

# DATA BOOK

**Systems Perspective**  
(Including Information on Racial & Ethnic Disparity)

**December 2021**

**Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services**  
KDOC-JS (Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services)



*Sedgwick County...*  
*working for you*

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**Sedgwick County**  
**Department of Corrections**  
**Juvenile Services**  
**Data Book**  
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**Introduction**

This book is a consolidation of juvenile justice and juvenile services in Sedgwick County, Kansas. It is a product of a desire to locate all pertinent information in one spot. By pertinent information, the reference is to descriptive information on long term trends in numbers of court referrals (filings), probation, detention and alternatives, and juvenile case management. The events/units involve youth who made contact with the juvenile justice system. They had at least one encounter with that system which addresses criminal behavior by individuals less than 18 years of age. When it comes to the information on youth served in the programs funded to prevent delinquency or reduce future involvement with delinquency, the individuals may or may not have previous contact with the juvenile justice system. The secondary prevention programs served youth at risk for delinquent behavior while tertiary programs served youth already involved with the juvenile justice system. The two programs, PATHS and PANDO, are secondary prevention and therefore serve youth with elevated risk for future criminal conduct, but no current involvement.

The book contains a section of information on the system overall. This is where you look if your interest is in seeing how numbers have changed over time. Changes can be the result of legislative action such as SB367, which set limits on court involvement with a juvenile offender, among other things. The most significant trend here is the continued decline in numbers of youth at all aspects of the juvenile justice continuum. While some years, such as SFY 2019, showed an uptick when increased numbers began to appear for state custody youth and those referred to a juvenile correctional facility, there is a clear continued decline in filings. As the filings have fallen, so have numbers throughout the juvenile justice system.

A prominent question in the world of juvenile justice is how to explain juvenile crime. This data book includes a short statement on risk factors and levels of risk that help to address how this plays out in Sedgwick County. By referring to the information on risk it is possible to understand the strategic plan developed each year by Team Justice, the local juvenile corrections advisory board. The discussion of risk precedes details of risk among those youth who experience an intake and assessment following some involvement with law enforcement. This information comes from the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC), which serves as the front door to the juvenile justice system.

A most significant decision facilitated at JIAC is whether a youth needs to be securely detained to control further criminal conduct or to assure appearance for court proceedings. The section following the JIAC information relates to juvenile detention and alternatives to detention. In Sedgwick County the alternatives include Detention Advocacy Services (DAS), Home-based Services (HBS), the Juvenile Residential Facility (JRF), and a weekend alternative program that serves to sanction youth under court supervision without actually detaining them.

Once the case of the juvenile makes it to the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's office, an option for youthful first time offenders is diversion. Details of that program in SFY20 are in the data book. Upon conviction, youth were generally referred to Juvenile Court Services for a period of probation. For those convicted of more serious crimes or repeat offenses, the referral can go to Juvenile Field Services (JFS). JFS operates with state funds under the State of Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services.

A few years ago a new program became available to address needs and risks of all youth adjudicated in Sedgwick County: Evening Reporting Center (ERC). ERC is a single location with connections between

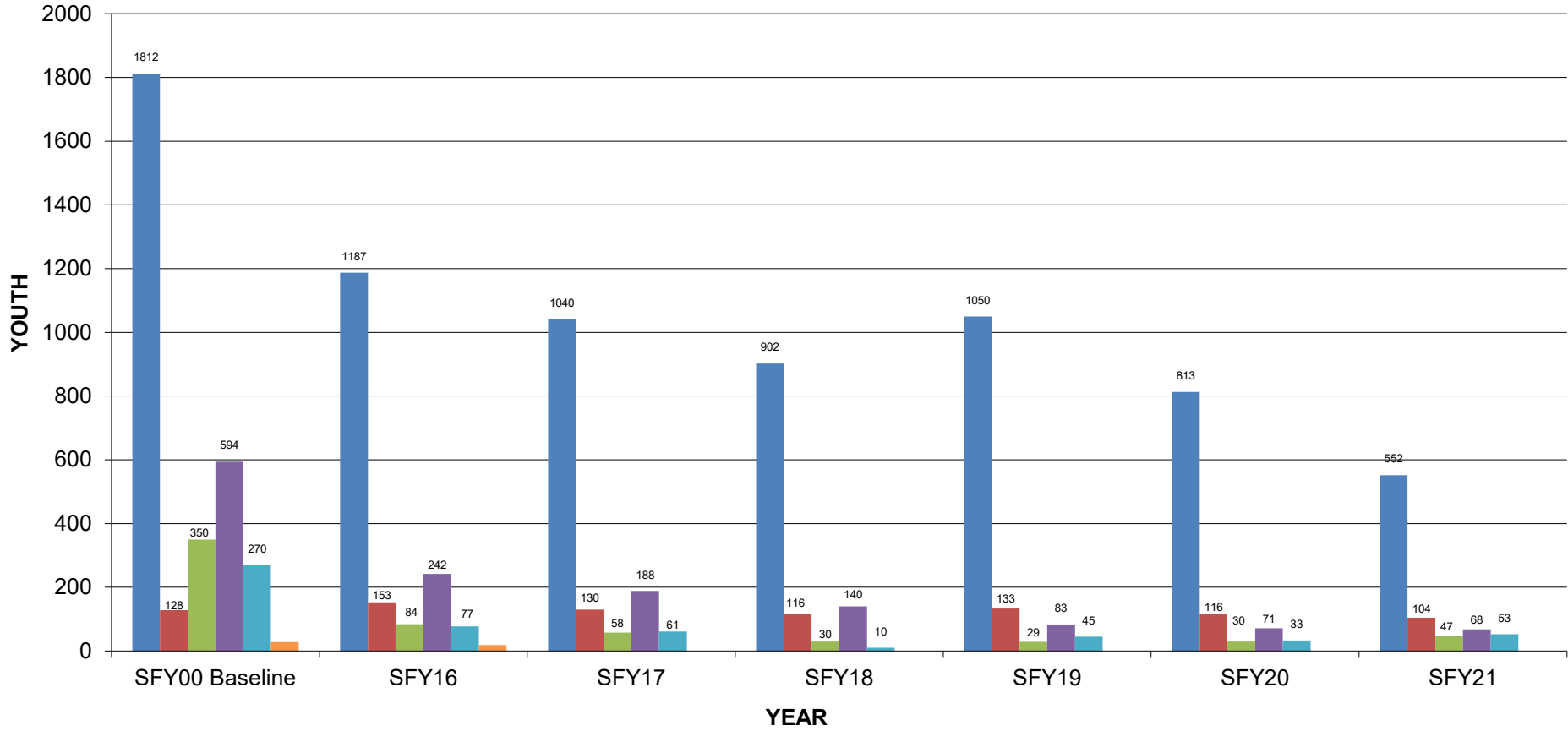
youth in the various elements of the juvenile justice system, evidence-based practices and programs to reduce risk of future criminal conduct. Data particulars are included in this book.

An important element of juvenile justice in Sedgwick County is an effort to address racial and ethnic disparity (RED). Local efforts have mainly been oriented to collecting information on RED, and seeking national and local strategies to reduce RED. To that end the Burns Institute worked with Team Justice to be able to understand methods of reducing RED. The section includes a snapshot of race, ethnicity, and gender in Sedgwick County juvenile detention and alternatives, and the relative representation index (RRI) from the last year when a full data set was available, SFY16. The main reason RRI computation is not available has to do with changes in the basis of record keeping. The latest program evaluation report included the racial and ethnic and gender success rates in funded secondary and tertiary prevention programs. Efforts are under way to determine how best to continue careful observation of RED data so system improvements can be attempted and evaluated. It is important to develop an ongoing information set to measure progress in this important area. In January 2021 a community summit was held to consider sources of overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The main conclusions centered around improving juvenile legal representation, providing a venue for youth voice to inform decisions about programming for juveniles, and offering programs within the minority communities that would have the greatest appeal to youth/families within those communities.

Crime in Sedgwick County distributes unevenly geographically, so two years of information on the matchup of JIAC intakes and crime prevention program clients appears, courtesy of the Sedgwick County GIS staff. Each zip code has an entry of the annual intakes to JIAC, and the annual number of crime prevention program clients with addresses in that zip code. It is clear that services are following JIAC intakes.

In summary, there is a great deal of information in this data book. It is the 2021 edition of such a book and made available to clarify the world of juvenile justice in Sedgwick County. This information can inform local agency grant applications and can help community leaders to assure the best performance by the juvenile justice system and providers who serve juvenile justice.

# SEDGWICK COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ACTIVITY CHART



- Juvenile Filings
- Juvenile Intensive Supervision Average Daily Population
- KDOC-JS New Custody
- Case Management Average Daily Population
- Juvenile Correctional Facility Commitments
- % JDF population in KDOC-JS Custody awaiting placement by CY \*No longer collected in 2016

## Kansas Juvenile Justice System Activity

	SFY17	SFY18	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
Total Juvenile Offender Court Filings statewide*	7,328	6,747	6,708		
Sedgwick County District 18 Juvenile Offender Court Filings with % of state total*	1,040 (14.2%)	902 (13.4%)	1,050 (15.7%)	813	552
Number of Youth statewide who started KDOC-JS Custody during the year (does not include JISP youth)**	292	169	124	121	126
Number of Sedgwick County District 18 Youth who started KDOC-JS Custody with % of state total**	58 (19.9%)	30 (17.8%)	29 (23.4%)	30 (24.8%)	47 (37.3%)
Juvenile Correctional Facility Commitments	281	171	168	136	112
Juvenile Intensive Supervision: Youth Population at Year End	650	657	621	531	512
Juvenile Case Management: Youth Population at Year End	454	225	95	113	89
Juvenile Correction Facility: Youth Population at Year End	209	177	166	137	136

Courtesy of Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services (except data pertaining to juvenile court filings).

\* Sources: Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report, Kansas Department of Corrections. Comprehensive Statistics Annual Report published annually by the Office of Judicial Administration and available online at <http://www.kscourts.org> (specifically: <https://www.kscourts.org/Cases-Opinions/Case-Statistics>). SFY20 and SFY21 reports not yet available.

\*\* The state provided updated data. Pervious data included duplicate numbers.

# Risk Level Identification

## Focus of Programming/Services

Juvenile delinquency receives a lot of research attention. It is a commonly held belief that opportunities exist to stop a crime career early if proper intervention is available. The research has driven the development of a strong model for understanding delinquency: Risk-Needs-Responsivity. The risks and needs are expressed as eight factors which can be measured to determine how likely a given youth is to engage in delinquency. The responsivity element refers to barriers existing in efforts to reduce risks and needs. Local data on risk/needs were reviewed by Team Justice, and priorities were determined. Priorities in service to address risks were set by Team Justice each year in the Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in Sedgwick County. First, a factor that does not change through service is criminal history, or prior bad acts. This risk factor simply indicates that past behavior can be a good predictor of future behavior. The three most potent dynamic risks are **antisocial personality**, **antisocial cognition**, and **antisocial associates**. While these three risk factors do not exist at high levels very often, when they are present, they predict serious delinquent behavior. The four most common locally experienced factors include family, school/work, leisure/recreation, and substance abuse.

JIAC used a brief screening instrument (which evolved into the Risk of Recidivism instrument) to determine the relative level of delinquency risk associated with each of the risk factors and combined those risks to describe a youth in terms of low, moderate or high risk for future criminal conduct. It is very important that youth of low risk receive minimal involvement with the juvenile justice system, because any contact with the juvenile justice system threatens to disrupt the good things in their life that protect them from such future behavior.

The most bang for the buck comes in working with higher risk youth. Fortunately, there are few high-risk youths in the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County, but where they are identified, it is crucial to have needed resources and programs to address their issues. Team Justice determined the best means to address these needs could be found by offering Evening Reporting Center (ERC) to connect such youth to services. For moderate risk youth there is a great opportunity to change the direction of such a life by addressing issues related to family, leisure/recreation, school/work, and substance abuse. A review of the Program Evaluation for programs funded through the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Program or KDOC-JS funds provides good information on what was offered, and the success levels experienced.

Long term success in reducing delinquency in Sedgwick County requires adherence to good assessment of risk/need, attention to barrier dismantling, and focus of attention to serving those at elevated risk levels. All program providers are required to know risk levels and domains of risk for youth they serve. The information can come from a JIAC intake or from assessment at the time of intake to a given program.

### Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model Factors & Associated Risks

Factors	Risks	Dynamic Risk	Static Risk
<b>History of antisocial behavior</b>	Early and continued involvement in a number of antisocial acts [as evidenced by formal records such as arrests, case filings and convictions]		✓
<b>Antisocial personality</b>	Adventurous, pleasure seeking, weak self-control and restlessly aggressive	✓	
<b>Antisocial cognition</b>	Attitudes, values, beliefs and rationalizations supportive of crime, cognitive emotional states of anger, resentment and defiance	✓	
<b>Antisocial associates</b>	Close association with criminals and relative isolation from pro-social people	✓	
<b>Family</b>	Two key elements are nurturance and/or caring, better monitoring and/or supervision	✓	
<b>School and/or work</b>	Low levels of performance and satisfaction	✓	
<b>Leisure and/or recreation</b>	Low levels of involvement and satisfaction in anti-criminal leisure activities Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization	✓	
<b>Substance abuse</b>	Abuse of alcohol and/or drugs	✓	



**Example of Outcomes by Risk Level**  
**Juvenile Intensive Supervision (JISP) - Annual Successful Completions Rate**

% Successful Completions	2016	2017	2018*	2019	2020
TOTAL	90/144 63%	60/144 42%	73/88 83%	81/108 75%	80/96 83%
Low Risk (Prior to 2018 Included in General Caseloads)	100%	100%	1/2 50%	4/4 100%	1/2 50%
General Caseloads	62%	49%	47/54 87%	43/52 82%	44/49 90%
High Risk Unit	13/24 54%	21/33 64%	25/32 78%	34/54 63%	35/45 78%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

\*Case Length Limit Closures started occurring in 2018.

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## Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC)

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JIAC provides a 24-hour a day program serving youth in contact with law enforcement agencies in Sedgwick County. Youth are either brought in by law enforcement because they are juveniles suspected of illegal behaviors or an assessment is scheduled in response to a Notice to Appear (NTA) or an Agreement to Appear (ATA). JIAC's goal is to help youth avoid reoffending and getting more deeply entrenched in the juvenile justice system by providing effective intake booking, assessment and referral services. JIAC staff achieves this goal by performing intake and assessment activities and by making appropriate referrals for the youth and the youth's family. Youth referred to JIAC are

either booked or receive a complete intake and assessment which typically includes completion of the Intake Questionnaire, the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument, Version 2 (MAYSI-2) to assist in identifying youth who might have special mental health needs, the Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI) to determine the most appropriate placement disposition and the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections Risk for Reoffending screening tool that provides preliminary risk level information. Placement of youth to the Juvenile Detention Facility are generally for severity of the booking offense, warrants (with no new charges), commitment orders, sanctions or out-of-state runaways.

### JIAC – Completed Intakes / Assessments

	SFY17	SFY18	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
<b>Juvenile Offenders (JO)</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>972</b>
Males	969	1,160	1,214	1,022	658
Females	473	499	504	453	314
<b>Non-Offender (NO)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Males	2	1	0	0	4
Females	0	3	0	1	1
<b>Status Offenders (SO)</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>102</b>
Males	52	36	57	51	36
Females	44	47	55	42	66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,079</b>

\*Keep in mind, as of 7/1/17, intakes to JDF are included with Complete I/As. This change was made due to the KDAI now being conducted on Pass-throughs and those intake records now being uploaded to KDOC-JS (Athena – the state database).

## JIAC – Referrals Performance Measures

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
% of youth receiving recommendations for service	98%	99%	99%	99%	98%
% of youth accepting referrals	59%	75%	76%	76%	57%
% of youth completing initial appointment with referral agency	71%	72%	78%	58%	64%
Recidivism rate at JIAC	17%	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A

Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center

## JIAC - Notice to Appear (NTA) Intakes

Calendar Year	# Issued	Ineligible	Successful	Unsuccessful
2017 2-1-17 to 12-31-17	492	26	92.3% (454 out of 492)	7.7% (38 out of 492)
2018 1-1-18 to 12-31-18	458	15	91.9% (421 out of 458)	8.1% (37 out of 458)
2019 1-1-19 to 12-31-19	412	4	91.7% (378 out of 412)	8.3% (34 out of 412)
2020 1-1-20 to 12-31-20	341	12	93.9% (318 out of 341)	6.7% (23 out of 341)
2017 – 2020 2-1-17 to 12-31-20	1,703	57	92% (1,571 out of 1,703)	8% (132 out of 1,703)

While the NTA data reported on a monthly basis to KDOC-JS and SCDOC is the actual number of NTA intakes conducted, **this report reflects the outcomes for all NTAs issued during the year regardless of the year the intake was conducted.**

In 2017, there were 435 NTA intakes while 454 were successful because there were 16 NTAs issued in 2017 with the intake being conducted in 2018. Also, there were 3 with multiple NTAs that were combined into a single intake.

In 2018, 2019 and 2020 there were 409, 359 and 308 NTA intakes respectively with the numbers differing from the number successful for the same reasons noted for 2017.

“Ineligible” is determined for a variety of reasons including: Municipal code violations; DCF custody – placed out of county; inpatient mental health treatment; active warrants; and, resides out of state.

**Sedgwick County Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center  
 Agreement to Appear (ATA) Intakes  
 State Fiscal Years: SFY15 – SFY21**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b># Issued</b>	<b>Ineligible</b>	<b>Successful</b>	<b>Unsuccessful</b>
SFY15 7-1-14 to 6-30-15	261	3	93% 239 out of 258 (214 intakes; 25 referred to supervision officer in lieu of intake)	7% 19 out of 258
SFY16 7-1-15 to 6-30-16	201	2	92% 184 out of 199 (174 intakes; 10 referred to supervision officer in lieu of intake)	8% 15 out of 199
SFY17 7-1-16 to 6-30-17	191	3	94% 176 out of 188 (155 intakes; 21 referred to supervision officer in lieu of intake)	6% 12 out of 188
SFY18 7-1-17 to 6-30-18	204	4	93% 185 out of 200 (172 intakes; 13 referred to supervision officer in lieu of intake)	7% 15 out of 200
SFY19 7-1-18 to 6-30-19	221	2	99% 217 out of 219 (208 intakes; 9 referred to supervision officer in lieu of intake)	1% 2 out of 219
SFY20 7-1-19 to 6-30-20	170	0	95% 161 out of 170 (152 intakes; 9 referred to supervision officer in lieu of intake)	5% 9 out of 170
SFY21* 7-1-20 to 6-30-21	34	1	91% 31 out of 34 (31 intakes; 0 referred to supervision officer in lieu of intake)	9% 3 out of 34
<b>SFY12 – SFY21 7-1-11 to 6-30-21</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>95%</b> <b>1,812 out of 1,916</b> (1,681 intakes; 131 referred to supervision officer in lieu of intake)	<b>5%</b> <b>104 out of 1,916</b>

“Successful” indicates that the youth completed an intake and assessment appointment OR was referred to their supervision officer. “Ineligible” is determined for a variety of reasons including: the youth’s age; having an open CINC case; being placed in foster care; having a subsequent arrest; being admitted for inpatient treatment; moving out of the country; AWOL from placement; and being sentenced. \*The significant reduction in ATA’s issued in SFY21 is attributed to school closings due to the pandemic.

### Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center Calendar Year

	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,274</b>
Complete I/A	2,901	2,716	2,164	2,079	2,090	1,883	1,576*	1,834*	1,754*	1,272*
Intake to JDF	829	746	714	700	657	529	198*	--	--	--
Booking	--	72	97	90	70	94	58	40	11	2

\*Effective 7/1/17, Intakes to JDF are included with Complete I/A's.

### 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District - JV Offender Case Statistics Calendar Year

	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16	CY17	CY18	CY19	CY20
JV Offender	1,327	1,171	1,248	1,150	1,227	1,123	1,002	1,047*	1,005	551

\*Source: <http://www.dc18.org/stats/stats2018.html>

**18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District - JV Offender Case Statistics  
Reduction in JV Court Filings**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 YEAR CHANGE TOTAL FILINGS</b>	<b>CHANGE FROM 2009 TOTAL FILINGS</b>
2009	1,374	--	--
2010	1,522	+10.8%	+10.8%
2011	1,327	-12.8%	-3.4%
2012	1,171	-11.8%	-14.8%
2013	1,248	+6.6%	-9.2%
2014	1,150	-7.9%	-16.3%
2015	1,227	+6.7%	-10.7%
2016	1,123	-8.5%	-18.3%
2017	1,002	-10.8%	-27.1%
2018	1,047	+4.5%	-23.8%
2019	1,005	-4.0%	-26.9%
2020	551	-40.5%	-56.5%

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## Immediate Intervention Program (IIP)

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The Immediate Intervention Program (IIP) is a program available to youth alleged to have committed a juvenile offense established pursuant to [K.S.A. 38-2346](#) by which an eligible juvenile may avoid prosecution and which meets the requirements of applicable IIP standards published by the Kansas Department of Corrections.

The Office of the District Attorney, 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District of the State of Kansas and the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on May 25, 2017, to work in collaboration in developing and adopting policies and procedures, including guidelines for an Immediate Intervention Program. Local efforts were made to identify youth eligible for the program, the manner in which eligible youth would be identified and referred to the program, and the scope of local programming and services.

With two adjustments, the referral process to the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center began around July 1, 2020. The D.A.'s Office adjusted the referral process to occur upon a lack of prosecution (LOP) decision rather than a probable cause finding. Consequently, the discharge summary is for satisfactory completion rather than a statement that no formal charges or further action will be taken.

A Level of Supervision Grid is utilized to determine the duration of supervision, frequency of agency contact and conditions of supervision. The Referral Criteria and Levels of Supervision are as follows:

### Level 1

- Alleged offense is a misdemeanor (excluding sex offenses; vehicle offenses such as DUI, evade/elude; and, firearm involved offenses);
- Has no prior adjudications; and,
- Goes through Juvenile Intake and Assessment System (JIAS) or is referred by either the county/district attorney or court.
- D.A.'s Office requirement that their office has LOP'd the case.
- To maintain immediacy, the violation is to have occurred within 8 weeks of the referral date.

### Level 2

- Meets Level 1 criteria and youth has one (1) prior successful discharge from an IIP.

### Level 3

- No prior adjudications;
- Alleged offense is a non-person felony; and,
- Youth has not previously participated in the Immediate Intervention Program.
- D.A.'s Office requirement that their office has LOP'd the case.
- To maintain immediacy, the violation is to have occurred within 8 weeks of the referral date.

During the first 6 months of operation, the Immediate Intervention Program established staffing, finalized all policies and procedures and the job description, set up client files and staff were trained on the state’s IIP database. There were 260 referrals to the program from the D.A.’s Office; however, the majority (140 or 54%) had an offense that occurred more than 8 weeks from referral or did not meet referral criteria (102 or 39%). Reasons for not meeting referral criteria varied from the youth being an adjudicated juvenile offender or the alleged offense being a person felony, a sex offense or firearm involved. Of the remaining 18 referrals, 3 initiated services. In November, the referral process was examined and in December the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections met virtually with the D.A.’s Office twice to review the data and make adjustments.

District Attorney Marc Bennett facilitated a revision of the referral process with law enforcement. This process entails going forward in 2021 with all juvenile misdemeanor battery and disorderly conduct cases in Sedgwick County being assigned to a designated detective who will funnel them into the Immediate Intervention Program and other resources. For the time being, it is those two classifications only and all other cases remain with the complaint detective. This is to shorten the time for cases to be referred to IIP. The two most common offenses at intake are Theft and Possession of Marijuana, so those may present an opportunity for consideration if stakeholders see benefit in broadening the base of offenses eligible.

	<b>SFY21</b>
<b>Total Referrals – Eligible</b>	<b>105 (16%)</b>
<b>Total Referrals – Ineligible</b>	<b>553 (84%)</b>
Offense > 8 weeks ago	269*
Adjudicated JO	110
Firearm Involved Offense	11
Person Felony	47
Sex Offense	94
Other	22
Level 3	5**
<b>Served</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Successful Completions</b>	<b>5 (83.3%)</b>
<b>Unsuccessful Completions</b>	<b>1 (16.7%)</b>
<b>Carried Over to SFY22</b>	<b>24</b>

\* To maintain immediacy of the intervention, the violation is to have occurred within 8 weeks of the referral.

\*\*It is anticipated that JIAC will begin serving Level 3 youth starting 1/1/2022.



## Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF)

The Sedgwick County Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF) is a 108 bed secure detention facility for male and female alleged and adjudicated juvenile offenders ages 10 – 17. The facility is licensed by Department for Children and Families (DCF) and has annual licensing inspections. JDF has seen a decrease in admissions since the onset of implementation of SB367.

There were 400 admissions to detention in 2020 with an average length of stay of 43.87

days. The average daily population in 2020 was 52.

In consideration of the underutilization of secure beds, the Department of Corrections leased space in the facility for secure care beds for the child in need of care (CINC) system due to an identified need for this level of secure placement for non-offender youth. The lease was effective August 18, 2021. Per SB367, the use of detention as secure care ended June 30 2019.

### CY 2020 Details of Juvenile Detention

	2017	2018	2019	2017 – 2019 Average	2020
<b>Admits</b>	634	656	620	637 (1,910/3)	400
<b>Average Daily Population</b>					
Juvenile Detention Facility	51.93	53.07	54.72	53.24 (19,432/365)	43.52
Juvenile Residential Facility	15.52	13.82	14.49	14.61 (5,331/365)	15.14
<b>Demand for Detention Services (Days)</b>					
Juvenile Detention Facility	18,956	19,370	19,971	*19,432 (58,297/3)	15,927
Juvenile Residential Facility	5,664	5,043	5,288	5,332 (15,995/3)	5,540
Home Based Supervision	7,760	9,311	11,929	9,667 (29,000/3)	13,415
Average daily demand	88.71	92.39	101.88	94.33 (103,292/365/3)	95.31
<b>Secure Bed Monthly Fluctuations</b>					
Monthly Average	51.93	53.07	54.72	53.24 (160/3)	43.52
Monthly Low	42.87	48.00	45.32	45.37 (136/3)	32.27
Monthly High	60.32	60.03	63.07	60.46 (183/3)	54.71

\*Numbers used in previous years were ALOS instead of ADP.

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## Juvenile Detention Alternatives

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Detention Advocacy Service (DAS) was provided by Kansas Legal Services through the end of fiscal year 2019. Beginning July 2019 Sedgwick County DOC has been providing the case management portion of this funding. KLS continues to provide legal services. The program is part of the continuum of detention alternatives to secure custody at the Juvenile Detention Facility. The program has two primary goals: reducing disproportionate minority contact and reducing length of stay for all youth in the Juvenile Detention Facility. The program has a legal component and a case management component.

In 2020, the combined average daily demand for detention and alternatives was down by 7 (102 in 2019 and 95 in 2020). The 2020 average daily demand of 95 is down by 1 from the three-year average 2017-2019 of 94.

The Weekend Alternative Detention Program (WADP) was established as part of the continuum of detention alternatives to secure detention with courses beginning in January 2010. The program allowed juvenile offenders who had violated their court orders to be held accountable while reducing the use of detention beds and increasing the likelihood that youth would successfully complete community supervision without the need for further confinement. The program was implemented in November 2009 and courses began in January 2010. The program was dissolved in 2017 with a focus on a revamping of the service. The current alternative is The Change and Community Service Programs which is a response alternative to detention and holds youth accountable. This program was started in May 2018. The program was suspended in March 2020 due to the pandemic and, subsequently, the decision was made to not resume services in 2021.

The Sedgwick County Department of Corrections has maintained a Juvenile Residential Facility (JRF) since June of 1994. This is a 24 bed detention alternative. The program serves male and female juveniles between the ages of 10 and 18 who require detention services but do not require secure confinement. In 2020, JRF served 160 youth with an average daily population of 15.2.

The Sedgwick County Department of Corrections has established and maintained Home-Based Services (HBS) as an alternative to secure detention for selected youth who are deemed to be releasable to their parents'/guardians' home under supervision of program staff. This is to allow the youth to remain in their home environment while awaiting a court hearing.

The purpose of HBS is to maintain the safety of the youth, family, community, and to maintain supervision of the youth in the least restrictive environment possible. HBS is a level of supervision that places youth on a strict contract that limits their freedom to only approved activities. HBS clients may be male or female and range in age from 10 to 17 years. However, they can be 18 or older if they have an open juvenile case. In addition, electronic monitoring can be used with GPS tracking increases supervision and accountability. In 2020, the program served 172 youth.

## Detention Advocacy

2019	DAS ADP	2020	DAS ADP
JAN	29.16	JAN	15.03
FEB	25.46	FEB	11.52
MAR	30.71	MAR	6.29
APR	31.63	APR	4.87
MAY	30.00	MAY	5.84
JUN	15.43	JUN	6.03
JUL	8.10	JUL	3.61
AUG	11.42	AUG	1.23
SEP	12.57	SEP	2.47
OCT	8.45	OCT	0.68
NOV	10.70	NOV	2.80
DEC	12.68	DEC	5.52
YTD	22.60	YTD	5.47

\*Detention alternative services were provided by Kansas Legal services until the end of their grant year 06/30/19. SCDOC began case management for these youth on 7/01/19.

## Change and Community Service (CACS) (Previously Weekend Alternative to Detention Program)

2020	CACS Attended
JAN	6
FEB	20
MAR	0
APR	0
MAY	0
JUN	0
JUL	0
AUG	0
SEP	0
OCT	0
NOV	0
DEC	0
YTD	26*

\*Due to COVID-19 services were not provided between March 2020 and December 2020

**Department of Corrections  
Juvenile Residential Facility (JRF)**

<b>Performance Measures</b>	<b>2015 – 2019 Five Year Average</b>	<b>2018 Actual</b>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Actual</b>
Average daily population	16	14	15	15
Percent successful completions	811/1,190 74%	188/267 70%	188/247 76%	107/153 70%
Percentage of AWOLs	189/1,192 16%	57/267 21%	38/247 15%	28/153 18%
Actual unit cost per day for JRF	\$167.87	\$167.74	\$183.95	\$185.95
Percentage of juveniles reporting feeling safe	569/588 97%	107/109 98%	115/119 97%	109/113 96%
Percentage of clients arrested for new crimes	11/948 1%	6/283 2%	3/263 1%	0/160 0.0%
Number of clients served	255	283	263	160*

\*Although the number of clients served by JRF reduced from 263 in 2019 to 160 in 2020, the average daily population actually increased from 14.5 in 2019 to 15.2 in 2020.

**Department of Corrections  
Home Based Services (HBS)**

Performance Measures	2014 - 2018 Five Year Average	2016 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual
Average daily population	24	27	25	27	31
% of HBS admits based on youth authorization – 2017 Baseline Year			163/177 92%	165/178 93%	122/139 88%
Percent successful completions*		91/118 77%	89/112 79%	102/115 89%	99/120 82.5%
Percent of unsuccessful due to new arrest / (number)		5/118 4%	6/112 5%	2/115 2%	3/120 2.5%
Readmit on Technical Violations 2017 Baseline Year			17/112 15%	11/115 10%	18/120 15%
Actual unit cost per day for HBS	\$29.10	\$38.13	\$33.13	\$29.66	\$24.07
Number of clients served	235		211	212	172*

\*Although the number of clients served by HBS reduced from 212 in 2019 to 171 in 2020, the average daily population actually increased from 27 in 2019 to 31 in 2020.

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## District Attorney's Juvenile Intervention Program (Diversion)

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The District Attorney's Juvenile Intervention Program (juvenile offender diversion) is an important option for the juvenile justice system. It allows consequences for first offenses without deep involvement in the juvenile justice system. Certain second time offenders may be offered an opportunity to complete Diversion, if deemed appropriate. Early intervention is a key component of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's comprehensive strategy for communities to address juvenile delinquency through a continuum of local programs, sanctions and services.

The Juvenile Intervention Program utilizes the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) Brief Screen as well as a structured interview along with a thorough background investigation to assess clients for a wide range

of risk factors. Program staff members administer the assessment and review results of any previous screening. The JIAC screening instrument assesses criminogenic risk factors in an actuarial, objective way while the interview assesses risk factors in a non-actuarial, subjective way. Diversion coordinators develop recommendations regarding the appropriateness of the client for diversion and the appropriate services, level of service and monitoring that would be beneficial for the client. This "service plan" is incorporated into the client's diversion agreement, and each client is required to comply with all conditions of the agreement. While there are standard conditions that all clients will have to comply with, each diversion agreement is individually developed to match the needs of the client with the level of service that is provided.

<b>District Attorney's Juvenile Intervention Program* – CY20</b>	
Number of Youth Eligible to Apply	321
Number of Diversion Applications Received	204
Number of New Clients Accepted into the Program	156
Number of Clients Denied or Ineligible for the Program	56
Number of Clients Revoked from the Program / Motion Filed	93
Number of Clients Successfully Completed	149
Restitution Collected for Victims	\$436.25

\*This program is a Judicial District 18 program but is not equivalent to the state SB367 Immediate Intervention Program (IIP).

## Juvenile Court Services

### Probation

Juvenile offenders convicted of offenses that do not merit referral to a juvenile correctional facility are typically placed under court jurisdiction. Court Services monitors compliance with court orders for youth placed on standard probation. Juvenile Field Services provides supervision for youth placed on juvenile intensive supervision, juvenile case management and conditional release. The number of contacts varies based upon risk and client needs. Court Services provides Pre-Sentence Investigation reports to the court. An assessment tool, the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) is conducted and scored on juveniles who meet certain criteria. Court Services provides YLS/CMI scores at the time of sentencing to aid the judge in selecting sentencing options. The desired outcome of implementing the risk and needs assessment instrument is enhanced community safety achieved by providing appropriate intensive supervision and programming to juveniles who score at

moderate risk or above, and less supervision and programming to low risk youth. Random drug testing is performed. Sedgwick County Department of Corrections makes electronic monitoring available to Court Services to address supervision issues for juveniles residing in the home.

In the table below is the total number of new cases assigned to a Court Services Officer in juvenile probation for the entire year. The other three categories are a snapshot of juveniles as of the last day of the year. The total number represents the number of juveniles with Court Services involvement; the number of cases would be higher as some juveniles have multiple cases, but each juvenile is only counted once. The Administrative Total includes the following: JISP cases, KDOC-JS cases, Intra State Transfers and Inter State Transfers. During the five year period in the table, there has been a nearly 50% decrease in juveniles with Court Service involvement.

### Performance Report Activities

Juvenile Court Services Probation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
# of New Cases Assigned	345	292	212	230	129
Pending Sentencing	99	75	89	94	57
Active Standard Probation Cases	188	132	92	120	79
Administrative Total	313	255	197	196	172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>308</b>

## Juvenile Field Services

Juvenile Field Services consists of three programs: Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP), Juvenile Case Management (CM) and Conditional Release (CR). The division was formed in March 1998, and operates with state funding under the State of Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services (KDOC-JS).

Juvenile Field Services places emphasis on public safety, preventing future offenses through the use of evidence-based correctional practices and services, education, employment and enhancing positive family impact on the offender’s behavior. Offenders are supervised on level systems based on their risk to reoffend as determined by evidence-based correctional risk assessments. Juvenile offenders are monitored utilizing a graduated response approach to technical supervision violations. Graduated responses may consist of regularly scheduled community service work projects, reduction in curfew or attendance at a Success Panel. Success Panels consist of community volunteers who meet with the offender to address issues relating to supervision to arrive at creative solutions.

Offenders submit to urinalysis and breath analysis tests to detect drug use. Contacts with employers, educators, treatment providers, caregivers and the offender are characteristic of the program. In some cases, electronic monitoring is used to restrict freedom and provide sanctions for minor violations of the conditions of supervision. This restricts the offender’s mobility to the home or other approved locations. If the offender violates the rules, staff members are quickly notified and can take action.

The three tables provided show long-term trends (decreases) for average daily population, admissions, and re-offense rates. The exceptions to the downward trend are in the re-offense rates for conditional release and intensive supervision at 12 months after the case was closed. The average number of new adjudications per month for KDOC-JS custody clients is lower in 2017, but has been relatively stable.

State Fiscal Year	SFY16	SFY17	SFY18	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
<b>Case Management</b>						
Average Daily Population (Non-JCF* and Non-CR)	131	86	85	48	42	39
Average Daily Population (JCF and CR)	111	53	53	35	29	29
<b>Average Daily Population - Total</b>	242	139	138	83	71	68
% JCF and CR of Total Case Management	46%	38%	38%	42%	41%	43%
<b>JISP</b>						
Average Daily Population	153	114	115	133	116	104

\*JCF-Juvenile Correctional Facility



### JFS New Admits by Month

NEW ADMITS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Case Management</b>						
January	9	6	3	1	5	4
February	9	2	11	2	2	1
March	6	13	5	1	4	2
April	18	5	5	1	5	0
May	17	12	5	1	3	2
June	8	8	5	4	2	5
July	5	9	5	0	4	4
August	9	6	6	1	3	4
September	14	8	6	3	3	4
October	11	6	5	3	8	2
November	5	7	6	4	2	2
December	5	1	0	2	5	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>

<b>JISP</b>						
January	20	13	13	14	21	13
February	15	7	13	16	13	12
March	13	10	13	16	8	7
April	22	13	5	16	20	2
May	15	14	8	17	18	4
June	12	13	14	6	10	27
July	18	10	12	13	15	6
August	21	8	6	10	14	11
September	22	11	8	10	11	19
October	17	8	10	18	18	17
November	9	10	19	24	11	9
December	6	9	6	9	18	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>133</b>

### JFS Recidivism Rates

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Case Management Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	18%	14%	6%	10%	13%
Conditional Release Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	16%	17%	19%	12%	6%
Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	11%	15%	18%	17%	1%
Average # of New Adjudications Per Month – KDOC-JS Custody Clients	4	4	1	3	3

Source: Juvenile Field Services

## Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP)

Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program is an intensive community-based program providing services to offenders at risk of entering state's custody. Offenders are supervised according to a level system. Frequent contacts with employers, educators, treatment providers and the offender are components of intensive supervision, as are additional services including electronic monitoring, urinalysis testing, DNA testing and registration, surveillance and job readiness training. Emphasis is placed on

public safety, preventing future offenses, education and enhancing positive family impact on the offender's behavior. The primary goals of this program are: to enhance community safety, reparation and behavior change in juvenile offenders through effective case management by holding them accountable for their criminal behavior; and providing effective correctional intervention, supervision and services to offenders assigned to JISP.

### JISP - Performance Measures

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number JISP clients served	345	272	275	284	304	263
ADP for JISP	146	148	115	127	130	107
Unit Cost per day for JISP	\$12.04	\$10.52	\$11.14	\$14.27	\$13.42	\$13.90
Average Caseload Size*	24	29	19	13	14	15

Source: Juvenile Field Services

\*Mixed caseload of JISP & CM clients.

### JISP – Recidivism

	Average (2014 – 2019)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	14%	6%	11%	15%	18%	17%	1%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

### JISP - Annual Successful Completions Rate

% Successful Completions	2016	2017	2018*	2019	2020
<b>Successful Closures</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>
TOTAL	90/144 63%	60/144 58%	73/88 83%	81/108 75%	80/96 83%
Low Risk (Prior to 2018 Included in General Caseloads)	100%	100%	1/2 50%	4/4 100%	1/2 50%
General Caseloads	62%	49%	47/54 87%	43/50 86%	44/49 90%
High Risk Unit	13/24 54%	21/33 64%	25/32 78%	34/54 63%	35/45 78%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

\*Case Length Limit Closures started occurring in 2018.

### JISP - Summary of Recent Case Failure Outcomes (General Caseloads)

Closures	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Outcome of Unsuccessful Closures</b>	51/141 36%	44/148 30%	15/103 15%	27/108 25%	16/96 17%
Juvenile Correctional Facility	4/51 8%	10/44 23%	6/15 40%	15/27 56%	8/16 50%
KDOC-JS Custody / Out-of-Home	26/51 51%	17/44 39%	2/15 13%	1/27 4%	N/A
Sanctioned / Closed	19/51 37%	12/44 27%	7/15 47%	1/27 4%	5/16 31%
Adult Charge / Closed	2/51 4%	3/44 7%	0/15 0%	2/27 7%	1/16 6%
Client Turned 21 / Other	0/51 0%	2/44 5%	0/15 0%	8/27 30%	2/16 13%
<b>Successful Closures</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total Closures</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>96</b>

Source: Juvenile Field Services

## Juvenile Case Management (JCM)

Juvenile Case Management serves youth who are placed in the custody of the Commissioner by the court for out-of-home placement at the Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF). While at the JCF, regular contact is maintained with the youth to track their progress in groups and education. While at the JCF, youth can also receive job readiness training and independent living training. Emphasis is placed on public safety, preventing future offenses, education and enhancing positive family impact on the

offender’s behavior. The primary goals of this program are: to enhance community safety, reparation and behavior change in juvenile offenders through effective case management by holding youth accountable for their criminal behavior and providing effective correctional intervention, supervision and services to offenders assigned to JCM at Juvenile Field Services. The court may also divert the youth to serve their JCF sentence at a Youth Residential Facility instead of the JCF.

### JCM – Performance Measures

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number CM clients served	411	354	232	151	110
ADP for CM	227	167	105	75	67
Unit Cost per day for CM	\$15.55	\$17.98	\$27.57	\$54.29	\$50.89
Average Caseload Size*	29	19	13	14	15

Source: Juvenile Field Services

\*Mixed caseload of JISP & CM clients.

### JCM – Recidivism

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Case Management Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	18%	14%	20%	2/31 6%	1/8 13%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

### JCM - Annual Successful Completions Rate

% Successful Completions	2016	2017	2018*	2019	2020
TOTAL	76%	82%	100%	83%	86%
Low Risk (Included in General Caseloads)	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A
General Caseloads	77%	83%	100%	71%	71%
High Risk Unit	74%	80%	100%	100%	93%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

\*Case Length Limit Closures started occurring in 2018.

In 2017, the overall percentage of successful completions increased by 6% compared to 2016. Success rates for all categories are above target rates (overall successful completion rate target is 60%). The high risk team experienced an increase in successful completions, with the highest successful completions rate at 80%.

## Conditional Release (CR)

Conditional Release provides supervision and case management for youth returning to the community from the Juvenile Correctional facility on conditional release. Juveniles served by this unit are placed in their family homes, resource homes, transitional living program facility and independent living programs. The Conditional Release population continues to

be a very difficult population to work with, and finding the means to help these clients be successful continues to be a struggle. Compared with the general caseloads, the high risk unit experienced success with this population. Success rates for the high risk unit returned to a point near the 60% goal, and rates are 100% for the low risk caseload.

## Short-Term Alternative Placement

Short-Term Alternative Placement serves youth who have been ordered to a short-term alternative placement at an emergency shelter, therapeutic foster home or community integration program. Frequent contacts with the placement provider, educators, treatment providers and the offender are components of Short-Term Alternative Placement supervision. Emphasis is placed on public safety, preventing future offenses, education and enhancing positive

family impact on the offender's behavior. The primary goals of this program are: to enhance community safety, reparation and behavior change in juvenile offenders through effective case management by holding them accountable for their criminal behavior and providing effective correctional intervention, supervision and services to offenders assigned to Short-Term Alternative Placement supervision.

### CR – Recidivism Rates

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
12 Months After Case Closure	16%	17%	3/16 19%	2/17 12%	1/18 6%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

### CR - Annual Successful Completions Rate

% Successful Completions	2016	2017	2018*	2019	2020
TOTAL	47%	68%	56%	73%	60%
Low Risk (Prior to 2018 Included in General Caseloads)	100%	100%	33%	100%	N/A
General Caseloads	55%	100%	62%	81%	50%
High Risk Unit	30%	59%	50%	56%	67%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

\*Case Length Limit Closures started occurring in 2018.

**KDOC - JS Custody Youth Placements  
Average End of Month Placements**

<b>Conditional Release</b>	<b>SFY16</b>	<b>SFY17</b>	<b>SFY18</b>	<b>SFY19</b>	<b>SFY20</b>	<b>SFY21</b>
Comm. Integration Program	.92	0	0	0	0	0
Detention	12.2	12.08	10.2	10.5	7	7
Emergency Shelter	.08	.08	.08	0	0	0
Family Resource Home	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home/Relative	17.5	27.9	25.4	15.58	16	13
Hospital	0	.08	0	0	0	0
Independent Living	3.1	2.08	3.1	4	3	3
Juvenile Correctional Facility	.92	.08	.17	0	0	0
Juvenile Justice Foster Care	.58	.17	.25	0	0	0
PRTF	0	0	.08	0	0	0
Residential D/A Treatment	.17	.08	.17	0	0	0
Specialized Family Res. Home	0	0	0	0	0	1
Therapeutic Family Res. Home	0	0	.17	0	0	0
Transitional Living Program	2.1	5.4	4.17	1.75	2	1
YRC I	0	0	0	0	0	0
YRC II	6.9	1.25	.25	0	0	0
<b>Average Total Placements</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Juvenile Field Services / AWOLs are not included in this table.

## Evening Reporting Center (ERC)

The Evening Reporting Center (ERC) serves youth aged 10 to 22.5 from Sedgwick County or from the surrounding counties (Butler, Harvey, Elk, Greenwood, Sumner, McPherson, and Cowley). Youth targeted are identified as moderate to high-risk on the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI). The population served includes post-adjudicated youth, as well as youth in Court Services, case management, and Intensive Supervision Probation with community corrections. Youth may also become involved following a sanction by community corrections programs.

- **Evidence-based group services:** these include Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Thinking for a Change (T4C), Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT), Courage to Change (C2C), and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI).
- **Drug and Alcohol Treatment:** if necessary, youth are eligible for drug and alcohol services provided by a local community provider on-site at ERC.
- **Seeking Safety:** present-focused counseling to help attain safety from trauma and/or substance abuse.
- **Girls Circle:** a structured support group for girls that foster strengths and promote resiliency while developing a connection with peers and adults.
- **Independent Living Skill Groups:** youth may receive support with employment, cooking, budgeting, college preparation, community resources, housing, health, and other related skills.
- **Community Resource Team (CRT):** Provides support to youth within the Juvenile Justice System with a spectrum that focuses on community service work, education, employment, housing, medical, clothing, mental health, mentoring, food resources, and obtaining important documents.
- **Youth Council:** Youth are able to provide mentorship to their peers. They also ensure there is positive interaction with youth by providing constructive criticism and reassuring positive behavior while encouraging active engagement within their probation requirements.
- **Family Council:** Families meet quarterly to review and provide feedback around programming, changes to policies and services delivered by ISO, ERC and JFS staff. This ensures that families have positive outcomes with their experience and increase the likelihood of expedient case closure and a successful program completion.
- **Education Services:** Site based tutoring, GED preparation and educational enrichment provided by a contracted certified teacher. Educational services provide supports for youth needing to be reconnected to school and preparing for post-secondary education.

There were one hundred and seventy two (172) individual youth served through the ERC in State Fiscal Year 2021 (July 1, 2020-June 30, 2021). These include 49 youth and families served by CRT. Of those 172 youth, 51 youth completed programming with 29 youth successful. As of June 30, 2021, 22 youth were still listed as actively attending programming, detained, AWOL, inpatient treatment, or non-compliant.

Risk level is determined by youth's YLS/CMI score. Youth scoring low risk were diverted to other programming, in order to avoid the criminogenic contagion that can occur by mixing them with moderate and high-risk youth. Moderate and high-risk youth are offered the same programming; however which group youth are placed in is done on a case-by-case basis, with the referral team assigning a schedule based on court-orders, YLS/CMI sub-scores, and individual needs.

The program has the ability to address issues such as gender and race. For gender sensitive groups (such as Seeking Safety and Girls Circle), gender-matching facilitators are used exclusively for the girls' group and at client discretion for the boys' groups. In addition, the program offers coed groups. We have a diverse group



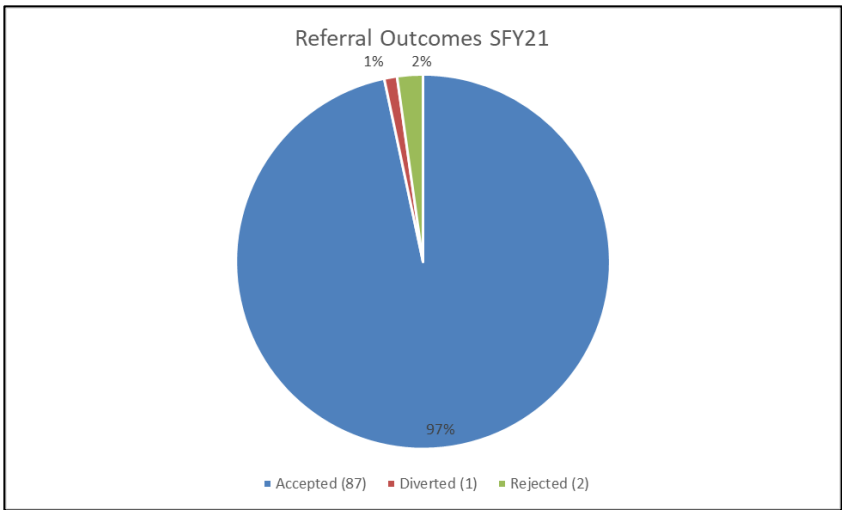
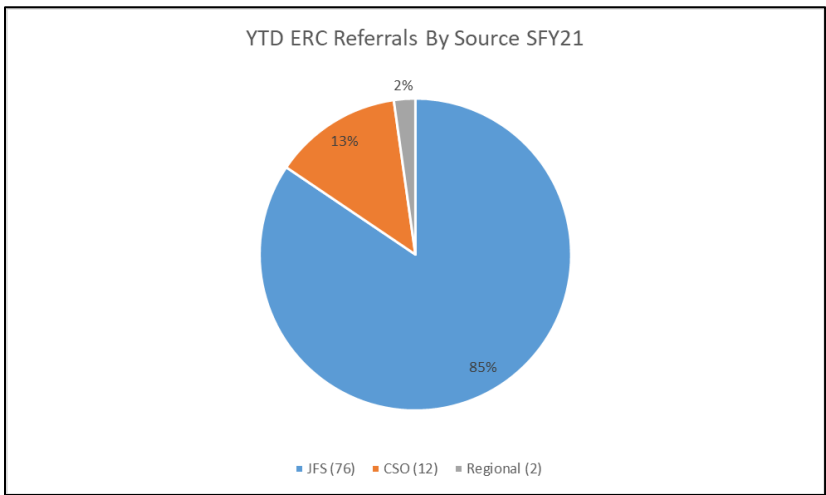
of youth in terms of race and ethnicity. We have not had issues placing youth in programming based on racial/ethnic demographics.

As needed for non-English speaking persons, ERC staff utilize our on-call translation service to complete parent update phone calls, notification calls, and even CRT sessions. We also have some curriculum materials available in Spanish; however we have not yet had a need to utilize these.

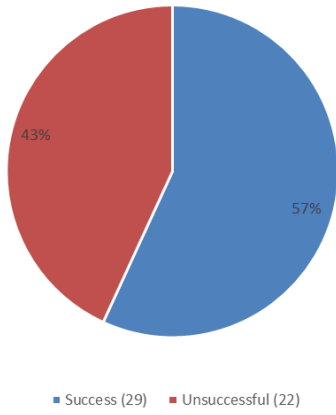
Any pre-adjudicated youth were separated from ERC programming, so as not to mix them with post-adjudicated/higher risk youth.

The program specifically asks about gang involvement and safety concerns on our referral form so that we can assign youth to appropriate programming, without putting them at risk for interaction with opposing gang members or court-ordered no-contacts (be they victims, perpetrators, or co-respondents).

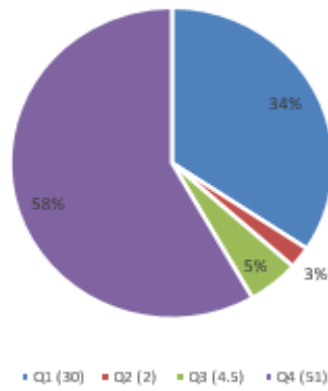
ERC youth with especially traumatic histories, increased mental health needs, and cognitive functioning issues are given special consideration (such as 1:1 sessions, referrals to other community services, and specialized group scheduling).



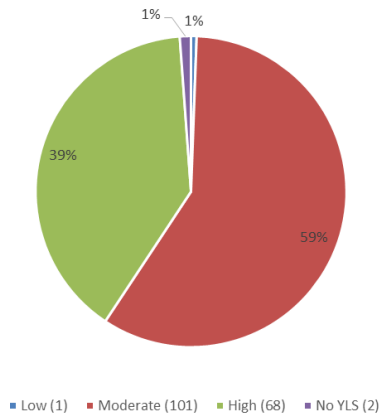
SFY21 Completions



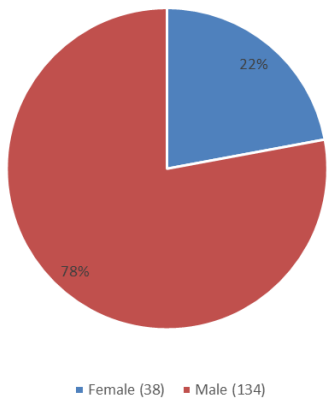
Community Service Work Hours By Quarter SFY21



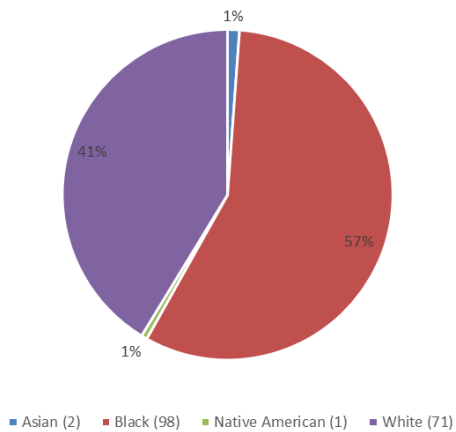
Youth Served By Risk Level SFY21



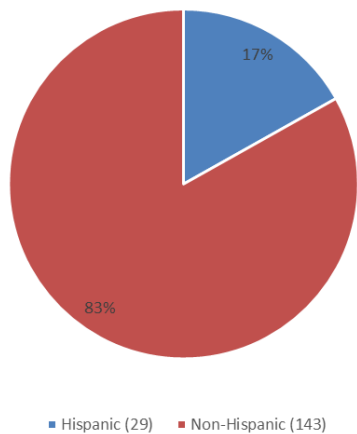
Youth Served By Gender SFY21



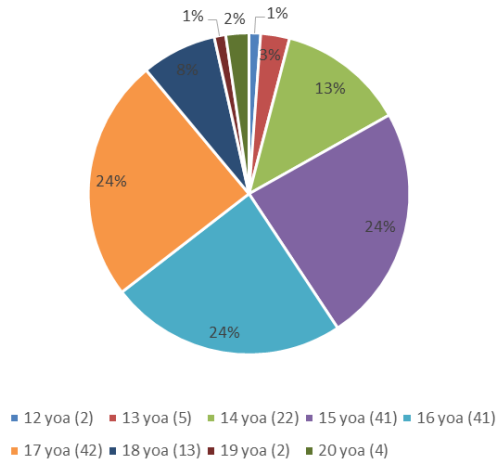
Youth Served By Race SFY21



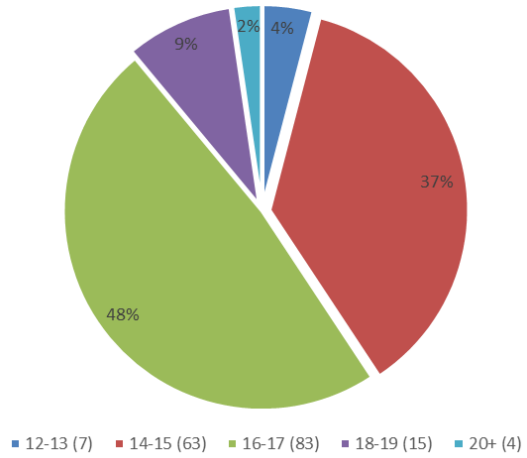
Youth Served By Ethnicity SFY21



Youth Served By Age SFY21



Youth Served By Age Range SFY21



## **Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED)**

### **History:**

Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED), formerly referred to as Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), has been an issue for a long time. Growing overrepresentation of minority youth in secure facilities across the nation in the 1980s led to efforts to examine and address the problem. Sedgwick County Juvenile Detention Facility became involved in 1992, when amendments to the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act elevated DMC to a core protection for minority youth, tying funding eligibility to states' compliance. At that time, the detention facility experienced rapid growth in population in response to law enforcement crackdowns on gang violence in the community. The prevalence of gangs at this time was largely African American, and that had an impact on the detention population.

Sedgwick County responded to the growth in demand for secure detention beds by developing detention alternatives consistent with the juvenile detention reform movement that was emerging in the field. By June 1994, a continuum of programs composed of secure beds, non-secure residential beds and home-based supervision with and without electronic monitoring was established.

In 1996, the Detention Utilization Committee began to provide oversight of the utilization of juvenile detention, detention alternative programs and planning future needs. Reports developed focused on tracking admissions, admission reasons, length of stay, and profiling the juvenile population by – legal status, race, gender and age. Through these reports, it became evident there was a higher percentage of minorities represented in the detention population. The information obtained became a basis for further study and it helped to guide efforts to reduce minority representation at the facility.

Cooperation and collaboration have been keys to implementing effective reforms. Policy and practice changes require multiple agencies and stakeholders to work together. Judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, detention managers, probation officers, school personnel, law enforcement, and community advocates have participated in an ongoing examination and review of system policies, practices and impacts, intended and unintended, to make progress on DMC reduction. Data collection, unbiased analysis and professional research-based recommendations to guide changes are critical to making continuous improvements. Starting in 1996 research support for this effort came from the School of Community Affairs (now School of Criminal Justice) at Wichita State University working with Sedgwick County Division of Corrections.

During the period of October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2012, Sedgwick County was a partner site in the Models for Change (MFC), DMC Action Network, funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. This work resulted in several strategies to impact disproportionate minority contact in our local justice system. The change process involved collaboration, training, data collection, analysis, designing strategies, intervention, evaluation, and reporting of results. The process continued to improve results in collaboration with multiple systems stakeholders (police, court, school, mental health, corrections, child welfare and community).

Examples of the variety of changes made during this period included:

- establishing a weekend non-residential programming alternative to detention
- establishing deeper data collection
- more focused prevention programming
- developing a sanction grid
- expanding workplace diversity and cultural competency training
- expanded use of objective assessment tools
- addressing language barriers in service delivery and critical documents
- and targeted community engagement of advocates interested in reducing disparity at the point of arrest, including alternatives to arrest at schools for minor offenses

Results from this project include reductions in: arrests for specific offenses; arrests at school; and, reliance on juvenile detention for sanctions. Additionally, reform efforts focused on access to specialized defense counsel, better serving crossover youth and collaboration with the educational system.

The use of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) risk assessment tool and the Sedgwick County Division of Corrections Juvenile Risk Assessment Instrument: Brief Screen (a shortened and validated version of the YLS/CMI) has led to significant improvements in program outcomes. Staff learned to use the information in recognizing and responding to risk, needs and responsivity factors. In 2019, the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center began using an improved assessment tool. The Risk of Recidivism tool is more reflective of current efforts to identify needed referrals. Motivational Interviewing has also been a powerful and complimentary philosophy and skill set to guide youth in making changes in their behaviors. Evidence of the positive impacts includes an overall increase in the rate of successful completions from prevention programs.

Sedgwick County has participated since 2011 in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). This work is helping to sustain our efforts to focus on improving case processing time, detention utilization for special populations, conditions of confinement in detention, and to evaluate detention alternatives. While these efforts are important, it is also important to note that many youth enter the juvenile detention facility for reasons other than criminal conduct. Too many status offenders, mentally ill individuals, youth from child welfare and teen victims of human trafficking wind up in detention through various legal means and lack of adequate community services that provide more relevant alternative to detention. Changes in ability to admit such youth to detention are the next phase of SB367, and will be in place July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

Sedgwick County embarked on an effort to improve racial and ethnic disparity, working in partnership with the Burns Institute to explore opportunities to reduce racial and ethnic disparity in the juvenile justice system. That work was a part of the SFY18 effort. During SFY 2020 and SFY 2021 Team Justice began gathering information on racial and ethnic disparity and community perceptions. During the fall of 2020 there were 18 listening sessions, a community needs assessment, and a photovoice project completed to further understand the needs within the community. On January 23, 2021 Team Justice held a virtual community summit to hear about the results of the listening sessions, community survey, and photovoice. The virtual summit also included presentations regarding national programs and breakout groups to further discuss community input. From the community input Team Justice selected five priorities that will be the target for the KDOC-JS Evidence Based Funding. Those priorities are Sedgwick County Continuing Legal Education on Juvenile Justice, mentoring, family support, youth voices, and employment.

## **Current Issues and Information:**

For the past twenty years the RRI (relative rate index) was the gold standard of data to judge how well minority youth do in the juvenile justice system. It used the rates of various activities in the juvenile justice system to compare each identifiable group (race, ethnicity, gender). Recent changes in the various data systems do not allow for computation of RRI across the entire juvenile justice system. This report includes three tables of information for calendar year 2020: Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF), Juvenile Residential Facility (JRF), and Home-based Services (HBS). The Juvenile Detention Facility is locked and secure care for juveniles in need of detention. The Juvenile Residential Facility provides a reduced security level, with greater freedom for residents (attending school, visits to family, etc.). Home-based Services is an alternative to detention and features supportive supervision in the home setting.

The information in the three tables showed African American youth were 41.1% of JDF admissions, 41.9% of JRF admissions, and 37.5% of HBS admissions. Hispanic youth were 23.3% of JDF admissions, 23.5% of JRF admissions, and 18.75% of HBS admissions. Caucasian youth were 34.4% of JDF admissions, 32.4% of JRF admissions, and 41.96% of HBS admissions. Taken as a whole these figures support relatively the same percentages in the detention facility as in the next least restrictive environment, the juvenile residential facility. The percentages for Home-based Services, the least restrictive environment in the detention continuum, show lower admissions for minorities than for Caucasian youth. Each detention alternative has criteria for admission that explain differences in percentages of admissions. The detention continuum requires monitoring for issues that might unfavorably impact a particular group.

Average length of stay in each of the three detention options provided further ability to understand differences experienced by minority and majority youth. Caucasian youth stayed an average of 10 days less in JDF than African American youth, and 4 days less than Hispanic youth. For JRF, the shortest stay was for Hispanic youth, and the longest stay was for Caucasian youth. In HBS the shortest stay was for Caucasian youth, while African American and Hispanic youth stays were more than two weeks longer.

The tables represent only one year of data, a snapshot in time. Nonetheless, there are indications of some differences by race and ethnicity. African American youth are in JDF at percentages of admission almost double their numbers in the community. The same is true for Hispanic youth.

**JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY**

**2020**

**ADMISSION REASON SUMMARY**

	TOTAL	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>New Charge</i>	115	16	9	6	12	11	6	9	14	5	6	11	10
<i>Court Ordered Commitment</i>	60	7	9	4	4	3	4	4	5	7	2	3	8
<i>Failure to Appear</i>	43	12	2	3	1	2	2	2	6	1	2	5	5
<i>Other Program Failure</i>	41	1	4	10	2	5	2	0	4	6	2	3	2
<i>Other Warrant</i>	16	2	1	3	2	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	1
<i>Pre-Adjudication House Arrest</i>	30	3	5	2	2	0	2	3	5	1	1	4	2
<i>Pretrial Supervision</i>	7	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
<i>Probation Warrant</i>	82	12	9	6	3	3	8	8	10	8	6	3	6
<i>Sanction House</i>	6	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>
<i>Return from Temp Release</i>	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0

**ADMISSION TO DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	216	28	24	17	12	11	14	16	27	24	9	17	17
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Asian</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hispanic</b>	74	8	9	5	7	7	2	7	5	5	4	7	8
<b>Caucasian</b>	107	15	10	13	9	8	11	6	13	2	6	5	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>

**ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION BY GENDER**

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	94	10	8	11	6	2	5	10	9	7	7	9	10
<b>Male</b>	306	43	35	24	22	24	22	19	37	24	12	20	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>

**ADP IN DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	24.58	29.97	30.59	28.26	26.23	29.84	26.67	18.87	20.29	22.10	22.39	19.20	20.87
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Asian</b>	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Hispanic</b>	11.20	14.55	11.52	14.13	13.50	16.71	14.50	11.48	7.77	6.93	7.06	7.57	8.61
<b>Caucasian</b>	7.72	10.10	9.79	11.19	9.63	10.23	9.53	5.84	6.32	3.83	4.81	5.50	5.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.52</b>	<b>54.71</b>	<b>51.90</b>	<b>53.58</b>	<b>49.36</b>	<b>56.78</b>	<b>50.70</b>	<b>36.19</b>	<b>34.48</b>	<b>32.86</b>	<b>34.26</b>	<b>32.27</b>	<b>35.35</b>

**ADP IN DETENTION BY GENDER**

	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	7.42	7.55	7.00	8.61	8.70	10.94	9.00	5.52	6.16	4.63	5.74	7.50	7.65
<b>Male</b>	36.10	47.16	44.90	44.97	40.67	45.84	41.70	30.68	28.32	28.23	28.52	24.77	27.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.52</b>	<b>54.71</b>	<b>51.90</b>	<b>53.58</b>	<b>49.37</b>	<b>56.78</b>	<b>50.70</b>	<b>36.20</b>	<b>34.48</b>	<b>32.86</b>	<b>34.26</b>	<b>32.27</b>	<b>35.36</b>

**ALOS IN DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	YTD ALOS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	41.65	34.25	58.81	37.09	17.00	18.10	69.95	65.52	46.95	30.81	59.63	27.73	11.31
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Asian</b>	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Hispanic</b>	72.49	40.92	156.14	45.25	3.00	32.33	43.67	78.36	146.88	78.75	23.40	170.40	34.17
<b>Caucasian</b>	26.72	12.56	31.00	34.70	25.64	10.71	43.06	96.83	9.87	12.00	4.17	24.33	24.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.55</b>	<b>28.73</b>	<b>71.03</b>	<b>38.10</b>	<b>19.12</b>	<b>21.04</b>	<b>56.90</b>	<b>74.18</b>	<b>51.38</b>	<b>35.64</b>	<b>40.59</b>	<b>58.30</b>	<b>18.96</b>
<b>Number of Releases</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>
<i>Temporary Releases</i>	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

**ALOS IN DETENTION BY GENDER**

	YTD ALOS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	26.41	20.40	26.13	14.22	6.75	19.25	69.43	22.60	46.13	50.13	9.00	9.33	17.38
<b>Female Releases</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Male</b>	48.41	30.43	85.40	44.81	21.48	21.36	54.16	92.61	52.51	29.85	56.39	75.59	19.60
<b>Male Releases</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.55</b>	<b>28.73</b>	<b>71.03</b>	<b>38.10</b>	<b>19.12</b>	<b>21.04</b>	<b>56.90</b>	<b>74.18</b>	<b>51.38</b>	<b>35.64</b>	<b>40.59</b>	<b>58.30</b>	<b>18.96</b>
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>



**2020 JRF DATA**

**ADMISSION TO JRF BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	69	6	5	7	4	3	11	7	12	6	5	2	1
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Asian</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hispanic</b>	25	3	4	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	0	1	0
<b>Caucasian</b>	51	11	9	5	4	3	4	7	3	4	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

**ADMISSIONS TO JRF BY GENDER**

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	29	3	3	5	2	0	6	2	3	4	1	0	0
<b>Male</b>	116	17	15	10	7	8	13	13	15	9	4	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

**ADP IN JRF BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	5.30	7.06	6.07	4.68	6.77	6.84	5.60	5.19	4.97	6.43	5.32	2.67	2.06
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Asian</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Hispanic</b>	1.92	1.65	3.90	1.48	1.50	1.26	1.20	1.32	1.55	3.40	2.45	1.97	1.48
<b>Caucasian</b>	7.92	11.16	11.00	7.84	8.93	10.29	8.60	9.00	8.32	6.37	5.19	4.00	4.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.14</b>	<b>19.87</b>	<b>20.97</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>18.39</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>12.96</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>7.93</b>

**ADP IN JRF BY GENDER**

	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	1.20	2.35	2.34	2.45	1.10	0.00	1.37	2.52	0.58	1.53	0.19	0.00	0.00
<b>Male</b>	13.94	17.52	18.62	11.55	16.10	18.39	14.03	13.00	14.26	14.67	12.77	8.63	7.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.14</b>	<b>19.87</b>	<b>20.96</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>18.39</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>15.52</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>12.96</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>7.94</b>

**ALOS IN JRF BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	YTD ALOS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	17.33	42.60	35.20	11.29	48.67	54.57	13.91	28.50	16.55	15.75	29.60	44.00	2.00
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Asian</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Hispanic</b>	23.69	14.50	24.50	1.00	25.67	0.00	21.20	9.67	3.00	38.50	28.00	103.00	16.00
<b>Caucasian</b>	42.60	5.71	16.00	57.57	8.67	15.00	29.40	103.80	49.14	71.00	121.00	0.00	12.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.17</b>	<b>20.14</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>27.67</b>	<b>42.70</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>51.36</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>43.54</b>	<b>58.75</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Number of Releases</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

**ALOS IN JRF BY GENDER**

	YTD ALOS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	<b>14.81</b>	11.00	31.00	18.50	15.29	0.00	2.00	9.00	19.40	6.00	17.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Female Releases</b>	<b>31</b>	3	3	2	7	0	2	4	5	3	2	0	0
<b>Male</b>	<b>36.54</b>	22.64	21.67	34.31	71.00	42.70	23.79	68.30	30.86	59.63	48.36	58.75	10.00
<b>Male Releases</b>	<b>123</b>	11	18	13	2	10	19	10	14	8	11	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.17</b>	<b>20.14</b>	<b>23.00</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>27.67</b>	<b>42.70</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>51.36</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>43.54</b>	<b>58.75</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

**2020 HBS DATA**

**ADMISSION TO HBS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	79	9	5	9	5	7	10	6	6	3	7	5	7
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Asian</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hispanic</b>	22	2	2	1	3	2	6	2	1	1	1	0	1
<b>Caucasian</b>	30	4	3	6	2	2	5	3	2	0	2	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>

**ADMISSIONS TO HBS BY GENDER**

	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	24	4	3	1	5	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	3
<b>Male</b>	107	11	7	15	5	9	19	9	8	4	9	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>

**ADP IN HBS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	14.52	11.03	11.90	14.03	17.03	15.74	18.50	19.16	16.87	13.60	13.26	11.33	11.16
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Asian</b>	0.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Hispanic</b>	8.03	10.52	8.34	7.65	8.77	10.71	10.10	11.74	9.87	7.40	4.61	3.77	2.55
<b>Caucasian</b>	9.87	16.84	11.24	10.26	10.80	12.68	10.73	9.55	9.00	8.20	6.87	5.93	5.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.09</b>	<b>39.39</b>	<b>32.48</b>	<b>32.94</b>	<b>37.60</b>	<b>40.13</b>	<b>40.33</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>36.74</b>	<b>29.20</b>	<b>24.74</b>	<b>21.03</b>	<b>19.65</b>

**ADP IN HBS BY GENDER**

	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	6.27	9.77	6.17	6.26	9.97	10.10	8.33	8.71	7.87	3.70	1.87	0.70	1.68
<b>Male</b>	26.72	29.61	26.31	26.68	27.63	30.03	32.00	32.74	28.87	25.50	22.87	20.33	17.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.99</b>	<b>39.38</b>	<b>32.48</b>	<b>32.94</b>	<b>37.60</b>	<b>40.13</b>	<b>40.33</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>36.74</b>	<b>29.20</b>	<b>24.74</b>	<b>21.03</b>	<b>19.65</b>

**ALOS IN HBS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY**

	YTD ALOS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>African American</b>	64.51	24.67	54.83	35.50	52.86	101.25	85.67	51.00	77.40	98.75	68.63	72.50	33.86
<b>Amer Ind/Alask Native</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Asian</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	361.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Hispanic</b>	106.27	40.00	96.00	106.67	0.00	0.00	106.14	44.00	130.75	112.00	63.00	377.00	204.00
<b>Caucasian</b>	95.57	71.38	61.00	74.00	0.00	29.00	101.56	249.33	67.50	41.00	231.00	107.50	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.79</b>	<b>54.64</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>69.33</b>	<b>52.86</b>	<b>86.80</b>	<b>97.12</b>	<b>99.42</b>	<b>89.50</b>	<b>117.40</b>	<b>92.31</b>	<b>114.11</b>	<b>55.13</b>
<b>Number of Releases</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

**ALOS IN HBS BY GENDER**

	YTD ALOS	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Female</b>	91.50	89.20	46.67	0.00	69.50	189.00	55.20	112.00	136.20	118.33	308.00	68.00	6.00
<b>Female Releases</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Male</b>	81.66	35.44	75.00	69.33	46.20	61.25	107.60	98.27	68.27	117.00	74.33	127.29	62.14
<b>Male Releases</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.79</b>	<b>54.64</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>69.33</b>	<b>52.86</b>	<b>86.80</b>	<b>97.12</b>	<b>99.42</b>	<b>89.50</b>	<b>117.40</b>	<b>92.31</b>	<b>114.11</b>	<b>55.13</b>
<b>Total Releases</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

**Demographics of Youth Served in SFY21 by  
Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County**

<b>Program</b>	<b>African American</b>	<b>African American / Hispanic</b>	<b>American Indian / Alaskan Native</b>	<b>American Indian / Alaskan Native /Hispanic</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>Caucasian/ Hispanic</b>	<b>Hawaiian / Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Other/ Unknown</b>	<b>Other/ Unknown/ Hispanic</b>	<b>Multi-Race</b>	<b>Multi-Racial/ Hispanic</b>	<b>Caucasian/ Ethnicity Unknown</b>
Pando Initiative	24%	2%	0%	2%	0%	39%	17%	0%	0%	0%	9%	7%	0%
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC Grant)	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Functional Family Therapy	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Learning the Ropes	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CBAR	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	38%	13%	0%
Mental Health Association	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	18%	19%	0%	38%	10%	0%	0%	8%
CrossOver Youth Facilitator	38%	4%	1%	0%	0%	36%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ERC Educational Services	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Power Program	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	33%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%

## Differential Success Rates by Race

Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services &  
County Crime Prevention Funded Programs

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
<b>SFY21</b> <b>(Total Closures 434)</b>	Caucasian Youth	116	80%	30	20%
	Minority Youth	163	72%	63	28%
	African American Youth	65	62%	39	38%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	8	89%	1	11%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	88	79%	23	21%
	Other/Unknown	52	84%	10	16%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>PANDO</b> <b>(Total Closures 54)</b>	Caucasian Youth	11	52%	10	48%
	Minority Youth	23	70%	10	30%
	African American Youth	7	54%	6	46%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	4	80%	1	20%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	12	80%	3	20%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Detention Alternative Services (KDOC Grant)</b> <b>(Total Closures 27)</b>	Caucasian Youth	11	79%	3	21%
	Minority Youth	10	77%	3	23%
	African American Youth	3	50%	3	50%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	7	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>EmberHope</b> <b>(Total Closures 14)</b>	Caucasian Youth	5	63%	3	38%
	Minority Youth	2	33%	4	67%
	African American Youth	0	0%	4	100%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50%</b>

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
<b>Higher Ground</b> (Total Closures 29)	Caucasian Youth	13	68%	6	32%
	Minority Youth	5	50%	5	50%
	African American Youth	1	33%	2	67%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	4	57%	3	43%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>CBAR</b> (Total Closures 8)	Caucasian Youth	1	50%	1	50%
	Minority Youth	6	100%	0	0%
	African American Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>PATHS</b> (Total Closures 132)	Caucasian Youth	24	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	39	83%	8	17%
	African American Youth	7	87%	1	13%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	31	82%	7	18%
	Other/Unknown	51	84%	10	16%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>DCF</b> (Total Closures 132)	Caucasian Youth	44	92%	4	8%
	Minority Youth	66	79%	18	21%
	African American Youth	39	78%	11	22%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	26	79%	7	21%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17%</b>

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
<b>ERC</b> <b>(Total Closures 32)</b>	Caucasian Youth	4	57%	3	43%
	Minority Youth	11	44%	14	56%
	African American Youth	8	40%	12	60%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	3	60%	2	40%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>JAC</b> <b>(Total Closures 6)</b>	Caucasian Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	1	50%	1	50%
	African American Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	1	50%	1	50%
	Other/Unknown	1	100%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17%</b>

## Differential Success Rates by Race

Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services &  
County Crime Prevention Funded Programs

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
<b>SFY20</b>	Caucasian Youth	86	84%	16	16%
	Minority Youth	131	65%	70	35%
	African American Youth	45	52%	42	48%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	4	67%	2	33%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	9	50%	9	50%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	71	81%	17	19%
	Other/Unknown	1	50%	1	50%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES (305)</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>PANDO (122)</b>	Caucasian Youth	34	83%	7	17%
	Minority Youth	37	49%	39	51%
	African American Youth	12	32%	25	68%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	2	100%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	3	25%	9	75%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	20	80%	5	20%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	1	100%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Detention Alternative Services (KDOC Grant) (69)</b>	Caucasian Youth	20	91%	2	9%
	Minority Youth	33	79%	9	21%
	African American Youth	18	72%	7	28%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	15	88%	2	12%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17%</b>	
<b>EmberHope (21)</b>	Caucasian Youth	6	60%	4	40%
	Minority Youth	5	56%	4	44%
	African American Youth	2	33%	4	67%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	2	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42%</b>	

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
<b>Higher Ground (81)</b>	Caucasian Youth	21	88%	3	12%
	Minority Youth	33	69%	15	31%
	African American Youth	4	57%	3	43%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	2	50%	2	50%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	26	72%	10	28%
	Other/Unknown	1	100%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>McAdams (30)</b>	Caucasian Youth	5	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	23	92%	2	8%
	African American Youth	9	82%	2	18%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	5	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	8	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>*PATHS (403) .</b>	Caucasian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	0	0%	1	100%
	African American Youth	0	0%	1	100%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>**BBBS (1)</b>	Caucasian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	African American Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>



## **Gender and Race**

The case was made in introducing the RED section for attention to race and ethnicity as a factor in youth involvement in the juvenile justice system. Following that same reasoning, each of the programs provided to prevent or reduce delinquency tracks the race/ethnicity of the individuals served. Historical and 2020 data showed success in programs was about the same for minority youth as for Caucasian youth.

Greater awareness of gender differences has driven the development of gender-specific programming, with attention to trauma related to abuse in childhood. Data on gender is included in the three tables at the beginning of the RED section. It showed females at about one-quarter of the JDF admissions, but about one-fifth of the JRF admissions and 22.4% of the HBS admissions.

A look at the program participation levels by gender showed in 2020 about one-third of participants were female, and their success rates are equal to those of males.

Both the race/ethnicity and gender information on program participation shows reason for satisfaction with success rates. Program providers appear to be overcoming any barriers introduced by race, ethnicity, or gender.

## Differential Success Rates by Gender

### Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services & Evidence Based Programs Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funded Programs

<b>SFY21</b> (Total Closures 428)*		<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>Successful</u></b>	<b><u>Percent</u></b>	<b><u>Unsuccessful</u></b>	<b><u>Percent</u></b>
	Males	262	188	72%	74	28%
	Females	165	143	87%	22	13%
	Non-binary	1	1	100%	0	0%
	Total	428	332	78%	96	22%

<b>PROGRAMS</b>					
		<b>Successful</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Unsuccessful</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Pando</b> (Total Closures 54)	Male Youth	19	56%	15	44%
	Female Youth	15	75%	5	25%
<b>DAS</b> (Total Closures 27)	Male Youth	18	78%	5	22%
	Female Youth	3	75%	1	25%
<b>EmberHope</b> (Total Closures 14)	Male Youth	5	71%	2	29%
	Female Youth	3	43%	4	57%
<b>Higher Ground</b> (Total Closures 29)	Male Youth	14	61%	9	39%
	Female Youth	4	67%	2	33%
<b>CBAR</b> (Total Closures 8)	Male Youth	7	88%	1	13%
	Female Youth	0	0%	0	0%
<b>PATHS</b> (Total Closures 128)*	Male Youth	57	85%	10	15%
	Female Youth	56	97%	2	3%
	Non-binary	1	100%	0	0%
<b>DCF</b> (Total Closures 132)	Male Youth	53	77%	16	23%
	Female Youth	57	90%	6	10%
<b>JAC</b> (Total Closures 6)	Male Youth	3	75%	1	25%
	Female Youth	2	100%	0	0%
<b>ERC</b> (Total Closures 32)	Male Youth	12	44%	15	56%
	Female Youth	3	60%	2	40%

\*PATHS had 6 youth whose gender was unknown.

**Differential Success Rates by Gender - Historical  
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services &  
County Crime Prevention Funded Programs**

<b>SFY21</b>		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Male = 262	188	72%	74	28%
	Female = 165	143	87%	22	13%
	Non-Binary = 1	1	100%	0	0%
	Total = 428	332	78%	96	22%

<b>SFY20</b>		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Male = 208	150	72%	58	28%
	Female = 97	68	70%	29	30%
	Total = 305	218	72%	87	28%

<b>SFY19</b>		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Males = 614	503	81.6%	111	18.4%
	Females = 398	319	80.2%	79	19.8%
	Unknown = 47	46	98%	1	2%
	Total = 1,059	868	82%	191	18%

<b>SFY18</b>		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Males = 575	528	92%	47	8%
	Females = 399	366	92%	33	8%
	Unknown = 118	112	95%	6	5%
	Total = 1,092	1,006	92%	86	8%

<b>SFY17</b>		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Male = 809	711	87.9%	98	12.1%
	Female = 605	575	95.0%	30	5.0%
	Unknown = 25	25	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Total = 1,439	1,311	91.1%	128	8.9%

## Service Provision by Crime Prevention Programming and JIAC Intake Sedgwick County top 10 zip codes

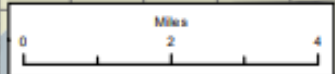
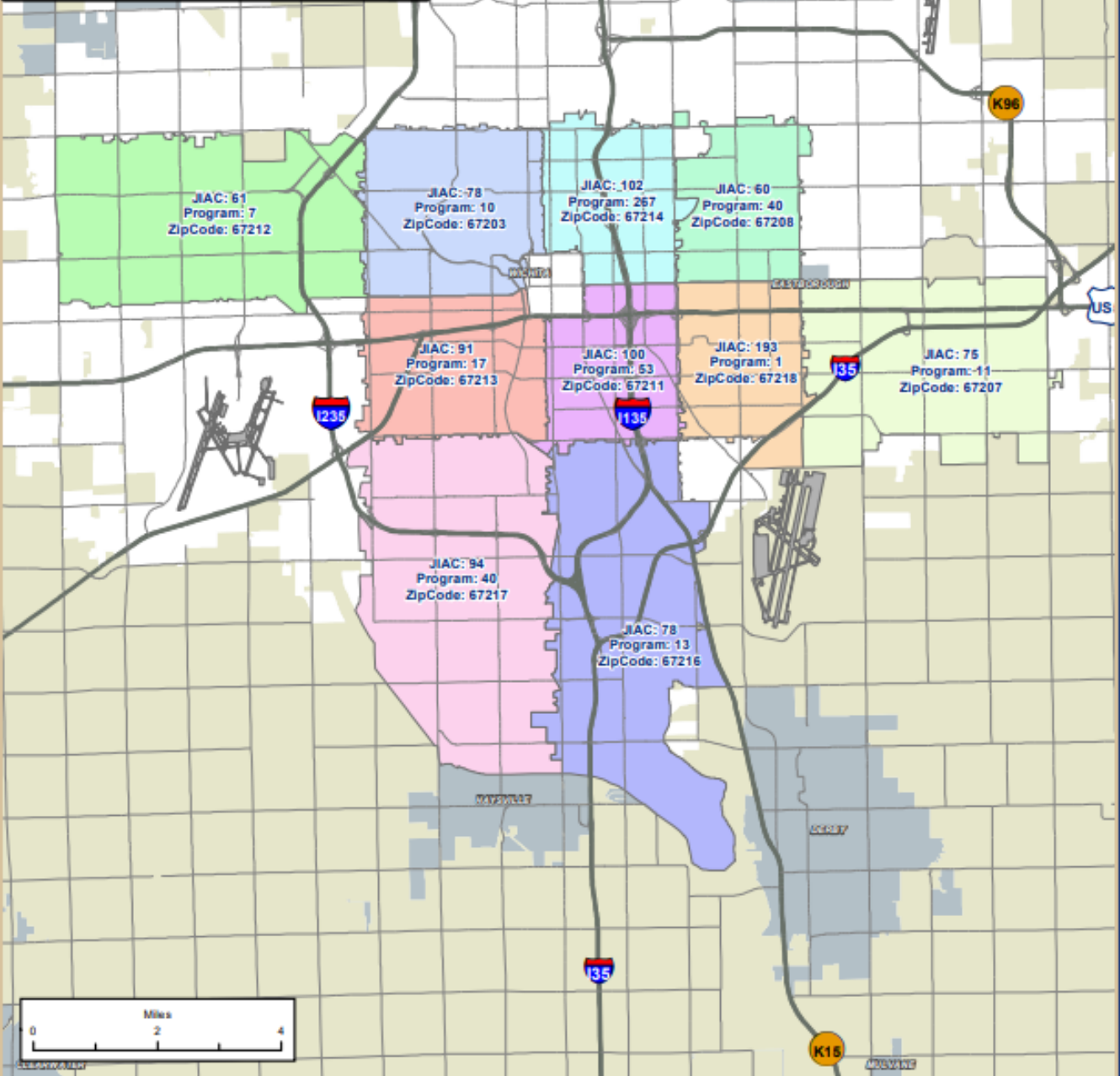
This geographic information confirms the reality that juvenile delinquency distributes unevenly throughout the City of Wichita. A comparison of the JIAC information and the prevention program numbers reveals that some zip codes are overserved while others are underserved. The JIAC intakes map according to the address of the youth in question. The prevention programs map according to where service is delivered. A zip code can receive more provider program clients than JIAC intakes if the program has a school-based program with large numbers of clients in a given area.

In summary, it would be more beneficial for the distribution of services to align with the distribution of delinquency.

ZIP	City/Area	SFY21	SFY21
		JIAC	Prev. Prg. #
67218	Wichita	104	44
67214	Wichita	82	64
67217	Wichita	80	64
67208	Wichita	48	18
67216	Wichita	45	40
67219	Wichita	45	11
67207	Wichita	32	12
67211	Wichita	31	26
67203	Wichita	28	25
67210	Wichita	27	15
		522/968	297/526
		54%	61%

ZIP	City/Area	SFY20	SFY20
		JIAC	Prev. Prg. #
67218	Wichita	193	1
67214	Wichita	102	267
67211	Wichita	100	53
67217	Wichita	94	40
67213	Wichita	91	17
67203	Wichita	78	10
67216	Wichita	78	13
67207	Wichita	75	11
67212	Wichita	61	7
67208	Wichita	60	40
		932/1567	459/657
		59%	70%

**Definition**  
 JIAC --> Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center  
 Program --> Prevention Provider #s served



Date: 9/29/2020

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 FILE: C:\GIS\Garage\JuvenileCorrection\Juvenile\_2020.mxd  
 NAME: namador



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**SFY20 JIAC Intake Numbers  
 with Prevention Provider Targeted  
 Population Numbers Served**

State Fiscal Year 2019  
 07/01/ 2019 Thru 06/30/2020

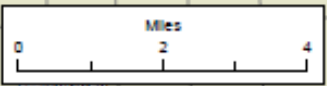
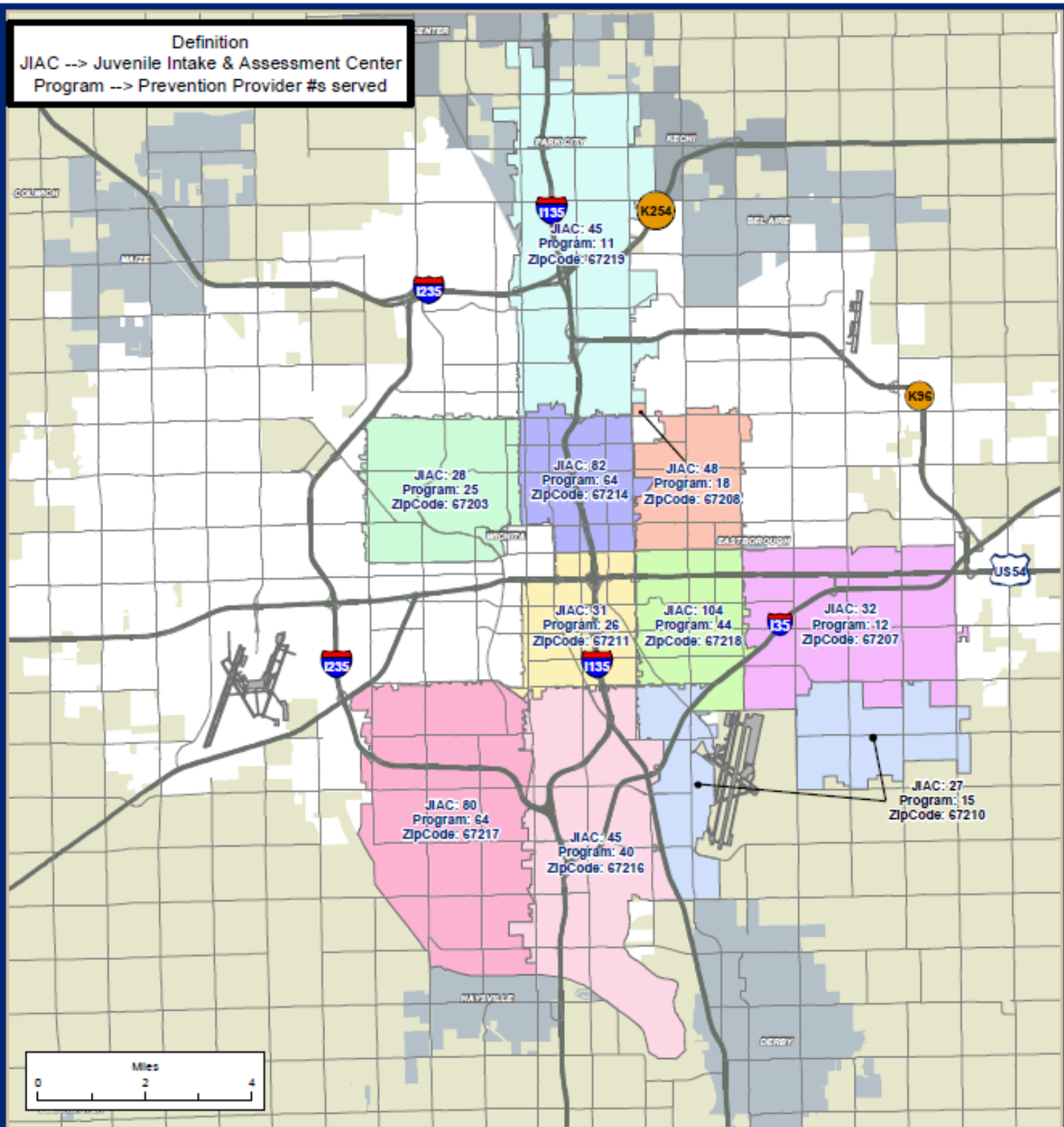
**Sedgwick County, Kansas**

Data Provided by Division of Corrections-316.660.7018

**Zip Code**

67203	67213
67207	67214
67208	67216
67211	67217
67212	67218

**Definition**  
 JIAC --> Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center  
 Program --> Prevention Provider #s served



Date: 10/1/2021

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 FILE: C:\GIS\Gismap\JuvenileCorrection\Juvenile\_2021.mxd  
 NAME: mamaror



**SFY21 JIAC Intake Numbers  
 with Prevention Provider Targeted  
 Population Numbers Served**

State Fiscal Year 2021  
 07/01/ 2020 Thru 06/30/2021

Sedgwick County, Kansas

Data Provided by Division of Corrections-316.660.7018

**Zip Code**

67203	67214
67207	67216
67208	67217
67210	67218
67211	67219

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## **SUMMARY and USE of DATA**

The data in this document covers many important aspects of juvenile delinquency, prevention and intervention in Sedgwick County, KS. It is timely, and uses the most up to date information available. Use this information to understand recent trends in the system and in the various agencies of juvenile justice.

The data showed a downward trend for numbers in juvenile justice related services until SFY19 when several important indicators changed to reflect increasing numbers. The recent change in the trend shows the twin problem of more youth in secure custody, and more youth in community-based programs. Most of the increases in youth in custody but in the community are those recently released from a juvenile correctional facility.

The data presented is best understood when combined with the other reports related to juvenile justice. A list of those reports is on the final page of this data book. If one of these other reports is of interest, please keep in mind the information in this report to fully appreciate the other report. The reports are synergistic.

## **Cross-Referenced Reports**

The following can be located on the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections Site:

<https://www.sedgwickcounty.org/corrections/reports-plans-and-initiatives/>

Benchmark 5  
Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention  
Program Evaluation for State Fiscal Year 2021

In addition, the Department of Corrections Strategic Plan is located on the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections Site:

<https://www.sedgwickcounty.org/corrections/>