



Examining the Capacity of the Juvenile Justice System 2022

Crawford County, Kansas

(JD #11)

Prepared by the Center for Community Health and
Development at the University of Kansas in partnership with
the Restorative Justice Authority of Crawford County,
Greenbush Southeast Kansas Education Service Center, and the
Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC)

About this Report and Toolkit

This report and associated toolkit were prepared by Josh Harsin, Jomella Watson-Thompson, Jerry Schultz, and Paul Schneider with the Center for Community Health and Development at the University of Kansas in partnership with Monica Murnan at the Learning Tree Institute and the Greenbush Southeast Education Service Center. Support was provided for this study by the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) Juvenile Service Division and the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the Restorative Justice Authority and JD #11 Juvenile Justice Community Advisory Board. The content of this report is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the Kansas Department of Corrections.

As a resource, the Youth Justice Toolkit was developed to enhance the capacity of juvenile justice system partners to plan and support systems improvements. The Youth Justice Toolkit is accessible here: <https://youthjustice.ctb.ku.edu/>

Contact

For more information about the report or the toolkit, contact Dr. Jomella Watson-Thompson with the Center for Community Health and Development at the University of Kansas at jomellaw@ku.edu.

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REVIEW OF DISPARITIES FOR YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: CRAWFORD COUNTY & JUDICIAL DISTRICT 11, 2018-2020



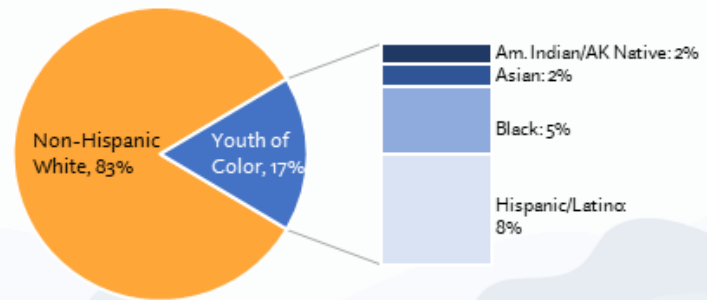
Prepared by the Center for Community Health & Development at the University of Kansas, the Restorative Justice Authority of Crawford County, and the Greenbush Institute

Youth Population in Crawford County

Youth 10-17 may be adjudicated as juvenile offenders in Kansas

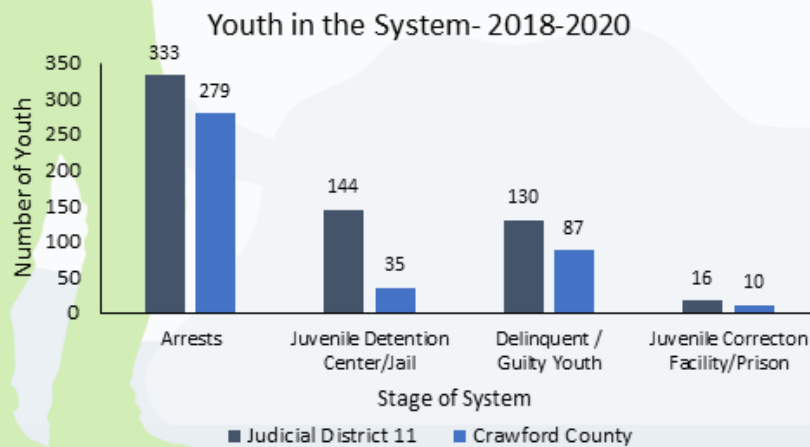
Crawford County is in **Judicial District (JD) 11**, which includes Crawford, Cherokee, And Labette counties

3,793 Youth in Crawford County



Youth Involvement in the Juvenile Justice System

At-a-glance numbers of youth involved in the system



The figure shows the average number of youth in four different stages of the juvenile justice system in JD 11 and Crawford County from 2018 to 2020. The data for JD 11 is from KDOC and is provide in aggregate for a three-year period rather than as an annual average. Data for Crawford County is from several sources, including KDOC.

Youth Arrests in Crawford County

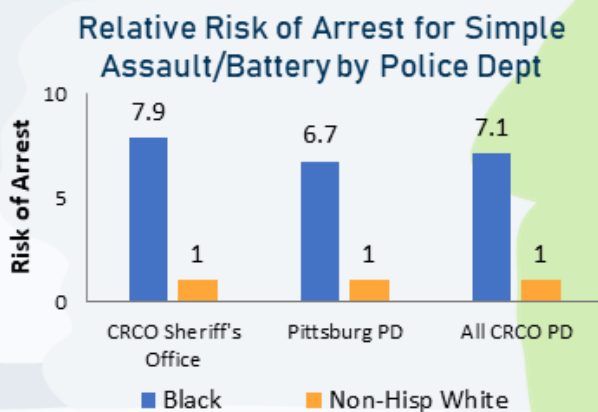
Rates of arrest by year and race/ethnicity show disparities

Most Common Arrests, 2018–2020	
Simple Assault/Battery	49
Drug/Narcotic Violations	29
Disorderly Conduct	47

Black youth are between **3.5 to 8.1** times more likely to be arrested than non-Hispanic White youth.

Hispanic/Latino youth were more likely to be arrested in 2018, but not in 2019.

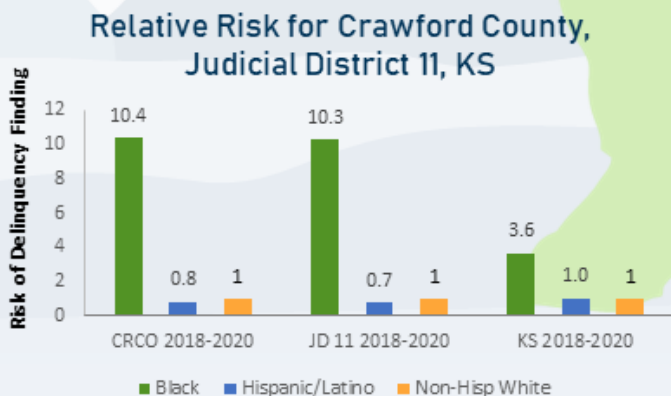
A **Relative Risk Index (RRI)** looks at the likelihood of an outcome (e.g., arrest, delinquency) in **comparison to a group who experiences the lowest rates** (generally non-Hispanic White youth).



Black youth are between **6.7 and 7.9** times more likely to be arrested for simple assault/battery than White youth in Crawford County.

Delinquent/Guilty Findings

Findings of delinquency are decided by a judge, not a jury



There are **no disparities** between Hispanic/Latino youth and Non-Hispanic White youth in delinquency findings.

Black youth are **10.4** times more likely to be found delinquent than white youth in Crawford County. This is nearly **3x higher** than the rate at the state level.

Executive Summary

Purpose of the Report

For the purposes of this study, multiple components of the restorative justice system in Crawford County (JD #11) were examined to better understand how youth become involved, move throughout, and leave the system, with the goal of not recidivating. The restorative justice system in Crawford County (JD #11) was examined with the aim of enhancing the capacity to systematically collect and use data to inform decision-making.

The specific goals are to:

1. Increase community capacity to use juvenile justice system data;
2. Increase community capacity to identify areas for juvenile justice system change and improvement; and,
3. Increase community capacity to collaborate to support systems change.

Measures of Youth Justice

This report summarizes information collected in examining local system capacity. The [Fundamental Measures for Juvenile Justice](#) developed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice guided this study. The study focuses on understanding the following:

1. Who is in the juvenile justice system?
2. What are the characteristics of those in the system?
3. Are there disparities for youth in the system?
4. How do youth become involved in the system?
5. How do youth move through the system?
6. Does the system meet the needs of youth?
7. What is the experience of youth in the system?
8. What are the long-term measures of success?
9. What is the capacity of the local system?

Process

Data on youth was identified to help examine multiple aspects of the juvenile justice system, from arrest to recidivism. The study examines a variety of juvenile justice system data including arrest from law enforcement, intake assessment, pre-trial placement, prosecution and adjudication of cases, programming and service outcomes, and recidivism. The breadth of data that was collected and analyzed for this report—from arrest all the way through to

How was Information Collected?

Information was collected in several ways including:

- Justice system interviews with 17 local stakeholders;
- Focus groups with justice-involved youth and parents;
- Local data collection was collected from the following agencies:
 - The Kansas Department of Corrections provided data for Judicial District 11 (JD11), an area that includes, but is not limited to Crawford County.
 - Restorative Justice Authority (RJA)
 - Juvenile Intake and Assessment System (JIAS)
 - Pittsburg Police Department (PPD)
 - Crawford County Sheriff's Office (CCSO); and,
 - Southeast Kansas Regional Juvenile Detention Center (SEKRJDC)
- The Capacity Assessment was administered from the [National Center for Juvenile Justice Model Data Project](#)

programming and services—allows for critical insight into the functioning of the restorative justice system in Crawford County. **The Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG) through the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) was particularly interested in examining disparities or differences experienced by groups for engagement across the juvenile Justice system in Kansas, including JD 11.**

For the current report, data on relevant indicators were obtained from several agencies comprising several different levels of geographical reach. Data from the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) is the most comprehensive but is only available for the Judicial District as a whole (JD11) and across three-year intervals. Data from local agencies (e.g., Crawford County Sheriff's Office) are more local and specific to our geographic area of concern but are somewhat less comprehensive. For example, arrest data from the KDOC are available for several years dating back to 2015, but are for the entirety of JD 11, making it difficult to know the number of these arrests which occurred specifically in Crawford County. Arrest data from the PPD and CCSO are included to supplement the data from the KDOC but are only available for the last couple of years. Data were included from as many sources as possible to give the clearest picture possible as to how the juvenile justice system operates in Crawford County.

There were barriers to regularly obtaining data that efficiently examines how youth move through the system. From the present study, it was found that data are largely isolated within each juvenile justice agency, making it challenging to systematically track youth as they move through the system. However, the data that were available represents a snapshot of the local juvenile justice system. The insight has led to further questions to consider, but also allows for several conclusions for recommendations of specific practices to address current disparities that may exist to help create a more fair and equitable juvenile justice system.

Key Findings: The Restorative Justice System in Crawford County

The Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) Juvenile Service Division and the Kansas Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (KAG) examined the capacity of the Crawford County (JD #11) Juvenile Justice System to use data to inform and enhance supports for youth. The assessment provides a thorough review of available data and stakeholder input. Data on youth was identified to help examine the multiple aspects of the juvenile justice system, from arrest through recidivism.

- The number of juvenile arrests in Crawford County and JD 11 have remained steady over the last several years.
- People of color make up a small percentage of the population, yet Black and Hispanic/Latino youth are arrested at highly disproportionate rates in both Crawford County and JD 11, as well as across nearly every stage of the juvenile justice system at both geographic levels.
- Youth of color, particularly Black youth, are arrested at higher rates for offenses like disorderly conduct, intimidation, and simple assault.
- Of youth arrested, non-White youth were more likely to be placed in detention

and to be found delinquent (guilty) than White youth. For Black youth, some of this disparity seems to be related to a greater number of Black youths brought into the system via arrest and court referral. The reasons for the disparity in Hispanic/Latino youth being placed in detention and found guilty are less clear.

- At intake, most youth are Children in Need of Care (CINC) while juvenile offenders at intake have decreased. (See Appendix A.)
- Diversion rates by population increased over time and were highest for non-Hispanic White youth. Hispanic/Latino youth had the lowest rates of diversion of any racial/ethnic group.
- Most youth were assessed as moderate risk on the YLS. High risk youth scored poorly in peer relations and leisure/recreation categories of the Youthful Level of Service (YLS)¹. Similarly, information gathered during key stakeholder interviews indicated limited pro-social activities for youth to engage in outside of sports in the local community.
- About half of the youth who entered the system from 2015 to 2020 recidivated.
- Results of surveys of local juvenile justice system agency partners indicated that the capacity of the Crawford County Restorative Justice System infrastructure (physical and organizational structures needed for operation), data use and dissemination (distribution of data to end users and data application), and collection of indicators (actual data on youth collected) could be enhanced.

Recommendations

Based on the review of information gathered, recommendations for consideration by the local restorative justice system are provided to aid in identifying areas of strength and to support justice system improvements. These recommendations are informed by the data collected during this assessment process (from justice agencies and during stakeholder interviews) and are based on existing research and best practices. It should be considered a starting place for consideration on how to improve outcomes, but also should be adapted to fit the local context of Crawford County and JD 11. The focus of the study was to also examine disparities experienced by youth in the juvenile justice system, including those who are racial and ethnic youth, and other vulnerable youth. There was insufficient data to examine vulnerable sub-populations (e.g., LGBTQ+, immigrant populations) except by race/ethnicity.

¹<https://www.doc.ks.gov/juvenile-services/supervision-standards/standards/chapter-4/4-102>

Priority Action Items Designated by Local Agency Leaders & Stakeholders

Based on the process of review of the data and report with local stakeholders, some strategies and action items to be supported were identified. The stakeholder group examined the importance and feasibility of strategies and actions that were prioritized. The following change levers were prioritized by stakeholders for relevant actions to be supported that were identified to be both important and feasible for the community.

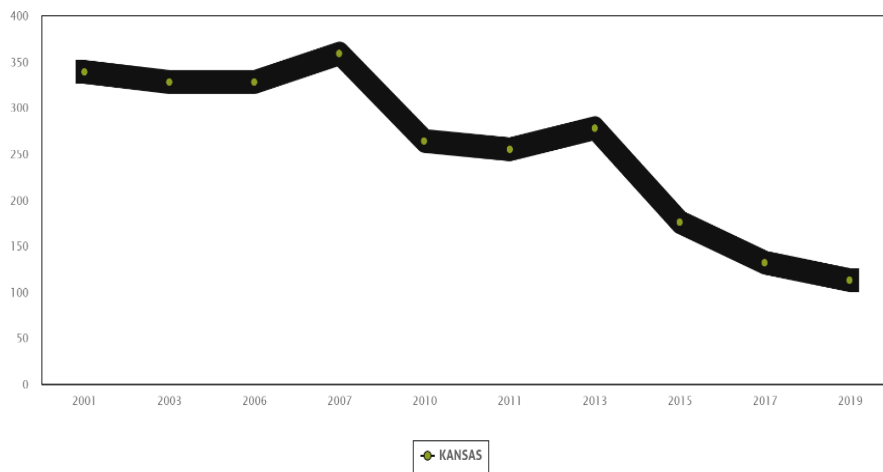
1. Increase support for and expand wraparound services (e.g., Stepping Up, Family Advocates).
 - Both the data and interviews with stakeholders suggested that the current capacity of the system to meet the needs of youth and their families could be improved. Increasing the number of services available to meet the needs of youth can serve to increase the number of “protective factors” (those things that keep them out of the juvenile justice system) in the lives of Crawford County youth as a prevention strategy.
2. Enhance community-based programs and alternatives to provide long-term support and positive relationships for youth who are reintegrating back to the community.
 - A lack of support for youth was identified as a need for youth reintegrating into the community after being in detention or the juvenile correctional facility. Increasing the number of positive relationships they have with community members was identified as an important step.
 - There were some immediate actions that were identified that could support this strategy, including:
 - Partnering with the Restorative Justice Authority (RJA);
 - Hosting a get-together of School Resource Officers to discuss positive means of interacting and engaging with students;
 - Hosting a school building get-together to discuss alternative means of school-based discipline (e.g., restorative practices); and
 - Hosting an event for Hispanic and Black families/leaders to develop positive relationships and rapport.
3. Review and improve interaction process across school and community systems.
 - Based on the prevalence of racial and ethnic disparities presented in the data, it can be helpful to better understand youth interactions and experiences in the schools and broader community may lead to justice system involvements.
4. Continue the Truancy Diversion Program.
 - The truancy coordinator (TC) works with youth and families who experience chronic attendance problems to establish better communications to reduce conflict between the youth and family, improve parental skills by working with the school and other identified parties to create a plan that is family driven, strength-based, and solution-focused. Planning and problem-solving is completed by providing family services/support. For families receiving family support, parents will be required to complete Preparing our Kids for Success through the parent project.

Context and Background of Juvenile Justice System

The likelihood of youth involvement in the Juvenile Justice System is influenced by the environment in which they live, go to school, work, and play, including opportunities to engage in safe choices and constructive behaviors. To minimize involvement in the juvenile justice system and to promote youth success, we must understand both the conditions in the community that contribute to youth involvement in the juvenile justice system as well as the capacity of the system to effectively serve youth. The conditions in both our community and the juvenile justice system are always evolving, which can contribute to or detract from efforts to lessen youth engagement with the juvenile justice system. Understanding how both the community and the juvenile justice system are functioning and changing may enhance efforts to improve and promote justice.

Nationally, and at the state level, there have been changes in policies to reorient the juvenile justice system from an approach that is punitive to more of a focus on preventing reoffending or recidivism. In 2017, the State of Kansas enacted Senate Bill 367 (SB 367), also known as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. The bill was in response to a juvenile justice system that was arresting, detaining, and prosecuting youth at high rates. Overall, youth incarceration in Kansas has dropped from 380 per 100,000 in 1999 to 113 per 100,000 in 2019 (Annie E Casey Foundation). In Kansas, annual costs per bed in detention facilities was as high as \$45,000², rendering high rates of detention not only harmful for youth, but expensive for communities.

Figure 1. Youth residing in juvenile detention, correctional or residential facilities in Kansas, 2001-2019



Youth Residing In Juvenile Detention, Correctional And/Or Residential Facilities (Rate Per 100,000)

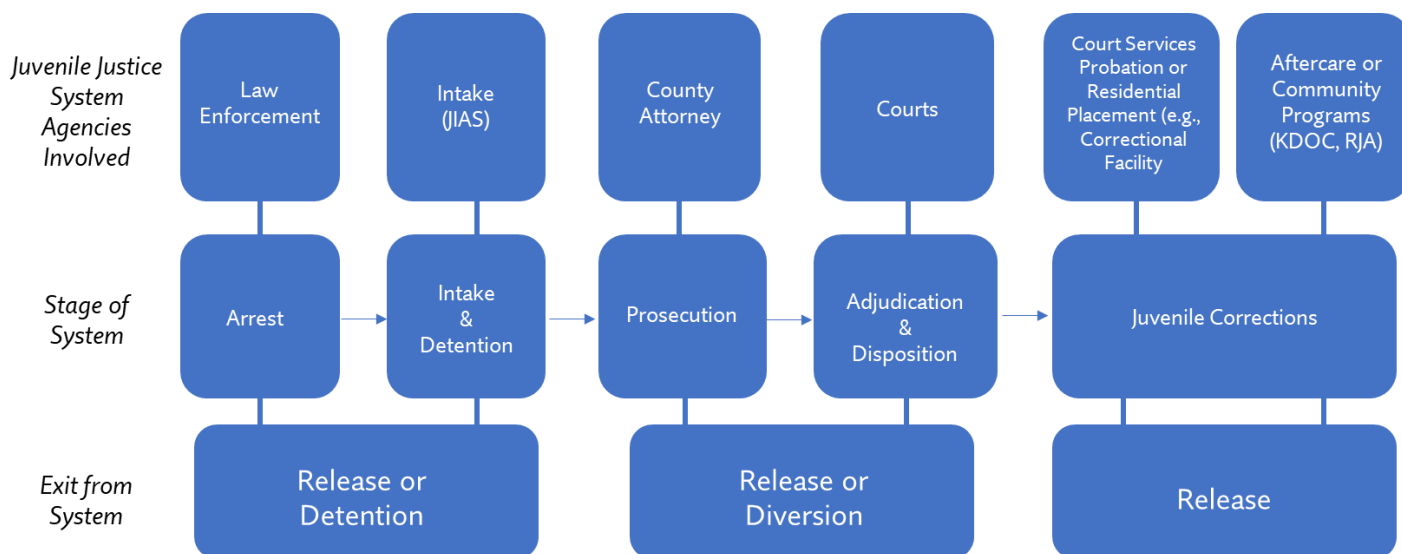
National KIDS COUNT
KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org
A project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

² Kansas Department of Corrections. (2015). *Cost study of youth residential center for juvenile offenders: Pursuant to Senate Substitute for House Bill 2588*. <https://www.doc.ks.gov/publications/juvenile/yrc>

Juvenile Justice System Overview

There are several entry, decision, and exit points in the juvenile justice system process (see Figure 2 below).³ The common entry point into the juvenile justice system is through initial contact generally with law enforcement which can be in response to an alleged offense or based on a referral (e.g., parent/guardian, school, clergy). Often, the initial contact results in a discretionary decision by law enforcement (i.e., youth are released or detained) which has implications for how the youth further experiences involvement in the system. During intake, an initial youth assessment is conducted, locally this is done by Juvenile Intake and Assessment (JIAS), which is run by the Restorative Justice Authority (RJA). This initial detention risk assessment is the major factor in determining if the youth will be released to a parent/guardian or detained until their case is reviewed by the County Attorney’s (CA) Office. The CA’s Office reviews all cases and determines which youth will be offered diversion and which will be prosecuted/charged. For those youth who the CA files charges against, their case will be taken to a judge where they will be adjudicated either delinquent (guilty) or non-delinquent (not guilty). For those that are adjudicated delinquent (found guilty), they will then be given a disposition (sentence). Based on the disposition, the youth may be sent to a juvenile correctional facility (JCF) or may be given some type of supervision (probation). More youth are placed on supervision than are sent to the JCF.

Figure 2. Juvenile Justice System Process and Decision Points



Senate Bill 367 (SB 367)

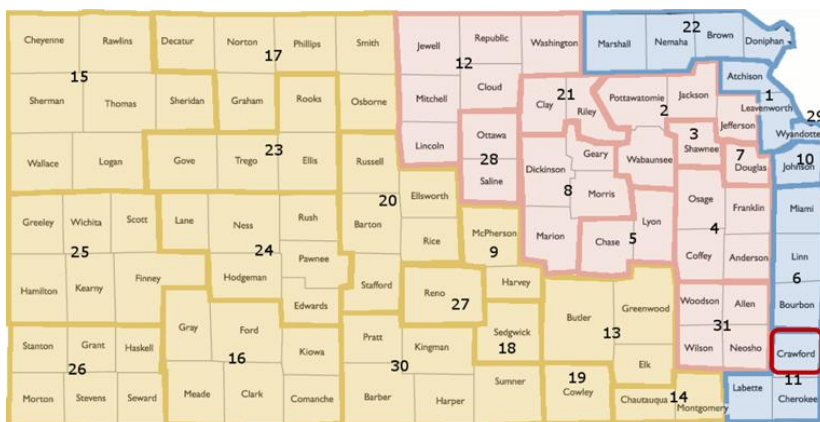
The 2017 Kansas Juvenile Justice Reform Act, referred to as SB 367, resulted in substantial changes to the Kansas Juvenile Justice Code. In JD #11, the fuller implementation of the Act took effect as of January 1, 2018. The overall goal of SB 367 was to reduce out-of-home placements of youth and increase supports for community programming by reducing the use

³ Retrieved and adapted from: https://www.ncjrs.gov/hTml/ojido/juris_Tap_reporT/ch2_02.html

of detention for youth in out-of-home placements prior to adjudication.

Community Context

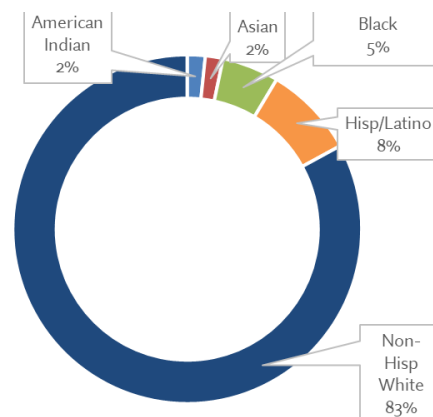
Figure 3. Map of KS Judicial Districts



This report will specifically focus on examining the juvenile justice system for JD 11 overall and in Crawford County. Judicial District #11 (JD 11) encompasses Crawford, Cherokee, and Labette counties in Kansas. Crawford County includes the incorporated cities of Arcadia, Arma, Cherokee, Frontenac, Girard, Pittsburg, and Walnut. Crawford County has the 11th largest county population in Kansas⁴ but is geographically one of the smaller counties (590 sq. miles)⁵.

In 2020, Crawford County had 38,972 residents, just over 20% of which are under 18 years (21.7%)⁶, this is a slightly smaller proportion of youth residents as compared to the State overall (24%)⁷. As of 2020, there were 3,793 youth (9.7% of total population) ages 10 to 17 in Crawford County⁸, which is often the priority age group served by the juvenile justice system (youth up to 23 years old may receive supervision via the Restorative Justice Authority). Just over half of the youth ages 10 to 17 in Crawford County are male (52%).

Figure 4. 2020 Youth Population in Crawford County



Overall, just over 85% of the adult population is non-Hispanic White compared to 75% for the State^{4,5}. Only 2.3% of residents in the County are Black with a growing Hispanic population (6.5%)⁴. Figure 4 shows the youth population distribution by race and ethnicity. The juvenile population is slightly more diverse, with 83% being White, 5% Black, and 8% Hispanic. Linguistic diversity can present challenges to the juvenile justice system, but linguistic diversity is limited with less than 5% of households in Crawford County indicating a non-English language was spoken at home⁴. Limited English Proficient (LEP) youth and families may face barriers when services are provided in English.

⁴ U. S. Census Bureau (2021). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. <http://www.census.gov/>

⁵ University of Kansas Institute for Policy & Social Research.

⁶ U. S. Census Bureau (2020). Quick Facts. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/crawfordcountykansas>

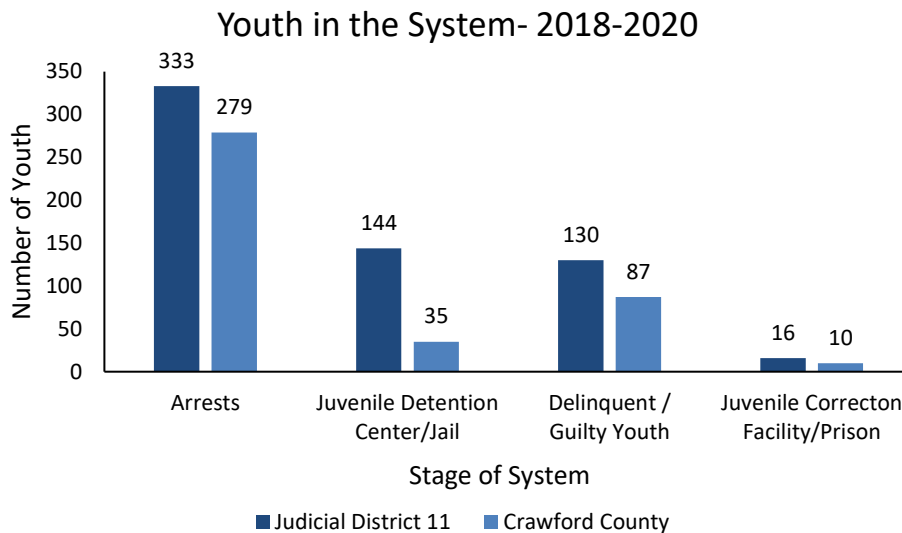
⁷ U. S. Census Bureau (2020). Quick Facts. <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/KS,US/PST040222>

⁸ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (2023). EZAPOPOP. <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

Who is in the Juvenile Justice System?

In Kansas, youth between the ages of 10 and 17 are considered minors and may be involved in or served by the juvenile justice system. A young person may remain in the custody of the Kansas Department of Corrections until the age of 22 in a juvenile correctional facility or through the age of 23 if involved in community supports.

Figure 5. Number of youth in the juvenile justice system, 2018-2020



The figure⁹ depicts the number of youths in the juvenile justice system in JD 11 and Crawford County.¹⁰ From 2018 to 2020, there were 333 youth arrested in JD 11 and in 2019 there were 106 youth arrested in Crawford County. Average number of youth involvements in the juvenile justice system, 2018-2020 Data were primarily collected from several juvenile justice agencies in Crawford County—including the Restorative Justice Authority (RJA), the Pittsburg Police Department (PPD), the Crawford County Sheriff’s Office (CCSO), and the Southeast Kansas Regional Juvenile Detention Center (SEKRJDC). Additionally, data was provided by the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) aggregate across three year periods. The use of varying data systems by each agency partner allowed for identifying the number of youths in certain stages of the system.¹¹

⁹ Figure 5 shows the average number of youth in four different stages of the juvenile justice system in JD 11 and Crawford County from 2018 to 2020. The data for JD 11 is from KDOC and is provide in aggregate for a three-year period rather than as an annual average. Data for Crawford County is from several sources, including KDOC.

¹⁰ The numbers represent the most accurate data available; however, as each agency has their data collection systems the numbers reported across justice partners and data systems at times may not always align.

¹¹ Appendix B provides a summary of how youth “flow” through the system, but it is noted that there are limitations as the data are collected differently across agency partners.

How do Youth Become Involved in the System?

Children and youth often become involved with the juvenile justice system because they are accused of committing a criminal act. Others become systems-involved for engaging in behaviors known as “status offenses” (e.g., truancy, underage drinking, running away from home) which are illegal behaviors for juveniles. Criminal charges are generally, though not always, formally processed through the courts. Apart from the behaviors themselves, there are “upstream” risk and protective factors (e.g., employment, availability of after-school activities, conditions in the home, peer groups) that influence youth behavior in the community and schools and can make involvement more likely (risk factors) or less likely (protective factors).

In addition to systems data from local agencies, researchers also engaged local community and systems stakeholders in interviews (see Table 1). The purpose of these interviews was to gather information on how the JJS is functioning from the perspective of those in the community.

- Community and system stakeholders identified poverty and low income as the main risk factors driving youth involvement with the system. Relatively few stakeholders believed race and/or ethnicity were risk factors in youth delinquent behavior and entering the system.
- Stakeholders noted that the community lacks sufficient prosocial opportunities to provide youth with alternatives to risky behaviors. For example, there are limited evening and winter activities for youth, especially for those youth who do not engage in school sports. The Parks and Recreation Department was commended for creating basketball courts that are lit up at night and for creating a local skate park. These same spaces, however, could become hot spots for drug use and drug sales if not monitored and kept in good condition. The community has been challenged in advancing peer support for at-risk youth and in providing more community activities focused on teens.
- Stakeholders also felt that most youth involvement in the system also related to youth being around and/or using drugs and alcohol.

Though the available data do speak to disparate involvement in the system based on race and ethnicity, relatively little data exists to determine the involvement and treatment of youth based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and immigration status.

Table 1. Count of stakeholder interviewees by community sector.

	Community Sector							
	Community Members	Community Organizations	Courts/JJS	Dept of Children & Families	Juvenile Attorney	Law Enforcement	Public & Mental Health	Schools
Interviewees	2	1	4	1	1	2	3	3

School Occurrences

While in school, student contact with law enforcement is usually through the School Resource Officers (SRO). When students are arrested or detained by an SRO, this is generally in response to violent, dangerous, or otherwise illegal behavior. Nationally, the rise in SROs in schools has coincided with a rise in the number of youths referred to the justice system for relatively minor offenses such as disorderly conduct¹², which has increased the number of youths contacting the juvenile justice system in what has come to be known as the “school-to-prison pipeline”.

Though no data are currently available on SRO arrests or contact with students in Crawford County, the Crawford County Sheriff’s Office, which supplies the SROs to the schools in Crawford County, recorded 44 youth arrests for disorderly conduct between 2018 and 2020. Whereas, the Pittsburg Police Department, which does not supply any SROs and only recorded three such arrests during the same period. Agency stakeholders have indicated that school-based arrests for disorderly conduct are likely to occur in the county’s alternative school.

Truancy is another youth behavior that based on the severity is required to be reported to the District Attorney for referral to court. Stakeholders reported the complexity and seriousness of the issue of truancy, but also noted that the juvenile justice system should be the last resort for addressing truancy. Stakeholders also reported that LGBTQ youth report bullying at school which may contribute to attendance challenges and/or lead to less reporting of incidents that may occur involving these youth. Stakeholders from the schools noted that they provide many outside activities and that they have strong relationships with probation officers.

Recommendations to Support Data-Informed Decision-Making from Report:

1. Create more after-school programming and pro-social opportunities for CRCO youth. Research has shown that participation in afterschool programs reduces drug use and homicide and increase school attendance and youth social and behavioral outcomes¹³. Such programs could address truancy in CRCO.
2. More training for SROs/arresting officers and school staff on positive means of engaging with youth, especially when youth may be behaving violently. Implementing restorative justice approaches at the schools (e.g., restorative circles, restorative conferences, peer mediation) may be one way to do this. Research shows that implementing restorative practices in schools can help to reduce racial disparities in school-based discipline as well as the overall use of disciplinary measures.¹⁴
3. Advocate for increased funding to help more students and families access mental health and other social services.

¹² Petteruti, A. (2011). *Education under arrest: The case against police in schools* (Vol. 1). Washington, DC: Justice Policy Institute.

¹³ Source: Afterschool Alliance, afterschoolalliance.org/april2009_outcomes_2_pager.pdf

¹⁴ Gregory & Evans, 2020

How Do Youth Move through the System?

Arrests

This section includes data on the number of youth arrested for a Designated State Agency offense (i.e., juvenile crime) and presented for intake and assessment and/or detention. A youth arrest involves a law enforcement agent apprehending, stopping, or otherwise contacting a youth while suspecting them of having committed a delinquent act. Delinquent acts are those behaviors that, if an adult were to commit them, would be criminal, including crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against the public order.

JD 11

From 2018 to 2020, there were 333 youth arrests. Of these arrests, 69% in JD 11 were of non-Hispanic White youth, 21% were of Black youth and around 10% were Hispanic/Latinx youth. Of the youth arrests in JD 11, 84% were in Crawford County with 279 total arrests in Crawford County.

These differences between the proportion of youth in the entire population and the proportion of youth arrested is called a **disparity**. The disparity in arrests of Black and other youth is evident when examining arrests based on rates. This allows for an understanding of what arrests would look like if all races/ethnicities had the same population size.

Crawford County

Arrests numbers in Crawford County (CRCO) specifically are like those in JD 11. The Black youth population in Crawford County comprises around 5% and the Hispanic population is around 6% of the total population.

- The levels of arrests by race and ethnicity were similar in Crawford County as in JD 11. From 2018-2020, non-Hispanic White youth accounted for 63% of all arrests, Black youth accounted for 23% of arrests, and Hispanic/Latinx youth accounted for 12%. In Crawford County, non-Hispanic White youth are 83% of the population, Black youth are 5%, and Hispanic/Latinx youth are 8%.

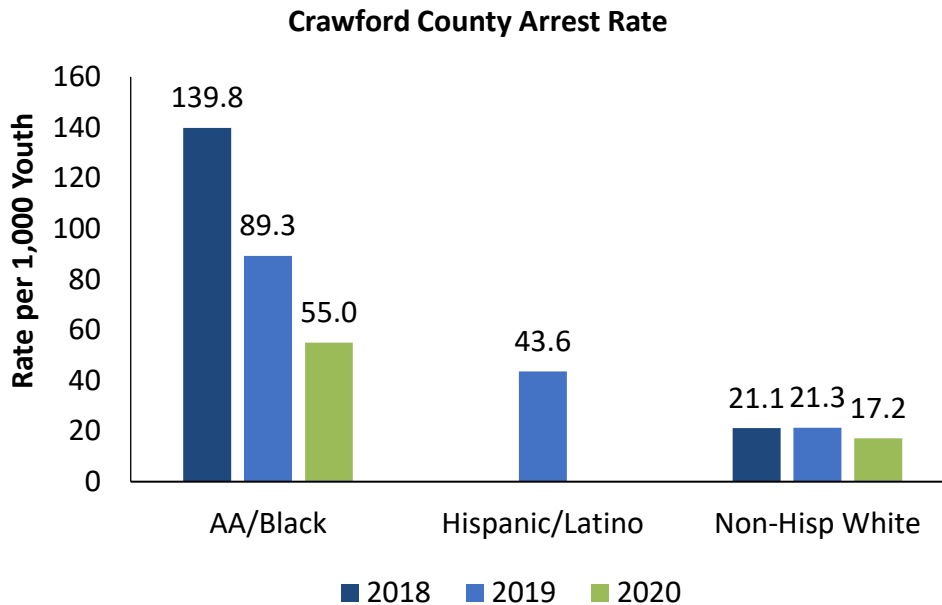
The figure displays the rate of arrest in Crawford County for the years 2018 through 2020.¹⁵ Black youth are arrested at the highest rates of any racial/ethnic group, with a range of 55 to nearly 140 arrests for every 1,000 Black youth in the community. This rate is compared to around 20 per 1,000 non-Hispanic White youth—or roughly 2 in every 100. There were too few arrests of Hispanic/Latino youth in 2018 and 2020 to calculate an accurate rate of arrest. Though rates of arrest seem to be decreasing sharply for Black youth, they were still arrested at a much higher rate than non-Hispanic White youth in all three years.

¹⁵ The data represented here were provided by KDOC and encompasses the 2018-2020 *fiscal years*, rather than calendar years. Therefore these arrest data are reported from July through June based on the fiscal year.

Rates of Arrest

In Crawford County the disparities or difference between groups in **rate** of arrest are variable but seem to be on a downward trend,^{16,17} Even so, when examining the rate of arrest per 1,000 youth in the population, large disparities are evident by race and ethnicity.

Figure 6. Rate of Arrest by Race/Ethnicity in Crawford County



Arrests in Crawford County can also be compared to those in JD 11 and the state of Kansas. Data for JD 11 and the state are available in three-year periods (e.g., 2018-2020).¹⁸ The rate of arrest for Hispanic/Latino and Black youth in CRCO are far higher than that in JD 11 or the state of Kansas. The higher rates in CRCO when compared to JD 11 can likely be explained by the fact that nearly all arrests of youth in these racial/ethnic groups in JD 11 occur in Crawford County. The number of Hispanic/Latino youth arrested from 2018 to 2020 was also relatively low (32 total arrests in CRCO), but because there were a total of 322 Hispanic/Latino youth ages 10-17 in Crawford County, this represents a substantial proportion (nearly 10%) of the total Hispanic/Latino youth population in CRCO.

Regardless of jurisdiction or geographic area, Black youth are arrested at far higher rates than either their Hispanic/Latino or non-Hispanic White peers. Rates of arrest for Black youth are

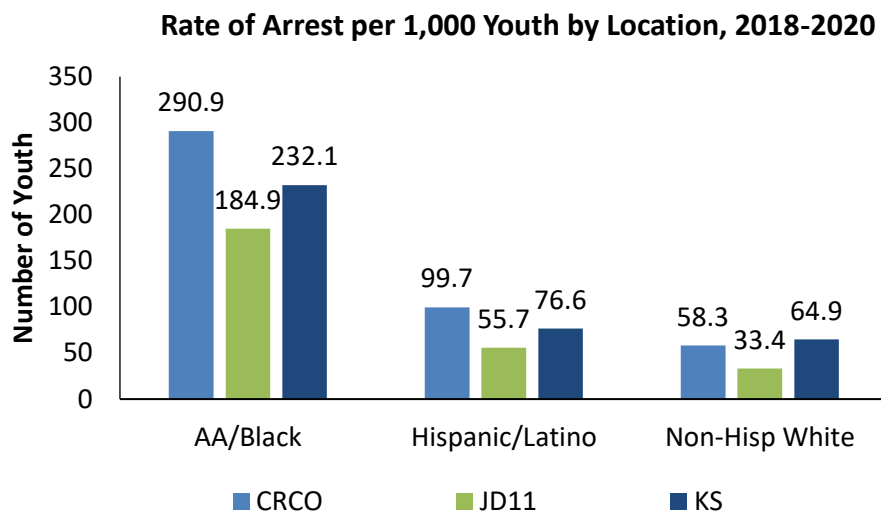
¹⁶ Because not every racial and ethnic group in JD 11 and Crawford County has the same population size, looking only at the number of arrests doesn't give a full picture of who is being most impacted by arrests.

¹⁷ Number of arrests fell dramatically in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which influenced the rates drastically during this time.

¹⁸ To make the data comparable across the geographic levels, data from Crawford County were similarly grouped into a three-year period from 2018 to 2020.

lower in JD 11 than they are at the state level but are far higher in CRCO. In CRCO, even though rates of arrest for Black youth are falling each year—an encouraging trend—the most recently available data show that Black youth are still arrested at more than 3 times the rate of non-Hispanic White youth.

Figure 7. Rate of arrest per 1,000 youth in Crawford County, JD11, and KS



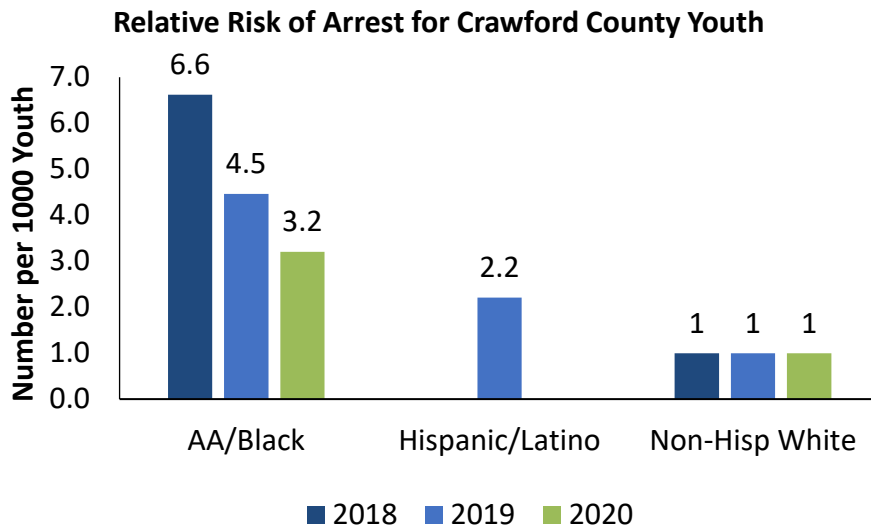
Relative Rate/Relative Risk Index (RRI)

Another way arrest data can be examined is by the relative rate of arrest, or the relative risk index (RRI).¹⁹ An RRI examines the likelihood of an outcome (e.g., arrest, delinquency) in comparison to a group who experiences the lowest rates (generally non-Hispanic White youth).

For Crawford County, Black youth are arrested at higher rates than their peers. In 2018, Black youth were nearly seven times as likely as non-Hispanic White youth to be arrested. In 2020, the difference was not quite as large with Black youth 3.2 times more likely than White youth to be arrested. The low number of arrests of Hispanic/Latino youth each year meant it was not possible to calculate a meaningful RRI for 2018 and 2020. In 2019 Hispanic/Latino youth were about twice as likely to be arrested as non-Hispanic White youth.

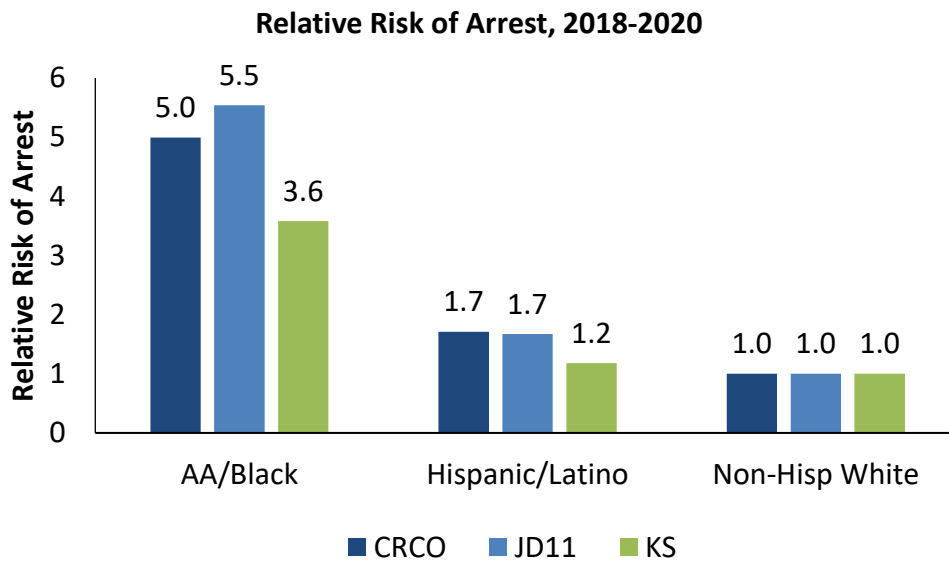
¹⁹ Rather than calculating the rate of arrest for every 1,000 youth of a particular race or ethnicity, the RRI compares the relative likelihood of being arrested compared to a group of youth with the best outcome (in this case, non-Hispanic White youth).

Figure 8. Relative risk of arrest by race/ethnicity in Crawford County, 2018-2020



When comparing JD 11 and the State for the three-year reporting period of 2018 to 2020, a similar pattern emerges. Black youth are at greater risk of being arrested than their peers at all geographic levels. Black and Hispanic/Latino youth in CRCO and JD 11 are at greater risk for arrest than Black and Hispanic/Latino youth at the state level.

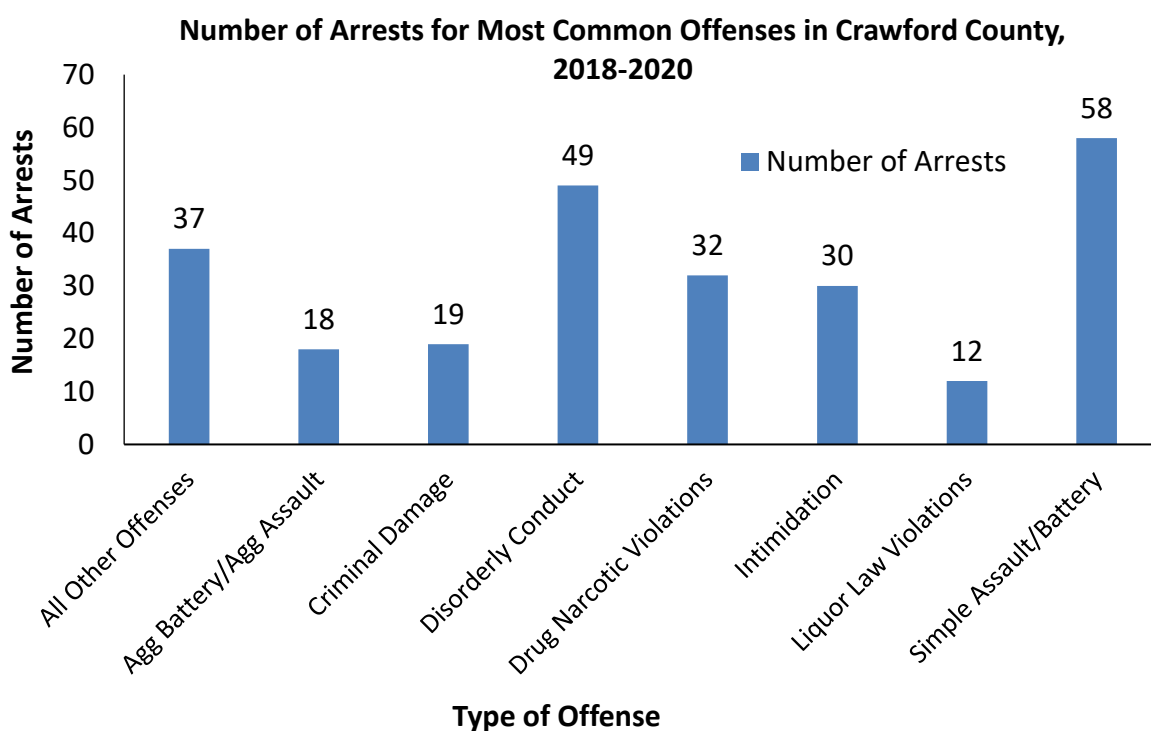
Figure 9. Relative risk of arrest for Crawford County, JD11 and Kansas.



Reasons for Arrest

Data on the reasons for arrest (i.e., alleged offenses committed) in Crawford County were collected from the Pittsburg (PPD), Frontenac (FPD), and Girard (GPD) Police Departments as well as the Crawford County Sheriff’s Office (CCSO). As shown in Figure 10, data are available from 2018 to 2020. These data indicate there are two main offenses youth are arrested for in Crawford County: disorderly conduct and simple assault/battery. A third category, “All Other Offenses”, is the next largest total, but it is unclear what charges are in this category. Other common reasons for arrest include drug violations and intimidation. Several of these offense types—disorderly conduct, intimidation, and simple assault—are somewhat up to the discretion of police officers.

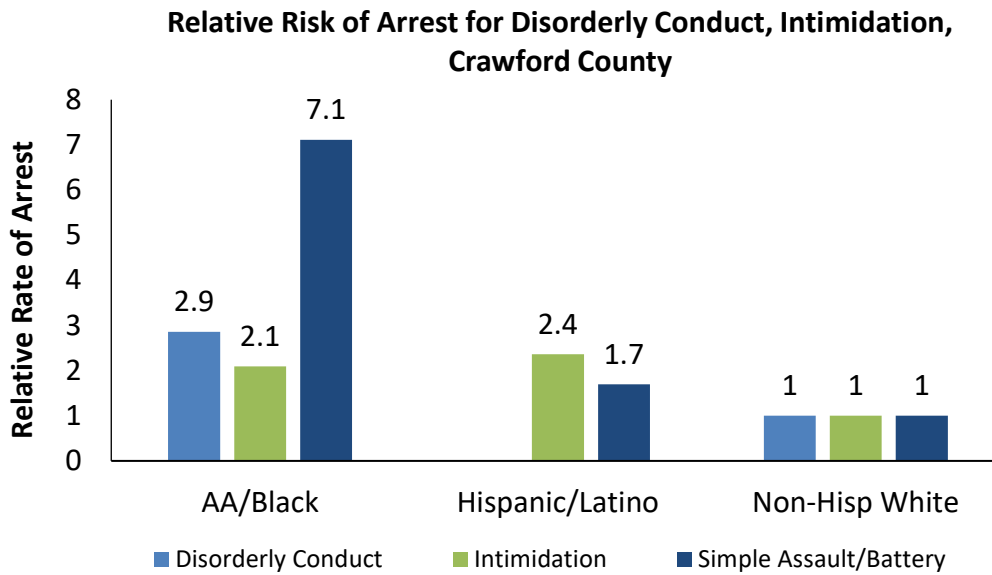
Figure 10. Count of number of arrests for most common offenses at time of arrest, 2018-2020



Relative Rate of Arrest for Common Charges

In examining the relative risk of arrest (RRI) for disorderly conduct, intimidation, and simple assault/battery charges in Crawford County, racial/ethnic disparities become apparent. Black youth are nearly 3 times as likely as non-Hispanic White youth to be charged with disorderly conduct (no Hispanic/Latino youth were charged with disorderly conduct between 2018-2020, thus no rate is presented in the figure). Additionally, Black and Hispanic/Latino youth are more than twice as likely as their NHW peers to be arrested for intimidation. The greatest disparity, however, is in arrests for simple assault or battery. Black youth are more than 7 times as likely to be arrested for simple assault or battery than NHW youth.

Figure 11. Relative risk of arrest for three of most common offenses, 2018-2020



Stakeholder Input

Most stakeholder interviewees identified poverty as the greatest contributor to youth involvement in the system. Crawford County has some of the highest rates of poverty in the state of Kansas, with 43.8% of residents living below 200% of the federal poverty level. This rate is 11% higher than the Kansas median of 32.8%²⁰. Other factors commonly identified as contributors to youth involvement included issues in the home (e.g., parent drug/alcohol use, lack of supervision, abuse), a lack of opportunities for youth to engage in pro-social activities outside of sports, youth trauma, youth drug/alcohol use, and a lack of accessible mental health services.

Existing research generally supports the connection between such factors and life experiences—including poverty, abuse, neglect, and drug use—and involvement with the juvenile justice system²¹.

One interviewee from Law Enforcement noted they liked the idea of sending mental health specialists out with officers on calls because officers deal with residents experiencing mental health crises, but also thought the costs outweighed the benefits for the types of calls seen in CRCO. The Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) provides Mental Health First Aid training for police and family response advocates who respond with police. Other interviewees felt that mental health services needed to be expanded, including in the schools.

²⁰ Source: <https://www.kansashealthmatters.org/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=345&localeId=958>

²¹ Source: <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/frd030127.pdf>

Recommendations for community partners and stakeholders to consider:

1. Establish protocols across juvenile justice system agencies, including law enforcement, to maintain records of all contact with juveniles and to conduct regular and periodic review of disparities in contacts (e.g., arrests) and to adjust policing accordingly.
2. Regular cultural competency and trauma training for individuals involved in the juvenile justice system.
3. Collect and regularly review data on the number of youth arrests occurring on school property and those occurring during the school day (e.g., arrests of youth who have been given an out-of-school suspension), particularly arrests for offenses including disorderly conduct, simple assault, and simple battery.
4. Collect and regularly review data on the number of out-of-school suspensions given to youth. Such practices have been shown to be harmful to youth and to feed the school-to-prison pipeline²². Alternatives include implementing school-based restorative justice programs to address rules infractions.
5. Review information on existing programs that send a mental health professional on non-violent calls to determine if it is cost-feasible.²³
6. Create structured social/recreational activities for youth before and after school outside of sports (e.g., art clubs, theater clubs, youth employment opportunities).

²² Gonzalez, T. (2012). Keeping kids in schools: Restorative justice, punitive discipline, and the school to prison pipeline. *JL & Educ.*, 41, 281.

²³ Source: <https://phys.org/news/2022-06-benefits-dispatching-mental-health-specialists.html>

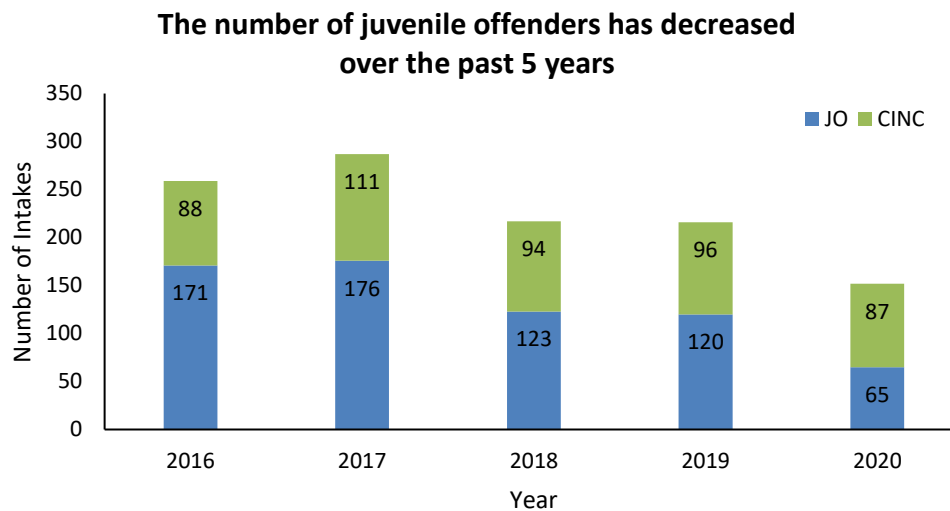
Intake

When arrested in Crawford County, youth may be taken to the **Juvenile Intake and Assessment Services (JIAS)** center by police or may be given a notice to appear (NTA) and released to their parent or guardian. The intake and assessment process involves a determination as to whether to release the youth to a parent/guardian immediately or to hold them in detention. Youth placed in detention are either held for 48 hours or until a court hearing where a judge will release them. Judges hold discretion in determining if a youth should be held for longer than 48 hours.

The initial decision to release a child to a parent/guardian or to hold in detention is mostly determined by a detention risk assessment called the Kansas Detention Alternatives Initiative (KDAI). The KDAI was designed to assess a youth's risk of not appearing for future court dates and/or harming persons or property should they be released to a parent/guardian. The KDAI is only given to those youth who are arrested and delivered to the JIAS by police, not those youth who are given a Notice to Appear (NTA) or walk-in youth.²⁴ Children in Need of Care (CINC), though not juvenile offenders, are also assessed at the JIAS center but through a different process that helps to determine temporary custody status.

Over the last five years, the number of intakes for Juvenile Offenders (JO) has decreased, from 171 in 2016 to 65 in 2020, while the number of CINC has remained relatively steady (see Figure 12). The sharp decrease in juvenile offenders in 2020 should be considered within the broader context of the COVID 19 pandemic; the juvenile courts were largely closed from 2020 to 2021. However, prior to the pandemic, **the number of juvenile offenders decreased by 30% between 2016-2019.**

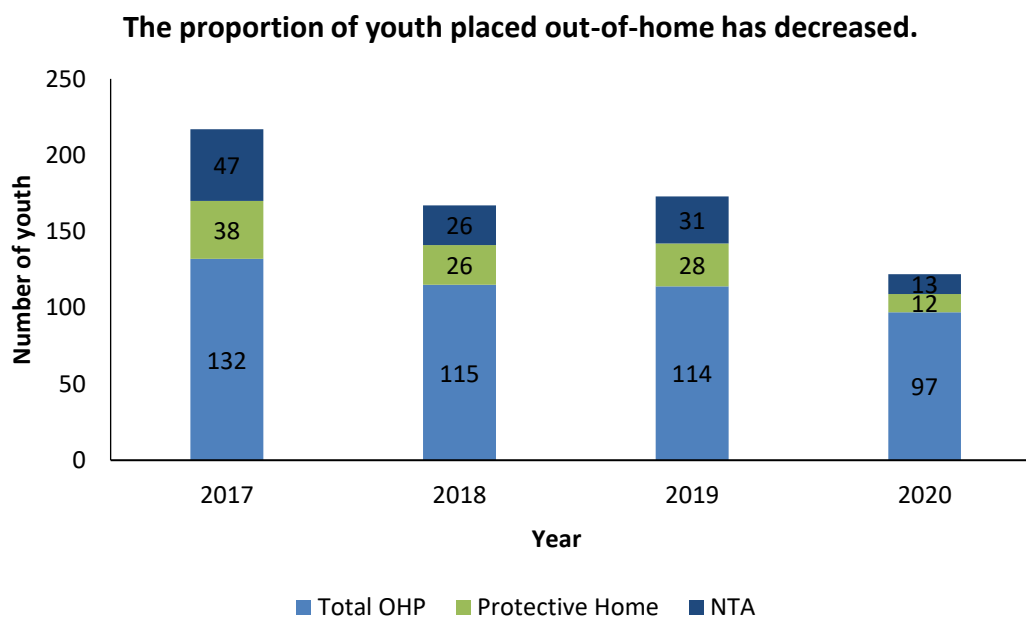
Figure 12. Number of juvenile offenders and children in need of care brought through intake



²⁴ Walk-Ins are when a parent brings their child to the police department for assistance. It is a voluntary walk-in for service rather than an arrest.

At this intake stage, youth can either be given a notice to appear and released to a parent/guardian or they are placed out-of-home. Out-of-home placements can include pre-adjudication detention in the juvenile detention center or placement in a foster or group home options. Children in need of care are generally placed in group/foster homes or police protective custody, rather than detention. Youth are either released to a parent/guardian or are placed in juvenile detention. Some parents may not take their child back into their own custody, at which point the youth becomes a child in need of care and is then placed out of their home. From 2017 to 2020, the number of out-of-home placements, protective home placements, and notices to appear all decreased. More youth are still being placed out-of-home, rather than given a notice to appear, though it is unclear how many of these placements are children in need of care going to a group/foster home and how many are youth being placed in detention.

Figure 13. Count of youth outcome after intake



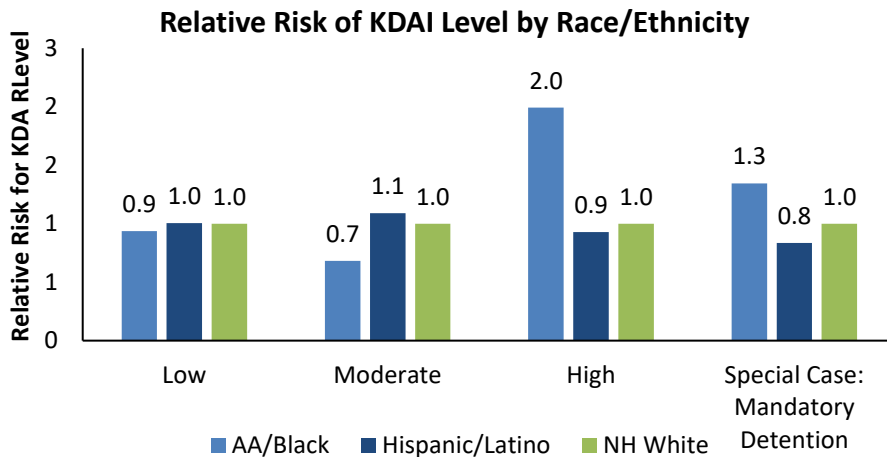
Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI) from the Kansas Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Kansas Detention Assessment Instrument (KDAI) includes questions that examine contextual and youth-specific risk factors. Such factors include the youth’s alleged offense, their supervision status, any history of failures to appear for court, any prior adjudications and/or closed cases, and any mitigating factors (e.g., if the youth has a responsible adult in their life). Based on these factors, each youth is given a “risk score”, which comes with specific recommendations for their placement . Placement options include detention or release to a parent or guardian.

In Crawford County, youth who score a 14 or higher (considered “high risk”) are placed in detention, with youth scoring lower than that being released to their parent/guardian. The one

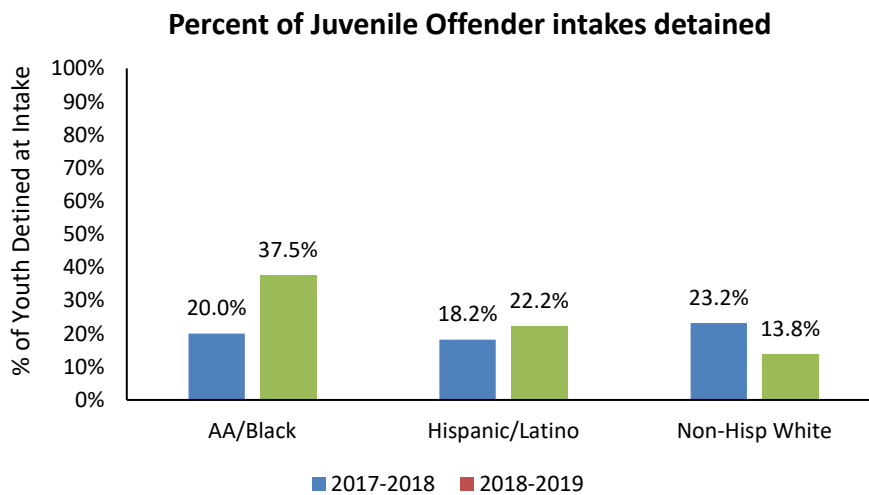
exception to this rule is youth may score lower than 14 and still be placed in detention if they have allegedly committed a violent crime against a person(s). These youth are deemed a “special case” and will likely be placed in detention regardless of their risk level.

Figure 14. Relative risk of score on Detention Alternatives assessment by race/ethnicity



The relative risk for KDAI risk level scores is displayed in Figure 15. There are no racial/ethnic disparities in youth scored as low risk. **Black youth are slightly less likely to be scored as moderate risk and are twice as likely to be scored high risk.** They are also slightly more likely to be found to be a “special case” requiring mandatory detention. Most of the special case detentions were due to the youth having an active arrest warrant, other reasons included drug possession and runaway status.

Figure 15. The percent of youth who are placed in juvenile detention after intake



Most youth who come through JIAS are released to a parent/guardian. **Between 2017 and 2019, a total of 212 juvenile offending youth was assessed by JIAS and nearly 80% of these (168) were released to a parent/guardian.** Black and Hispanic/Latino youth were slightly less likely to be detained than White youth in 2017 to 2018, and were 3 times and 1.5 times as likely, respectively, to be detained as White youth in 2018 to 2019 (see Figure 15).

Stakeholder Input

Although there was not complete agreement among interviewees, some stakeholders indicated that recent changes made placing youth out of the home more difficult, including in protective custody, out of home care, and juvenile detention. Multiple stakeholder interviewees noted that many youths who come into contact with the juvenile justice system come from families that experience a high degree of poverty and/or drug or alcohol use. By increasing the restrictions on removing children from their homes, these stakeholders worry that it unintentionally allows youth to remain in the same environment that led to their initial interaction with the system which may increase their potential to reoffend.

Recommendations for community partners and stakeholders to consider:

1. Enhance community-based, prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect.
2. Strengthen family as a unit and prevent family disintegration.
3. Regularly review data on youth being placed in detention to monitor for disparities.
4. Engage in regular, periodic fidelity checks with KDAI implementation. If low fidelity is observed, retrain staff as needed.
5. For youth held in detention, systematically track and review how long they are held in detention and for what reasons, especially those youth held pre-adjudication. Data review can clarify what, if any, disparities exist in such detention.

Court Referral

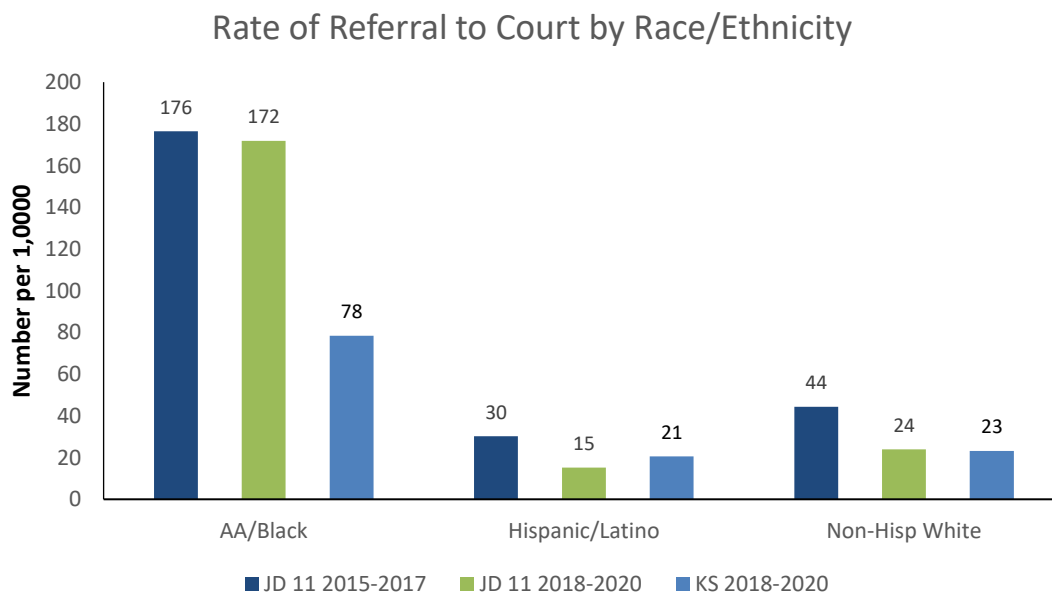
Court referral is when a youth who has allegedly committed a crime is sent forward for legal processing and received by a juvenile or family court or juvenile intake agency. Referrals to court generally occur either because of law enforcement action or upon a complaint by a citizen or school. The Kansas Judicial System does not distinguish between charges filed and referrals, meaning there is no way to know how many youths were referred to the county attorney and then, of those, how many the county attorney filed charges against. The filing of charges is the process used to refer cases to the courts.

JD 11 & Kansas Comparison

For JD 11, referrals to court declined from 2015 to 2017 and 2018 to 2020 by 39% (395 to 241). The decline was the most for Hispanic youth (50%) and White youth (46%), but the least for Black youth (4.3%). Though all groups declined from the first to the second period, the proportion of Black youth of the total youth referred to court increased while the proportion of the White and Hispanic youth decreased.

Figure 16 shows the rate of referral to court for youth per 1,000 racial/ethnic population. The rate of referral decreased for each racial/ethnic group from 2015 to 2017 and 2018 to 2020. Despite the decrease in rate of referral, Black youth were referred to court at highly disparate rates. They were referred at more than four times the rate of Non-Hispanic White youth and six times higher that of Hispanic/Latino youth. **The rates of court referrals for Black youth in JD 11 were over twice the rate for Black youth at the State level.**

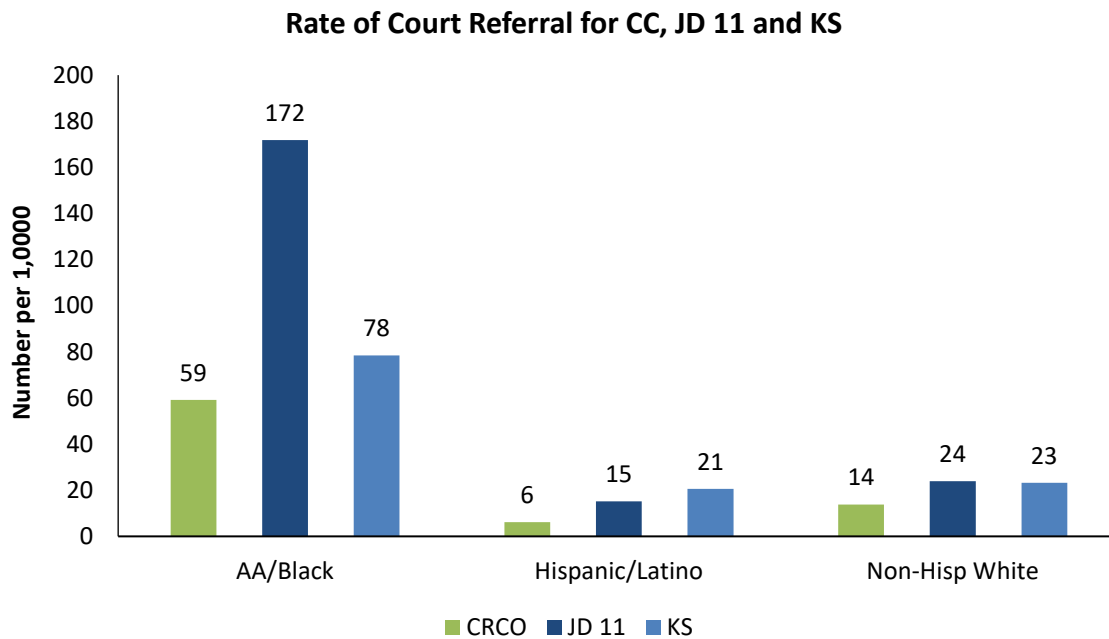
Figure 16. Rate of youth who allegedly committed an offense who are then referred to the courts



Crawford County, JD 11, and Kansas Comparison

In Crawford County, the rate of referral for Black youth from 2018 to 2020 was lower than overall in JD 11 and at the state level. In JD 11, the rate of referral for Black youth is nearly three times greater than in Crawford County and more than twice the rate at the state level. The rate of referral for Hispanic/Latino youth was also lower in Crawford County than for JD 11 and the state. In both Crawford County and JD 11, the rate of referral for Hispanic/Latino youth is lower than it is for non-Hispanic White youth.

Figure 17. Rate of youth who are referred to the court in Crawford County, JD11, and Kansas



Recommendations for community partners and stakeholders to engage in

1. Systematically track and regularly review demographics and case characteristics of youth being referred to court to inform remedial practices and interventions.
2. Continue the use of diversion programs to keep youth from further involvement with the system.
3. For youth referred to court, systematically track the type of representation youth have (privately retained vs. appointed) and outcomes for youth based on representation.
4. Gather and regularly analyze data from the courts to determine why the disparity in rate of referral for Black youth in JD 11 is higher than in Crawford County and at the state level. Make determinations on practice changes based on results of data analyses.

Intake and Pre-Hearing Placement

Diversion

Cases diverted represent diversion of juvenile offenders after they have been formally charged and referred to the courts for processing. Data are not collected on pre-file diversion (before the case has been referred to the courts) by the county attorney (CA) office. In Kansas, pre-file diversion is known as Immediate Intervention Program (IIP). The county attorney may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency, resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges), or resolve it formally (with the filing of charges). The CA has the discretion to pursue post-file diversion with youth. With post-file diversion, the CA files charges against the youth, but these charges are then dismissed upon completion of the diversion program.

JD 11 & Kansas Comparison

Figure 18. Rate of youth placed on diversion for every 100 court referrals

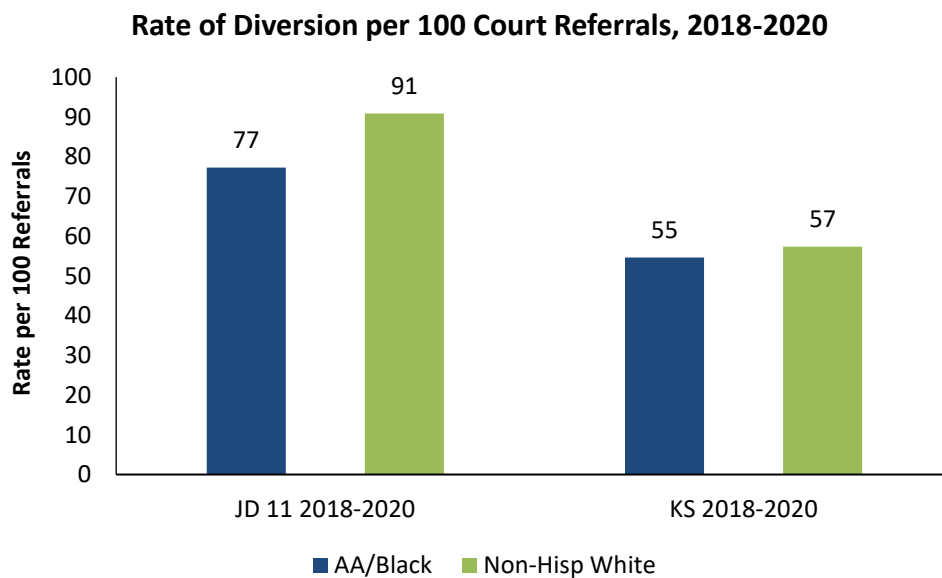


Figure 18 shows rates of diversion per 100 referrals to court.²⁵ There were too few diversions in the 2015 to 2017 reporting period to calculate rates by race and ethnicity. For 2018 to 2020, the only populations with large enough numbers to calculate rates were for Black and non-Hispanic White youth. **Rates of diversion were higher for Black and non-Hispanic White youth in JD 11 than at the State level. In JD 11, Non-Hispanic White youth are given diversion at a higher rate than Black youth.** Rates at the state level are similar for Black and non-Hispanic White youth.

²⁵ Figure 18 indicates how many would be expected to receive diversion for every 100-youth charged and referred to court.

Recommendations for community partners and stakeholders to consider:

1. Continue to increase use of diversion, particularly for Black and Hispanic/Latino youth to create more parity in rates across race/ethnicity.
2. If diversion has a monetary fee, determine ways by which this fee can be reduced or eliminated as it may serve as a barrier to who is eligible for diversion.
3. Work with the County Attorney's office to report demographic and case characteristics data related to their use of pre-file diversion.

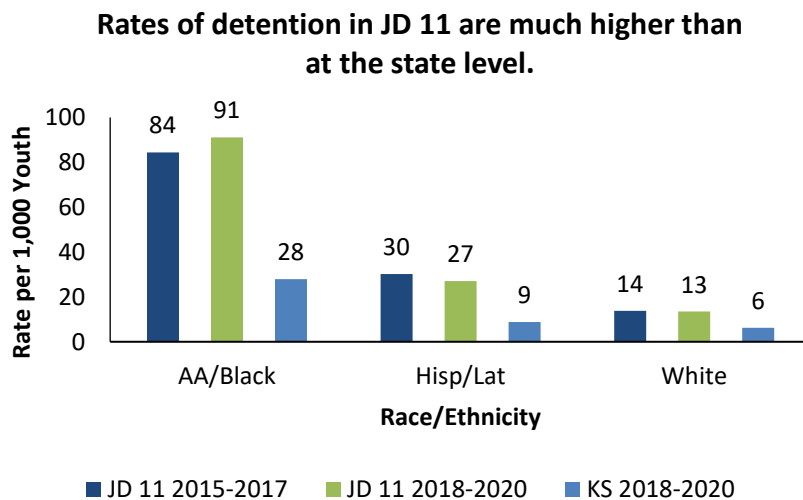
Detention

Detention refers to youth held in secure detention facilities at some point during court processing of delinquency cases (i.e., prior to disposition). In some jurisdictions, the detention population may also include youth held in secure detention to await placement following a court disposition. Detention does not include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.

JD 11 and State Comparison

For JD 11, the number of youths kept in secure detention was relatively steady with very modest changes during the two most recent reporting periods, including from 2015 to 2017 and 2018 to 2020. Overall, there was a slight decrease in the overall number of detentions in JD 11 between 2015 to 2017 (147 youth detained) and 2018 to 2020 (144 youth detained).

Figure 19. Rate of youth placed in detention in Crawford County, JD11, and Kansas



Figures 19 and 20 show the rates and relative risk of detention of youth by racial and ethnic groups. Overall, the rates of detention in JD 11 have declined over the past 5 years for most racial and ethnic groups, but there was a slight increase for Black youth. Figure 19 displays the rate of detention based on the number of youths in the general population. Black youth were detained at higher rates than Hispanic and non-Hispanic in JD 11. White youth experienced the lowest rate of detention across racial and ethnic groups at both the JD and State levels. The

large disparity in the number of Black youth in detention is at least in part an outcome of higher number of Black youth which are arrested and referred to court (prosecuted) compared to Hispanic and non-Hispanic White youth. Since there are more Black youth arrested relative to youth of other races/ethnicities and since there are more Black youth whose cases are prosecuted relative to youth of other races, then it follows that more Black youth, on average, will be placed in detention.

It is helpful to examine the rate of youth in detention based on the number of youths who are referred to court (have their cases prosecuted), rather than the number of youths in the general population. **When examined this way, we see that Black youth who are referred to court are slightly less likely than their non-Hispanic White peers to be placed in detention.** Taken together, Figures 19 and 20 indicate that more Black youth are being brought into the system via arrest and more Black youth are taken deeper into the system due to their lower rates of diversion and higher rates of referral to court, which increases their chances of being placed in detention. Once their cases are being prosecuted, however, there is no disparity in who is placed in detention between non-Hispanic White and Black youth.

Figure 20. Relative risk of youth being placed in detention by race/ethnicity, JD11 and Kansas

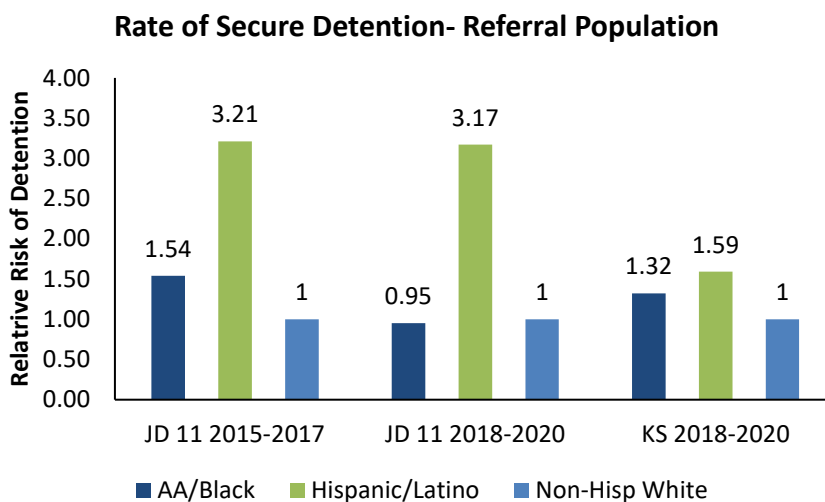


Figure 20 also shows that **in JD 11 Hispanic/Latino youth are being detained at 2 to 3 times the rate of their Black and non-Hispanic White peers.** Given that Hispanic youth are arrested, diverted, and referred to court at roughly the same rate as non-Hispanic White youth, this disparity seems to come from this stage of the system.

Stakeholder Input

During interviews, stakeholders mentioned the need to continue to decrease the number of youths placed in detention. A juvenile attorney described cases where a youth was placed in detention as they awaited a mental health screening and, due to resource constraints, this youth had to wait in detention for several weeks before assessed. Other stakeholders had more mixed reactions to these declines in detention, noting that releasing youth back to home environments without appropriate supports or services might lead to youth engaging in the same behaviors that caused them to contact the system. Some stakeholders indicated that they felt that certain consequences (i.e., stay in detention) remain an important and effective deterrent in preventing recidivism. A recent systematic review found that detention was no more effective than community-based sanctions in reducing recidivism²⁶.

Recommendations for Stakeholder Considerations:

1. Reduce the time from intake to mental health and other screenings.
2. Explore options to provide wraparound services for youth that may help to address issues in the youth's home.
3. Examine the source of disparate detention for Hispanic/Latino and Black youth. Determine why rates of detention in JD 11 are so much higher than at the State level.
4. Implement a policy and means by which youth may register complaints and establish a role for regular review and investigation into complaints at the detention center (this may include complaints related to treatment by guards, abuse by other youth held in the center, etc.).

Prosecution

Adjudicatory hearings are when youth are judged to be either delinquent (guilty) or non-delinquent (not guilty). It is a formal legal finding of responsibility. If found to be delinquent, youth normally proceed to disposition hearings where they may be placed on probation, committed to residential facilities (e.g., juvenile correctional facility), ordered to perform community service, or various other sanctions.

Crawford County, JD 11, & Kansas Comparison for Rate of Delinquent Findings

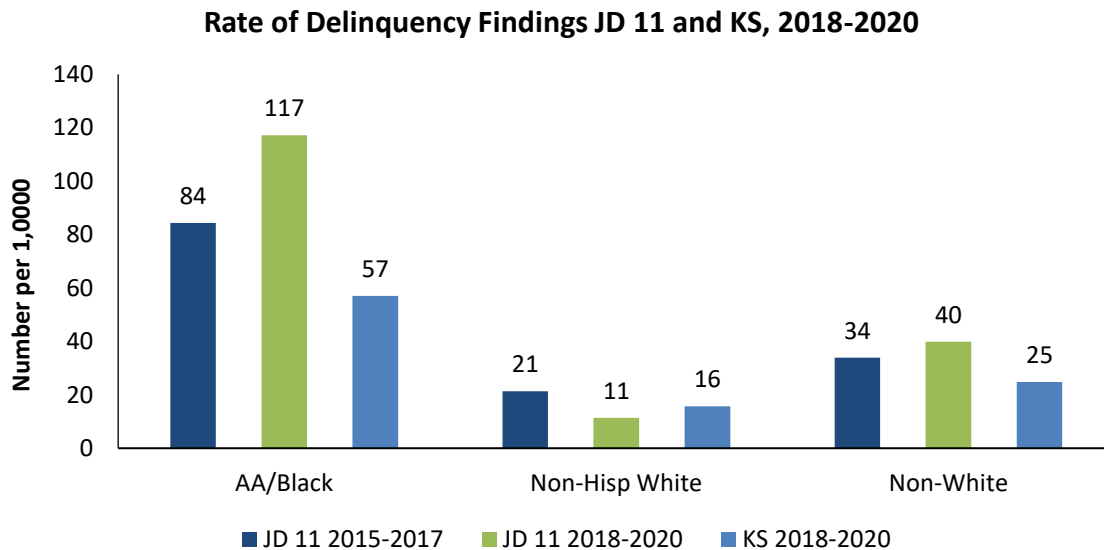
The total number of youths found delinquent decreased from 191 in 2015 to 2017 to 130 in 2018 to 2020, which was a 32% decrease. However, this decrease is largely the result of fewer non-Hispanic White youth being found delinquent. **During the 2015 to 2017 reporting period, 147 non-Hispanic White youth were found delinquent, this number dropped to 78 youth during the 2018 to 2020 reporting period, which may be an important consideration. However, the marked decrease in delinquent cases was not experienced across other racial and ethnic groups. During this same time, the number of Black youths found delinquent increased from 33 in 2015 to 2017 to 45 in 2018 to 2020.** The number of Hispanic/Latino youth

²⁶ Villettaz, P., Gillieron, G., & Killias, M. (2015). The effects on re-offending of custodial vs. non-custodial sanctions: An updated systematic review of the state of knowledge. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 11(1), 1-92.

found delinquent in JD 11 were too few to calculate the rate.

Figure 21 shows the rates of delinquent findings during adjudication hearings by racial/ethnic population. **Rates of delinquent cases for Black youth increased by 39%** between the 2015 to 2017 and the 2018 to 2020 periods, while the rates for non-Hispanic White youth were reduced during this same period. Figure 21 also shows the rate of delinquency findings for non-White youth.²⁷

Figure 21. Rate of youth found delinquent (guilty) by race/ethnicity, JD11 and Kansas

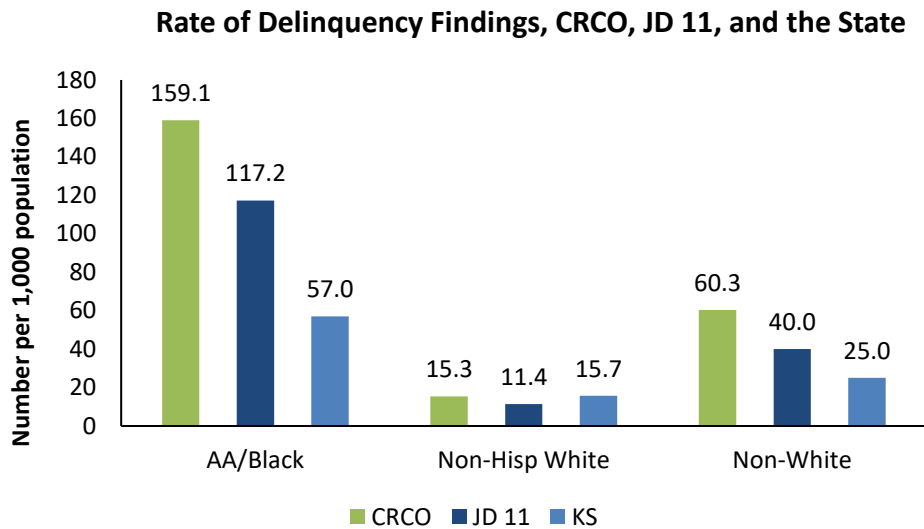


Crawford County Rate of Delinquent Findings

In Crawford County, the disparity in Black youth being found delinquent is greater than at the JD 11 level. Like the analysis at the level of JD 11, this disparity appears to be the result of greater numbers of Black youth being arrested, relative to non-Hispanic White youth. There were too few delinquency findings for Hispanic/Latino youth in Crawford County during the reporting period to calculate an accurate rate, so a Non-White category was created for all racial and ethnic minority youth.

²⁷ This is a catch-all category for all racial/ethnic minority youth. It is represented here as a means of understanding the experience of racial and ethnic minority youth other than Black youth in JD 11 and KS.

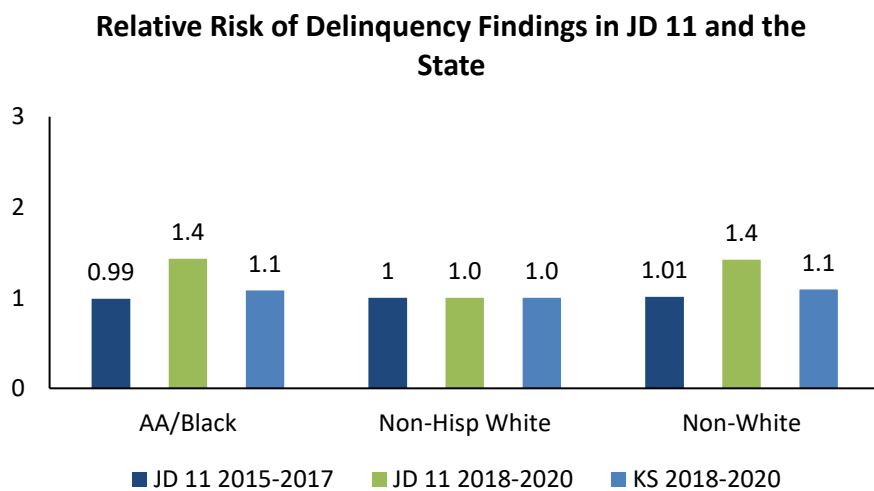
Figure 22. Rate of youth found delinquent (guilty) in Crawford County, JD11 and Kansas



Relative Risk Index for Delinquent Case Findings

Figure 22 shows the relative risk of delinquency findings based on the number of youths who are prosecuted. When viewed this way, the disparity between Black and other youth is not quite as stark. During the 2015 to 2017 reporting period, Black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic White youth were found delinquent at similar rates. From 2018-2020, Black youth had a slightly higher risk rate (1.4). Since Black youth in the general population are at an increased risk of being arrested and Black youth who are arrested are at an increased risk of being prosecuted, they may be more likely to be found delinquent than other youth. However, at adjudication, they are only slightly more likely to be found delinquent than their peers.

Figure 23. Relative risk of being found delinquent (guilty) by race/ethnicity, JD11 and Kansas



Stakeholder Input

Stakeholders expressed some concern about the level of representation for youth (e.g., time attorneys commit to representation, changing attorneys, affordability of private counsel) and that the number of public defenders available to youth is insufficient. Stakeholders also expressed that youth with parents who have higher incomes may get lighter sentences than other youth both due to the differences in quality of representation and perceptions of the youth's guilt. Moving through the courts takes time, which may lead to gaps in services for juveniles, placing them at risk of re-offending. The COVID pandemic has only increased the delays, with the youth courts being shut down for most of 2020 and 2021.

Recommendations

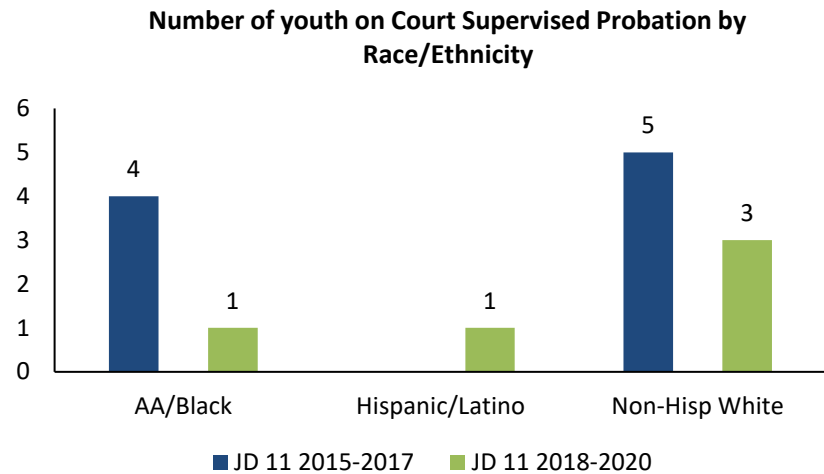
1. Create standards of representation of children and parents in CINC and juvenile cases (e.g., qualifications for representation of children and parents, types of organizations, time, and timing of engagement of different services, coordination of services).
2. Utilize Restorative Justice approaches for truancy and low-level crimes (e.g., mediation, youth court).
3. Establish data reporting requirements from the County Attorney's office so other agencies and the community may know which cases are being referred to court. Data to collect may include age, race, ethnicity, sex of youth and the charge(s) against the youth.

Probation and Supervision

Disposition of youth may lead to probation, incarceration, mandated fines, or release. Probation cases are when a youth is placed on formal or court-ordered supervision following a juvenile court disposition. Youth receive case management services through probation and supervision. There are two levels of probation: (1) Court Services Probation (CSP) for youth who have committed less severe offenses or (2) Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation which is a more restrictive form of probation for youth who have committed more serious offenses or have multiple adjudications against. In addition, Kansas law also permits the court to remove a juvenile offender from their home and place them in the custody of the Commissioner.

The total number of youths on Court Services Probation are summarized in Figure 24. From 2018 to 2020, there were four youth on Court Services Probation, which was about one youth per year on average. As seen below, the number of youths placed in juvenile intensive supervised probation (JISP) is far greater than the number of youth on CSP. The reason for the discrepancy is unclear, but it is possible for youth to be revoked from CSP and placed on JISP.

Figure 24. Number of youth on Court Supervised Probation



Data were available from 2015 to 2020 for juvenile intensive supervised probation. From 2015 to 2020, there were 100 youth on intensive probation. During that five year span, 18 Black youth, 12 Hispanic/Latino youth, and 67 non-Hispanic White youth were placed on JISP.

Stakeholder Input

Stakeholders thought high-risk youth receive good support and high-quality services through juvenile intensive supervised probation. However, the needs of low-risk youth may not be as adequately addressed due to resource constraints. Stakeholders noted that low risk youth are not always referred to appropriate preventive services to keep them from becoming higher risk. Multiple stakeholders also relayed the value of the programming offered by the Restorative Justice Authority for higher risk youth on juvenile intensive supervised probation but noted that increased engagement in the RJA for lower risk youth could be helpful and preventative.

Recommendations for Stakeholder Considerations:

1. Explore funding options for programming for low-risk youth to more prevention supports.
2. Examine the reason why youth are being placed on juvenile intensive supervised probation more commonly than court services probation.

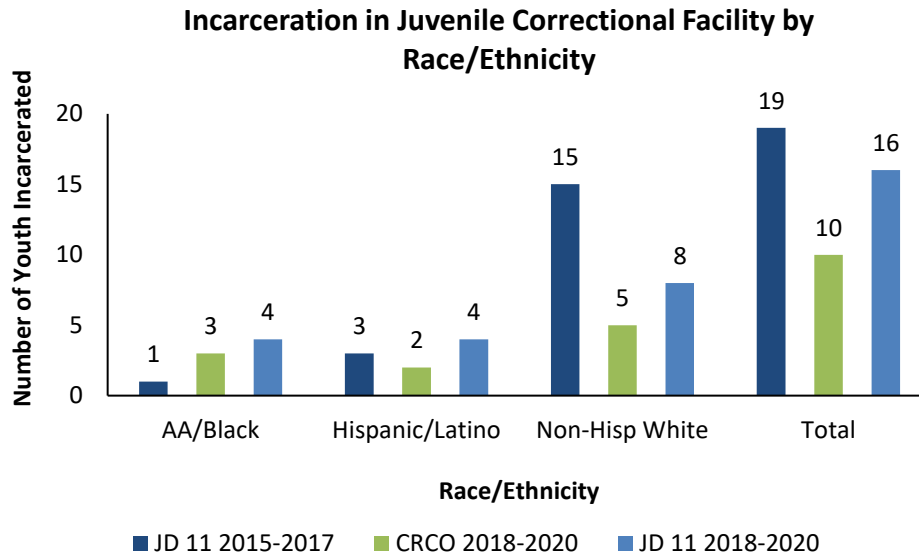
Sentencing & Placement

Confined cases are those in which, following a court disposition, youth are placed in secure residential or correctional facilities for delinquent offenders, called Juvenile Correctional Facilities (JCF). The confinement population does not include all youth placed in any form of out-of-home placement. Group homes, shelter homes, and mental health treatment facilities, for example, would usually not be considered confinement.

The number of youths incarcerated in JD 11 decreased from 19 (2015-2017) to 16 (2018-2020). Incarceration of non-Hispanic White youth dropped by nearly 50% while slightly increasing for Black youth and Hispanic youth (3 to 4). From 2015- to 2017, 79% of those incarcerated were

White and the number substantially decreased by 50% in the 2018 to 2020 reporting period. Most of the youth from JD 11 incarcerated between 2018 to 2020 were from Crawford County (63%).

Figure 25. Count of youth placed in juvenile correctional facility (prison), JD11 and Kansas



Recommendations for community partners and stakeholders to engage in

1. Request data from the courts regarding adjudication and disposition outcomes including age, race, ethnicity, sex of youth and the charge(s) against the youth.
2. Request data from the courts to compare outcomes for those youth given probation and those placed in the juvenile correctional facility. Such practices could be used to determine the impact of both JCF and probation on the likelihood of recidivism.
3. Collect and report data on the type of representation youth received (private, public attorney) and their adjudication and disposition outcomes.

Does the System Meet the Needs of Youth? What is the Experience of Youth in the System?

Programming/Services

Youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and are awaiting disposition are assessed by Court Services using the Youth Level of Services (YLS). The YLS is a 42-point actuarial risks and needs assessment used to determine the level of supervision of a youth and has two broad components that examine the youth's risks and their needs. The risks component includes questions designed to evaluate the youth's risk of reoffending in the future. The needs component is an assessment of "criminogenic" factors that can potentially be addressed through programming, reducing the likelihood of youth reoffending. The YLS has eight sections of risk assessment: (1) prior and current offenses/dispositions, (2) family circumstances and planning, (3) education/employment, (4) peer relations, (5) substance abuse, (6) leisure/recreation, (7) personality/behavior, and (8) attitudes/orientation. Through interviews with the youth, their caregivers, schools, and by examination of their criminal history the assessors determine the number of risks and needs the youth may experience.

Based on the tallied score, youth are then placed in one of the three levels of risk including either low, moderate, or high.

There are three levels of risk:

1. Low Risk- assessment finds that the youth is unlikely to commit a new offense (even if no intervention or other services are provided)
2. Moderate Risk– not low, nor high and the re-offense rate for this group is predicted to be about average; and
3. High Risk- the assessment predicts the youth to have a greater likelihood of committing a new offense.

In Crawford County, youth who are determined to be at higher risk are given a more restrictive form of supervision, Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation (JISP). Those below this score are placed on a less restrictive form of supervision through Court Services.

Figure 26 shows the number of YLS assessments administered each year from 2015 to 2020. The number ranged from 16 in 2020 to a high of 50 in 2017. The number of administrations of the YLS has decreased since 2017.

Figure 26. Youth Levels of Services (YLS) Assessment by Year

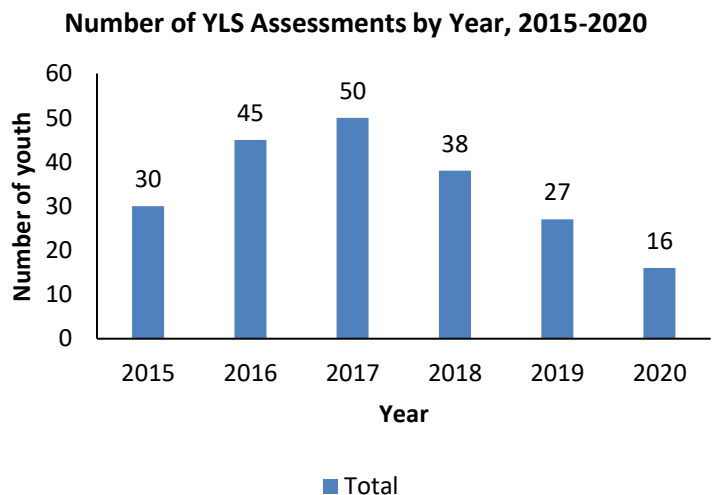
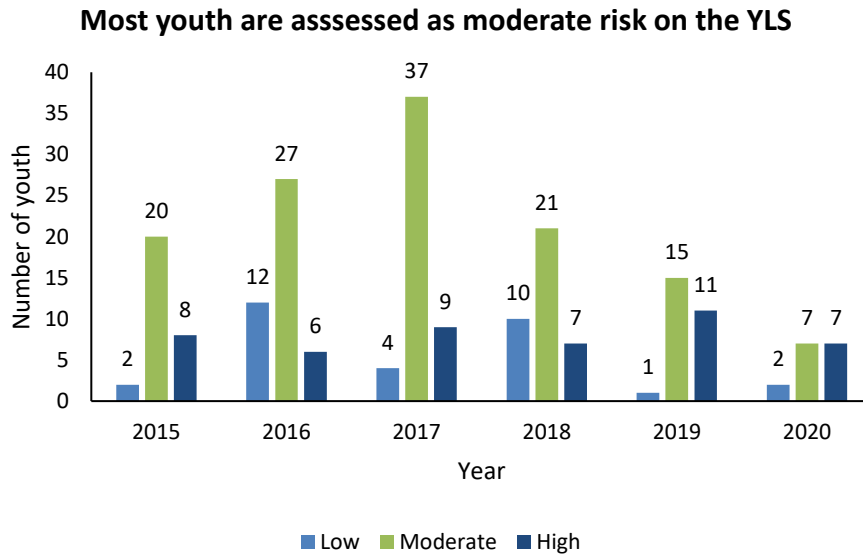


Figure 27 shows the number of youths assessed as either low, moderate, or high-risk each year from 2015 to 2020.²⁸ Youth were more commonly assessed as moderate risk for recidivating.

Figure 27. Count of youth assessed at each risk level by year



Youth are assessed across several areas of risk and need, which can be used to inform services for referral. Assessing the ability of the local juvenile justice system to meet the needs of youth requires also understanding the referrals made to youth for appropriate services and whether youth participated in and completed services. The Restorative Justice Authority (RJA) has compiled a list of program references for each domain score to meet this need. Figure 28 shows the percentage of youth at each risk level across all domains of the YLS assessments from 2015 to 2020.

- Many youths were at high risk in the peer relations and leisure/recreation categories. This level of risk was reflected in our stakeholder interviews where multiple respondents noted the lack of pro-social, recreational opportunities in Crawford, especially for alternatives unrelated to sports.
- Generally, youth were at moderate risk in the education/employment, personality/behavior, and attitudes/orientation categories.
- Overall, youth had lower risk in prior and current offenses/dispositions. Lower levels of risk were reported for youth in terms of their family circumstances/parenting, and substance abuse categories.

²⁸ As with each stage of the system to this point, decreases observed in the numbers for 2020 need to be considered within the context of the COVID pandemic.

Figure 28. Breakdown of risk score by YLS domain

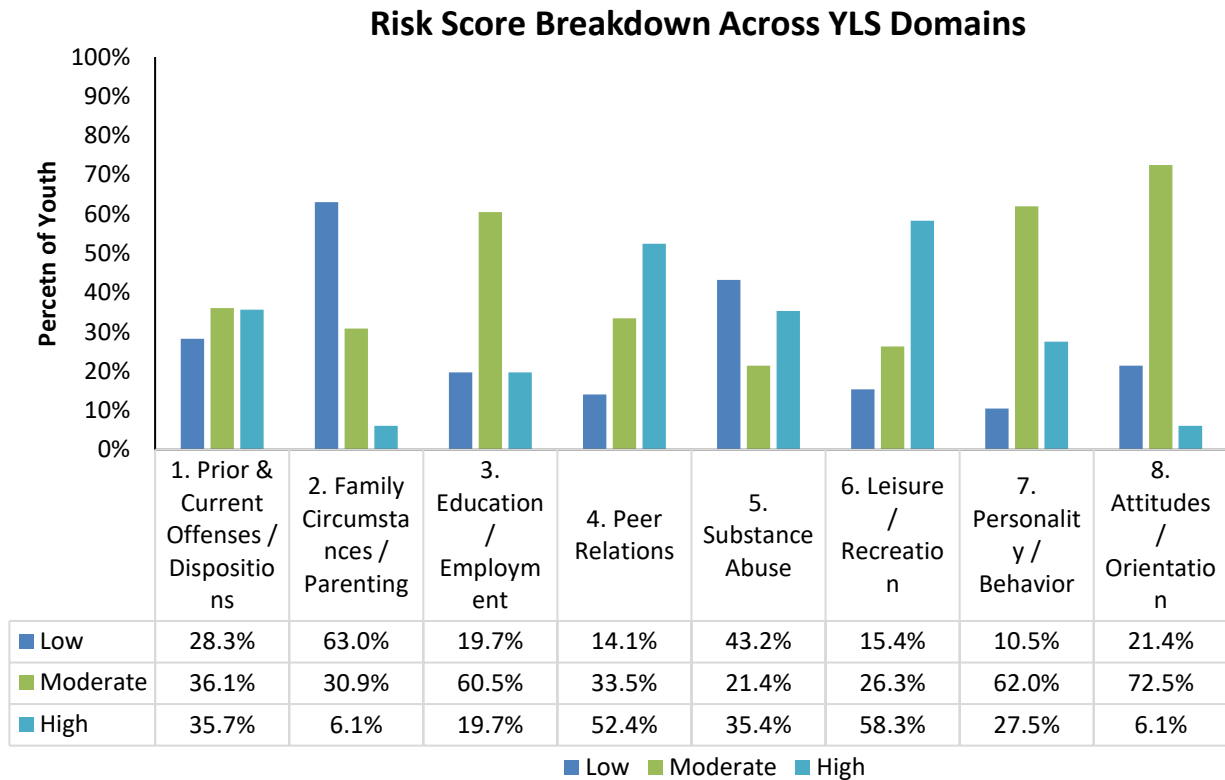
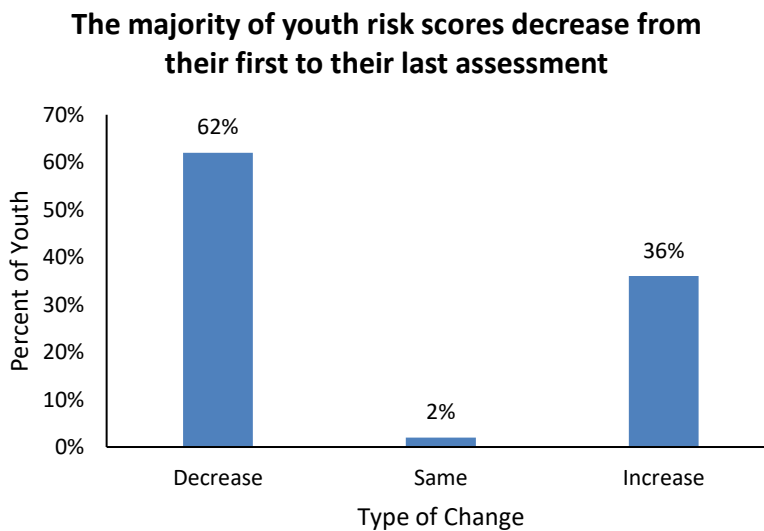


Figure 29 displays changes in risk level from the first YLS risk assessment to the final risk assessment ($N = 50$). The risk level for most youth decreased during their time on JISP ($N = 31$; 62%), which may indicate that youth on JISP are receiving programming and services they need. However, there were some youths whose risk level either increased or remained the same.

Figure 29. Change in youth risk score from initial assessment to final assessment



Stakeholder Input

Stakeholders indicated that leadership across agencies is highly respected. Wraparound services were identified as important, but more funding is needed to meet the need and adequately serve youth in the community, particularly as a preventive measure for low to moderate risk youth. The RJA was held up as a model for services in community and perceived as doing a good job of providing wrap-around supports for youth.

Most stakeholders interviewed agreed that SB 367 increased and improved programming and has been an important contribution to JD 11, but there are not sufficient services for issues like substance abuse and mental health support. There is also a need for more mental health professionals in the community. More or better partnerships with the community and schools could improve referrals for RJA programming from counselors and others in the community who work with justice-involved youth.

Recommendations for Stakeholder Consideration:

1. Expand and increase support for more wraparound services particularly as a prevention measure for low to moderate risk youth.
2. Provide support structures and shared projects that promote collaboration across juvenile justice system agencies and with partners across other systems.
3. Regularly convene justice system partners to consider the infrastructure, system coordination, and service delivery.
4. Integrate the use and review of data to inform decision making. For instance, consider the use of internal agency meetings to review data to guide practice.

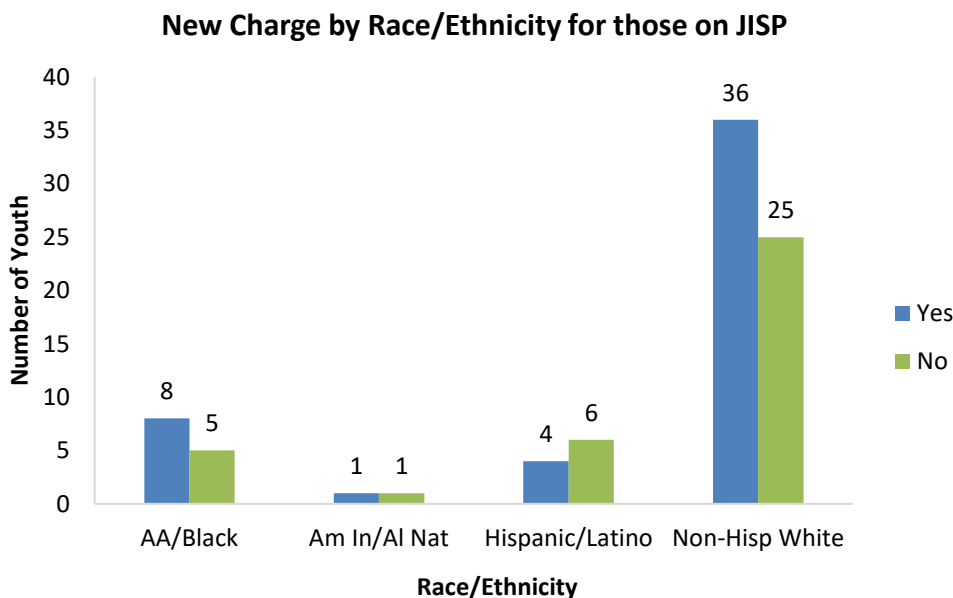
What are the Long-Term Measures of Success?

One of the major goals of the juvenile justice system is a reduction of juvenile recidivism, as well as preventing future re-offending and protecting the safety of the public. The programming and services offered by community corrections—including access to substance abuse counselors, mental health specialists, youth employment programming, and family therapy—are intended to, in part, address factors to reduce the likelihood that youth will return to the system.

Recidivism

Data on overall rates of recidivism was not available for youth in Crawford County. However, recidivism data were available for all youth on juvenile intensive supervised probation (JISP) between January 2015 and December 2020. Figure 30 shows the number of youths on supervision who received a new charge within two years of their original charge. For the 91 youth on JISP between 2015 and 2020, the rates of recidivism were relatively high. Between January 2015 and December 2020, 59% (54/91) of the youth recidivated, with Hispanic/Latino youth being the only demographic that did not recidivate by at least 50% .

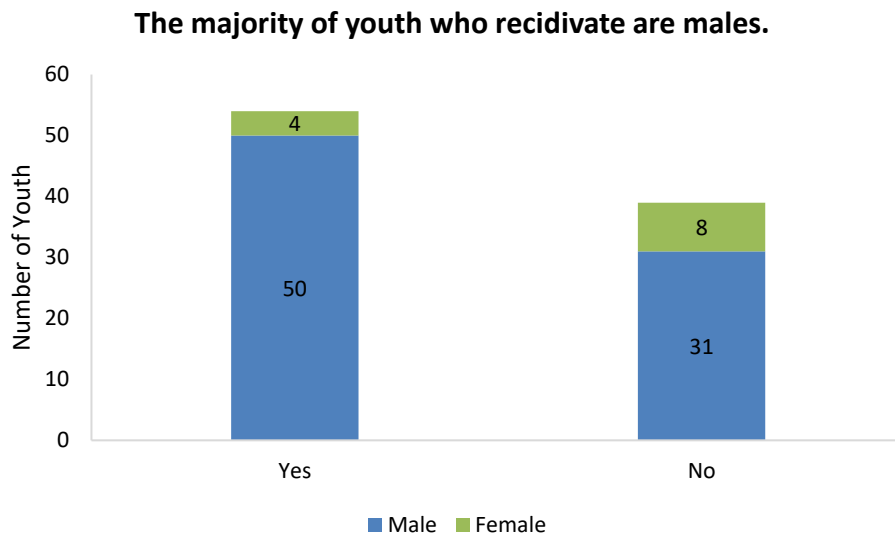
Figure 30. County of youth who receive a new charge within two years of initial charge



Another means by which recidivism can be calculated is examining youth who receive a new adjudication within two years of their original adjudication. In contrast to measuring recidivism by new charges received, this way of measuring recidivism captures those youth who have sustained contact that carries them deeper into the juvenile justice system. The rate of recidivism was similar at 58% (44/75) for these youth with sustained contact. Also, a high proportion of the youth who received a new charge within two years of their original charge

(54) were also adjudicated for that charge (44). Figure 31 shows that more males recidivated than females, though this is at least partially a reflection of the fact that there were more males on supervision.

Figure 31. Count of youth who recidivate by sex



Recommendations

1. Track data on recidivism by risk score to further understand the association between the risk score and recidivism.
2. Identify and engage community-based programs and alternatives to support reintegration and provide long-term support and positive relationships for the youth.
3. Identify and expand re-entry programs and options (e.g., relocation, employment placement).
4. Develop reentry team and support with a plan for returning juveniles.

What is the Capacity of the Local System?

The [National Center for Juvenile Justice Model Data Project Capacity Assessment](#) was used to examine the local capacity of the Juvenile Justice System. A key focus was to enhance the capacity to use data to guide decisions and engagement with youth served. For the system to be both equitable and beneficial to the youth it serves, it should effectively monitor whether policies and practices lead to fair and beneficial treatment of youth, which requires collecting and using data to inform decisions. **This survey examined the capacity of the juvenile justice system in Crawford County to use data for decision-making.** There were three areas examined through the survey including data infrastructure, data use and dissemination, and indicators.

- The Crawford County juvenile justice system **Infrastructure** is the basic physical and organizational structures needed for operation. The infrastructure capacity and use were rated moderate, and knowledge of the infrastructure was also rated as moderate.
- **Data use and dissemination** is the distribution of data to end users and the application of information development from disseminated data.
- **Indicators** are the actual data on youth that agencies collect as part of their standard operating procedure (e.g., reasons for case closure). Respondents rated their collection of indicators as moderate with responses also reflecting a moderate knowledge of the data indicators collected. The more detailed results included below should thus be interpreted with some caution.

Table 3 presents a summary of the results. The data capacity survey was disseminated to different agencies and offices within the system. There were respondents from four separate agencies; however, the small response rate limits how the survey may be interpreted. . The survey and table of results is in the Appendix.

For each question in the survey, respondents answered on a scale ranging from 1 (Unsure/I do not know) to 5 (Optimal). For Table 3, “Capacity and Use” reflects the average number of responses, excluding those answered as “Unsure”.²⁹ A second analysis was carried out to better understand the degree to which respondents are aware of the data processes within their own agency (e.g., what data is collected, how/if it is shared).³⁰

Infrastructure

Ratings of data infrastructure within and between agencies showed high variability across respondents. For those respondents who were able to answer the question (i.e., did not answer “Unsure/I do not know”), existing data infrastructure was rated minimal to moderate. However,

²⁹ This exclusion was done to isolate those responses where the respondent possessed the knowledge to answer the question. “Capacity and Use” responses could thus average from 2 (Minimal Capacity) to 5 (Optimal Capacity).

³⁰ “Knowledge of the System” was calculated by averaging the proportion of “Unsure” responses across all sections (see Appendix X for a detailed scoring of each section of the survey).

anywhere from one-quarter to one-half of respondents indicated they were either unsure or did not know the answer to the questions.

- For example, in response to the question, “To what extent does your agency share data with other agencies?” responses were quite variable. Some respondents were unsure, others indicated this did not happen at all, it happened minimally, or it happened to a moderate degree. The sharing of data necessitates communication between agencies. The degree of variability in responses perhaps indicates that data-sharing is limited in scope and/or excludes certain agencies.

Data Use

Responses to the data use questions showed similar levels of variability to the infrastructure questions, but a higher proportion of “Optimal” responses were noted. For those respondents who were able to answer (i.e., did not answer “Unsure/I do not know”), capacity was generally reported to be minimal to optimal, with some “No Capacity” responses present. The levels of variability indicate that data use is inconsistent between agencies and somewhat non-existent within some. There was a low degree of agreement on questions related to data use across the system, which again may indicate breakdowns in communication across agencies.

- E.g., In response to the question, “Can the local juvenile justice system access data to determine how many youths are arrested each year?”, each response option from “Unsure” to “Optimal” was noted at least once. For those respondents who felt they had the requisite knowledge to answer the question then, the system was rated as having “No Capacity” by some, and “Optimal Capacity” by others.

Indicators

As with the infrastructure and data use components, responses to the data indicator questions were highly variable. However, in contrast to the above two components, this section was completed only by those individuals who work to collect, report, and/or analyze data for their agency. Their responses then are highly informative as to the collection of specific data indicators by various agencies. Interestingly, a fair number of questions included “Unsure” responses, which could indicate a silo of data collection or a reluctance to indicate “No Capacity”.

- There was high agreement indicating high capacity to the question, “Does your agency consistently use risk/needs assessment”. This agreement was seen across agency respondents, indicating that multiple agencies use risk and needs assessment with the youth in their care.
- Conversely, to the question, “Does your agency collect information on legal representation”, responses were variable, with respondents indicating “Unsure”, “No Capacity” and “Moderate Capacity”.

Table 2 Summary of Data Capacity Assessment Results

	Infrastructure	Data Use	Indicators
Capacity and Use	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Mean Response Score	3.73	3.87	3.75
Knowledge of System	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Proportion "Unsure"	27.30%	29.50%	29%

Recommendations for community partners and stakeholders to engage in

1. Data System
 - a. There is not an effective way to track a single youth from arrest through discharge. Being able to do so would allow for better understanding of the youth experience with the system, the ability to track how youth flow through the system (from arrest, to JIAC, to Detention, etc.), and a better understanding of which youth are coming back into contact with the system (recidivism). Any system-involved youth would be given an identification number that would then follow them through each stage of the system and would be used by various agencies (e.g., police, courts, DAs office).

2. Record keeping:
 - a. Identify key data that should be minimally collected and shared across agencies. Establish protocols for all agencies in the juvenile justice system to collect data on youth that allow tracking and reporting on youth progress through the system.

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Appendix A

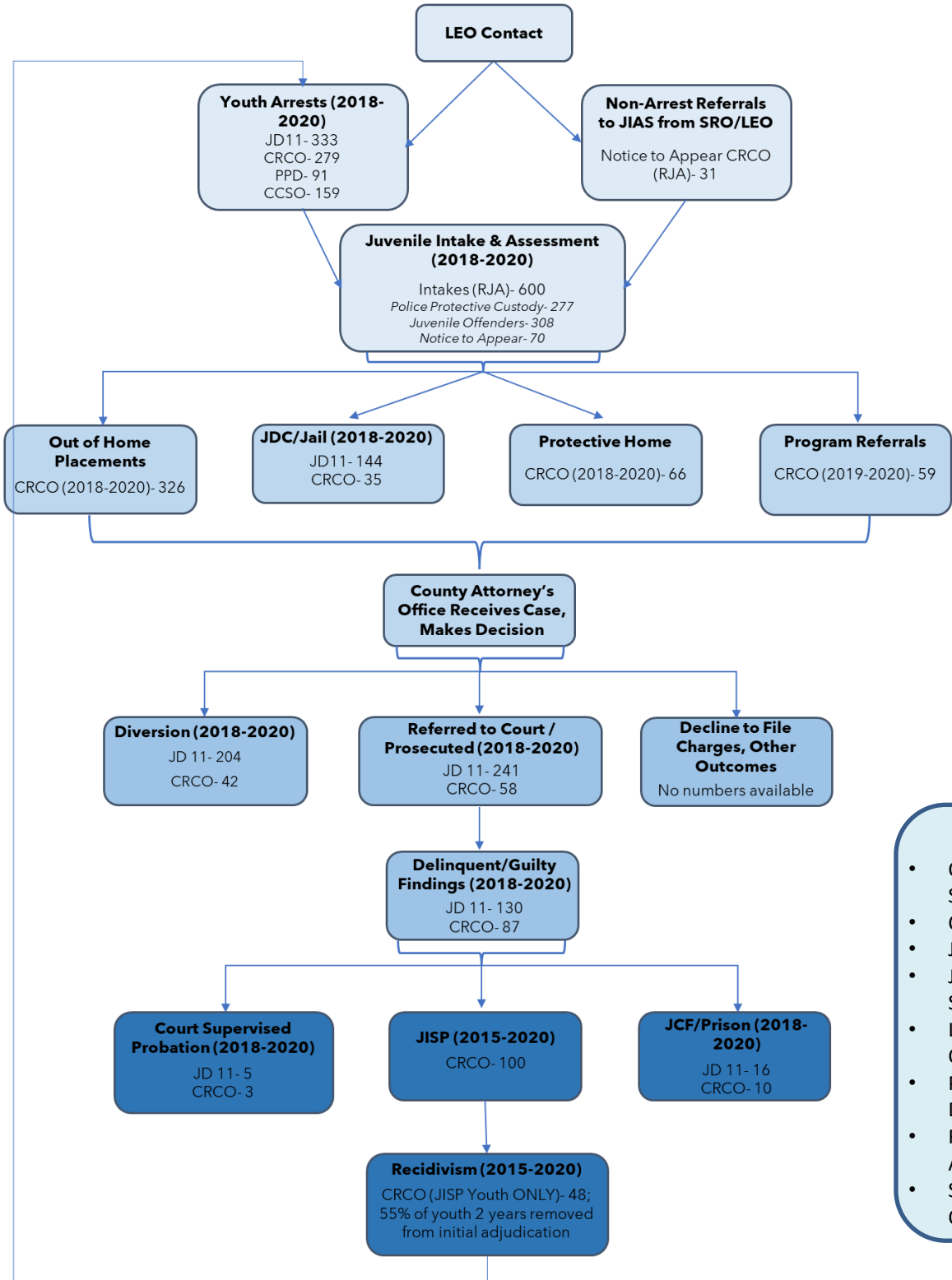
A Child in Need of Care, otherwise known as a CINC, is defined as a person under age 18 who:

1. is without adequate parental care, control or subsistence and the condition is not due solely to the lack of financial means of the child's parents or other custodian;
2. is without the care or control necessary for the child's physical, mental, or emotional health;
3. has been physically, mentally, or emotionally abused or neglected or sexually abused;
4. has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law;
5. has been abandoned or does not have a known living parent;
6. is not attending school as required by K.S.A. 72-977 or 72-1111 and amendments thereto;
7. except in the case of a violation of K.S.A. 21-4204a, 41-727, subsection (j) of K.S.A. 74-8810 or subsection (m) or (n) of K.S.A. 79-3321, and amendments thereto, or, except as provided in paragraph (12), does an act which, when committed by a person under 18 years of age, is prohibited by state law, city ordinance or county resolution but which is not prohibited when done by an adult;
8. While less than 10 years of age, commits any act which if done by an adult would constitute the commission of a felony or misdemeanor as defined by K.S.A. 21-3105, and amendments thereto;
9. is willfully and voluntarily absent from the child's home without the consent of the child's parent or other custodian;
10. is willfully and voluntarily absent at least a second time from a court ordered or designated placement, or a placement pursuant to court order, if the absence is without the consent of the person with whom the child is placed or, if the child is placed in a facility, without the consent of the person in charge of such facility or such person's designee;
11. has been residing in the same residence with a sibling or another person under 18 years of age, who has been physically, mentally or emotionally abused or neglected, or sexually abused;
12. while less than 10 years of age commits the offense defined in K.S.A. 21-4204a, and amendments thereto; or
13. has had a permanent custodian appointed and the permanent custodian is no longer able or willing to serve.

Source: <https://www.iocogov.org/dept/corrections/juvenile-intake-and-assessment/corrections/cinc-faqs>

Appendix B

Youth in Juvenile Justice System- Annual Numbers for Crawford County and Judicial District 11



Key

- CCSO- Crawford County Sheriff's Office
- CRCO- Crawford County
- JD 11- Judicial District 11
- JISP- Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation
- LEO- Law Enforcement Officer
- PPD- Pittsburg Police Department
- RJA- Restorative Justice Authority
- SRO- School Resource Officer

Important considerations for the data collected in the JD 11 Juvenile Justice Flow Chart (Appendix B):

- Data from the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) is available in three-year aggregates. Data from other agencies were available for individual years. To make data as comparable as possible from one stage of the system to the next, yearly averages were calculated for all KDOC data.
- The number of arrests for youth in Crawford County (106) is greater than the number of combined arrests from the Pittsburg Police Department (PPD) and Crawford County Sheriff's Office (CCSO). There were several arrests made by other law enforcement agencies in Crawford County (CRCO), including the Frontenac, Girard, and Arma Police Departments.
- No data are available from the County Attorney's Office. Data on the number of youth who are diverted or prosecuted was received from the Kansas Department of Corrections.
- The number of Delinquent/Guilty findings and the number of youths on Court Supervised Probation (CSP), Juvenile Intensive Supervised Probation (JISP), and in the Juvenile Correctional Facility (JCF) come from several agencies. Therefore, there may be differences in the reporting of the number of youth found guilty and the number of youth given either CSP, JISP, or JCF.

Appendix C

Below is a breakdown of each of the sections of the data capacity survey.

The scoring rubric to calculate the scores across respondents is summarized. Then, the results for each of the domain areas and response scales are summarized below by area. There were 14 total respondents to the survey.

Table 4. Overview of Data Capacity and Data Knowledge Scoring

Data Capacity and Use Survey Scoring Rubric				
Response Scale	Response Scoring			
Unsure 1	Data Capacity		Knowledge of Data System (Proportion of responses answered "Unsure")	
No Capacity 2				
Minimal Capacity 3	Low/No Capacity/Use	Mean <3	Low Knowledge	100%-66.7%
Moderate Capacity 4	Moderate Capacity/Use	Mean = 3-3.9	Moderate Knowledge	33.4%- 66.6%
Optimal Capacity 5	High Capacity/Use	Mean >4	High Knowledge	0-33.33%

Data Use and Dissemination & Data Indicator Results
Moderate Capacity and Use
Mean Response Score = 3.33
Moderate Knowledge of System
Proportion Unsure = 33%

Data Use and Dissemination & Data Indicator Systems Questions	
Question	Mean Score (Excl. "Unsure")
To what extent are data used to inform decisions regarding the overall juvenile justice system (e.g., funding, community resources, and reducing gaps in services)?	3.43
Does the local juvenile justice system stakeholder group have a measurable mission statement?	2.57
Can the local juvenile justice system access data to determine how many youth are arrested each year?	3.14
Can the local juvenile justice system access data to determine how many youth or cases are referred to court each year?	1.86
Can the local juvenile justice system access data to determine how many youth or cases are petitioned to juvenile court each year?	2.43
Can the local juvenile justice system access data to determine how many youth or cases are adjudicated each year?	2.29
Can the local juvenile justice system access data to determine how many youth are admitted to detention each year both pre-disposition and post-disposition?	2.57
Can the local juvenile justice system access data to determine how many youth are under community supervision each year?	2.57
Can the local juvenile justice system access data to determine how many youth are admitted to an out-of-home placement each year?	2.43
Are there efforts to understand the financial cost of system involvement?	2.14

Infrastructure Systems Questions
Moderate Capacity and Use
Mean Response Score = 3.66
Moderate Knowledge of System
Proportion Unsure = 33%

Infrastructure Systems Questions	
Question	Mean Score (Excl. "Unsure")
How would you describe the attitude towards data and research across your county's juvenile justice system?	3.00
Thinking about your county system, what is most often the impetus for change in practice?	2.83
How would you describe collaboration across agencies and system actors in your county's juvenile justice system?	3.57
Does your system employ multi-stakeholder groups to drive improvements to practices? For example, a Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) stakeholder group or a school-justice partnership that includes representatives from multiple agencies.	3.29
Is there a local system-wide strategic plan to improve practice that is supported by the core juvenile justice stakeholders (i.e., juvenile court, juvenile probation, and juvenile corrections)?	2.29
If you have or are working on a plan: Does the system-wide strategic plan include goals related to your ability to collect and use data to inform practices?	1.86

Infrastructure Agency
Moderate Capacity and Use
Mean Response Score = 3.37
Low Knowledge of System
Proportion Unsure = 23%

Infrastructure Agency Questions	
Question	Mean Score (Excl. "Unsure")
What is the research capacity of your agency for juvenile justice information?	2.5
Describe the primary data systems used by your agency.	2.67
To what extent does your agency share data with other agencies?	2.00
Thinking about the data your agency collects, aside from individual case management, how is it used?	3.17
Does the agency's primary data system assign a unique identifier for each youth?	3.50

Data Use and Agency
High Capacity and Use
Mean Response Score = 4.63
Low Knowledge of System
Proportion Unsure = 24%

Data Use Agency Questions	
Question	Mean Score (Excl. "Unsure")
Does your agency make reports available to stakeholders and the public regardless of whether the information shows positive or negative results?	4.00
Does your agency have an overarching set of performance measures?	3.67
To what extent does your agency use data to inform decisions?	3.67
Does your agency work with service providers to assist in continuous quality improvement of service delivery? For example, reviewing data to make improvement plans with contracted providers.	3.20
Does your agency allow direct service staff to review data and make decisions based on agency-wide data?	3.50
Does your agency collect satisfaction data from youth and their family on use of services and/or service delivery? For example, do you regularly use client satisfaction surveys or exit interviews?	3.50
How does your agency share agency-wide information with the larger community (e.g., community stakeholder groups, funding sources, state administrators, the public, etc.)	3.00

Infrastructure Person
Moderate Capacity and Use
Mean Response Score = 3.37
Low Knowledge of System
Proportion Unsure = 26%

Infrastructure Person Questions	
Question	Mean Score
Do you and/or your coworkers understand what data exist regarding the agency's performance and where to find it?	4.2
Does your agency's primary data system meet the needs of you and/or your coworkers?	3.5
How familiar are you and/or your coworkers with performance measures, data analysis, and continuous quality improvement?	5
Do you and/or your coworkers receive reports on overall agency performance?	4
Do you receive feedback that is supported by data to improve service delivery and/or interactions with youth and their family?	4
Do you receive adequate training and feedback regarding your use of data?	4

Indicators Agency
Moderate Capacity and Use
Mean Response Score = 3.75
Low Knowledge of System
Proportion Unsure = 29%

Indicators Agency Questions	
Question	Mean Score (Excl. "Unsure")
Do all data systems used by your agency share a common method for coding race and ethnicity categories?	2.40
How consistent is the coding of offense types in similar agencies in your state?	2.60
Does your agency collect information on source of court referral (i.e., the manner in which a youth entered the juvenile justice system) such as law enforcement, school or public agency, etc.?	2.80
Does your agency collect information on youth diverted from further juvenile justice system involvement?	3.25
Does your agency's data system track start and end dates for programming?	4.50
Does your agency consistently use a standardized risk/needs assessment?	4.00
Does your agency collect information on the reason why a case was closed?	3.00
Has your agency documented measurable short-term outcomes (i.e., events or changes expected prior to case closure)? For example, completion of community service hours, restitution collected, or treatment completion.	3.20
Has your agency documented measurable long-term outcomes (i.e., events or changes expected a specified time after case closure)? For example, recidivism, progression in education, or obtaining employment.	3.20
Does your agency collect information on victim services?	2.40
Do you gather or use information/data that helps your agency serve youth in the juvenile justice system?	1.00
Does your agency collect information on legal representation?	2.17
Does your agency consistently use behavioral health screenings?	2.50

Does your agency systematically collect information on a youth's family's presenting issues?	3.50
Does your agency systematically collect information on a youth's strengths and protective factors?	3.83
Does your agency systematically collect information on incentives provided to youth for compliance or progress?	2.67
Does your agency systematically collect information on the use of detention, isolation, and/or restraints as sanctions?	3.50