

The words 'RESULTS FIRST' are prominently displayed in a large, bold, dark blue sans-serif font across the center of the image. The background is a blurred photograph of hands pointing at various charts and graphs on a desk.

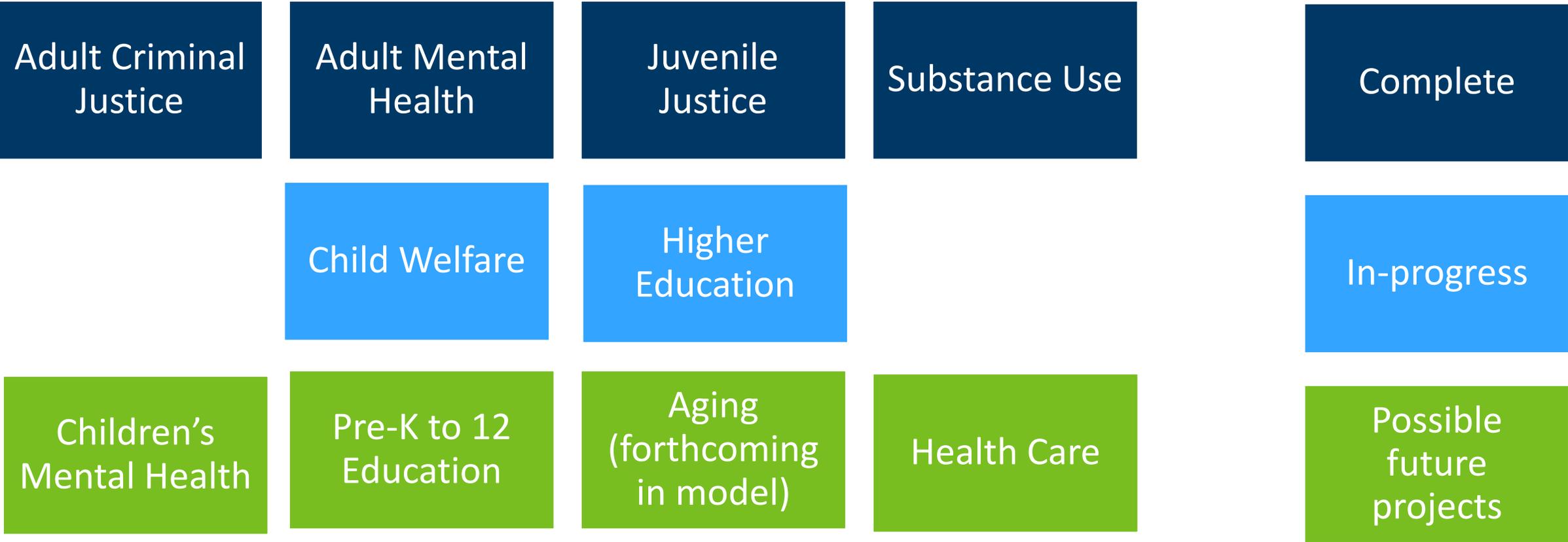
Advisory committee meeting – February 7, 2018

Laura Kramer and Weston Merrick, Results First Coordinators, MMB

Agenda

- Project Updates
- Juvenile Justice Findings Preview
- States Using Results First

Progress to date



Project Updates – Child Welfare

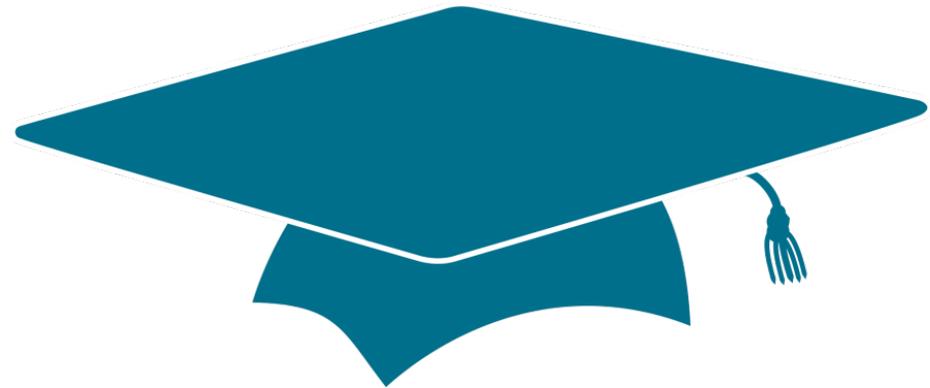
- SCOPE: Programs and services impacting child maltreatment and resulting out-of-home placements
- RELEASE: Early Spring 2018
- CURRENT PROGRESS:
 - Program inventory
 - Systems costs
 - County engagement



Image credit: Gan Khoon Lay, Noun Project

Project Updates – Higher Education

- SCOPE: Programs and services impacting student enrollment, persistence and attainment of associate and bachelor degrees
- RELEASE: Fall 2018
- CURRENT PROGRESS:
 - Institution engagement
 - Forthcoming research



Juvenile Justice Report

Results and Findings

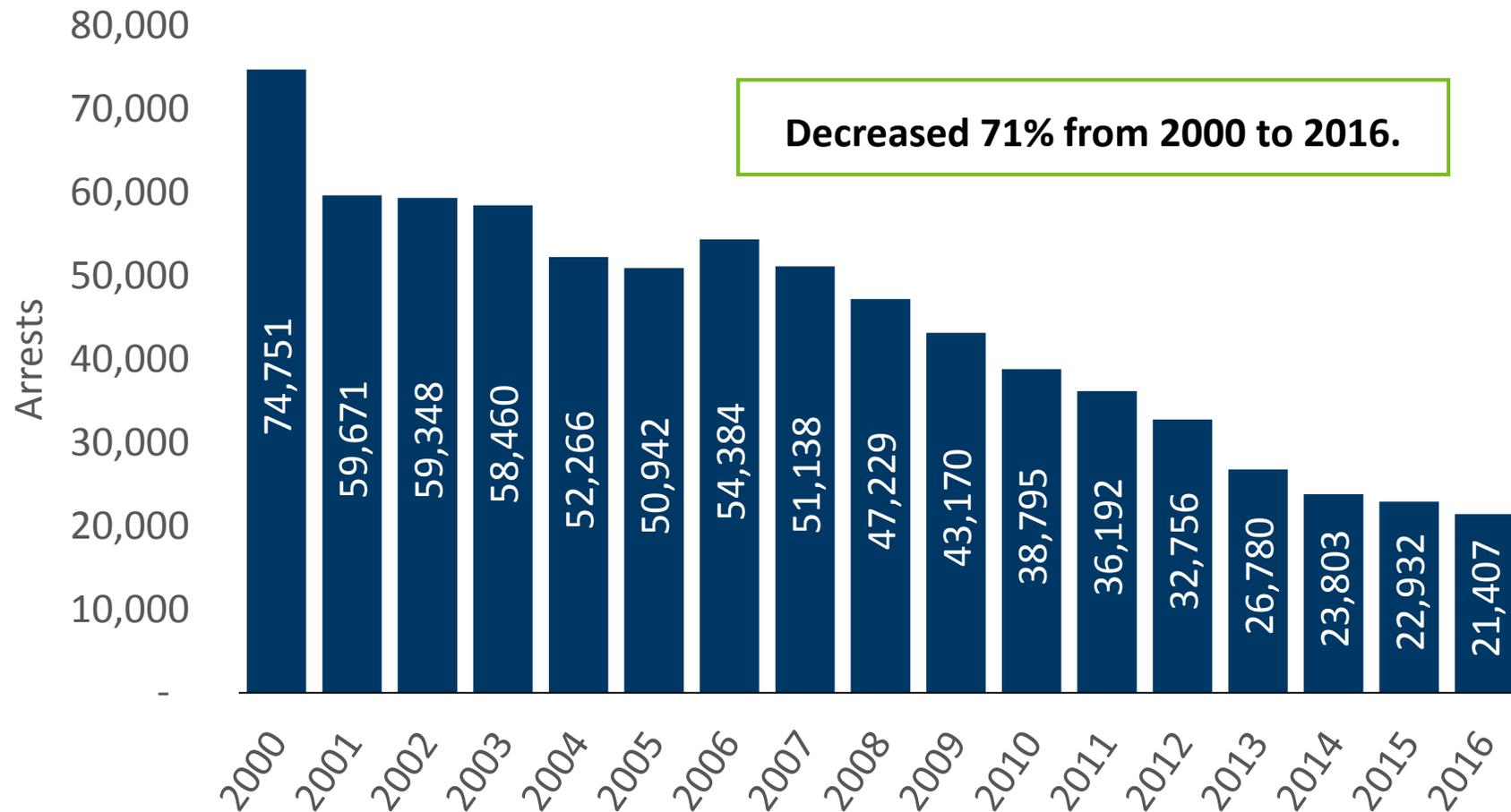
Release: February 7th

- Findings:

1. Juvenile system contact has decreased rapidly in the last 10 years.
 - a) This decline exists across race and ethnicity, but disparities remain in minority contact with correctional system.
2. The system is using many evidence-based practices, but opportunities exist to increase access.
3. Decreasing correctional contact for low-risk youth can improve their outcomes.
 - a) This allows correctional agencies to focus on higher-risk, higher-need youth.
4. Providers have to implement services effectively.
 - a) If they fail to deliver services to the right person, at the right intensity, and at the right time, Minnesota may not see the anticipated returns.

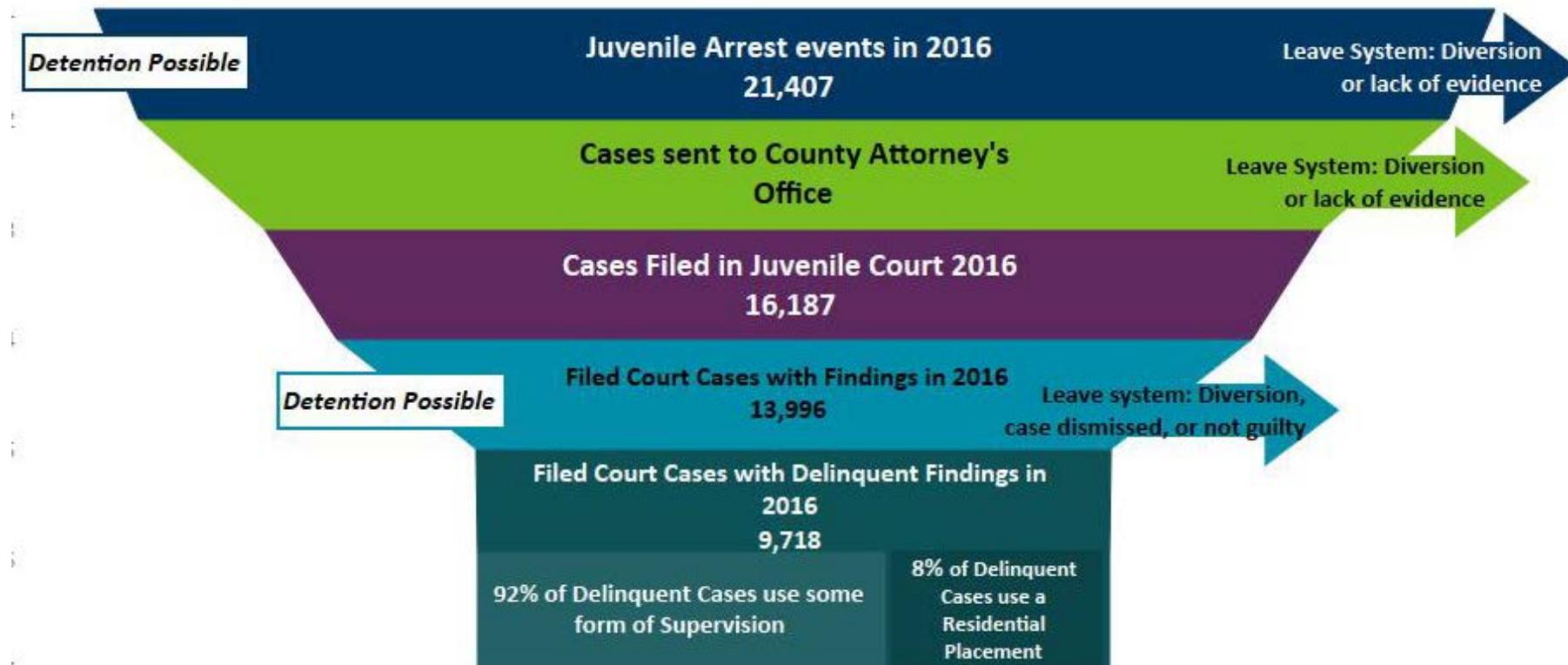
Total Juvenile Arrests

Total arrests of youth under 18 in Minnesota (2000 - 2016)



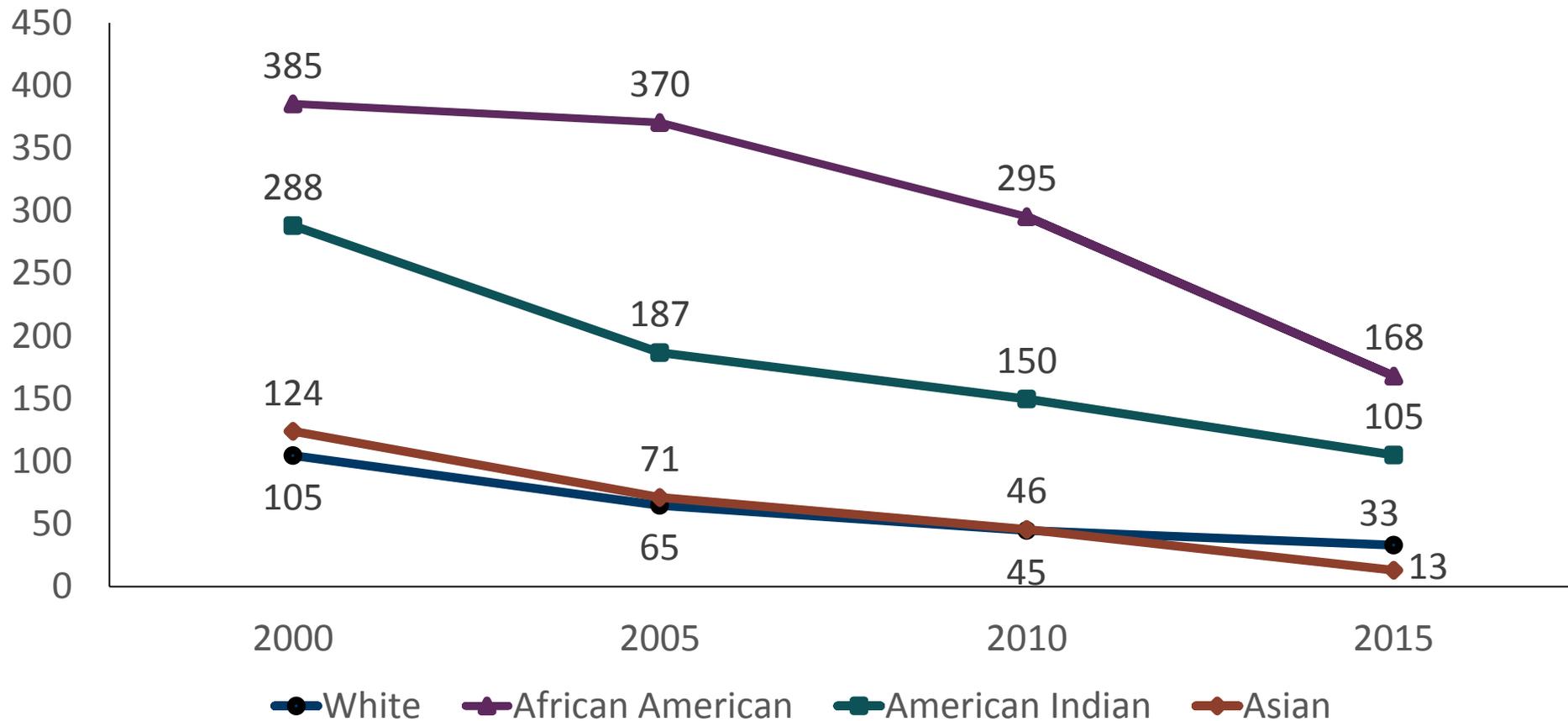
Juvenile Justice System

Minnesota Juvenile Justice System 2016

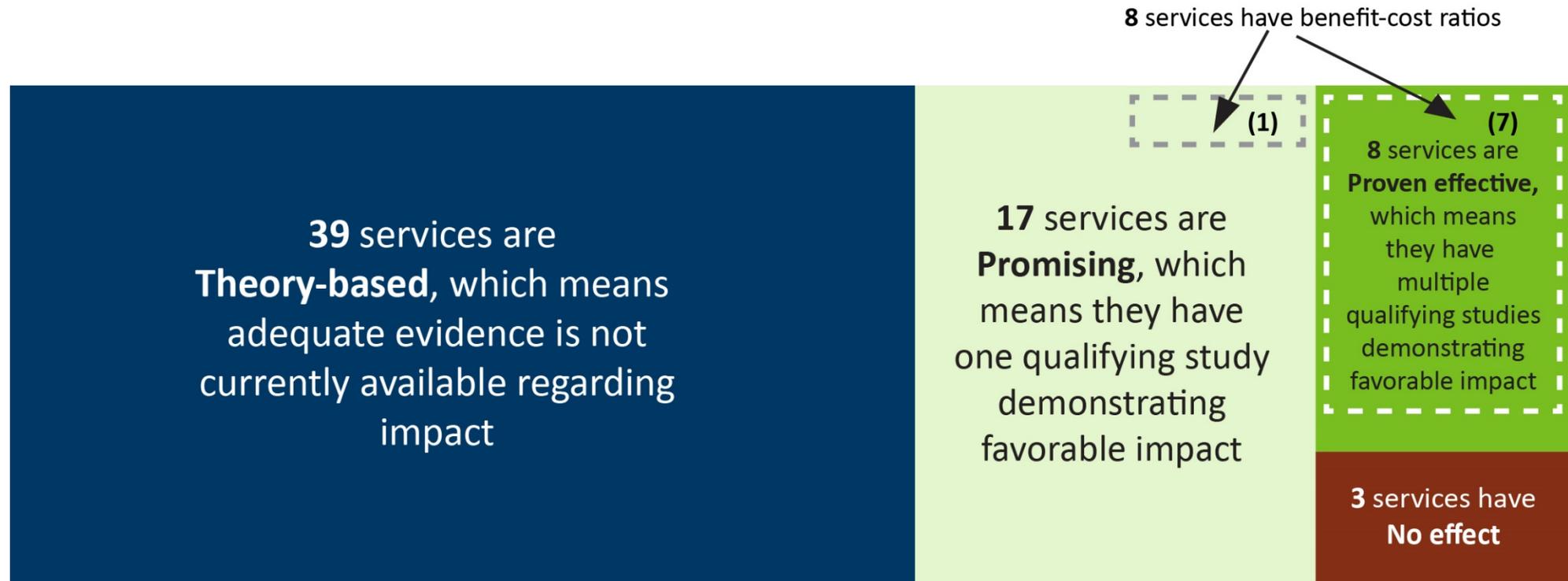


Juvenile Arrests

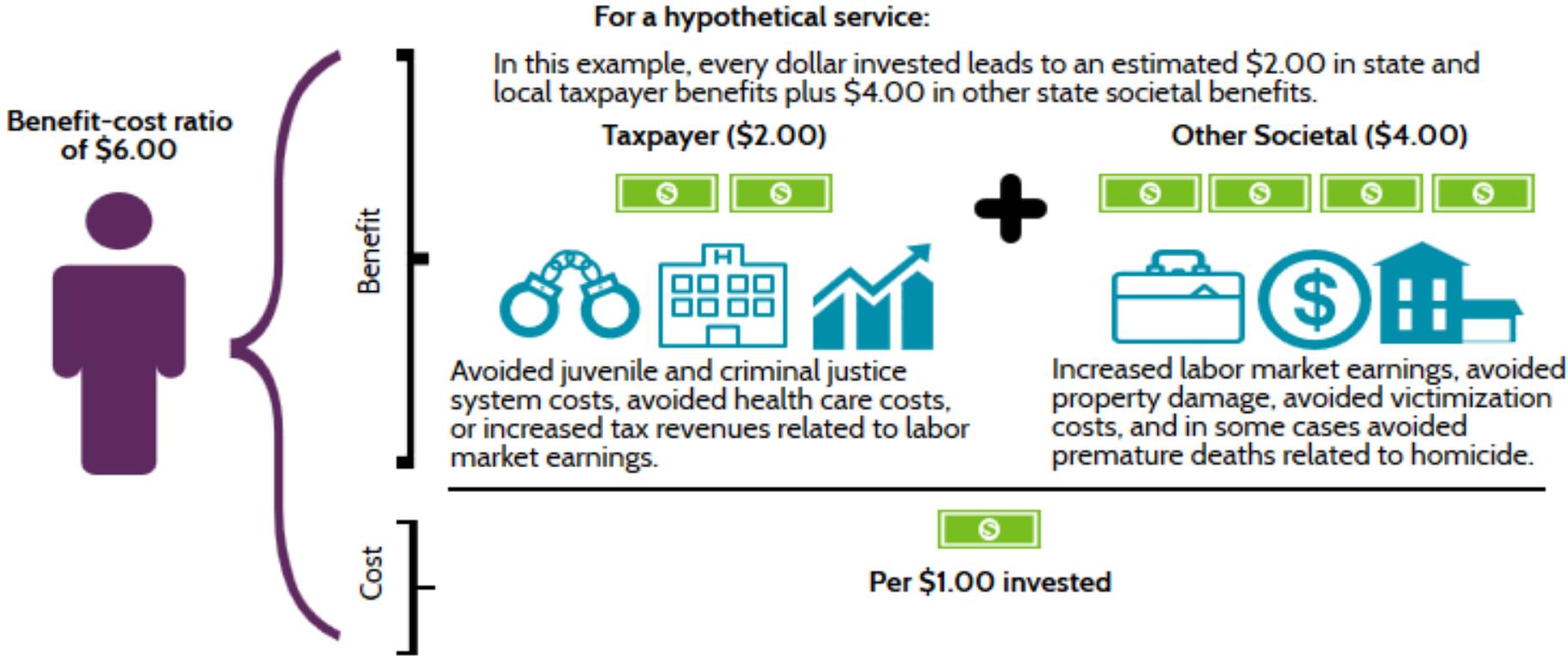
Arrests in Minnesota per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 by race (2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015)



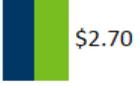
Inventory of services



What's in the ratio?



Benefit-cost ratios

Service or Practice	Per participant benefit minus cost	Benefit-cost ratio (A+B)	Taxpayer ratio (A)	Other societal ratio (B)
Diversion with services	\$2,550	Service is less expensive than the standard alternative service and generates benefits from reducing recidivism.		
Diversion without services	\$4,830	Service is less expensive than the standard alternative service and generates benefits from reducing recidivism.		
Aggression Replacement Training (ART)	\$6,730	 \$12.10	 \$2.30	 \$9.80
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	\$5,150	 \$6.00	 \$1.20	 \$4.80
Mentoring	\$8,190	 \$3.90	 \$0.80	 \$3.10
Vocational programming	\$3,840	 \$2.70	 \$1.30	 \$1.40
Functional Family Therapy	\$5,870	 \$1.80	 \$0.40	 \$1.40
Multisystemic therapy (MST)	(\$6,410)	 \$0.50	 \$0.10	 \$0.40

How other states are using EBPs?

- Identify, train on, and fund Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs)
- Include language in grants, contracts, and reimbursements to increase EBPs
- Evaluate the effectiveness of offerings
- Ensure services are implemented effectively



Minnesota ranks #3 nationally at
using evidence to inform policy
-Pew-Charitable Trusts 50 State Survey (Jan. 2017)

Identify, train on, and fund EBPs

- States across the US, including MN, are assembling inventories of EBPs and assessing cost effectiveness.
- **Colorado** trained agency budget analysts and legislative staff on using evidence in decision-making.
- **Mississippi's** “7 Elements of Quality Design” ensure requests for new programs include an assessment of evidence of effectiveness

Include language in grants, contracts, and reimbursements

- **New York** Division of Criminal Justice Services competitive grants
- The **Florida** Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) requires that all contracted providers of delinquency prevention programs (including some for-profit organizations) operate at least one evidence-based model
- **Oregon** law requires several human service agencies to spend at least 75% (phased in over time) of state funds on evidence-based programs in particular program areas

Evaluate the effectiveness of offerings

- Nebraska law requires juvenile justice funding set aside for evaluation (starts at 3% and moves to 5% per cycle)
- Colorado: Funded \$500k annually for evaluation and implementation support
 - Created the EPIC Resource Center (a collaboration of five agencies) for program implementation support

Ensure services are implemented effectively

- Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington have all contracted out to universities for implementation support (fidelity monitoring)
- MN DOC & Community-Correction Act counties: Correctional Checklist participation

Using EBPs in Minnesota

- What could we do in Minnesota to use evidence-based practices?



Thank you!

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