

UPDATES: Oct. 2015

CJTS/Pueblo Admission Data Jan. – Sept. 2014 versus Jan. – Sept. 2015

Census (males):

10/1/14: 103 10/1/15: 64

Total Admissions (Males):

2014: 170
2015: 138

Total Admissions (Females):

2014: 23
2015: 16

Admissions by Category (Males)

	2014	2015
New Commitment	86	70
Parole Admission	52	42
Congregate Care Admission	32	23
Other or Blank	0	3
Total	170	138

Admissions by Category (Females)

	2014	2015
New Commitment	0	1
Parole Admission	4	7
Congregate Care Admission	19	7
Other or Blank	0	1
Total	23	16

Admissions by Race/Ethnicity (Males)

	2014	2014 %	2015	2015 %
African-American	77	45.3	66	47.8
Hispanic	50	29.4	39	28.3
Caucasian	27	15.9	19	13.8
Other	16	9.4	14	10.1
Total	170	100	138	100

Admissions by Race/Ethnicity (Females)

	2014	2015
African-American	5	2
Hispanic	6	9
Caucasian	9	4
Other	3	1
Total	23	16

Admissions by Region (Males)

	2014	2015
Region 1	42	39
Region 2	34	25
Region 3	20	15
Region 4	30	25
Region 5	21	17
Region 6	23	17
Total	170	138

Admissions by Region (Females)

	2014	2015
Region 1	10	5
Region 2	5	1
Region 3	2	3
Region 4	2	3
Region 5	2	4
Region 6	2	0
Total	23	16

Length of Stay Protocol Update:

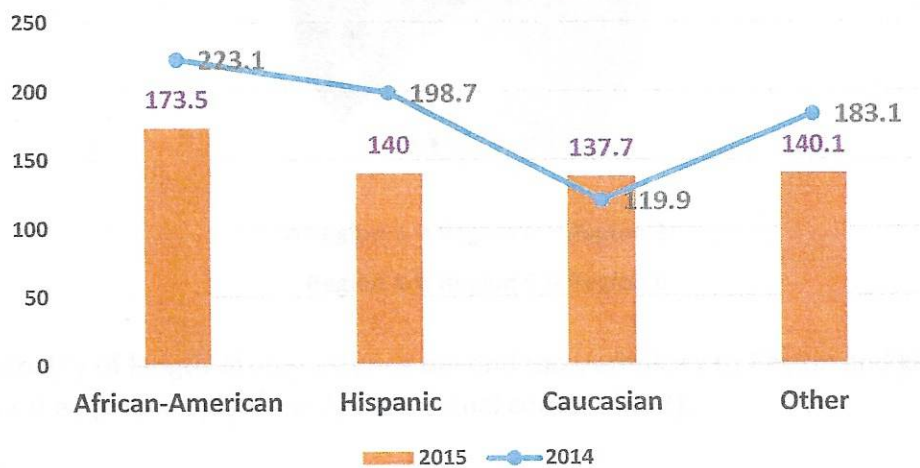
October 1, 2015

The Length of Stay Protocol was launched October 1, 2015. The below data compare youth who were discharged Jan. 1 – Sept. 30, 2014 (prior to the protocol) with youth discharged Jan. 1 – Sept. 30, 2015.

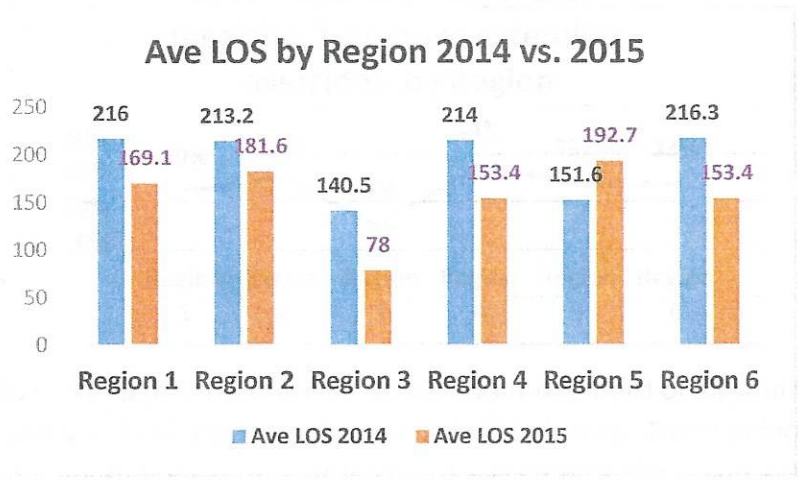
Overall Average LOS 2014 vs. 2015



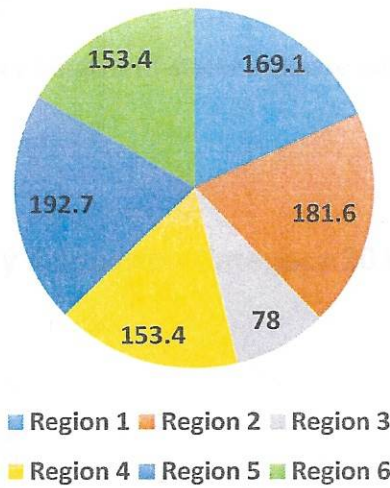
LOS by Race/Ethnicity 2014 vs. 2015



Although African-Americans stay at CJTS on average approximately one month longer than all other groups since the institution of the LOS Protocol, the variance has narrowed among groups overall. Nonetheless, this remains an area requiring improvement.

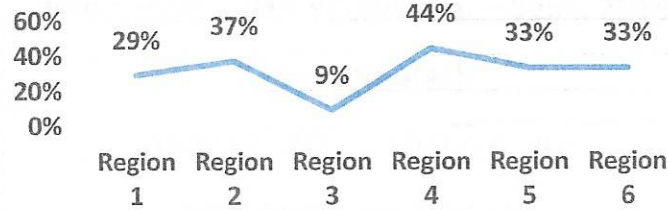


Ave 2015 LOS by Region



Disproportionality of length of stay extends beyond race/ethnicity to Region and kind of commitment (i.e., juvenile justice only versus dual commitment).

**% of Youth Jan - Sept. 2015
receiving 1 or more extending
overrides, by Region**



From January 1, 2015 through September 30, 2015, about one third of all youth received at least one (and as many as five) overrides that extended their stay. These extensions were generally about one month but could be as long as three months (for one override). Several were to decrease the LOS, but virtually all were to extend the stay. A few were to complete the school semester, others were for behavior (some for the receipt of new charges during the CJTS stay), but many others were due to delays in placement. Twenty-five youth received a total of 41 overrides during this period due to delays in placement (that is, primarily not within their control or responsibility). In some cases, youth's stays were extended between four and six months for placement difficulties.

Obviously, the Regions with longer lengths of stay are those with youth that are more likely to receive overrides.

Ave LOS by Admission Category 2014 vs. 2015

