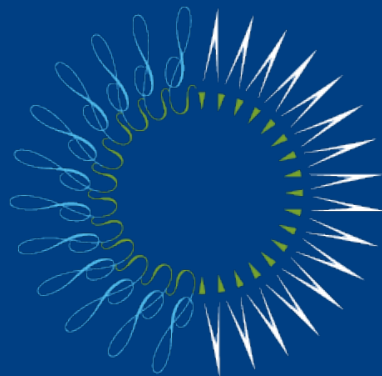




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## Key Data Findings from the Kansas Juvenile Justice Workgroup

Presentation to the Interim Joint Corrections and  
Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee  
November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

## Key Takeaways

- The state has experienced large reductions in juvenile arrests and juvenile offense (JO) filings, but child in need of care (CINC) filings are up
- CINC youth stay on court services supervision 7 months longer than JOs
- Intensive supervision probation (ISP) youth are staying on supervision longer than they were a decade ago
- Despite large reductions in JO arrests and filings, the KDOC out of home population has not declined at the same rate
  - KDOC post-adjudication detention has increased
- Counties vary in their proportion of the KDOC out of home population, relative to their proportion of dispositions or the state juvenile population

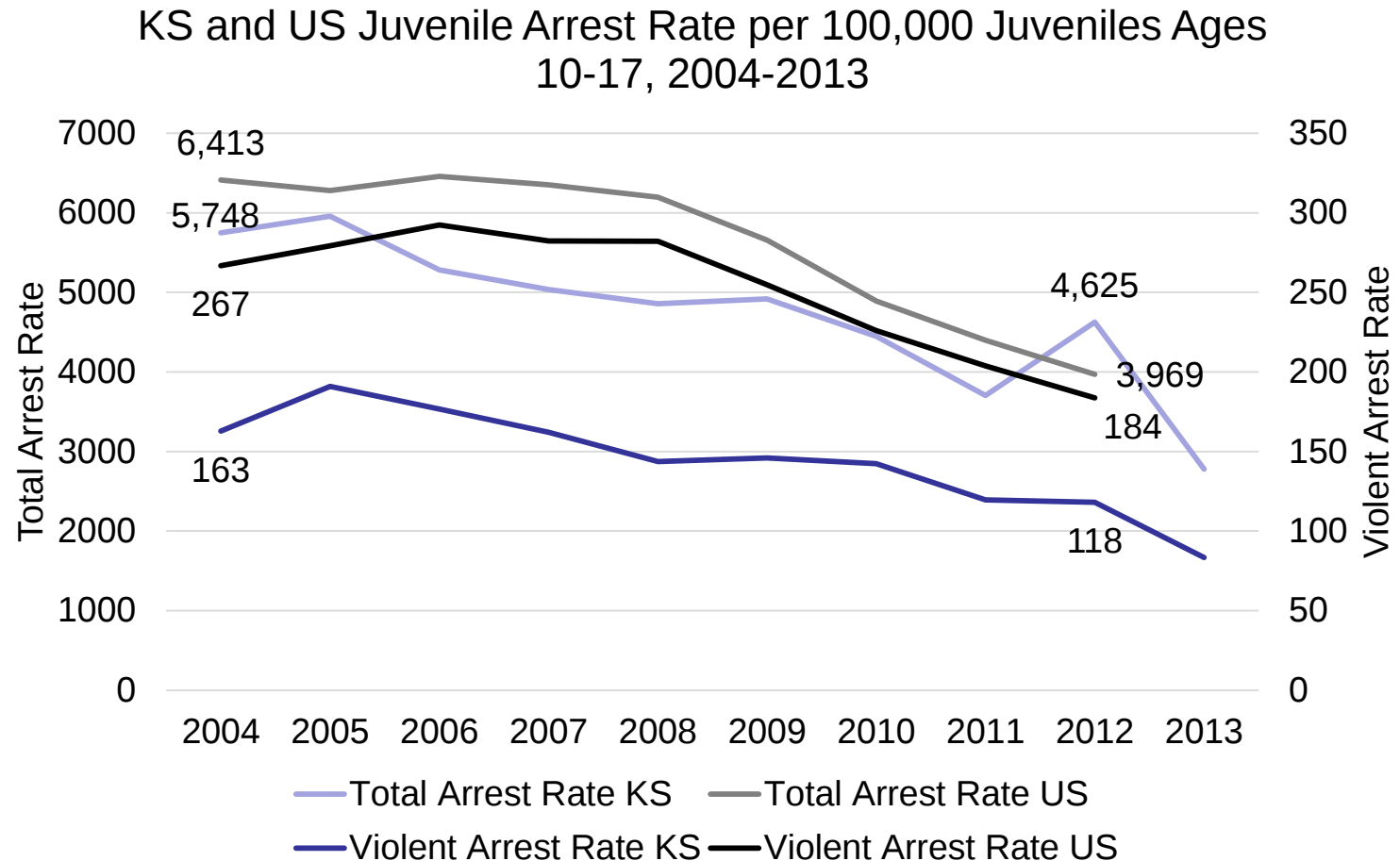
## Key Takeaways

- An increasing proportion of misdemeanants are in the KDOC system
- Case Management and JCF youth have more placements and stay out of home longer than they did a decade ago
- More than 1/3 of Case Management youth go AWOL; 100+ youth are AWOL on a given day
- Failure is more prevalent among KDOC youth placed out of home first than it is for youth placed on ISP first
- DCF places more than 400 youth out of home for truancy, running away and child behavior problems
  - These youth stay out of home longer than KDOC Case Management felons or misdemeanants

## Data Sources

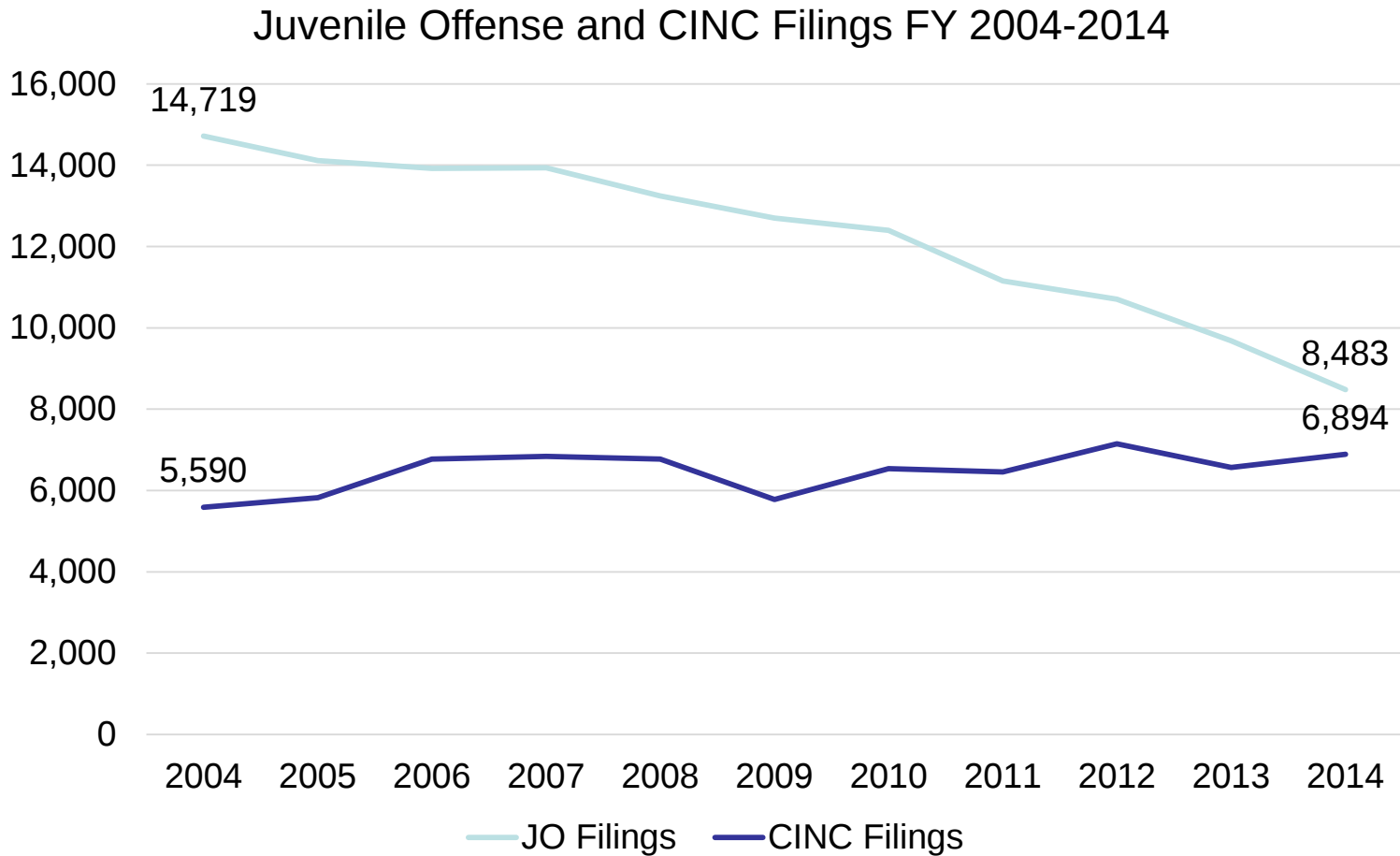
- KDOC Client Level Data, FY 2004-2014
- OJA Filings and Dispositions Data, FY 2004-2014
- OJA Court Services Aggregate Data, FY 2004-2014
- DCF Annual Reports, FY 2011-2015

## KS juvenile arrest rates down, lower than national average

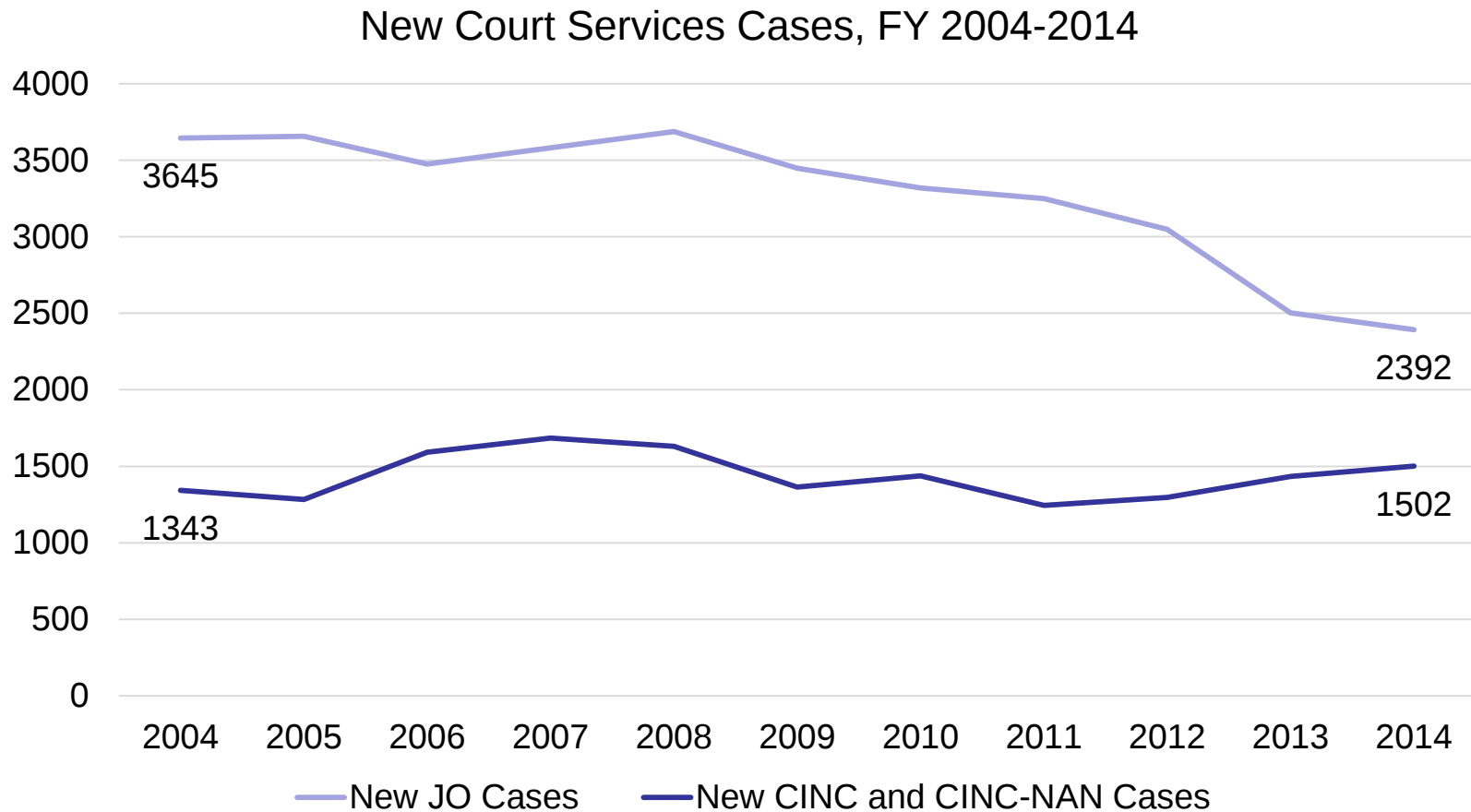


KS Data: Kansas Bureau of Investigation 2004-2013; US Data: Puzzanchera, C. and Kang, W. (2014)

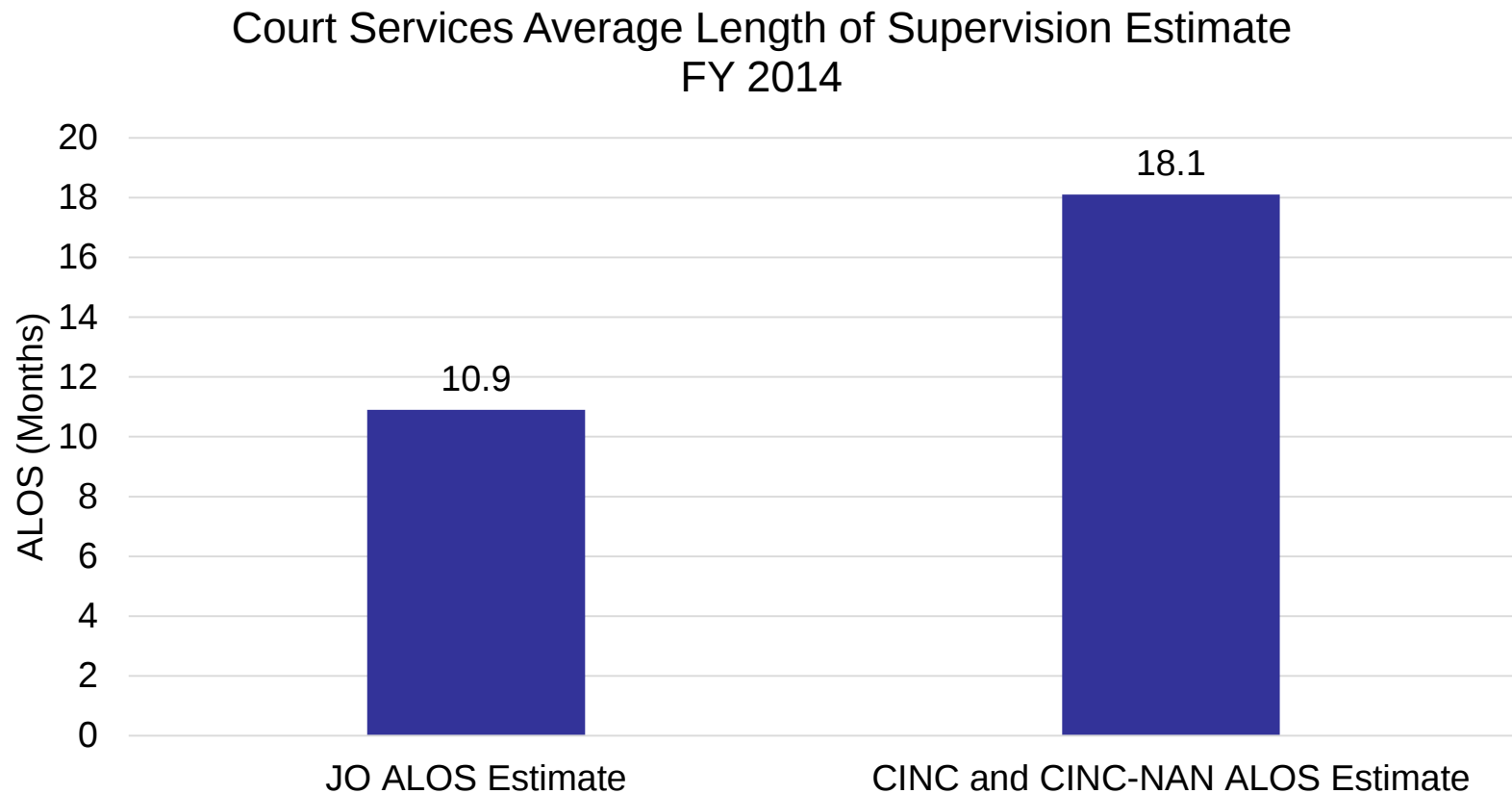
## JO filings down 42%, CINC filings up 23% over past decade



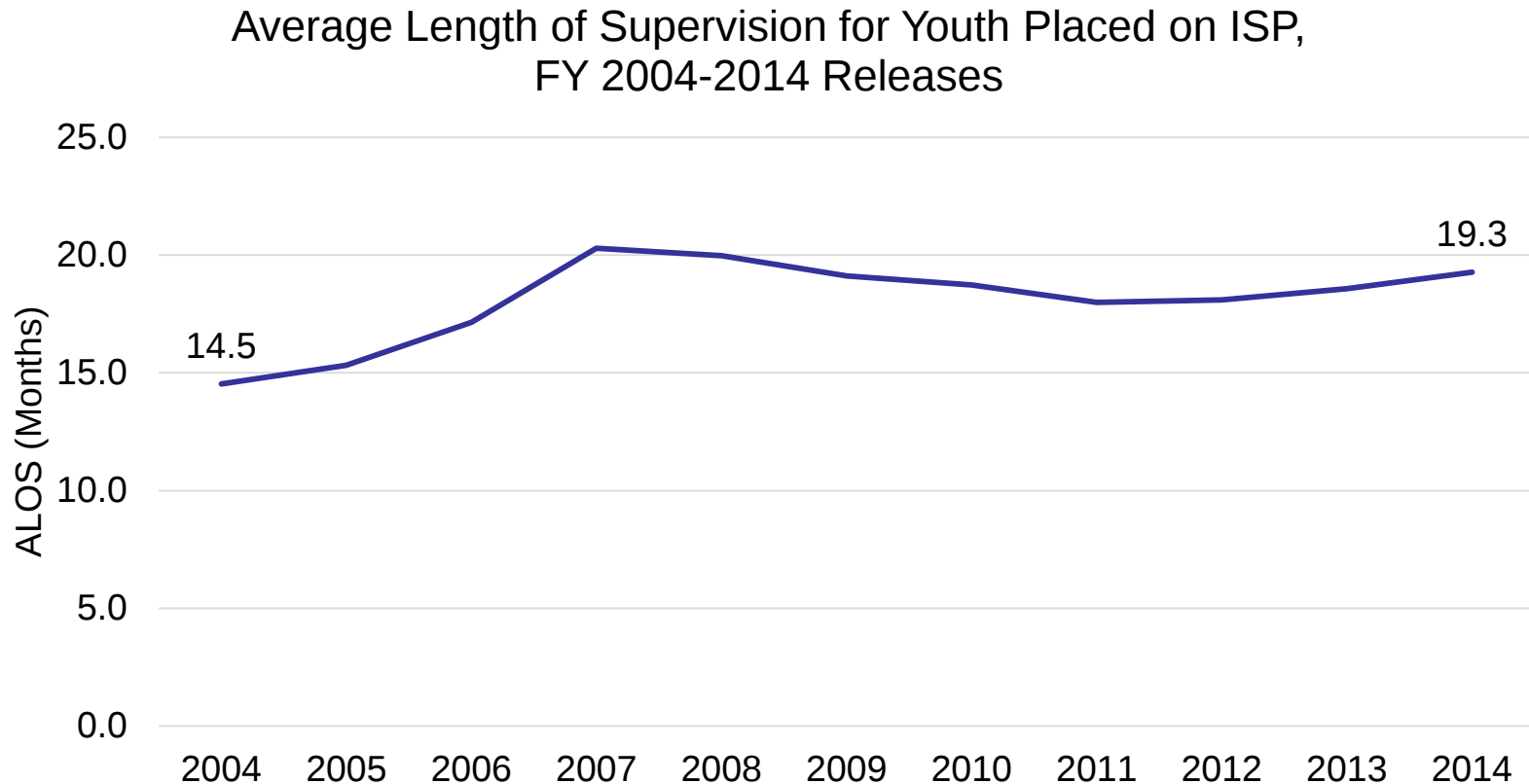
## Increasing number of CINC youth placed on Court Services while JO cases declined 34%



## CINC supervision 7 months longer than JO supervision on Court Services

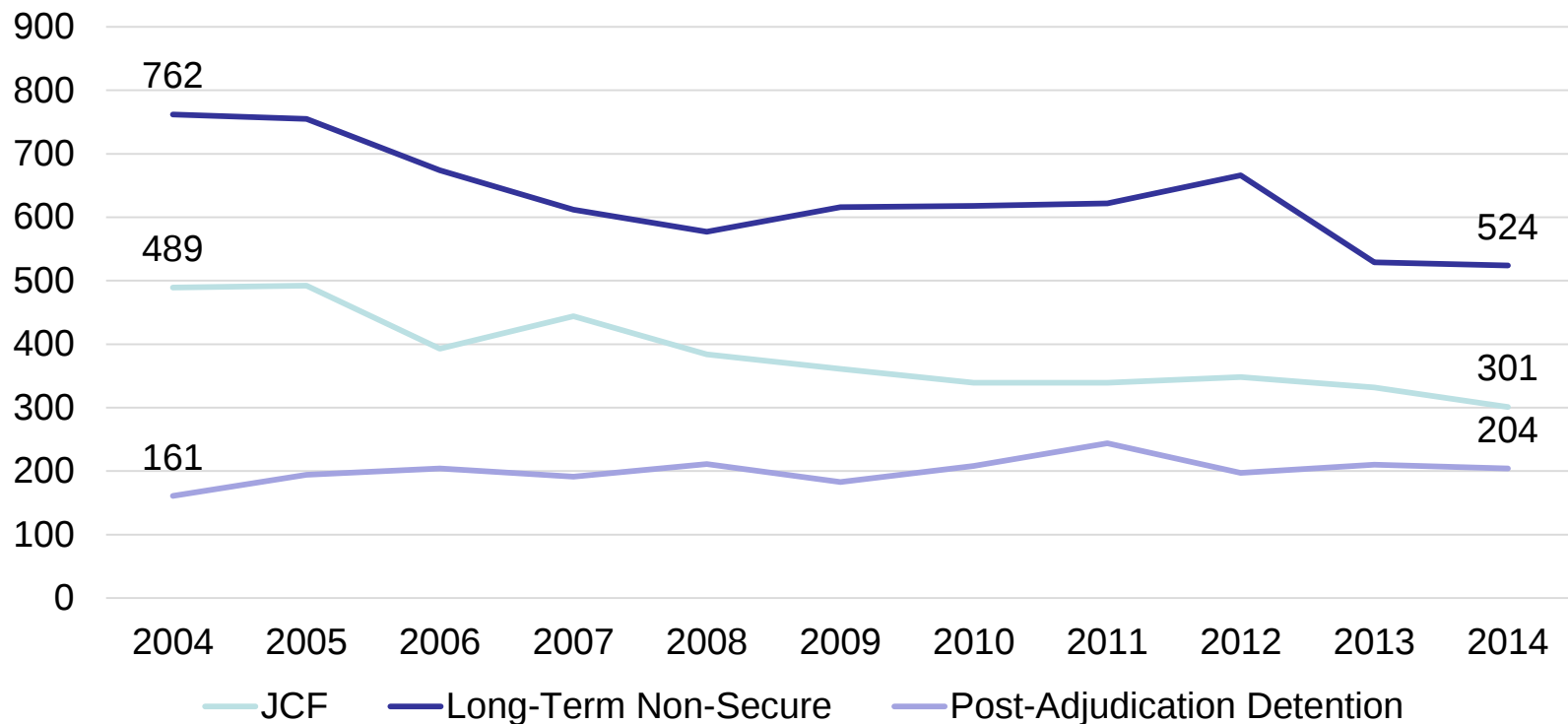


## ISP youth stay on supervision for 19 months on average, up 33% since FY 2004



## KDOC post-adjudication detention population has increased 27% while other out of home populations have declined

KDOC Out of Home Population  
July 1 Snapshot, 2004-2014



## Counties vary in their proportion of the KDOC out of home population, compared to their JO dispositions and the juvenile population

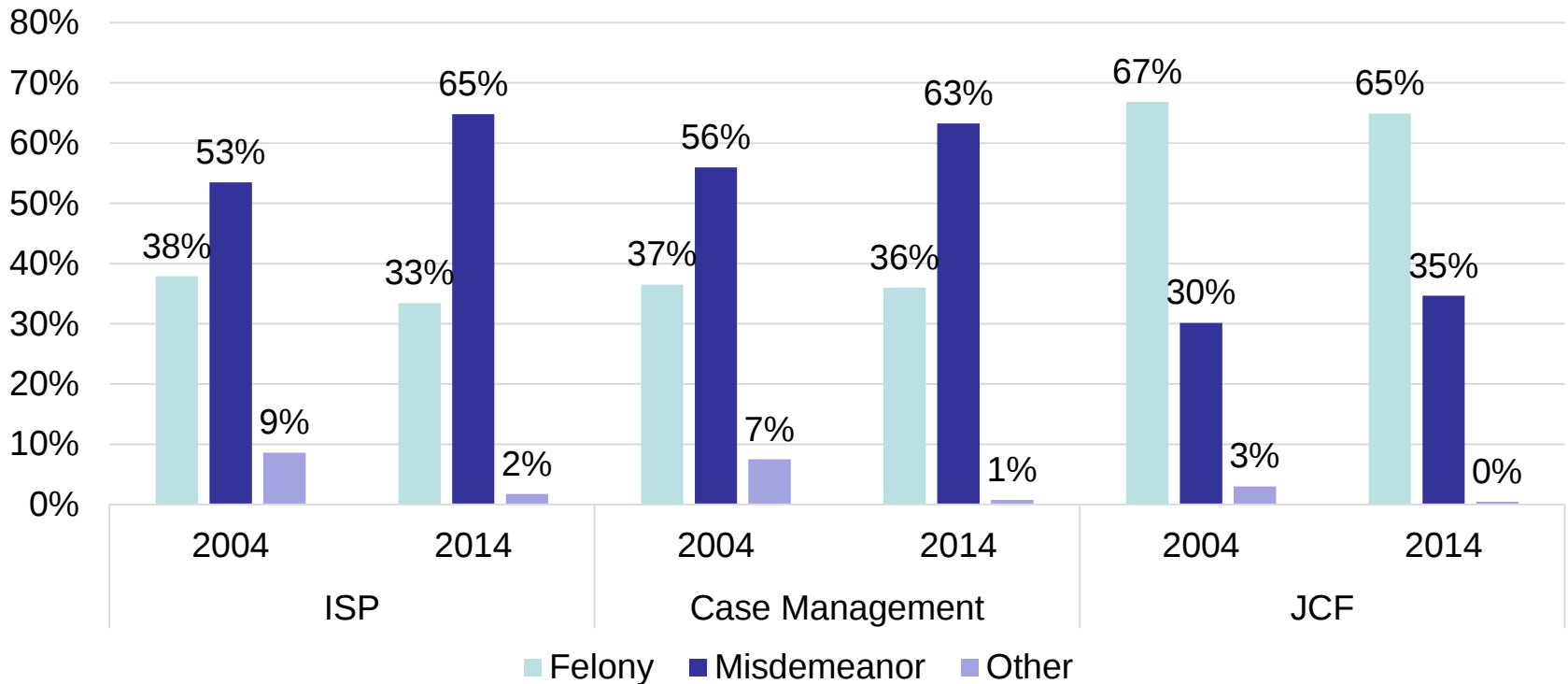
| Top 10 Counties Within KDOC Out of Home Population | % KDOC Out of Home Population July 1 2014 | % JO Dispositions FY 2014* | % Kansas 10-17 Yr Old Population 2013** |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Sedgwick County                                    | 18.1%                                     | 13.3%                      | 18.2%                                   |
| Wyandotte County                                   | 11.5%                                     | 7.6%                       | 5.8%                                    |
| Shawnee County                                     | 9.9%                                      | 5.2%                       | 6.1%                                    |
| Johnson County                                     | 7.4%                                      | 20.8%                      | 20.6%                                   |
| Saline County                                      | 4.4%                                      | 5.4%                       | 1.9%                                    |
| Montgomery County                                  | 3.9%                                      | 1.9%                       | 1.1%                                    |
| Finney County                                      | 3.3%                                      | 1.7%                       | 1.5%                                    |
| Reno County                                        | 2.9%                                      | 3.6%                       | 2.1%                                    |
| Lyon County                                        | 2.3%                                      | 1.5%                       | 1.0%                                    |
| Leavenworth County                                 | 2.2%                                      | 2.4%                       | 2.7%                                    |

\*Annual Report of the Courts of Kansas, FY 2014, Summary of Formal Juvenile Offender Caseload Activity

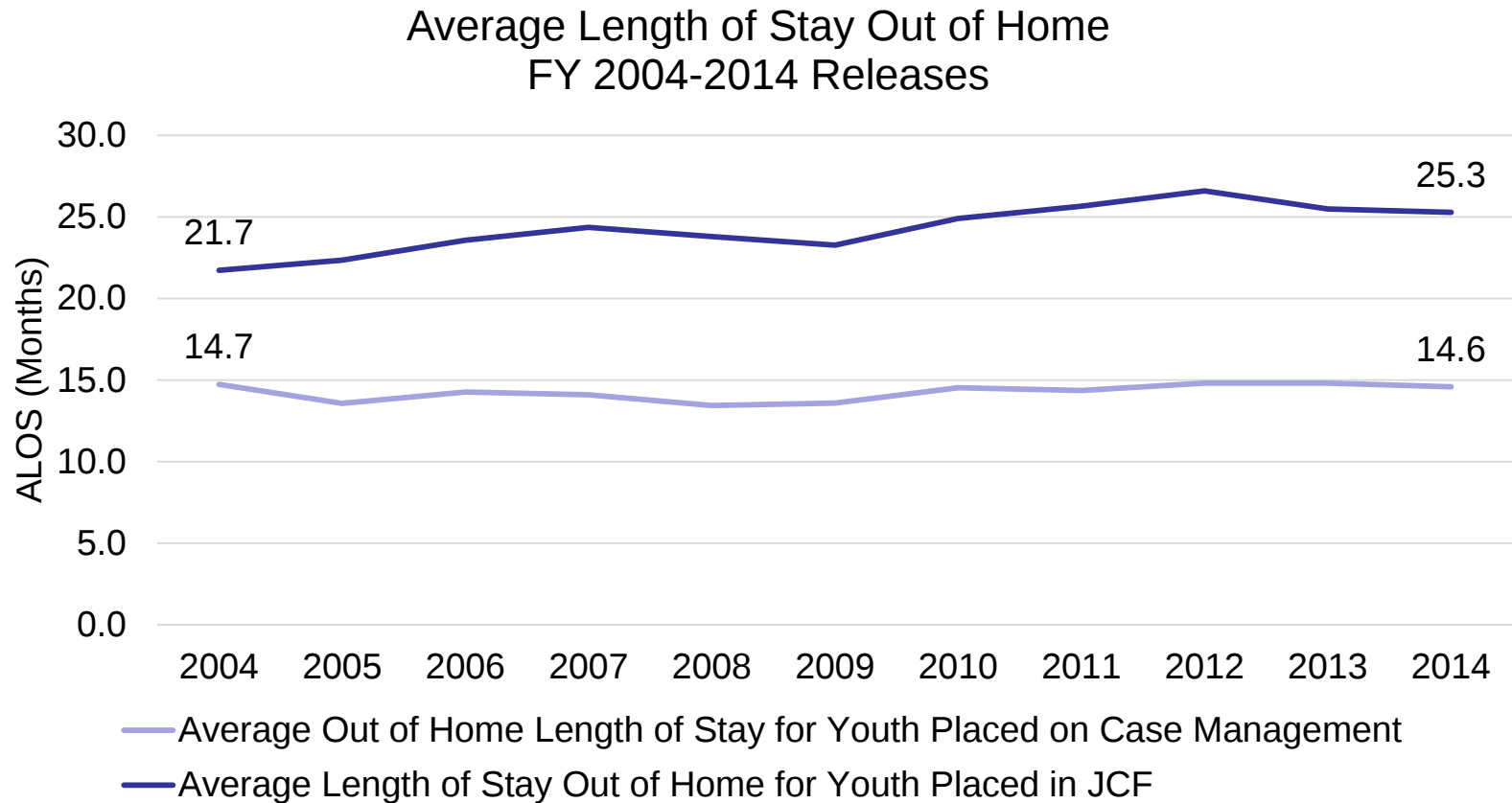
\*\*Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013."

## Increasing proportion of misdemeanants in KDOC system

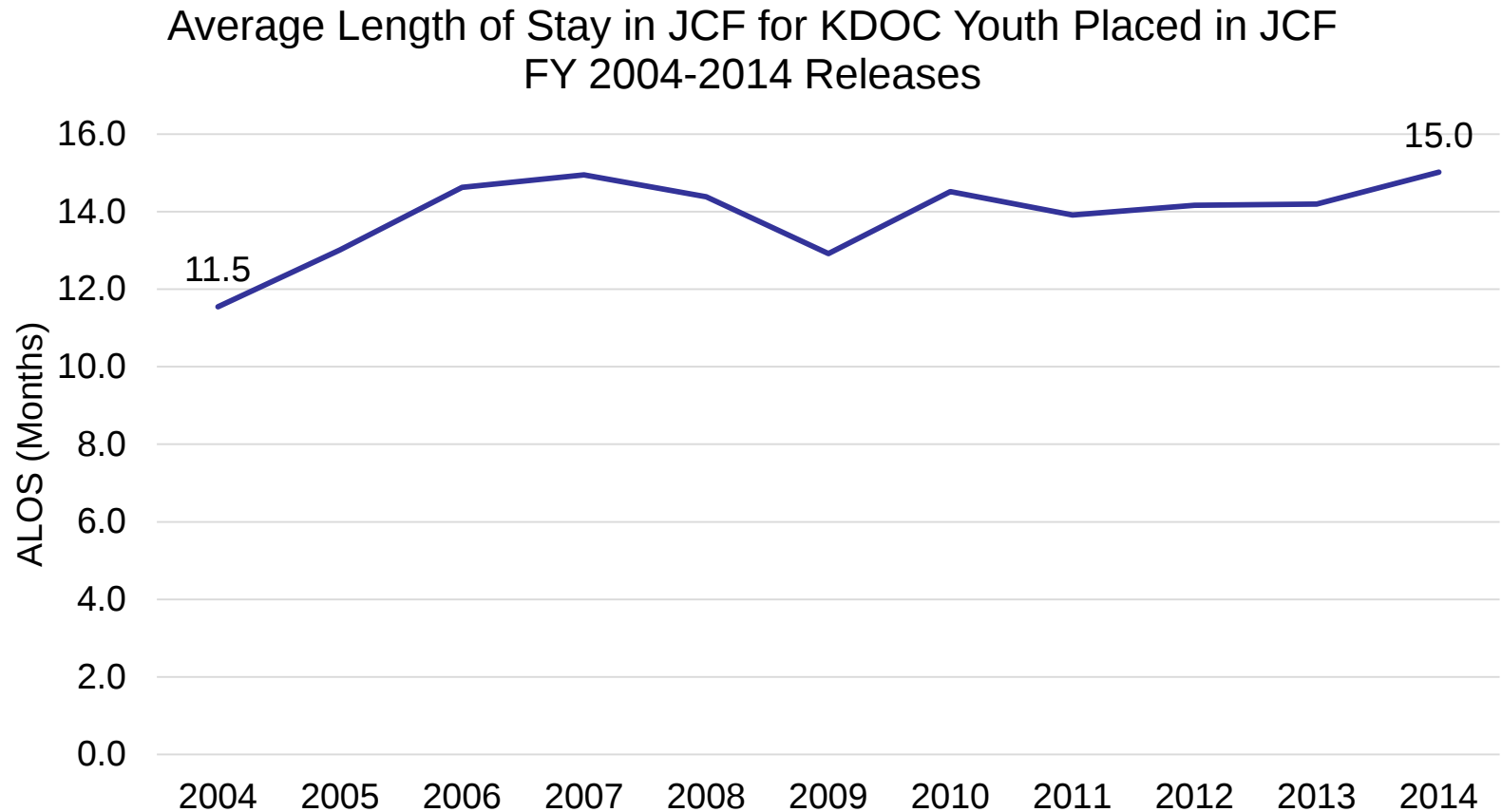
Youth Placed on ISP, Case Management and JCF  
Most Serious Offense Comparison, FY 2004 and FY 2014 Releases



Case Management youth average 14.6 months out of home;  
JCF youth average 25.3 months out of home (up 16%)

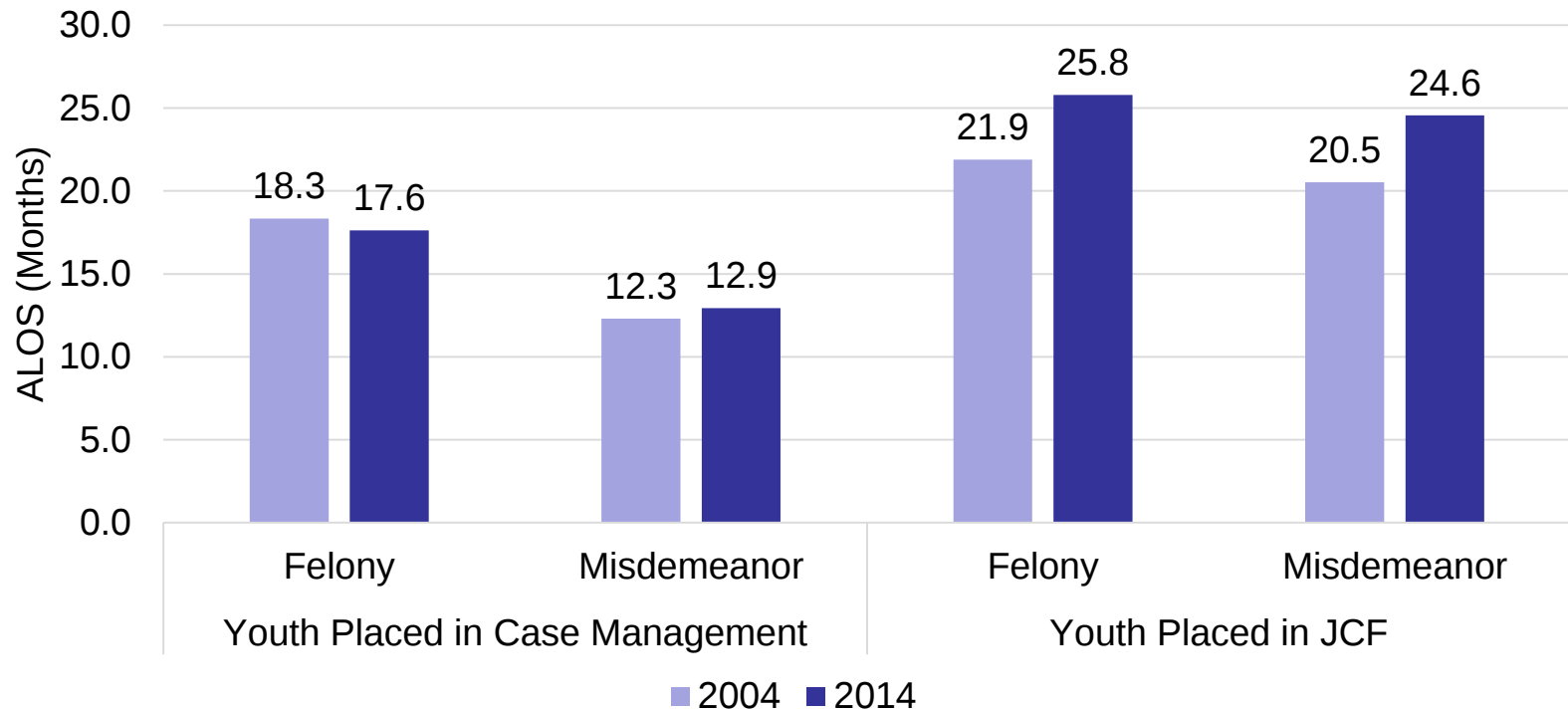


## 30% increase in average time spent in JCF

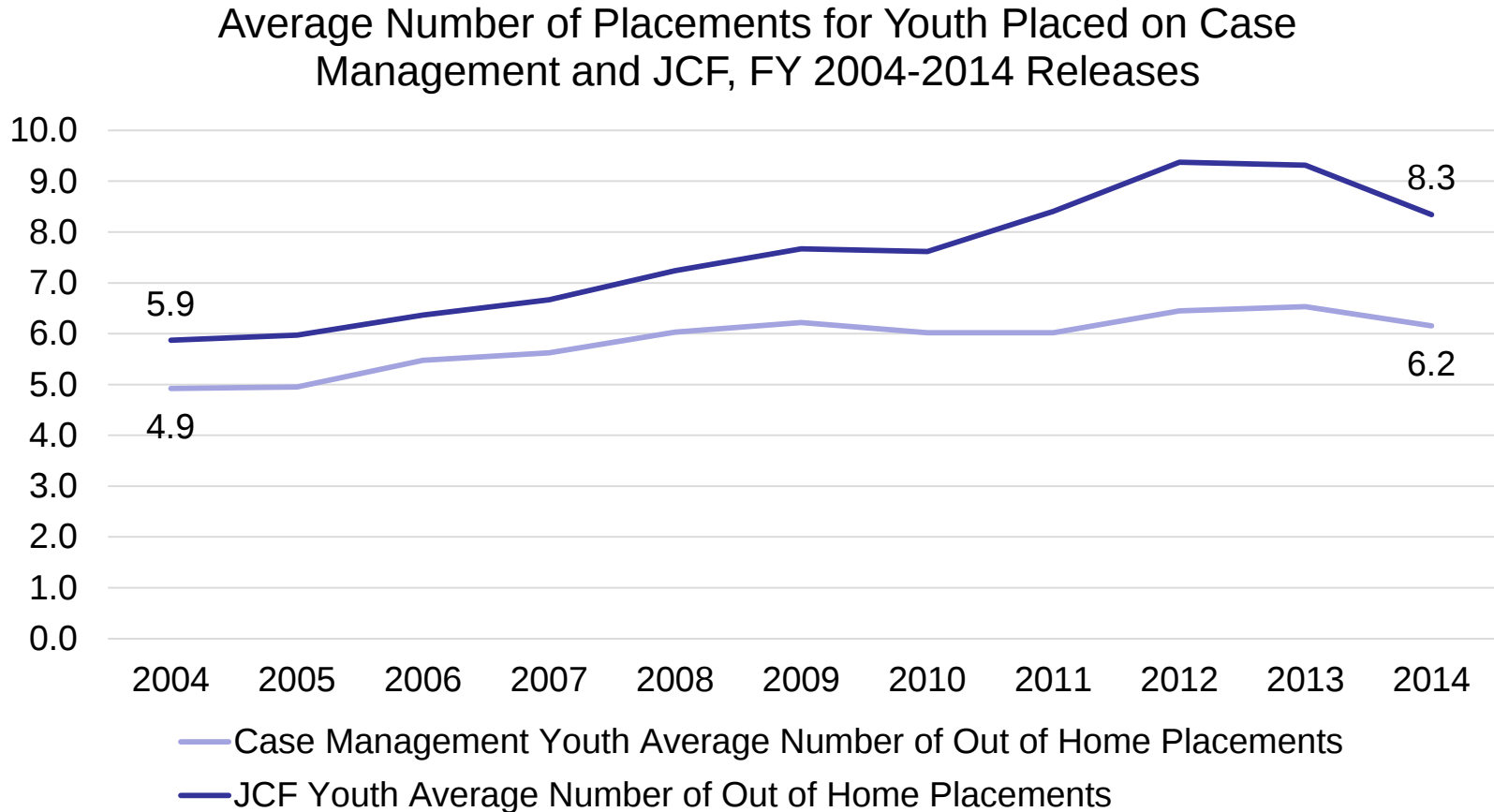


## Increases in length of stay for misdemeanants in Case Management and JCF, and felons in JCF

Average Length of Stay Out of Home  
FY 2004 and 2014 Releases

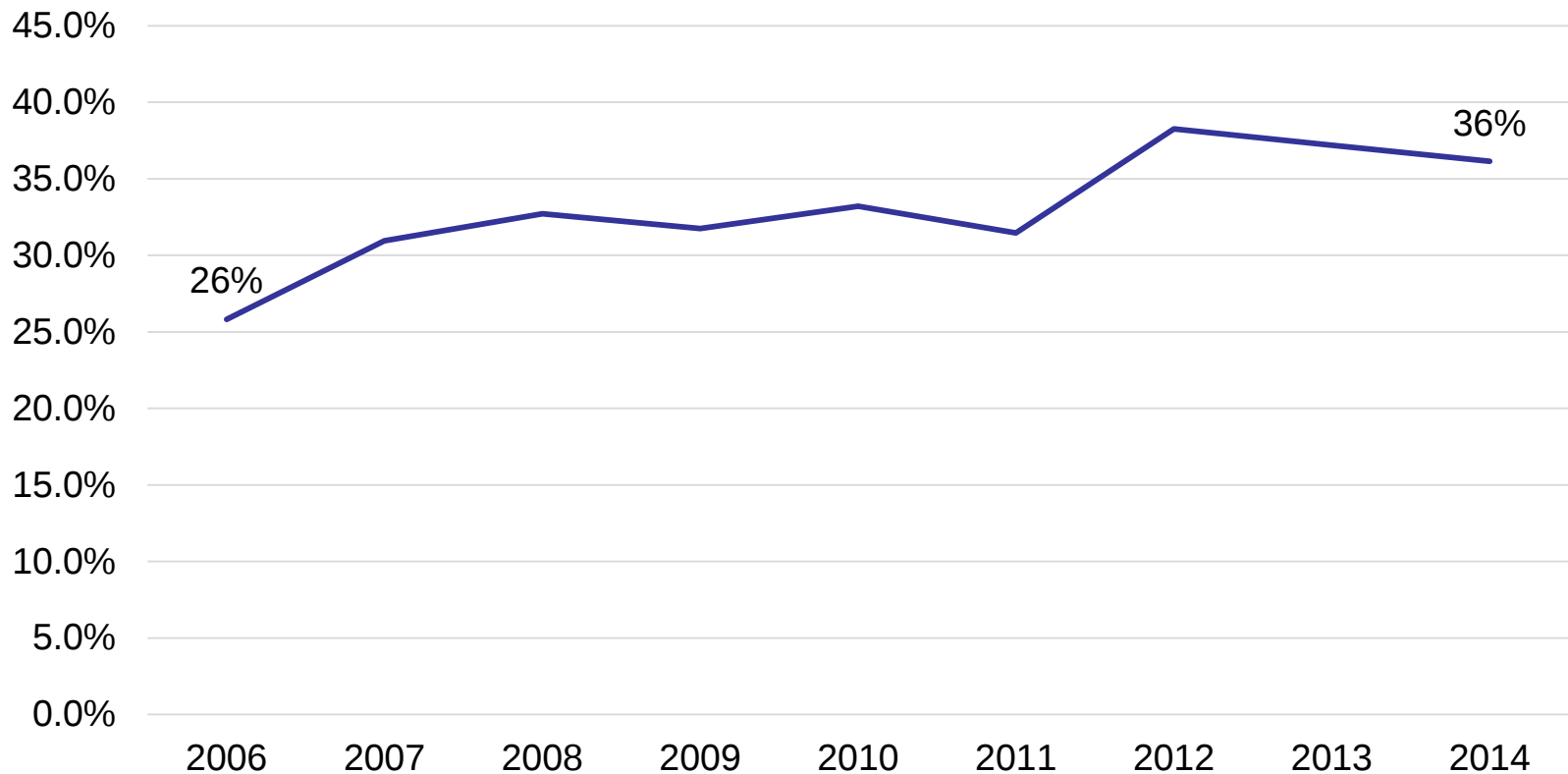


Case Management youth average 6.2 placements (up 25%),  
JCF youth average 8.3 placements (up 42%)

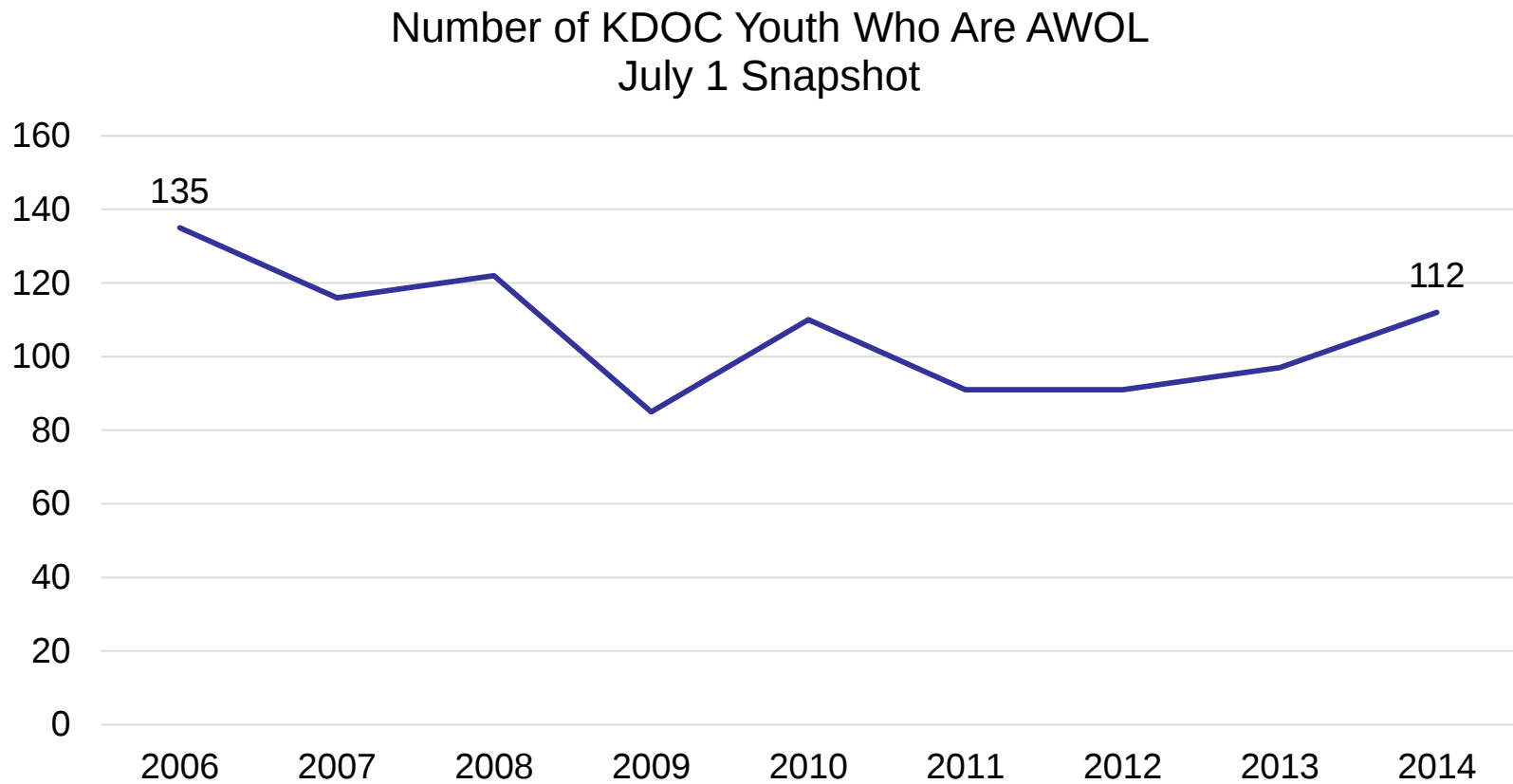


## 36% of Case Management youth go AWOL, up from 26% in 2006

Proportion of KDOC Youth Placed on Case Management Who Go AWOL At Least Once, FY 2006-2014 Releases

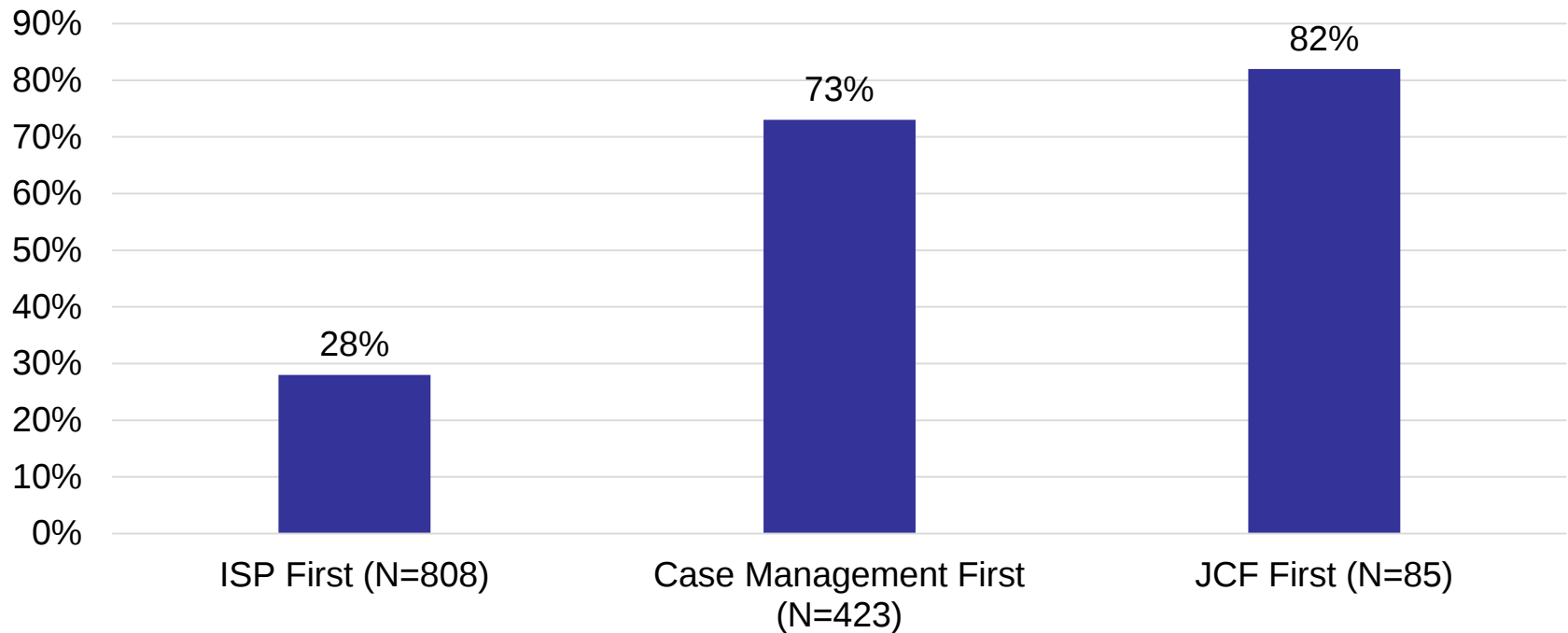


## More than 100 KDOC youth are AWOL on a given day

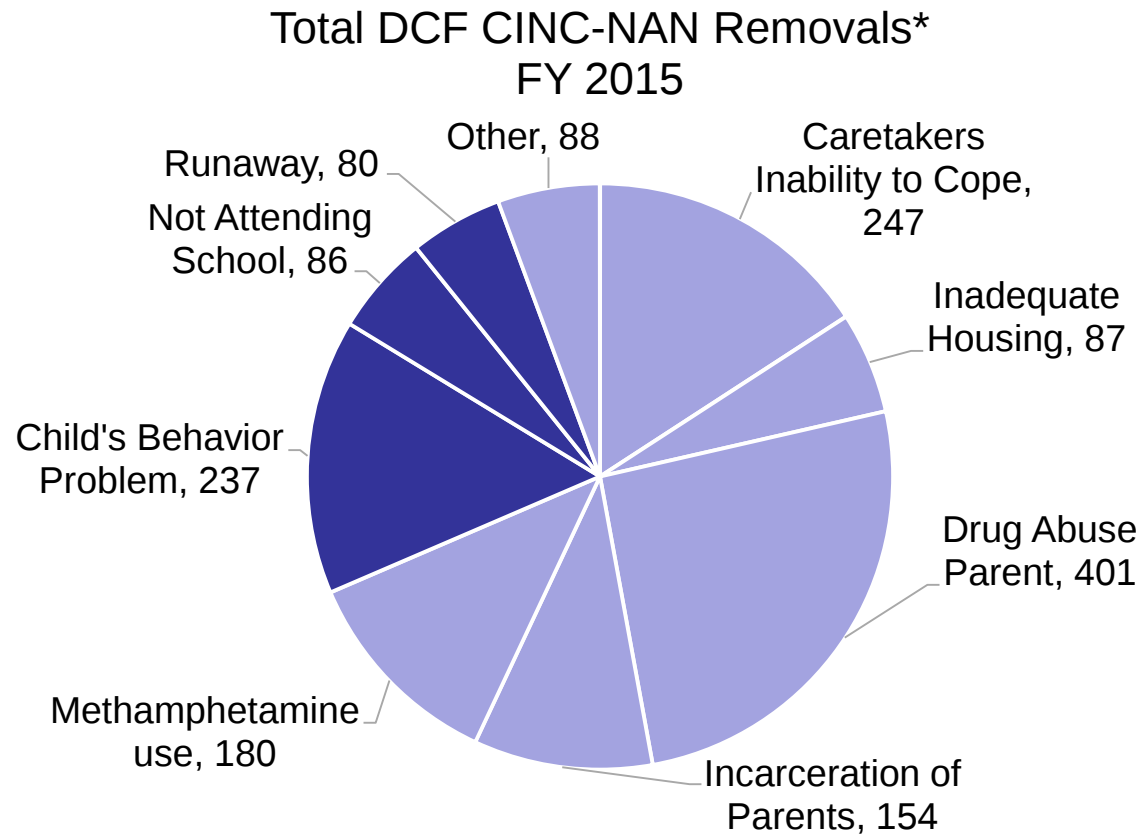


## Failure is more prevalent among KDOC youth placed out of home first than it is for youth placed on ISP first

Proportion of KDOC Youth with Subsequent KDOC Out of Home Placement FY 2014 Releases

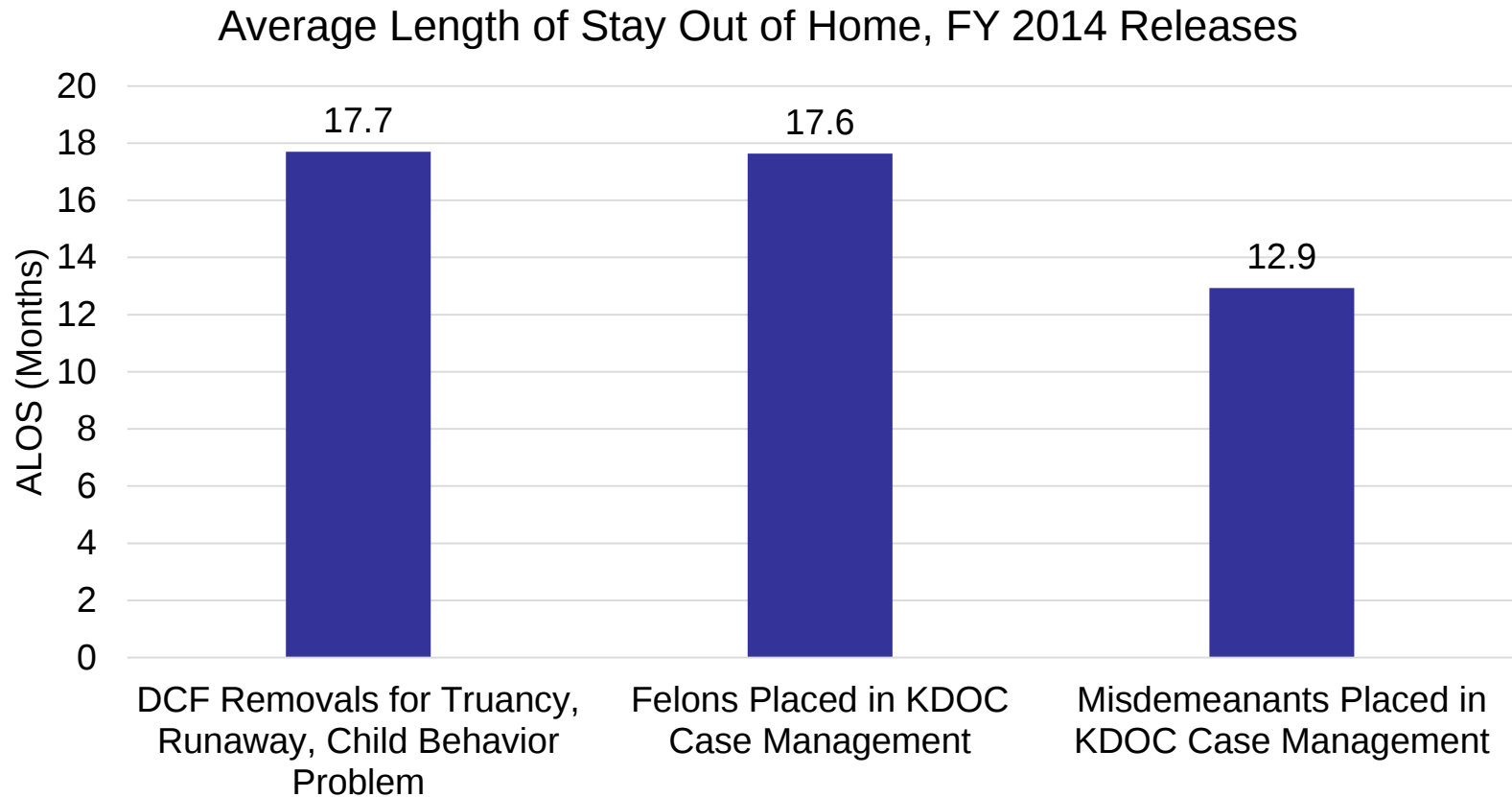


## DCF places more than 400 youth out of home for truancy, running away or child behavior problem



\*Kansas Department for Children and Families, Children Placed in Out of Home Placement by Primary Reason for Removal SFY2015

## Youth removed for child behavior problem, truancy, runaway stay out of home longer than felons or misdemeanants



DCF Source: DCF FACTS Data System, PPS Data and Continuous Performance Improvement Unit

## Data Limitations

- No comprehensive recidivism data
- No detailed offense data from court system
- No ability to systematically track youth across agencies

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# Research Principles

## The use of objective structured assessment and decision-making tools reduces reoffending

- Routine, consistent use of structured decision-making tools allows for staff to implement optimal sanctions and placement in programming
- Tools can distinguish youth at high risk for continued criminal behavior from those at low risk
- A structured system of graduated sanctions and incentives encourages youth compliance

Source: Lipsey and Mulvey 2015

## Matching placement, supervision, and treatment to a youth's risks and needs lowers the chance of future offending

- Supervision and services as well as placements should be matched to the youth's risk level and criminogenic needs
- Needs assessment instruments support matching of programs to criminogenic needs
- For a given program type, service must be delivered in adequate amounts and quality (dose)

Source: Lipsey and Mulvey 2015

## Evidence-based programs monitored for quality lower recidivism

- Community-based services can reduce reoffending and improve other outcomes
- Many youth with identifiable problems (e.g., substance abuse problems) linked to their offending do not receive services
- Higher quality program implementation is strongly and consistently associated with bigger effects on recidivism
- Programs must be implemented with fidelity to meet recidivism reduction goals

Source: Lipsey and Mulvey 2015

## Research supports targeting supervision and services to the highest risk offenders

- Adolescents who have committed serious offenses are not necessarily on track for adult criminal careers
- When the level of intervention exceeds the level needed to respond to a youth's risk to re-offend, the likelihood to recidivate may increase
- A high proportion of the youth who come into the juvenile justice system (70-80%) are not on a path to adult crime, and over-involvement in the justice system can make them worse

Source: Lipsey and Mulvey 2015

## Out of home placements do not improve outcomes for most youth

- Residential placements, on average, do not lower the likelihood of juvenile reoffending and may increase recidivism for certain youth
- It is possible to reduce the rate and duration of institutional placements for certain offenders and increase the level of community-based services while protecting public safety

Source: Lipsey and Mulvey 2015

## No convincing evidence that longer lengths of stay in out-of-home placements reduce recidivism

- A recent study showed no change in re-arrest rates for youth staying more than 3 months out of home

Source: Lipsey and Mulvey 2015

## Research indicates that predominately punitive policies do not promote public safety

- Predominantly punitive policies and programs do not lead to prosocial development or reduce recidivism
- Specific programs and interventions that emphasize only control or deterrence point to poor outcomes for juvenile offenders

Source: Lipsey and Mulvey 2015

## Questions?

### Contact Information:

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