

Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention
for the 18th Judicial District
developed by the
Sedgwick County Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board
(Team Justice)

Approved March 29, 2019

Requirements

The purpose of this Comprehensive Plan is to support application for grant funding. The purpose includes working towards achieving the reform goals originally enacted by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1997 and as amended by Senate Bill 367 by the 2016 Kansas Legislature. Those goals are established by K.S.A. 38-2301 as:

“The primary goals of the juvenile justice code are to promote public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior and improve their ability to live more productively and responsibly in the community. To accomplish these goals, juvenile justice policies developed pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code shall be designed to: (a) Protect public safety; (b) recognize that the ultimate solutions to juvenile crime lie in the strengthening of families and educational institutions, the involvement of the community and the implementation of effective prevention and early intervention programs; (c) be community based to the greatest extent possible; (d) be family centered when appropriate; (e) facilitate efficient and effective cooperation, coordination and collaboration among agencies of the local, state and federal government; (f) be outcome based, allowing for the effective and accurate assessment of program performance; (g) be cost-effectively implemented and administered to utilize resources wisely; (h) encourage the recruitment and retention of well-qualified, highly trained professionals to staff all components of the system; (i) appropriately reflect community norms and public priorities; and (j) encourage public and private partnerships to address community risk factors.”

Operational across Kansas since 1999, reforms established that the Secretary of Corrections may make grants to counties for the development, implementation, operation and improvement of juvenile community correctional services. Further, the Act called for the designation of an entity responsible for juvenile justice field services not delivered by court services officers in the district and for the provision of juvenile intake and assessment services. Reforms are to be administered by the Department of Corrections, and implemented and operated by local Boards of County Commissioners.

The Juvenile Justice Comprehensive Plan Grant (herein referred to as the “Grant Program”) application constitutes Sedgwick County’s local comprehensive plan and budget request.

Sedgwick County 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, recently amended in 2018.

Team Justice is responsible for facilitating grants for juvenile justice programs and services in Sedgwick County as well as to review performance measure information on all publicly funded juvenile justice programs. Included in this oversight are programs funded by KDOC-JS as well as the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funded programs.

Team Justice has a balanced representation of public agencies; private, nonprofit organizations serving children, youth and families; business and industry. However, parents of at-risk youth and youth are not currently serving at this time but have in the past. The Board is committed to expanding youth involvement. Sedgwick County has demonstrated a sustained commitment to racial and ethnic disparity (RED) reduction efforts. The Sedgwick County RED initiative incorporates advocacy, alternatives to secure detention, cultural competency training and program development, administrative policy and procedural changes and structured decision making tools. Team Justice is invited to monthly work groups, receives monthly reports and conducts listening sessions with the Burns Institute to seek improvements in RED.

Background

Substantial changes in the juvenile justice system in Kansas have occurred, and will continue to unfold during the year covered by this comprehensive plan. Sweeping changes to the Kansas juvenile justice system are covered under K.S.A. 38-2301 developed from SB367. The bill set case, probation, and detention length limits according to the risk level of the juvenile offender. Plans for a network of immediate interventions programs, located in the juvenile intake and assessment centers, were included to assure the earliest intervention to prevent future delinquency. The efforts to provide an immediate intervention program under the current statutes is not supported in Sedgwick County at this time. On July 1, 2017, the Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI), a statewide assessment screening instrument for detention admission, was put into use. There is anticipation of expected decrease in detention population with the July 1, 2019 requirement that CINC youth are no longer held in detention as secure care.

To determine level and type of risk, Sedgwick County has used two screening instruments: the Youthful Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) and the Sedgwick County Division of Corrections Juvenile Risk Assessment Instrument: Brief Screen (commonly referred to as the JIAC Brief Screen). Both instruments have undergone numerous validity and reliability tests and are scientifically sound for risk and needs assessment. Data from these two sources are the foundation of much of the information reviewed by Team Justice to form an annual comprehensive plan for juvenile justice in the 18th Judicial District.

The Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) model incorporates eight risk factors: History of Antisocial Behavior, Antisocial Personality, Antisocial Cognition, Antisocial Associates, Family, School and/or Work, Leisure and/or Recreation and Substance Abuse. The RNR model prioritizes the first four of these risk factors as the strongest predictors for further offending; however, the first risk factor is static and cannot typically be impacted by program services since it is past-oriented.

In addition to the RNR model. There is an understanding that individual perception of adverse experiences can impact behavior. Identifying the intervention course is variable due to events experienced and resiliency factors. SCDOC is striving to be a trauma informed organization and other community partners are embracing and receiving training in trauma informed care. The intervention efforts for trauma victims will continue to unfold.

The *Benchmark 5 Report* provides a comprehensive assessment of risk factors every three years and annual review of juvenile justice outcomes. The purpose of the report is to present and analyze assessment data which provides the framework for updating the delinquency prevention plan.

I. The Extent of Risk Factors Identified in the Community

Both the JIAC Brief Screen and the YLS/CMI are used in Sedgwick County, as a part of the juvenile justice process. On July 1, 2017, the juvenile intake and assessment center in Sedgwick County and throughout Kansas began using the KDAI. Currently, the JIAC Brief Screen is administered to all youth who undergo the intake process. Typically such youth come to JIAC in law enforcement custody, but they may also be seen by appointment in response to request or as a notice to appear or agreement to appear based on community processes. The YLS/CMI is a standardized risk and needs instrument that assists in the prediction of which youth are more likely to re-offend by measuring the known predictors of recidivism. The YLS/CMI is utilized by Sedgwick County Juvenile Field Services for youth admitted for services that are under supervision of KDOC-JS, as well as juvenile court services.

Local data from the JIAC Brief Screen is available to compare with YLS/CMI data. This comparison allows for contrasting those at the so-called front door of the juvenile justice system (JIAC) with those under the supervision of the courts. The emergent concern with gender differences in delinquency risk and needs resulted in a review of the JIAC Brief Screen data in a manner which displayed gender differences. Team Justice determined publishing the risk and needs data every three years is adequate to provide support for planning. Consequently, this comprehensive plan for juvenile justice in Sedgwick County is supported by a review of data from the 2013-2014-2015 years. Team Justice members received detailed information on the eight RNR risk factors, including a gender breakdown for JIAC Brief Screen information, plus two charts for each risk factor detailing YLS-CMI information (one chart shows three years of risk level results, and one chart shows three years of data on the risk indicators). Females made up 34% of all JIAC intakes in 2015, so a relative expectation would be to see females occurring as approximately one-third of low risk, one-third of moderate risk, and one-third of high risk individuals in each risk domain. In the high priority risk factors females were always a lesser percentage, with relative declines in the percentage rates as high risk for those factors of antisocial behavior history, antisocial personality, antisocial cognition, and antisocial associates. Gender differences in the second tier risk factors of family, school/work, leisure/recreation, and substance abuse, the percentage of female JIAC intakes scoring high risk exceed the one-third figure for family domain of risk, but female high risk percentages for the other three risk factors varied between one-fifth and one-fourth. Taken as a whole, the JIAC Brief Screen information indicated that typical females seen in the 18th Judicial District are likely to be of low risk for delinquency UNLESS they have high risk due to family issues.

II. How Risk Factors will be Addressed

Three prevention priorities from the RNR model are prioritized to receive first consideration: **Antisocial Personality, Antisocial Cognition and Antisocial Associates**. These risk factors were identified and prioritized in the updates to this comprehensive plan that occurred in 2010, 2013, 2018 and current. These three factors consistently occur in moderate to high risk youth, when their YLS-CMI scores (or JIAC Brief Screen scores) are considered.

The general consensus of Team Justice is that the History of Antisocial Behavior is also an important risk factor; however, this factor was not selected as a priority since it is static in nature. History of Antisocial Behavior cannot typically be impacted by program services, with the exception of diversion, since this risk factor is past-oriented. The assessment of this risk factor involves consideration of past criminal behavior which cannot be improved. It does, however, serve as an indication of who needs intervention.

The 2nd tier of risk factors (Family, School/Work, Leisure/Recreation and Substance Abuse) provides the means for juvenile delinquency prevention programs to address the three priority risk factors. Family-oriented

programs were identified as providing the best opportunity to intervene; however, a balanced approach to fund programs including all risk factors is preferred (as long as the focus is impacting one of the three priority risk factors). Currently funded programs and those applying for funding in the future can be designed around the 2nd tier risk factors; however, all programs must be able to identify program components that impact one of the priority risk factors. This means that school-based programs, substance abuse treatment programs, and leisure/recreation programs are acceptable provided the program design takes into consideration one or more of the three priority risk factors. All programs are expected to engage / involve families due to the importance on the impact on long-term outcomes. “Family” in the context of prevention programming refers to the child-defined family.

Team Justice endeavors to recommend funding to programs that: (1) serve youth at moderate to high risk of delinquency; (2) scale program dosage to risk level; (3) use evidence-based programs and methods; (4) emphasize family engagement; and (5) consideration of the positive youth development model including identifying an opportunity to have youth engage in learning by doing, forming attachments and belonging.

Note that in addition to the prevention programs included in the continuum of services, the City of Wichita Special Liquor Tax Grant also funds substance abuse prevention and treatment services and programs in Wichita / Sedgwick County. The substance abuse domain continues to be a necessary focus with continued support needed for funding for prevention and treatment services.

The charts included in this section show current programs funded through Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Programs and KDOC-JS grants, as well as those funded through the City of Wichita Liquor Tax Prevention Fund. These programs provide a continuum of program options that range from secondary prevention through graduated sanctions.

City of Wichita Liquor Tax Funded Evidenced-Based Prevention Program CY 2017

Program Name	Responsible Agency	Goal to Serve	Served in CY 17	Population	YLS/CMI Domains	Risk Level Targeted	Research Citation	Funding Source	Annual Funding	FTEs
Challenge by Choice	Tiyoapaye (Higher Ground)	165	231	Age 11-17	Substance Abuse & Education	Moderate to High risk	Motivational interviewing SAMHSA: J S-4.0 CBT - SAMHSA 3.1-3.7	City of Wichita Liquor Tax	\$34,064	0.85
Pathways	Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas	350	394	Age 10-17	Anti-Social Cognition	Moderate to High risk	Crime Solutions: Effective Blueprints: Model OJJDP Model Programs: Effective SAMHSA: 2.6-3.2	City of Wichita Liquor Tax	\$32,853	0.7
Youth Mentoring Program	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Sedgwick County	90	184	Age 5-18	Substance Abuse	Moderate to High risk	Crime Solutions: Effective Blueprints: Model OJJDP Model Programs: Effective SAMHSA: 2.6-3.2	City of Wichita Liquor Tax	\$43,103	0.9
Strengthening Families	HealthCore	75	146	Age 10-14	Substance Abuse & Family	Moderate to High risk	Blueprints: Promising Model	City of Wichita Liquor Tax	\$41,176	1
Girl Empowerment Program	Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas	175	173	Age 11-17	Substance Abuse & Education	Moderate to High risk	Crime Solutions: Promising OJJDP Model Programs: Promising	City of Wichita Liquor Tax	\$21,902	0.68

**Exit Information for SFY18 for
Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County**

Program	# Served	# Carried-over to SFY19	# Excluded * NEITHER Successful or Unsuccessful	# Exited BOTH Successful and Unsuccessful	# Successful	# Unsuccessful	% Successful
Pando Initiative	83	0	0	83	82	1	99%
Detention Advocacy Service (Crime Prevention)	45	7	0	38	35	3	92%
Detention Advocacy Service (Grant Funded)	199	44	0	155	130	25	84%
Functional Family Therapy	43	8	0	35	14	21	40%
Learning the Ropes (youth only)	67	8	7	52	37	15	71%
McAdams Academy	30	0	0	30	25	5	83%
PATHS for Kids	669	0	0	669	652	17	98%
Teen Intervention Program	45	0	15	30	24	6	80%

III. Benchmark to Reduce the Juvenile Crime Rate

In a very real sense, this section covers the efforts of Team Justice to measure the impact of prevention and graduated sanctions. There is a rich array of programs throughout the continuum of prevention and graduated sanctions: Are they working? How can we tell? Each program offered is judged by its ability to impact critical measures.

There is no doubt that the impact of SB367 and resulting K.S.A. 38-2301 is being felt throughout the community. Because SB367 set case length limits and restricted institutional admissions, there are more youth in the community without supervision or programming to address criminogenic needs.

The planned outcomes for Sedgwick County are as follows:

Outcome #1: Reduce the number of JIAC intakes and resultant filings in the 18th Judicial District. This outcome is an indirect measure of many factors, including the impact of prevention programs. A comparison of JIAC offender intakes and juvenile filings over the most recent five years showed the highest rates in the earliest year.

Outcome #2: Reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders as evidenced by subsequent JIAC intakes. A table showing the recidivism rate for JIAC during the last five years was produced and it showed a variation in recidivism between 16% - 25%. It is noted that as of July 1, 2017, intakes to JDF are included in the intake and assessment numbers. The average recidivism increase of about 5% can be attributed to the addition of the detention youth but may also reflect some of the impact of SB367. The most recent program evaluation showed recidivism for those checked in programs funded by the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Program and the KDOC-JS grant was 11% (29/276).

Outcome #3: Reduce the number of admissions to juvenile detention. Use the detention utilization committee to assure use of the least restrictive option for juveniles in need of a safe secure environment following police custody. A review of the five most recent years of intake and placement data related to the juvenile detention facility showed a steady decline in overall numbers from 2014 through 2017 with a slight uptick for 2018. The juvenile residential facility has seen a decrease in population across the most recent 5 year period. Beginning in 2018, the residential population was also impacted by police protective custody cases. Home Base Services 5 year review showed variation with an average daily population of 24. As of August 2018, SCDOC entered into an agreement with St. Francis Ministries to lease space in the Juvenile Detention Facility for housing of child in need of care (CINC) youth authorized for secure care. As of July 1, 2019, per K.S.A. 38-3601, secure care youth will no longer be able to be placed in a detention setting.

Outcome #4: Successful completion rates in prevention and graduated sanctions programs funded through grants approved by Team Justice will fall between 65% and 85%. A review of the most recent program evaluation data shows that program successful exits fell between 99% and 40%. One program was below 65%. This program is undertaking corrective action to receive a higher successful completion rate. When gender is used as a part of an analysis of exit status, the period from 2014 through 2017 showed that females were consistently more successful than males. In the most recent year, gender success rates were identical at 92%. Success in the programs for both genders has varied over the past five years. However, the rate has remained at 78% or above for males and 81% and above for females.

Outcome #5: Differential successful completion rates in prevention and graduated sanctions programs funded through grants approved by Team Justice will show no substantial difference in success levels for majority and minority youth. The comparison of successful completion rates in all of the prevention and graduated sanctions programs funded through grants approved by Team Justice in SFY2018 showed an overall successful completion rate of 90% for Caucasian youth and a rate of 92% for all minority youth. A review of the individual minority youth showed successful completion rates varied from 80% for American Indian youth

to 96% for Asian youth. The two largest minority groups were African American at 93% success and Hispanic youth at 91%. It is noted there was one Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth that was successful.

Additionally, The Team Justice FY 2018 Annual Report identified needed programs and practices towards the goal of maintaining youth in the community and improving the rate of recidivism. The full implementation of the recommendations is in progress with support of Reinvestment and Regional grant funding through KDOC-JS.

Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM): A number of youth involved in the juvenile system are also served through the child welfare system. This creates challenges in determining the best service provision for the youth and family, and poses a need for increased communication and collaboration between the systems. There are youth who do not have a viable family system to return to, therefore alternative placements are needed. In Sedgwick County, human trafficking victims make up part of this population. The CYPM model uses a collaborative approach with community-based systems involved with the youth and family to provide a wraparound approach to serving the family, capitalizing on available resources and promoting stability in the youth's placement or home. This model is currently in place in Sedgwick County.

Aggression Replacement Training (ART ®): ART is a cognitive behavioral based program designed to address antisocial cognition. The program is designed to help chronically aggressive youth develop social skills and cognitive skills to reduce aggressive behaviors. According to the WSIPP this program has a return on investment ratio of \$10.85 per dollar invested. This model is currently in place in Sedgwick County.

Seeking Safety: Many justice-involved youth have experienced significant traumatic events, and therefore, have a need for gender specific programming to address trauma-based issues. Seeking safety is a cognitive-based program designed to address these issues, and may be delivered to individuals or gender-specific groups, or mixed gender groups. This program is referenced in the Mental Health Training Curriculum for Juvenile Justice (MHTC-JJ) Models for Change, 2015. According to the WSIPP this program has a return on investment ratio of \$24.29 per dollar invested. This will be a new model within Sedgwick County.

Programs:

Evening Reporting Services: Sedgwick County is surrounded by smaller counties/judicial districts that struggle to offer evidence-based programs when very small numbers of youth are enrolled. Minimum staff requirements are often prohibitive. Sedgwick County has the capability to offer services on a regional basis and started the Evening Reporting Center on May 1, 2018 which was inclusive of the 9th, 13th, and 19th judicial districts. The evening reporting program served 163 Sedgwick County Youth and 10 Regional Youth. To maximize impact the program offers late afternoon/evening and Saturday hours of service. The focus is to provide access to risk-reduction oriented programming in a supervised setting. The Washington State Institute on Public Policy indicates the benefits to costs for programs that coordinate services is \$23.55, with a 96% chance that benefits will exceed costs. This model is new to Sedgwick County and the region and is in its first year of operation. A day reporting program remains the ultimate goal for services for Sedgwick County and efforts will continue to be focused in this direction.

Strengthening Families: Family Engagement has been a focus in the Sedgwick County Division of Corrections through work with Vera Institute of Justice for consultation and input. An important component of the effort to engage families is to enhance time families get to spend with juvenile justice youth. Enhancing time with good effect means providing some structure to make good use of such time. This program is a

family-based program designed to teach parenting skills and empower parents to effectively parent youth with behavioral or substance abuse issues. According to the WSIPP this program has a return on investment ratio of \$5.00 per dollar invested. This model currently exists in Sedgwick County. Sedgwick County will be implanting the Parent Choice program in conjunction with the Evening Reporting Center.

Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy: TF-CBT is a cognitive based therapy designed to address PTSD or other emotional responses to trauma by restructuring unhealthy cognitive responses. The program observes SAMSHA's six key principles of a trauma-informed approach (safety, trustworthiness, peer support, collaboration and mutuality, empowerment, and cultural/historic/gender issues). While cost/benefit ratios vary by site and application, the WSIPP rates this program as having a 100% chance of benefits exceeding costs. TF-CBT is utilized in Sedgwick County's community mental health center. It will be offered more specifically for juvenile justice involved youth within Sedgwick County. TF-CBT is also referenced in the Mental Health Training Curriculum for Juvenile Justice (MHTC-JJ) Models for Change, 2015.

Specialized Court Processing: While a specific mental health or drug court for juveniles has not been implemented, there have been changes related to SB367 which requires reviews for detained youth. Many youth at higher levels of the system present with very specific issues. Judicial review of youth every 14 days allows an internal check within the juvenile justice system to ensure that youth are not remaining in detention unnecessarily and that services are being considered. This court process allows ongoing consideration of services that are equipped to handle the specialized needs of youth in a community-based setting, if appropriate. This court process could offer a substantial reduction in length of detention and a return on investment when implemented. This process is new in Sedgwick County, based on SB367 implementation as of July 1, 2017.

In-house Drug / Alcohol Treatment: This program involves the delivery of substance abuse treatment programming onsite at Juvenile Field Services to youth found throughout the spectrum of juvenile justice who do not have means to otherwise access such programming. Youth would come from Immediate Intervention (JIAC), pretrial, and/or juvenile court services. Seeking Safety has components focused on substance abuse treatment, and would serve the needs of the juvenile justice youth in need of substance abuse programming. Seeking Safety is an evidence-based program and "designed to address the unique relationship between PTSD and substance use in either individual or group setting." Sedgwick County has an RFP out to contract for the in-house services.

MST was included as a service need in the initial period of the ERC programming. However, the reality of the work with MST identified that there were too many exclusionary criteria for effective service for the moderate and high risk youth being served. Out of 55 referrals made to MST, only 17 met criteria and received services. This was a high dollar cost program for few clients served. The plan moving forward is to include clinical services from a menu of evidence based treatment models to address youth needs on an individual basis.

SFY 2018 Annual JCAB Report						
18th Judicial District						
Table 2: Programs Needs in Your Judicial District						
Program Name	Capacity	Target Population, Including	YLS/CMI Domains	Research Citation	Annual Cost	Notes/Comments
Multisystemic Therapy (MST)	150-200	Moderate-High Risk Youth	Anti-Social Cognition/ Family/Personality/Associates	Washington State Institute on Public Policy	\$7,834 per youth	New Recommended EBP - Costs shown are estimates from WSIPP, fully loaded with all indirect.
Seeking Safety	150-200	Moderate-High Risk Youth	Substance Abuse/ Gender Specific	Crime Solutions - Promising	\$391 per youth	New Recommended EBP
Trauma Focused-Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)	150-200	Moderate-High Risk Youth	Anti-Social Cognition/ Family	Crime Solutions - Effective	\$334 per youth	New Recommended EBP
Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM)	35	Youth in both JJ and welfare systems or at risk to be in both systems	All	Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, Georgetown University		On-going Practice Model
AMIKids Community-Based Day Treatment Services	150-200	Moderate-High Risk Youth	Anti-Social Cognition	Washington State Institute on Public Policy rated effect coordination of service model. Crime Solutions-Promising	\$9356 per youth	A continued focus for Sedgwick County is a Day Treatment Program. An Evening Treatment Program is being recommended in lieu of continued planning for Day Treatment
InHouse Drug/Alcohol Treatment	150-200	Moderate-High Risk Youth	Substance Abuse	Washington State Institute on Public Policy rated effect coordination of service model. Crime Solutions-		This service will ensure that juvenile justice youth who cannot otherwise access services will have this treatment.
Specialized Court Processing	300-500	All juvenile justice youth	All	Required by KS SB367		New Program Focused on SB367 case length standards and further standards for detention and release.
Aggression Replacement Training	150-200	Moderate-High Risk Youth	Anti-Social Cognition	Washington State Institute on Public Policy	\$745 per youth	This is an evidence-based proven program that returns \$10.85 in benefits for every treatment dollar.

The above chart represents the SFY2018 Annual JCAB Report. The only change for recommended programs for this SFY20 grant application is the removal of MST due to exclusionary criteria that prohibited use of the program with many of the moderate/high risk youth in the target population for the services.

Juvenile Field Services – Calendar Year Data

Performance Measures Graduate Recidivism*	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Projected	2019 Estimated
Percent CM Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	14%	2/31 6%	20%	20%
Percent Low Risk CM Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure		0/0 0%	2%	2%
Percent Moderate Risk CM Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	12%	1/20 .05%	15%	15%
Percent High Risk CM Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	18%	.08%	18%	18%
Percent CR Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	17%	3/16 19%	20%	20%
Percent Low Risk CR Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	0%	0/1 0%	2%	2%
Percent Moderate Risk CR Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	13%	2/6 33%	20%	20%
Percent High Risk CR Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	33%	1/9 11%	20%	20%

Percent JISP Re-offenses 12 Months After Case Closure	15%	11/60 18%	20%	20%
Percent Low Risk JISP Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	0%	0/8 0%	2%	2%
Percent Moderate Risk JISP Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	15%	6/31 19%	20%	20%
Percent High Risk JISP Recidivism 12 Months After Case Closure	23%	5/21 24%	25%	25%

*Recidivism is the measurement at which a client is reconvicted on a new offense.

**Community Service Options are now available through Evening Reporting Center (ERC).

Performance Measures	2016	2017	2018	2019 Projected	2020 Estimated
Average Number of New Adjudications Per Month – CM Custody Clients	4	3	13/12 1	4	4
Fines, Fees, Restitution, & Court Costs Collected	\$24,009	\$19,601	\$14,746	\$15,000	\$15,000
Community Service Hours Completed**	545	493	700	550	550

Evening Reporting Center

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

- **Independent Living Skill Groups:** youth may receive support with employment, cooking, budgeting, college preparation, community resources, housing, health, and other related skills.
- **Mental Health /Clinical Support:** youth may receive individual sessions from mental health professionals to develop skills such as problem-solving, coping skills, social skills, emotion regulation, mindfulness, and other similar skills.
- **Drug and Alcohol Treatment:** if necessary, youth are eligible for drug and alcohol services provided by a local community provider on-site at ERC.
- **Youth and Family Panel:** Both youth and families will be offered support services through a local panel.
- **Community Service Work:** opportunities offered as needed.
- **Multisystemic Therapy (MST):** an intensive family and community-based treatment program focused on addressing all environmental systems that impact chronic and violent juvenile offenders, their homes and families, schools and teachers, neighborhoods and friends.
- **Seeking Safety:** present-focused counseling to help attain safety from trauma and/or substance abuse.
- **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).

There were one hundred seventy three (173) individual youth served through the ERC in 2018 (05.01-12.31). These include 17 youth and families served by MST. Of those 173, 59 successfully completed programming, including 5 via MST. As of 12.31.18, 70 youth were still listed as not having completed, 45 of which are actively attending programming and the other 45 having a status of detained, AWOL, inpatient treatment, on non-compliant.

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

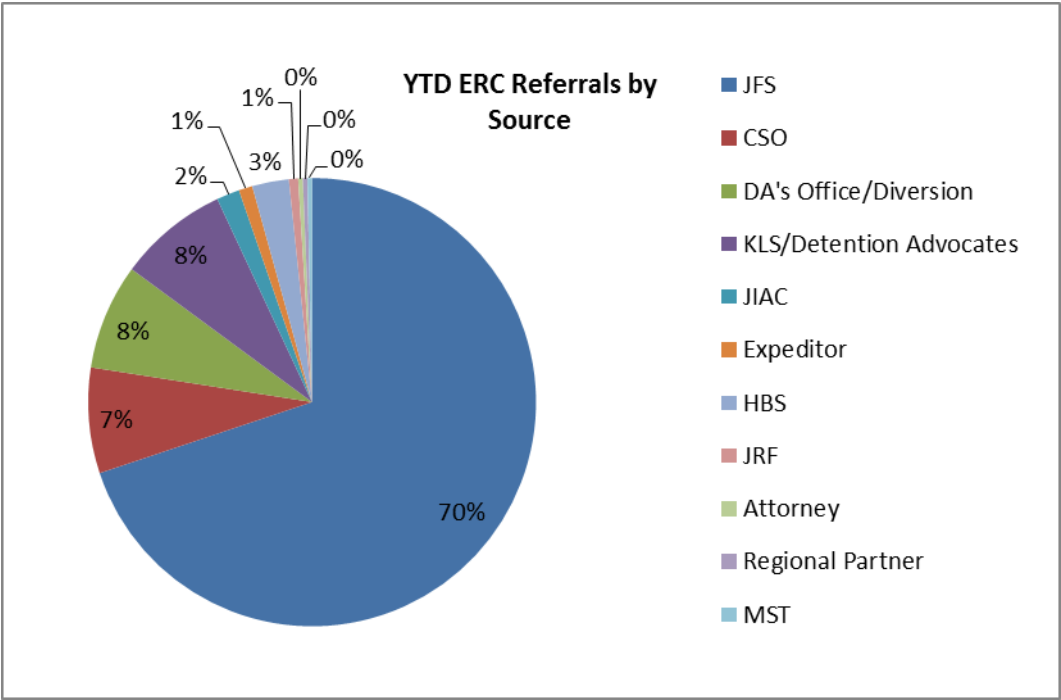
The program has the ability to address issues such as gender and race. For gender sensitive groups (such as *Seeking Safety*), gender-matching facilitators are used exclusively for the girls' group and at client discretion for the boys' groups. In addition, the program offers coed groups. We have a diverse group of youth in terms of race and ethnicity. We have not had issues placing youth in programming based on racial/ethnic demographics.

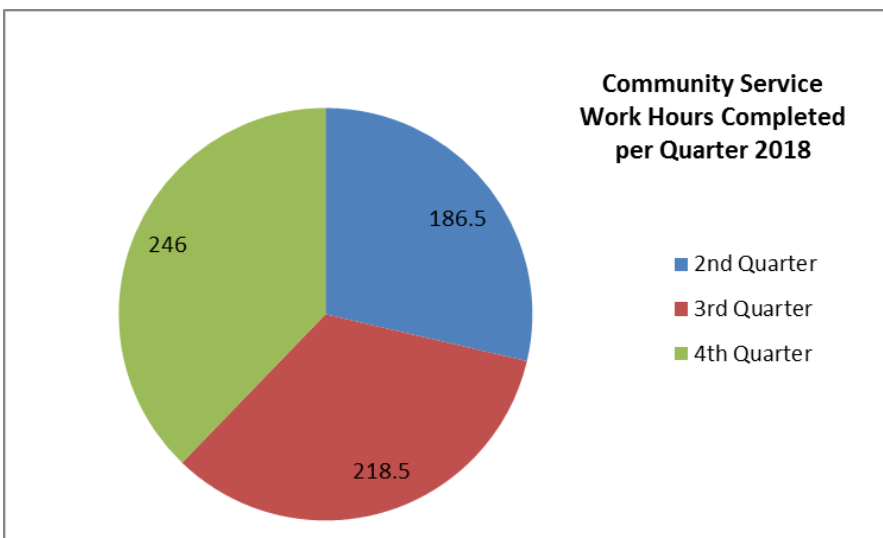
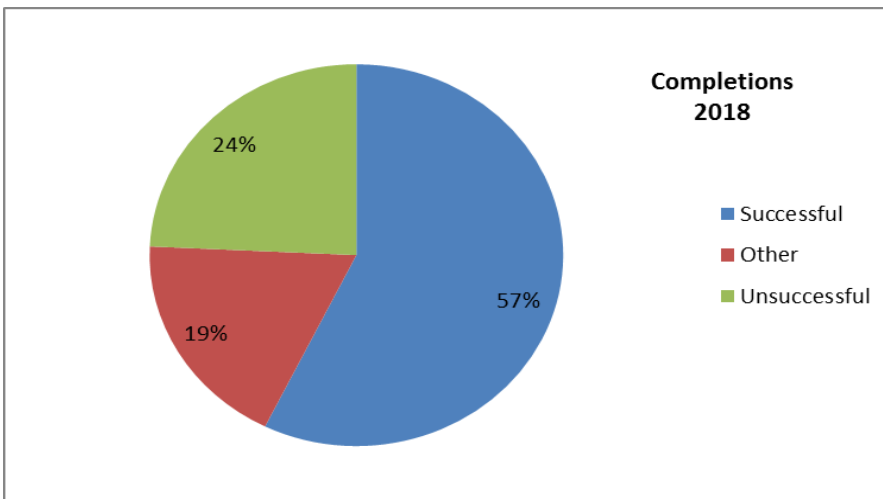
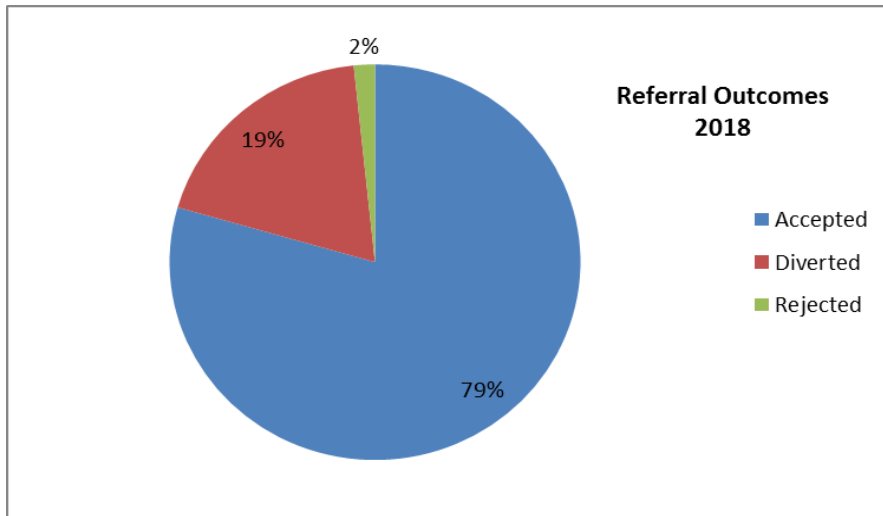
As needed for non-english speaking persons, ERC staff utilize our on-call translation service to complete parent update phone calls, notification calls, and even MST therapy sessions. We also have some curriculum materials available in Spanish, however we have not yet had a need to utilize these.

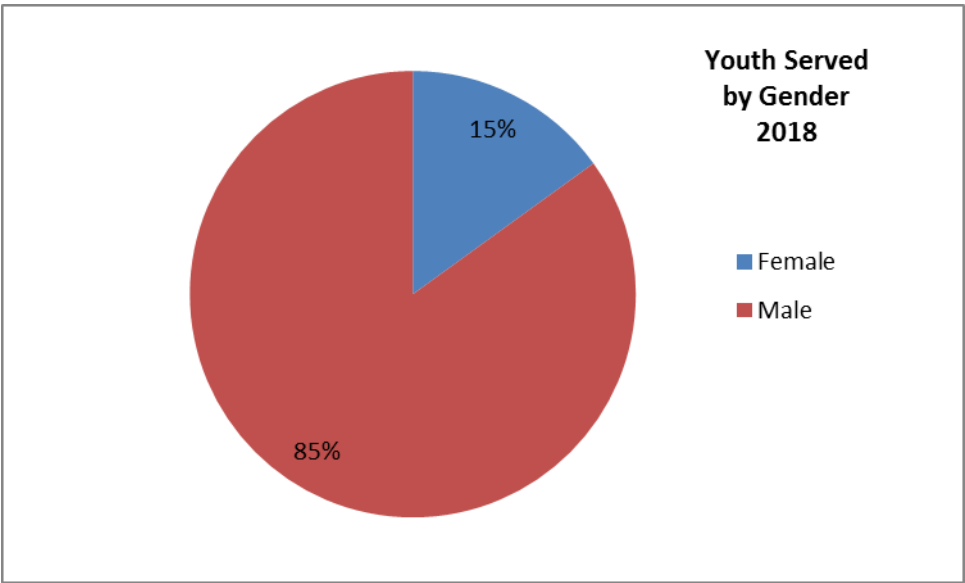
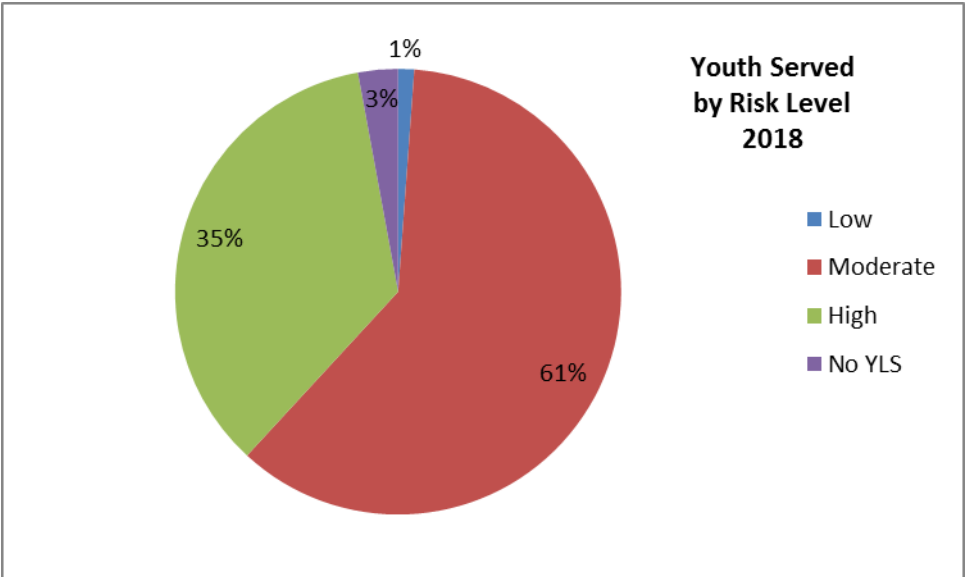
Any pre-adjudicated youth are separated from ERC programming so as not to mix them with post-adjudicated/higher risk youth. A small number of pre-adjudication youth have been served in their homes and communities by MST.

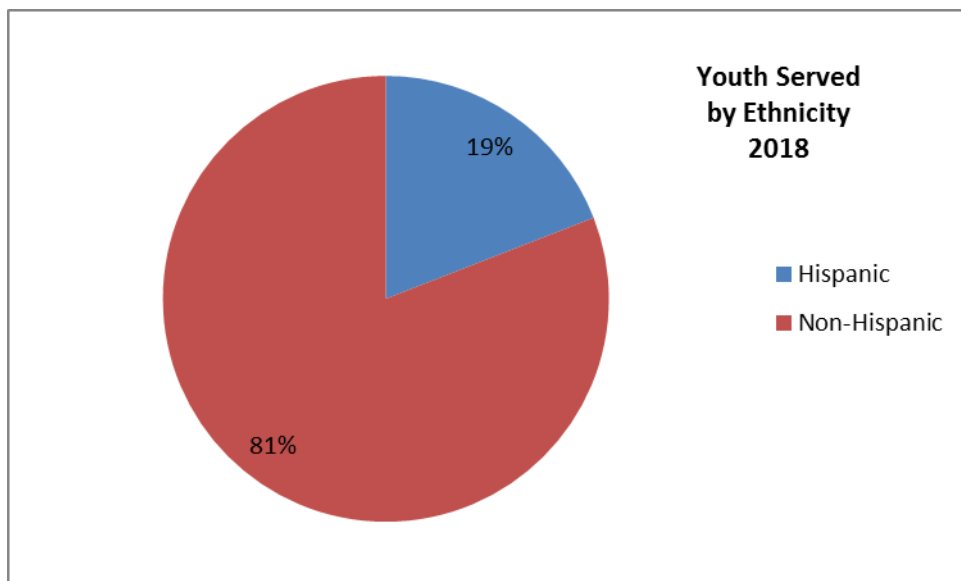
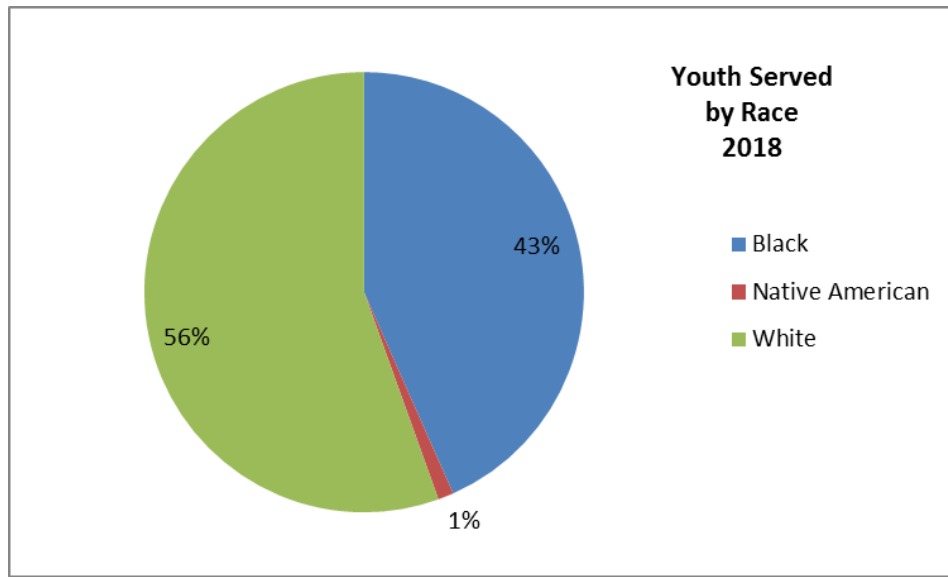
The program specifically asks about gang involvement and safety concerns on our referral form so that we can assign youth to appropriate programming, without putting them at risk for interaction with opposing gang members or court-ordered no-contacts (be they victims, perpetrators, or co-respondents).

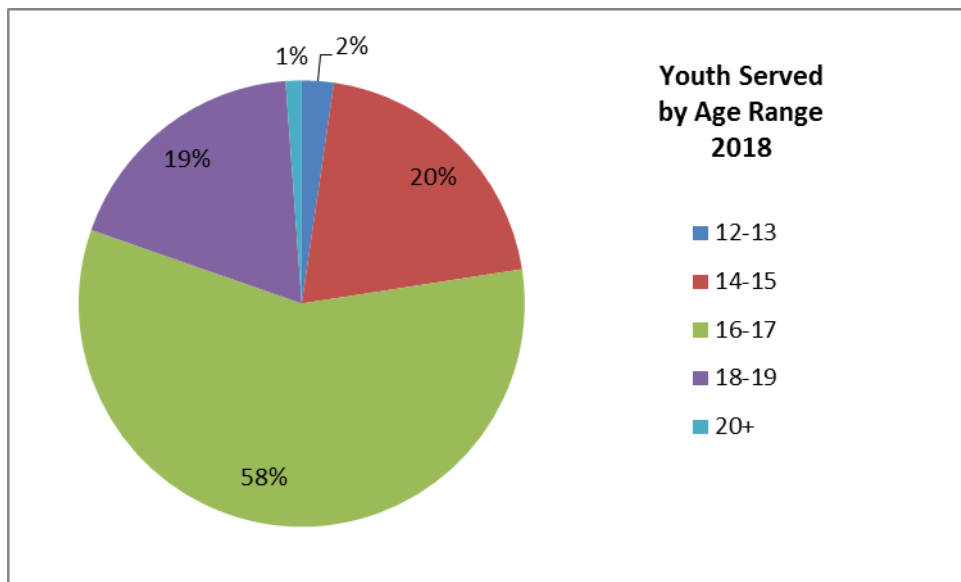
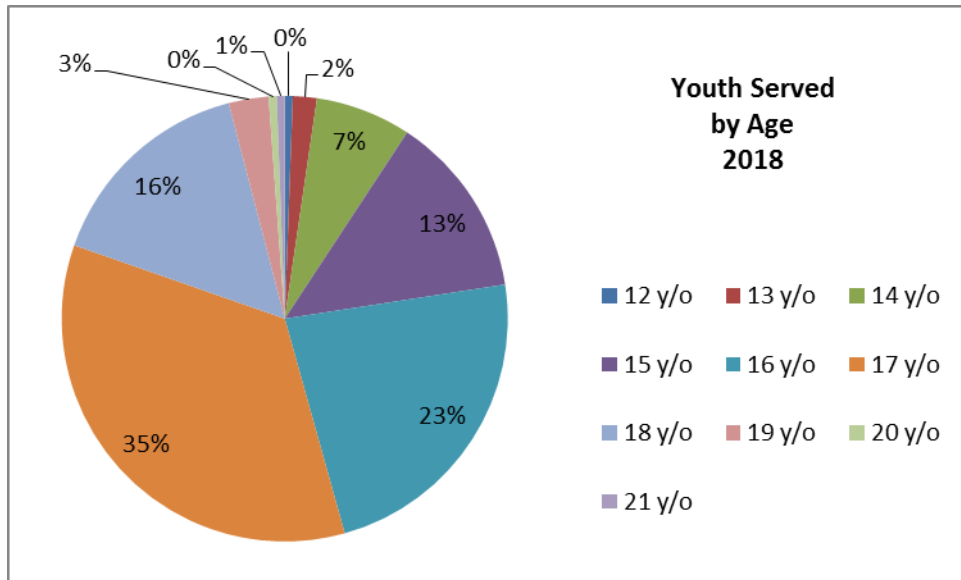
ERC youth with especially traumatic histories, increased mental health needs, and cognitive functioning issues are given special consideration (such as 1:1 sessions, referrals to other community services, and specialized group scheduling).











Efforts to Address racial and ethnic disparity

Sedgwick County juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts have focused on racial and ethnic disparity issues for the past twenty years, using various strategies, including the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, use of the JIAC Brief Screen and YLS-CMI objective decision-making tools, assistance from the Burns Institute in the past and during the 2018 fiscal year, and ongoing scrutiny of detention decisions by the Detention Utilization Committee. There is some satisfaction with disparity amounts in recent years, and work is ongoing through newly implemented strategic planning to bring community stakeholders to the table for discussions and recommendations beginning in 2019.