

## **Sedgwick County DMC Initiative Impacts 2008-11**

### Reduction in arrests:

- 26% reduction in K.S.A. offense arrests (from 2009 to 2011)
- At the half year point in 2012, arrests are at 50% as compared to 2011 indicating a sustained reduction.
- DMC arrests were reduced 31% for African American youth and 26% for Latino youth (from 2009 to 2011).

### Reduction in arrest rates using DMC data to target specific offenses:

- 27% reduction in arrests for Theft < \$1,000 (from 1,006 in 2009 to 733 in 2011)
- 43% reduction in arrests for Disorderly Conduct (from 321 in 2009 to 183 in 2011)
- At the half year point in 2012, arrests for Theft < \$1,000 are at 51% (376 for the half year of 2012 compared to 733 in 2011).
- At the half year point in 2012, arrests for Disorderly Conduct are at 25% (46 for the half year of 2012 compared to 183 in 2011).
- DMC arrests rates for minor crimes for every 1,000 youths were reduced from 84 to 51 for African American youth and 44 to 25 for Latino youth (from 2009 to 2011). Property crime reductions were 64 to 44 per 1,000 for African American youth and 35 to 18 for Latino youth.

### Reduction in school referrals to the juvenile justice system using MOU's:

- There was a reduction of ten percentage points (from 20.8% to 10.5%) in arrests from a school location (from SFY09 to SFY12).
- 4.5% (165 of 3,647) of all intakes in SFY12 were diverted arrests (Agreements to Appear) from USD 259
- At the half year point in 2012, arrests from USD 259 are at 32% as compared to 2010 (prior to implementation of the ATA process).
- During the 2011 – 2012 school year, 44% of misdemeanor offenses at USD 259 (145 out of 328) were diverted.

### Reduction in use of secure detention:

- 10% reduction in secure detention average daily population (from 67 in 2010 to 60 in 2011)  
This represents an approximate savings of \$595,315 (7 beds per day x 365 x \$233/day).
- At the half year point in 2012, the average daily population was 59 compared to 57 in 2011 at mid-year.
- DMC admissions to detention had a relative rate index of 1.4 for minority youth, 1.5 for African American youth and 1.2 for Latino youth compared to Caucasian youth. There was no statistical difference compared to 2009; however, the number of minority youth admitted declined by 188 or 20% (923 to 735). There was a 23% reduction for African American youth (595 to 461) and 17% for Latino youth (289 to 240).

### Reduction in reliance on secure detention for sanctions using a weekend alternative (non-residential):

- 6% reduction (from 280 to 263) in 2010
- 33% reduction (from 280 to 188) in 2011
- At the half year point in 2012, there were 62 sanctions representing 22% of the baseline at 50% of the year. Compared to 2011 there was a 42% reduction (62 compared to 107 at mid-year).

Reduction in admissions to state's custody using uniform assessment, alternatives and training:

- 19% reduction in admissions to state's custody (from 232 in 2008 to 189 in 2011)
- At the half year point in 2012, there were 73 admissions compared to 95 in 2011 representing 23% reduction and sustained progress. (Since 1999 commitments to state's custody reduced by 57%).
- DMC admissions to state's custody had a relative rate index of 1.3 for all minority youth, for African American youth and for Latino youth when compared to Caucasian youth. The rates in 2009 were 1.7, 1.4 and 2.3 respectively. There was a 10% reduction for African American youth (83 to 75) and 30% for Latino youth (45 to 31).

Increase in cultural competency top-to-bottom with employee training at the Corrections department:

- Five phases of diversity training were developed, field tested, refined, and delivered to all Sedgwick County Corrections staff to provide the training, tools, and expectations that staff actively contribute to a positive and inclusive work environment and to improve cultural competency with our clients.
- At least 95% of employees annually met their diversity training requirement from 2008 – 2010 and 99% met the requirement in 2011.
- Cultural competence training was designed by Sedgwick County with officials from Lyon / Chase counties and delivered at their worksite in Emporia, Kansas. The Lyon / Chase site was also provided motivational interviewing training to continue to build their competence in service delivery.
- In 2011, the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections (SCDOC) hired staff with a 35% representation of minorities, bringing the percent of minority staff in our workforce to 28%. The percentage of Sedgwick County minority youth 10 – 17 years of age is approximately 32%; therefore, we continue to recruit, retain and foster a diverse workforce which is representative of the Sedgwick County population.
- Language line interpreter services were implemented in all areas of Corrections (juvenile intake, detention, alternatives, field services and residential placements) to improve customer services to youth / families with limited or no English language; use was reported and monitored.
- SCDOC identified and transcribed critical documents into Spanish. Additionally, Kansas Legal Services developed a "*Juvenile Crime and Consequences in Kansas*" booklet for juveniles modeled after resources developed in other states, adapting the information to Kansas law. The booklet is given to juveniles at intake to provide basic information about consequences that can occur from being involved in the juvenile offender system in Kansas.

Increase in data capacity:

- Sedgwick County successfully programmed, collected and reported Burns Level One data and the Expanded System Template. These reports provided baseline data from which our future efforts were measured. Ongoing data collection and analysis measured the relative rate index at each decision point, detention utilization, targeted prevention services, and kept policy and operations teams focused on the DMC issue.
- Technical assistance was secured from the Burns Institute (BI) for: assessment of Sedgwick County DMC efforts, capacities and commitment to move to the next level of engagement; facilitation of community engagement sessions; and analysis of arrest data which produced the significant reductions in arrests.