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Program Evaluation

Kansas Department of Corrections:
Juvenile Services and Community
Crime Prevention Funded Programs
in Sedgwick County

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SFY18 Performance Report
Sedgwick County Programs supported by
Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funds
And
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services grant
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Executive Summary

The juvenile justice scene in Sedgwick County is dynamic, constantly changing due to state legislation and community fluctuations. Two sources of funding: the Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services (KDOC-JS) and the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund, support secondary and tertiary programs with a goal of preventing juvenile delinquency. KDOC-JS funds support a detention alternatives program that includes legal services to assure equity. Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds support two secondary prevention programs for at risk populations, and four programs of services to reduce delinquency among those already involved in criminal conduct. The combined funds served 1,178 members of the community, a decrease mostly associated with one of the secondary prevention programs. All of the programs perform some sort of risk assessment, and most are utilizing assessment of future criminal behavior risk among the juveniles served in their programs to focus resources where the impact is greatest. A review of the distribution of risk levels through the programs shows the only program with substantial numbers of low risk youth is PATHS for Kids, a secondary prevention program.

Information on the level of activity in the Sedgwick County juvenile justice system showed a continuation of the long term decline in numbers throughout the juvenile justice system. The decline is the result of the impact of SB367. Episcopal Social Services TIP program decided to cease services because of poor levels of referral. When the trend for state figures on youth in state custody is compared with the trend for Sedgwick County youth in state custody, it is apparent there are more of the serious juvenile offenders in Sedgwick County. The percentage of state custody youth in Sedgwick County has climbed while overall numbers decline.

Understanding the big picture with respect to programming in Sedgwick County comes in the tables that follow juvenile justice system information. That information shows programs are delivered in Wichita and Derby. Two programs (Detention Alternatives Services and Higher Ground) make a special effort to provide Spanish speaking staff to serve the Spanish speaking element of the community. All programs furnish information on the demographics of their clients, and the risk levels they serve. Minority youth make up substantial numbers of those served in the programs. They are able to succeed at about the same rate as Caucasian youth. Gender success rates vary by program, but overall are very close. Recidivism checks highlight the lack of a universal definition of recidivism. Attention to detail to be sure of accurate data is very essential.

This program evaluation brings out several issues that will require ongoing attention if the programs are to achieve maximum benefits. Assessment is the foundation of successful programming. It must be accurate to assure suitability of the client, and to assure appropriate planning and treatment. It is natural for some erosion of assessment skills to occur over time. To minimize such erosion, attention is required from all programs to strengthen assessment ability. Most of the clients served are moderate risk level, but some programs find themselves with high or very high risk youth. In that case it is

imperative that dosage adjustments are made, and separation is observed to prevent delinquency contagion. These programs must use risk levels to determine the duration and composition of treatment. By identifying and addressing risk levels and risk factors, these programs are staying consistent with the main objectives of the Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention for the 18th Judicial District.

The individual program evaluation reports show that most of the programs offered services in a competent and generally efficient manner. Any program showing low or reduced success rates will receive additional attention in SFY19 to identify opportunities for improvement. Programs focused on assessing referrals and making an appropriate response to their individual needs. The inconsistency in success rates would suggest an opportunity for improvement by a review of evidence-based practices. Evidence-based practices training will be offered in early 2019.

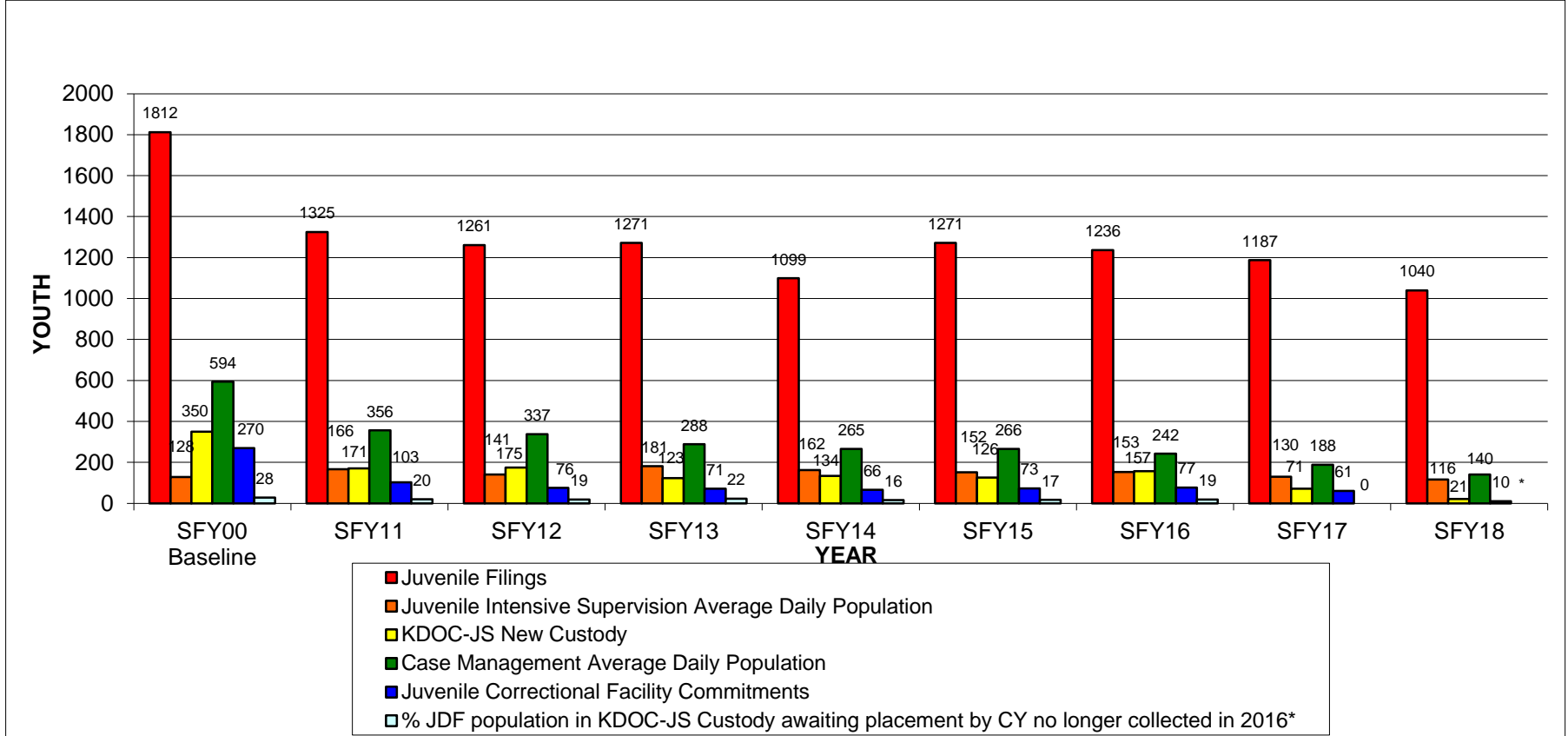
Opportunities for Further Improvement

Every program needs to review their assessment process to ensure fidelity in performing assessments. These assessments are the basis for service delivery. Every one of the programs will need to either use the JIAC Brief Screen or reconcile their assessment tool with it.

Evidence-based practices for correctional programs offer promise of assistance in improving success rates in the programs. Even if a program is itself evidence-based, there is room for improvement by means of evidence-based practices. Such practices are even more important for the programs that lack model status.

Delinquency risk is typically the result of multiple factors. Treating the other service providers as a network increases the possibility of cross-referral to benefit those youth with complex needs. Programs should make continued efforts to create connections within the system to increase referrals of youth that are appropriate for their program. All staff members are encouraged to renew their acquaintance with their own program target population, assessment domains, and what aspects of their program produce change in youth. To that end, technical assistance and consulting will focus efforts on review of both process and behavioral goals. This is the final year of a three-year grant cycle, so all programs will need to think about what they have to offer in responding to the Request for Proposal (RFP) to be issued by Sedgwick County Division of Corrections. Any program can and should be able to offer statements about powerful assessment, family engagement, use of multiple evidence-based practices, and potential to serve moderate to high-risk youth.

SEDGWICK COUNTY JUVENILE SYSTEM ACTIVITY CHART



*This data is for the CY while all others are SFY.

Kansas Juvenile Justice System Activity

	SFY14	SFY15	SFY16	SFY17	SFY18
Total Juvenile Court Filings*	8,483	8,463	8,156	7,328	*
Number of Youth who started KDOC-JS Custody during the year**	723	532	832	590	386/82
KDOC Sedgwick County District 18 with % of state total	134 (18.5%)	126 (23.7%)	157 (18.9%)	146 (24.7%)	82 (21.2%)
Juvenile Correctional Facility Commitments	321	330	250	281	171
Juvenile Intensive Supervision: Youth Population at Year End	931	856	787	650	657
Juvenile Case Management: Youth Population at Year End	1,052	999	734	454	225
Juvenile Correction Facility: Youth Population at Year End	293	261	219	209	177

Courtesy of Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services (except data pertaining to juvenile court filings).

*Sources: Fiscal Year 2018 Annual Report, Kansas Department of Corrections.

Comprehensive Statistics Annual Report published annually by the Office of Judicial Administration and available online at <http://www.kscourts.org> (specifically: <http://www.kscourts.org/cases-and-opinions/default.asp>). Data for SFY18 is not yet available.

**This is strictly KDOC-JS custody and does not include JISP.

CLIENTS SERVED IN SFY18 **by KDOC-Juvenile Services Division Funded and** **Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funded Programs**

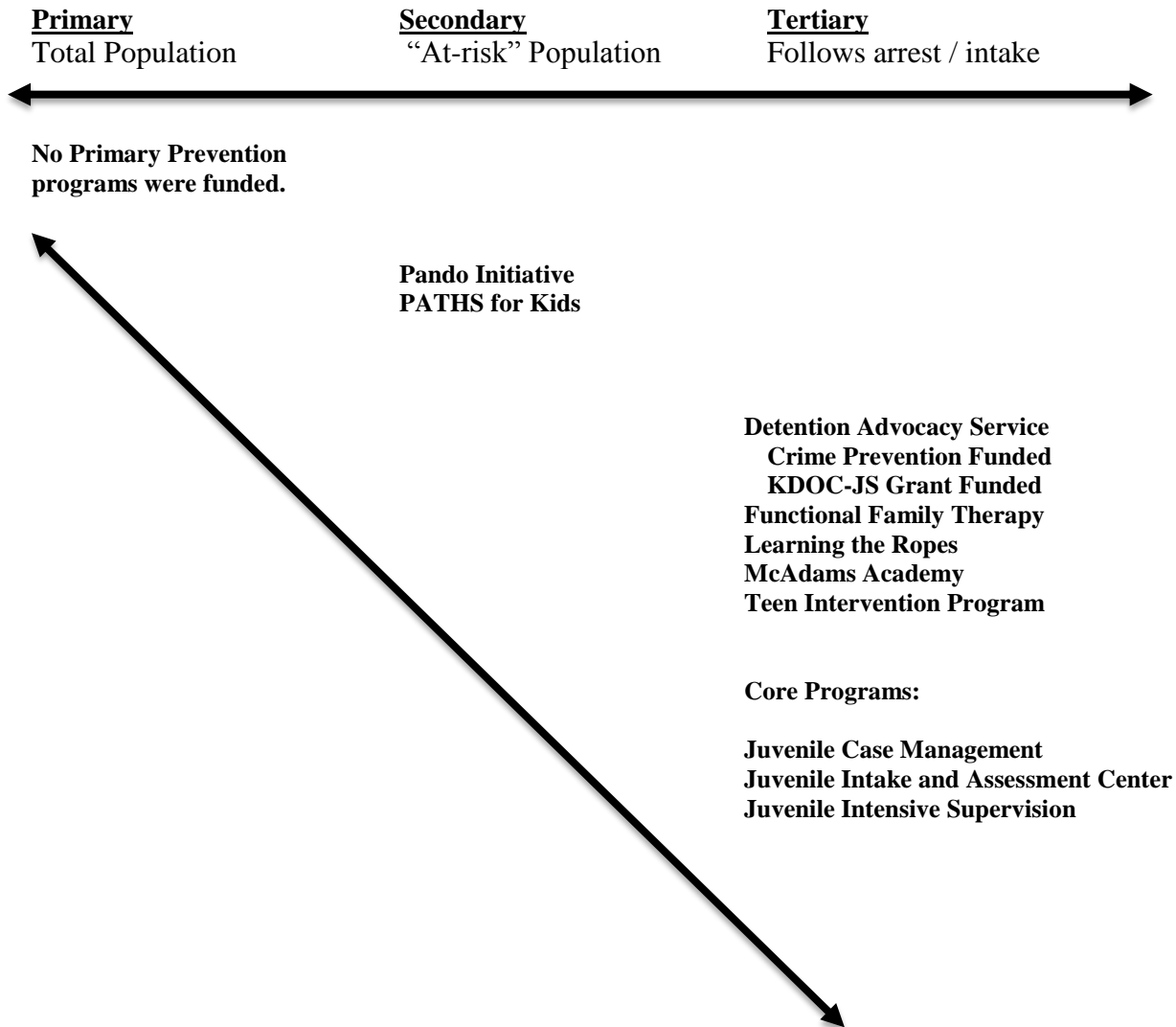
199	Clients served by KDOC-JS funded programs (214 – 15 youth served in two programs)
<u>979</u>	Clients served by Sedgwick County Crime Prevention grants (2 Programs had 2 episodes of service for a youth)
1,178	(18 Names removed because the client was served for two episodes in the same program)
<hr/>	
30	Names removed because the client was served by two or more programs
1,148	Unduplicated number of clients served
<hr/>	
<u>1,178</u>	Total Youth Served

Number of clients served by at least one other program

7	Functional Family Therapy (EmberHope) 6 crossover with KLS Block Grant & 1 crossover with Higher Ground
3 (4-1)	Learning the Ropes (Higher Ground) 1 crossover with EmberHope, 1 crossover with McAdams & 2 with TIP
4 (5-1)	McAdams Academy (Youth for Christ) 1 crossover with Higher Ground & 4 crossovers with KLS Block Grant
11 (12-1)	Teen Intervention Program (TIP) 8 crossovers with KLS Block Grant, 3 crossovers with KLS Prev & one with KLS Prev & Higher Ground
<u>5 (23-18)</u>	DAS (KLS Block Grant) 8 crossovers with TIP, 4 with McAdams, 6 with EmberHope & 5 with KLS Prev
0 (5-5)	DAS (KLS Prevention) 5 crossover with KLS Block Grant – Youth served in separate programs/separate dates
30	

-
- ❖ The case management and attorney services components of the Detention Advocacy Service are designed to serve the same population and this accounts for a significant portion of the duplication.

Sedgwick County
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services &
Community Crime Prevention Grant
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs
SFY18



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 – SFY18

Secondary Prevention Programs

Pando Initiative (PKA: Communities in Schools)

Agency Office: 412 S. Main St., Ste. 212, Wichita 67202

Curtis Middle School: 1031 S. Edgemoor St, Wichita, KS 67218

Hamilton Middle School: 1407 S. Broadway, Wichita, KS 67211

PATHS for Kids (Mental Health Association)

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

Adams Elementary School, 1002 N. Oliver Ave., Wichita, 67208

Caldwell Elementary School, 1441 S. Edgemoor St., Wichita, 67218

Clark Elementary: 650 S. Apache Dr. Wichita, 67207

Colvin Elementary: 2820 S Roosevelt St, Wichita, 67210

Cooper Elementary: 4625 Juniper St, Wichita, 67216 (In Wichita but Derby school district)

Lynette Woodard Recreation Center, 2750 E. 18th St. N., Wichita 67214

Oaklawn Elementary School, 5000 S. Clifton Ave., Wichita 6726 (Derby School District)

Prairie Elementary: 7101 S. Meridian Street, Haysville 67060 (Haysville School District)

Spaght Multimedia Magnet, 2316 E. 10th St. N., Wichita 67214

Tertiary Prevention Programs

Detention Advocacy Service (Kansas Legal Services)

Agency Office: 340 S. Broadway, Wichita 67202

Program: 700 S. Hydraulic, Wichita 67211; services are provided on-site.

Functional Family Therapy (FCS Counseling / EmberHope)

Program: 900 W. Broadway (PO Box 210) Newton 67114; Services provided in-home throughout Sedgwick County

Learning the Ropes (Higher Ground)

Program: 247 N. Market, Wichita 67202; services are provided on-site.

McAdams Academy (Youth for Christ)

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

Teen Intervention Program (Episcopal Social Services)

Program: 1010 N. Main, Wichita 67203; services are provided on-site

Demographics of Youth Served in SFY18 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	African American	African American/ Hispanic	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Asian	Caucasian	Caucasian/ Hispanic	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other/ Unknown	Other/ Unknown/ Hispanic
Pando Initiative	42%	1%	1%	0.0%	23%	11%	0.0%	20%	2%
Detention Advocacy Service (Crime Prevention)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC Grant)	45%	0.0%	2%	1%	43%	9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Functional Family Therapy	9%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	21%	2.5%	0.0%	62%	0.0%
Learning the Ropes	14%	1%	0.0%	3%	20%	62%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
McAdams Academy	20%	7%	0.0%	0.0%	23%	27%	0.0%	23%	0.0%
PATHS for Kids	16%	<1%	<1%	3%	17%	18%	0.0%	44%	<1%
Episcopal Social Services - Teen Intervention Program	29%	2%	2%	0.0%	40%	2%	0.0%	11%	13%

**Composition of Risk of Youth Served in SFY18 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
Pando Initiative	4%	25%	46%	23%	2%	✓	✓
Detention Advocacy Service (Crime Prevention)	2%	85%	13%	0%	0%	✓	
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC Grant)	27%	56%	16%	2%	0%	✓	
Functional Family Therapy	12%	60%	12%	0%	16%	✓	
Learning the Ropes	0%	79%	21%	0%	0%	✓	✓
McAdams Academy	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	✓	
PATHS for Kids	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		✓
Teen Intervention Program	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	✓	

Recidivism Rates for Youth Served in SFY18 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	Type of Check	# of Youth Checked	Total # of JIAC intakes*	# of youth involved
Pando Initiative	successful exits / during services	83	2	2
Detention Advocacy Service (Crime Prevention)	successful exits / 6 months post & 12 months post	26 17	6 4	6 4
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC-JS Block Grant)	successful exits / 6 months post & 12 months post	27 56	6 12	6 12
Functional Family Therapy	successful exits / 6 months post	8	1	1
Learning the Ropes	during services	51	48	3
McAdams Academy	successful exits / 6 months post	19	4	4
PATHS for Kids	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Teen Intervention Program	successful exits / 6 months post & 12 months post	62 82	7 11	7 11

At this time, recidivism is not consistently measured for all programs, but we are near to achieving that goal and expect to be fully consistent with all programs by the end of SFY18. Additionally, 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 SFY18 for
Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County**

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

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

DEFINITIONS OF SUCCESS

Pando Initiative: A youth meeting at least 65% of the following program measures (attendance, expulsions, suspensions, reading, math and parent teacher conferences) is considered a successful exit from our program.

Detention Advocacy Service (Kansas Legal Services): Crime Prevention Funded: Targets Hispanic ethnicity youth. Short-term and case management services KDOC-JS Grant Funded: Targets minority and low-income youth. Includes short-term, case management and attorney services. Program completion is determined by the final disposition of the youth's case. Youth receive case management services and/or monitoring of their bond conditions until the final disposition of their case or the youth is terminated from the program early due to not complying with court conditions, bond revocation for a new crime or failure to follow program rules. Youth receiving case management are considered successful when they are engaged and follow the case plan. For youth provided continued legal representation, those who do not return to the Juvenile Detention Facility during the adjudicatory process are considered successful.

Functional Family Therapy (FCS Counseling / EmberHope): This is an evidence-based program with objectively defined criteria; therefore, success is clearly defined. Clients are successful when they complete the three phases of FFT. The result is improved functioning and reduced recidivism. Most treatment episodes last three to four months, but treatment continues until the family meets their goals even if this takes longer than four months.

Learning the Ropes (Higher Ground): A successful completion is defined as meeting the following discharge criteria: satisfactorily completed all program assignments, demonstrated an understanding of addictive disease, maintained abstinence for a minimum of 30 days, made satisfactory progress towards treatment goals and no indication of a need for further treatment.

McAdams Academy (Youth for Christ): 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.

Teen Intervention Program (Episcopal Social Services): Success is defined as attendance at 20 hours of curriculum instruction over a 10-week period. Students must complete all classwork and homework assignments and must demonstrate competency in real life application of skills taught.

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 &
County Crime Prevention Funded Programs

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
SFY18	Caucasian Youth	210	90%	24	10%
	Minority Youth	475	92%	42	8%
	African American Youth	224	93%	18	7%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	8	80%	2	20%
	Asian Youth	24	96%	1	4%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	218	91%	21	9%
	Other/Unknown	315	92%	26	8%
	TOTAL CLOSURES (1,092)	1,000	92%	92	8%
Pando (83)	Caucasian Youth	19	100%	0	0.0%
	Minority Youth	47	98%	1	2%
	African American Youth	34	97%	1	3%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	100%	0	0.0%
	Asian Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	1	100%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	11	100%	0	0.0%
	Other/Unknown	16	100%	0	0.0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	82	99%	1	1%
KLS Crime Prev (38)	Caucasian Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Minority Youth	35	92%	3	8%
	African American Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Asian Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	35	92%	3	8%
	Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	35	92%	3	8%
KLS-KDOC-JS (155)	Caucasian Youth	52	84%	10	16%
	Minority Youth	78	84%	15	16%
	African American Youth	67	85%	12	15%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	3	75%	1	25%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0.0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	7	78%	2	22%
	Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	130	84%	25	16%

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
EmberHope (35)	Caucasian Youth	5	56%	4	44%
	Minority Youth	3	43%	4	57%
	African American Youth	2	50%	2	50%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0.0%	1	100%
	Asian Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	1	50%	1	50%
	Other/Unknown	6	32%	13	68%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	14	40%	21	60%
Higher Ground (52)	Caucasian Youth	4	50%	4	50%
	Minority Youth	33	75%	11	25%
	African American Youth	5	83%	1	17%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	100%	0	0.0%
	Asian Youth	2	100%	0	0.0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	25	71%	10	29%
	Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	37	71%	15	29%
McAdams (30)	Caucasian Youth	7	100%	0	0.0%
	Minority Youth	13	81%	3	19%
	African American Youth	6	100%	0	0.0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Asian Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	7	70%	3	30%
	Other/Unknown	5	71%	2	29%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	25	83%	5	17%
PATHS (669)	Caucasian Youth	109	96%	4	4%
	Minority Youth	259	99%	3	1%
	African American Youth	108	99%	1	1%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	2	100%	0	0.0%
	Asian Youth	21	95%	1	5%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	128	99%	1	1%
	Other/Unknown	284	97%	10	3%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	652	97%	17	3%
TIP (30)	Caucasian Youth	14	88%	2	12%
	Minority Youth	7	78%	2	22%
	African American Youth	2	67%	1	33%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	100%	0	0.0%
	Asian Youth	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	4	80%	1	20%
	Other/Unknown	4	80%	1	20%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	25	83%	5	17%

Differential Success Rates by Gender

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

SFY18 1092*		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Males = 575	528	92%	47	8%
	Females = 399	366	92%	33	8%
	Unknown=118	112	95%	6	5%
	Total = 1,092	1,006	92%	86	8%

*1092 youth noted with completions for program outcome

PROGRAMS

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
Pando 83	Male Youth	45	98%	1	2%
	Female Youth	37	100%	0	0%
KLS – 38 Crime Prevention	Male Youth	28	90%	3	10%
	Female Youth	7	100%	0	0%
KLS – 155 KDOC-JS Grant	Male Youth	107	88%	14	12%
	Female Youth	23	68%	11	32%
EmberHope 35	Male Youth	15	65%	8	35%
	Female Youth	6	50%	6	50%
Higher Ground 52	Male Youth	25	74%	9	26%
	Female Youth	12	67%	6	33%
McAdams 30	Male Youth	22	85%	4	15%
	Female Youth	3	75%	1	25%
PATHS 669	Male Youth	265	99%	4	1%
	Female Youth	275	98%	7	2%
	Unknown	112	95%	6	5%
TIP - 30	Male Youth	21	84%	4	16%
	Female Youth	3	60%	2	40%

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								
Pando Initiative						●	●	
PATHS for Kids			●		●			
Tertiary Prevention Programs								
Detention Advocacy Services				●		●		
Functional Family Therapy			●		●			
Learning the Ropes			●		●			●
McAdams Academy			●		●	●		
Teen Intervention Program		●	●					

*Also provided secondary prevention

Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services Funded Prevention Programs				
Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Kansas Legal Services (KLS) – Detention Advocacy Legal Service	This program provides legal services for hearings on assigned cases, and follows some cases with legal services to the completion of the case.	Assigned cases receive legal services to insure equity in the juvenile justice process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KLS attorneys provide legal representation at all assigned hearings. - Staff attorneys follow juvenile cases where legal representation is needed and not otherwise available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff goal is to provide legal representation at all assigned hearings. - Legal representation is provided to all the cases where it is determined that no other representation is provided.

Sedgwick County Funded Prevention Programs				
Agency - Program	RISK	NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Pando Initiative (PI)	A criminogenic risk assessment is completed at service initiation along with a Teacher Referral / Follow-up and Service Plan.	A service plan is developed with the youth that targets services based on the identified need(s). 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. - PI 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.
Youth for Christ – 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
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	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services are provided outside of school hours. - An evidence-based program (Project TND) is utilized. 	Staff work evenings and are available outside of group treatment hours for clients.

	major risk/need factors, as they impact risk for substance use, abuse and relapse.	youth in Levels 2 or 3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	
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. 	Staff provide services in school.
Episcopal Social Services – Teen Intervention Program teaching <i>Thinking for a Change</i>	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.
Family Consultation Service, a division of EmberHope – Functional Family Therapy (FFT)	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.	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.	<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.
Kansas Legal Services- Case Management and Short Term Support	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC. Staff are trained to administer the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory..	A supervision/treatment plan is developed to target moderate and high-risk factors. Court orders influence the domains targeted.	<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 increases communication with attorneys. - Staff submits safety/supervision plans to judges.. - Family engagement is used to reduce barriers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the amount of face-to-face time with moderate and high risk clients. - Use home visits. - Use motivational interviewing to engage 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.

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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. 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. In addition to effect sizes, cost-benefit estimates help to understand the potential monetized benefits of each program.

The cost benefit estimates provided in this report are based on a meta-analysis and system cost estimates from the Washington State Institute on Public Policy. The 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. The program costs are based on the actual grant allocations divided by the number of successful completions for each program.

In the table following, the first column provides information about the effect size obtained from the available meta-analyses. In four cases, the effect size used comes from a program judged to be essentially the same. The second column provides actual costs per youth served successfully, based on the grant allocation to each program. The third and fourth columns provide estimates of the benefits to both the taxpayer and to the victim including marginal costs. The cost to victims is included to show all benefits from these programs, but it must be said that lifetime taxpayer benefits are the most justified benefits if the perspective of concern is that of those who make government expense decisions. The final column reports the estimated net benefit per individual.

The column on Program Effect-Size Estimate is based primarily on the works of the Washington State Institute for Public Policy in a series of reports addressing the return on investments for evidence-based programs. In many cases, the effect sizes are derived from programs operating under the same model as the program in Sedgwick County. Other cases are from programs that are comparable to the programs in Sedgwick County. The exception to this is for the Detention Advocacy Program. Benefits are not directly calculable due to the mixed nature of the clientele served.

It is important to note that while the net benefits vary from program to program; this does not represent a hierarchy in the importance of individual programs within Sedgwick County. Program benefits are based on lifetime estimates due to the reduction of crime per individual. Overall, benefits are also affected by the number of clients served and the area of impact. Many programs work with other programs through referrals and cooperative efforts to provide an extension of the services they provide. These benefits fall outside of the scope of the meta-analysis. Only the most conservative estimate was utilized for this analysis, thus many benefits may fall outside of the provided figures. No calculation for McAdams Academy was included because there is no applicable meta-analysis or benefits figures to support a calculation.

EFFECT SIZE/COST-BENEFIT ESTIMATES
For Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	Effect Size Estimate	Program Cost	Monetary Benefits		Net lifetime Benefit/Individual
			Taxpayer	Victim	
Secondary Prevention Programs					
Pando Initiative*	-0.2	\$510	\$419	\$2,034	\$1,943
PATHS for Kids	-0.2	\$83	\$483	\$977	\$1,377
Tertiary Prevention Programs					
Detention Advocacy Service**	0.5	\$736	N/A	N/A	N/A
Functional Family Therapy	0.59	\$13,425	\$14,617	\$19,529	\$20,721
Learning the Ropes*	0.35	\$2,568	\$1,926	\$7,238	\$6,596
Teen Intervention Program*	0.26	\$3,304	\$4,091	\$6,441	\$7,228

*Based on comparable program.

** No meta-analysis available for comparable program. Cost based actual detention costs for a pre-trial youth. Includes analysis for SCCPF cases only

NOTE: See individual program sections for effect size information.

Secondary and Tertiary Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County Executive Summary

There were two *secondary* prevention programs funded in SFY18. 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. Both the Pando Initiative and PATHS for kids are funded through the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund. Both programs target youth with elevated risk for future delinquency.

The combined efforts of the secondary prevention programs impacted 752 youth in Sedgwick County. Programs for secondary delinquency prevention in SFY18 included:

- Pando Initiative – 83 served, 82 successes
- PATHS for Kids – 669 served, 652 successes

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 from occurring. The target population for tertiary prevention is 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 graduated sanctions programs in Sedgwick County, there were six tertiary prevention programs funded in SFY18. These programs are designed to impact youth with ongoing contact with the juvenile justice system.

The programs served a total of 429 youth with services tailored to unique needs. Programs for tertiary delinquency prevention in SFY18 included:

- Detention Advocacy Service – Crime Prevention Funded – 45 served, 35 successes
- Detention Advocacy Service – KDOC-JS Grant Funded (all services) – 199 served, 130 successes
- Functional Family Therapy – 43 served, 14 successes
- Learning the Ropes (includes youth and parents) – 67 served, 37 successes
- McAdams Academy – 30 served, 25 successes
- Teen Intervention Program – 45 served, 24 successes

Universal screening for criminogenic risk factors is still a goal for the tertiary prevention programs in particular, and as appropriate in the secondary prevention programs. It is essential to improve program ability to properly serve youthful offenders as well as those at-risk. Three of the programs use assessment tools deemed to be suitable for assessing risk in a special population. Any program based on a model program will follow model practices, otherwise, there should be use of a proven evidence-based assessment tool. It became apparent in reviewing some program risk assessment data that some erosion of assessment skills and practices has occurred. It will be a focus in the coming year to reinvigorate risk assessment accuracy.

Another important evidence-based practice is scaling dosage according to risk level. The vast majority of our program clients are moderate risk, so that will set the dosage for most of the programs and for most of the clients. Any program experiencing substantial numbers of high-risk juveniles will need to have a program statement about dosage for these individuals.

Program effect sizes vary by level and type of intervention. Programs with substantial effect sizes rely heavily on skills acquisition as a basis for reduced delinquency. Individual programs use motivational interviewing and assessment-based referrals to help reduce criminogenic risk. Additional criminogenic risk reduction is based on the effectiveness of those programs plus supportive follow-up with clients based on the curriculum provided by those programs. The programs combine family, school, and individual interventions to assure the strongest support for behavior change.

Numbers in the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County have continued a long term trend of decline in numbers throughout the system. Referrals from the system are in decline and probably will continue to decline, so associated programs can expect continued challenges in numbers of clients referred. It is very important that the programs continue to search for the youth population with the most risk for future delinquency. As we move into a time greatly impacted by SB367, it will be increasingly important to make every effort to quickly engage youth and their families, and pay strict attention to the proper level of time and intensity with programming. We need a view that includes this service continuum as well as that constructed to serve state custody youth if we are to assure maximum impact.

Pando Initiative (PI)

Evaluative Overview: Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

Pando Initiative operates sites at schools to connect children to needed resources, thereby improving likelihood of school success. A Pando student support advocate works to connect families/youth with services by either bringing in services or making referrals for community-based services. The specific services provided at the school site were based on the presenting problems at the school in question. In SFY18, Sedgwick County Community Crime Prevention grant funds provided targeted services for moderate to high-risk students at Curtis Middle and Hamilton Middle schools in the Wichita school district.

In SFY18 Pando received \$41,854 to provide services at two sites to 80 children. A total of 83 youth (and their families when appropriate) received services. Of the 83 youth, 82 (99%) successfully completed and 1 was unsuccessful. Pando defines a successful completion as a youth meeting at least 65% of the following program measures: attendance, expulsions, suspensions, reading, math and parent teacher conferences.

Gathering evaluative data for this secondary prevention program is challenging because it requires parental consent to obtain some of the outcomes information. Every effort should continue to be made to obtain parental consent for evaluative information, as well as parental participation in the pre- and post- measure concerning parental involvement. If such consent is not forthcoming, the participation of such a child is outside the funded structure of this program.

Assessment Component:

In SFY14 Pando changed the focus of their crime prevention grant to at risk middle school students. With this change in target population, Pando began to utilize the JIAC Brief Screen to assess risk. Beginning in SFY16, they were able to report risk levels for all clients. In addition to the risk assessment and a Positive Action pre/post-test, a Teacher Referral/Follow-up and Pando Service Plan are developed with the child at service initiation. The referral form is designed to identify areas to target services and includes questions related to the youth's specific major risk/need factors. Pando regards the entire process as a non-actuarial risk assessment, but the basis of determining risk level is the JIAC Brief Screen. Because the intervention process depends on the accuracy of the assessment, it is important to maintain high levels of skill in completing the assessment. A review of the data revealed some erosion of assessment skills. The needs identified on the referral form and risk assessment prompt service referrals. One of Pando's primary responsibilities is to connect students and their families to needed community resources. The dosage and specific type of referrals made comes from the referral form and risk assessment document. The services are provided mainly, although not exclusively, at school. Pando staff utilizes the referral form to follow up on each identified risk factor to identify progress made upon student exit or at the end of the school year.

The standard of risk assessment for all programs funded to work on delinquency prevention and juvenile justice in Sedgwick County is to perform a risk assessment using valid Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) tools. To that end, the current assessment process uses a good instrument, but may have departed from good practice in its use. A more complete random sample of completed assessment will help to discover any needed training.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy estimates a 20.8% reduction in crime with competent program delivery for what is classified as a connections wraparound program. The net estimated benefit of this program in SFY18 is \$1,943 per individual. That figure is based on an actual cost of \$510 for every successful case closed, and benefits of \$419 for taxpayers and \$2,034 for a victim of crimes not committed. Benefits for this program are likely to exceed estimates when factors such as education attainment are factored in the equation.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

This program seeks to prevent juvenile delinquency by connections to needed services, identified in a middle school setting. The program serves youth most in need of some support system to avoid school problems, either performance or behavioral issues. A program of case management with coordination of services has been shown to be very effective in crime prevention, especially if those served have a moderate to high-risk of delinquency. A matching of service dosage with risk level is very important for a program such as this where services are delivered to those at high-risk of delinquency. The program exceeded its goal to serve 80 youth. A review of the outcomes shown in the following section revealed some unmet goals. The program failed to meet goals related to attendance and suspension improvements. Pando did meet goals related to expulsions and to avoiding arrest while in the program. One of the primary goals of this program is to increase parent involvement. The program met its goal of parents reporting increased connection and involvement in their student's education. 82 out of 83 participants met at least 65% of their plan goals.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity concerns:

When removing the count of youth of unknown race/ethnicity (19), the youth served by this program were composed of 72% racial/ethnic minorities. Since essentially all of the participants in Pando were successful, the success rates of minority youth are identical to the success rates of Caucasian youth. These services should favorably impact the racial and ethnic disparity in the Sedgwick County juvenile justice system. The high success rate indicates this program is delivering culturally attentive services.

Process and Behavior Outcomes Summary:

- 1) 75% of caseload students will not be chronically absent (fewer than 10% of missed days) as measured by official school records

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	45/67* 67%	N/A	N/A	50/79 63%

Goal not met. *Some parents refused to sign the consent to release this record. School only reports at semester.

- 2A) 60% of caseload students will not be suspended during the school year as measured by official school records

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	31/67 46%	N/A	N/A	30/79 38%

Goal not met. *Some parents refused to sign the consent to release this record. School only reports this at semester.

2B) 85% of caseload students will not be expelled during the school year as measured by official school records.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	67/67 100%	N/A	79/79 100%	79/79 100%

2C) 85% of caseload students that have received 1 suspension will not experience another one during the same school year.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22/49 45%

Goal not met. *Some parents refused to sign the consent to release this record. School only reports this at semester.

3) 75% of caseload students will not have an arrest, as measured by JIAC reports.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
35/35 100%	73/73 100%	79/79 100%	74/76 97%	81/83 98%

Two students each had one JIAC intake during the 4th quarter.

4) 50% of parents will show increased connection and involvement in their student's education, as measured by improvement on a pre/post Fast Track Parent Involvement Questionnaire.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	12/14 86%	12/14 86%

Of the students served this year, 14 parents/guardians completed and returned both the pre and post-tests. An additional 21 pre-tests were completed, but parents could not be located to obtain the post-test.

5) 70% of students will not show an increase in antisocial cognition as measure by the Positive Action Pre/Post Youth Survey.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Average Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	56/72 78%	56/72 78%

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total served in SFY18 = 83

- Successful completion = 82 (99%)
- Unsuccessful = 1 (1%)

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Brief Screen

- Very High = 19 (23%)
- High = 38 (46%)
- Moderate = 21 (25%)
- Low = 3 (4%)
- Unknown = 2 (2%)

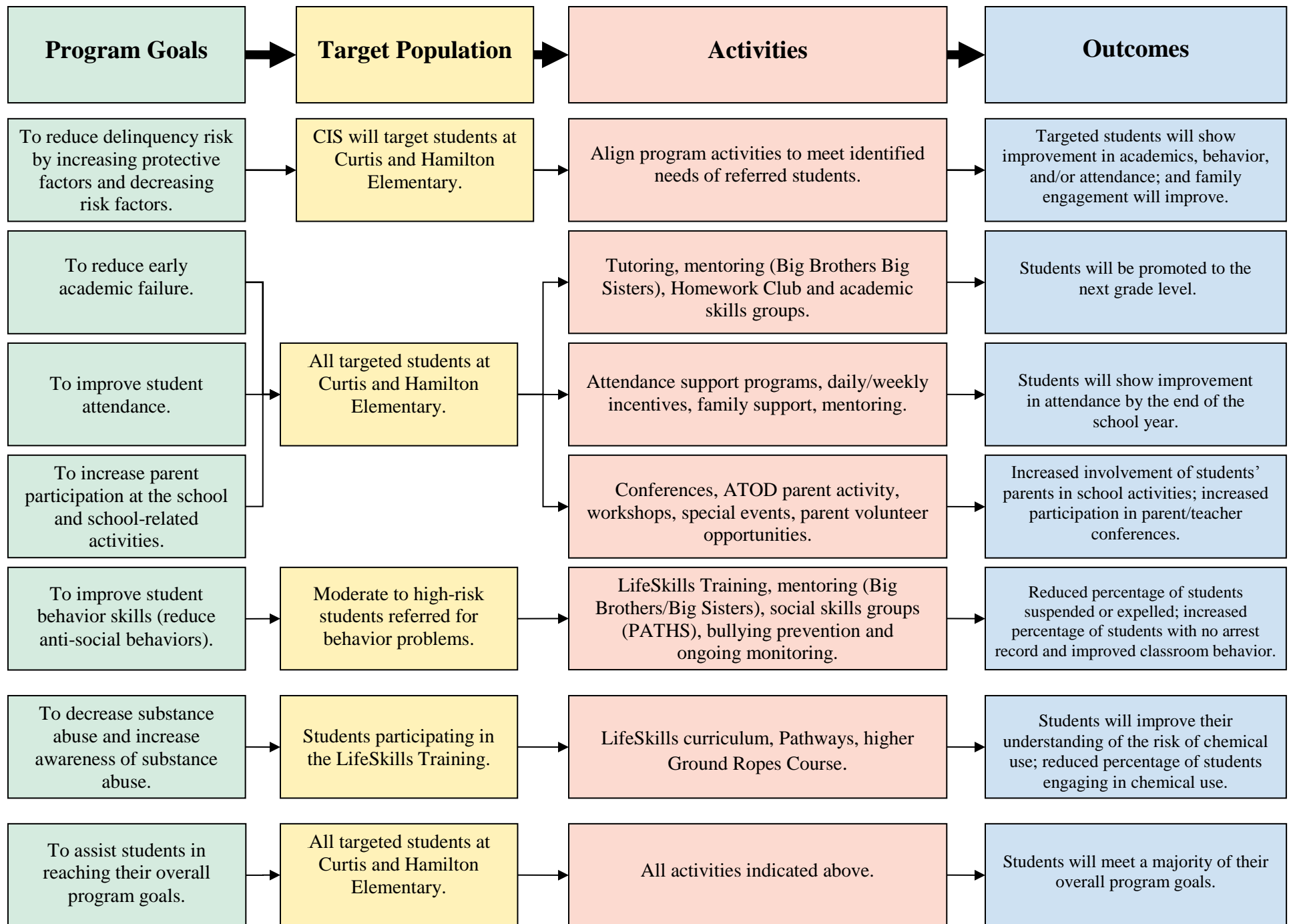
Demographics:

- African American = 35 (42%)
- African American – Hispanic = 1 (1%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native = 1 (1%)
- Caucasian = 19 (23%)
- Caucasian – Hispanic = 9 (11%)
- Other/Unknown = 16 (20%)
- Other/Unknown – Hispanic = 2 (2%)

- Younger than 10 = 0 (0%)
- 10 - 12 = 54 (65%)
- 13 - 15 = 29 (35%)
- 16 - 17 = 0 (0%)
- 18 and older = 0 (0%)

- Female = 37 (45%)
- Male = 46 (55%)

Pando Initiative



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Kansas Legal Services (KLS) - Detention Advocacy Service (DAS)

Evaluative Overview: Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

This program has been in existence in Sedgwick County for more than 18 years. The expenditures for SFY18 were \$25,760.00 for the case management component of the program for Hispanic ethnicity youth. There was an expectation of serving 44 youth.

The expenditures for SFY18 for the case management and attorney components under the KDOC-JS Block Grant Prevention funding were \$159,438.68. The program thus funded has a separate report.

45 youth received services through this program. 31 were served with regular case management and 14 received short term services. 7 were carried forward into the subsequent year. Of the 38 cases closed during the year, 35 were successful (24 regular case management and 11 short term, and 3 were unsuccessful regular case management. The average cost per youth (based upon 35 successfully completing case management or receiving short-term services) was \$736 in grant funds. These costs are balanced by savings in detention bed costs, since youth receiving case management and short term services have shorter lengths of stay in detention. Given the current data available it is impossible to compute the actual savings because some of the cases served by DAS were direct referrals from detention, but some, probably mostly those receiving short term case management, were referred from JIAC, in anticipation of the implementation of an Immediate Intervention Program (still pending). This change in referral source seriously compromises the ability to understand the impact on the juvenile justice system.

DAS is similar to the Baltimore Detention Response Unit, a program designed to address over-representation of minority youth in secure detention and to improve the quality of representation for detained youth. DAS received technical assistance from OJJDP regarding best practice strategies to address disproportionate minority contact. Technical assistance providers confirmed the validity of using outcome measurements based on the JDF population eligible for DAS, rather than using all JDF resident information.

Case management services assist families/youth in finding resources to improve the situation sufficiently to allow release of a detained youth. Youth are considered successful when they are engaged and follow the case plan. Deviations from the alternative to detention may include not complying with court conditions, a bond revocation for a new crime and failure to follow program rules.

Assessment Component:

DAS focuses on advocacy for clients in detention. DAS staff are trained in using the Youthful Level of Service Case Management Inventory, a criminogenic risk factor assessment tool. Results of the objective risk-screening instrument administered at the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center are used by this program. A supervision / treatment plan is developed to target the risk factors determined and youth are assigned a level of risk. Court orders also influence the domains targeted. Based on the determined level of risk, monitoring requirements vary. For Levels I, II, and III there is a minimal monitoring requirement to match the level of services needed for each youth. Level I includes lower risk youth, Level II includes moderate-risk youth and Level III includes high-risk youth. In conjunction with the implementation of the treatment plan, youth assessed as higher levels of risk

receive higher levels of interaction and monitoring with the assigned advocate. The numbers served do not include those youth who scored low-risk, thus not served.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

Critical factors in determining effect size include the characteristics of the population served (predictors of future delinquency) and program characteristics with proven ability to change the likelihood of future delinquency. Meta-analysis results support a recidivism rate near 50% or .5 for youth already detained for some criminal act. While the Washington State Institute for Public Policy did not include a program such as Detention Advocacy Services in its cost-benefit analysis, there is a direct monetary value to this program. Given the mixed population of clients served by DAS, it is not strictly possible to compute days saved from the detention facility. At \$220/day, the cost of detaining a youth an average stay in detention, and for the clients released to DAS could be computed. The average cost of \$736 per client served in this program is likely much lower than the cost of an average stay for a pre-adjudicated youth.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

This program met the goal of numbers served, although it was not immediately possible to know how many of the 45 served were true cases of an alternative to detention, and how many were referred from JIAC. Recidivism goals were met while youth were receiving services, but were not met once the youth moved beyond the program. Of the clients served, 68% received case management services and the remaining clients received short-term services only. The advocates are utilizing the brief screen to guide program case plans, with greater attention and time devoted to clients who are in moderate (84%) to high-risk (13%) categories. Advocates try to utilize evidence-based referrals whenever appropriate. This program provides services that are both financially beneficial and reduce the negative effects of unnecessary detention for youth. The poor recidivism rates after completion of the program would suggest a need for some form of aftercare or follow-up of some sort of support.

Efforts to make referrals to DAS from JIAC, in anticipation of the need for an immediate intervention program, meant that JIAC youth did get needed services. It did make it difficult to evaluate this program because the population served was appropriate in terms of risk level, but were not youth in a program as an alternative to detention.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity concerns:

The demographics for this program show that every client served in SFY2018 was an ethnic minority, as this is the target population for the funding. This program is an effective intervention to reduce length of stay, especially for minority youth, in the juvenile detention population. The program added a Spanish speaking staff member last year, but did not have a Spanish speaking staff for a significant portion of this year. Spanish language capacity has a positive effect on program delivery given the population targeted for this program.

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

- 1) 100% of youth served will have an average length of stay in detention of no more than 11 days.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
3 days	2.25 days	1.0 day	1.0 days	1.81 days

- 2) 87% of case management participants will not be arrested for a new crime during their involvement with this program.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
12/14 86%	15/16 94%	16/16 100%	9/9 100%	52/55 95%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

- 3) 75% of program youth will successfully complete the program, which is defined as youth completing their court process through sentencing or dismissal of their legal case.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
5/5 100%	8/8 100%	6/9 67%	5/5 100%	24/27 89%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

- 4A) 85% of program youth will not reoffend within 6 months of completing the program.

- 4B) 85% of program youth will not reoffend within 12 months of completing the program.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
4/5 80%	5/8 63%	5/5 100%	6/8 75%	20/26 77%
N/A*	4/4 100%	4/5 80%	5/8 63%	13/17 76%**

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

*Program is new, so no data yet for youth 12 months after completion.

**Based on 3 quarters of data.

- 5) DAS advocate will track and review the situations of at least 15 youth who remain detained at JDF for purposes of expediting their release if an opportunity should arise to do so.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
11 cases	2 cases	1 case	0 cases	14 cases

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

MISCELLANEOUS

Case Management

Success Rate: Total number of case management cases served in SFY17 = 45
 (31 Case management and 14 short term services)
 Total number of clients carried over = 7

Of 38 clients eligible for completion:

- Successful completion = 35 (92%)
- Unsuccessful completion = 3 (8%)

Composition of Risk: Primarily risk information is obtained from the JIAC Brief Screen. Youth receiving case management services had the following risk levels (Total = 45):

- High = 6 (13%)
- Moderate = 38 (85%)
- Low = 1 (2%)

Demographics:

- Caucasian – Hispanic = 45 (100%)
- Younger than 10 = 0 (0%)
- 10 - 12 = 0 (0%)
- 13 - 15 = 18 (40%)
- 16 - 17 = 27 (60%)
- 18 and older = 0 (0%)
- Female = 9 (20%)
- Male = 36 (80%)

Kansas Legal Services (KLS) - Detention Advocacy Service (DAS)

Evaluative Overview: Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services Grant

This program has been in existence for more than 18 years. The expenditures for SFY18 were \$159,438.68 for both components of the program (case management and attorney services). During this year, a total of 199 youth received services in 214 service episodes as some youth were in more than one component of the program. 112 received traditional case management, 63 received specific short-term intervention services to speed their release from detention and 39 received legal representation.

The legal services component involves KLS providing legal representation at assigned detention hearing dockets for youth needing counsel, excluding those who refuse or require separate counsel. KLS also provides continued legal representation to the conclusion of the legal process to youth accepted for DAS case management or brief service investigation 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. 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 includes representing youth at all initial appearances, pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, plea negotiations, bench trials, sentencing, and probation violation hearings. In SFY18, KLS attorneys staffed 453 of 458 hearings. Continuing legal representation was provided to 39 eligible youth.

Assessment Component:

DAS focuses on advocacy for clients in detention. The legal representation portion of this program is not dependent on risk level, but rather on legal need. KLS attorneys represent assigned youth at hearings, and carry a continuing caseload to youth in need of ongoing legal representation. This program is more a juvenile justice system remedy than a crime prevention/intervention program. For a full description of the assessment process related to case management and short-term services please see the program evaluation of the program funded through the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

Just as the question of assessment is not really relevant to the legal representation portion of this program, effect size and cost benefit estimate is not relevant. This portion of the program is not designed to impact future criminal conduct in any but a tangential way. With 199 clients served in 214 events, the typical case event cost is approximately \$745. There is no established way to estimate the long range benefits of legal representation, although there is a well accepted understanding that the more time a youth spends in the company of delinquent youth, the greater the risk of more criminal conduct.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

There are two aspects of this program, so the discussion will deal first with the case management and short-term services portion, then with the legal services portion. This program was substantially below its goal to serve 240 case management/short-term service clients, with 175 served. The best

explanation for this significant drop in clients served is the ongoing reduced numbers in the juvenile justice system as a whole (see system activity information). Reviewing the behavioral outcomes, the program focused on increasing the percentage successfully completing case management, reducing new admissions to JIAC and JDF while receiving services, and for the 12 months following successful completion of the program. They fell short of goal levels once the clients were no longer receiving case management. This calls into question the ability of some clients to generalize new competencies acquired during case management. Advocates try to utilize evidence-based referrals whenever appropriate. This program is encouraged to increase efforts to engage the family to whatever degree possible to improve the likelihood of greater generalization of new competencies. The legal services portion of this program did provide continuing legal representation of 100% of eligible youth, and they staffed 100% of assigned detention hearings.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity concerns:

A review of the demographics shows that youth of racial and ethnic affiliation were the majority for each of the three forms of service (case management, short term services, legal representation). This program is an effective intervention to reduce length of stay, especially for minority youth, in the juvenile detention population.

Process and Behavior Outcomes Summary:

Note: Reasons given for failure to meet goals included: lower numbers of youth being detained impacting the number of referrals by the court, finding ways to appeal to the segment of youth that volunteer for case management, overall lower numbers being served.

Process Outcomes:

Outcome A: To serve 240 youth in SFY18, the number of minority and low-income youth in secure detention that receive case management services (150 youth) and short-term intervention services (90 youth), as measured by program participation records maintained by Kansas Legal Service.

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18
Youth served with case management	60	51	42	39	112 YTD
Youth served with short-term services	28	23	23	26	63 YTD

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

If Process Outcome A was not achieved, provide an explanation and describe program changes that have been or will be implemented to help ensure the outcome will be met: **DAS fell short by 38 of meeting their case management goal. DAS fell short by 27 of meeting their short-term goals. The number of case management youth are determined by the number of youth referred and/or court ordered to our program. DAS shall continue to work towards increasing the number of program participants by reviewing current practices and addressing any issues that are found.**

Outcome B: In SFY18, Kansas Legal Services will provide continued legal representation to the conclusion of the legal process to 100 youth with a focus on those detained at the Juvenile Detention Facility and a focus on youth who are accepted for case management or short-term intervention services who do not already have appointed counsel (excluding those who refuse or require separate counsel), as measured by program records maintained by Kansas Legal Service.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18 Total
13	20	18	23	39

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

If Process Outcome B was not achieved, provide an explanation and describe program changes that have been or will be implemented to help ensure the outcome will be met: **Having identified youth appropriately assigned for representation at the beginning of SFY18 may have impacted these numbers. The issue was identified and addressed.**

Outcome C: To provide legal representation at all detention hearing dockets for 100% of youth needing counsel in SFY18 (excluding those who refuse or require separate counsel), as measured by program participation records maintained by Kansas Legal Services.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18 Total
124/124 100%	102/105 97%	118/118 100%	109/111 98%	453/458 99%

If Process Outcome C was not achieved, provide an explanation and describe program changes that have been or will be implemented to help ensure the outcome will be met: **The 5 youth that were not represented were represented by private counsel. KLS will continue to represent 100% of the youth that are eligible for representation.**

Behavioral Outcomes:

Outcome A: To increase by 1% (from 86% to 87%) in SFY18, the percentage of program participants who do not return to the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) and/or the Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF) during case management, as measured by JDF admission records. DAS would be subject to the 3 technical violations as per Senate Bill 367.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18 Total
56/60 93%	49/51 96%	37/42 88%	37/39 95%	99/112 88%

If Behavioral Outcome A was not achieved, provide an explanation and describe program changes that have been or will be implemented to help ensure the outcome will be met:

Outcome B: 75% of eligible youth will accept DAS services.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18 Total
32/39 82%	15/26 95%	17/29 59%	20/30 67%	84/124 68%

If Behavioral Outcome B was not achieved, provide an explanation and describe program changes that have been or will be implemented to help ensure the outcome will be met: **DAS fell short by 7% of meeting this goal. Youth declining services was based on a variety of reasons. DAS is working to remove any barriers that may keep youth from participating and will continue to be aggressive in their efforts to provide needed services.**

Additional data requested for tracking analysis:

Number of youth in services who “no show” for court actions:

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18 Total
1	4	2	0	7

Number of youth that successfully receive services and complete court process or completion of Immediate Intervention Program (IIP).

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18 Total
21/24 88%	17/26 65%	16/23 70%	11/15 73%	65/88 74%

Number of youth committing new offenses during supervision, at 6 and 12 months after initiation of services. (Division of Corrections will assist with recidivism checks.)

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18
Youth charged with a new crime within 6 months after successfully completing the program.			4/17	2/10	
Youth charged with a new crime within 12 months after successfully completing the program.	0/14	4/13	6/19	2/10	12/56

Terminated cases with reason for termination tracked and reported. Terminated cases will be reported to the District Attorney’s office for each termination. Cumulative terminated cases will be reported to the Division of Corrections weekly with reason for termination.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY18 Total
0	1	1	0	2

2nd quarter: 1 youth terminated due to lack of cooperation. Failed to respond after contacting aunt and to follow-up calls.

3rd quarter: 1 youth terminated due to lack of cooperation. Failed to show up for initial contact appointment. No cooperation or response after several attempts to reconnect, including letter sent requesting contact.

MISCELLANEOUS

Total Served: 199 Youth (214 Service Episodes)

Completions 199 – 44 Carried over to SFY19 = Total Completed 155

Successful = 130 (84%)

Unsuccessful = 25 (16%)

Composition of Risk: Primarily risk information is obtained from the JIAC Brief Screen. Youth receiving case management had the following risk levels:

- Very High = 2 (1%)
- High = 32 (16%)
- Moderate = 112 (56%)
- Low = 53 (27%)

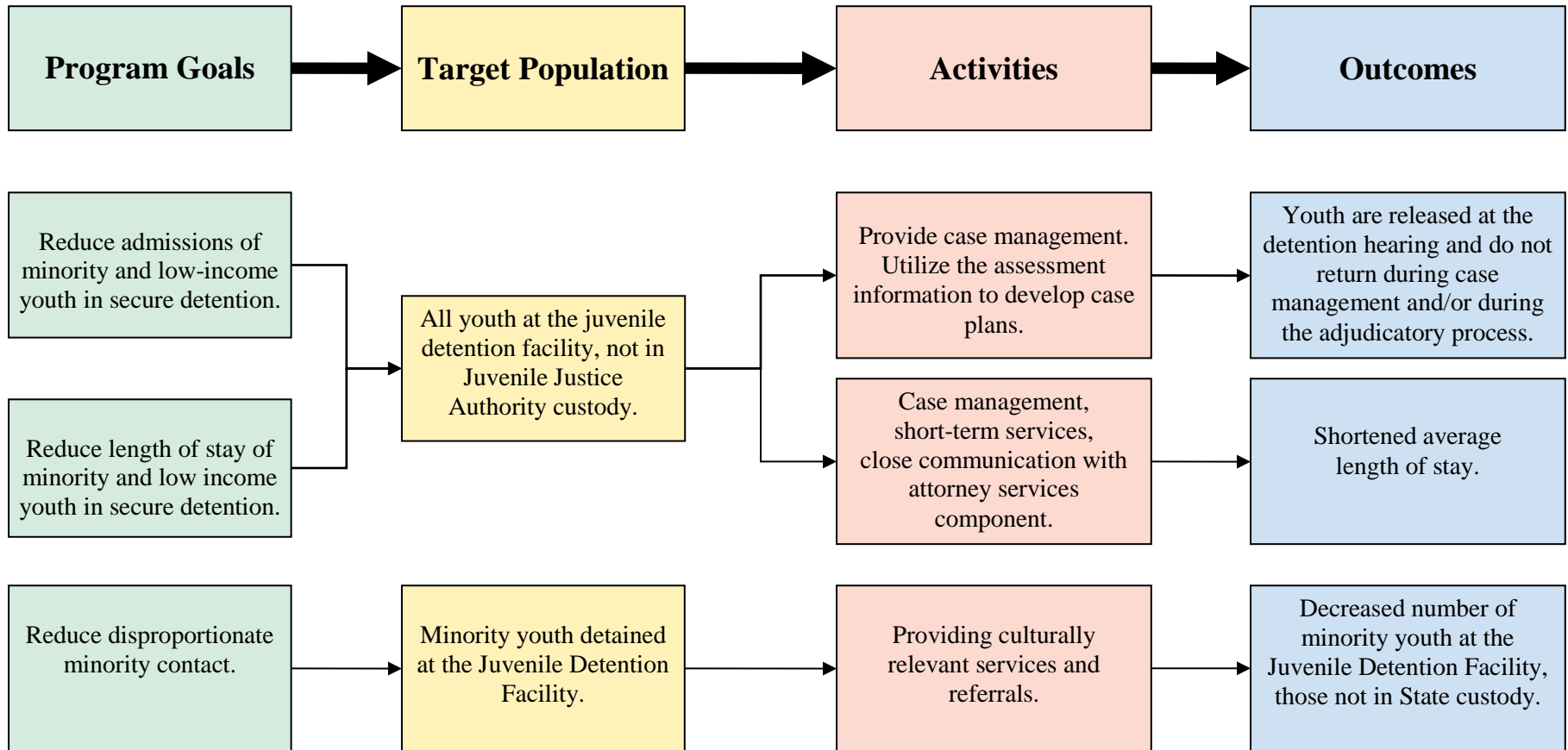
Demographics:

- African American = 90 (45%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native = 4 (2%)
- Caucasian = 86 (43%)
- Caucasian/Hispanic = 18 (9%)
- Asian = 1 (<1%)

- 10 - 12 = 5 (2%)
- 13 - 15 = 77 (39%)
- 16 - 17 = 106 (53%)
- 18 and older = 11 (6%)

- Female = 41 (21%)
- Male = 157 (79%)
- Transgender (M to F) = 1 (<1%)

Detention Advocacy Service



FCS Counseling / EmberHope– Functional Family Therapy (FFT)

Evaluative Overview: Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

This program has been offered in Sedgwick County for more than 17 years. It is a program identified as a Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development Model Program, particularly among juveniles already on some form of supervision. The Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund expenditures for SFY18 totaled \$187,952, with a target of serving 85 youth and families. In SFY18, 67 youth/families were referred, and 43 service episodes were considered to have engaged in services for outcome purposes. Of those cases, 14 were successful, 21 were unsuccessful and 8 remained open at the end of the fiscal year. (One youth had two service episodes with the first being successful and the second being unsuccessful.) Youth are considered successful when they complete the three phases of FFT. Conditions at the monitoring site visits for EmberHope indicated full compliance with contract terms.

Assessment Component:

FFT focuses on increased parental supervision and involvement to improve overall functioning and decrease risk factors for recidivism. FFT relies on objective risk/need assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Brief Screen, the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory and the KSCSJAR (Kansas Court Services Juvenile Assessment of Risk). Treatment goals are set by the diagnosis / presenting problem as they relate to the family. FFT is usually provided weekly in multiple one-hour sessions, with an expected total treatment time of around 30 according to the official site for FFT. In responding to risk needs, FFT works to adapt services based on the youth's risk to re-offend. This level of risk assessment meets the criteria desired.

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 future criminal behavior by nearly 60%. While initial costs for this program are higher relative to other programs, the estimated net benefits per individual are \$20,721. Because the success rate of the program is low, the cost per successful completion has gone up. FFT is urged to confer with their program supervision personnel with the central FFT office to find means to improve overall success.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

This program is delivered with fidelity to the model, which is assured by their continuing connection to the main FFT office. Staff receives strong continuing education to maintain fidelity. Since their success rate is well below what the program should achieve, they are urged to explore possible solutions. They are sending staff for additional MI training, and that could help with engagement of clients. Some effort to improve referral connections. At this time, they receive an inadequate supply of referrals, and are not able to even do an intake on 35% of those referrals. Once an intake is completed, they successfully engage 40% of those clients. Of those who did not complete successfully, issues included an initial lack of engagement, moving, or receiving alternate services.

Among the 43 clients who engaged in the FFT process, 5 were high-risk, 26 were moderate-risk, 5 were low-risk, and 7 had no identified risk level. Eight (8) were carried into the next year, 14 successfully completed the program, and 21 left the program with only partial completion. A recidivism check showed that 1 out of 8 checked after successful completion had another arrest.

This program has many challenges to face. Their referral pool needs improvement in numbers and apparently in the appropriateness of those referred, so retention of clients through the entire program can improve. The retention of clients after the Engagement/Motivation Phase of FFT is low, at only 50% compared to a target of 65%. Staff are encouraged to confer with FFT national program support to look at possible opportunities to improve this percentage. Since the program model is strong, the providers are urged to look for evidence-based practices to improve outcomes.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

It is difficult to comment on this aspect of the program because 62% of those served are of unknown racial/ethnic type. Recordkeeping needs to improve.

Process and Behavior Outcomes Summary:

Process Outcome:

Outcome A: To serve 85 families in SFY187, as measured by program participation records maintained by FCS Counseling Services.

Goal to serve: 85 youth and family members Served to date: 67 referrals were made and 43 service episodes occurred (one youth was seen for two service episodes.)

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

Behavioral Outcomes

Outcome 1A: 80% of youth will not be charged with a new crime within 12 months after successfully completing the program, as measured by juvenile court records compiled by the Sedgwick County Division of Corrections.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
2/2 100%	1/1 100%	3/4 75%	2/3 67%	8/10 80%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

Outcome 1B: Youth successfully completing FFT will show a 70% reduction in JIAC intakes 12 months post-FFT, as measured by intake information obtained from JIAC. All JIAC intakes prior to FFT will be compared to the intakes within one year of completion of FFT.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
2/2 100%	1/1 100%	2/2 100%	2/3 67%	7/8 88%

Outcome 2: 90% of the families will report an improvement in family functioning upon successful completion of FFT, as measured by FFT assessment tools administered at the end of treatment.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
4/4 100%	5/5 100%	2/2 100%	2/2 100%	13/13 100%

Outcome 3A: 65% of clients who begin the Engagement/Motivation Phase will successfully complete FFT. (Motivation Phase = Intake through third appointment)

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
4/8 50%	5/7 71%	2/3 67%	2/8 25%	13/26 50%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

Outcome 3B: 80% of clients who begin the Behavior Change Phase will successfully complete FFT. (Behavior change phase = engaged in at least 5 to 6 appointments)

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
4/7 57%	5/6 83%	2/3 67%	2/6 33%	13/22 59%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

MISCELLANEOUS

Referrals: # of clients (referred, served, carry over) in SFY18 = 67

Success Rate: Engaged in Service Episodes = 43 (1 male in 2 service episodes)
35 completions / 8 remain open

- Successful completion = 14 (40%)
- Unsuccessful completion = 21 (60%)

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI).

- High = 5 (12%)
- Moderate = 26 (60%)
- Low = 5 (12%)
- Unknown = 7 (16%)

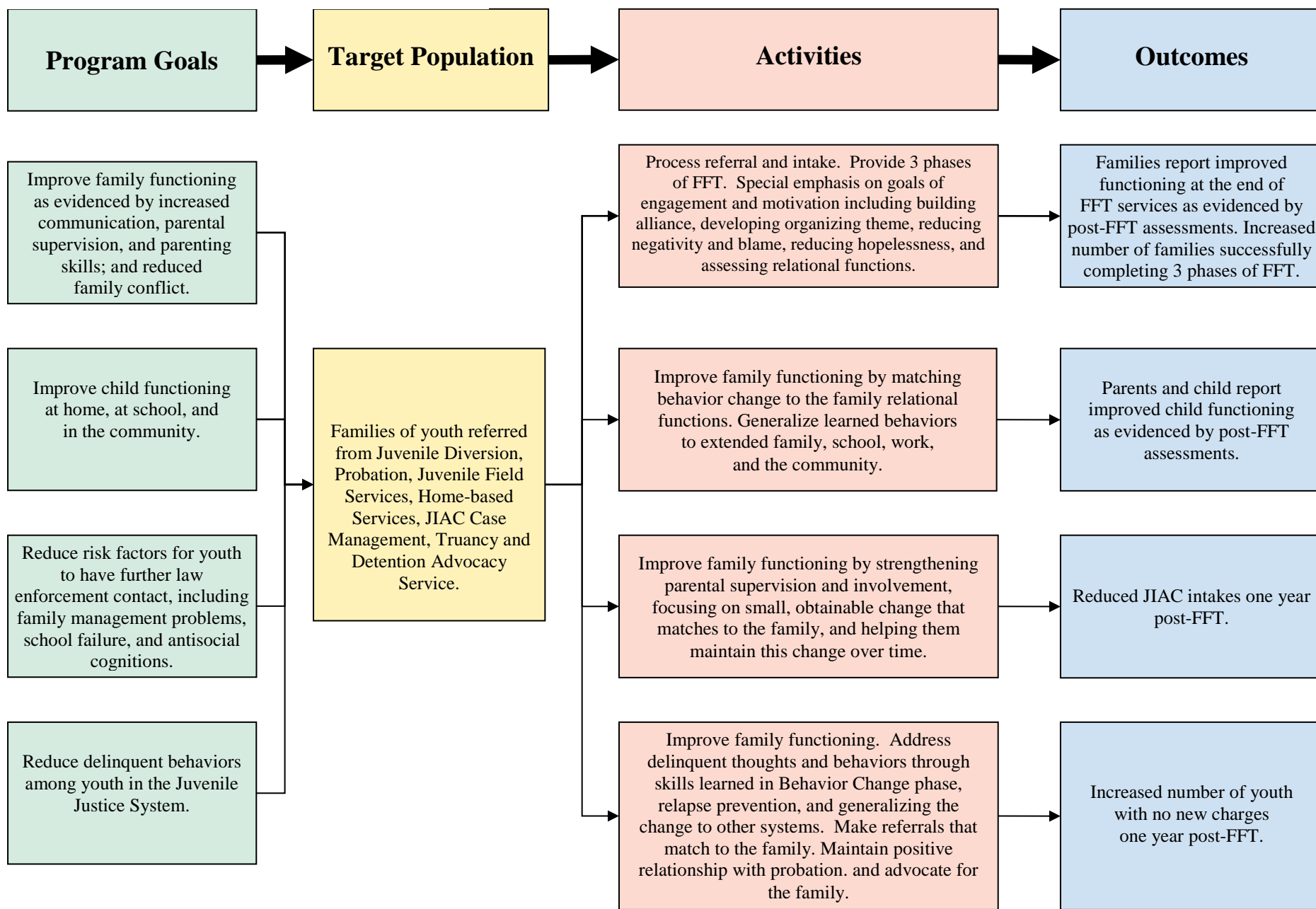
Demographics:

- African American = 4 (9%)
- African American – Hispanic = 1 (2.5%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native = 1 (2.5%)
- Caucasian = 9 (21%)
- Caucasian - Hispanic = 1 (2.5%)
- Other/Unknown = 27 (62%)

- Younger than 10 = 0 (0%)
- 10 - 12 = 2 (5%)
- 13 - 15 = 15 (35%)
- 16 - 17 = 23 (53%)
- 18 and older = 3 (7 %)

- Female = 12 (28%)
- Male = 31 (72%)

Functional Family Therapy



Higher Ground – Learning the Ropes Program

Evaluative Overview: Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

Higher Ground offers the Learning the Ropes Program to intervene with use/abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs. Services include diagnosis and referral services related to substance abuse, alcohol/drug information, anger management, experiential therapies (wilderness and challenge courses), comprehensive case management services, outpatient treatment, continuing care counseling, family counseling and bilingual services. There are two levels of service funded through this grant. Level 2 services include substance abuse treatment services (8 hours or less weekly), and are targeted to youth with substance abuse issues. Level 3 services are intensive versions (9+ hours weekly) of Level 2 services. The wilderness/ropes course is a confidence-building component experienced by all youth in Level 2 and 3 services. No youth funded through this grant receives the wilderness/ropes course component alone. Higher Ground uses the parent-training curriculum, Parents Who Care, selected because of effectiveness with the population served by this program.

This program began receiving grant funds in 1998. During SFY18, the program received \$95,000 to serve 70 youth and 40 parents with Level 2 services and 40 parents with Level 3 services. A total of 67 youth and 81 family members received services for a total of 148 people served during the grant year. Of the 52 youth exiting the program during SFY18, 39 successfully completed and 13 were unsuccessful.

Assessment Component:

Higher Ground utilizes the risk assessment administered by the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center as well as three standardized tools to assess risk factors for all youth entering substance abuse treatment. The tools are: the Kansas Client Placement Criteria (KCPC), Youth Assessment Index, and the Adolescent Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI-A-2). Together the tools provide a comprehensive assessment of the eight major risk/need factors related to risk for substance use, abuse and relapse. With regard to dosage, the KCPC outlines specific criteria for levels of care. Based on risk, the instrument directs whether youth are placed in intensive or less intensive outpatient services. The combination of RNR assessment and assessment related to aspects of substance abuse makes it certain that risk is clearly identified. As stated above, the Sedgwick County grant pays for services to youth in Levels 2 or 3.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

The research done by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy on similar programs indicates that, when services are delivered in a competent manner, programs such as Learning the Ropes have the potential to reduce future criminal behavior by nearly 15%. This program addresses substance abuse issues and has a direct effect on criminogenic risk. The net benefit related to reductions in crime is \$6,596. This does not include health and social benefits, but other research indicates substantial benefit from such programs.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

The comprehensive approach to assessment is a hallmark of this program. Higher Ground served 3 less than the goal number of youth but more than the targeted number of parents for a total served that exceeded the SFY18 goal. Of those served by this program, 100% were moderate or higher risk level, indicating that the program is hitting the population where they can impact risk of future criminal behavior. The program is a vital service link for the Hispanic community, as well as providing good quality services to reduce substance abuse for the entire community. The program exceeded goals for youth successfully completing substance abuse treatment with 71% successfully completing treatment. A look at the outcome measures on the next page shows the program was effective in reducing future use of alcohol and arrest for criminal acts. This program demonstrated continued success in working with families. Given the success in reducing substance abuse and engaging families of youth in the program, Higher Ground must be considered an important weapon in reducing juvenile delinquency in Sedgwick County.

Potential to Impact Disproportionate Minority Contact:

Racial and ethnic minorities make up approximately 80% of those served in this program. Substance abuse among those aged 11-14 is a strong predictor of violence and delinquency, so this program will assist in reducing racial and ethnic disparity within the juvenile justice system. The majority of non-Caucasian youth served were from the Hispanic community, which often has difficulty accessing services because of language barriers. This program has bilingual staff and created separate Spanish language groups. This cultural competency (language) may account for the high levels of family participation.

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

- 1) 75% of youth successfully completing the program will report abstinence at 6-month follow-up interviews.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
7/7 100%	10/10 100%	2/2 100%	2/3 67%	21/22 95%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

- 2) 75% of youth participating youth will demonstrate no new arrests during their involvement with the program, as measured by Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center records.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
9/9 100%	18/18 100%	9/10 90%	12/14 86%	48/51 94%

- 3) 75% of youth successfully completing the program will have no new arrests at 6 months, as measured by Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center Records.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
10/15 67%	14/15 93%	6/8 75%	12/13 92%	42/51 81%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

- 4) 51% of youth will successfully complete substance abuse treatment.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
8/9 89%	14/18 78%	6/11 55%	11/14 79%	39/52 75%

Family members participating in Levels II and III:

- 5) 80% of participating family members will be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of key concepts and skills presented in Parents Who Care classes.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
16/16 100%	28/28 100%	21/21 100%	39/40 98%	104/105 99%

- 6) 75% of participating youth, who complete a Client Satisfaction Survey, will demonstrate improvement in the area of family/social relationships.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
7/8 88%	13/14 93%	5/5 100%	11/11 100%	36/38 95%

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in SFY18 = 67 (1 male served in two episodes)
Total number carried over = 8
Total Other (Maximum Therapeutic Benefit) = 7

Of 52 completions:

- Successful completions = 37 (71%)
- Unsuccessful completions = 15 (29%)

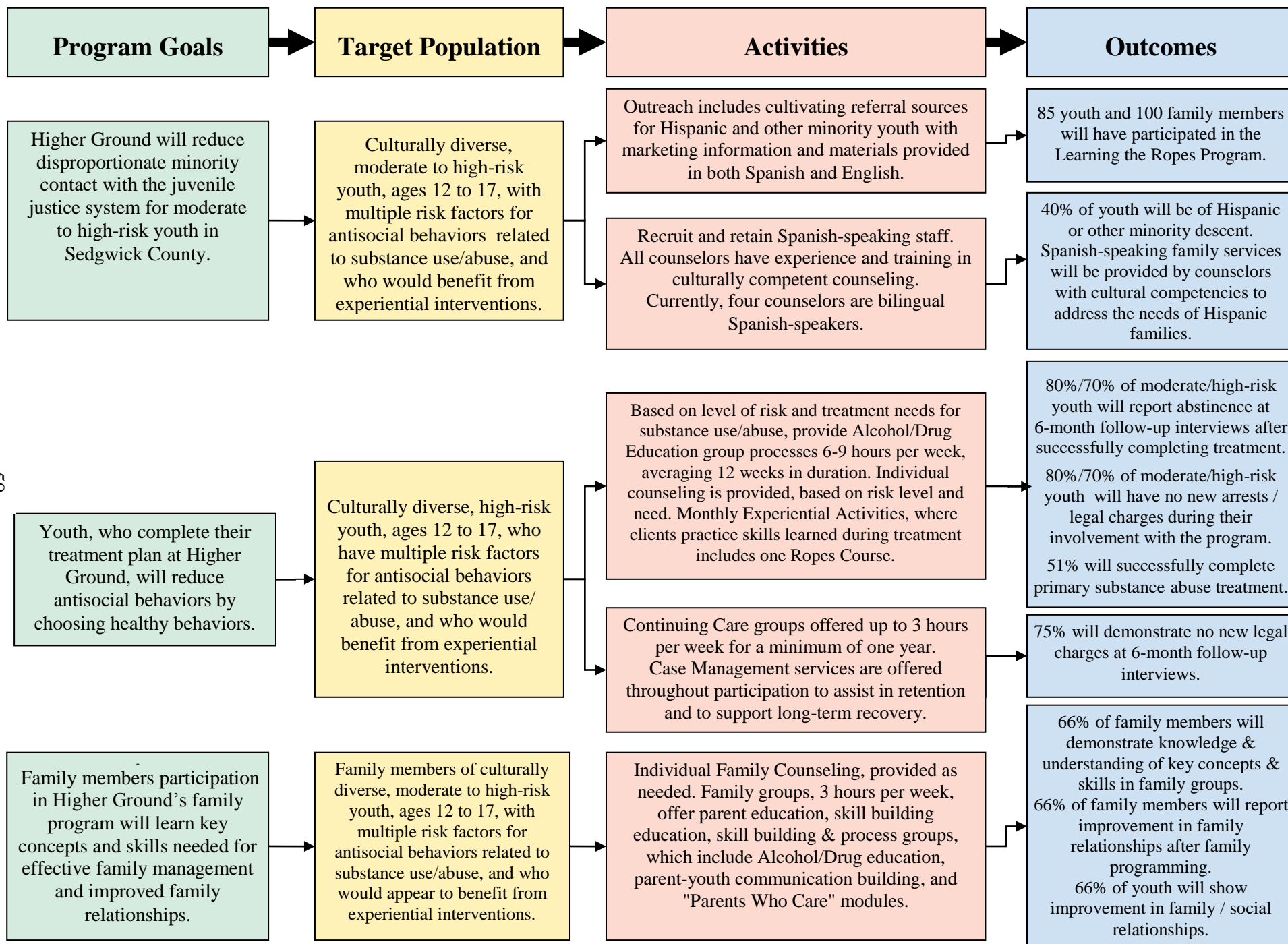
Composition of Risk: The YLS/CMI is utilized by this program as well as the JIAC brief screen when available. The results below are based on Higher Ground Brief Screen Level.

- High = 14 (21%)
- Moderate = 53 (79%)
- Low = 0 (0%)

Demographics:

- African American = 9 (13%)
- American Indian/Alaska Native = 1 (1%)
- Asian = 2 (3%)
- Caucasian = 13 (19%)
- Caucasian/Hispanic = 42 (64%)
- Younger than 10 = 0 (0.0%)
- 10 - 12 = 0 (0.0%)
- 13 - 15 = 18 (27%)
- 16 - 17 = 37 (55%)
- 18 and older = 12 (18 %)
- Unknown = 0 (0.0%)
- Female = 20 (30%)
- Male = 47 (70%)

Learning the Ropes



Youth for Christ – McAdams Academy

Evaluative Overview: Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

The grant for SFY18 was \$95,000 with a goal to serve 25 youth. 30 service episodes occurred in the grant year with one youth having two episodes of service. The program serves 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. This is a small-scale pilot program in its third grant year.

Assessment Component:

Risk levels for referred youth are determined by JIAC screening, with 100% of clients being either moderate or high-risk level. Because the program is delivered to students with long term suspensions or expulsions, they share high-risk related to the school domain. Program outcomes are assessed using JIAC records, activity attendance records and goal progress records. At the onset of services, staff develop an educational plan and identify at least one individual goal for each youth. Success is measured by the attainment of those goals and program participation of youth and their families.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

This program works with a population not otherwise served, at least in terms of the juvenile justice population. There is currently no meta-analysis data available for programs of this type. There is a meta-analysis for conflict resolution education with this population, which might provide a basis for future evaluation, if the McAdams Academy adopted such an approach as part of their curriculum for suspended and expelled students. Another option is to adopt relevant curricular components of other school-based model programs.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

The program had a goal of serving 25, and served 30 youth. The youth served by this program are at moderate or higher risk. 100% of youth in this program had at least one identified goal they worked to achieve. Behavioral progress was noted for 81% of the clients. Only 2% of youth were arrested while participating in the program and thus far 79% did not receive an intake 6 months after completing the program.

Family engagement is an important part of this program. This program met the goal of having at least one family member participate in at least one family engagement activity during their youth's participation for 83% of its clients. This program, along with many others, struggle to engage parents of clients being served. By the point of intervention, parents may be frustrated and wish to disengage.

McAdams Academy does not have an evidence-based model. There are some model programs for serving the suspended/expelled student. This program is encouraged to adopt components of such a program, or at a minimum adopt significant evidence-based practices to increase the impact of this program. McAdams is further encouraged to do some review of their program in terms of ability to adequately serve females and minority members, because there are differences in outcomes by race/ethnicity as well as gender.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

Of those served by this program, 52% are minority, and 21% are of unknown race/ethnicity. This program has the potential to positively impact outcomes for minority youth. Success rates of minority youth are lower compared to Caucasian youth. The program would do well to evaluate the culturally competent aspects of their services.

Goal to serve: 25

Served to Date: 30

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

- 1) 90% of youth will identify at least one individualized goal and work towards achieving that goal during program participation, as measured by student intake application.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
8/8 100%	4/4 100%	10/10 100%	8/8 100%	30/30 100%

- 2) 80% of youth will progressively increase their individualized score on the McAdams behavioral rating scale during the student's first 10 weeks of class as measured by pre/post-test behavioral skills assessment tool.*

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	5/8 63%	2/2 100%	6/6 100%	13/16 81%

*Measured after 10 weeks in program.

- 3) 65% of participating youth will not receive an intake (aka arrest) during the program participation, as measured by JIAC records.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
7/8 88%	10/10 100%	17/17 100%	19/19 100%	53/54 98%

- 4) 60% of youth successfully completing will not receive an intake (aka arrest) six months after program completion, as measured by JIAC records.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
2/4 50%	13/15 87%	N/A*	N/A*	15/19 79%

*There were no youth to check for 6 month recidivism in 3rd and 4th quarters.

- 5) At least 80% of the youth's responsible support network will participate in at least one family engagement activity during their youth's participation, as measured by activity attendance records.*

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	25/30 83%	25/30 83%

*Only measured in the last quarter.

- 6) 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
334	723.75	534.75	242.25	1834.75

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number of service episodes in SFY18 = 30 (1 male served in two episodes)

- Successful completion = 25 (83%)
- Unsuccessful completions = 5 (17%)

22/26 males successfully completed (85%); 3/4 Females successfully completed (75%)

Composition of Risk: The program utilizes the risk assessment information provided by referral sources, including the JIAC Brief Screen. Duplicate youth was High at first episode of service and moderate at second episode of service.

- Very High = 0 (0%)
- High = 10 (33%)
- Moderate = 20 (67%)
- Low = 0 (0%)

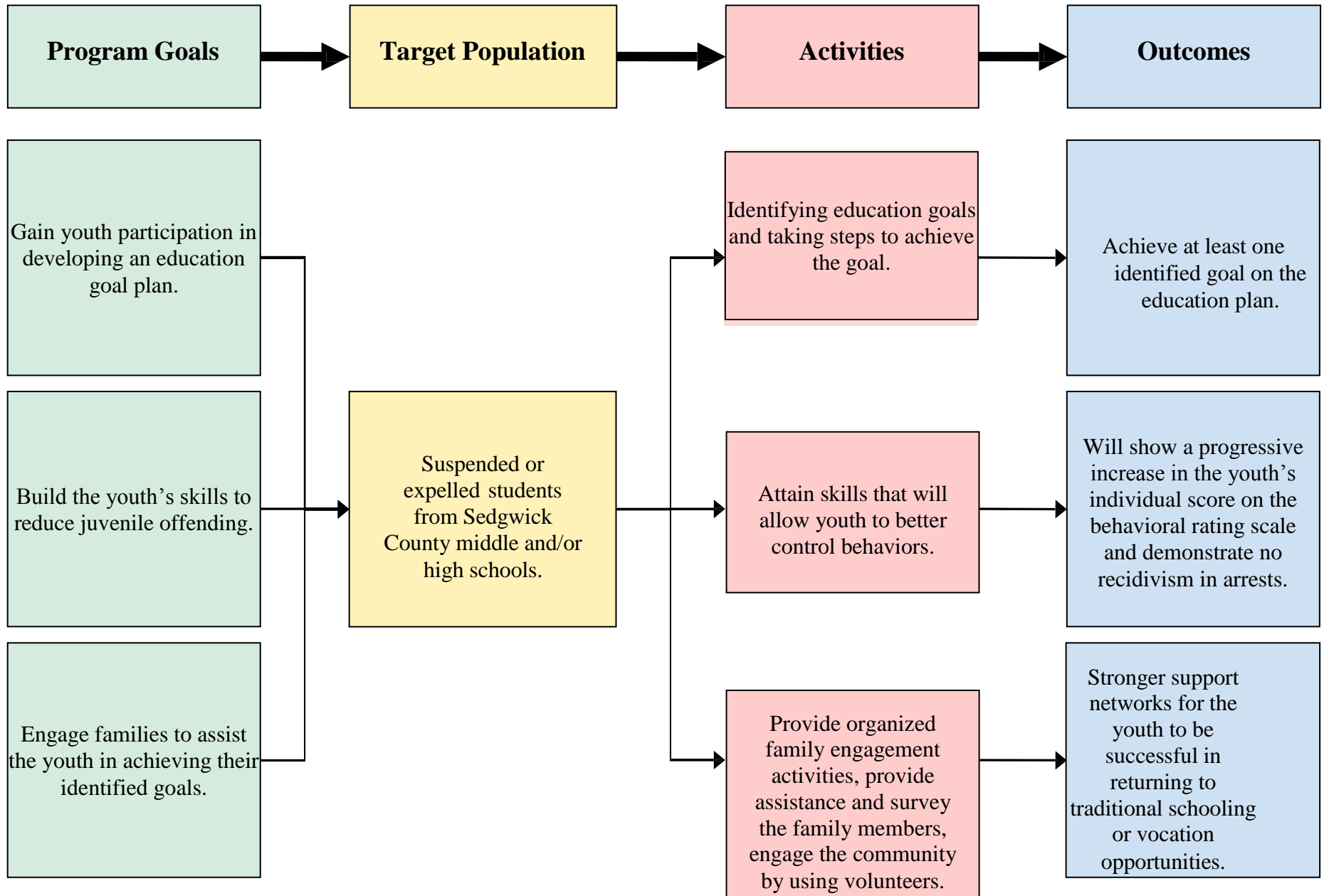
Demographics: Total = 30 (Duplicate youth Male; Race = Other; Age= 15)

- African American = 6 (20%)
- African American – Hispanic = 2 (7%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native = 0 (0%)
- Caucasian = 7 (23%)
- Caucasian – Hispanic = 8 (27%)
- Other/Unknown = 7 (23%)

- Younger than 10 = 0 (0%)
- 10 - 12 = 3 (10%)
- 13 - 15 = 19 (63%)
- 16 - 17 = 8 (27%)
- 18 and older = 0 (0%)

- Male = 26 (87%)
- Female = 4 (13%)

McAdams Academy



Mental Health Association – PATHS for Kids

Evaluative Overview: Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

The Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas' (MHA) PATHS for Kids program is one of two secondary prevention programs offered in Sedgwick County. It was designed to promote emotional and social competencies and reduce 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 Title I schools and community locations. Since SFY14 PATHS is delivered in two separate patterns: 1) integrated into a traditional classroom setting, and 2) more targeted sessions for youth demonstrating problem behavior. Staff providing PATHS services have cross-cultural capacity including the ability to offer the program in Spanish. PATHS is an evidence-based Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development program.

The PATHS for Kids program is currently supported by funding from the Crime Prevention Grant. The program was offered at: MHA, Adams, Caldwell, Clark, Colvin, Cooper, Lynette Woodard, Oaklawn, Prairie, and Spaght. The grant for SFY18 was \$54,300 with a goal of covering 600 youth. For this grant, 669 were served and 652 attended at least 10 of the 12 offered sessions. The program has six outcomes that are behavior change measures: only the goal of improved attendance was not met. The outcome related to parental observation of their child's social skills was not met but showed improvement over prior years. PATHS changed the survey tool for this outcome.

97.5% of those served were successful completions. Successful completion is defined as attending at least 12 sessions and demonstrating mastery of the skills taught. The evidence-based model calls for several weekly sessions over multiple years. MHASCK has worked to implement the program with fidelity to the model at selected school sites. This service year saw a substantial drop in the numbers served, probably due to reduced numbers of school sites receiving the program. MHA should explore opportunities for placement of this program in the maximum suitable settings.

Assessment Component:

During SFY18, program staff were deployed by school sites, offering the program in schools that sought to include this opportunity for potential behavior improvement. The schools receiving this program are identified with the highest need (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, thus it can be offered on the basis of the entire population, 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%. With a cost per successful completion case of \$83, the estimated net benefit of this program at \$1,377 per individual successfully completing this program makes the program an excellent value.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

This program exceeded the goal for the number of clients served in SFY18, but the numbers served were reduced by approximately 1/3 compared to the prior year. The program also met or exceeded the educational goals of improved suspensions/expulsions, and completing classroom assignments. It did not meet the goal of improved attendance but came near that goal and the goal related to parents was improved, although still not met. Students demonstrated improved levels of social problem-solving behaviors, improved self-control in social settings, and an improvement in satisfaction in relating to both peers and authority figures. Program outcomes demonstrate a competent delivery of services. Overall, PATHS is a very important program to address the potential for school issues later. Children who enjoy school and relate well with their peers and teachers are more likely to be successful in school, and less likely to engage in delinquent behavior.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

Race demographics for 294 youth (44%) of this population were not reported. Of the 375 youth with demographic information available, 39% of the participating youth are minorities. Given the program impact of improving attendance, completing and submitting class assignments, social problem solving, and satisfaction with the school experience, this program is an excellent tool in preventing delinquency among minority youth. Success with majority and minority children is not reported; gender success levels are comparable. 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.

Behavioral Outcomes:

Goal to serve: 600

Served SFY18: 669

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

Note: All outcomes are not available for population due to changes in school situation.

- 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
51/58 88%	183/207 88%	N/A	121/134 90%	355/399 89%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

*First quarter mostly summer months.

- 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
N/A	202/203 99.5%	N/A	129/132 98%	331/335 99%

*First quarter mostly summer months.

- 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
N/A	190/207 92%	N/A	114/134 85%	304/341 89%

*First quarter mostly summer months.

- 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
45/58 78%	190/207 92%	N/A	125/134 93%	360/399 90%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

- 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
47/58 78%	185/207 92%	N/A	124/131 95%	356/396 90%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

- 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
18/22 82%	323/354 91%	N/A	175/196 89%	516/572 90%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

*Outcome based on the number of completed student post-tests.

- 7) 85% of parent surveys collected will indicate an improvement in student's social skills

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
18/25 72%	58/68 85%	N/A	49/57 86%	125/150 83%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in in SFY18 = 669

- Successful completion = 652 (98%)
- Unsuccessful completions = 17 (2%)

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.

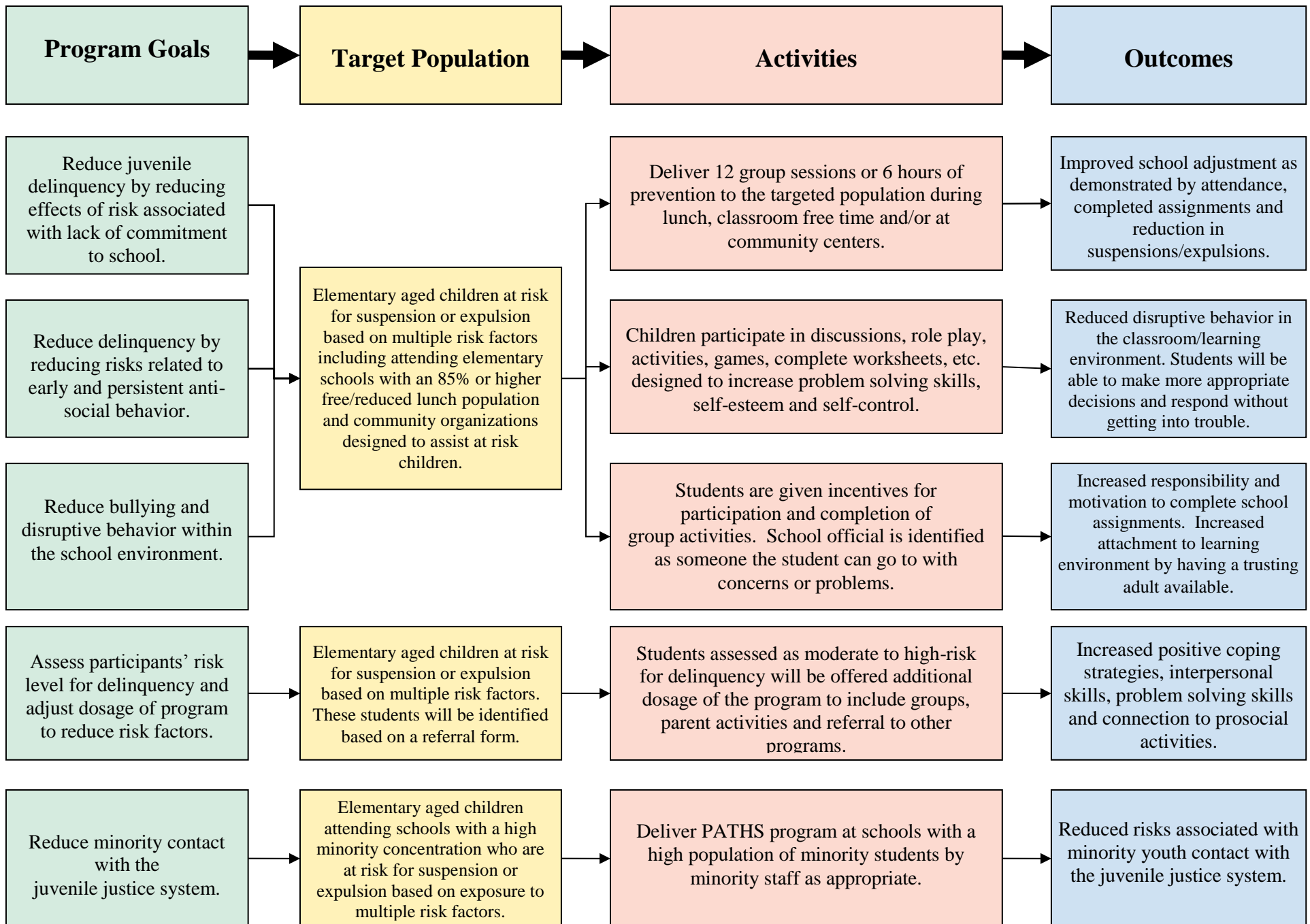
Demographics:

- African American = 109 (16%)
- African American – Hispanic = 2 (<1%)
- Asian = 22 (3%)
- Asian – Hispanic = 1 (<1%)
- Caucasian = 113 (17%)
- Caucasian – Hispanic = 118 (18%)
- Native American/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander = 2 (<1%)
- Native American/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander – Hispanic = 2 (<1%)
- Other/Unknown = 294 (44%)
- Other/Unknown – Hispanic = 6 (<1%)

- Younger than 10 = 319 (48%)
- 10 - 12 = 121 (18%)
- 13 - 15 = 0 (0%)
- 16 - 17 = 0 (0%)
- 18 and older = 0 (%)
- Unknown = 229 (34%)

- Female = 282 (42%)
- Male = 269 (40%)
- Unknown = 118 (18%)

PATHS for Kids



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Episcopal Social Services - Teen Intervention Program

Evaluative Overview: Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

Episcopal Social Services offered the Teen Intervention Program (TIP) to address the needs of moderate to high-risk juvenile offenders age 12 to 17. The central portion of the program is cognitive behavioral, offered over an eleven week period. Content deals with accountability, issues of community impact, and skill building to avoid future legal problems. Beginning in SFY10, the program implemented the Thinking for a Change curriculum, which is an evidence-based practice.

TIP has received grant funds since 1999. During SFY18, the program received \$79,286 to serve 100 youth and 50 parents/guardians. They actually served 45 youth. For the past year the program struggled with referrals and determined there was insufficient referrals to continue the program. Of the 45 exits, 15 were determined to not engage in the program (not successful or unsuccessful), 24 (80.0%) were successful, while 6 (20.0%) of the youth were unsuccessful due to a failure to complete assignments, lack of participation in groups, or failure to attend school. A youth is considered successful upon completion of the eleven week program when they have attended all classes, actively participated in program discussions, and completed all homework assignments.

Assessment Component:

TIP utilizes the risk assessment conducted by the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center and the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory conducted by Juvenile Field Services to determine if the youth is appropriate for the program. TIP staff are also trained to do the JIAC brief screen. Criteria for admission to TIP include: 1) must display elevation in one or more of the RNR risk factors for participation; 2) have been arrested at least once for the commission of a juvenile offense; and 3) be aged 12-17 years. Youth are placed in small groups with other youth of the same gender, age and risk factor level, which was not a problem since all youth served were of moderate risk.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy estimates that programs offering life skills education, with a competent program delivery, have the potential to produce a 26% reduction in future criminal behavior. The net estimated lifetime benefit of individuals participating in this program is \$10,532. The cost of a successful completion was \$3,304, so there is a favorable ratio of benefits derived from this cost. Cost per successful exit did go up dramatically because of the small numbers served.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

The main component of this program is cognitive behavioral in nature. It is a means to provide an opportunity for offenders to change their behaviors by changing their thinking. It is oriented to balanced and restorative justice, with concern that the youth in question be held accountable and to avoid future criminal conduct by means of increased competency, either socially or intellectually. This final year of the program was the third year in a row that numbers served goal was not met. After performing an analysis of the pool of potential clients for this program, Episcopal Social Service decided to discontinue the program. Of the youth who participated in

this program, 80.0% successfully completed the program. 100% of those served were moderate risk for further juvenile delinquency. 57% of those who completed the T4C program showed improvement on the “How I Think” Questionnaire, not meeting this performance goal. TIP delivered an evidence-based program with the power to impact future delinquency, but did not find an adequate number of referrals, so discontinued.

Potential to Impact Racial/Ethnic Disparity:

A look at the demographics of program participants shows that 49% of those served were from a racial or ethnic minority, with 11% of unknown race/ethnicity. Given the participation by minorities in this program, and the satisfactory rate of successful completion and avoidance of future offending, this program helped to reduce racial and ethnic disparity within the juvenile justice system. The program has worked to engage both the Hispanic and African American communities by reaching out to community agencies and churches both to recruit volunteers and to educate the public about their services.

Process and Behavior Outcomes Summary:

Process Outcome:

Number Served: SFY18 goal to serve 150 (100 youth, 50 parent/guardians) 45 Youth Served

Contractually Set Behavioral Outcome Measures:

- 1) 85% of youth completing the T4C program will not re-offend within six months and 80% will not re-offend within one year, as measured by JIAC intake records.

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
6 months	17/20 85%	22/24 92%	4/4 100%	12/14 86%	55/62 89%
1 year	17/19 89%	15/17 88%	19/23 83%	20/23 87%	71/82 87%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

- 2) 65% of participants who complete the T4C program will show improvement from the pre-program administration to post-program administration of the “How I Think” questionnaire.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
3/4 75%	4/13 31%	7/8 88%	6/10 60%	20/35 57%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

Note: Scores eliminated if deception is detected during the scoring process, consistent with the measurement tool requirements.

- 3A) 90% of youth entering the program will successfully complete the program and will indicate satisfaction with the program as measured by a satisfaction survey.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
4/4 100%	14/14 100%	7/8 88%	10/10 100%	35/36 97%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

Note: Data based on completed satisfaction surveys.

- 3B) 80% of youth entering the program will successfully participate and complete the program requirements

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
4/4 100%	13/14 93%	8/12 67%	10/15 67%	35/45 78%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

4A) 70% of parent/guardians will participate in family system activities to include: online material, mid-session follow up, or assist with participant's weekly homework.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
4/4 100%	9/12 75%	9/9 100%	6/15 40%	28/40 70%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

4B) 50% of T4C parents will engage in Family Focused Support Group

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
1/4 25%	9/12 75%	6/7 85%	6/15 40%	22/38 58%

Note: Cells highlighted in gray indicate that the outcome was not met.

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number of cases served in SFY18 = 45
No exit data = 15

30 cases with exit information

- Successful = 24 (80%)
- Unsuccessful = 6 (20%)

Composition of Risk: The JIAC Brief Screen is utilized by this program.

- High = 0 (0%)
- Moderate = 45 (100%)
- Low = 0 (0%)

Demographics:

- African American = 13 (29%)
- African American – Hispanic = 1 (2%)
- Caucasian = 18 (40%)
- Caucasian – Hispanic = 1 (2%)
- Native American = 1 (2%)
- Other/Unknown = 5 (11%)
- Other/Unknown – Hispanic = 6 (14%)

- Younger than 10 = 0 (0%)
- 10 - 12 = 2 (4%)
- 13 - 15 = 16 (36%)
- 16 - 17 = 23 (51%)
- 18 and older = 2 (4%)
- Unknown = 2 (4%)

- Female = 8 (18%)
- Male = 37 (82%)

Teen Intervention Program

