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Program Evaluation

FISCAL YEAR 2021

Kansas Department of Corrections
Juvenile Services

and

Community Crime Prevention Funded
Programs in Sedgwick County

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	2
Juvenile System Activity Charts	4
Sedgwick County Prevention Programs and KDOC-JS Services Grant Funded Programs	6
Clients Served SFY21 Program Summary	7
Program Locations	9
Demographics of Youth Served - Race Summary	10
Risk Level Summary	11
Recidivism Rates Summary	12
Exit Information by Program	13
Definitions of Success	14
Differential Success Rates by Race	15
Differential Success Rates by Gender	18
Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model Factors & Associated Risk	19
Risk Factors Addressed by Each Program	20
Effect Size / Cost Benefit Estimates	23
Secondary & Tertiary Prevention Program Executive Summary	24
Pando Initiative (PKA Communities in Schools)	26
Detention Advocacy Service – KDOC-JS Grant Funded	32
EmberHope - Functional Family Therapy	37
Higher Ground - Learning the Ropes	42
Center for Academic & Behavior Research McAdams Academy	47
PATHS for Kids	51
KDOC Evidence Based Funding Executive Summary	56
DCF – Crossover Youth Practice Facilitator	57
DOC – Coordination of Services	62
DOC – Evening Reporting Center	66
MHA – Life Skills and Girls Circle	70
JIAC – Contracted Mental / Behavioral Health Services	70
DOC – Staff Training	71

**SFY21 Performance Report Sedgwick County Programs supported by
Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funds
And
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services grant
And
Kansas Department of Correction-Evidence-based Funds**

Executive Summary

Last year I began the report with the remark that nothing about SFY2020 was routine. The same can be said for SFY2021. This year was much affected by the availability of a COVID-19 vaccine and the hope of seeing an end to the pandemic. But the year was disrupted by surges in COVID-19 cases and movement to virtual school programs. The impact on prevention/intervention programs varied greatly according to the setting for delivery of the program, and according to the patterns of referral to the various programs. Those programs tied to school settings continued to struggle with very low numbers of youth served. The reason was either the lack of students in the school buildings, or the lack of willingness to make referrals that might impinge on the time students have for academics. This year is another time of very low numbers of youth served.

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 Sedgwick County Juvenile System Activity Chart on page 5 illustrates the continued trend lower in most areas. The long-term downward trend in numbers throughout the Sedgwick County Juvenile Justice System has resumed. Three sources of funding: the Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services (KDOC-JS), Kansas Department of Corrections Evidence-based funds, and the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund, supported secondary and tertiary programs that served a total of 516 service events to 489 youth. 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. Kansas Department of Corrections Evidence-based funds supported seven program enhancements and a community collaboration effort. 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 programs funded through the Kansas Department of Corrections Evidence-based Funds. The funds supported a community collaboration effort that included community listening sessions and a summit to discuss community perceptions of reasons youth become delinquent and discuss priorities for ways to address causes of delinquency. Program enhancements included a Crossover Youth Practice facilitator with the Department of Children and Families, a coordination of services program housed in JIAC, program service additions to the Evening Reporting Program, mental health services through JIAC, and Life Skills and Girls Circle offered by the Mental Health Association (did not launch).

This is the second year a Detention Advocacy Service was provided by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections Home-based Services. DAS served 28 events to 26 youth 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, much the same experience as in SFY2020. A decision was made that in the future these services will be provided through Youth Advocacy Program.

The continuing programs of PATHS, PANDO, EmberHope, Higher Ground, and CBAR had varying degrees of success offering services during the pandemic. Most schools in Sedgwick County were offering mainly virtual education during the first half of the 2020-2021 school year. PATHS and PANDO had a service delivery model dependent on an open school environment, so they were brought to a complete halt for the first half of the fiscal

year. CBAR is an alternative school intended to serve expelled students and those with long term suspension. Numbers eligible for their service were very low and there were no referrals from the main source of referrals in the past. EmberHope did serve some clients when such services were possible given the pandemic. Programs were encouraged to find new routes to serve those most in need but given the service models and the pervasive nature of the pandemic there were few choices to deliver services. Most of the clients successfully serviced reached services after the beginning of calendar year 2021.

The services delivered reached 516 events to 489 youth, which is an all-time low for such services in Sedgwick County. The main reason is the pandemic and the associated labor shortages that drive many staff vacancies. Every program that previously served many referrals from USD259 experienced drops in referrals, some received no referrals from this source.

Opportunities for Further Improvement

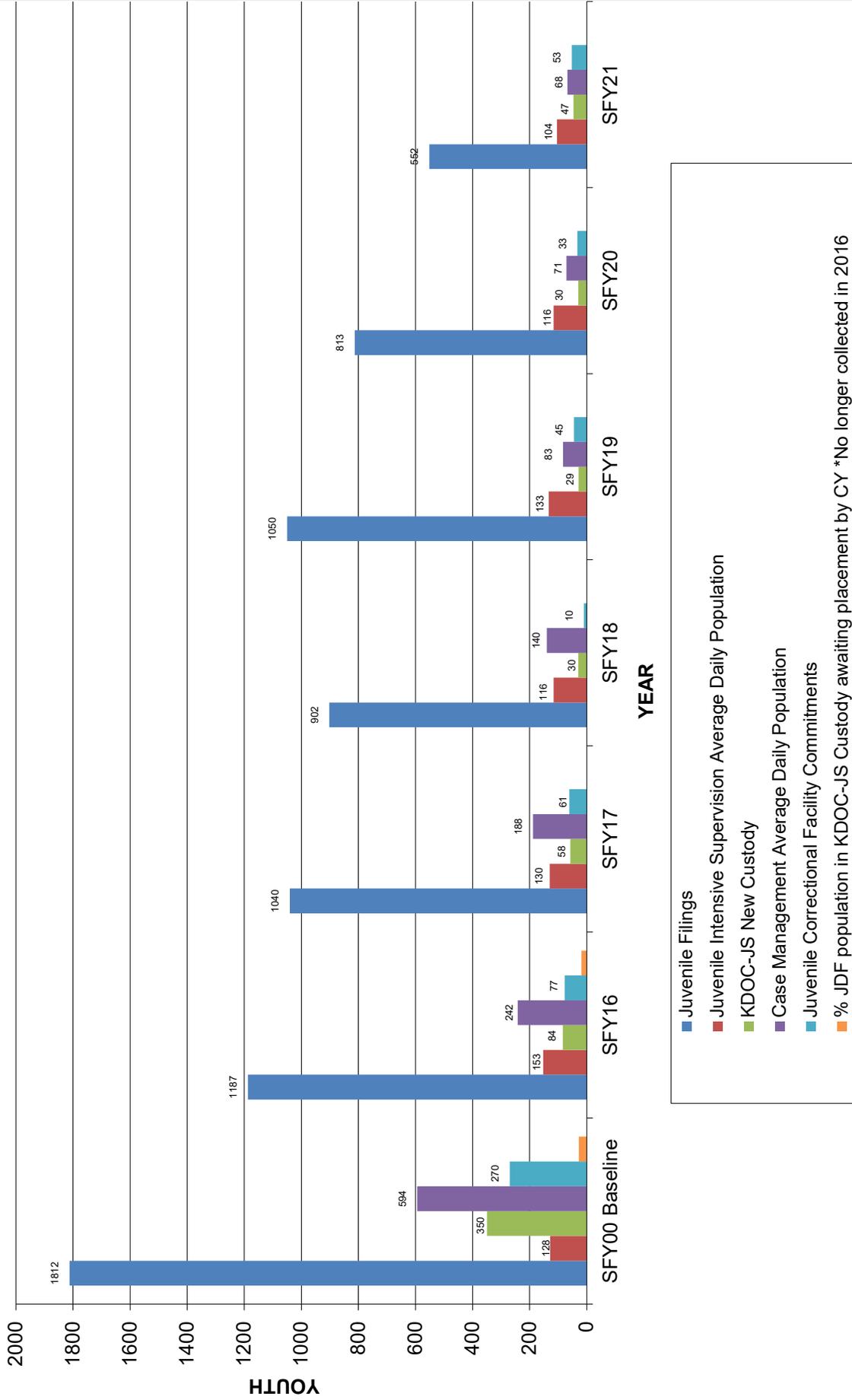
There is no denying the ongoing failure of current programs to meet the needs of at-risk and delinquent youth. Those connected directly to schools were the least able to make effective change. While the pandemic represented a crushing barrier to success, the needs of the youth remained and even grew greater as the local community was shut down. An important question is about the comparative success of minority youth (65% in SFY 2020 and 72% in SFY2021) in these programs when their Caucasian counterparts obtained a much better result (84% in SFY2020 and 80% in SFY2021). It would appear the pandemic is having a differential effect on minorities when compared with Caucasian youth.

The availability of the Kansas Department of Corrections Evidence-based funds has provided a much-needed opportunity for program enhancement. The funds were used for extra staff training, extra services to those most in need, and extra staff to coordinate services to youth being served by two state agencies. The funds also intended to provide Life Skills and Girls Circle programs to serve youth already involved with the system, but the pandemic disrupted these services meant to serve youth in the Juvenile Detention Facility. This funding helps to ensure the continuum of programs and services for youth already involved with the juvenile justice system and will be sorely needed once the pandemic abates.

Despite the reality that most of the youth experiencing delinquency are male, this year showed much higher success rates for females than for males. There has been a strong effort to make sure that gender-specific programming is offered. No explanation for the higher rate of success for females is offered, but the wide difference in success rates does appear to encourage gender-specific programs where possible.

PANDO, EmberHope, and Higher Ground all chose not to seek funding in the current year, SFY2022. The number of responses to the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention grant announcement was very disappointing. Some feedback from the community indicated the grant application process appeared too cumbersome. Given the disappointing response to the grant announcement and the further impact of the pandemic, it is time to look for new avenues of prevention and intervention in the Sedgwick County community.

SEDGWICK COUNTY JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ACTIVITY CHART



State of Kansas Juvenile Justice System Activity

	SFY17	SFY18	SFY19	SFY20	SFY21
Total Juvenile Offender Court Filings statewide*	7,328	6,747	6,708		
Sedgwick County District 18 Juvenile Offender Court Filings with % of state total*	1,040 (14.2%)	902 (13.4%)	1,050 (15.7%)	813	552
Number of Youth statewide who started KDOC-JS Custody during the year (does not include JISP youth)**	292	169	124	121	126
Number of Sedgwick County District 18 Youth who started KDOC-JS Custody with % of state total**	58 (19.9%)	30 (17.8%)	29 (23.4%)	30 (24.8%)	47 (37.3%)
Juvenile Correctional Facility Commitments	281	171	168	136	112
Juvenile Intensive Supervision: Youth Population at Year End	650	657	621	531	512
Juvenile Case Management: Youth Population at Year End	454	225	95	113	89
Juvenile Correction Facility: Youth Population at Year End	209	177	166	137	136

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: <https://www.kscourts.org/Cases-Opinions/Case-Statistics>). SFY20 and SFY21 reports not yet available.

** The state provided updated data. Previous data included duplicate numbers.

**FY21 Sedgwick County Prevention Programs
and
Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Grant Funded Programs**

Sedgwick County Prevention Programs				
Organization	Funding Amount	Unexpended Funds	Target to Serve	Total Served
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy	\$145,686	\$6,355	30	8
EmberHope - Functional Family Therapy	\$138,344	\$8,846	45	14
Higher Ground – Learning the Ropes (Tyospaye)	\$100,000	\$0	85 Youth 100 Family Members	40 Youth 66 Family Members
Mental Health Association (MHA)	\$62,439	\$15,451	800	132
The Pando Initiative, Inc	\$66,784	\$0	130	54
Kansas Department of Corrections-Juvenile Services Grant Funded				
DAS	\$167,327.28	\$81,404	93	*28
Kansas Department of Corrections-Evidence Based Funding				
DCF – CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator	\$74,956	\$19,453	***	182
JIAC – Coordination of Services Program	\$99,467	\$43,506	145	6
ERC – Programming Enhancements	\$94,000	\$19,245	60	62
MHA – Life Skills and Girls Circle	\$66,527	\$66,527	130	0
JIAC – Mental/Behavioral Health Services	\$143,937	\$143,937	Psychiatric Assessments: 28 JIAC Intakes: 125 Mental Health Services: 50	Psychiatric Assessments: 0 JIAC Intakes: 0 Mental Health Services: 0
JCAB – Community Collaboration Coordination	\$225,202	\$122,012	**	**
DCF – Positive Intervention and Support (PBIS)	\$13,394	\$12,272	**	**
JRF – Residential Child and Youth Care Professional (RCYCP)	\$4,275	\$1,590	**	**
Search Institute’s Developmental Assets & Relationship Framework Training	\$7,400	\$1,200	**	**

*An additional 60 youth received legal services through these funds.

**Clients were not served funding was used for staff training.

***All youth who qualify are provided services.

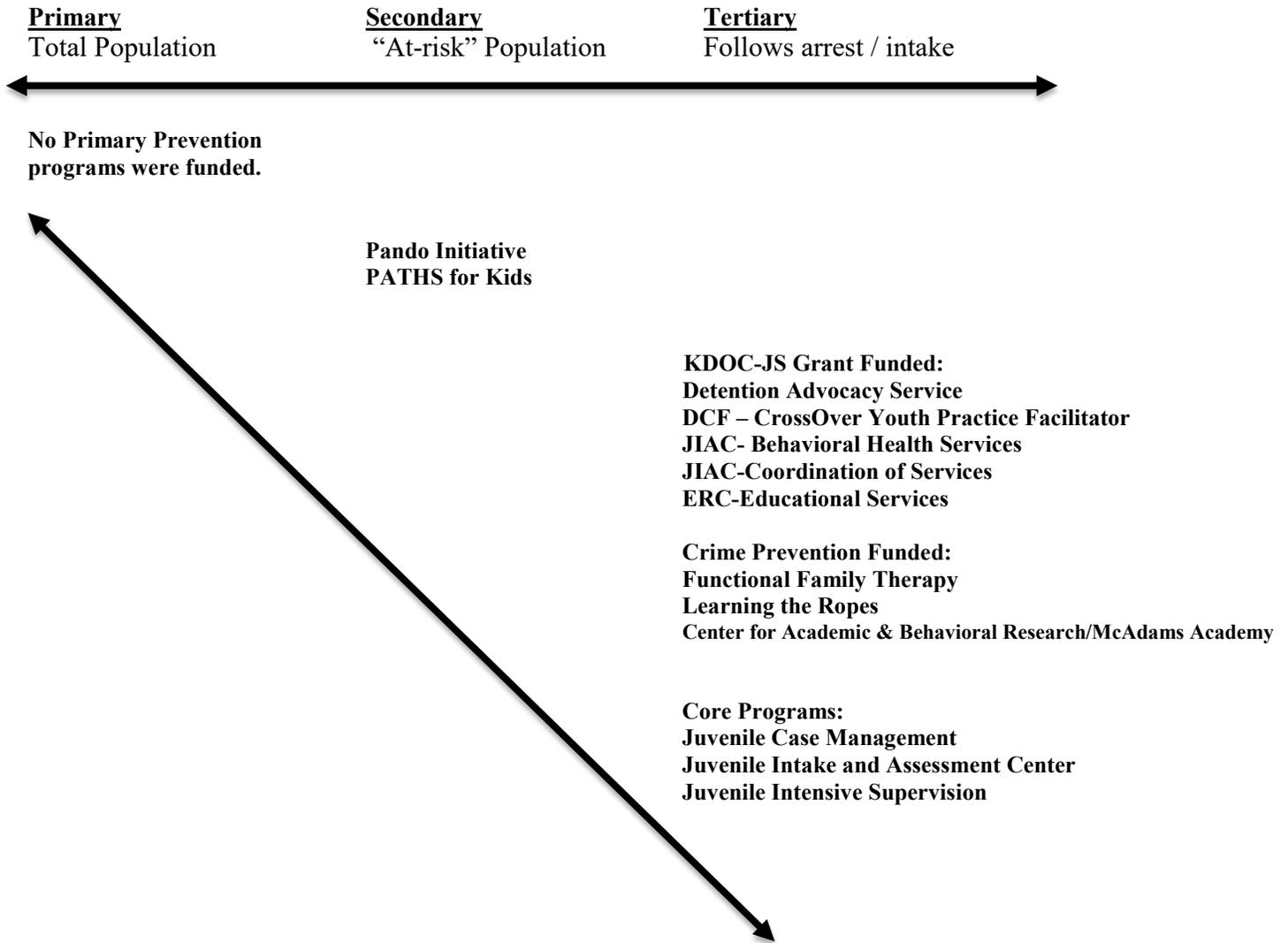
CLIENTS SERVED IN SFY21 by KDOC-Juvenile Services Funded and Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Funded Programs

26	Clients served by KDOC-JS funded programs
248	Clients served by Sedgwick County Crime Prevention grants
242	Clients served by KDOC Evidenced Based Funding
516	(10 Names removed because the client was served in two episodes in the same program)
<hr/>	
27	Names removed because the client was served by two or more programs
489	Unduplicated number of clients served

Number of clients served by at least one other program

2	Kansas 2 crossover with Functional Family Therapy (EmberHope)
1	DCF 1 crossover with CBAR
5	DCF 5 crossover with DAS
6	DCF 6 crossover with ERC
1	DCF 1 crossover with Pando
3	DCF 3 crossover with Higher Ground
1	DCF 1 crossover with Coordination of Services
2	DAS 2 crossover with ERC
1	DAS 1 crossover with Higher Ground
1	DAS 1 crossover with Functional Family Therapy (EmberHope)
1	ERC 1 crossover with CBAR
1	ERC 1 crossover with EmberHope
1	ERC 1 crossover with Higher Ground
1	Higher Ground 1 crossover with EmberHope
27	

Sedgwick County
Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services &
Community Crime Prevention Grant
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs
SFY21



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 – SFY21

Secondary Prevention Programs

Pando Initiative (PKA: Communities in Schools)

Agency Office: 412 S. Main St., Ste. 212, Wichita, KS 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
Irving Elementary School: 1642 N Market, St, Wichita, KS 67214
Prairie Elementary School: 7101 S. Meridian St. Haysville, KS 67060
Washington Accelerated Learning Elementary School: 424 N Pennsylvania Ave, Wichita, KS 67214

Tertiary Prevention Programs

Detention Advocacy Service (DOC- Home Based Services)

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

JIAC: Coordination of Services “Power Program”

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

DCF: CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator

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

JIAC: Mental Health/Behavioral Health Services

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

ERC: Educational Services

Program: 3803 E. Harry, Suite 125, Wichita 67218; services co-located with JFS

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. 24th Street N., Wichita, 67219

Demographics of Youth Served in SFY21 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	African American	African American / Hispanic	American Indian / Alaskan Native	American Indian / Alaskan Native /Hispanic	Asian	Caucasian	Caucasian/ Hispanic	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other/ Unknown	Other/ Unknown/ Hispanic	Multi-Race	Multi-Racial/ Hispanic	Caucasian/ Ethnicity Unknown
Pando Initiative	24%	2%	0%	2%	0%	39%	17%	0%	0%	0%	9%	7%	0%
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC Grant)	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Functional Family Therapy	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%
Learning the Ropes	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
CBAR	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%	38%	13%	0%
Mental Health Association	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	18%	19%	0%	38%	10%	0%	0%	8%
CrossOver Youth Facilitator	38%	4%	1%	0%	0%	36%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ERC Educational Services	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Power Program	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	33%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Composition of Risk of Youth Served in SFY21 by Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	Low Risk	Moderate risk	High-risk	Very High Risk	No Risk Level*	Program utilizes JIAC Brief Screen / YLSCMI	Program utilizes their own assessment
Pando Initiative	0%	83%	13%	0%	4%	✓	✓
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC grant)	15%	52%	30%	4%	0%	✓	
Functional Family Therapy	0%	79%	21%	0%	0%	✓	
Learning the Ropes (Higher Ground)	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	✓	✓
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/McAdams Academy	0%	88%	13%	0%	0%	✓	
PATHS for Kids	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	✓	
CrossOver Youth Facilitator	22%	57%	20%	1%	0%	✓	
ERC Educational Services	0%	60%	40%	0%	0%		✓
Power Program	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	✓	

Recidivism Rates for Youth Served in SFY21 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	54	0	0	0%
	*6 months post	76	1	1	1%
	*12 months post	71	1	1	1%
Detention Advocacy Services (KDOC-JS Block Grant)	During Services	28	5	5	18%
	*6 months post	34	0	0	0%
	*12 months post	53	3	3	6%
Functional Family Therapy	During Services	14	2	2	14%
	*6 months post	8	1	1	13%
	*12 months post	5	0	0	0%
Learning the Ropes (Higher Ground)	During Services	30	0	0	0%
	*6 months post	34	3	3	9%
	*12 months post	57	8	8	14%
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR) / McAdams Academy	During Services	8	1	1	13%
	*6 months post	31	4	4	13%
	*12 months post	30	7	7	23%

*includes only those youth who completed successfully.

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

Exit Information for SFY21 for Prevention Programs in Sedgwick County

Program	# Served	# Carried over to SFY22	# Excluded * NEITHER Successful or Unsuccessful	# Exited BOTH Successful and Unsuccessful	# Successful	# Unsuccessful	% Successful (of those exited)
Pando Initiative	54	0	0	54	34	20	63%
Detention Advocacy Service (KDOC Grant)	28	1	1	27	21	6	78%
Functional Family Therapy	14	0	0	14	7	7	50%
Learning the Ropes (youth only)	40	10	1	29	18	11	62%
CBAR / McAdams Academy	8	0	0	8	7	1	88%
PATHS for Kids	132	0	0	132	114	18	86%
CrossOver Youth Facilitator	182	45	5	132	110	22	83%
ERC Educational Services	62	30	0	32	15	17	47%
Power Program	6	0	0	6	5	1	83%

*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.

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

Differential Success Rates by Race

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

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
SFY21 (Total Closures 434)	Caucasian Youth	116	80%	30	20%
	Minority Youth	163	72%	63	28%
	African American Youth	65	62%	39	38%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	8	89%	1	11%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	88	79%	23	21%
	Other/Unknown	52	84%	10	16%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	331	76%	103	24%
PANDO (Total Closures 54)	Caucasian Youth	11	52%	10	48%
	Minority Youth	23	70%	10	30%
	African American Youth	7	54%	6	46%
	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	4	80%	1	20%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	12	80%	3	20%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	34	63%	20	37%
Detention Alternative Services (KDOC Grant) (Total Closures 27)	Caucasian Youth	11	79%	3	21%
	Minority Youth	10	77%	3	23%
	African American Youth	3	50%	3	50%
	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	7	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	21	78%	6	22%
EmberHope (Total Closures 14)	Caucasian Youth	5	63%	3	38%
	Minority Youth	2	33%	4	67%
	African American Youth	0	0%	4	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	1	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	7	50%	7	50%

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
Higher Ground (Total Closures 29)	Caucasian Youth	13	68%	6	32%
	Minority Youth	5	50%	5	50%
	African American Youth	1	33%	2	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	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	4	57%	3	43%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	18	62%	11	38%
CBAR (Total Closures 8)	Caucasian Youth	1	50%	1	50%
	Minority Youth	6	100%	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	3	100%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	7	88%	1	13%
PATHS (Total Closures 132)	Caucasian Youth	24	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	39	83%	8	17%
	African American Youth	7	87%	1	13%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	31	82%	7	18%
	Other/Unknown	51	84%	10	16%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	114	86%	18	14%
DCF (Total Closures 132)	Caucasian Youth	44	92%	4	8%
	Minority Youth	66	79%	18	21%
	African American Youth	39	78%	11	22%
	American Indian/Alaska Native Youth	1	100%	0	0%
	Asian Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Multi-Race Youth	0	0%	0	0%
	Hispanic/Latino Youth	26	79%	7	21%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	110	83%	22	17%

		Successful	Percent	Unsuccessful	Percent
ERC (Total Closures 32)	Caucasian Youth	4	57%	3	43%
	Minority Youth	11	44%	14	56%
	African American Youth	8	40%	12	60%
	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	3	60%	2	40%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	15	47%	17	53%
JAC (Total Closures 6)	Caucasian Youth	3	100%	0	0%
	Minority Youth	1	50%	1	50%
	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	1	50%	1	50%
	Other/Unknown	1	100%	0	0%
	TOTAL CLOSURES	5	83%	1	17%

Differential Success Rates by Gender

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

SFY21 (Total Closures 428)*		<u>Total</u>	<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	Males	262	188	72%	74	28%
	Females	165	143	87%	22	13%
	Non-binary	1	1	100%	0	0%
	Total	428	332	78%	96	22%

PROGRAMS					
		<u>Successful</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Unsuccessful</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Pando (Total Closures 54)	Male Youth	19	56%	15	44%
	Female Youth	15	75%	5	25%
DAS (Total Closures 27)	Male Youth	18	78%	5	22%
	Female Youth	3	75%	1	25%
EmberHope (Total Closures 14)	Male Youth	5	71%	2	29%
	Female Youth	3	43%	4	57%
Higher Ground (Total Closures 29)	Male Youth	14	61%	9	39%
	Female Youth	4	67%	2	33%
CBAR (Total Closures 8)	Male Youth	7	88%	1	13%
	Female Youth	0	0%	0	0%
PATHS (Total Closures 128)*	Male Youth	57	85%	10	15%
	Female Youth	56	97%	2	3%
	Non-binary	1	100%	0	0%
DCF (Total Closures 132)	Male Youth	53	77%	16	23%
	Female Youth	57	90%	6	10%
JIAC (Total Closures 6)	Male Youth	3	75%	1	25%
	Female Youth	2	100%	0	0%
ERC (Total Closures 32)	Male Youth	12	44%	15	56%
	Female Youth	3	60%	2	40%

*PATHS had 6 youth whose gender was unknown.

Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model Factors & Associated Risks

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

Risk-Need-Responsivity Model – Risk Factors Addressed by Each Program

	History of antisocial behavior	Antisocial personality	Antisocial cognition	Antisocial associates	Family	School and/or work	Leisure and/or recreation	Substance abuse
Secondary Prevention Programs								
Pando Initiative						●	●	
PATHS for Kids			●		●			
Tertiary Prevention Programs								
Detention Advocacy Services				●		●		
Functional Family Therapy			●		●			
Learning the Ropes			●		●			●
CBAR			●		●	●		

Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services Funded Prevention Programs

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

RISK		NEED	RESPONSIVITY	
Agency - Program	Assessment of Criminogenic Factors	Risk Targeted Services	Program Delivery	Staff Practices
Pando Initiative (PI)	A criminogenic risk assessment is completed at service initiation along with a Teacher Referral / Follow-up and Service Plan.	A service plan is developed with the youth that targets services based on the identified need(s). The needs identified on the referral form and risk assessment prompt service referrals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many evidence-based practices are utilized to deliver the program. - Case management is provided. - PI connects students and their families with needed community resources such as tutors, mentors, group facilitators, community service, basic needs, family management, etc. - Dosage is adjusted to meet the needs identified on the service plan. - Services are provided mainly, although not exclusively, at school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff make home visits. - Services are provided mainly, although not exclusively, at school.
Center for Academic & Behavioral Research (CBAR)/ McAdams Academy	Program utilizes the risk assessment conducted by JIAC or administers a brief screen to students without a risk assessment.	Program targets specific academic, behavioral, and social needs of each youth. Program uses Equip, a cognitive-behavioral program targeting criminogenic needs and building social skills.	Programming includes middle and high school students who have been expelled or received long-term suspensions. Social skills are further advanced through the use of field trips in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community tutors teaching math, reading and art supplement programming. - Students are provided job internships and opportunities for civic participation.

AGENCY - PROGRAM		RISK	NEED	PROGRAM DELIVERY	RESPONSIVITY
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.	- Services are provided outside of school hours. - An evidence-based program (Project TND) is utilized. - A parent support/training group is provided to assist parents in addition to addressing the youth's substance abuse treatment needs. - A ropes course and experiential components are incorporated with the treatment services.	- Staff work evenings and are available outside of group treatment hours for clients.	
Mental Health Association – PATHS for Kids	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.	- Services are provided in the school. - Dosage is adjusted for high-risk children via additional services to be provided during lunch. The program also includes parental involvement activities. - Program staff supplement in-class services with referrals to mentoring programs.	- Staff provide services in school.	
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.	- FFT evidence-based practices are utilized to deliver the program with clear individualization of interventions. - Dosage is adjusted but may relate to more opportunity to meet with lower risk youth rather than a response to level of risk. - Each level of risk (low, medium, high) will have a minimal monitoring requirement along with the supervision/treatment plan. - Staff increases communication with attorneys. - Staff submits safety/supervision plans to judges. - Family engagement is used to reduce barriers.	- Services may be provided in the home. - Services are provided outside traditional business hours. - The FFT Supervisor and therapist meet weekly to discuss case staffing to ensure adherence to the model.	
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.	- Increase the amount of face-to-face time with moderate and high risk clients. - Use home visits. - Use motivational interviewing to engage youth with program assignments.		

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

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 SFY2021 would not make sense as a tool of evaluation because no meaningful long-term view is possible, given the reality that SFY2020 and SFY2021 are both anomalies.

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 186 youth in Sedgwick County. Programs for secondary delinquency prevention in SFY21 included:

- Pando Initiative – 54 served, 34 successes
- PATHS for Kids – 132 served, 114 successes

Because both secondary prevention programs were offered in the school setting, they were both impacted when schools went to remote education. All service delivery was very limited or non-existent during the first half of the school year. Most districts in Sedgwick County began to have classroom education after January 2021. For PATHS success is defined as completion of at least 10 sessions of the program. 114 youth were able to complete the required number of sessions before the end of the school year; 18 were not able to conclude the needed sessions before the school year ended but were attending up to that point. The situation with Pando was similar in that youth must reach their goals to be counted successful. Many youths were well served by the program but had not achieved goal-defined success when program efforts were shut down at the end of the school year. In summary, the two secondary prevention programs received a net of \$113,772 to serve 186 children, 148 of which were successful, for a per successfully served child cost of \$769.

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 four tertiary prevention programs funded in SFY21. These programs are designed to impact youth with ongoing contact with the juvenile justice system.

The programs served a total of 90 youth with services tailored to unique needs. Of that number, 53 were successful. The programs used a net dollar amount of \$454,752 to provide 90 services to 88 youth, 53 were successful to make a cost per successfully served youth cost of \$8,580. Programs for tertiary delinquency prevention in SFY21 included:

- Detention Advocacy Service – KDOC-JS Grant Funded (all services) – 26 served, 21 successes (28 service events, 21 of which were successful)
- Functional Family Therapy – 14 served, 7 successes
- Learning the Ropes (includes youth) – 40 served, 18 successes
- CBAR – 8 served, 7 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 year SFY19 training was offered to improve program staff skills and introduce program staff to the JIAC Risk For Reoffending screening instrument. All programs can either perform the risk assessment or can obtain SCDOC staff support in conducting such assessments.

Numbers of filings in the juvenile justice system in Sedgwick County have dropped from 1050 in SFY19 to 813 in SFY20 and then 552 in SFY2021. 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 even if the pandemic comes under control because of lasting changes in practice.

To summarize prevention programs offered in Sedgwick County during SFY21, seven programs served 276 youth and their families, at a cost of \$568,524.00, \$482,601.00 of which came from the Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund and \$85,923.00 from the KDOC Prevention funding. The program costs exceeded any reasonable estimate of benefits derived from studies of effects. The conditions existent during SFY2021 made it impossible to serve the level of numbers needed to achieve good returns on funds used.

Pando Initiative (PI)

FY2021 Funding: \$66,784 from Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

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 SFY21, 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 SFY21 Pando received \$66,784 to provide services at four sites to a target of 130 children. A total of 54 youth (and their families when appropriate) received services. During the 2020-2021 school year the students served were mainly from the Derby Middle school, with smaller numbers of referrals from the three middle schools in USD259 (Wichita schools). The USD259 use of virtual learning for middle school students for the first half of the school year greatly reduced the opportunity to provide services there. 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 measures when school was closed. Most of the students rated as unsuccessful were students who joined PANDO during the final phase of the school year and were not able to complete at least 65% of the program measures before school was closed. PANDO was not prepared to offer a summer program that would afford completion for more students.

Assessment Component:

In SFY14 Pando changed the focus of their crime prevention grant to at risk middle school students. In SFY21 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 SFY21 they served 83% youth of moderate risk and 13% of high risk, with 4% unscreened for risk. 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 were expected to correctly identify the difference between school problems and delinquent behavior. The risk percentages for SFY21 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 SFY21, 34 youth successfully completed the program. At a program cost of \$66,784, that works out to \$1,964.23 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 \$489. 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. Probably, some of the 20 students rated as unsuccessful due to the end of the school year would be successful if given more program time.

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 54 youth, with 34 students rated as successful, having met at least 65% of the stated measures of program success. A review of the outcomes shown in the following section revealed an unmet behavioral goal related to absence. Many schools throughout Sedgwick County reported elevated levels of absence during virtual education. 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 low parent response related to the program was obtained due to distance learning and its challenges in connecting with parents. Parent response was favorable among the 18 parents who completed a pre- and post- survey.

Another noteworthy impact was the much higher rate of success for females (75%) as compared to the males (56%).

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity concerns:

A review of the racial and ethnic composition of those served in this program showed 61% of youth served were of minority race or ethnicity. PANDO was successful with 63% of youth served, with a 52% success rate with Caucasian clients and a 70% success rate for all minority youth served. The success rate with Caucasian youth dropped from previous years and needs a remedy, except it is likely mainly a function of pandemic conditions. African American youth served numbered 13 with 7 successfully completing. Hispanic/Latino youth numbered 15 with 12 successfully completing the PANDO program. For the second year in a row African American youth were far less successful in this program than Caucasian or Hispanic/Latino youth. Some review of cultural factors appears warranted, but PANDO is not offering this service during the 2021-2022 school year due to the unpredictability of the pandemic when it comes to referrals.

Process and Behavior Outcomes Summary:

Goal: to serve 130 children annually

Served YTD: 54

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 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	65% (17/26)	N/A	54% (28/52)	54% (28/52)

Notes: Goal not met. Although for most of the school year most middle school students in 259 were learning remote chronic attendance was a still an issue. Many factors may contribute to not meeting this goal including computer fatigue, utility issues affecting internet, lack of support at home. Data was not provided on two students. Data was obtained district data offices. Fourth quarter data is cumulative for the year and will therefore be the same as the Year-to-Date data.

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	86% (19/22)	96% (48/50)	91% (49/54)	91% (49/54)

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	100% (26/26)	N/A	83% (45/54)	83% (45/54)

Notes: Data obtained from the districts at the end of 2nd and 4th quarters. Fourth quarter data is cumulative for the year and will therefore be the same as the Year-to-Date data.

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	96% (25/26)	N/A	96% (52/54)	96% (52/54)

Notes: Data obtained from the districts at the end of 2nd and 4th quarters. Fourth quarter data is cumulative for the year and will therefore be the same as the Year-to-Date data.

2D) 80% of youth will have not new arrests during their participation in the program as calculated by information compiled by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (12/12)	100%(28/28)	100% (50/50)	100% (54/54)	100% (54/54)

2E) 75% of youth who successfully completed the program will show no new arrest after 6 months of completing the program, as measured by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (8/8)	99% (66/67)	N/A	100% (2/2)	99% (75/76)

2F) 65% of youth who successfully completed the program will show no new arrest after 12 months of completing the program, as measured by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	100% (2/2)	100% (2/2)	99% (66/67)	99% (70/71)

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 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	83% (15/18)	83% (15/18)

Notes: Data reported at the end of the 4th quarter. Over the year Student Support Advocates served 54 students (families). They used various methods (phone calls, letters, home visits) to get pre/post surveys completed by parents. Overall, 18 parents completed both.

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Average Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	78% (29/37)	78% (29/37)

Notes: Data reported at the end of the 4th quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate:

Total Served in SFY21	54	
Successful	34	63%
Unsuccessful	20	37%

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

Very High	0	0%
High	7	13%
Moderate	45	83%
Low	0	0%
*Unknown	2	4%

* There were two youth left the program before a screen could be completed.

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	13	24%
African American-Hispanic	1	2%
Caucasian	21	39%
Caucasian-Hispanic	9	17%
Multi-Race/Bi-Racial	5	9%
Multi-Race/Bi-Racial-Hispanic	4	7%
American Indian/Alaska Native-Hispanic	1	2%

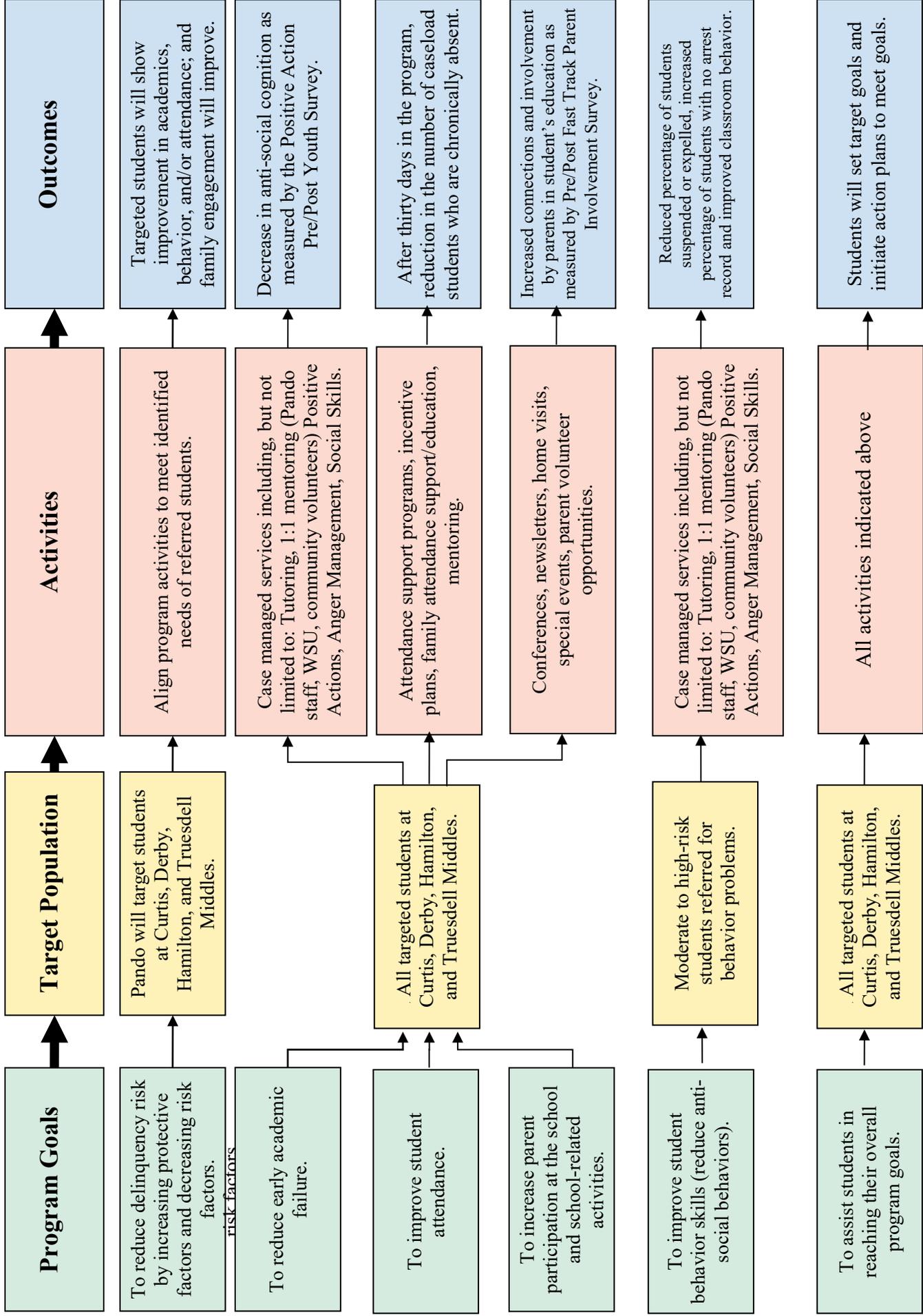
Age Groups

< 10	0	0%
10 - 12	9	17%
13 - 15	44	81%
16 - 17	1	2%
18 and older	0	0%

Gender

Female	20	37%
Male	34	63%

Pando Initiative



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

FY2021 Funding: \$167,327.28 (\$81,404 returned for a total expended of \$85,923.28) Kansas Department of Corrections – Juvenile Services Grant

Evaluative Overview:

This program includes case management services for youth seen at JIAC and/or JDF, as well as legal services. The allocations for SFY21 were \$167,327.28: \$67,327.28 (\$27,758 returned) for case management services and \$100,000 (\$53,646 returned) for legal services including ongoing legal representation and at all detention hearings. During this year, a total of 26 youth (with 28 total service episodes – 2 youth entered services twice) received case management services delivered by SCDOC Home-Based Services staff, 60 youth received ongoing legal representation, and legal staff supported 261 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 SFY21, KLS attorneys staffed 261 detention hearings. Continuing legal representation was provided to 60 eligible youth.

The case management services were provided to 26 youth (28 service episodes) 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 (4 low risk youth were served).

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 93 case management/short-term service clients, with 26 youth served (28 service episodes). Salary savings accounted for the returned funds and resulted from delays in hiring and a decision not to replace an employee leaving when it was decided the DAS service would be achieved with a contract to Youth Advocacy Program. The best explanation for this significant drop in clients served was the ongoing reduced numbers in the juvenile justice system and the staff vacancy. This is the second 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 75% 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 half of case management services (27% African American, 23% 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 once again affected this program in terms of numbers served. A goal of reducing those who return to JIAC was not met but 23 of the 28 served were without new JIAC admissions. 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 93 youth in SFY21, 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 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY21 Total
8	9	14	8	28

Outcome B: To provide legal representation at all detention hearing dockets for 100% of youth needing counsel in SFY21 (excluding those who refuse or require separate counsel), as measured by program participation records maintained by Kansas Legal Services.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY21 Total
100% (73/73)	100% (61/61)	100% (74/74)	100% (53/53)	100% (261/261)

Outcome C: In SFY21, Kansas Legal Services will provide continued legal representation to the conclusion of the legal process to 100 youth with a focus on those detained at the Juvenile Detention Facility and a focus on youth who are accepted for case management or short term intervention services who do not already have appointed counsel (excluding those who refuse or require separate counsel), as measured by program records maintained by Kansas Legal Service.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY21 Total
52	55	11	7	60

Behavioral Outcomes:

Outcome A: 89% of program participants will not return to JIAC/JDF or receive a new case filing while in services.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY21 Total
75% (6/8)	89% (8/9)	86% (12/14)	100% (8/8)	82% (23/28)

Outcome B: 85% of youth (as a percentage of population served) will not receive a new conviction as measured at 6 and 12 months after completion of services.

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	SFY21
Youth charged with a new crime within 6 months after successfully completing the program.	100% (17/17)	100% (9/9)	100% (5/5)	100% (3/3)	100% (34/34)
Youth charged with a new crime within 12 months after successfully completing the program.	90% (9/10)	94% (16/17)	94% (16/17)	100% (9/9)	94% (50/53)

MISCELLANEOUS

Total Served: 26 Youth (28 Service Episodes)

Completion Data		
Successful	21	75%
Unsuccessful	6	21%
Continued	1	4%

Note: Completion date is presented based on services episodes. There were two youth who had two service episodes, both youth completed unsuccessfully during one episode and successfully during the second. The youth were not removed from this data point.

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	4%
High	8	30%
Moderate	14	52%
Low	4	15%

Note: One youth was served in two service episodes and JIAC screen indicated High Risk during both episodes.

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	6	27%
Caucasian	13	50%
Caucasian/Hispanic	7	23%

Age Groups

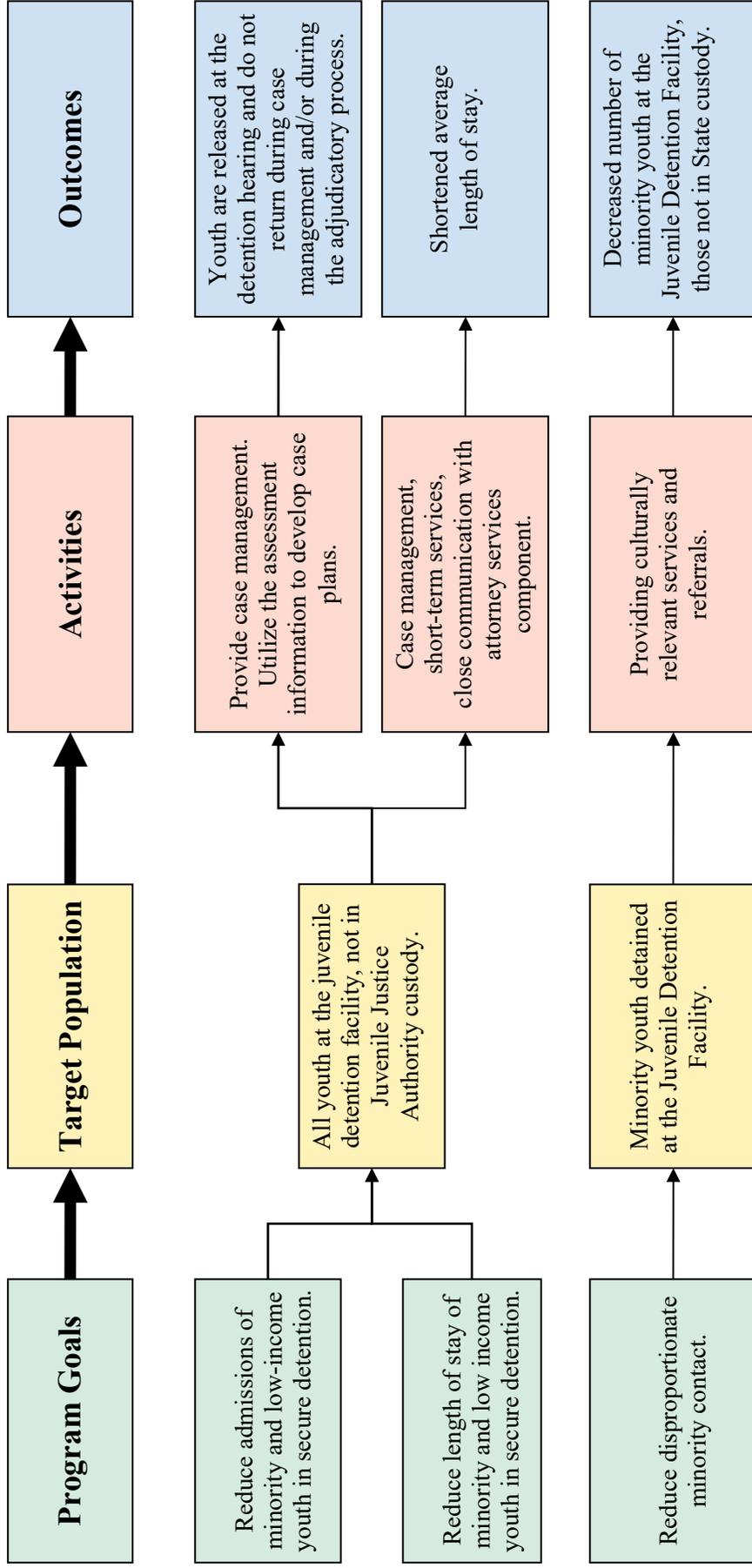
10 - 12	2	8%
13 - 15	11	42%
16 - 17	13	50%
18 and older	0	0%

Gender

Female	4	15%
Male	22	85%

Note: Two youth were served in two service episodes, they are only represented in the demographic data one.

Detention Advocacy Service



EmberHope–Functional Family Therapy (FFT)

FY2021 Funding: \$138,344 (\$8,846 returned) Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

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 SFY21 totaled \$138,344, with a target of serving 45 youth and families. In SFY21, referrals included 14 youth/families considered to have engaged in services for outcome purposes. Of those, 7 cases successfully concluded while 7 were unsuccessful, with some cases closed when this program determined they would end the service as of 6/30/2021. Of the 14 cases served, 7 were deemed successful and 7 were unsuccessful. Success means completing the three phases of FFT. Conditions at the monitoring site visits for EmberHope indicated full compliance with contract terms. The low numbers served has been a continuing problem since SFY2017. The pandemic disrupted what appeared to be successful efforts to increase referrals. The provider determined there was not much hope of achieving target goals during the ongoing pandemic and ended services.

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 7 successful completions, the cost is \$18,499. While the cost remained slightly 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 four years the program has not met targeted numbers to be served and achieved rather low percentages of those served who are categorized as successful, with a 50% success rate this year rather than the expected rate of around 75%. 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 occasional better rate of referral from other programs does show that improved communication may be useful in building program numbers but it is the proverbial 'too little too late'. 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. 11 of the 14 clients served were found to be of moderate risk to reoffend and 3 were

of high risk. The checks for arrests during participation in the program showed a 93% success level. A recidivism check showed that 5 out of 5 checked 12 months after successful completion had avoided another arrest. Both goals related to reoffending were met.

This program began to meet some challenges identified in prior years, but once again found service climate difficult with the restraints of the pandemic. Unfortunately, the appearance of the COVID-19 pandemic cut short what could have been an overall successful year.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

The largest racial group served is Caucasian (57%). Minorities served are 43%, with 29% African American, 7% Hispanic, and 7% multiracial.

Outcomes Summary:

Process Outcome:

Goal: 45 youth and family members Served YTD: 14

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

1A) 80% of youth will have not new arrests during their participation in the program as calculated by information compiled by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (4/4)	83% (5/6)	100% (10/10)	86% (6/7)	93% (25/27)

Note: 14 youth were checked 27 times due to service in multiple quarters.

1B) 75% of youth who successfully completed the program will show no new arrest after 6 months of completing the program, as measured by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (2/2)	80% (4/5)	100% (1/1)	100% (1/1)	89% (8/9)

1C) 65% of youth who successfully completed the program will show no new arrest after 12 months of completing the program, as measured by Sedgwick County Department of Corrections.

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

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

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

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (1/1)	50% (1/2)	50% (1/2)	50% (4/8)	54% (7/13)

4) 80% of clients who begin the Behavior Change Phase will successfully complete FFT. Successful completion is defined as completing all phases of FFT.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (1/1)	50% (1/2)	100 % (1/1)	100% (4/4)	88% (7/8)

Notes: Three families were closed while in the Behavior change phase due to losing funding to the program which necessitated their being closed at the end of the contract period.

MISCELLANEOUS

Referrals: # of clients served in SFY21 = 14

Success Rate:

Successful	7	50%
Unsuccessful	7	50%

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	3	21%
Moderate	11	79%
Low	0	0%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	4	29%
Caucasian	8	57%
Caucasian- Hispanic/Latino	1	7%
Multi-Racial/Bi-Racial	1	7%

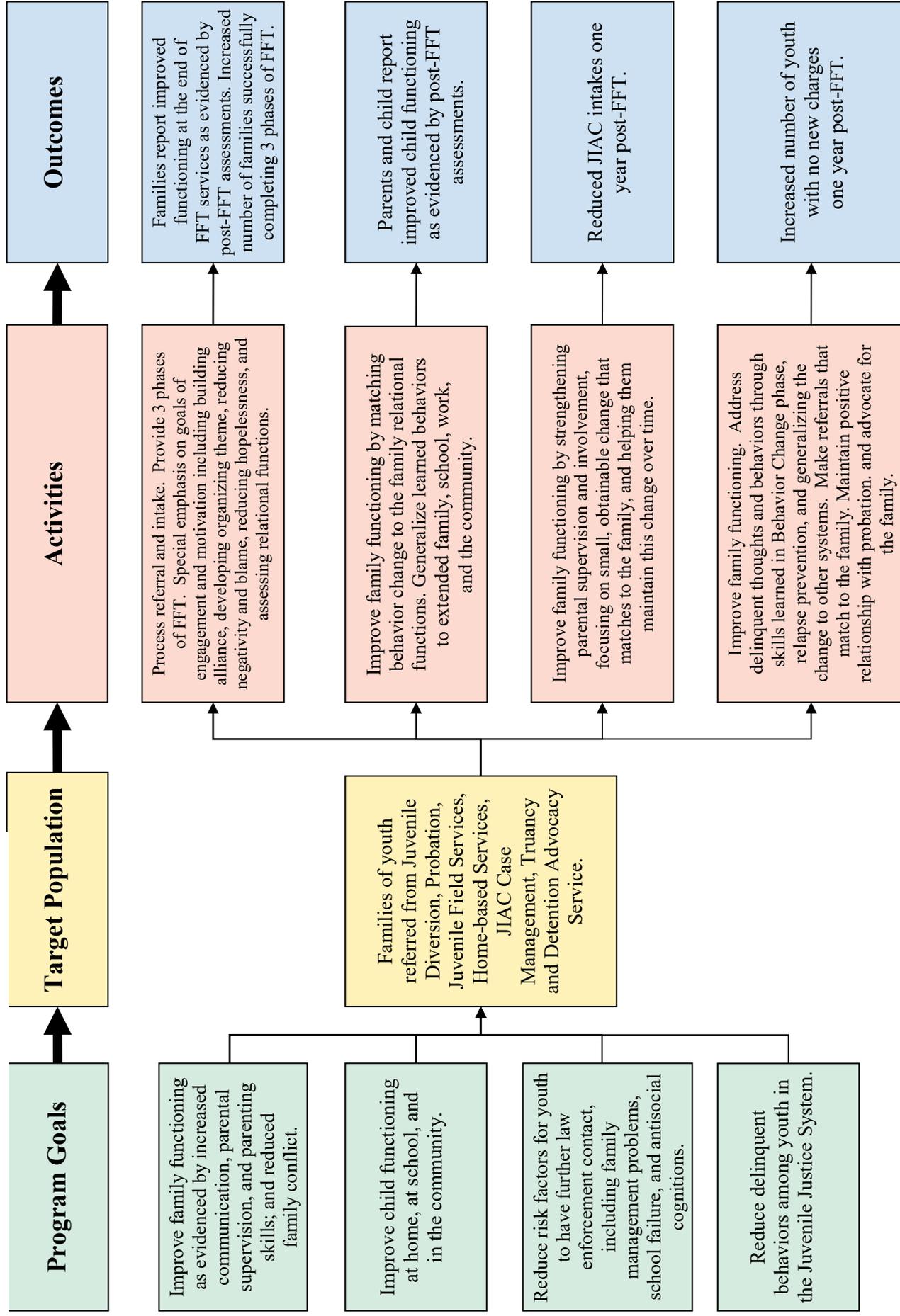
Age Group

< 10	0	0%
10 - 12	1	7%
13 - 15	7	50%
16 - 17	6	43%
18 and older	0	0%

Gender

Female	6	43%
Male	8	57%

Functional Family Therapy



Higher Ground – Learning the Ropes Program

**FY2021 Funding: \$100,000 to serve 85 youth and 100 family members
Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund**

Evaluative Overview:

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 SFY21, the program received \$100,000 to serve 85 youth with Level 2 and 3 services and 100 family members. A total of 40 youth and 66 family members received services. 10 youth had not concluded services and were carried over to the next year of programming. Of the 30 youth exiting the program during SFY21, 18 (45%) successfully completed and 11 were unsuccessful with 1 youth medically discharged.

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. Regarding 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 18 successful completions, the program costs about \$5,555 per successful completion, making the program costs excessive above benefits at this service level.

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 suggests the program is struggling to be successful with conditions found during the pandemic. The provider lost a crucial staff member near the end of this service period and determined finding a replacement would be difficult, so they did not seek to continue this program after 6/30/21.

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. Given the conditions of the pandemic and labor shortages, this program has fallen victim to the current conditions.

Potential to Impact Disproportionate Minority Contact:

Racial and ethnic minorities make up approximately forty-five percent of youth served in this program. 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: 106
40 youth, 66 family members

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (6/6)	100% (9/9)	100% (6/6)	100% (3/3)	100% (24/24)

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (8/8)	100% (7/7)	100% (9/9)	100% (6/6)	100% (30/30)

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
92% (12/13)	92% (11/12)	83% (5/6)	100% (3/3)	91% (31/34)

- 4) 65% of youth successfully completing the program will report no new arrests at 12-months, as measured by Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center records.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
82% (9/11)	90% (19/21)	77% (10/13)	92% (11/12)	86% (49/57)

- 5) 65% of youth participants will demonstrate engagement in treatment by attending 4 or more treatment sessions within 90 days of initiation of services.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
89% (8/9)	43% (3/7)	89% (8/9)	83% (5/6)	77% (24/31)

- 6) 60% of youth will successfully complete substance abuse treatment.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
67% (6/9)	43% (3/7)	56% (5/9)	83% (5/6)	61% (19/31)

Family members participating in Levels II and III:

- 7) 80% of participating family members will report improvement in their family relationships as a result of participating in Higher Ground Program.

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (7/7)	100% (13/13)	100% (5/5)	100% (12/12)	100% (37/37)

- 8) 80% of participating youth, who complete the post treatment Clients Satisfaction Survey, will demonstrate improvement in the area of family/social relationships.

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

Notes: Target Met

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate:

Total Served in SFY21	40
Completed in SFY21	30
Total Carried into SFY22	10

Successful	18	45%
Unsuccessful	11	28%
Medical Discharge	1	3%
Continued	10	25%

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

High	10	25%
Moderate	30	75%
Low	0	0%

Demographics of the 40 participants:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	5	13%
Caucasian	22	55%
Caucasian-Hispanic	13	33%

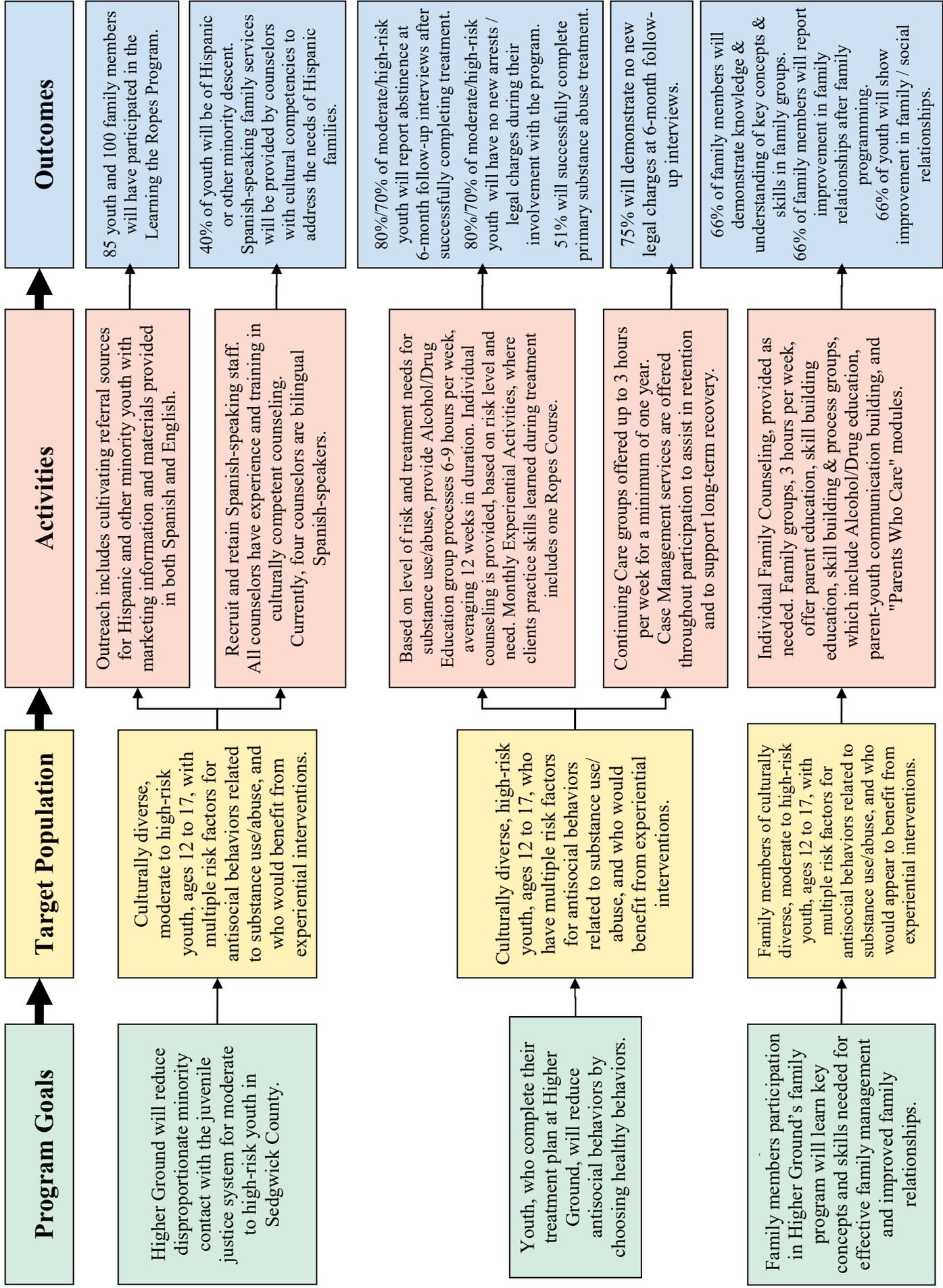
Gender

Female	11	28%
Male	29	73%

Age Groups

< 10	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0%
13 - 15	10	25%
16 - 17	28	70%
18 and older	2	5%

Learning the Ropes



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

FY2021 Funding: \$145,686 (\$6,355 returned) Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

Evaluative Overview: The grant for SFY21 was \$145,686 with a goal to serve 30 youth. The program served 8 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 sixth 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 7 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 successful learning service episode is \$19,904. The number of successful clients served must go up to reach a balance of returns on funds spent.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations: The program had a goal of serving 30 but managed to serve 8 with 7 successes. 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 50% of the clients. One youth was arrested while participating in the program and 27 of 31 did not receive an intake 6 months after completing the program. Service numbers are very low but these outcomes 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. Staff training was a focus during periods of extreme low enrollment. The prior main source of referrals was USD259; during this year they made no referrals. Efforts were made with all the school districts operating in Sedgwick County and referrals were obtained but few in number.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns: Of those served by this program, 25% are Caucasian and 75% are minority ethnic participants. This program has the potential to affect outcomes for minority youth. The program does try to offer culturally competent aspects of their services.

Outcome Summary:

Goal: 30

Served YTD: 8

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

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	50% (1/2)	0% (0/1)	50% (1/2)	50% (2/4)

Notes: In the fourth quarter, one student's score maintained the same and one student's score increased. A third student completed the first rubric but the school year and their expulsion ended before 10 weeks was up.

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

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

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (7/7)	80% (16/20)	100% (1/1)	100% (3/3)	87% (27/31)

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
100% (1/1)	50% (1/2)	100% (7/7)	70% (14/20)	77% (23/30)

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
N/A	N/A	N/A	100% (8/8)	100% (8/8)

Notes: Measured only during the last quarter.

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
738	542.8	772.5	738.5	2791.8

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number of service episodes in SFY21 = 8

Successful	7	88%
Unsuccessful	1	13%

Successful-Male	7	100%
Successful-Female	0	0%

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

High	1	13%
Moderate	7	88%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

Caucasian	2	25%
Caucasian – Hispanic	2	25%
Multi-Race/Bi-Racial	3	38%
Multi-Race/Bi-Racial-Hispanic	1	13%

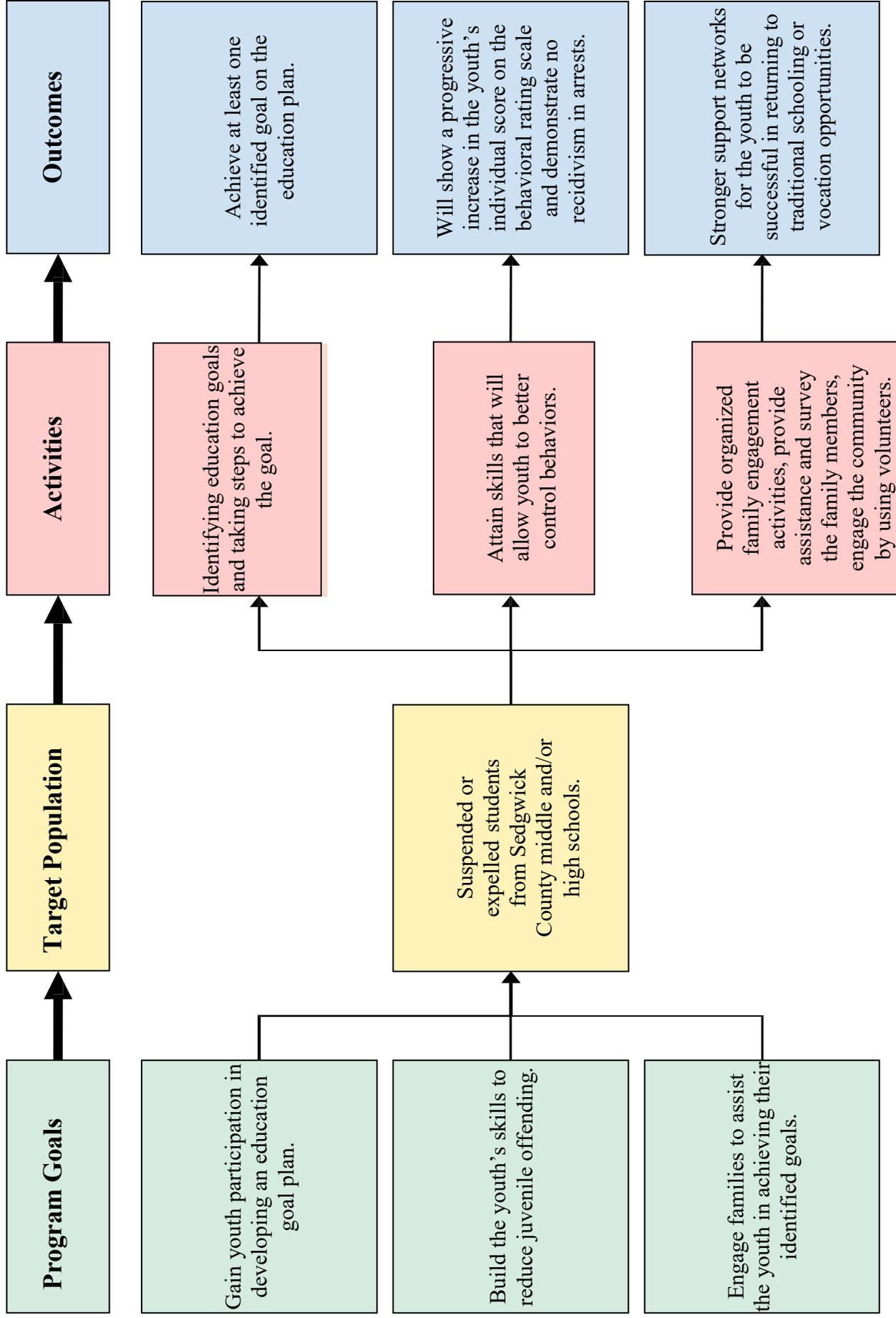
Age Groups

10 - 12	1	13%
13 - 15	4	50%
16 - 17	3	38%
18 <	0	0%

Gender

Male	8	100%
Female	0	0%

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



Mental Health Association – PATHS for Kids

FY2021 Funding: \$62,439 (\$15,451 returned) Sedgwick County Crime Prevention Fund

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. With a return to the classroom in USD259 in January 2021, PATHS once again returned to service delivery at a modified scale. 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 SFY21 was \$62,439 with a goal of covering 800 youth. For this grant, 132 were served at a cost of \$46,988 because of returned grant funds related to salary savings.

Successful completion is defined as attending at least 10 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 impeded 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. As previously stated, MHA returned to full offering at limited schools in USD259 once classroom education resumed. The outcome measures show a return to previous levels of success.

Assessment Component:

During SFY21, 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%.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

This program found itself in the same situation as the rest of Sedgwick County, immobilized by the COVID-19 pandemic. Services for the 132 participants were delivered according to the model and earned good outcomes. The very low level of service is completely a function of the pandemic and its impact on the classroom. 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 and then a return to good outcome in a much smaller served clientele are a sign of the times rather than a sign of trouble with the program.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

Race and ethnicity demographics for 63 youth (48%) of this population were not reported because they were not obtained. The ethnicity of 11 Caucasian youth was unknown. That left 44% of those engaged with PATHS with information which showed 6% were African American. Hispanic youth made up 19%. 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: 800

Served YTD: 132

Contractually Set Outcome Measures:

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	(0/0)	(0/0)	98% (114/116)	98% (114/116)

Notes: Site surveys were submitted to all site contacts, but two sites did not return their completed forms. Therefore, of the 116 responses collected, 114 students met the goal.

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	(0/0)	(0/0)	100% (116/116)	100% (116/116)

Notes: Of the 116 site survey responses received, none of the students were reportedly suspended or expelled while participating in the program.

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	(0/0)	(0/0)	100% (116/116)	100% (116/116)

Notes: Site surveys were submitted to all of the teachers served during this reporting period. Of those responses collected, all reported that their students submitted classroom assignments at a satisfactory rate.

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	(0/0)	(0/0)	100% (116/116)	100% (116/116)

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	(0/0)	(0/0)	100% (116/116)	100% (116/116)

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

1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Year to Date
(0/0)	(0/0)	(0/0)	85% (105/123)	85% (105/123)

Notes: 125 student surveys were collected, of those 105 students reported learning a self-control technique while participating in the PATHS program. Two students did not respond to this question.

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate: Total number served in in SFY21 = 132

Successful	114	86%
Unsuccessful	18	14%

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	1	1%
African American	8	6%
Caucasian	24	18%
Caucasian – Hispanic	25	19%
Caucasian – Ethnicity Unknown	11	8%
Race Unknown – Hispanic	13	10%
Race & Ethnicity Unknown	50	38%

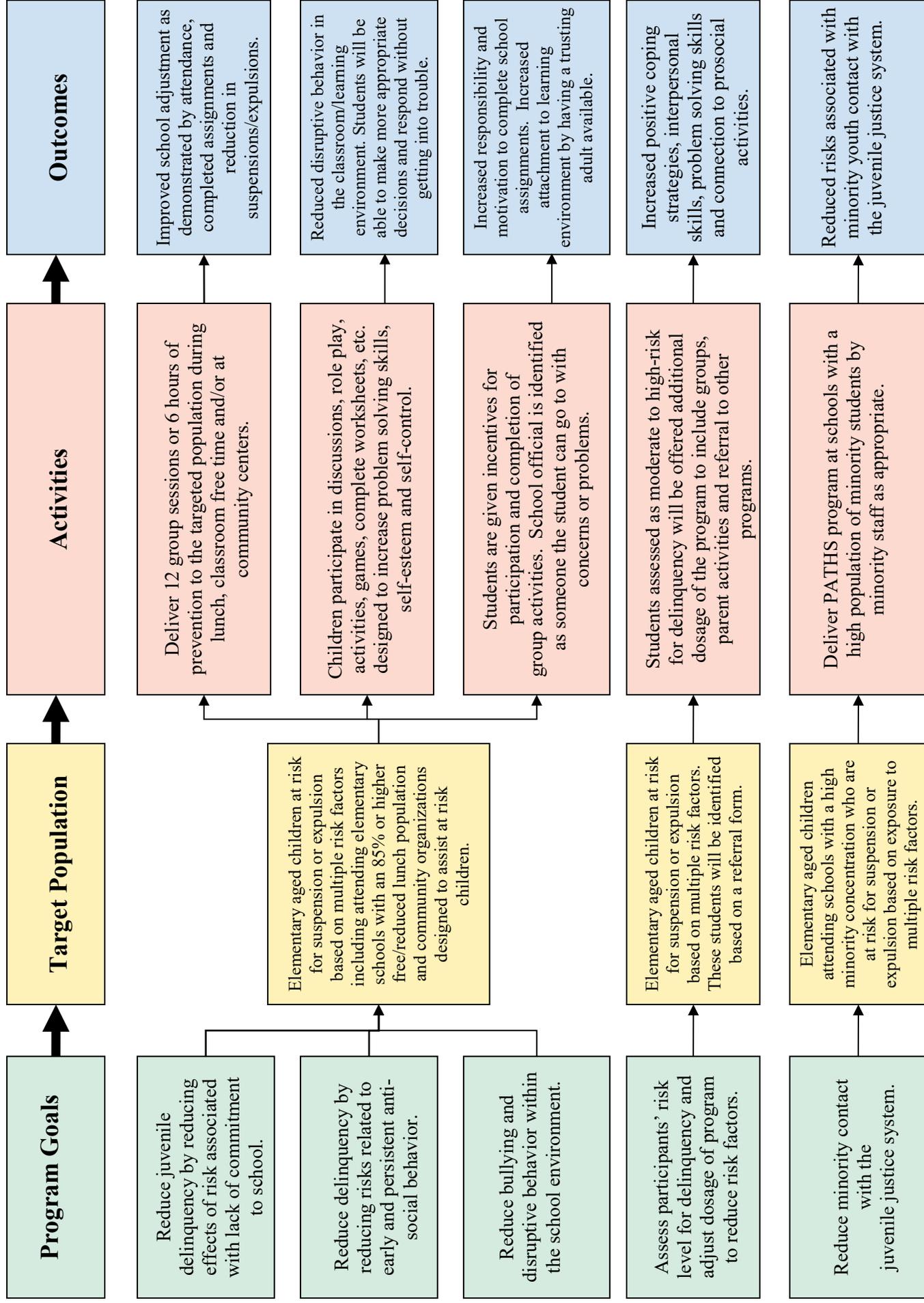
Age Groups

< 10	72	55%
10-12	33	25%
Unknown	27	20%

Gender

Female	58	44%
Male	67	51%
Nonbinary	1	1%
Unknown	6	5%

PATHS for Kids



Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Executive Summary

This is the report of activity for the first year of this funding source. The source of these funds was the trust fund created for savings related to the juvenile justice reform known as SB367. In January the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections was notified of the availability of \$729,158 to support programs of tertiary prevention for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. The availability of funds and the grant applications were all rendered before the COVID-19 pandemic took hold. After the grants were announced KDOC-JS found it necessary to restrict travel and thus created some issues with expending funds. Another recent occurrence is the shortage of workers with skills sufficient to provide program services. Both things impacted the plans made when the grants were provided. As a result, some of the program enhancements like contract mental health services at JIAC were not available.

What follows is a description of the program and/or program enhancement. If the grant project was not undertaken, the outcome measures are not included since there would be no outcomes. These funds offer a hope for expansion of existing programs and for new programs. The continuum of supervision and services to meet the needs of youth within the juvenile justice system remains strong during these trying times.

Department for Children and Families: CrossOver Youth Practice Facilitator
FY2021 Funding: \$74,956.70 (\$19,453 returned due to salary savings)

Evaluative Overview:

The grant for SFY21 was \$74,956.70. This program works with Crossover youth who tend to enter the juvenile justice system at a younger age, penetrate the system more deeply and remain in the system longer than other juvenile justice involved youth. The result is that crossover youth can be among the most difficult, highest need, and costly youth served by child serving agencies.

The Center for Juvenile Justice Reform (CJJR) at Georgetown University supports and educates leaders across systems of care to advance a balanced, multi-system approach to improving outcomes for, and promoting the positive development of, youth at risk of juvenile justice involvement. In 2010, CJJR developed the Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM) to address the unique needs of youth that are at risk of or are fluctuating between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. These youth are commonly referred to as “crossover youth.” CJJR describes the Crossover Youth Practice Model as a “nexus between research and best practices that outlines systemic changes youth serving systems can make to improve their ability to serve youth.”

The CYPM has four overarching goals:

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

Assessment Component:

All youth identified as Crossover Youth are defined as a youth age 10 or older with any level of concurrent involvement with the child welfare system (Department of Children and Families) AND the juvenile justice system. Involvement in the juvenile justice system includes court ordered community service and immediate intervention programs. Involvement in the child welfare system includes out of home placement, an assigned investigation of alleged abuse or neglect and/or participation in voluntary/prevention services cases that are open. The Crossover Youth is identified at the point of contact with the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center. Since all youth who enter JIAC are assessed, any Crossover Youth are assessed at that point.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

There is no way to calculate a benefit for this program. Its current form of 90 days post JIAC assessment monitoring is more about finding gaps in services and supervision of such youth. If gaps are identified the result could be a better service delivery for these challenging youth.

Evaluator’s Recommendations/Observations:

This program observed 182 youth who were seen at JIAC and had connections to both DCF and juvenile justice. Of the 182 youth, 83 were successfully monitored for the 90-day period. 47 of the 83 youth were living at home at the completion of the period of monitoring. The Crossover

Youth Practice Facilitator is working on agreements with school districts to be able to identify the circumstances of Crossover Youth at the end of monitoring, so no data is available. The grant outcomes sought by the facilitator will assist in widening the definition of success beyond monitoring to see how many Crossover youth are able to remain at home, avoid entering DCF or KDOC custody, remain in school or have a job, avoid future arrests, and be able to engage in recommended services. These outcomes are likely to greatly assist in identifying gaps in services and gaps in engagement of families whose youth cross agencies.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

Information on the racial and ethnic identity of Crossover Youth showed 37% were Caucasian and the remaining 63% were minority race/ethnicity. The numbers of Crossover Youth from minority communities is more than double the percentage of such youth in the community, once again showing the disproportionate impact of multiple circumstances in minority communities. At this time there is no way to show direct impact on these conditions, but identifying gaps in services and system responses to Crossover Youth would surely have positive long term impact.

KDOC-JS Outcome Summary for Quarter 4:

Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year:	SFY21
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Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	182
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Youth successfully completing program:	83	90%
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Notes: During this monitoring period there were 92 youth who complete during this reporting period. The remaining 85 youth continued into the next fiscal year. Out of the 92 kids who completed monitoring, 83 were successful meaning they did not remain in KDOC custody and were not newly placed in DCF custody. There were 5 youth listed as N/A due to the fact that they were runaway youth from out of state. The youth were returned to their home state and therefore not monitored.

Youth living at home at completion of program:	49	91%
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Note: There were 54 youth, of the 83 who completed successfully, who could have remained at home during this monitoring period. There were an additional 29 youth who were excluded from this outcome because they were in foster care during this monitoring period and unable to live at home. Of those 54 youth only 49 remained at home at the end of this monitoring period. Of those 5 youth who did not remain at home 1 youth was newly placed in DCF custody (and unable to stay at home) and 4 were newly placed in KDOC custody (offenses kept them from being at home).

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

Notes: DCF has been working to get access from USD 259 in order to check if youth are in school by the end of their 90 day monitoring period.

Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:	70	8%
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Note: 70 out of 83 kids were not re-arrested during their 90-day monitoring period.

*This is the first year of the grant.

Outcomes Identified by the Program							
Specific Grant Outcomes	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4	
Percent of youth who remain safely at home with a parent or relative caregiver	95%	N/A	N/A	56%	52/93	55%	49/89
Percent of youth who do not enter DCF or KDOC custody during the intervention period	95%	N/A	N/A	63%	59/93	71%	63/89
Percent of youth who do not enter DCF or KDOC custody for a year following the intervention period	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of youth in school and/or working during the intervention period	80%	N/A	N/A	69%	64/93	51%	45/89
Percent of youth who do not experience any new arrests during the intervention period	95%	N/A	N/A	87%	81/93	87%	77/89
Percent of youth who do not experience any new arrests for a year after initial contact/intervention	85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of family and youth engaged in services in the community to address the identified needs for the youth/family	90%	N/A	N/A	43%	40/93	54%	48/89

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate:

Total Youth Served	182	
Total Closures	132	72%
Carried Over	45	25%
Out of State Youth	5	3%

Successful	110	83%
Unsuccessful	22	17%

Note: 45 youth were carried into FY2022

Note: 5 youth are N/A- youth came to JIAC as an out of state runaway and returned to their home state.

Note: 8 youth were served in two service episodes during the fiscal year. Data reflects service episodes.

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

Low	40	22%
Moderate	104	57%
High	37	20%
Very High	1	1%

Note: 8 youth were served in two episodes during the fiscal year. Data reflects service episodes.

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	65	37%
African American - Hispanic	8	5%
American Indian	1	1%
Caucasian	64	37%
Caucasian – Hispanic	36	21%

Age Groups

10 - 12	8	5%
13 - 15	73	42%
16 - 17	86	49%
18 <	7	4%

Gender

Female	80	46%
Male	94	54%

Note: 8 youth were served in two episodes during the fiscal year. Data reflect unduplicated youth served.

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections: Coordination of Service

FY2021 Funding: \$99,467.00 (\$43,506 returned due to salary savings)

Evaluative Overview:

Coordination of Services is a program targeting youth offenders, at-risk youth, and the parents or other connected adults involved in the lives of these youth, to prevent recidivism and risky behaviors, while increasing supportive relationships between youth and parents/caregivers. The program offers youth and their parent(s) or other connected adult a seminar to attend together thus providing an opportunity to instill the same skills and learning in each simultaneously.

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

The Coordination of Services facilitator also serves targeted populations – crossover youth, youth on community supervision (diversion or probation), youth released with conditions, youth unsuccessful with the Notice to Appear process – to support, supervise and connect these youth and their families with appropriate services to limit their involvement with the juvenile justice system. All youth served are low risk.

Assessment Component:

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

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

Programs for coordination of services have strong ability to produce an impact on youth served. At this time, it is not possible to separate the effect of this program from the effect of other services the target youth might experience.

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

There were substantial salary savings, with the program having no staff for a substantial period. The 6 youth served are an indication of need, but not an indication of the quantity of need since

there was no staff for this program for a substantial period. As the various agencies serving the target youth become aware of this service, it can be expected to grow.

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

The current numbers served were either Caucasian or Hispanic but the numbers were so limited it is not possible to identify whether this program will potentially impact disparity for minority youth.

Outcome Summary:

Outcomes Required by KDOC					
Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year:	SFY21

Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	6
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	#	%
Youth successfully completing program:	5	83.33%

Youth living at home at completion of program:	5	6.00%
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth in school and/or working at completion of program:	5	100.00%
Youth in school and/or working 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:	5	100.00%
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

*This is the first year of the grant.

Outcomes Identified by the Program						
Specific Grant Outcomes	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
# of clients served with Coordination of Services program	145	0%	0%	0%	0%	5/6
# of clients served who were served with release conditions	90	0%	0%	0%	0%	1/1
# of clients served with an incomplete Notice to Appear	34	0%	0%	0%	0%	0/0
Percent of clients successfully completing the COS program	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5/6
Percent of clients served successfully completing release with conditions	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0/0
Percent of clients served successfully completing Notice to Appear process	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0/0

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate:

Unsuccessful	1	17%
Successful	5	83%

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

Low	6	100%
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Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

Caucasian	3	50%
Caucasian – Hispanic	2	33%
Other	1	17%

Age Groups

10 - 12	1	17%
13 - 15	3	50%
16 - 17	2	33%

Gender

Male	4	67%
Female	2	33%

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections: Evening Reporting Center

FY2021 Funding: \$94,000 (\$19,245 returned)

Evaluative Overview:

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

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

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

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

Assessment Component:

This money is targeted to program improvements identified by looking at the risk information for youth served in the Evening Reporting Program. All youth served in that program have a valid assessment and may have multiple valid assessments of risk for delinquency.

Effect Size/Cost Benefit Estimate:

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

Evaluator's Recommendations/Observations:

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

Potential to Impact Racial and Ethnic Disparity Concerns:

According to the demographics of the youth touched by ERC, the programming has the power to impact racial and ethnic disparity. The program youth are mainly from the minority population. Obtaining information on their exit risk level in the educational domain would be beneficial.

KDOC-JS Outcome Summary for Quarter 4:

Judicial District:	18th			Reporting Fiscal Year:	SFY21
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Total Number of ALL Participants to Date:	62
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	#	%
Youth successfully completing program:	14	88.00%
Note: There were 16 youth eligible to complete during this reporting period.		

Youth living at home at completion of program:	14	100.00%
Youth living at home 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth in school and/or working at completion of program:	13	92.86%
Youth in school and/or working 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

Youth with no new arrests at completion of program:	14	100.00%
Youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program:	*N/A	*N/A

*This is the first year of the grant.

Outcomes Identified by the Program							
Evidence Based Funding Grant	Target	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4	
Percent of youth living at home at completion of program	100%	N/A	N/A	100%	3/3	100%	14/14
Percent of youth living at home 1 year after completion of program	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of youth enrolled and attending school and/or working at completion of program	90%	N/A	N/A	100%	3/3	93%	13/14
school and/or working 1 year after completion of program	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of youth with no new arrests at completion of program	80%	N/A	N/A	100%	3/3	100%	14/14
Percent of youth with no new arrests 1 year after completion of program	80%	N//A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent of youth successfully completing program	80%	N/A	N/A	100%	2/2	87%	14/16

MISCELLANEOUS

Success Rate:

Successful	15	24%
Unsuccessful	17	27%
Carryover to FY22	30	48%

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

High	25	40%
Moderate	37	60%

Demographics:

Race/Ethnicity

African American	41	66%
Caucasian	14	23%
Caucasian – Hispanic	7	11%

Age Groups

13 - 15	10	16%
16 - 17	33	53%
18 <	19	31%

Gender

Male	49	79%
Female	13	21%

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas: Life Skills and Girls Circle Program

\$66,527, all of which was returned due to an inability to start the program.

The Mental Health Association of South-Central Kansas (MHA) proposed to engage 130 juveniles involved in the justice system in intensive intervention services in order to reduce use of alcohol and substances, and violence, while increasing personal and social skills, confidence, and promote overall healthy behaviors and resistance to negative influences. MHA utilize the evidence-based practices of Boys Life Skills Training (LST) and The Girls Circle in conjunction with the strengths-based curriculum The Council to offer intensive intervention services to youth who have come into contact with JIAC and are recommended for service through probation or the court system or who are incarcerated through JDF.

However, the program was not able to begin services due to the COVID 19 pandemic. The program was meant to provide evidence-based services to youth residing in the Juvenile Detention Facility. During the program time frame, the Juvenile Detention Facility was not allowing visitors into the building for safety reasons. Additionally, MHA tried to make contact with the Courts, but was unable to successfully meet with Judges or Prosecuting Attorneys. This was primarily due to the move to remote Court and the disallowance of members of the public in the Courthouse during the COVID-19.

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Sedgwick County Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center: Contracted Mental/Behavioral Health Services

\$143,937 all was returned.

This program includes having professional services of licensed mental health professionals, operating under a physician, to provide: psychiatric assessment of youth referred to the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC) by law enforcement, who are displaying warning signs and symptoms for suicide or have a positive Ask Suicide-Screening Questions (asQ) screening, to evaluate need for acute inpatient mental health treatment prior to youth's placement in detention or residential shelter. Services also include crisis prevention services to attain and maintain stability of youth experiencing mental health issues for those served by JIAC, particularly those placed by JIAC with an alternative to detention program.

The Department of Corrections was successful in completing a contract for these services. Unfortunately, the vendor was unable to hire staff to fill the position. Efforts to continue searching for staff was concluded once notice that funding for fiscal year 2022 was not awarded.

Kansas Department of Corrections Evidenced Based Funding

Sedgwick County Department of Corrections: Staff Training

Sedgwick County Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board Training: Virtual Summit
\$217,197

An application to utilize Evidence Based grant funds was submitted allowing the Sedgwick County Juvenile Corrections Advisory Board, “Team Justice,” (JCAB) to receive additional training. It was decided that Team Justice would benefit from national exposure and training regarding juvenile justice issues and evidence based programs to inform the development of local programs. In addition to there was an opportunity for member to attend training that was foundational to their understanding of JCAB.

In order to achieve this foundational basis, Team Justice Members were given an opportunity to attend the 2021 Coalition for Juvenile Justice Annual Conference (CJJA). JCAB members were also invited to attend a two-part training focused on the history, roles, makeup, and responsibilities of the JCAB. JCAB 101 and 102 were facilitated by Dr. Delores Craig-Moreland and by Dr. Rhonda Lewis respectively.

Another focus of this funding was to continue the efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparity in Sedgwick County. A portion of the funds were used to coordinate the facilitation of a community summit that would provide the community a space in which to voice their opinion. As part of the development of the summit Wichita State University was contracted to complete community listening sessions, collect and analysis community assessment surveys and complete a photovoice project. The results of these efforts were shared with the community on January 23, 2021 at the summit. The summit gave community leaders a platform to voice their ideas and to develop their top community priorities, allowing Team Justice to form action plans focusing future grant opportunities toward addressing these needs. The summit was attended by over 125 people and was conducted virtually.

Sedgwick County Juvenile Detention Facility: Positive Behavioral Interventions and Support (PBIS)
\$13,394, 12,272 was returned.

PBIS, is a research based program to provide behavioral support to help prevent and reduce problem behavior. Through proactive strategies for defining, teaching and supporting appropriate behaviors to create a positive environment. This program consists of a set of integrated practices to be used consistently by all staff to promote positive behavior with an emphasis on preventing challenging behaviors, increasing positive behaviors and providing more intensive supports for youth with the greatest behavioral academic, social, and mental health needs.

The Sedgwick County Juvenile Detention Facility has been involved in the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). Two primary areas of attention related to JDAI is promoting alternatives to detention and improving conditions of confinement to include reducing the use of room confinement.

In October of 2020, 12 direct care/mental health staff attended a three day virtual PBIS training learning how to better address the behavior of youth detained in the Juvenile Detention Facility in Sedgwick County. The principles of this training will be implemented with other direct care staff in the years to come.

Sedgwick County Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center: Search Institute
\$7,400, \$1,200 was returned

The Search Institute's Developmental Relationships Framework training guides participants through the use of tools and resources for direct service staff including: developing the skills to build developmental relationships; how to assess current relational skills; relationship building activities with groups and individual youth; the 40 Developmental Assets; the five elements of the framework; and, creating a personal improvement plan for building relationships.

The importance of relationships in the social and emotional learning of youth is well documented by extensive research, yet many corrections professionals who work directly with youth do not have the skills to build developmental relationships or utilize resources on adolescent development.

The Search Institute's Development Assets approach is one of the six identified processes recognized by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention as compatible with SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework.

The Search Institute's adolescent developmental assets and developmental relationships framework operationalizes Positive Youth Development, an evidence-based public health strategy for developing innate strengths in young people that support healthy behavioral development and successful transition to adulthood. The Search Institute's model is included in practice guidelines for implementing effective youth development approaches in Positive Youth Justice¹ and an OJJDP Literature Review.

The training was offered virtually to Sedgwick County Department of Corrections staff, Juvenile Services staff and external community stakeholders with the focus on direct service staff applying the skills at the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (JIAC), the Juvenile Residential Facility (JRF) and Home Based Services (HBS). In total, 81 people were able to attend the training.

Sedgwick County Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center: Residential Child and Youth Care Professional
\$4,275

The Juvenile Residential Facility (JRF) serves as an alternative to detention, serving youth in the safest and least restrictive environment possible. JRF is part of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) within the Sedgwick County Department of Corrections.

Training staff at the Juvenile Residential Facility (JRF) in the trainer certification course of the Residential Child and Youth Care Professional (RCYCP) curriculum to enable the facilitation of training all residential direct care staff in this competency-based curriculum. This standardized training program strengthens the role and skills of direct care staff responsible for the daily care of juveniles placed in the residential setting. The RCYCP curriculum is comprised of four modules: Developing a Culture of Care; Understanding Child Development; Building Relationships; and, Teaching Discipline.

All of the resources and services provided by NRCYS are grounded in five core principles for working with children, youth, and families: Trauma Responsiveness; Youth Development; Permanent Connections; Cultural Responsiveness and Inclusion; and, Collaboration.

In total, three staff were trained virtually to become trainers in the RCYCP model. These three staff then trained an additional twelve JRF staff members.

Juvenile Field Services: Evening Reporting Center (ERC)

The Council for Boys and Young Men

A dynamic, strengths-based group approach to promote boys' and young men's safe and healthy passage through pre-teen and adolescent years. This curriculum builds on boys' abilities and creates opportunities for resiliency and healthy relationships in their lives paying particular attention to boys' developmental stages and needs. The Council recognizes boys' strengths and capacities, challenging stereotypes, questions unsafe attitudes about masculinity, and encourages solidarity through personal and collective responsibility. This program creates healthy and structured environments that are experiential and engaging so that boys and young men can gain the vital opportunity to address masculine definitions and behaviors and build their capacities to find their value and a sense of purpose – individually and collectively.

Safe Dates

An evidence-based adolescent dating abuse prevention program, *Safe Dates*, is a curriculum that educates youth and adolescents on how to identify and prevent dating violence. Through ten engaging sessions, students will learn and discuss the causes of dating violence, how they can help a friend in an abusive relationship, common gender stereotypes regarding dating violence, and important prevention techniques.

The curriculum included; updated statistics and facts on dating violence and sexual assault, information on dating abuse through technology, parental resources, a new Families for Safe Dates program to help facilitate conversations about healthy relationships and dating abuse.

Both trainings were offered virtually over three days and attended by 11 staff members.

