

BENCHMARK 5

Sedgwick County
Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board

An Assessment of Risk Factors
and Juvenile Justice Outcomes
for the 18th Judicial District
Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile
Delinquency Prevention



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Report Update
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Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the original report, published in 1998, was to provide baseline data to support the development of a comprehensive, community-based strategy for the prevention of behavioral problems among juveniles. This update is a streamlined version of the report, because, over time, it has lost its place in the planning process. The 18th Judicial District's Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention is reviewed annually in March and approved in April. Significant decisions by Team Justice occur as they prepare the annual report to KDOC-JS, submitted October 1 of each year.

The Sedgwick County Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (Team Justice) reviewed the risk information in this report on May 3, 2024 and June 7, 2024 to be able to describe the extent of risk factors identified in the community, and describe how risk factors will be addressed.

Prevention/intervention priorities included in the plan were based on the Risk-Needs-Responsivity model (RNR) and included antisocial personality, antisocial cognition and antisocial associates. Programs to address these risk factors were prioritized for combination with family and school risks. Preference for funding is given to programs targeting youth who are at moderate to high risk for future delinquency.

The Setting

This year, 2024, is a year where there is a recent fully updated census (2020). Those figures are available from the national 2020 census. In 2020 21.97% of the U.S. population was under the age of 18,

compared to 24.7% in Kansas, 25.4% in Sedgwick County, and 25.2% in Wichita.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the national population is 76.3% Caucasian, 13.4% African American and 18.5% Hispanic. The population in Kansas is 86.3% Caucasian, 6.1% African American and 12.2% Hispanic. The population in Sedgwick County is 74.3% Caucasian, 10.9% African American and 17.2% Hispanic.

Median income for the United States for years 2011-2020 was \$62,843; in Kansas it was \$59,597; and in Sedgwick County it was \$56,524. For years 2011-2020, 11.4% of the U.S. population was below the poverty level; in Kansas it was 10.6%, and in Sedgwick County, 13.4%. Estimates of median income for the U.S., Kansas and Sedgwick County have increased since 2011. Poverty rates slightly decreased for the U.S, Kansas and Sedgwick County.

In 2020, an estimated 1,905,338 violent crimes occurred nationwide. The Midwest Region, accounting for 20.8% of the population in 2020, experienced 27.6% of the national violent crime, and 23.7% of the national property crime. This region experienced a 3.9% increase in the violent crime rate per 100,000 persons; and a 4.8% decrease in the property crime rate per 100,000 persons when compared with the 2014 rate. Kansas experienced a 9.3% increase in the violent crime rate per 100,000 persons and 1.2% decrease in the property crime rate per 100,000 persons. In 2020, compared with 2019, Wichita experienced a 2.1% increase in violent crimes at 13.5 per 100,000 persons and 3.3% decrease in property crimes at 50.3 per 100,000 persons.

Taken as a whole, the information on Sedgwick County shows it is a population younger, whiter, poorer, and experiencing a slight overrepresentation in violence.

Legislative Actions

Senate Bill 367 was passed in the Kansas Senate in February 2016. SB 367 made significant reforms in the Juvenile Justice system in Kansas. The bill initiated many significant changes including shorter overall case length limits for juvenile offenders, a statewide system of structured community-based graduated responses, annual training on evidence-based programs and practices in conjunction with Office of Judicial Administration (OJA), criteria for detention, modification of a sentence to the overall case length limit, and a placement matrix for commitment to a juvenile correctional facility. There was a reduction in the number of youth residential facilities for juvenile offenders and additional criteria for use of facility beds. The Sedgwick County Juvenile Justice System Activity Chart clearly demonstrates the impact of this legislation in the continual overall downward trend of youth involved in the system.

The 2023 Kansas Legislative session made some noteworthy changes related to juvenile justice, including some modification to use of juvenile detention and some adjustments to other features of SB367.

The Kansas Community Corrections Committee and Community Corrections Advisory Committee testified in front of multiple legislative committees in 2021 and 2022 requesting increased funding by \$14.3 million to Kansas Department of Corrections for Community Corrections to increase Intensive Supervision Officer salaries and to bring programming to the levels required by

statute to an appropriate level of supervision and services. Increased salaries has made staff retention easier.

The Data

Data used in this updated report came from various state and county agency statistics and reports, census projections, and crime information.

Structure of the Report

This report consists of six sections: Risk Factors, System Overview, Department of Corrections, Juvenile Services Outcomes, Prevention and Graduated Sanctions Programs, Racial and Ethnic Disparity, and Special Initiatives.

Section One, Risk Factors, contains information from the youth seen at the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC), as well as those receiving services and supervision from Juvenile Case Management and Juvenile Intensive Supervision. Team Justice made the decision to update the risk information every three years, since there is little change on a year-to-year basis. The information contained in this report is the first look at these three years (2020, 2021, 2022). In both the JIAC information and the Juvenile Field Service information, in recent years there have been substantially more low risk youth.

Section Two, System Overview, provides detailed and case level data from JIAC, diversion, and the Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF), as well as information about detention alternatives. This section also includes an assessment of costs associated with detention and detention alternatives.

Section Three, Juvenile Services Outcomes, contains information on outcomes identified

by Team Justice as relevant and important to youth in Sedgwick County.

Section Four, Prevention and Graduated Sanctions Programs, provides an overview of KDOC - JS and County Crime Prevention funded programs, as well as data on graduated sanctions programs.

Section Five, Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED), includes a brief introductory statement and data from the most restrictive programs of the juvenile justice system.

Section Six, Special Activities, gives an overview of ongoing or recently launched initiatives in Sedgwick County.

Executive Summary

This report is the twenty-fourth follow-up to the report describing the process of risk and resource assessment in Sedgwick County. The timing of the delivery of this report is now set to inform the process of providing KDOC-JS with an annual report, due on October 1.

Section One of the report addresses criminogenic risk factors based on the Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model. The reporting of the data for 2020, 2021, and 2022 shows some changes in the relative occurrence of risk factors for delinquency. The data from JIAC is presented to show the distribution of risk level among those at the entrance to the juvenile justice system, with information on male and female subjects. Compared to previous data, there is more youth of low risk level each year, and more domains with the largest risk group low risk. The domain of antisocial associates is one domain where 67% show elevated risk, suggesting the important role of antisocial peers in bringing low risk youth to JIAC. A comparison of the risk level information from JIAC with that of youth involved deeper in the system shows consistently higher risk levels across all the domains for those deeper in the system, but surprising numbers of low risk youth under supervision. JIAC intakes revealed the largest percentage of youth with elevated risk related to school, substance abuse and antisocial associates. Juvenile Field Service youth showed the highest percentages of elevation related to antisocial associates, and leisure/recreation. Data at both levels can reliably guide efforts for tertiary prevention efforts. **RECOMMENDATION:** given the increased involvement of low risk youth, more secondary prevention efforts are warranted. Such programs can help to reduce any contact with the justice system for low risk youth,

especially if they can find more prosocial activities and prosocial friends.

Section Two contains information about the juvenile justice system. The system activity chart and JIAC intake information indicate a continued slow decline across the system, with some hints of a stabilizing of admissions. The one area showing a slight increase for SFY2023 is admissions to Juvenile Intensive Supervision. A look at the individual indicators showed the main problem is lack of cooperation with supervision requirements. Even though the youth may be low risk, they have acquired habits of resistance to authority. Staff could benefit from specific training related to evolving cultural trends relevant to these youth with lower risk in multiple domains. Combined with the risk information, there is evidence of a shift toward lower risk in multiple domains. Having so many youths with antisocial associates represents a unique challenge. Such youth place great demands on the system if future criminal conduct is to be avoided. Detention data showed there is reduced admissions and the largest area of admissions is for new serious criminal conduct. **RECOMMENDATION:** Explore staff training related to successful acquiring of prosocial friends, and added training to combat lack of respect for authority.

Section Three provides information on five outcomes identified by Team Justice. Overall, the outcomes show continued progress for juvenile programs in Sedgwick County.

Section Four describes programs that are on a path of continuous improvement, with adjustments toward evidence-based practices. Prevention and Graduated Sanctions programs

both focus on evidence-based practice, and outcomes show the wisdom of that approach.

Section Five provides a brief history of efforts to reduce minority disparity in Sedgwick County juvenile justice system involvement. The form of data to monitor this aspect of juvenile justice in the 18th Judicial District requires some thoughtful planning. Data about use of the most restrictive options is displayed. The details of detention/alternatives admissions and length of stay indicate some continuing disparity with slight movement in the direction of greater equity. RECOMMENDATION: Perform data

analysis of each reason for detention to disclose any opportunities to make system improvements that would bring greater equity to the composition of youth referred to the most restrictive options of the juvenile justice system.

Section Six describes ongoing and new initiatives within the county. RECOMMENDATION: Crossover youth have a need for further understanding, indicating a need to develop programming specific to their challenges.

Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board Team Justice

Team Justice was established by the Board of Sedgwick County Commissioners in 1999 to assist in the oversight of community planning for juvenile offenders. The 17 member Board meets monthly and makes recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners regarding the ongoing needs of juveniles in the community. The purpose, duties and guidelines for the work of Team

Justice are detailed in the Charge of the Board. The provisions of K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053 establish juvenile corrections advisory boards; membership is specifically set forth in K.S.A. 75-7044. Team Justice is governed with bylaws, amended in 2019.

Team Justice Members

Representing	Appointed By	Name and Identification
Defense Attorney	Administrative Judge	Bach Hang
Law Enforcement	Chief of Police	Jason Stephens*
Law Enforcement	County Sheriff	Clayton Barth
Prosecution	District Attorney	Ron Paschal
Judiciary	Administrative Judge	Judge Kellie Hogan*
Probation	Administrative Judge	Peter Shay
Mental Health	Mental Health Official	Shantel Westbrook
Education	County Commission	Amanda Kingrey
General	County Commission	Kristin Peterman
General	County Commission	Daniel Bateman
General	County Commission	Terri Moses
General	County Commission	Tiffinie Irving
General	County Commission	Josef Hamilton
General – Teen Member	County Commission	Jazmine Rogers
General	City of Wichita Council Member	Mark Masterson
General	City of Wichita Council Member	Jose Sambrano
General	City Derby Council Member	Joplin Emberson*

** Term expired on 6/30/24; awaiting new appointments
As of July 8, 2024*

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Risk and Protective Factors

A Three-Year Data Review (2020-2022)

Introduction

The Risk-Needs-Responsivity model is the predominant model for understanding the roots of delinquent behavior and methods to address this conduct. There are eight risk factors which can be measured by means of a nationally normed instrument called the Youth Level of Supervision-Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI), or by use of the JIAC Brief Screen, which has been tested multiple times for reliability in reflecting risks shown by the YLS-CMI. A revision of the JIAC Brief Screen came into use midway through 2019. It is called the Risk for Reoffending (RFR). The risk factors include one stable factor and seven risk factors amenable to modification by treatment. The stable risk factor is a history of antisocial behavior. The risk factors amenable to treatment include antisocial personality, antisocial cognition/thinking, antisocial associates, family, school and work, leisure and recreation, and substance abuse. This data is generated through the normal operations of the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) and Juvenile Field Services (JFS). Every three years the data is collected to provide a basis for understanding the risk associated with juvenile delinquency in Sedgwick Count. This year's report is the first presentation of the updated data from years 2020-2022.

This section includes trend information on the observed rate of occurrence of the risk factor in low, moderate, high, and very high levels for the JIAC RFR information, and low, moderate, and high levels for the JFS YLS-CMI. Each risk factor is defined and described in terms of successful programs to address the risk, data results, and indicators of the risk factor. Three charts present a visual of the data obtained. The JIAC charts contain four columns for each of the three years of data (2020, 2021, and 2022). Within each of the four columns for a given year there are three colors: orange shows the percentage of males at that risk level, gray shows the percentage of females at that risk level, and the blue shows the percentage of that risk level when the entire population evaluated is considered. The blue percentages sum to 100% when all four columns of a data year are considered. The percentages for males and females sum to 100% within each column but do not sum across columns. The YLS-CMI information informs two charts: a chart of risk level results, and a chart of domain indicator information. Domain indicators are the queries used to generate a complete picture of a given domain.

Risk Factors Affecting Delinquency

For the past twenty years Sedgwick County has reviewed information related to the risk of delinquency. The main source of information is the data gathered at the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center, as well as that from Juvenile Field Services. At JIAC the population is driven by contact with local law enforcement. Juvenile Field Services works with youth convicted of delinquent acts and in need of substantial supervision and intervention. The decision to update this section every three years reflects the awareness that change to the risk information happens over longer periods of time.

The 2020-2022 data for the JIAC population shows a transition. In the prior three-year data set for JIAC the moderate risk group was always the largest group. While that remains true for the 2020 and 2021 years, there is a shift to the largest group being of low risk. The increases in low-risk youth can be seen when scanning the individual domains. The observed JIAC risk levels for females remains highest in the low-risk category across all three years. They are consistently at or above that percentage of the low risk population in each risk domain. In years prior to this data period the percentage of JIAC youth with elevated risk for history of antisocial behavior, antisocial personality, antisocial cognitions/thinking, and antisocial associates was below 50%: in this data period all four of the most powerful risk indicators of future delinquency are at much higher levels. All this information supports an awareness of the changing population that enters JIAC. While there are reduced numbers, there are substantial risk issues evident.

Data for the JFS population, derived from the YLS-CMI, showed observed risk levels very similar to those observed in the prior three-year data set. Some domains had changes in the JFS data: the Family domain previously had mainly low risk evident but now showed essentially equal percentages in the low and moderate risk level; the substance abuse domain was previously split between low and high-risk levels but now risk in that domain is more equal across low, moderate, and high risk levels.

Working with youth experiencing multidimensional moderate to high risk is a challenge and shows the powerful need for the Evening Reporting Center with a wide menu of program offerings for the population referred from Court Services and from JFS.

Risk Factors Related to Future Delinquent Acts

RNR Risk Factor: History of Antisocial Behavior

Early and continued involvement in a variety of antisocial acts indicates a propensity to commit antisocial behavior. This risk factor is considered static because it is based on documented history of delinquency. However, in preventing further development of this factor, dynamic needs do exist.

Programs with Highest Effect Sizes

The most effective programs emphasize interpersonal skills training (-.44 effect size) and behavioral programs (-.42 effect size), and include individual counseling programs with a cognitive behavioral approach (-.46 effect size).

Comments Regarding Data Results

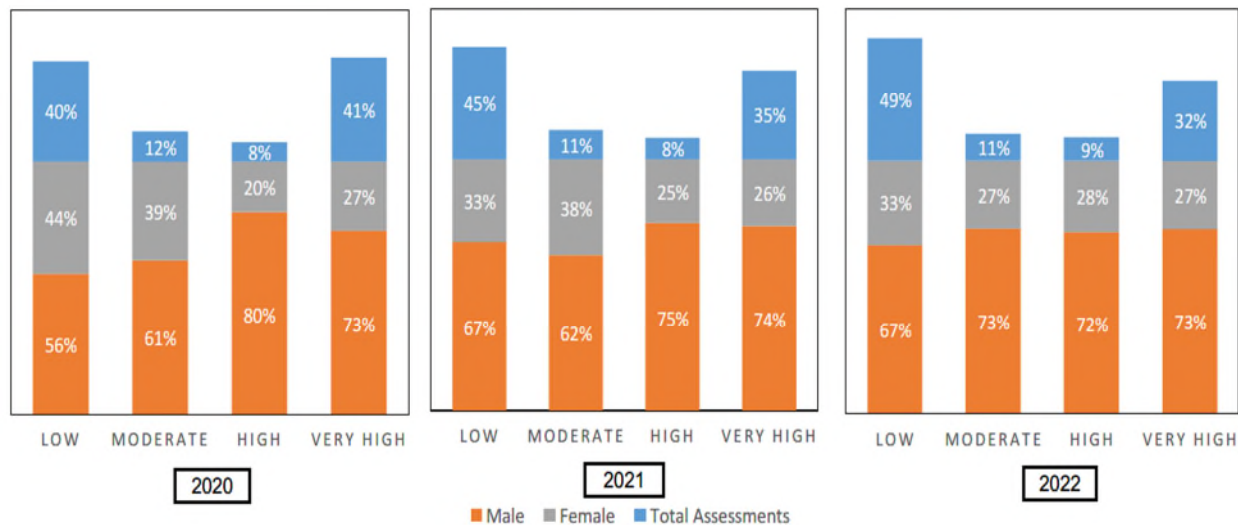
Persistence in delinquency and early involvement in delinquent behavior both predict future criminal behavior. The JIAC

and JFS data indicates an increasing percentage of low-risk youth (those with no history of delinquency) as well as a decreasing percentage of very high-risk youth, when comparing the three years of data. Apparently, the JFS youth are associated with failure to comply more often than extensive criminal history. The JIAC gender information shows females make up 30% of all intakes and are therefore underrepresented in the percentages scoring at moderate to very high risk for this factor.

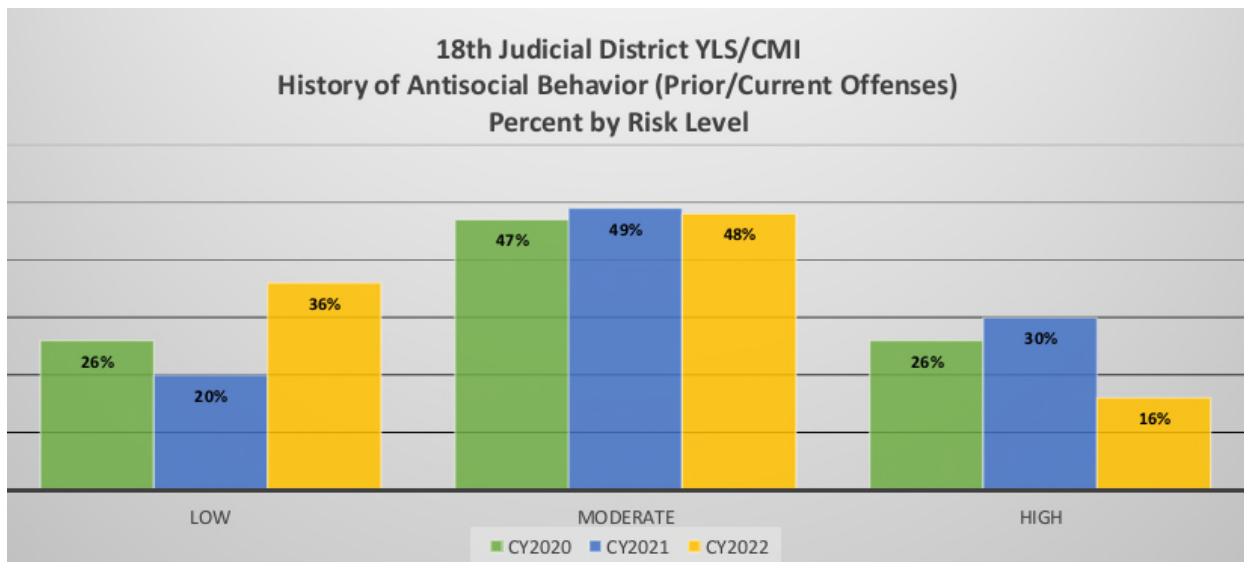
Indicators

The qualitative aspects of this domain pertain to prior and current offenses: elevated risk occurs as the frequency and seriousness of offenses increases. A growing factor in those youth in JFS is a history of failure to comply.

**JIAC - RISK FOR REOFFENDING (RFR)
HISTORY OF ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR
PERCENT BY RISK LEVEL**

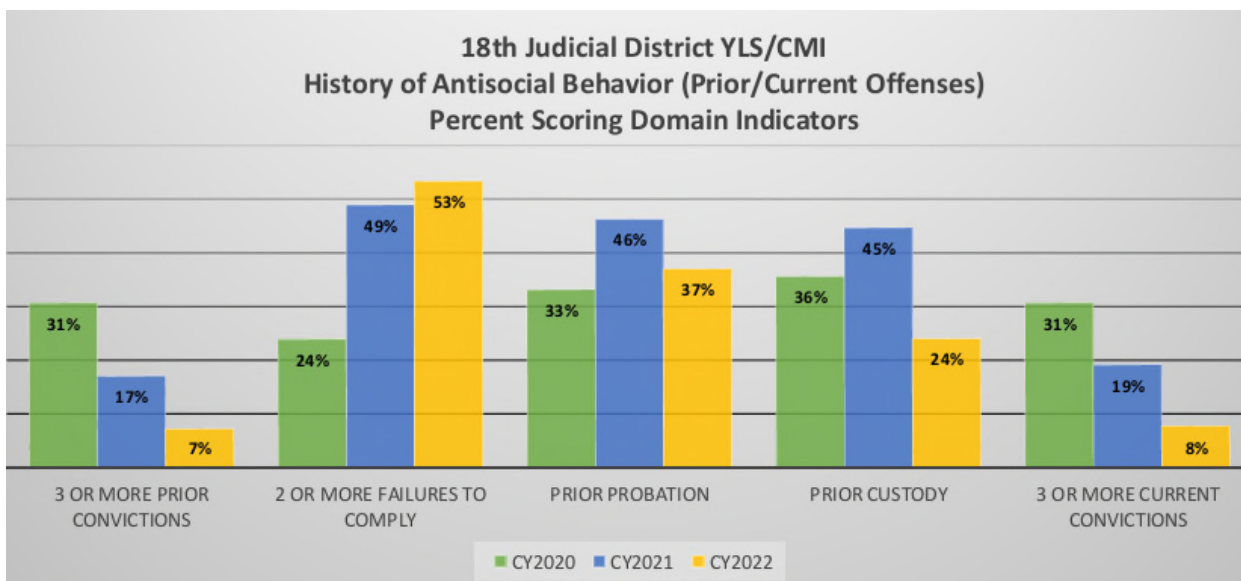


Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center



These tables include youth who have been administered the YLS/CMI in the 18th Judicial District. Indicators for history of antisocial behavior (prior / current offenses) are: 3 or more prior offenses, 2 or more failures to comply, prior probation, prior custody and 3 or more current offenses. The bar charts show a shift of more low-risk youth in 2022 than earlier, and a corresponding drop in high youth. A comparison with information in the prior Benchmark report

shows a significant increase in the percentages of low-risk youth for this three-year period, with a corresponding drop-in high-risk youth. The indicators suggest more JFS youth have fewer prior convictions and fewer JFS youth have 3 or more current charges, while more are non-compliant.



Source: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services

RNR Risk Factor: Antisocial Personality

Adventurous, pleasure seeking behavior (at the expense of others) and reduced self-control indicate risk for this factor. The dynamic needs associated with this factor include the need to build problem-solving skills, increase positive self-management and develop coping skills.

Programs with Highest Effect Sizes

Programs with the highest effect size when working with youth exhibiting moderate to high risk of delinquency related to antisocial personality include cognitive behavioral approaches (-.46 effect size) and behavioral programs (-.42 effect size).

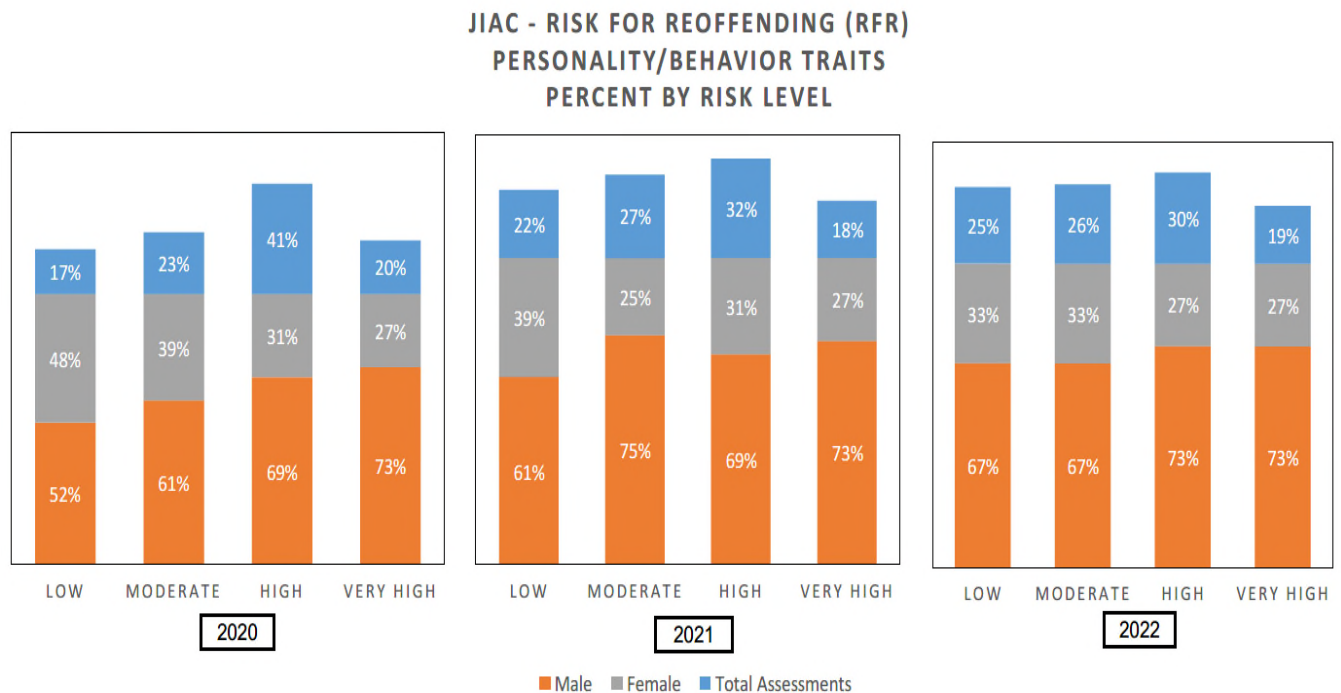
Comments Regarding Data Results

Females seen at JIAC were overrepresented in the low and moderate risk category and

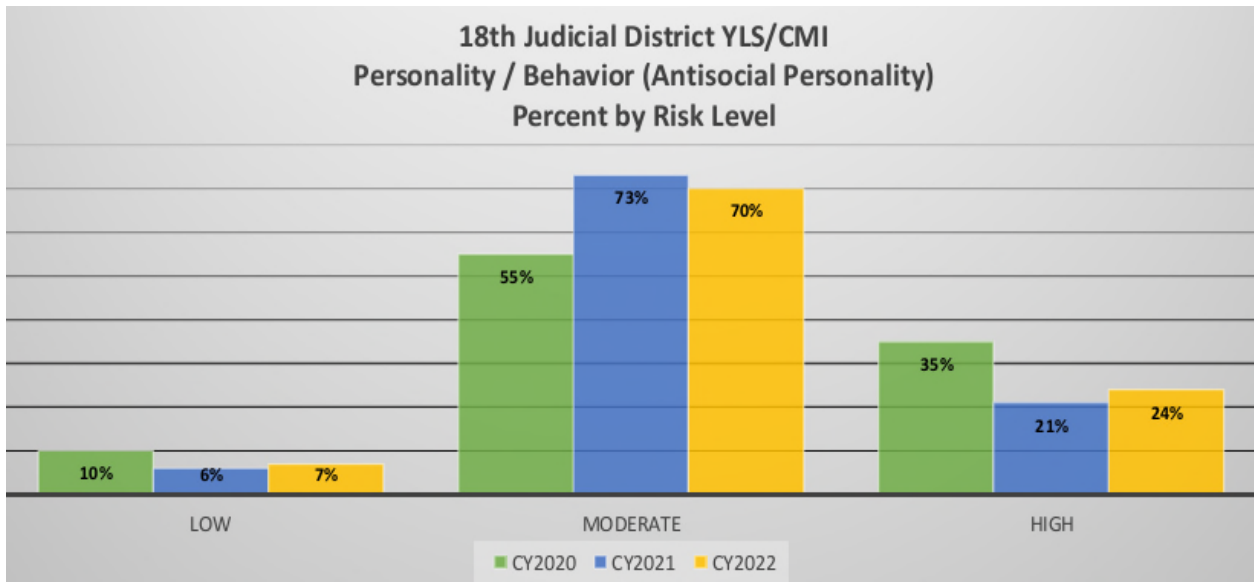
underrepresented in the high-risk level. For the JIAC population the largest group is at high-risk related to antisocial personality. JIAC data showed a trend over time of increased percentage at high or very high risk, suggesting a possible need to review the assessment of this risk since it is generally regarded as a rare phenomenon. Within the population assessed by the YLS/CMI the moderate-risk group made up slightly more than half. There is a documented need for programs such as aggression replacement training (ART).

Indicators

The qualitative aspects of this domain pertain to personality and behavior: risk comes from a personality of risk taking and poor tolerance of frustration (self-described).

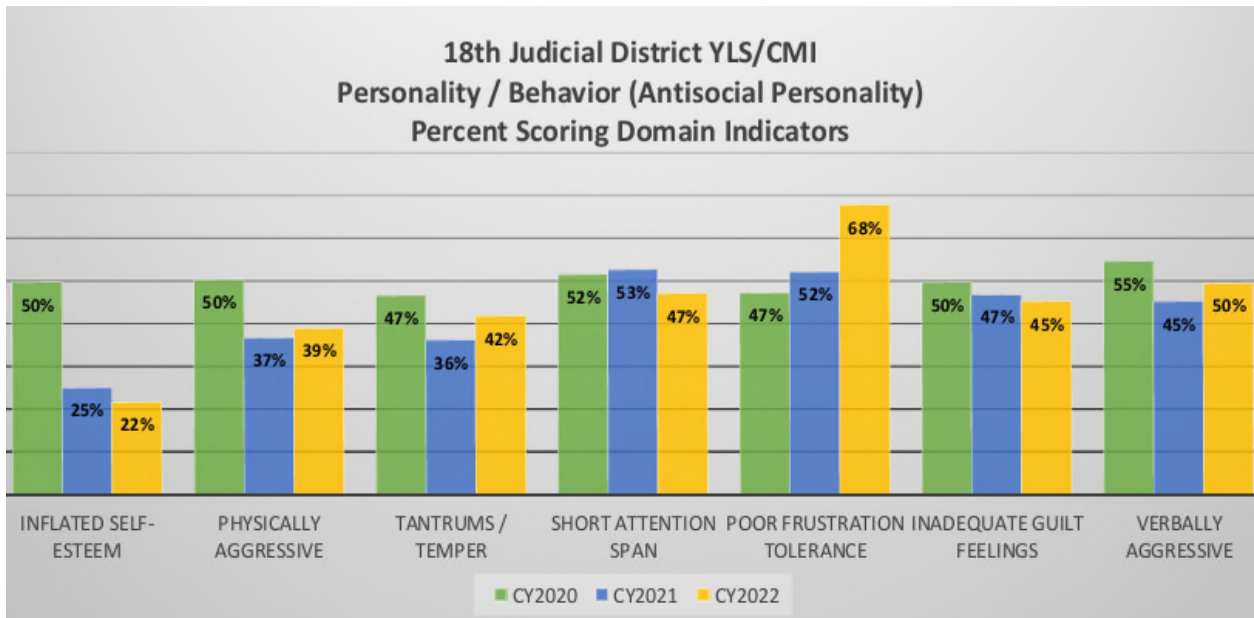


Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center



These charts include youth who have been administered the YLS/CMI in the 18th Judicial District. Indicators for antisocial personality are inflated self-image, physically aggressive, tantrums, short attention span, poor frustration tolerance (poor coping mechanisms), inadequate guilt

feelings and verbally aggressive. Electronic engagement and social media are such a strong part of the culture and may be influencing this factor.



Source: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services

RNR Risk Factor: Antisocial Cognition / Thinking

Antisocial thinking is recognized as attitudes, values, beliefs and rationalizations supportive of crime. Cognitive emotional states which can indicate risk for juvenile criminal behavior can include emotional states of anger, resentment, and defiance. To address the need related to this risk factor, reduction in antisocial cognition and risky thinking must occur. The need can be met and the risk reduced by building alternative, less risky thinking patterns and associated feelings.

Programs with Highest Effect Sizes

Programs with demonstrated impact on this risk factor are identical to those impacting the antisocial personality; namely, cognitive behavioral approaches (-.46 effect size) and behavioral programs (-.42 effect size).

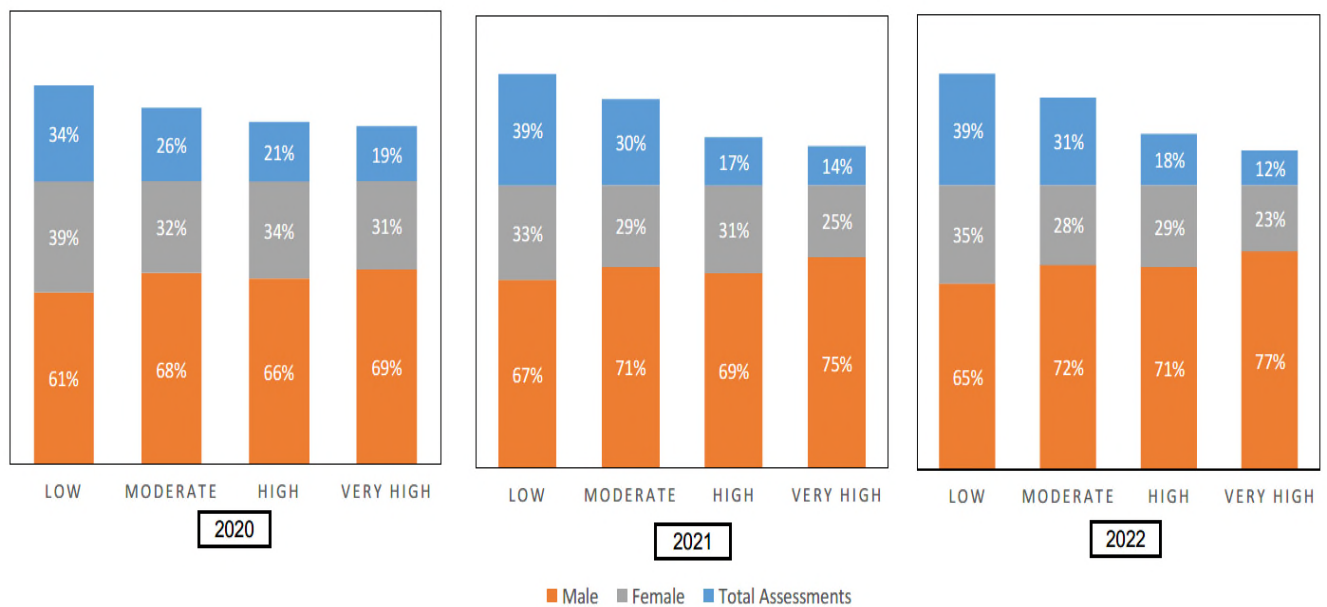
Comments Regarding Data Results

Female percentages match the overall percentage of females in the JIAC population. The JIAC RFR information on this risk domain showed the dominant level to be low risk, as in the past. The YLS/CMI, administered to those already in juvenile justice supervision, showed an experience of 80% at moderate risk to reoffend due to antisocial cognition.

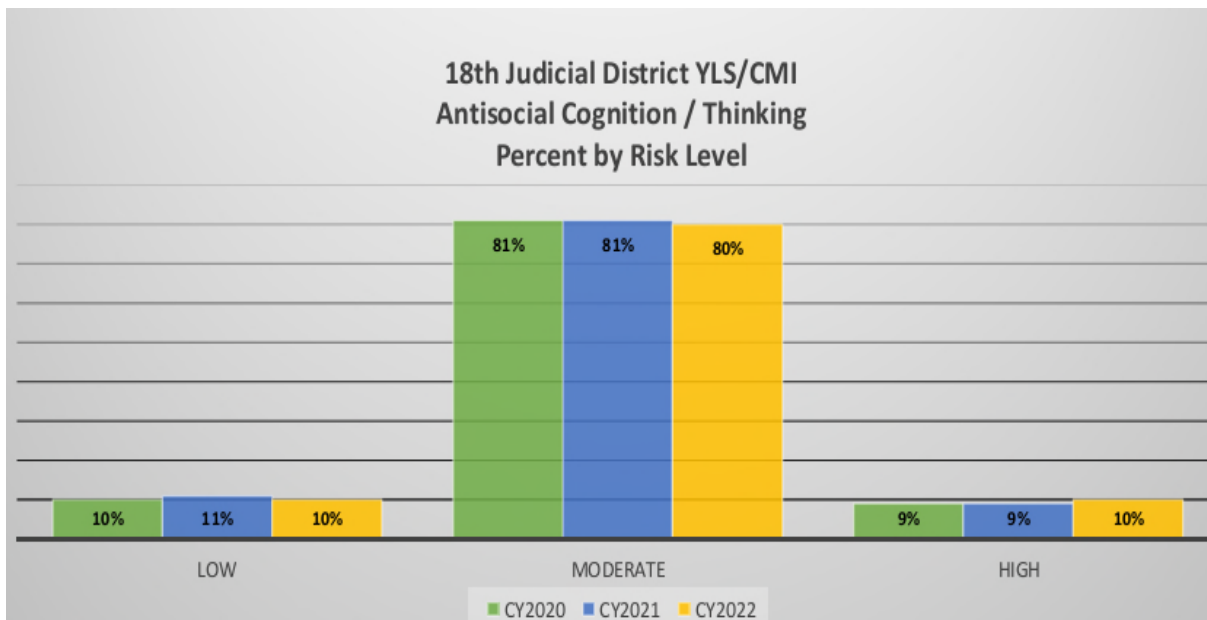
Indicators

The qualitative aspects of this domain pertain to attitudes and orientation: attitudes favorable to committing crime are the risk and comments that indicate neutralization of the impact of crime are a problem.

JIAC - RISK FOR REOFFENDING (RFR)
ANTISOCIAL THINKING
PERCENT BY RISK LEVEL

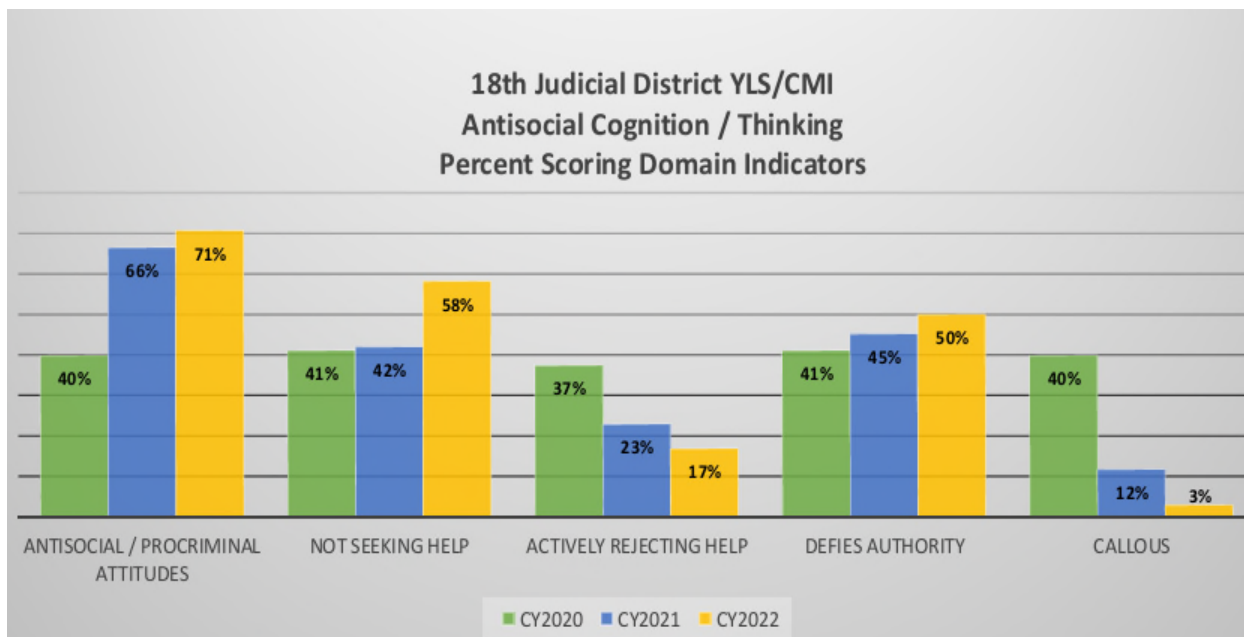


Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center



These charts include youth who have been administered the YLS/CMI in the 18th Judicial District. Indicators shown from answers received for the YLS/CMI show that youth who are found to have antisocial

cognition have pro-criminal attitudes, do not seek help, need motivation, actively reject help, defy authority and are callous (this category requires supervisory attention).



Source: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services

RNR Risk Factor: Antisocial Associates

This risk factor is characterized by acquaintance or close association with delinquents and relative isolation from pro-social others. Addressing needs in this area must include reduction of association among delinquents and increased association with pro-social others. Such change would likely require social skill building with sufficient practice to assure skills acquisition, along with opportunities for pro-social contacts.

Programs with Highest Effect Sizes

The programs most likely to provide strong effect sizes are those that emphasize interpersonal social skills training (-.44 effect size) but can include any prosocial opportunity (such opportunities are hard to find).

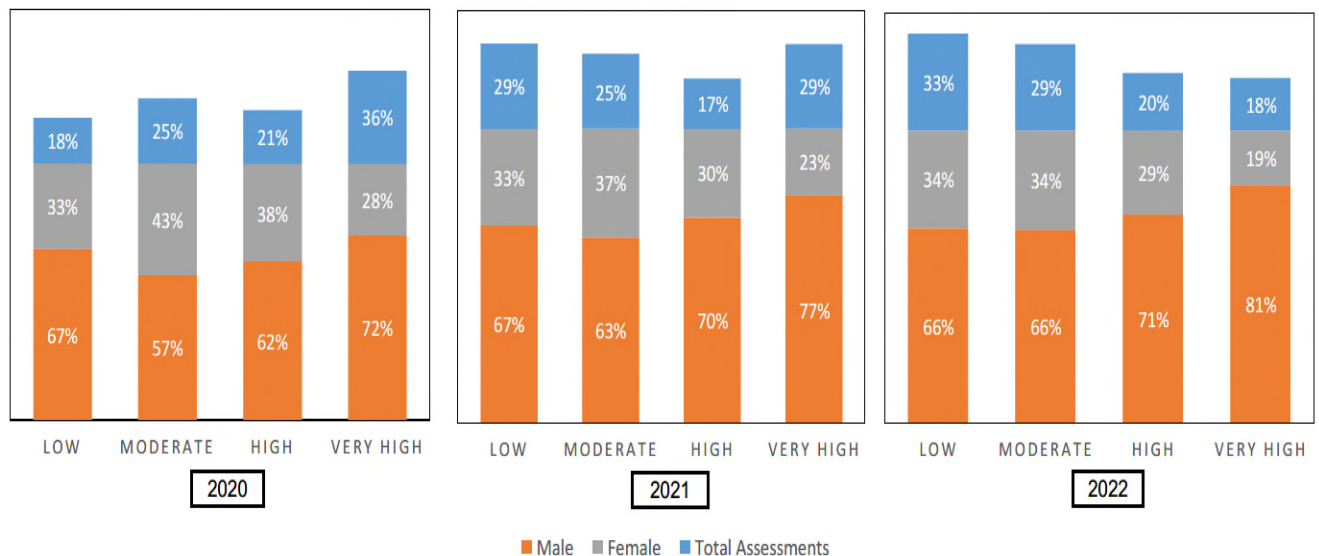
Comments Regarding Data Results

In prior years this risk factor was most evident in males, but females are showing rising risk associated with antisocial peers. Data indicates an increase in risk related to this factor among the JFS population. This remains a critical issue in addressing continued or more serious delinquency in juveniles. Girls increasingly show elevated risk due to antisocial associates.

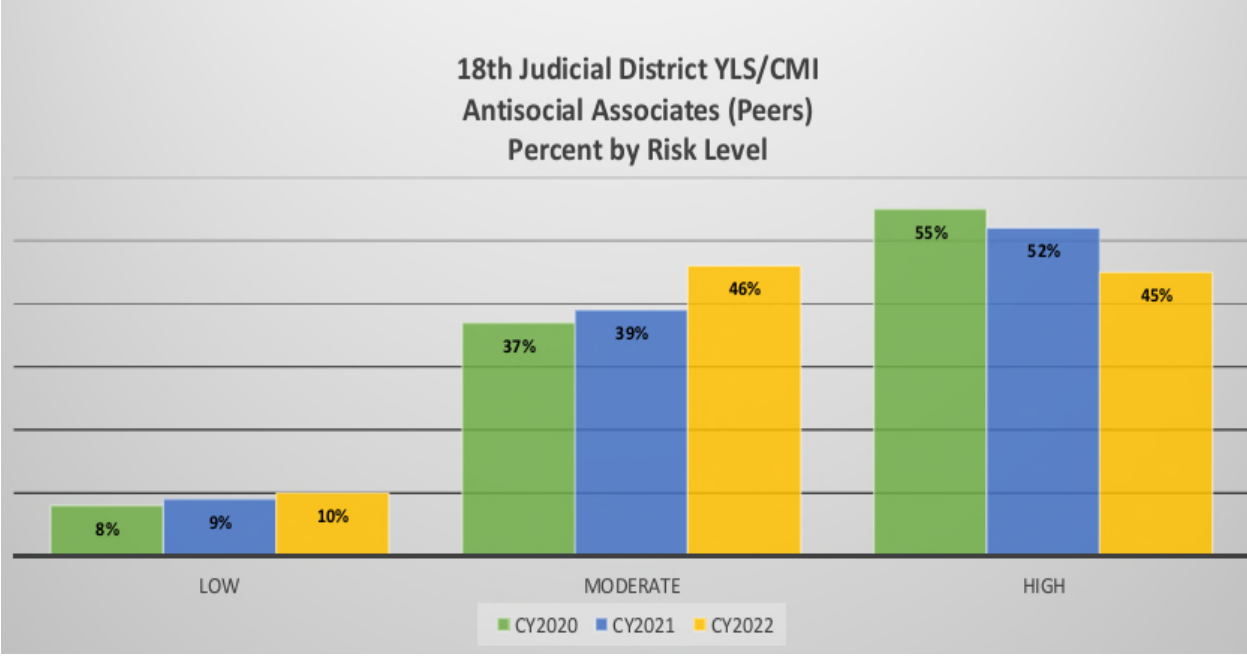
Indicators

The qualitative aspects of this domain pertain to peer relations: risk comes from prolonged time with antisocial peers and fewer prosocial friends.

**JJAC - RISK FOR REOFFENDING (RFR)
PEER RELATIONSHIPS
PERCENT BY RISK LEVEL**

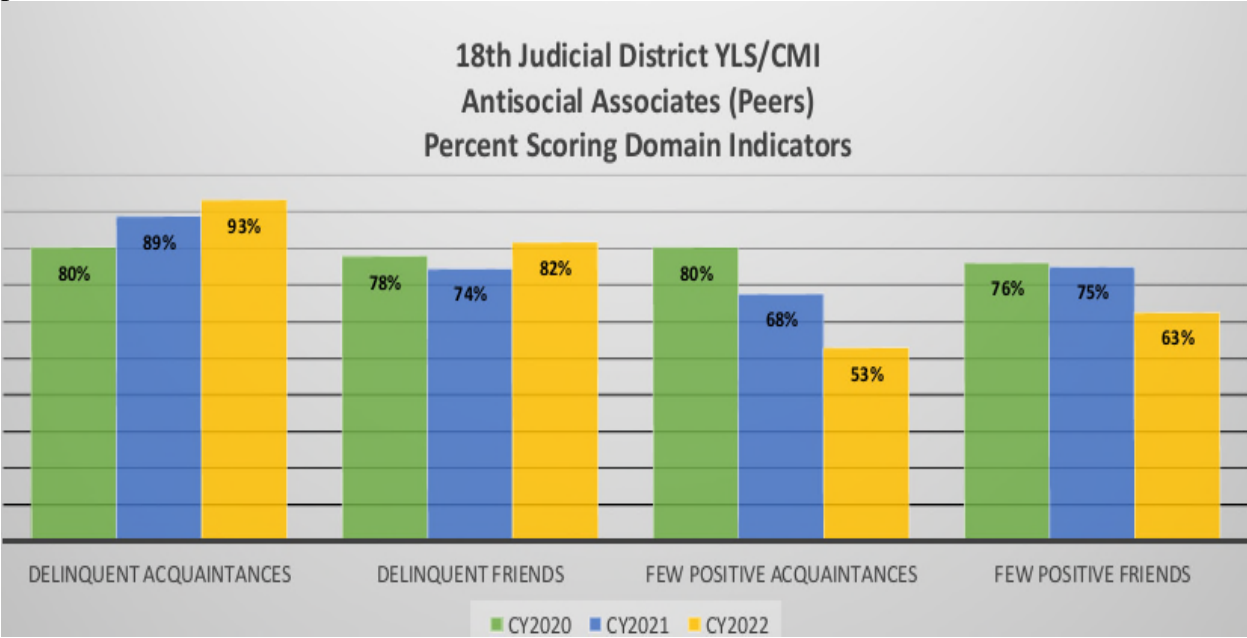


Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center



These charts include youth who have been administered the YLS/CMI in the 18th Judicial District. Indicators for antisocial associates are as follows: delinquent acquaintances, delinquent friends, few positive acquaintances, few positive

acquaintances and few positive friends. The focus should be on reducing delinquent friends; few opportunities exist for development of positive friends.



Source: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services

RNR Risk Factor: Family

This risk factor considers poor parental control, degree of family attachment, parental availability and level of parental monitoring and supervision. Responses to questions in this area often reflect the impact of years of frustration by both child and parent. Key elements include nurturance and/or caring and level of monitoring and/or supervision. Positive family relationships, increased communication and better monitoring and/or supervision are important in addressing the dynamic needs associated with this risk.

Programs with Highest Effect Sizes

Programs to address delinquency risk associated with family issues typically focus on educating parents in good parenting skills, and offer models of healthy support for youth. The greatest delinquency risk is observed in families with high levels of conflict between parent and child, and low

levels of parental supervision. The Washington State Institute for Public Policy found an effect size of $-.325$ for Multisystemic Family Therapy, which features parent training in behavior management with ample guided practice.

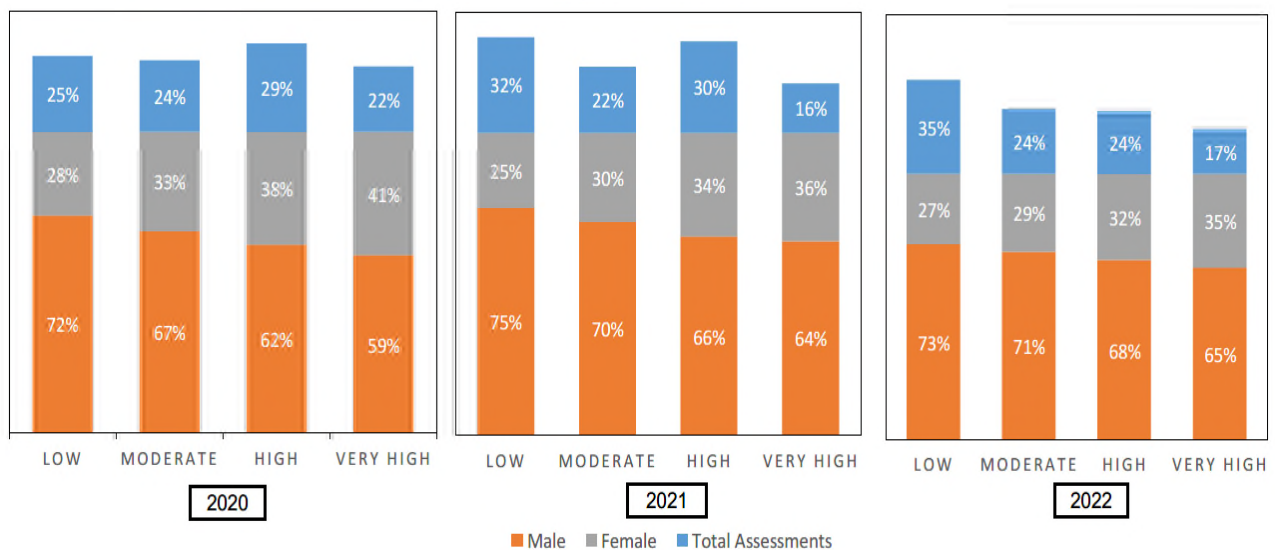
Comments Regarding Data Results

This risk factor shows overrepresentation of females with elevated risk across all three years. Males are overrepresented in the low risk level. Risk levels in the JFS population occur at risk levels comparable to those seen in the past, with equal percentages in the low-risk and moderate-risk categories.

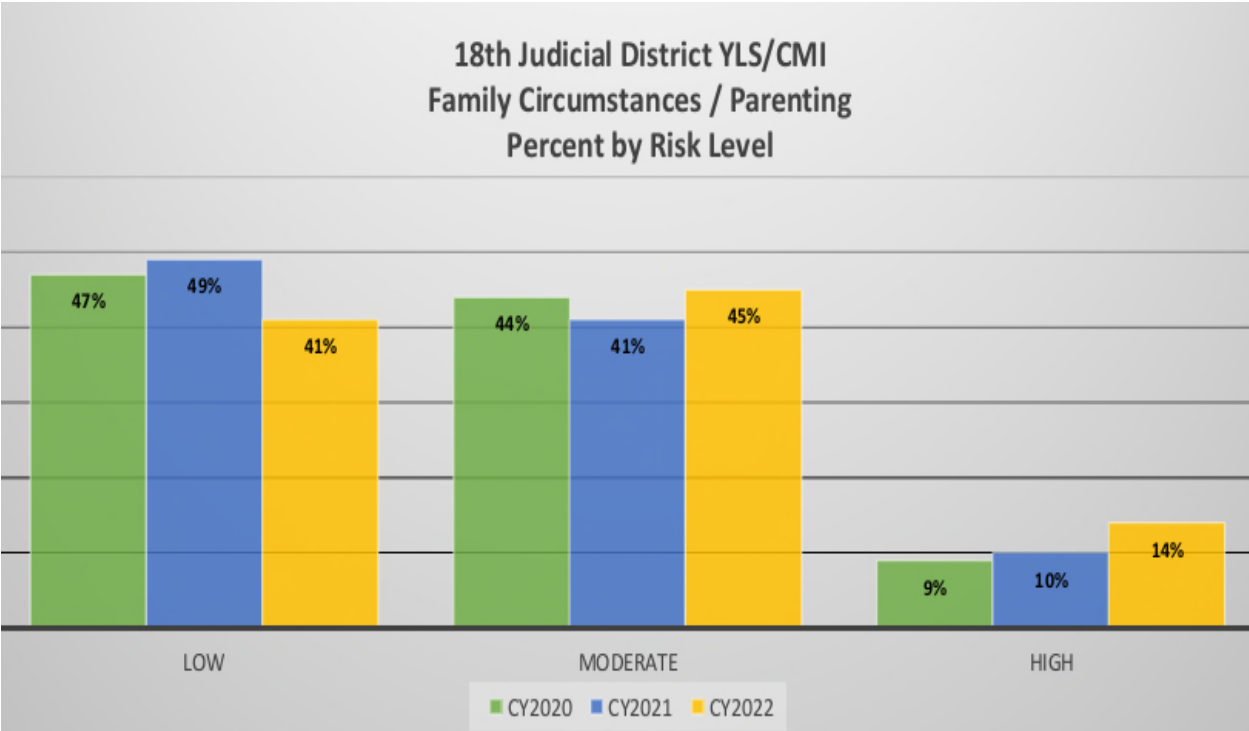
Indicators

The qualitative aspects of this domain pertain to family circumstances; risk is associated with a lack of supportive family members and unresolved conflicts with parents.

JIAC - RISK FOR REOFFENDING (RFR)
FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES/PARENTING
PERCENT BY RISK LEVEL

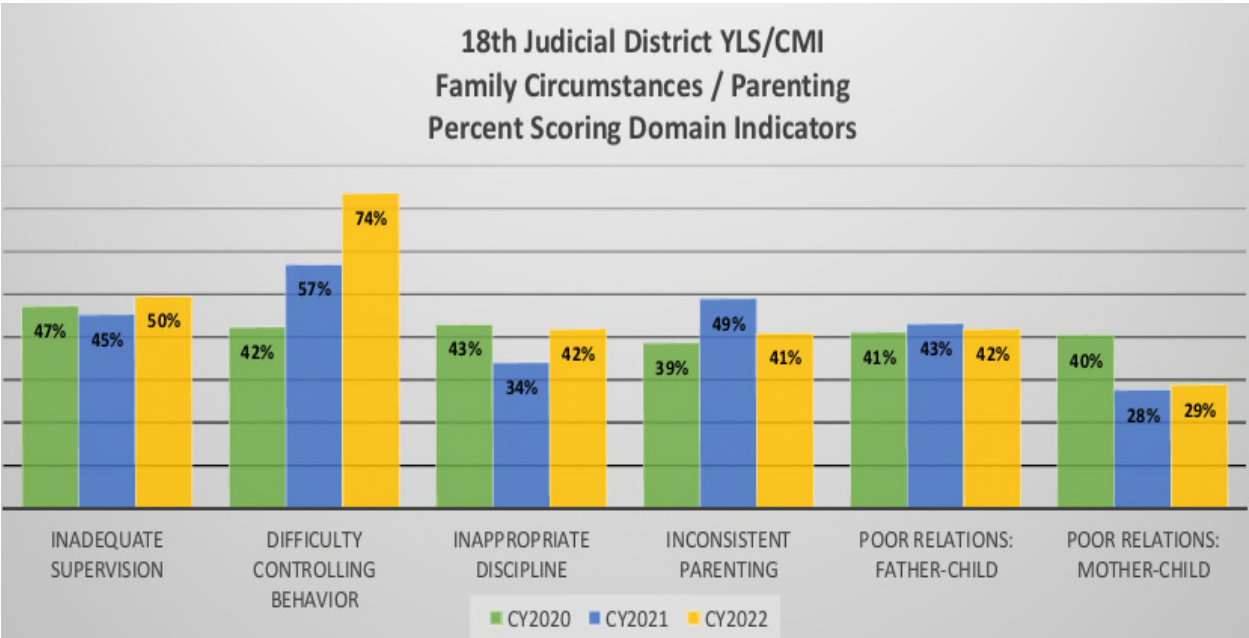


Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center



These charts include youth who have been administered the YLS/CMI in the 18th Judicial District. Indicators for the family circumstances domain are: inadequate

supervision, difficulty controlling behavior, inappropriate discipline, inconsistent parenting and poor parent-child relationships. Few JFS youth are high-risk in this area.



Source: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services

RNR Risk Factor: School and/or Work

Low levels of performance and satisfaction at school and/or work indicate possible risk in this area. National research shows that truancy usually follows the onset of delinquency.

Programs with Highest Effect Sizes

Programs related to school-related risk factors are typically offered in the school setting and try to enhance attachment to school by means of expanded opportunities and recognition for success. Academic programs to provide expanded opportunities for success achieved an effect size of .29 (approximate 29% reduction in delinquency among those at risk in this group).

Comments Regarding Data Results

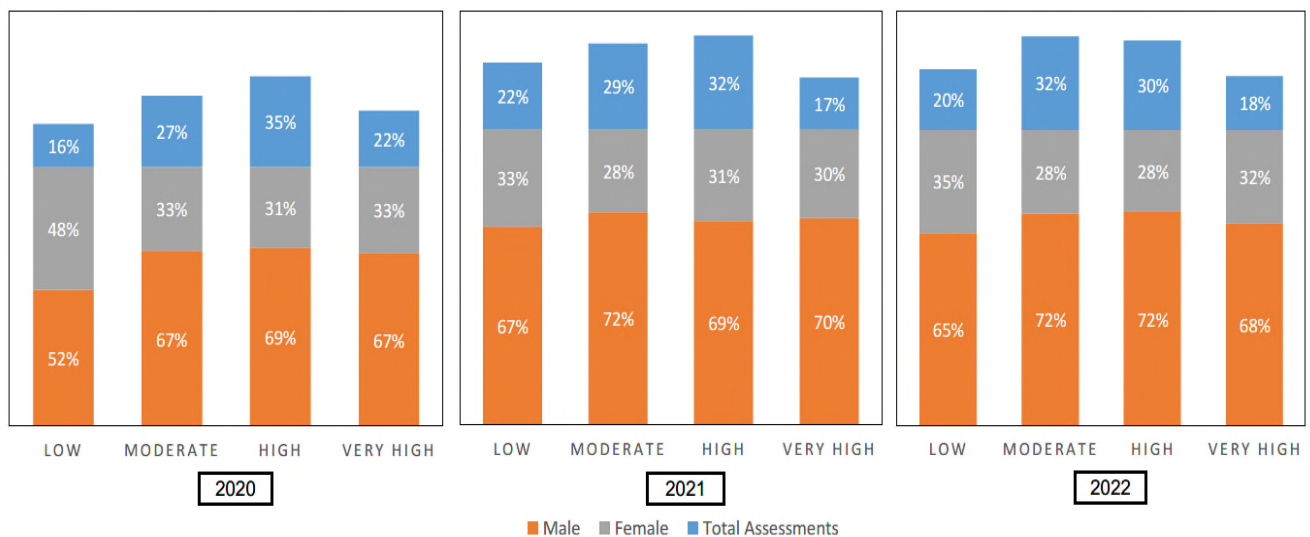
Of youth admitted to JIAC, there is a shift from low risk toward higher levels. This is a domain where females generally are most

evident at low risk levels. This data shows the school / work domain of risk is elevated for roughly 80% of youth referred to JIAC. Low achievement, truancy and classroom behaviors were dominant issues in the YLS/CMI domain indicators. The YLS/CMI indicates 85-90% were moderate or high risk of future delinquency due to school/work issues. The Evening Reporting Center program for education is key.

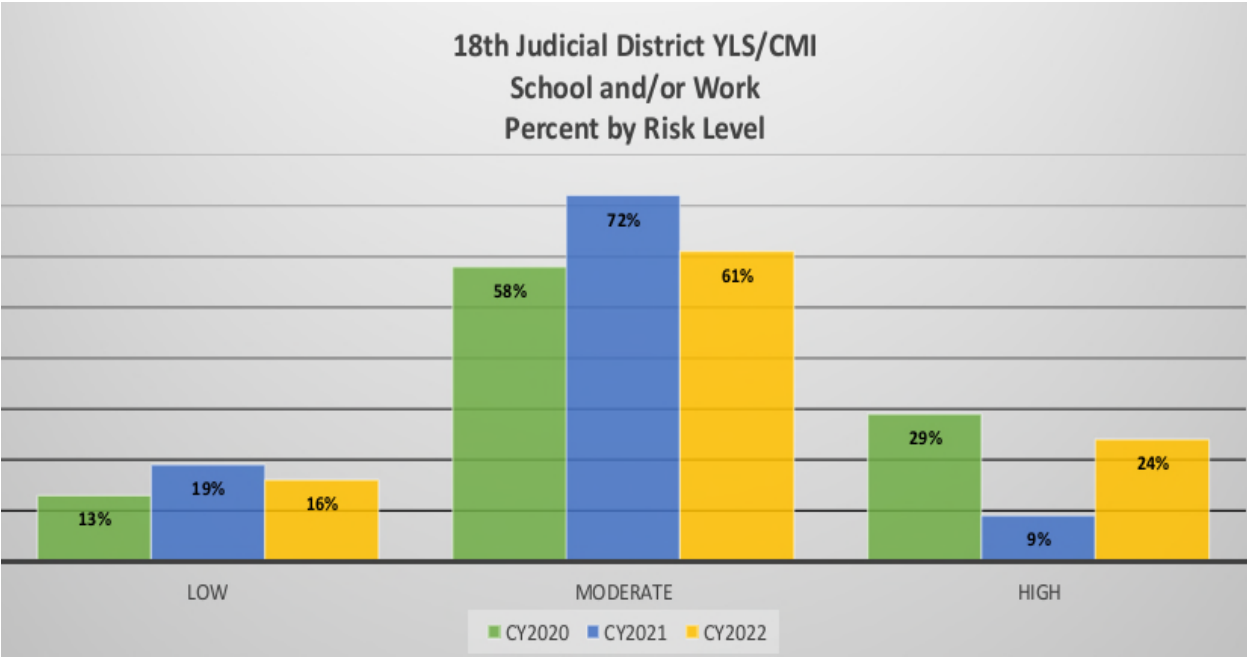
Indicators

The qualitative aspects of this domain pertain to school and/or work situation: risk resides in a hostile attitude toward the environment or a sense of alienation. Risk is indicated by poor attendance and poor performance at school or low motivation regarding employment. Low achievement and truancy impact this domain.

**JIAC - RISK FOR REOFFENDING (RFR)
SCHOOL AND/OR WORK SITUATION
PERCENT BY RISK LEVEL**

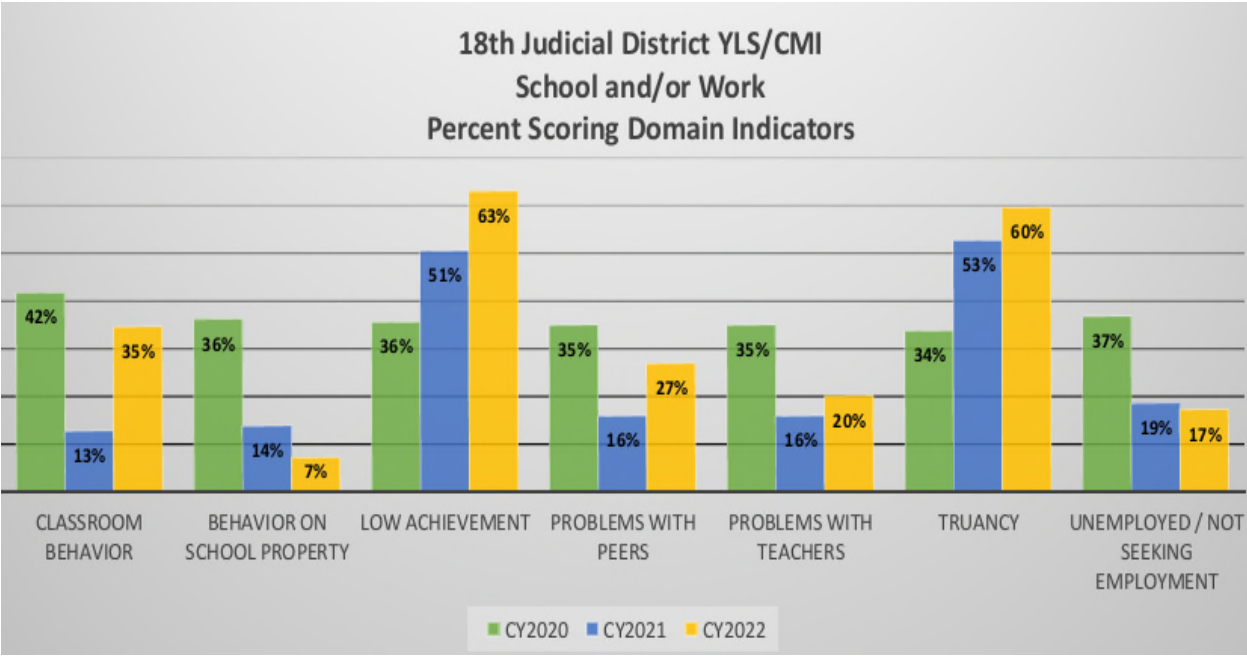


Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center



These charts include youth who have been administered the YLS/CMI in the 18th Judicial District. Indicators for the school/work domain are: disruptive classroom behavior, disruptive behavior on

school property, low achievement, problems with peers and teachers, truancy and unemployment. The employment category is only scored if the youth is not in school.



Source: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services

RNR Risk Factor: Leisure and/or Recreation

Elements of risk associated with this factor include low levels of involvement and satisfaction with pro-social leisure activities. In order to address needs in this area, enhanced involvement in pro-social activities must occur. This could be achieved through mentoring, role modeling, alternative community activities and increased interaction with pro-social others such as in team sports.

Programs with Highest Effect Sizes

The main form of evidence-based approach with good effect sizes for this area of risk is interpersonal skills training (-.44 effect size). Given the social nature of most leisure and recreational activities, it is easy to understand how enhanced interpersonal social skills would improve this area of risk.

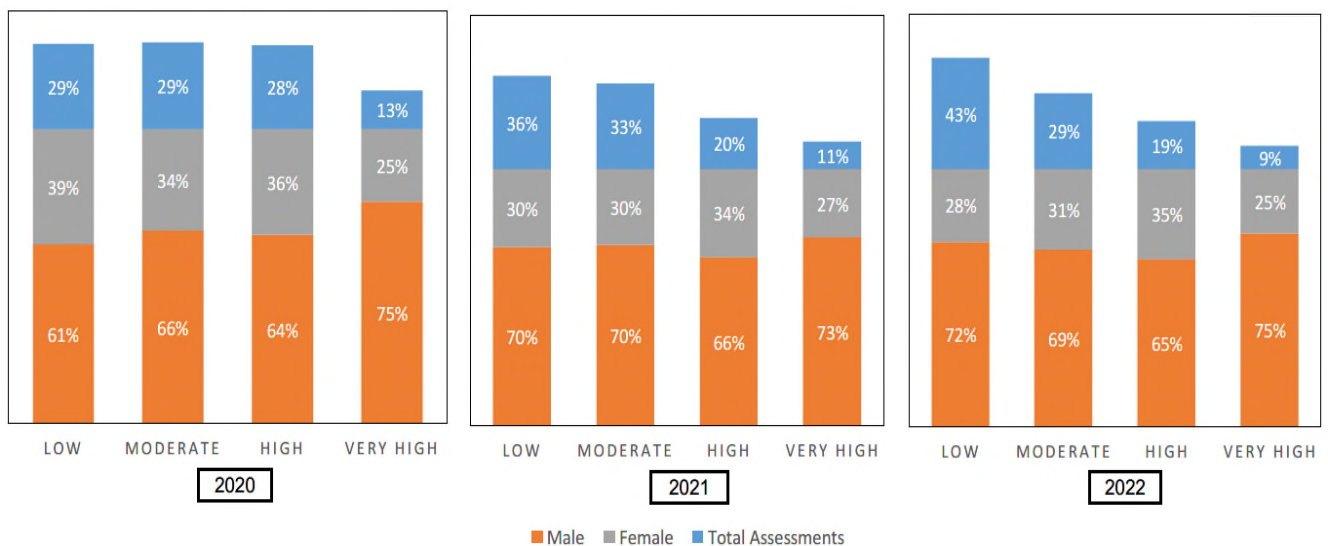
Comments Regarding Data Results

In the JIAC population this domain shows increases in low-risk youth. In the JFS population most have high risk associated with few interests and limited activities. Organized activities and interests are an opportunity for the development of pro-social values and skills.

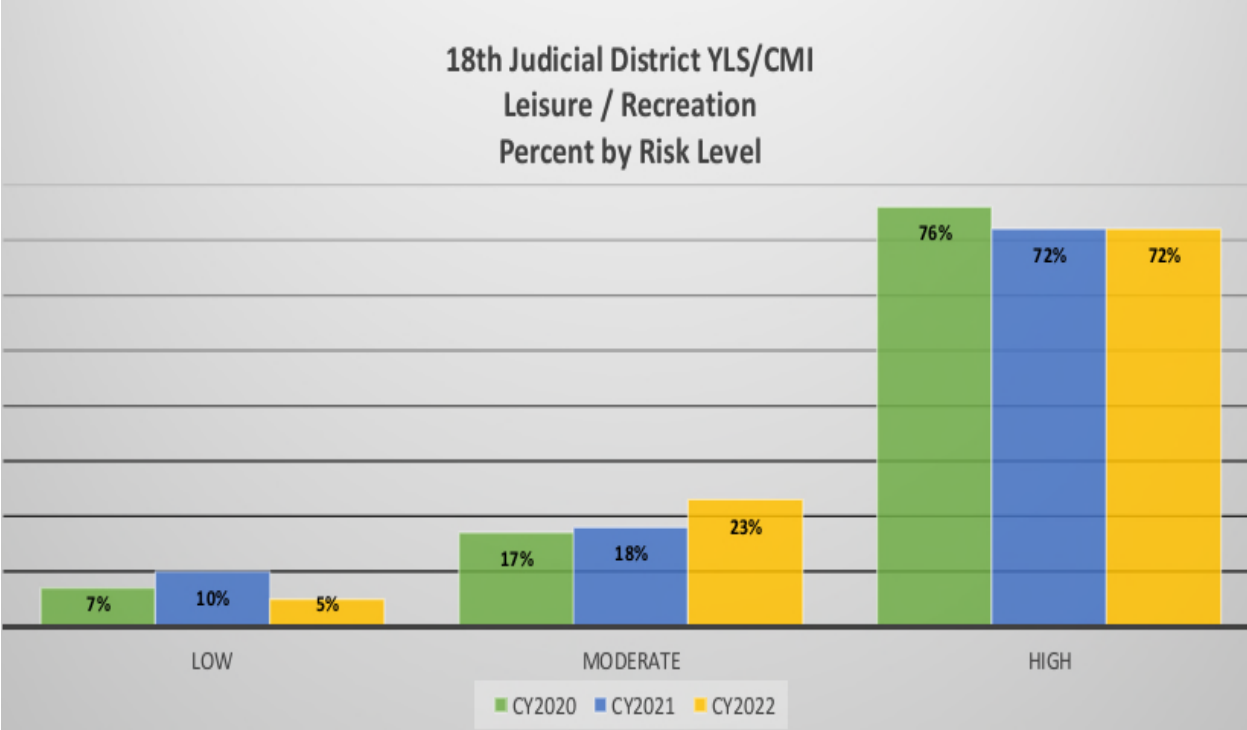
Indicators

This risk factor is of greater importance to male youth. The qualitative aspects of this domain pertain to leisure and recreational activity: risk comes from a lack of pro-social hobbies and activities; the first stage of risk comes from a lack of interest in pro-social activities. This risk factor plays a much greater role among those with substantial juvenile justice involvement making poor use of their time.

JIAC - RISK FOR REOFFENDING (RFR)
LEISURE AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES
PERCENT BY RISK LEVEL

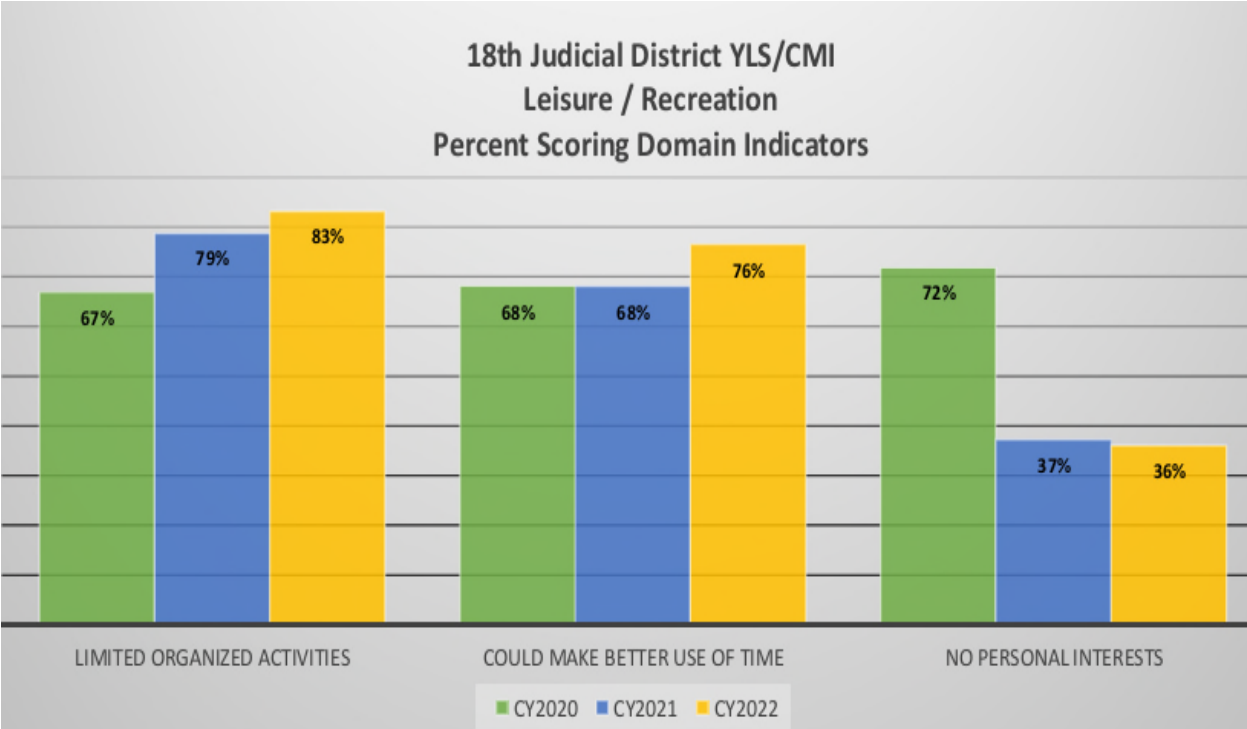


Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center



These charts include youth who have been administered the YLS/CMI in the 18th Judicial District. Indicators for the leisure /

recreation domain are: limited organized activities, could make better use of time and no personal interests.



Source: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services

RNR Risk Factor: Substance Abuse

This risk factor is defined by the abuse of alcohol and/or drugs. The dynamic needs associated with this risk include reducing substance abuse, reducing the personal and interpersonal supports for substance abuse behavior and enhancing alternatives to substance abuse. In females it can be trauma related, so treatment is gender-specific.

Programs with Highest Effect Sizes

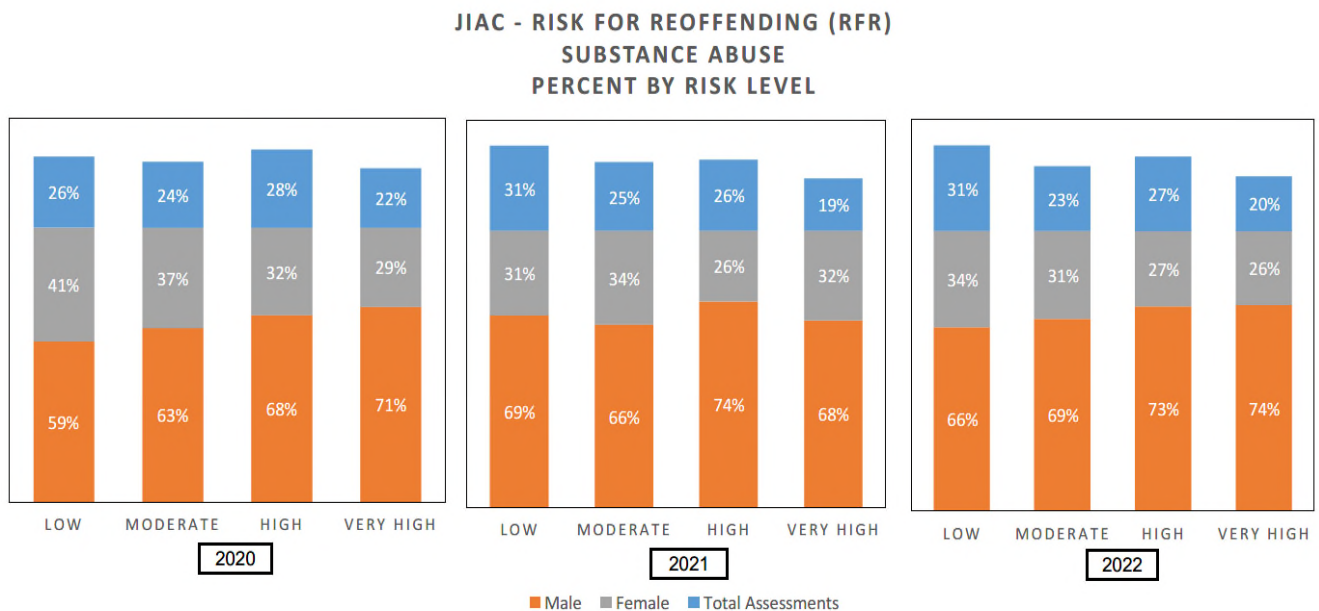
The most effective methods involve treatment for the substance abuse problem with strong cognitive behavioral components (-.46 effect size). The challenge is to treat the substance abuse and change the thinking that supports such behavior, with trauma emphasis for females.

Comments Regarding Data Results

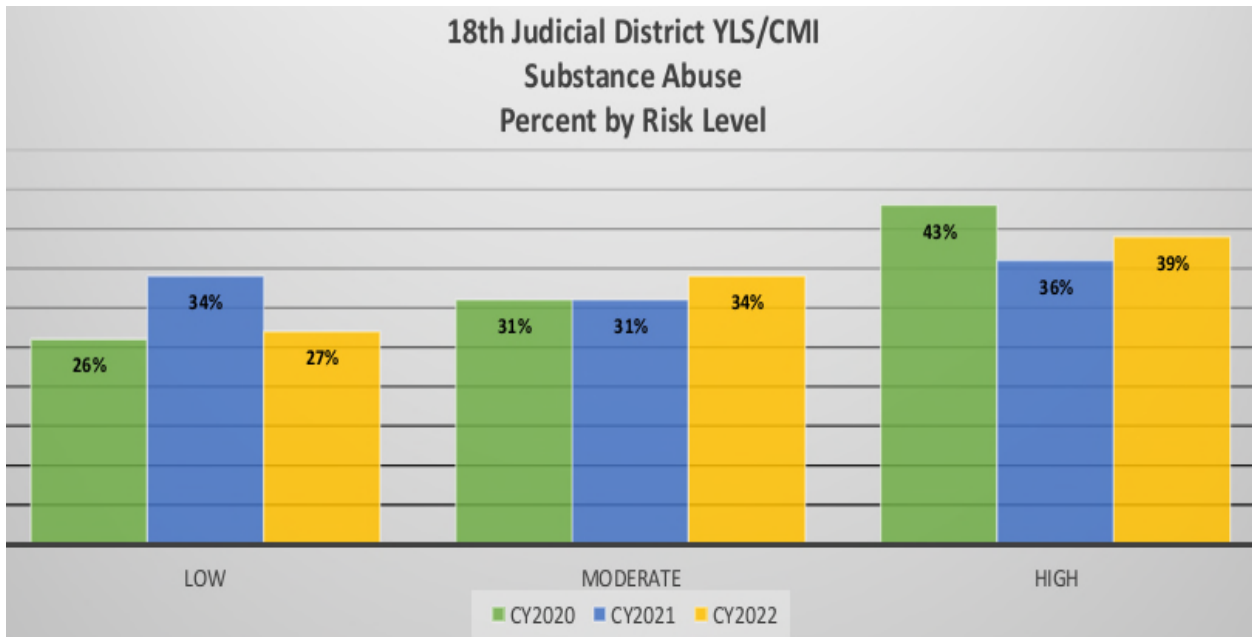
JIAC data showed about 30% of those screened were low-risk. It is a common problem among JIAC clients as well as the JFS population, where more than one-third of the population is high-risk for future delinquency because of substance abuse. Responses indicating occasional drug use drive this risk domain.

Indicators

The qualitative aspects of this domain pertain to substance abuse: since all youthful use is illegal; any use not supervised by a parent is considered risky; frequency and duration of use distinguishes moderate from high risk. Females scored lower risk levels.

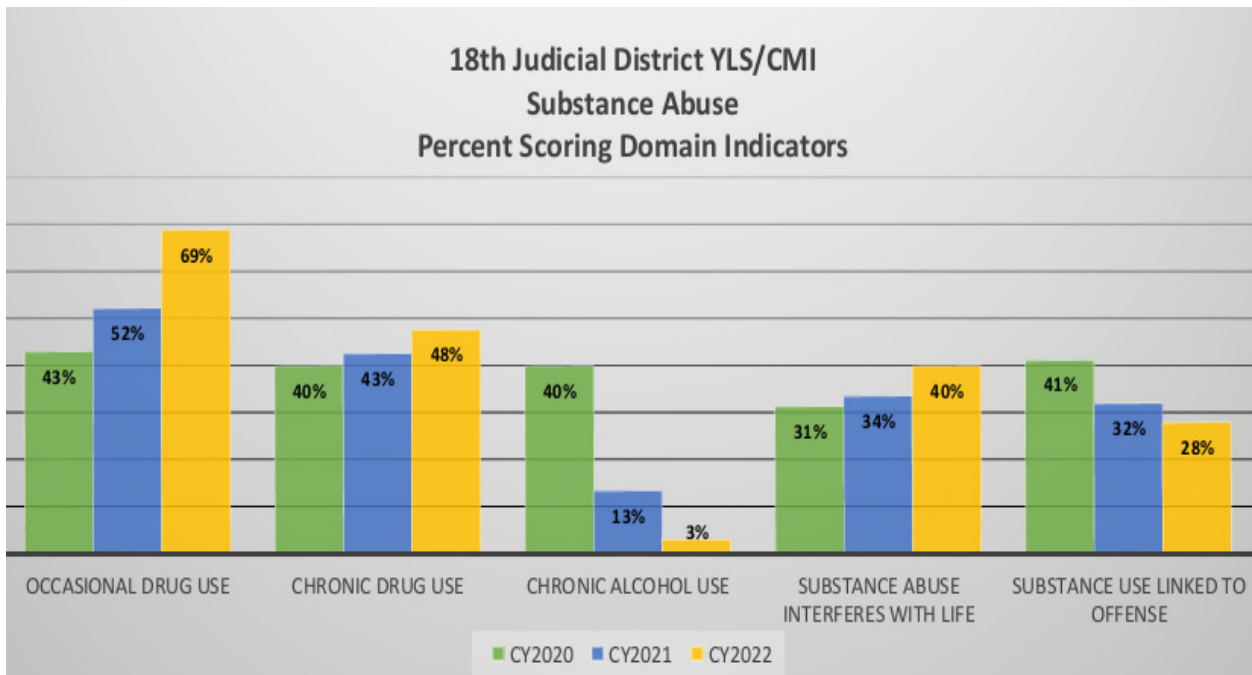


Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center



These charts include youth who have been administered the YLS/CMI in the 18th Judicial District. Indicators for the substance abuse domain are: occasional drug use, chronic drug use, chronic alcohol use,

substance abuse interferes with life, and substance abuse linked to offense. There is a stringent scoring requirement for chronic alcohol use.



Source: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services

2

System Overview

Introduction

This section starts with a juvenile justice and court process flow chart and information on those served by prevention, intervention, and graduated sanctions. The numbers served in these programs has risen to levels close to those seen prior to the pandemic. The system activity chart provides a basis for comparing trends over time for arrests/intakes, case filings, youth involved in “deeper end” levels of supervision such as Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation (JISP), Juvenile Case Management (JCM), and Juvenile Correctional Facility Commitments. System activity in SFY2022 and SFY2023 are above those observed in SFY2021, which was severely impacted by the pandemic.

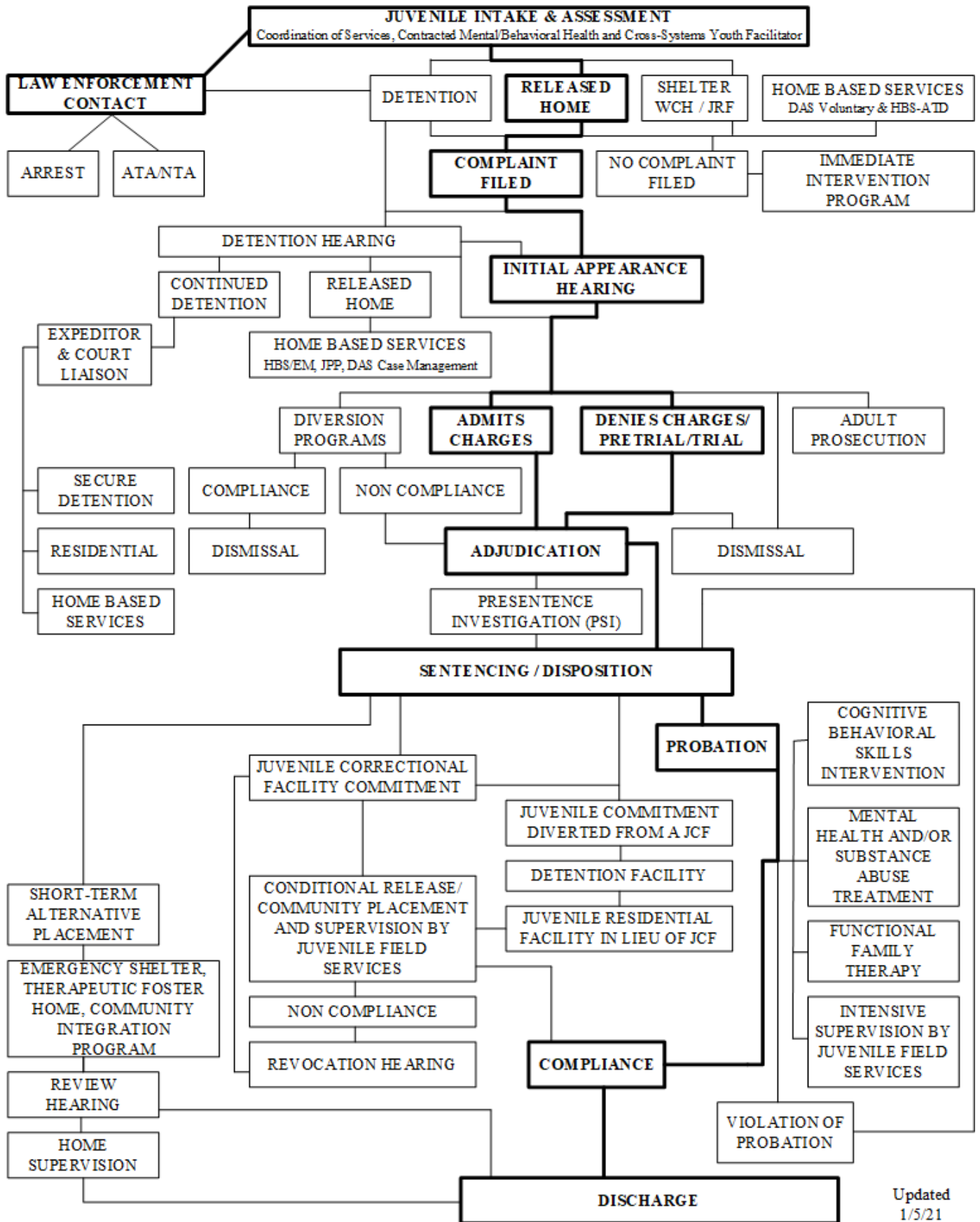
Following the system activity chart, there is information related to Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) intakes, including intakes related to Notice to Appear (NTA), and Agreement to Appear (ATA).

Current information on the District Attorney’s Juvenile Intervention Program (Diversion) shows roughly 62% of youth eligible make application for the program. About 85.5% of those that apply are accepted, and roughly 70% of youth diverted successfully complete the program.

The information on detention covers reasons for detention, alternatives to detention, and cost details.

While the numbers throughout the juvenile justice system have fallen in recent years, there have been changes qualitatively of the youth who do appear in juvenile justice. They have more serious levels of risk in the most damaging areas of risk for further delinquency. These domains include antisocial personality, antisocial cognitions, antisocial behavior (criminal record), and antisocial associates.

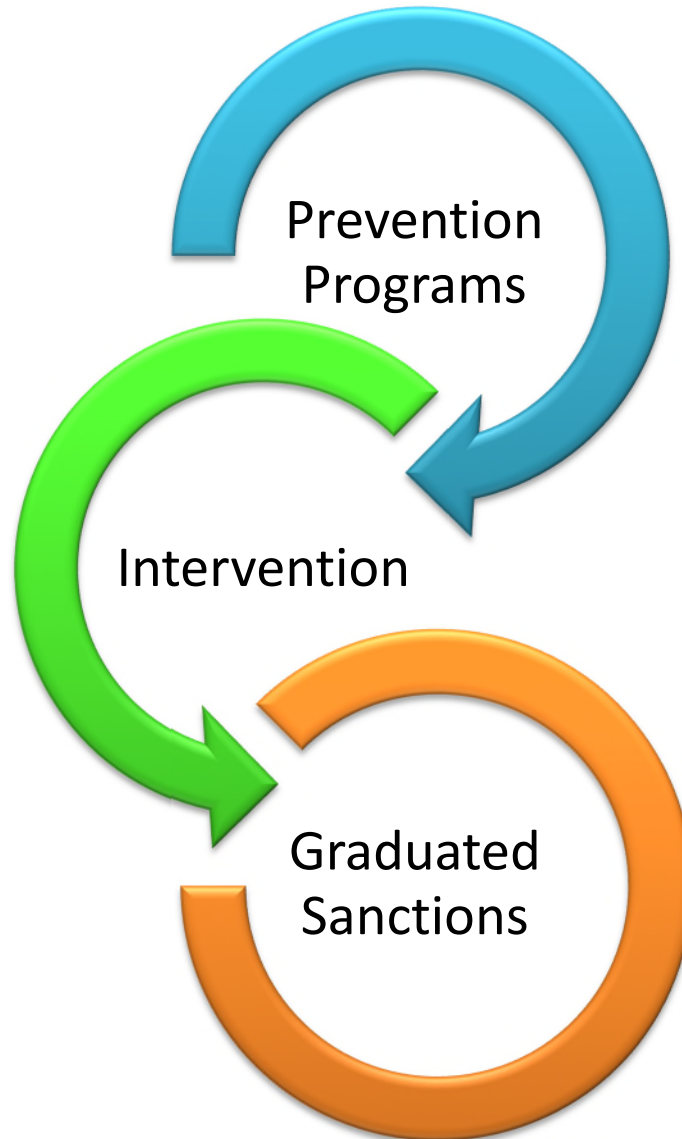
JUVENILE JUSTICE & COURT PROCESS OF JUVENILE OFFENDER CASES
In the District Court, Eighteenth Judicial District, Sedgwick County, Kansas



Updated
1/5/21

Juvenile Justice Continuum

Annual Counts of Clients Served for Sedgwick County



• **Prevention**
with partially
unduplicated numbers

1,273 SFY23

- **Juvenile Intake (JIAC)**
- **Juvenile Detention**
- **Residential Alternative**
- **Home Based Supervision**
- **Juvenile Diversion**

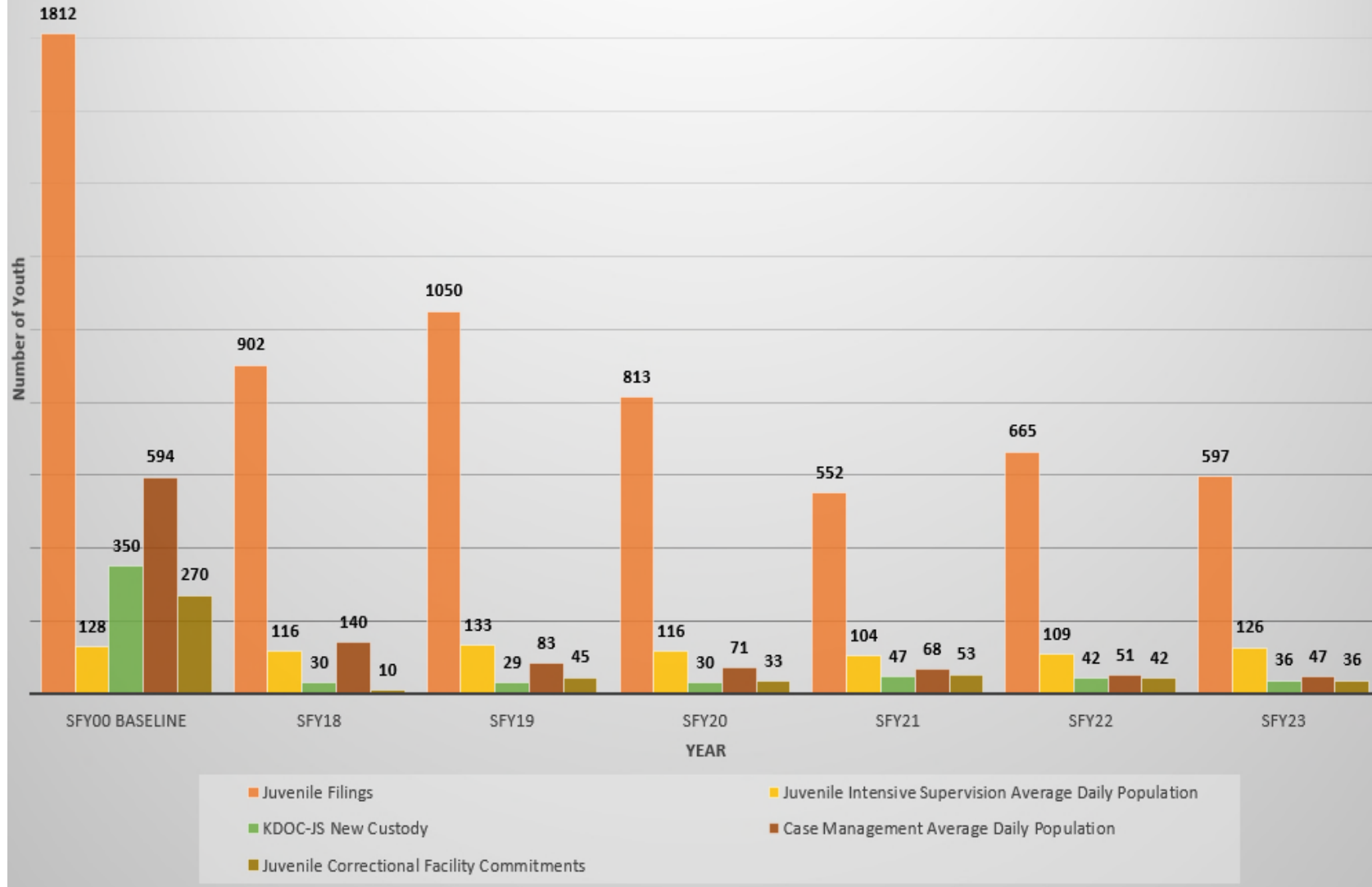
1,587 CY23
452 CY23
45 CY23
92 CY23
130 CY23

- **Juvenile Probation**
- **Juvenile Intensive Supervision**
- **KDOC-JS Case Management**
- **Conditional Release from JCF**
- **Evening Reporting Center**

234 CY23
295 CY23
88 CY23
80 CY23
129 CY23

CY = Calendar Year SFY = State Fiscal Year

SEDGWICK COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ACTIVITY CHART



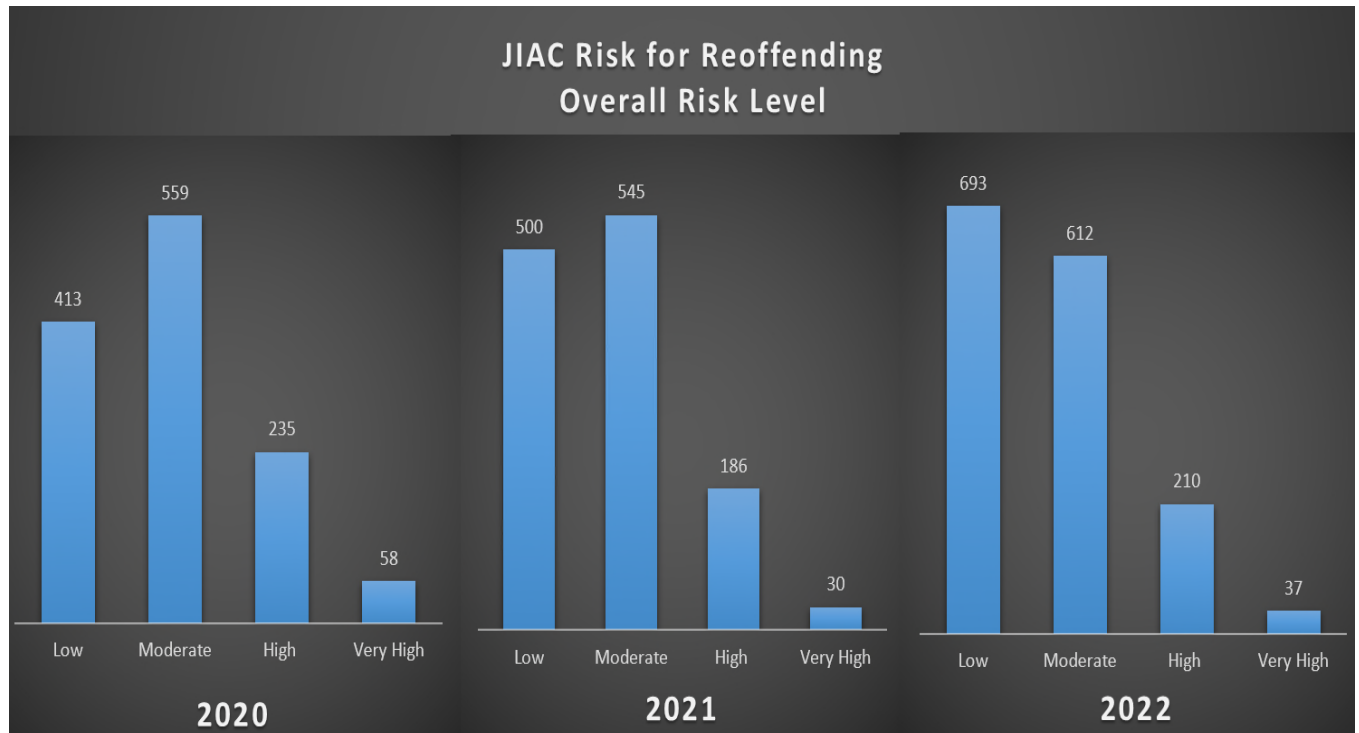
Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC)

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 is generally for severity of the booking offense, warrants (with no new charges), commitment orders, sanctions or out-of-state runaways.

JIAC – Completed Intakes / Assessments

	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23
Juvenile Offenders (JO)	1,718	1,475	972	1,456	1,491
Males	1,214	1,022	658	1,025	1,069
Females	504	453	314	431	422
Non-Offender (NO)	0	1	5	32	30
Males	0	0	4	19	14
Females	0	1	1	13	16
Status Offenders (SO)	112	93	102	47	28
Males	57	51	36	27	10
Females	55	42	66	20	18
TOTAL	1,830	1,569	1,079	1,535	1,549



The overall numbers of youth with a JIAC intake were stable for 2022 and 2023, but there were more youth of low risk for further delinquency.

JIAC – Referrals Performance Measures

	2019-2023 Average	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual
Number of intakes / %	7442/7442 100%	1765/1765 100%	1274/1274 100%	1260/1260 100%	1556/1556 100%	1587/1587 100%
% of youth receiving recommendations for service*	1026/1031 99%	237/239 99%	145/148 98%	192/192 100%	193/193 100%	259/259 100%
% of youth accepting referrals	680/1031 66%	182/239 76%	86/148 58%	116/192 60%	126/193 65%	170/259 66%
% of youth completing initial contact with referral agency	426/680 63%	106/182 58%	54/85 64%	85/116 73%	72/126 57%	109/170 64%
% overrides to Detention Screening Instruments	352/4848 7%	64/1189 5%	66/867 8%	70/829 8%	78/964 8%	77/999 8%

Source: Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center

*Youth that are Moderate to Very High overall risk and do not currently receive any other services

**Sedgwick County Juvenile Intake & Assessment Center
 Notice To Appear (NTA) Intakes
 Calendar Years: 2019 - 2023**

Calendar Year	# Issued	Ineligible	Successful	Unsuccessful
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)
2021 1-1-21 to 12-31-21	241	2	88.4% (214 out of 241)	11.2% (27 out of 241)
2022 1-1-22 to 12-31-22	309	10	93% (286 out of 309)	7% (23 out of 309)
2023 1-1-23 to 12-31-22	348	13	92% (319 out of 348)	8% (29 out of 348)
2019 – 2023 1-1-19 to 12-31-21	1,651	41	92% (1,515 out of 1,651)	8% (136 out of 1,651)

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 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021 there were 409, 359, 308 & 203 NTA intakes respectively with the numbers differing from the number successful due to intake or successful rating in a different year.

“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: SFY16 – SFY23**

Fiscal Year	# Issued	Ineligible	Successful	Unsuccessful
SFY16 7-1-15 to 6-30-16	201	2	92% 184 out of 199	8% 15 out of 199
SFY17 7-1-16 to 6-30-17	191	3	94% 176 out of 188	6% 12 out of 188
SFY18 7-1-17 to 6-30-18	204	4	93% 185 out of 200	7% 15 out of 200
SFY19 7-1-18 to 6-30-19	221	2	99% 217 out of 219	6% 2 out of 219
SFY20 7-1-19 to 6-30-20	170	0	95% 161 out of 170	5% 9 out of 170
SFY21* 7-1-20 to 6-30-21	34	1	91% 31 out of 34	9% 3 out of 34
SFY22 7-1-21 to 6-30-22	292	6	93% 266 out of 286	7% 20 out of 286
SFY23 7-1-22 to 6-30-23	240	4	94% 222 out of 236	6% 14 out of 236
SFY16 – SFY23 7-1-15 to 6-30-23	1,553	22	94% 1,442 out of 1,531	6% 90 out of 1,531

“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.

Immediate Intervention Program (IIP)

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, 18th 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 LOP (Lack of Prosecution) 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 entailed 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.

	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23
Total Referrals – Eligible	105 (16%)	316 (32%)	353 (27%)
Total Referrals – Ineligible	553 (84%)	672 (68%)	939 (73%)
Offense > 8 weeks ago	269*	274	502
Adjudicated JO	110	135	125
Firearm Involved Offense	11	14	14
Person Felony	47	52	76
Sex Offense	94	130	161
Other	22	63	55
Level 3	5	4	6
Served	30	86	146
Successful Completions	5 (83.3%)	81 (94%)	143 (98%)
Unsuccessful Completions	1 (16.7%)	5 (6%)	3 (2%)
Carried Over to SFY22	24	0	0

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

District Attorney's Juvenile Intervention Program (Diversion)

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) Risk for Reoffending 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.

District Attorney's Juvenile Intervention Program* – CY23	
Number of Youth Eligible to Apply	244
Number of Diversion Applications Received	152
Number of New Clients Accepted into the Program	130
Number of Clients Denied or Ineligible for the Program	44
Number of Clients Revoked from the Program / Motion Filed	37
Number of Clients Successfully Completed	87
Restitution Paid by Diversion Clients**	N/A

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

**All restitution is paid directly to the Juvenile Court Clerk's Office.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives

Attorney services for these youth are assigned through the 18th Judicial District Juvenile Court and all detention hearings and needed ongoing representation can utilize prevention grant funds previously allocated to KLS. These services are primarily conducted by four attorneys.

The offering of detention alternatives has two primary goals: reducing racial and ethnic disparities and reducing length of stay for all youth in the Juvenile Detention Facility.

In 2021, the combined average daily demand for detention and alternatives was down dramatically from the 2017-2019 average (2017-2019 average was 94; 2021 was 80). The drop showed the impact of SB367 and the pandemic.

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 and 2021, JRF served 160 and 106 youth with an average daily population of 15.2 and 11.0 respectively.

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 severely 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. The client is monitored by a transmitter strapped to the ankle. Electronic monitoring with GPS tracking increases supervision and accountability. In 2020 the program served 171 and in 2021 the program served 112 youth. In 2022, the program served 142 youth and in 2023 there were 130 youth served.

Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF)

The Sedgwick County Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF) is a 108-bed facility for secure detention for male and female offenders' ages 10 – 17 years of age. The facility is licensed by Department for Children and Families (DCF) and has annual licensing inspections. JDF saw a decrease in admissions at the onset of implementation of SB367. Admissions averaged 637 for the years 2017-2019. In 2020 admissions dropped to 400, and in 2021 were up slightly with annual admissions at 411, and an average daily population of 43. While the effects of SB367, ruling out use of detention unless criminal conduct was involved, had a major impact, so did the ongoing pandemic.

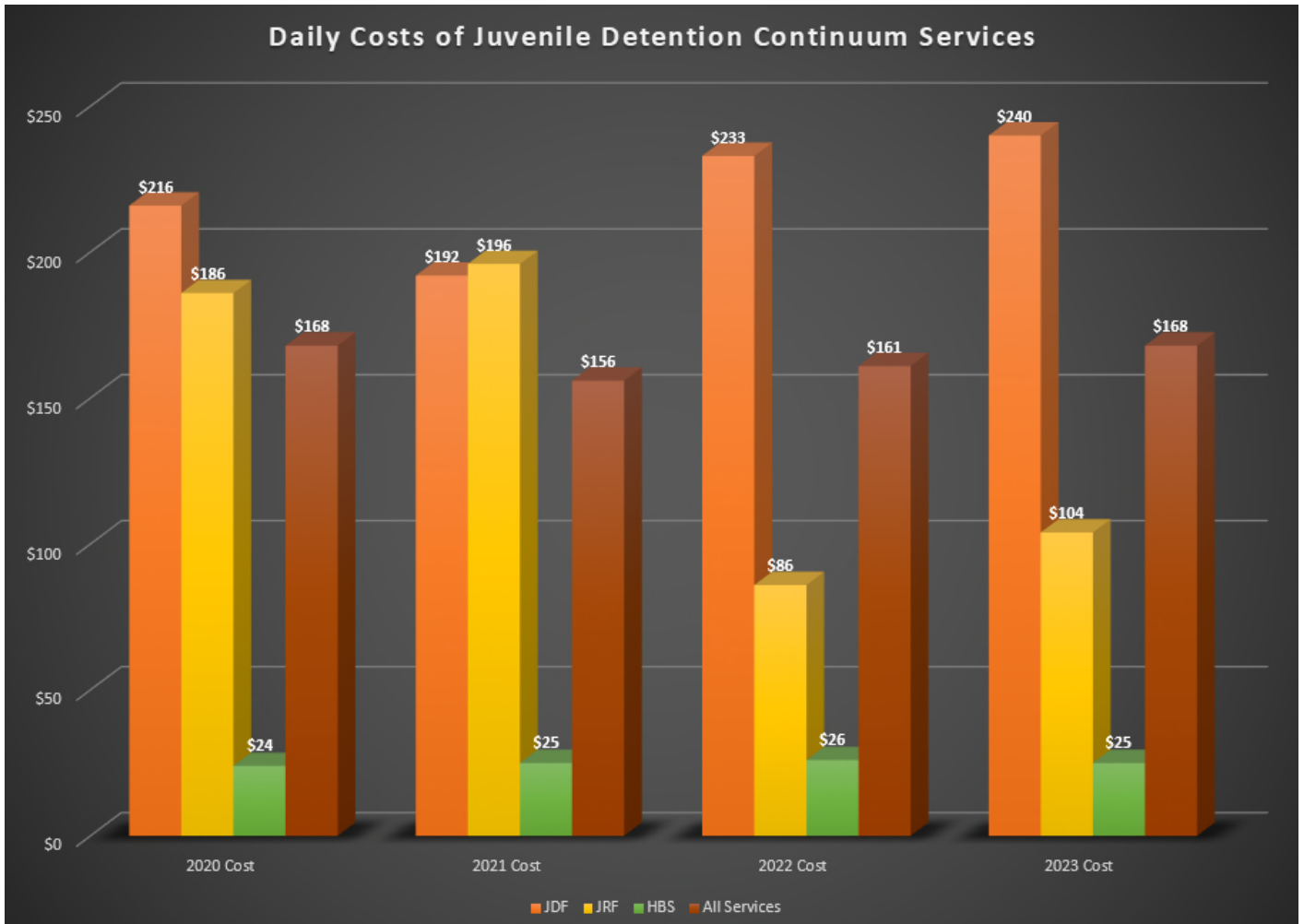
Per SB367, the use of detention as secure care ended June 30, 2019. In consideration of the underutilization of secure beds, attempts were made to provide secure care services within the Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF) for the child in need of care (CINC) system due to an identified need for this level of secure placement for non-offender youth. Two vendors' secured agreements for these services between 2018 and 2021 but both contracts ended earlier than anticipated. There is no longer an opportunity for outside secure care services in JDF.

Details of Juvenile Detention

	2019 – 2021 Average	2022	2023
Admits	489 (1,433/3)	452	452
Average Daily Population			
Juvenile Detention Facility	47 (17,203/365)	45 (16,404/365)	38 (13,882/365)
Juvenile Residential Facility	14 (4,953/365)	15	6 (1,676/365)
Demand for Detention Services (Days)			
Juvenile Detention Facility	*47 (51,608/365/3)	45 (16,404/365)	38 (13,882/365)
Juvenile Residential Facility	14 (14,860/365/3)	3 (945/365)	6 (1,676/365)
Home Based Supervision	32 (34,709/365/3)	24 (8,789/365)	30 (11,070/365)
Average daily demand	92 (101,177/365/3)	72 (26,138/365)	73 (26,628/365)
Secure Bed Monthly Fluctuations			
Monthly Average	47 (142/3)	44	43
Monthly Low	38 (114/3)	38	37
Monthly High	58 (173/3)	52	55

*Numbers used in previous years were ALOS instead of ADP
JRF was temporarily closed from April 2022 – April 2023

Cost Analysis of Juvenile Detention Continuum



3

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections: Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board Outcomes

Introduction

This section contains the five target outcomes for Sedgwick County identified by the Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board – Team Justice at their monthly meeting on June 7, 2024. Previous editions of this report used the five outcomes developed during the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority era.

- A. Outcome 1: Provide secondary prevention programs to impact minority disparity.
- B. Outcome 2: Reduce JIAC intakes and resultant court filings.
- C. Outcome 3: Reduce repeat JIAC intakes.
- D. Outcome 4: Reduce detention admissions by reserving detention for serious offenses.
- E. Outcome 5: Successful completion rates for programs funded through grants approved by Team Justice will show equity by race and gender.

Information from the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) indicated admissions have been consistent for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 at just below 1,500 intakes per year. Those youth with a single intake in SFY2023 were about 59% of the intakes. Of the youth with multiple intakes there were 237 youth accounting for 627 intakes, or an average of 2.6 intakes per youth. Total admissions to detention remained constant for 2022 and 2023 at 92% of the three-year average for 2019-2021. In addition to the provision of alternatives to secure detention, the utilization of a validated juvenile detention risk assessment is a part of the plan to reduce the number of youth who are placed in secure detention. Comparisons of success rates by gender and racial/ethnic data show gender has little impact on program success, but minority youth served by the prevention programs were more successful than Caucasian youth. The Kansas Department of Corrections mission and vision guide correctional services in the state. The KDOC mission and vision can be found at <http://www.doc.ks.gov/>.

VISION

A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.

MISSION

The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the public safety and supports victims of crime by exercising safe and effective containment and supervision of inmates, by managing offenders in the community, and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.

A. Outcome 1: Provide secondary prevention programs.

Two secondary prevention programs are currently a part of the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention continuum in Sedgwick County. PATHS for Kids has been offered to elementary students for many years. RiseUpForYouth is a program for high-school youth deemed at-risk. PATHS for Kids is funded through the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention fund and RiseUpForYouth is funded through preventions funds from the Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services.

Mental Health Association – PATHS for Kids

FY2023 Funding: \$62,434 (\$0 returned) Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

The Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas’ (MHA) PATHS for Kids program promotes emotional and social competencies and reduces aggression and acting out behaviors in elementary school aged children. The PATHS curriculum covers five areas (conceptual domains) of social and emotional development including self-control, emotional understanding, self-esteem, peer relations, and interpersonal problem-solving skills. PATHS sessions are approximately 30 minutes in length and are conducted in selected schools and community locations. Since SFY14 PATHS is delivered in two separate patterns: 1) integrated into a traditional classroom setting, and 2) more targeted sessions for youth demonstrating problem behavior. Staff providing PATHS services have cross-cultural capacity including the ability to offer the program in Spanish. PATHS is an evidence-based Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development program.

The PATHS for Kids program is currently supported by funding from the Crime Prevention Grant. The program was offered at: MHA main office, Adams, Enterprise Elementary, and College Hill Elementary Schools. The grant for SFY23 was \$62,439 with a goal of covering 800 youth. For this grant, 596 youth were served at a cost of \$104.75 per successful exit. Little can be said about the differential success rates by gender and race because 574 of the 596-youth served did not have identifying information by gender or race.

Rise Up For Youth

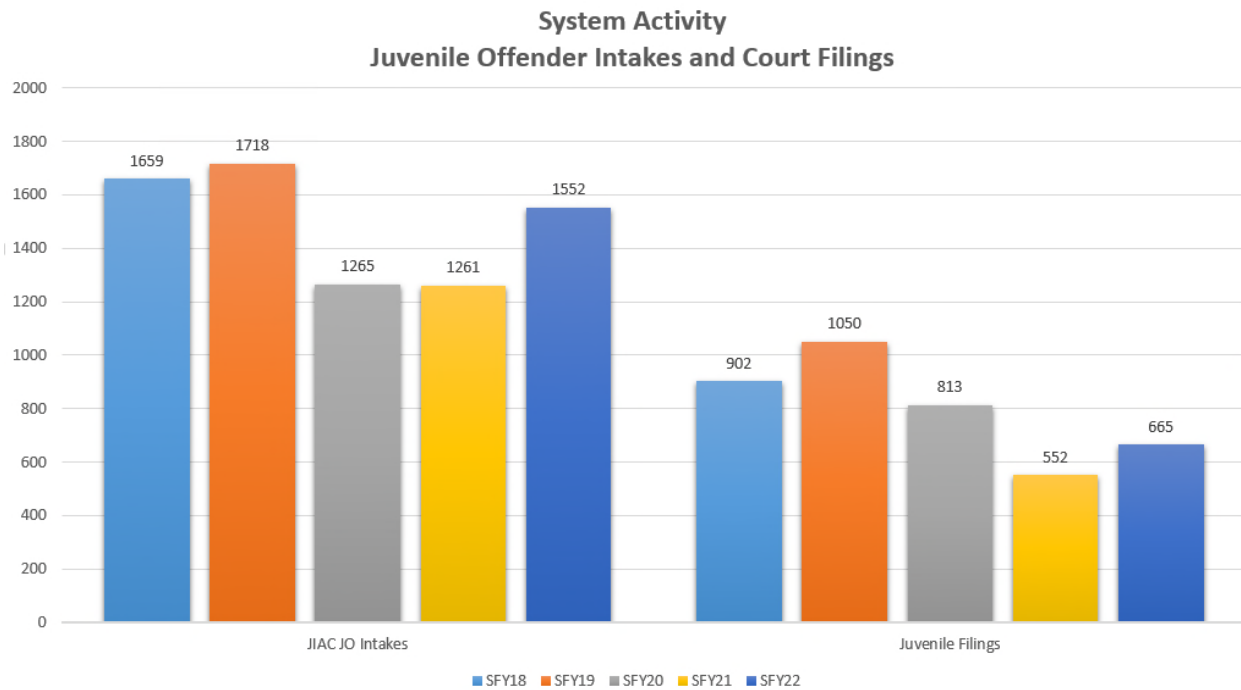
FY2023 Funding: \$67,327 (\$0 returned) Kansas Department of Corrections Prevention Funding

Rise Up For Youth is a secondary prevention program offered to youth attending a high school in the Wichita Public Schools that has a high number of at-risk youth. Youth enrolled at the identified high school are offered the opportunity to join this group program of mentoring and weekly topical sessions designed to build resiliency and coping skills. Students receive a traditional group experience and have occasional one-on-one sessions with a mentor to afford an opportunity to provide skills specific to avoiding future delinquency. There is a Brothers group and a Sisters group. Volunteers from the local community come to group sessions and share their story, including things learned through experiences. Observations supported the popularity of the program, particularly with minority youth.

In SFY2023 this program served 51 youth with 49 successes. While this program is not specifically rated the program is like a program rated as promising. This program uses a school-based delivery system of mentoring targeted to build trust, learn social skills, and become more committed to school. 44 of the 51 students served were racially or ethnically minorities. The program is likely to positively affect minority youth outcomes in Sedgwick County.

B. Outcome 2: Reduce JIAC intakes and resultant court filings.

The table showed an overall trend in the desired direction, with an increase in both for SFY2023.



C. Outcome 3: Reduce repeat JIAC intakes.

Times Referred to JIAC	SFY 18	SFY 19	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23
≥ 9	0	0	3	4	0	1
8	1	1	1	1	0	1
7	2	6	2	0	4	0
6	4	13	0	2	3	3
5	9	26	10	6	9	9
4	19	27	18	20	19	26
3	71	72	39	26	55	49
2	197	156	165	107	146	148
1	970	936	942	615	911	922
Total Intakes*	1,744	1,830	1,566	1,074	1,535	1,549
Total Youth	1,273	1,237	1,180	781	1,148	1,159
Total Youth with >1 Intake	303	301	238	166	236	237
Youth with >4 Intakes (chronic level of intakes)	Not captured before SFY21			33	35	40

*The total number of intakes occasionally varies slightly from annual figures reported elsewhere due to the timing of when reports are run, report parameters and the timing of data corrections. Historical data reviewed and updated with this printing.

In SFY21, there were 33 youth with a chronic level of intakes; meaning, a youth with 4 or more intakes in the given time period.

In SFY21, the Intake Rate was 21.25%, meaning, *system contact* ≥ 2 intakes in the given time period.

D. Outcome 4: Reduce detention admissions by reserving detention for serious offenses.

**JUVENILE DETENTION
Details of Juvenile Detention**

	2019 – 2021 Average	2022	2023
Admits	489 (1,433/3)	452	452
Average Daily Population			
Juvenile Detention Facility	47 (17,203/365)	45 (16,404/365)	38 (13,882/365)
Juvenile Residential Facility	14 (4,953/365)	15	6 (1,676/365)
Demand for Detention Services (Days)			
Juvenile Detention Facility	*47 (51,608/365/3)	45 (16,404/365)	38 (13,882/365)
Juvenile Residential Facility	14 (14,860/365/3)	3 (945/365)	6 (1,676/365)
Home Based Supervision	32 (34,709/365/3)	24 (8,789/365)	30 (11,070/365)
Average daily demand	92 (101,177/365/3)	72 (26,138/365)	73 (26,628/365)
Secure Bed Monthly Fluctuations			
Monthly Average	47 (142/3)	44	43
Monthly Low	38 (114/3)	38	37
Monthly High	58 (173/3)	52	55

*Numbers used in previous years were ALOS instead of ADP
JRF was temporarily closed from April 2022 – April 2023

JDF Admission Reason Summary

Reason for Detention	2020	2021	2022	2023
New Charge	114	134	151	193
Court Ordered Commitment	58	88	70	69
Failure to Appear	43	46	51	39
Other Program Failure	41	28	3	14
Other Warrant	16	12	18	23
Pre-Adjudication House Arrest	30	26	35	28
Pretrial Supervision	7	8	17	3
Probation Warrant	82	61	96	67
Sanction House	6	8	4	16
Return from JRF closure*	N/A	N/A	7	N/A
Total	397	411	452	452

*Juvenile Residential Facility was closed due to staffing in 2022 and 7 youth were returned to JDF at that time.

The table above shows growth in admissions related to new charges and to use of detention as a sanction (a legislative action increased the opportunity for use of detention as a sanction.)

E. **Outcome 5: Successful completion rates by gender and race for prevention programs show equity.**

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

SFY23		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Male = 839	726	87%	113	13%
Female = 493	434	88%	59	12%	
Unknown = 41	41	100%	0	0%	
Total = 1373	1201	87%	172	13%	

SFY22		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Male = 476	421	88%	55	12%
Female = 322	302	94%	20	6%	
Unknown = 18	18	100%	0	0%	
Total = 816	741	91%	75	9%	

SFY21		<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%	

SFY20		<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%	

SFY19		<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%	

Differential Success Rates by Race
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services &
County Crime Prevention Funded Programs

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
SFY23	Caucasian Youth	228	83%	64	17%
	Minority Youth	974	93%	107	7%
	African American Youth	235	77%	72	23%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	3	75%	1	25%
	Asian Youth	2	66%	1	33%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	21	88%	3	12%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	139	82%	30	18%
	Other/Unknown	574	100%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES (1,373)	1,202	88%	171	12%
SFY22	Caucasian Youth	166	86%	26	14%
	Minority Youth	575	92%	49	8%
	African American Youth	179	86%	30	14%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	8	100%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	12	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	27	79%	7	21%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	152	93%	12	7%
	Other/Unknown	197	100%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES (1,013)	938	91%	75	9%
SFY21	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%
	TOTAL CLOSURES (434)	331	76%	103	24%
SFY20	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%
	TOTAL CLOSURES (305)	218	71%	87	29%

4

Prevention and Graduated Sanctions Programs

Introduction

Two sources of funding: the Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services and the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund, support secondary and tertiary programs with a goal of preventing juvenile delinquency. The combined funds served 1,273 members of the community during SFY2023, some of whom participated in multiple service episodes. All of the programs perform some sort of risk assessment, and most are utilizing assessment of future criminal behavior risk among the juveniles served in their programs to focus resources where the impact is greatest. A review of the distribution of risk levels through the programs shows the only program with substantial numbers of low risk youth is PATHS for Kids and the immediate intervention program called POWER. As secondary prevention programs, such service of lower risk youth in potentially at-risk locations is accepted practice. All of the programs with an individual focus in delivery are mainly serving moderate risk youth and some higher risk youth. Duration and dosages of intervention must be guided by client risk levels and specific risk domains. Programs are taking measures to avoid the risk of contagion when serving high-risk clients with a population that includes moderate-risk youth.

For detailed information on Prevention Program outcomes please see Program Evaluation for State Fiscal Year 2023 (www.sedgwickcounty.org/corrections/reports-plans-and-initiatives) and the Department of Corrections Strategic Plan (www.sedgwickcounty.org/corrections/).

The graduated sanctions include juvenile court services, juvenile intensive supervision, juvenile case management, conditional release, and juvenile correctional facilities. Effective January 1, 2018, the Secretary of Corrections only contracted for up to 50, non-foster beds in youth residential facilities for placement of juvenile offenders with a specified criteria. A substantial part of the impact of SB367 has been reducing out of home placement.

Risk-Need-Responsivity Model – Risk Factors Addressed by Each Program

	History of antisocial behavior	Antisocial personality	Antisocial cognition	Antisocial associates	Family	School and/or work	Leisure and/or recreation	Substance abuse
Secondary Prevention Programs								
PATHS for Kids			●		●			
Rise Up for Youth						●		
Tertiary Prevention Programs								
CBAR			●		●	●		
<u>CrossOver</u> Youth Practice Facilitator								
POWER Program								
Untamed Athletes					●	●	●	
Community Solutions			●		●	●		●
ERC Educational Services						●		
Seventh Direction								●

Composition of Risk of Youth Served in SFY23 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk	No Risk Level*	Program utilizes JIAC RFR / YLS-CMI	Program utilizes their own assessment
PATHS for Kids	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Rise Up for Youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy	0%	39%	61%	0%	0%	✓	
CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator	26%	51%	19%	4%	0%	✓	
POWER Program	49%	31%	9%	1%	11%	✓	
Untamed Athletes	0%	91%	9%	0%	0%	✓	
VitalCore	13%	57%	23%	8%	0%	✓	
Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI)	0%	42%	50%	0%	8%	✓	
ERC Educational Services	1%	55%	41%	0%	3%	✓	
Seventh Direction	0%	76%	24%	0%	0%	✓	

Exit Information for SFY23 for Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	# Served	# Carried over to SFY23	# Excluded * NEITHER Successful or Unsuccessful	# Exited BOTH Successful and Unsuccessful	# Successful	# Unsuccessful	% Successful (of those exited)
Untamed Athletes - CP	4	0	0	4	4	0	100%
Untamed Athletes - EBP	23	4	0	19	12	7	90%
Community Solutions - CP	12	8	0	4	4	0	100%
Community Solutions - EBP	12	2	0	10	8	2	80%
CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator	361	0	81	280	195	85	70%
CBAR	41	1	0	40	33	7	83%
Seventh Direction	56	14	0	42	32	10	76%
POWER Program	163	0	0	163	108	55	66%
Rise Up For Youth	51	0	0	51	49	2	96%
ERC Educational Services	75	29	4	44	40	4	91%
Mental Health Association	596	0	0	596	596	0	100%
VitalCore	153	0	0	153	153	0	100%

*Success is determined according to the planned services.
Each program has specific criteria to define success.

Juvenile Court Disposition Information

Judicial Handling (Based on number of youth)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Court Services:						
Juvenile Court Filings*	936	1,078	777	531	665	597
Probation Admissions	212	230	129	122	111	124
Probation Case Load	378	410	308	324	210	234
JISP:						
Admissions	169	177	133	122	157	180
Average Daily Population	127	130	107	104	110	123
JCM:						
Admissions	23	46	35	44	32	46
Average Daily Population (Total All CM)	105	75	67	68	51	44
State Juvenile Correctional Facilities:						
Admissions	36	39	24	40*	34	46
Transfers to Adult System:						
Motions	20	26	11	43	11	23

*Denotes figures based on state fiscal year. All other data is based on calendar year.

Non-Judicial Handling (Based on number of youth)

Non-Judicial Handling	SFY18	*CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23
# placed on contract	220	185	156	97	147	130
# successful completions	196	168	149	92	66	87
% revocation rate (revocation/placed on Contract)	31%	24%	60%	38%	24%	28%

*The DA Diversion Program provided CY data

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, the number of new cases assigned is the total number of 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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
# of New Cases Assigned	212	230	129	122	111	124
Pending Sentencing	89	94	57	58	58	42
Active Standard Probation Cases	92	120	79	74	79	67
Administrative Total	197	196	172	192	210	1*
TOTAL	378	410	308	324	458	234

*Prior to 2023, cases transferred to Juvenile Field Services were held as Administrative. This is no longer the practice which is why the number significantly decreased.

Juvenile Field Services

Juvenile Field Services consists of three programs: Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP), Juvenile Case Management (CM) and Conditional Release (CR). The department 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 attend a Success Panel. Success Panel volunteers

who meet with the offender to address issues relating to community supervision to arrive at creative solutions.

Offenders submit to urinalysis and breathe 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 until 2023. 2023 figures show some increases. The exceptions to the downward trend are in the re-offense rates for intensive supervision at 12 months after the case was closed. The average number of new adjudications per month for KDOC-JS custody clients is no longer available.

State Fiscal Year	SFY18	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23
Case Management						
Average Daily Population (Non-JCF* and Non-CR)	85	48	42	39	0	0
Average Daily Population (JCF and CR)	53	35	29	29	84	86
Average Daily Population - Total	138	83	71	68	84	86
% JCF and CR of Total Case Management	38%	42%	41%	43%	100%	100%
Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP)						
Average Daily Population	115	133	116	104	109	126

*JCF-Juvenile Correctional Facility

**CR-Conditional Release

JFS New Admits by Month

NEW ADMITS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
CASE MANAGEMENT						
January	1	5	4	1	1	4
February	2	2	1	4	1	5
March	1	4	2	6	3	4
April	1	5	0	2	6	3
May	1	3	2	4	2	2
June	4	2	5	6	4	3
July	0	4	4	3	2	4
August	1	3	4	6	0	2
September	3	3	4	4	1	4
October	3	8	2	3	3	5
November	4	2	2	4	6	5
December	2	5	5	1	3	5
TOTAL	23	46	35	44	32	46
JISP						
January	14	21	13	9	17	13
February	16	13	12	7	8	14
March	16	8	7	14	12	22
April	16	20	2	14	15	15
May	17	18	4	10	11	16
June	6	10	27	11	15	15
July	13	15	6	14	17	14
August	10	14	11	7	20	14
September	10	11	19	3	9	14
October	18	18	17	11	11	10
November	24	11	9	11	16	15
December	9	18	6	11	6	15
TOTAL	169	177	133	122	157	180

JFS Recidivism Rates

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Case Management Percentage* Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	10%	13%	6%	13%	0%
Conditional Release Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	12%	6%	0%	25%	17%
Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	17%	1%	4%	8%	7%
Average # of New Adjudications Per Month – KDOC-JS Custody Clients	3	3	1	**	**

*This refers to youth that are directly released from the JCF

** This item is no longer tracked since KDOC-JS custody refers to youth that are directly committed to the JCF

Source: Juvenile Field Services

Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP)

Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program (JISP) is an intensive community-based program providing services to offenders assigned to JISP by the Court based on their YLS-CMI score. 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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number JISP clients served	284	304	263	218	261	295
ADP for JISP	127	130	107	104	110	123
Unit Cost per day for JISP	\$14.27	\$13.12	\$13.90	N/A	\$11.18	\$10.61
Average Caseload Size*	13	14	15	16	8	9

Source: Juvenile Field Services

*Mixed caseload of JISP & CM clients.

JISP – Recidivism

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
JISP Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	18%	17%	1%	4%	8%	7%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

JISP - Annual Successful Completions Rate

% Successful Completions	2018*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Successful Closures	88	81	80	77	76	92
TOTAL	73/88 83%	81/108 75%	80/96 83%	77/101 76%	76/129 59%	92/144 63%
Low Risk	1/2 50%	4/4 100%	1/2 50%	3/3 100%	3/4 75%	5/5 100%
Moderate Risk	47/54 87%	43/50 86%	44/49 90%	53/66 80%	52/80 65%	56/82 68%
High Risk	25/32 78%	34/54 63%	35/45 78%	21/32 66%	21/45 47%	31/57 54%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

*Case Length Limit Closures started occurring in 2018.

JISP - Summary of Recent Case Failure Outcomes

Outcomes of Unsuccessful Closures	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Unsuccessful Closures	15/103 15%	27/108 25%	16/96 17%	24/101 24%	53/129 41%	52/144 36%
Juvenile Correctional Facility	6/15 40%	15/27 56%	8/16 50%	7/24 29%	4/53 8%	3/52 6%
KDOC-JS Custody / Out-of-Home	2/15 13%	1/27 4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sanctioned / Closed	7/15 47%	1/27 4%	5/16 31%	12/24 50%	38/53 72%	45/52 87%
Adult Charge / Closed	0/15 0%	2/27 7%	1/16 6%	2/24 8%	5/53 9%	3/52 6%
Client Turned 21 / Other	0/15 0%	8/27 30%	2/16 13%	3/24 13%	2/53 4%	0/52 0%
Deceased*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/53 8%	1/52 2%
Successful Closures	88	81	80	77	76	92
Total Closures	103	108	96	101	129	144

*Added in 2022

Source: Juvenile Field Services

Juvenile Case Management (JCM)

Juvenile Case Management provides supervision, case management and placement to offenders. Offenders served include those directly committed to state Juvenile Correctional Facilities (JCFs). The offenders may be placed in the community, in residential treatment facilities and in JCFs. Offenders are supervised according to a level system. Contacts with employers, educators, treatment providers and the offender are components of supervision, as are additional services including electronic monitoring, urinalysis testing, DNA testing and registration, job readiness training,

surveillance and independent living services. 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.

JCM - Performance Measures

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number CM clients served	232	151	110	149	93	88
ADP for CM	105	75	67	80	51	44
Unit Cost per day for CM	\$27.57	\$49.06	\$50.89	N/A	\$33.84	\$36.26
Average Caseload Size*	13	14	15	16	4	3

Source: Juvenile Field Services

*Mixed caseload of JISP & CM clients.

JCM – Recidivism

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Case Management Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	20%	6%	13%	6%	13%	0%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

JCM - Annual Successful Completions Rate

% Successful Completions	2018*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL	100%	83%	86%	89%	82%	63%
Low Risk	100%	N/A	N/A	100%	N/A	N/A
Moderate Risk	100%	71%	71%	75%	86%	67%
High Risk	100%	100%	93%	100%	75%	50%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

*Case Length Limit Closures started occurring in 2018.

In 2023, the overall percentage of successful completions decreased across all risk levels. Success rates for low and moderate risk categories are above target rates (overall successful completion rate target is 60%). The high-risk team had poor outcomes for 2023.

Conditional Release (CR)

Conditional Release provides supervision and case management for youth returning to the community from juvenile correctional facilities on conditional release. Juveniles served by this unit are placed in their family homes, detention, resource homes, residential treatment facilities and independent living programs. The Conditional Release population continues to be a very difficult population to serve. Risk level has the expected impact, with the lowest success levels evident with the highest risk factors.

CR – Recidivism Rates

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CR Percentage Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	19%	12%	6%	0%	25%	17%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

CR - Annual Successful Completions Rate

% Successful Completions	2018*	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL	56%	73%	60%	64%	42%	59%
Low Risk	33%	100%	N/A	100%	100%	100%
Moderate Risk	62%	81%	50%	71%	67%	50%
High Risk	50%	56%	67%	50%	1%	58%

Source: Juvenile Field Services

*Case Length Limit Closures started occurring in 2018.

Juvenile Correctional Facilities

Kansas operates one Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF) in Topeka, Kansas. Youth placed in a JCF are committed by court order. All males entering the Juvenile Correctional Facility are admitted through the Reception and Diagnostic Unit (RDU) at the Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex – East (KJCC-E). Upon completion of a classification assessment at the RDU, males serve out their sentence at the KJCC-E

location. Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex - West (KJCC-W) is the only facility that receives female admissions and is the RDU for females.

SFY23 admissions increased by 35.3%, mainly affected by admissions to KJCC-East (males). In prior years the impact of the pandemic is evident in SFY2020.

Admissions to Juvenile Correctional Facilities - 18th Judicial District

Facility	SFY17	SFY18	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21	SFY22	SFY23
KJCC – East Males	70	37	40	30	38	25	44
KJCC – West Females	9	4	5	2	2	9	2
TOTAL	79	41	45	32	40	34	46
% Change from prior year	-22%	-48.1%	9.75%	-28.88%	25%	-15%	35.3%

Source: Kansas Department of Corrections & Sedgwick County Department of Corrections, Juvenile Field Services

Evening Reporting Center

The Evening Reporting Center (ERC) serves youth aged 10 to 22.5 from Sedgwick County and counties participating in the Regional collaborative (Barton, Butler, Cloud, Cowley, Elk, Harvey, Jewell, Lincoln, McPherson, Mitchell, Republic, Sumner, and Washington counties). Youth targeted are identified as moderate to high-risk on the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI). The population served includes youth on standard probation with Court Services and juveniles on Intensive Supervision Probation/case management with community corrections. Clients may also become involved following a sanction by community corrections programs.

- **Boys' Council:** a male-centric support group that fosters strengths and promotes resiliency while developing connections with peers and adults.
- **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 essential documents.
- **Drug and Alcohol Treatment:** if necessary, youth are eligible for drug and alcohol services provided by a local community provider on-site at ERC.
- **Education Services:** Site-based tutoring, GED preparation, and educational enrichment provided by a contracted certified teacher. Educational services support youth needing academic assistance, reconnecting to school, and preparing for post-secondary education.
- **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).
- **Family Council:** Families meet quarterly to review and provide feedback around programming, changes to policies, and services delivered by ISO, ERC, and JFS staff. Having input from families helps ERC operate to support positive experiences for the client's support system and increase the likelihood of successful program completion.
- **Girls Circle:** a female-centric support group that fosters strengths and promotes resiliency while developing connections 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.
- **Seeking Safety:** present-focused counseling to help attain safety from trauma or substance abuse.
- **Youth Council:** Youth can provide mentorship to their peers. They also ensure positive interaction with youth by providing constructive criticism and reassuring positive behavior while encouraging active engagement within their probation requirements.

The Evening Reporting Center served 104 individual youth through the ERC in 2021 (January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021). Of those 104 youth, 21 completed programming, with 12 youth successful. As of January 1st, 2021, 50 youth were still actively attending programming and 33 youth were detained, AWOL, at inpatient treatment, or non-compliant.

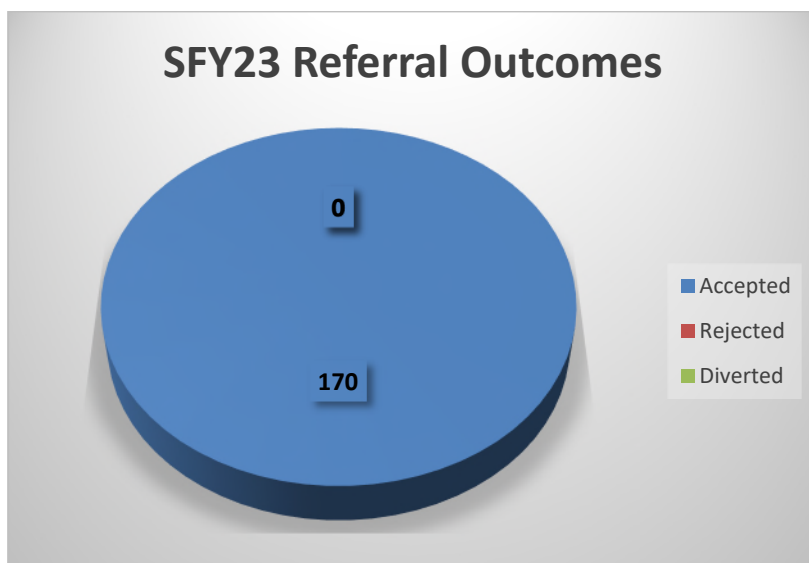
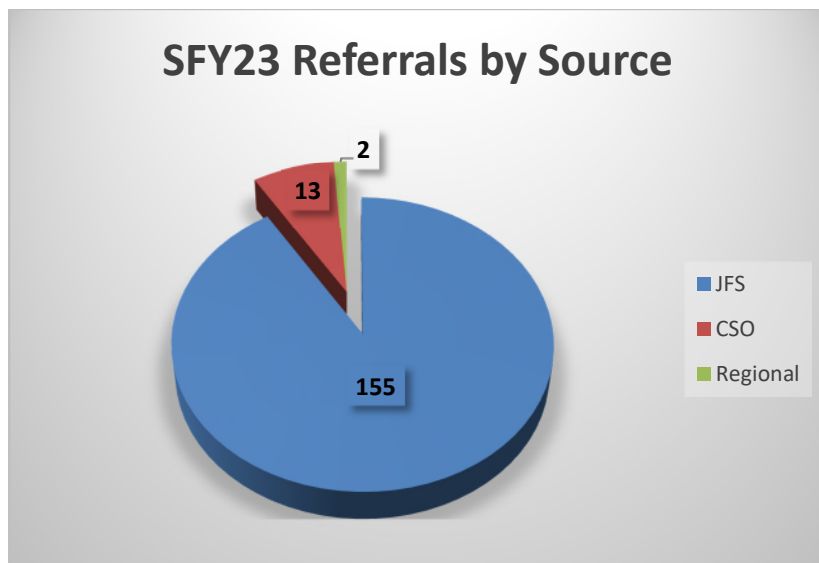
Youth's YLS/CMI score determines risk level. The referral team places individuals in groups based on court orders, YLS/CMI sub-scores, and individual needs. ERC diverted youth scoring low risk to alternative programming to avoid the risk of criminogenic contagion by mixing them with moderate and high-risk peers.

The program can 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 when appropriate.

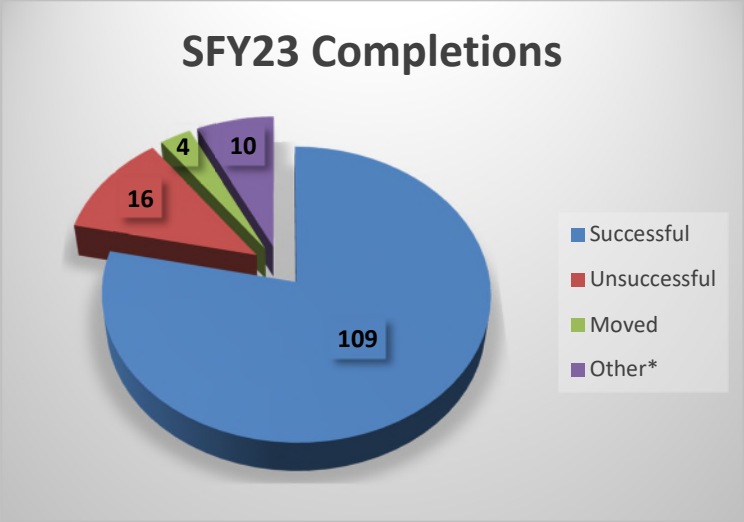
As needed for non-English speaking persons, ERC staff utilize our on-call translation service to complete parent update phone calls, notification calls, and CRT sessions. We also have some curriculum materials available in Spanish.

The program asks explicitly about gang involvement and safety concerns on our referral form to 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).

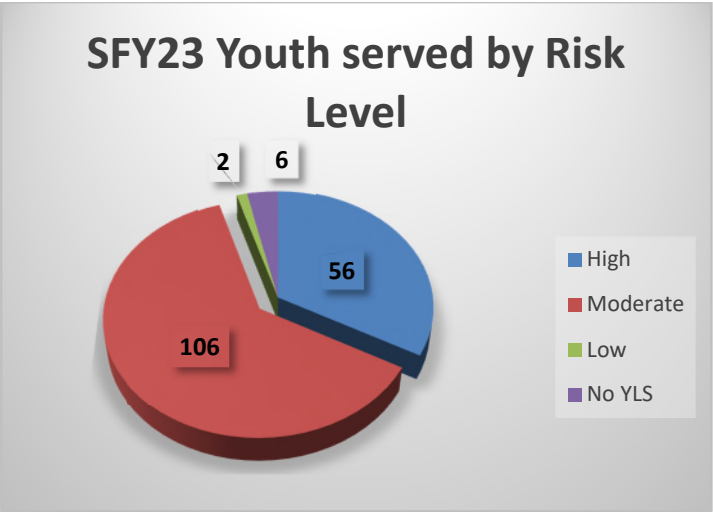
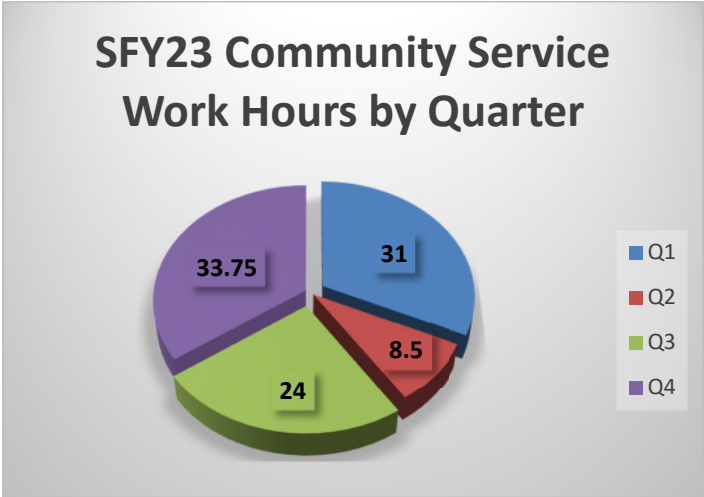
Whenever possible, ERC makes accommodations for ERC youth with traumatic histories, increased mental health needs, and cognitive functioning issues (e.g., 1:1 sessions, referrals to other community services, and specialized group scheduling).



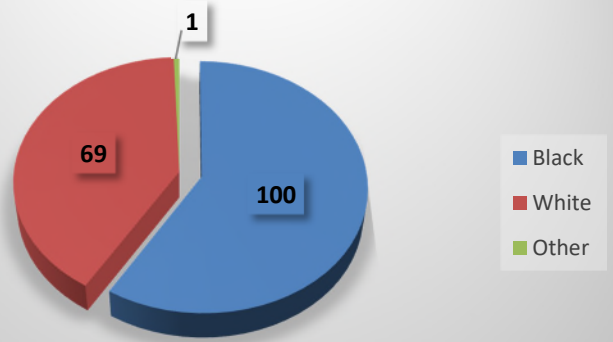
100% of referrals were accepted into the program



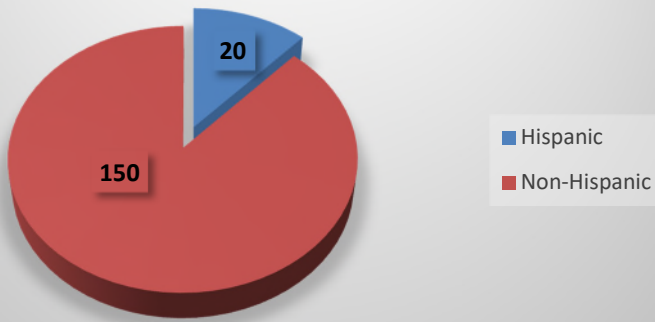
*Other indicates individuals that were accepted into the program and either never started or did not return after one day.



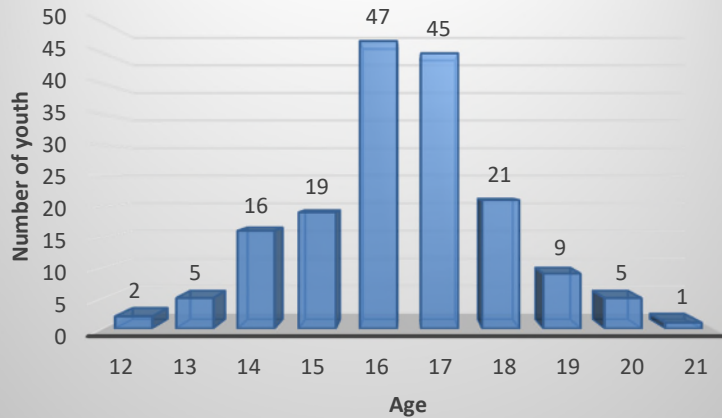
SFY23 Youth served by Race



SFY23 Youth served by Ethnicity



SFY23 Youth Served by age



5

Racial and Ethnic Disparity & Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The section on racial and ethnic disparity contains limited information, and us focused on information about the impact of race and ethnicity for the most restrictive functions of the juvenile justice system. A full discussion of this topic is contained in the annual Program Evaluation Report, available on the Sedgwick County website. Program success rates show similar success rates for gender and small differences for race and ethnicity.

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections has a long history of efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparity. As part of an ongoing commitment to reduce the number of youth placed in secure bed detention, Team Justice and the Detention Utilization Committee agreed to participate with the Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services in the Annie E. Casey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) by working collaboratively with community and justice system stakeholders to collect and analyze data and make agreed upon improvement. Phase I involved collaborating with consultants from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and representatives from four other Kansas sites (Shawnee, Johnson, Douglas and Wyandotte counties). The JDAI work is voluntary and lasted five years (until 2016). Department of Corrections contracted with the W. Haywood Burns Institute with Title II grant funding towards a goal of developing a community strategic plan for Sedgwick County. The Title II grant ended June 30, 2018. However, community and justice stakeholders are committed to continue working in this area and making changes to reduce ethnic disparity. Community member participation gradually diminished. The focus on racial and ethnic disparity shifted to orchestration of a series of community listening sessions, a community survey of assets and needs to assist minority youth in positive development. The process culminated in a virtual community summit that informed Team Justice of community priorities for reducing racial and ethnic disparity among youth entering the juvenile justice system. Team Justice added an outcome related to offering secondary prevention programs with cultural relevance to reduce racial and ethnic disparity. Additionally, Team Justice is accepting applications to use evidence-based funding to improve racial and ethnic disparity.

For more information on Sedgwick County Department of Corrections efforts please see the Strategic Plan (www.sedgwickcounty.org/corrections/) and the Program Evaluation for State Fiscal Year 2023. (www.sedgwickcounty.org/corrections/reports-plans-and-initiatives).

The data following is an attempt to understand the experiences of racial and ethnic minority youth in the most restrictive functions of the juvenile justice system. Data for the years 2022, 2023, and the first half of 2024 show pertinent details of admissions and average length of stay. It shows activity throughout the continuum is generally the same with variations but not much change in the overall picture. Reasons for detention mainly feature new charges, with average length of stay shortest in 2022.

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY 2022													
ADMISSION REASON SUMMARY													
	TOTAL	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>New Charge</i>	151	10	10	14	15	11	14	15	15	7	11	15	14
<i>Court Ordered Commitment</i>	70	2	9	11	2	3	8	4	10	7	5	4	5
<i>Failure to Appear</i>	51	4	2	7	5	8	5	6	2	3	3	4	2
<i>Other Program Failure</i>	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Warrant</i>	18	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	3	2	0	1	1
<i>Pre-Adjudication House Arrest</i>	35	1	3	2	3	2	0	4	3	5	3	3	6
<i>Pretrial Supervision</i>	17	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	2	3	1	0
<i>Probation Warrant</i>	96	6	7	11	7	6	12	11	7	10	8	6	5
<i>Sanction House</i>	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>*Unknown</i>	7	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	452	24	33	50	41	32	47	45	43	37	33	34	33
<i>Return from Temp Release</i>	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
<small>*Youth returned to JDF due to JRF closure.</small>													
ADMISSION TO DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY													
	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
African American	223	10	16	25	17	15	23	23	22	24	16	14	18
Amer Ind/Alask Native	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hispanic	123	8	10	11	16	6	15	11	14	5	7	8	12
Caucasian	101	4	7	13	8	11	9	11	7	6	10	12	3
Total	452	24	33	50	41	32	47	45	43	37	33	34	33
ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION BY GENDER													
	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Female	84	4	6	11	8	10	3	12	6	7	3	7	7
Male	368	20	27	39	33	22	44	33	37	30	30	27	26
Total	452	24	33	50	41	32	47	45	43	37	33	34	33
ADP IN DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY													
	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
African American	26.24	25.65	24.50	26.81	24.17	27.26	25.87	24.32	29.23	29.13	28.48	26.83	22.55
Amer Ind/Alask Native	0.41	0.81	0.82	0.35	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asian	0.01	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	8.60	5.00	6.14	8.42	5.17	7.48	8.43	11.03	12.29	12.23	9.87	7.73	6.29
Caucasian	9.67	8.29	10.36	11.42	11.87	11.87	10.93	10.03	10.42	7.30	7.81	9.60	38.00
Total	44.94	39.91	41.82	47.00	42.21	47.61	46.20	45.38	51.94	48.66	46.16	44.16	66.84
ADP IN DETENTION BY GENDER													
	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Female	5.55	3.55	4.36	9.19	5.51	4.74	4.67	5.35	6.87	6.20	6.19	4.90	4.87
Male	39.39	36.35	37.46	37.81	36.67	42.87	41.53	40.03	45.06	42.47	39.97	39.27	33.13
Total	44.94	39.90	41.82	47.00	42.18	47.61	46.20	45.38	51.93	48.67	46.16	44.17	38.00

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (PRE & POST SENTENCE)			
January - December 2022	YTD ALOS		
	ALL	MALES	FEMALES
Releases	10	8	2
Admission to Release	160.80	145.80	75.00
Admission to Sentencing	143.30	165.75	53.50
<i>African American</i>	169.20	169.20	0.00
<i>Amer Ind/Alask Native</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Asian</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Hispanic</i>	43.67	57.00	17.00
<i>Caucasian</i>	228.00	366.00	90.00
Sentencing to Release	17.50	16.50	21.50
<i>African American</i>	17.60	17.60	0.00
<i>Amer Ind/Alask Native</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Asian</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Hispanic</i>	7.00	10.50	0.00
<i>Caucasian</i>	33.00	23.00	43.00

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY													
2023													
ADMISSION REASON SUMMARY													
	TOTAL	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>New Charge</i>	193	16	9	11	18	18	21	14	20	30	20	7	9
<i>Court Ordered Commitment</i>	69	9	4	5	2	4	8	1	5	6	9	12	4
<i>Failure to Appear</i>	39	2	3	5	2	5	5	5	4	3	1	2	2
<i>Other Program Failure</i>	14	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	2	1	2
<i>Other Warrant</i>	23	0	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	0	4
<i>Pre-Adjudication House Arrest</i>	28	6	3	3	4	4	3	1	0	2	1	1	0
<i>Pretrial Supervision</i>	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Probation Warrant</i>	67	7	3	4	4	5	9	4	6	2	6	8	9
<i>Sanction House</i>	16	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	3
<i>*Unknown</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	452	42	27	30	33	37	51	32	41	50	43	33	33
<i>Return from Temp Release</i>	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

ADMISSION TO DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY													
	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
African American	223	19	12	17	16	17	32	11	24	26	19	18	12
Amer Ind/Alask Native	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	122	10	8	9	10	12	12	10	10	12	9	9	11
Caucasian	103	11	7	3	7	7	7	11	7	12	15	6	10
Total	452	42	27	30	33	37	51	32	41	50	43	33	33

ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION BY GENDER													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Female	91	6	8	8	5	8	9	9	11	5	7	8	7
Male	361	36	19	22	28	29	42	23	30	45	36	25	26
Total	452	42	27	30	33	37	51	32	41	50	43	33	33

ADP IN DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY													
	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
African American	23.94	26.00	28.82	22.55	25.60	21.03	24.20	23.97	21.71	23.37	26.87	24.30	19.42
Amer Ind/Alask Native	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Asian	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	8.04	9.29	9.86	10.81	5.27	5.29	4.97	4.26	5.35	9.47	12.48	9.43	10.10
Caucasian	6.03	7.71	9.54	8.65	6.63	4.84	3.30	2.84	5.94	4.23	5.87	7.00	6.03
Total	38.03	43.16	48.22	42.04	37.50	31.22	32.47	31.07	33.00	37.07	45.22	40.73	35.55

ADP IN DETENTION BY GENDER													
	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Female	3.98	5.39	5.36	4.13	2.37	3.52	4.10	4.52	4.42	2.23	4.10	3.43	4.16
Male	34.06	37.77	42.86	37.90	35.13	27.71	28.37	26.55	28.58	34.83	41.13	37.30	31.39
Total	38.03	43.16	48.22	42.03	37.50	31.23	32.47	31.07	33.00	37.06	45.23	40.73	35.55

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY			
(PRE & POST SENTENCE)			
January - December 2023	YTD ALOS		
	ALL	MALES	FEMALES
Releases	10	8	2
Admission to Release	241.00	235.50	224.50
Admission to Sentencing	207.00	202.63	224.50
<i>African American</i>	269.50	292.00	138.00
<i>Amer Ind/Alask Native</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Asian</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Hispanic</i>	210.00	210.00	0.00
<i>Caucasian</i>	81.00	81.00	0.00
Sentencing to Release	34.00	32.88	38.50
<i>African American</i>	38.50	38.50	38.50
<i>Amer Ind/Alask Native</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Asian</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Hispanic</i>	46.00	46.00	0.00
<i>Caucasian</i>	21.00	21.00	0.00

**JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITY
2024**

ADMISSION REASON SUMMARY													
	TOTAL	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<i>New Charge</i>	75	13	17	10	6	22	7						
<i>Court Ordered Commitment</i>	47	4	6	9	9	9	10						
<i>Failure to Appear</i>	14	3	0	3	2	2	4						
<i>Other Program Failure</i>	9	0	3	2	0	2	2						
<i>Other Warrant</i>	20	4	2	1	4	5	4						
<i>Pre-Adjudication House Arrest</i>	10	3	2	0	0	2	3						
<i>Pretrial Supervision</i>	2	0	2	0	0	0	0						
<i>Probation Warrant</i>	36	5	13	2	9	6	1						
<i>Sanction House</i>	41	1	4	17	9	8	2						
<i>*Unknown</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	254	33	49	44	39	56	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Return from Temp Release</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0						

ADMISSION TO DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY													
	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
African American	94	16	20	20	6	12	20						
Amer Ind/Alask Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Hispanic	69	13	16	7	10	17	6						
Caucasian	91	4	13	17	23	27	7						
Total	254	33	49	44	39	56	33	0	0	0	0	0	0

ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION BY GENDER													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Female	43	7	7	5	6	10	8						
Male	211	26	42	39	33	46	25						
Total	254	33	49	44	39	56	33	0	0	0	0	0	0

ADP IN DETENTION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY													
	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
African American	21.98	21.00	30.93	26.03	21.07	17.19	16.03						
Amer Ind/Alask Native	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Asian	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Hispanic	10.20	8.19	13.03	12.06	9.87	9.97	8.17						
Caucasian	8.70	4.55	8.52	8.48	9.57	12.35	8.77						
Total	40.88	33.74	52.48	46.57	40.51	39.51	32.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ADP IN DETENTION BY GENDER													
	YTD ADP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Female	4.70	4.90	6.48	5.29	4.17	3.45	4.00						
Male	36.18	28.84	46.00	41.29	36.33	36.06	28.97						
Total	40.88	33.74	52.48	46.58	40.50	39.51	32.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (PRE & POST SENTENCE)			
January - June 2024	YTD ALOS		
	ALL	MALES	FEMALES
Releases	9	9	0
Admission to Release	245.78	245.78	0.00
Admission to Sentencing	204.11	204.11	0.00
<i>African American</i>	248.60	248.60	0.00
<i>Amer Ind/Alask Native</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Asian</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Hispanic</i>	128.00	128.00	0.00
<i>Caucasian</i>	210.00	210.00	0.00
Sentencing to Release	41.67	41.14	0.00
<i>African American</i>	47.80	47.80	0.00
<i>Amer Ind/Alask Native</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Asian</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Hispanic</i>	34.67	34.67	0.00
<i>Caucasian</i>	32.00	32.00	0.00

The information in this table shows greater detail on the experiences of all youth in detention, including how many youths were admitted to juvenile detention (admit), average daily population (ADP) by group, and average length of stay (ALOS). The greatest disparity in admissions is for African Americans who make up 10.9% of the Sedgwick County population but always make up substantial percentages of detention admissions. Hispanic residents make up about one-fifth of detention admissions but are 17.2% of the population in Sedgwick County. Average length of stay information shows some disparity in the numbers for Caucasian, Hispanic and African American youth, and an overall increase in 2023 and 2024. Explanations for these differences are multidimensional and complex, nonetheless require some form of response. As previously stated, there have been many different efforts to achieve equity, but none have brought that desired result. Further review is recommended, with an analysis of each reason for admission to detention to discover some point of further intervention. Sedgwick County Department of Corrections has obtained cultural competency training for staff in an effort to assure equity of treatment while youth are within facilities. Community input, especially from the minority communities, could help to find more acceptable early interventions.

6

Special Initiatives

Introduction

As issues and concerns arise in Sedgwick County, the Department of Corrections and other community entities develop initiatives aimed at addressing those issues. Currently, there are initiatives regarding Cross-systems Youth. In addition, the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections, Juvenile Field Services, has included Success Panels in the system. In prior years special initiatives have included a process of listening sessions and a virtual community summit to gather community perceptions on assets, needs, and programs that would engage the community in the effort to reduce racial and ethnic disparity.

Evidence Based Funding

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

This is the report of activity for the third year of this funding source. The source of these funds was the trust fund created for savings related to the juvenile justice reform known as SB367. In 2022 the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections was notified of the availability of \$767,536 to support programs of tertiary prevention for youth involved in the juvenile justice system during SFY2023.

What follows is a description of the program and/or program enhancement. These funds offer a continuing hope for expansion of existing programs and for new programs. The continuum of supervision and services to meet the needs of youth within the juvenile justice system remains strong.

The grants supported service programs and training. The Crossover Youth Practice grant provided a facilitator who monitored youth involved with the juvenile justice system and the Department of Children and Families, with a focus on use of multidisciplinary team meetings to promote greater collaboration. A coordination of services program served youth who had a JIAC entry and were low risk. The Evening Reporting Center used these funds to provide a package of educational programming, and to introduce the Council for Boys and Young Men and Safe Dates. Offerings of multisystemic therapy reached youth already involved with the juvenile justice system, and a mentoring program focused around sports activity met the leisure/recreational needs of system-involved youth. An important component of mental health crisis intervention and needs assessment was added to JIAC.

Cross-System Youth Coordination

Often, youth in the juvenile justice system find themselves involved in more than one system. For example, a juvenile offender may also be involved in the child welfare system due to conditions in the home. These youth are particularly vulnerable and can often fall through the cracks of multiple systems. Many of these crossover youth are first involved with the child welfare system and produce some form of acting-out behavior that takes them to the juvenile justice system. Regardless of which system is first involved, there is a greater challenge to youth with two systems trying to coordinate efforts.

The prevalence of crossover youth remains challenging to ascertain due to a lack of integration across the nation between child welfare and juvenile justice systems. While various studies indicate that anywhere from 9% to 29% of youth involved in the child welfare system will also engage in delinquent behavior, there is clear indication that percentages of dually involved youth increase sharply as one examines deeper levels of the juvenile justice system. One study indicated that while only 1% of youth in the diversion program came from this population, 42% percent of the youth on probation placement were crossover youth (Herz, D. C., Ryan, J. P., & Bilchik, S., 2010).

Most studies indicate that minority youth are overrepresented in crossover youth populations. The average age of entry into the juvenile justice system by crossover youth was 15.73 years. On average, these youth entered the child welfare system more than 7 years before entering the justice system (Herz, et al, 2010).

Data collected from the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) between 2019-2021 identifies 604 cases of crossover youth. These cases included 24% single entry cases and 76% multiple entry cases. Of these youth, 58% identified as white and 42% identified as black. Male youth made up 64% of these cases and 21% of all the identified crossover cases identified as Hispanic. When looking at the risk

for recidivism for these youth, 88% were at an elevated risk level with 55% being moderate risk, 27% being high risk, and 6% being very high risk. When looking at the mental health history of these youth, 59% had previously experienced either inpatient or outpatient services prior to their arrest. Of these cases, 42% reported having received both inpatient and outpatient services in their lives. For suicidality, 25% of the youth identified as crossover had reported some form of suicidality. Of these youth, 78% reported having attempted suicide at least once in their lives prior to intake.

The data for Sedgwick County crossover youth highlight many issues observed in national data.

In 2020 DCF took the opportunity to apply for Evidence Based funding to staff a position through KDOC-JS. This application was approved by Team Justice in March of 2020 and final approval was then provided by KDOC-JS in June. DCF was successful in filling a position in November of 2020. Each subsequent year DCF has been awarded an evidence-based funds grant to monitor the numbers and track the effect of some collaboration through multidisciplinary team meetings. In SFY2023 the number of crossover youth returning for another arrest resulted in a 70% success rate.

Herz, D. C., Ryan, J. P., & Bilchik, S. (2010). Challenges Facing Crossover Youth: An Examination of Juvenile-Justice Decision Making and Recidivism. *Family Court Review*, 48(2), 305-321. doi:10.1111/j.1744-1617.2010.01312.x

Success Panels (formerly Accountability Panels)

Success Panels meet with youth and their families who are on Juvenile Intensive Supervision Probation or on conditional release. Volunteers are required to attend a one-time two-hour orientation session and be willing to volunteer a minimum of two hours three times per year.

In 2019 - 11 Panels were conducted and served 13 youth. Of the 15 Panel Members that volunteered for Panels in 2019, 8 were from the community, and 7 are from the Department of Corrections/Juvenile Field Services. 10 of these volunteers served on 2 or more Panels.

In 2020 - 2 Panels were conducted and served 2 youth. Of the 4 Panel Members that volunteered for Panels in 2020, 2 were from the community, and 2 were from the Department of Corrections/Juvenile Field Services.

Due to COVID 19 safety protocols, no Success Panels held between February 2020 and June 2022.

In 2022 – 6 panels were conducted and served 10 youth. Of the 18 panel members that volunteered, 16 were community members and 2 were from the Department of Corrections/Juvenile Field Services. There were 6 panel members that served on 2 or more panels throughout the year.

In 2023 – 14 panels were conducted and served 13 youth. Of the 13 panel members that volunteered, 12 are community members and 1 was from the Department of Corrections/Juvenile Field Services. There were 6 panel members that served on 2 or more panels throughout the year.

Juvenile Field Services Success Plan Mission Statement:

The purpose of the Success Panel is to connect youth served by Juvenile Field Services to members of the community, who will help youth set goals, recognize their strengths, overcome barriers, and develop a Success Plan, to aid them in completing court ordered supervision successfully.

In the past, there have been satisfaction surveys with volunteers, and there are plans to include such surveys in the coming year.

Another important analysis for the success panels is overall impact. Data is being planned for availability with the next Benchmark 5 report.