Juvenile Justice Policy and Data Board

Community Based Interventions Subcommittee

August 13th 10am – 12pm



Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Approval of Minutes from July Meeting
- Presentation on Diversion Data
- Funding Models from Other States
- State Funding for Community-Based Services for Youth: FY20 Budget
- Presentation from DYS re: JDAI Grants
- Discussion



DIVERSION DATA COLLECTION IN MA

Current Diversion Data Availability

Data Point	Data Holder	Availability
Police Diversion	 Local Police Departments EOPSS (Partial) 	 EOPSS has data reported to NIBRS; however: Not all agencies use NIBRS yet NIBRS allows for limited reporting of diversion but concerns re: data quality NIBRS categories are limited
Clerk Magistrate Diversion	Trial Court	 Data on Clerk Magistrate Diversion not available due to data inconsistencies
DA Diversion	District Attorneys	 All DAs collect at least some data on use of diversion Data not currently available OCA working with MDAA to collect basic data – outcome TBD
Judicial Diversion	Trial Court	 Not available due to data inconsistencies
Diversion Program Outcomes	Varies widely	 Some programs report on outcomes No standardized process for collecting or reporting outcome data

FUNDING MODELS IN OTHER STATES

Overview

- OCA looked for examples of states that have made substantial recent investments into communitybased interventions for justice-involved youth
- Questions:
 - Where did funding come from? (Source)
 - How is funding distributed? (Method)
 - How is funding used? (Allocation)



Funding Sources

- Juvenile Justice Reinvestment
 - Moving funds from secure commitment to community-based services
- Dedicated Fee
- State General Fund
- Re-Allocation of Existing Funds for CBIs
- Leveraging of federal Medicaid funding



Juvenile Justice Reinvestment

KENTUCKY

- Savings from reductions in populations at secure facilities following reform legislation are reinvested in community-based services
- 25% of savings go to grants to community-based programming (\$1 mil in 2018)

KANSAS

- Started with \$2 million upfront investment to expand evidence-based programming for delinquent youth combined with reforms to reduce out-of-home placement
- Legislation requires that 100% of savings from reduction in use of secure detention fund local evidence-based alternatives to out-of-home placement

SOUTH DAKOTA

- Began with upfront investment of \$2.9 million combined with reforms to reduce out-of-home placement
- State continues to allocate funding for community-based services
- Connection between savings and investment is conceptual rather than direct/formula-based



Other Revenue Sources

CALIFORNIA (Fees & General Fund)

- Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA 2001)
 - Collects funds from a state vehicle license fee
 - ~ \$115 million each year goes to programs to prevent & reduce youth crime
- Youth Reinvestment Grant (YRG) Program
 - \$37.3 million from State General Fund for FY2018 specifically for diversion programming

CONNECTICUT (Funding Re-Allocation/General Fund/Federal Medicaid)

- 2002 report found that recidivism rates among justice-involved youth in contracted programs (mostly congregate care) were significantly *higher* than that of matched sample with no programming
- State closed poorly-performing program and began to fund new set of evidence-based programs
- State has also dramatically decreased detention/commitment populations
- CT leverages federal Medicaid funds for evidence-based community treatment programming



Distribution Methods

- State-Procured Services (CT, SD, KS)
 - State funds provision of evidence-based services (e.g. Functional Family Therapy-FFT; Multisystemic Therapy-MST) for target population across the state
- Competitive Grant (KS, KY)
 - Counties, organizations or regions submit proposals for use of funds
- Formula Allocation (CA)
 - Each county gets set amount based on population size
 - Some counties may then issue some or all of funding based on competitive grant process (e.g. Los Angeles)
- Incentive Grants (SD)
 - Counties are paid a set amount (e.g. \$250) per youth that is diverted to approved program
 - Goal is to incent county actors (e.g. DA, judge) to divert rather than push youth into state-funded juvenile justice services



A Quick Primer: Evidence-Based Services for Justice-Involved Youth*

- Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
 - Youth 11-18 at high risk of delinquency, substance use, disruptive behavior
- Multisystemic Therapy (MST)
 - Youth 12-17, including those with long/serious offending history
 - Very intensive family-and-community based treatment program
- Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT)
 - A form of CBT for high risk, multi-problem adolescents
 - This is the model currently used by DYS
- Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
 - Youth with history of serious aggression/anti-social behavior
- Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT)
 - Youth with justice involvement or substance use issues

*A non-exhaustive, no-endorsement-implied list of programs commonly used in juvenile justice field



How Funding is Used

SOUTH DAKOTA

- \$4.3 million in FY17 from the reinvestment fund to expand evidence-based community services statewide
- Programs include:
 - Functional Family Therapy available statewide
 - Aggression Replacement Therapy 6 locations
 - Moral Reconation Therapy 8 locations + telehealth
- Services available to justice-involved and 'at risk' youth via referral from state agencies, schools, parents or community programs

KENTUCKY

- 90% of funds allocated to competitive grant program for counties to establish evidence-based community programs that provide alternatives to out-of-home placement
- 10% to pay for one-time allotments to counties that did not receive competitive grants



How Funding is Used

KANSAS

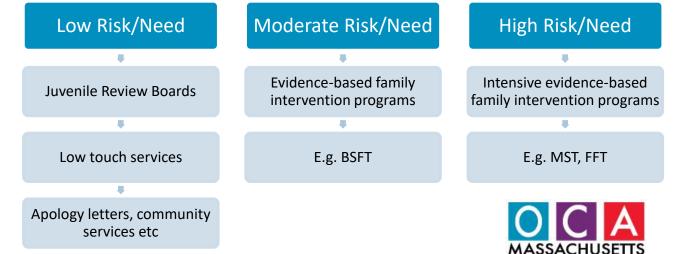
- Developed statewide contracts to provide programming for justice-involved youth (~\$2.5 mil/ year)
 - FFT (now offered statewide), MRT, ART and Community-Based Sex Offender Treatment
 - Youth Advocacy Program wrap-around service coordination
- Formula-based County Grants (~3.2mil/year)
 - Examples include: Case mgmt, CBT programming, transportation, MH/SU treatment, family engagement
- Competitive Collaborative Regional Grants (~500K/year)



How Funding is Used

CONNECTICUT

- State funds an array of evidence-based family interventions (e.g. MST, FFT, BSFT, MDFT) through Court Support Services and DCF
- State also provides funding for service navigators (e.g. JRB staff, Clinical Coordinators, Case Review Teams)
- Youth are connected with appropriate programming based on rigorous screening & assessment process based on Risk-Need-Responsivity Principles



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How Funding is Used California JJCPA

- JJCPA (2001) distributes ~\$115 mil per year to 56 counties on population-based formula
- Funds "delinquency prevention and crime control"
- Examples of funded programs include:
 - Community policing, SROs & probation service
 - Public housing
 - Park services
 - MH Screening/Treatment
 - After school programming
 - Community-based art programs
- Counties statutorily required to report data for evaluation efforts, including arrest rate, incarceration rate, probation violation rate, probation completion rate, restitution rate, and community service completion rate



JJCPA Example – Los Angeles

- Los Angeles County receives ~\$27 million per year
- Funding primarily goes to:
 - Enhanced Mental Health Services for justice-involved youth
 - Enhanced Services to High-Risk/High Need Youth
 - Enhanced School- and Community Based Services
- Newer programs include:
 - Office of Youth Diversion and Development (\$3 mil per year)
 - Provides for intensive youth case management services
 - Implementing pre-booking youth diversion
 - Public-private partnership with community foundations (\$3.2 million)
 - Community foundations will set up grant process for distributing funding to grassroots and emerging community-based organizations
 - Goal is faster distribution of funds and increasing access for smaller organizations
 - Prioritizing youth and family voice in distribution of funds



How Funding is Used California Youth Reinvestment Grants

- •In 2018, added \$37.3 million to CA State Budget for Youth Reinvestment Grant Program
- Funding specifically dedicated to trauma-informed, community-based <u>diversion</u> interventions
- Each city or county decides on "lead public agency" responsible for organizing local groups to implement the grant program
 - $\circ~$ Lead agency gets up to 10% for coordination and implementation
 - Remainder (90%) must be passed to community-based organizations
- •Qualifying organizations that receive funds provide diversion programs along with other services (educational, mentoring, behavioral/mental health)
 - •94% awarded through competitive grant process for programs in "underserved communities with high rates of juvenile arrests and high rates of RED within those juvenile arrests"
 - •3% awarded to Native American tribes for diversion programs
 - •3% for grant administration



Questions/Discussion?



MA FY2020 STATE FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTIONS

Caveats

- Information drawn primarily from FY2020 budget documents & state website searches
- Individual agencies may spend operating funds on relevant programming/initiatives not specifically delineated in budget
- Awaiting answers to questions on proportion of funding dedicated to youth from some agencies
- Some rounding for brevity



Positive Youth Development Programming

Behavioral Health Services

Targeted Employment Programs

Youth Violence Prevention

Service Navigators

Diversion Programm<u>ing</u>



Category Definitions

- **Diversion:** Funding specifically earmarked for programs designed to divert youth from further justice system processing
- Service Navigators: Funding for individuals who help identify services that at-risk youth need and/or coordinate or support access to services
- Youth Violence Prevention: Funds specifically focused on preventing/intervening to stop youth violence



Category Definitions

- Targeted Employment Programming: Funding for programs specifically designed to connect "highrisk" youth with employment & vocational training
- Behavioral Health Services: Funding for substance use, behavioral health and/or mental health services for youth.
- Positive Youth Development Programming: Funding for programs that support PYD (not specifically tied to justice-involvement/diversion)



Diversion

- Probation: \$350K^+
- **DYS:** \$500K for RFK Detention Diversion Advocacy Program*
- DESE: \$100K for YouthCourt Programs*
- DMH: \$75,000 for YouthConnect (BPD)*

FY2020 Total: \$1.025 mil

NOT INCLUDED:

- DA-Funded Diversion Programming
- Locally-Funded Diversion Programming
- Programs funded by other line items used for diversion but not specifically dedicated to diversion

*=Budget Earmark^=Competitive Grant Program+=Includes young adults (17-24)



Service Navigators

- **DMH:** \$7.46 mil for Juvenile Court Clinicians
- **DCF:** \$16 mil for FRCs (entire budget)
- DCF: \$500K for MHAP for Kids*
- **DESE:** \$2 mil SHARE school grants

*=Budget Earmark ^=Competitive Grant Program +=Includes young adults (17-24)

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FY2020 Total: \$25.96 mil

NOT INCLUDED:

- DA-Funded Diversion
 Coordinators
- YAD Attorneys & Social Workers
 - Case Mgmt Services provided
 by other line items

Youth Violence Prevention

- EOPSS: \$11 mil for Shannon^+
- EHS: \$10.2 mil for SSYI^+
- **DPH:** \$520K for Gun & Violent Crime Prevention^+
- **DPH:** \$2 mil for Primary Violence Prevention^+
- **DPH:** \$1 mil for DV and Sexual Assault Prevention^
- DMH: \$90K for NW Juvenile Firestarter Program*

FY2020 Total: \$24.81 Million

Funded Services Include:

- Service Navigation/Case Mgmt
 - **Diversion Programs**
 - Youth Jobs
- Law Enforcement (Hot Spots Policing, Targeted Prosecution)
 - Prevention/Awareness
 Education
 - Mentoring
 - Other PYD Activities

*=Budget Earmark^=Competitive Grant Program+=Includes young adults (17-24)



Targeted Employment Programming

- EOLWD: \$16 mil for YouthWorks+
- EOLWD: \$30K for Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative*
- **DESE:** \$2.4 mil for YouthBuild+
- DESE: \$50K for More Than Words*+
- DESE: \$135K for "Gang to College Program" in Boston*+

FY2020 Total: \$18.615 mil

*=Budget Earmark^=Competitive Grant Program+=Includes young adults (17-24)



Behavioral Health Services

- MassHealth: \$262 mil for CBHI
- DMH: \$94 mil for Child & Adolescent Services
- **DPH:** \$150 mil for BSAS#
- **DPH:** \$1.5 mil for family/early intervention#
- **DPH:** \$3.5 mil for prevention, intervention and recovery grants#
- **DESE:** \$3.1 mil for Recovery High Schools

FY2020 Total: \$514.1 mil

*=Budget Earmark ^=Competitive Grant Program +=Includes young adults (17-24) #= This is full budget, not just portion dedicated to youth



Positive Youth Development

- DPH: \$7.1 for Secondary Violence Prevention Matching Grants (PYD Programming)
- **DESE:** \$1 mill for Mass Mentoring Partnerships*
- DESE: \$8.3 mil for After School/Out of School Programming^

*=Budget Earmark^=Competitive Grant Program+=Includes young adults (17-24)

FY2020 Total: \$16.4 mil



Additional Sources of Funding

- EOPSS: \$265 K in JJDP Federal Grants for Diversion/Alternatives to Detention^:
 - 69K For Salvation Army Bridging the Gap
 - 47K for South Coast Youth Court
 - 73K for Worcester DA DV Diversion Program
 - 76K for RFK Detention Diversion Program
- EOPSS: JJPD Grants for Law Enforcement/Youth Summer Day Programs: \$124K^
- AG: One-time funds from settlements
 - \$250K for MH services for high-risk youth in Franklin County
 - \$250K for UTEC
 - \$250K for New Bedford MHAP

*=Budget Earmark ^=Competitive Grant Program +=Includes young adults (17-24)



Funding for Youth Detention & Commitment

- **DYS:** \$178.6 mil
 - Secure facilities for committed youth:
 \$115.8 mil
 - Pre-trial detention: \$28.2 mil
 - Community-Based Services: \$24.8 mil
 - Overnight Arrest Facilities: \$2.4 mil
 - Enhanced salaries for teachers: \$3 mil
 - Administration: \$4.4 mil

Juvenile Delinquency Breakdowns Not Available:

- Local Law
 Enforcement
- District Attorneys
- Youth Advocacy (CPCS)
- Juvenile Court
- Juvenile Probation

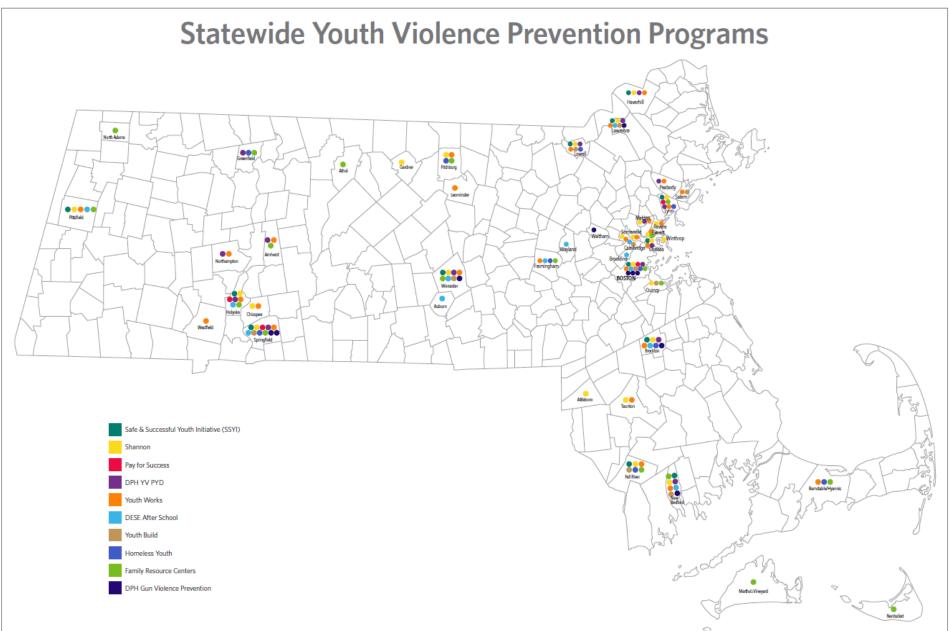


Funding Growth

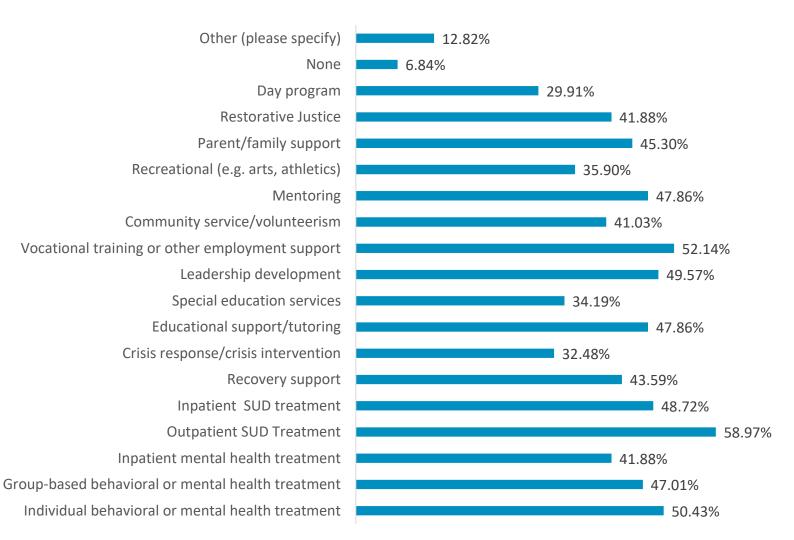
- Funding for a variety of programs has grown in recent years, including:
 - Shannon Grants
 - Secondary Violence Prevention
 - Safe & Successful Youth
 - Family Resource Centers
 - Substance Use Services (BSAS)
 - After School/Out of School Grants
 - Youth Works (Jobs)
- See MassBudget's Children's Budget for Inflation-Adjusted Funding History



DRAFT YVPP MAP



REFERRER SURVEY REMINDER: Percentage of Respondents Identifying <u>Service Type is Under-</u> <u>Resourced</u> in Their County



REFERRER SURVEY REMINDER: Service Availability & Utilization: Initial Takeaways

- There are gaps in referrer <u>awareness</u> of certain services
 - At the county level, it seems that services exist but not all respondents know about the services
- Referrers are aware of more services than they actually make referrals to
- Percentage of respondents who make referrals for behavioral health treatment is significantly lower in some counties
 - Is this driven by lack of need, lack of awareness, lack of availability, or respondent make-up?



Takeaways & Questions

- Diversion-specific state funding is very limited
- There has been growth in several line items that support programming that is/could be used for diversion
- Are there opportunities to make it easier to connect diversion-eligible youth to state-funded services?
 - Increased support for service navigation
- Do we have the right service array for target population(s)?
 - To what extent are funds spent on evidence-based services and/or targeted toward high risk/need youth?
- Programming clustered in urban areas
 - How to make programming more accessible in rural areas?



DYS PRESENTATION ON JDAI GRANT PROGRAM

Next Meeting Date

- September 16th, 2-4pm
- Please fill out Oct-Nov-Dec Doodle

