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Kansas Juvenile Justice Workgroup

Agenda

- **Introductions** *(Chairs)*
- **Charge** *(Chairs)*
- **Process and timeline** *(Chairs)*
- **National juvenile justice landscape** *(Pew)*
- **Discussion and next steps** *(Chairs)*

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Charge to the Workgroup

"In developing proposals for reform, the group's priorities will be to:

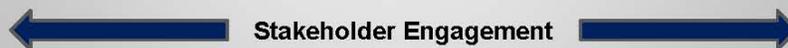
- Promote public safety and hold juvenile offenders accountable
- Control taxpayer costs
- Improve outcomes for youth, families, and communities in Kansas.

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

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

Workgroup Process and Timeline

July-August	September	October	November
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Analysis • System Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Development • Subgroups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subgroups • Policy Consensus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Report

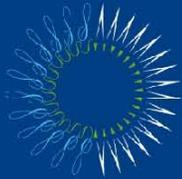


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Stakeholder Engagement

Individual or group meetings with:

- Youth and families
- Law enforcement
- Judges
- Crime victims, survivors, and advocates
- Faith leaders
- Prosecutors
- Defense attorneys
- Service providers
- Educators
- Youth advocates
- Others as requested



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National Juvenile Justice
Landscape

Kansas Juvenile Justice Workgroup
Topeka, Kansas
June 17, 2015

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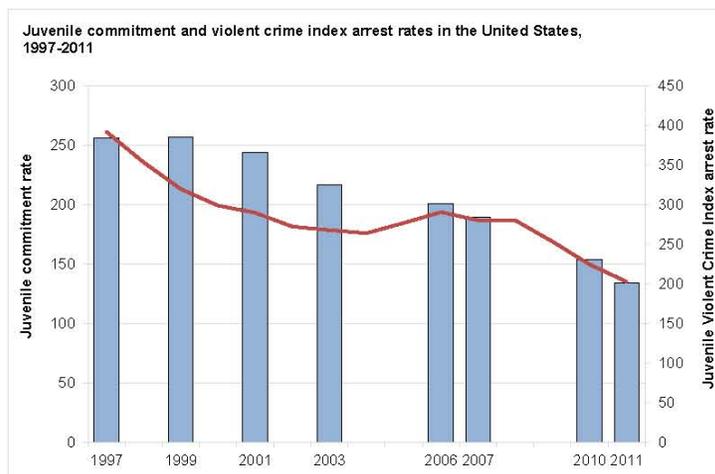
Who we are

The Pew Charitable Trusts is a nonprofit organization that applies a **rigorous, analytical approach** to improve public policy, inform the public, and stimulate civic life.

Pew's public safety performance project works with states to advance **data-driven, fiscally sound policies and practices** in the criminal and juvenile justice systems to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and contain costs.

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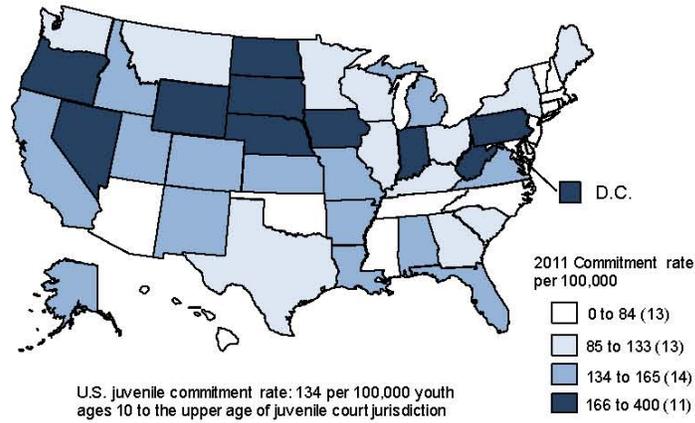
Less crime, less commitment



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But wide variation in commitment rates



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States facing high annual costs per youth



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States experiencing poor (or unknown) outcomes



Note: Recidivism defined differently in different states.

Research: residential placement generally ineffective

Longer Stays Do Not Yield Consistent Reductions in Juvenile Recidivism

Rearrest rates in 2 counties remained steady for offenders with longer placements



Note: Study evaluated serious adolescent offenders in Maricopa County, Arizona, and Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

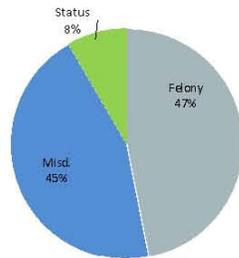
Source: Thomas A. Loughran et al., "Estimating a Dose-Response Relationship Between Length of Stay and Future Recidivism in Serious Juvenile Offenders," *Criminology* 47, no. 3 (2009): 699-740. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2601446>

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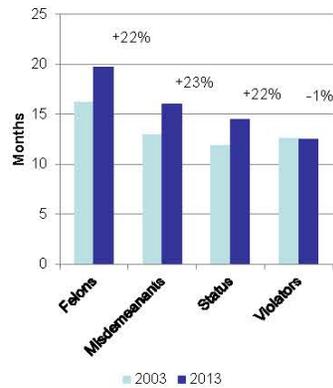
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State analyses reveal systems out-of-step with research

Georgia 2011: Low-level, low-risk youth in non-secure placements



West Virginia 2013: Increasing lengths of stay out-of-home in DHHR



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State policy solutions: tailored and reinforcing



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Large projected impact on out-of-home populations



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Jumpstart reinvestment in effective community options



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Strong and widespread support

"We need to do a better job determining which youth offenders really need to enter an expensive Youth Detention Center and which ones can be effectively supervised in the community."



Danny Porter, District Attorney, Gwinnett County
 Scott Berry, Sheriff, Oconee County, Georgia
 Op-ed, Gwinnett Daily Post, February 13, 2013

"Unless there is abuse, the family home is far and away the best place for a teen. The family has the greatest interest in the child. Systems can't love children. Only people can."



Newt Gingrich, former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives
 Op-ed, Argus Leader, January 30, 2015

Strong public support

Voters Care Less About Whether or How Long Juvenile Offenders Are Incarcerated Than About Preventing Crime

"It does not matter whether a juvenile offender is sent to a juvenile corrections facility or supervised in the community. What really matters is that the system does a better job of making sure that he or she is less likely to commit another crime."

"It does not matter whether a juvenile offender is in a juvenile corrections facility for 6 or 12 or 18 months. What really matters is that the system does a better job of making sure that when a juvenile does get out, he or she is less likely to commit another crime."



Geographic region

Northwest	Midwest	South	West
79%	87%	86%	84%

Geographic region

Northwest	Midwest	South	West
82%	87%	83%	88%

Household type

Violent crime victim	Nonviolent crime victim	Law enforcement member
85%	82%	84%

Household type

Violent crime victim	Nonviolent crime victim	Law enforcement member
88%	87%	84%

Note: Party affiliations represent Democratic, independent, and Republican voters.
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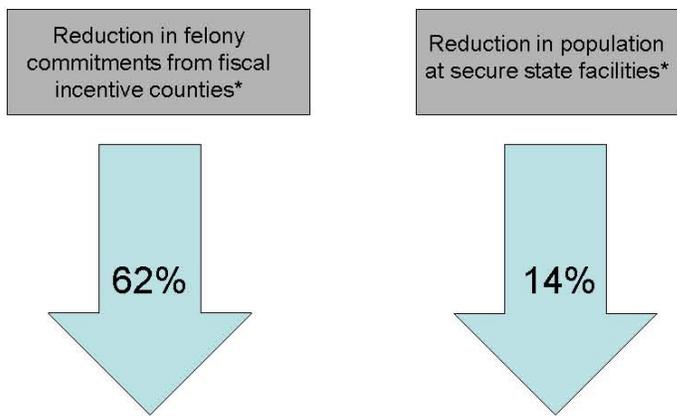
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Strong legislative support



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Observable results: an example from Georgia



*After the first nine months of implementation

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Discussion

- Strengths of the Kansas juvenile justice system
- Areas for improvement

Future Meetings

- July 8
- August 19
- September 9
- October 21
- November 17

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Next Steps

- Data analysis and system assessment
- Stakeholder outreach

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