

ANALYSIS

Oregon Youth Authority County Funding Outcomes

Analyst: John Terpening

Request: Acknowledge receipt of a report on county funding outcomes.

Analysis: The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) budget bill, HB 5039 (2021), contained a budget note around funds OYA passes through to county juvenile crime prevention and diversion programs intended to divert youth from OYA close custody. The purpose of the budget note was to provide assurances that the funding supports the state's goals and objectives for juvenile justice services. To address the budget note, OYA convened a workgroup of several county juvenile directors and OYA units to consider criteria for Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funding.

The budget note required two reports. The initial report was provided to the Public Safety Subcommittee during the 2022 legislative session and included information for all 36 counties on how local county juvenile diversion programs expend JCP funds from both Basic and Diversion funding. Basic funding is focused on youth ages 10-17 and supports basic county juvenile justice infrastructure with the goal of reducing recidivism and preventing future offenses. Diversion funding is focused on youth ages 12-19 and supports enhanced services with the goal of diverting highest-risk youth from escalating to an OYA closed-custody facility. JCP funding, which is based on the total youth population per county, must be expended within the following categories: Accountability, Administration, Competency Development, Detention & Shelter, Other Basic Services, Other Youth Services, Other Youth Treatment, and Supervision.

This second report from OYA includes a new comprehensive planning narrative tool which is designed to gather more detailed information on how counties utilize the funding provided. Currently, counties submit a basic budget plan and then quarterly billing for services. The JCP narrative will provide additional data points to help determine demand on services and funding. Additionally, this narrative and the data it provides, will hopefully create opportunities for incentivized funding to address areas that are not being met.

The workgroup has also determined that a new requirement should be put in place for counties to complete a Juvenile Crime Prevention assessment on all youth you receive a disposition of Formal Accountability Agreement, county probation, or OYA commitment within 30 days of disposition. Counties that cannot meet the JCP assessment goals will need to outline a plan for improvement, including the potential for redirecting existing funding toward the assessment goal. Failure to meet this 30-day standard may result in loss of funding or technical assistance.

Finally, with the increased data points from the narrative form, OYA and county juvenile departments will be able to further consider if this information can be effectively used to propose modifications to the funding allocation formula during budget development.

Legislative Fiscal Office Recommendation: The Legislative Fiscal Office recommends acknowledging receipt of the report.

Oregon Youth Authority Gibson

Request: Report on the County Funding Outcomes by the Oregon Youth Authority.

Recommendation: Acknowledge receipt of the report.

Discussion: In response to a budget note in House Bill 5039 (2021), the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) submitted the second of two reports on the county prevention and diversion program funding and outcomes. The agency submitted the first report to the Public Safety Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means on January 14, 2022.

House Bill 5039 (2021) Budget Note:

County Funding Outcomes. The Oregon Youth Authority funds county juvenile crime prevention and diversion programs that provide juvenile justice services and sanctions at the local level and divert youth from OYA close custody. To provide assurance that this funding supports the state's goals and objectives for the provision of juvenile justice services, the Oregon Youth Authority is directed to report to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means on its juvenile crime prevention and diversion funding programs. This report shall provide a detailed description of local juvenile diversion programs, and shall specifically identify the criteria for funding awards, including expected deliverables and outcomes; a means of assuring equitable service delivery at the local level; and the method used by the agency to ensure funding objectives are met. The report may also include recommendations on ways in which performance metrics and compliance might create contractual incentives, affect future allocations if metrics are not met, or inform a funding allocation formula that includes criteria other than population.

This information shall be reported to the Public Safety Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means no later than February 15, 2022, with an additional report to the subcommittee no later than March 15, 2023 on county juvenile crime prevention and diversion program outcomes during the 2022 fiscal year.

The Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funding is directly passed through OYA to counties to support basic juvenile justice infrastructure, including detention, shelter services, supervision, and technology. The funding is intended to reduce recidivism and prevent commitment to OYA by enhancing youth services locally with two distinct goals:

1. **JCP Basic** – This funding supports basic county juvenile justice infrastructure and is focused on youth ages 10-17 to reduce recidivism and prevent future offenses.
2. **JCP Diversion** – This funding supports enhanced services and specifically focuses on youth ages 12-19, intending to divert the highest-risk youth from escalating to an OYA closed custody placement.

In partnership with counties, OYA implemented a new comprehensive planning narrative tool in early 2023 to capture details on how each county will spend the funding. The new planning tool will maximize information sharing and metrics tracking between the agency and county partners by enhancing OYA's ability to gather information on county metrics, system gaps, and program outcomes for future reporting. OYA's report provides an example of the new planning tool and details information on the following related topics:

- County planning narrative and information sharing process,
- Use of data to support counties in achieving outcomes,
- Review and response to county metrics, and
- Criteria for determining county funding level.



Oregon

Tina Kotek, Governor

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March 14, 2023

Joint Subcommittee On Public Safety
Co-Chair Representative Paul Evans
Co-Chair Senator Janeen Sollman
900 Court Street NE
H-178 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97301-4048

Dear Co-Chairs and the Committee,

Nature of the Request

As directed by the Oregon Legislature in a 2021 Budget Note, the Oregon Youth Authority ("OYA") is providing an update of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Basic and Diversion programs. The programs provide funds to county juvenile departments to provide juvenile justice services and sanctions at the local level and divert youth from OYA close custody. This is the second of two reports. This second report focuses on:

1. The new Juvenile Crime Prevention Basic and Diversion Funding Plan Narrative
2. Using Data to Create Incentives for Improved Outcomes
3. Review and Response to Unmet Metrics
4. Criteria for Determining Funding

Agency Action

OYA has actively engaged county juvenile department partners in workgroups to focus on this effort. The report is being submitted by the deadline of March 15, 2023.

Action Requested

OYA requests that the Legislature accept the report.

Sincerely,

Joe O'Leary
OYA Director

The 2021 HB 5039A Budget Note - County Funding Outcomes

"The Oregon Youth Authority funds county juvenile crime prevention and diversion programs that provide juvenile justice services and sanctions at the local level and divert youth from OYA close custody.

To provide assurance that this funding supports the state's goals and objectives for the provision of juvenile justice services, the Oregon Youth Authority is directed to report to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means on its juvenile crime prevention and diversion funding programs. This report shall provide a detailed description of local juvenile diversion programs, and shall specifically identify the criteria for funding awards, including expected deliverables and outcomes; a means of assuring equitable service delivery at the local level; and the method used by the agency to ensure funding objectives are met. The report may also include recommendations on ways in which performance metrics and compliance might create contractual incentives, affect future allocations if metrics are not met, or inform a funding allocation formula that includes criteria other than population.

This information shall be reported to the Public Safety Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means no later than February 15, 2022, with an additional report to the subcommittee no later than March 15, 2023 on county juvenile crime prevention and diversion program outcomes during the 2022 fiscal year."

March 15, 2023 Report¹

This is the final report to the 2021 HB 5039A budget note, County Funding Outcomes.

In addition to an overview of Juvenile Crime Prevention funds, this report covers:

1. The new Juvenile Crime Prevention Basic and Diversion Funding Plan Narrative.
2. Using Data to Create Incentives for Improved Outcomes.
3. Review and Response to Unmet Metrics.
4. Criteria for determining budget, beyond population.

¹ The initial January 14, 2022 response to the County Funding Outcomes budget note, with detail of spending for each county can be found on OLIS at <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2022R1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/253141>

Background and Context

The juvenile justice system in Oregon operates based on a strong partnership between county juvenile departments and the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Basic and Diversion funds are an important part of this work.

The State of Oregon, through the OYA, provides funding to the county juvenile departments to support serving youth locally at the earliest intervention possible, to prevent escalation deeper into the juvenile justice system. These two funding streams are called JCP Basic and JCP Diversion.

The JCP funds represent a partnership between the state and counties that began in 1999. After the creation of OYA and the planning for the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) in 1995, it was clear that counties needed support for basic infrastructure such as supervision, detention, and shelter services, as well as assistance with technology to take full advantage of JJIS. The funds were intended to help counties to serve more youth locally, reduce recidivism, and prevent commitment to OYA. The JCP funds were not established as grants with expected deliverables, but rather pass through dollars from the legislature to counties. The amount received is based upon the youth population in each county.

The two separate funding streams in the JCP aim to meet the following needs:

- JCP Basic Funds are allocated to support basic infrastructure for juvenile justice services. The target population is youth ages 10-17 and the goal is to prevent further offenses and reduce recidivism.
- JCP Diversion Funds are allocated to divert the highest risk youth from placement in OYA custody. The target population is youth ages 12-19 and the goal is to prevent escalation to OYA close custody placement.

JCP Basic and Diversion dollars are only a portion of the total budget that any one county uses to operate their agency and provide services to youth. All counties receive general funds allocated to their department as a part of the local budget process. Several counties also receive federal funds for various reimbursable services.

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Basic and Diversion Funding Plan Narrative

Traditionally, each county submits a budget-level plan of how they will spend the funding. These details connect to tracking services in JJIS and also serves as a way to track expenditures. Historically, there has not been a written narrative that accompanies the expenditure information. This has made it challenging to fully account for and understand the breadth and depth of work counties do with these funds.

In response to the budget note, OYA and County Juvenile Department Directors developed a narrative template that addresses many of the issues raised in the initial budget note. This document will also create opportunities for ongoing review, analysis, and dialogue about the use of funds.

Beginning in 2023, each county will submit a JCP Basic and Diversion Funding Plan Narrative to OYA. The narrative template is attached to this report for your review.

There are five narrative sections in the Narrative for counties to complete. The sections include questions addressing the following:

- department and OYA collaboration to support the needs of youth
- disparities based on race and gender in referrals and dispositions
- what is working well for equitable service delivery
- adjustments or issues that need to be addressed differently
- services that worked in preventing youth escalating to OYA
- services for youth at imminent risk of escalating to OYA and any gaps in services
- completion rate for JCP risk assessments
- how JCP Basic and Diversion plan was informed by data
- overall plan for JCP Basic and Diversion funds
- information about what is working, what is not, and where there may be gaps in local services

The narrative template also provides an overview of data to share various pieces of information:

- demand and use of services at the county level
- populations at risk of coming to OYA

- services provided to specifically address the needs of youth of color and other marginalized youth in the county
- overview of outcomes including recidivism and escalation to OYA

The Narrative includes data points to help understand the demand on services and funding. As noted prior, the amounts of JCP funding are developed using the total youth population in each county. This does not adequately convey the actual demand on services in each county, population at risk of juvenile system involvement or escalation to OYA, nor the depth of other resources the county has to draw from. These factors vary.

OYA will pre-populate the data points in the narrative template for each county so it is consistently sourced and formatted. Counties will use this to create a data-informed plan and narrative, as well as their total budget.

The percentage of JCP Basic and Diversion funding sources in comparison to each county's total budget will also be included. This is good information to have, however, as JCP dollars are braided with other funding sources to create a stable and resourced juvenile department, creating causal connections between the JCP dollars and outcomes is difficult if not impossible. Thus, all efforts as a result of the budget note are to look at overall drivers and outcomes of each juvenile department and to express how dollars are used to meet the needs and outcome data for each department. Adding further data points to this will help build a better picture of the demand as well as outcomes.

Additional pieces of data that will now be included:

- youth referred to the juvenile department
- all referrals broken down by gender, race/ethnicity
- criminal referrals broken down by gender, race/ethnicity
- Class A Misdemeanor and Felony referrals, broken down by risk level, gender, race and ethnicity
- highlight of needs from the JCP risk assessment
- disposition of youth with descriptors of sex, age, and race/ethnicity
- 12 and 36 month recidivism rates
- escalation to OYA commitment
- completion rates of the JCP assessment

These data points represent a shift to looking at the actual demand on services, the referral population, and specifically the Class A Misdemeanor and Felony referrals. This helps show the population that is at imminent risk of coming to OYA because those charges are eligible for commitment to a youth correctional facility. The new data will better show demand for these dollars and through the narrative, demonstrates the intensity of the need for services within the JCP target populations.

Using Data to Create Incentives for Improved Outcomes

Creating a written narrative that has common data points across the state and makes space to identify gaps and successes will help build areas for incentives for counties. It will also help OYA, juvenile department directors, and other to monitor outcomes of county services across the state.

OYA and county juvenile department directors discussed and identified areas of possible incentives. As data is collected and presented in the new narrative template, appropriate areas for incentives and improvement will become clearer.

Incentives or technical assistance may work to address areas where we can identify a lack of services, metrics that are not being met (such as completion of the JCP Risk and Needs Assessment), or escalation that shows an inequity in services or decision-making in relation to the rest of the state.

Other incentives could develop new programs to meet gaps that increase escalation to OYA. The workgroup concluded that incentives should be considered as onetime expenses, not as ongoing costs.

We have identified potential areas to provide technical assistance or incentive to counties:

- Incentivize completing JCP Assessment for 100% of youth within agreed upon time periods.
- Funding for gaps that impact equitable service delivery in a county or across the state.
- Funding for gaps that impact disproportionate escalation by crime type, gender, race/ethnicity, or other.
- Reduce escalation of A Misdemeanors and Class C Felony property crimes.
- Reduce escalation based on a Parole Violation (PV).

- Reduce escalation of youth with serious or significant developmental disabilities and/or mental health needs.
- Incentivize counties to collaborate to develop service providers, address geographic hurdles and reach economies of scale in contracting.

Review and Response to Unmet Metrics

Comparing county rates to one another on various metrics is a complex exercise that must take many historical, demographic, geographic, and other contextual factors into account.

The primary starting point for review is the new requirement to complete a Juvenile Crime Prevention assessment on all youth who receive a disposition of Formal Accountability Agreement, county probation, or OYA commitment. Counties must complete the JCP assessment within 30 days of this disposition.² While it is a best practice to complete the JCP assessment prior to disposition, this timeframe was set to accommodate counties where criminal defense lawyers who will not allow the juvenile departments to do an assessment prior to disposition.

If a county does not meet this requirement of the funding, next steps are still under discussion and will vary by situation. Both technical assistance and potential loss of funds can be considered. County juvenile departments agree that this standard should be upheld. Each biennium there is usually an amount of JCP funds that are predicted to be unused, and those unused funds could be used to provide technical assistance.

With the implementation of this new criteria, the workgroup expects counties will increase their JCP assessment completion rates to meet the standard. All parties want to be accountable to the legislative intent of this funding.

² The JCP assessment is a validated tool that provides information about a youth's risk to get a new referral. In addition to risk level, information from the assessment process helps identify youth's service needs and supports case planning. Use of a validated risk tool to screen youth referred to juvenile justice is a universal best practice to focus resources on youth that present the highest risk and need and minimize the likelihood of deeper system involvement. JCP assessments completed at specific times will help OYA develop research tools and predictive analytics, which will ensure resources are allocated to have the greatest impact on recidivism.

We anticipate implementation to include:

- awareness of the new criteria
- reporting and monitoring
- assessment of barriers and requests for technical assistance

If counties are unable to improve their JCP assessment rates to meet the criteria, counties would need to outline plan of improvement in the next narrative they submit. This could include redirecting existing allocations focus on this effort.

This budget note has helped create the opportunity for reporting, monitoring, and redirecting efforts as necessary. OYA will gather each county's response to review how data differs across the state and assess themes of common needs, strengths, and areas for improvement. This information will be integrated into OYA's presentation to the Committee for Public Safety in Ways and Means each cycle.

Criteria for Determining Funding

Above, we described the new narrative format and data points, including our narrowed focus on youth most likely to escalate to OYA through referrals for Class A Misdemeanor or Felony charges. Moving forward, as counties collect data and use this narrative template, the following information will be available:

- total county youth population
- total youth served by county juvenile department
- total referred to the juvenile department
- total referred for A Misdemeanors and Felonies
- breakdown by Disposition – Probation County, Probation OYA, YCF
- escalation from county probation to OYA
- overall needs from the JCP and breakdown by Risk, Gender, Race and Ethnicity
- recidivism rates

This information also provides a way for OYA and county juvenile departments to look at demand and intensity of need for services at the county level. OYA and county juvenile departments will consider whether this new data provides a framework for a funding allocation formula or considerations for discussion in budget development.

Given the changes in the system recently, due to COVID-19 impacts and the implementation of juvenile sentencing reform, past trends to predict future populations may not be indicative of future needs, in particular for the felony population.

JCP funds are a small portion of overall county juvenile department dollars, so the evaluation of outcomes is really based on all funding, not just the JCP dollars. It is also important to note that some counties refer very few youth. Future adjustments may be made to Narrative completion or questions to take into account those counties that refer few youth, and others that combine funds across counties.

County Name County Name) County

Juvenile Crime Prevention
Basic & Diversion Funding
Plan Narrative

2023 - 2025

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Introduction

The State of Oregon, through the Oregon Youth Authority, provides funding to the county juvenile departments to support serving youth locally at the earliest intervention possible, to prevent escalation deeper into the juvenile justice system. The two funding streams are called Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Basic and JCP Diversion.

- JCP Basic Funds are allocated to support basic infrastructure for juvenile justice services. The target population is youth ages 10-17 and the goal is to prevent further offenses.
- JCP Diversion Funds are allocated to divert the highest risk youth from placement in OYA custody. The target population is youth ages 12-19 and the goal is to prevent escalation to OYA close custody placement.

This report provides an overview of data to convey the demand on services at the county level, populations at risk of coming to OYA, services to address the needs of diverse youth in the county. In addition, information is offered to share what is working, what is not, and where there may be gaps in local services.

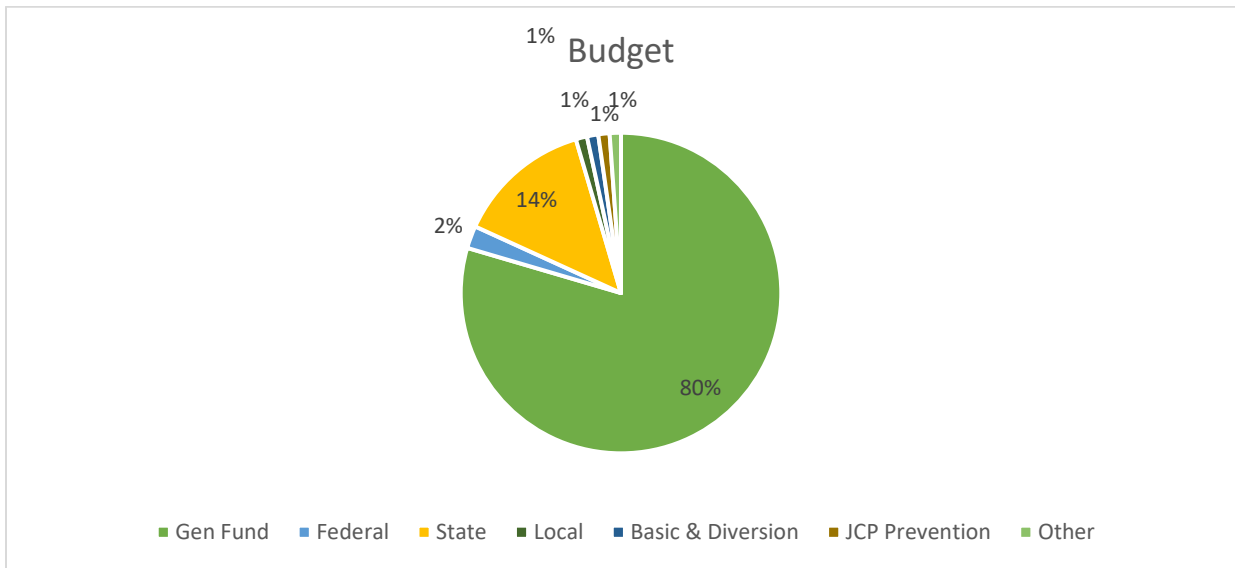
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County Budget and Youth Population

Juvenile Department Budget

County juvenile department services are funded from multiple sources that may include county general fund; federal, state Juvenile Crime Prevention basic, diversion and prevention funding, other state or local resources; and grants.

Most of these funding types are combined into their total budget and not used to fund distinct services. For this reason, there is little ability to develop a causal connection between the state Juvenile Crime Prevention basic and diversion funding and outcomes (e.g., recidivism, escalation to OYA).



Juvenile Justice Continuum and County Services

While the juvenile justice system is divided into local and state services, it functions as a continuum with extensive collaboration and coordination between local county juvenile departments, the Central and Eastern Oregon Juvenile Justice Consortium (CEOJJC), and the Oregon Youth Authority. Each county and OYA have an Intergovernmental Agreement that guides the collaborative process between them. In addition, some counties have local services or assistance that OYA may access, providing unaccounted for financial benefits to the State. This may include local services or programs that counties share with OYA, such as detention or youth development programs.

► Provide an example of how your department and OYA collaborated to support the needs of youth in your area.

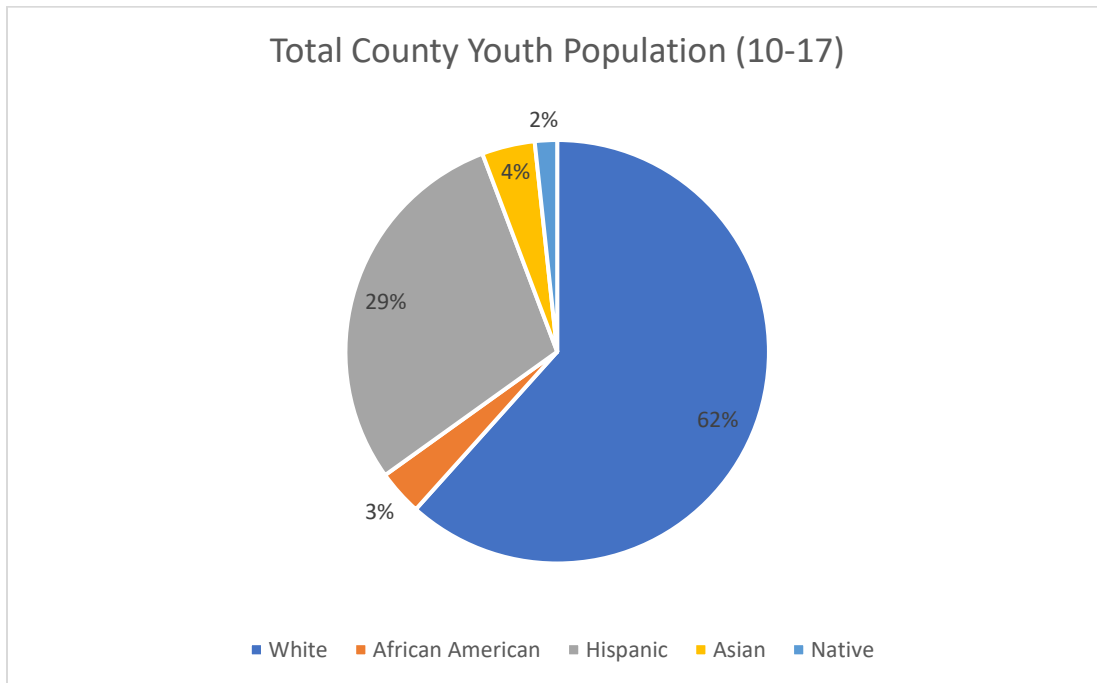
Examples (Enter examples.)

Total County Youth Population (Youth 10-17)

The following chart shows the total youth population, ages 10-17, who reside in the county. This represents the youth who could potentially be referred to the juvenile department. Historically, the youth population has determined the amount of funds distributed to each county.

The additional information in this report (e.g. referrals, equitable services, youth needs) will help inform how the JCP funds are used in each county.

Source: 2020 population data provided by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



Youth Data

Youth Referred to the Juvenile Department (All Youth)

Youth are referred to the juvenile department for charges ranging from dependency status offenses (e.g., runaway), violations (e.g., Minor in Possession of Alcohol) and criminal offenses (e.g., misdemeanor and felony). The total number of youth referred demonstrates the volume of youth processed by each department and informs the overall need or demand for services and interventions in the county.

The table below shows all of these referral types, and unique youth reflects that youth are only counted once, no matter how many referrals they received.

Source: 2022 JJIS annual report

| All Referrals | Gender | Race/Ethnicity |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Unique youth | Male — 0% | Caucasian — 0% |
| | Female — 0% | Hispanic — 0% |
| | Non-binary — | African-American — 0% |
| | | Native — 0% |
| | | Other — 0% |

The table below shows only criminal referrals, and again represents unique youth, not the total number of referrals.

Source: 2022 JJIS annual report

| Criminal Only Referrals | Gender | Race/Ethnicity |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Unique youth | Male — 0% | Caucasian — 0% |
| | Female — 0% | Hispanic — 0% |
| | Non-binary — | African-American — 0% |
| | | Native — 0% |
| | | Other — 0% |

Demographics of Youth Referred to the Juvenile Department (A Mis. and Felonies)

This chart represents demographic information on youth referred to the juvenile department for a class A misdemeanor or any felony offense. This population of youth are eligible for commitment to OYA for a community placement or youth correction facility, based on public safety concerns or the needs of the youth.

Source: 2022 JJIS annual report

| A Mis. & Felony Referrals | Risk Level | Gender | Race/Ethnicity |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Unique youth | High — 0% | Male — 0% | Caucasian — 0% |
| | Medium — 0% | Female — 0% | Hispanic — 0% |
| | Low — 0% | Non-binary — | African-American — 0% |
| | Unknown — 0% | | Native — 0% |
| | | | Other — 0% |

Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment – Highlights of Needs

The information below comes from completed Juvenile Crime Prevention risk assessments that demonstrates need areas, such as mental health, behavioral health, or substance use. The data are used to inform the service needs within the community.

► (Note: Youth with a (Click or tap here to enter text.) or higher receive a JCP assessment.)

Source: 2022 JJIS - JCP Risk Assessment

| # | Question | Percentage |
|------|--|------------|
| 2.8 | Diagnosed learning disability or concrete evidence of cognitive difficulties | |
| 4.1 | Chronic aggressive, disruptive behavior at school starting before age 13 | |
| 4.6 | Chronic runaway history | |
| 4.12 | A pattern of impulsivity combined with aggressive behavior towards others | |
| 5.4 | History of reported child abuse/neglect or domestic violence | |
| 5.6 | Criminal family member having impact on youth's behavior | |
| 5.7 | Substance-Abusing family or household member(s) | |
| 6.1 | Substance use beyond experimental | |
| 6.3 | Substance use began at age 13 or younger | |
| 8.1 | Actively suicidal or prior suicide attempts | |
| 8.2 | Depressed or withdrawn | |
| 8.4 | Hallucinating, delusional, or out of touch with reality | |

Disposition of Youth by Demographics

This table demonstrates the types of dispositions of referrals, broken down by sex, age, and race/ethnicity. The disposition of referrals to the juvenile justice system provides information about how cases in the juvenile justice system are resolved. This can include taking no action (e.g. because of insufficient evidence to proceed, review and close), informal handling (e.g. diversion process, peer court), or formal court involvement (e.g. county probation, OYA commitment).

Source: 2022 JJIS Annual Report

| Disposition of Youth by Demographics | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|--------------|------------------|-------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| | TOTAL | SEX | | | AGE | | | RACE/ETHNICITY | | | | | |
| | | Females | Males | Unknown | 12 and Younger | 13-15 | 16 and Older | African American | Asian | Hispanic | Native American | Other/Unknown | White |
| Not Petitioned | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Review & Close | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Diversion/ Informal Disposition | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petitioned | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Dismissed | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Plea Bargain/ Alternative Process | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adjudicated Delinquent | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Formal sanction | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Probation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Probation & Commitment to Agency (Non-OYA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Probation & OYA commitment for community placement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • OYA commitment to YCF | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Equity

A component of the funding to counties is to prevent commitment to OYA services. OYA also looks at disparities in commitment rates, commitment by crime type and can look at variations across the state. This section of the report is for counties to provide a review and discussion of equitable access to services within the county or area. This may be by race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, or treatment need.

Assessment of Equitable Access to County/Local Services

► **Note any disparities based on race and gender in referrals and dispositions.**

Disparities (Enter disparities.)

► **Describe what is working well for equitable service delivery (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, crime type) at the local level.**

Examples of Services/Programs (Enter examples.)

► **After reviewing your data, services, and outcomes, do you see any adjustments or issues that need to be addressed differently?**

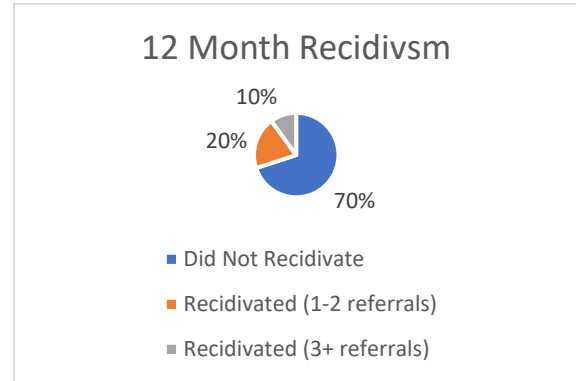
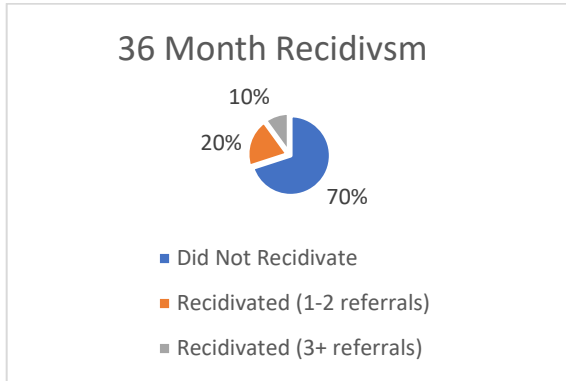
Gaps in Services/Programs (Enter gaps.)

Output and Outcome Measures

Juvenile Department Recidivism

As a measure of public safety, recidivism is defined as a new criminal referral. A criminal referral is a law enforcement report to a juvenile department alleging one or more felony or misdemeanor offenses. Youth who initially received a referral for a criminal offense are tracked 12 and 36 months from the time of a referral.

Source: 2022 JJIS Annual Reports



Escalation to OYA Commitment

Based on public safety concerns or treatment needs, youth can be escalated from county involvement to OYA commitment for placement in the community or in a youth correctional facility. This table represents the percentage of youth who were initially placed on county probation and were escalated to either OYA probation or directly to OYA close custody.

| Escalation from County Supervision to OYA | Youth on County Probation | # of Youth Escalated to OYA | % County Escalation |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Youth on County Probation | | | |
| Escalated to OYA Probation | | | |
| Escalated directly to OYA Close Custody | | | |

Source: Adapted from Escalation and ORRA Event Universes within BIS Reports. OYA Research and Evaluation Team

► Provide an example of services provided to a youth that did not escalate to OYA and what worked to prevent escalation (including services provided and other factors that prevented escalation).

Escalation Prevented (Enter example.)

► Provide an example of services provided to a youth that are at “imminent risk” to escalate to OYA and explain any gaps in services that may have impacted escalation.

Escalation Imminent Risk (Enter example.)

► Please describe what data or other factors are used when making placement recommendations.

Data/Factors (Enter example.)

JCP Risk Assessment Completion

The following table represents the percentage of JCP risk assessments completed for each youth who received that disposition within the timeframes indicated, during calendar year 2022.

| Past 2 years of data | % Completed 90 days pre-disposition | % Completed 30 days post-disposition | Total % Completed |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| Diversion/Other | | | |
| Formal Accountability Agreement | | | |
| Probation | | | |
| OYA Commitment (Probation or YCF) | | | |

Source: OYA Research and Evaluation Team/JJIS Data

► Discuss the completion rate for JCP risk assessments. Please include strategies to increase the completion rate in the future.

Completion Rate (Explain completion rate.)

Summary and Plan

► Based on the data provided in this document (budget, JCP, outcomes, equitable access) and any other factors — describe how it informed your JCP basic and diversion plan?

Informed Plan (Explain how programs/services were decided.)

► Describe your plan for JCP basic and diversion funds; ATTACH the budget detail sheet when submitting.

Describe Plan (Describe plan.)

Submitted by

► Name (Type or print name clearly)

Name (print or type)

X

Signature and Date