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**SFY20 Performance Report Sedgwick County Programs supported by  
Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funds  
And  
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services grant  
Executive Summary**

Nothing about SFY2020 is routine. The experience of a pandemic and the civil unrest associated with the Black Lives Matter movement have caused dramatic changes in the numbers of youth able to receive services, and in societal attitudes toward any aspect of the criminal justice system. Kansas was in the process of dynamic changes in the juvenile justice system due to the impact of SB367 with its changes in supervision case time limits and narrowed options for out-of-home placement. The long-term downward trend in numbers throughout the Sedgwick County Juvenile Justice System has resumed. Two sources of funding: the Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services (KDOC-JS) and the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund, supported secondary and tertiary programs that served a total of 720 youth. That figure reflects a 35% reduction from numbers served in SFY2019 and is thought to be a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. KDOC-JS funds supported a detention alternatives program that included legal services provided by Kansas Legal Services and a case management service provided by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections Home-based Services. Sedgwick County Crime Prevention funds supported two secondary prevention programs for at risk populations, and four programs of services to reduce delinquency among those already involved in criminal conduct.

This report is the first year for Detention Advocacy Service provided by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections Home-based Services. DAS served 65 youth in 69 service events: youth were identified by their legal status. The service dealt with about one-third the expected numbers to be served because the law enforcement community changed their procedures to avoid contact and thus the numbers in detention were lower.

Another new program for this fiscal year was added: Big Brothers Big Sisters. Their charge was to find suitable mentors for high-risk youth within the juvenile justice system. Midway through the year, the target population expanded to included moderate-high risk youth. Even with the adjustment in target population, BBBS was able to make only one match for this high-needs group. Most of the youth approached for the program had significant barriers to participation, including no motivation to engage.

The continuing programs of PATHS, PANDO, EmberHope, Higher Ground, and CBAR had varying degrees of success offering services during the pandemic. Once the community lockdown occurred in mid-March all the programs experienced a decline or shutdown of referrals. PATHS and PANDO had a service delivery model dependent on an open school environment, so they were brought to a complete halt in the third quarter of this fiscal year. CBAR is an alternative school and was forced to shut down but did try to provide remote services. After adjusting EmberHope did serve some clients when such services were possible given the pandemic mitigation orders.

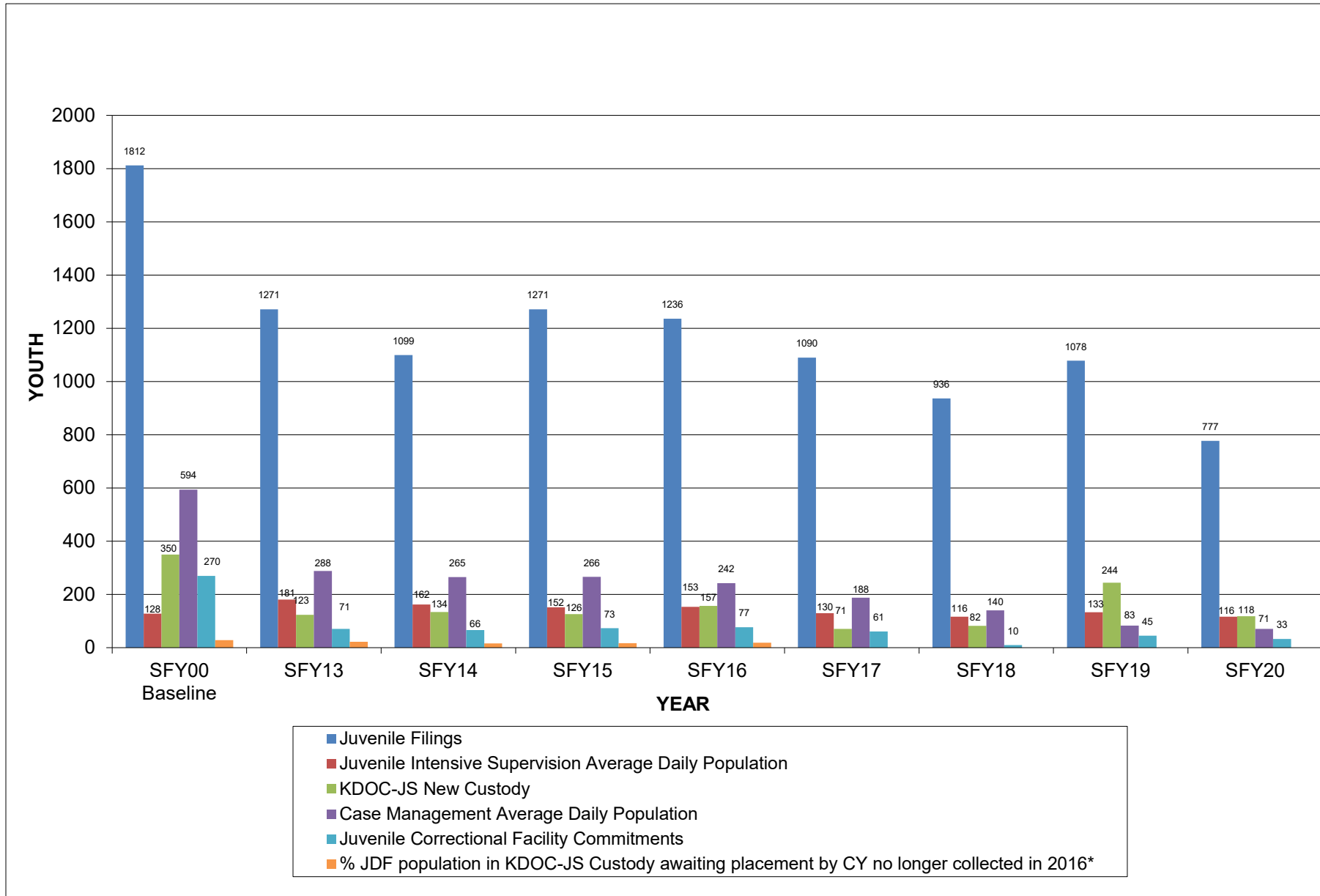
2020 offered unique challenges of such a nature that no program was able to do anything like business as usual. Some programs made attempts to find suitable facilities and offer their programs, but they were not successful. All the clients successfully served were provided services before the pandemic became widespread. Generally, the pandemic resulted in no referrals and inability to provide services to those already engaged.

## **Opportunities for Further Improvement**

There is no denying the failure of current programs to meet the needs of at-risk and delinquent youth. The degree of failure varies from program to program. While the pandemic represented a crushing barrier to success, the needs of the youth remained even grew greater as the local community was shut down. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to be a severe challenge to the capacity of the providers. The current effort to control the virus leaves some room for serving the at-risk and juvenile justice system youth. Greater innovation is called for if there will be value added through the efforts of these providers. The barriers have increased but the needs of the youth in question are no less than in prior years. An important question is about the comparative success of minority youth (65%) in these programs when their Caucasian counterparts obtained a much better result (84%).

We continue to recognize racial and ethnic disparity in the juvenile justice area. Team Justice is engaging in an ongoing conversation with the community as to perceived needs and priorities to reduce the numbers of racial and ethnic minority youth coming into the Sedgwick County juvenile justice system. The response to a community summit will provide unique opportunities for Team Justice to change the picture of racial and ethnic disparity.

# SEDGWICK COUNTY JUVENILE SYSTEM ACTIVITY CHART



## Kansas Juvenile Justice System Activity

	SFY16	SFY17	SFY18	SFY19	SFY20
Total Juvenile Court Filings*	8,156	7,328	936	1078	777
Number of Youth who started KDOC-JS Custody during the year**	459	296	171	125	121
KDOC Sedgwick County District 18 with % of state total***	83 (18%)	59 (19.9%)	30 (17.5%)	30 (25%)	32 (26.4%)
Juvenile Correctional Facility Commitments	250	281	171	168	136
Juvenile Intensive Supervision: Youth Population at Year End	787	650	657	621	531
Juvenile Case Management: Youth Population at Year End	734	454	225	95	8
Juvenile Correction Facility: Youth Population at Year End	219	209	177	166	137

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

\*Sources: Fiscal Year 2019 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.

\*\*\* The state provided updated data. Pervious data included duplicate numbers.

**FY20 Sedgwick County Prevention Programs  
and  
Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Grant**

<b>Sedgwick County Prevention Programs</b>				
Organization	Funding Amount	Unexpended Funds	Target to Serve	Total Served
The Pando Initiative, Inc	\$66,784.00	\$10,025.97	130	122
Kansas Big Brothers Big Sisters	\$35,331.00	\$17,822.72	15	1
Functional Family Therapy (EmberHope)	\$138,344.31	\$5,145.84	45	21
Learning the Ropes – Higher Ground (Tyospaye)	\$100,000.00	\$0	85 Youth 100 Family Members	81 Youth 123 Family Members
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy	\$145,686.00	\$0	30	30
PATHS for Kids – Mental Health Association (MHA)	\$62,439.00	\$26,061.08	800	403
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$548,584.31</b>	<b>\$59,055.61</b>	1105 Youth 100 Family Members	658 Youth 123 Family Members

<b>Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Grant</b>				
Detention Advocacy Service (DAS)	\$167,327.28	\$28,383.03	200	*69

\*An additional 81 youth received legal services through these funds.

**CLIENTS SERVED IN SFY20**  
**by KDOC-Juvenile Services Division Funded and**  
**Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funded Programs**

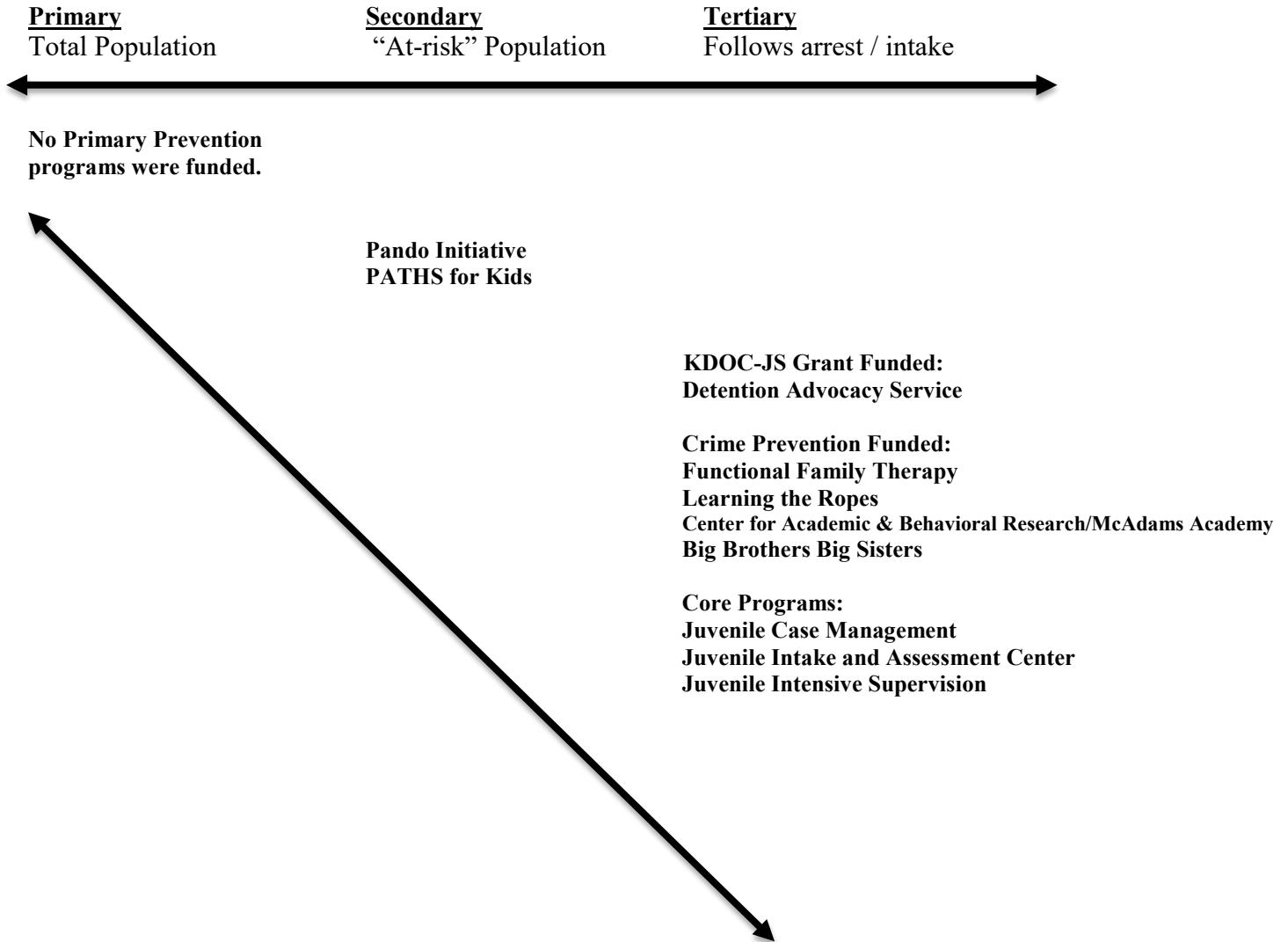
65	Clients served by KDOC-JS funded programs (69 – 4 youth served in two programs)
	Clients served by Sedgwick County Crime Prevention grants
<u>655</u>	(1 Program had 2 episodes of service for 3 youth)
<b>720</b>	<b>(6 Names removed because the client was served for two episodes in the same program)</b>
<hr/>	
<b>5</b>	Names removed because the client was served by two or more programs
<b><u>716</u></b>	<b>Unduplicated number of clients served</b>

**Number of clients served by at least one other program**

3	CBAR 2 crossover with Functional Family Therapy (EmberHope) and 3 crossover with DAS
<u>2 (3-1)</u>	Functional Family Therapy (EmberHope) 1 crossover with DAS and 2 crossover with CBAR
<b><u>5</u></b>	



**Sedgwick County**  
**Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services &**  
**Community Crime Prevention Grant**  
**Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs**  
**SFY20**



**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 – SFY20**

### **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

Truesdell Middle School: 2464 S. Glenn Ave, Wichita, KS 67217

Derby Middle School: 801 E Madison Ave, Derby, KS 67037

#### **PATHS for Kids (Mental Health Association)**

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

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

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

L'Ouverture Elementary School: 1539 N Ohio Ave, Wichita, KS 67214

Spaght Multimedia Magnet, 2316 E. 10<sup>th</sup> St. N., Wichita 67214

### **Tertiary Prevention Programs**

#### **Detention Advocacy Service (DOC- Home Based Services)**

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.

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

Program: 2821 E. 24<sup>th</sup> Street N., Wichita, 67219

## Demographics of Youth Served in SFY20 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	Multi-Race	Multi-Racial/ Hispanic	Multi-Racial/ Hispanic
Pando Initiative	31%	2%	2%	0%	35%	11%	0%	>1%	7%	11%	>1%	>1%
Big Brothers Big Sisters	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC Grant)	35%	0%	0%	0%	37%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Functional Family Therapy	14%	14%	0%	0%	57%	10%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Learning the Ropes	10%	0%	5%	1%	32%	50%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CBAR / McAdams Academy	33%	0%	3%	0%	17%	23%	0%	0%	0%	20%	3%	3%
PATHS for Kids – MHA	29%	0%	<1%	<1%	2%	0%	<1%	52%	13%	2%	0%	<1%

## Composition of Risk of Youth Served in SFY20 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

<b>Program</b>	<b>Low Risk</b>	<b>Moderate -risk</b>	<b>High-risk</b>	<b>Very High Risk</b>	<b>No Risk Level*</b>	<b>Program utilizes JIAC Brief Screen / YLSCMI</b>	<b>Program utilizes their own assessment</b>
Pando Initiative	0%	80%	10%	0%	10%	✓	✓
Big Brothers Big Sisters	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	✓	
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC grant)	25%	54%	20%	1%	0%	✓	
Functional Family Therapy	0%	90%	10%	0%	0%	✓	
Learning the Ropes (Higher Ground)	0%	73%	27%	0%	0%	✓	✓
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy	0%	97%	3%	0%	0%	✓	
PATHS for Kids – MHA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	

## Recidivism Rates for Youth Served in SFY20 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	Type of Check	# of Youth checked	Total # of JIAC intakes	# of Youth involved	Recidivism Rate
Pando Initiative	During Services	122	4	4	1%
Big Brothers Big Sisters	*6 months post	1	1	1	100%
Detention Advocacy Services (KDOC-JS Block Grant)	During Services	65	11	11	17%
	*6 months post	59	6	6	10%
	*12 months post	57	3	3	5%
Functional Family Therapy	*12 months post	11	2	2	18%
Learning the Ropes (Higher Ground)	During Services	78	0	0	0%
	*6 months post	23	2	2	9%
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR) / McAdams Academy	During Services	30	7	7	23%
	*6 months post	22	1	1	5%

\*includes only those youth who completed successfully.

Recidivism is not consistently measured for all programs as some are pre-adjudicated and some are post, but we are near to achieving that goal and expect to be fully consistent with all programs by the end of SFY20. 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 SFY20 for Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

<b>Program</b>	<b># Served</b>	<b># Carried-over to SFY21</b>	<b># Excluded * NEITHER Successful or Unsuccessful</b>	<b># Exited BOTH Successful and Unsuccessful</b>	<b># Successful</b>	<b># Unsuccessful</b>	<b>% Successful</b>
Pando Initiative	122	0	4	118	71	47	60%
Big Brothers Big Sisters	1	0	1	0	0	0	0%
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC Grant)	69	5	0	64	53	11	83%
Functional Family Therapy	21	2	0	19	11	8	58%
Learning the Ropes (youth only)	81	8	0	73	55	18	75%
CBAR / McAdams Academy	30	0	0	30	28	2	93%
PATHS for Kids – MHA	403	0	403	1	0	1	0%

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 (Sedgwick County Department of Corrections):** KDOC-JS Grant Funded: Targets minority and low-income youth. Includes short-term, case management and attorney services provided by Kansas Legal 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.

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

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

**Kansas Big Brothers Big Sisters:** Successful completion is defined as enrolling and being matched for at least one year. No outcome measure will be available prior to the match completing one year.

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
<b>SFY20</b>	Caucasian Youth	86	84%	16	16%
	Minority Youth	131	65%	70	35%
	African American Youth	45	52%	42	48%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	4	67%	2	33%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	9	50%	9	50%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	71	81%	17	19%
	Other/Unknown	1	50%	1	50%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES (305)</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>PANDO (122)</b>	<b>Caucasian Youth</b>	34	83%	7	17.07%
	<b>Minority Youth</b>	37	49%	39	51%
	<b>African American Youth</b>	12	32%	25	68%
	<b>American Indian/Alaska Native Youth</b>	2	100%	0	0%
	<b>Asian Youth</b>	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth</b>	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>Multi-Race Youth</b>	3	25%	9	75%
	<b>Hispanic/Latino Youth</b>	20	80%	5	20%
	<b>Other/Unknown</b>	0	0%	1	100%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Detention Alternative Services (KDOC Grant) (69)</b>	Caucasian Youth	20	91%	2	9%
	Minority Youth	33	79%	9	21%
	African American Youth	18	72%	7	28%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	15	88%	2	12%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>EmberHope FFT (21)</b>	Caucasian Youth	6	60%	4	40%
	Minority Youth	5	56%	4	44%
	African American Youth	2	33%	4	67%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	1	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	2	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42%</b>	



		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
<b>Higher Ground (81)</b>	Caucasian Youth	21	88%	3	13%
	Minority Youth	33	69%	15	31%
	African American Youth	4	57%	3	43%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	2	50%	2	50%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	26	72%	10	28%
	Other/Unknown	1	100%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>CBAR (30)</b>	Caucasian Youth	5	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	23	92%	2	8%
	African American Youth	9	82%	2	18%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	1	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	5	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	8	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>*PATHS (403)</b>	Caucasian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	0	0%	1	100%
	African American Youth	0	0%	1	100%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>**BBBS (1)</b>	Caucasian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	African American Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	<b>TOTAL CLOSURES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

\*School closed prior to MHA completing groups.

\*\*BBBS served 1 youth who continued into the next fiscal year.

## Differential Success Rates by Gender

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

SFY20 305*			<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Males	207	150	72%	58	28%
	Females	97	68	70%	29	30%
	Total	305	218	72%	87	28%

### PROGRAMS

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
Pando - 122 (4 youth continued)	Male Youth	42	61%	27	39%
	Female Youth	29	59%	20	41%
DAS - 69 (5 youth continued)	Male Youth	43	83%	9	17%
	Female Youth	10	83%	2	17%
**BBBS - 1 (1 youth continued)	Male Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Female Youth	0	0%	0	0%
EmberHope FFT - 21 (2 youth continued)	Male Youth	4	44%	5	56%
	Female Youth	7	70%	3	30%
Higher Ground - 81 (8 youth continued)	Male Youth	37	73%	14	27%
	Female Youth	18	82%	4	18%
CBAR - 30	Male Youth	24	92%	2	8%
	Female Youth	4	100%	0	0%
PATHS - 403	Male Youth	0	0%	1	100%
	Female Youth	0	0%	0	0%

## Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model Factors & Associated Risks

Factors	Risks	Dynamic Risk	Static Risk
<b>History of antisocial behavior</b>	- Early and continued involvement in a number of antisocial acts [as evidenced by formal records such as arrests, case filings and convictions]		✓
<b>Antisocial personality</b>	- Adventurous, pleasure seeking, weak self-control and restlessly aggressive	✓	
<b>Antisocial cognition</b>	- Attitudes, values, beliefs and rationalizations supportive of crime, cognitive emotional states of anger, resentment and defiance	✓	
<b>Antisocial associates</b>	- Close association with criminals and relative isolation from pro-social people	✓	
<b>Family</b>	- Two key elements are nurturance and/or caring, better monitoring and/or supervision	✓	
<b>School and/or work</b>	- Low levels of performance and satisfaction	✓	
<b>Leisure and/or recreation</b>	- Low levels of involvement and satisfaction in anti-criminal leisure activities - Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization	✓	
<b>Substance abuse</b>	- 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
<b>Secondary Prevention Programs</b>								
Pando Initiative						●	●	
PATHS for Kids - MHA			●		●			
<b>Tertiary Prevention Programs</b>								
Detention Advocacy Services (DAS)				●		●		
Functional Family Therapy (EmberHope)			●		●			
Learning the Ropes (Higher Ground)			●		●			●
CBAR / McAdams Academy			●		●	●		

\*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"> <li>- KLS attorneys provide legal representation at all assigned hearings.</li> <li>- Staff attorneys follow juvenile cases where legal representation is needed and not otherwise available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staff goal is to provide legal representation at all assigned hearings.</li> <li>- Legal representation is provided to all the cases where it is determined that no other representation is provided.</li> </ul>

## 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"> <li>- Many evidence-based practices are utilized to deliver the program.</li> <li>- Case management is provided.</li> <li>- PI connects students and their families with needed community resources such as tutors, mentors, group facilitators, community service, basic needs, family management, etc.</li> <li>- Dosage is adjusted to meet the needs identified on the service plan.</li> <li>- Services are provided mainly, although not exclusively, at school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staff make home visits.</li> <li>- Services are provided mainly, although not exclusively, at school.</li> </ul>
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/ McAdams Academy	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or administers a brief screen to students without a risk assessment.	Program targets specific academic, behavioral, and social needs of each youth. Program uses Equip, a cognitive-behavioral program targeting criminogenic needs and building social skills.	Programming includes middle and high school students who have been expelled or received long-term suspensions. Social skills are further advanced through the use of field trips in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community tutors teaching math, reading and art supplement programming.</li> <li>- Students are provided job internships and opportunities for civic participation.</li> </ul>

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 major risk/need factors, as they impact risk for substance use, abuse and relapse.	Youth are assigned to a specific level (1-3) of service based on the results of the assessments. The Sedgwick County grant only funds services to youth in Levels 2 or 3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Services are provided outside of school hours.</li> <li>- An evidence-based program (Project TND) is utilized.</li> <li>- A parent support/training group is provided to assist parents in addition to addressing the youth's substance abuse treatment needs.</li> <li>- A ropes course and experiential components are incorporated with the treatment services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staff work evenings and are available outside of group treatment hours for clients.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>- Services are provided in the school.</li> <li>- Dosage is adjusted for high-risk children via additional services to be provided during lunch. The program also includes parental involvement activities.</li> <li>- Program staff supplement in-class services with referrals to mentoring programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staff provide services in school.</li> </ul>
Big Brothers Big Sisters	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory conducted by Juvenile Field Services.	Program targets youth assessed to be at moderate to high risk for delinquency. The focus of the intake process is primarily designed to identify needs and interests of the child to facilitate a good match	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volunteers are carefully selected to best match the needs and interests of the youth served.</li> <li>- Currently matches meet 2-3 times a month for a minimum of a year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staff follow up with youth, parents and volunteers on a monthly basis to ensure the match is beneficial. A formal assessment is conducted at three months for new matches and annually thereafter.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>- FFT evidence-based practices are utilized to deliver the program with clear individualization of interventions.</li> <li>- Dosage is adjusted but may relate to more opportunity to meet with lower risk youth rather than a response to level of risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Services may be provided in the home.</li> <li>- Services are provided outside traditional business hours.</li> <li>- The FFT Supervisor and therapist meet weekly to discuss case staffing to ensure adherence to the model.</li> </ul>
Detention Advocacy Services - Case Management	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC.	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"> <li>- Each level of risk (low, medium, high) will have a minimal monitoring requirement along with the supervision/treatment plan.</li> <li>- Staff increases communication with attorneys.</li> <li>- Staff submits safety/supervision plans to judges.</li> <li>- Family engagement is used to reduce barriers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the amount of face-to-face time with moderate and high risk clients.</li> <li>- Use home visits.</li> <li>- Use motivational interviewing to engage youth with program assignments.</li> </ul>

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

## **Effect Size and Cost Benefit Estimates**

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

The cost benefit estimates 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. Cost information was included in each program report. The general conclusion was to avoid any large-scale summary because the cost/benefit analysis for SFY2020 would not make sense as a tool of evaluation because no meaningful long-term view is possible, given the reality that SFY2020 is an anomaly.

## Secondary and Tertiary Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County Executive Summary

There were two *secondary* prevention programs funded in SFY20. 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 525 youth in Sedgwick County. Programs for secondary delinquency prevention in SFY20 included:

- Pando Initiative – 122 served, 71 successes
- PATHS for Kids – 403 served, 0 successes due to inability to provide program during COVID-19 pandemic

Because both secondary prevention programs were offered in the school setting, they were both impacted when schools went to remote education. All service delivery ceased in mid-March, 2020. For PATHS success is defined as completion of at least 10 sessions of the program. 173 youth completed 6-7 sessions but could not be counted as successful since they did not reach the 10-session threshold. The situation with Pando is similar in that youth must reach their goals to be counted successful. Many youth were well served by the program but had not achieved goal-defined success when program efforts were shut down.

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 five tertiary prevention programs funded in SFY20. These programs are designed to impact youth with ongoing contact with the juvenile justice system.

The programs served a total of 202 youth with services tailored to unique needs. Of that number, 167 were successful. Programs for tertiary delinquency prevention in SFY20 included:

- Detention Advocacy Service – KDOC-JS Grant Funded (all services) – 69 served, 53 successes
- Functional Family Therapy – 21 served, 11 successes
- Learning the Ropes (includes youth) – 81 served, 55 successes
- CBAR – 30 served, 28 successes
- Big Brothers Big Sisters – 1 served, 0 successes

Universal screening for criminogenic risk factors is still a goal for the tertiary prevention programs. PANDO does criminogenic risk screening, while PATHS uses age-appropriate screening. Screening is essential to improve program ability to properly serve youthful offenders as well as those at-risk. During the prior year SFY19 training was offered to improve program staff skills and introduce program staff to the JIAC Risk For Reoffending screening instrument.



With the dramatic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, no program has been unaffected. The need for social distancing and other safety measures caused a complete stop to program delivery for a period, even though the issues precipitating delinquency did not stop. At no point was program delivery able to reestablish desired dosage scaled to risk level of participants. Program effect sizes could no longer be reliably determined.

Numbers of filings in the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County have dropped by 28%, from 1078 in SFY19 to 777 in SFY20. Referrals from the system were limited by efforts to control the COVID-19 outbreak and by the numbers of youth entering the system. Programs will continue to see low numbers of referrals.

To summarize prevention programs offered in Sedgwick County during SFY20, seven programs served 1,109 youth and their families, at a cost of \$628,473, \$489,529 of which came from the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund and \$138,945 from the KDOC Prevention funding. The 658 youths served by the \$489,529 shared an average program cost of \$744 per youth served but no estimate of benefit was possible because of the extreme interruption of services.

## **Pando Initiative (PI)**

**FY2020 Funding: \$56,758 from Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund  
(Allocation \$66,784/Unexpended \$10,026)**

### **Evaluative Overview:**

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 connect to the presenting problems at the school in question. In SFY20, Sedgwick County Community Crime Prevention grant funds provided targeted services for moderate to high-risk students at Curtis Middle, Hamilton Middle, Truesdell Middle, and Derby Middle schools in the Wichita and Derby school districts.

In SFY20 Pando received \$66,784 to provide services at four sites to 130 children. A total of 122 youth (and their families when appropriate) received services. Once the COVID-19 pandemic hit in Kansas (March 17 schools closed), there were no new cases opened and services to existing clients were greatly curtailed. Students with existing service plans were offered call-in options if they were in distress or in need of services, but this offer was largely unused. The definition of success in the Pando program involved meeting at least 65% of program measures related to attendance, expulsions, suspensions, reading, math and parent/teacher conferences. The students classified as successful were meeting at least 65% of the aforementioned measures when school was closed on 3/17/20. It is impossible to know what status each student would have achieved had the regular school year existed. Undoubtedly some of these students did not fare well in the period of remote learning. The sudden onset of the pandemic made advance planning difficult, but it is to be hoped that more options can be found to serve this population if the pandemic continues to make remote learning the favored method of education.

### **Assessment Component:**

In SFY14 Pando changed the focus of their crime prevention grant to at risk middle school students. In SFY20 Pando offered services at four middle schools. Three are in the Wichita School District and one is in the Derby School District. Pando used the JIAC Risk For Reoffending screening tool to assess risk. In SFY20 they served 80% youth of moderate risk and 10% of high risk, with 10% unscreened for risk due to disruption of services. In addition to the risk assessment and a Positive Action pre/post-test, a Teacher Referral/Follow-up and Pando Service Plan show identified areas of risk/need and the plan developed with the child/family at service initiation. The referral form identifies 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 Risk For Reoffending (JIAC RFR) screening tool, as of 2019. JIAC personnel performed a training on the JIAC Brief Screen and a new training on the use of the JIAC RFR screening tool when it replaced the Brief Screen. Staff now has improved assessment skills that be expected to correctly identify the difference between school problems and delinquent behavior. The risk percentages for SFY20 show services are being properly targeted to moderate or high-risk youth.

### **Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:**

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy estimates a 20.8% reduction in crime for what classifies as a connections wraparound program. Estimated benefits for this program are \$419 for taxpayers and \$2,034 for a victim of a crime not committed. Benefits for this program are likely to exceed estimates when factors such as educational attainment factor in the equation. In SFY20, 71 youth successfully completed the program. At a program cost of \$66,784, that works out to \$940 per successful graduate. The cost of the program exceeds the return to the taxpayer, but the total return of the program per successful participant exceeds the cost by \$1,513. No reliance can be placed on this analysis since the status of students served was determined on a set date rather than at the conclusion of service delivery.

### **Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:**

This program seeks to prevent juvenile delinquency by connections to needed services, identified in four middle school settings. A program of case management with coordination of services is effective in crime prevention, especially if those served have a moderate to high-risk of delinquency. While there is a routine of regular contact between students and PANDO staff, there is also a system of additional sessions on a demand basis for students having trouble. The program had a goal to serve 130, and undoubtedly would have met that goal but for the impact of the pandemic. They did serve 122 youth, but complete exit status and measures information was available for 118 youth. A review of the outcomes shown in the following section revealed some unmet behavioral goals. The program admitted 100 students during the first three quarters of service and set goals for those students. Their failure with the final 22 students admitted to the program was a result of the impact of the pandemic. Goals related to attendance and suspension were met at the end of the second quarter, but were not reached according to fourth quarter information, once again mainly due to the pandemic. 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, but no parent response related to the program was obtained due to distance learning and its challenges in connecting with parents. Ironically, the success rate (calculated for 118 youth) for this most unusual year was identical to that achieved in SFY19.

### **Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:**

A review of the racial and ethnic composition of those served in this program showed 65% of youth served were of minority race or ethnicity. PANDO was successful with 60% of youth served, with an 83% success rate with Caucasian clients and a 49% success rate for all minority youth served. The success rate with minority youth dropped from previous years and needs a remedy. African American youth served numbered 37 with 12 successfully completing. Hispanic/Latino youth numbered 25 with 20 successfully completing the PANDO program. African American youth were far less successful in this program than Caucasian or Hispanic/Latino youth. Some review of cultural factors appears warranted.

## Process and Behavior Outcomes Summary:

Goal: to serve 130 children annually

Served YTD: 122

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

- 1) 75% of caseload students will NOT be chronically absent. Following 30 days from the date of consent for the program, no student will miss more than 10% of school days while on the caseload.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	81% (55/68)	N/A	64% (67/105)	58% (69/118)

**Note:** Goal not met. Attendance continues to be a struggle in both USD260 and USD259, as well as across the nation. Staff have worked to find new ways to motivate students and educate families on the importance of attendance. Unfortunately, with illnesses and Covid-19 this trend may continue. Pando (and other agencies) may need to find alternative ways to report and track attendance.

107 students served during fourth quarter; data not available for 2 students.

Data provided from school districts is cumulative for the year. Data was not received for 4 students for the school year.

- 2A) 85% of students will identify a target goal and action steps within the first 30 days of the program.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (4/4)	100% (64/64)	100% (32/32)	Unavailable	Unavailable

Note: Due to Covid-19 and physical school closures, students added to the caseload toward the end of third quarter were unable to set goals within thirty days. Due to this no data on setting goals is available for the fourth quarter.

During the first three quarters 100% of students eligible did set goals.

- 2B) 75% of caseload students will not be suspended during the school year. Following 30 days from the consent date for program.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	87% (59/68)	N/A	70% (73/105)	70% (80/118)

**Notes:** Goal not met. With the addition of two additional schools, suspensions continue to be a struggle for the students Pando serves. Pando works with school administration and staff to decrease suspensions and find ways to keep students in school.

107 students served during fourth quarter; data not available for 2 students

Data provided from districts. Data is cumulative for the year. This being the case data for fourth quarter and year to date will be the same. Data was not provided for four students.

- 2C) 85% of caseload students will not be expelled during the school year.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (14/14)	96% (68/71)	N/A	98% (119/122)	98% (119/122)

Note: Goal met. Data provided from districts and is cumulative for the school year. Therefore, fourth quarter and end of year will be the same.

- 2D) 75% of caseload students will not have an arrest, as measured by JIAC reports.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (14/14)	99% (70/71)	99% (121/122)	98% (120/122)	97% (118/122)

- 3) 50% of parents will show increased connection and involvement in their student’s education, as measured by improvement of a pre and post Fast Track Parent Involvement Questionnaire.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	Unavailable	Unavailable
<p>Note: Goal not met. 84 parents completed the pre-Fast Track survey. Due to school closure (March 12) and furlough of Pando staff (April 10), staff were unable to complete post surveys. As a result, there are no results to compare.</p> <p>Having no result available for this outcome is unfortunate. To ensure this does not occur in the 20-21 school year, staff (on site and administration) will make every effort to get both pre and post test results from parents. These efforts will include obtaining results via virtual calls, email, mail, phone calls, and home visits.</p>				

- 4) 70% of students will not show an increase in antisocial cognition as measured by the Positive Action Pre and Post Youth Survey.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Average Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	Unavailable	Unavailable
<p>Note: 108 students completed the pre-Youth Survey. Due to school closure (March 12) and furlough of Pando staff (April 10), staff were unable to complete post surveys. Therefore, we have no results to compare.</p> <p>Having no result available for this outcome is unfortunate. To ensure this does not occur in the 20-21 school year, staff (on site and administration) will make every effort to get both pre and post test results from students. These efforts will include obtaining results via virtual calls, email, mail, phone calls, and home visits.</p>				

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Success Rate:

Total Served in SFY20		122
Successful	71	58%
Unsuccessful	47	39%
Incomplete*	4	3%

\*information was not provided by USD259 for 4 youth. Pando uses this information to determine successful completion.

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

Very High	0	0%
High	13	10%
Moderate	97	80%
Low	0	0%
*Unknown	12	10%

\* There were twelve youth that did not complete brief screen due before school closed due to COVID-19. The brief screen must be completed within the first 30 days of service.

### Demographics:

#### Race/Ethnicity

African American	38	31%
African American-Hispanic	2	2%
Caucasian	43	35%
Caucasian-Hispanic	13	11%
Other/Unknown	1	>1%
Other/Unknown-Hispanic	9	7%
Multi-Race/Bi-Racial	13	11%
Multi-Race/Bi-Racial-Hispanic	1	>1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	2%

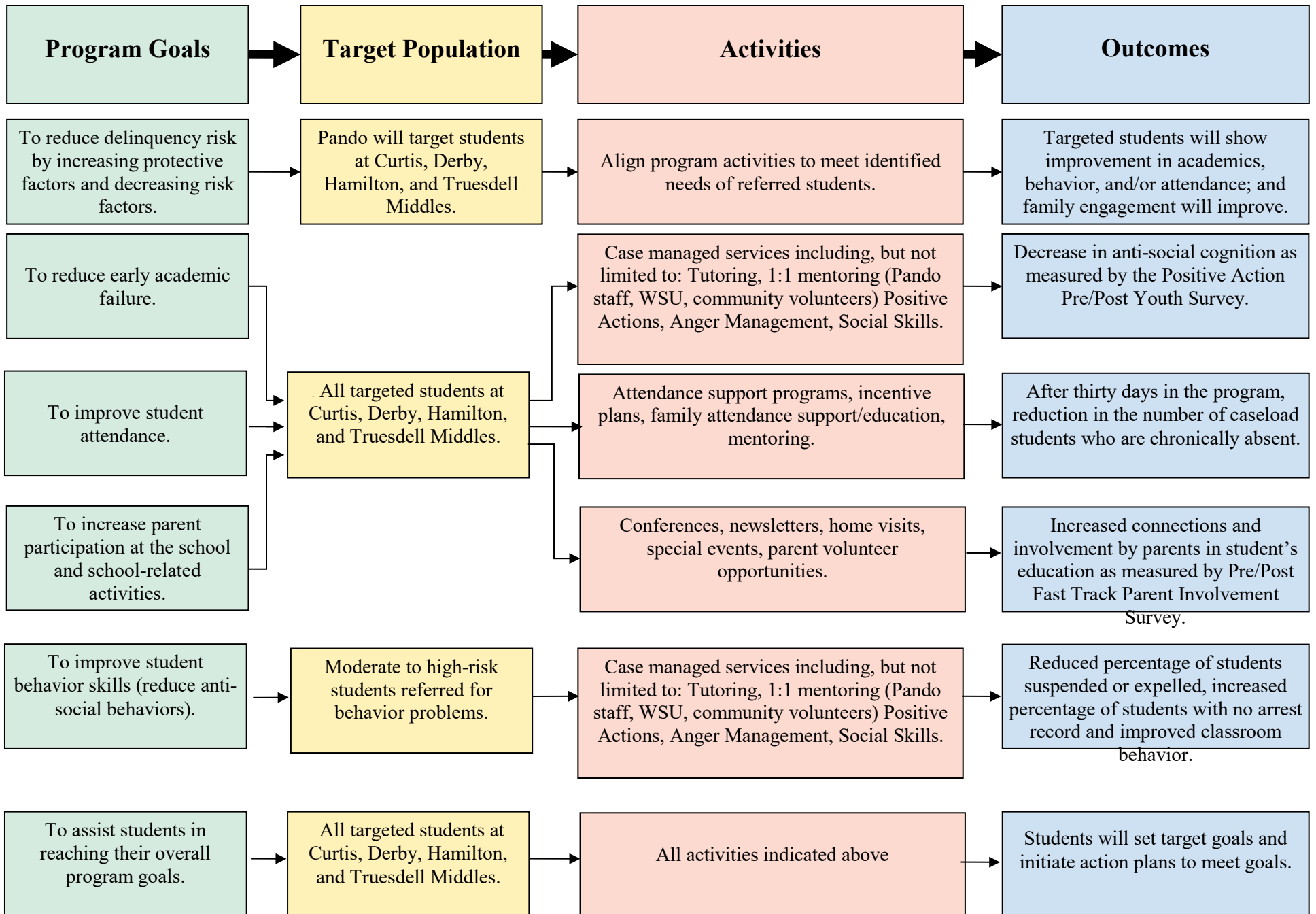
#### Age Groups

> 10 = 0 (0%)	0	0%
10 - 12 = 19 (24%)	53	43%
13 - 15 = 61 (76%)	68	56%
16 - 17 = 0 (0%)	1	1%
18 and older = 0 (0%)	0	0%

#### Gender

Female	49	40%
Male	73	60%

# Pando Initiative



## **Kansas Big Brothers Big Sisters, Inc.**

FY2020 Funding: \$17,508

(Allocation \$35,331/Unexpended \$17,823)

### **Evaluative Overview: Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund**

Kansas Big Brothers Big Sisters (KSBBBS) is one of the largest one-to-one mentoring organizations in the nation, serving nearly 3,000 youth statewide through Big Brothers Big Sisters' (BBBS) evidence-based, one-to-one mentoring program. The program is evidence-based because of the unique role played by mentoring of vulnerable youth in positive one-to-one relationships. Through delivery of a tertiary youth development model, KSBBBS is committed to providing this strengthened approach for youth, under the age of 18, who have already had a touch with the juvenile justice system and were found to be of high risk for further delinquency through use of a screening tool.

Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) has been a Sedgwick County community crime prevention grant recipient in past years. The grant for SFY20 was \$35,331.00 to provide ongoing mentoring services to 15 youth identified as high risk of juvenile justice involvement. During the process of this contract an amendment was approved expanding the youth served to youth who score in the upper half of moderate scoring (19-22 on the YLS/CMI and youth scoring 16-19 on the RFR) along with high risk youth.

### **Assessment Component:**

BBBS has their own social skills assessment tool, and all youth served through this program were also assessed for criminogenic risk using the JIAC Risk for Reoffending screening tool. During SFY20 the staff of BBBS became very familiar with the YLS-CMI assessment instrument and the JIAC Risk for Reoffending screening tool. The BBBS staff made numerous efforts to recruit youth involved with Juvenile Field Services, Home-based Services, and other agencies serving youth within the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County. Recruiting failures occurred in all but five case. Failures were the result of refusal by the youth and/or their family, new charges, changes in availability of youth, etc.

### **Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:**

This program matched only one youth in SFY2020. There is no possible way to gauge cost/benefit for a program serving one youth. Four other youth were enrolled but had not yet been matched. The cost of the program with such a limited population makes any such calculation impossible.

### **Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:**

This program attempted to offer mentoring to youth of high-moderate to high risk for reoffending. The BBBS staff made numerous efforts to engage such youth, with only one youth enrolled and matched with a Big. Failure to engage youth and their families has many possible explanations, including the overall older age group currently found in the Juvenile Field Service population and rapidly changing circumstances of many of these same youth.

### **Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:**

The youth served by this program was of African American race, but had not yet concluded the program, so no remarks about this aspect of the program are warranted at this time.



## Process and Behavior Outcomes Summary:

Goal: 15 Participants

Served YTD: 1 matched and 4 youth enrolled

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

1) 15 Youth will have mentor matches within 6 months of the July 1, 2019 program start date.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
0	1	0	0	6% (1/15)
<b>Note:</b> KSBBBS enrolled 4 youth into the program, one of which was matched. KSBBBS worked closely with probation and court services for the receipt of referrals as well as working with a variety of community partners (i.e. USD 259, Pando, ICT SOS, Safe Streets, etc.) to assist in connection with youth of the required demographic.				

2) 90% of youth will not commit a new offense or have a JIAC intake while enrolled in the program.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	100% (1/1)	0% (0/1)	100% (1/1)	0% (0/1)

3) 75% of youth will maintain an average or above average score or indicated improvement in the area of Avoidance of Risky Behaviors.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Note:</b> Data will be provided when the match has been together for a minimum of one year.				

4) 85% of youth will maintain an average or above average score or indicated improvement in the area of socio-emotional competencies.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Note:</b> KSBBBS had one youth matched. Survey results will not be available until the match has been together for a minimum of one year (December 2020).				

5) 70% of youth will maintain an average or above average score indicated improvement in the area of educational success.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Note:</b> KSBBBS had one youth matched. Survey results will not be available until the match has been together for a minimum of one year (December 2020)				

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Success Rate:**

Total Served SFY20	1
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There were no clients eligible for completion:

Continued	1
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**Composition of Risk:** Primarily risk information is obtained from the JIAC Brief Screen.

High	1	100%
Moderate	0	0%
Low	0	0%

**Demographics:**

Race/Ethnicity

African American	1	100%
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Gender

Female	0	0%
Male	1	100%

Age Groups

> 10	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0%
16 - 17	1	100%
18 and older	0	0%



## **Department of Corrections Home-Based Services - Detention Advocacy Service (DAS)**

FY2020 Funding: **\$138,945 Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services Grant (Allocation \$167,327/Unexpended \$28,383)**

### **Evaluative Overview:**

This program includes case management services for youth seen at JIAC and/or JDF, as well as legal services. The allocations for SFY20 were \$167,327.28: \$67,327.28 for case management services and \$100,000 for legal services including ongoing legal representation and at all detention hearings. During this year, a total of 69 youth received case management services delivered by SCDOC Home-Based Services staff, 81 youth received ongoing legal representation, and legal staff supported 349 detention hearings.

The legal services component involved KLS providing legal representation at assigned detention hearing dockets for youth needing counsel, excluding those who refuse or have retained/require separate counsel. KLS also provided continued legal representation to the conclusion of the legal process to youth accepted who do not already have appointed counsel. This includes youth who are detained at the Juvenile Detention Facility and youth who are detained on a juvenile court matter at the Sedgwick County Adult Detention Facility. The goals of continued legal representation are to provide the client with continuity of services and to obtain the best possible outcomes at the detention, adjudication and sentencing stages. Continued legal representation included representing youth at all initial appearances, pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, plea negotiations, bench trials, sentencing, and probation violation hearings. In SFY20, KLS attorneys staffed 349 detention hearings. Continuing legal representation was provided to 81 eligible youth.

The case management services were provided to 65 youth in 69 events and were primarily focused on creation of a supervision/treatment plan that could serve as a basis for release from JDF or as a part of identified service needs which surfaced during the JIAC intake and assessment, and were deemed useful in avoiding detention. In addition to consideration of risk level for future delinquent behavior the youth's legal status might determine service needs. If legal status were not one of the determining factors in receiving service, it would be desirable to avoid serving low risk youth.

### **Assessment Component:**

The goal of the case management services was to make a plan that would minimize time at the Juvenile Detention Facility (JDF) or obtain services deemed necessary to prevent further delinquency. The determination of risk for delinquency was based on the JIAC Risk For Reoffending screening tool. 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. The program is more a juvenile justice system remedy than a crime prevention/intervention program.

### **Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:**

The benefits for this program were in the form of possible shorter periods of time in detention and avoidance of future arrests resulting in further visits to the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center. There is no research for the long-term effects of a program such as this one.

### **Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:**

There are two aspects of this program, so the discussion will deal first with the case management services portion, then with the legal services portion. This program was substantially below its goal to serve 200 case management/short-term service clients, with 65 youth served in 69 events. The best explanation for this significant drop in clients served was the ongoing reduced numbers in the juvenile justice system. Once the COVID-19 pandemic began the police used practices designed to reduce contact and that reduced arrests. This is the first year of funding Home-Based Services staff to engage in the case management services portion of the grant. 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 6 and 12 months following successful completion of the program. They were able to achieve a 77% successful completion rate and met goals for recidivism at 6 and 12 month follow-ups. 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 case management services (35% African American, 28% Hispanic Caucasian). 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:**

COVID-19 affected this program in terms of numbers served. A goal of reducing those who return to JIAC was not met but this year's success rate is comparable to that found in SFY19. The recidivism rates at 6 months and 12 months are acceptable given the distribution of risk within this population.

**Process Outcomes:**

**Outcome A:** To serve 200 youth in SFY20, the number of minority and low-income youth in secure detention that receive case management services, as measured by program participation records maintained by the Department of Corrections.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	SFY20 Total
28	21	10	10	69

**Outcome B:** To provide legal representation at all detention hearing dockets for 100% of youth needing counsel in SFY20 (excluding those who refuse or require separate counsel), as measured by program participation records maintained by Kansas Legal Services.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	SFY20 Total
100% (106/106)	100% (98/98)	100% (86/86)	100% (59/59)	100% (349/349)

**Outcome C:** In SFY20, 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 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	SFY20 Total
47	58	65	45	81

**Behavioral Outcomes:**

**Outcome A:** To increase by 1% (from 88% to 89%) in SFY20, 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 JIAC/JDF admission records. DAS would be subject to the 3 technical violations as per Senate Bill 367.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	SFY20 Total
79% (22/28)	94% (32/34)	88% (22/25)	88% (14/16)	84% (58/69)

**Outcome B:** The number of youth receiving a new conviction as measured at 6 and 12 months after completion of services.

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	SFY20
Youth charged with a new crime within 6 months after successfully completing the program.	18% (2/11)	0% (0/19)	10% (1/10)	32% (6/19)	10% (6/59)
Youth charged with a new crime within 12 months after successfully completing the program.	7% (1/15)	8% (1/12)	9% (1/11)	0% (0/19)	5% (3/57)

## MISCELLANEOUS

Total Served: 65 Youth (69 Service Episodes)

Completions based on services episodes 69 – 4\* Carried over to SFY21 = Total Completed 65

Completions based on youth served 65 – 4 carried over to SFY21 = Total Completed 61

Completion Data		
Successful	53	77%
Unsuccessful	11	16%
Continuing into FY21	5	7%

**Composition of Risk:** Data information is based on youth served year to date. Primarily risk information is obtained from JIAC screening. Youth receiving case management had the following risk levels:

Very High	1	1%
High	13	20%
Moderate	35	54%
Low	16	25%

### **Demographics:**

#### Race/Ethnicity

African American	23	35%
Caucasian	24	37%
Caucasian/Hispanic	18	28%

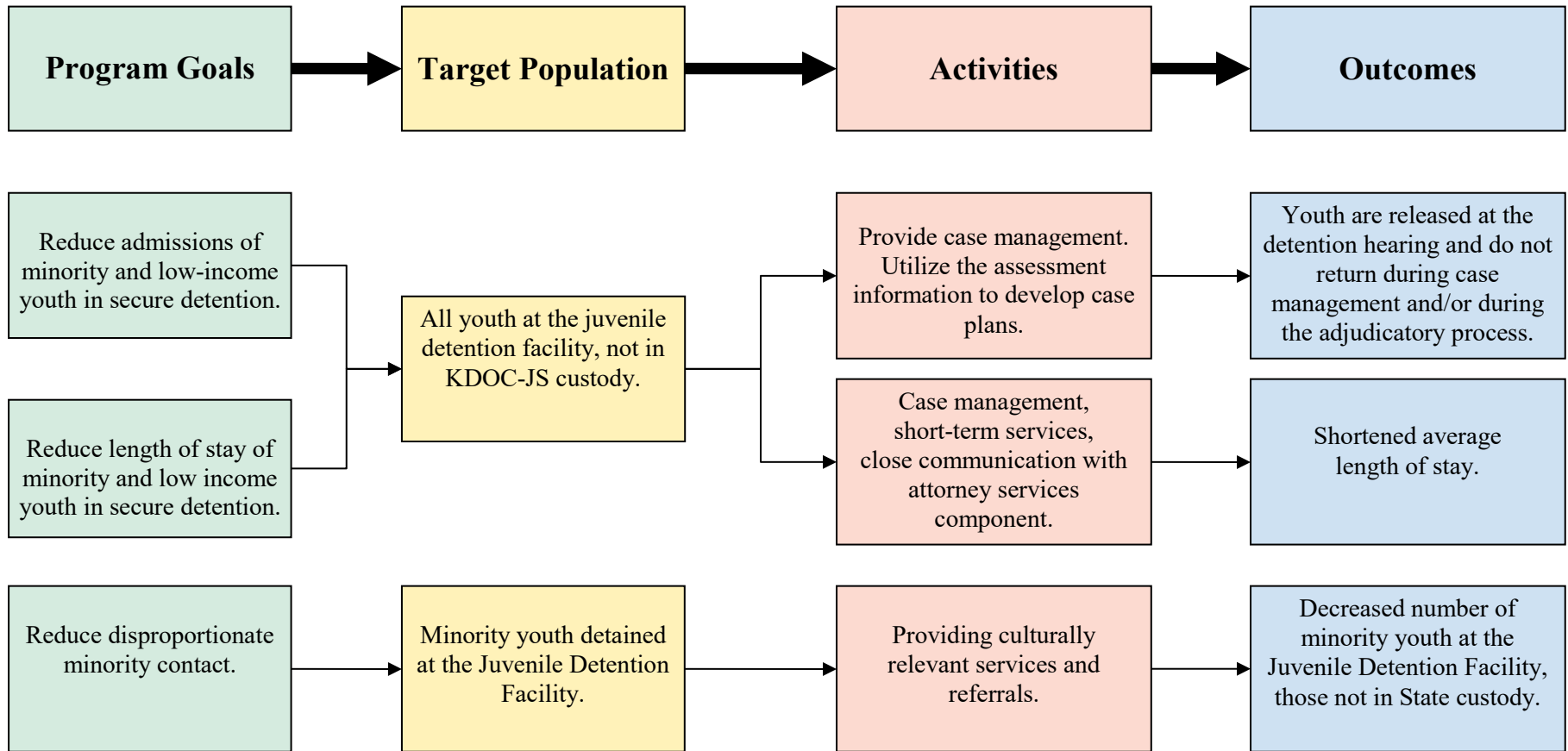
#### Age Groups

10-12	1	1%
13 - 15	21	32%
16 - 17	29	45%
18 and older	14	22%

#### Gender

Female	12	18%
Male	53	82%

# Detention Advocacy Service







## **EmberHope–Functional Family Therapy (FFT)**

FY2020 Funding: \$133,198 Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund  
(Allocation \$138,344/Unexpended \$5,146)

### **Evaluative Overview:**

This program has a 20-year history in Sedgwick County. It is a program identified in Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development Model Programs, particularly among juveniles already on some form of supervision. The Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund allocation for SFY20 totaled \$138,344, with a target of serving 45 youth and families. In SFY20, referrals included 21 youth/families considered to have engaged in services for outcome purposes. Of those, 19 cases concluded while 2 remained open at the end of the year. Of the 19 completed cases, 11 were deemed successful and 8 were unsuccessful. Success means completing the three phases of FFT. Conditions at the monitoring site visits for EmberHope indicated full compliance with contract terms. Obviously, the numbers served were well short of expectations, but the program was on track to meet their annual target for numbers served until the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted services. For March through May the program was suspended with some virtual contact.

### **Assessment Component:**

FFT focuses on increased consistent 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 Risk for Reoffending screening tool (previously the JIAC Brief Screen), the Youthful Level of Service / Case Management Inventory and the KSCSJAR (Kansas Court Services Juvenile Assessment of Risk). The diagnosis / presenting problem of the family determines treatment goals. FFT occurs weekly in multiple one-hour sessions, with an expected total treatment time of around 30 hours, 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 relationship between services and level of risk assessed meets the criteria desired.

### **Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:**

The research done by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy on this program indicates a program delivered with fidelity to the model 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 number of youth served and the success rate of the program is low, the cost per successful completion has gone up. With only 11 successful completions, the cost is \$12,577. While the cost remained less than potential benefits, FFT needs to achieve full enrollment of targeted numbers to be served and increase their success rate to justify this expense.

### **Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:**

A program may only be called Functional Family Therapy if they maintain a continuing connection to the main FFT office. Staff receives strong continuing education to maintain fidelity. For the past three years the program has not met targeted numbers to be served and achieved rather low percentages of those served who are categorized as successful. Successful completion is defined as completing all three phases of the program. One effort made to improve success included sending staff for additional MI training which ultimately may help in achieving better client connections. The better rate of referral from other programs does show that improved communication may be

helping to build program numbers. The population served by this program presented challenges in the form of a lack of initial engagement, change in legal status, moving, or receiving alternate services. 19 of the 21 clients served were found to be of moderate risk to reoffend and 2 were of high risk. The outcome measures indicate some improvement internally: a higher percentage of clients are actually completing and families are more likely to report improvement in family functioning. A recidivism check showed that 9 out of 11 checked 12 months after successful completion had avoided another arrest. 9 of the 11 successful completions has a reduced number of JIAC intakes 12 months after completion of FFT. Both goals related to reoffending were met.

This program began to meet some challenges identified in prior years. The retention of clients after the Engagement/Motivation Phase of FFT is at the goal of 69%. 92% of those reaching the Behavior Change Phase make it to completion. Improving these figures is an indication of forward movement of this program. Unfortunately, the appearance of the COVID-19 pandemic cut short what could have been an overall successful year. While attaining these goals is important and an improvement over prior years, staff are encouraged to continue to seek assistance from the FFT national program support to look at possible opportunities to improve the overall success rate and reoffending.

**Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:**

The largest racial group served is Caucasian (57%). Minorities served are 43%, with 28% African American, 10% Hispanic, and 5% multiracial. The percentages of minority youth served exceed those in the community at large. Staff should continue to work toward improving their success rate with minorities (56%) to achieve parity with the success rate with Caucasians (60%).

## Outcomes Summary:

### Process Outcome:

Goal: 45 youth and family members

Served YTD: 21

#### Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

1A) 80% of youth served will not be charged with a new crime during the 12 months after successful completion of FFT.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (1/1)	100% (3/3)	67% (2/3)	75% (3/4)	82% (9/11)

*We did not meet the outcome of 80% outcome with 75% (3/4). This data shows a direct impact that FFT has on recidivism rates and cost savings.*

1B) In SFY20, youth successfully completing FFT will demonstrate a 70% reduction in Juvenile Intake Assessment Center (JIAC) intakes 12 months post-FFT.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (1/1)	100% (3/3)	67% (2/3)	75% (3/4)	82% (9/11)

*This goal was achieved this quarter. Following their successful completion this quarter, three of the four clients completed FFT successfully and had no juvenile intakes to date. This data shows a direct impact that FFT has on recidivism rates and cost savings. Successful completion the FFT program shows a positive correlation for long term change.*

2) 90% of the families will report an improvement in family functioning upon successful completion of FFT.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (2/2)	N/A	100% (4/4)	100% (5/5)	100% (11/11)

#### RESULTS DISCUSSION:

*At the time of discharge the parent(s) and the referred youth indicated improved functioning in three or more of the five (5) areas on the outcome assessment (communication, adolescent behavior, parenting skills, supervision and reduced family conflict). Improved family functioning is the ultimate goal of the FFT Program. We met this outcome with six out of six families reporting an improvement in family functioning at the completion of the program.*

3A) 65% of clients who begin the Engagement/Motivation Phase will successfully complete FFT. Successful completion is defined as completing all phases of FFT.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
50% (2/4)	N/A	80% (4/5)	83% (5/6)	69% (11/16)

*EmberHope Youthville continues to strive to improve initial engagement of families by working with referral sources to identify appropriate referrals and implementing additional means of engagement. We were able to meet this outcome during this quarter, with five of the six clients successfully completing the program after beginning the Engagement and Motivation Phase.*

3B) 80% of clients who begin the Behavior Change Phase will successfully complete FFT. Successful completion is defined as completing all phases of FFT.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (2/2)	N/A	100% (4/4)	80% (5/6)	92% (11/12)

*This benchmark was achieved this quarter. Four of five clients that started the Behavior Change Phase successfully discharged this quarter. Showing that once the client moved into the behavior change phase, they completed the program 80% of the time. We did meet the year to date goal of 80% with eleven of twelve clients that started the Behavior Change phase successfully completing the program.*

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Referrals:** # of clients (served and carry over) in SFY20 = 21

### **Success Rate:**

Engaged in Service Episodes	21
Completed	19
Remain Open	2

Successful	11	58%
Unsuccessful	8	42%

**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	2	10%
Moderate	19	90%
Low	0	0%

### **Demographics:**

#### Race/Ethnicity

African American	3	14%
African American – Hispanic/Latino	3	14%
Caucasian	12	57%
Caucasian- Hispanic/Latino	2	10%
Multi-Racial/Bi-Racial	1	5%

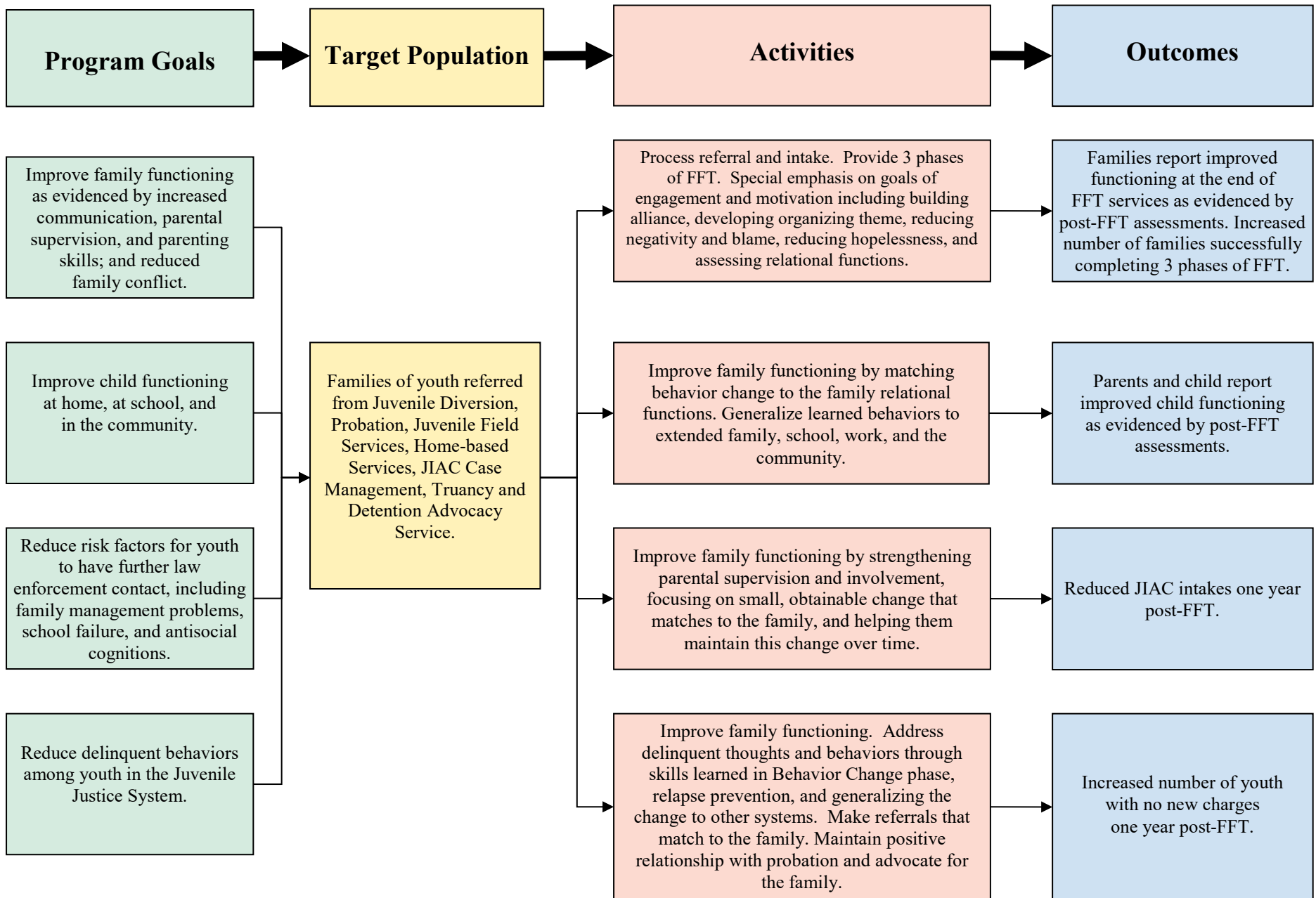
#### Age Group

> 10	0	0%
10 - 12	3	14%
13 - 15	6	29%
16 - 17	9	43%
18 and older	3	14%

#### Gender

Female	10	48%
Male	11	52%

# Functional Family Therapy





# **Higher Ground – Learning the Ropes Program**

FY2020 Funding: \$100,000

## **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 SFY20, the program received \$100,000 to serve 85 youth with Level 2 and 3 services and 100 family members. A total of 81 youth and 123 family members received services. Of the 73 youth exiting the program during SFY20, 55(75%) successfully completed and 18 were unsuccessful.

## **Assessment Component:**

Higher Ground uses 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 reoffending with more detail of 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 receive intensive or less intensive outpatient services. The combination of RNR assessment and assessment related to aspects of substance abuse clearly identifies risk. 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 substance abuse services delivered in a competent manner 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. With 55 successful completions, the program provides a positive benefit when the cost is about \$1,818 per successful completion.



### **Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:**

This program has served Sedgwick County youth for approximately 20 years of funding through the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund. Substance abuse is an important risk factor for delinquency, so there is no doubt about the need for such a program. A close look at the outcome measures suggest the program is doing a good job. Some refinement of the measures does appear to be in order. The outcome measure for reported abstinence at 6-month follow-up bears scrutiny. A look at last year's program evaluation reports some 36 youth successfully exited the program in that time and a greater number exited during this year, so the possible population of youth who successfully exited the program should be far greater than the 23 reported on in the first outcome measure. When asked about that difference the program staff said they only report on the responses of those who are available for follow-up. Good evaluation science states that a minimum of 60% of the population must respond if the data is to be considered of value for planning and 80% must respond if the data is to be considered reliable for evaluative purposes. Another outcome measure that checks for new arrests at 6 months after the program had a base of 54 cases, so that number would suggest that at least 43 youth would need to respond to the query related to the first outcome for it to be considered reliable information about program impact. The outcome measures related to family participation show a similar issue with whether the data can be used for evaluation since that information comes from 63% of the target population. The outcome information contains consultant's note on each one where the response rate is important.

Higher Ground has a comprehensive approach to assessment. Of youth served by this program, 100% were moderate or higher risk level, indicating that the program is hitting the population they can impact concerning risk of future criminal behavior. They have excellent program materials that match the needs of the population served. 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. This program demonstrated continued success in working with participating families: 123 family members received services.

### **Potential to Impact Disproportionate Minority Contact:**

Racial and ethnic minorities make up approximately two-thirds of youth served in this program. Substance abuse among those aged 11-14 (19% of those served were in this age group) 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 family participation.

## Outcome Summary:

Goal: 185  
85 youth and 100 parents in level 2 and 3

Served YTD: 204  
81 youth, 123 family members

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

- 1) 75% of youth successfully completing the program will report abstinence at 6-month follow-up interviews. (Consultant's note: responses came from 42% of the target population.)

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (3/3)	100% (2/2)	60% (3/5)	100% (13/13)	91% (21/23)

- 2) 80% of youth participating youth will demonstrate no new arrests during their involvement with the program, as measured by Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center records. 78 youth participated in 81 service events.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (14/14)	100% (29/29)	100% (16/16)	100% (19/19)	100% (78/78)

- 3) 80% of youth successfully completing the program will have no new arrests at 6 months, as measured by Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center Records.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (7/7)	93% (14/15)	91% (10/11)	90% (19/21)	93% (50/54)

- 4) 65% of youth participants will demonstrate engagement in treatment by attending 4 or more treatment sessions within 90 days of initiation of services. 78 youth participated in 81 events.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
86% (12/14)	69% (20/29)	75% (12/16)	68% (13/19)	73% (57/78)

- 5) 60% of youth will successfully complete substance abuse treatment.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
79% (11/14)	72% (21/29)	81% (13/16)	63% (12/19)	73% (57/78)

Family members participating in Levels II and III:

- 6) 80% of participating family members will report improvement in their family relationships as a result of participating in Higher Ground Program. (Consultant's note: the response rate is 63% of target.)

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
79% (11/14)	72% (21/29)	81% (13/16)	63% (12/19)	73% (57/78)

- 7) 78% of participating youth, who complete the post treatment Clients Satisfaction Survey, will demonstrate improvement in the area of family/social relationships. (Consultant's note: response rate is 78% of target population.)

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (11/11)	100% (21/21)	92% (12/13)	100% (12/12)	98% (56/57)

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Success Rate:

Total Served in SFY20	81*
Completed in SFY20	73**
Total Carried into SFY21	8

\*78 youth were provided 81 service events.

\*\*71 youth participated in 73 completed service events.

Of the 73 service events that completed in SFY20:

Successful	55*	75%
Unsuccessful	18	25%

\*53 youth were awarded 55 successful exits.

**Composition of Risk:** The YLS/CMI is utilized by this program as well as the JIAC risk of reoffending instrument.

High	22	27%
Moderate	59	73%
Low	0	0%

### Demographics of the 78 participants:

#### Race/Ethnicity

African American	8	10%
Asian	1	1%
Caucasian	25	32%
Caucasian-Hispanic	39	50%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4	5%
Pacific Islander	1	1%

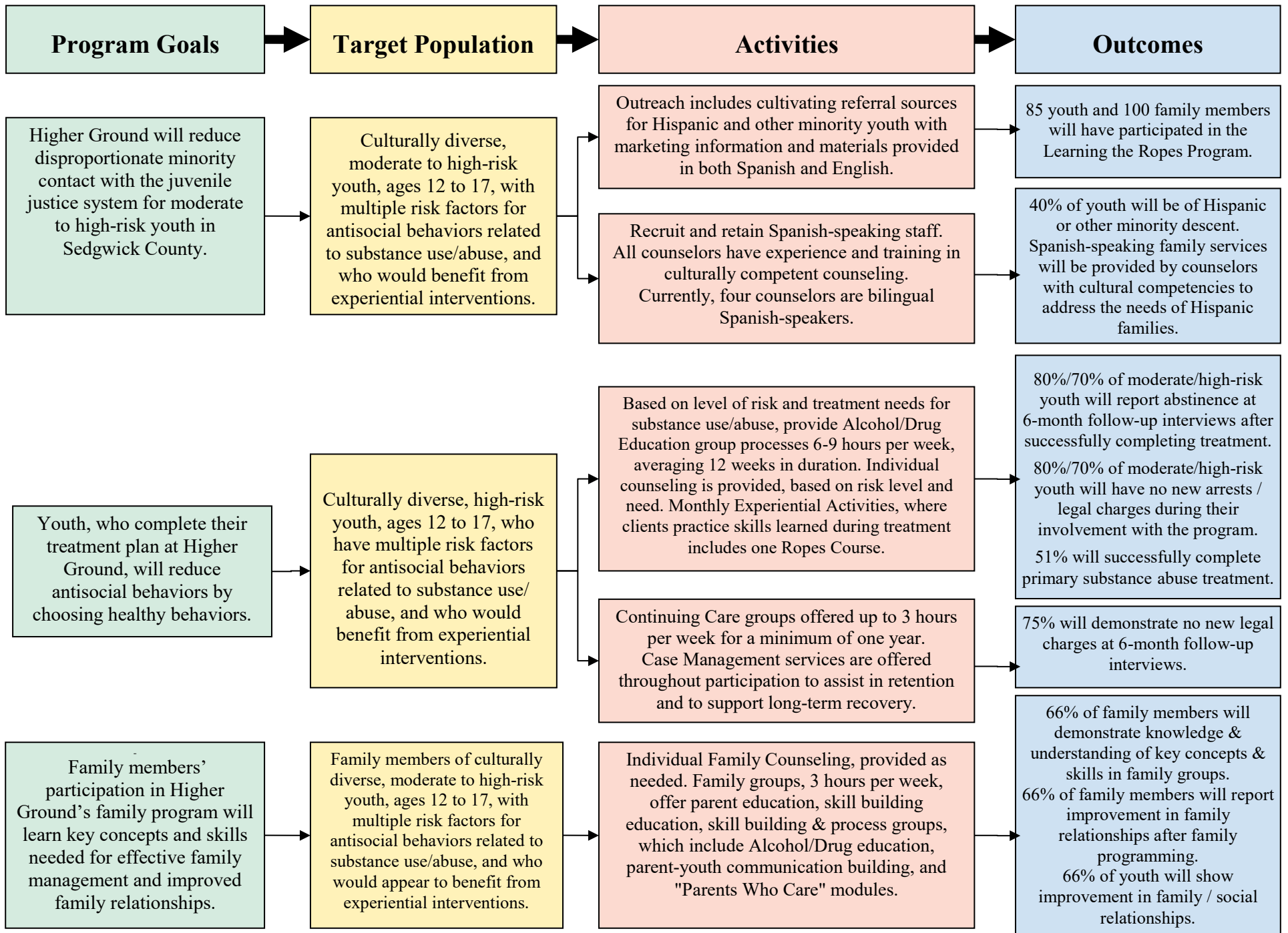
#### Age Groups

>10	0	
10-12	0	
13-15	14	18%
16-17	45	58%
18 and older	19	24%

#### Gender

Female	22	28%
Male	56	72%

# Learning the Ropes





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

**FY2020 Funding: \$145,686 Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund**

## **Evaluative Overview:**

The grant for SFY20 was \$145,686 with a goal to serve 30 youth. 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 fifth grant year. It is essentially an alternative school with cognitive behavioral programming included. For the past two years a major effort to improve use of evidence-based practices increased the likelihood of improved outcomes.

## **Assessment Component:**

Risk levels for referred youth are determined by the JIAC RFR screening tool which indicated 29 were moderate risk and 1 was high risk. Because the program is delivered to students with long suspensions or expulsions, they share elevated risk related to the school domain. Staff have training in the JIAC RFR assessment instrument and can perform any needed assessment updates. 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 means 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 in Sedgwick County. There is currently no meta-analysis data available for programs of this type. The cost per learning service episode is \$4,856.

## **Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:**

The program had a goal of serving 30 which was achieved. 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 occurred for 92% of the clients. Six (6) youth were arrested while participating in the program and 21 of 22 did not receive an intake 6 months after completing the program. These outcomes are an improvement over the prior year and may provide an early indication of impact for the use of more evidence-based practices.

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 100% of its clients. This program can be proud of success in engaging family members. By the point of intervention, parents may be frustrated and wish to disengage but the program brought them into contact.

CBAR is endeavoring to use evidence-based practices as they serve the suspended/expelled student. Staff made a strong effort to enhance motivation related to program participation

### **Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:**

Of those served by this program, 17% are Caucasian and 77% are minority race/ethnic participants. This program has the potential to affect outcomes for minority youth. The program does make an effort to offer culturally competent aspects of their services.

### **Outcome Summary:**

Goal: 30

Served YTD: 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.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (12/12)	100% (6/6)	100% (12/12)	N/A	100% (30/30)

*In the fourth quarter, due to COVID, no additional students were enrolled.*

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

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	92% (11/12)	100% (7/7)	N/A	92% (18/19)

*Due to COVID, no students were on-site (for behavior to be observed) to receive their second rubric score (the 10 week score) during the fourth quarter.*

- 3) 65% of participating youth will not receive an intake (aka arrest) during program participation. Quarterly checks show the number of students enrolled each quarter; a total of 79 record checks were performed for active students.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (12/12)	94% (17/18)	79% (22/28)	<b>100% (21/21)</b>	97% (72/79)

- 4) 60% of youth successfully completing will not receive an intake (aka arrest) six months after program completion.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
100% (5/5)	94% (16/17)	N/A	N/A	96% (21/22)

*No students exited the program in the prior six months to the third and fourth 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.

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>100% (30/30)</b>	100% (30/30)

*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 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
261.5	464	695.8	<b>201.58</b>	1,622.88

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Success Rate:** Total number of service episodes in SFY20 = 30

Successful	28	93%
Unsuccessful	2	7%

Successful-Male	26	93%
Successful-Female	2	7%

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

High	1	3%
Moderate	29	97%

### **Demographics:**

#### Race/Ethnicity

African American	10	33%
American Indian	1	3%
Caucasian	5	17%
Caucasian – Hispanic	7	23%
Multi-Race/Bi-Racial	6	20%
Multi-Race/Bi-Racial-Hispanic	1	3%

#### Age Groups

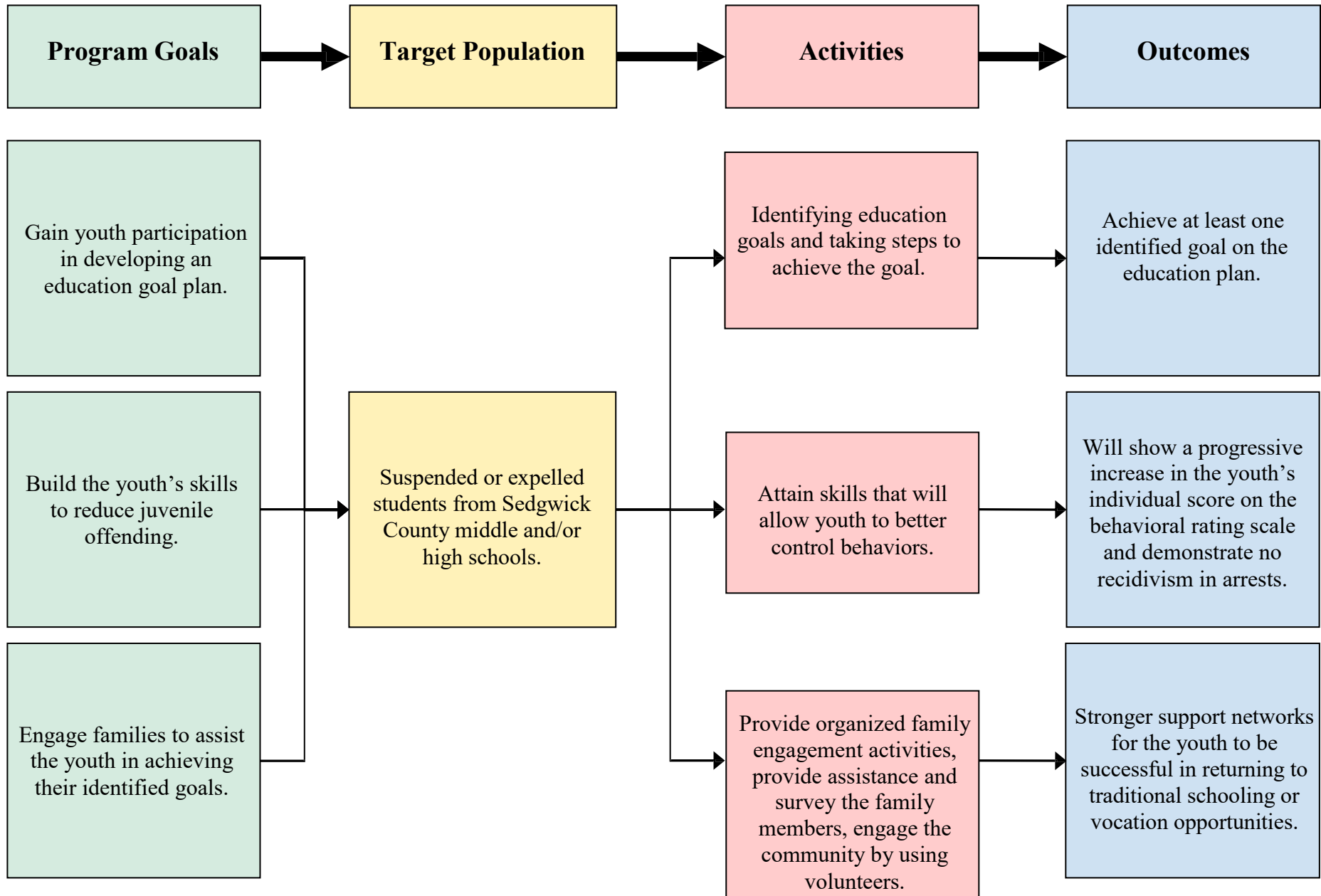
13 - 15	17	57%
16 - 17	11	37%
18 <	2	7%

#### Gender

Male	26	26%
Female	4	4%



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



## **Mental Health Association – PATHS for Kids**

**FY2020 Funding: \$36,788 Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund  
(Allocation \$62,439/Unexpended \$26,061)**

### **Evaluative Overview:**

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 promotes emotional and social competencies and reduces aggression and acting out behaviors in elementary school aged children. The PATHS curriculum covers five areas (conceptual domains) of social and emotional development including self-control, emotional understanding, self-esteem, peer relations, and interpersonal problem-solving skills. PATHS sessions are approximately 30 minutes in length and are conducted in selected schools and community locations. As the COVID-19 pandemic took over the routine of life in Sedgwick County, it was not possible to offer the version of the program delivered in school classrooms. 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, Irving, L'Ouverture, and Spaght. The grant for SFY20 was \$62,439 with a goal of covering 800 youth. For this grant, 403 were served. Because of the impact of the pandemic 402 recipients were incomplete for services, and there was one failure. For those with incomplete services a list of sessions attended showed 120 youth received 1-2 sessions, 110 received 3-5 sessions, and 173 received 6-7 sessions. These limited services had an indeterminate impact on youth attending. Program outcome measures are not available for all youth because of abrupt closure of the USD259 schools during the pandemic. No information could be obtained for the outcome measures.

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, continued involvement in an individual school is very important. PATHS has been continuously available at Adams and Spaght with some variation in the other sites. MHASCK has worked to implement the program with fidelity to the model at selected school sites but was completely stopped by the impact of the virus. They did try to find community locations to deliver the program but efforts to control spread of the virus made it unsafe to offer the program regardless of location.

### **Assessment Component:**

During SFY20, 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 being regarded as at-risk, rather than demonstrated risk among individual children. Another factor to consider is the age of the participants, which severely limits available instruments to measure delinquency risk.

### **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%. Because of the situation with inability to complete participant experience there is no way to measure benefit of the program.

### **Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:**

This program found itself in the same situation as Sedgwick County, immobilized by the COVID-19 pandemic. Services for the 403 participants were interrupted and no outcomes could be measured. Historically, the program outcomes demonstrated a competent delivery of services. Overall, PATHS is a very important element in the effort to reduce delinquency in Sedgwick County. Children who exhibit self-control and relate well with their peers and teachers are more likely to be successful in school, and less likely to engage in delinquent behavior. Studies of early social development show that students with more pro-social skills make friends with others who support such behavior. The lack of outcome information for SFY20 is a sign of the times rather than a sign of trouble with any of these programs.

### **Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:**

Race and ethnicity demographics for 210 youth (52%) of this population were not reported because they were not obtained. That left 48% of those engaged with PATHS with information which showed 29% were African American. Hispanic youth made up 13%. Given the historical program impact of improving attendance, completing and submitting class assignments, social problem solving, and satisfaction with the school experience, this program could be an excellent tool in preventing delinquency among minority youth. Staff members actively seek strategies to increase the cultural competencies of the children who participate in this program, by keeping issues of racial and ethnic disparity a part of planning and debriefing.

## **Outcomes Summary:**

Goal to serve: 600

Served YTD: 403

### Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

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

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A

*No site satisfaction surveys were administered this reporting period as groups were not in session due to COVID-19.*

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

1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*There were no groups held this reporting period due to shelter-in-place orders issued by the governor in response to the coronavirus.*

- 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 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Site satisfaction surveys were not administered this reporting period as groups were not in session.*

- 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 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Groups were not in session this reporting period due to the coronavirus pandemic.*

- 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 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Site satisfaction surveys were not administered this reporting period as groups were not in session.*

- 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 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Student post-surveys were not administered this reporting period as groups were not in session.*

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Success Rate:** Total number served in in SFY20 = 403

*Incomplete	402	99.75%
Unsuccessful	1	1%<

*\* There were no youth who completed all the necessary sessions for a successful completion for the following two reasons: MHA did not complete groups in the first or second quarter due to lack of sufficient staffing and groups were cut short due to the shelter in place order due of COVID-19 forcing schools to finish the year virtually.*

<b>**Number of Sessions Completed by Youth Served</b>	
1-2 Sessions	120
3-5 Sessions	110
6-7 Sessions	173

*\*\*10 sessions must be completed in order to complete successfully.*

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

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

### **Demographics:**

#### Race/Ethnicity

Asian- Ethnicity Unknown	1	<1%
African American- Ethnicity Unknown	117	29%
Multi-Racial/Bi-Racial- Hispanic	1	<1%
Multi-Racial/Bi-Racial- Ethnicity Unknown	8	2%
American Indian- Ethnicity Unknown	1	<1%
Other /Unknown-Ethnicity Unknown	210	52%
Pacific Islander- Ethnicity Unknown	1	<1%
Caucasian- Ethnicity Unknown	10	2%
Other Unknown- Hispanic	54	13%

#### Age Groups

>10	71	18%
10-12	139	34%
Unknown	193	48%

#### Gender

Female	162	40%
Male	173	43%
Unknown	68	17%

# PATHS for Kids

