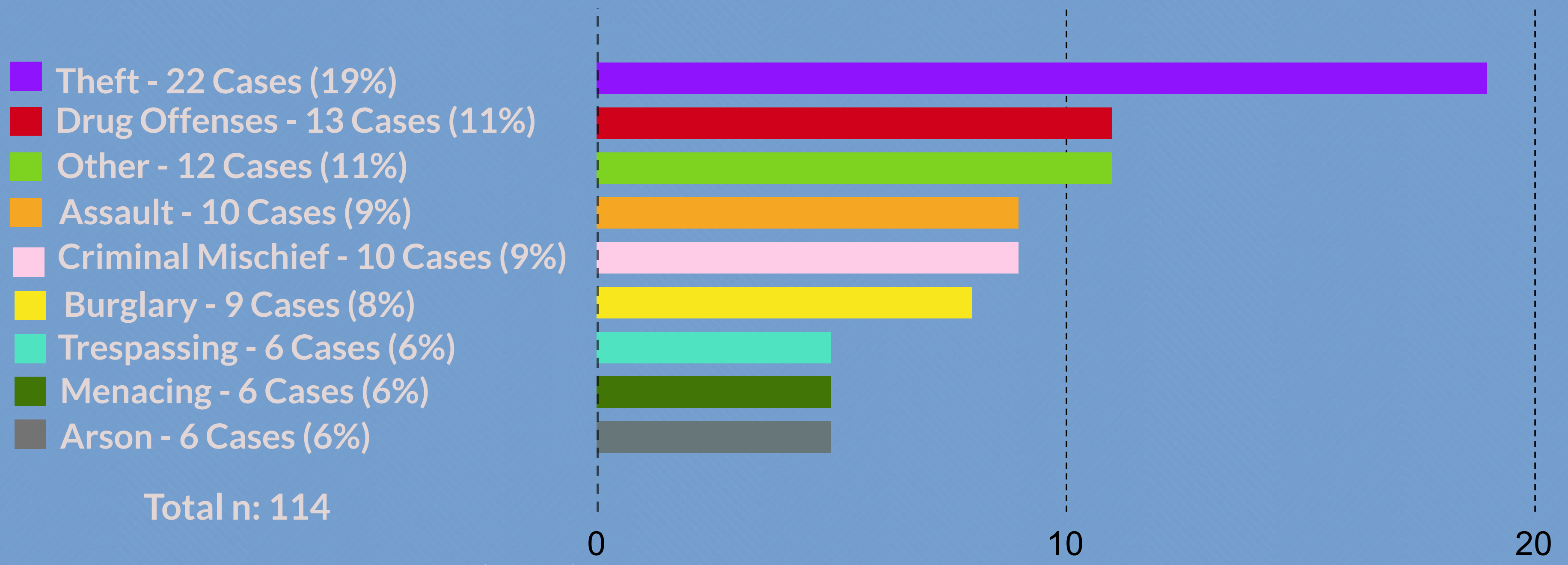
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-9

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*



1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 70%
Female: 26%
Unknown: 4%

Caucasian: 65%
Hispanic: 22%
'Other': 13%

- 2 Misdemeanor Cases (52%)
- 8 Felony Cases (35%)
- 3 Petty Offense Cases (13%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 17%
- 15 years old: 22%
- 16 years old: 22%
- 17 years old: 26%
- 18+ years old*: 13%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 50%
- 13 to 18 months: 13%
- 19 to 24 months: 16%
- 25+ months: 6%

*cases under 7 months excluded

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 32 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

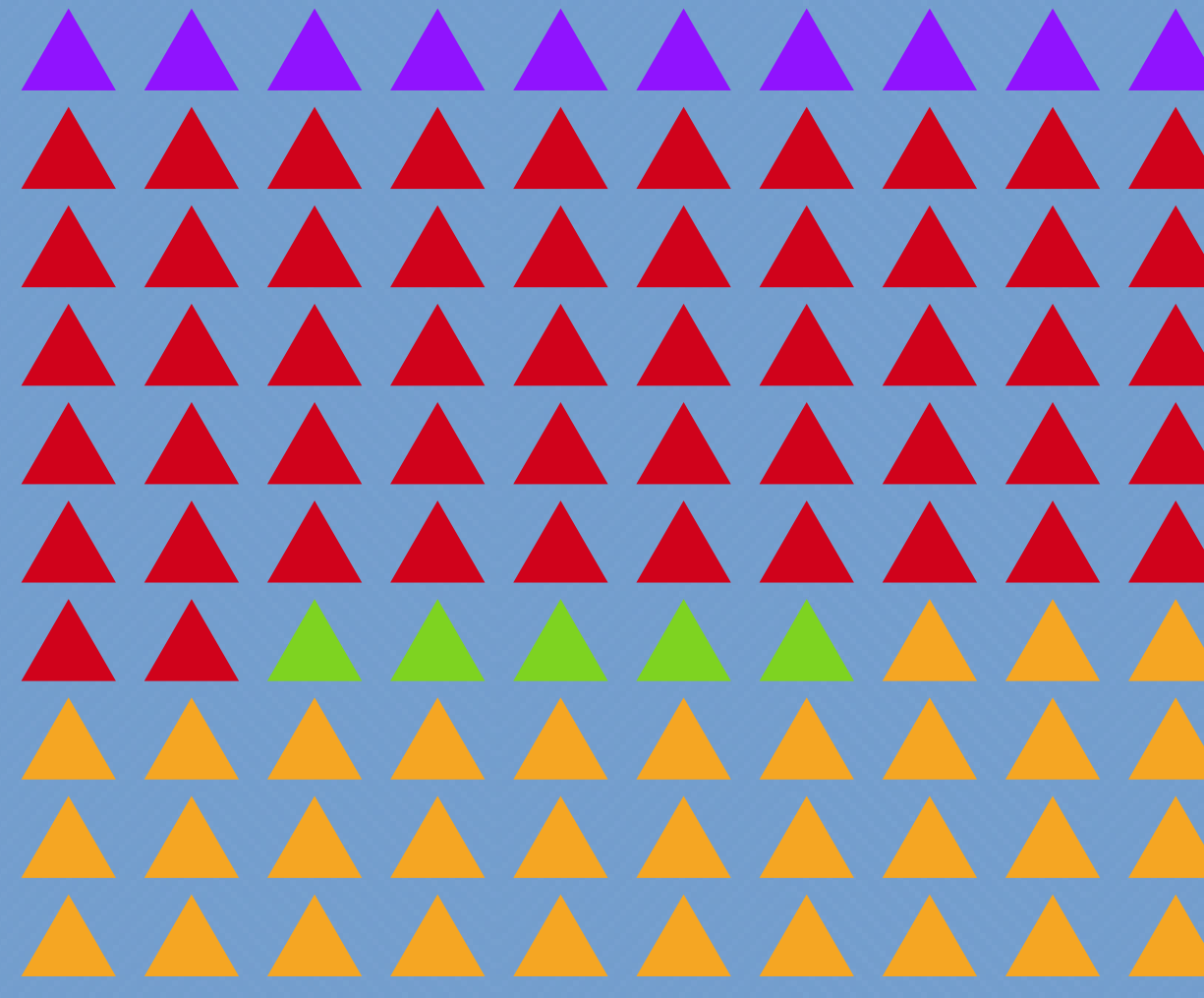
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 66%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 3%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (10%)
- Pre-Adjudication (52%)
- Sentencing for Detention (5%)
- Sentencing for Probation (33%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 67%
Hispanic: 31%

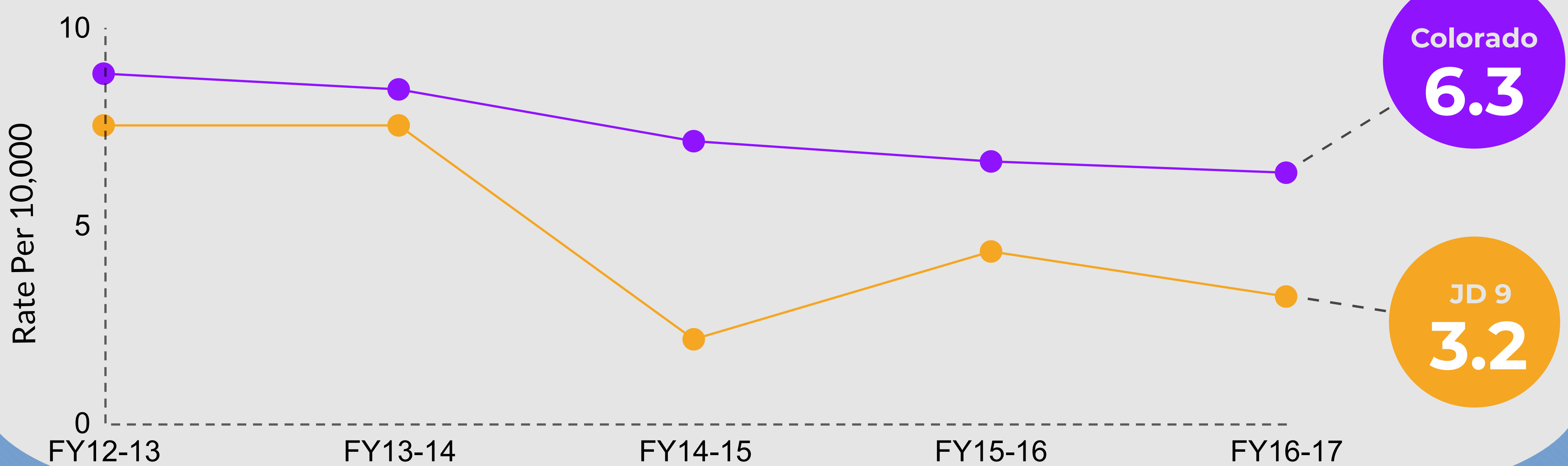
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 42 CJRAs completed for JD-9 youth:

- 19% were low risk
- 21% were medium risk
- 60% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 10

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



Population, 2016

JD-10

162,158

Colorado

5,359,295

Youth Population,
2010

28,269

881,649

Teen Pregnancy Rate (in
number of births per 1,000
females ages 15-19), 2016

39

24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Pueblo County in 2016:

- White (53%)
- Hispanic (43%)

- American Indian (1%)
- Black (2%)

- Asian (1%)
- Two or more races (2%)

Poverty & Education



Poverty, 2016

JD-10

20%

Colorado

12%

Children <18 in Poverty,
2016

25%

13%

Children <5 Enrolled in WIC,
2017

52%

30%



Graduation Rate,
2017

81%

79%

Dropout Rate,
2017

2.0%

2.3%

Children Eligible for Free or
Reduced Lunch, 2017

67%

42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

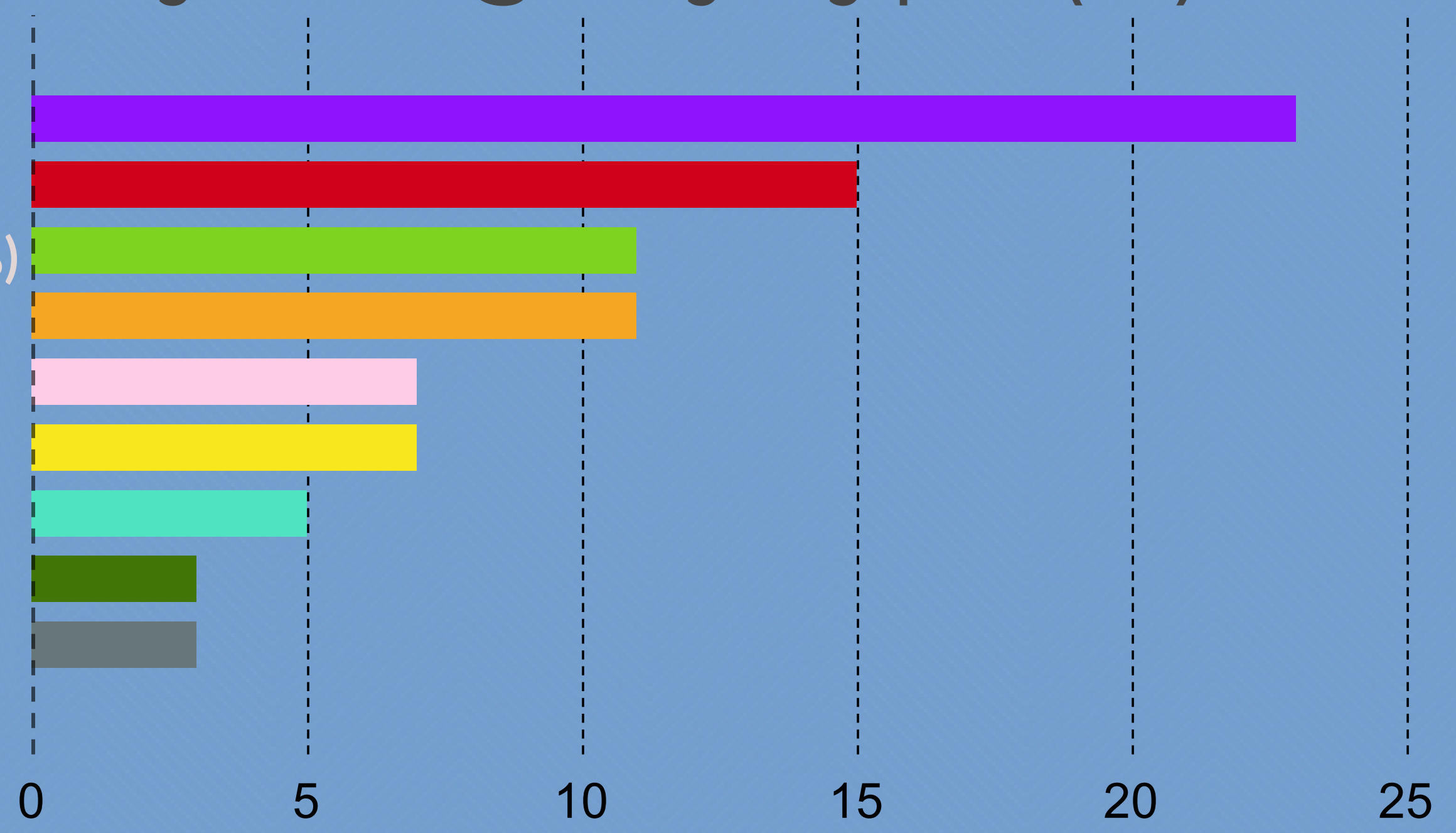
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-10

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Assault - 66 Cases (23%)
- Burglary - 42 Cases (15%)
- Criminal Mischief - 32 Cases (11%)
- Theft - 32 Cases (11%)
- Other - 21 Cases (7%)
- Drug Offenses - 21 Cases (7%)
- Weapon - 13 Cases (5%)
- Sex Offense - 9 Cases (3%)
- Harassment - 8 Cases (3%)

Total n: 283



9% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 73%
Female: 23%
Unknown: 4%

Caucasian: 66%
Hispanic: 22%
'Other': 12%

- 77 Misdemeanor Cases (66%)
- 30 Felony Cases (26%)
- 9 Petty Offense Cases (8%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 17%
 - 15 years old: 22%
 - 16 years old: 21%
 - 17 years old: 17%
 - 18+ years old*: 23%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

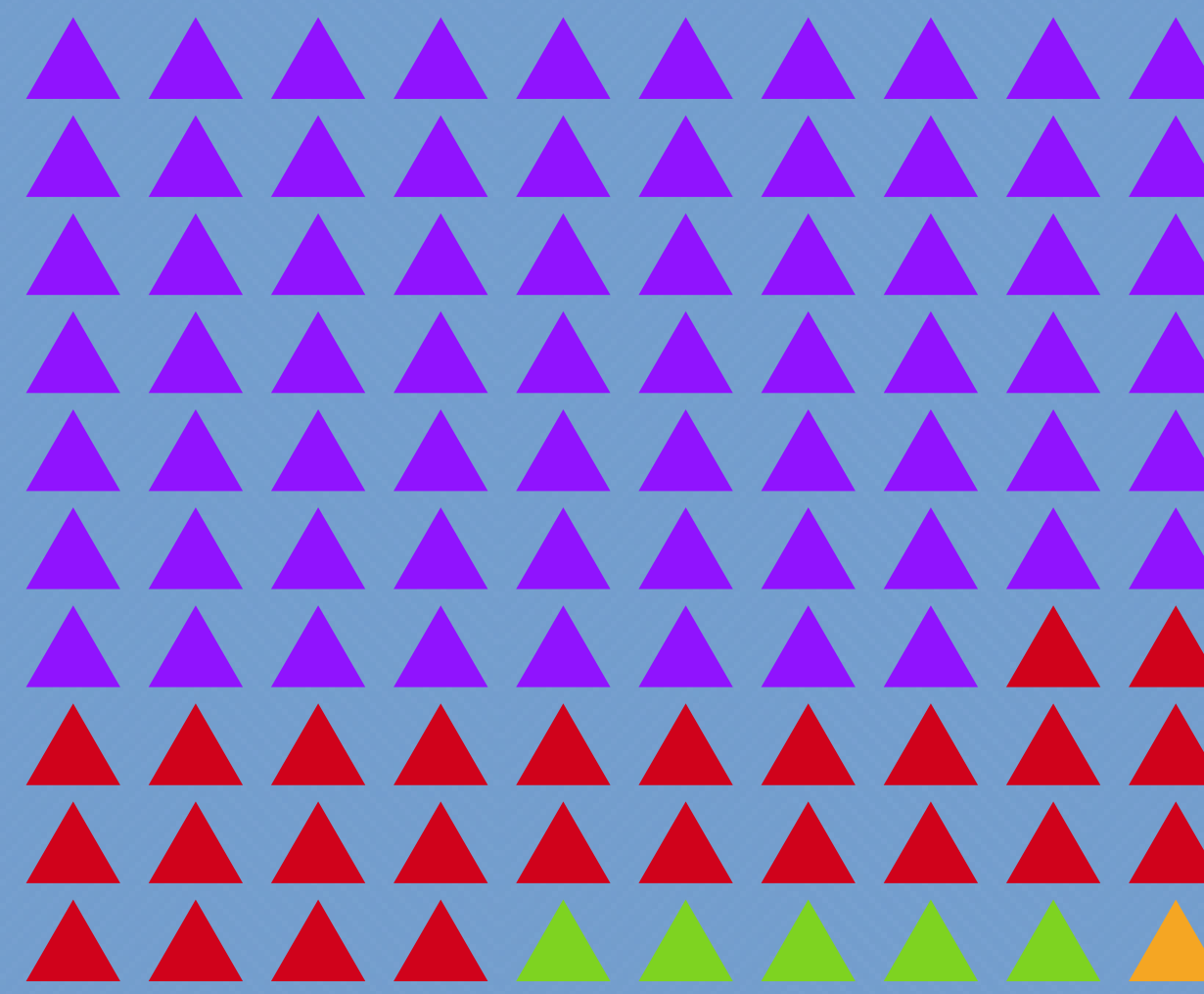
- 7 to 12 months : 35%
 - 13 to 18 months: 21%
 - 19 to 24 months: 10%
 - 25+ months: 7%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 116 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 66%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 11%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

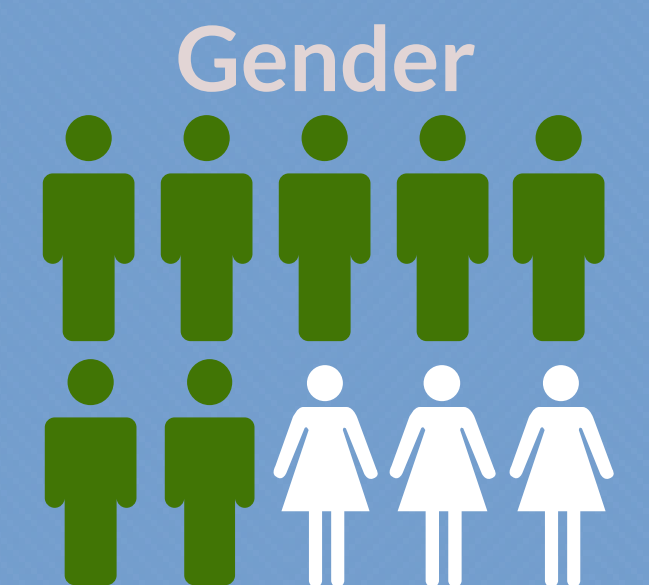
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (68%)
- Pre-Adjudication (26%)
- Sentencing for Detention (5%)
- Sentencing for Probation (1%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



67% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 22%
Hispanic: 65%

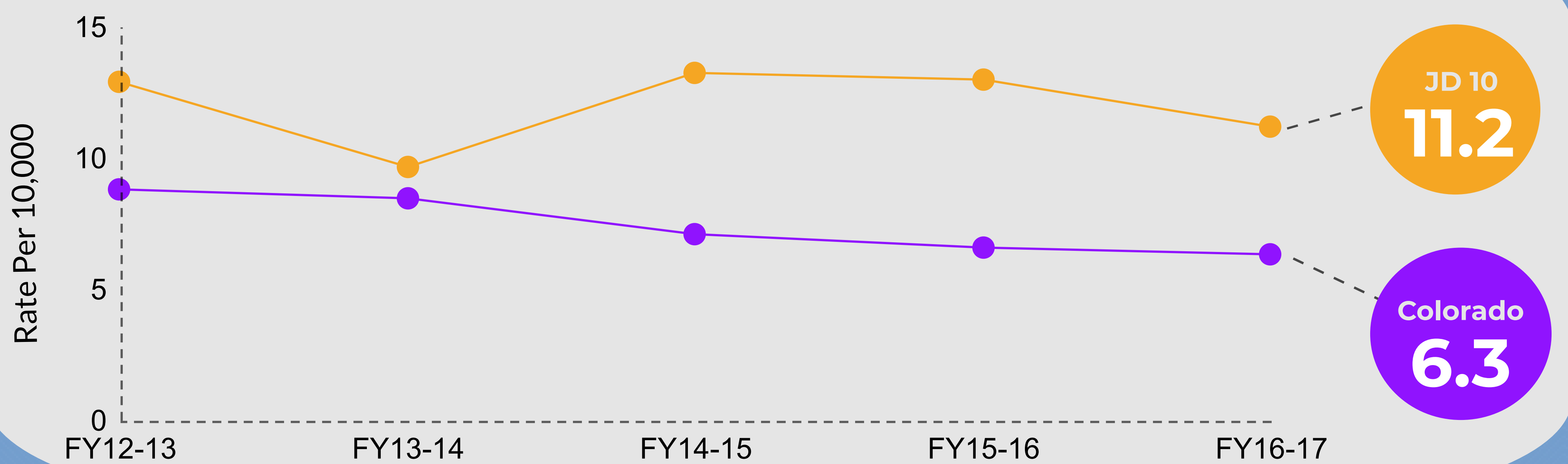
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 290 CJRAs completed for JD-10 youth:

- 32% were low risk
- 34% were medium risk
- 34% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 11

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Chaffee	Custer	Fremont	Park	JD-11	Colorado
Population, 2016	18,507	4,375	46,835	16,440	86,157	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	2,224	594	6,091	2,313	11,222	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	20	20	36	9	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Chaffee County; Custer County; Fremont County; Park County in 2016:

- White (87%; 90%; 80%; 90%)
- American Indian (0%; 1%; 1%; 1%)
- Asian (0%; 0%; 1%; 1%)
- Hispanic (10%; 5%; 13%; 6%)
- Black (1%; 3%; 5%; 0%)
- Two+ races (1%; 2%; 1%; 2%)

Poverty & Education



	Chaffee	Custer	Fremont	Park	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	10%	18%	17%	6%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	15%	27%	23%	14%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	22%	23%	49%	20%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	81%	87%	78%	88%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	2.1%	1.4%	3.6%	1.0%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	37%	49%	57%	36%	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use

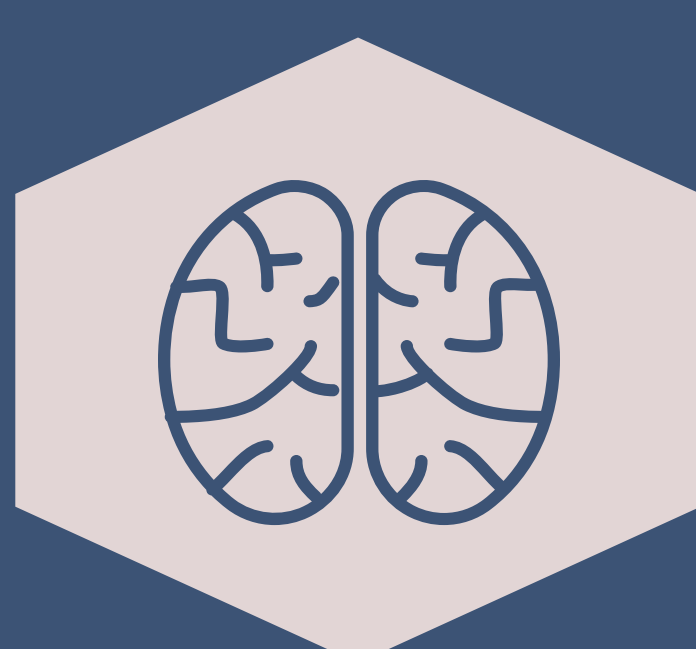


High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

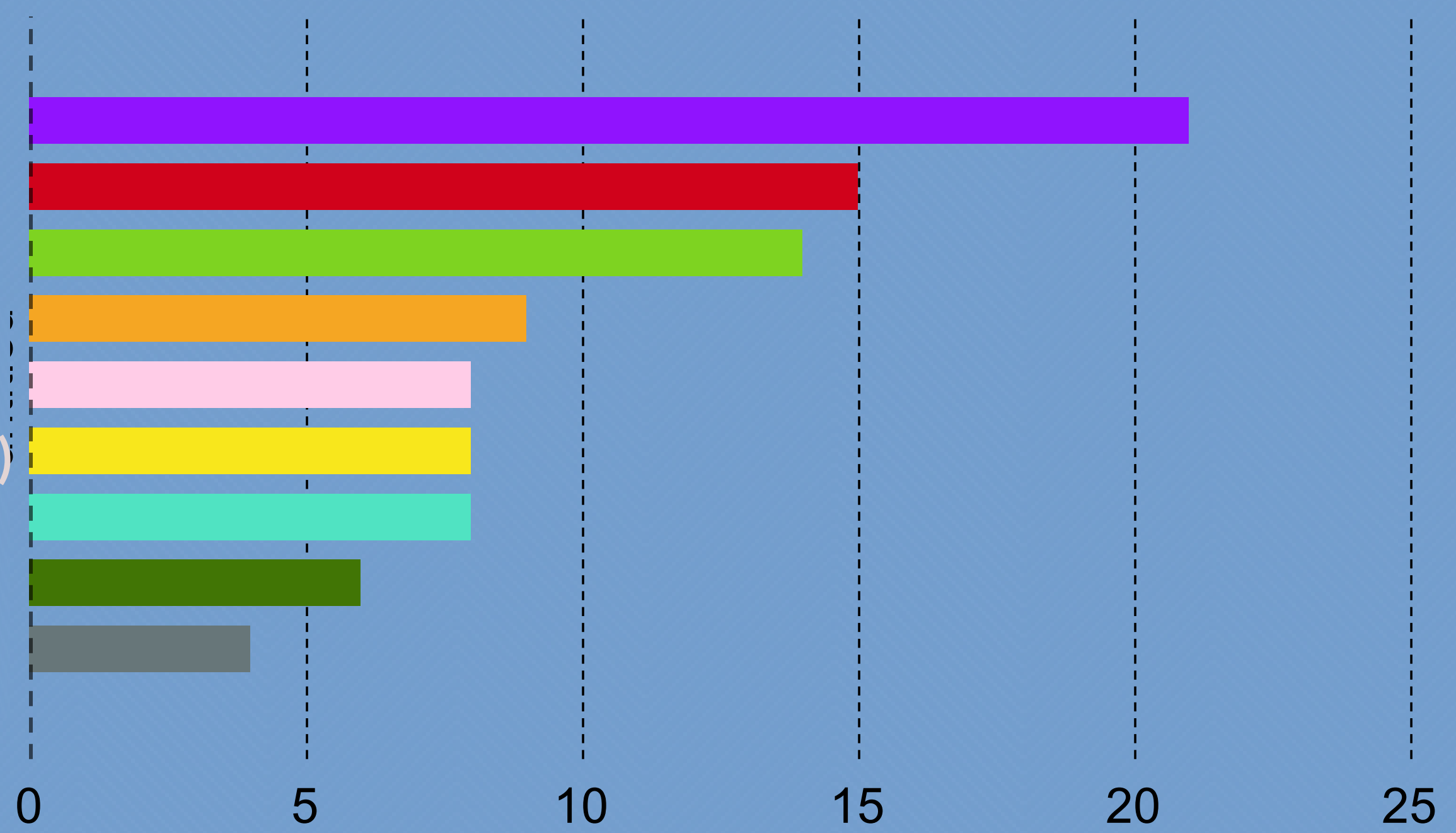
17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-11

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Assault - 27 Cases (21%)
- Theft - 19 Cases (15%)
- Drug Offenses - 18 Cases (14%)
- Burglary - 11 Cases (9%)
- Menacing - 10 Cases (8%)
- Criminal Mischief - 10 Cases (8%)
- Sex Offense - 10 Cases (8%)
- Trespassing - 8 Cases (5%)
- Other - 5 Cases (4%)

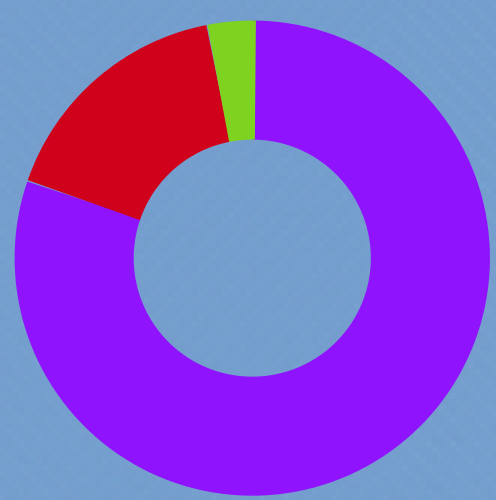


1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 68%
Female: 32%

Caucasian: 77%
Hispanic: 3%
'Other': 20%

- 24 Misdemeanor Cases (77%)
- 5 Felony Cases (16%)
- 1 Petty Offense Cases (3%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 23%
 - 15 years old: 19%
 - 16 years old: 19%
 - 17 years old: 10%
 - 18+ years old*: 29%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 47%
 - 13 to 18 months: 10%
 - 19 to 24 months: 12%
 - 25+ months: 16%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 58 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

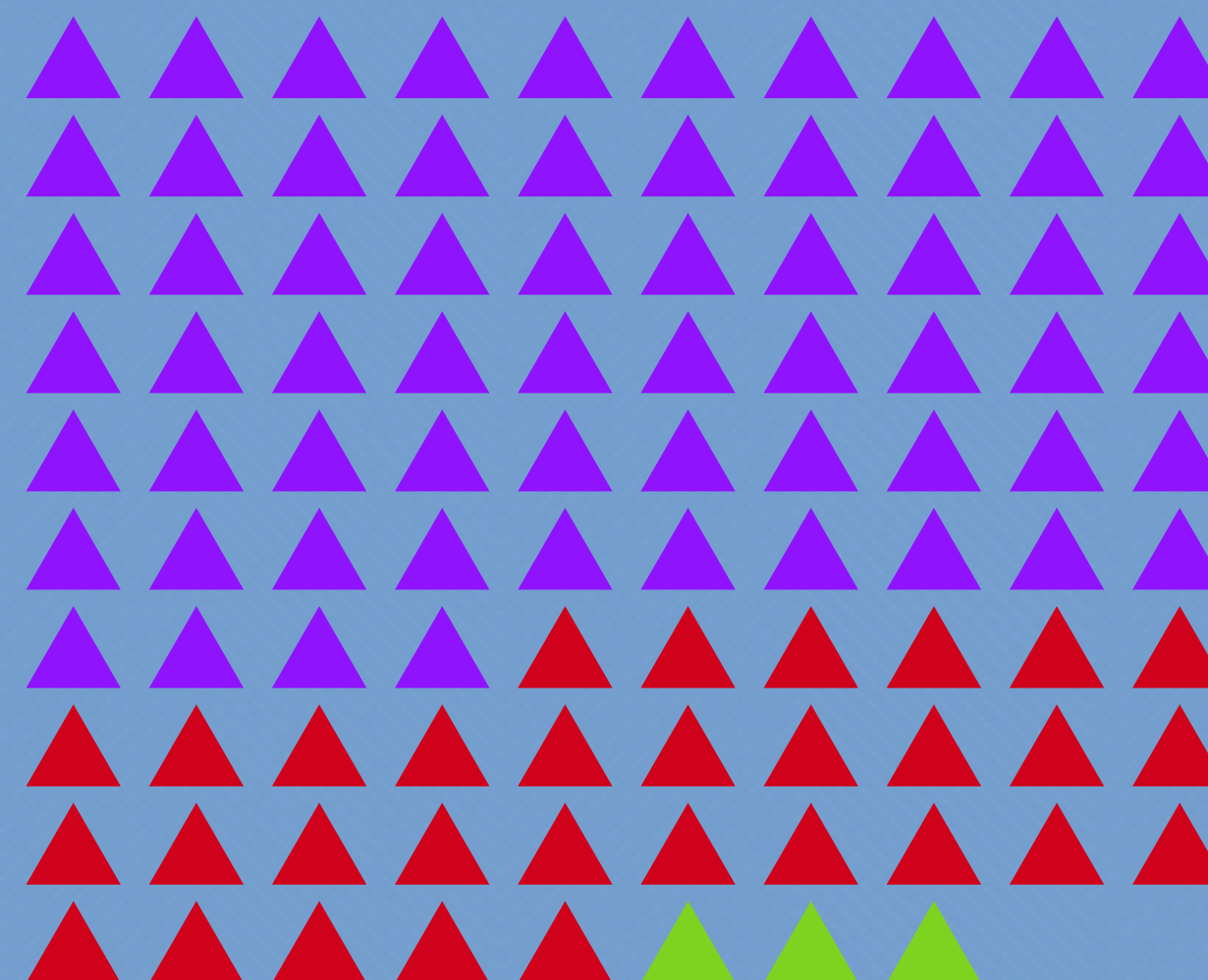
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 71%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 3%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

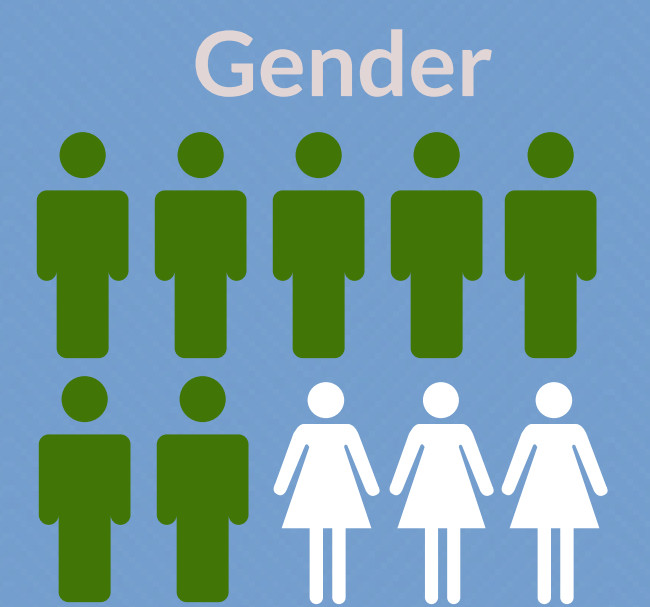
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- ▲ Warrant Violations (64%)
- ▲ Pre-Adjudication (31%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Detention (3%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Probation (0%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



70% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 75%
Hispanic: 13%
Black: 12%

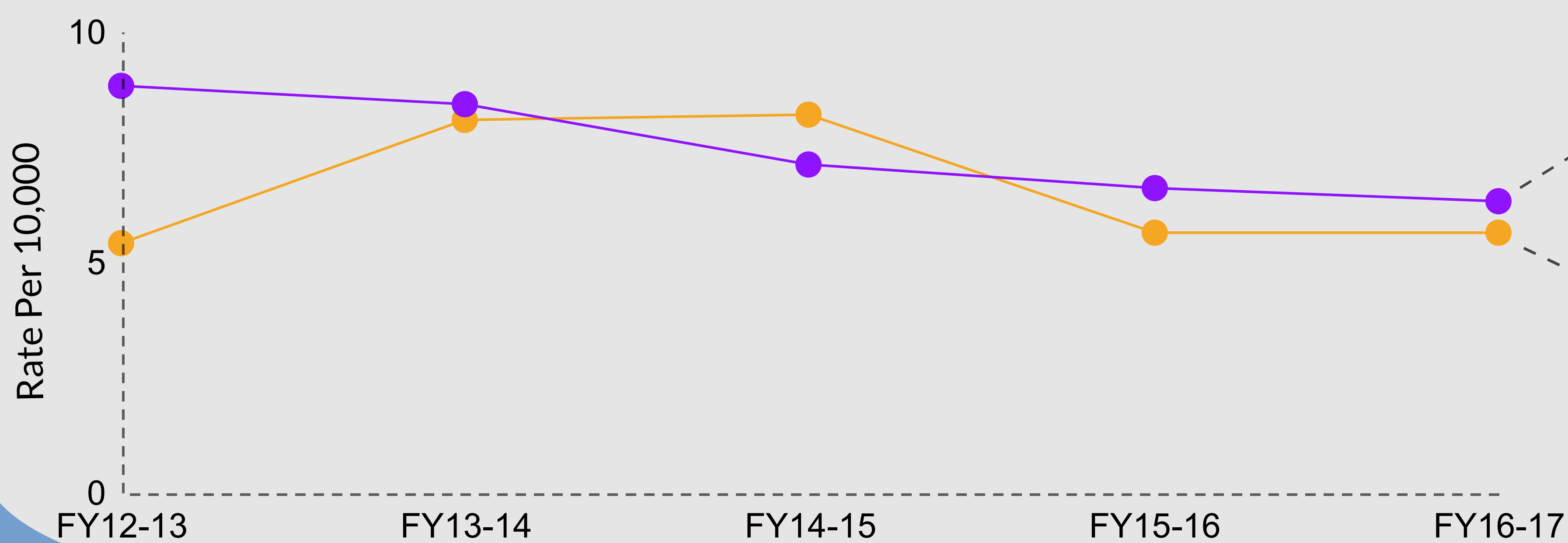
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 70 CJRAs completed for JD-11 youth:

- 31% were low risk
- 39% were medium risk
- 30% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Colorado
6.3

JD 11
5.6

Snapshot of Judicial District 12

Demographics



Population & Race/Ethnicity

	Alamosa	Conejos	Costilla	Mineral	Rio Grande	Saguache	JD-12	Colorado
 Population, 2016	16,353	8,213	3,590	793	11,623	6,255	46,827	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	2,627	1,686	561	81	2,233	996	8,184	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	29	39	31	n/a	44	42	n/a	24

 The racial/ethnic makeup of Counties: Alamosa; Conejos; Costilla; Mineral; Rio Grande; Saguache in 2016:

- White (49%; 44%; 32%; 85%; 53%; 58%)
- American Indian (1%; 2%; 0%; 0%; 1%; 1%)
- Asian (1%; 0%; 1%; 0%; 0%; 1%)
- Hispanic (46%; 54%; 64%; 16%; 44%; 38%)
- Black (2%; 0%; 0%; 1%; 0%; 0%)
- Two+ races (1%; 0%; 3%; 0%; 1%; 3%)

Poverty & Education

	Alamosa	Conejos	Costilla	Mineral	Rio Grande	Saguache	Colorado
 Poverty, 2016	31%	22%	30%	8%	19%	23%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	29%	30%	43%	19%	28%	39%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	65%	37%	69%	18%	47%	53%	30%
 Graduation Rate, 2017	77%	89%	92%	100%	85%	80%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	45%	66%	88%	48%	58%	90%	42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



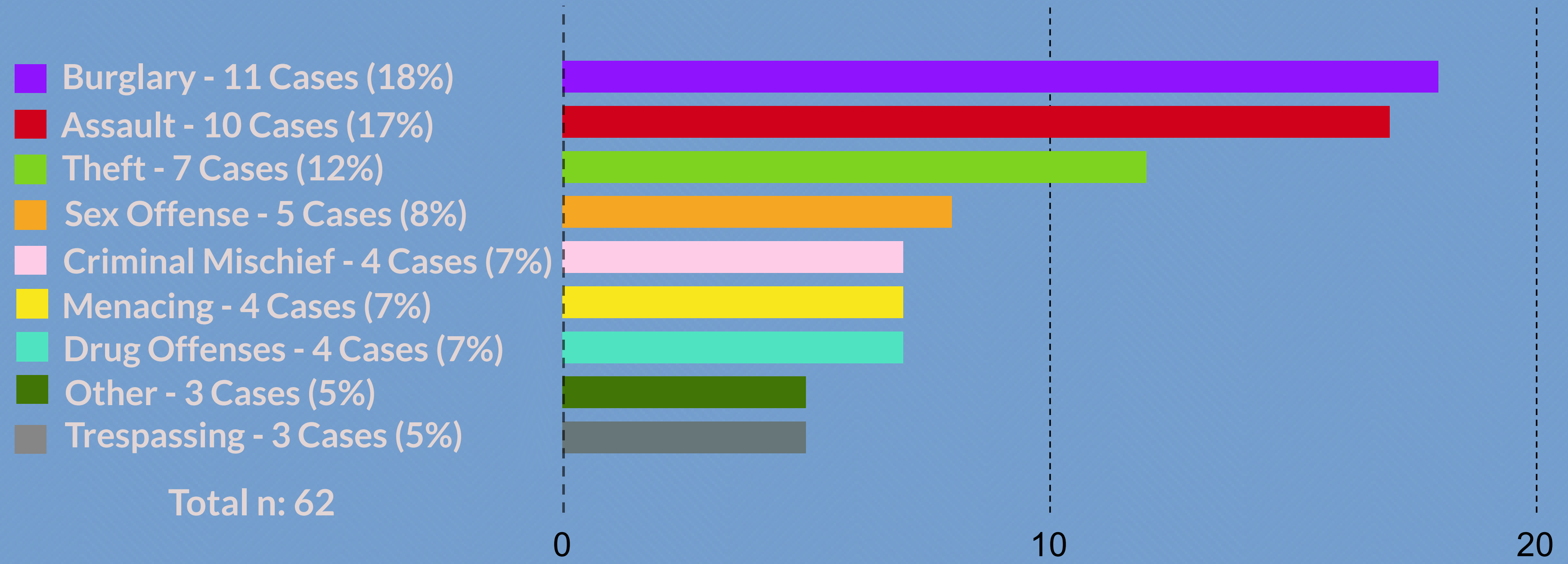
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-12

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

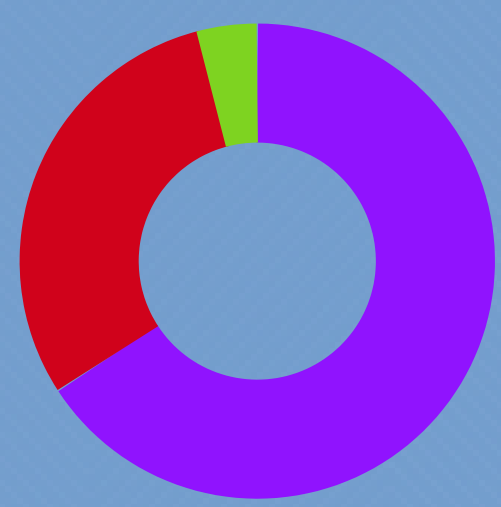


1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 79%
Female: 21%

Caucasian: 67%
Hispanic: 25%
'Other': 8%

- 15 Misdemeanor Cases (63%)
- 7 Felony Cases (29%)
- 1 Petty Offense Cases (4%)

Age Distribution*

- 10 to 14 years old : 29%
 - 15 years old: 13%
 - 16 years old: 17%
 - 17 years old: 25%
 - 18+ years old*: 17%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 35%
 - 13 to 18 months: 13%
 - 19 to 24 months: 9%
 - 25+ months: 13%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 23 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

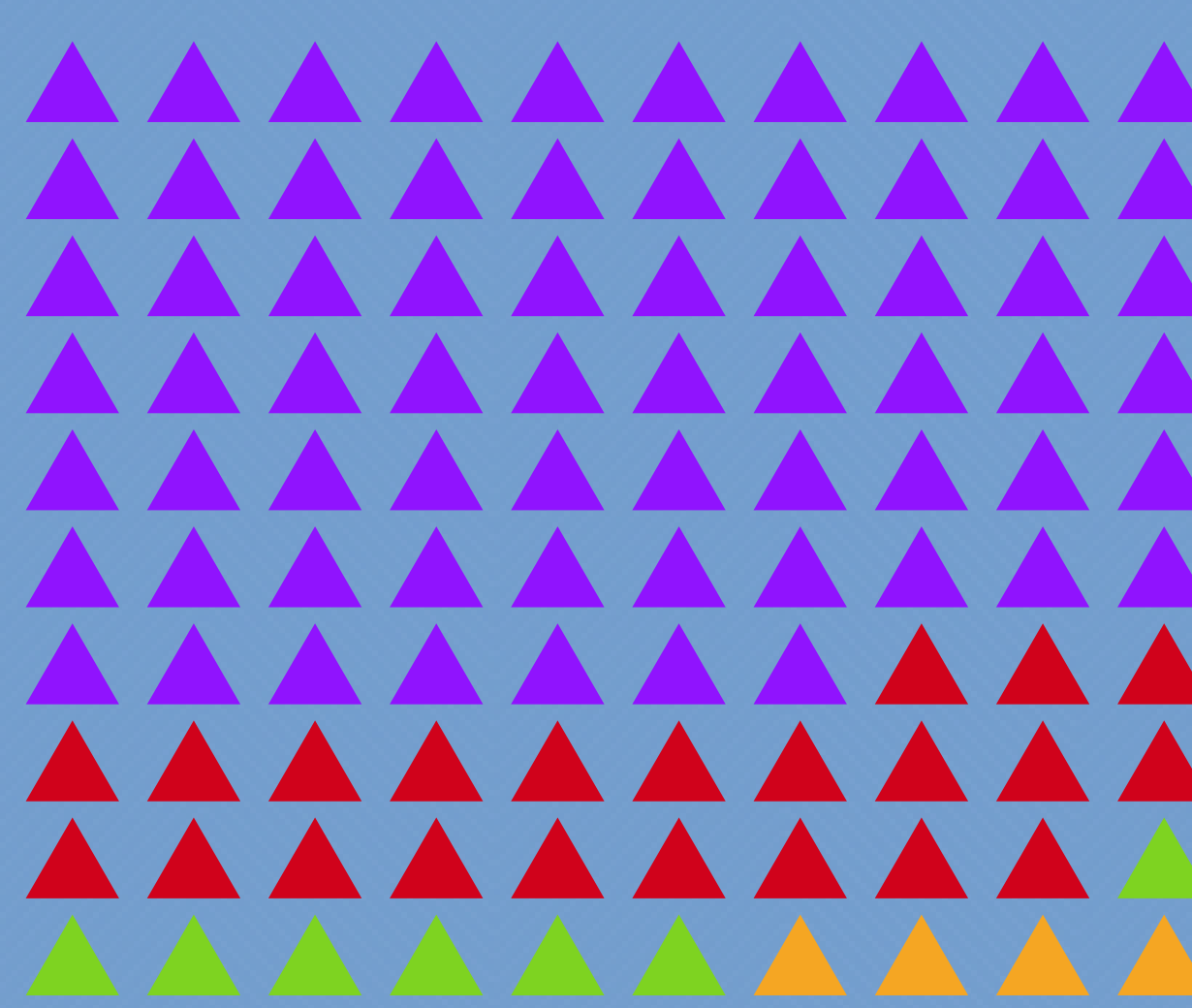
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 74%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 4%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (67%)
- Pre-Adjudication (22%)
- Sentencing for Detention (7%)
- Sentencing for Probation (4%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 23%
Hispanic: 65%

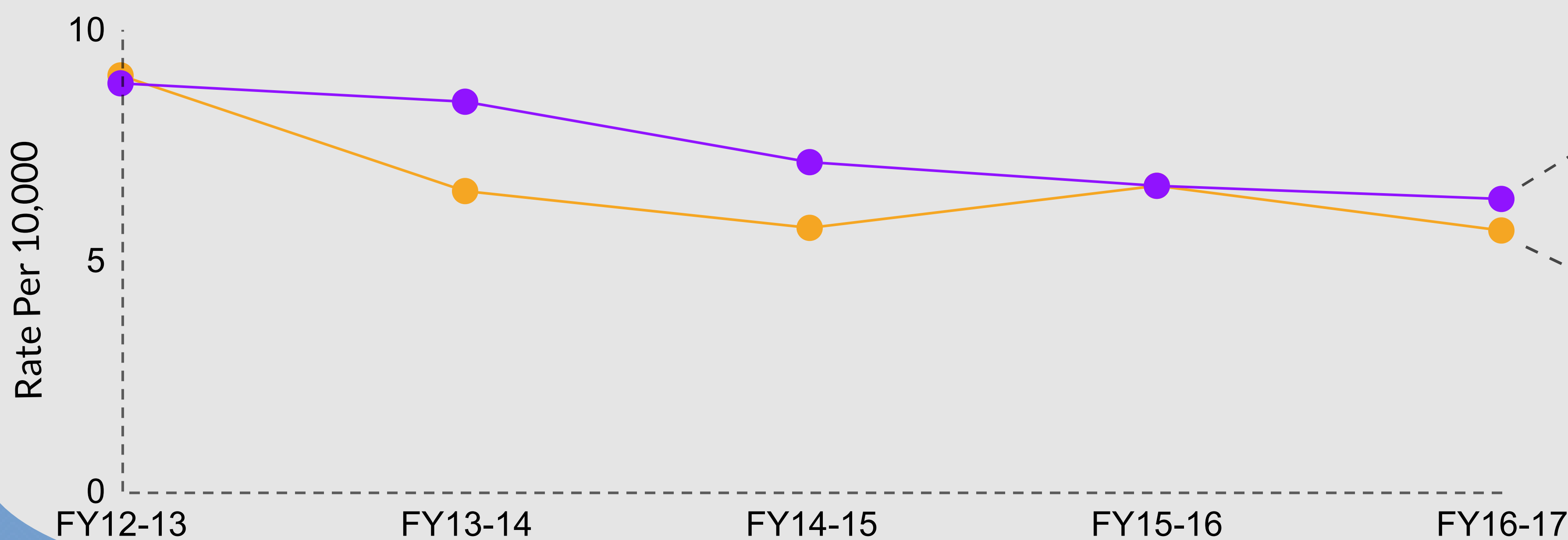
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 38 CJRAs completed for JD-12 youth:

- 34% were low risk
- 21% were medium risk
- 45% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 13

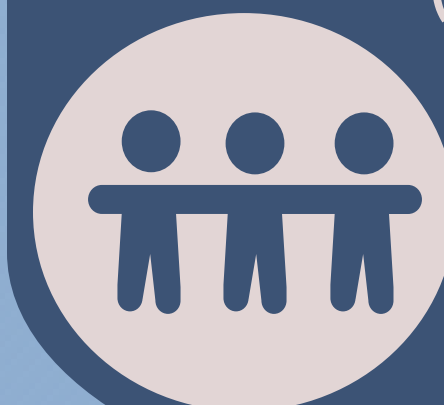
Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Kit Carson	Logan	Morgan	Phillips	Sedgwick	Washington	Yuma	JD-13	Colorado
Population, 2016	8,174	21,862	28,288	4,347	2,367	4,814	10,150	80,002	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	1,289	3,364	5,711	842	338	851	1,878	14,273	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate, 2016*	40	28	71	35	31	24	22	n/a	24

*(in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19)



The racial/ethnic makeup of Counties: Kit Carson; Logan; Phillips; Sedgwick; Washington; Yuma in 2016:

- White (76%; 79%; 60%; 79%; 80%; 88%; 47%)
- American Indian (0%; 2%; 0%; 0%; 0%; 0%; 0%)
- Hispanic (19%; 15%; 35%; 18%; 14%; 9%; 22%)
- Asian (0%; 1%; 1%; 1%; 2%; 0%; 0%)
- Black (4%; 2%; 3%; 0%; 1%; 1%; 1%)
- Two+ races (0%; 1%; 1%; 2%; 3%; 1%; 1%)

Poverty & Education



	Kit Carson	Logan	Morgan	Phillips	Sedgwick	Washington	Yuma	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	14%	16%	11%	12%	15%	12%	15%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	20%	17%	16%	16%	24%	21%	16%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	54%	46%	47%	47%	48%	31%	48%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	83%	87%	84%	93%	62%	92%	86%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	1.7%	1.5%	2.2%	0.2%	5.5%	0.9%	1.6%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	61%	46%	60%	43%	54%	55%	59%	42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

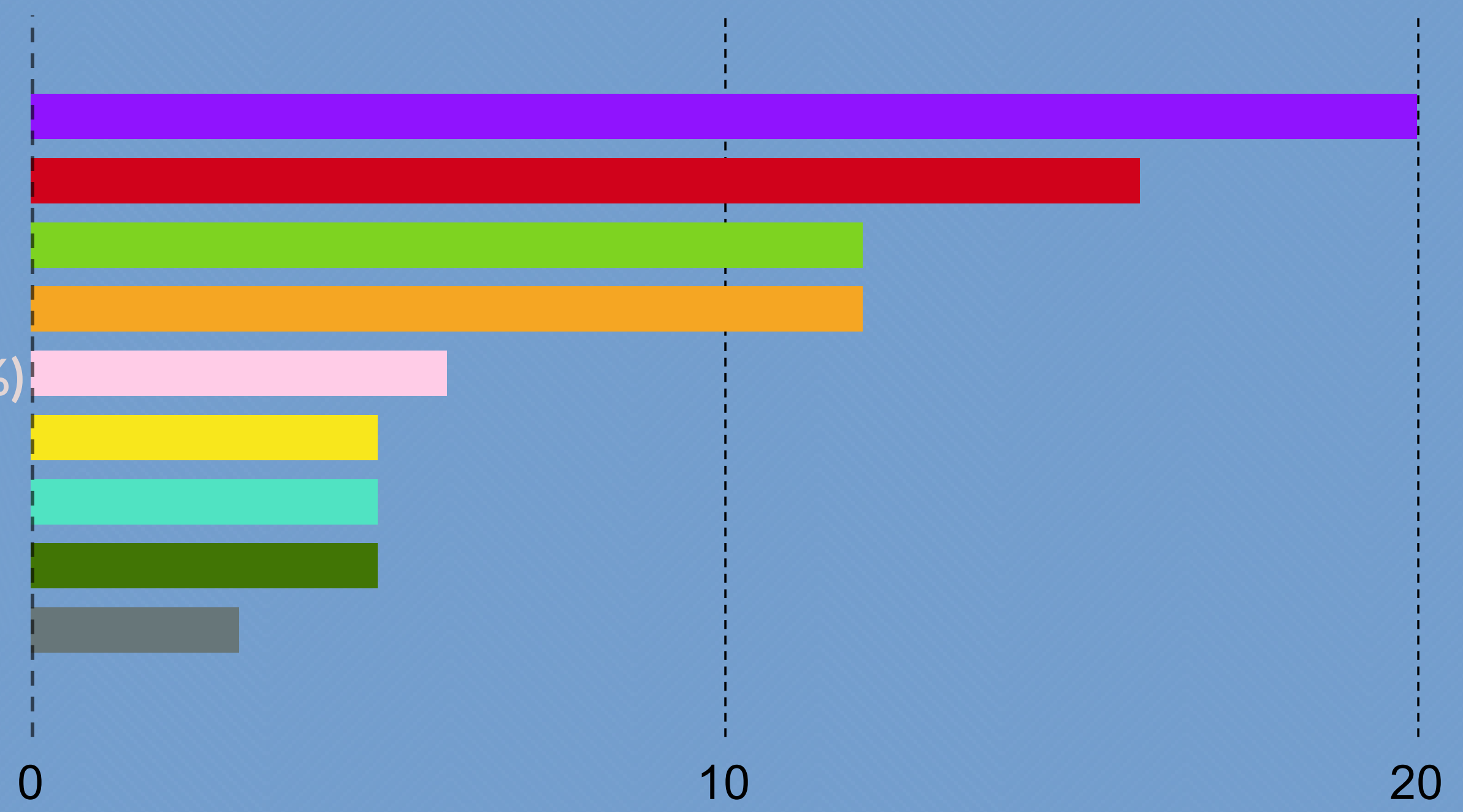
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-13

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Assault - 20 Cases (20%)
- Burglary - 16 Cases (16%)
- Other - 12 Cases (12%)
- Theft - 12 Cases (12%)
- Criminal Mischief - 6 Cases (6%)
- Drug Offenses - 5 Cases (5%)
- Menacing - 5 Cases (5%)
- Sex Offense - 5 Cases (5%)
- Trespassing - 3 Cases (3%)

Total n: 98

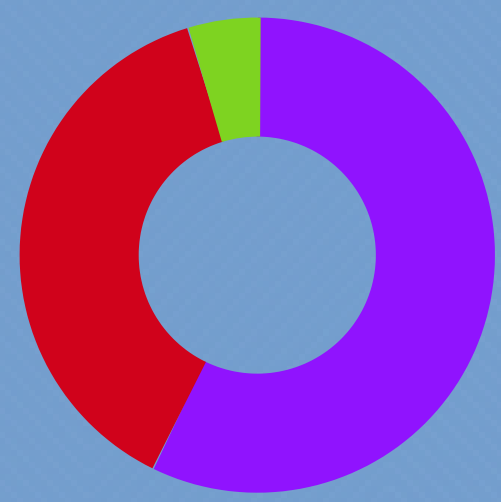


1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 70%
Female: 30%

Caucasian: 80%
Hispanic: 11%
'Other': 9%

- 32 Misdemeanor Cases (57%)
- 21 Felony Cases (38%)
- 3 Petty Offense Cases (5%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 27%
 - 15 years old: 23%
 - 16 years old: 14%
 - 17 years old: 25%
 - 18+ years old*: 11%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 50%
 - 13 to 18 months: 6%
 - 19 to 24 months: 13%
 - 25+ months: 10%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 62 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

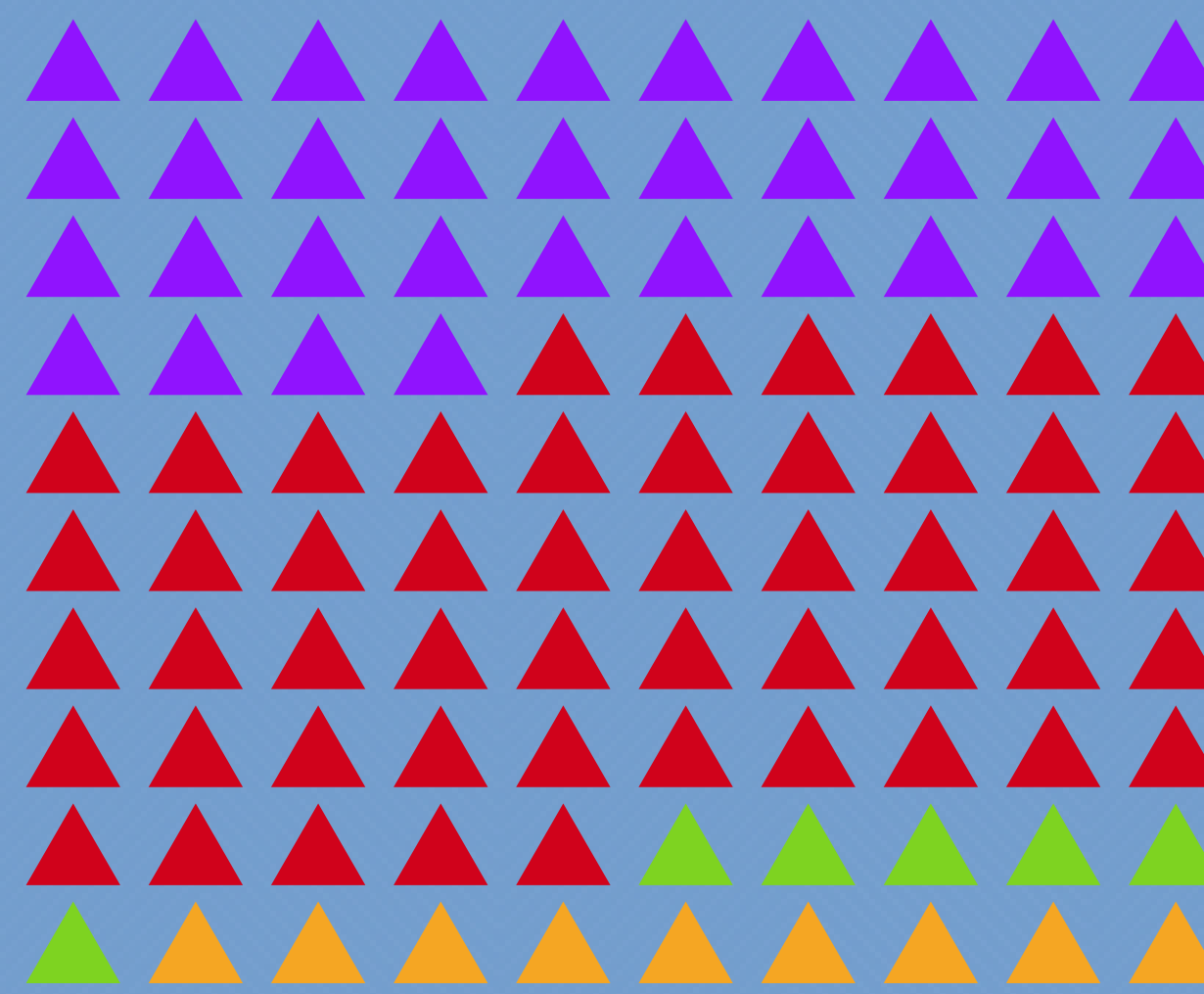
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 87%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 2%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

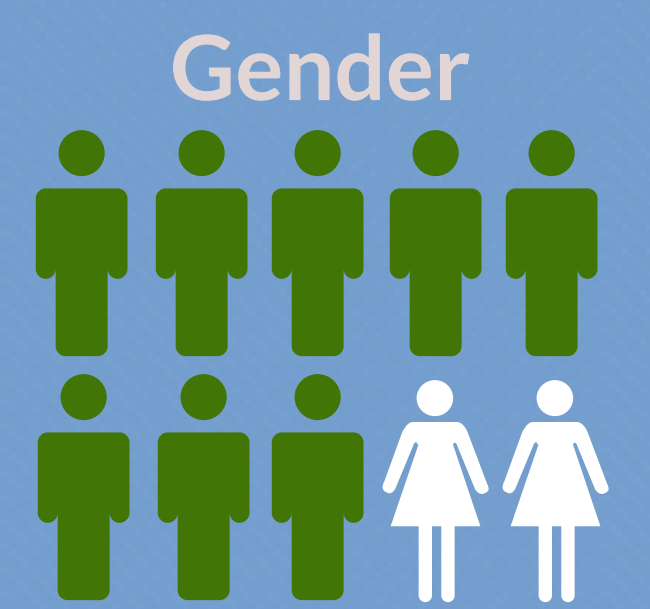
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (34%)
- Pre-Adjudication (51%)
- Sentencing for Detention (6%)
- Sentencing for Probation (9%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



78% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 57%
Hispanic: 35%

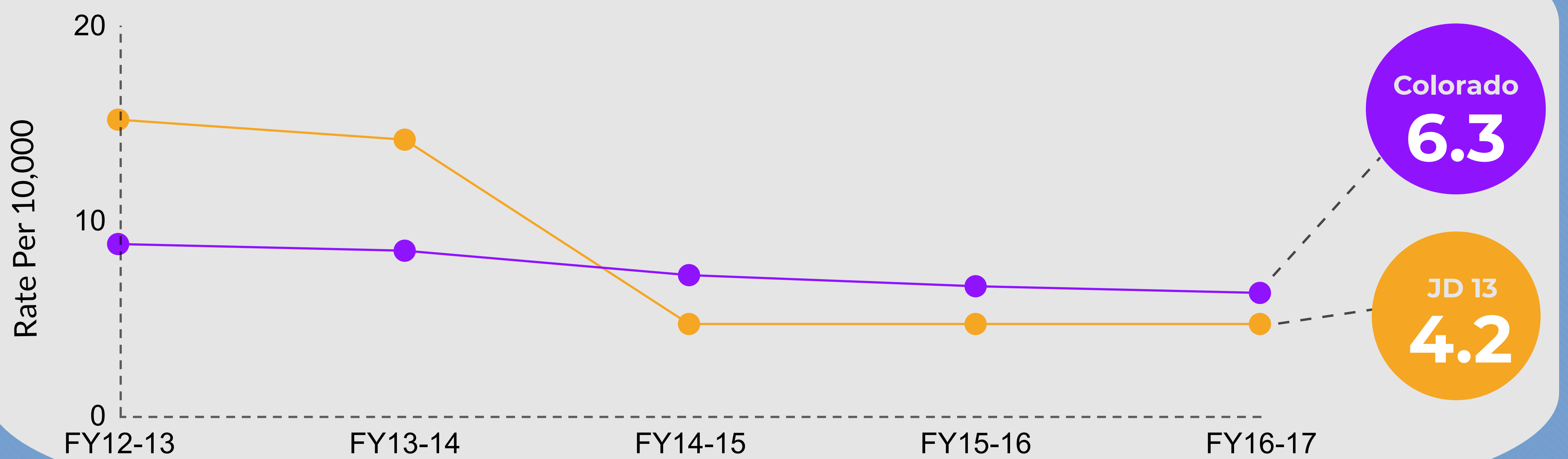
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 65 CJRAs completed for JD-13 youth:

- 48% were low risk
- 21% were medium risk
- 31% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 14

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Grand	Moffat	Routt	JD-14	Colorado
Population, 2016	14,490	13,034	23,980	51,504	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	2,180	2,653	3,605	8,438	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	17	45	11	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Grand County; Moffat County; Routt County in 2016:

- White (87%; 82%; 90%)
- American Indian (0%; 1%; 0%)
- Asian (2%; 1%; 1%)
- Hispanic (8%; 15%; 7%)
- Black (1%; 1%; 1%)
- Two+ races (0%; 1%; 1%)

Poverty & Education



	Grand	Moffat	Routt	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	11%	11%	10%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	12%	17%	8%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	23%	42%	18%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	90%	81%	94%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	1.1%	1.9%	0.3%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	29%	40%	23%	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

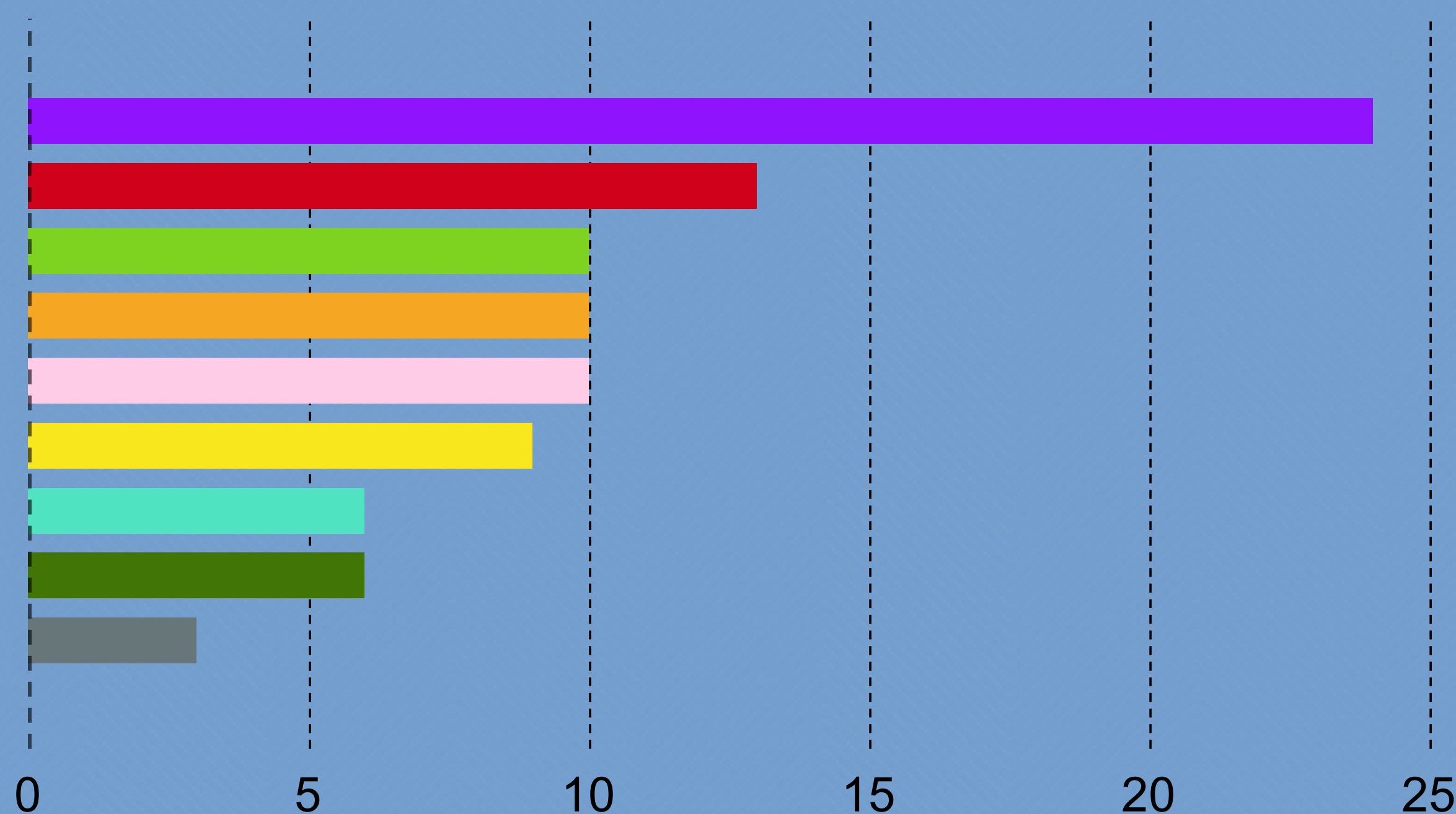
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-14

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type*

- Assault - 16 Cases (24%)
- Drug Offenses - 9 Cases (13%)
- Other - 7 Cases (10%)
- Theft - 7 Cases (10%)
- Burglary - 7 Cases (10%)
- Criminal Mischief - 6 Cases (9%)
- Trespassing - 4 Cases (6%)
- Sex Offense - 1 Cases (6%)
- Menacing - 2 Cases (3%)

Total n: 68

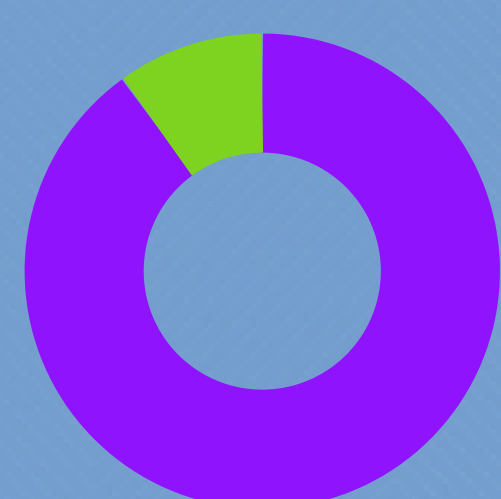


<1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 81%
Female: 19%

Caucasian: 71%
Hispanic: 10%
'Other': 19%

- 19 Misdemeanor Cases (90%)
- 0 Felony Cases (0%)
- 2 Petty Offense Cases (10%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 0%
 - 15 years old: 14%
 - 16 years old: 48%
 - 17 years old: 14%
 - 18+ years old*: 24%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 20%
 - 13 to 18 months: 13%
 - 19 to 24 months: 27%
 - 25+ months: 27%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 15 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

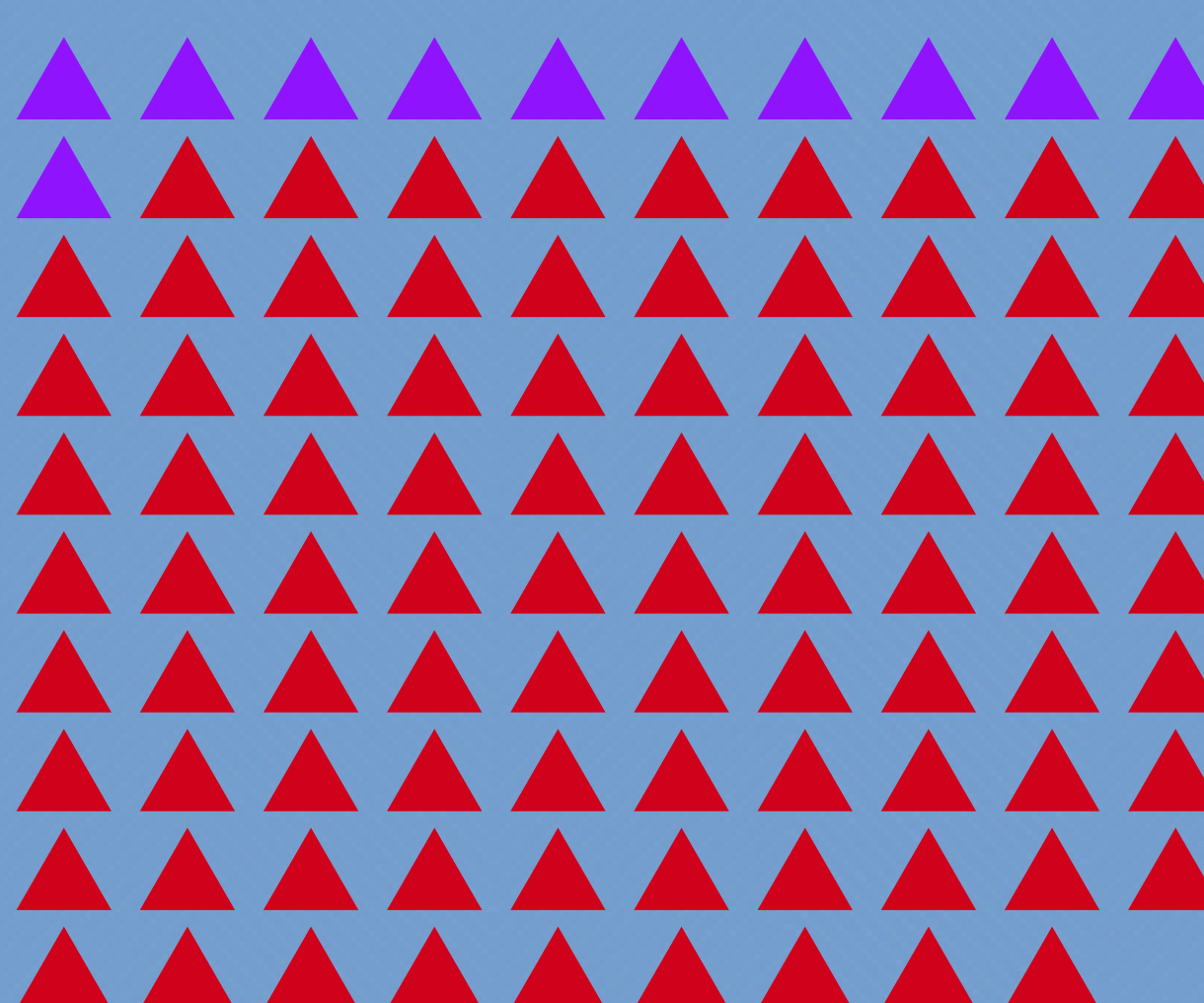
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 93%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 0%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

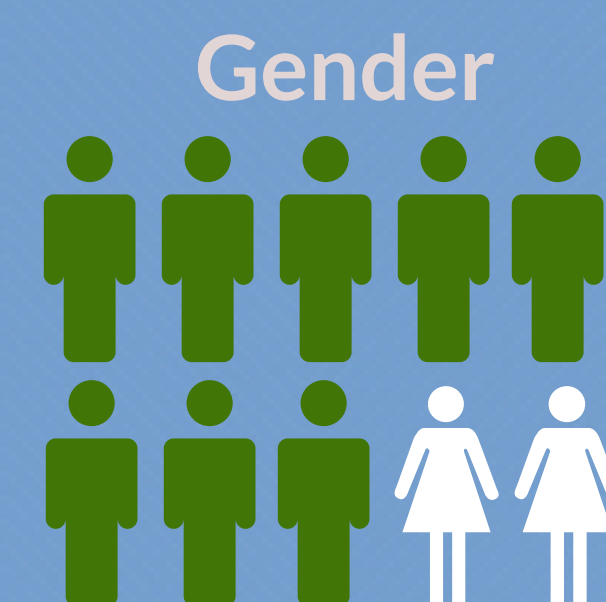
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (11%)
- Pre-Adjudication (88%)
- Sentencing for Detention (0%)
- Sentencing for Probation (0%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



82% of detained youth were men

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 82%
Hispanic: 18%

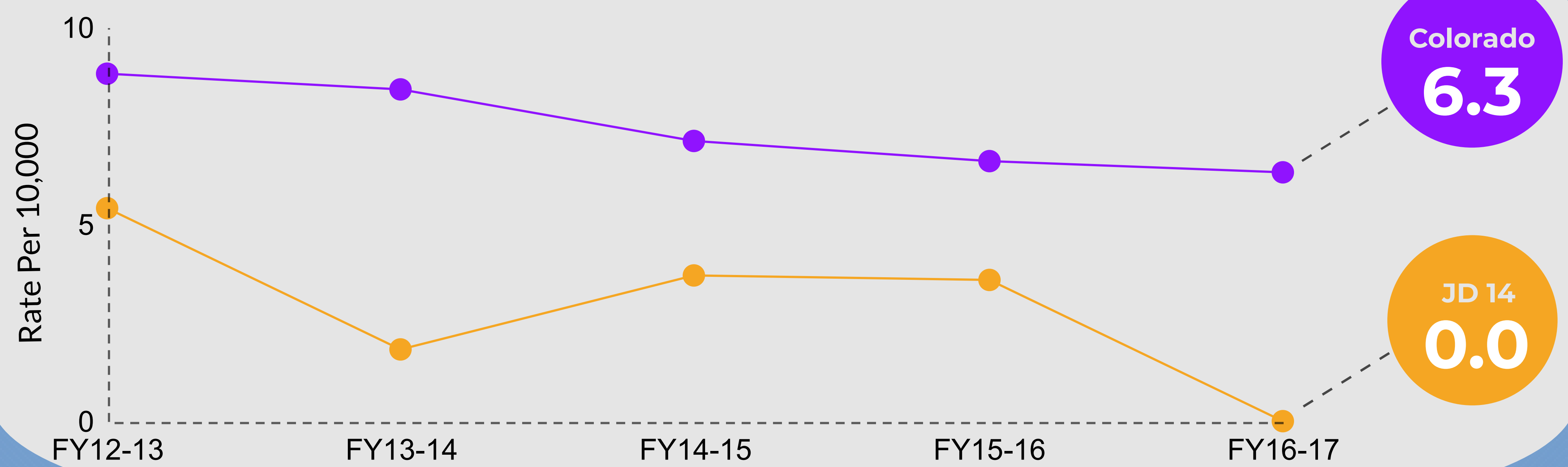
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 9 CJRAs completed for JD-14 youth:

- 11% were low risk
- 44% were medium risk
- 45% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 15

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Baca	Cheyenne	Kiowa	Prowers	JD-15	Colorado
Population, 2016	3,648	2,071	1,465	12,121	19,305	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	601	320	244	2,437	3,602	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	50	n/a	38	47	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Baca County; Cheyenne County; Kiowa County; Prowers County in 2016:

- White (86%; 84%; 89%; 61%)
- Black (1%; 0%; 1%; 1%)
- Asian (0%; 2%; 0%; 1%)
- Hispanic (10%; 13%; 7%; 37%)
- American Indian (2%; 0%; 0%; 0%)
- Two+ races (1%; 1%; 4%; 1%)

Poverty & Education



	Baca	Cheyenne	Kiowa	Prowers	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	18%	11%	11%	21%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	30%	21%	19%	26%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	52%	42%	32%	59%	30%



	Baca	Cheyenne	Kiowa	Prowers	Colorado
Graduation Rate, 2017	88%	89%	95%	83%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	66%	50%	48%	61%	42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

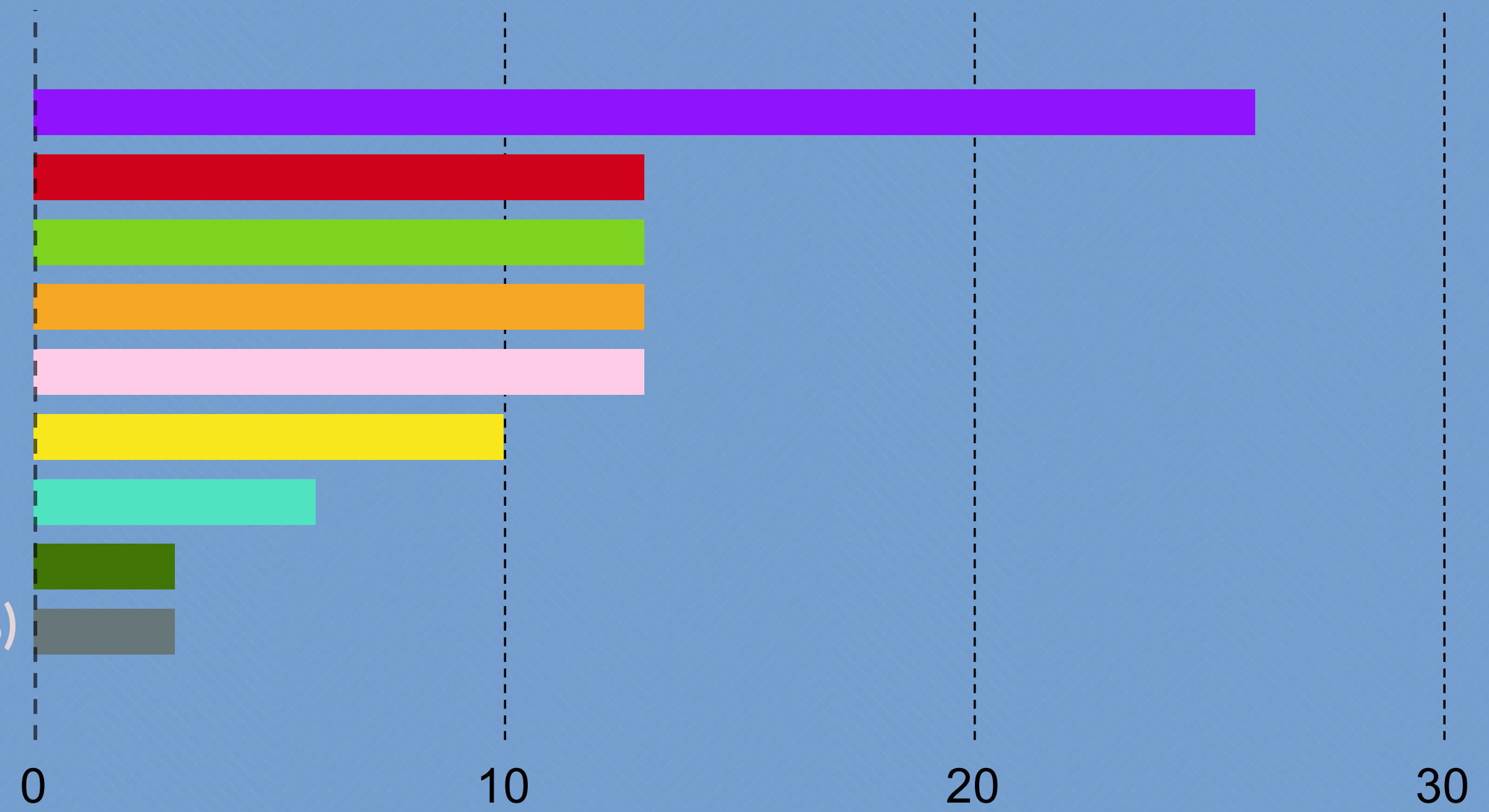
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-15

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Burglary - 8 Cases (26%)
- Theft - 4 Cases (13%)
- Drug Offenses - 4 Cases (13%)
- Harassment - 4 Cases (13%)
- Other - 4 Cases (13%)
- Sex Offense - 3 Cases (10%)
- Criminal Mischief - 2 Cases (6%)
- Assault - 1 Case (3%)
- Public Peace & Order - 1 Case (3%)

Total n: 31

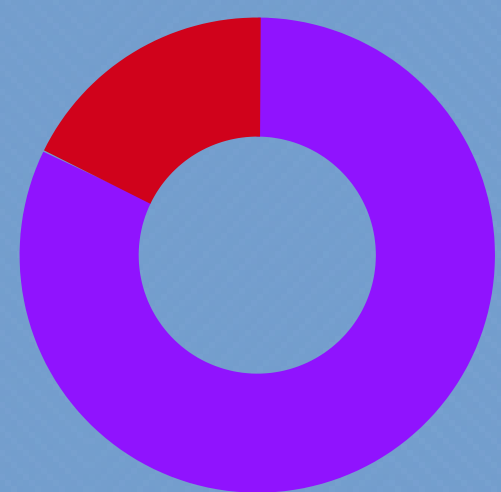


No cases were reported during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 64%
Female: 36%

Caucasian: 82%
Hispanic: 9%
'Other': 9%

- 9 Misdemeanor Cases (82%)
- 2 Felony Cases (18%)
- 0 Petty Offense Cases (0%)

Age Distribution

*Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding

- 10 to 14 years old : 9%
- 15 years old: 27%
- 16 years old: 27%
- 17 years old: 18%
- 18+ years old*: 18%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 52%
- 13 to 18 months: 8%
- 19 to 24 months: 8%
- 25+ months: 12%

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 25 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

*cases under 7 months excluded

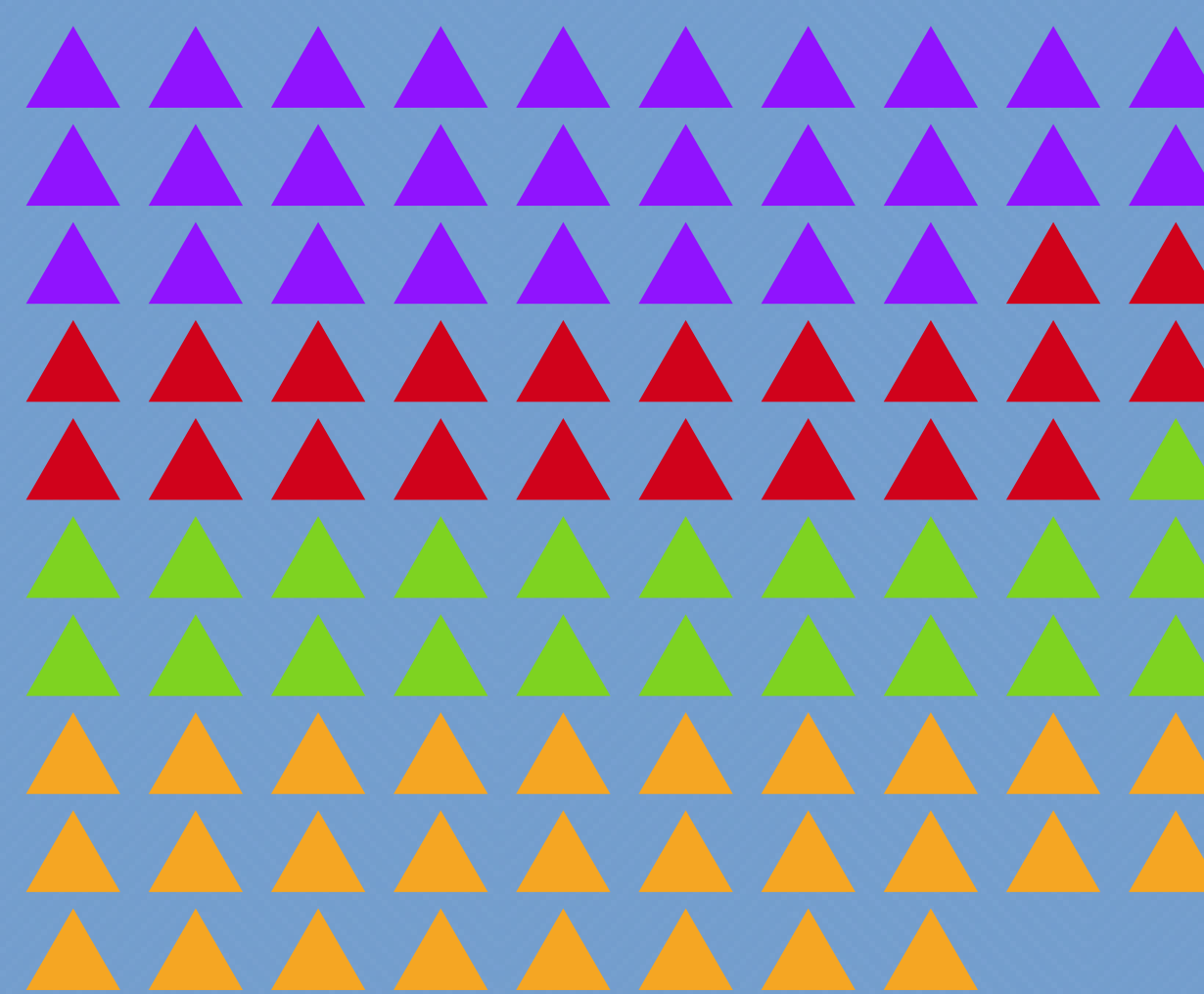
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 76%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 4%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

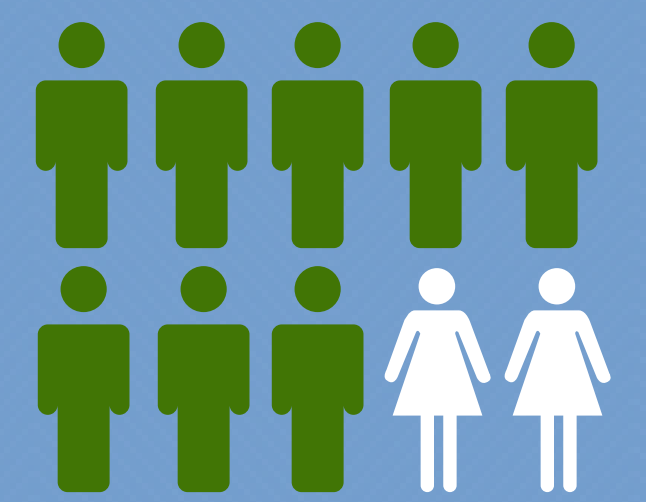
Reasons for Detention, 2017



- ▲ Warrant Violations (28%)
- ▲ Pre-Adjudication (21%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Detention (21%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Probation (28%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.

Gender



77% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 64%
Hispanic: 32%

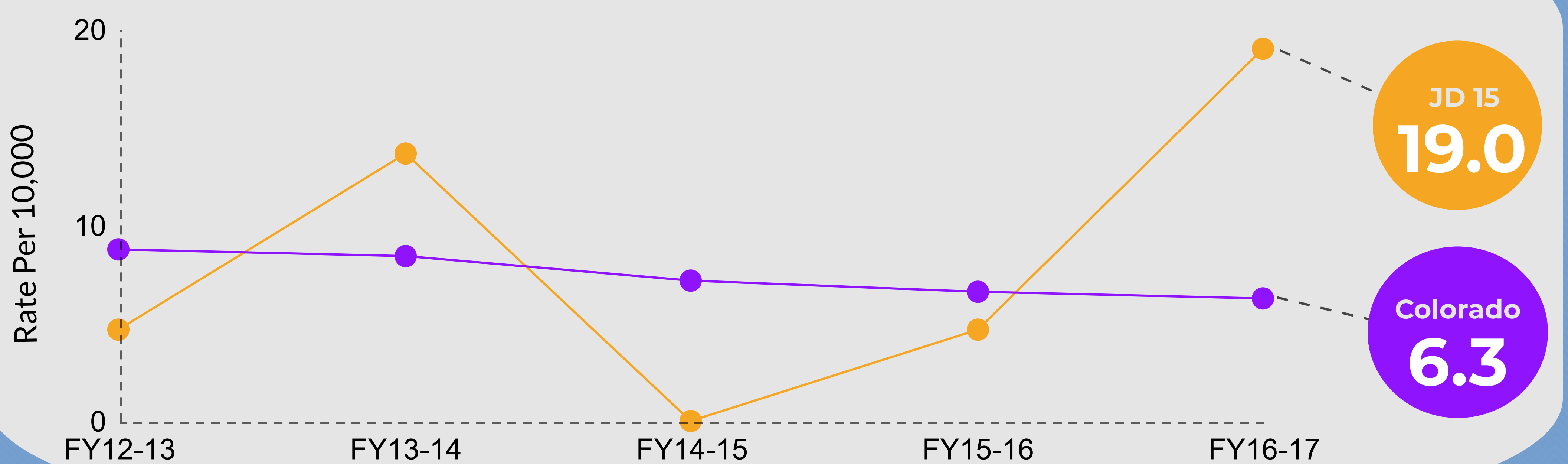
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 29 CJRAs completed for JD-15 youth:

- 41% were low risk
- 31% were medium risk
- 28% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 16

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Bent	Crowley	Otero	JD-16	Colorado
Population, 2016	5,816	5,537	18,440	29,793	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	809	607	3,481	4,897	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	35	55	46	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Bent County; Crowley County; Otero County in 2016:

- White (59%; 60%; 55%)
- American Indian (1%; 1%; 1%)
- Asian (1%; 1%; 1%)
- Hispanic (32%; 31%; 41%)
- Black (8%; 5%; 1%)
- Two+ races (0%; 1%; 1%)

Poverty & Education



	Bent	Crowley	Otero	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	25%	34%	23%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	36%	40%	31%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	90%	63%	72%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	70%	83%	91%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	3.4%	0.0%	1.4%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	82%	53%	67%	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use

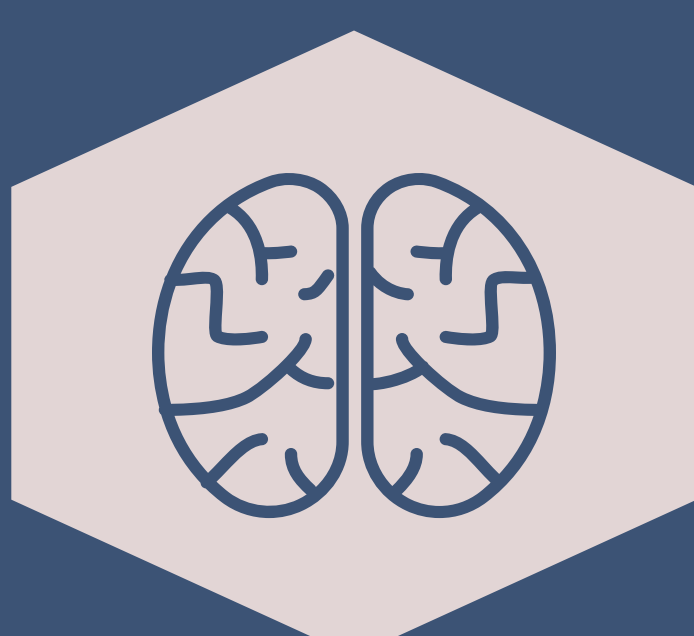


High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



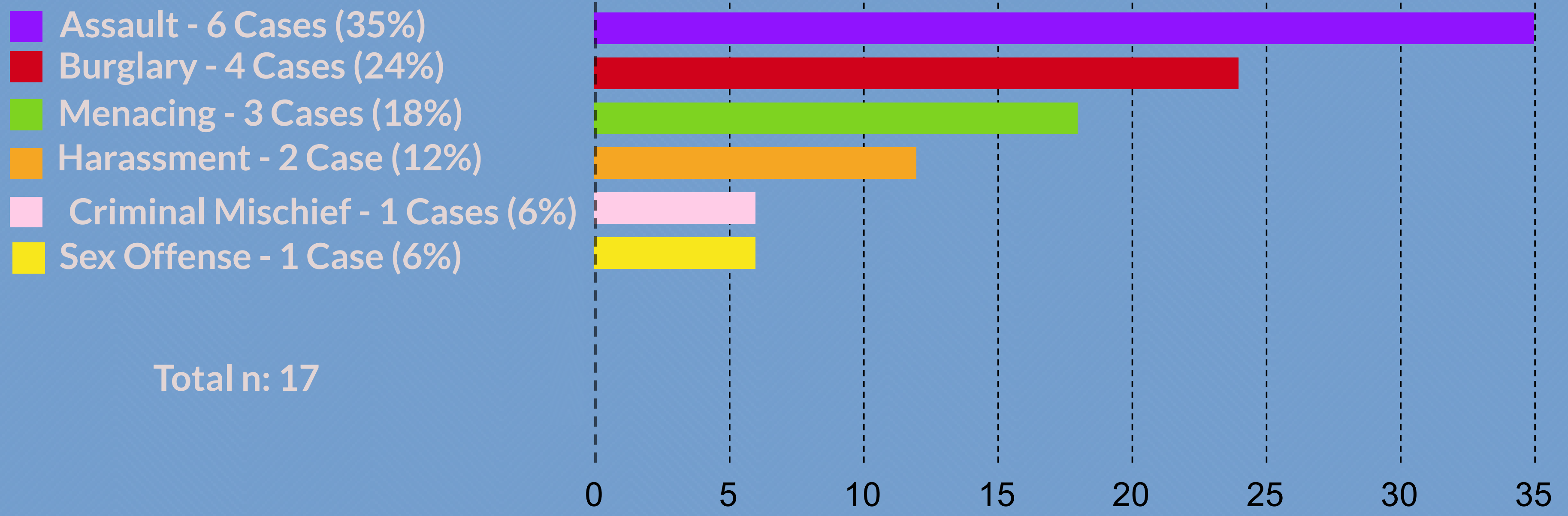
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-16

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*



No cases were reported during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 100%
Female: 0%

Caucasian: 100%
Hispanic: 0%
'Other': 0%

- 2 Misdemeanor Cases (100%)
- 0 Felony Cases (0%)
- 0 Petty Offense Cases (0%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 100%
 - 15 years old: 0%
 - 16 years old: 0%
 - 17 years old: 0%
 - 18+ years old*: 0%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 55%
 - 13 to 18 months: 0%
 - 19 to 24 months: 9%
 - 25+ months: 36%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 11 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

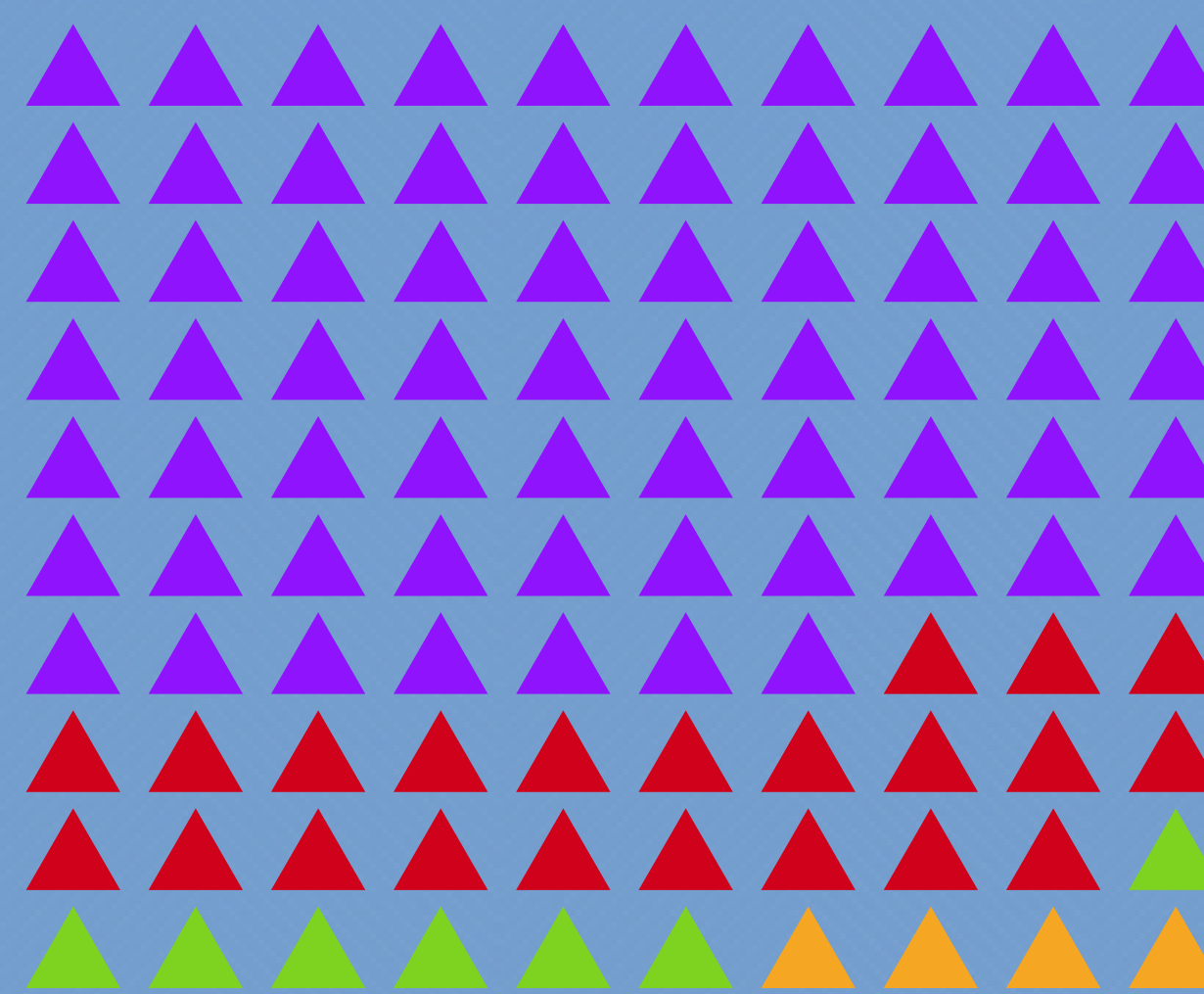
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 73%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 0%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (67%)
- Pre-Adjudication (22%)
- Sentencing for Detention (7%)
- Sentencing for Probation (4%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



75% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 60%
Hispanic: 30%
Black: 10%

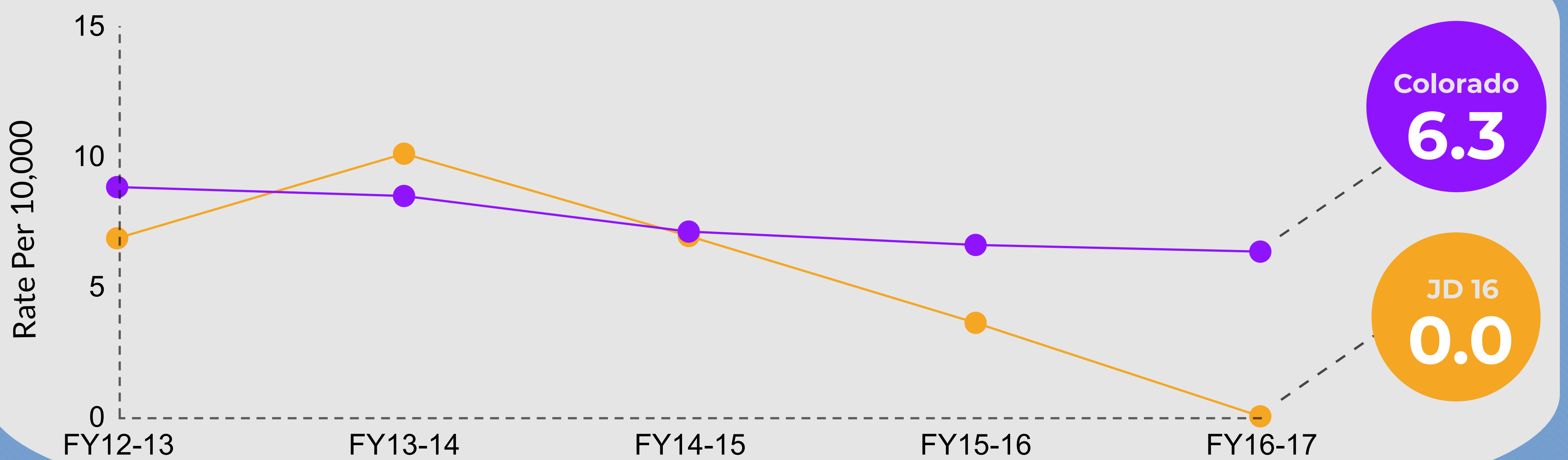
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 23 CJRAs completed for JD-16 youth:

- 57% were low risk
- 39% were medium risk
- 4% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 17

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Adams	Broomfield	JD-17	Colorado
Population, 2016	479,977	62,449	542,426	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	88,454	10,708	99,162	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	34	11	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Adams County; Broomfield County in 2016:

- White (52%; 78%)
- American Indian (1%; 0%)
- Asian (4%; 6%)
- Hispanic (39%; 12%)
- Black (3%; 1%)
- Two or more races (2%; 2%)

Poverty & Education



	Adams	Broomfield	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	13%	6%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	15%	5%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	39%	13%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	75%	n/a	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	2.8%	n/a	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	49%	n/a	42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



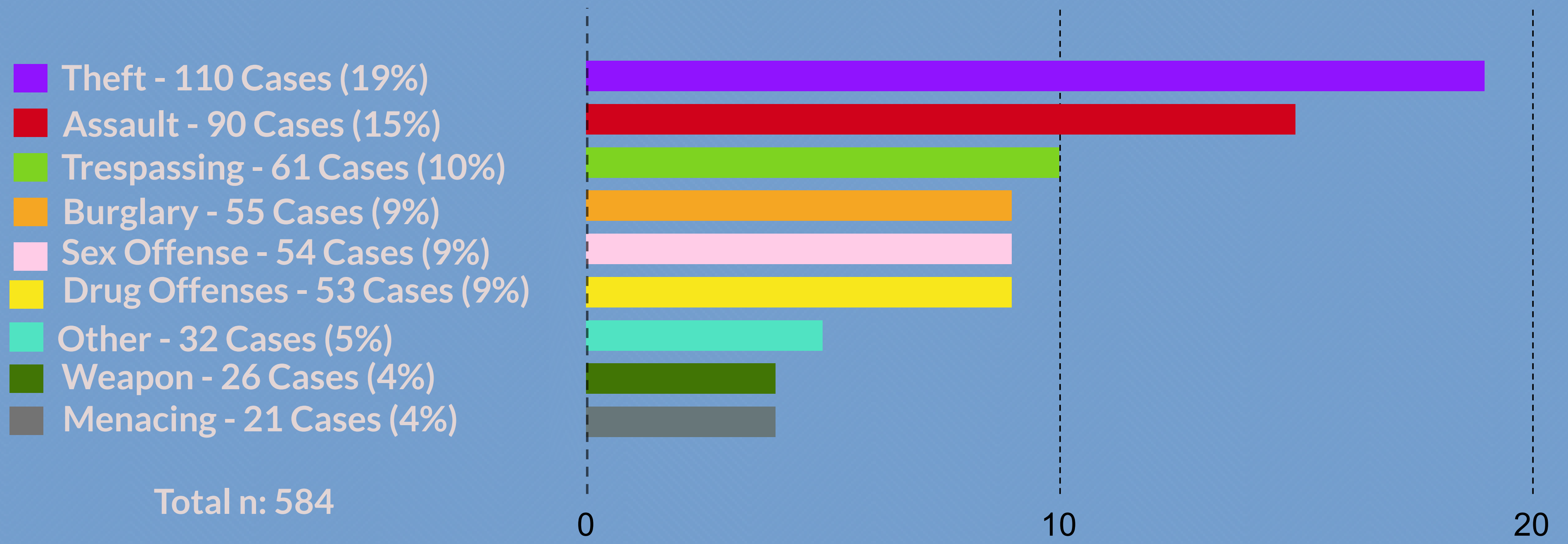
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-17

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

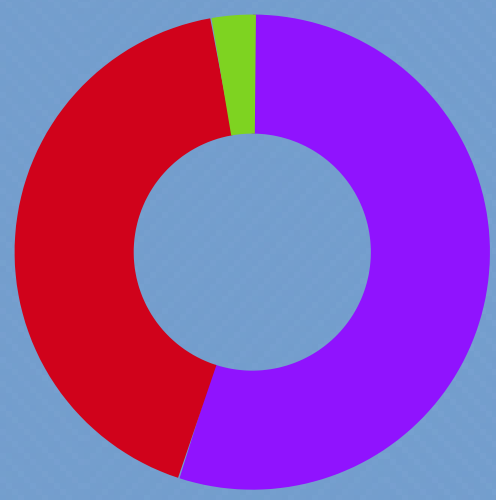


14% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 82%
Female: 18%

Caucasian: 77%
Hispanic: 8%
'Other': 15%

- 189 Misdemeanor Cases (55%)
- 142 Felony Cases (42%)
- 10 Petty Offense Cases (3%)

Age Distribution

*Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding

- 10 to 14 years old : 14%
- 15 years old: 18%
- 16 years old: 25%
- 17 years old: 25%
- 18+ years old*: 19%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 43%
- 13 to 18 months: 18%
- 19 to 24 months: 11%
- 25+ months: 9%

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 276 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

*cases under 7 months excluded

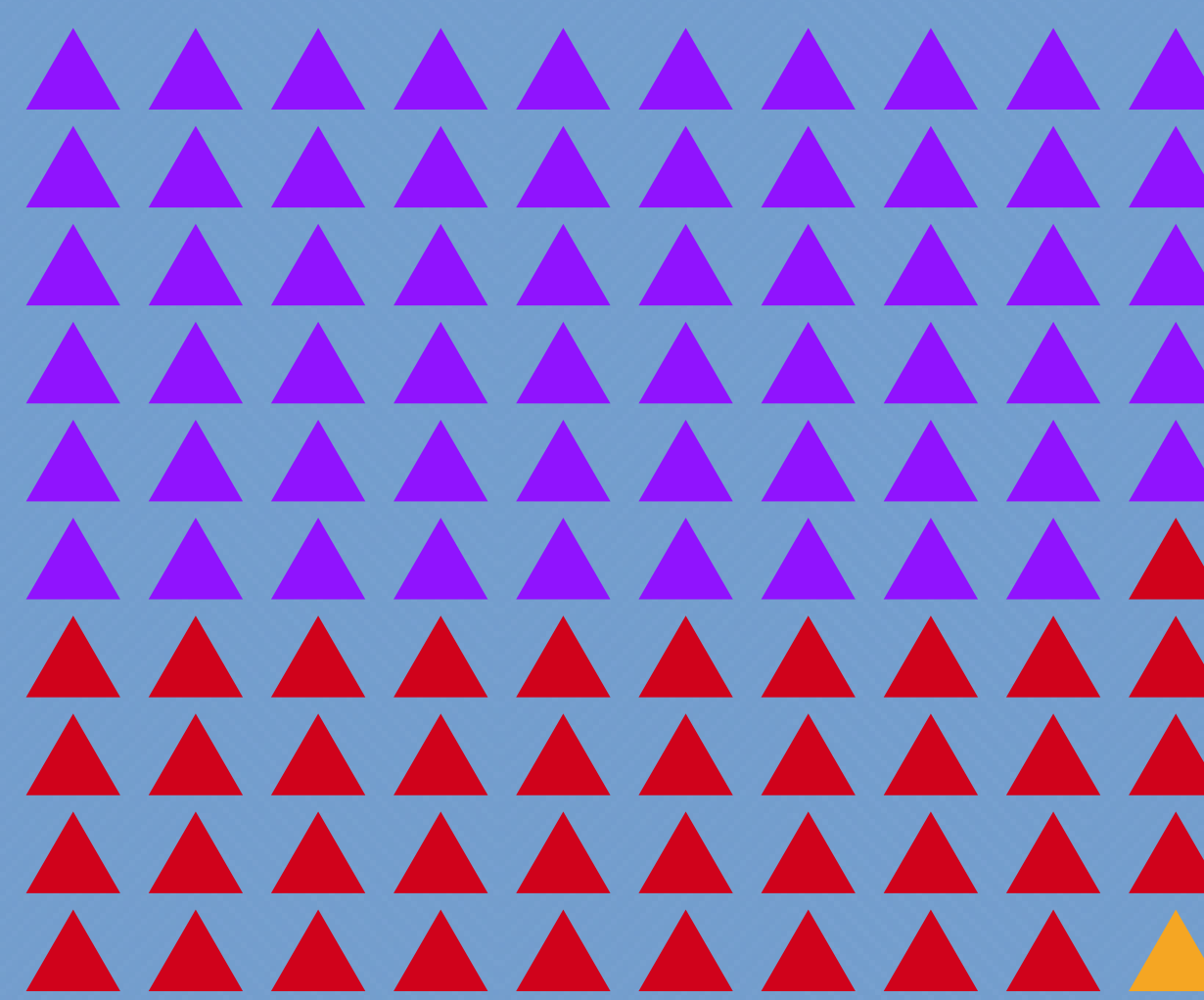
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 76%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 7%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

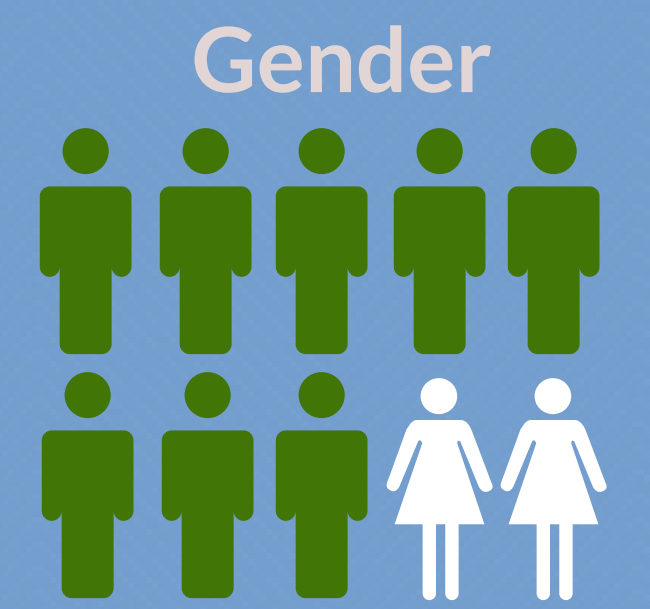
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- ▲ Warrant Violations (59%)
- ▲ Pre-Adjudication (40%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Detention (0%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Probation (1%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



78% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 33%
Hispanic: 54%
Black: 9%

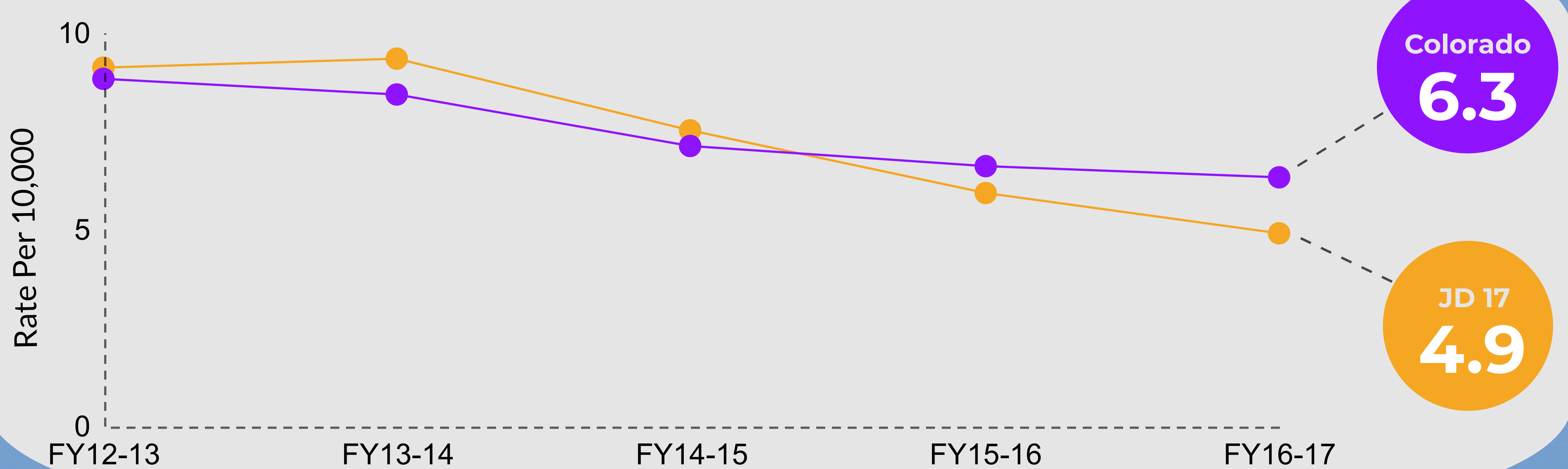
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 406 CJRAs completed for JD-17 youth:

- 56% were low risk
- 29% were medium risk
- 15% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.


New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 18

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



	Arapahoe	Douglas	Elbert	Lincoln	JD-18	Colorado
 Population, 2016	617,688	314,238	24,225	5,515	961,666	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	106,629	65,112	4,697	816	177,254	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	22	5	9	23	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Arapahoe County; Douglas County; Elbert County; Lincoln County in 2016:

- White (62%; 84%; 90%; 67%)
- American Indian (0%; 0%; 0%; 1%)
- Asian (6%; 4%; 1%; 0%)
- Hispanic (19%; 8%; 6%; 21%)
- Black (10%; 1%; 1%; 8%)
- Two+ races (3%; 3%; 2%; 1%)

Poverty & Education

	Arapahoe	Douglas	Elbert	Lincoln	Colorado
 Poverty, 2016	11%	4%	5%	17%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	12%	3%	9%	22%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	29%	7%	11%	36%	30%
 Graduation Rate, 2017	81%	90%	86%	78%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	1.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	43%	12%	21%	47%	42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

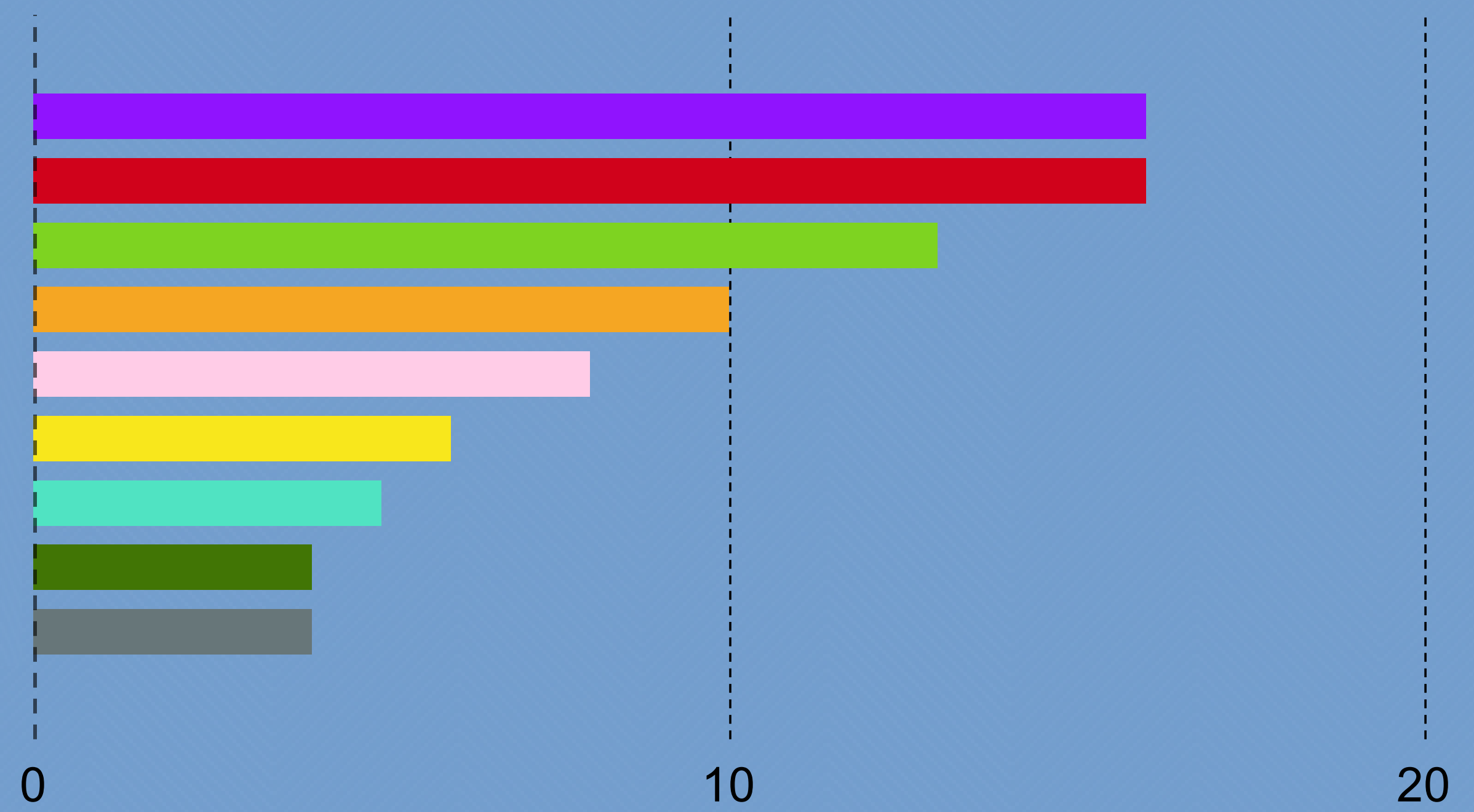
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-18

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Assault - 232 Cases (16%)
- Theft - 227 Cases (16%)
- Other - 193 Cases (13%)
- Drug Offenses - 146 Cases (10%)
- Trespassing - 118 Cases (8%)
- Burglary - 92 Cases (6%)
- Criminal Mischief - 78 Cases (5%)
- Robbery - 62 Cases (4%)
- Sex Offense - 54 Cases (4%)

Total n: 1,432



17% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 76%
Female: 24%

Caucasian: 60%
Hispanic: 13%
'Other': 27%

- 221 Misdemeanor Cases (60%)
- 98 Felony Cases (27%)
- 48 Petty Offense Cases (13%)

Age Distribution*

- *Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding
- 10 to 14 years old : 14%
- 15 years old: 13%
- 16 years old: 27%
- 17 years old: 26%
- 18+ years old*: 21%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 32%
- 13 to 18 months: 16%
- 19 to 24 months: 11%
- 25+ months: 16%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 339 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

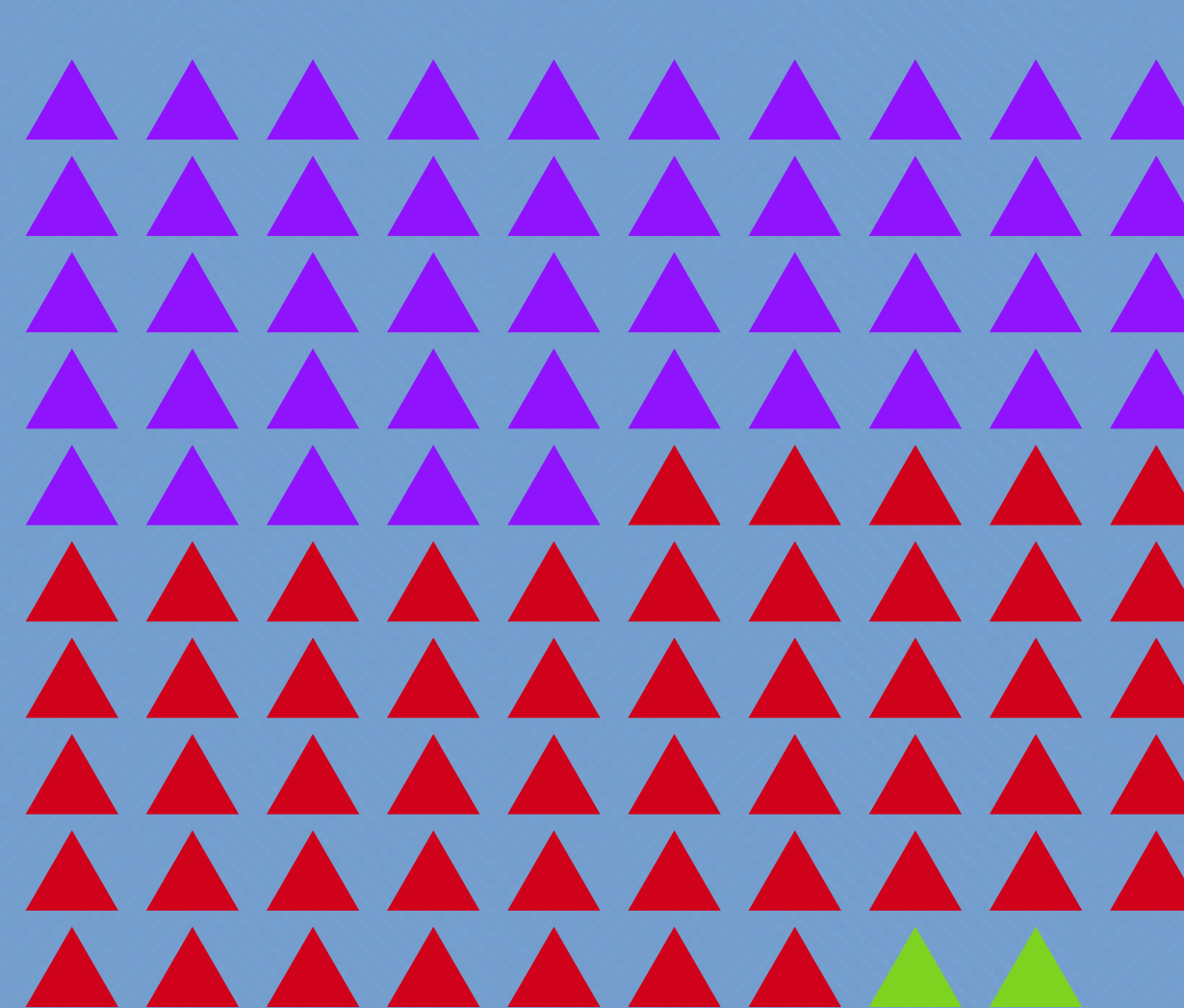
*cases under 7 months excluded

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 73%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 5%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

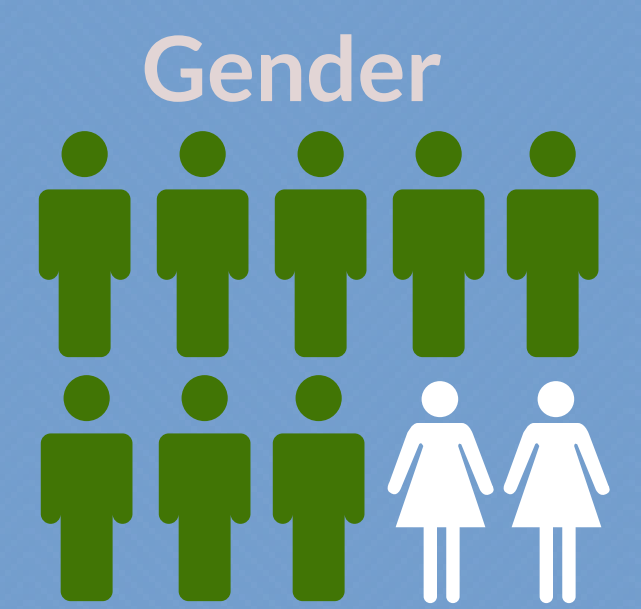
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (45%)
- Pre-Adjudication (52%)
- Sentencing for Detention (2%)
- Sentencing for Probation (0%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



76% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 38%
Black: 32%
Hispanic: 28%

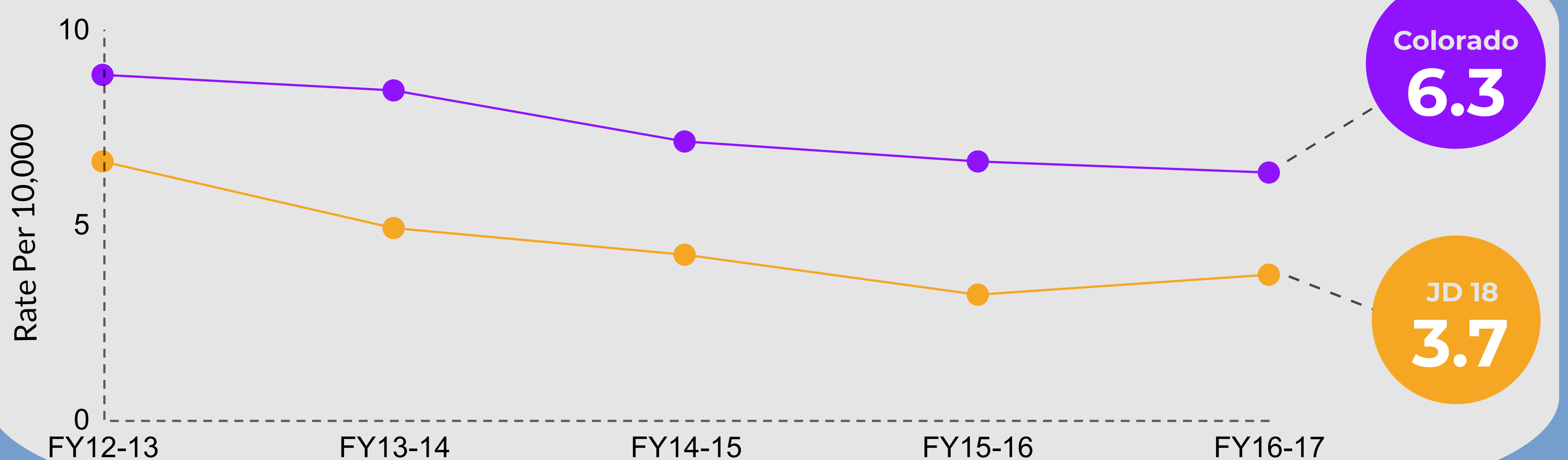
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 721 CJRAs completed for JD-18 youth:

- 31% were low risk
- 34% were medium risk
- 35% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 19

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



Population, 2016
Youth Population, 2010
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016

JD-19

Colorado

279,065

5,359,295

50,400

881,649

29

24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Weld County in 2016:

- White (67%)
- American Indian (1%)
- Asian (1%)
- Hispanic (28%)
- Black (1%)
- Two or more races (2%)

Poverty & Education



Poverty, 2016

JD-19

Colorado

13%

12%

Children <18 in Poverty, 2016

13%

13%

Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017

28%

30%



Graduation Rate, 2017

82%

79%

Dropout Rate, 2017

1.7%

2.3%

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017

49%

42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



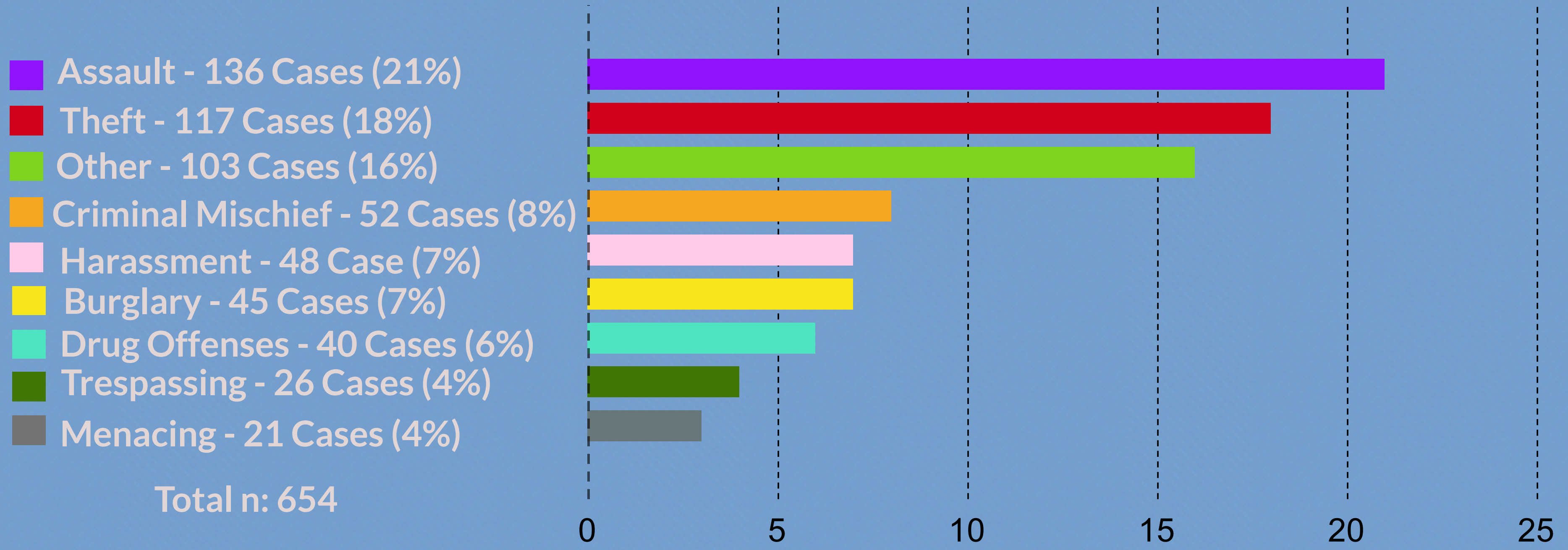
30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-19

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*



5% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 67%
Female: 33%

Caucasian: 80%
Hispanic: 15%
'Other': 5%

- 199 Misdemeanor Cases (66%)
- 60 Felony Cases (20%)
- 43 Petty Offense Cases (14%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 27%
 - 15 years old: 20%
 - 16 years old: 19%
 - 17 years old: 24%
 - 18+ years old*: 10%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

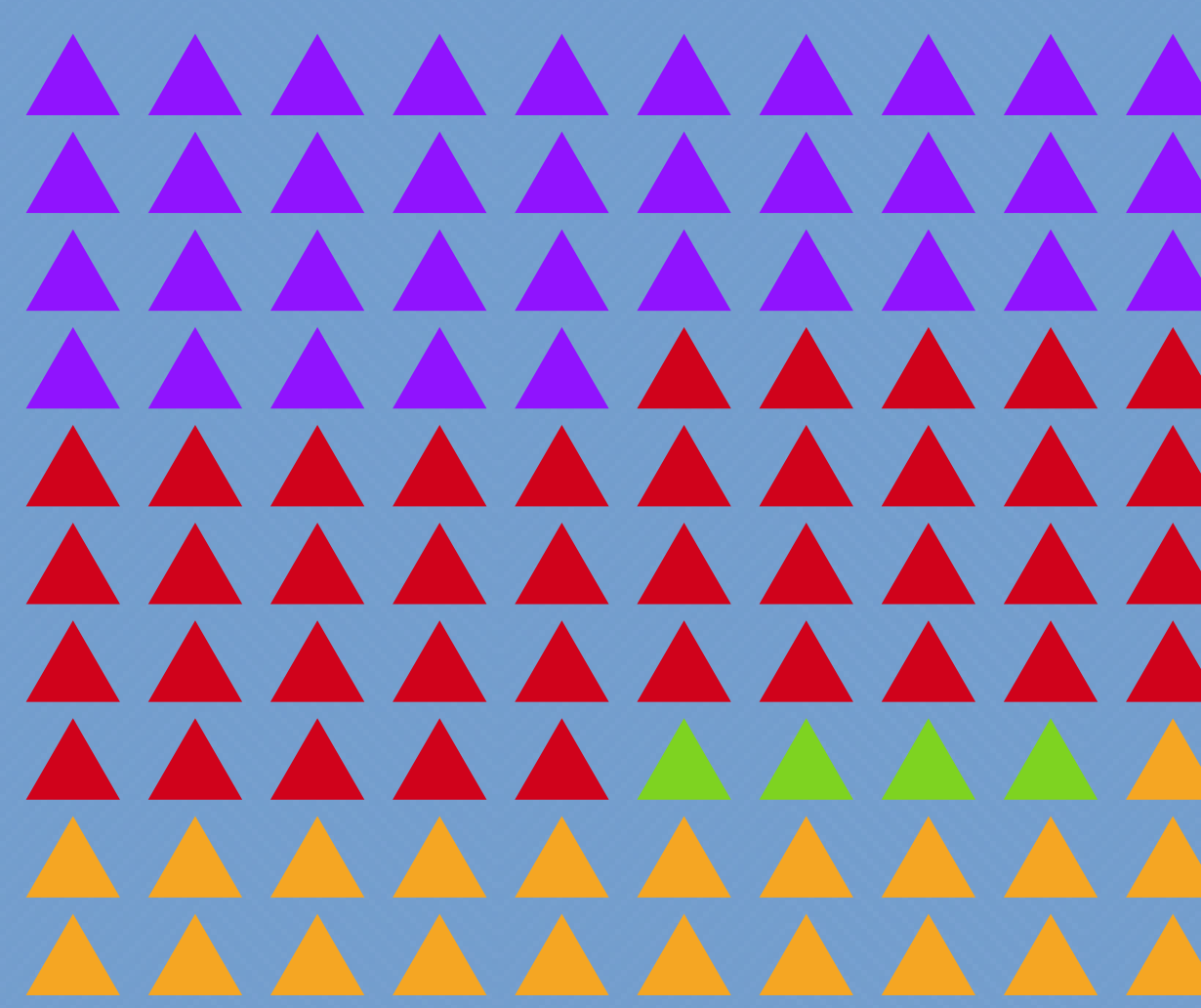
- 7 to 12 months : 34%
 - 13 to 18 months: 15%
 - 19 to 24 months: 8%
 - 25+ months: 8%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 294 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 67%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 3%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

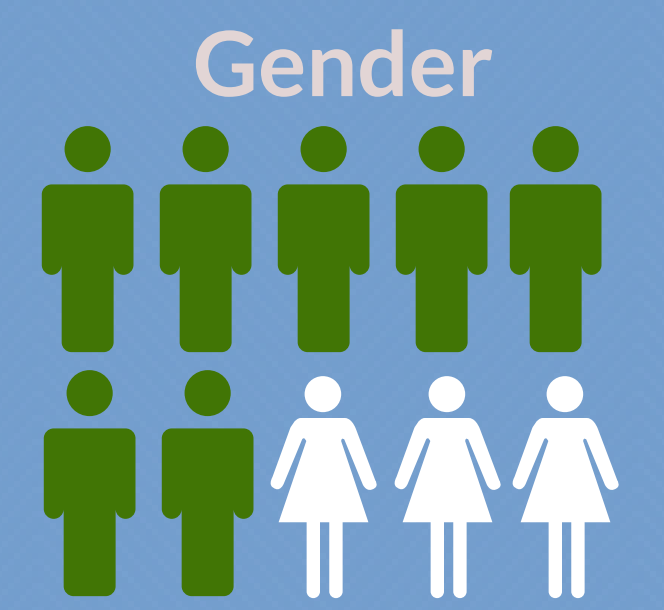
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (35%)
- Pre-Adjudication (40%)
- Sentencing for Detention (4%)
- Sentencing for Probation (21%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



70% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 33%
Hispanic: 61%

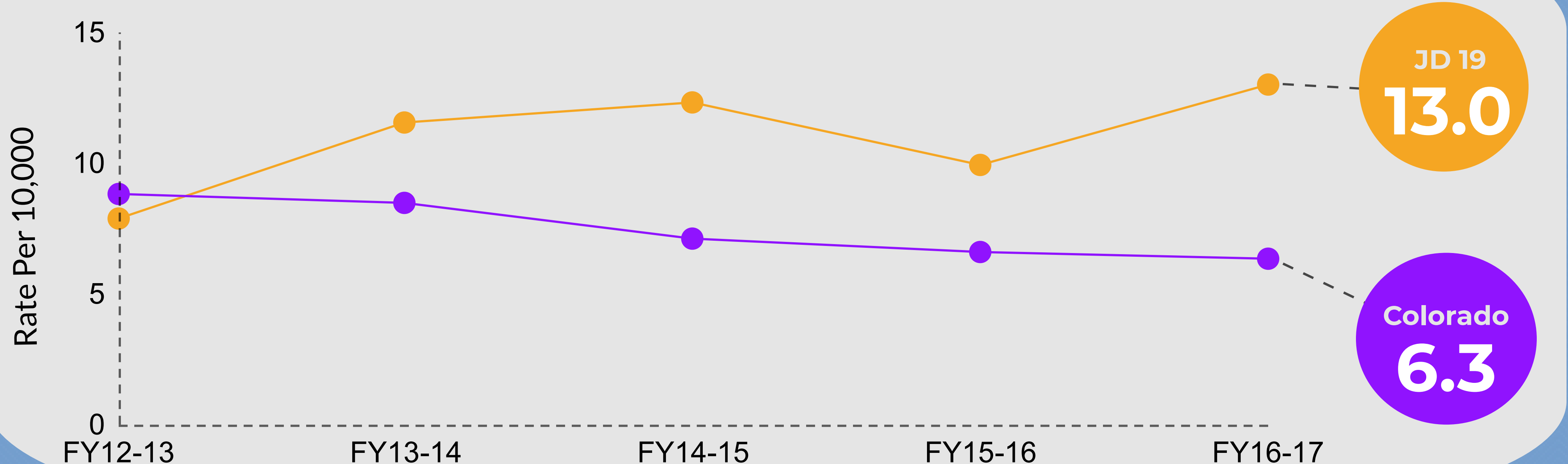
CJRA Pre-Screening Results*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 499 CJRAs completed for JD-19 youth:

- 41% were low risk
- 32% were medium risk
- 27% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 20

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



Population, 2016

JD-20

313,961

Colorado

5,359,295

Youth Population, 2010

46,255

881,649

Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016

10

24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Boulder County in 2016:

- White (78%)
- Hispanic (14%)

- American Indian (0%)
- Black (1%)

- Asian (5%)
- Two or more races (2%)

Poverty & Education



Poverty, 2016

JD-20

13%

Colorado

12%

Children <18 in Poverty, 2016

9%

13%

Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017

23%

30%

Graduation Rate, 2017

88%

79%

Dropout Rate, 2017

1%

2.3%

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017

25%

42%



Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

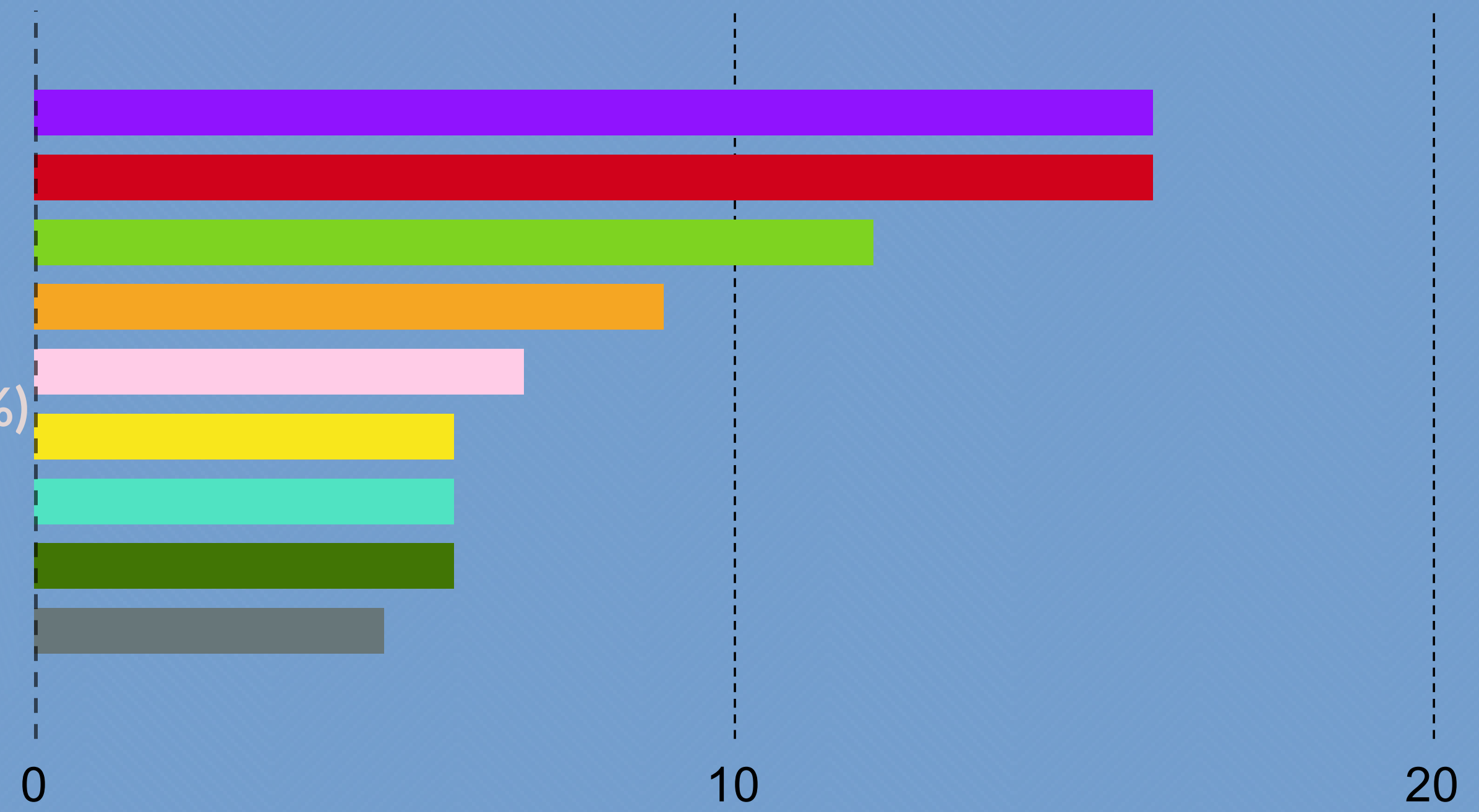
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-20

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Drug Offenses - 64 Cases (16%)
- Theft - 63 Cases (16%)
- Assault - 50 Cases (12%)
- Other - 35 Cases (9%)
- Public Peace & Order - 27 Cases (7%)
- Trespassing - 26 Cases (6%)
- Burglary - 25 Cases (6%)
- Sex Offense - 23 Cases (6%)
- Harassment - 22 Cases (5%)

Total n: 403



5% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 71%
Female: 29%

Caucasian: 78%
Hispanic: 15%
'Other': 7%

- 96 Misdemeanor Cases (55%)
- 51 Felony Cases (29%)
- 28 Petty Offense Cases (16%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 16%
- 15 years old: 20%
- 16 years old: 26%
- 17 years old: 25%
- 18+ years old*: 13%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 30%
- 13 to 18 months: 8%
- 19 to 24 months: 8%
- 25+ months: 5%

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 183 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

*cases under 7 months excluded

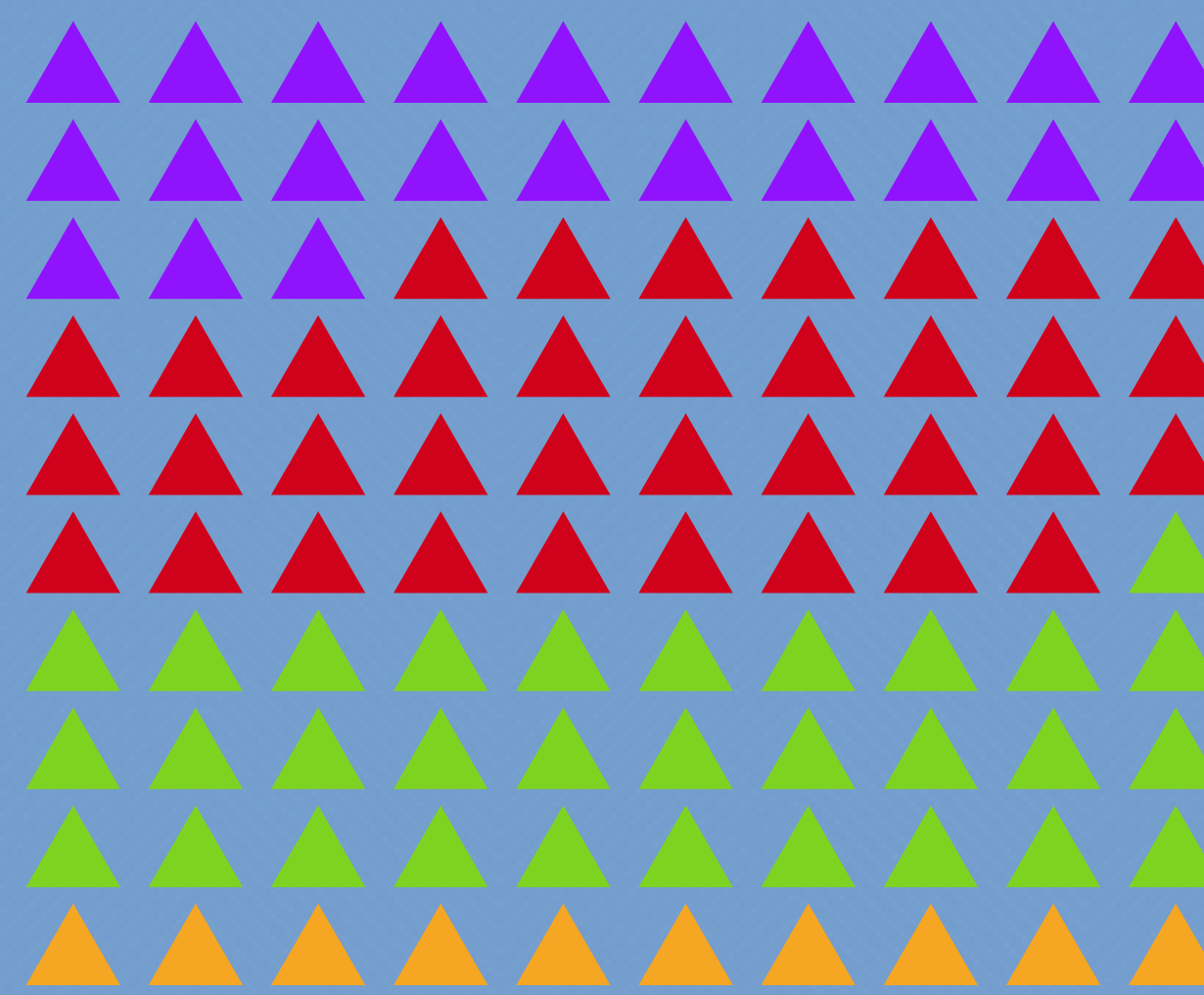
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 85%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 5%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

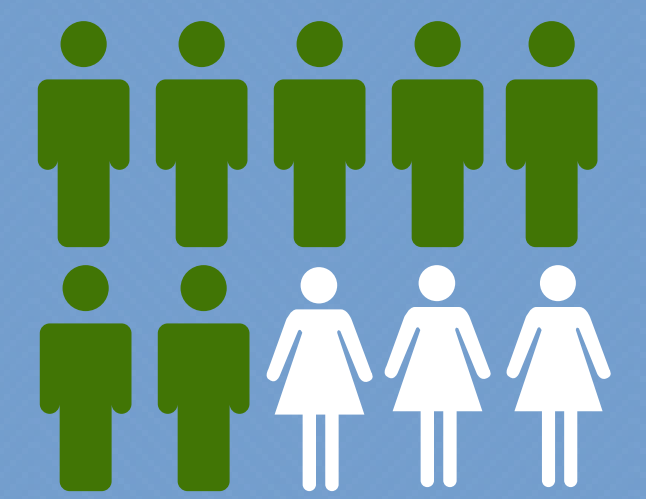
Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (23%)
- Pre-Adjudication (36%)
- Sentencing for Detention (31%)
- Sentencing for Probation (10%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.

Gender



70% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 54%
Hispanic: 36%

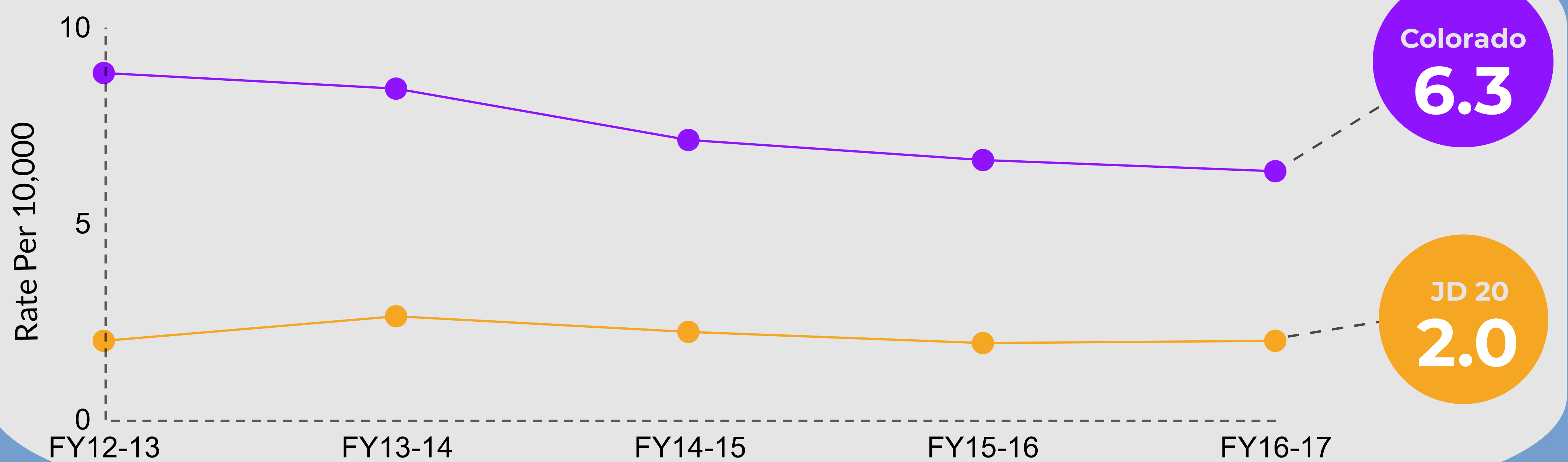
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 180 CJRAs completed for JD-19 youth:

- 11% were low risk
- 29% were medium risk
- 60% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 21

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



Population,
2016

JD-21

Colorado

148,166

5,359,295

Youth Population,
2010

24,558

881,649

Teen Pregnancy Rate (in
number of births per 1,000
females ages 15-19), 2016

33

24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Mesa County in 2016:

- White (82%)
- Hispanic (14%)

- American Indian (0.5%)
- Black (0.6%)

- Asian (0.6%)
- Two or more races (2%)

Poverty & Education



Poverty, 2016

JD-21

Colorado

16%

12%

Children <18 in Poverty,
2016

18%

13%

Children <5 Enrolled in WIC,
2017

40%

30%



Graduation Rate,
2017

76%

79%

Dropout Rate,
2017

2.8%

2.3%

Children Eligible for Free or
Reduced Lunch, 2017

44%

42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75 counts)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

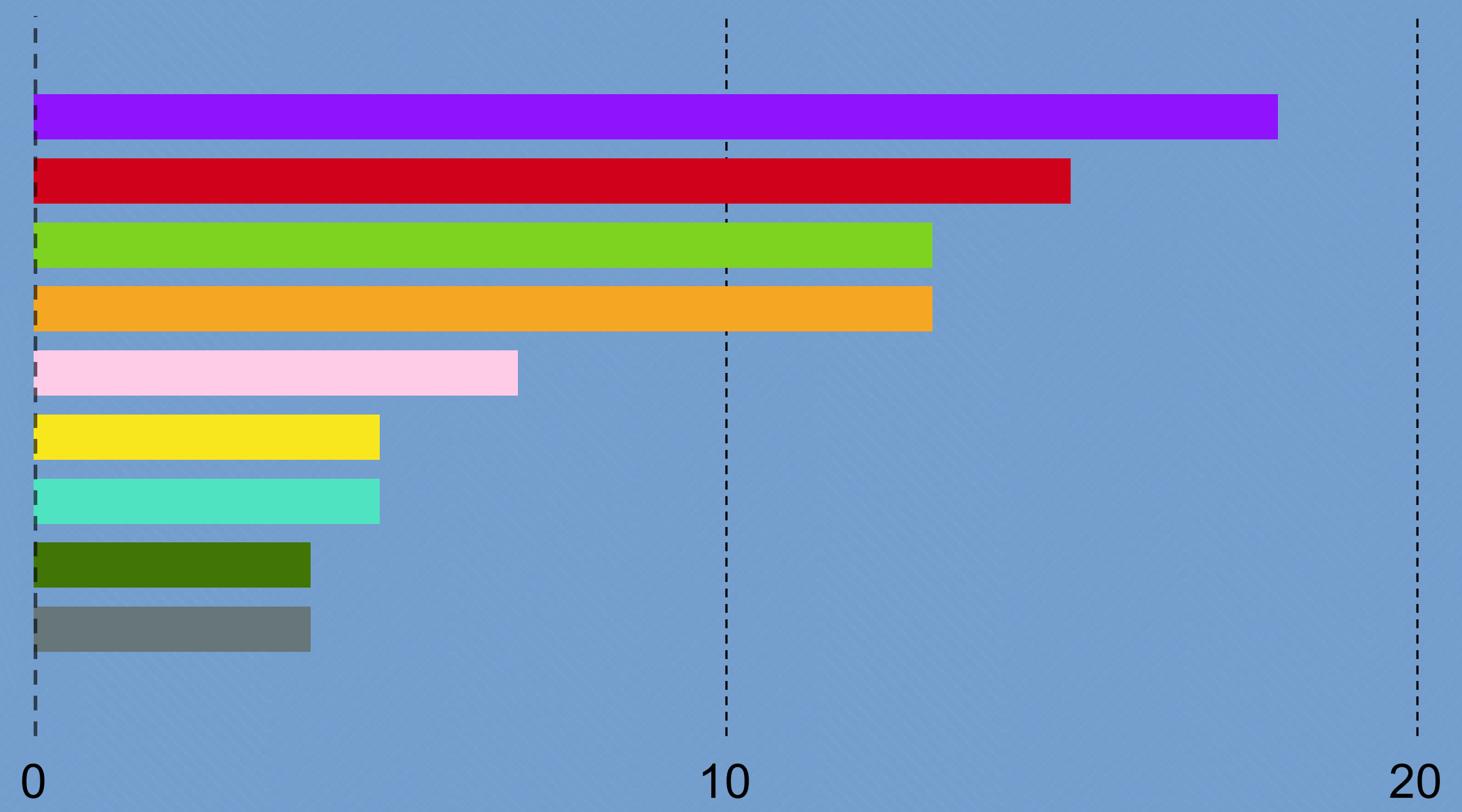
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-21

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Assault - 55 Cases (18%)
- Theft - 46 Cases (15%)
- Burglary - 41 Cases (13%)
- Trespassing - 39 Cases (13%)
- Drug Offenses - 21 Cases (7%)
- Sex Offense - 15 Cases (5%)
- Harassment - 14 Cases (5%)
- Other - 13 Cases (4%)
- Criminal Mischief - 13 Cases (4%)

Total n: 305

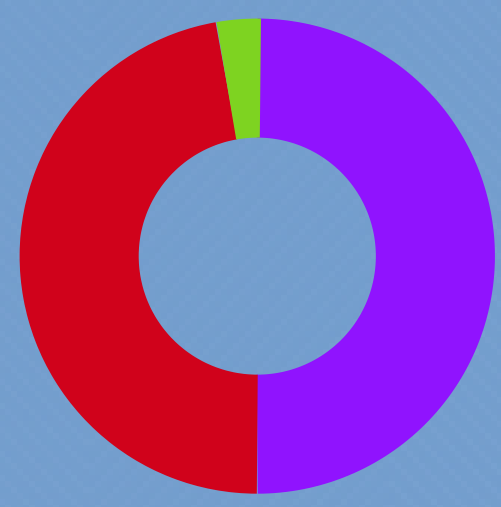


1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 78%
Female: 22%

Caucasian: 90%
Hispanic: 3%
'Other': 7%

- 51 Misdemeanor Cases (50%)
- 48 Felony Cases (47%)
- 3 Petty Offense Cases (3%)

Age Distribution*

*Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding

- 10 to 14 years old : 26%
- 15 years old: 20%
- 16 years old: 18%
- 17 years old: 25%
- 18+ years old*: 10%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 31%
- 13 to 18 months: 22%
- 19 to 24 months: 13%
- 25+ months: 8%

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 121 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017

*cases under 7 months excluded

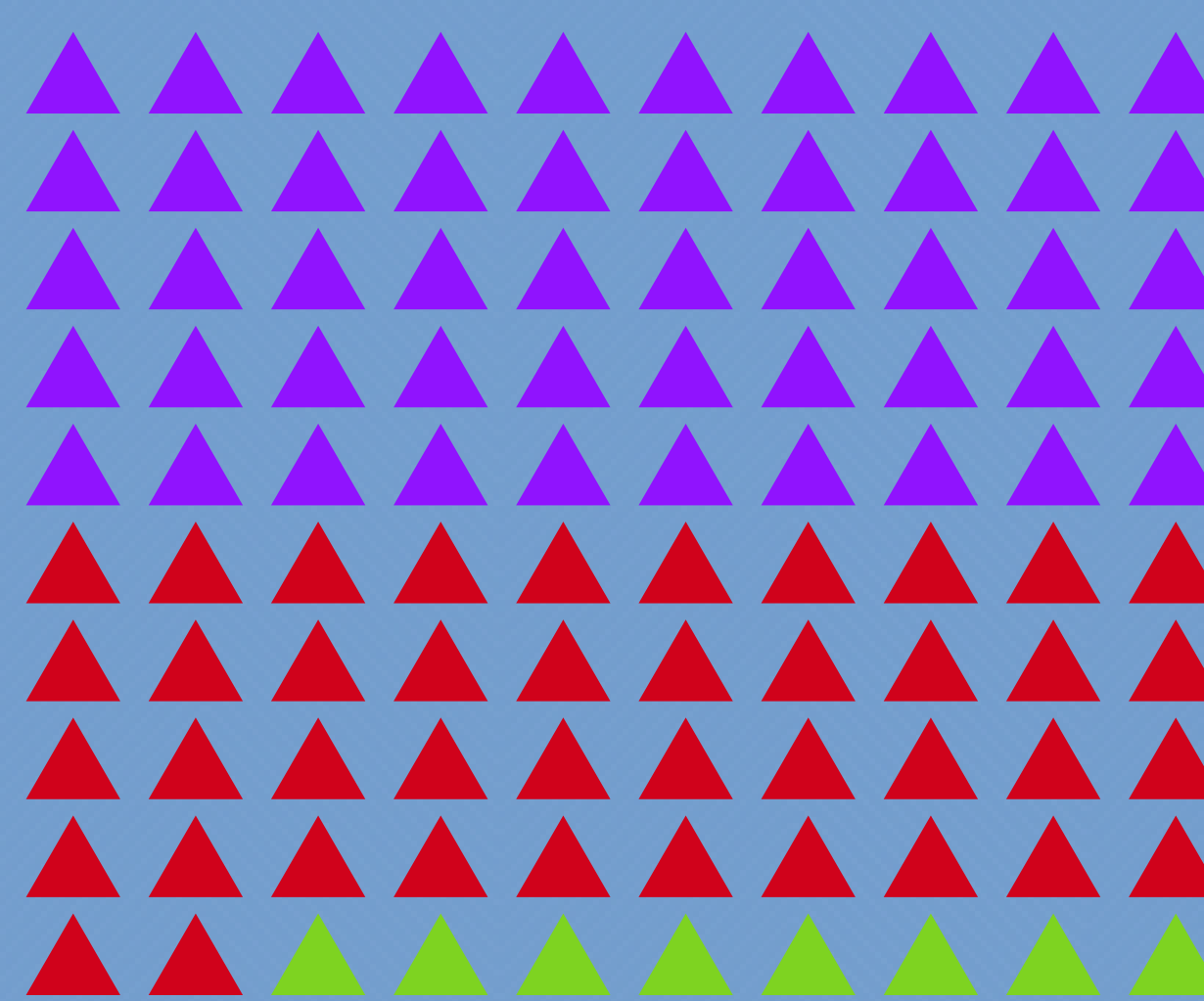
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 68%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 0%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

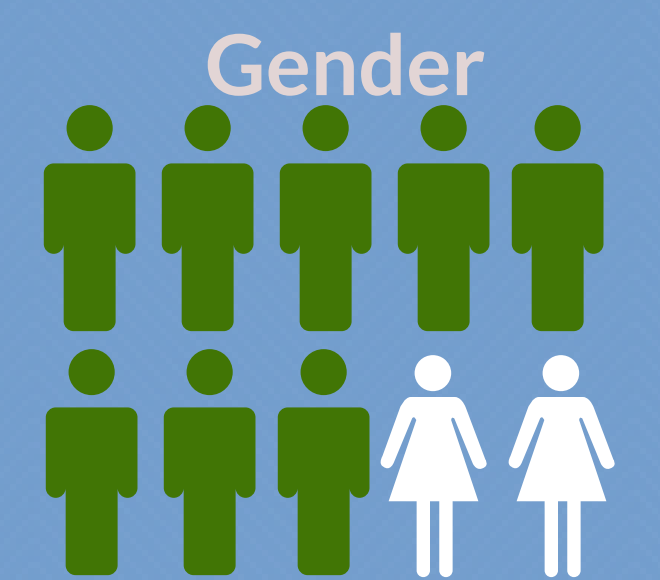
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- Warrant Violations (50%)
- Pre-Adjudication (42%)
- Sentencing for Detention (8%)
- Sentencing for Probation (0%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



82% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 77%
Hispanic: 16%

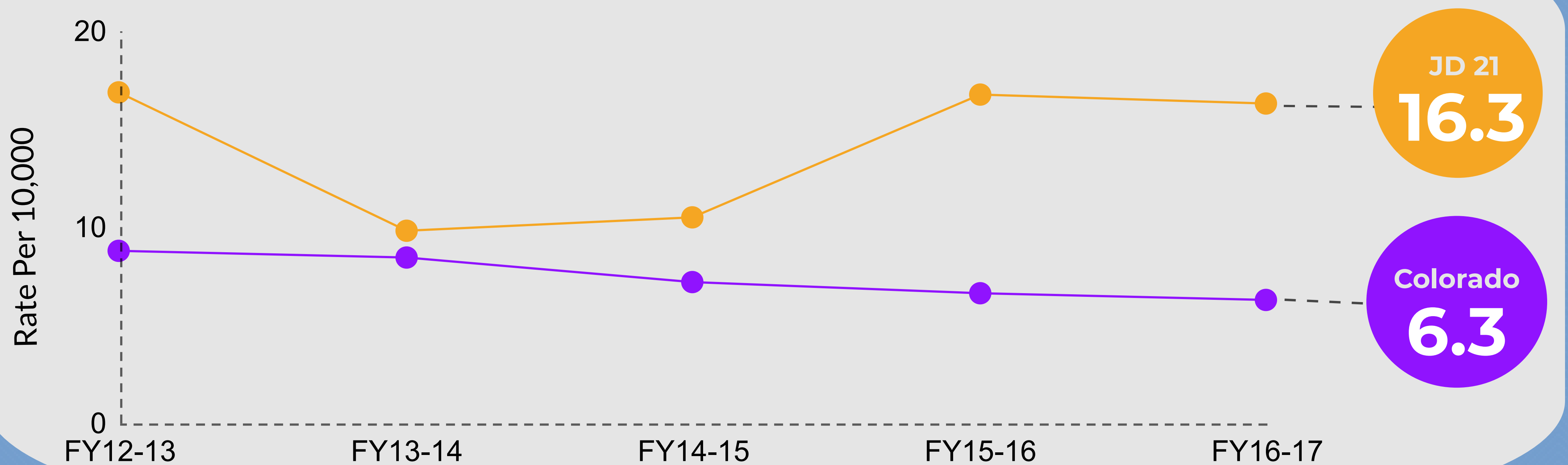
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 224 CJRAs completed for JD-21 youth:

- 23% were low risk
- 31% were medium risk
- 46% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Snapshot of Judicial District 22

Demographics

Population & Race/Ethnicity



Population, 2016

	Dolores	Montezuma	JD-22	Colorado
Population, 2016	1,789	26,006	27,795	5,359,295
Youth Population, 2010	326	4,386	4,712	881,649
Teen Pregnancy Rate (in number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-19), 2016	n/a	45	n/a	24



The racial/ethnic makeup of Dolores County; Montezuma County in 2016:

- White (92%; 73%)
- American Indian (0%; 11%)
- Asian (0%; 0%)
- Hispanic (5%; 12%)
- Black (0%; 0%)
- Two or more races (2%; 3%)

Poverty & Education



Poverty, 2016

Children <18 in Poverty, 2016

Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017



Graduation Rate, 2017

Dropout Rate, 2017

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017

	Dolores	Montezuma	Colorado
Poverty, 2016	19%	19%	12%
Children <18 in Poverty, 2016	20%	25%	13%
Children <5 Enrolled in WIC, 2017	33%	36%	30%
Graduation Rate, 2017	82%	74%	79%
Dropout Rate, 2017	0.8%	4.4%	2.3%
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Lunch, 2017	58%	57%	42%

Risk Factors and Behaviors in Colorado

Juvenile Crime



381 youth were newly committed in Colorado in FY 2016 -2017. The offense types are as follows:

- Person Felony (96)
- Person Misdemeanor (89)
- Property Felony (75)
- Property Misdemeanor (36)
- Weapons Misdemeanor (27)
- Other (22)
- Weapons Felony (15)
- Drug Felony (14)
- Drug Misdemeanor (7)

Substance Use



High school students self-reported trying substances (at least once) at the following rates in 2015 in Colorado:

- Alcohol (59%)
- Marijuana (38%)
- Cigarettes (20%)
- Prescription Drugs (14%)
- Cocaine (6%)
- Inhalants (6%)
- Ecstasy (6%)
- Methamphetamine (2%)
- Heroin (2%)

10.2 per 100,000 Colorado youth ages 12-25 years die from a drug overdose (2015).

Mental Health



30% of Colorado youth reported being sad or hopeless every day for 2 weeks (2015).

17% of Colorado youth reported considering suicide in the past year (2015).

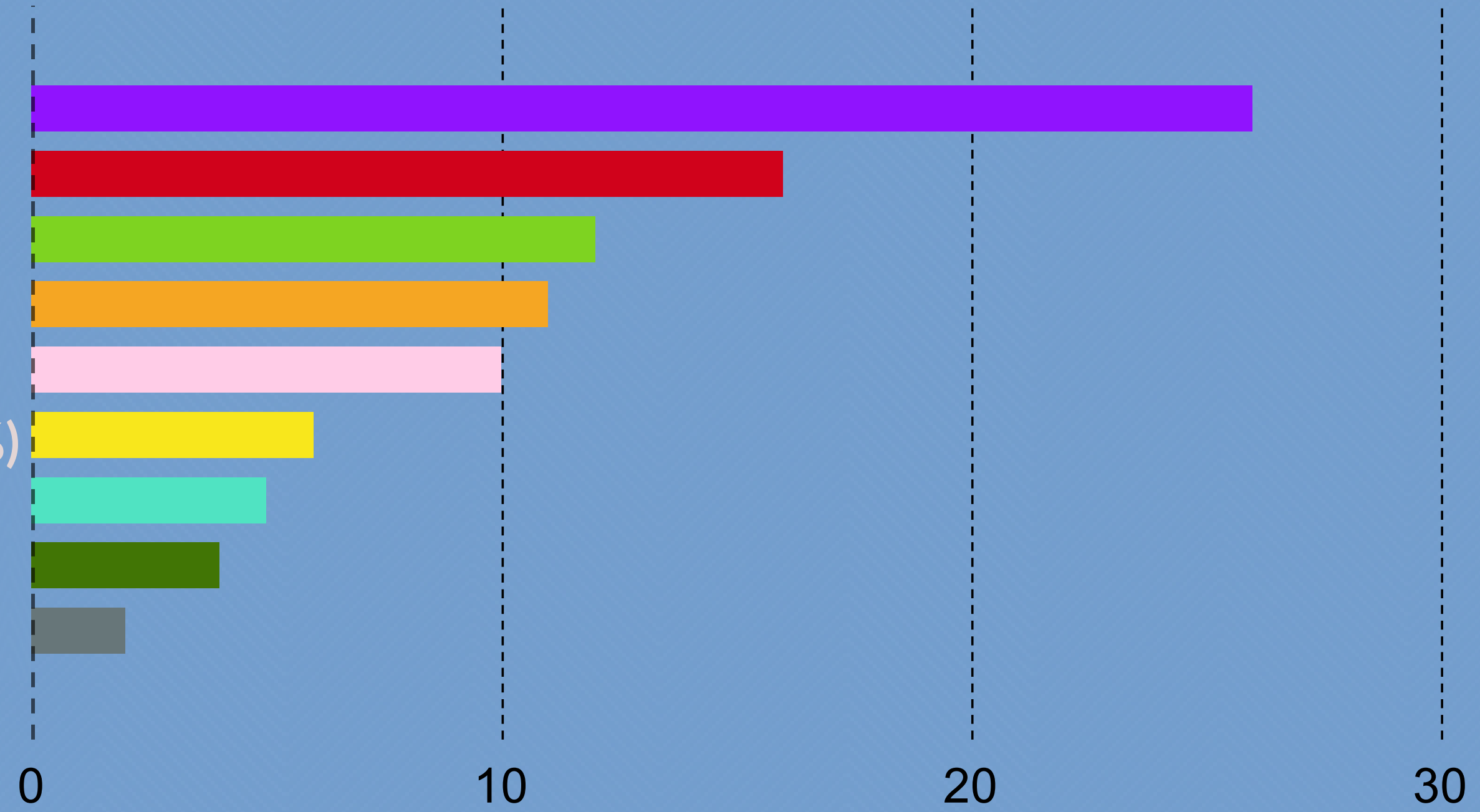
8% of Colorado youth reported attempting suicide in the past year (2015).

Juvenile Delinquency in JD-22

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Drug Offenses - 21 Cases (26%)
- Theft - 13 Cases (16%)
- Assault - 10 Cases (12%)
- Criminal Mischief - 9 Cases (11%)
- Trespassing - 8 Cases (10%)
- Public Peace & Order - 5 Cases (6%)
- Burglary - 4 Cases (5%)
- Harassment - 3 Cases (4%)
- Sex Offense - 2 Cases (2%)

Total n: 81

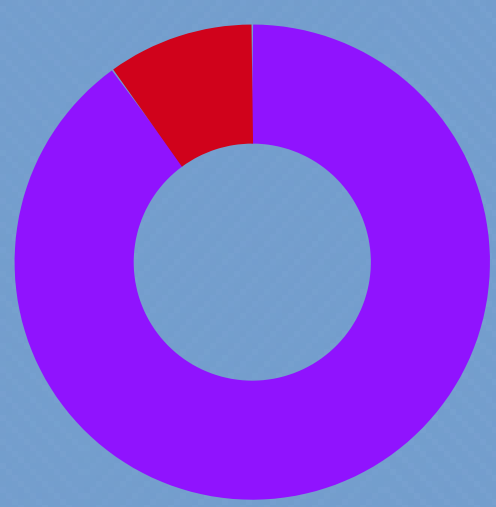


<1% of cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for an offense that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 70%
Female: 30%

Caucasian: 70%
Hispanic: 10%
'Other': 20%

- 9 Misdemeanor Cases (90%)
- 1 Felony Case (10%)
- 0 Petty Offense Cases (0%)

Age Distribution*

- 10 to 14 years old : 30%
 - 15 years old: 10%
 - 16 years old: 10%
 - 17 years old: 50%
 - 18+ years old*: 0%
- *Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

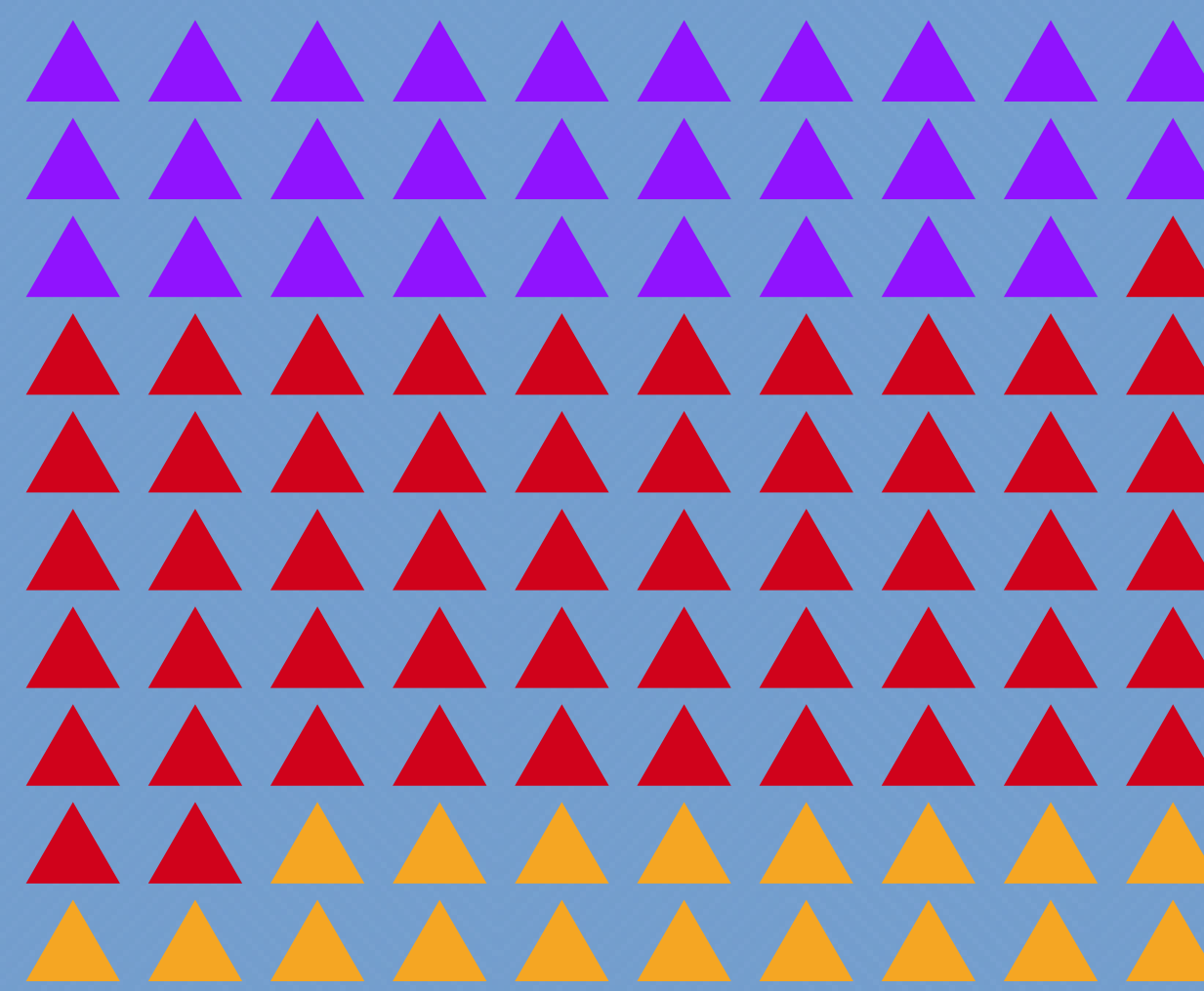
- 7 to 12 months*: 48%
 - 13 to 18 months: 13%
 - 19 to 24 months: 9%
 - 25+ months: 9%
- *Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 23 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 65%
 - Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 9%
- *Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- ▲ Warrant Violations (29%)
- ▲ Pre-Adjudication (53%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Detention (0%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Probation (18%)

Gender

80% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*

Caucasian: 70%
Hispanic: 10%
Other: 15%

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.

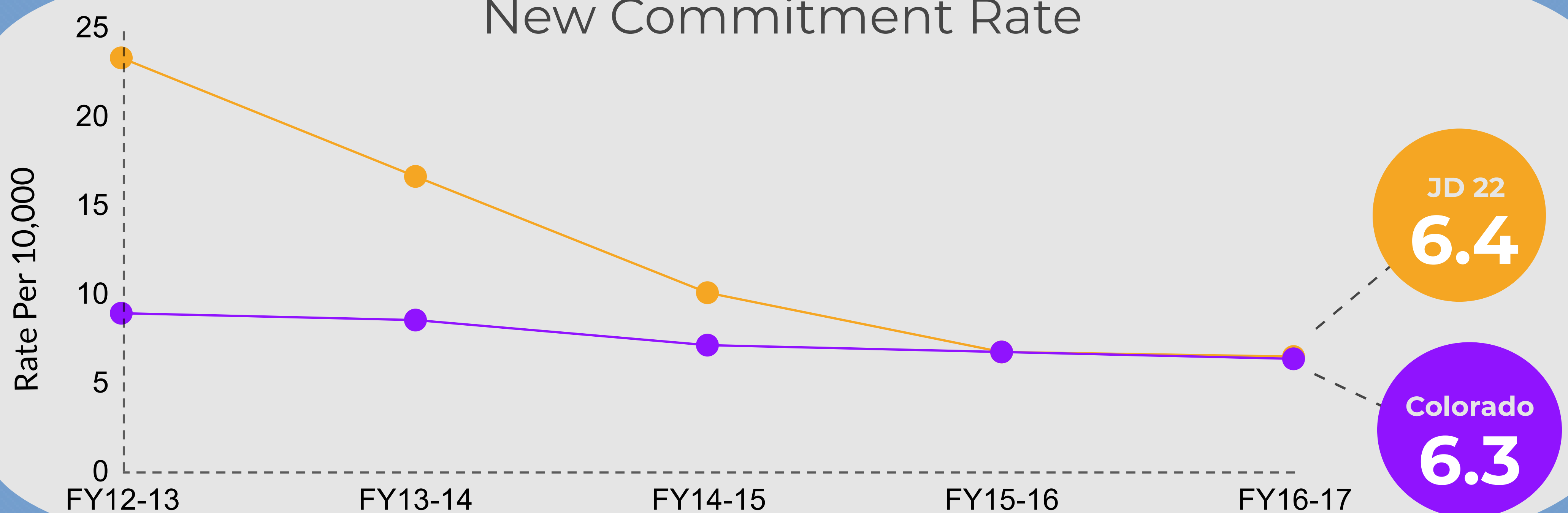
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 17 CJRAs completed for JD-22 youth:

- 35% were low risk
- 24% were medium risk
- 41% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate

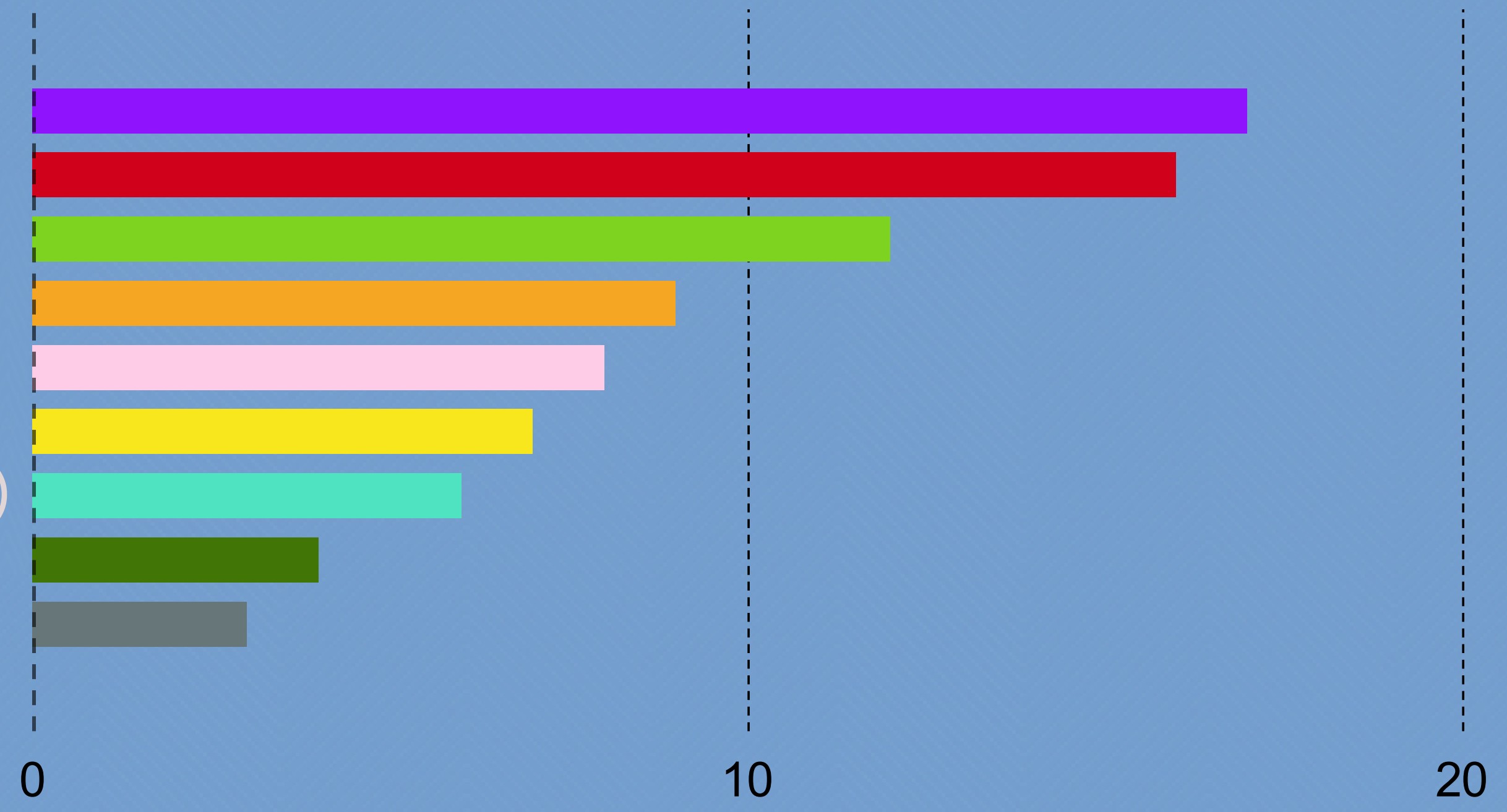


Juvenile Delinquency in Colorado

2017 Delinquency Filings by Type (%)*

- Assault - 1,391 Cases (17%)
- Theft - 1,329 Cases (16%)
- Other - 999 Cases (12%)
- Drug Offenses - 721 Cases (9%)
- Burglary - 661 Cases (8%)
- Trespassing - 580 Cases (7%)
- Criminal Mischief - 483 Cases (6%)
- Harassment - 371 Case (4%)
- Menacing - 262 Cases (3%)

Total n: 8,337



6,295 cases occurred during the academic year (16-17) for offenses that occurred on school grounds, in a school vehicle, or at a school activity or event sanctioned by public schools.

*The figure reflects the type of charges most frequently reported and is not an exhaustive list. Percentages are reflective of total counts, including types not shown. For more information see the Judicial Annual Report.

Youth on Probation

Youth sentenced to Juvenile Probation, 2017



Male: 75%
Female: 25%

Caucasian: 70%
Hispanic: 14%
Black: 12%

- 1,750 Misdemeanor Cases (61%)
- 874 Felony Cases (30%)
- 257 Petty Offense Cases (9%)

Age Distribution

- 10 to 14 years old : 20%
- 15 years old: 18%
- 16 years old: 22%
- 17 years old: 23%
- 18+ years old*: 17%

*Refers to youth who committed a crime while still under the age of 18 but were new to probation after they turned 18.

Length of Stay on Probation*

- 7 to 12 months : 36%
- 13 to 18 months: 16%
- 19 to 24 months: 11%
- 25+ months: 11%

*cases under 7 months excluded

*Data for length of stay and case outcomes (below) refer only to the 2,575 cases that had been terminated by June 30th, 2017.

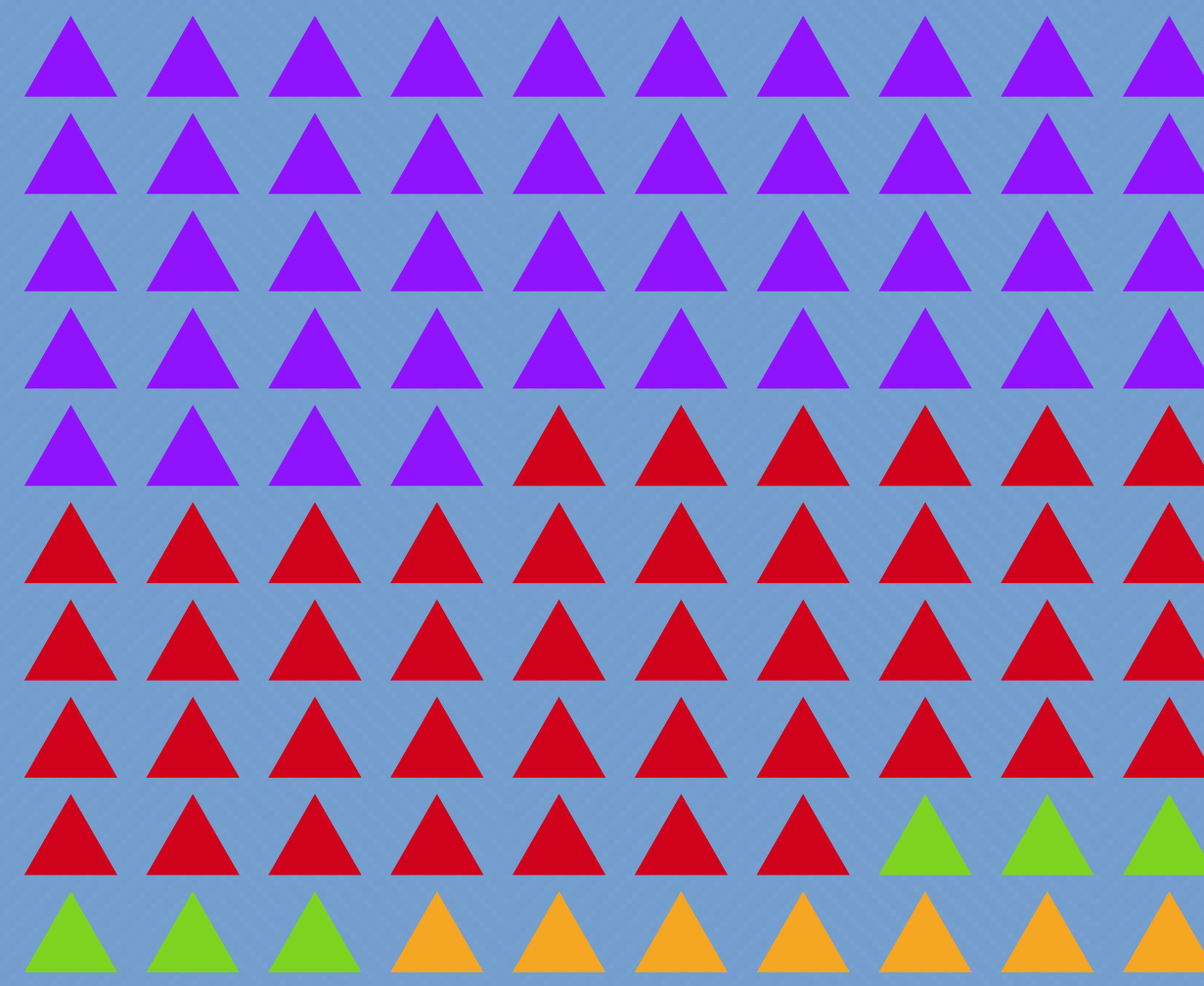
Case Outcomes/ Termination Resolution*

- Successful: 72%
- Unsuccessful due to an absconded case*: 4%

*Refers to probationers who become fugitives and are no longer compliant with probation supervision.

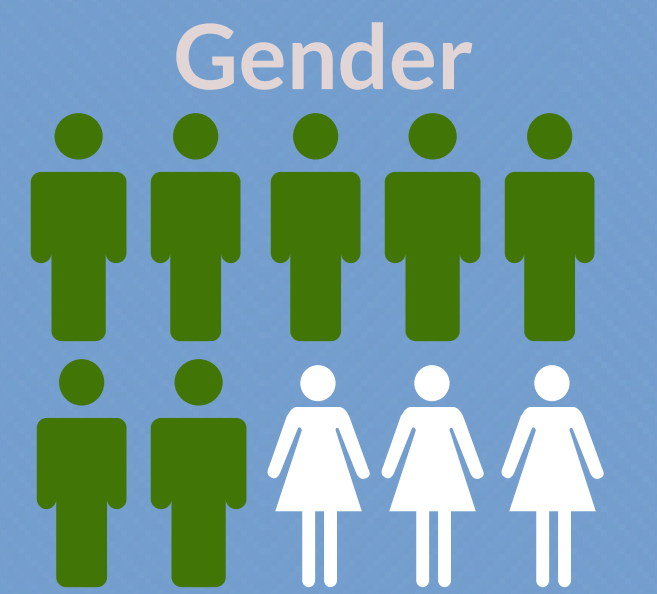
Youth Detained

Reasons for Detention, 2017



- ▲ Warrant Violations (44%)
- ▲ Pre-Adjudication (43%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Detention (6%)
- ▲ Sentencing for Probation (7%)

*Only races/ethnicities reflecting more than 10% of the population are depicted.



74% of detained youth were male

Race/Ethnicity*
Caucasian: 40%
Hispanic: 39%
Black: 18%

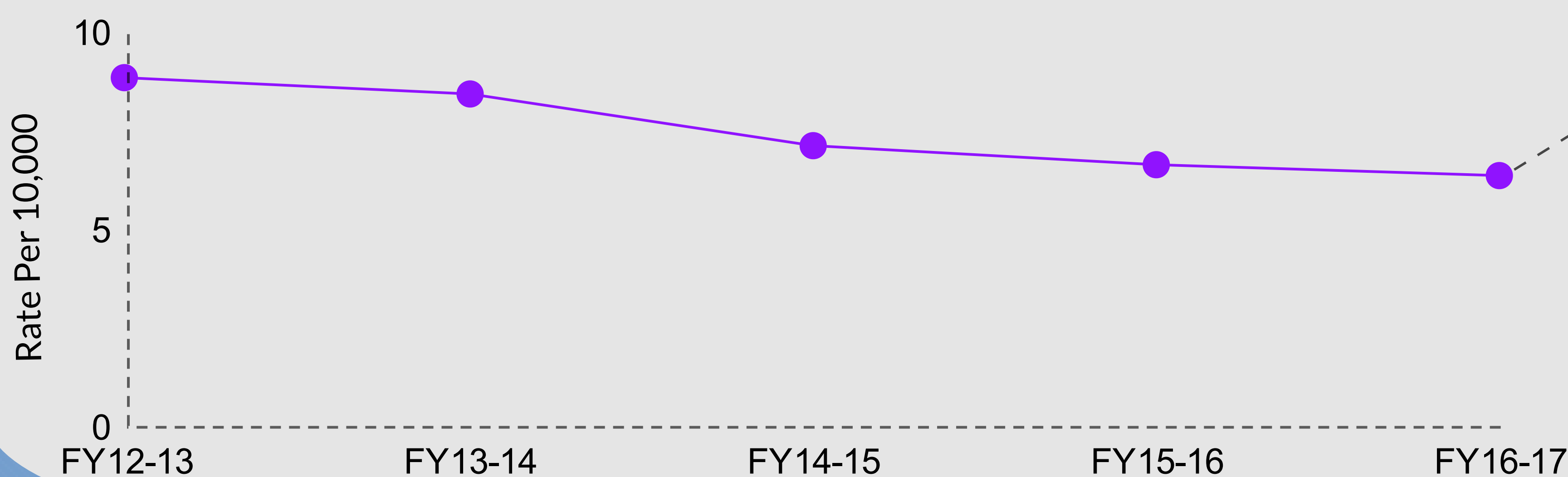
CJRA Pre-Screening Results, 2017*

The Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) pre-screening tool uses criminal history and social history to assess youth risk of reoffending. Of the 5,173 CJRAs completed for Colorado youth:

- 35% were low risk
- 33% were medium risk
- 32% were high risk

*These results are from juveniles detained. The CJRA has been administered by DYS Detention staff.

New Commitment Rate



Colorado
6.3



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 18-1013

BY REPRESENTATIVE(S) Kraft-Tharp and Lee, Arndt, Becker J., Becker K., Beckman, Benavidez, Bridges, Buck, Buckner, Carver, Catlin, Coleman, Covarrubias, Danielson, Esgar, Everett, Exum, Foote, Garnett, Ginal, Gray, Hamner, Hansen, Herod, Hooton, Humphrey, Jackson, Kennedy, Landgraf, Lawrence, Leonard, Lewis, Liston, Lontine, Lundeen, McKean, McLachlan, Melton, Michaelson Jenet, Neville P., Pabon, Pettersen, Rankin, Ransom, Reyher, Roberts, Rosenthal, Saine, Salazar, Sandridge, Sias, Singer, Thurlow, Valdez, Van Winkle, Weissman, Willett, Williams D., Wilson, Winkler, Winter, Wist, Young, Duran;
also SENATOR(S) Gardner and Martinez Humenik, Aguilar, Baumgardner, Cooke, Coram, Court, Crowder, Donovan, Fenberg, Fields, Garcia, Guzman, Hill, Holbert, Jahn, Jones, Kagan, Kefalas, Kerr, Lambert, Lundberg, Marble, Merrifield, Moreno, Neville T., Priola, Scott, Smallwood, Sonnenberg, Tate, Todd, Williams A., Zenzinger, Grantham.

CONCERNING RECOGNITION OF THE WORK OF THE COLORADO JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COUNCIL, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, DIRECTING THE COUNCIL TO REDRAFT ARTICLE 2 OF THE COLORADO CHILDREN'S CODE.

WHEREAS, The Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJDP Council) provides statewide leadership and advocacy to improve the juvenile justice system, prevent delinquency, and ensure equal justice and accountability for all youth while maximizing community safety; and

WHEREAS, The Children's Code Committee (Committee) of the JJDP Council has established two primary reasons for recodifying article 2 of the Children's Code (Code) of the Colorado Revised Statutes: The

first is to improve the clarity of the laws for those who implement them, as well as those who are affected by them, and the second is to ensure that any future changes or modifications to the Code are in line with established best practices and current research; and

WHEREAS, The Committee has found that article 2 of the Code is ripe for contextual review given the advances in juvenile research that have occurred since it was last revised, including the increased understanding of adolescent brain development, youth development, effective public safety measures, and the need for family engagement, and the Committee believes these advances should be reflected in Colorado's laws; and

WHEREAS, To achieve these goals, the Committee has developed a two-phase approach: The first was to reorder article 2 of the Code based on how a juvenile proceeds through the system; now, in phase two, the Committee continues to work to improve article 2 of the Code by developing and proposing recommendations that are informed by the hallmarks of the developmental approach and existing Colorado practices and that are based on a series of strategic questions, research, and the foundational work completed by the Committee; and

WHEREAS, The important work of the Committee and the JJDP Council is paramount to creating a developmentally appropriate juvenile justice system that promotes public safety, individual accountability, juvenile rehabilitation, and positive adolescent development; now, therefore,

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-first General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring herein:

That we, the General Assembly:

(1) Recognize that a developmental and evidence-based approach to reforming juvenile justice in Colorado begins with both the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council and the Children's Code Committee; and

(2) In accordance with these principles, encourage the JJDP Council and the Committee to redraft article 2 of the Children's Code by August of 2020.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council; the members of the Children's Code Committee; the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety; the Executive Director of the Colorado Department of Human Services; the Director of the Division of Youth Services; the Director of the Division of Child Welfare; the Director of the Office of Behavioral Health; the Colorado District Attorneys' Council; the State Public Defender; the Director of the Office of Alternate Defense Counsel; the Director of the Office of the Child's Representative; the State Court Administrator; the Chair of the Colorado State Board of Education; the Colorado Commissioner of Education; the Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police; Denise Maes, Public Policy Director of the ACLU of Colorado; Rebecca Wallace, staff counsel at the ACLU of Colorado; Judge David Miller, 4th Judicial District Judge; Stephanie Villafuerte, Child Protection Ombudsman; Director of Probation Services at State Judicial; Chair of the Juvenile Parole Board; and the County Sheriffs of Colorado, so they can be informed and develop a process for involvement with the JJDP Council for involvement in this Code review and work.

Crisanta Duran
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

Kevin J. Grantham
PRESIDENT OF
THE SENATE

Marilyn Eddins
CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

Effie Ameen
SECRETARY OF
THE SENATE

Appendix C



DCJ Juvenile Diversion Evaluation: Youth Served FY15-17

Prepared by:

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For:

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice

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Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance

700 Kipling Street

Denver, CO 80215

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dcj/adult-juvenile-justice-assistance>

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Appendix C

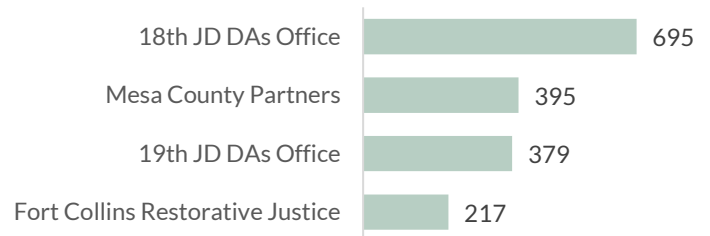
DCJ Juvenile Diversion Evaluation: Youths Served FY15-17

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.

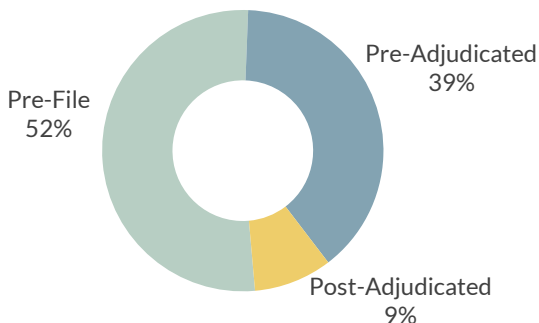
Youth were overall successful at completing their diversion contracts.



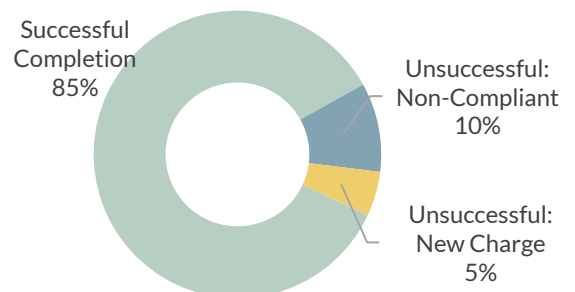
Four programs served over half the total sample.



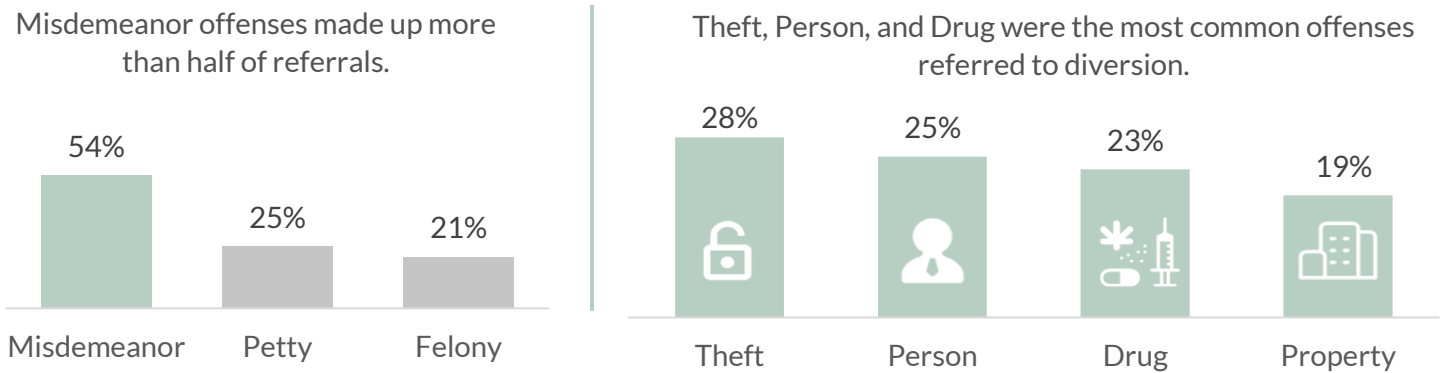
Nearly all youth are referred pre-file or pre-adjudication



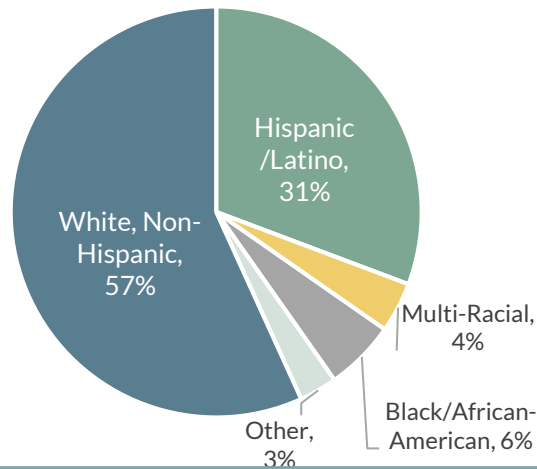
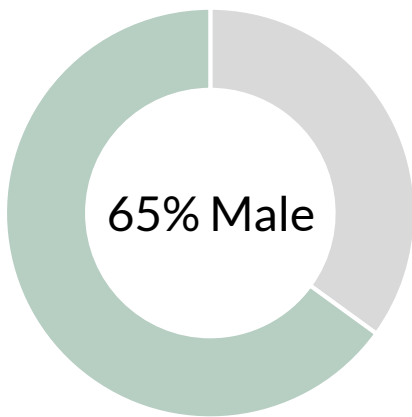
Most youth are successfully completing their diversion contracts.



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



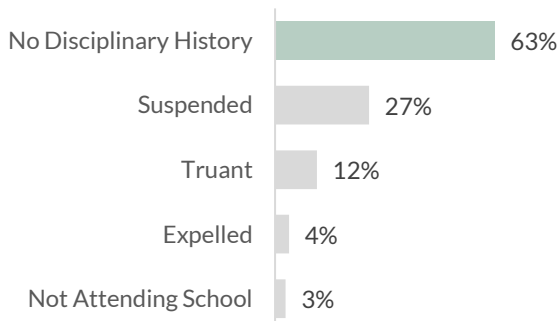
The average youth referred to diversion was male, white (non-Hispanic), and 15 years of age.



Average age of youth
15.1 Years

93%
Pursuing High School Diploma

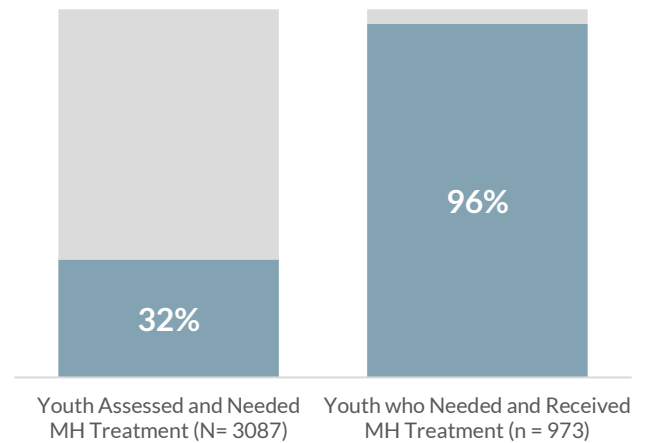
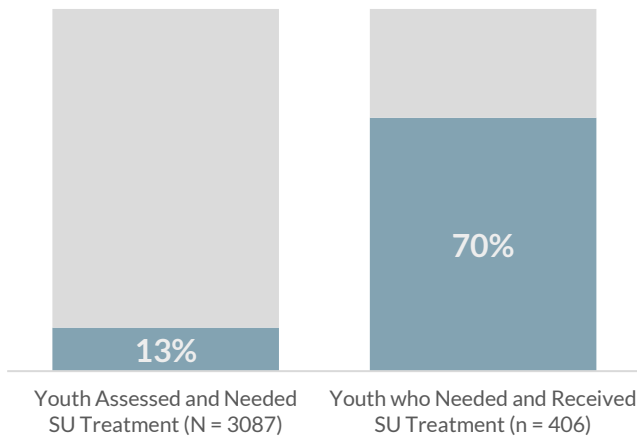
The majority of youth referred to diversion had no prior contact with law enforcement or history of school discipline.



29% of youth reported having prior contact with law enforcement

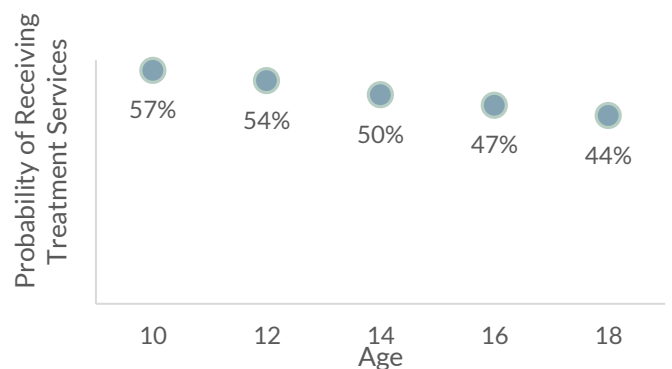
The majority of youth that were assessed and identified as needing substance use and mental health treatment received the treatment they needed.

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%).

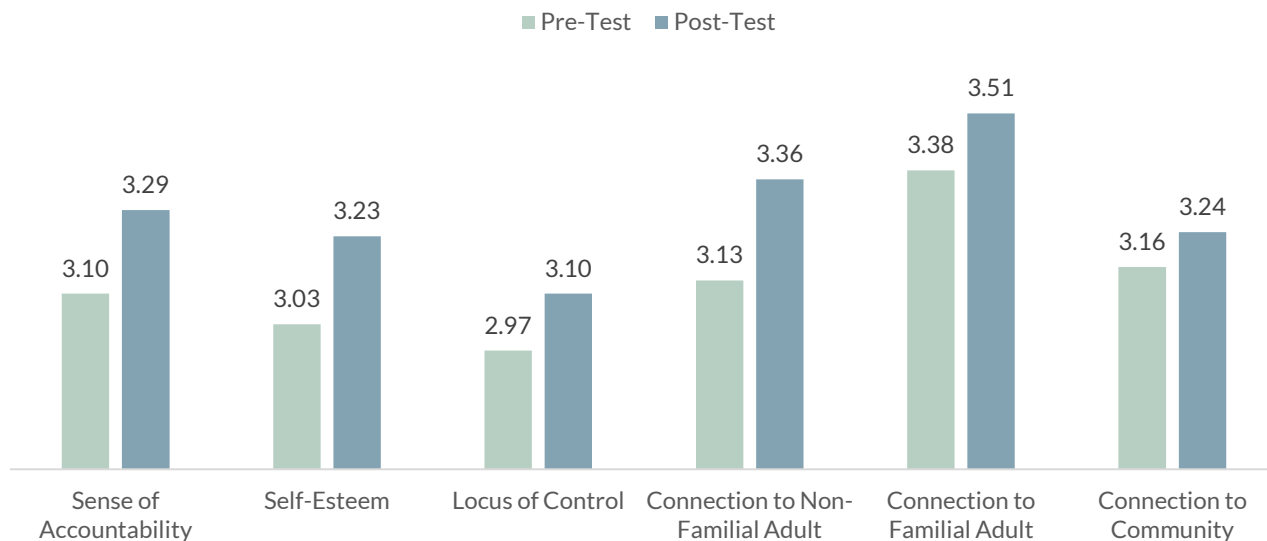
Younger youth were more likely to receive treatment services.



*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.

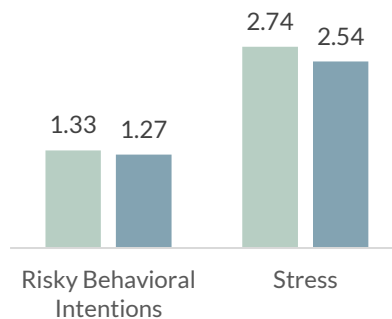
Successful youth showed significant improvement on a number of program outcomes.

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



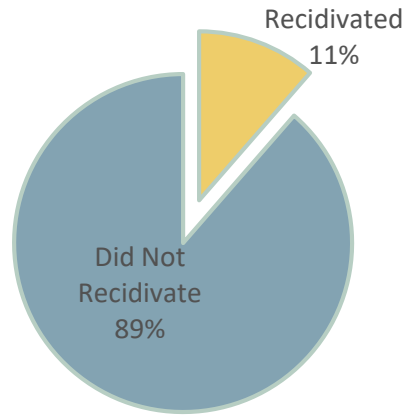
Older youth had more protective factors and fewer risk factors than younger youth.

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

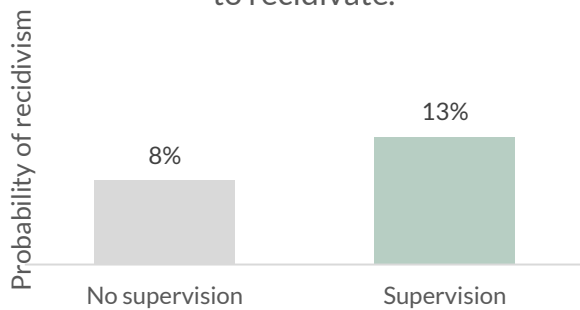


Only about 1 in 10 youth recidivated after completing their diversion contract.

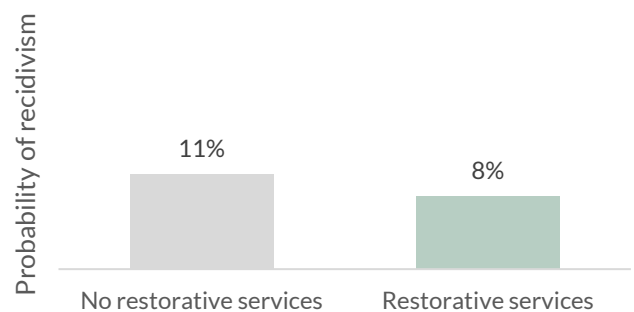
The majority of youth who successfully completed diversion did *not* recidivate in the year after completion of their diversion contract.



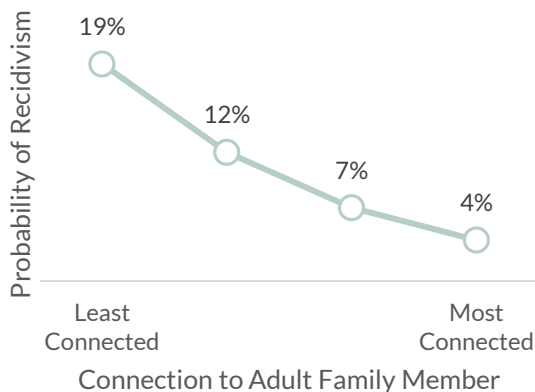
Youth who received supervision services were somewhat more likely to recidivate.



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/dismissed 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.

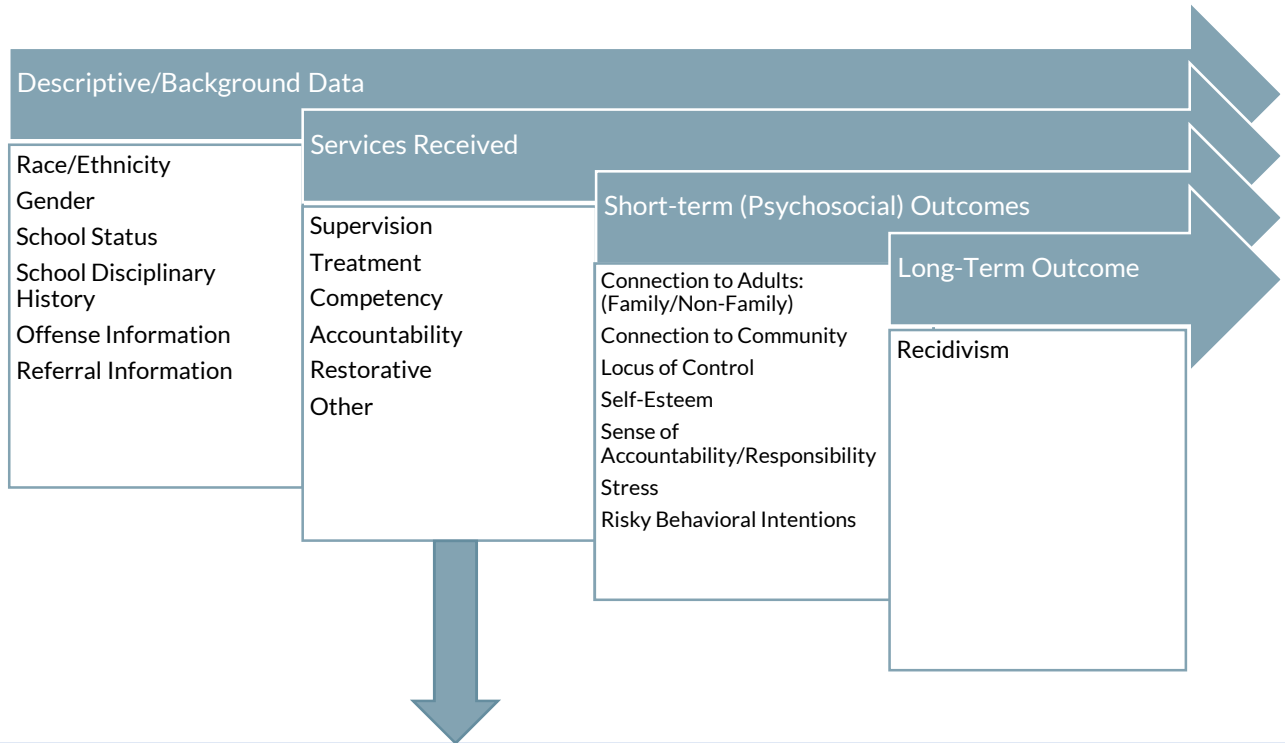
Since 2011, programs have been systematically collecting case specific data at intake and exit from the diversion program for all youth receiving services through DCJ-funded juvenile diversion. Intake data include youth's demographic, background, referral information, and health insurance status. Exit 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

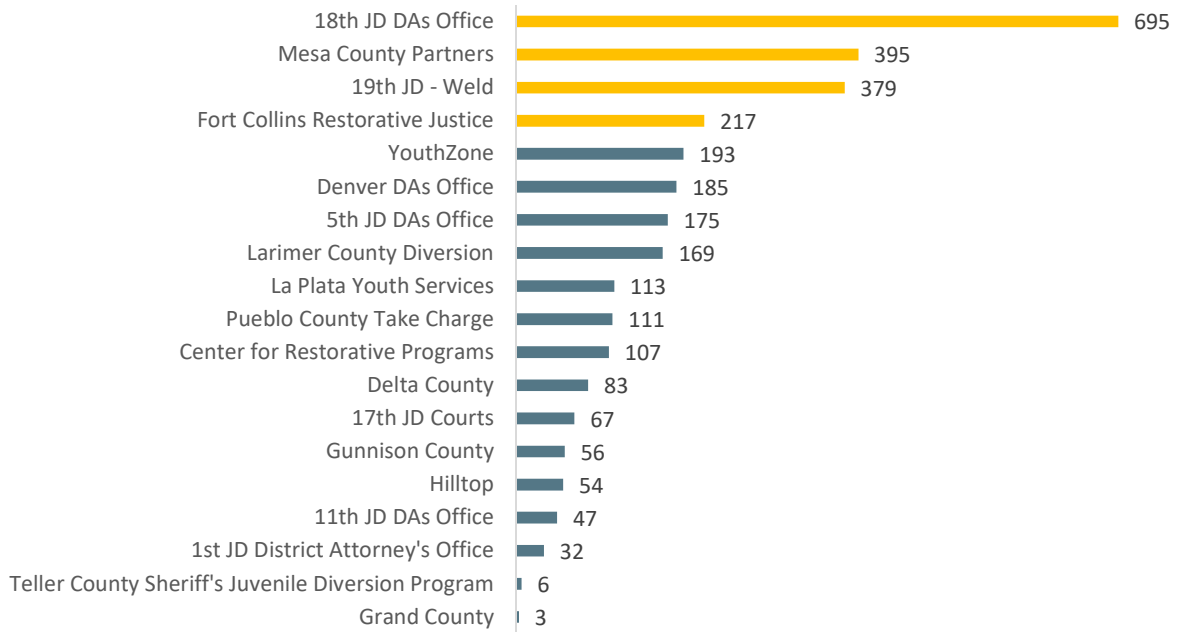
First, descriptive analyses were conducted to describe the youth served by diversion programs, the number and type of services provided by diversion programs (and received by individual youth), and the overall rates of program completion and recidivism. In most cases, descriptive analyses include percentage 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.



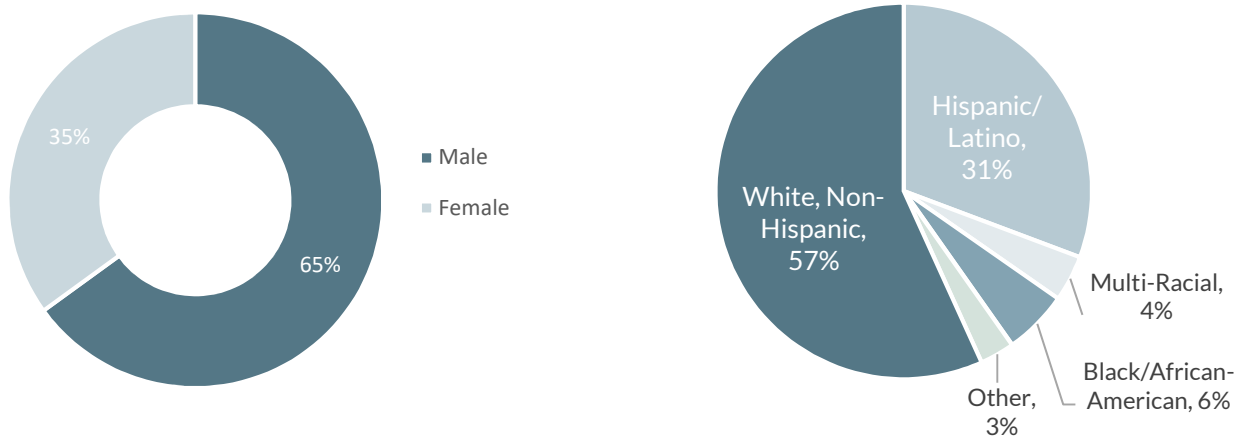
Results

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.

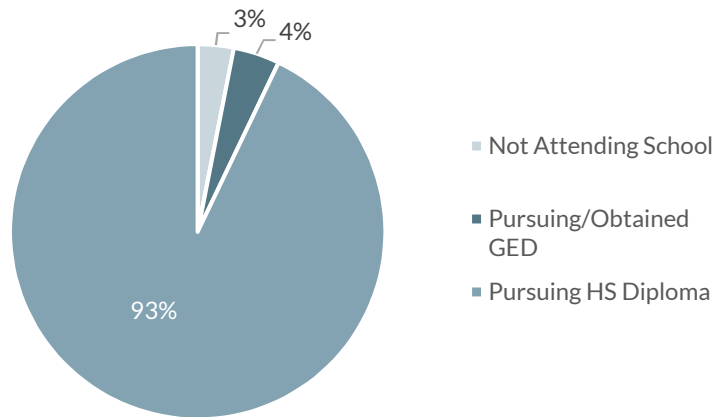
THE AVERAGE YOUTH REFERRED TO DIVERSION WAS MALE, WHITE (NON-HISPANIC), AND 15 YEARS OF AGE.



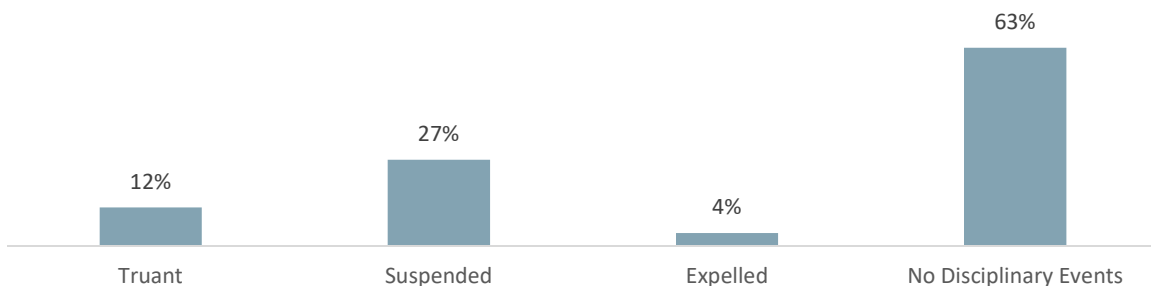
School Status and Disciplinary History

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

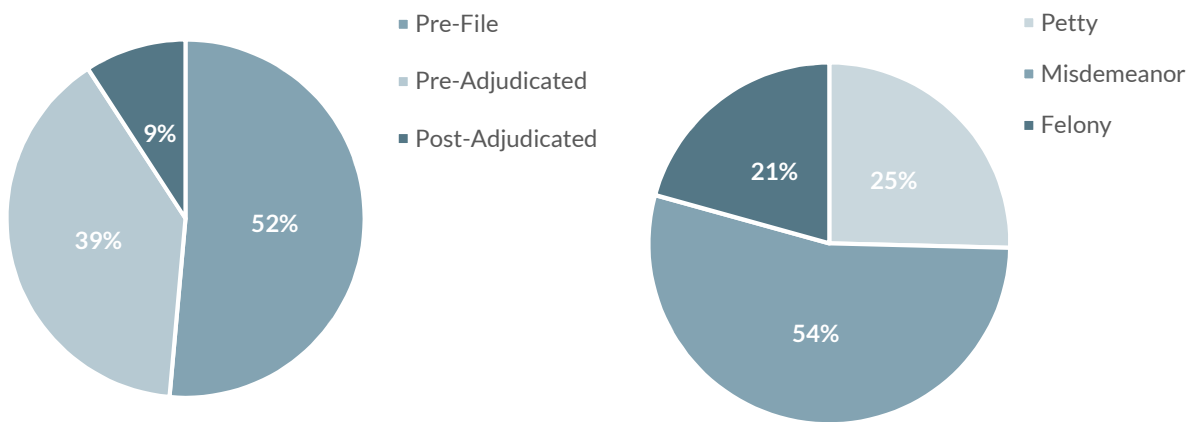
Twenty-nine percent of youth reported police contact for delinquency prior to their referral to diversion, and indicated their first police contact was, on average, at the age of 14.

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.

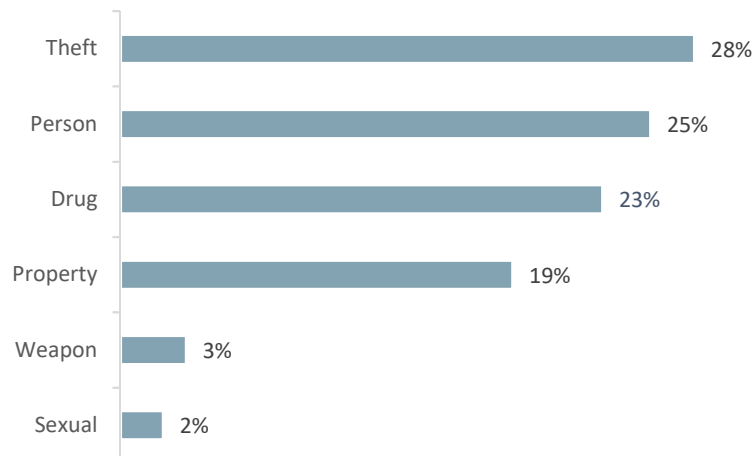
Type and Level of Offense

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:



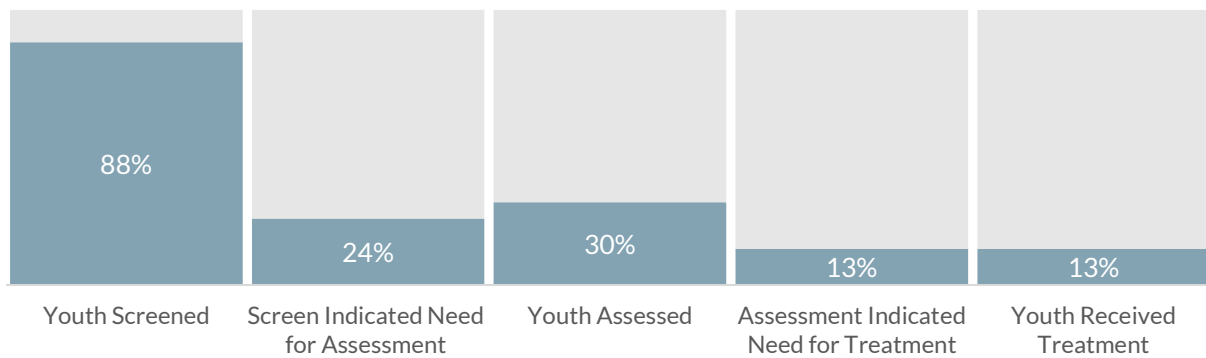
Figures below include information about substance use and mental health screening, assessment and treatment. Programs have anecdotally shared with OMNI that assessment may occur regardless of the results of the screen. This may occur due to a request by the parent or guardian, additional information 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.

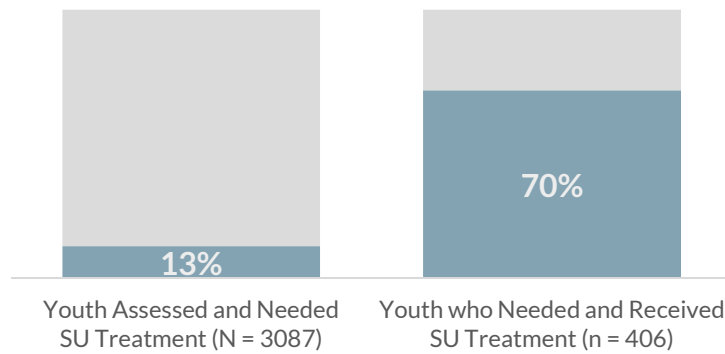
⁹ Substance use and mental health assessment result data were missing for 38% and 12% of youth, respectively. The percentages reported were calculated using the total number of diversion youth (3087). True rates of treatment needs are estimated to be much higher.

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

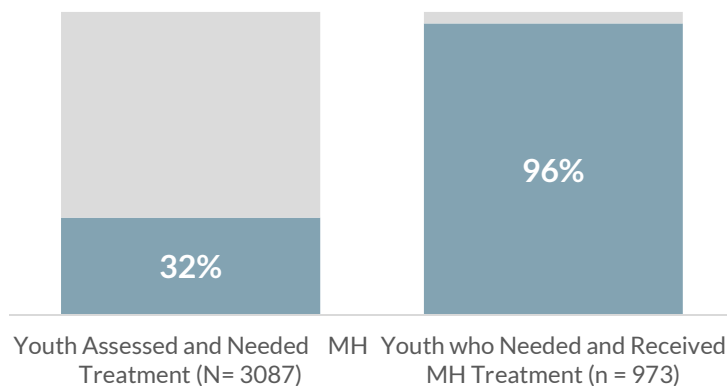


The following figure reflects the proportion of all diversion youth that were found to need substance use treatment, and the proportion of those that were found to need treatment that actually received treatment.

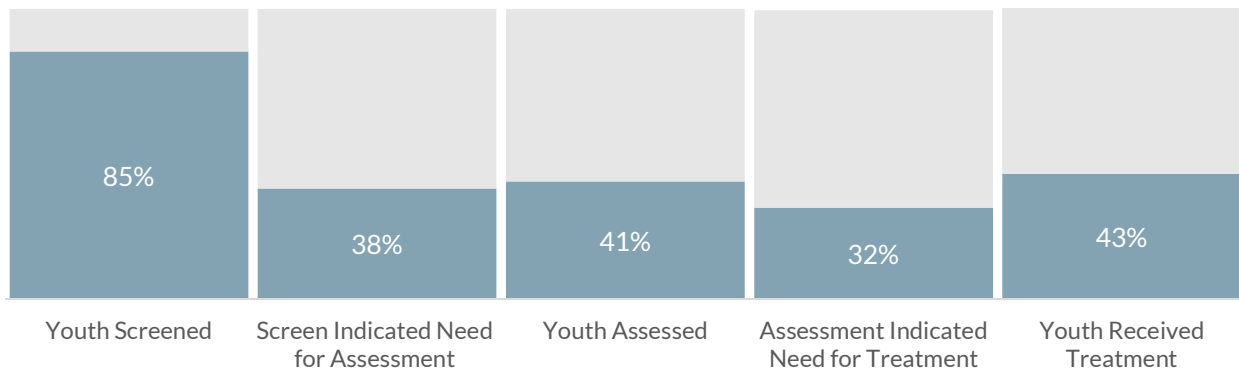
THE MAJORITY OF YOUTH WHO NEEDED SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT RECEIVED IT.



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?

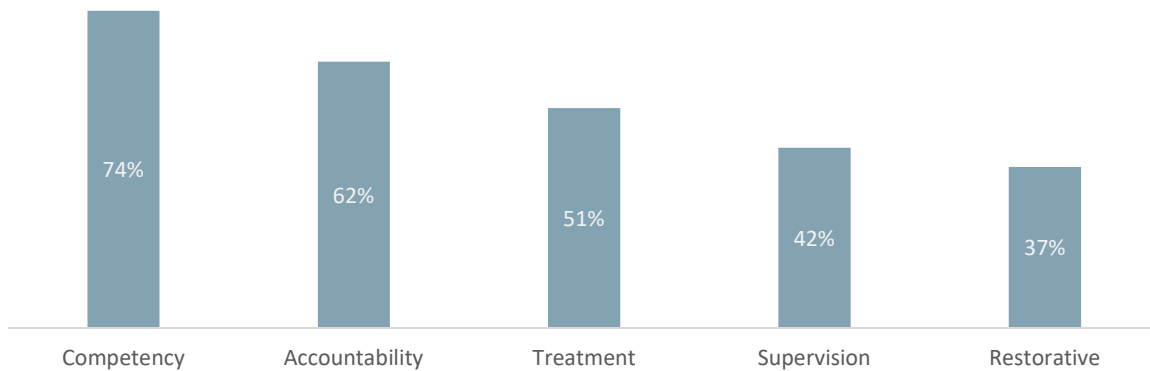
Youth received up to 26 different services that may be characterized as one of the following: supervision, treatment, restorative, competency, accountability and other services. Programs tracked all services that youth received in order to demonstrate the entirety of the youth's experience in diversion 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.

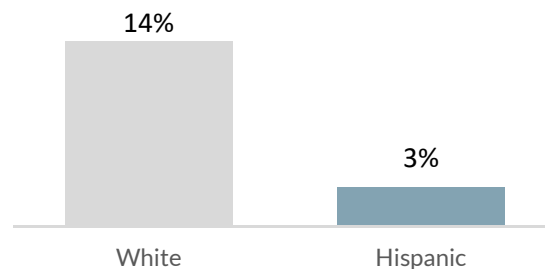


Are services that diverted youth receive associated with background characteristics of the youth?

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:

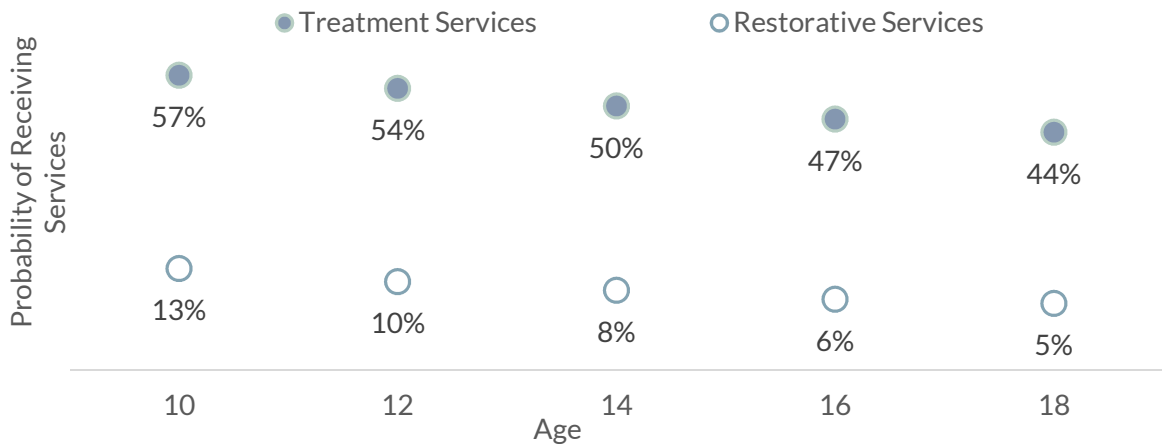
- **Males were less likely to receive treatment services and more likely to receive accountability services** than females.
- **Youth with prior police contact were less likely to receive supervision services¹²** than youth without prior police contact.
- **Older youth were more likely to receive competency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

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

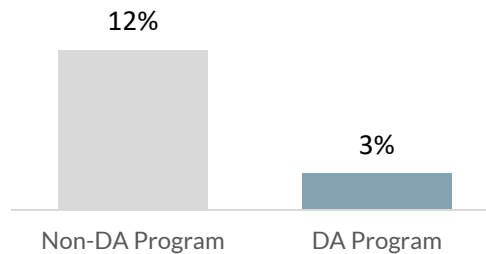


¹² Supervision services include tracking/mentoring, electronic monitoring, and drug/alcohol testing

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.

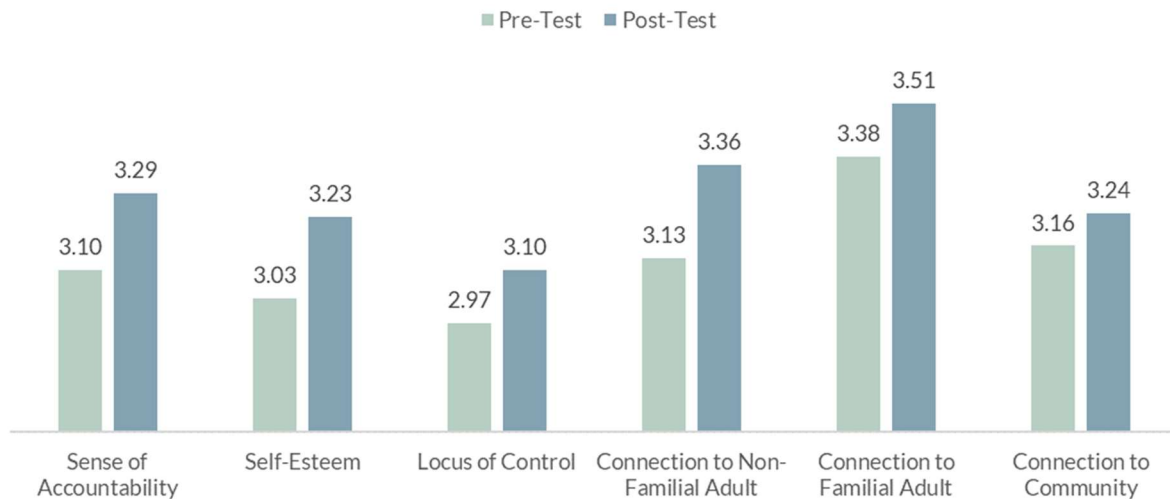


Psychosocial Short-Term Outcomes

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 rates for 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years post-programming. This included youth post-discharge (successful youth) who committed a district level offense (misdemeanor or felony) that was adjudicated.

Adjudication information was not obtained in prior years. The following reflects adjudications that took place in FY1718 only. Thus, as displayed below, the one-year rate reflects youth who exited diversion in FY1617, the 2-year rate reflects youth who exited in FY1516, and the 3-year rate reflects youth who exited in FY1415. 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, RECIDIVISM RATES WERE CALCULATED FOR YOUTH WHO COMPLETED DIVERSION ONE, TWO, AND THREE YEARS PRIOR TO FY1718.

	1 Year Rate FY15 Youth (n=1005)	2 Year Rate FY16 Youth (n=1001)	3 Year Rate FY17 Youth (n=616)
<i>Proportion of youth who recidivated</i>	2.7%	2.7%	2.1%
<i>Proportion of Youth who did not recidivate</i>	97.3%	97.3%	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:

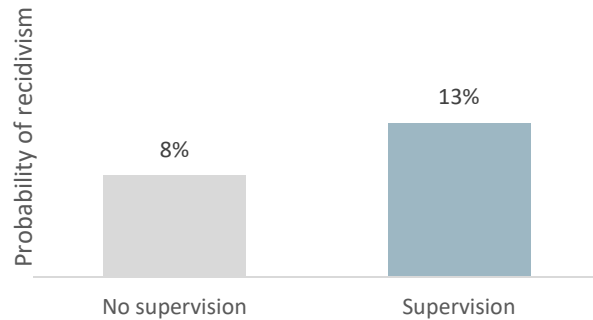
- **males were more likely to recidivate** than females, and
- **youth who were in the program for a longer period of time were more likely to recidivate** than those in the program for a shorter period of time.

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.

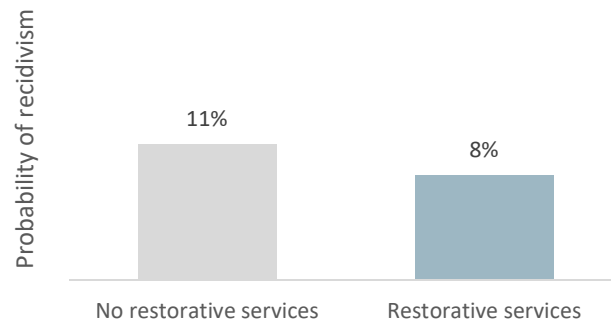
Are services that youth receive related to likelihood of recidivism?

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.

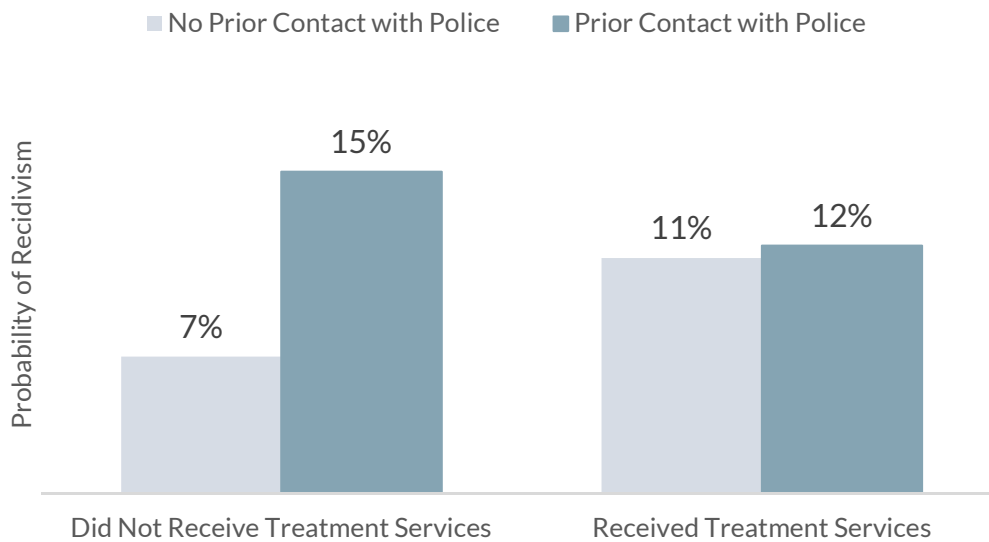


THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM WAS LOWER FOR YOUTH WHO RECEIVED RESTORATIVE SERVICES THAN FOR THOSE WHO DID NOT.



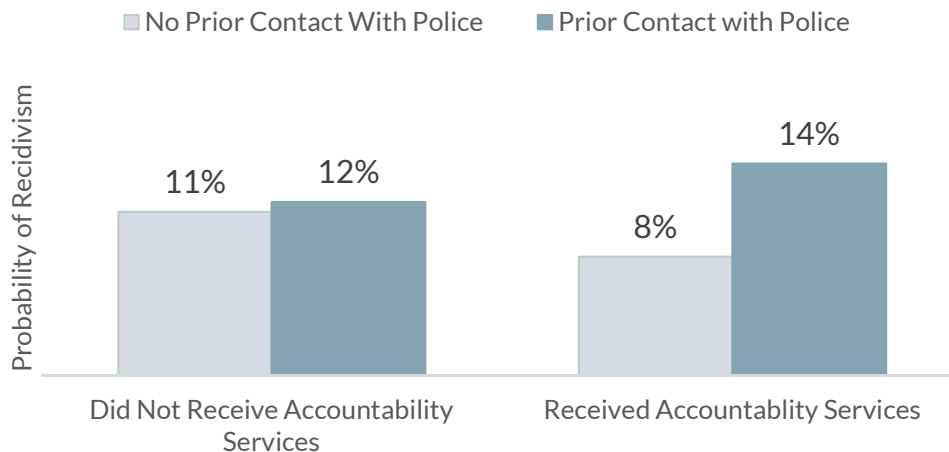
As with the short-term outcomes, in some cases, recidivism differed between youth based on the types of services that they received as well as whether the youth reported having prior police contact. Specifically, results indicated that among youth who did not receive treatment services, the probability 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.

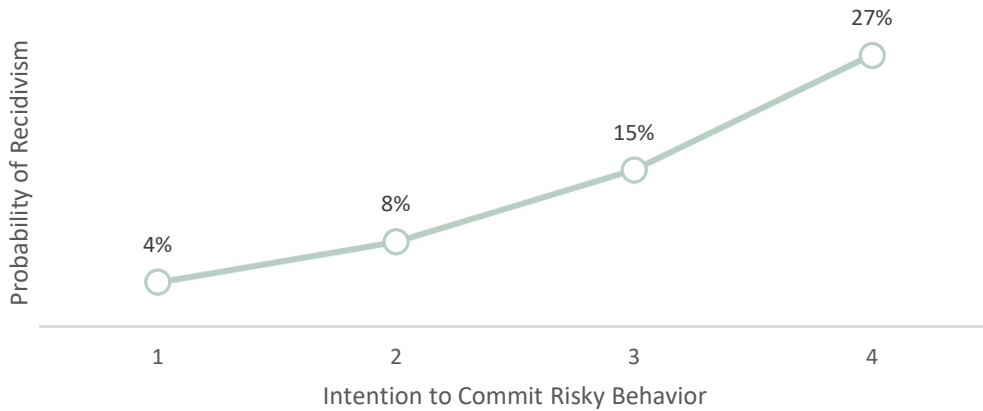
AMONG THOSE WHO RECEIVED ACCOUNTABILITY SERVICES, THE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVATING DIFFERED BASED ON YOUTH'S PRIOR CONTACT WITH POLICE.



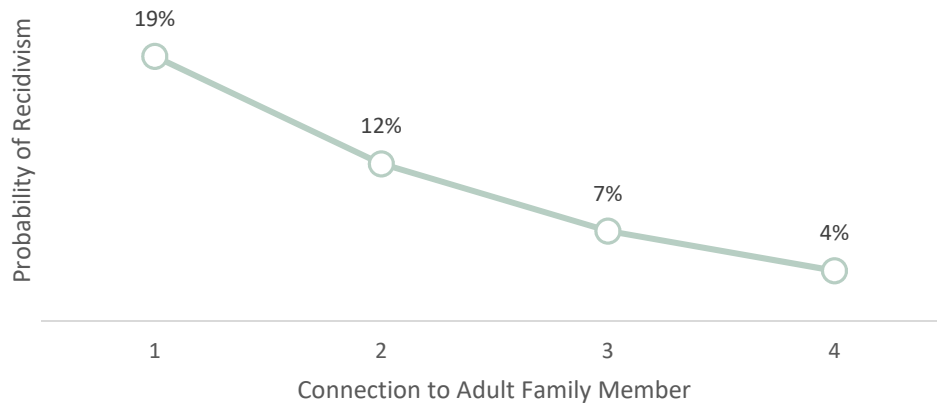
Are short-term outcomes associated with likelihood of recidivism?

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.

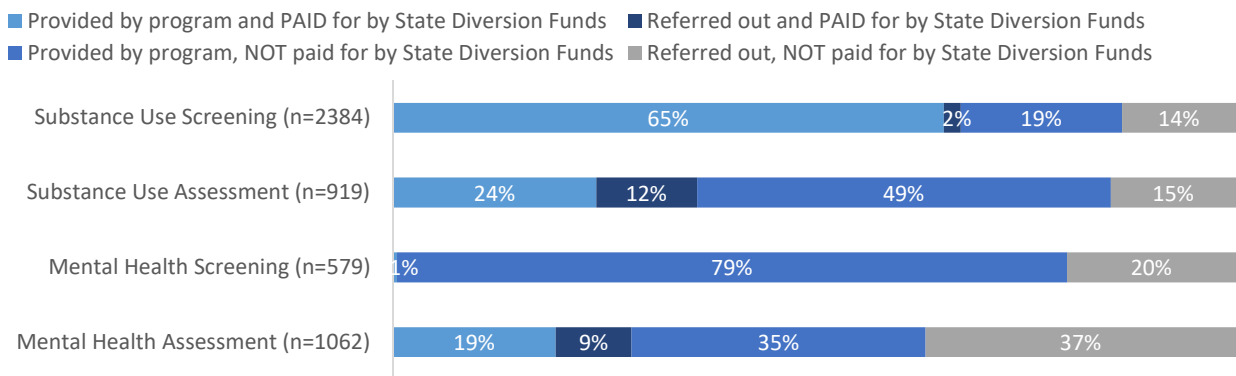
The tools used for mental health screening included the MAYSI-2 (25.5%), Insight 2 Impact (7.7%), PESQ (<1%), and Other (11%). Under 'Other' programs listed that they used biopsychosocial assessments, Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA), GAIN-SS, diversion assessment/tool, internal needs/risk assessments,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

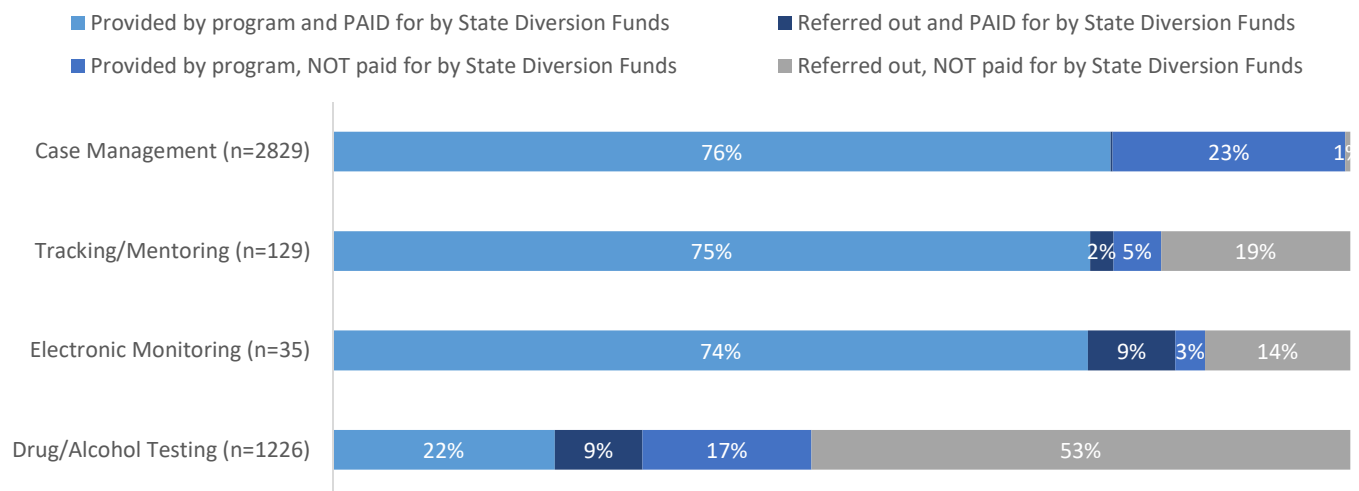
Screening for Mental Health and Substance Use

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.



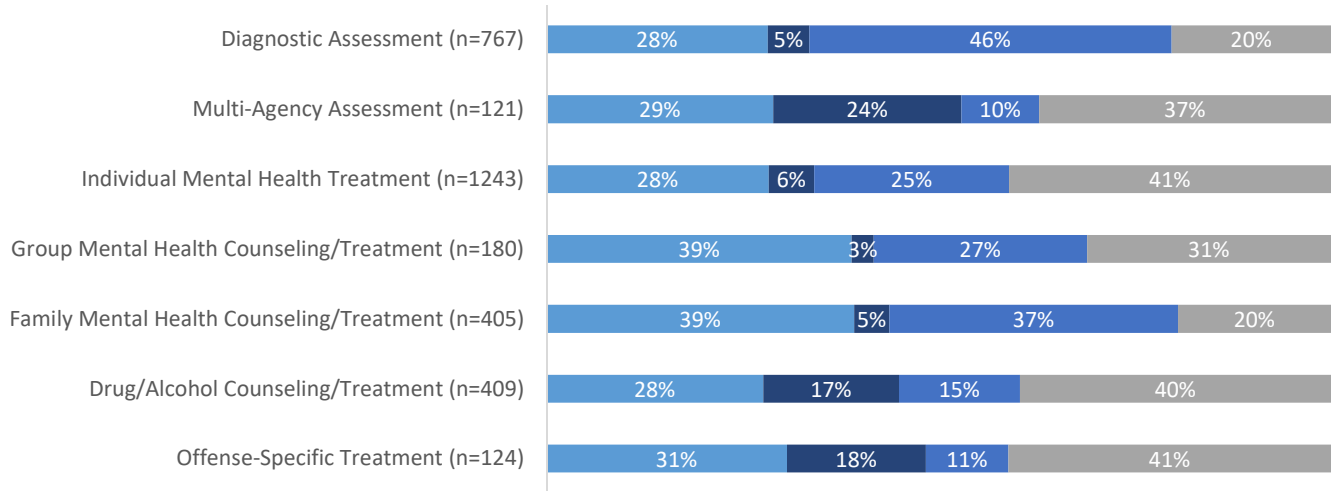
Supervision Services

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.



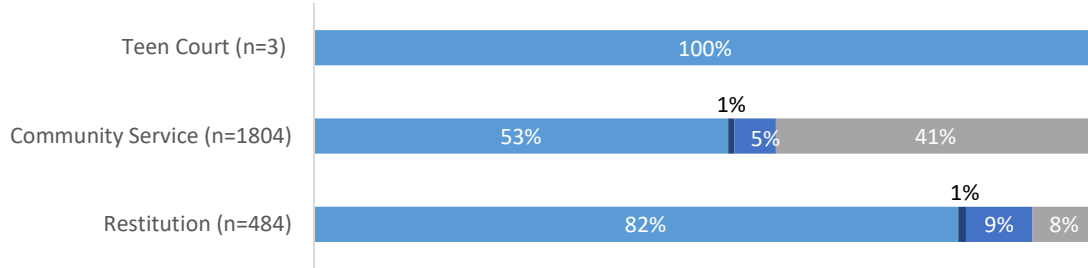
Treatment Services

- 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



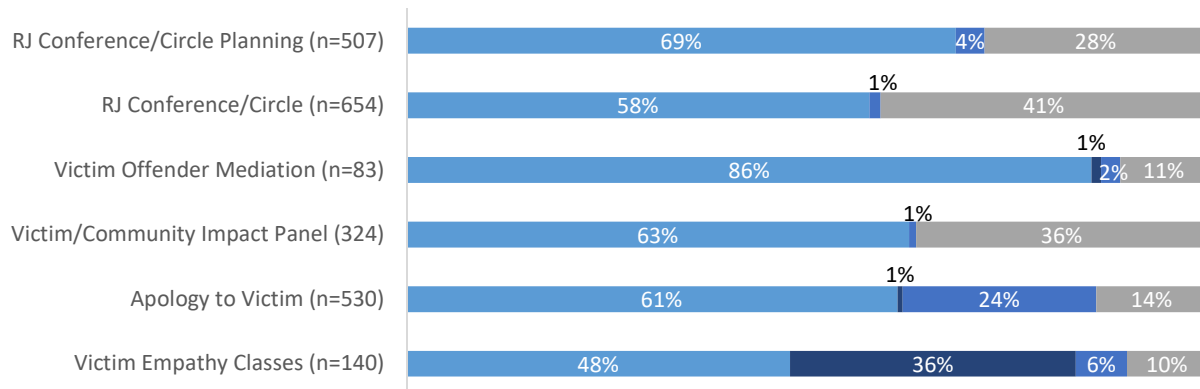
Accountability Services

■ 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

