

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

Developed on June 17, 2010

Approved on October 1, 2010

Requirements

The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) requires each unit of local government to develop and update a 3-year delinquency prevention plan for funding applications. Local comprehensive plans developed by Juvenile Corrections Advisory Boards (JCABs) or other community coalitions and/or collaborations may be used. The plan must:

- I. Describe the extent of risk factors identified in the community
- II. Describe how risk factors will be addressed
- III. Include a benchmark to reduce the juvenile crime rate

Sedgwick County Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board (Team Justice)

Team Justice was established by the Board of Sedgwick County Commissioners in 1999 to assist in the oversight of community planning for juvenile offenders. The 16-member Board meets monthly and makes recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners regarding the ongoing needs of juveniles in the community. The purpose, duties and guidelines for the work of Team Justice are detailed in the Charge of the Board. This information is available on the Sedgwick County Web site at <http://www.sedgwickcounty.org/corrections/tj.html>. The provisions of K.S.A. 75-7038 through 75-7053 establish juvenile corrections advisory boards; membership is specifically set forth in K.S.A. 75-7044. Team Justice is governed with bylaws, last amended on 12/5/08.

Team Justice is responsible for facilitating grants for juvenile justice programs and services in Sedgwick County as well as to review performance measures information on all publicly funded juvenile justice programs. Included in this oversight are programs funded by JJA as well as the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funded grant programs. Some grant applications issued by JJA require a Prevention Policy Board (PPB) to “provide general oversight for the plan, approve the plan prior to submission to the State, and make recommendations to the responsible local agency for the distribution of funds and evaluation of funded activities.” JJA encourages existing local community coalitions and/or collaborations be used for the purpose of the PPB. JCABs meet many of the representation requirements. In Sedgwick County, Team Justice serves as the Prevention Policy Board.

Team Justice has a balanced representation of public agencies, private nonprofit organizations serving children, youth and families, business and industry; however, parents of at-risk youth and youth are not currently serving at this time. Census data for 2008 shows that among youth age 10-17 in Sedgwick County, 31.97% are minority. There are 12.16% African Americans in this age group. African Americans make up 25% of the Team Justice board. At this time, there are no other minority groups represented on the board. The gender composition of the Team Justice board is 50% male and 50% female.

Sedgwick County has demonstrated a sustained commitment to disproportionate minority contact (DMC) reduction efforts. Team Justice serves as the DMC Committee for Sedgwick County. DMC is a standing agenda item for every meeting. The Sedgwick County DMC initiative incorporates advocacy, alternatives to secure detention, cultural competency training and program development, administrative policy and procedural changes and structured decision making tools. Team Justice utilizes data and analysis to make continuous system improvements and to refine programs. Team Justice provided oversight during the 3-year DMC pilot project which concluded in September 2007. At that time, Sedgwick County was selected to participate in the DMC Action Network, a new component of the *Models for Change: Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice Initiative*. In February 2008, Team Justice agreed to provide oversight for the MacArthur Foundation grant funds. Team Justice review of grant applications related to juvenile justice programs in Sedgwick County encompasses ensuring that all proposals describe:

- how the proposed program will affect policies, practices and system improvement strategies to identify and reduce DMC;
- the efforts undertaken by the agency to become culturally competent;
- plans to ensure staff are culturally competent to serve the target population; and,
- knowledge of cultural characteristics and barriers the target population faces.

Background

During 1998 in the original development of the 18th Judicial District's Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, four risk factors from the Communities That Care (CTC) Model were selected as priority risk factors: Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior, Family Management Problems, Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School and Lack of Commitment to School. In February 2009, Team Justice decided to exclude CTC data from its evaluation of risk of delinquency until participation in the survey reaches acceptable levels. For several years, Sedgwick County has fallen below the standards of participation for planning purposes (60%) and for evaluation (80%). For 2009, Sedgwick County showed 49% participation for the CTC survey, well below the standard for both planning and evaluation. Team Justice acknowledges JJA's interest in utilizing the CTC model as the survey provides a broad look at risk in the community for all youth, not just those with involvement in the juvenile justice system. Team Justice agrees that CTC survey participation levels will be monitored annually and the data utilized when acceptable participation levels are achieved.

At this time the risk of delinquency in Sedgwick County is organized using the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model. The RNR model improves the understanding of distinctive features of delinquency risk and targets specific risks that have a criminogenic impact on the youth rather than risk of other social maladies such as teen pregnancy. In other words, the CTC model is proscriptive on a broad community level while the RNR model enables program goals to be established around the individual focusing on criminogenic risk.

The RNR model incorporates eight risk factors: History of Antisocial Behavior, Antisocial Personality, Antisocial Cognition, Antisocial Associates, Family, School and/or Work, Leisure and/or Recreation and Substance Abuse. The RNR model prioritizes the first four of these risk factors as the strongest predictors for further offending; however, the first risk factor is static and cannot typically be impacted by program services since it is past-oriented. Diversion programs, however, offer services in lieu of formal court processing and impacts this risk factor to an extent. To determine level and type of risk, Sedgwick County uses two screening instruments: the Youthful Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) and the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections Juvenile Risk Assessment Instrument: Brief Screen (commonly referred to as the JIAC Brief Screen).

Timeframe

The *Benchmark 5 Report Update* provides an annual comprehensive assessment of risk factors and JJA outcomes. The purpose of the report is to present and analyze assessment data which provides the framework for updating the delinquency prevention plan. Team Justice is charged with the responsibility of modifying the juvenile justice comprehensive strategic plan periodically. The expectation set by JJA is that the community comprehensive plan be updated on a 3-year cycle. This ensures that the plan remains consistent with the data.

The origins of the title “Benchmark 5” evolved from the process of developing a strategic plan in 1998. At that time, five committees formed the Sedgwick County Juvenile Justice Community Planning Team charged with engaging in a process of risk and resource assessment. The committees were: Data Research; Resource Assessment; Performance Evaluation and Outcomes; Media-Community Mobilization; and, Funding and Operations. The five committees addressed the critical components of the Benchmark 5 activities. These activities and associated tasks have evolved into the assessment of risk factors and JJA outcomes. Therefore, “*Benchmark 5*” is of historical significance, but the title no longer refers to specific items or activities reported on.

Certification

Team Justice is responsible for review of grant applications related to juvenile justice programs in Sedgwick County. In 2008 the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG) included a new step of requiring local JCAB certification for Prevention Trust Fund, Title II and Title V grant applications. The certification required from the JCAB is that *the proposed grant program will provide services to youth and their families that are consistent with the community comprehensive plan*. The certification process involves the following:

- notification of grant announcements sent via E-mail to members of a distribution list maintained by the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections;
- the Sedgwick County Web site being utilized to post information about funding opportunities;
- the annual Benchmark 5 Report Update presentation provides an overview of the assessment of risk factors and JJA outcomes in the 18th Judicial District to assist prospective providers in being more competitive and successful;
- a proposal form, approved by Team Justice on December 5, 2008, being utilized in which the agency must illustrate how the proposed program is consistent with the 18th Judicial District’s Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention;
- submission of proposal forms a week prior to the meeting to allow board members an opportunity to review the proposal and to have access to the necessary information to support decisions;
- a program representative attending the Team Justice meeting in which certification is being requested in order to be available to answer questions concerning the proposal; and,
- programs receiving certification (including continuation grants) periodically updating the JCAB each year.

I. The Extent of Risk Factors Identified in the Community

The YLS/CMI was implemented by the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) in January 2007. The YLS/CMI is a standardized risk and needs instrument that assists in the prediction of which youth are more likely to re-offend by measuring the known predictors of recidivism. The YLS/CMI is utilized by Sedgwick County Juvenile Field Services for youth admitted for services that are under supervision of JJA. Three years of data (2007 – 2009) is available, which meets the preferred level to establish trends.

The JIAC Brief Screen was developed in a joint effort by Sedgwick County Juvenile Field Services and Dr. Craig-Moreland. The instrument is a result of Sedgwick County's efforts to embrace the RNR model but failing to locate a valid brief screen instrument related to the model. The JIAC Brief Screen was implemented in January 2008 by the Sedgwick County Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center. The JIAC brief screen instrument was treated as conditionally valid with initial validation taking place in August 2009; a follow up study was completed in May 2010 determining the instrument is reliable and valid for up to 180 days.

For the first time, local data from the JIAC Brief Screen related to the YLS/CMI domains is available to compare with YLS/CMI data locally and on a statewide basis. This information helps us see our risk areas that emerge among those who interface with the juvenile justice system. A full description of risk factors in the community is not possible due to insufficient participation in the CTC survey. Appendix A illustrates the differences in risk levels observed in the 18th Judicial District, compared to the state as a whole for the past three years. The 18th Judicial District has a smaller percentage at the low risk level and a considerably higher percentage at the high risk level. Appendix B illustrates the extent of risk factors identified in the juvenile justice system providing a point of contrast between youth in our community with minimal contact with the juvenile justice system (an intake at JIAC) and those with more serious involvement (those who have responded to the YLS/CMI due to being under supervision of JJA).

II. How Risk Factors will be Addressed

The Team Justice Board engaged in a process on June 17, 2010, involving discussion and review of the data concerning the extent of risk factors in Sedgwick County (Appendix B), definitions of the risk factors (Appendix C), the continuum of services for SFY11 (Appendix D) and the primary risk factors addressed by prevention programs in Sedgwick County (Appendix E). Of note is that in addition to the prevention programs included in the continuum of services, City of Wichita Liquor Tax Grants fund substance abuse treatment services and programs in Wichita / Sedgwick County.

The prevention priorities that will receive first consideration are:
Antisocial Personality, Antisocial Cognition and Antisocial Associates

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

The 2nd tier of risk factors (Family, School/Work, Leisure/Recreation and Substance Abuse) provides the means for juvenile delinquency prevention programs to address the three priority risk factors. Family oriented programs were identified as providing the best opportunity to intervene; however, a balanced approach to fund programs including all risk factors is preferred (as long as the focus is impacting one of the three priority risk factors). Currently funded programs and those applying for funding in the future can be designed around the 2nd tier risk factors; however, all programs must be able to identify program components that impact one of the priority risk factors. Additionally, preference for funding will be given to programs targeting youth who are at moderate to high risk for future delinquency.

III. Benchmark to Reduce the Juvenile Crime Rate

Arrest is a critical system contact point to impact; however, establishing a specific benchmark to reduce the juvenile crime rate is difficult for two reasons. First, the juvenile crime rate is impacted by a number of factors that can influence whether or not an arrest occurs which are beyond the scope of our prevention programs. For example, population density and degree of urbanization, economic conditions (poverty level and unemployment rate), climate, policies of other components of the justice system (law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, correctional and probational) and crime reporting practices of the citizens in the community. Second, reductions in the funding available for prevention programming cause variability in efforts to achieve reduction. There is, however, specific criteria service providers can strive for to ensure that the returns on investments in prevention grow and surpass taxpayer costs. For planning purposes it is fundamentally important to detail the expectations of prevention programs to achieve a reduction in the juvenile crime rate. Program effectiveness is the means by which a reduction in the juvenile crime rate will be achieved. Programs are evaluated on their efforts to address youth at the greatest risk for future delinquency. Benchmarks for program characteristics are:

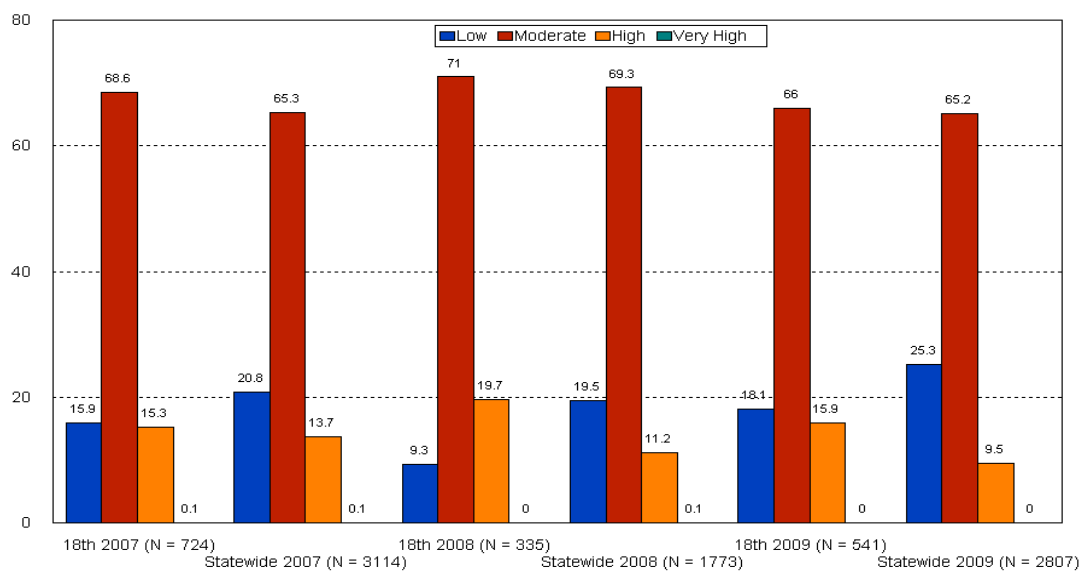
- *At least 70% of the offenders served by the program should have an elevated risk to re-offend as determined by an objective and standardized assessment instrument.*
- *Successful completion rates of prevention programs should fall between 65% and 85%. Each program's definition of success should clearly describe completion criteria and the expected timeframe. Completion criteria should be objective and based on offender progress in meeting target behaviors. As the number of high risk youth served increases, it is expected that the success rate will decrease.*
- *Differential success rates should reveal low levels of disparity between race / ethnicity and gender categories. Programs are expected to accurately track participant demographics along with whether or not the youth successfully complete the program. Such data should be available for analysis of differential success rates. The difficulty in making demographic categories consistent across all data entry systems and recording clients with multiple racial categories is acknowledged. However, every effort should be made by the program to keep the number with an "unknown" race at a minimum.*
- *Recidivism should be an outcome for each program to report on participants who successfully complete the program.*

- *Youth assessed at a low risk for future delinquency should, as a general rule, be served by minimally invasive means so as to not disrupt aspects of their prosocial environments.* Offenders should be provided with supervision and treatment levels commensurate with risk levels consistent with the research findings of the literature (Lowenkamp & Latessa, 2004. *Understanding the Risk Principle: How and Why Correctional Interventions Can Harm Low-Risk Offenders*. Topics in Community Corrections).
- *Programs should incorporate evidence-based practices and be able to clearly describe how program components impact the priority risk factors.*
- *Team Justice aspires to fund programs with large effect sizes.* Research advances through meta-analysis (primarily based on the work of Drs. Delbert Elliott, Edward Latessa and Mark Lipsey) provide general performance on the ability of programs in reducing delinquency in the target population, referred to as “effect size.”
- *Priority is given to programs that build youth competencies and reduce risk to reoffend.* Programs should facilitate learning / doing and attaching / belonging through planned activities with measurable outcomes.

APPENDIX A

Percentage of Youth Within YLS/CMI Risk Level

18th JD/Statewide Data 2007 - 2009

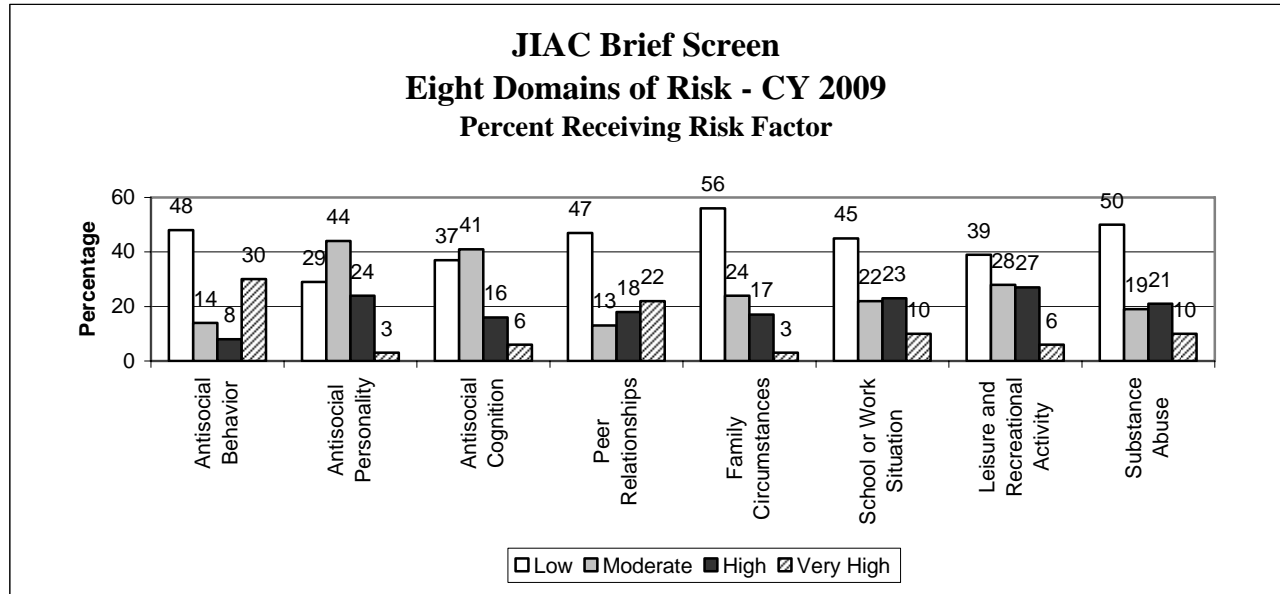


1st Assessments Only

Source: April 2010 Sedgwick County Juvenile Community Planning Team Benchmark 5 Report; Jennifer A. Pealer, Ph.D., JJA

APPENDIX B

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections Juvenile Risk Assessment Instrument: Brief Screen

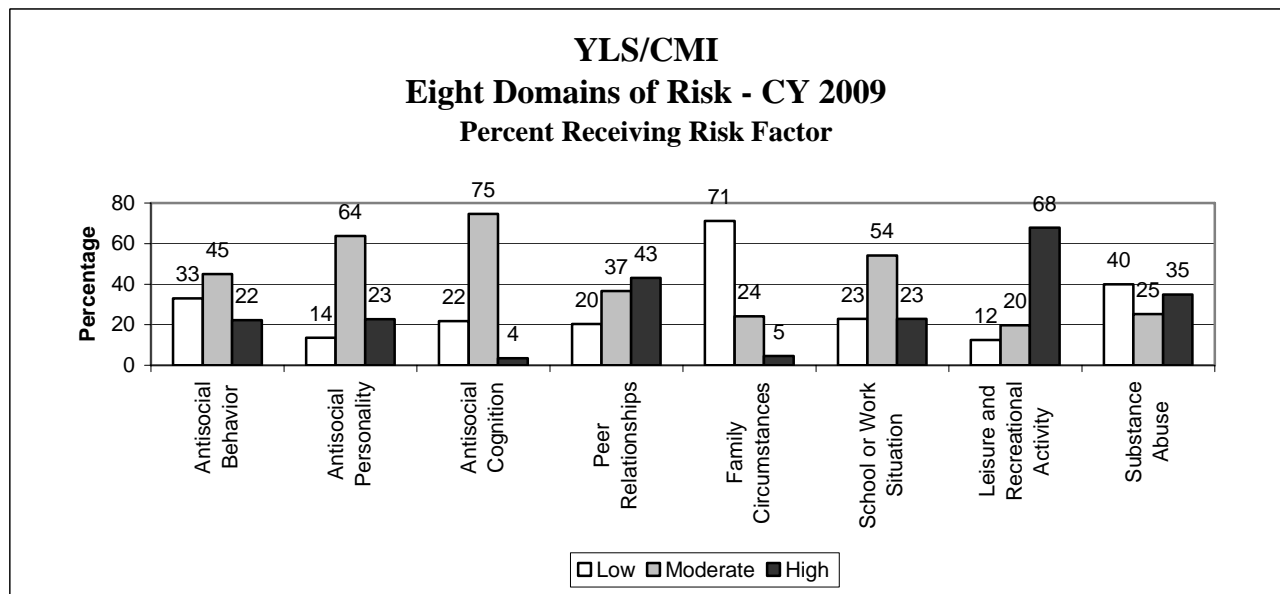


Risk Levels: 49.9% low risk, 44.8% moderate risk, 4.9% high risk and .4% very high risk

The top two domains more often seen by domain related risk level include:

- Low: family circumstances and substance abuse
- Moderate: antisocial personality and antisocial cognition
- High: leisure and recreational activity and antisocial personality
- Very High: antisocial behavior and peer relationships (antisocial associates)

Youthful Level of Service Case Management Inventory



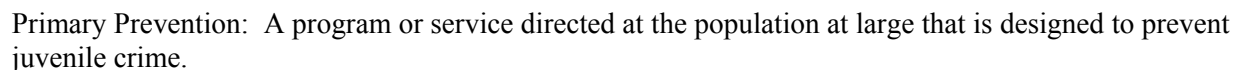
Risk Levels: 18.1% low risk, 66% moderate risk and 15.9% high risk.

The top two domains more often seen by domain related risk level include:

- Low: family circumstances and substance abuse
- Moderate: antisocial cognition and antisocial personality
- High: leisure and recreational activity and peer relationships (antisocial associates)

Risk-Need-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	✓	



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.

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								
Big Brothers Big Sisters						●	●	
Communities In Schools						●	●	
PATHS for Kids			●		●			
Tertiary Prevention Programs								
Aggression Replacement Training		●	●					
City Life Work Program				●		●		
D.A.'s Juvenile Intervention Program*	●					●		
Detention Advocacy Service				●		●		
Education, Training and Employment Program			●			●		
Functional Family Therapy			●		●			
Girl Empowerment Program					●	●		
Learning the Ropes			●					●
Targeted Outreach			●			●		
Teen Intervention Program		●	●					
Weekend Alternative Detention Program*			●	●				

*Also provides secondary prevention

APPENDIX F

Juvenile Justice Authority Funded Prevention Programs				
Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors*	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
<p>District Attorney's Office – D.A.'s Juvenile Intervention Program</p> <p>(Formerly: D.A.'s Diversion / Immediate Intervention Program, Family Group Conferencing and Truancy Prevention Program)</p>	<p>Program utilizes the JIAC Brief Screen as well as a structured interview along with a thorough background investigation to assess clients for a wide range of risk factors. Program staff administer the Brief Screen and review results of any previous screening.</p>	<p>The youth's level of risk is objectively assessed by the use of the brief screen tool and the youth is assigned to a level of service, which is largely based on their risk level. Areas of elevated risk are addressed with specific requirements in the diversion agreement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dosage is adjusted by scheduling interaction based on need and according to the level of service. - For Family Group Conferencing clients, volunteers identify a unique collection of participants for each conference to ensure accountability to restore the victim and the offender. - Actively recruiting diverse volunteer groups for the Family Group Conferencing component. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff meet weekly to discuss case staffing and to discuss referrals for needs that are identified after the contract is in place. - Staff arrange their schedules to accommodate office visits with students / families during the late morning / late day to minimize missed school. Also, extended hours are an option by utilizing the JIAC facility. - Staff and volunteers model positive interaction and behavior utilizing Motivational Interviewing techniques. - The meeting locations for Family Group Conferencing are varied throughout the community to accommodate the families involved. - Client contracts are individualized. - Staff practice active outreach with clients who do not contact the office as instructed. Staff call and send additional letters to try and engage the family as much as possible.
<p>Kansas Legal Services – Detention Advocacy Service</p>	<p>Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC. Staff are also trained to administer the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory, a criminogenic risk factor assessment tool.</p>	<p>A supervision/treatment plan will be developed to target the risk factors determined and youth will be assigned a level of risk. Court orders influence the domains targeted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each level of risk (low, medium, high) will have a minimal monitoring requirement along with the supervision/treatment plan. - Staff have increased communication between attorneys and advocates. - Staff continues to submit safety / supervision plans to the Judges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff goal is to increase the amount of face-to-face time with moderate and high risk clients and to continue to have home visits as well as office visits.
<p>Family Consultation Service, a division of Youthville – Functional Family Therapy</p>	<p>Program utilizes risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the risk assessment conducted by JIAC and the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory when available.</p>	<p>Clients referred from all providers have received an objective assessment. Treatment goals are set by the diagnosis / presenting problem as they relate to the family.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FFT evidence-based practices are utilized to deliver the program with clear individualization of interventions. - Dosage is adjusted but may relate to more opportunity to meet with lower risk youth rather than a response to level of risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services may be provided in the home. - Services are provided outside traditional business hours. - The FFT Supervisor and therapist meet weekly to discuss case staffing to ensure adherence to the model.
<p>Sedgwick County Department of Corrections – Weekend Alternative Detention Program</p>	<p>Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC as well as the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory.</p>	<p>Services entail the core curriculum with an emphasis on components relevant to the group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dosage is static; however there is some flexibility to emphasis certain program components or customize the content depending upon the majority of the needs of the group. - Selection criteria is adhered to; each applicant is reviewed for suitability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The program has the flexibility to conduct an additional session if needed. - Family / Parent follow-up group provides reinforcement of the concepts.

Sedgwick County Funded Prevention Programs

Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors*	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Episcopal Social Services – Aggression Replacement Training	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory conducted by Juvenile Field Services.	Program curriculum targets moderate and moderate to high risk youth. Program makes referrals to additional services as needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program delivers an evidence based curriculum. - Program is offered in the evenings at two different times. - Program start dates are staggered, offering quick access after referral. - Youth attend program twice weekly. 	- Program staff are available during the day and before class to assist youth with program assignments.
Big Brothers Big Sisters	Program utilizes a criminogenic focused risk assessment as part of the intake process. Many of the youth served are under 10 years of age; therefore, the program developed their own risk assessment based on the JIAC Brief Screen. Generally, only youth scoring moderate to high risk receive services funded through the Sedgwick County crime prevention grant.	The focus of the intake process is primarily designed to identify needs and interests of the child to facilitate a good match; however, areas for improvement are also identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volunteers are carefully selected to best match the needs and interests of the youth served. - Currently dosage is not strictly prescribed or adjusted based on risk. The amount of services provided relates more to volunteer and child availability and desire to meet. 	- Staff follow up with youth, parents and volunteers on a monthly basis to ensure the match is beneficial. A formal assessment is conducted at six-months for new matches and annually thereafter.
Youth for Christ – City Life Work Program	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory conducted by Juvenile Field Services.	The program connects youth to available jobs based on the youth's availability and skills. All youth receive regular performance evaluations and attend the Jobs for Life training.	Youth participate in the program based on their availability, transportation, skills and interests.	Program staff work flexible schedules to accommodate youth participants, including working on Saturday.
Communities In Schools	A criminogenic risk assessment is completed at service initiation along with a Teacher Referral / Follow-up and Service Plan. The assessment is non-actuarial. The program cannot utilize the JIAC Brief Screen due to the age of the majority of the youth served by this program.	A service plan is developed with the youth that targets services based on the identified need. The needs identified on the referral form and risk assessment prompt service referrals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many evidence-based practices are utilized to deliver the program. - Case management is provided. - CIS connects students and their families with needed community resources such as tutors, mentors, group facilitators, community service, basic needs, family management, etc. - Dosage is adjusted to meet the needs identified on the service plan. - Services are provided mainly, although not exclusively, at school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff make home visits. - Services are provided mainly, although not exclusively, at school.
KANSEL – Education, Training and Employment Program	Program utilizes the JIAC Brief Screen assessment instrument, administering the tool as part of admission into the program.	Program staff indicate they will make referrals to other agencies based on the need of the youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services are targeted to the specific academic needs of the youth. - The JOBSTART program offers additional services designed to assist youth with their individual career goals. 	- Additional tutoring services are provided to assist youth in areas of significant deficits.

Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors*	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Mental Health Association – Girl Empowerment Program	Currently this program does not assess risk. For the FY 2011 crime prevention grant, the program will begin obtaining risk assessments for those youth served under the grant.	High risk participants are identified by third party (i.e. JFS or JIAC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Services are provided in schools to students during classroom time. -High risk youths are provided with additional community service activities. -Family relationship development events are conducted monthly. 	- Staff provides services in school and other community agencies.
Higher Ground – Learning the Ropes	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC as well as three standardized tools to provide a comprehensive assessment of the eight major risk/need factors as they impact risk for substance use, abuse and relapse.	Youth are assigned to a specific level (1-3) of service based on the results of the assessments. The Sedgwick County grant only funds services to youth in Levels 2 or 3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services are provided outside of school hours. - An evidence-based program (Project TND) is utilized. - A parent support/training group is provided to assist parents in addition to addressing the youth's substance abuse treatment needs. - A ropes course and experiential components are incorporated with the treatment services. 	- Staff work evenings and are available outside of group treatment hours for clients.
Mental Health Association – PATHS for Kids	Beginning in SFY10, staff used a non-actuarial method through a Teacher Registration Form to identify a high risk subset of students to target with additional services.	Beginning in SFY10, 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 will be adjusted for high risk children via additional services to be provided during lunch. The program will also include parental involvement activities. - Program staff also supplement in-class services with referrals to mentoring programs. 	- Staff provide services in school.
Boys and Girls Club – Targeted Outreach Program	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC as well as a case management intake form (completed during the enrollment process).	Program staff indicate they can make referrals to other agencies based on the needs of the youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services are targeted to the specific academic needs of the youth. - The Boys & Girls Club is open to Targeted Outreach youth participating in the regular after-school activities at their facility. 	- Staff make school and home visits during the nine month follow-up period.
Episcopal Social Services – Teen Intervention Program teaching Thinking for a Change	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory conducted by Juvenile Field Services.	Program curriculum targets youth assessed to be at moderate risk for delinquency. Program makes referrals to additional services as needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program services occur in the evening. - Program is offered on two different days of the week. - Program start dates are staggered, offering quick access after referral. - Program delivers a nationally recognized cognitive behavioral curriculum. 	- Staff are available during the day and before class to assist youth with program assignments.

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.