



# **Kansas Juvenile Justice Workgroup**

# Charge to the Workgroup

“In developing proposals for reform, the group’s priorities will be to:

- Promote public safety and hold juvenile offenders accountable
- Control taxpayer costs
- Improve outcomes for youth, families, and communities in Kansas.

The Workgroup’s recommendations will be used as the foundation for statutory, budgetary and administrative changes during the 2016 legislative session.”

Governor Brownback	Senate President Wagle	Senate Minority Leader Hensley
Chief Justice Nuss	House Speaker Merrick	House Minority Leader Burroughs

# Juvenile Justice Goals KSA 38-2301

The primary goals of the juvenile justice code are:

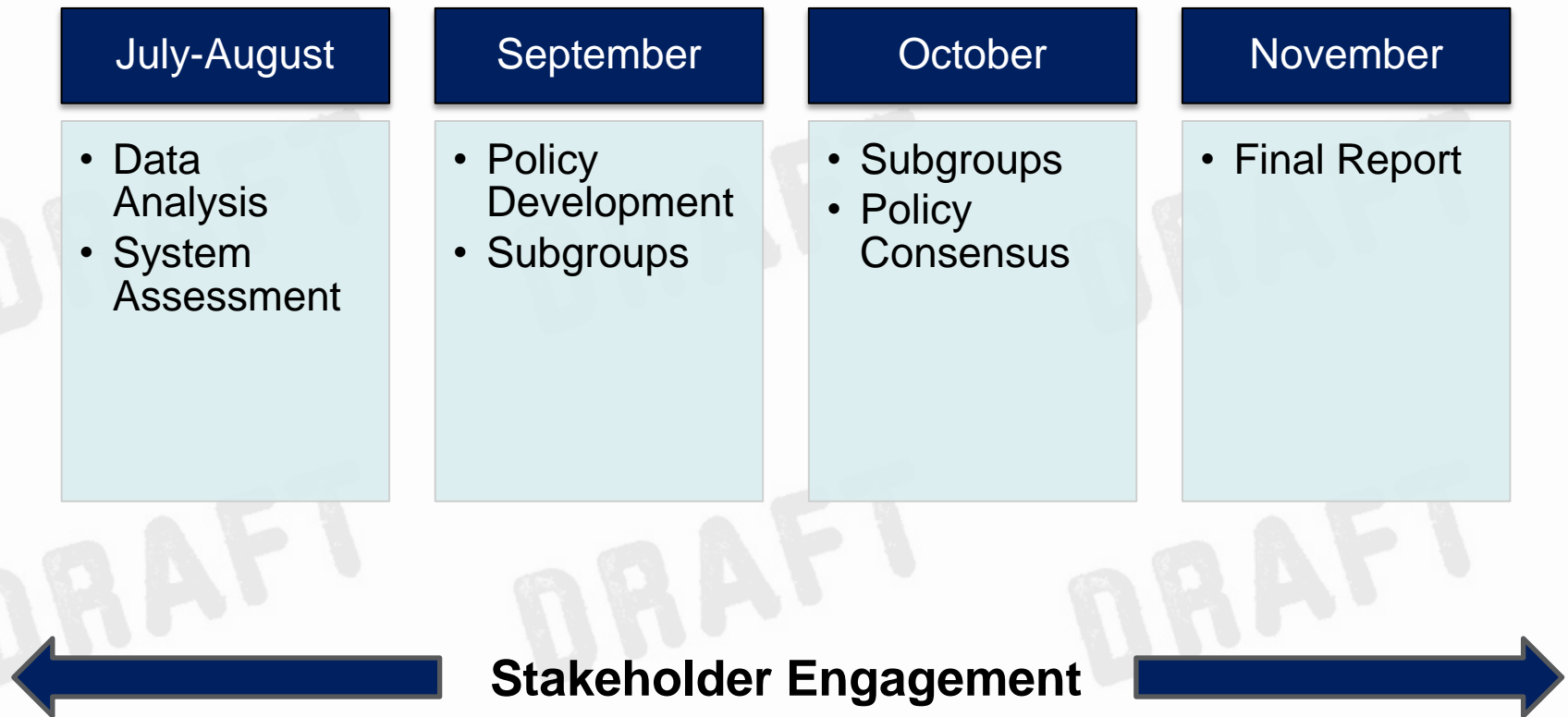
- to promote public safety
- hold juvenile offenders accountable for their behavior
- and improve their ability to live more productively and responsibly in the community

# Juvenile Justice Goals KSA 38-2301

To accomplish these goals, juvenile justice policies developed pursuant to the revised Kansas juvenile justice code shall be designed to:

- a. Protect public safety;
- b. recognize that the ultimate solutions to juvenile crime lie in the strengthening of families and educational institutions, the involvement of the community and the implementation of effective prevention and early intervention programs;
- c. be community based to the greatest extent possible;
- d. be family centered when appropriate;
- e. facilitate efficient and effective cooperation, coordination and collaboration among agencies of the local, state and federal government;
- f. be outcome based, allowing for the effective and accurate assessment of program performance;
- g. be cost-effectively implemented and administered to utilize resources wisely;
- h. encourage the recruitment and retention of well-qualified, highly trained professionals to staff all components of the system;
- i. appropriately reflect community norms and public priorities; and
- j. encourage public and private partnerships to address community risk factors.

# Workgroup Process & Timeline



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# Kansas Juvenile Justice System Assessment Pt. 1

Kansas Juvenile Justice Workgroup  
Topeka, Kansas  
July 8, 2015

# System assessment and data analysis sources

## System Assessment Sources

### Interviews/Meetings

- Juvenile Services Division, Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)
- Kansas Judicial Branch, Office of Judicial Administration (OJA)
- Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS)
- Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF)
- Other Stakeholders: Workgroup Members, Prosecutors, Defense Attorneys, Law Enforcement, Chief Judges, and Education

### Documents Reviewed

- KDOC, KDADS, DCF, and OJA Documents
- Kansas Juvenile Code
- Kansas Code for Care of Children

## Data Reviewed

### Agency and Court Data

- OJA Filings and Adjudications Aggregate Data, FY 2004-2014
- OJA Court Services Aggregate Data, FY 2004-2014
- KDOC Client Level Data, FY 2004-2014
- KDOC Intakes Aggregate Data, FY 2010-2014
- National arrest and court data

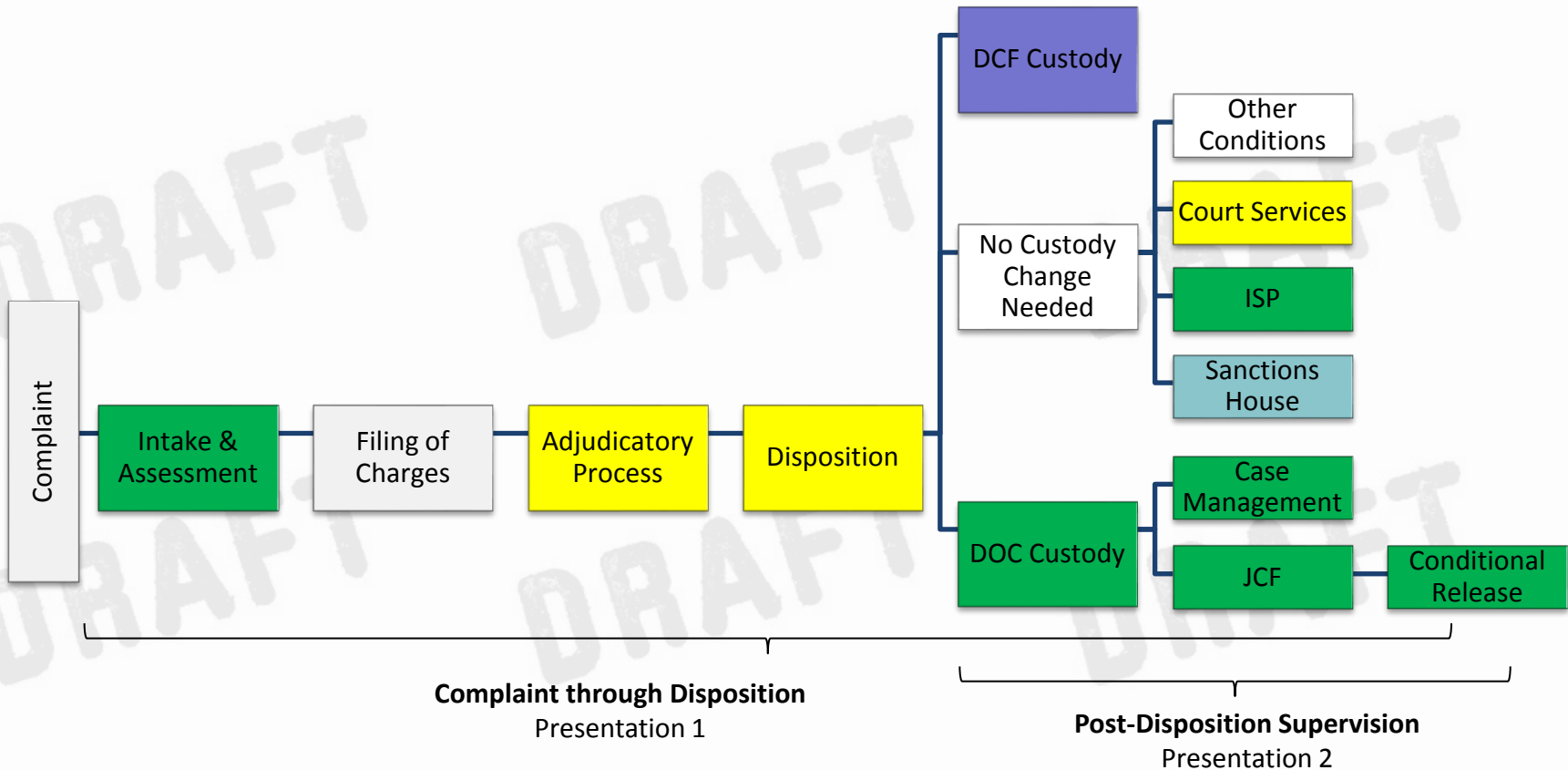
### Surveys

- Chief Court Services Officers and Court Services Officers
  - 99 respondents from 64 counties and 23 judicial districts, including 14 Chief Court Service Officers
- Community Corrections Officers: Intensive Supervision Probation and Case Management
  - 153 respondents from 83 counties

# The Juvenile Justice System



# Juvenile Justice System Structure



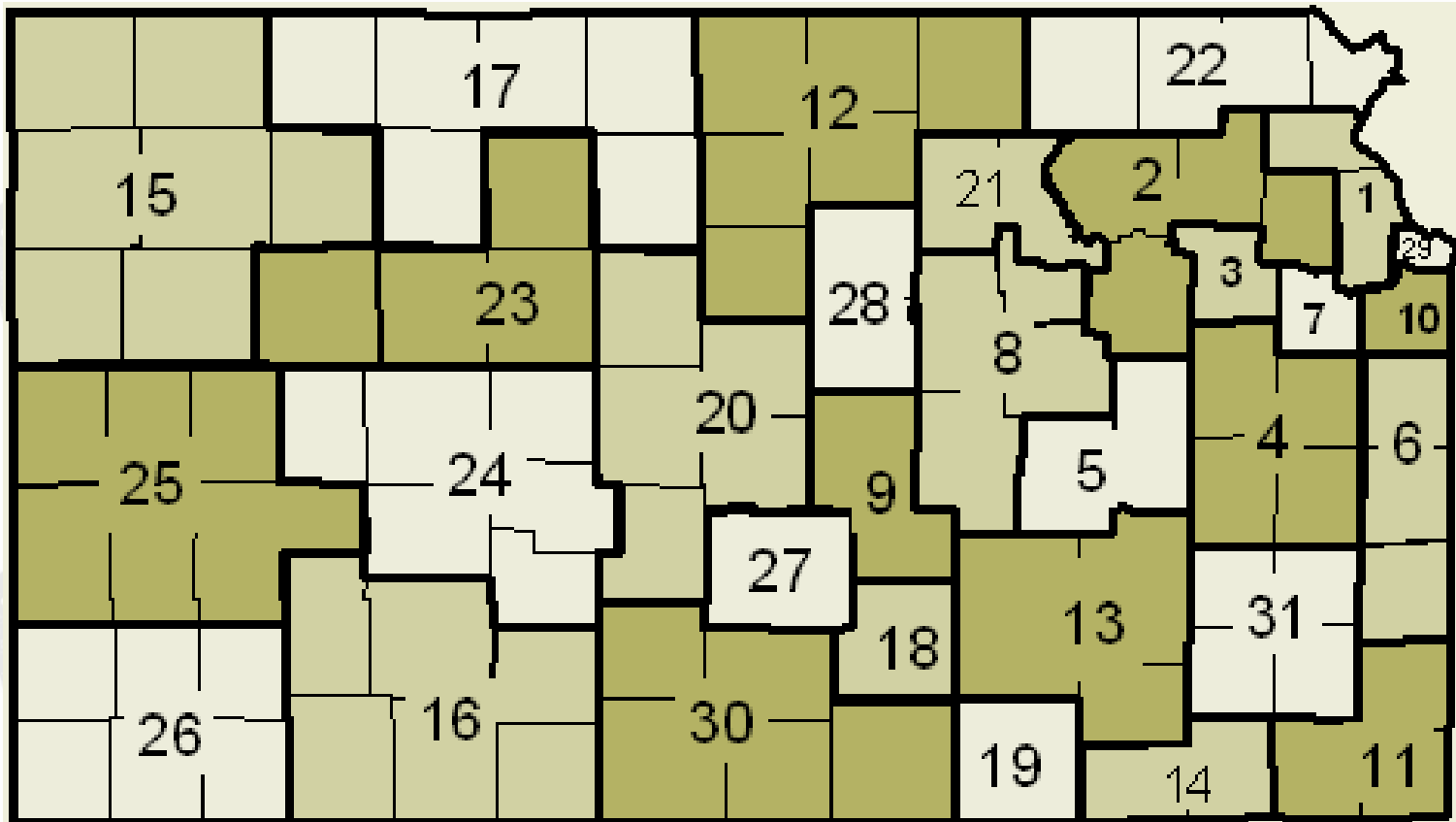
● KDOC Funded

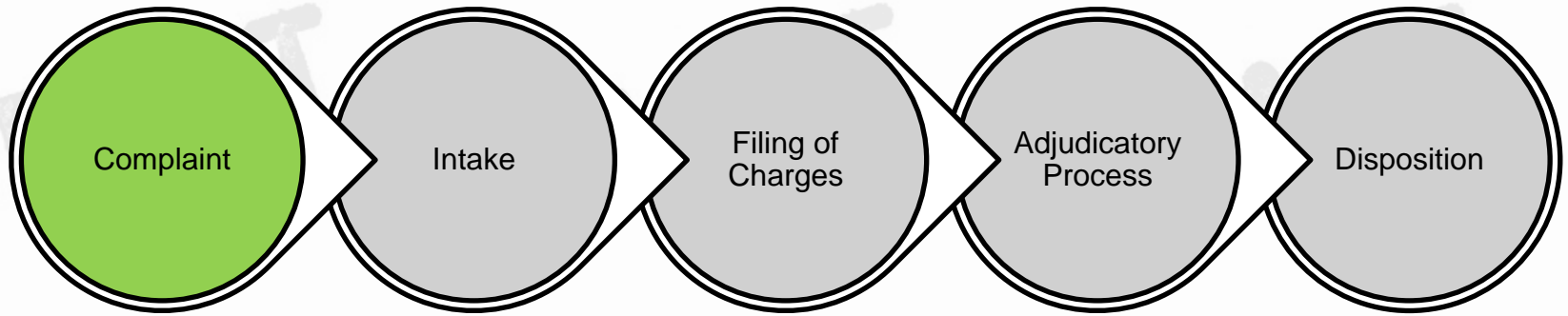
● DCF Funded

● OJA Funded

● Locally Funded

Local juvenile justice control grouped into 31 judicial districts comprising 105 counties





## Complaint Alleged

# Two categories of complaints can lead to juvenile justice system involvement: CINC and Juvenile Offenses

## Child in Need of Care (CINC) Behaviors and Violations\*

Runaways

Truancy

Out of control

Other law violations that are not adult crimes and not juvenile offenses

Criminal use of weapons < age 10

2+ unexcused absences from placement

## Juvenile Offenses (JO)

Felony or misdemeanor by a 10-17 year old

Minor in possession of alcohol

Racetrack violations

Possessing a firearm with a <12 inch barrel

\*Applicable to anyone under 18 unless otherwise specified; Only non-abuse and neglect CINC categories displayed

## Some criteria guide referrals of CINC or juvenile offense cases, but discretion remains broad

Compulsory School Attendance Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Codifies who is required to attend school</li></ul>
Truancy 3-5-7 Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Codifies eligibility for truancy prosecution</li><li>• Allows school districts/schools to define “inexcusably absent”</li></ul>
Zero Tolerance Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trend away from these policies</li><li>• Vary from school to school, and district to district</li></ul>
School Resource Officer Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standard national training provided to all SROs</li><li>• SROs only exist in some schools</li><li>• Actual role within school varies based on site</li></ul>
DCF Referral Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Determined by Kansas Protection Report Center</li></ul>
Accessibility and affordability of services absent system involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Varies from county to county</li></ul>

## 3-5-7 Rule: School unexcused absence definitions inconsistent

Shawnee Mission School District

- Any absence that does not fit into one of six categories
- Excludes in-school suspensions but not out-of-school suspensions

Wichita Public Schools

- Parent must notify attendance officer for every absence
- Students with more than 12 days or 96 hours of illness must provide doctor's note for every additional absence

Dodge City Public Schools

- Any absence that does not fit into one of eight categories
- Excludes suspensions or periods of expulsion

Sedgwick Public Schools

- If a student is absent for a reason that does not fall under one of six excused categories or "if the school attendance procedure is not followed by the student and the parent/guardian"

Leavenworth School District

- Any absence that does not fit into one of seven categories
- Excludes suspensions or periods of expulsion

Riley County School District

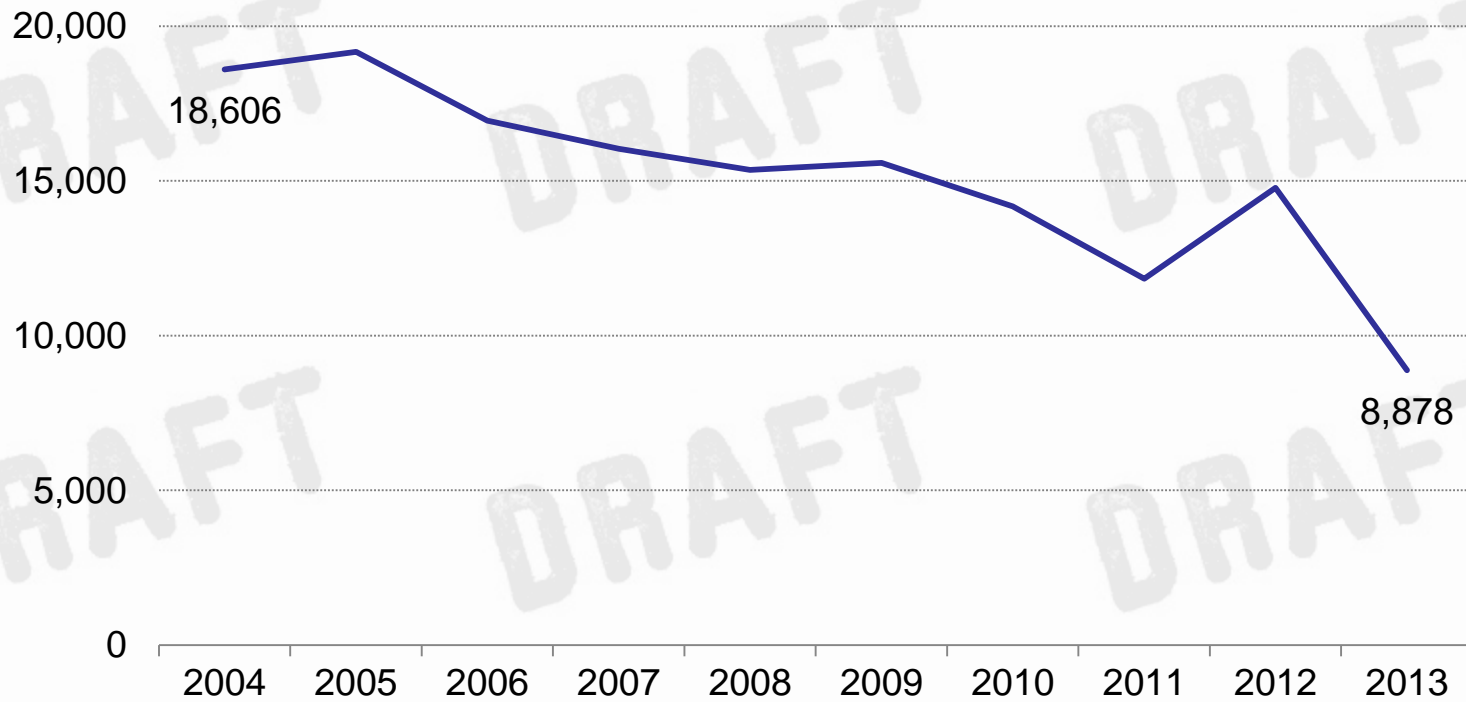
- Any absence that does not fit into one of five categories
- A written doctor's excuse required for 4th consecutive day absent
- Three unexcused tardies equal one unexcused absence

# Juvenile Arrests

Data

# Juvenile arrests down 52% from 2004-2013

## Kansas Juvenile Arrests, 2004-2013

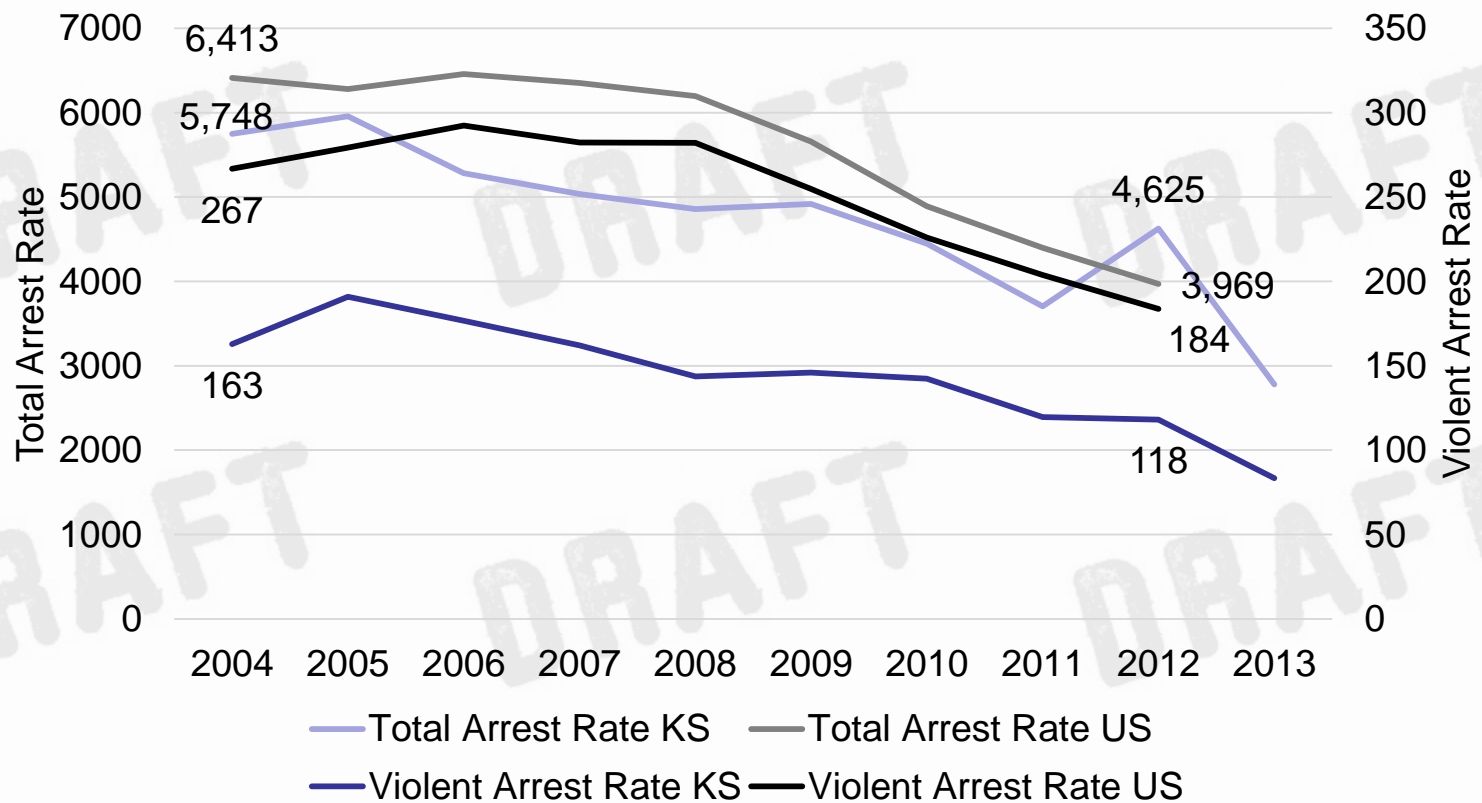


Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation



# Juvenile arrest rates down, lower than national average

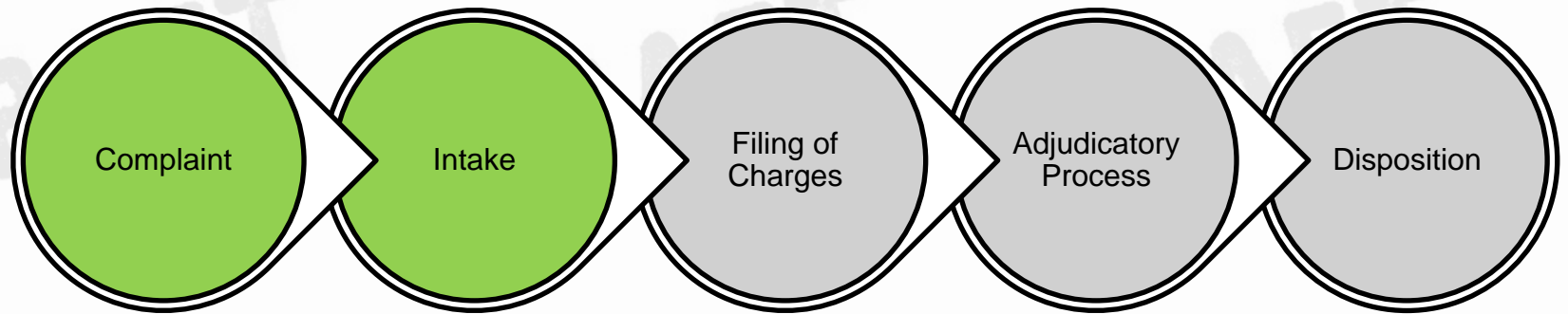
KS and US Juvenile Arrest Rate per 100,000 Juveniles Ages 10-17, 2004-2013



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

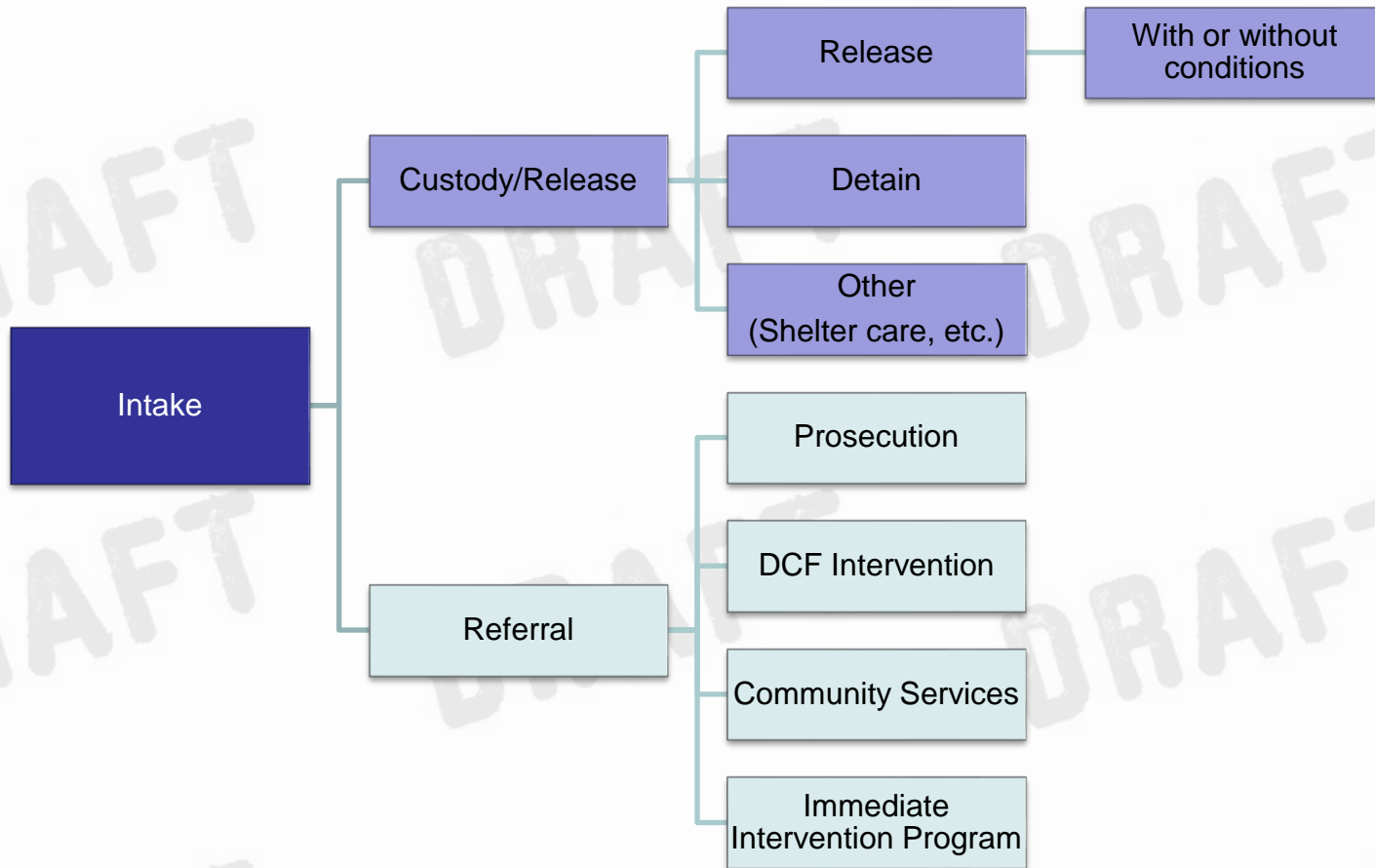
## Complaint Key Takeaways

- Decision-making:
  - System relies on state funding but is characterized by local control and discretion
  - Broad criteria may guide complaint decisions, but system stakeholders have wide discretion to decide how to handle youth behavior
- Youth flow:
  - Juvenile arrests in Kansas have dropped more than 50% in 10 years
    - Trends in Kansas arrest rates are similar to national trends
- Other?



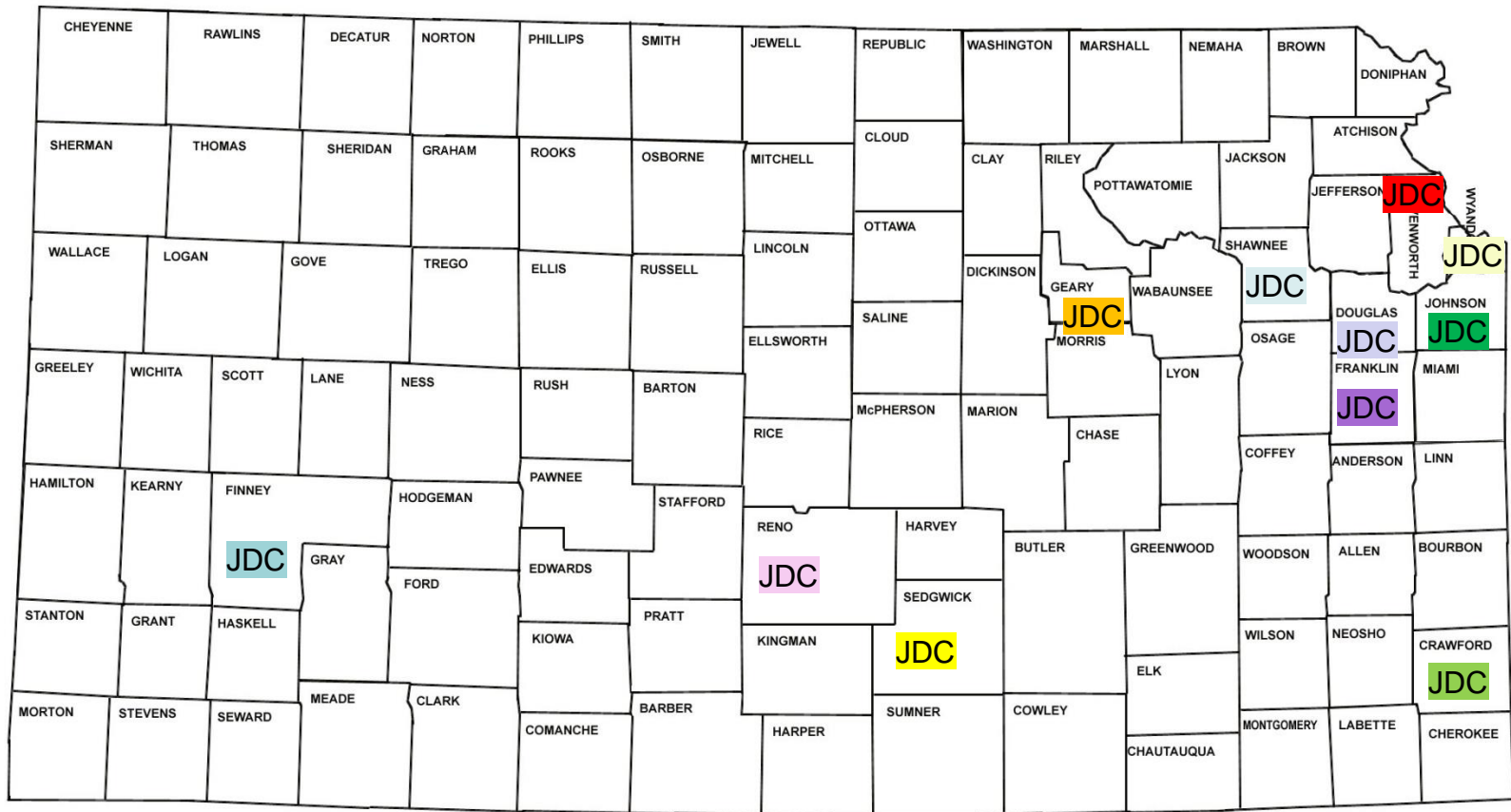
Intake

# Overview of juvenile intake and assessment services



# Overview of juvenile detention centers/sanctions houses

## 11 County-Operated Juvenile Detention Centers (JDC)



## Broad statutory criteria permit incarceration of youth for a variety of reasons

### Statutory Criteria for Law Enforcement Detention Determination

- CINC:
  - Once law enforcement takes child into custody, presumption of return to parent(s) UNLESS reasonable belief that return is not in child's best interest
  - Law enforcement must take into custody under a variety of circumstances
- JO:
  - Law enforcement shall not take child to a JDC UNLESS certain circumstances exist, such as: juvenile commits any offense in law enforcement view; or misdemeanor is alleged and juvenile may injure self or damage property

### Funding for Detention Centers/Sanctions Houses (FY 2014)

- Detention per diem: \$2,021,520
- Detention operating grants: \$440,851
- JDAI grants: \$127,860

# Outcomes of assessments not necessarily linked to structured decision-making at intake

## Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI)

- Designed to measure mental health
- 22 districts using MAYSI

## Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teenagers (POSIT)

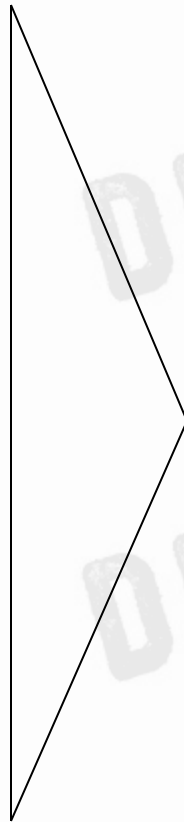
- Designed to predict problem behaviors
- 8 districts using POSIT

## Kansas Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)

- Designed to measure detention-related risks
- 10 districts using RAI (in addition to MAYSI or POSIT)

## Four additional tools used by different districts

- ACES (1 district); PACT (1 district); SORT (3 districts); JRAI (1 district)



Results do not lead to a consistent corresponding decision about placement, referral, or release

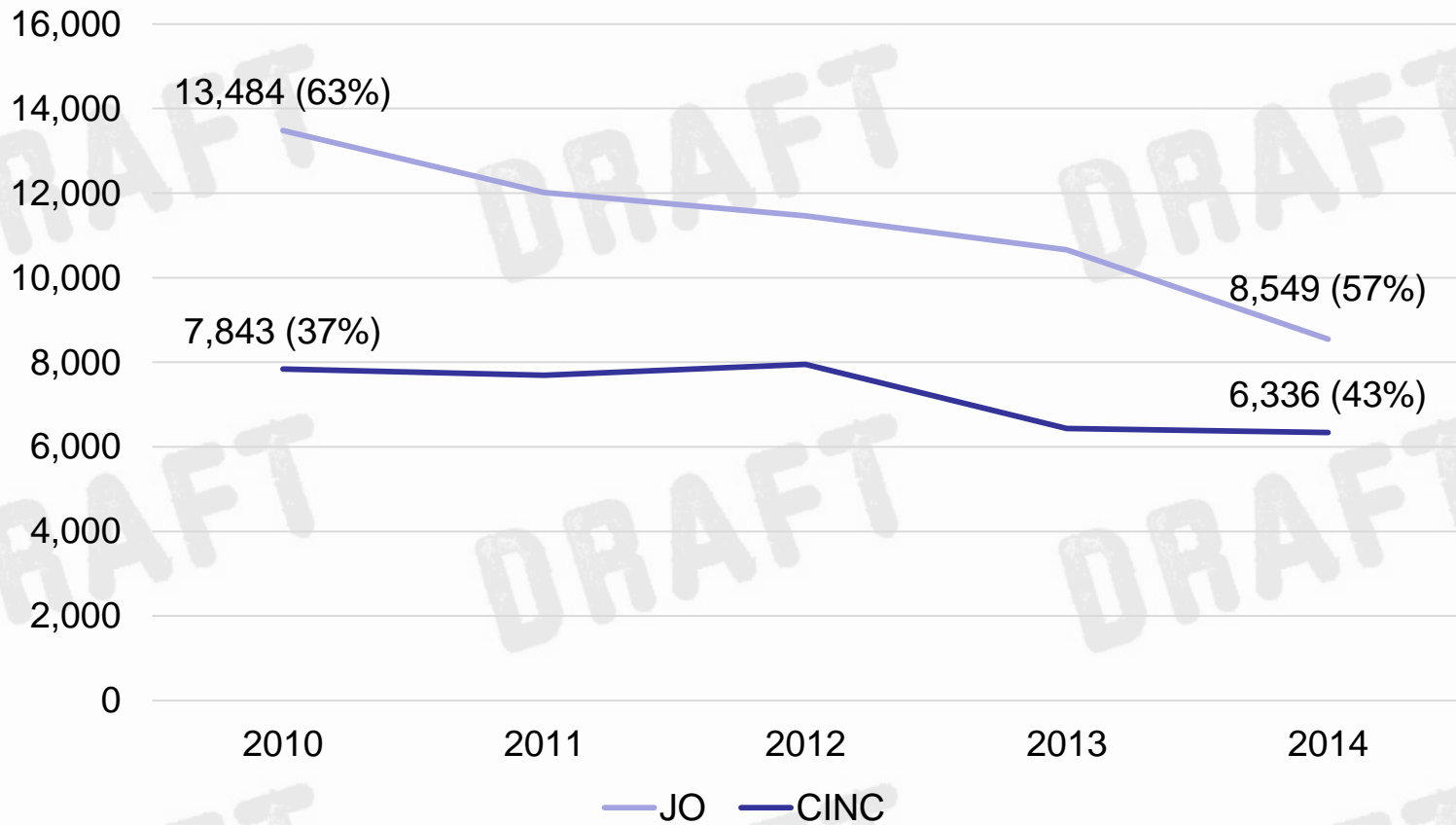
# Juvenile Intake and Detention

Data



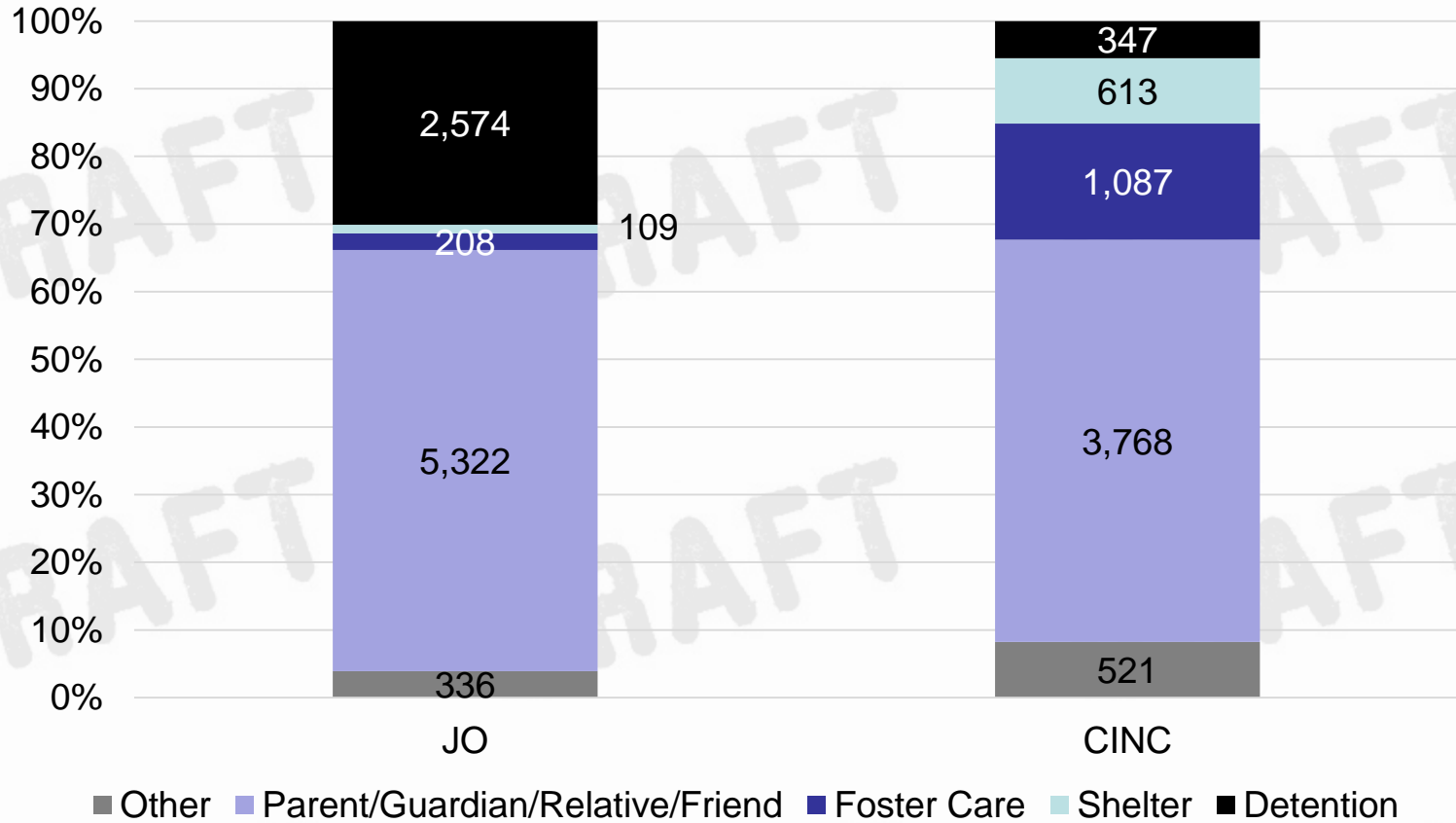
Majority of intakes are for juvenile offenses, but CINC proportion increasing (from 37% to 43%)

Total Intake Admissions FY 2010-2014



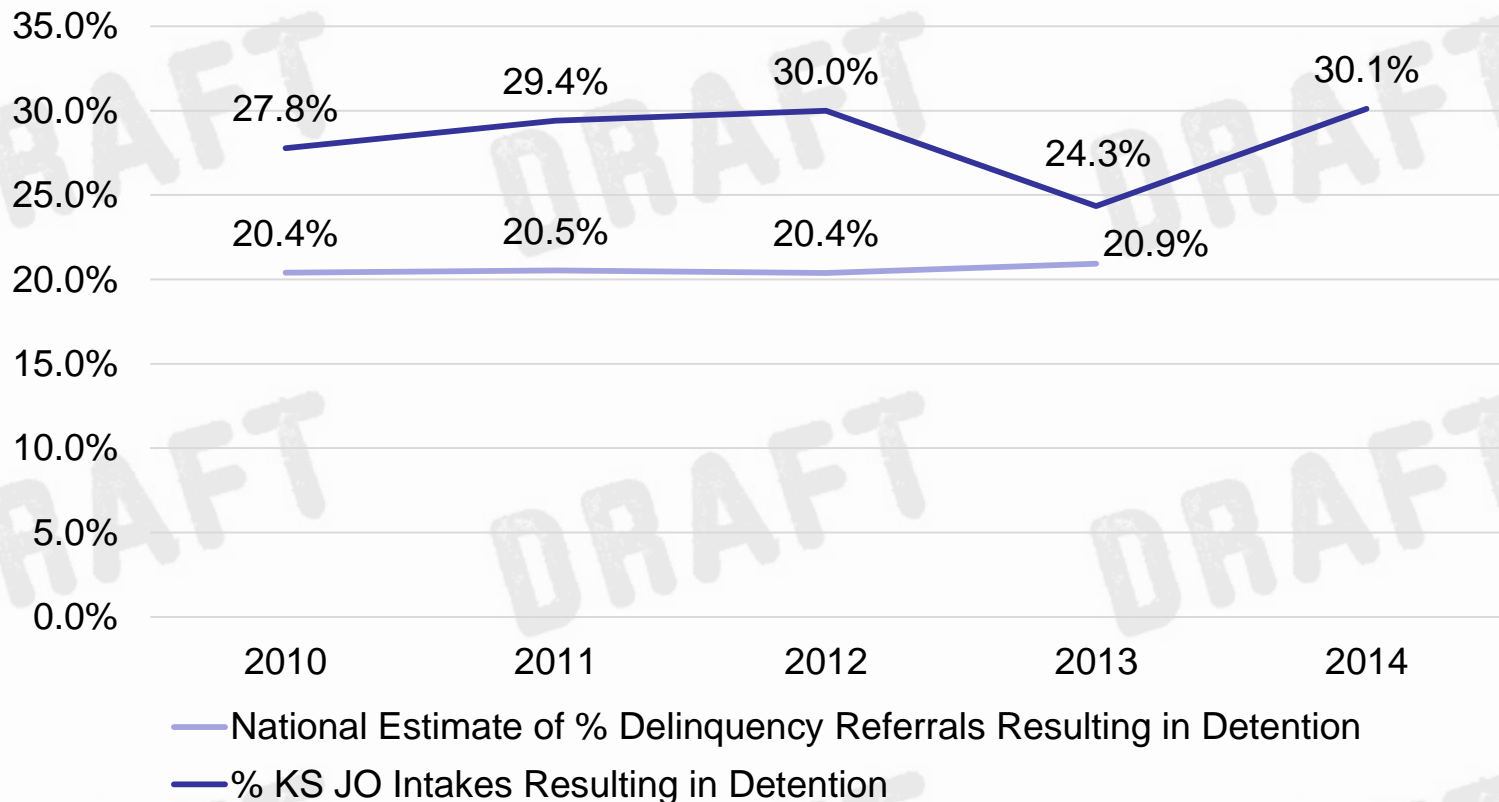
# 30% of juvenile offense intakes result in detention

## Total Intake Outcomes FY 2014



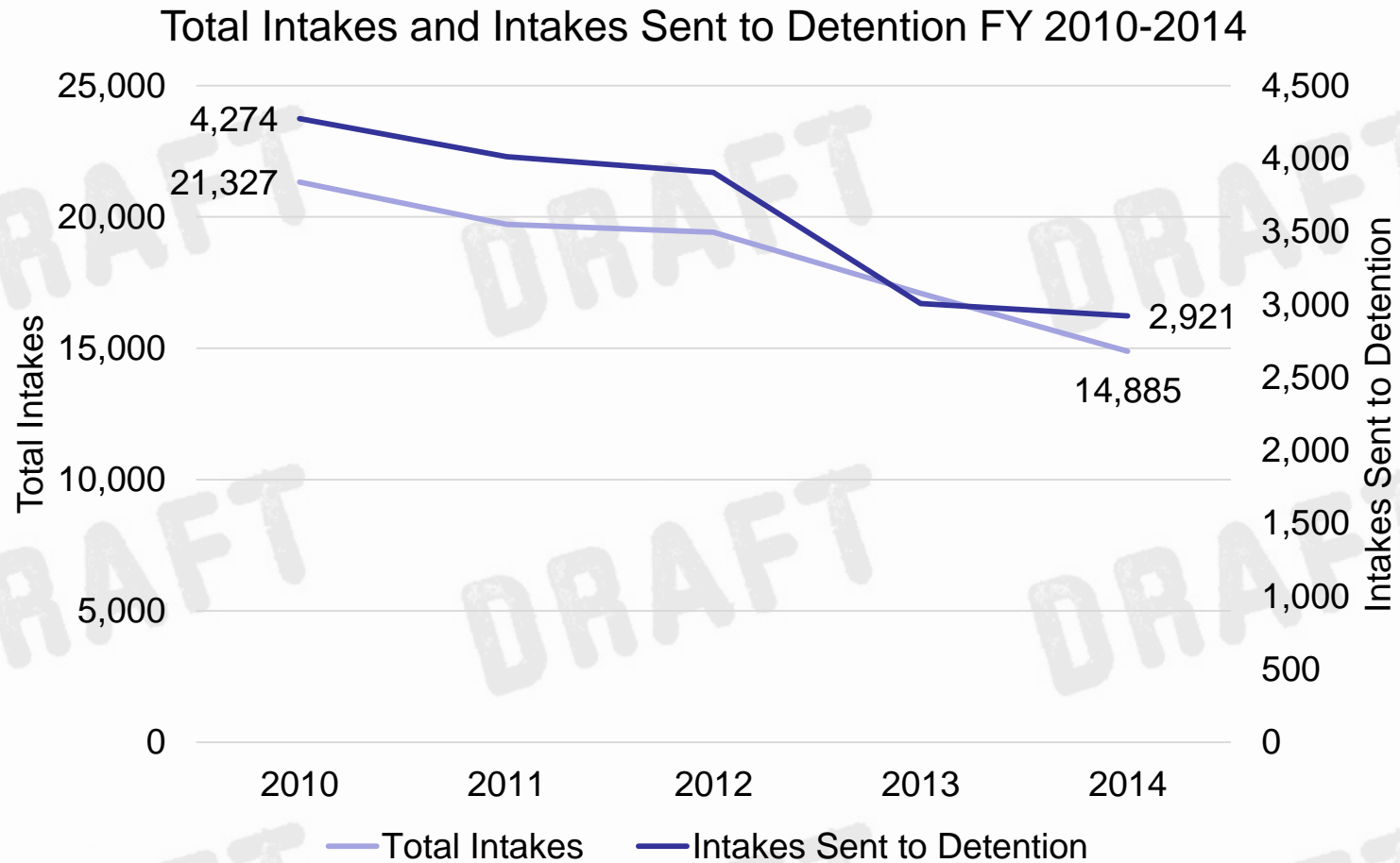
# Kansas has a higher proportion of delinquency intakes resulting in detention compared to national estimates

KS/US Comparison: Proportion of Referrals Resulting in Pre-Adjudication Detention



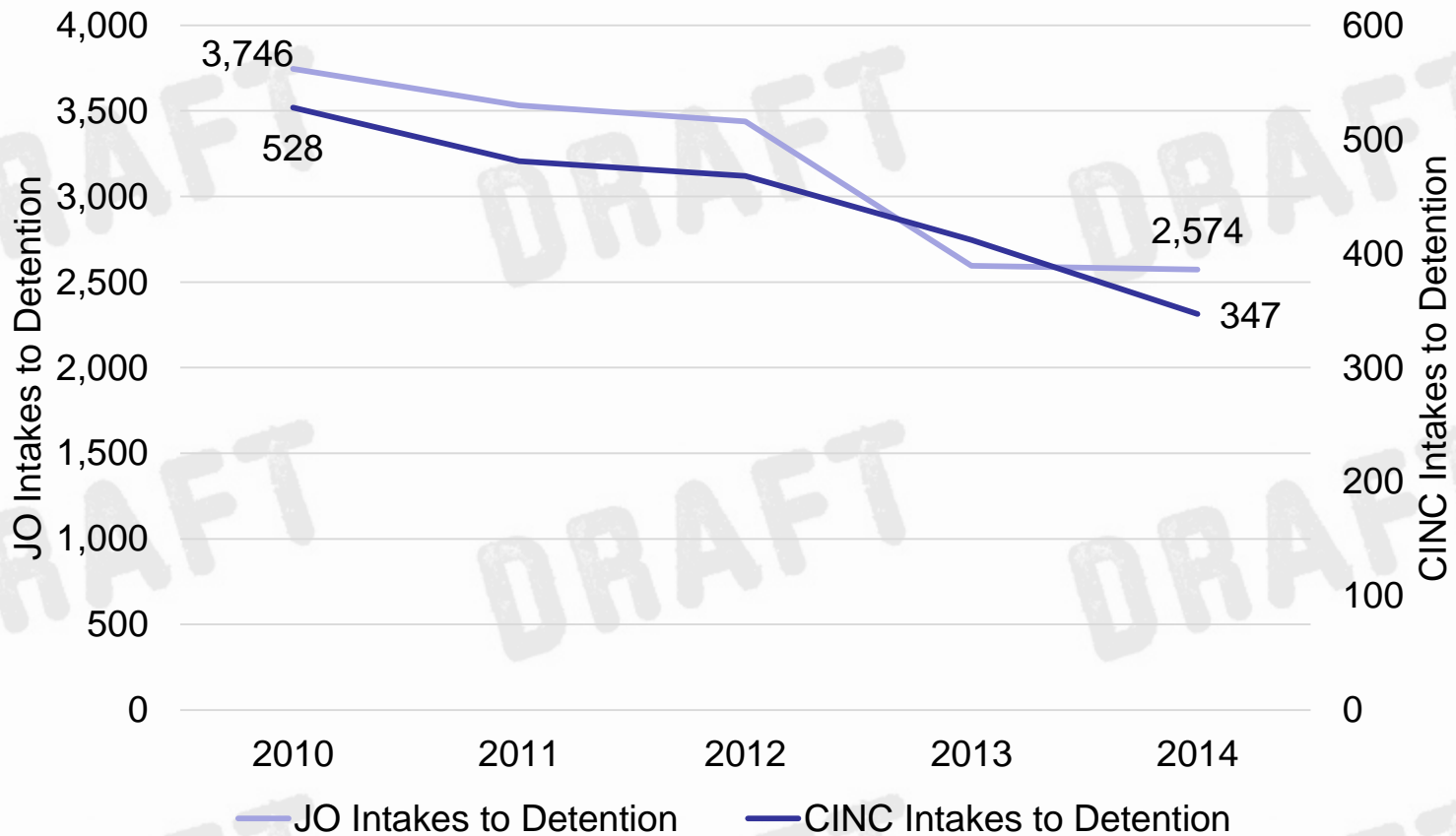
National Estimate Source: Sickmund, M., Sladky, A., and Kang, W. (2015)

32% decline in intakes sent to detention, consistent with 30% decline in total intakes



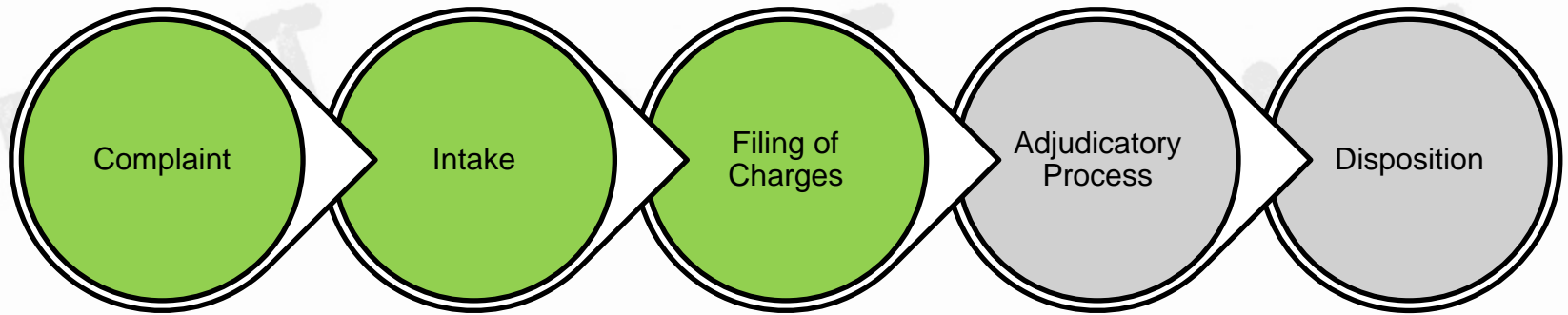
# Juvenile offense and CINC intakes to detention declining at similar rates (31% and 34%)

Intakes Sent to Detention FY 2010-2014



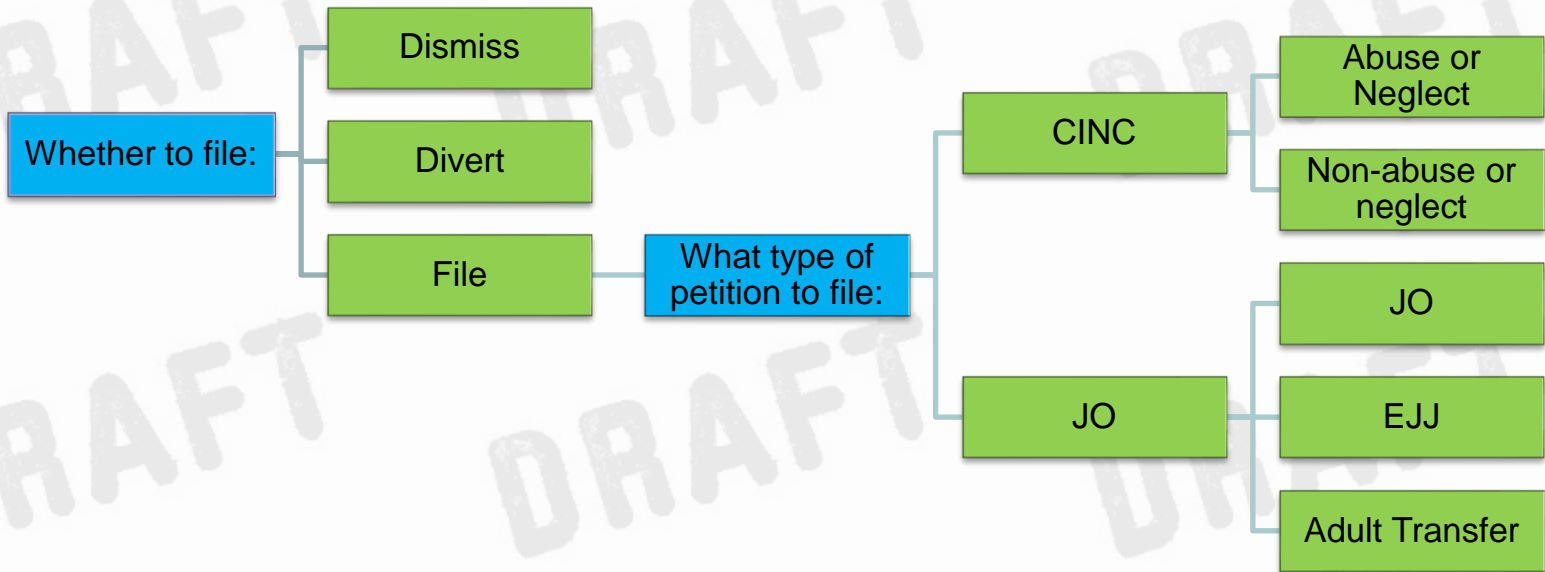
## Intake Key Takeaways

- Decision-making:
  - For detention decision, statutory criteria is broad
  - Assessments required at intake, but do not necessarily inform decision-making
  - Opportunity for early intervention exists through intake referral to community-based services and immediate intervention programs
- Youth flow:
  - Intakes:
    - CINCs rising in proportion of overall intakes since 2010 (from 37% to 43%)
  - Detention
    - Detention in Kansas has accounted for approximately 30% of intakes over last 5 years, higher than national estimates of 21%
- Other?



## Filing of Charges

The district attorney or county attorney decides whether to file a petition and what type of petition to file





Pre-file diversion may be offered to some, but need not be

### **Statutory Criteria**

- Pre-file “immediate intervention programs” may be adopted by counties for juvenile offenders
- Statutory prohibitions on diversion for certain juvenile offenders
- No standardized criteria for any required diversions

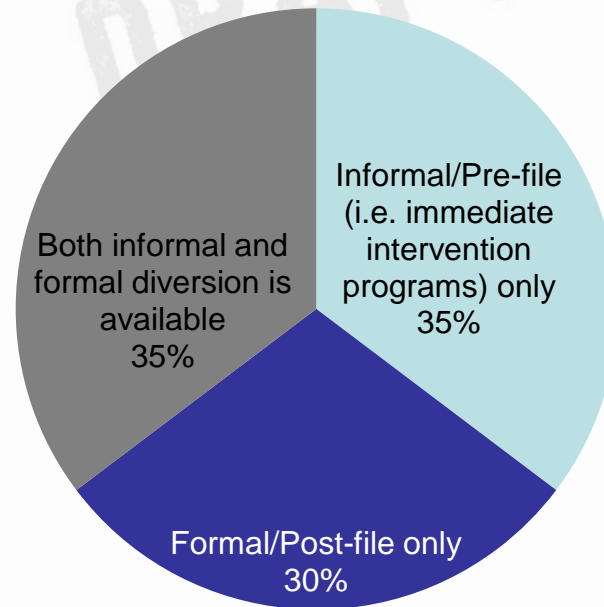
### **Funding**

- KDOC Prevention Block Grants: \$1.4 million (FY 2014), used for prevention/diversion programs to be determined by counties
- Some counties require diversion fees to be paid by youth

## Available diversion options vary widely

- 93% of Chief Court Services Officer respondents reported having diversion available for youth in their district

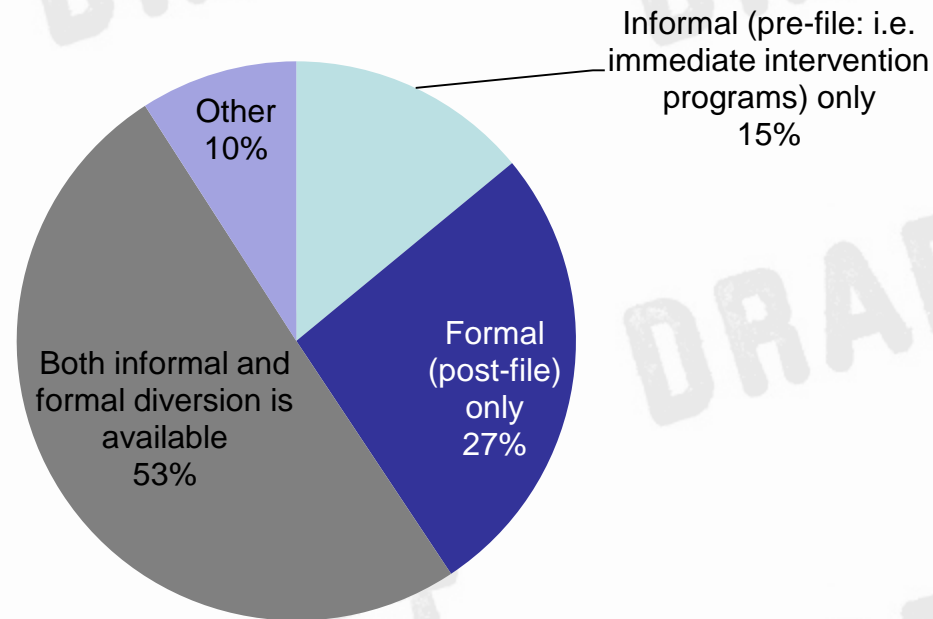
### Types of Diversion Chief Court Services Officers Report are Available in their Districts (N=13)



## Available diversion options vary widely (cont.)

- Nearly all Community Corrections Officers surveyed report the availability of diversion (N=153)
- While 70% of respondents report diversion is available for non-person misdemeanor offenses, less than half (47%) report availability for person misdemeanors
- Six of the 28 respondents who marked “other” reported that diversion is available for first-time offenders

### Types of Diversion Community Corrections Officers Report are Available in their Counties (N=135)



# Youth may be prosecuted as adults, through transfer or extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution

## Presumed Adults

Ages: 14-17

Possession of a firearm

Off-grid crime

Person felony

Non-drug severity level 1-6 felony

Drug severity level 1-4 felony

Felony crime with prior felony adjudication

## Presumed Juveniles

Ages: 12-17

Prosecution may file a motion requesting authorization to prosecute the juvenile as an adult

The juvenile shall be presumed to be a juvenile unless good cause is shown to prosecute the juvenile as an adult

Those “presumed adults” must rebut the presumption by a preponderance of the evidence

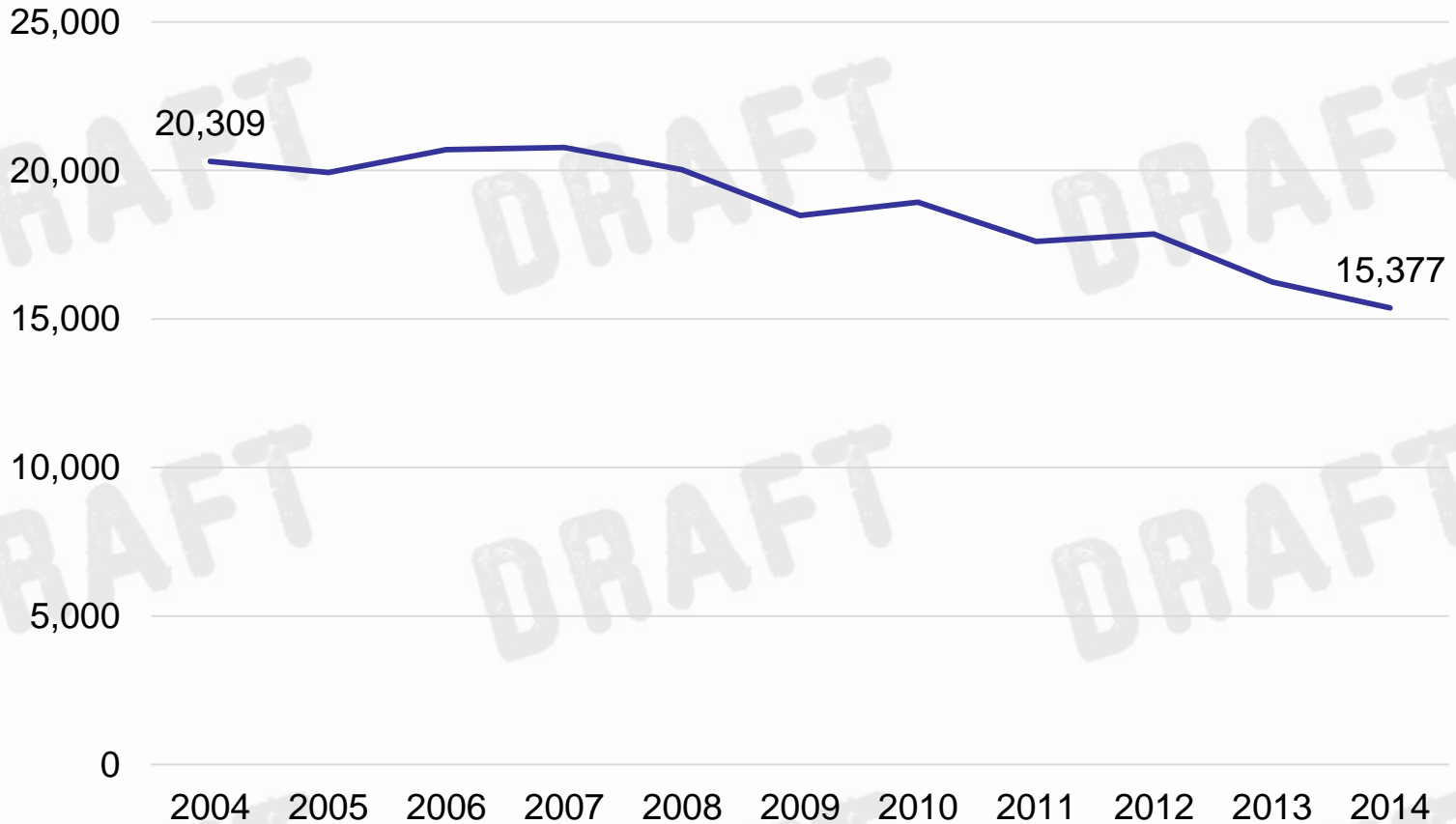
If convicted as an adult, all future prosecutions are adult

# Juvenile Offense and CINC Filings

Data

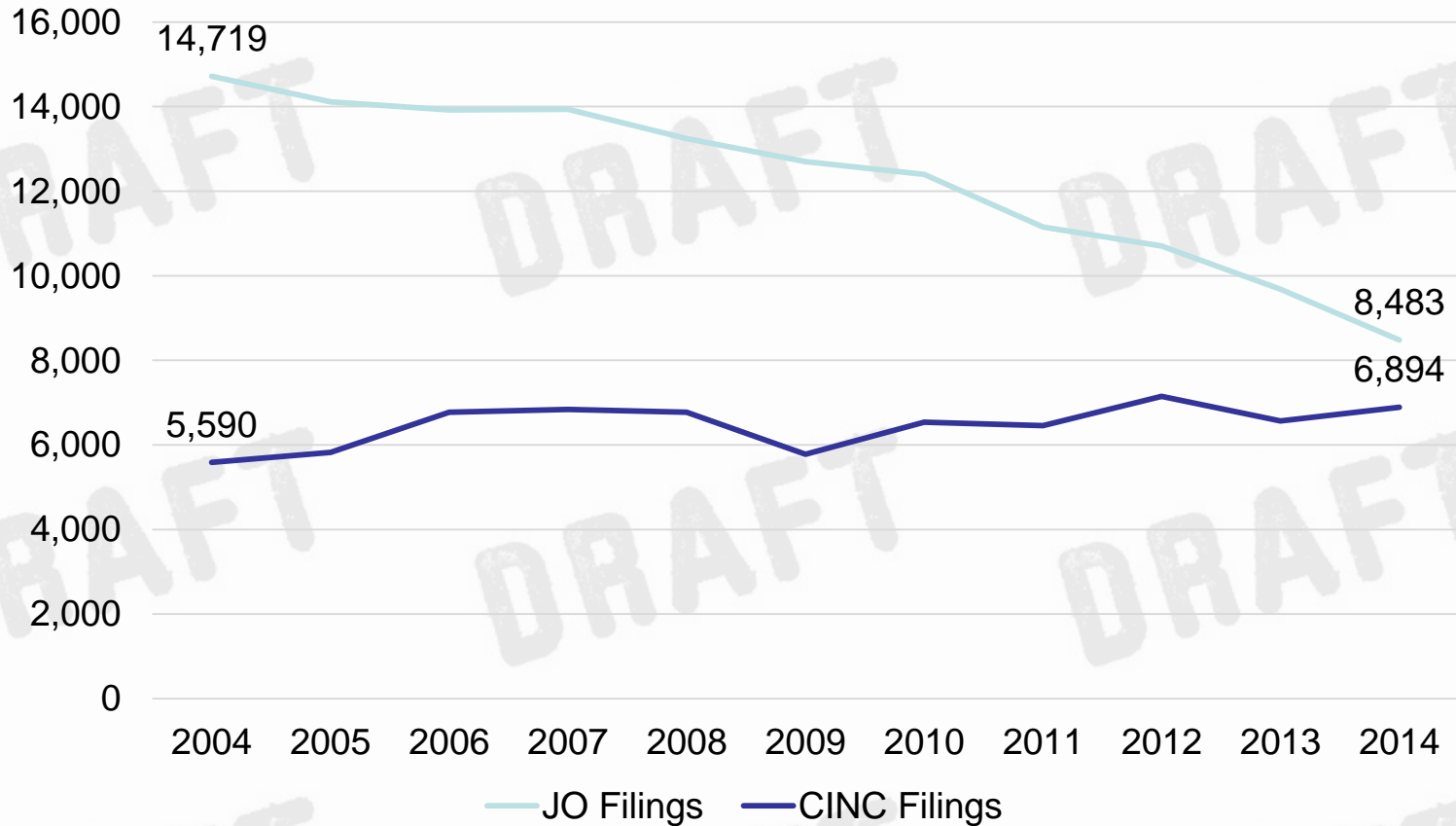
# Total juvenile court filings down 24%

Total Juvenile Offense and CINC Filings FY 2004-2014



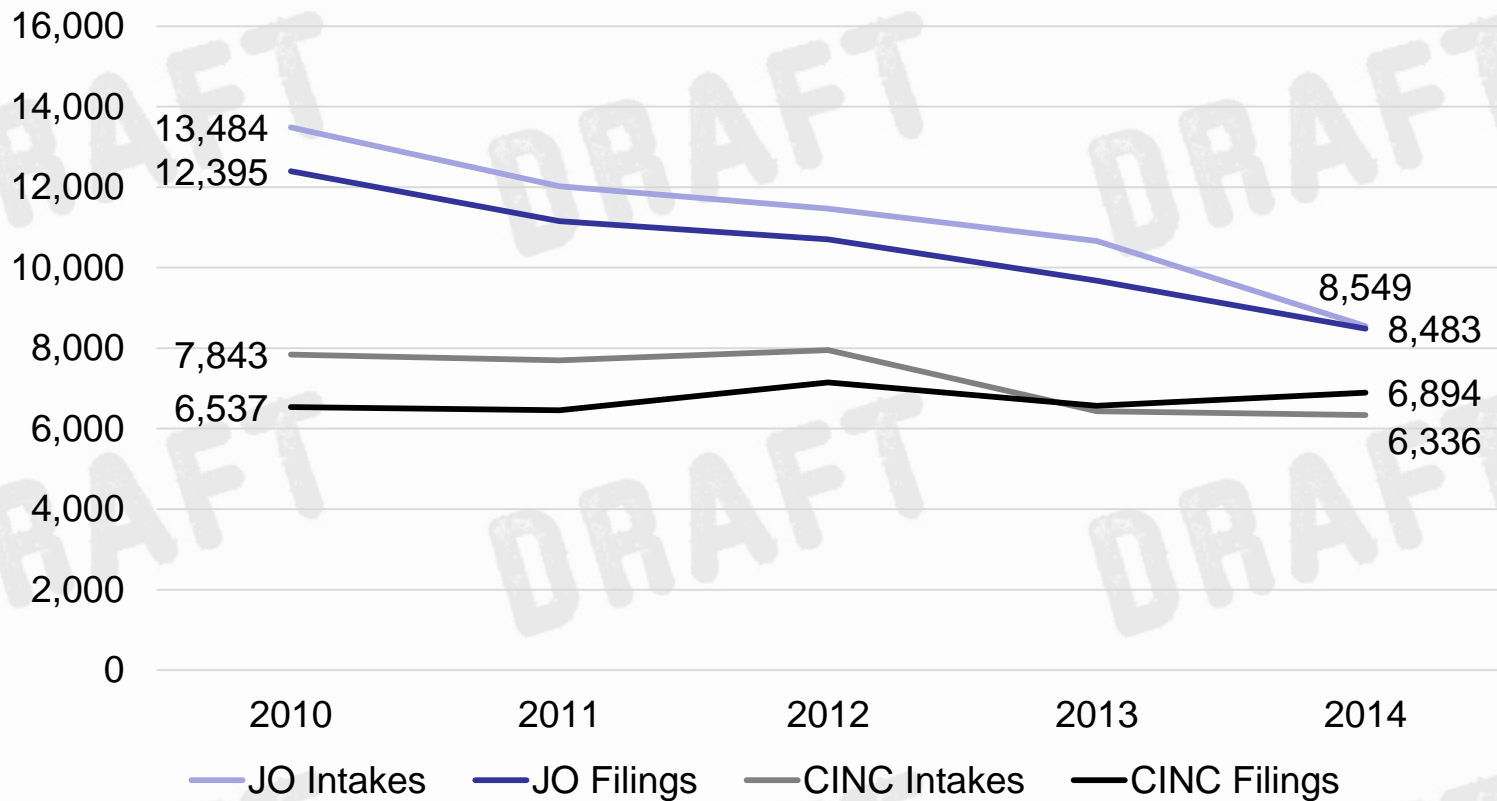
# Juvenile offense filings down 42% while CINC filings up 23% over past decade

Juvenile Offense and CINC Filings FY 2004-2014



# Intakes and filings follow similar trend for juvenile offenses; similar numbers for CINC intakes and filings

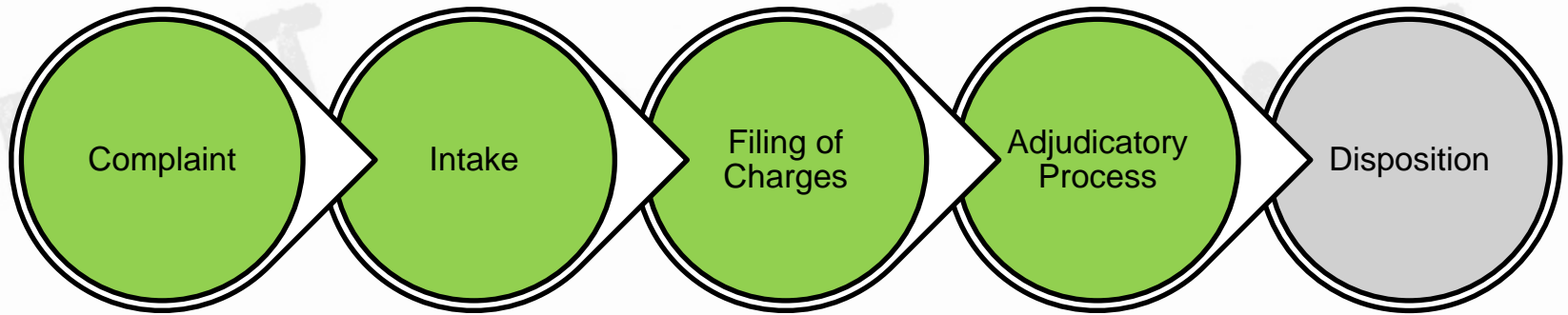
Juvenile Offense and CINC Intakes and Filings  
FY 2010-2014





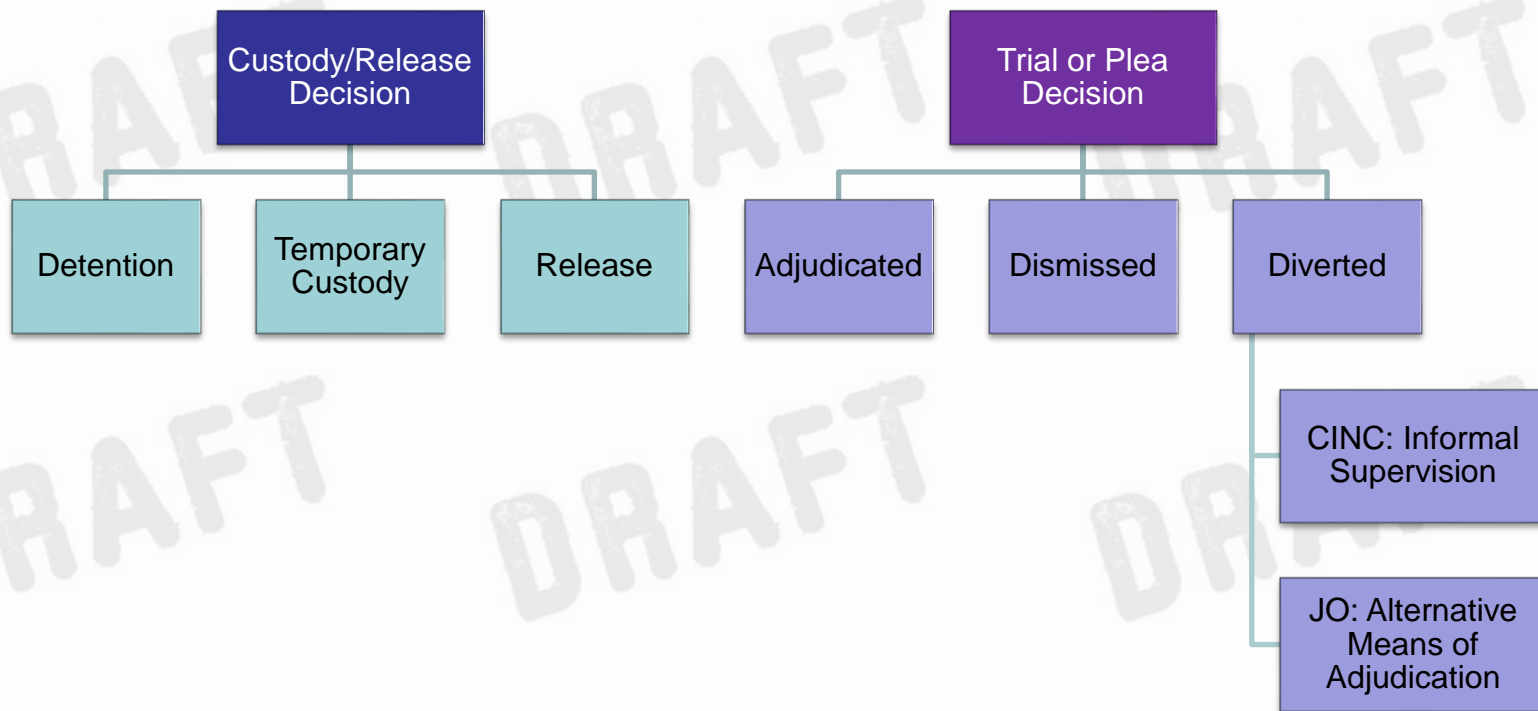
## Filing of Charges Key Takeaways

- Decision-making:
  - Counties may create immediate intervention programs but need not
  - Where pre-file (immediate intervention) diversion exists, no standard criteria guides the decision regarding who to refer and how often
  - Survey reveals different practices across counties
  - Most counties have only pre-file or post-file diversion
  - County variation in proportion of juvenile offense and CINC cases diverted
- Youth flow:
  - Overall filings down 24% over past 10 years
  - Juvenile offense filings decreased 42% while CINC filings increased 23% over the past decade
- Other?



## Adjudicatory Process

# Overview of case options



\* **OOH Placement Criteria:** PC that juvenile likely to sustain harm if stays with family, staying with family is contrary to the juveniles' welfare, or removal in best interest, AND reasonable efforts made to maintain family unit; or emergency exists.

## Before adjudication, judges can place youth out of home indeterminately on temporary custody

- Permitted if detention is not necessary, but release to parent not in best interest, and
- Probable cause found that:
  - Juvenile likely to sustain harm if not immediately removed from the home; allowing the juvenile to remain in home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile; or immediate placement of the juvenile is in the juvenile's best interest; and
  - Reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family unit; or that an emergency exists which threatens the safety of the juvenile

### Custody Duration

- No limits

### Placement

- Youth Residential Center
- Foster care
- Group home
- Friend/relative

### Cost

- State assumes costs
- Pre-adjudicatory costs usually fall to county

Post-file diversion may be offered to some, but need not be

## CINC

*Informal Supervision Diversion*

Typically used for  
truancy cases

Supervised by Court  
Services

Includes conditions of  
diversion

Often six months of  
monitoring

## Juvenile Offense

*Alternative Means of Adjudication*

Typically used for first-  
time, low level offenders

Supervised by  
Community Corrections

Includes diversion  
contract

Often 6-18 months of  
monitoring

# Juvenile justice training not mandated for all officers of the court



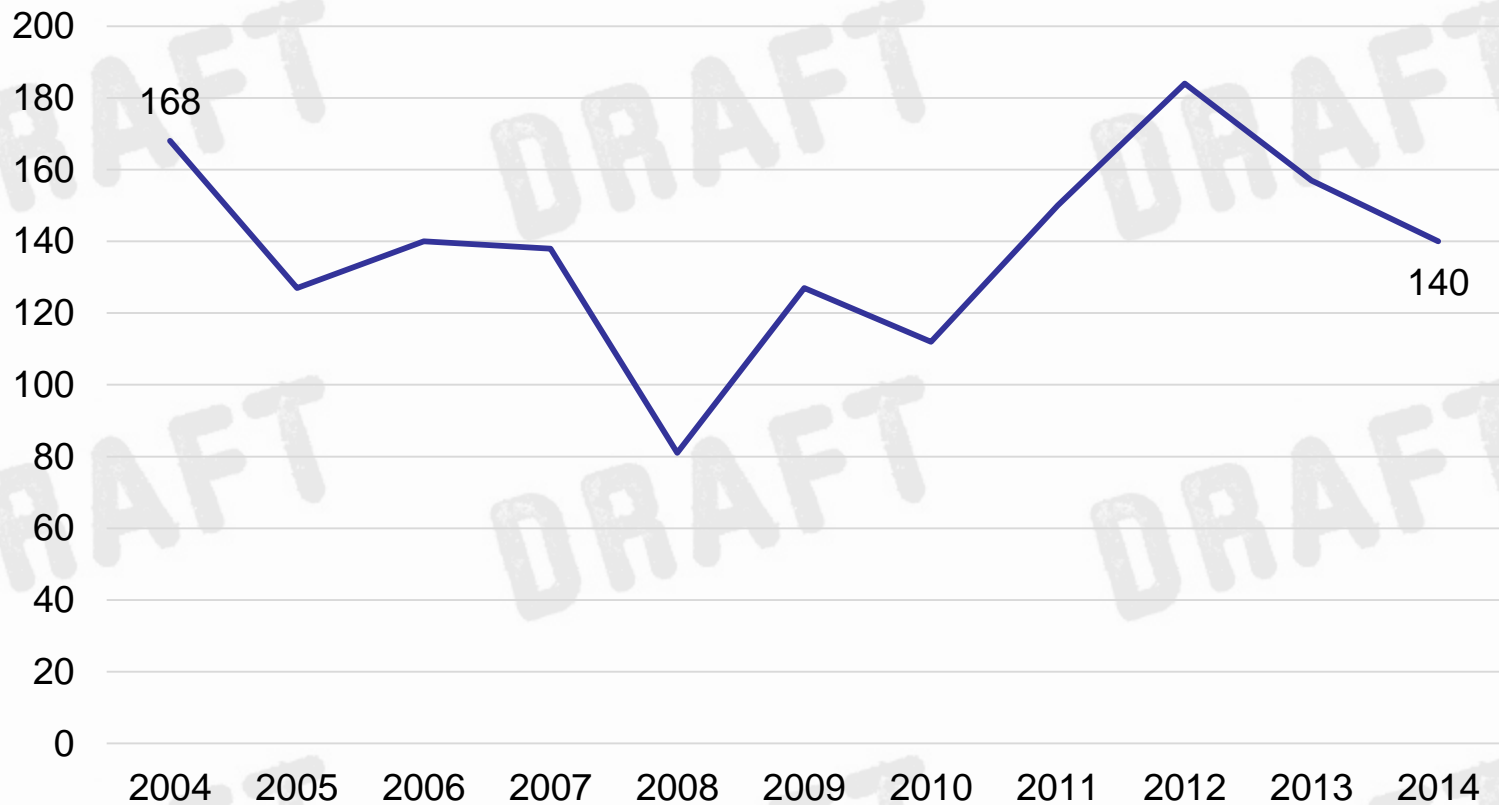
No specific juvenile justice training required

# Temporary Custody, Adjudications, and Diversions

Data

# Juvenile offense temporary custody cases down 17% from 2004-2014 despite a 2010-2012 increase

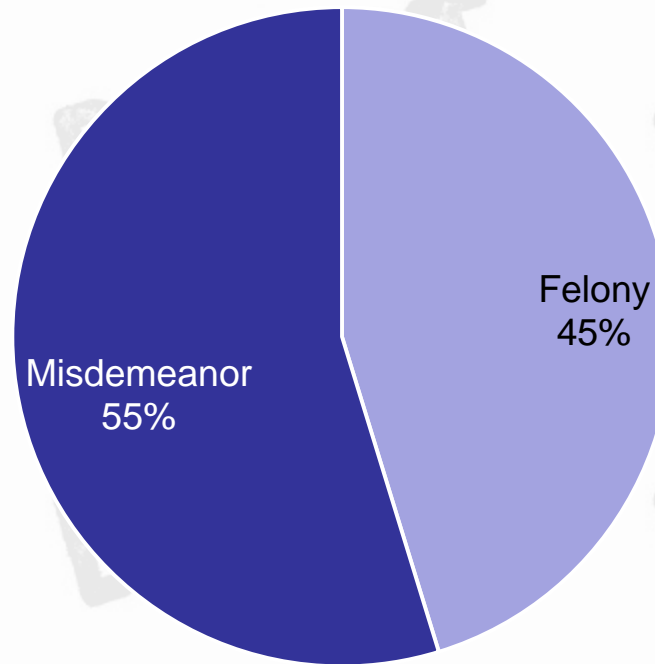
Juvenile Offense Temporary Custody Admissions  
FY 2004-2014





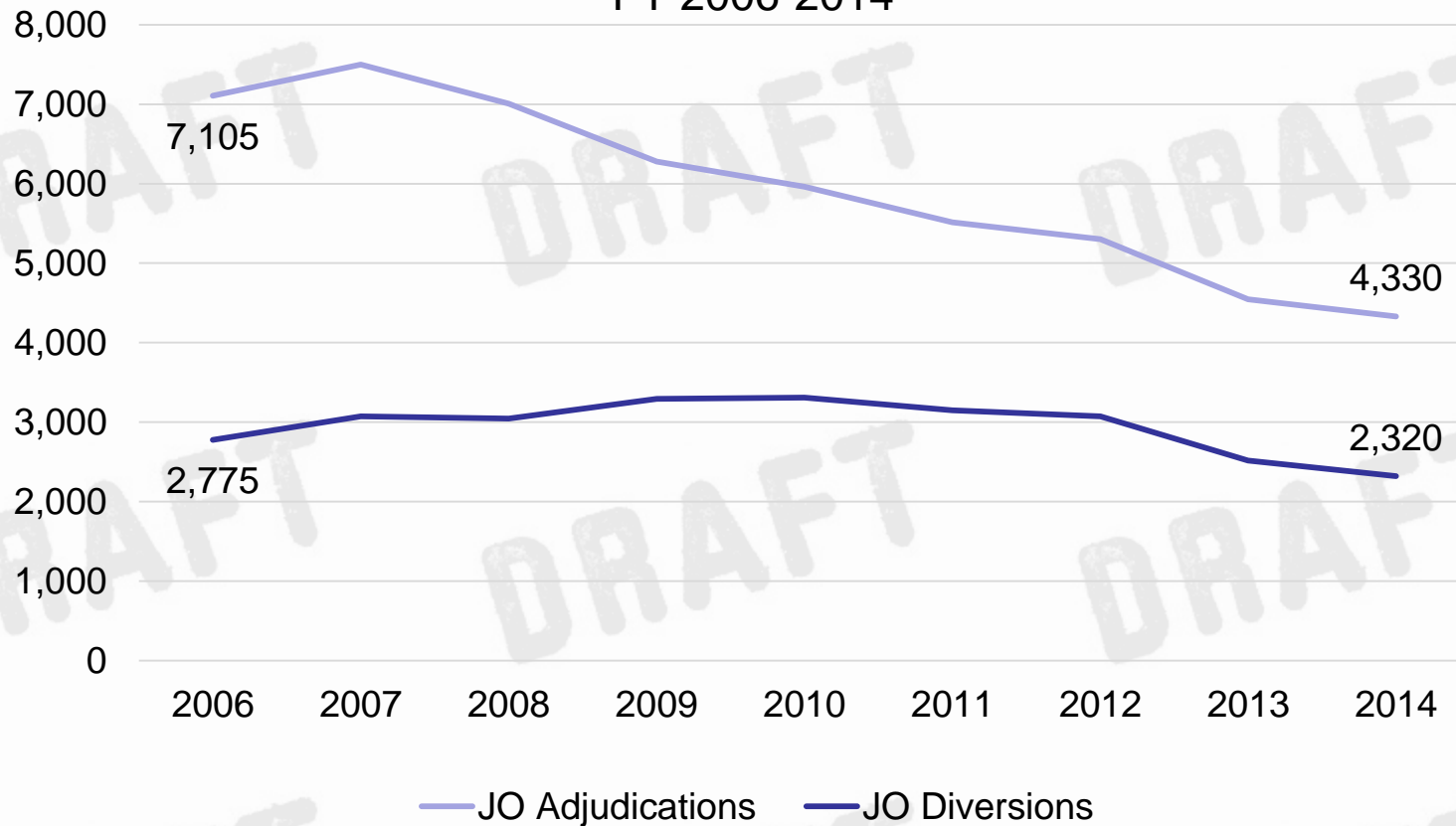
55% of juvenile offense temporary custody admissions result in misdemeanor adjudication

Juvenile Offense Temporary Custody Admissions FY 2014



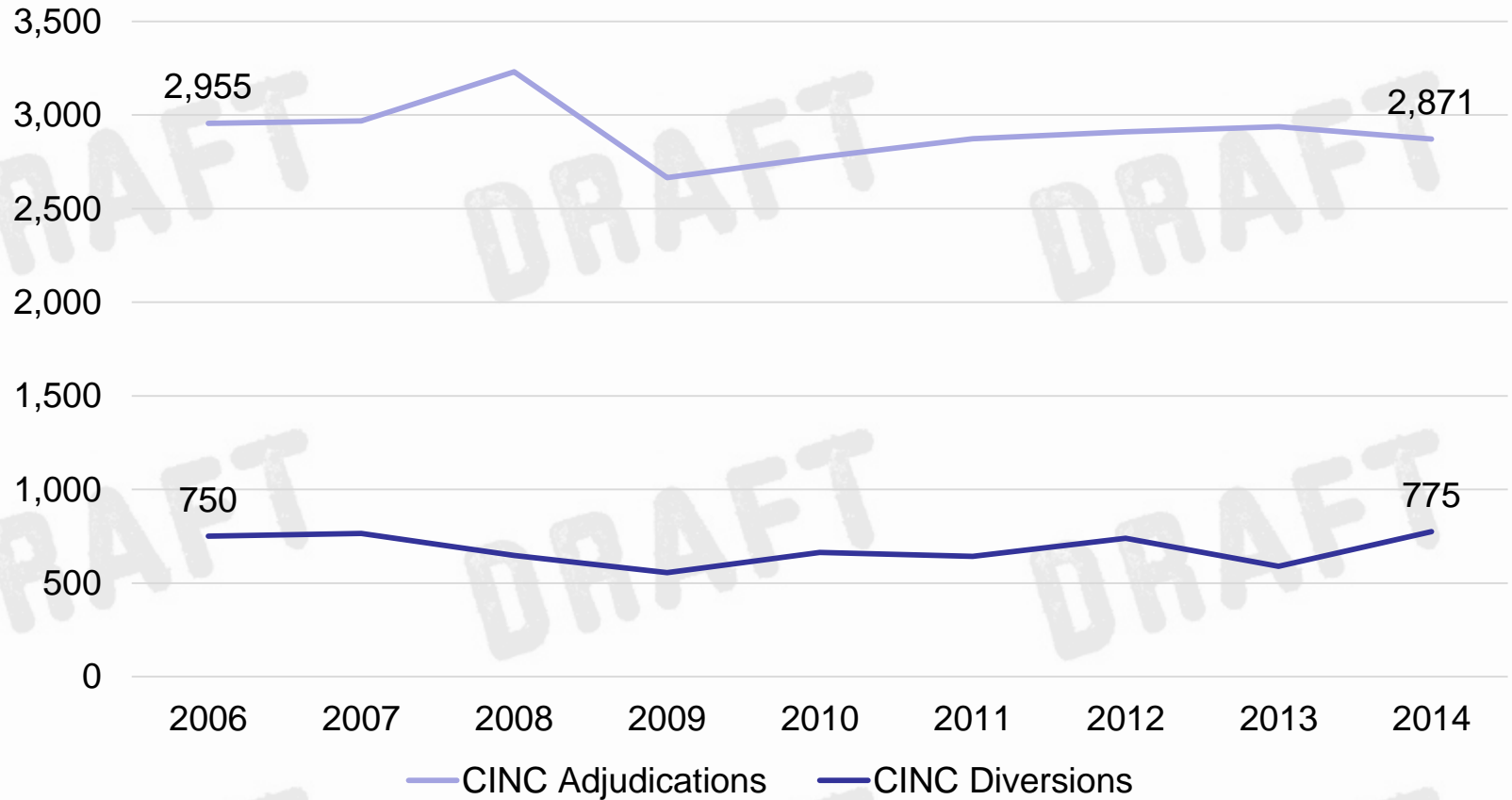
# Juvenile offense adjudications down 39%, diversions down 16% since 2006

## Juvenile Offense Adjudications and Diversions FY 2006-2014



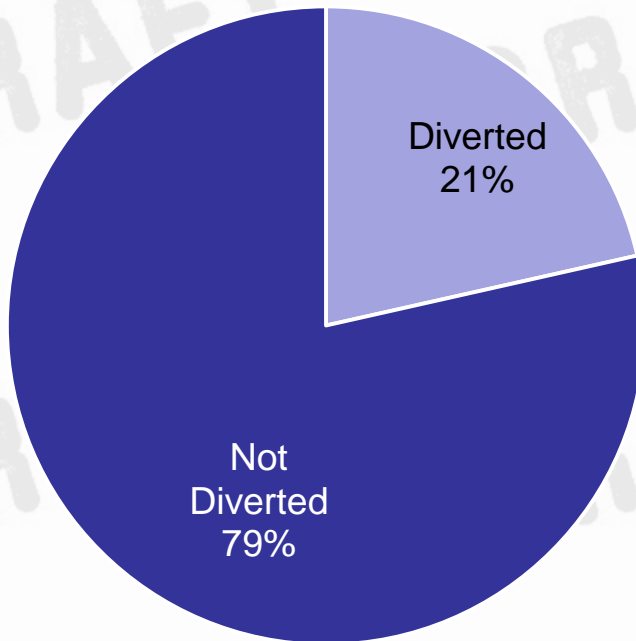
# CINC adjudications down 3%, diversions up 3% since 2006

CINC Adjudications and Diversions FY 2006-2014

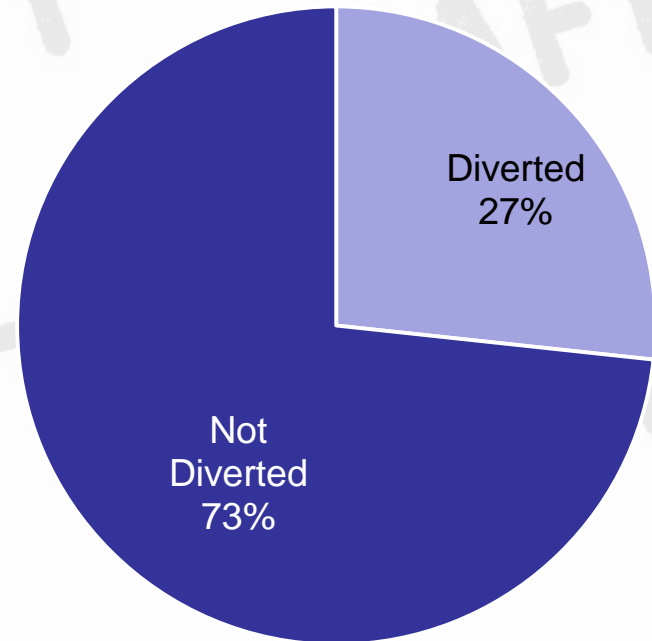


# Increase in proportion of juvenile offense cases diverted

Proportion of JO Cases Diverted  
FY 2006

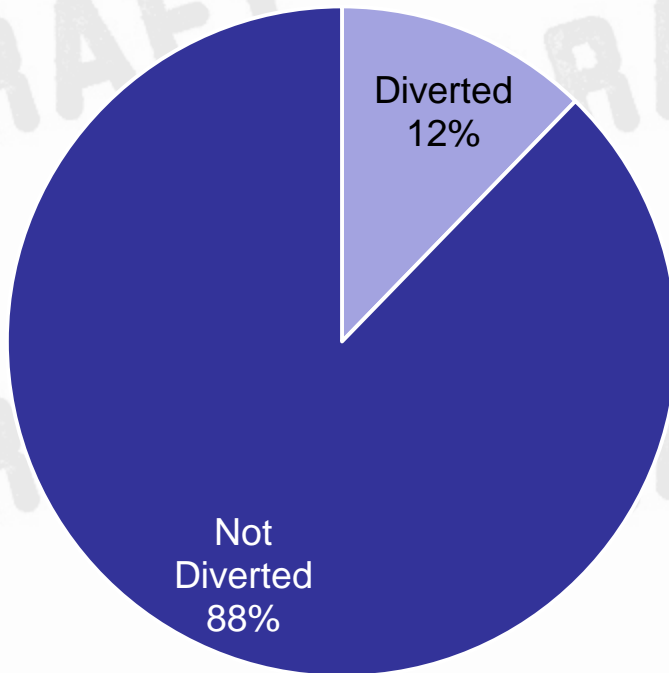


Proportion of JO Cases Diverted  
FY 2014

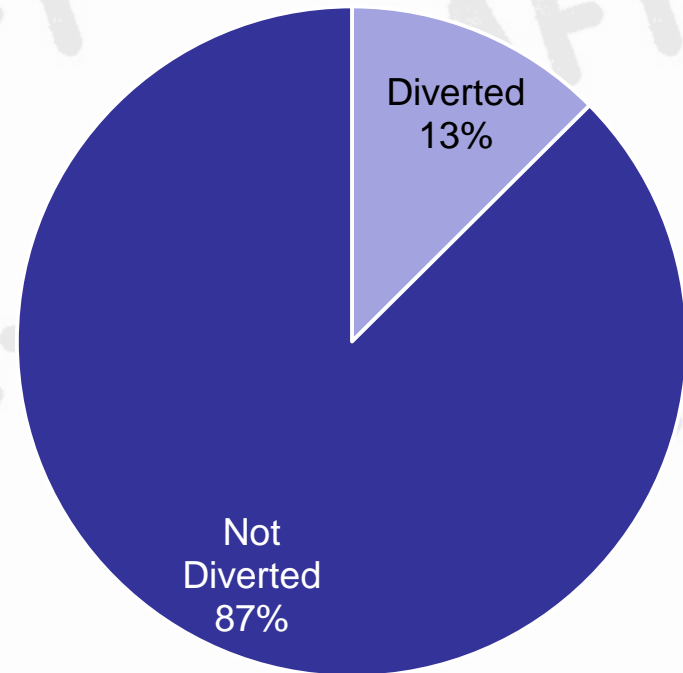


# Similar proportion of CINC cases diverted in 2006 and 2014

Proportion of CINC Cases Diverted  
FY 2006



Proportion of CINC Cases Diverted  
FY 2014



## County variation in juvenile offense case outcomes

Juvenile Offense Case Dispositions FY 2014	Dismissed	Adjudicated	Diversion	Other	Total Dispositions
Barton	27%	53%	10%	11%	94
Cherokee	21%	13%	63%	4%	24
Crawford	19%	55%	11%	15%	62
Johnson	18%	35%	40%	6%	1,803
Labette	43%	29%	22%	6%	86
Leavenworth	18%	32%	42%	8%	206
Reno	16%	83%	0%	1%	314
Saline	15%	62%	20%	2%	471
Sedgwick	13%	60%	22%	5%	1,153
Shawnee	40%	57%	0%	3%	454

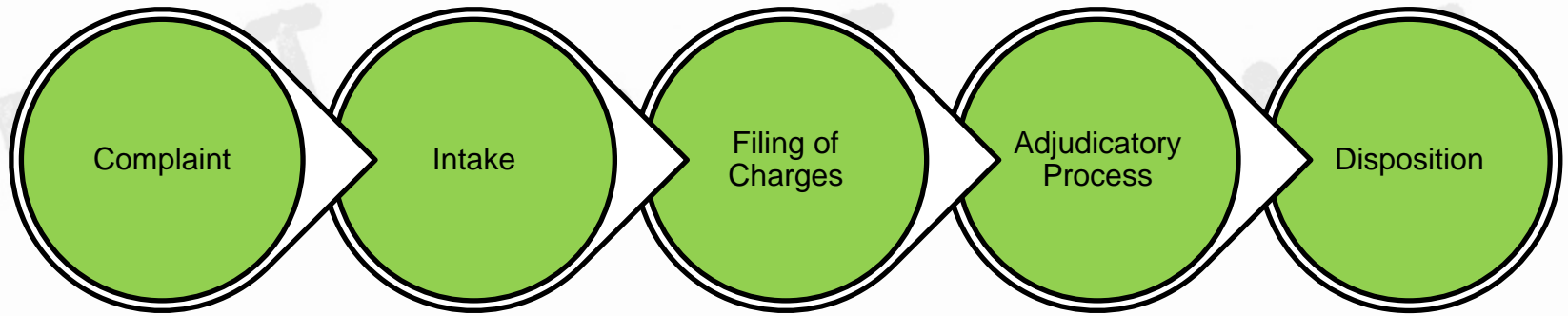
## County variation in CINC case outcomes

CINC Case Dispositions FY 2014	Dismissed	Adjudicated	Diversion	Other	Total Dispositions
Barton	16%	43%	38%	3%	180
Cherokee	24%	30%	41%	6%	125
Crawford	13%	38%	48%	1%	207
Johnson	61%	0%	0%	39%	740
Labette	27%	9%	49%	15%	100
Leavenworth	11%	56%	30%	4%	219
Reno	6%	62%	32%	1%	282
Saline	20%	33%	45%	2%	228
Sedgwick	7%	77%	0%	16%	497
Shawnee	48%	46%	0%	6%	623

## Adjudicatory Process Key Takeaways

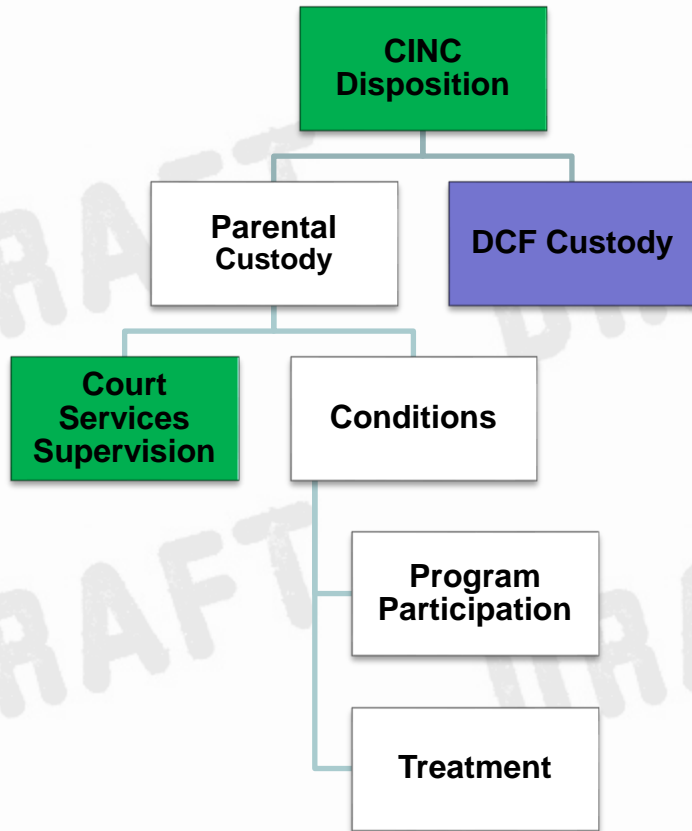
- Decision-making:
  - Mandatory comprehensive training for decision makers non-existent
  - Post-file diversion does not exist in all districts
  - Where post-file diversion does exist, no standard criteria guides referral decision
- Youth flow:
  - Temporary custody cases down 17% overall despite 2010-2012 increase
    - But 140 youth placed in indeterminate temporary custody in FY2014, a trend inconsistent with arrests and filing trends
  - Juvenile offense adjudications down 39% but CINC adjudications relatively flat (down 3%)
  - Large variation across counties for juvenile offense and CINC case outcomes
- Other?






**Disposition**

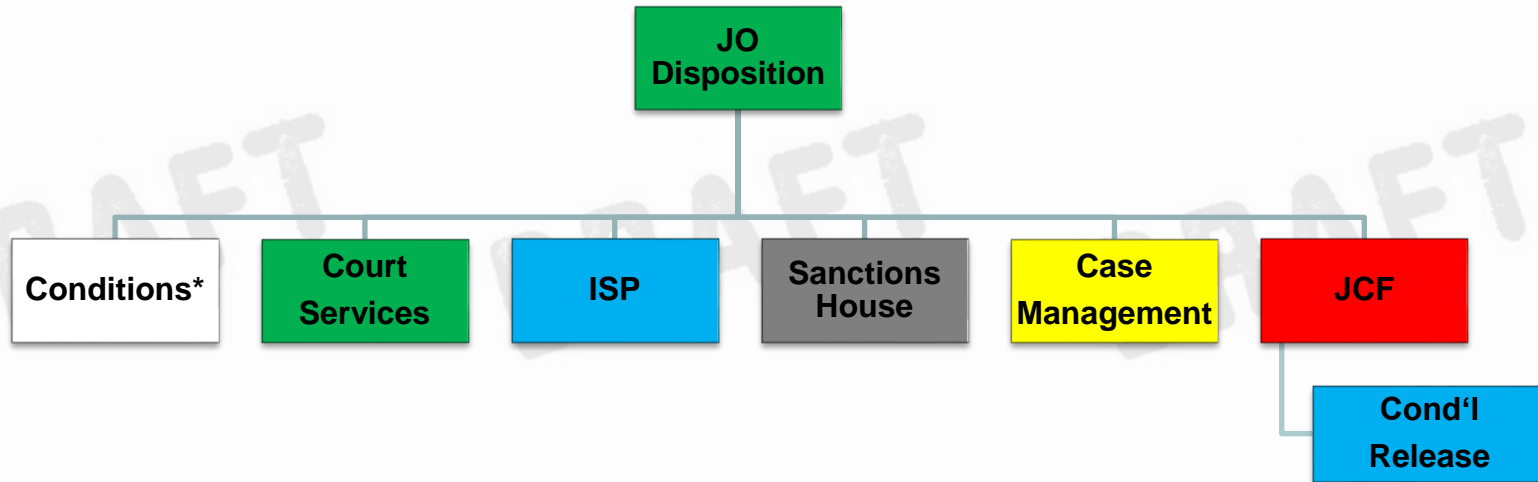
# Overview of CINC disposition options



 OJA Funded, District Court Operated

 DCF Funded, Provider Operated

# Overview of juvenile offense disposition options



County Operated and Funded

District Court Operated, OJA Funded

Community Corrections Operated, KDOC Funded

Provider Operated KDOC Funded

KDOC Operated and Funded

## \*Conditions

- Community Based Program
- Counseling, education, mediation or other sessions, drug education
- Suspend or restrict driving privilege
- Charitable or community service
- Reparation or restitution
- Fine < \$1,000
- Orders for the Family

YLS-CMI required in most juvenile offense cases (as of 7/1/15), but outcome does not guide disposition decisions

### **Youth Level of Services- Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI)**

- Designed as a public safety risk and criminogenic needs assessment and case management tool

### **YLS-CMI required in certain circumstances:**

- Prior to placement in a juvenile detention center as part of probation or community corrections, under a house arrest program, or in the custody of secretary of corrections
- Prior to commitment to Sanctions House and to JCF

### **YLS-CMI risk levels**

- Risk level does not guide disposition decision or placement level

Evaluations, affidavits, and presentence investigations may be requested to guide disposition decisions, but need not be

## Evaluations, Affidavits, and Other Evidence

Report by mental health or qualified professional stating psychological or emotion development or needs

Report of the medical condition and needs

Educational needs assessment

Parental domestic relations affidavit

Any other evidence

## Presentence Investigation and Report from a CSO

Circumstances of offense

Attitude of complainant, victim, or victim's family

Record of juvenile offenses

Social history of the juvenile

Present condition of the juvenile

Other

## JCF matrix prescriptive but prerequisites for all other disposition options non-existent or limited

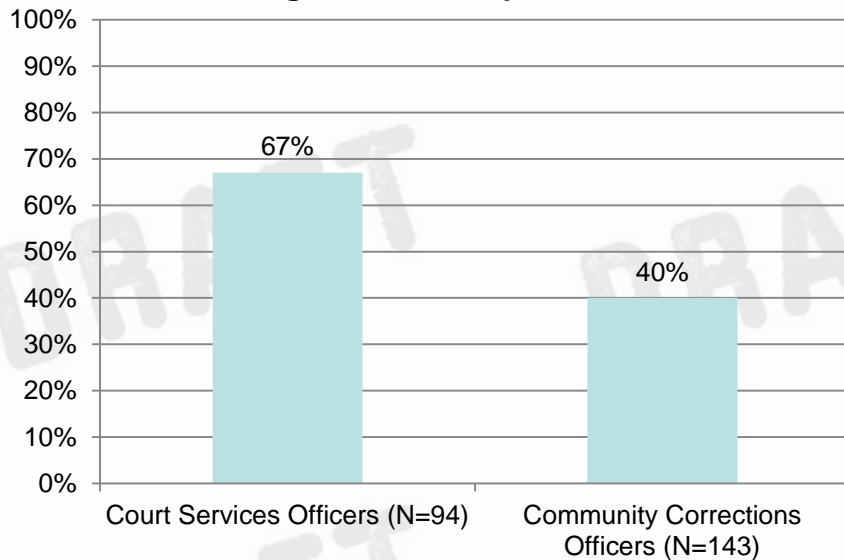
CINC Disposition	Guiding Criteria	JO Disposition	Guiding Criteria
Parental Custody	Discretion	Conditions	Discretion
DCF Custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discretion</li> <li>- Presumption of Parental Unfitness</li> </ul>	Sanctions House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OOH Placement Criteria*</li> <li>- Sentence Length Limitation</li> </ul>
		Court Services	Discretion
		ISP	Discretion
		Case Management	OOH Placement Criteria*
		JCF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Matrix</li> <li>- OOH Placement Criteria*</li> </ul>

\* **OOH Placement Criteria:** PC that juvenile likely to sustain harm if stays with family, staying with family is contrary to the juveniles' welfare, or removal in best interest, AND reasonable efforts made to maintain family unit; or emergency exists.

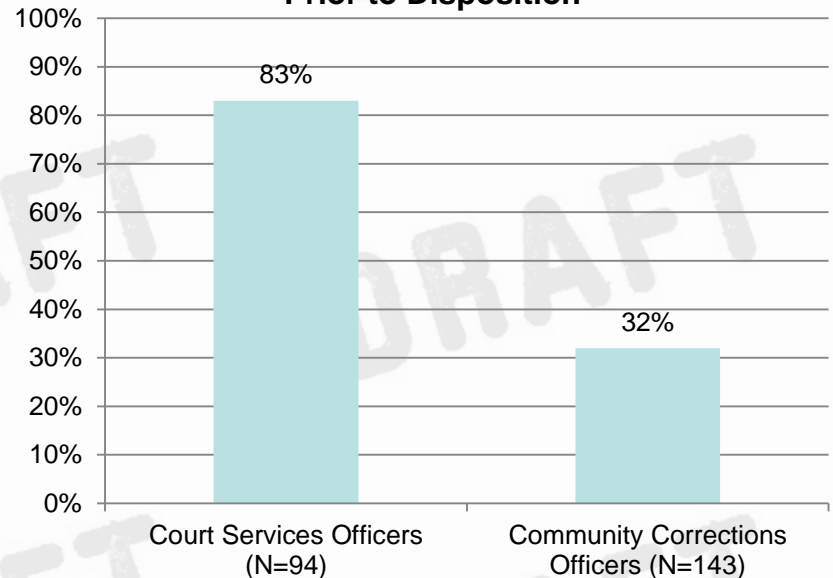
## Inconsistent information provided prior to disposition

- 33% of Court Services Officer respondents and 60% of Community Corrections Officer respondents do not provide the results of a risk and needs assessment to a judge prior to disposition
- 30% of Community Corrections Officer respondents and 80% Court Services Officer respondents provide a written predisposition investigation to a judge prior to disposition

**Officers Who Report Providing the Results of a Risk and Needs Assessment to a Judge Prior to Disposition**



**Officers Who Report Providing Written Predisposition Investigation to a Judge Prior to Disposition**



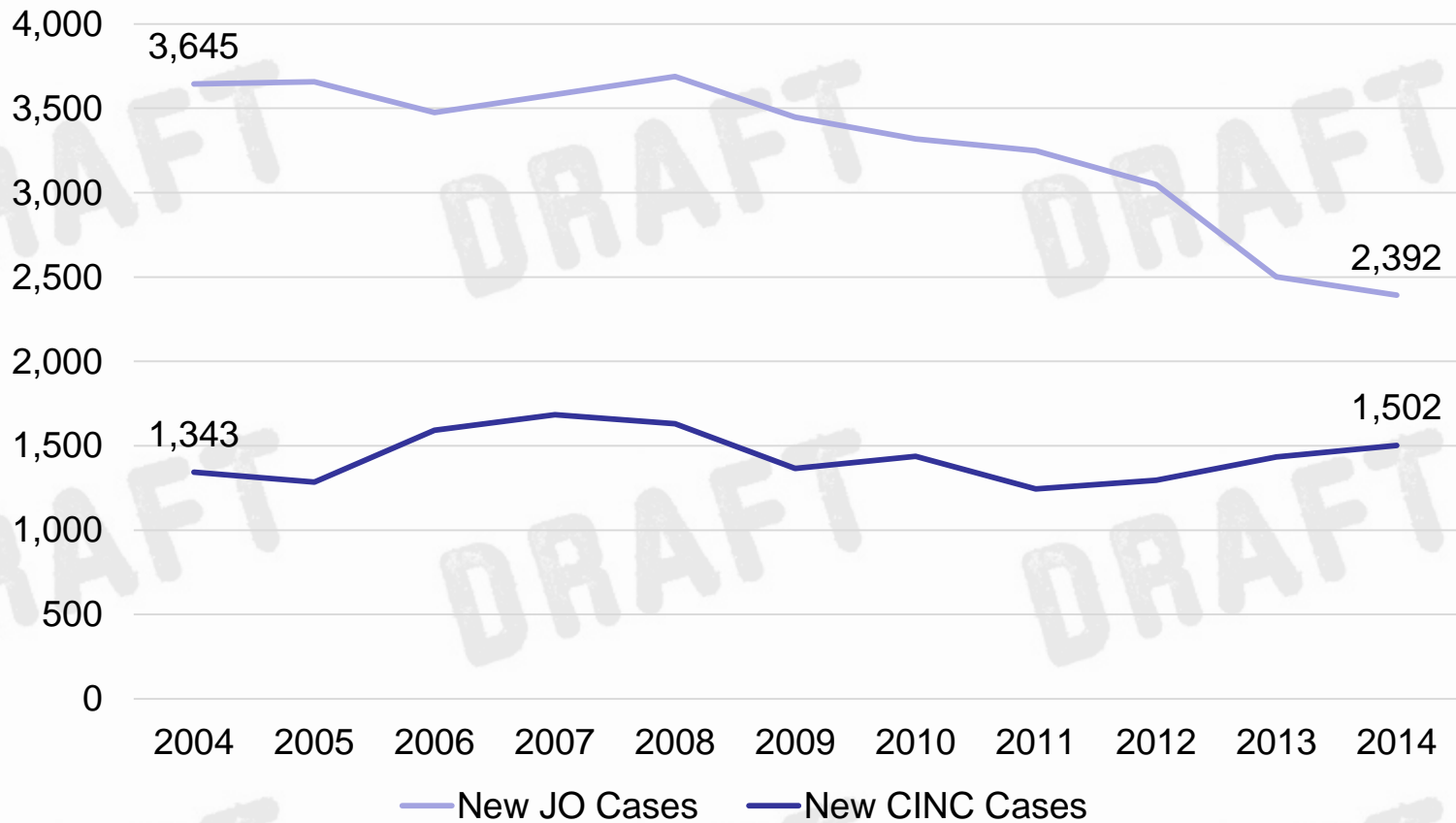
# Court Services Dispositions

Data



# Court Services juvenile offense cases down 34%, CINC cases up 12%

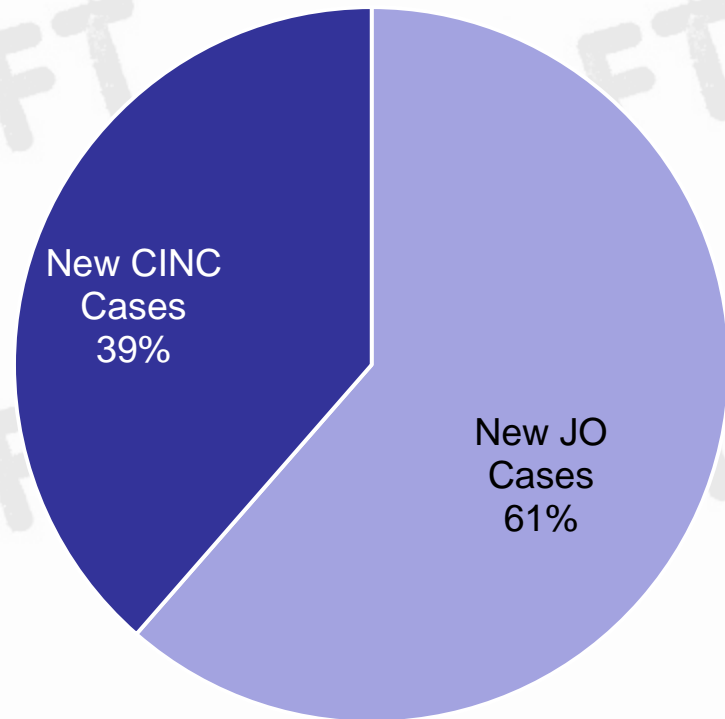
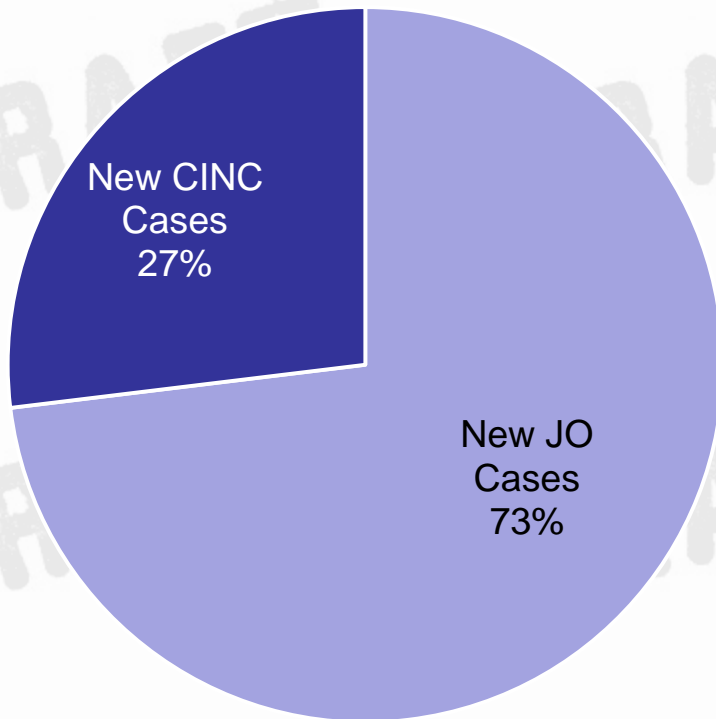
## New Court Services Cases, FY 2004-2014



# Increasing proportion of Court Services cases are CINC

New Court Services Cases, FY 2004

New Court Services Cases, FY 2014



## County variation in Court Services cases

New Court Services Cases, FY 2014	% Court Services Cases CINC	% Court Services Cases JO	Total New Court Services Cases
Barton	0%	100%	8
Cherokee	91%	9%	22
Crawford	85%	15%	96
Johnson	4%	96%	355
Labette	0%	100%	5
Leavenworth	0%	100%	33
Reno	35%	65%	224
Saline	0%	100%	89
Sedgwick	53%	47%	1167
Shawnee	57%	43%	646

YOUTH AT FIRST KDOC DISPOSITION  
ISP, CASE MANAGEMENT, JCF

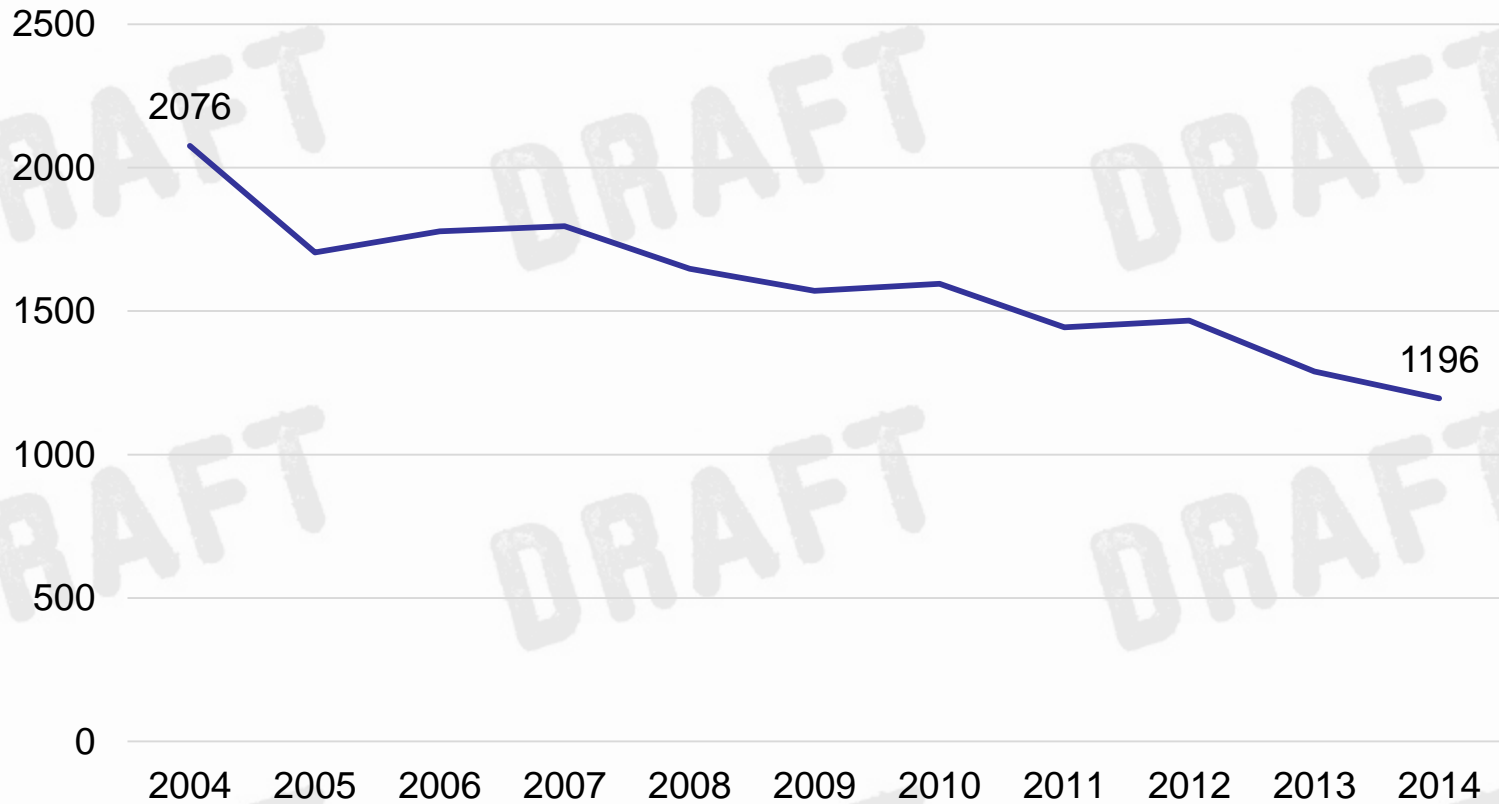
Data

## Analysis of KDOC youth (ISP, Case Management, JCF)

- Youth may have multiple dispositions to KDOC on the same adjudicated case
- For this presentation, we analyze youth (who may or may not have had a prior Court Services disposition as part of the same case) based on their first KDOC disposition:
  - Intensive supervised probation (ISP)
  - Out of home non-secure placement (Case Management)
    - PRTF
    - YRC II/group residential
    - Long-term foster care
  - Juvenile correctional facility (JCF)

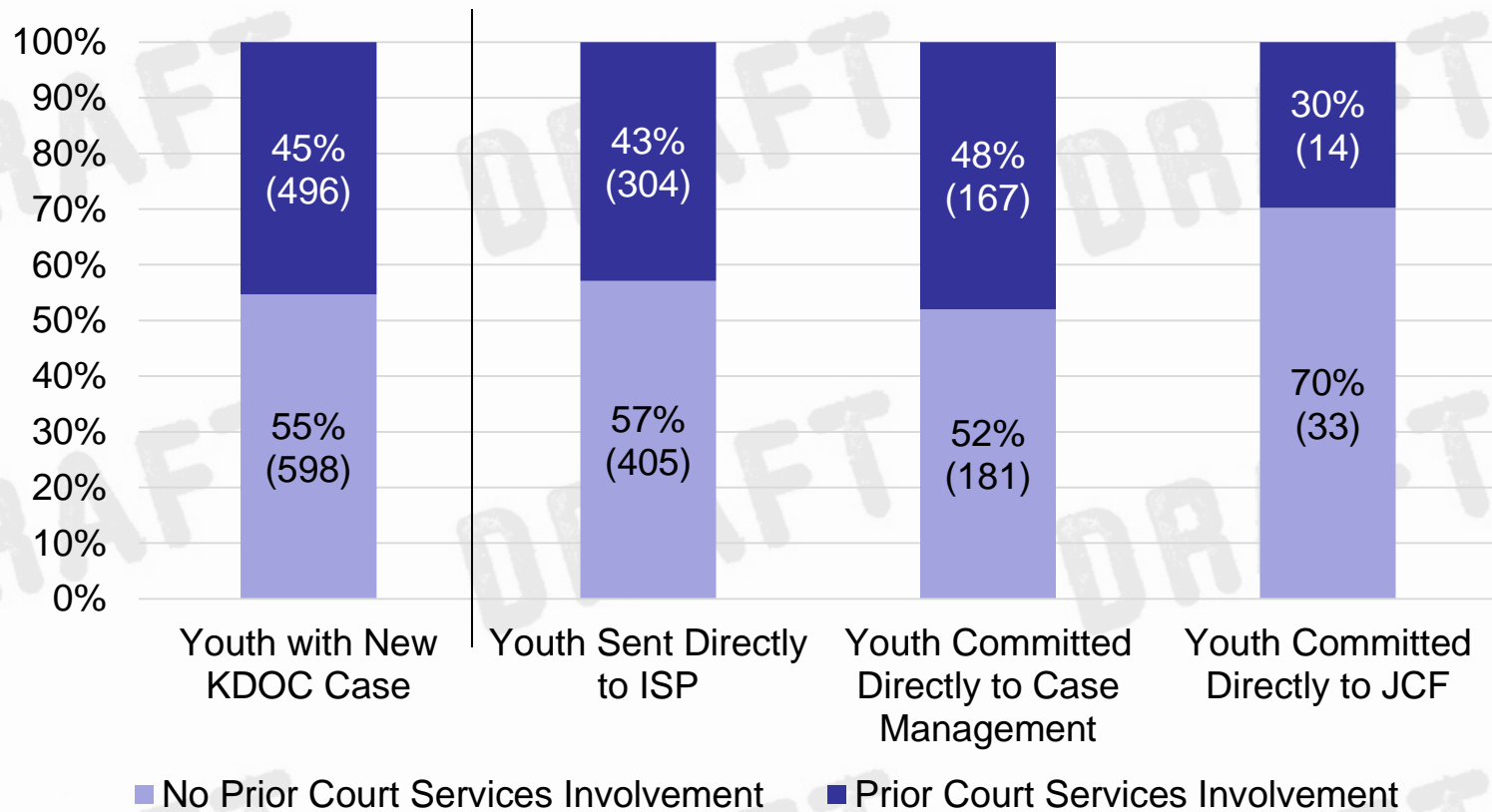
# Youth with new KDOC case down 42% since 2004

Youth with New KDOC Case  
FY 2004-2014



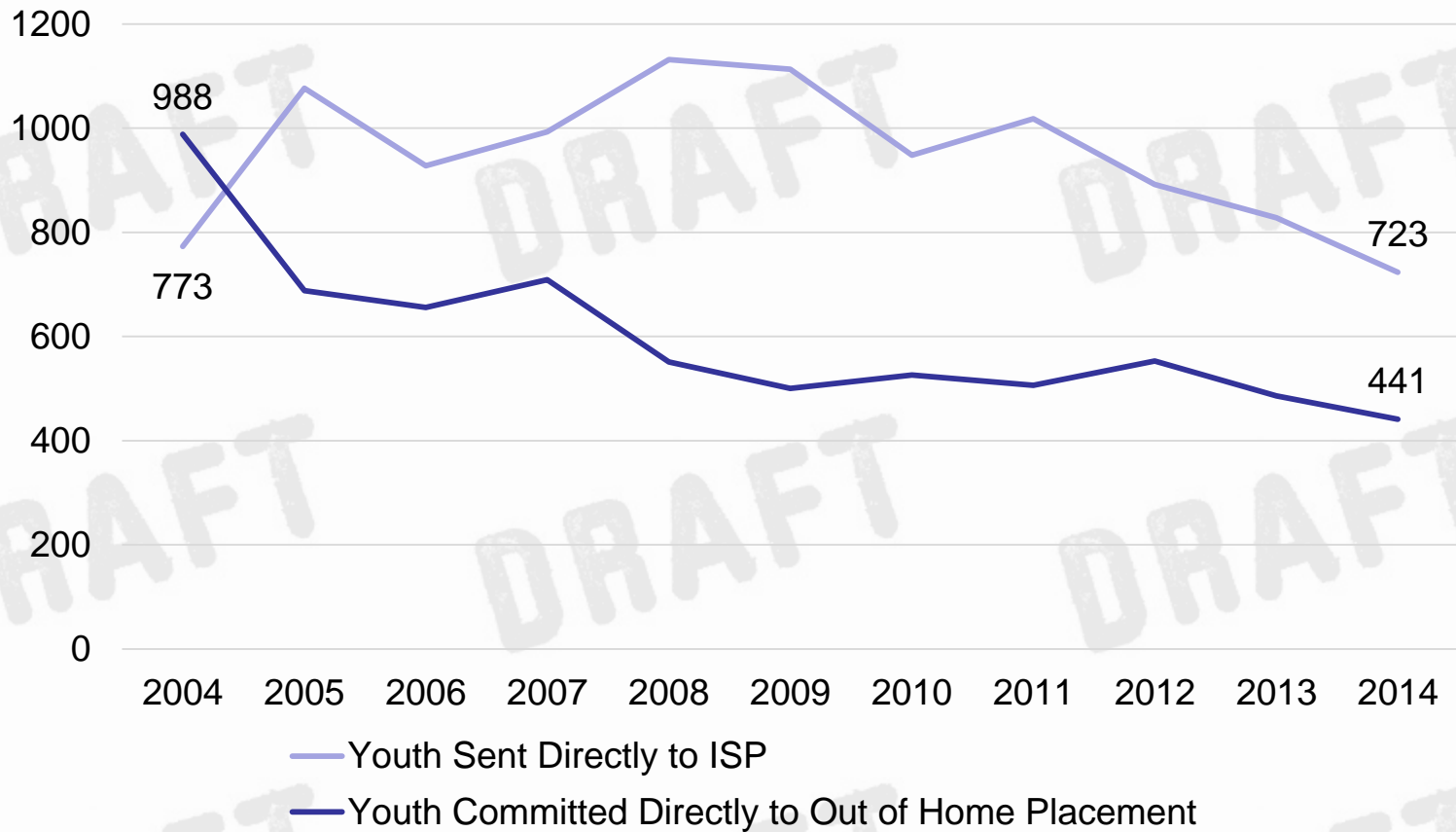
# 45% of KDOC youth had prior Court Services case at some time

## KDOC Youth with Prior Court Services Involvement FY 2014



38% of youth sent out of home for initial KDOC disposition, but number of youth declined 55% between 2004 and 2014

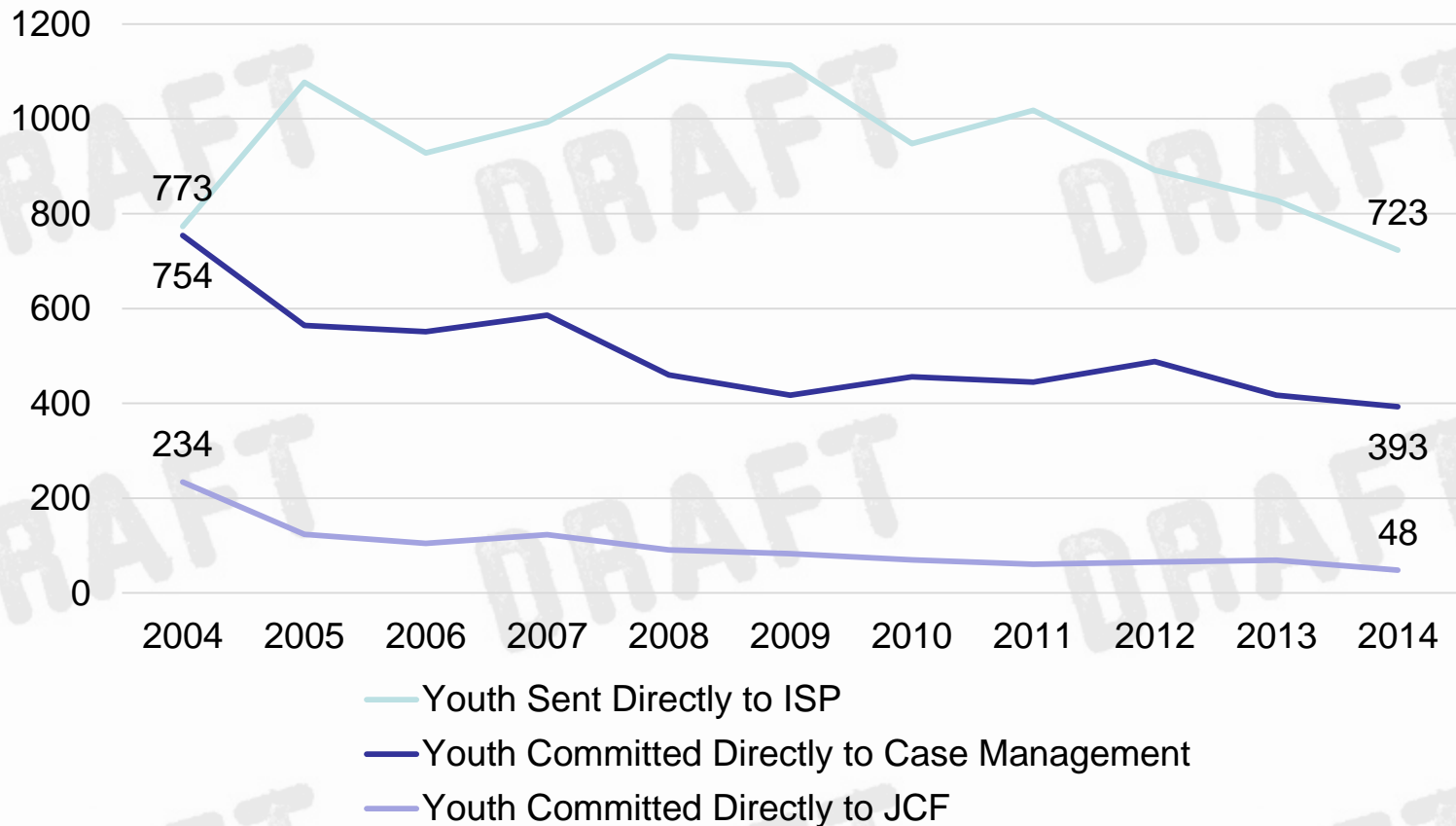
Youth First KDOC Disposition FY 2004-2014





Youth sent directly to ISP down 6%, Case Management down 48%, JCF down 79%

Youth First KDOC Disposition FY 2004-2014

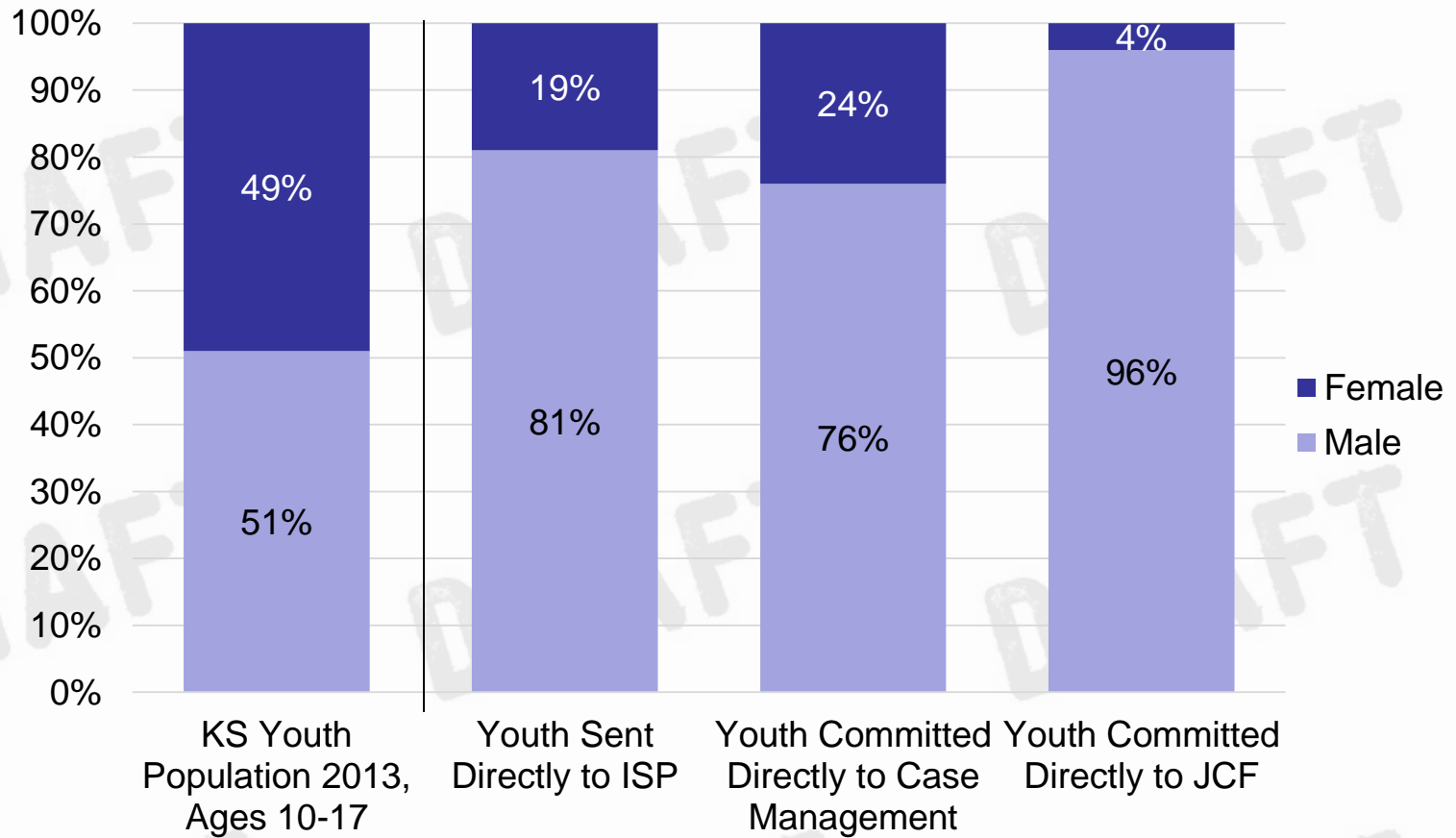


## County variation in initial KDOC dispositions

Youth First KDOC Disposition, FY 2014	% Sent Directly to ISP	% Committed Directly to Case Management	% Committed Directly to JCF	Total Youth
Barton	72%	28%	0%	25
Cherokee	50%	50%	0%	4
Crawford	20%	67%	13%	15
Johnson	74%	23%	3%	101
Labette	67%	33%	0%	12
Leavenworth	56%	39%	6%	18
Reno	50%	50%	0%	32
Saline	60%	38%	2%	48
Sedgwick	68%	28%	4%	205
Shawnee	43%	43%	14%	63

# Gender disparity most significant for youth sent directly to JCF

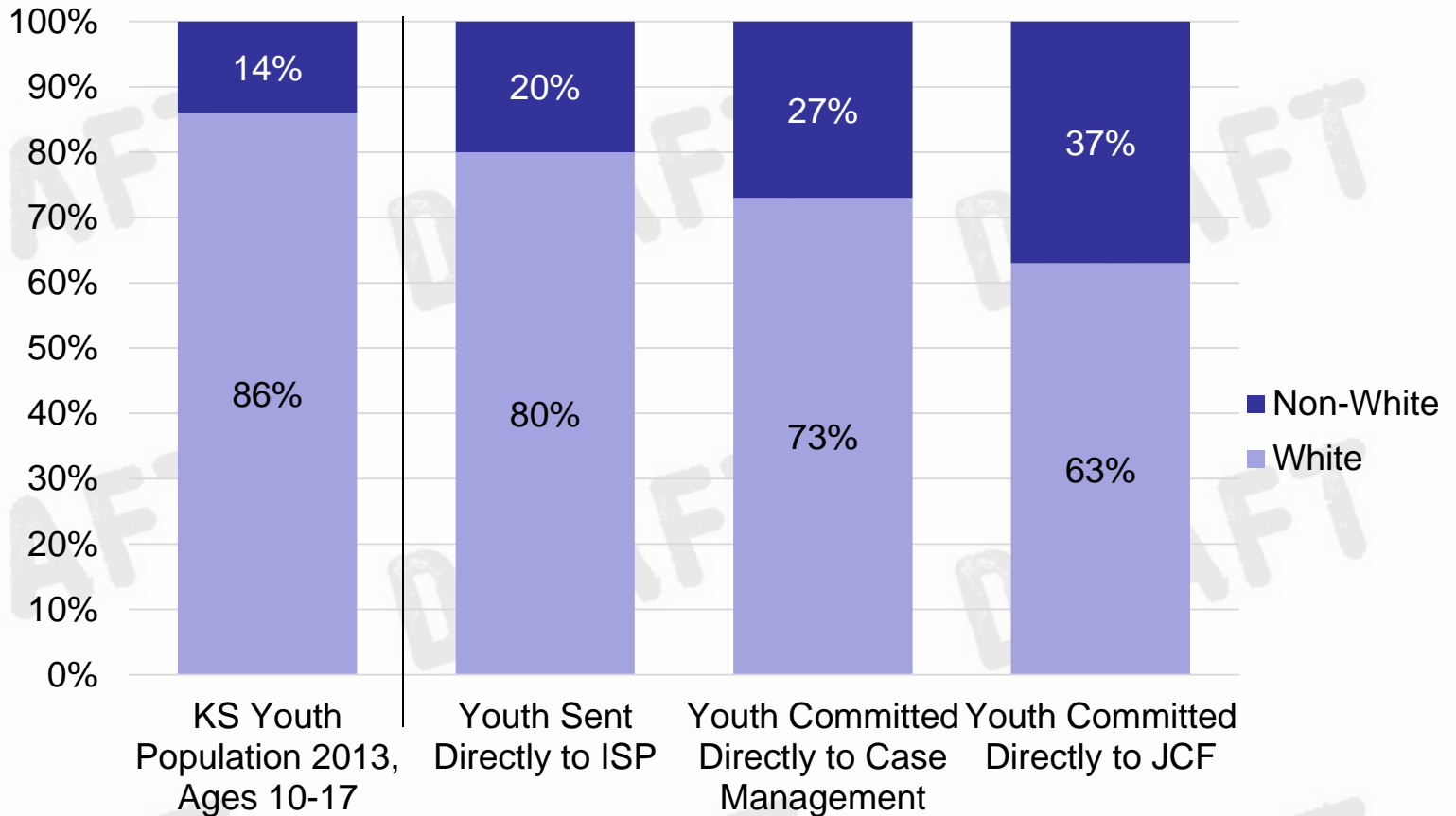
## Youth Gender Breakdown FY 2014



KS Youth Population Data: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014)

# Racial disparity most significant for youth sent directly to JCF

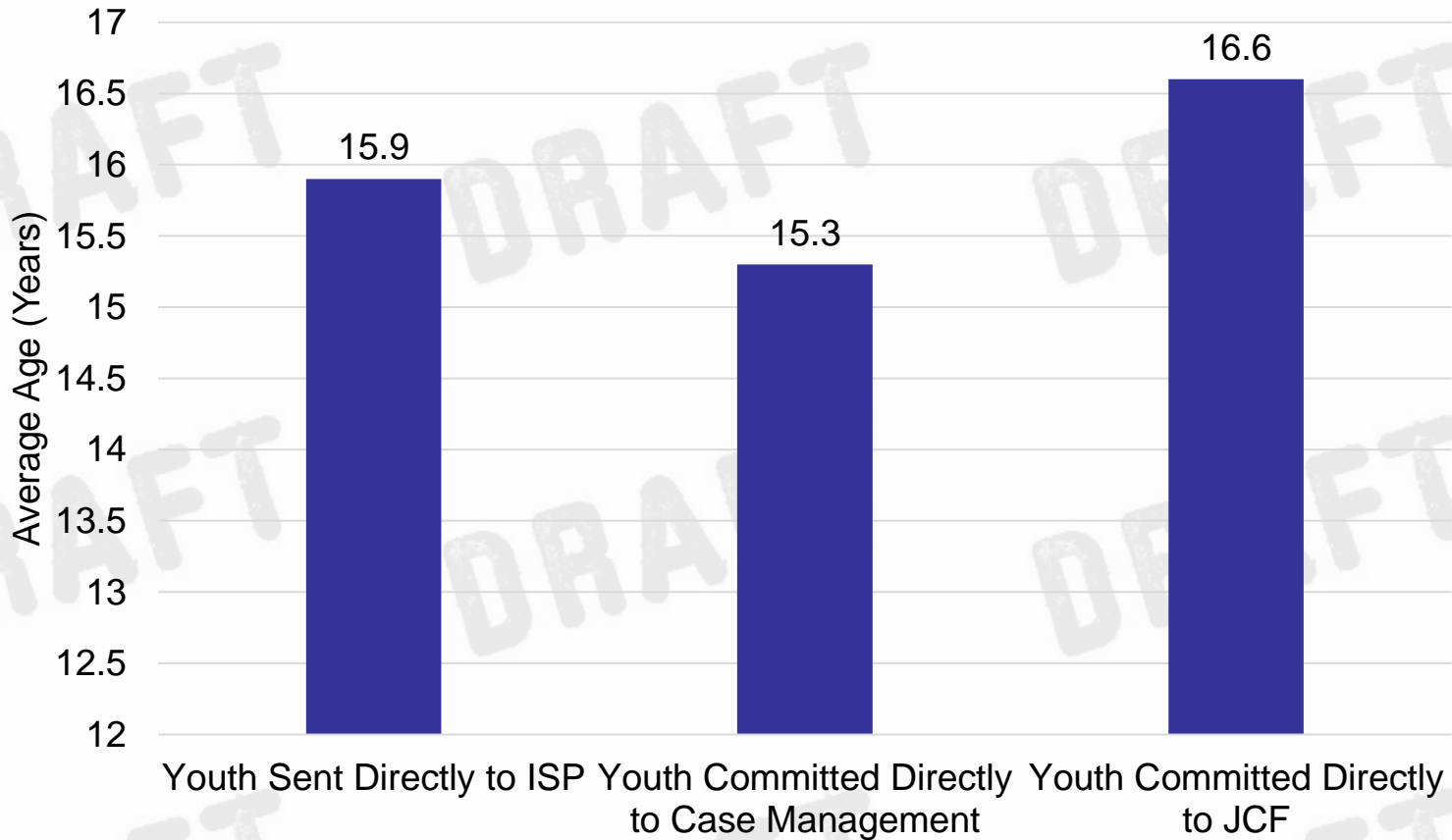
## Youth Primary Race Breakdown FY 2014



KS Youth Population Data: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014)

Youth committed directly to Case Management are 1.3 years younger on average than youth committed directly to JCF

Average Age at Supervision Start FY 2014

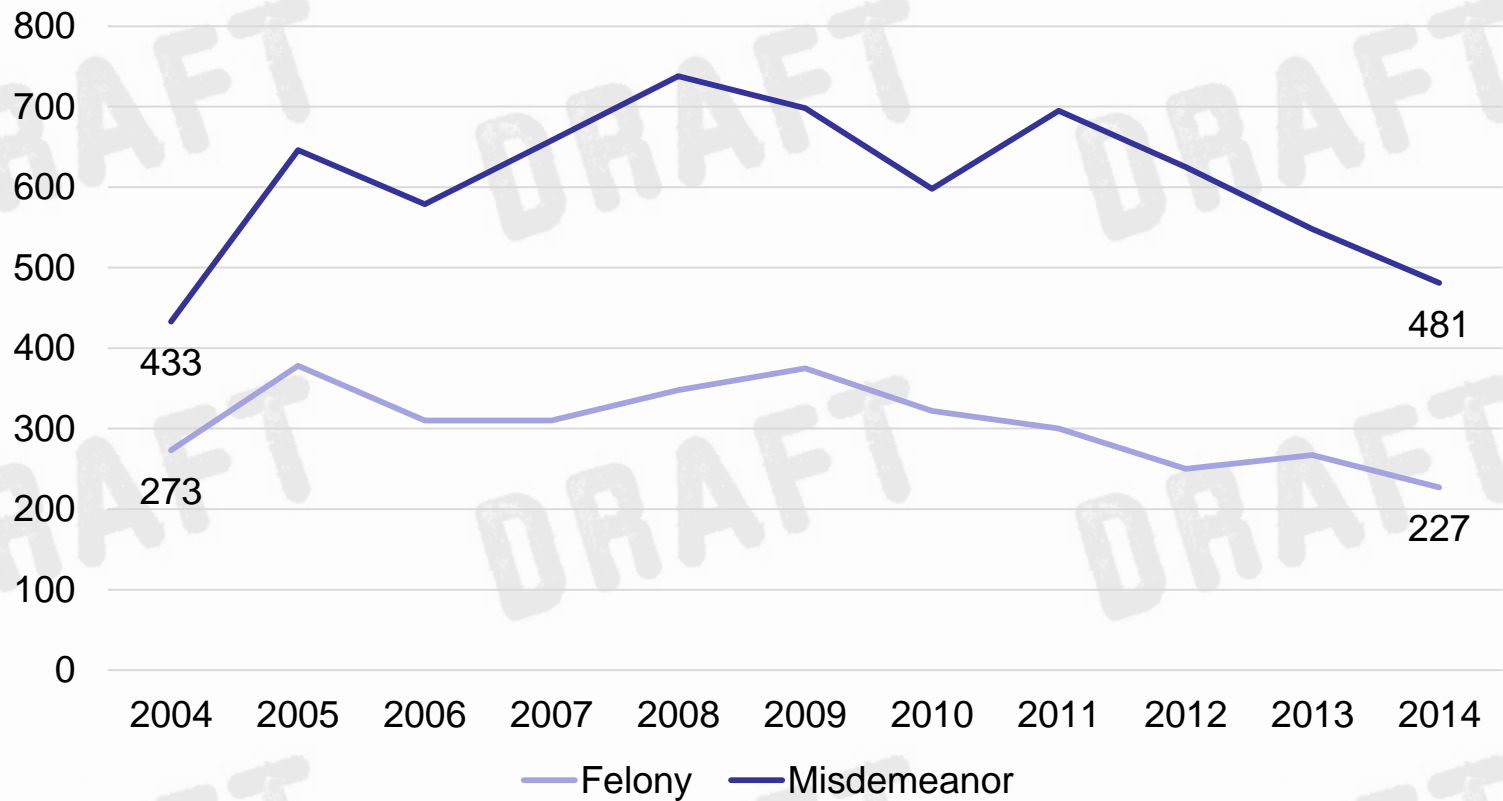


# Youth Sent Directly to ISP

Data

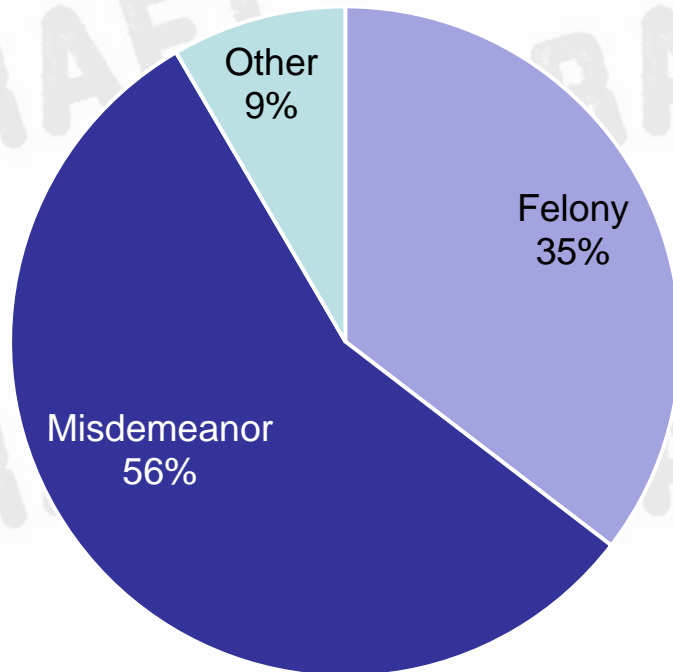
Youth sent directly to ISP for misdemeanors up 11%,  
for felonies down 17% over past decade

Youth Sent Directly to ISP  
FY 2004-2014

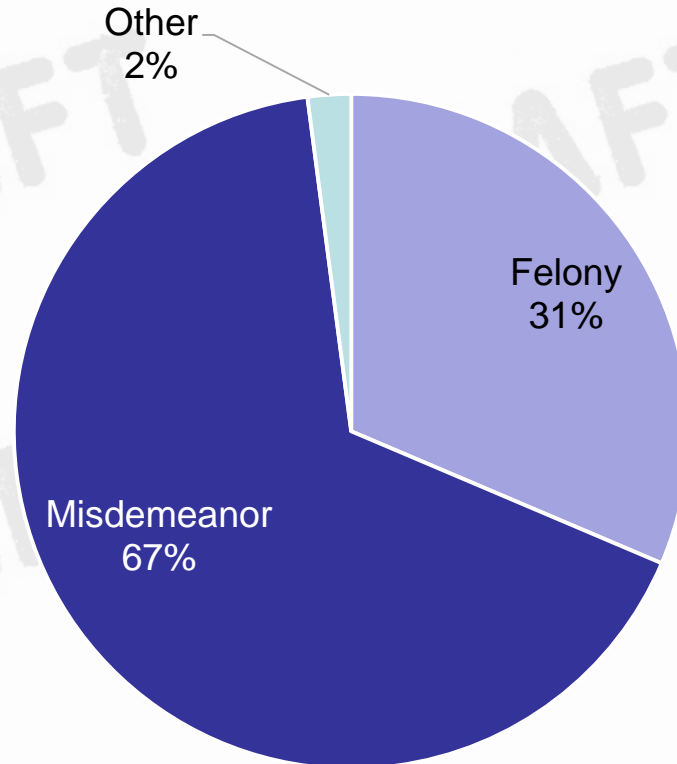


# Misdemeanants account for two-thirds of youth sent directly to ISP, an increase from 56% in 2004

Youth Placed Directly onto ISP  
FY 2004



Youth Placed Directly onto ISP  
FY 2014



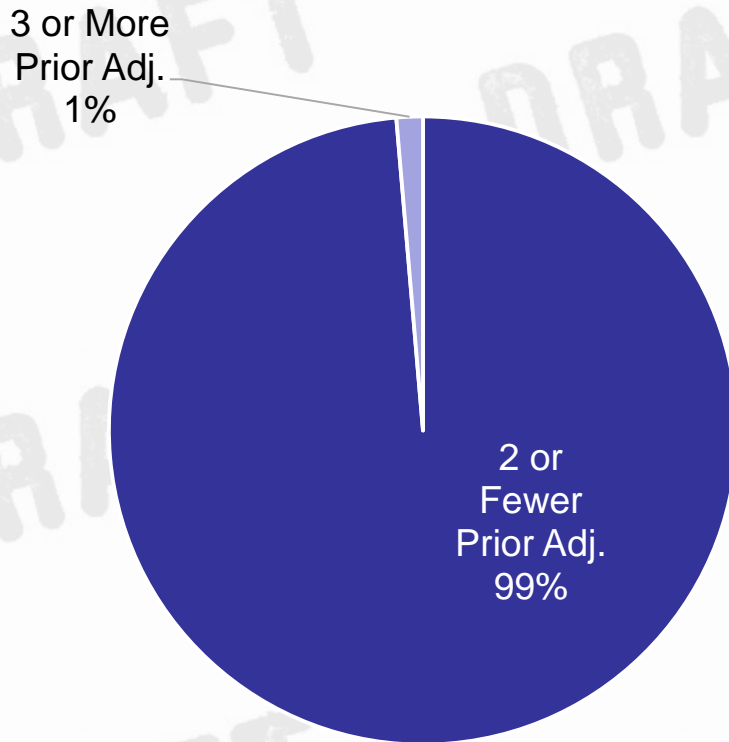


## 7 of top 11 offenses for youth sent directly to ISP are misdemeanors

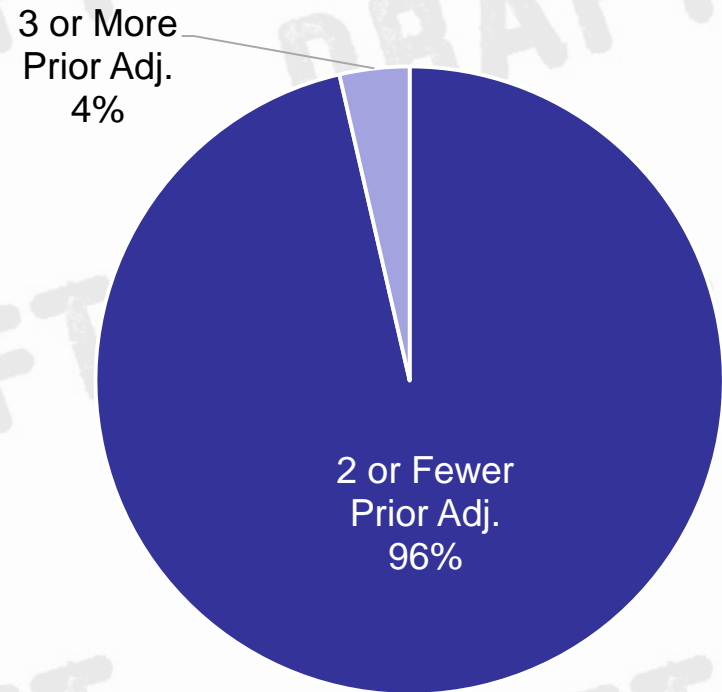
Youth Sent Directly to ISP Top 11 Offenses FY 2014	Number of Youth	% Total
Misd Theft	98	14%
Felony Burglary	83	12%
Misd Battery	79	11%
Misd Unlawful Possession of a Controlled Substance	56	8%
Misd Disorderly Conduct	45	6%
Misd Criminal Damage to Property	38	5%
Misd Unlawful Possession Drug Precursors Paraphernalia	31	4%
Felony Indecent Liberties	20	3%
Misd Assault	18	3%
Minor in Possession	16	2%
Felony Battery	16	2%
Total	708	70%

# Slight difference in prior adjudication history for felons and misdemeanants sent directly to ISP

Felony Youth Sent Directly to ISP  
FY 2014



Misdemeanor Youth Sent Directly to ISP FY 2014

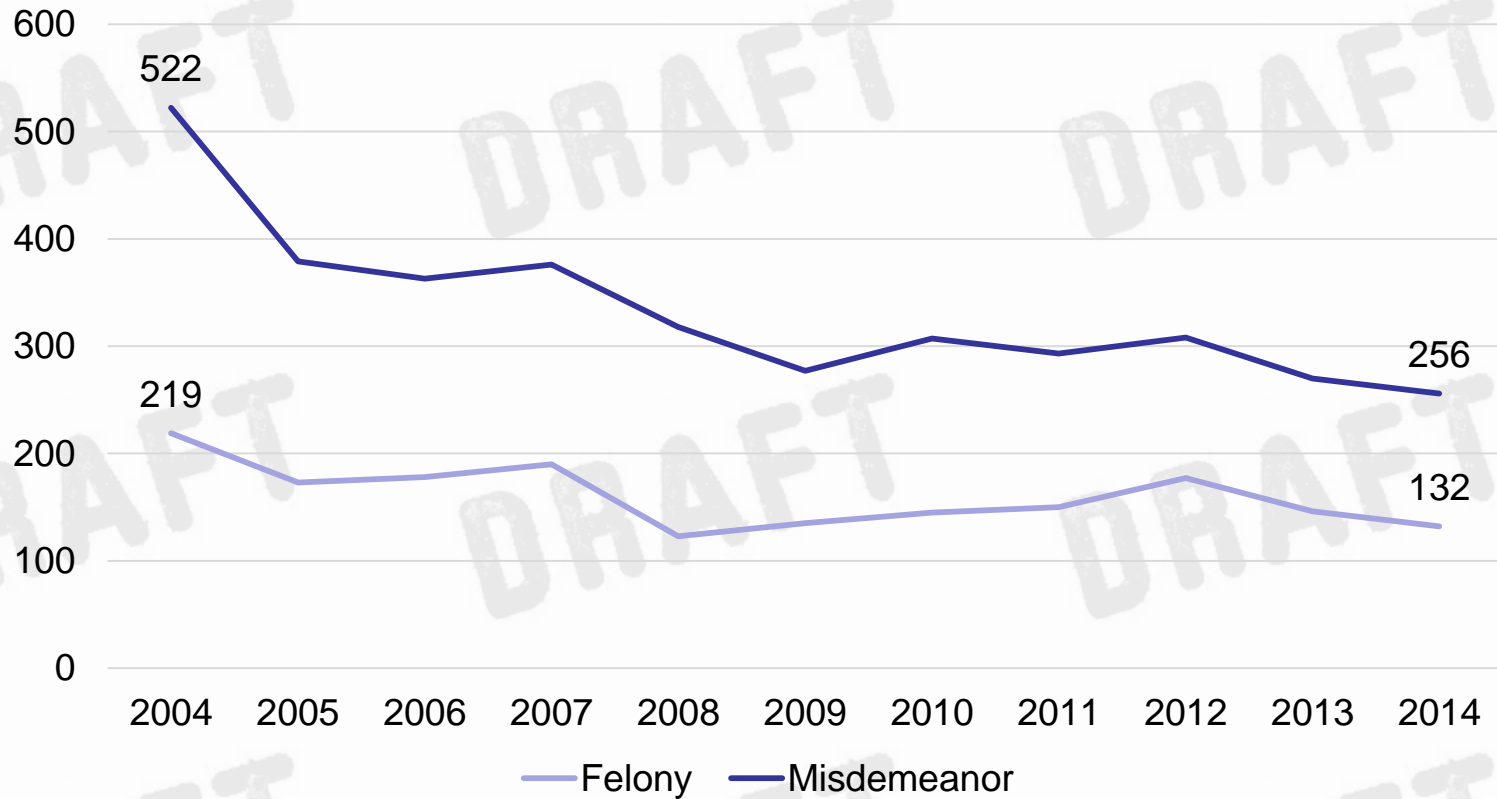


# Youth Committed Directly to Case Management

Data

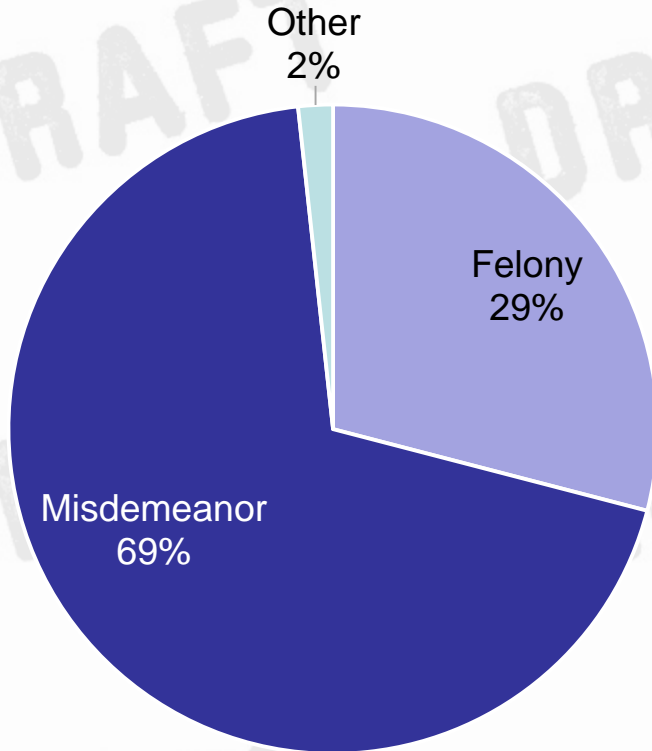
# 51% decline in misdemeanants, 40% decline in felons committed directly to Case Management

## Youth Committed Directly to Case Management FY 2004-2014

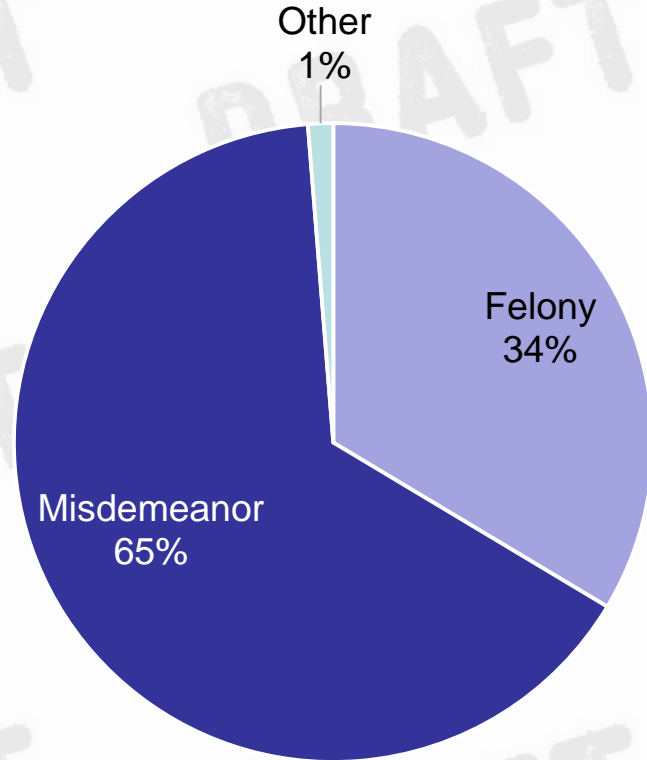


# Misdemeanants account for 65% of youth committed directly to Case Management, slight decrease from 2004

Youth Committed Directly to Case Management FY 2004



Youth Committed Directly to Case Management FY 2014



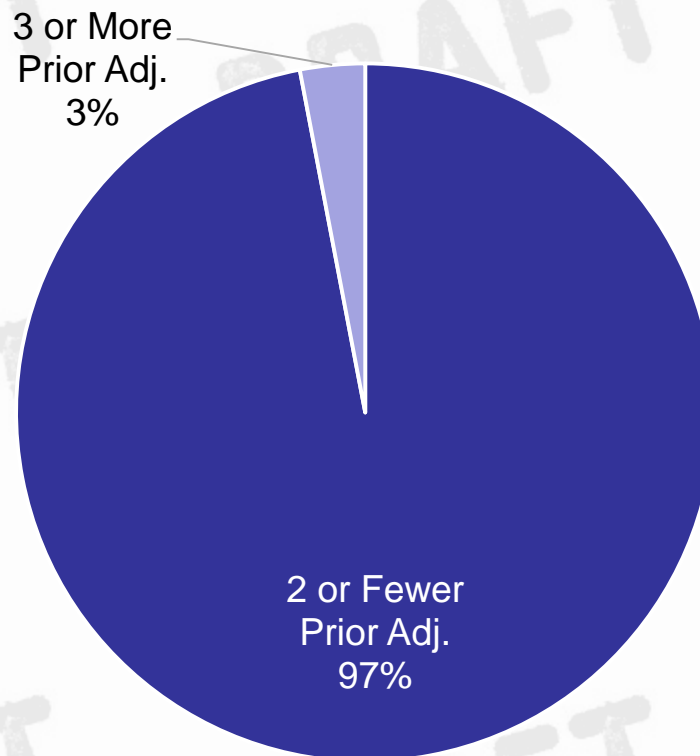
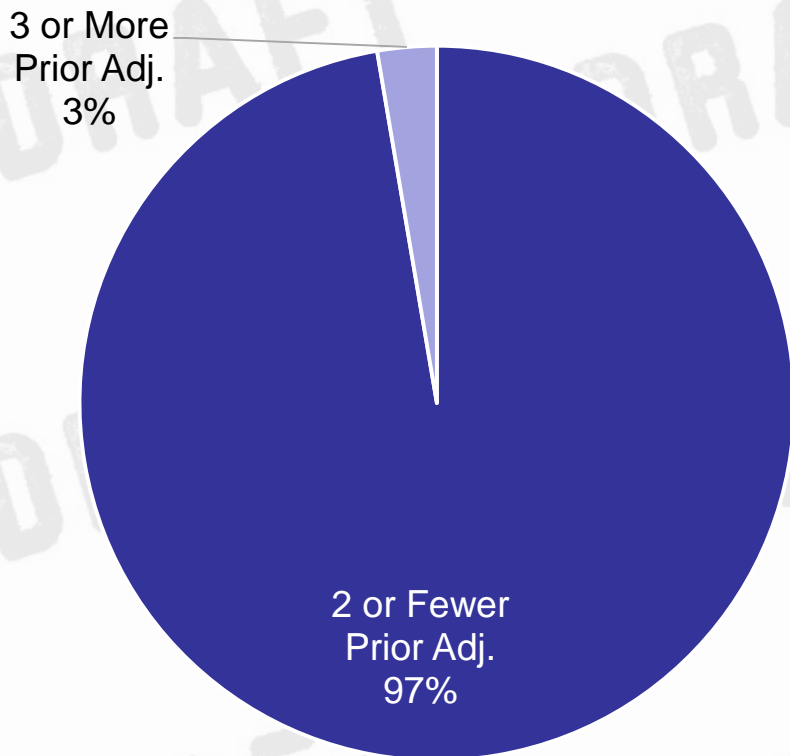
## 7 of top 11 offenses for youth committed directly to Case Management are misdemeanors

Youth Committed Directly to Case Management Top 11 Offenses FY 2014	Number of Youth	% Total
Misd Battery	68	18%
Misd Theft	58	15%
Felony Burglary	42	11%
Misd Criminal Damage to Property	24	6%
Misd Unlawful Possession of Controlled Substances	23	6%
Misd Disorderly Conduct	22	6%
Felony Indecent Liberties with a Child	17	4%
Misd Unlawful Possession of Drug Precursors or Paraphernalia	13	3%
Felony Criminal Threat	10	3%
Misd Assault	9	2%
Felony Theft	9	2%
Total	388	76%

# No difference in prior adjudication history for felons and misdemeanants committed directly to Case Management

Felony Youth Committed Directly to Case Management FY 2014

Misdemeanor Youth Committed Directly to Case Management FY 2014



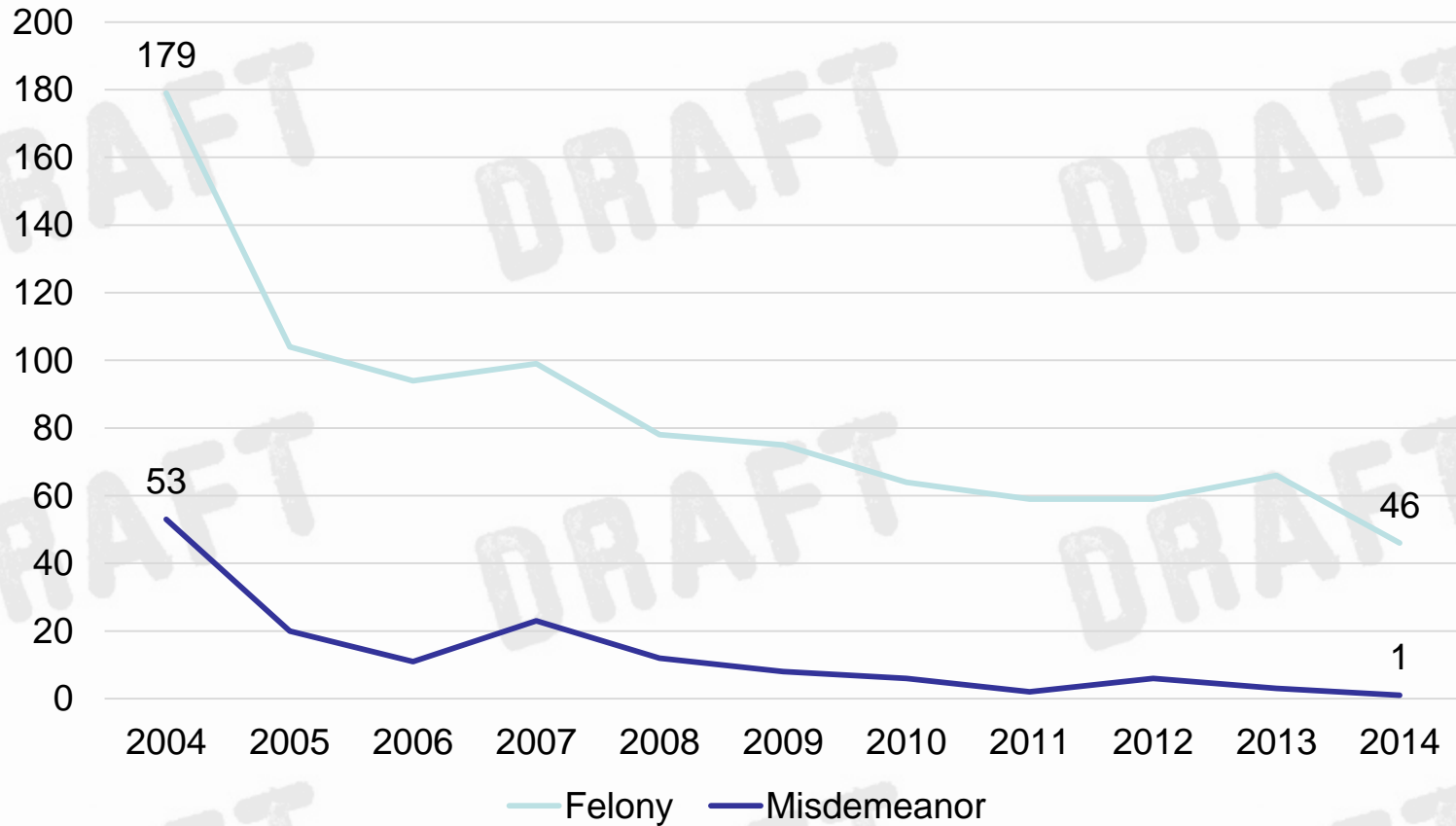
# Youth Committed Directly to JCF

Data



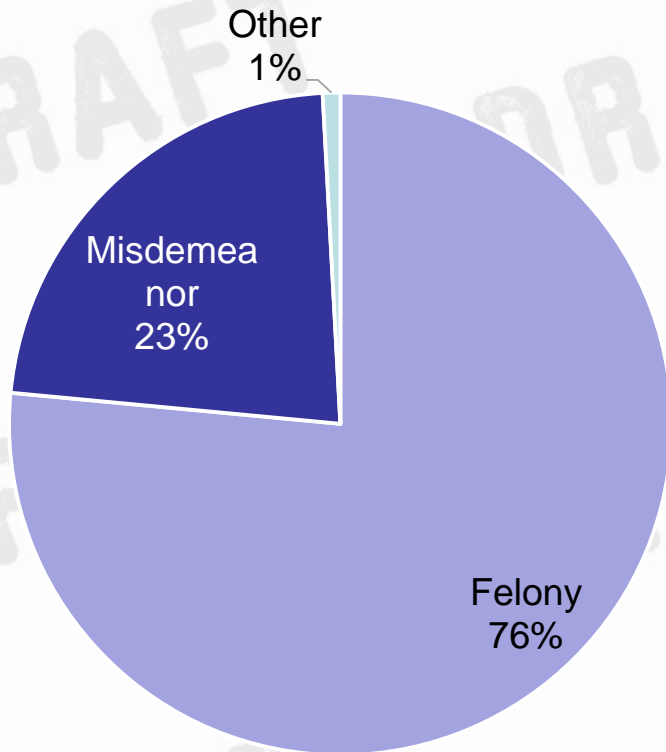
# 98% decline in misdemeanants, 74% decline in felons committed directly to JCF

## Youth Committed Directly to JCF FY 2004-2014

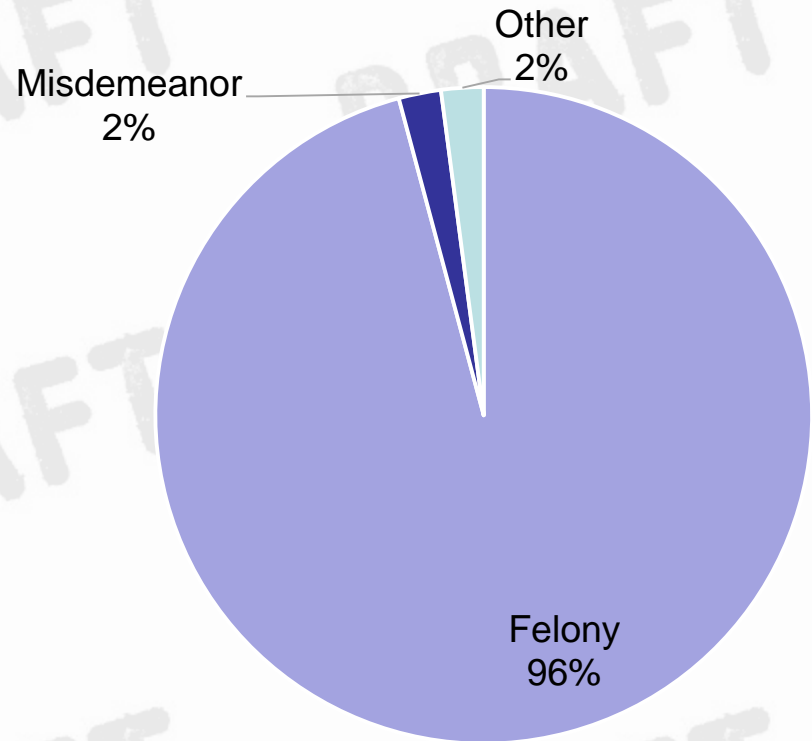


Felons account for 96% of youth committed directly to JCF, increase from 76% in 2004

Youth Committed Directly to JCF  
FY 2004



Youth Committed Directly to JCF  
FY 2014

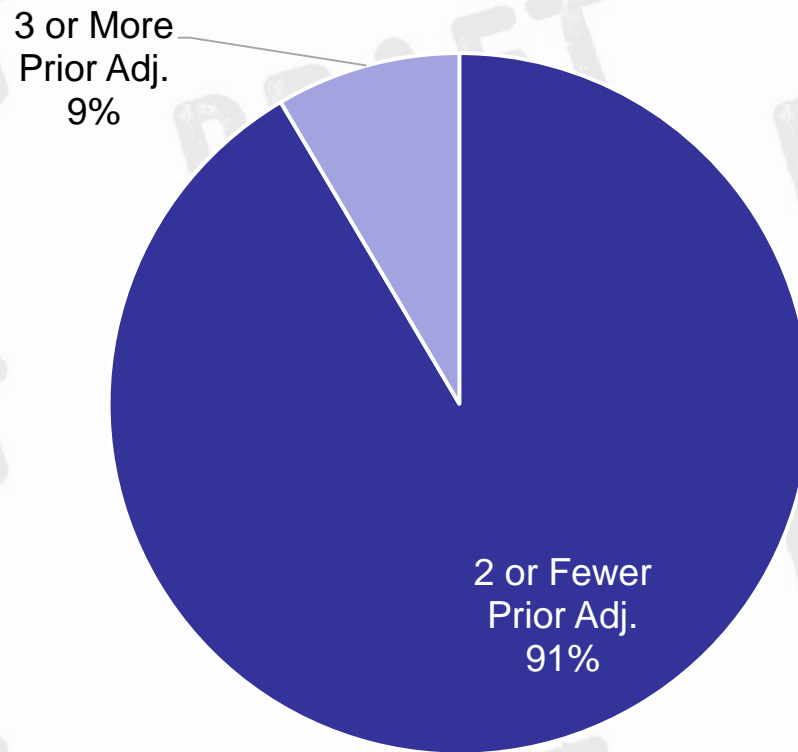


## 6 of top 7 offenses for youth committed directly to JCF are felony persons

Youth Committed Directly to JCF Top 7 Offenses FY 2014	Number of Youth	% Total
Indecent Liberties	12	26%
Robbery	9	20%
Burglary	7	15%
Sodomy	3	7%
Battery	3	7%
Murder 2	2	4%
Rape	2	4%
Total	46	83%

# 91% of youth committed directly to JCF have 2 or fewer prior adjudications

Youth Committed Directly to JCF FY 2014



## Disposition Key Takeaways

- Decision-making:
  - YLS-CMI is now required in many cases but does not necessarily guide disposition choice
  - Except in JCF decisions, limited or no guiding criteria to inform disposition decisions
  - Judges may rely on different types of reports, assessments, and affidavits in disposition decision-making
- Youth flow:
  - Dispositions to Court Services supervision:
    - Juvenile offense cases down 34%
    - CINC cases up 12%
    - Variation across counties regarding whether any CINC or juvenile offense cases are sent to Court Services

## Disposition Key Takeaways (Cont'd)

- Youth flow:
  - All KDOC cases down, consistent with other juvenile offense trends
    - Number of youth placed out of home on first KDOC disposition declined 55% from 2004 to 2014
    - First disposition to ISP down only 6%, Case Management down 48%, and JCF down 79% over past 10 years
  - 38% of youth went out of home at first KDOC disposition
  - Large county variation in KDOC disposition decisions
  - Higher percentage of males and non-whites disposed to KDOC than in general Kansas youth population
  - First disposition to ISP and Case Management are about two-thirds misdemeanors, while first disposition to JCF is all felonies
  - Top ten offenses nearly identical for ISP and Case Management dispositions
  - For all disposition types, more than 90% of youth have 2 or fewer prior adjudications
- Other?

## Overall Key Takeaways

- Consistent with national trends, Kansas has seen large declines in youth arrests of 52% over the past 10 years
- Opportunity for early intervention exists through intake referral to community-based services and immediate intervention programs
- Counties show wide variation in how youth flow into and through the system
- Funding is not aligned with control and accountability
- Decision-makers have some information to inform decisions but few guidelines and little specialized training
- Variation across counties regarding whether any CINC or juvenile offense cases are sent to Court Services
- First disposition to ISP and Case Management are about two-thirds misdemeanors, while first disposition to JCF is nearly all felonies
- On first disposition to KDOC, 38% of youth are placed out of home
- For all disposition types, more than 90% of youth have 2 or fewer prior adjudications
  
- Other?

# Future Meetings

- August 19
- September 9
- October 21
- November 17



# Next Steps

- Data analysis and system assessment Part 2
  - What happens once a youth is placed under system supervision?
  - Are we getting the returns we expect?
  - Is our system aligned with our goals?
- Stakeholder outreach
  - Roundtables
  - Individual Meetings
  - Judicial Survey