

EP ANALYSIS PROGRAM EVALUATION FISCAL YEAR 2023

DECEMBER 2023

Kansas Department of Corrections
Juvenile Services

and

Community Crime Prevention Funded
Programs in Sedgwick County

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**SFY22 Performance Report Sedgwick County Programs supported by
Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funds
And
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services grants
And
Kansas Department of Correction-Evidence-based Funds**

Executive Summary

The only real constant in the world of juvenile justice is change. More than six years ago the Kansas legislature passed SB367. Under Bill 367, juvenile detention use was reduced by requiring detention risk assessment, expanding alternatives to detention, and requiring diversion programs at intake. Out of home placement for youth was reduced by limiting state custody for lower-level offenses and limiting probation length and time in custody. The 2023 Kansas Legislature adopted HB2021, requiring the Department for Children and Families (DCF) to assess certain CINC children with problem behaviors showing risk for juvenile offender charges and the Department of Corrections was directed to provide access to programs for juvenile offenders. It also requires mental health treatment and substance abuse treatment to be available to juveniles in detention. It also changed the criteria used to refer and admit juveniles to a juvenile crisis intervention center. Monies in the juvenile justice trust fund were made accessible to DCF children with problem behaviors. The overall case length time limitations were extended for certain juvenile offenders. Both pieces of major legislation are engines of change in the juvenile justice world of Kansas. Both can be expected to have intended and unintended consequences for juveniles and the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County. The year that is covered in this report shows impacts from SB367 but there is no sign of the imprint of HB2021.

The Sedgwick County Juvenile System Activity Chart on page 4 illustrates a continuation of flat to lower numbers in most areas. Those lower numbers have been identified as mainly due to the impact of SB367 with its shorter case time limits and restrictions on the use of detention. While the numbers of juveniles in the system have remained flat or reduced, this year's use of grant-funded programs has increased. Three sources of funding: the Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services (KDOC-JS) prevention funds, Kansas Department of Corrections Evidence-Based funds, and the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention fund, supported system improvements plus secondary and tertiary programs that provided a total of 1,992 juveniles with some form of service event. KDOC-JS prevention funds supported legal services for detention hearings and ongoing cases. Those funds also provided a secondary prevention program offered to high school students attending schools with high disciplinary events. The Kansas Department of Corrections Evidence-Based funds supported three system improvement programs and two tertiary prevention services. Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds supported one secondary prevention program for at risk elementary school students and four tertiary prevention programs. In SFY2022 the same sources of funds provided system improvements and prevention programs to 1,162 juveniles.

Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services prevention funds supported legal services for juveniles in need of such services for 513 detention hearings or for ongoing legal services. The remainder of these funds supported Rise Up For Youth, a mentoring program offered on a group basis in selected high schools. Both programs improve juvenile delinquency prevention and juvenile justice in Sedgwick County.

The number of programs supported by Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds had fallen to just two programs in SFY2022 serving 419 youth; in SFY2023 these funds supported five programs serving 707 youth. An overview with more information is included in the executive summary of the prevention programs. The tertiary programs address delinquency risk in the domains of substance abuse, family issues, leisure/recreation, and education. Old programs are showing signs of reinvigoration in the form of increased enrollment, and new programs are starting with respectable numbers.

This report is the third year for programs funded through the Kansas Department of Corrections Evidence-Based funds. The funds combined to impact 721 youth, compared to 513 in the prior year. Using these funds to achieve system improvements and provided added service opportunities gives a broad response to the challenges for system-involved youth in Sedgwick County.

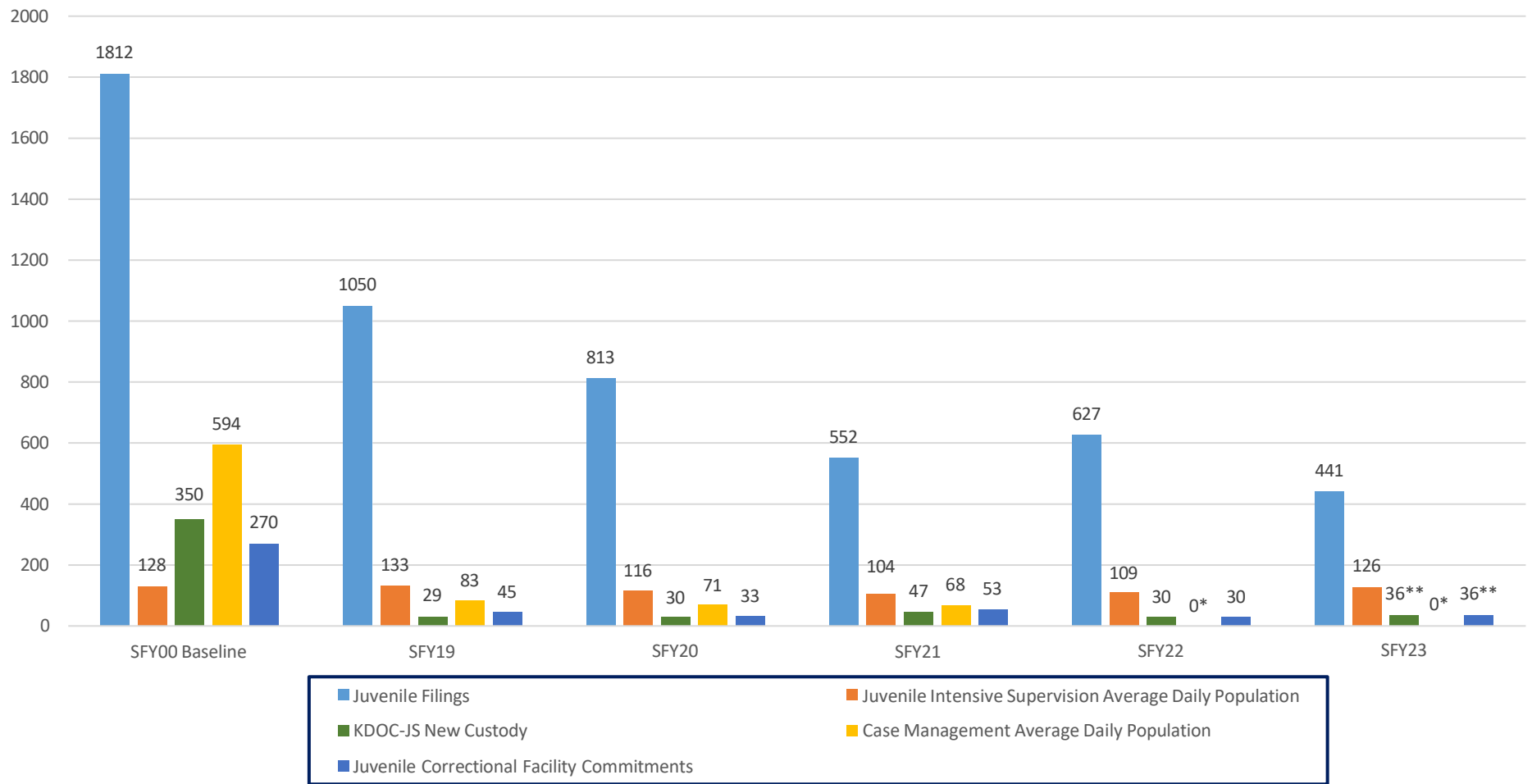
Opportunities for Further Improvement

For well over thirty years the issue of racial and ethnic disparity in the juvenile justice system has received repeated attention. Comparisons of representational numbers from the early 1990s with current numbers shows little has changed, even though SB367 has wrought reductions in numbers overall. This year's report shows the programs have served at least 579 minority youth. One program that served elementary students had a large portion of their population with race and ethnicity unknown, so it can be assumed larger numbers of minority youth were served. Team Justice and the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners have rightly made Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) a priority, as the numbers show. The minority youth were served well, as shown by their excellent success numbers.

This summary opened with a comment about the constancy of change in the juvenile justice system. Careful observation of the direction of impact of those changes is imperative if there is to be progress in assisting juveniles to better lives. The possibility that DCF youth with problem behaviors may be served in programs designed for juvenile offenders with moderate to high risk is concerning. Many DCF youth could be categorized as socially maladjusted due to the stresses and strains of family life for them. Behavioral acting out is not a surprise. If such youth are assessed for delinquency risk and found to be low risk, the literature in the juvenile justice world makes it clear that many of these low-risk youth will develop crime careers that are potentiated by their experiences with moderate to high-risk juvenile delinquents. With care and separation of risk levels that prediction will prove false, but it is very important to let the data tell us if this change is for the better, or not.

There is much comment about the mental health needs of our society, and in particular the needs of the young. Thoughtful insertion of such services throughout the juvenile justice may provide a basis for a healthier life. Adding such services for mental health, and for substance abuse treatment, needs to be done with a view to a seamless service that begins in such settings as juvenile detention and continues with the youth to their life after detention. Assuring the steady flow of funds to support such a seamless experience needs full consideration.

Sedgwick County Juvenile Justice System Activity Data



*SB367 phased out Juvenile Case Management category – now listed as 0

**New KDOC-JS Custody youth are the same individuals as those committed to Juvenile Correctional Facility

**FY23 Sedgwick County Prevention Programs
and
Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Grant Funded Programs**

Sedgwick County Prevention Programs				
Organization	Funding Amount	Unexpended Funds	Target to Serve	Total Served
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy	\$145,686	\$0	30	41
Mental Health Association (MHA) PATHS	\$62,439	\$0	800	596
Untamed Athletes	\$100,000	\$0	25-60	4
Seventh Direction	\$99,483.32	\$0	105	56
CSI – Multisystemic Therapy	\$120,000	\$0	15-20	12
Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Grant Funded				
DC 18 – Legal Representation	\$100,000	\$23,024	100 ongoing representation 100% detention hearings	513
Rise Up For Youth	\$67,327	\$0	60	51
Kansas Department of Corrections-Evidence Based Funding				
DCF – CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator	\$65,142	\$0	20	361
JJAC – Coordination of Services (POWER Program)	\$78,554.14	\$0	44-50	163
ERC – Programming Enhancements (Orion)	\$118,100	\$ 0	**	75
CSI – Multisystemic Therapy	\$120,000	\$0	15-20	12
UA – Untamed Athletes	\$209,963	\$11.77	60-100	23
VitalCore Health Strategies	\$137,400.35	\$32,830.78	**	153
SCDOC Administrative Services – 5% Administrative Fee	\$38,376.82	\$0	NA	N/A

**All youth who qualify are provided services.

**CLIENTS SERVED IN SFY23
by KDOC-Juvenile Services Funded and
Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funded Programs**

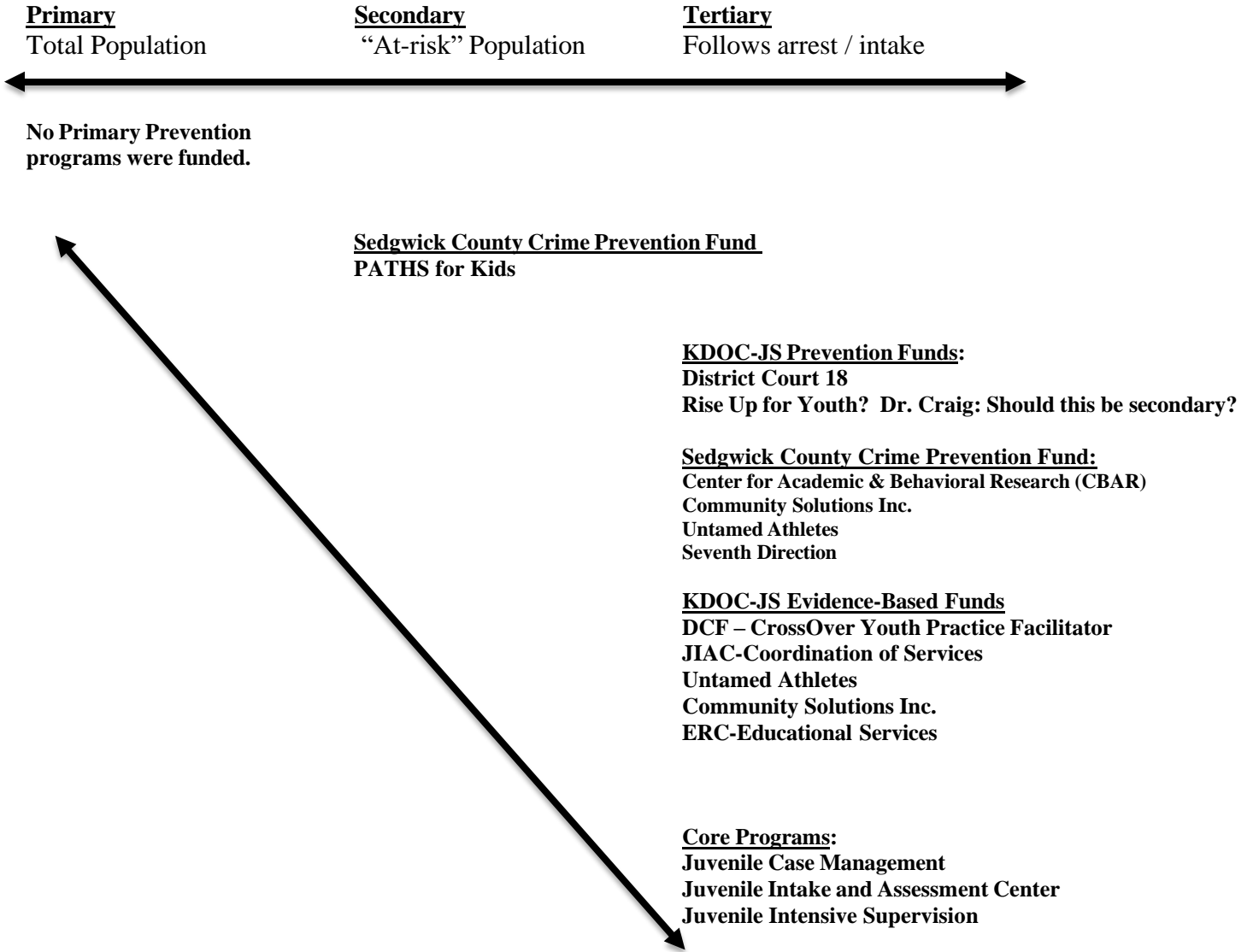
<u>564</u>	Clients served by KDOC-JS prevention fund programs
<u>709</u>	Clients served by Sedgwick County Crime Prevention grants
<u>787</u>	Clients served by KDOC-JS Evidenced Based Funding
2060	(This number is the total client service events)

<u>56</u>	Names removed because the client received multiple service events
<u>2004</u>	Unduplicated number of clients served

Number of clients served by at least one other program

6	DCF 6 crossover with Community Solutions
19	DCF 19 crossover with ERC
2	DCF 2 crossover with Untamed Athletes
3	DCF 3 crossover with Coordination of Services
3	DCF 3 crossover with CBAR
1	DCF 1 crossover with Community Solutions and Untamed Athletes
2	CBAR 2 crossover with ERC
<u>36</u>	

Sedgwick County
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services &
Community Crime Prevention Grant
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs
SFY23



Primary Prevention: A program or service directed at the population at large that is designed to prevent juvenile crime.

Secondary Prevention: A program or service directed at populations or persons identified as at risk for juvenile crime involvement that is designed to prevent juvenile crime *before* it occurs.

Tertiary Prevention: A program or service provided to youth and families after an incident of juvenile criminal behavior has occurred. The intervention is designed to prevent future incidents from occurring.

Locations of Prevention Programs – SFY23

Secondary Prevention Programs

PATHS for Kids (Mental Health Association)

Enterprise Elementary: 3605 S. Gold St., Wichita, KS 67217

Mental Health Association: 555 N. Woodlawn, Ste. 3105, Wichita, KS 67208

Irving Elementary School: 1642 N Market, St, Wichita, KS 67214

Prairie Elementary School: 7101 S. Meridian St. Haysville, KS 67060

Washington Accelerated Learning Elementary School: 424 N Pennsylvania Ave, Wichita, KS 67214

Tertiary Prevention Programs

Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy

Program: 2821 E. 24th Street N., Wichita, 67219

DCF: CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator

Program: 700 S. Hydraulic, Wichita 67211; services co-located within JIAC

JIAC: Coordination of Services (POWER Program)

Program: 700 S. Hydraulic, Wichita 67211; services are provided on-site and at the Kansas State University Extension Office

Untamed Athletes, Inc.

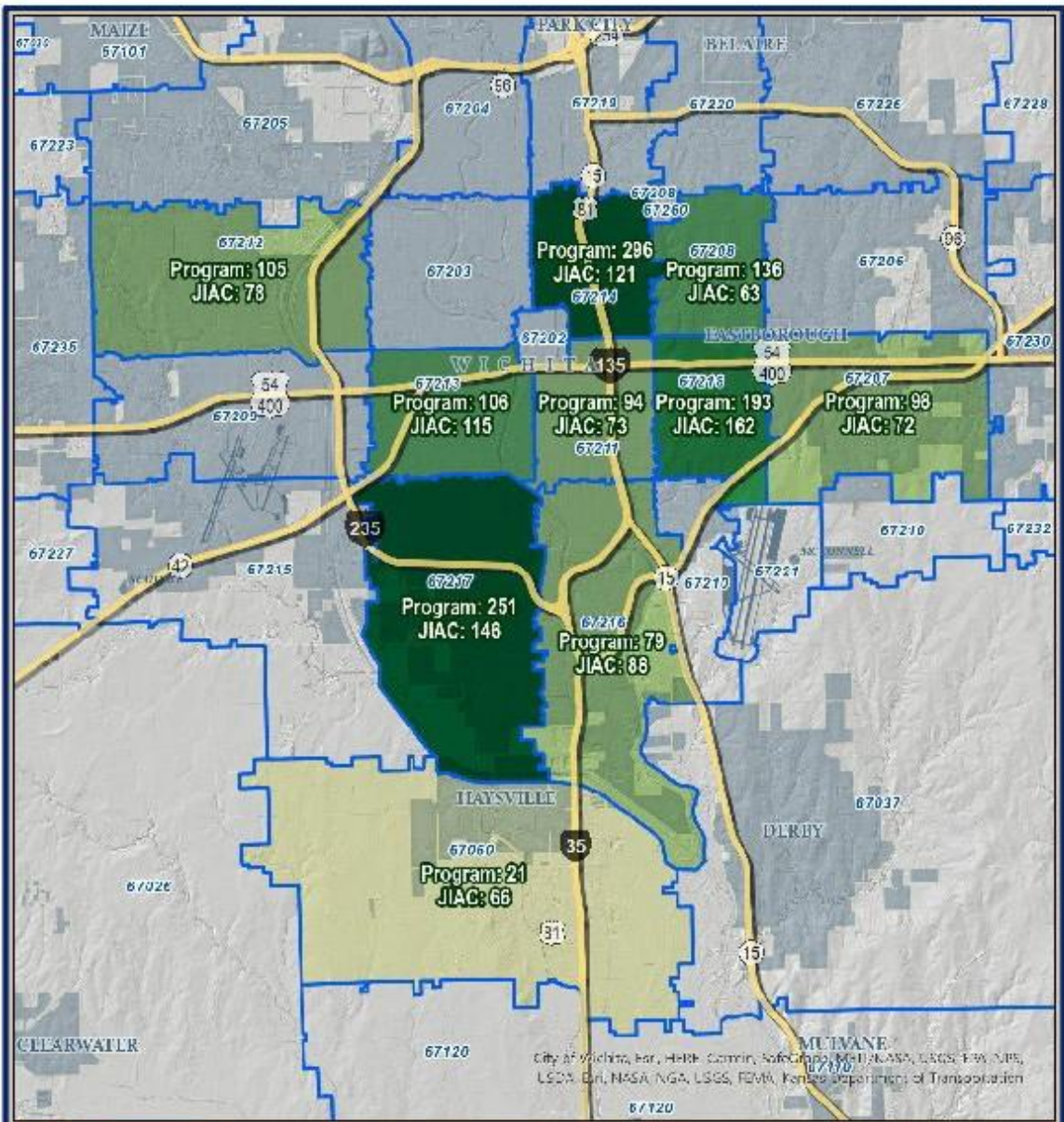
Program: 1029 N. Wichita Suite 3, Wichita 67203

Community Solutions, Inc.

Program: 1919 N. Amidon Wichita, 67203

ERC: Educational Services

Program: 881 S. Minnesota, Wichita, KS 67211; services co-located within Juvenile Residential Facility (JRF)



Date: 12/4/2023

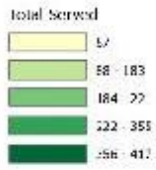
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This is not an official map of Sedgwick County, Kansas. It is a map of the county's geographic information system (GIS) data. It is not intended to be used for legal purposes. The County is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this map. All rights reserved.

SFY23 Number of JIAC Intake reports and Individuals Served by Prevention Providers

Sedgwick County, Kansas



Demographics of Youth Served in SFY23 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	African American	African American / Hispanic	American Indian / Alaskan Native	American Indian / Alaskan Native /Hispanic	Asian	Caucasian	Caucasian/ Hispanic	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other/ Unknown	Other/ Unknown/ Hispanic	Multi-Race	Multi-Racial/ Hispanic	Caucasian/ Ethnicity Unknown
Untamed Athletes - CP	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%
Untamed Athletes - EBP	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	22%	0%
Community Solutions - CP	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	17%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Community Solutions - EBP	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator	35.2%	4%	<1%	<1%	<1%	46.3%	13.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CBAR	49%	0%	2%	0%	0%	32%	2%	0%	0%	10%	5%	0%	0%
Seventh Direction	24%	0%	2%	0%	0%	50%	15%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%
POWER Program	33.2%	0%	0%	0%	<1%	32.5%	33.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rise Up For Youth	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	6%	0%
ERC Educational Services	57.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30.7%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Mental Health Association	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	0%	0%	0%	95%	3%	<1%	0%	<1%
VitalCore	52.5%	0%	1.7%	0%	<1%	21%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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 Brief Screen/YLSCMI	Program Utilizes their own Assessment
Untamed Athletes - CP	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	✓	
Untamed Athletes - EBP	0%	91%	9%	0%	0%	✓	
Community Solutions - CP	0%	92%	8%	0%	0%	✓	
Community Solutions - EBP	0%	42%	50%	0%	8%	✓	
CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator*	25.7%	51%	19.4%	3.9%	0%	✓	
CBAR	0%	39%	61%	0%	0%	✓	
Seventh Direction	0%	76%	24%	0%	0%	✓	
POWER Program	48.6%	31%	8.6%	.7%	11.1%	✓	
Rise Up For Youth	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
ERC Educational Services	1.3%	54.7%	41.3%	0%	2.7%	✓	
Mental Health Association	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
VitalCore*	12.5%	56.7%	23.3%	7.5%	0%	✓	

*Program admission to the two indicated programs is part of a system improvement and does not depend on risk level.

Recidivism Rates for Youth Served in SFY23 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	Type of Check	# of Youth checked	Total # of JIAC intakes	# of Youth involved	Recidivism Rate
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR) / McAdams Academy	During Services	41	10	41	24.4%
	*6 months post	40	5	40	12.5%
	*12 months post	24	1	24	4.2%
Untamed Athletes	During Services	4	0	4	0%
	*6 months post	4	0	4	0%
	*12 months post	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MST/CSI	During Services	4	1	4	25%
	*6 months post	4	0	4	0%
	*12 months post	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*includes only those youth who completed successfully.

MHA/PATHS serve youth under 10 years of age who would not be eligible for an intake at the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center. Another consideration regarding this information is that not all youth have been out of the program for a full 6 months, depending upon when the youth exited from the program.

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.

DEFINITIONS OF SUCCESS

Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy: Youth are considered successful if they participate in the program and can demonstrate positive cognitive behavioral elements and skills needed to successfully return to a traditional educational environment or another educational or vocational opportunity.

PATHS for Kids (Mental Health Association): Successful completion is defined as attending at least 10 sessions and demonstrating mastery of the skills taught.

Crossover Youth Practice Facilitator – Successful completion is defined as youth not being detained and not newly placed in DCF custody by the end of the program.

POWER Program: Successful completion is defined as youth attending/engaging in all four scheduled sessions.

Untamed Athletes, Inc.: Successful completion of the program means constitutes meeting program participant goals that directly translate to program outcome goals. This includes increasing their grades in their courses as stated, increasing attendance in school as stated, as well as, having no program behavior incidents that violate the rules and regulations, and having no negative run-ins with law enforcement during their time in the program. Grades must be increased at least 5% in grades in at least one core class as measured from the beginning to completion of the program. Core classes are defined as English, Math, History/Social Studies, or Science. Of the 3 outcomes, they must complete outcome 2 and outcome 3.

Community Solutions, Inc.: Successful is based on the completion of each family's individual goals.

Evening Reporting Center: Successful completion is defined as youth who are living at home, enrolled and attending school and/or working with no new arrests at the completion of the program.

VitalCore: Successful completion is defined as youth at JIAC who have a mental health assessment when requested or receive crisis intervention for a mental health issue while at JIAC.

Note: Expectations for program success rates are set out in the Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention for the 18th Judicial District (see Section III, page 5).

Differential Success Rates by Race

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

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
SFY23 (Total Closures 1373)	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	1202	88%	171	12%

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
Untamed Athletes – CP (Total Closures 4)	Caucasian Youth	0	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	4	90%	0	0%
	African American Youth	2	100%	0	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Racial Youth	1	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	Total Closures	4	100%	0	0%
Untamed Athletes – EBP (Total Closures 19)	Caucasian Youth	4	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	8	87%	7	13%
	African American Youth	2	33%	4	66%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Racial Youth	6	66%	3	33%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	Total Closures	12	90%	7	10%
Community Solutions – CP (Total Closures 4)	Caucasian Youth	4	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	African American Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Racial Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	Total Closures	4	100%	0	0%

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
Community Solutions – EBP (Total Closures 10)	Caucasian Youth	2	50%	2	50%
	Minority Youth	6	100%	0	0%
	African American Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Racial Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	Total Closures	8	80%	2	20%
CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator (Total Closures 280)	Caucasian Youth	90	72%	35	28%
	Minority Youth	105	68%	50	32%
	African American Youth	64	63%	37	37%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	50%	1	50%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Racial Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	40	77%	12	23%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	Total Closures	195	70%	85	30%
CBAR (Total Closures 40)	Caucasian Youth	13	92%	1	8%
	Minority Youth	2	82%	6	18%
	African American Youth	16	80%	4	20%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	1	100%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	2	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	4	80%	1	20%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	34	85%	6	15%
Seventh Direction (Total Closures 42)	Caucasian Youth	20	80%	5	20%
	Minority Youth	12	71%	5	19%
	African American Youth	5	56%	4	44%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	3	75%	1	25%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	32	76%	10	24%

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
POWER Program (Total Closures 163)	Caucasian Youth	44	65%	19	35%
	Minority Youth	63	60%	37	40%
	African American Youth	22	49%	21	51%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	1	100%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	41	72%	15	28%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	107	62%	56	38%
Rise Up For Youth (Total Closures 51)	Caucasian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	48	96%	2	4%
	African American Youth	40	98%	1	2%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	6	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	2	66%	1	33%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL CLOSURES	49	96%	2	4%	
ERC Educational Services (Total Closures 44)	Caucasian Youth	13	87%	2	13%
	Minority Youth	27	93%	2	7%
	African American Youth	22	96%	1	4%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	5	83%	1	17%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL CLOSURES	40	91%	4	9%	
Mental Health Association (Total Closures 596)	Caucasian Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	593	100%	0	0%
	African American Youth	4	100%	0	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	11	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	574	100%	0	0%
TOTAL CLOSURES	596	100%	0	0%	

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
VitalCore (Total Closures 120)	Caucasian Youth	34	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	86	100%	0	0%
	African American Youth	55	100%	0	0%
	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	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	29	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	120	100%	0	0%

Differential Success Rates by Gender

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

SFY23 (Total Closures 1373)		<u>Total</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Males	839	726	87%	113	13%
	Females	493	434	88%	59	12%
	Unknown	41	41	100%	0	0%
	Total	1373	1201	87%	172	13%

PROGRAMS					
	Gender	Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
Untamed Athletes – CP (Total Closures 4)	Male Youth	4	100%	0	0%
	Female Youth	0	0%	0	0%
Untamed Athletes – EBP (Total Closures 19)	Male Youth	12	66%	6	33%
	Female Youth	1	100%	0	0%
Community Solutions – CP (Total Closures 4)	Male Youth	2	100%	0	0%
	Female Youth	2	100%	0	0%
Community Solutions – EBP (Total Closures 10)	Male Youth	5	71%	2	29%
	Female Youth	3	100%	0	0%
CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator (Total Closures 280)	Male Youth	105	66%	54	34%
	Female Youth	90	74%	31	26%
CBAR (Total Closures 40)	Male Youth	23	85%	4	15%
	Female Youth	10	77%	3	23%

Seventh Direction (Total Closures 42)	Male Youth	28	78%	8	22%
	Female Youth	4	67%	2	33%
POWER Program (Total Closures 163)	Male Youth	80	70%	34	30%
	Female Youth	27	55%	22	45%
Rise Up For Youth (Total Closures 51)	Male Youth	41	95%	2	5%
	Female Youth	8	100%	0	0%
ERC Educational Services (Total Closures 44)	Male Youth	31	91%	3	9%
	Female Youth	9	90%	1	10%
Mental Health Association (Total Closures 596)	Male Youth	302	100%	0	0%
	Female Youth	253	100%	0	0%
VitalCore (Total Closures 120)	Male Youth	93	100%	0	0%
	Female Youth	27	100%	0	0%

*MHA had 41 youth whose gender was not reported

Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model Factors & Associated Risks

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

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			●		●			
Tertiary Prevention Programs								
CBAR			●		●	●		
CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator								
POWER Program								
Untamed Athletes					●	●	●	
Community Solutions			●		●	●		●
ERC Educational Services						●		

KDOC-JS Evidence-based funds Programs				
Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator	Program uses the risk assessment conducted at JIAC.	No risk domain is targeted, youth with cases in juvenile justice and DCF are tracked for 90 days to measure service success.	Youth are tracked for 90 days after noting dual cases in juvenile justice and child welfare.	DCF staff scans daily admissions to JIAC for DCF cases, if dual cases they are tracked for services and events for 90 days.
Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
POWER Program	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or administers a brief screen to students without a risk assessment.	Low risk youth with no domain of risk are provided an educational program to enlighten them about further involvement in the juvenile system.	First time low risk youth are identified and offered a one-time service to educate them about avoiding further issues.	Staff provides a training to avoid more contact with the juvenile justice system.

Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Untamed Athletes	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or administers a brief screen to students without a risk assessment.	The program serves youth with risks associated with lack of leisure/recreation, school issues, and family support issues.	Youth are offered sports coaching, tutoring, and regular family support meetings.	Sports coaching for football, basketball, and other desired sports is accompanied by tutoring, nutrition, and family meetings. Housing support is offered on a limited basis to families with housing insecurity.
Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Community Solutions	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC and/or court services, and/or juvenile field services.	The program addresses antisocial cognition, family issues, and school issues.	Multisystemic Therapy is offered.	Staff receives regular coaching from the MST organization and delivers services with fidelity
RISK		NEED	RESPONSIVITY	

Agency - Program	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
ERC Educational Services	Youth are assessed using the YLS-CMI	Youth with school interruption receive school programming that earns credit.	A contract provider delivers daily educational services to students in need of educational services.	The contract provider supplies a teacher and curriculum to assist students in attaining educational credits and/or a GEC.

Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funds

Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funds				
Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/ McAdams Academy	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or administers a brief screen to students without a risk assessment.	Program targets specific academic, behavioral, and social needs of each youth. Program uses Equip, a cognitive-behavioral program targeting criminogenic needs and building social skills.	Programming includes middle and high school students who have been expelled or received long-term suspensions. Social skills are further advanced through the use of field trips in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community tutors teaching math, reading and art supplement programming. - Students are provided job internships and opportunities for civic participation.
Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Mental Health Association – PATHS for Kids	Staff utilize a non-actuarial method through a Teacher Registration Form to identify a high-risk subset of students to target with additional services.	The program includes risk targeted services for a subset of students identified as high-risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services are provided in the school. - Dosage is adjusted for high-risk children via additional services to be provided during lunch. The program also includes parental involvement activities. - Program staff supplement in-class services with referrals to mentoring programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff provide services in school.

<p>Community Solutions, Inc.- Multisystemic Therapy</p>	<p>Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC</p>	<p>Program provides serves male & female youth ages 12-17 at risk of out-of-home placement, delinquent activity, substance misuse, or mental health issues</p>	<p>- Services are provided in the home & community by licensed therapists; program uses Functional Family Therapy (FFT) and other evidence based practices</p>	<p>- Staff provide services in the home and community, including school-based supports and referrals</p>
<p>Untamed Athletes</p>	<p>Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or administers a brief screen to students without a risk assessment.</p>	<p>The program serves youth with risks associated with lack of leisure/recreation, school issues, and family support issues.</p>	<p>Youth are offered sports coaching, tutoring, and regular family support meetings.</p>	<p>Sports coaching for football, basketball, and other desired sports is accompanied by tutoring, nutrition, and family meetings. Housing support is offered on a limited basis to families with housing insecurity.</p>
<p>VitalCore</p>	<p>Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC.</p>	<p>The program provides mental health assessment and mental health crisis intervention in JIAC.</p>	<p>The program provides mental health assessment and mental health crisis intervention in JIAC</p>	<p>Staff offers mental health professional expertise to assess needs and manage crisis situations related to mental health in JIAC.</p>

Programs that accept referrals from the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) can utilize the objective risk-screening instrument completed on the client during the assessment process

Effect Size and Cost Benefit Estimates

Effect size is a numerical figure to describe the ability of a program to reduce delinquency in the target population. To estimate effect size, it is necessary to be able to draw from data produced in meta-analysis, which uses data from many sites to show the general performance of such programs in reducing delinquency. If the program discussed is secondary prevention, designed to work with those at risk but not yet involved with the criminal justice system, the figures are negative to indicate the power of the program to reduce instances of delinquency among those served, meaning those with no crime history at the time of service. If the program is tertiary, meaning it is serving youth who have contact with the justice system, the number is positive to indicate how many of those served will experience the benefit of the program by no longer engaging in criminal conduct. The convention of using a negative value to show the impact in secondary programs and a positive value for tertiary programs is consistent with the scientific community approach to notation. In addition to effect sizes, cost-benefit estimates help to understand the potential monetized benefits of each program.

The cost benefit estimates are based on a meta-analysis and system cost estimates from the Washington State Institute on Public Policy. Any benefits are conservative estimates based on reductions in the criminal justice system costs calculated from the State of Washington. While system costs vary from state to state, the figures are conservative estimates and give a good frame of reference for the crime related benefits derived from the programs in Sedgwick County. The benefits discussed and monetarily valued are crime related benefits. Cost information was included in each program report. No single table of this information is provided because there are substantial numbers of the programs where there is doubtful meta-analysis information or there is difficult calculation of benefits. Each program has some information that is included in the individual report.

Secondary and Tertiary Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County Executive Summary

Three sources of funds for secondary and tertiary prevention programs in Sedgwick County were employed: Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services prevention funds, Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds, and Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Evidence-Based funds. The KDOC-JS prevention funds provided for legal services to all youth detained in Sedgwick County and to Sedgwick County youth involved with ongoing cases. It also provided funds to engage youth at a Wichita Public Schools high school with a high volume of disciplinary events. Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds were used to support the Center for Behavioral and Academic Research (CBAR) alternative school, PATHS for Kids offered by the Mental Health Association, Seventh Direction substance use disorder treatment, Untamed Athletes mentoring and sports training, and CSI offered MST. KDOC-JS evidence-based funds were used to support six separate efforts that included Untamed Athletes, CSI/MST, JIAC Coordination of Services, an educational component for the Evening Reporting Center, a mental health screening service in JIAC, and a test of ongoing services to youth involved with both the child welfare world and juvenile justice. The three sources of funds were used to offer a continuum of services to improve services at the front door of juvenile justice in Sedgwick County, offer secondary prevention to at-risk youth, and to directly serve youth engaged with the juvenile justice system. Actual funds used from the three sources included: KDOC-JS prevention funds of \$144,303; Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds of \$527,608.22 and KDOC-JS evidence-based funds of \$767,536.31. These three sources made \$1,439,447.50 available to provide system improvements and a continuum of prevention and intervention services to youth in Sedgwick County.

System improvements included legal services for detention hearings and other needed legal services to juveniles without attorney services, coordination of services and mental health screenings at JIAC, modifications being tested to assure needed services to youth who are served by two systems (child welfare and juvenile justice), and educational program enhancement for the Evening Reporting Center. These system improvements impacted a total of 1,211 youth who encountered these system components.

There were two *secondary* prevention programs funded in SFY23. KDOC-JS defines secondary prevention as a program or service directed at populations or persons identified as at risk for juvenile crime involvement that is designed to prevent juvenile crime before it occurs. The target of secondary prevention is the “at-risk” population. The program offered through use of KDOC-JS prevention funds was Rise Up For Youth, offered in high schools with a significant at-risk population. PATHS for kids is funded through the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund. The program is offered to elementary students in schools identified as having elevated risk of delinquency in their population. RiseUp4Youth served 51 youth and PATHS for Kids impacted 596 youth by offering the program in five locations, for a total of 647 youth provided prevention services.

KDOC-JS defines tertiary prevention as a program or service provided to youth and families after an incident of juvenile criminal behavior has occurred. The intervention is designed to prevent future incidents of delinquency from occurring. The target population included juveniles that have been arrested but not charged, as well as those pending adjudication and post-sentence under various forms of community supervision (diversion, probation, intensive probation, and state custody). In addition to the systems improvements previously mentioned, there were services

designed to serve the various domains of risk for delinquency. There were four tertiary prevention programs funded in SFY23: Seventh Direction (substance abuse), Center for Behavioral and Academic Research (educational issues), Untamed Athletes (leisure and recreation), and Multisystemic Therapy (family). These programs served a total of 111 youth with services that were matched to youth needs identified in assessments.

- Seventh Direction – 54 served, 30 successful.
- CSI Multisystemic Therapy – 12 served, 4 successful.
- Untamed Athletes – 4 served, 4 successful.
- CBAR – 41 served, 33 successes.

The funds available from KDOC-JS evidence-based grants included two tertiary prevention programs for juveniles involved with the juvenile justice system: Untamed Athletes (leisure and recreation risk) served 23 youth and Community Solutions Incorporated provided multisystemic therapy to 12 youth with elevated risk associated with the family domain. These two programs served 35 juveniles involved with the juvenile justice system at a cost of \$329,963.

To summarize the various methods of using funds to serve Sedgwick County youth at-risk or involved with the juvenile justice system during SFY23: \$144,303 of KDOC-JS prevention funds was used to provide 513 legal service events and serve 51 at-risk high school students; \$527,608.22 of Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds were used to fund one secondary prevention program serving 596 youth and four tertiary programs serving 111 youth; and KDOC-JS Evidence-Based funds in the amount of \$591,759 provided funds for four system improvements affecting 1,211 youth and two direct service programs serving 35 youth. The program service numbers are a significant improvement over the pandemic years, but few of these programs could be described as maximizing use of the available resource.

Kansas Department of Corrections Prevention Funding

At total of \$167,324 was allocated for prevention services through the Block Grant. This allocation was used to fund legal services and the Rise Up 4 Youth Program provided in a Wichita high school.

18th Judicial Court

SFY23 Funding: **\$78,554**

Evaluative Overview: These funds are associated with legal representation and a secondary prevention program offered in a Wichita Public Schools high school. The allocations for SFY23 were \$167,327: \$78,554 used for legal services including ongoing legal representation and all detention hearings, and \$67,327 provided to Rise Up 4 Youth.

The legal services component involved four attorneys with contracts with the 18th Judicial court providing legal representation at assigned detention hearing dockets for youth needing counsel, excluding those who refuse or have retained/require separate counsel. The funded attorneys provided legal representation at **513 detention hearings**. The four attorneys also provided continued legal representation to the conclusion of the legal process to youth accepted who do not already have appointed counsel. This includes youth who are detained at the Juvenile Detention Facility and youth who are detained on a juvenile court matter at the Sedgwick County Adult Detention Facility. Continued legal representation was provided to 100 youth (these youth were also represented at their detention hearing). The goals of continued legal representation are to provide the client with continuity of services and to obtain the best possible outcomes at the detention, adjudication, and sentencing stages. Continued legal representation included representing youth at all initial appearances, pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, plea negotiations, bench trials, sentencing, and probation violation hearings.

Assessment Component: All youth eligible for this program of legal services has recently been through the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) and there has been assessed using the Risk-For-Reoffending (RFR) assessment instrument that is based on the RNR model. The RFR has been validated by comparing the results of an RFR with the results of the YLS-CMI, a standardized youth risk assessment instrument. The availability of a risk assessment with proven ability to predict risk of future delinquency provided the opportunity to weigh future delinquency risk in making judicial decisions. Use of a proven assessment tool is an important evidence-based practice, but this service is a system process function and is not related to youth risk for reoffending.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate: The impact of legal services for youth involved with the juvenile justice system has not been established. This program is in place to assure proper procedures in the operation of juvenile court. It is a system improvement that is necessary to a just operation of Sedgwick County juvenile court.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations: This program of providing legal services has been in place in Sedgwick County for nearly three decades. It assures equal legal footing for all juveniles who are engaged with the juvenile justice system. Continuation of the program is a way to maintain justice for all.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: Since there is an overrepresentation of youth from racial and ethnic minorities, providing this legal service is a way to make sure such youth receive equity in legal services.

A change occurred the previous fiscal year in the legal representation of youth. The 18th Judicial District Court determined to utilize a set of attorneys for juvenile representation rather than Kansas Legal Services. This resulted in a change in processing data related to representation due to separate invoicing by the attorneys rather than a collective invoice from a program. The goal for legal representation was 100 youth. Fiscal Year End report to KDOC identified 100 youth received ongoing legal representation.

Kansas Department of Corrections Prevention Funding

Rise Up 4 Youth

SFY23 Funding: \$67,327

Evaluative Overview: Rise Up 4 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 youths. Youths enrolled at the identified high schools are offered the opportunity to join this group program of mentoring and weekly topical sessions. After youth self-refer to the program, their names are compared to those of youth having been processed through the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center in the past. These students receive the traditional group experience and have occasional one-to-one meetings 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, including businesses, come to tell their story and share things they have learned through experience. Observations supported the popularity of the program, particularly among minority students.

Assessment Component: All youth in the selected high schools are given information about the program and must apply to join the groups. The entire population is taken as being at-risk and no assessment is provided. Any effort to document risk level might cause the program to be labeled as serving only ‘bad’ kids so no such effort was undertaken.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate: The impact of a secondary prevention program regards the entire population considered at-risk and estimates how many of those with elevated risk will not become delinquent because of the program. For the population in general the risk of becoming delinquent is generally estimated at 5%. For the population at the identified high school the risk is going to vary over time, but can generally be regarded as 20%, based on JIAC numbers. The Office of Justice Programs website *Crime Solutions* reports that programs with the practice of offering mentors to an at-risk population reduce the experience by roughly 20%. Taking 20% of 20% makes this program capable of reducing delinquency in this school’s population by 4%, making the predicted delinquency in that school to be 16%. Given a school population of approximately 400, the general experience without this program would be 80 delinquents; with this program the number drops to 64. The cost per student served by this program is \$67,327 divided by 51 students served, or \$1,320 per student. The benefit of each delinquency prevented is understood to far exceed the cost of the program.

Evaluator’s Recommendations/Observations: This program is not specifically rated in *Crime Solutions* but is very comparable to a middle school program rated as promising. What the two programs have in common is a school-site delivery system of mentoring targeted to build trust, learn social skills, and become more committed to school. Observation of the program as delivered showed student engagement at a high level, responsible mentors, and a diversity of staff/volunteers. 2 of the 51 students served were regarded as unsuccessful, due to dropping out during the school year. A 96% success rate is a strong indication of relevance to students in this program.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: The demographics for those being served by the program indicated 44 of the 51 youth served were racially or ethnically minority. Since there is an overrepresentation of youth from racial and ethnic minorities, providing this

mentoring service to primarily minority youths can be expected to reduce minority youth delinquency in Sedgwick County.

Miscellaneous

Success Rate: Total number served in SFY23 = 51

Successful	49	96%
Unsuccessful	2	4%
Carryover to SFY23	0	%

Composition of Risk: The program accepts self-referral and therefore does not have risk level information by individuals. The school at which the program is offered has a high number of disciplinary events and many students with economic hardship.

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	41	82%
Mixed Race - Hispanic	3	6%
Mixed Race-Non-Hispanic	6	10%
Caucasian	1	2%

Age Groups

10 - 12	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0
16 - 18	51	100%

Gender

Female	8	16%
Male	43	84%

Kansas Department of Corrections Prevention Funding

Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy

SFY23 Funding: **\$145,686 (\$0 returned) Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund**

Evaluative Overview: The grant for SFY23 was \$145,686 with a goal to serve 30 youth. The program served 41 youth suspended or expelled from school, with a goal of reducing their likelihood of delinquency by improving their engagement in education and working on cognitive behavioral issues. The program is connected to Hutchinson Public Schools for the opportunity to offer students a chance to earn academic credits. For the past several years a major effort to improve use of evidence-based practices increased the likelihood of improved outcomes. This is the first year the numbers served have exceeded the target number to be served. In fact, there were very low numbers served during SFY21. In SFY23 their numbers were increased by 15 to a total of 41, with a success rate of 82.5%. 20 of the 27 students in the program for 10 weeks or longer were able to meet the goal of a progressive improvement in their behavioral score. 14 of the 41 students served were in the program less than 10 weeks. A member of the WSU team did a period of observation at CBAR and concluded students were making good use of their time with very little off-task time.

Assessment Component: Risk levels for referred youth are determined by the JIAC RFR screening tool which indicated 16 were moderate risk and 25 were high risk. Because the program is delivered to students with long suspensions or expulsions, they share elevated risk related to the school domain. The JIAC RFR assessment instrument was the work of JIAC or trained staff at CBAR. Program outcomes are assessed using JIAC records, activity attendance records and goal progress records. Upon intake, staff work with youth to develop an educational plan and identify at least one individual goal. Success means attainment of those goals and program participation of youth and their families. 33 of the 40 students completing the program were regarded as successful completions.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate: This program works with a population not otherwise served, at least in terms of the juvenile justice population in Sedgwick County: all are either suspended or expelled and ineligible for public school. There is currently no meta-analysis data available for programs of this type. The cost per successful learning service episode is \$4,414.72. Each school district in Kansas receives basic aid for education in the amount of \$5,088 for the year. The 33 successful students had an average length of 4 months in the program. The cost of this program is substantially higher than the basic aid given to school districts, but this program is individualized. No information is available about how many of the successful students from CBAR go on to complete their high school diploma. This program is offered in the expectation that it prevents the expected drop out of school that can follow a lengthy suspension or expulsion.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations: The program had a goal of serving 30 students but managed to serve 41 with 33 noting a successful outcome. The youth served by this program are in the moderate to high-risk range targeted by Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funded programs. 100% of youth in this program had at least one identified goal they worked to achieve. Behavioral progress occurred for 20 of the clients served for more than 10 weeks. Two of the outcome measures were not at or above the goal, but the two outcomes related to recidivism were within the goal set for program successes. The goals not met indicate a renewed need for careful attention to youth engagement and focus on behavioral change. One evidence-based practice that directly addresses this is the need to increase motivation among participants.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: Of those served by this program, 32% are Caucasian and 68% are minority racial or ethnic participants. This program has the potential to affect outcomes for minority youth. The program does try to offer culturally competent aspects of their services and has a diverse staff. Combining the impact of the significant minority clientele served and the good success rate overall, the program is an asset in addressing racial and ethnic disparity.

Outcome Summary:

Goal: 30

Served YTD: 41

- 1) 90% of youth will identify at least one individualized goal and work towards achieving that goal during program participation.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (10/10)	100% (19/19)	100% (7/7)	100% (5/5)	100% (41/41)

Note: one youth did not complete the program

- 2) 80% of youth will progressively increase their individualized score on the McAdams behavioral rating scale during the students first 10 weeks of class.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	62.5% (5/8)	82.35% (14/17)	50% (1/2)	74.07% (20/27)

Note: Measured after 10 weeks in program.

- 3) 80% of youth will have no new arrest during their participation in the program as calculated by information compiled by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
90.91% (10/11)	80% (20/25)	85.71% (18/21)	88% (22/25)	76% (31/41)

- 4) 75% of youth who successfully complete the program will show no new arrests after 6-months of completing the program, as measured by Sedgwick County department of Corrections.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
78.95% (15/19)	100% (5/5)	100% (8/8)	88% (7/8)	87.5% (35/40)

- 5) 65% of youth who successfully complete the program will show no new arrests after 12-months of completing the program, as measured by Sedgwick County department of Corrections.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A (0/0)	66.67% (2/3)	100% (3/3)	100% (18/18)	95.83% (23/24)

- 6) At least 80% of the youth's responsible support network will participate in at least one family engagement activity during their youth's participation.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (9/9)	100% (20/20)	100% (7/7)	100% (5/5)	100% (41/41)

Notes: Measured only during the last quarter of student participation.

7) McAdam’s Academy will engage the community in this program by obtaining at least 100 hours a quarter of volunteerism by community members. This will be documented in a volunteer log.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
369	522	490.55	352.53	1734.08

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number of service episodes in SFY23 = 41

Successful	33	82.5%
Unsuccessful	7	17.5%
Carryover to SFY24	1	

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Risk for Reoffending Instrument.

Very High	0	0%
High	25	61%
Moderate	16	39%
Low	0	0%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Native American	1	2%
African American	20	49%
Caucasian	13	32%
Caucasian – Hispanic	1	2%
Mixed Race – Hispanic	0	0%
Mixed Race – Non Hispanic	2	5%
Race Unknown – Hispanic	4	10%

Age Groups

10 - 12	0	0%
13 - 15	15	37%
16 - 18	24	58%
>18	2	5%

Gender

Female	13	32%
Male	28	68%

Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funding

Mental Health Association – PATHS for Kids

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

Evaluative Overview:

The Mental Health Association of South-Central Kansas' (MHA) PATHS for Kids program is the only secondary prevention program funded by Sedgwick County Crime Prevention fund. It 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. PATHS was delivered integrated into a traditional classroom setting, but in one school it was mainly offered during the lunch period. 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, Enterprise Elementary School, Adams Elementary School, and College Hill Elementary School. The grant for SFY23 was \$62,439 with a goal of covering 800 youth. The program served 596 youth, including 434 documented successful exits. That works out to a cost of \$104.75 per successful exit.

MHASCK has worked to implement the program with fidelity to the model at selected school sites but was impeded by the aftermath of the pandemic. This year the number served included students from only three elementary schools. MHA reported great difficulty recruiting schools. In one school the program was only offered during the lunch period. The main reason schools declined to participate with PATHS is not a low regard for the program, but rather concern about student scores indicating that students are behind in meeting grade level educational (?) expectations. The outcome measures show a continuing difficulty collecting data. Most of the information required to complete outcomes is derived from site personnel, including teachers. Everyone is busy and it seems to be easy to disregard the PATHS data requests. The program is caught in several quagmires: students cannot be an acknowledged recipient of the program without a signed permission slip; data is only available from teachers/school personnel who are already busy and may or may not return requested information. MHA is encouraged to continue efforts to have stability in school sites to maximize long term benefits of the program. MHA is working to find ways to reduce the work involved in gathering data from school staff. It is noteworthy this program met all of their performance goals.

Assessment Component:

The classroom-level broadcast method of delivery of this program and the age of the participants make assessment difficult. The need for the program is determined at the school level (i.e. Title I schools where 80% or more of the population qualify for free or reduced fee meals). This program is a secondary prevention program: it can be offered based on the entire population being regarded as at-risk, rather than demonstrated risk among individual children.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

The research done by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy on this program indicates that, when services are delivered in a competent manner, this program has the potential to reduce the risk of criminal behavior in this population by 20%. At a cost of \$104.75 per successful student the program is a wise investment. The exact numbers of students at risk of becoming delinquent in these three schools is difficult to predict, but elevated risk of delinquency would indicate a risk of near 15-20%. About 120 of the students in these settlements would become delinquent without programming, and if 20% of those students were diverted from delinquency that would mean a reduction of 24 such seriously delinquent youth. The actual value of avoiding the costs associated with these delinquents far exceeds the cost of the program.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

This program continued to be severely impacted by the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, with this year's impact being mainly is availability of the program to be offered in many sites. Historically, the program outcomes demonstrated a competent delivery of services and this year's data showed a decent success level. Overall, PATHS is a very important element in the effort to reduce delinquency in Sedgwick County because it makes prevention services available to the at-risk population of those under the age of 10. Studies of early social development show that students with more pro-social skills make friends with others who support such behavior. The return to a more normal system of delivery of the program and a return to good success levels are a sign of the rebounding of this program.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

Race and ethnicity demographics for 574 youth (96%) of this population were not reported because they were not obtained. The 22 youth for whom race and ethnicity was known were <1% Caucasian, and 99% either racially or ethnically a minority. Given the historical program impact of improving attendance, completing, and submitting class assignments, social problem solving, and satisfaction with the school experience, this program could be an excellent tool in preventing delinquency among minority youth. Staff members actively seek strategies to increase the cultural competencies of the children who participate in this program, by keeping issues of racial and ethnic disparity a part of planning and debriefing. MHA is encouraged to seek opportunities in schools that qualify as Title I schools, as well as seek those with a high percentage of minority youth.

Outcomes Summary:

Goal to serve: 800

Served YTD: 596

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

- 1) 90% of children actively attending PATHS (10 out of 12 sessions) will demonstrate an improvement in attendance during program participation, as measured through school records.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
NA	100% (13/13)	100% (41/41)	100% (26/26)	100% (80/80)

Notes: Of the site survey responses received, 100% of students attending maintained or improved their attendance at a satisfactory level.

- 2) 95% of children actively attending PATHS will have no suspensions or expulsions during program participation as measured through school records.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
NA	0% (0/0)	100% (41/41)	100% (26/26)	100% (67/67)

Notes: Limited teacher responses were received, of which, 67 out of 67 students were not suspended or expelled while participating in the PATHS program.

- 3) 85% of children actively attending PATHS classroom-based programming will improve in completing and submitting class assignments as measured by their homeroom teacher on the PATHS Child Risk Rating Sheet.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
NA	0% (0/0)	100% (41/41)	100% (26/26)	100% (67/67)

Notes: Of the teacher response collected, 100% of the students served improved or maintained acceptable performance as demonstrated by attempting or completing classroom assignments.

- 4) 85% of children actively attending PATHS will demonstrate an improvement in social problem-solving behaviors as rated by the teacher utilizing the PATHS Child Risk Rating Sheet.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
NA	100% (15/15)	93% (38/41)	92% (24/26)	94% (77/82)

Notes: Of the teacher responses received, 94% of the student's demonstrated appropriate or improved social problem-solving skills. There were very limited teacher responses.

- 5) 85% of children actively attending PATHS classroom-based programming will demonstrate an improvement in emotional self-control behaviors as rated by the teacher utilizing the PATHS Child Risk Rating Sheet.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
NA	100% (1/1)	93% (38/41)	92% (24/26)	96% (63/68)

Notes: Teacher responses were collected on 68 students of those, 96% demonstrated an improvement in emotional self-control behaviors while participating in the PATHS program.

- 6) 85% of children actively attending PATHS classroom-based programming will report that they learned self-control techniques while participating in PATHS as indicated on the pre and post-test.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
78% (54/69)	86% (70/81)	90% (61/68)	99% (86/87)	89% (271/305)

Notes: Of the 305 responses collected, 271 students reported learning self-control techniques while participating in PATHS as indicated on the Student Post-Test.

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in in SFY23 = 596, Total Number of Unique Youths Served = 596

Successful	596	100%
Unsuccessful	0	0%
Incomplete	0	0%

Intakes: This program targets elementary school youth; therefore, Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center records were not checked for intakes.

Composition of Risk: PATHS serves elementary school aged youth; therefore, the JIAC Brief Screen is generally not appropriate.

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Native American	0	0%
Asian	1	<1%
Asian/White	0	0%
African American – Non Hispanic	0	0%
African American - Unknown	4	1%
Caucasian	0	0%
Caucasian – Hispanic	0	0%
Caucasian – Ethnicity Unknown	3	1%
Mixed Race – Non Hispanic	4	0%
Mixed Race- Unknown	3	1%
Race Unknown – Hispanic	11	3%
Race & Ethnicity Unknown	574	95%

Age Groups

< 10	21	5%
10-12	68	15%
13-14	21	5%
15+	0	0
Unknown	324	75%

Gender

Female	253	42%
Male	302	51%
Unknown	41	7%

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Department for Children and Families: CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator

SFY23 Funding: \$65,142

Evaluative Overview:

The grant for SFY23 was \$65,142. This program monitors crossover youth who tend to enter the juvenile justice system at a younger age, penetrate the system more deeply, and remain in the system longer than other juvenile justice involved youth. Some are already involved with the Department of Children and Families. Others become involved with DCF after their involvement with the juvenile justice system. The result is that crossover youth can be among the most difficult, highest need, and most costly youth served by child serving agencies.

In 2010, Georgetown University developed the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) to address the unique needs of youth that are at risk of or are fluctuating between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. These youth are commonly referred to as “crossover youth.” The Crossover Youth Practice Model is a “nexus between research and best practices that outlines systemic changes youth serving systems can make to improve their ability to serve youth.”

The CYPM has four overarching goals:

1. Reduction in the number of youths crossing over and becoming dually-involved.
2. Reduction in the number of youths placed in out-of-home care.
3. Reduction in the use of congregate care.
4. Reduction in the disproportionate representation of youth of color, particularly in the crossover population.

In the past the grant covered the cost of tracking each youth identified as known to both agencies. The impact of any coordination of services between the two agencies was expected to be in the form of stabilization of the family living situation and a reduction and/or ceasing of criminal conduct. This year the grant funded the tracking but also began to look for evidence of greater coordination for services to benefit the youth and their family. The main source of such coordination was establishing a multi-disciplinary team meeting. Such meetings were identified as a tool for increasing strategic services. This year only four such MDT meeting occurred, but the coordinator was able to identify other instances of coordination of services.

Assessment Component:

All youth identified as crossover youth are defined as a youth age 10 years or older with any level of concurrent involvement with the child welfare system (Department of Children and Families) AND the juvenile justice system. Involvement in the juvenile justice system includes court ordered community service and immediate intervention programs. Involvement in the child welfare system includes out of home placement, an assigned investigation of alleged abuse or neglect and/or participation in voluntary/prevention services cases that are open. Youth known to the juvenile justice system are screened for criminogenic risk and needs as a part of their intake to that system. Youth known to DCF also undergo information gathering when there is an intake to that agency. There is therefore no reason to think there is a shortage of information. Risk levels for this population are similar to the juvenile justice system in general: the largest group has moderate risk, the smallest group is classified as very high risk.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

This is not a service delivery program, although it seeks to improve service to a very special population of juveniles with child welfare issues and connections to the juvenile justice system. Its current form of 90 days

post JIAC assessment monitoring is more about finding gaps in services and supervision of such youth, but the effort has begun to focus on MDT meetings to promote greater coordination of effective services. If the youth is in juvenile justice or DCF custody at the end of the tracking period, they are rated a failure. The expected benefit of this system improvement is a reduction in social distress and criminal conduct for this group. Research has estimated this group to be more active in the criminal justice world, but little is known about prediction of exact numbers.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

This program observed 361 youth who were seen at JIAC related to a new arrest and had connections to both DCF and juvenile justice. 81 of those youth were carried into SFY2024 for further tracking and possible intervention. Of the 280 cases that closed during this year there were 195 successes and 85 unsuccessful cases. Those rated unsuccessful were still either in some form of juvenile justice supervision or some form of DCF custody and therefore met the definition of a crossover youth not successfully served by the two systems. The grant outcomes sought to assist in widening the definition of success beyond monitoring to see how many crossover youth remain at home, avoid entering DCF or KDOC custody, remain in school or have a job, avoid future arrests, and be able to engage in recommended services. These outcomes have begun a process to assist in identifying gaps in services and gaps in engagement of families whose youth cross agencies. Some of those unsuccessful youth were served multiple times but may have avoided custody but have a new intake that may have a different status of exit. There is still much to learn about this population, and it is hoped there will be continued efforts to improve available service to these youth and their families.

Given reality that at least in this year about 70% of these youth were successful in avoiding ongoing custody/supervision by both agencies. The 30% still in custody/supervision to both agencies need this data to become a driving force for better coordination and better results. A great question is what are the evidence-based practices in serving this challenging population? Georgetown University has options but all of the success depends on stronger efforts to jointly serve these youth.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

Information on the racial and ethnic identity of crossover youth showed 18% were Hispanic (Caucasian=48; American Indian=2; African American=14) and the remaining 82% were not Hispanic. Of those who were not ethnically Hispanic, there were 36% minority racially, leaving 46% Caucasian not Hispanic. Since 54% of the youth monitored and hopefully better served through this system of enhancing coordination of services, there should be a clear benefit when it comes to reducing racial and ethnic disparity. One of the Georgetown goals is to reduce overrepresentation of minorities among CrossOver youth. If the aim of this effort is to identify gaps that could be closed with appropriate services that would need to be racially and ethnically appropriate for all the youth in question there is every reason to believe it will help to more accurately balance justice for all.

KDOC-JS Outcome Summary for fiscal year 2023:

Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year:	SFY23
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Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	361
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Youth successfully completing program:	195	70%
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Notes: A youth who "successfully completed the program" is defined as a youth who was still not detained or newly placed in DCF custody during the 90 days that followed their arrest. Meaning that community resources or other factors helped them not fall further into either system

Youth living at home at completion of program:	147	52.5%
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	?	??%

Youth in school and/or working at completion of program:	132	47%
Youth in school and/or working 1 year after completion of program:	?	??%

Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:	128	45.7%
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:	?	??%

Goals									
Specific Grant Goals	Target	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Example	100%	50%	5/10						
Outcome 1: 75% of crossover youth who successfully complete services or are engaged in services at the end of the monitoring period	75%	50%	2/4	73%	69/95	61%	64/105	62%	47/76
Outcome 2: 75% of crossover youth who do not experience any new arrests during the intervention period.	75%	100%	4/4	72%	68/95	72%	76/105	68%	52/76
Outcome 3: 20 (annual number) - the number of crossover youth who have some form of case coordination between agencies involved in the CYPM MDT.	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	100%	105/105	100%	76/76

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate:

Total number of unique youths served in in SFY23 = 361

Total Closures	280	%
Out of State Youth	0	0%

Successful	195	70%
Unsuccessful	85	30%
Carryover to SFY23	81	

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Risk for Reoffending Instrument.

Very High	14	3.9%
High	70	19.4%
Moderate	184	51%
Low	93	25.7%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American (14 Hispanic)	141	35.2%
Asian	1	.2%
American Indian/Native American (2 were Hispanic)	4	.6%
Caucasian: (48 were Hispanic)	215	46.3%
Hispanic: 2 Am. Indian; 14 African American; 48 Caucasian	64	17.7%

% was calculated without Hispanics in races.

Age Groups

10 - 12	34	9.9%
13 - 15	166	46.6%
16 - 18	161	43.5%

Gender

Female	151	41.8%
Male	210	58.2%

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections: Coordination of Service (P.O.W.E.R. Program)

FY2023 Funding: **\$78,554 (\$0 returned)**

Evaluative Overview:

Coordination of Services is a program targeting youth offenders, at-risk youth, and the parents or other connected adults involved in the lives of these youth, to prevent recidivism and risky behaviors, while increasing supportive relationships between youth and parents/caregivers. The program offers youth and their parent(s) or other connected adult a seminar to attend together thus providing an opportunity to instill the same skills and learning in each simultaneously. There are two other components to the program: Alternatives to Detention (ATD), and Notice To Appear (NTA). ATD is designed to get youth released from detention, and it involves setting conditions for release that assure the youth will appear for court and will behave lawfully during the period before court appearance. If the youth is low risk, they are also assigned to go to the POWER program. NTA is a program to deal with youth who previously failed to appear for court. Attempts to contact youth are coupled with reminders and other prompts for next appearance.

The Coordination of Services program delivers a 12-hour seminar, delivered in two 6-hour sessions, attended by youth and parent(s) or other connected adult(s). The seminar consists of five to eight interactive sessions about different aspects of pro-social development such as conflict resolution, asset building, adolescent development, decision-making, and communication. At the same time, participants learn about resources available in the community and how to access them. The program utilizes a highly experiential approach with a comfortable mix of lecture- and activity-based youth-parent workshops, as well as break-out sessions geared toward parents or youth respectively. The seminar sessions are designed to build on each other to connect the themes of goal setting, personal assets development and healthy communication.

The Coordination of Services facilitator also serves targeted populations – crossover youth, youth on community supervision (diversion or probation), youth released with conditions, youth unsuccessful with the Notice to Appear process – to support, supervise and connect these youth and their families with appropriate services to limit their involvement with the juvenile justice system. All youth served are low risk. In general, low risk youth in the juvenile justice system are not served to avoid action leading to deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system. In this case, the intent is to provide services to low-risk youth that will keep them low risk for further delinquency.

Assessment Component:

This program seeks to fill a gap by providing coordination of services to youth involved with the juvenile justice system. All such youth are assessed at the time they contact the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center. Service recommendations are generally made considering the low level of risk observed. The risk level is a major factor in determining dosage as well as direction of service. Since all youth served are low risk, the size of the program is limited with a goal of awareness of services throughout the community.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

Programs for coordination of services have strong ability to produce an impact on youth served. At this time, it is not possible to separate the effect of this program from the effect of other services the target youth might experience. The program cost \$78,554 to provide 107 service events successfully making the cost per successful service event \$727.35. The actual benefit in prevention of delinquency is impossible to calculate due to the clientele served being low risk. There is no way to estimate how many of these youth will have an increase in risk level, so it is not possible to estimate how many delinquencies would be avoided.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

The youth served are an indication of need, although the program deviates from the risk principle by serving low risk youth. As the various agencies serving the target youth become aware of this service, it can be expected to grow. The program is now a regular part of JIAC, and results in some undetermined number of delinquencies prevented, and it aids this process by keeping low risk youth out of detention, where they might acquire greater risk by becoming friends/acquaintances with youth of higher risk. If this program reduces the likelihood of criminal contagion it is a strong step in the right direction.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

The current numbers served were 67.5 % minority and 32.5% Caucasian. Those numbers are very good in terms of the opportunity to provide a service that will prevent future involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Outcome Summary:

Outcomes Required by KDOC				
Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year: SFY23

Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	142
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	#	%
Youth successfully completing program: (service events)	108	66%

Youth living at home at completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth in school and/or working at completion of program:		
Youth in school and/or working 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:		
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:		

*Data not yet available.

Outcomes									
Specific Grant Outcomes	Target	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
# of clients served with Coordination of Services program	111	100%	10	100%	11	100%	18	100%	10
# of clients served who were served with release conditions	64	100%	16	100%	14	100%	9	100%	9
# of clients served with an incomplete Notice to Appear	23	0	0	0	0	100%	3	100%	6
Percent of clients successfully completing the COS program	90%	100%	10/10	100%	11/11	61%	11/18	70%	7/10
Percent of clients served successfully completing release with conditions	90%	75%	12/16	50%	10/14	22%	2/9	33%	3/9
Percent of clients served successfully completing Notice to Appear process	90%	0	0	0%	0	0%	0/3	16%	1/6

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number of service events in SFY23 = 163 events to 142 clients

Successful	107	66%
Unsuccessful	56	34%
Carryover to SFY23	0	0%

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Risk for Reoffending Instrument. The table is computed on 142 clients.

Very High	1	.7%
High	12	8.6%
Moderate	44	31.0%
Low	69	48.6%
Unknown	16	11.1%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity for 163 events

African American	54	33.2%
Asian	1	.6%
Caucasian	53	32.5%
Caucasian - Hispanic	55	33.7%

Age Groups

10 - 12	18	12.7%
13 - 15	70	49.3%
16 - 18	54	38.0%

Gender of the 1

Female	45	31.7%
Male	97	68.3%

Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Evidence Based grant

Untamed Athletes, Inc.

SFY23 Funding: **\$209,963**

Evaluative Overview: This is a report of the second year of this program's existence and the second year of this grant funding. Untamed Athletes is a tertiary prevention program with multiple components that can be used as needed to meet the individual need profile. The main component of the program is designed to address delinquency risk associated with insufficient leisure/recreation opportunities. Coaches for various sports attract youth with a desire to play basketball or soccer or football. All youth served and eligible have documented moderate to high need and risk associated with the juvenile justice system. Most referrals come from the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center or the juvenile intervention unit of the Wichita Police Department. The program received \$209,963 to serve 40-60 youth. Elements of the program include sports coaching, prosocial team activities, tutoring, and family support/engagement. During the subsequent year their contract was ended in October, 2023 for cause.

Assessment Component: All youth referred to this program have been through the juvenile intake and assessment center where they have been assessed using the Risk For Reoffending screening instrument. All the youth served have been rated for their delinquency risk but two youth did not have a recorded risk level. The program accepted a total of 31 youth with 6 being low risk youth and two youth having no identified risk level. Since the issue of not serving low risk youth had been raised several times, the low-risk youth were regarded as ineligible and were not counted as a part of the service of this program, nor were those with no recorded risk level. The program served 23 youth with moderate to high risk documented. Four (4) of the 23 were carried to the next fiscal year. Of the 19 youth served who exited the program 12 (63%) were successful and 7 (37%) were unsuccessful. Research has consistently shown that serving low risk youth raises the likelihood of delinquency by disrupting the positive aspects of their life. As with the portion of this program funded through Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds, there is a positive aspect and a negative aspect. The positive aspect is the fact that all youth served were assessed, the negative aspect is the program service to 6 low risk youth and two youth with unverified risk level.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate: Deficits in leisure/recreation opportunities is a risk domain in the RNR model. Addressing this domain is very challenging with a specific program because delinquent youth are seldom welcome in prosocial activities. By choosing to serve ineligible youth the value of the program came from the 12 eligible youth successfully served, making the cost of effective programming \$17,497 per successful youth. Such a high cost cannot be justified.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations: This is a program that received two grants for serving youth either at risk of delinquency or those involved with the juvenile justice system. Both aspects of the program were 'spoiled' by choosing to serve ineligible low risk youth. Untamed Athletes is not an evidence-based program but has components being delivered with evidence-based practices, including mentoring, tutoring, and exercise. The continued effort that focused on ineligible low risk youth made the program of little to no value. The provider received two years of coaching on use of evidence-based practices and fidelity to evidence-based program components but failed to adopt practices related to the risk principle and was therefore not pursuing steps that would assure a return on the investment in this program. As delivered, the program does not merit continuation.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: All twelve (12) eligible successful youth served were minority youth for race or ethnicity. The program is working with the correct demographic to assist in reducing delinquency among the minority youth, the cost and the low numbers make it unlikely to impact racial and ethnic disparity in Sedgwick County juvenile justice.

KDOC-JS Outcome Summary for SFY2023:

Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year:	SFY23
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Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	23
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	#	%
Youth successfully completing program:	12	63%

Youth living at home at completion of program:	18	95%
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth in school and/or working at completion of program:	16	84%
Youth in school and/or working 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:	17	94%
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Specific Grant Goals	Target	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Example	100%	50%	5/10						
Outcome 1: Youth living at home at completion of program	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	3/3	100.0%	7/7	100%	9/9
Outcome 2: Youth in school and/or working at completion of program	90%	n/a	n/a	100%	3/3	100.0%	7/7	89%	8/9
Outcome 3: Youth with no new arrests at completion of program	80%	n/a	n/a	67%%	2/3	71%	5/7	100%	9/9
Outcome 4: Youth successfully completing program	80%	n/a	n/a	33%	1/3	57%	4/7	89%	8/9

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in SFY23 = 23

Successful	12	63%
Unsuccessful	7	37%
Carryover to SFY24	4	

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Risk for Reoffending Instrument.

n/a*	2	0%
High	2	9%
Moderate	21	91%
Low*	6	0%

*N/A and low risk were ineligible for service.

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	8	35%
Mixed Race - Hispanic	5	22%
Caucasian	4	17%
Mixed Race	6	26%

Age Groups

10 - 12	1	4%
13 - 15	11	48%
16 - 18	11	48%

Gender

Female	1	4%
Male	22	96%

Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund grant

Untamed Athletes, Inc.

SFY23 Funding: **\$100,000**

Evaluative Overview: This is a report of the second year of this program's existence but the first year the program has received a Sedgwick County Crime Prevention fund grant. Untamed Athletes is a tertiary prevention program with multiple components that can be used as needed to meet the individual need profile. The main component of the program is designed to address delinquency risk associated with insufficient leisure/recreation opportunities. Coaches for various sports attract youth with a desire to play basketball or soccer or football. All youth served have documented need and risk associated with the juvenile justice system. Most referrals come from the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center or the juvenile intervention unit of the Wichita Police Department. Occasionally there is a referral from the public schools, but the youth must have documented risk of delinquency at a moderate or high-risk level. The program received \$100,000 to serve 40-60 youth. Elements of the program include sports coaching, prosocial team activities, tutoring, and family support/engagement. The subsequent year of this funding was terminated for cause in October, 2023.

Assessment Component: All youth referred to this program have been through the juvenile intake and assessment center where they have been assessed using the Risk For Reoffending screening instrument, or they have been assessed using that same instrument. All the youth served have been rated for their delinquency risk. The program accepted a total of 11 youth with 7 being low risk youth. Since the issue of not serving low risk youth had been raised several times, the low-risk youth were not counted as a part of the service of this program. Research has consistently shown that serving low risk youth raises the likelihood of delinquency by disrupting the positive aspects of their life. When it comes to assessment the positive aspect is the fact that all youth served were assessed, the negative aspect is the program service to 7 low risk youth out 11 youth served.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate: Deficits in leisure/recreation opportunities is a risk domain in the RNR model. Addressing this domain is very challenging with a specific program because delinquent youth are seldom welcome in prosocial activities. By choosing to serve primarily low risk youth (63.6% were low risk) the program cost \$25,000 per each successful moderate risk youth served. Such a high cost cannot be justified.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations: This is a program that received two grants for serving youth either at risk of delinquency or those involved with the juvenile justice system. This discussion relates to the portion that could serve at-risk or juvenile justice involved youth. It is not an evidence-based program but has components from evidence-based programs, including mentoring, tutoring, and exercise. The continued effort that focused on ineligible low risk youth made the program of little to no value. The provider received coaching on use of evidence-based practices and fidelity to evidence-based program components but failed to adopt practices related to the risk principle and was therefore not pursuing steps that would assure a return on the investment in this program. As delivered, the program does not merit continuation.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: All four (4) eligible youth served were minority youth for race or ethnicity. The program is working with the correct demographic

to assist in reducing delinquency among the minority youth, the cost and the low numbers make it unlikely to impact racial and ethnic disparity in Sedgwick County juvenile justice.

Goals and Outcomes

GOAL 1: No new arrests during their participation in the program.				
OUTCOME 1: 80% of youth will have no new arrests during their participation in the program.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Arrest information will be requested from Sedgwick County Department of Corrections, which will include JIAC record checks.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 100%	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 100%	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 100%	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 100%	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 100%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: No students were arrested year-to-date.				

GOAL 2: Youth who successfully complete the program will show no new arrests 6 months after completing the program.				
OUTCOME 2: 75% of youth who successfully complete the program will have no new arrests 6 months after completing the program.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Arrest information will be requested from Sedgwick County Department of Corrections, which will include JIAC record checks.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 4/4 Percentage: 100%	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 4/4 Percentage: 100%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: None of the 4 students who completed the program 6-months ago show any new arrests.				

GOAL 3: Youth who successfully complete the program will show no new arrests 12 months after completing the program.				
OUTCOME 3: 65% of youth who successfully complete the program will have no new arrests 12 months after completing the program.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Arrest information will be requested from Sedgwick County Department of Corrections, which will include JIAC record checks.				
<u>1st Qtr</u>	<u>2nd Qtr</u>	<u>3rd Qtr</u>	<u>4th Qtr</u>	<u>Year to Date</u>
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: No students have been out of the program for 12-months.				
GOAL 4: Youth who successfully complete the program will reside in stable living environments.				
OUTCOME 4: 100% of youth will reside in a stable living environment at the time of program completion.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Staff will track and report this information from directly working with participants and their families.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: 2 Percentage: 100%	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 2 Percentage: 100%	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 4 Percentage: 100%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: Each student that completed resided in a stable home.				

GOAL 5: Youth who successfully complete the program will show improved grades in school.				
OUTCOME 5: 90% of participants will show at least a 5% increase in grades in at least one core class at completion of the program as compared to the beginning. Core classes are defined as English, Math, History/Social Studies, and Science.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Information will be requested from USD 259.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: 1/2 Percentage: 50%	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 1/2 Percentage: 50%	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 2/4 Percentage: 50%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION:				

GOAL 6: Youth who successfully complete the program will show improved school attendance.				
OUTCOME 6: 75% of participants will have fewer unexcused absences at the completion of the program as compared to the beginning.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Information will be requested from USD 259.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: n/a Percentage: n/a	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: 1/2 Percentage: 50%	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 2/2 Percentage: 100%	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 3/4 Percentage: 75%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: All 3 students had fewer unexcused absences.				

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in SFY23 = 4*

*A total of 11 clients were recorded but 7 were low risk and ineligible for this program.

Successful	4	100%
Unsuccessful	0	7%
Carryover to SFY23	0	%

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Risk for Reoffending Instrument.

Very High	0	0%
High	0	9%
Moderate	4	100%
Low*	7	0

*Low risk youth were not eligible to be served by this program but were noted.

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	2	50%
Mixed Race - Hispanic	1	25%
Mixed Race-Non-Hispanic	1	25%
Caucasian	0	0

Age Groups

10 - 12	4	100%
13 - 15	0	0
16 - 18	0	0

Gender

Female	0	0%
Male	4	100%

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections: JIAC mental health assessments and crisis intervention services (VitalCore)

FY2023 Funding: \$137,400.35 (\$32,830.78 returned for a total expenditure of \$104,569.57)

Evaluative Overview:

Mental health issues abound in the juvenile justice system and have been quite apparent at JIAC for some time. Team Justice decided to fund a service to provide mental health assessments and mental health crisis intervention assistance to assure more effective management of such issues at JIAC. VitalCore also has a contract related to the Juvenile Detention facility for crisis intervention in mental health situations. According to their report they provided no services during the first quarter because of the challenge of hiring competent mental health professional staff. Their report indicated they did 68 assessments and served 85 JIAC clients during intake. These add up to 153 service events. Their client list totals 120, indicating some clients received multiple services. All the details at the end of this report are based on the clients served list.

Assessment Component:

This program is a system improvement, adding mental health assessment and crisis intervention at the time a youth is seen at JIAC. Every client is assessed when they are at JIAC, so there is no question of assessment insufficiency. All clients with indicated mental health issues are served regardless of their risk level. As with all clients to JIAC, more than half of those served are moderate risk, and the smallest group served has very high risk.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

Programs related to mental health issues in the juvenile justice system are not well documented as to effect and to benefits. No claims are set forth, this is merely a system improvement to insure the well-being of youth being assessed at JIAC. The average cost of clients served is \$871,40 but that comes down to \$683.46 per service event.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

This system improvement is a necessary part of providing services to juveniles in a society where mental health needs are now estimated to engage more than one-fifth of the population. It does not make sense to speak of success and failure with this service. It is provided when the JIAC staff requests a mental health assessment or indicates they need assistance in managing a crisis.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

The clients served were 55% racial minority and 24% Caucasian Hispanic, with 21% Caucasian non-Hispanic. Those numbers are very good in terms of the opportunity to provide a service that will prevent future involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Outcomes

Goals									
Specific Grant Goals	Target	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Example	100%	50%	5/10						
Outcome 1: Total number of mental health/psychological/psychiatric assessments conducted.	28	0%	0/0	71%	20	146%	41	25%	7
Outcome 2: Total number of clients served during intake at JIAC.	125	0%	0/0	22%	28	40%	50	5%	7
Outcome 3: Percent of clients served without a subsequent JO intake within 6 months.	80%	0%	0/0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Outcomes Required by KDOC				
Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year: SFY23

Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	120
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	#	%
Youth successfully completing program: (service events)	153	100%
Youth living at home at completion of program:	76	63%
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A
Youth in school and/or working at completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A
Youth in school and/or working 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A
Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	

*Data not yet available.

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number of service events in SFY23 = 153 events to 120 clients

Successful	153	100%
Unsuccessful	0	0%
Carryover to SFY23	0	0%

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by JIAC. .
The table is computed on 120 clients.

Very High	9	7.5%
High	28	23.3%
Moderate	68	56.7%
Low	15	12.5%
Unknown	0	

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity for 120 clients

African American	63	52.5%
Asian	1	.8%
American Indian	2	1.7%
Caucasian	25	21%
Caucasian - Hispanic	29	24%

Age Groups

10 - 12	8	6.7%
13 - 15	44	36.7%
16 - 18	68	56.6%

Gender

Female	27	22.5%
Male	93	77.5%

Seventh Direction Inc.

SFY23 Funding: **\$99,483.22 (\$0 returned) Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund**

Evaluative Overview: The grant for SFY23 was \$99,483.22 with a goal to serve 57 youth with the appropriate combination of housing and substance use disorder (SUD) treatment. The program served 54 youth with 56 service events. 10 clients received 11 service events in the form of housing. 44 clients received 45 service events in the form of outpatient SUD treatment. Services included housing for males 18-22 years of age; the other service was outpatient (SUD) treatment provided to males and females ages 12-22.5 years. The need for SUD treatment is well documented in the risk domain information provided in the Benchmark 5 report distributed every spring, to assist with service needs identification. The clients for housing also receive the SUD treatment services. Both services consist of evidence-based programming and/or evidence-based practices such as motivational interviewing.

Assessment Component: Risk levels for referred youth are determined by the JIAC RFR screening tool which indicated 42 were moderate risk and 12 were high risk. All referrals are assessed as to substance use issues and placed in the appropriate service. Program outcomes are assessed using treatment records and goal progress records. Success means attention to program participation and adherence to program model behaviors. 32 of the 56 service events were considered successful and 10 were unsuccessful, with 14 clients carried over to the current fiscal year. A success rate of 76% is a strong indication the right people are being accepted for this service.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate: This program works with a population not otherwise served, in some cases because of lack of available funds and in other cases due to lack of available service such as housing for those 18-22.5 years. There is currently meta-analysis data available for programs of this type that indicate expectations of success for most clients is reasonable, and that is particularly true when the program is offered with evidence-based practices/programs. The cost per successful service episode is \$3,108.85. The benefits of this program exceed its costs but the exact amount of the value of the program cannot be accurately determined without a detailed breakdown of the costs associated with the 11 service episodes that included housing versus costs for successful clients served with SUD treatment without housing.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations: The program had a goal of serving 57 clients and they provided 56 service events. Outcomes reported are based on an unduplicated count of clients, so the service base is 54 clients. The youth served by this program are in the moderate to high-risk range targeted by Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funded programs. 100% of youth in this program had at least one identified goal they worked to achieve. Behavioral progress occurred for 20 of the clients served for more than 10 weeks. Two of the outcome measures were not at or above the goal, but the two outcomes related to recidivism were within the goal set for program successes. The goals not met indicate a renewed need for careful attention to youth engagement and focus on behavioral change. One evidence-based practice that directly addresses this is the need to increase motivation among participants.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: Of those served by this program, 50% are Caucasian and 50% are minority racial or ethnic participants. This program has the potential to affect outcomes for minority youth. The program does try to offer culturally competent aspects of their services and has a diverse staff. Combining the impact of the significant minority clientele served and the acceptable success rate overall, the program is an asset in addressing racial and ethnic disparity.

Outcome Summary:

Goal: 57

Served YTD: 54 youth in 56 episodes

- 1) 80% of youth will have no new arrests during their participation in this program.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (9/9)	100% (25/25)	87.9% (29/33)	100% (29/29)	93% (50/54)

Note: This goal was met every quarter of the year.

- 2) 75% of youth who successfully complete the program will have no new arrests 6 months after completing the program.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	0% (0/0)	0% (0/0)	100% (10/10)	100% (10/10)

Note: Arrest records are checked by Sedgwick Count Department of Corrections, to include JIAC records.

- 3) 65% of youth who successfully complete the program will have no new arrests 12 months after completing the program.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A)	N/A	N/A

Note: Arrest records are checked by Sedgwick Count Department of Corrections, to include JIAC records. No successful exits had reached the 12 month after exit status; program began 7/1/22.

- 4) 100% of youth will reside in a stable living environment at the time of program completion.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
0% (0/0)	100% (9/9)	92% (12/13)	100% (8/8)	94% (29/3*)

Note: some clients did not provide information on their living environment.

- 5) 80% of youth will be employed or enrolled in an educational program at the time of program completion.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A (0/0)	100% (9/9)	83% (10/13)	88% (7/8)	87% (26/30*)

Note: some clients did not provide information on their living environment.

- 6) 70% of the youth will successfully complete this program.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
0% (0/0)	74% (14/19)	78% (14/18)	80% (4/5)	76% (32/42)

Notes: Measured at the time of exit from the program.

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number of service episodes in SFY23 = 56 to 54 clients

Successful	32	76%
Unsuccessful	10	24%
Carryover to SFY24	14	

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Risk for Reoffending Instrument.

Very High	0	0%
High	13	24%
Moderate	41	76%
Low	0	0%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Native American	1	2%
African American	13	24%
Caucasian	27	50%
Caucasian – Hispanic	8	15%
Mixed Race – Hispanic	0	0%
Mixed Race – Non Hispanic	5	9%

Age Groups

< 10	0	0%
10-12	1	2%
13-14	0	0%
15+	53	98%

Gender

Female	7	13%
Male	47	87%

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Multisystemic Therapy: Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI)

SFY23 Funding: \$120,000 (\$0 returned)

Evaluative Overview: This is the second year of KDOC-JS EB funding to support MST services to system-involved juveniles. The provider is delivering Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST). This provider is experienced in offering this evidence-based program. The program is targeted to moderate to high-risk youth involved with the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County. MST is an intense family intervention that is delivered over a three-to-five-month period. MST is a demanding program that is ranked as evidence based. The provider reports some referrals are declined by the family in question, sometimes MST does not accept a client. Their target number to be served by 15-20 clients in this fiscal year. They served 12 clients, with 10 exiting and 2 being carried into SFY2024. Of the 10 exits from the program 8 were successful and 2 were unsuccessful. Some of the information in the year-end report does not agree with the information in their clients served list which accompanied the report. The remarks in this report are based on the clients served list information when the two do not agree.

Assessment Component: All youth served by this program were screened using either RFR or the YLS-CMI. Both are associated with the RNR model and measure risk for new criminal conduct according to the domains of that model. There is every reason to believe the assessment is a true and accurate picture of criminogenic risk. Most of the referrals to this program come from Juvenile Field Services division of Sedgwick County Department of Corrections. It is standard practice to administer the YLS-CMI, which is a standardized measure of risk for future delinquency according to the measuring of the domains associated with the Risk-Needs-Responsivity model.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate: The Washington State Institute on Public Policy publishes a guide to cost/benefit analysis every four or five years. The most recent document detailing the Benefit-cost analysis methods and the results for a significant number of juvenile justice programs was published in 2019. That report included an analysis for MST as it is offered to court-involved youth. In Washington state the average cost per successful client exit is \$8,434. The first step is the determine the cost of the program (in this case \$120,000) and determine the number of successful exits from the program (in this case 8). The relatively low numbers of clients successfully served are not conducive to a good return on the funds invested in this program. While they served a total of 12 clients, only 10 exited the program. While 80% were successful, such numbers cannot be regarded as sufficient to sustain this investment of approximately \$15,000 per successful client served, which is 178% of the cost typically identified with MST. According to MST standards each therapist can handle about 5 or 6 clients at any given time. The therapist is the major component of the cost of MST. In Q1 they had four clients carried over from SFY2022 who all successfully closed, and they added 4 new clients. In Q2 they dealt with the four previously started and they added one additional client. In Q3 they served the five previously started, closing four and opening 2 additional cases. Q4 began with the three cases previously started, with one of those cases closing and no new cases beginning. The two cases opened in Q2 and Q3 were carried into SFY2024. For brief periods the caseload reached five but most of the year the caseload was not at capacity, contributing to the high cost per successful client served.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations: This program will always be a challenge in terms of recruitment of clients because of the high demands of the program. Clients referred from Juvenile Field Services often have problems accepting MST because of their legal situation and because families can be discouraged because of prior experiences of difficult behavior. The optimum size for this program is not yet clear. This is the second year of this program funded through use of KDOC-JS evidence-based funds. In SFY2022 the program served 14, with four carried into this year and a 50% success rate with cases closed. Apparently ten exits are the number of cases to move through the local version of MST in one year. The cost per successful exit is going to remain quite high.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: A review of the clients served showed the largest group to be the five Caucasian youth. There were four African Americans and 3 Hispanics, so 58% of the clients were minority for race or ethnicity. The composition of the clients for this program could be construed as somewhat reflecting the composition of youth in the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County, but none of that matters since this is such a small program there is no way to relate who is being served by it to the larger population in the juvenile justice system.

Outcome Summary for SFY2023:

Outcomes Required by KDOC					
Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year:	SFY23

Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	12
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	#	%
Youth successfully completing program:	8	80%

Youth living at home at completion of program:	9	100%
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth in school and/or working at completion of program:	9	100%
Youth in school and/or working 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:	9	100%
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:	N/A*	100%

*One year data not reported but should have cases since this is the second year of this program.

Goals									
Specific Grant Goals	Target	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Example	100%	50%	5/10	50%	5/10	50%	5/10	50%	5/10
Outcome 1: Length of Treatment - Target range 90-150 days (3-5 months), target average: 120 days (4 months)	120 days	128 days		88 days		134 days		104 days	
Outcome 2: Youth completing treatment - target 85%	85%	75%	3/4	100%	2	100%	4	100%	1 of 1
Outcome 3: Youth discharged due to lack of engagement - target <5%	<5%	0%	0/4	50%	1/2	0%		0%	
Outcome 4: Youth discharged due to placement - target <10%	<10%	25%	3/4	0%	0/2	25%	1/4	0%	
Outcome 5: Average caseload size will range from 4-6 per therapist.	4-6	6		4.78		4-6		3	
Outcome 6: Therapist Adherence Measure (TAM-R) collection rate - Target >70%	>70%	58.33%		67.86%		109%		100%	
Outcome 7: Overall average adherence score - Target .61	.61	0.687		0.49		82%		0.84	
Outcome 8: Percentage of youth reporting adherence above threshold (.61) - Target 80%	80%	66.67%		50.00%		85.71%		83%	
Outcome 9: Percentage of youth with at least one TAM-R interview - Target 100%	100%	100%		100%		100%		93%	

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in in SFY23 = 12

Successful	8	80%
Unsuccessful	2	20%
Carryover to SFY23	2	

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Risk for Reoffending Instrument. This information is reported on 12 cases.

No information	1	8%
High	6	50%
Moderate	5	42%
Low	0	0%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	4	33%
Caucasian	5	42%
Hispanic Caucasian	3	25%

Age Groups

10 - 12	1	8%
13 - 15	5	42%
16 - 18	6	50%

Gender

Female	4	33%
Male	8	67%

Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funding

Multisystemic Therapy: Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI)

SFY23 Funding: \$120,000 (\$0 returned)

Evaluative Overview: This is the first year of Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funding to support MST services to system-involved juveniles. The provider is delivering Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST). This provider is experienced in offering this evidence-based program. The program is targeted to moderate to high-risk youth referred by JIAC. They also offer a program funded through Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Evidence Based funds for youth involved with the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County, mainly from Juvenile Field Services. MST is an intense family intervention that is delivered over a three-to-five-month period. MST is a demanding program that is ranked as evidence based. The provider reports some referrals are declined by the family in question, sometimes MST does not accept a client. Their target number to be served by 15-20 clients in this fiscal year. They served 12 clients, with 4 exiting and 8 being carried into SFY2024. Of the 4 exits from the program all were successful. Some of the information in the year-end report does not agree with the information in their clients served list which accompanied the report. The remarks in this report are based on the clients served list information when the two do not agree.

Assessment Component: All youth served by this program were screened using the JIAC brief screen called RFR (Risk for Recidivism). It has been validated in the local population through predictive merit and association with the YLS-CMI, a nationally validated instrument. Both are associated with the RNR model and measure risk for new criminal conduct according to the domains of that model. There is every reason to believe the assessment is a true and accurate picture of criminogenic risk. It is standard practice to administer the RFR during the intake process at JIAC.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate: The Washington State Institute on Public Policy publishes a guide to cost/benefit analysis every four or five years. The most recent document detailing the benefit-cost analysis methods and the results for a significant number of juvenile justice programs was published in 2019. That report included an analysis for MST as it is offered to court-involved youth. In Washington state the average cost per successful client exit is \$8,434. The first step is to determine the cost of the program (in this case \$120,000) and determine the number of successful exits from the program (in this case 4). The relatively low numbers of clients successfully served are not conducive to a good return on the funds invested in this program. While they served a total of 12 clients, only 4 exited the program. While all were successful, such numbers cannot be regarded as sufficient to sustain this investment of approximately \$30,000 per successful client served, which is 356% of the cost typically identified with MST. According to MST standards each therapist can handle about 5 or 6 clients at any given time. The therapist is the major component of the cost of MST. In Q1 they added 2 new clients. In Q2 the program opened one additional case. In Q3 they closed two of the open cases and opened one case, leaving two cases open. Q4 had the two open cases closed and eight cases opened, all of which carried into the final six months of the contract. For the first three quarters of this fiscal year, there were a total of four cases open. At no time was the program at capacity, a situation that contributed to the high cost per successful client served.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations: This program will always be a challenge in terms of recruitment of clients because of the high demands of the program. The Department of Children and Families also contracts with this provider in this location. The acceptance of the service is at a much higher level, one can theorize mainly due to the early stage of family distress and the hopefulness of parents. As parents work their way through issues with child rearing, problem behaviors, even criminal behaviors by a child can lead to discouragement. A JIAC referral typically does not have any compelling power to back the need for the intervention. Clients referred can take a 'wait and see' attitude to see if there is any action taken by juvenile court. Later, after some form of supervision, perhaps from Juvenile Field Services, clients often have problems accepting MST because of their legal situation and because families can be discouraged because of prior experiences of difficult behavior. This is the first year of this program as an early intervention, so the figures may represent a process of gearing up the program. The optimum size for this program is not yet clear, but there appear to be some issues obtaining a full case load. This year was the second year of this program funded through use of KDOC-JS evidence-based funds. Apparently ten exits are the number of cases to move through the local version of MST in one year when the target population comes from Juvenile Field Services and other units within the juvenile justice system. If the preventive component of this offering does not gain greater acceptance, the cost per successful exit is going to remain prohibitively high.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: A review of the clients served showed the four successful exits were all Caucasian youth. The eight cases opened during the Q4 period were three African Americans, 2 Hispanics, and 3 Caucasian youth. At least the program is opening the last six months of its contract with a diverse population that is 62.5% minority for race or ethnicity. The composition of the clients served in this program was 58% Caucasian and 42% minority for race/ethnicity. Getting greater numbers of minority youth to a successful exit from the program is key to its value in reducing minority youth in the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County.

Outcome Summary for SFY2023:

Goals and Outcomes

GOAL 1: Reduce out of home placements.				
OUTCOME 1: 90% of youth will be living at home at the time of discharge from MST Services.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: CSI's MST Team will track and report this data from directly working with the families.				
<u>1st Qtr</u>	<u>2nd Qtr</u>	<u>3rd Qtr</u>	<u>4th Qtr</u>	<u>Year to Date</u>
Number: 0	Number: 0	Number: 2/2	Number: 2/2	Number: 4/4
Percentage: 0%	Percentage: 0%	Percentage: 100%	Percentage: 0%	Percentage: 100%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: There were 2 cases that were residing at home at discharge. Two additional referrals were received during this period (04/18/2023 and 05/12/2023); however, were not accepted and sent back to the referral source (these are not counted in the outcomes as they never opened.)				

GOAL 2: Improve school attendance				
OUTCOME 2: 90% of youth will be attending school and/or approved vocational training at the time of discharge from MST services.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: School attendance records will be requested from the school system.				
<u>1st Qtr</u>	<u>2nd Qtr</u>	<u>3rd Qtr</u>	<u>4th Qtr</u>	<u>Year to Date</u>
Number: 0	Number: 0	Number: 2	Number: 2	Number: 4/4
Percentage: 0%	Percentage: 0%	Percentage: 100%	Percentage:	Percentage: 100%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: There were 2 cases that were residing at home at discharge. Two additional referrals were received during this period (04/18/2023 and 05/12/2023); however, were not accepted and sent back to the referral source (these are not counted in the outcomes as they never opened.)				

GOAL 3: Provide MST services to eligible youth and families.				
OUTCOME 3: 85% of youth will successfully complete MST Services.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: CSI's MST Team will track this data from working directly with the families.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: 2/2 Percentage: 100%	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 2/2 Percentage:	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 4/4 Percentage: 100%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: There were 2 discharges considered at completion in this time period. These cases were completed as successful as they met all instrumental outcomes.				
GOAL 4: Reduce recidivism				
OUTCOME 4: 90% of youth will have no new arrests at the time of discharge from MST services.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Arrest information will be requested from Sedgwick County DOC which will include JIAC records checks.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: 1 Percentage: 100%	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 1/4 Percentage: 25%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: There were no new arrests made at time of discharge for any cases that discharged in this time period. As for Year to Date, only one youth was arrested post discharge in the 3 rd quarter. There was 4 total discharges from 07/01/2022 to 06/30/2023.				

GOAL 5: Reduce long-term recidivism				
OUTCOME 5: 80% of youth who successfully complete MST will have no new arrests 6 months following completion.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Arrest information will be requested from Sedgwick County DOC which will include JIAC records checks.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%
ACTUAL RESULTS				
RESULTS DISCUSSION: There were 2 discharges during this quarter, but no discharges previously have met this time frame.				

GOAL 6: Reduce long-term recidivism				
OUTCOME 6: 70% of youth who successfully complete MST will have no new arrests 12 months following completion.				
MEASUREMENT TOOL: Arrest information will be requested from Sedgwick County DOC which will include JIAC records checks.				
<u>1st Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>2nd Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>3rd Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>4th Qtr</u> Number: 0 Percentage: 0%	<u>Year to Date</u> Number: 0/0 Percentage: 0%
ACTUAL RESULTS				

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in in SFY23 = 12

Successful	4	100%
Unsuccessful	0	0%
Carryover to SFY23	8	

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Risk for Reoffending Instrument. This information is reported on 12 cases.

High	1	8%
Moderate	11	92%
Low	0	0%

Demographics: This information is reported on 12 cases.

Race/Ethnicity

African American	3	25%
Caucasian	7	58%
Hispanic Caucasian	2	17%

Age Groups

10 - 12	1	8%
13 - 15	7	58%
16 - 18	4	33%

Gender

Female	4	33%
Male	8	67%

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections: Evening Reporting Center

SFY23 Funding: \$118,100 (\$ returned)

Evaluative Overview:

Site based tutoring, GED preparation and educational enrichment at the Evening Reporting Center from 10:30AM until 7:00PM provided by a contracted certified teacher or teaching para provided needed supports for youth who have dropped out of school due to expulsions or suspensions to get reconnected to school and to provide enrichment for youth preparing for post-secondary education. Most of the youth referred to the Evening Reporting Center Community Resource Team need educational supports and services. During this fiscal year the educational component was delivered to 75 youth with 76 service events.

Education and school attendance are normal developmental milestones for youth and can serve as important protective factors against delinquency and involvement in the juvenile justice system. They can also have long-term positive effects on employment and desistance from crime. However, poor academic performance, school suspension and expulsion, and school dropout are among known school-related risk factors for delinquency, crime, and involvement in the justice system.

Contact with the juvenile justice system can result in more negative educational outcomes. For example, arrest has been linked to higher school dropout rates and lower levels of college enrollment, and placement in a juvenile residential facility has been linked to lower rates of high school completion and increased odds of criminal involvement as an adult. However, continuing academic participation while suspended/expelled has been shown to be related to returning to school later, and that participation in school can result in lower recidivism.

Also offered, through a series of weekly video modules, students are shown all the essential steps to find, enroll, and receive financial aid support for college. Many modules include character building, quality of life enhancing, and citizenship related learning.

Assessment Component:

This money is targeted to program improvements identified by looking at the risk information for youth served in the Evening Reporting Program. All youth served in that program have a valid assessment and may have multiple valid assessments of risk for delinquency. Consistently, they have elevated risk due to educational domain factors. The risk information showed the largest group were identified as being at moderate risk for future delinquency.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

Program enhancement to better serve the educational needs of youth in the juvenile justice system can be expected to produce a reduction in future delinquency. At this point, the data will not support an analysis of the actual impact.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

The level of engagement of youth at the Evening Reporting Program is not shown in the numbers of youth engaged with these materials. It is adequate to say this enhancement is a work in progress. It can be expected to improve educational outcomes for youth attending Evening Reporting Program.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

According to the demographics of the youth touched by ERC, the programming has the power to impact racial and ethnic disparity. 72% of those served with educational programming as a part of their services at ERC were minority for either race or ethnicity. Obtaining information on their exit risk level in the educational domain would be beneficial in understanding the exact impact of this offering on risk of future delinquency.

KDOC-JS Outcome Summary for Quarter 4:

Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year:	SFY23
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Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	75
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	#	%
Youth successfully completing program:	40	91%
Note: There were 16 youth eligible to complete during this reporting period.		
Youth living at home at completion of program:	43	98%
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	N/A	
Youth in school and/or working at completion of program:	30	68%
Youth in school and/or working 1 year after completion of program:	N/A	
Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:	32	72.7%
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:	N/A	

Specific Grant Goals	Target	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
Example	100%	50%	5/10						
Outcome 1: 90% of assigned clients will complete their educational goals.	90%	96%	23/24	88%	21/24	91%	31/34	88%	11/40
Outcome 2: 90% of assigned clients remain on task for 75% of daily class time.	90%	88%	21/24	75%	18/24	85%	29/34	85%	29/34

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in in SFY23 = 75 clients served with 76 events

Successful	40	91%
Unsuccessful	4	9%
Carryover to SFY24	29	N/A
Administrative	3	N/A

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the Youth Level of Supervision-Case Management Inventory.

No score	2	2.7%
High	31	41.3%
Moderate	41	54.7%
Low	1	1.3%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	43	57.3%
Caucasian	23	30.7%
Caucasian – Hispanic	9	12%

Age Groups

10 - 12	1	1.3%
13 - 15	21	28%
16 - 18	47	62.7%
>18	6	8%

Note: 1 youth was served multiple times

Gender

Female	13	17.3%
Male	62	82.7%