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2012-2014

MONTANA BOARD OF  
CRIME CONTROL  
Disproportionate Minority Contact

3-Year Plan  
2014 Update

### ***Phase I: Identification***

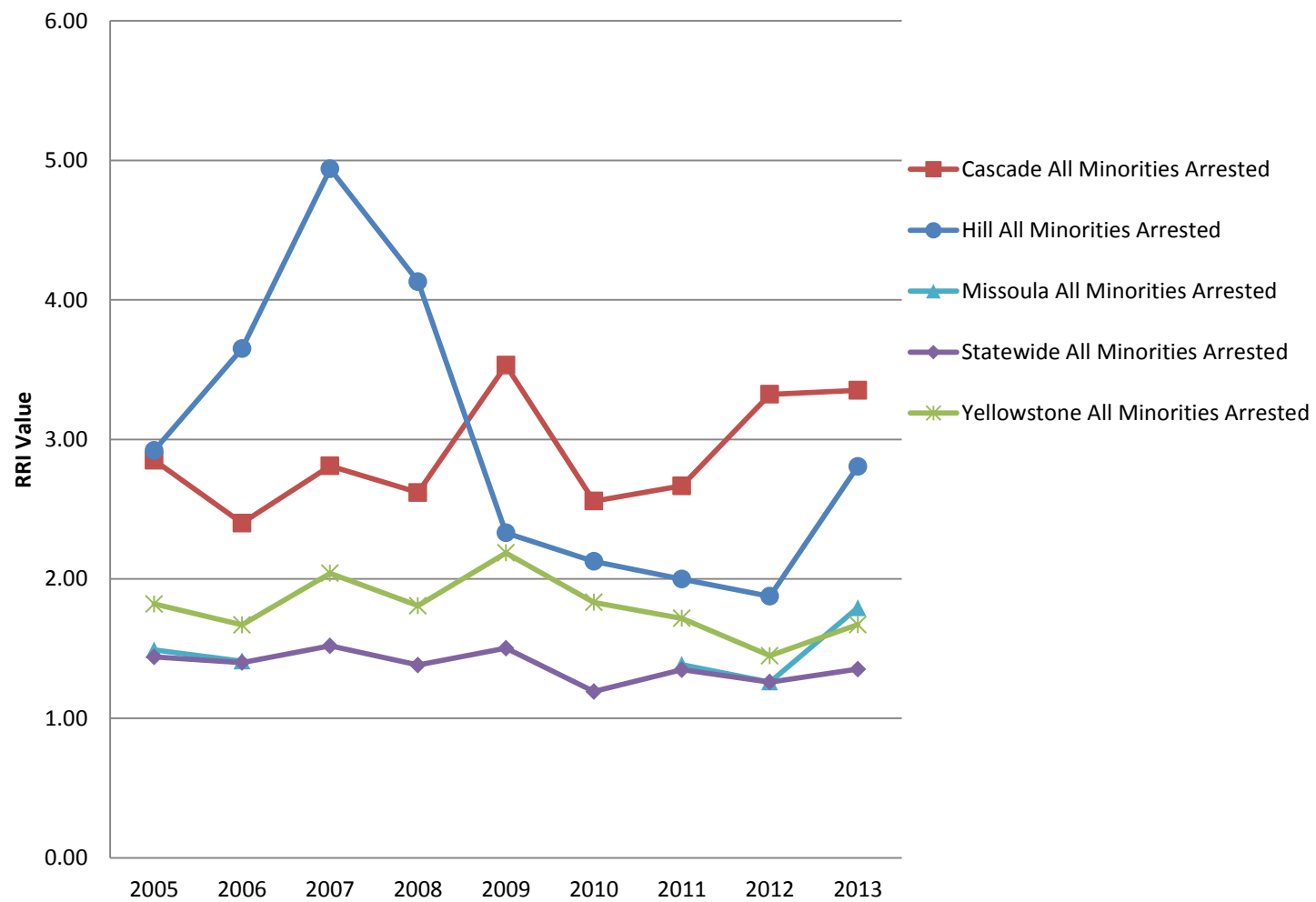
#### **(1) Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets.**

Montana collects, analyzes and enters statewide data and data for 5 county jurisdictions into the DMC Web-Based Data Entry System on an annual basis. The most recent data entered is for calendar year 2013. The RRI data for these jurisdictions has been uploaded to GMS as Attachment #2.

- (a) **Discuss availability of quantifiable data.** Prior to 2005, Montana could only provide best available data for the points of contact (POC) necessary to complete OJJDP's Relative Rate Index (RRI). In May of 2005 data became available for all points of contact that meet with the definitions provided by OJJDP's Technical Assistance Manual. (OJJDP requires duplicated data as a means of monitoring contacts with the system. Therefore one youth arrested 5 times is counted as 5 arrests.) Montana developed a new data set in the National DMC Website in 2005 to track the data now provided by the Juvenile Courts Assessment and Tracking System (JCATS) for all data points except pre-adjudicated secure detentions and post-adjudicated secure correctional confinements. JCATS database is maintained by the Office of Courts Administration. The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) tracks secure detentions and secure correctional placements in the Juvenile Detention Reporting System (JDRS). These confinements are recorded at the point of release. MBCC is currently developing a new Juvenile Detention Data and Reporting System (JDDRS) that will pilot an automated version of a rescored and evaluated detention risk assessment (DRAI) and will allow for the collection and reporting of detention data at the point of admission. JDDRS is currently in the test phase and reports are being programmed. It is hoped that the new system will go live prior to June 30, 2015. The change of reporting from point of release to point of admissions will cause an anomaly in the reported 2015 data.

- (b) **Discuss the RRIs and compare the updated data with prior years**

### Statistically Significant RRI Trends at Arrest for All Minority Youth



County	Contact Point	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	Arrested	2.85	2.40	2.81	2.62	3.53	2.56	2.67	3.32	3.35
Flathead	Arrested									
Hill	Arrested	2.92	3.65	4.94	4.13	2.33	2.13	2.00	1.88	2.81
Missoula	Arrested	1.49	1.41					1.39	1.26	1.79
Statewide	Arrested	1.44	1.40	1.52	1.38	1.50	1.19	1.35	1.26	1.35
Yellowstone	Arrested	1.82	1.67	2.04	1.81	2.19	1.83	1.72	1.45	1.67

The only sites with statistically significant (SS) RRI trends for all minorities at the POC of arrest are:

**Cascade County** shows an increase from, their lowest at 2.40 in 2006 to to the current 3.35 in 2013. To achieve parity with Non-Hispanic (NH) White arrests in 2013, Cascade County would likely had to have 157 fewer arrests of NH minority youth.

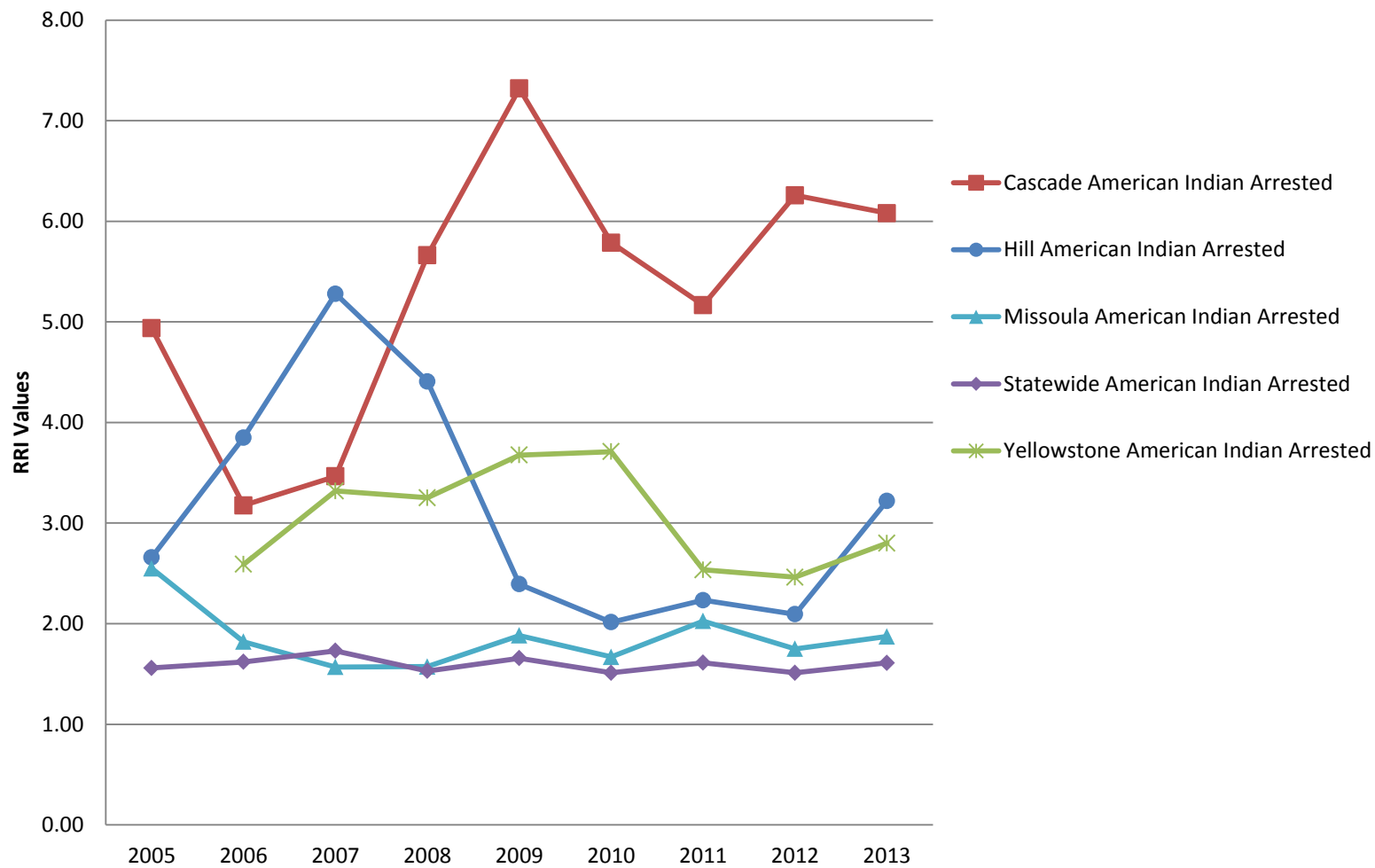
**Hill County** has generally declined from 2.92 in the partial year of 2005 to the maximum value to 2.81 in 2013. The fluctuations in RRI values are likely driven by the small numbers of youth in Hill County. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests Hill County would likely had to have had 64 fewer minority youth arrests in 2013 compared to 41 fewer arrests in 2012.

**Missoula County** DMC is sporadic. There was no statistically significant DMC 2007-2010. The highest SS RRI rate was 1.49 in the partial year of 2005 and the current rate is 1.79. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests in 2013, Missoula County would likely have to have had 45 fewer minority youth arrests compared to 23 fewer required in 2012.

**Montana** shows a decline from 1.44 in the partial year of 2005 to 1.35 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests in 2013, Montana would likely have made 251 fewer minority youth arrests compared to 231 fewer arrests in 2012. The statewide rate appears relatively stable during the whole period, while masking wide variations in the trends in the local DMC sites.

**Yellowstone County** shows a general downward trend. It rose from 1.82 in the partial year of 2005 to a high of 2.19 in 2009 and has declined to 1.67 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests, Yellowstone County would need to have had 60 fewer minority youth arrests in 2013.

Statistically Significant RRI Trends for American Indian/Alaskan Native Youth at Arrest



County	Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	American Indian	4.94	3.17	3.46	5.66	7.32	5.79	5.17	6.26	6.08
Flathead	American Indian									3.43
Hill	American Indian	2.66	3.85	5.28	4.41	2.39	2.02	2.23	2.09	3.22
Missoula	American Indian	2.55	1.82	1.57	1.57	1.88	1.67	2.03	1.75	1.87
Statewide	American Indian	1.56	1.62	1.73	1.53	1.66	1.51	1.61	1.51	1.61
Yellowstone	American Indian		2.59	3.32	3.25	3.68	3.71	2.54	2.46	2.80

**The sites with a statistically significant RRI trend for NH American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) youth at arrest:**

**Cascade County** has been erratic with a high of 7.32 in 2009 and a low of 3.17 in 2006 and 6.08 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests in 2013, Cascade County would likely had to have 157 fewer NH AI/AN youth arrests.

**Flathead County** first showed SS DMC for NH American Indian/Alaskan Native youth in 2013 with a value of 3.43. To achieve parity with NH White youth Flathead would have likely had to arrest 8 fewer NH AI/AN youth in 2013.

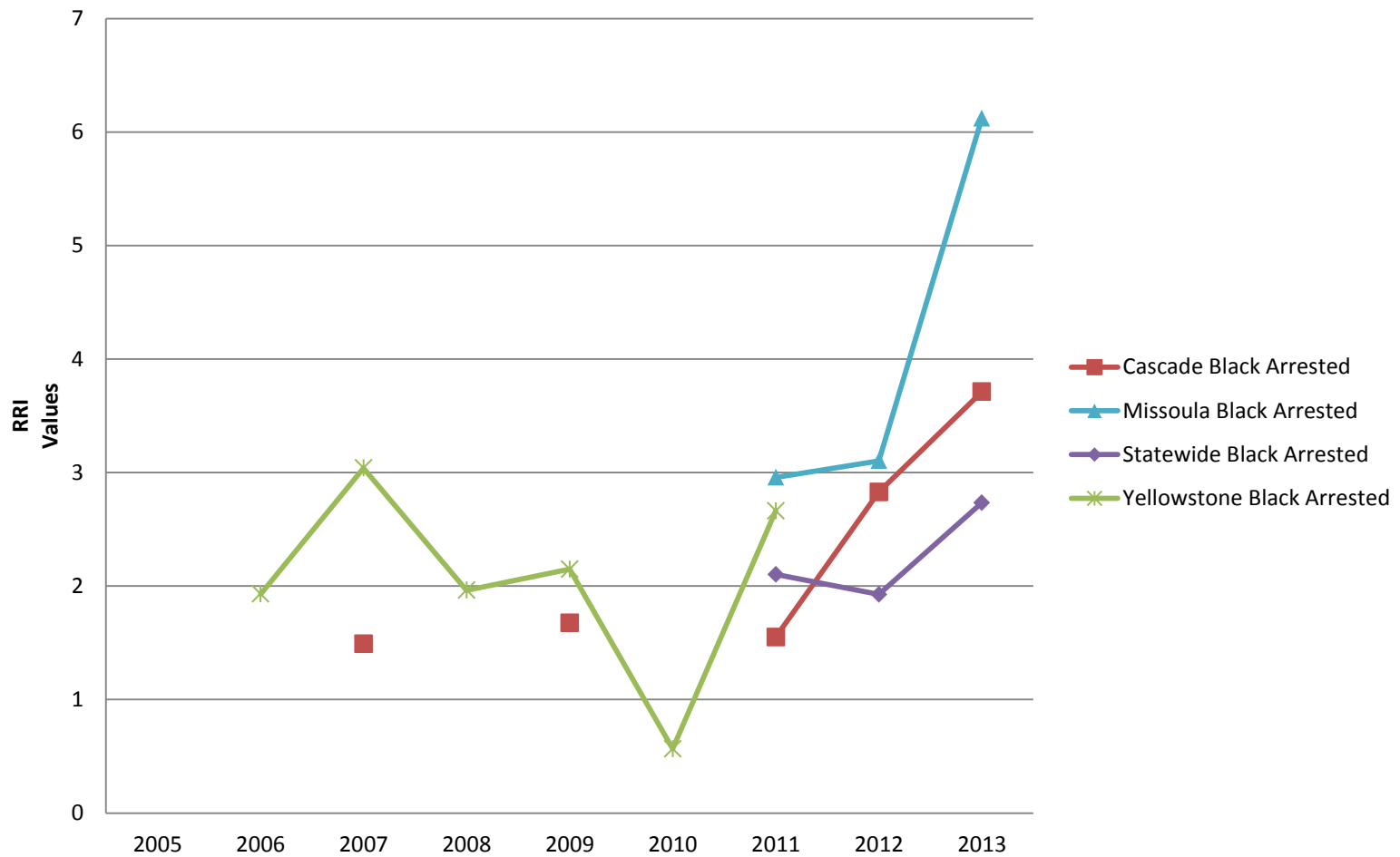
**Hill County**'s erratic RRI values are likely due to the county's small population numbers. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests in CY 2013, Hill County would had to have 67 fewer NH AI/AN youth arrests.

**Missoula County** has been erratic with a high of 2.55 in the partial year of 2005, a low of 1.57 in 2007 and 2008, and 1.87 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests, Missoula County would likely had to have 18 fewer NH AI/AN youth arrests in 2013.

**Montana** the trend has been relatively flat with a low of 1.51 in 2010 and 2012; and a high of 1.73 in 2007, with a current value of 1.61 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests in 2013, Montana would likely had to have 249 less NH AI/AN youth arrests.

**Yellowstone County** has been erratic with a general increase from 2.59 in 2006 to 2.80 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth arrests in 2013, Yellowstone County would likely had to have 55 fewer NH AI/AN youth arrests.

**Statistically Significant RRI Trends  
for Black Youth at Arrest**



County	Race/Ethnicity	Contact Point	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	Black	Arrested			1.49		1.67		1.55	2.83	3.71
Missoula	Black	Arrested							2.96	3.10	6.12
Statewide	Black	Arrested							2.10	1.93	2.73
Yellowstone	Black	Arrested		1.93	3.04	1.96	2.15	0.57	2.66		

The only three sites that currently have a trend of SS DMC for Black youth at the point of arrest are:

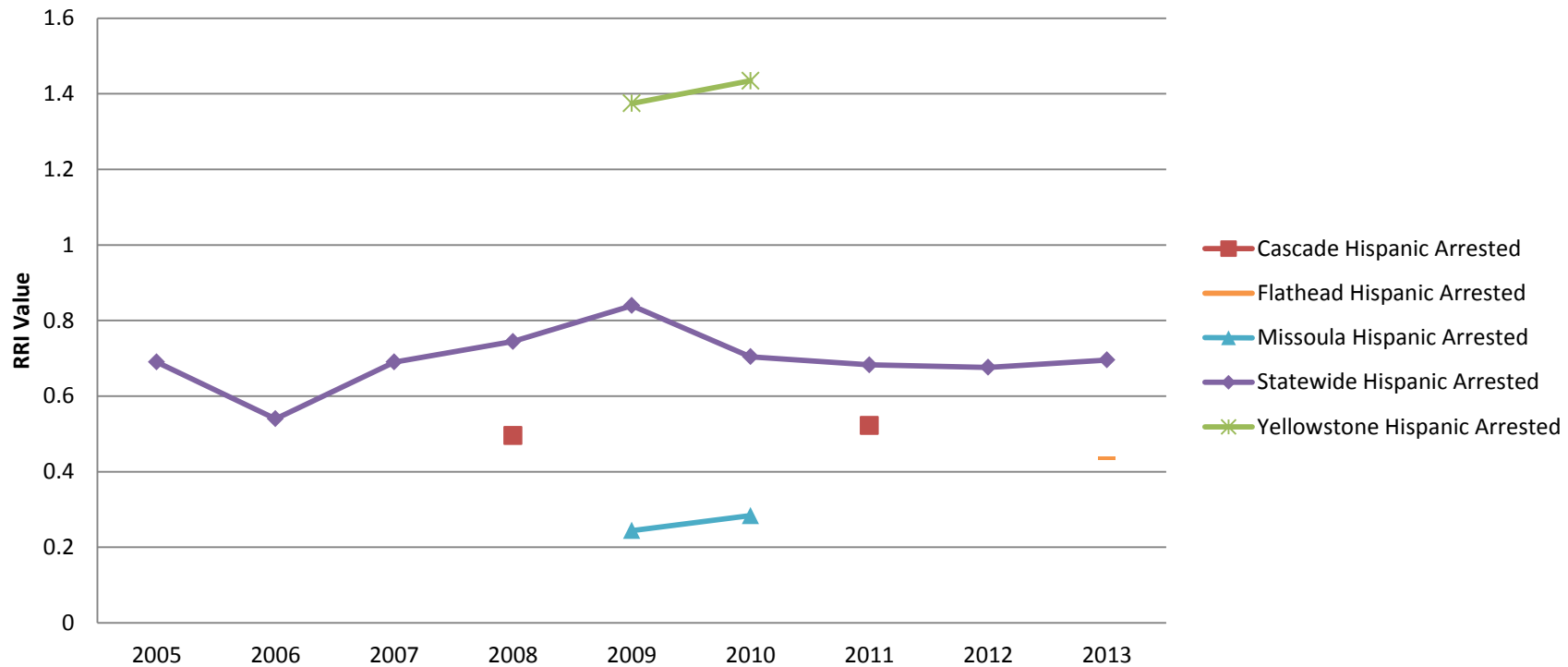
**Cascade County** first developed SS DMC for NH Black youth in 2011 at 1.55 that has increased to 3.71 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth in 2013 Cascade County would have likely had to arrest 28 fewer NH Black youth.

**Missoula County** first showed SS DMC for NH Black youth in 2011 at 2.96 that has increased to 6.12 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth in 2013, Missoula County would have likely had to arrest 32 fewer NH Black youth.

**Statewide** Montana first showed SS DMC for NH Black youth in 2011 at 2.10 that has increased to 2.73 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth in 2013, Montana would have likely had to arrest 89 fewer NH Black youth in 2013.

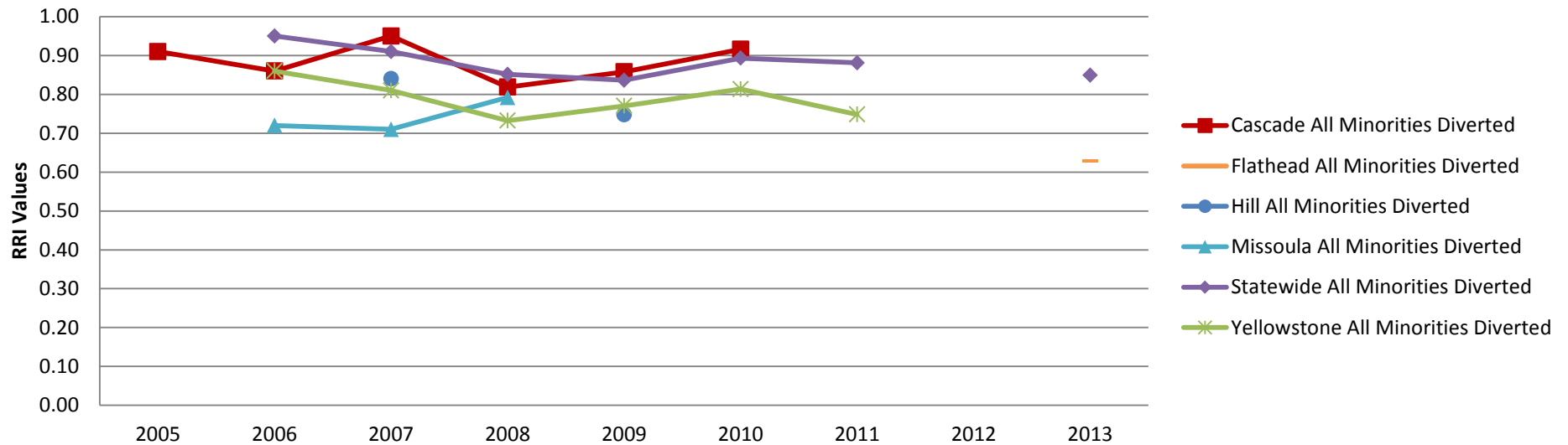


**Statistically Significant RRI Trends  
for Hispanic Youth of Any Race at Arrest**



Hispanic YOAR have been consistently under-represented Statewide at the point of arrest at 69% of the rate of NH White youth in 2005 to 70% of the rate of NH White youth in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth, Montana would have likely had to arrest 65 more Hispanic YOAR in 2013.

## Statistically Significant RRI Trends for All Minority Youth at Diversion



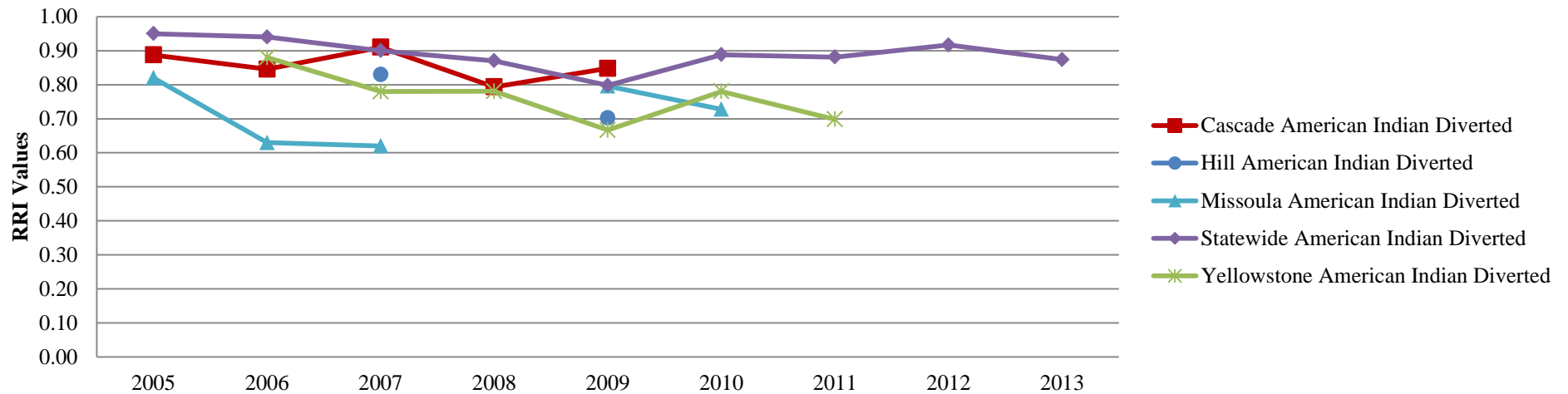
County	Race/Ethnicity	Contact Point	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	All Minorities	Diverted	0.91	0.86	0.95	0.82	0.86	0.92			
Flathead	All Minorities	Diverted									0.63
Hill	All Minorities	Diverted			0.84		0.75				
Missoula	All Minorities	Diverted		0.72	0.71	0.79					
Statewide	All Minorities	Diverted		0.95	0.91	0.85	0.84	0.89	0.88		0.85
Yellowstone	All Minorities	Diverted		0.86	0.81	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.75		

There are no Montana sites with ongoing SS DMC trends for All Minority youth at diversion since 2011.

**Flathead County** likely diverted all minority youth at 63% of the rate of NH White youth in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth, Flathead would have likely had to divert 11 more minority youth.

**Montana** likely diverted all minority youth at 85% the rate of NH White youth in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth, Montana would have likely had to divert 106 more minority youth.

**Statistically Significant RRI Trends  
for American Indian/Alaskan Native Youth at Diversion**



County	Race/Ethnicity	Contact Point	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	American Indian	Diverted	0.89	0.85	0.91	0.79	0.85				
Flathead	American Indian	Diverted									
Hill	American Indian	Diverted			0.83		0.70				
Missoula	American Indian	Diverted	0.82	0.63	0.62		0.80	0.73			
Statewide	American Indian	Diverted	0.95	0.94	0.90	0.87	0.80	0.89	0.88	0.92	0.87
Yellowstone	American Indian	Diverted		0.88	0.78	0.78	0.67	0.78	0.70		

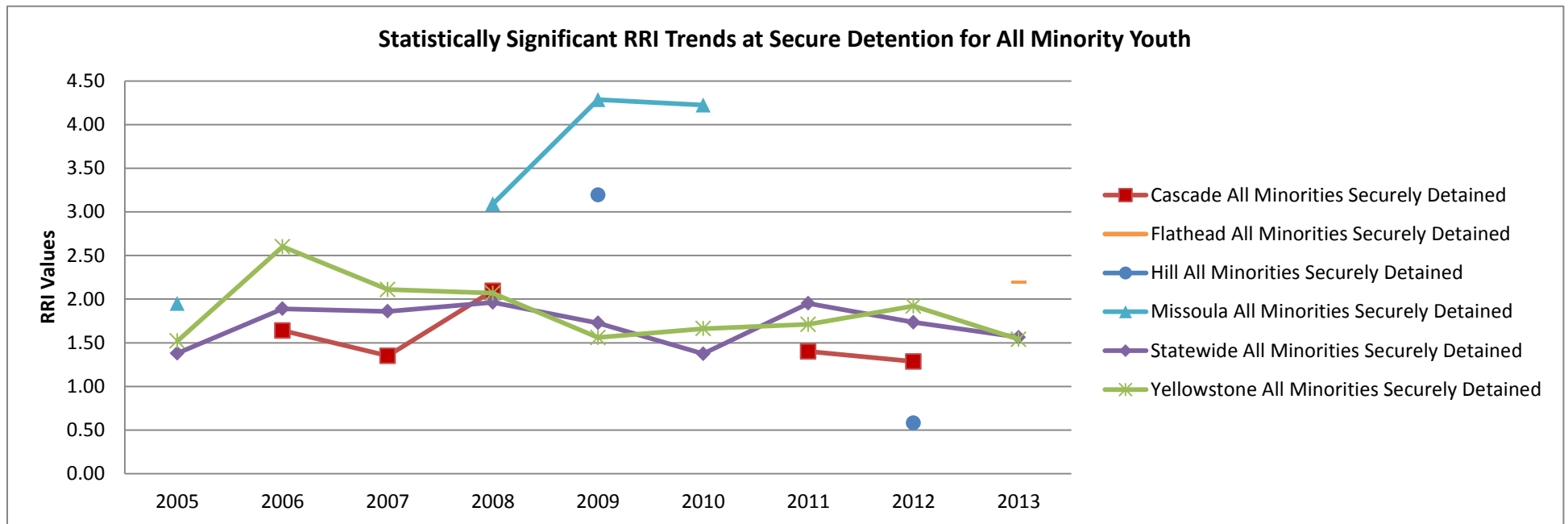
In 2013 SS DMC for NH AI/AN youth only existed on a statewide basis. The trend started in 2005 with AI/AN youth being diverted at 95% of NH White and decreased to NH AI/AN youth being diverted at 87% of the NH White rate in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth, Montana would have likely had to divert 60 more NH AI/AN youth.

County	Race/Ethnicity	Point of Contact	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	Black	Diverted					0.78				
Hill	Black	Diverted									
Missoula	Black	Diverted									
Statewide	Black	Diverted									0.74
Yellowstone	Black	Diverted			0.66	0.61	0.76				

Neither the local sites nor the state have any SS RRI trends for NH Black youth at diversion. Statewide, the SS RRI for NH Black youth diverted in CY 2013 is likely 74% of NH White youth diverted. To achieve parity with NH White youth, Montana would have likely had to divert 27 NH Black youth in 2013.

County	Race/Ethnicity	Juvenile System POC	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	Hispanic	Diverted						0.71		1.72	
Hill	Hispanic	Diverted									
Missoula	Hispanic	Diverted									
Statewide	Hispanic	Diverted				0.74		0.83			
Yellowstone	Hispanic	Diverted				0.72					

No SS RRI trends have developed for Hispanic YOAR at diversion in any of the four counties or statewide. There was no SS RRIs for CY 2013.



County	Race/Ethnicity	Point of Contact	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	All Minorities	Securely Detained		1.64	1.35	2.09			1.40	1.29	
Flathead	All Minorities	Securely Detained									2.19
Hill	All Minorities	Securely Detained					3.19			0.58	
Missoula	All Minorities	Securely Detained	1.95			3.09	4.29	4.22		1.33	
Statewide	All Minorities	Securely Detained	1.38	1.89	1.86	1.96	1.73	1.37	1.95	1.73	1.56
Yellowstone	All Minorities	Securely Detained	1.52	2.6	2.11	2.07	1.56	1.66	1.71	1.92	1.54

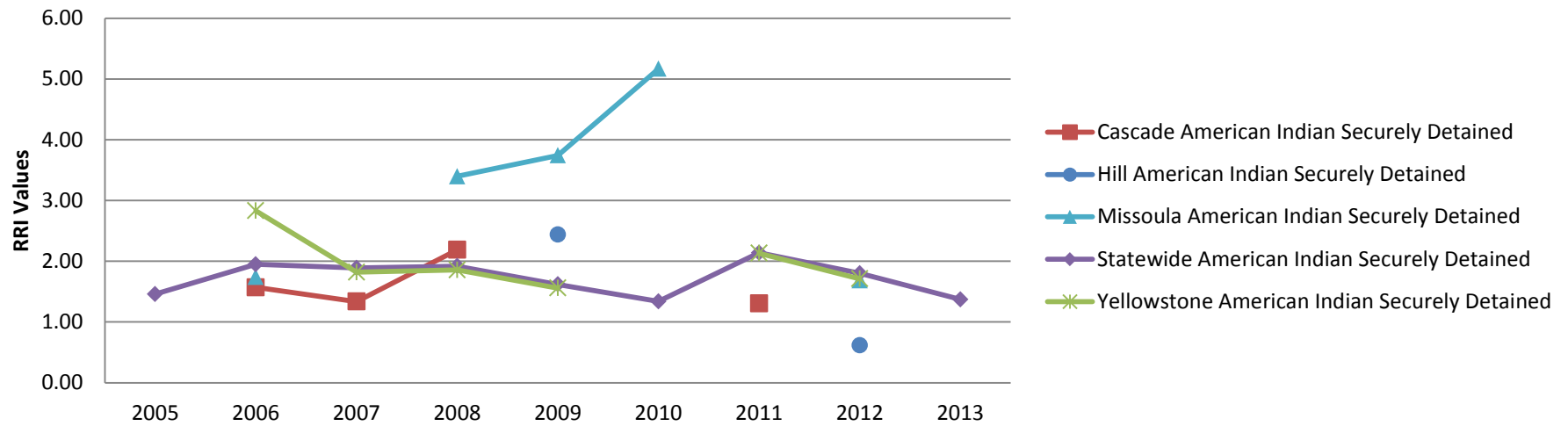
The only sites with SS DMC trends for All Minority youth at POC detention are:

**Statewide** there has been a general increase from 1.38 in 2005 to 1.56 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH Whites, Montana would have likely had to detain 129 fewer minority youth.

**Yellowstone County** has had a slight increase overall from 1.52 in 2005 to 1.54 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth, Yellowstone County would have likely had to detain 35 fewer minority youth.

**Flathead County** had their first SS DMC occur in 2013 at 2.19. To achieve parity with NH White youth, Flathead County would have likely had to detain 12 fewer minority youth.

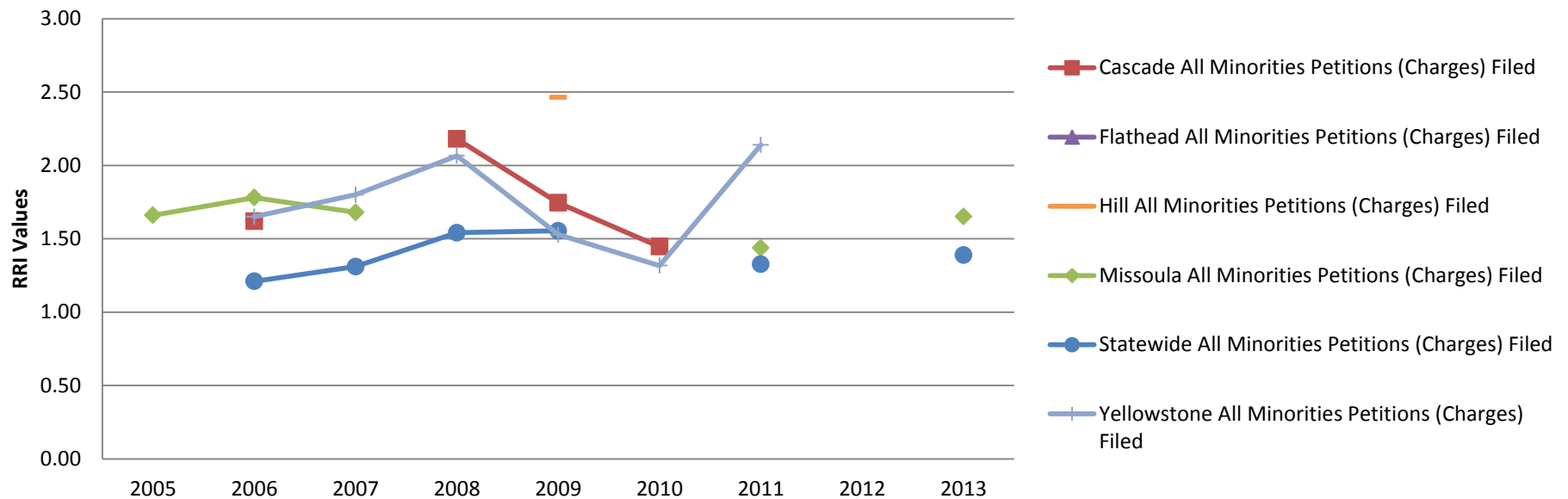
**Statistically Significant RRI Trends for American Indian/Alaskan Native Youth at Secure Detention**



County	Race/Ethnicity	Point of Contact	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	AI/AN	Securely Detained		1.57	1.34	2.19			1.31		
Flathead	AI/AN	Securely Detained									
Hill	AI/AN	Securely Detained					2.44				
Missoula	AI/AN	Securely Detained		1.74		3.40	3.74	5.17		1.68	
Statewide	AI/AN	Securely Detained	1.46	1.95	1.89	1.92	1.62	1.34	2.14	1.80	1.37
Yellowstone	AI/AN	Securely Detained		2.83	1.82	1.86	1.56		2.13	1.71	

The only ongoing SS RRI trend in CY for NH AI/AN youth at secure detention is Statewide. It has generally declined from 1.46 in 2005 to 1.37 in 2013. The SSI in 2013 is 1.37. To achieve parity with NH White youth, Montana would likely have had to detain 58 fewer NH American Indian/Alaskan Native youth in 2013.

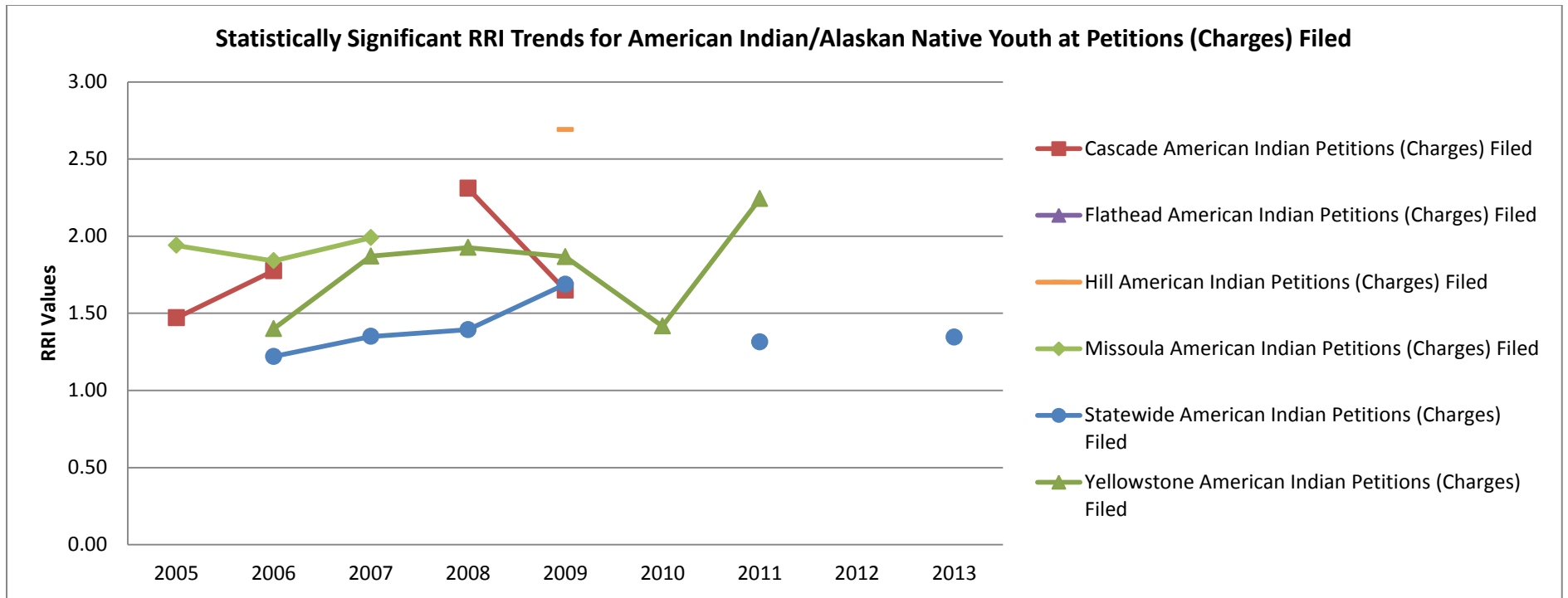
**Statistically Significant RRI Trends for All Minority Youth at Petitions (Charges) Filed**



County	Race/Ethnicity	Point of Contact	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	All Minorities	Petitions (Charges) Filed		1.62		2.18	1.74	1.45			
Flathead	All Minorities	Petitions (Charges) Filed									
Hill	All Minorities	Petitions (Charges) Filed					2.46				
Missoula	All Minorities	Petitions (Charges) Filed	1.66	1.78	1.68				1.44	1.48	1.65
Statewide	All Minorities	Petitions (Charges) Filed		1.21	1.31	1.54	1.55		1.33		1.39
Yellowstone	All Minorities	Petitions (Charges) Filed		1.65	1.8	2.07	1.53	1.32	2.14		

The only site with an ongoing SS RRI trend for all minority youth at petitions filed is Missoula. **Missoula County** has had SS RRIs for all minority youth at petitions filed for 6 of the 9 years analyzed generally declining from 1.66 in 2005 to 1.65 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth in 2013, Missoula County would have likely had to file 11 fewer minority youth petitions.

**Montana** has had intermittent SS RRIs since 2010. There is a SS RRI of 1.39 in 2013. To achieve parity with NH White youth in 2013, Montana would have likely had to file 67 fewer minority youth petitions.



County	Race/Ethnicity	Point of Contact	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cascade	American Indian	Petitions (Charges) Filed	1.47	1.78		2.31	1.65				
Hill	American Indian	Petitions (Charges) Filed					2.69				
Missoula	American Indian	Petitions (Charges) Filed	1.94	1.84	1.99						
Statewide	American Indian	Petitions (Charges) Filed		1.22	1.35	1.39	1.69		1.31		1.35
Yellowstone	American Indian	Petitions (Charges) Filed		1.40	1.87	1.93	1.87	1.42	2.24		

None of the sites have ongoing SS RRI trends for NH AI/AN youth at petitions filed through CY 2013. We are keeping a close watch at the state level where SS RRIs have been sporadic. Montana had a SS RRI of 1.35 in CY 2013. To achieve parity in 2013 with NH White youth, Montana would likely have had to file 40 fewer petitions against NH AI/AN youth.

None of the 5 pilot site Counties nor the State of Montana have established SS RRI trends for any point of contact beyond Petitions (Charges) Filed. The reasons for this are likely that the numbers are too small beyond this point in the system to be statistically reliable.



**(c) Data discussion using the Relative Rate Index Tracking Sheet in Appendix I to interpret and analyze the values that should drive decision-making for each site:**

**1. The top five instances of DMC at POC and minority groups to address using the SMV analysis are:**

- a) Cascade:**
  - 1.** POC Arrest: NH AI/AN
  - 2.** POC Arrest: NH Black
  - 3.** POC Arrest: All Minorities
- b) Flathead:**
  - 1.** POC Arrest: NH AI/AN
  - 2.** POC Detention: All Minorities
- c) Hill County:**
  - 1.** POC Arrest: NH AI/AN
  - 2.** POC Arrest: All Minorities
- d) Missoula County:**
  - 1.** POC Arrest: NH Black
  - 2.** POC Charges Filed: NH Black
  - 3.** POC Arrest: NH AI/AN
  - 4.** POC Arrest: All Minorities
  - 5.** POC Charges Filed: All Minorities
- e) Yellowstone County:**
  - 1.** POC Arrest: NH AI/AN
  - 2.** POC Secure detention: Hispanic or Latino of any race
  - 3.** POC Arrest: All Minorities
  - 4.** POC Secure detention: All Minorities
- f) Montana:**
  - 1.** POC Arrest: NH AI/AN
  - 2.** POC Arrest: NH Black
  - 3.** POC Secure detention: NH AI/AN
  - 4.** POC Arrest: All Minorities

The following logic model sets forth progress implementing Phase I of the OJJDP DMC Reduction Model in Montana:

<b><u>Montana 2012-2014 Three Year Plan</u></b>		
<b>Goal Phase I: Identify DMC</b>		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>
1. SAG will continue to require that all non-tribal programs submit or update an RRI on an annual basis to receive Title II funding. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's and rubric used by the SAG to make award decisions)	RFP with requirement language will be on file	RFPs #14-07 and #14-11 Juvenile Justice Title II Formula Grants were released without the DMC RRI requirement.
	RRI on file for all non-tribal applications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cascade County</li> <li>2. Flathead County</li> <li>3. Hill County</li> <li>4. Lewis and Clark County</li> <li>5. Missoula County</li> <li>6. Ravalli County</li> <li>7. Yellowstone County</li> </ol>

The following logic model sets forth Montana's 2015-2017 3-year DMC Plan for Phase I: Identification:

<b><u>2015-2017 Three Year Plan</u></b>			
<b>Phase I Goal: Identify DMC</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status for 2016</b>
1. SAG will continue to require that all non-tribal programs submit an RRI on an annual basis to receive Title II funding. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's and rubric used by the SAG to make award decisions)	RFP with requirement language will be on file		
	RRI on file for all non-tribal applications		

## ***Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis***

1. Funding has always been a barrier to assessment for Montana. The Statewide Planning Agency (SPA) partially overcame that barrier in 2011 by collaborating with the State's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to use a SAC grant to obtain a quantitative and qualitative assessment of DMC in the juvenile justice system for all points of contact (POC) except arrest. (Arrest records are maintained at the local, not statewide level.) The assessment was initiated in 2011 and completed in 2012, presented to the Statewide Advisory Group (SAG) at their September 2012 meeting, presented to the juvenile justice community at the Annual Crime Prevention Conference in October 2012, amended in December 2012 to include the results of a survey on non-JDAI sites; and posted to the SPA's website:  
<http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/Data/SAC/RAI/DMCAssessRep.pdf>

A summary of that reports findings and recommendations, follow:

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

#### **QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS**

The patterns in the quantitative findings were in the anticipated direction with the exception of two instances in the analysis of the data. The findings showed that the likelihood of referral to the county attorney was higher among juveniles living in families whose income is greater than \$40,000 per year versus those with family incomes between \$20,000 and \$40,000 and those whose family incomes were less than \$20,000. Also, cases involving Juveniles living in a non-intact family were less likely to result in a referral to the county attorney and petition for adjudication and were more likely to be diverted prior to petition for adjudication than cases involving juveniles who were living with both the biological father and mother. These findings suggest that juveniles who are living in more economically affluent families are more likely in the data to proceed formally at the referral point of contact while those who are living in nonintact families are less likely to proceed formally at referral, and adjudication. As these are not typically what is expected these findings are pointed out in advance so that readers of the report recognize that the findings and what is written about them is consistent with the analysis of the data.

#### **Case Processing Analysis**

- Placement in detention resulted in 17.8% (1296 out of 7286) of the citations that were issued in the four counties from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2010.
- Slightly more than half (51.7%, n=508) of the cases involving detained juveniles resulted in a referral to the county attorney.
- Of the cases referred to the country attorney, 88.6% (n=450) result in a petition filed to bring the case forward to adjudication.
- More than half (53.9%, n=529) of the cases that resulted in the juvenile spending time in detention were diverted through court actions before a petition was filed for adjudication.
- Almost two-thirds (61.8%, n=278) of the cases involving petition, also resulted in delinquency findings as the outcome in the adjudication phase.
- Of the cases for which a delinquency finding was the outcome at adjudication, secure placement resulted in less than one-third (28.4%; n=79) of the decisions.

- Secure placement was rare. These cases comprised less than 6% of the total outcomes for detained juveniles.

#### **Differential Offending and Differential Treatment Analysis**

- The majority of cases involved misdemeanor offenses (76.4%; n=749) where the citation involved a crime against person (36.9%, n=362).
- There was a near equal distribution in the percentage of felony cases for White and American Indian Juveniles.
- Felony citations occurred in 17.0% (n=112) of cases involving White juveniles and 17.5% (n=43) of cases involving American Indian juveniles.
- The percentage of cases resulting in referral to the county attorney and petition for adjudication were similar for White and American Indian juveniles and lower for Hispanic/Latino and African American Juveniles.
  - Referrals to the county attorney were made in 52.5% (346 of 659) of the cases for detained White juveniles and 53.3% (131 of 246) of the cases for detained American Indian juveniles.
  - Forwarding of cases to adjudication occurred 89.0% (308 of 346) of the time for cases involving White juveniles and 87.0% (114 out of 131) of the time for cases involving American Indian juveniles.
- The most apparent race/ethnicity differences occurred for likelihood of delinquency findings at adjudication.
  - Cases involving American Indian juveniles (71.9%; 82 of 114) were more likely to be formally adjudicated delinquent when compared to similar levels for White (59.1%; 182 of 308), Hispanic/Latino (55.6%; 10 of 18), and African American (37.5%; 3 of 8) juveniles.
- Cases involving American Indian juveniles were more likely to result in confinement in secure placement as the outcome due to delinquency findings at adjudication than those involving White juveniles.
  - Secure confinement occurred in 30.5% (25 of 82) of the cases involving American Indian juveniles and in 27.5% (50 of 182) of the cases involving White juveniles.

#### **Referral to the County Attorney**

- There were few differences based on race/ethnicity. In the majority of comparisons, cases involving minorities were less likely to be referred to the county attorney than those involving Whites.
- Cases involving felony offenses were nearly seven times more likely than those involving misdemeanors to result in a referral to the county attorney.
- Cases involving males were 71.9% more likely than those involving females to result in a referral to the county attorney.
- Referral to the county attorney was 57.5% more likely for juveniles diagnosed with a mental health issue when compared to those with no mental health diagnosis.

#### **Diversion Prior to Petition**

- There were few differences with regard to likelihood of diversion prior to adjudication that could be attributable to race/ethnicity.
- Diversion was more likely for juveniles who reside in a non-intact family and in cases where there was no evidence of prior mental health issues and drug use.
- The most consistent finding pertained to issues associated with the current offense where cases involving misdemeanor offense and offenses other than property offenses were more likely to be diverted.

### **Petition to Adjudication**

- Cases involving American Indian juveniles were more than twice (130.6%) as likely to result in a petition forward to adjudication as cases for White juveniles.
- Petition was 82.9% less likely for cases involving juveniles in non-intact families.
- Petition was 80.2% more likely when the case involved juveniles with mental health issues.

### **Consent Decree**

- Cases involving American Indian juveniles were 50% to 80% less likely to be resolved through a consent decree after petition for adjudication.
- Cases were more likely to result in consent decrees when the juvenile was a school dropout and where the current offense was a felony offense that was something other than an offense against property.
- Consent decree outcomes were less likely when the cases involved male juveniles, juveniles with a history of mental illness, and in cases where the current offense was a drug offense.

### **Delinquency Findings**

- Cases involving American Indian juveniles were 72.0% more likely than those involving White juveniles to result in delinquency findings when a race only model was specified that did not include social, extra-legal, and criminal history factors.
- In the full model which included individual, family and offense factors, cases involving American Indian and Hispanic/Latino juveniles were over twice as likely to result in delinquency findings compared with cases involving White juveniles.
- Cases involving males were almost three times more likely than those involving females to result in delinquency findings at adjudication.
- Delinquency findings were 60% more likely in cases where the juvenile had a history of mental health issues.
- Cases involving juveniles living in a non-intact family were 55% more likely to result in Delinquency findings at adjudication.

### **Confinement in Secure Placement**

- Cases involving American Indian juveniles were 53.5% more likely to result in confinement in secure placement compared to cases involving White juveniles.
- The likelihood of confinement in secure placement was almost six times greater in cases where the juvenile resided in a non-intact family when compared to cases where the juvenile lived with both the biological father and mother.
- Confinement in secure placement is 48% more likely in cases involving juveniles with a history of mental health issues.

## **QUALITATIVE FINDINGS**

The primary objective of the qualitative investigation was to investigate possible explanations for the patterns that emerged in the quantitative findings reported above and to develop a contextual understanding of the mechanisms that contribute to minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. The data was drawn from transcripts taken from focus groups and face-to-face interviews with 54 probation officers, attorneys, and judges who are decision makers across the various decisions points in the case processing analysis outlined above. In a report such as this, it is simply not feasible to present a full analysis of all of the themes and issues that appear in the transcripts data. As a result, the qualitative investigation is a targeted approach that focuses primarily on the most commonly identified issues from the focus groups and the most salient mechanisms that contribute to

disproportionate minority contact that were uncovered in the quantitative investigation. It was clear in the early stages of the analysis of the qualitative data that practitioners view disproportionate minority contact as a multidimensional issue that involves cultural, social, and economic dimensions. It was commonly stated that these issues were the most proximate source of influence on minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. Race and ethnicity were not discussed as being among the primary determinates in the decisions of which juveniles would be dealt with formally. Discussions involving the overlapping of these issues and differences in the degree they impact minority juveniles were common. As a result, it was a challenge to separate the data into discrete categories without losing the context in which the view was expressed.

### **Culture**

- There is a need for a better cultural understanding of issues facing juveniles and more training on how to better address these.
- It is currently difficult to effectively address cultural issues due to structural and procedural constraints.
- More cultural sensitivity training opportunities and training for practitioners is needed as is the need to increase the number of minority professionals working in the juvenile justice system.

### **Poverty**

- Financial disparities are critical disproportionate minority contact mechanisms; this is particularly true for juveniles living in non-intact families.
- There is consistent evidence in the data that supports the increased likelihood of poverty and economic strain among minority juveniles and their families.
- Disproportionate minority contact is an indirect outcome of poverty. The stain associated with poverty diminishes opportunities and negatively impacts juveniles' worldview with regard to prospects for the future.

### **Family**

- The influence of living in a non-intact family was a commonly mentioned conditioning mechanism that influences disproportionate minority contact.
- This is an issue that crosses race/ethnicity boundaries and often results due to minimal alternatives to delinquency that are largely attributable to financial and resource constraints in these homes.
- A primary outcome of family issues is seen in the number of juveniles who are detained and the amount of time that they remain in detention due to the absence or the ability of parents or a primary caregiver to intervene.

### **Alcohol and Drug Abuse**

- Many practitioners took the position that disproportionate minority contact issues were due in large measure to disproportionate substance abuse issues among minority juveniles.
- Alcohol and substance abuse issues were commonly presented, like poverty and family disruption, as a generational issue where juveniles in the justice system live in families where adults were also struggling with similar problems.
- Alcohol and substance abuse problems were also discussed in the context of coping mechanisms that juveniles use to deal with hopelessness and despair.

### **School**

- The role of school was closely connected with the alcohol and substance abuse concerns outlined above.
- Juveniles who attend and are involved with school activities were seen as less likely to come in to contact with the juvenile justice system simply because they do not have unsupervised free time to find "trouble" to get involved in.

- Many practitioners described an increase in juvenile contacts after school and in the summer months when there are no classes.

### **Mental Health**

- Lack of access to affordable mental health services outside of the system is a mechanism that contributes to disproportionate minority contact.
- Economic costs associated with mental health services often serve as barriers to getting effective treatment and may result in disparities in admission to detention for many poor and largely minority juveniles.
- Juveniles may spend significant amounts of time in detention either due to no other options for services or waiting for the limited spaces for treatment outside of detention to become available.

### **Data Concerns**

- Self-selection or assignment of race/ethnicity for juveniles at the initial point of contact at arrest and in official paperwork within the juvenile justice system may bias examinations.
- The degree of movement back and forth between homes and communities are a potential source of bias that may skew disproportionate minority contact results, in particular those at the initial point of contact where the relative rate index scores for arrest are calculated.
- There were concerns raised regarding the degree to which census data and school enrollment data accurately represent the actual number of minority juveniles living in any given community.

### **STAKEHOLDER SURVEY FINDINGS**

- Respondents were mostly inclined to disagree that there were disparities in the JJS at the initial point of contact with police, advancement through formal court proceedings, and secure placement in Pine Hills or Riverside; more than half reported disagreeing or strongly disagreeing that racial and ethnic disparities are a serious problem.
- Police officers received the highest average potential impact score—almost three quarters of respondents rated the potential impact of police officers on reducing racial and ethnic disparities as significant or very significant.
- Most respondents also rated initial contact with law enforcement as the point of contact that presented the most challenging barrier for reducing racial and ethnic disparities.
- Local judges and probation were rated as having the highest average levels of commitment to reducing racial and ethnic disparities.
- Social mechanisms (family, poverty/disadvantage, school issues) were rated as the most consequential mechanisms contributing to DMC.
- Early intervention service was the top rated intervention and DMC reduction strategy of the nine that were examined.
- Lack of adequate funding to support DMC interventions was the barrier that was rated as being the most consequential threat to successful DMC interventions.
- Over half of respondents in JDAI counties reported that the initiative has been effective or very effective; respondents who had previously heard about JDAI were more likely to be interested in participating than those who had no previous knowledge of JDAI before taking the survey.

- Lack of adequate funding, lack of knowledge about racial and ethnic disparities, and limited buy in from staff/rank and file were rated as the most significant barriers for successful implementation of JDAI.
- Lack of adequate funding, limited buy-in from administration/management, and limited technical assistance were rated as the most significant barriers for successful implementation of the risk assessment instrument.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### PROCESS RECOMMENDATIONS

- The evidence shows differences in the likelihood of cases involving American Indian juveniles when compared to White juveniles in all but the referral to county attorney phase in the case processing analysis. There is a need to further examine the mechanisms that influence these disparities.
- Priority needs to be given to meeting with local stakeholders to discuss the relative rate index scores and their implications for the juvenile justice system and local community.
- Investigate why there are few diversion options that are available at the point of contact with the police and work to increase alternatives to detention.
- Consider the importance associated with the development of trained intake officers and reporting centers where juveniles at the point of arrest can be taken and an evaluation of whether or not they need to be placed in detention can be made.
- Evaluate existing programs that serve as alternatives to formal outcomes in the juvenile justice system.
- Develop a listing of state and local disproportionate minority contact prevention and intervention strategies that could be implemented.
- Work to increase the coordination and cooperation of the various systems that provide services to juveniles.
- Address the absence of minority practitioners currently working in the juvenile justice system.
- Reserve formal outcomes in the juvenile justice system for those juveniles determined to pose a significant public safety threat or flight risk.
- Developing alternatives for juveniles who are likely to cause self harm and cannot be dealt with more effectively in a non-formal or existing social service capacity.

### DATA RECOMMENDATIONS

- Locate and analyze data that addresses concerns about the base used to estimate the initial point of contact at arrest in the relative rate index scores.
- Improve the consistency and reliability with which case processing outcomes across the various decision points can be monitored.
- Address the discrepancies regarding the dates and days that juveniles spend in detention.
- Integrate the Juvenile Court Assessment and Tracking System with systems like “Full Court” that monitor adult activities.
- Discuss and implement plans to increase the comprehensiveness and consistency with which information is entered and how it is archived in the Juvenile Court Assessment and Tracking System.
- Make data accuracy and comprehensiveness a priority.

### ADMINISTRATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS



- Work to communicate and demonstrate State support for disproportionate minority contact reduction activities while emphasizing the importance of the work occurring at the local level.
- Provide training and technical assistance to stakeholders.
- Encourage legislators to get involved and work toward legislative reforms that address disproportionate minority contact.
- Examine the composition, function, and performance of the statewide disproportionate minority contact and juvenile detention alternatives initiative boards.
- Continue to develop partnerships and work in cooperation with Tribal governments and agencies.
- Lead by example in taking appropriate measures to ensure comprehensive and accurate State-Level data.
- Continue to approach disproportionate minority contact reduction as a process that will require ongoing implementation and evaluation.
- Develop an integrated resource that fully incorporates the previous relative rate index and disproportionate minority contact work that has been done in Montana along with the information in this report.
- Gather and/or collect data from local law enforcement agencies across the State.
- Begin working on the phase three disproportionate minority contact reduction interventions.
- Examine issues in the data collected that were beyond the scope of the work that was reported here.

## CONCLUSION

The findings in this assessment provided answers to critical questions regarding the mechanisms that contribute to disproportionate minority contact in Montana. The results showed that there is very little difference between minority and White juveniles in terms of the types of offenses and juvenile justice system responses to them. The evidence from the logistic regression models show differences in the likelihood of delinquency findings and consent decrees to be the only decision points where there are differences when a race-only model is specified. Differences between minority and White juveniles were more common across the decision points when social factors pertaining to individual and family influences are accounted for in the examination. The findings from focus groups and interviews suggest that there are a number of often overlapping mechanisms that contribute to DMC. Effective responses and interventions will therefore need to be based on a multidimensional approach that includes cooperation between the JJS and other social institutions that influence and are involved in work with juveniles.

In terms of planning for future DMC work in Montana, there is a need to investigate methods that allow for more accurate counts of juveniles within the counties to be made. The four counties examined in this investigation are regional hubs where juveniles, in particular American Indian juveniles, migrate back and forth to and from other communities where they may also reside. The population of minority juveniles in Montana is sufficiently small enough that over-counting and under-counting poses a significant threat to the initial point of contact data where minority overrepresentation at arrest is based on counts of juveniles living in the counties divided by the number of arrests within each racial/ethnic group. This is an issue that merits primary consideration as Montana moves forward with the developing and evaluation of programs and policies to reduce DMC.

It is important to keep in mind that this study provides a baseline examination of the mechanisms that contribute to disproportionate minority contact. The study moves beyond the comparisons of ratios in the relative rate index scores to examine extra legal and social factors. It incorporates a mixed methods design that includes multivariate analysis of many of the factors that have been found to influence disproportionate minority contact in prior studies. The information presented in this report provides a means of comparison to which future examinations of disproportionate minority contact issues in Montana can be compared and the results from future studies evaluated against. The findings provide a gauge by which any changes, modifications, and interventions that are made to the process used to target disproportionate minority contact can be evaluated. The reduction of disproportionate minority contact is a process. In order to have an effective impact research must become a key piece of a continually evolving investigation. As disproportionate minority contact issues have both short-term and long-term implications, it is imperative that future work continues to identify, assess, and refine the strategies that are developed and used to inform subsequent investigations.

MBCC in collaboration with the Alliance for Youth (AFY) and the UMCRCG applied for an OJJDP DMC CASP grant to follow-up with an assessment on POC arrest at the local level in Cascade County a local DMC and Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative site. The grant was awarded and the assessment was completed in July 2014. The full report is available on MBCC's web page:

[http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/JuvenileJustice/DMC/14UM\\_DMC\\_Arr\\_POC\\_Rpt.pdf](http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/JuvenileJustice/DMC/14UM_DMC_Arr_POC_Rpt.pdf)

A summary of the findings and recommendations follows:

## QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS

- Differential Offending Hypothesis
  - The explanation that overrepresentation of Minority juveniles is due to different levels, or participations in different types, of offenses than White juveniles.
  - DMC can be explained by differing levels in the frequency of offenses, specifically that Minority juveniles commit more crime, more serious crime, and have more prior contacts with the police than White juveniles do.
  - Must be evaluated before moving forward with DMC explanations based on differential treatment within the juvenile justice system (see Pope and Feyerherm 1995; Pope, Lovell, and Hsia 2002; Pope and Leiber 2005 for a review of prior research).
- Offenses by Race/Ethnicity
  - The distribution of citations issued by law enforcement to juveniles in Cascade County by offense category and race/ethnicity in a five-year period starting in January 2009 through the end of December 2013 was examined.
  - During this period there were a total of 5,514 citations that were archived in the Juvenile Court Accountability and Tracking System.
  - The evidence shows that the distribution of felony, misdemeanor, and status offense citations are similar for American Indian and White juveniles.

- There is no evidence to explain differences in the RRI scores between American Indian and White juveniles that could be explained by differences in the types of offenses that citations were issued for.

## MOBILITY IMPACTS ON ARREST POINT OF CONTACT DMC ESTIMATES IN CASCADE COUNTY

- Mobility Impacts on Arrest Point of Contact RRI Scores
  - Census counts may not accurately reflect the current population of any given area, which can skew any sort of rate calculation.
  - This has been acknowledged in the criminological literature for many years (Boggs 1965; Harries 1981 see also Andresen and Jenion 2010).
  - Seasonal mobility during summer months and school breaks can affect the number of juveniles present and present problems to estimates that use population counts.
- The central location of Cascade County, the population characteristics of Great Falls, and the areas status as a hub of activity and various services for several American Indian tribes mandate that mobility issues be addressed when evaluating DMC in this location.
- A Cascade County Example
  - In 2012, there were 228 citations issued to American Indian juveniles and 544 citations issued to White juveniles by Cascade County law enforcement.
  - Census data estimates show shows 449 American Indian juveniles and 6,287 White juveniles residing in Cascade County in 2012.
  - Estimates based on Office of Public Instruction show 649 American Indian juveniles and 4,357 White juveniles attending schools in Cascade County during 2012.
  - Relative rate of arrest scores are 57% lower ( $RRI=2.69$ ) when the counts for the number of American Indian and White juveniles is based on Office of Public Instruction data compared to census data ( $RRI=6.29$ ).
  - The evidence shows that mobility issues impact the validity of estimates for the number of American Indian juveniles in Cascade County and account for some of the difference in the likelihood of arrest when compared to White juveniles.

## QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

- Home Life and Parenting Issues
  - Instability and lack of organization within the home is characteristic of the majority of the juveniles in the justice system.
  - Inability to contact a parent of a juvenile often mandates an arrest in a situation that would otherwise result in a release. This situation was cited as particularly prevalent with American Indian juveniles.
  - The connection between home life and parenting issues with involvement in delinquency is well established (see Capaldi and Patterson 1996; Hawkins, Catalano, and Miller 1992; Hay 2003; Herrenkohl, Hill, Hawkins, Chung, and Nagin 2006; Herrenkohl, Maguin, Hill, Hawkins, Abbott, and Catalano 2000).
- Substance Abuse Issues
  - Generational substance abuse is prevalent amongst the families of offenders in the juvenile justice system.
  - Substance abuse significantly contributes to law enforcements inability to contact parents of juveniles.

- Substance abuse is an underlying cause of poor parenting and home life disruption.
- Substance abuse by parents and juveniles has been shown to be strongly correlated with delinquent involvement (see Brooks, Whiteman, Balka, and Cohen 1995; Carney, Myers, Louw, Lombard, and Flisher 2013; Chassin, Pillow, Curran, Molina, and Barrera 1993; Dishion, Capaldi, and Yoerger 1999; Eiden, Chavez, and Leonard 1999; Fals-Stewart, Kelly, Fincham, Golden, and Logsdon 2004; Ferguson and Meehan 2010; Henry 2007; Kuntsche, Knibbe, Engels, and Gmel 2007; Jacob, Haber, Leonard, and Rushe 2000; Swahn and Donovan 2005; Stone, Becker, Huber, and Catalano 2012).
- Mobility Issues
  - Cascade County, particularly Great Falls, is centrally located and is a regional hub for a variety of services and amenities. This creates a steady inflow-and-outflow of individuals in the area.
  - Great Falls is a regional hub between numerous proximal Indian reservations. Mobility is particularly prominent in the American Indian population.
  - Mobility has been consistently shown to be related to a variety of negative issues among juveniles such as, delinquency and drug use (see DeWit 1998; Haynie and South 2005, Herrenkohl et al. 2000: Hoffman and Johnson 1998: Smith, Lizotte, Thornberry, and Krohn 1995: and Stack 1994).

## COMMUNITY-BASED INTERVENTION

- Project Venture
  - Strategy to help American Indian communities prevent the use of alcohol, drugs, tobacco, and related problem behaviors.
  - Targets Cascade County's largest Minority population.
  - Specifically addresses substance abuse while also promoting general pro-social development in youth.
- Family and Schools Together
  - Early intervention strategy to prevent later delinquency, violence, substance abuse, and school dropout.
  - Addresses both themes of home life and parenting and substance abuse.
- Strengthening Families Program
  - Goal is to reduce substance abuse and behavioral problems by improving parenting skills as well as competencies of children.
  - Addresses both themes of home life and parenting and substance abuse.
- Life Skills Training
  - Classroom based tobacco, alcohol, and drug abuse prevention program.
  - Specifically addresses the theme of substance abuse.
- Linking the Interests of Families and Teachers (LIFT)
  - Preventative program to limit factors that put children at risk for antisocial behavior and delinquency.
  - LIFT is a general approach to delinquency prevention that involves children, families, and schools.
- Short-Term Placement Program
  - As the five programs listed above either require involvement with schools and/or overlap with programs that are currently operating in Cascade County, a short-term placement intervention is merited.

- There is currently no program available where law enforcement officers can place juveniles, on a short-term basis, other than secure placement.
  - Mobility issues, in particular for American Indian juveniles, make contacting parents more challenging.
  - Some juveniles are issued tickets and arrested for events that would be handled by counsel and release if a parent were available.
- CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### CONCLUSIONS

- There is no evidence to explain differences in the relative RRI scores between American Indian and White juveniles that could be explained by differences in the types of offenses that citations were issued for.
- Issues related to poor parenting practices, home life disruption of juveniles, and substance use are important considerations for understanding police contact with juveniles and juvenile arrests.
- Mobility issues associated with the back and forth movement of American Indian juveniles between Great Falls and nearby reservations impact and exacerbate RRI scores at the arrest point of contact for American Indian juveniles compared with White juveniles.
- The short-term placement program appears very promising. It is not impacted by complications associated with the five OJJDP-derived best-practices programs outlined above. The consistency with which local officers spoke of the need for short-term alternatives to secure placement suggests it is a program worth investigating.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recommendations for Cascade County
  - Work to establish a short-term alternative to secure placement.
    - Explore the possibility of partnering with a local facility currently housing juveniles that could provide officers a short term detention alternative for juveniles who do not pose a public safety threat.
- Survey of local law enforcement
  - Collection of a more representative perspective on law enforcement issues with juveniles and community-based responses to them.
  - Need for establishing a research basis for developing the survey that is informed by prior studies.
- Collection of law enforcement's informal contacts (counsel and release) with juveniles.
  - The absence of this information prevents an examination of the "differential response hypothesis" at the arrest point of contact.
  - The ability to provide evidence that addresses differential responses by law enforcement at the arrest point of contact for American Indian and White juveniles is needed.
  - There is a need to advocate for the collection of data on "informal contacts" where there is no citation and/or arrest that is issued.
- Survey of JJS stakeholders that specifically asks questions about awareness of alternatives to formal processing of juveniles in Cascade County.
  - Data to gauge how clear the stakeholder knowledge about the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and existing programs that are alternatives to formal processing of juveniles is important.
- Recommendations for the State of Montana Three-Year DMC Plan

- Continue advocating a DMC reduction strategy that is grounded upon a systems approach that involves all stakeholders working with juveniles (law enforcement, youth court services, attorneys, judges, correctional services).
  - Promote interactions and provide trainings that include all stakeholders in an effort to avoid fragmentation that too heavily focuses on a single stakeholder group.
- Review and, if necessary, update juvenile statutes to comply with reform efforts and the need for data-driven, evidence-based decision making.
- Work with local jurisdictions to establish the importance of keeping data about police contacts that do not result in citation/arrest.
- Promote awareness of and education about alternatives to formal processing of juveniles.
- Develop strategies that improve coordination between social service agencies that provide services to juveniles and practitioners within the juvenile justice system.
- Continue to develop juvenile justice system reforms for all 56 counties in an effort to improve the health and well-being of juveniles in Montana.
- Implications for National Efforts
  - Coordination of systems approaches for addressing DMC are a key component of best practices models.
  - Many counties across the country experience mobility issues with juveniles that may impact the validity and reliability of arrest point of contact RRI scores.
  - Need for emphasis on law enforcement involvement in juvenile justice reforms that take place at, or before, the arrest point of contact.
- Future Research
  - Need to investigate methods that allow for more accurate counts of juveniles to be made and how methodological issues are impacting the RRI scores used as evidence of DMC.
    - Investigate how many times American Indian juveniles enroll, leave, and reenroll in school during the same academic year.
    - Examining truancy and days missed during the academic year may prove useful for determining how common movement back and forth between reservation communities and towns and cities off of the reservation.
  - Need to include juveniles and parents in future DMC investigations.
    - The Criminology Research Group has not been involved in gathering data about issues and perspectives from the juveniles and their parents.
    - The development of future research designs that include interviews with and involvement of juveniles and parents is a priority moving forward.

The following logic model sets forth Montana's progress on Phase II: Assessment of DMC in the past federal fiscal year:

**Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan**

**Goal to: Address the Funding Barrier**

Objective	Short Term Output Measure	Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)
1. SPA staff, YJC and DMC will annually identify and participate in at least 3 activities to educate potential funding partners to assess and address DMC	Number of education activities	<p>SPA staff engaged in educational activities in SFY 2014:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. JJ Planner; Bridgette Butler, Raquel Marsical of the Burns Institute, Dusten Hollist, Ph.D. and Patrick McKay of the UM Criminology Research Lab presented on JDAI at the annual Montana Crime Prevention Conference October 9-10, 2014</li> <li>2. JJ Specialist is a certified trainer in Adverse Childhood Experiences and provided training to:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Children’s Mental Health;</li> <li>b. All members of the SAG; and</li> <li>c. All members of the SPA.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
2. JJ Planner will annually collaborate with the Department of Public Health and Human Services, Court Administration, and the Department of Corrections to plan and educate <del>the legislature</del> on the need for a Systems of Care to provide increased access to mental health and substance abuse resources for juveniles..	Number of <del>SOC Meetings attended by the JJ Planner</del> collaborative activities engaged in to increase access to mental health and substance abuse resources for juveniles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. JJ Planner and JJ Specialist collaborated with the statewide Systems of Care Committee to apply for and obtain an Office of Victims of Crime (OVC) grant to link systems of care.</li> <li>2. JJ Planner collaborated with Children’s Mental Health to apply for and obtain a SAMHSA grant to support development of services to treat co-occurring disorders.</li> <li>3. DPHHS, which houses the SOC Committee, underwent reorganization resulting in new management 3 deep at the top. This new management has made changes to the SOC resulting in the committee only meeting once in 2014. The JJ Planner attended that meeting.</li> <li>4. The JJ Planner sits on the governing council for the new co-occurring grant that was obtained as the result of the collaboration in Objective 1, activity 1 above. The Governing Council meets monthly. Evaluation of the program in April 2015 showed that 72% of youth being served by the two pilot sites had been in contact or were in current contact with the juvenile justice system. Outcomes were positive, leading to expansion of the pilot from the current Helena and Missoula</li> </ol>

**Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan**

**Goal to: Address the Funding Barrier**

Objective	Short Term Output Measure	Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)
	Number of new bills introduced to address mental health and substance abuse treatment	<p>sites to a third site in Billings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HB 24 Appropriate money for state-run mental health group home</li> <li>2. HB 33 Appropriate money for new or expanded mental health crisis intervention (passed)</li> <li>3. HB 34 Appropriate money for additional secure psychiatric detention beds (passed)</li> <li>4. HB 35 Appropriate money for short-term voluntary mental health treatment (passed)</li> <li>5. HD 47 Appropriate money for youth crisis diversion pilot projects (passed)</li> <li>6. HB 138 Consider housing needs in discharge plans to the Montana State Hospital</li> <li>7. HB 191 Revise laws governing investigations of abuse at Montana state hospital</li> <li>8. HB 332 Revise laws related to mental illness pre-commitment costs</li> <li>9. HB 382 Revising terminology relating to mental illness (passed)</li> <li>10. HB 383 Provide for mental and behavioral health screening for public school students</li> <li>11. HB 422 Improve outcomes for youth in the children's mental health system (passed)</li> <li>12. HB 490 Providing restrictions for the use of long-term solitary confinement</li> <li>13. HB 517 Revising laws regarding the commitment of incapacitated persons (passed)</li> <li>14. HJ 25 Interim study on homelessness, mental illness, substance abuse, &amp; incarceration</li> <li>15. SB 302 Provide aftercare for family members in cases of suicide</li> <li>16. SB 316 Generally revise laws rela when certain individuals may be transferred to DOC</li> </ol>
	Number of alternative sources of existing data/research to assess/monitor the	<p>The JJ Planner identified 5 sources of existing data/research to assess/monitor the mechanisms contributing to DMC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Annie E. Casey's Kids Count</li> <li>2. Prevention Needs Assessment</li> </ol>



**Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan**

**Goal to: Address the Funding Barrier**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>
	mechanisms contributing to DMC	3. Youth Risk Behavior Survey 4. Strengthening the Response to Childhood Trauma in Montana 5. DMC/CASP funded assessment of DMC at arrest for Cascade County
4. The JJ Specialist will include an update on DMC in the Annual SAG Report to the Governor.	DMC update in Annual SAG Report to the Governor	The SAG Annual Report to Governor provided an update on DMC

**Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan**

**Phase II Goal to: Assess/Diagnose DMC**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>
1. SAG will continue to require that all non-tribal programs that submit an RRI that identified DMC include a plan to assess the mechanisms that contribute to DMC. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's and rubrics used by the SAG to make award decisions).	RFP with requirement language will be on file	RFPs #14-07 and #14-11 Juvenile Justice Title II Formula Grant are on file and do not contain the required language.
	Approved applications with RRI's showing DMC include a plan to address DMC	RRI language was left out of the RFP and rubrics for 2014
2. DMC Committee will continue to review assessment data to identify intervention priorities and bring forward to the YJC as	Assessment data reviewed and intervention priorities identified	The 3-year plan continues to be based on recommendations in the December 2012 statewide assessment of DMC and the recommendations of the DMC/CASP assessment completed in June 2014..

<u>Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan</u>		
Phase II Goal to: Assess/Diagnose DMC		
Objective	Short Term Output Measure	Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)
seconded motions.		

The following logic model sets forth the Phase II 3-Year Plan for 2015-2017:

<u>Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan</u>			
Goal to Address the Funding Barrier			
Objective	Short Term Output Measure	Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)	Objective Status for 2016
1. To identify alternative funding streams to carry out DMC Plan Goals and Objectives	Number of applications for funding submitted  Number of applications for funding awarded		
2. To educate the Governor, the Legislature, other child-serving agencies, and the public on the need to provide state funds to accomplish Montana's DMC Plan Goals and Objectives	Number of presentations provided by SPA/SAG on DMC related issues  Number DMC related issues covered by media  Number of bills introduced/passed to address		

**Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan**

**Goal to Address the Funding Barrier**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status for 2016</b>
	the lack of mental health, substance abuse, and co-occurring disorders treatment statewide		

**Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan**

**Phase II Goal to: Assess/Diagnose DMC**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status 2016</b>
1. Requests for proposals, written by JJ Specialist will require an RRI to identify if DMC is an issue in the applicant's county.	RFP with requirement language will be on file		
	Approved applications with RRI's showing DMC will include a plan to address DMC		
2. The SPA staff and SAG will follow-up on any DMC assessment recommendations to do further or more in-depth assessments.	Number of assessment recommendations for further assessment of DMC that were implemented		

**Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan**

**Goal to Address the Funding Barrier**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status for 2016</b>
	the lack of mental health, substance abuse, and co-occurring disorders treatment statewide		

**Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan**

**Phase II Goal to: Assess/Diagnose DMC**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status 2016</b>
1. Requests for proposals, written by JJ Specialist will require an RRI to identify if DMC is an issue in the applicant's county.	RFP with requirement language will be on file		
	Approved applications with RRI's showing DMC will include a plan to address DMC		
2. The SPA staff and SAG will follow-up on any DMC assessment recommendations to do further or more in-depth assessments.	Number of assessment recommendations for further assessment of DMC that were implemented		

OJJDP FY 2015 Title II Formula Grants Program

***Phase III: Intervention***

**1. Progress made in FY 2014 –Logic Model of 2012-2014 Plan to Address DMC, Final Report**

<b><u>Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan</u></b>		
<b>Phase III Goal to Address DMC</b>		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>
1. The SAG will continue to make annual funding of a total of at least 3 sites with identified DMC a priority.	Number of sites funded with identified DMC	<p>1. Alliance for Youth, Inc. Disproportionate Minority Contact Reduction, Title II Funding 13-J10-91716, \$40,730</p> <p>An additional 2 JDAI sites with DMC were supported with alternative funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Missoula County – AECF funding and state Prevention Intervention Funds</li> <li>2. Yellowstone County – AECF funding, state Prevention Intervention Funds, and a VISTA Volunteer JDAI Coordinator</li> <li>3. Flathead County – AECF funding and state Prevention Intervention Funds</li> </ul> <p>Cascade County – DMC/CASP Grant</p>
<p>2. The SPA staff will work with the University of Montana and Statewide DMC/JDAI Steering Committee to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Funding to develop training curriculums for DMC for identified stakeholders</li> <li>2. Plan for delivering the</li> </ul>	Number of stakeholders identified	SPA staff, University of Montana’s Professor Dusten Hollist, and Alliance for Youth applied for a DMC CASP grant that provided a DMC curriculum that was used to educate a total of 51 persons.

OJJDP FY 2015 Title II Formula Grants Program

<p align="center"><b><u>Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan</u></b></p> <p align="center"><b>Phase III Goal to Address DMC</b></p>		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>
curriculum to identified stakeholders.	Number of trainings provided	<p>Three trainings were provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Board of Crime Control (Supervisory to the SAG)</li> <li>2. SAG</li> <li>3. Local Cascade County DMC/JDAI Committee</li> </ol>
3. The JJ Team and the SPA's Community Justice Bureau Chief will continue to provide annual technical assistance to the tribes on best and promising practices for the prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency.	Number of TA delivered	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. JJ Planner worked with Board Member of Second Season, Northern Cheyenne non-profit to identify potential funding sources for their programs</li> <li>2. JJ Planner worked with Mike Geboe of Rocky Boys to identify potential funding sources and best practices programs to address youth trauma and suicide prevention</li> </ol>
	Number of American Indian programs developed as a result of TA (regardless of funding source)	No AI/AN programs were developed as a result of TA
4. The SAG will continue to annually fund tribal promising or best practices prevention or intervention programs in excess of the required Native American pass through allocation.	Dollar amount of Native Pass Through funding will exceed minimum pass through requirement	<p>The SAG funded one tribal grants in 2014 that exceeded the amount of the required Native American pass through:</p> <p>13-J22-91714 Youth Empowerment Coalition, Crow Tribe \$51,019</p>

OJJDP FY 2015 Title II Formula Grants Program

<p align="center"><b><u>Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan</u></b></p> <p align="center"><b>Phase III Goal to Address DMC</b></p>		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>
<p>5. The SPA Executive Director will work with the JJ Planner to develop a Statewide DMC/JDAI Steering Committee comprised of State Juvenile Justice Agency decision makers and local DMC/JDAI site input to implement the recommendations of the U of M DMC Assessment and RAI Evaluation and take JDAI to scale in Montana.</p>	Steering Committee appointments will be made	Appointments were made to the JDAI Growth Subcommittee of the DMC/JDAI Committee of the YJC who held their first meeting in July 2013.
	Number of Steering Committee meetings	In calendar year 2014 the Steering Committee held 10 meetings. They will meet quarterly going forward from November 19, 2014.
	Number of U of M recommendations implemented	<p>The DRAI: has been:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rescored;</li> <li>1. Automated within the Juvenile Detention Data and Reporting system;</li> <li>2. Curriculum has been developed to train users; and</li> <li>3. Rolled out to the field for piloting May 28, 2015. (Currently being piloted in Yellowstone, Cascade, and Park County. Ravalli, Carbon and Musselshell County are considering piloting the DRAI)</li> </ol>
	Infrastructure developed to date to take JDAI to scale	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Standard memorandum of understanding (MOU) was established and required for participating sites.</li> <li>2. Standard planning document was established and required for participating sites.</li> <li>3. Standard reporting process was established and required for participating sites.</li> <li>4. Statewide juvenile detention data and reporting system (JDDRS) was rolled out May 28, 2015. All juvenile and adult detention facilities are required to report detentions to this system. Completion of an arrest/detention intake document in the system automatically generates a DRAI even if the site where the detention occurred is not part of the DRAI pilot. This</li> </ol>

OJJDP FY 2015 Title II Formula Grants Program

<b><u>Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan</u></b>		
<b>Phase III Goal to Address DMC</b>		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>
		<p>information will be reviewed by the DMC/JDAI Committee of the YJC to set priorities for developing alternatives to detention need to be developed in the state.</p> <p>5. A statewide JDAI website was developed:  <a href="http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/JuvenileJustice/JDAI/JDAI.asp">http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/JuvenileJustice/JDAI/JDAI.asp</a> </p>

**2. 3-Year Plan for 2015-2017**

<b><u>Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan</u></b>			
<b>Phase III Goal to Address DMC</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status FY 2016 (July 1, 2015- June 30, 2017)</b>
1. Funded applications that identify DMC in the applicant's county must include a viable plan to address DMC.	<p>Number of funded applications with viable plans to address DMC.</p> <p>At least 3 local communities will be funded to address DMC</p>		
2. The SAG will continue to make annual funding of a total of at least 3 sites with identified DMC a priority.	Number of sites funded with identified DMC (OJJDP requires minimum of 3)		



OJJDP FY 2015 Title II Formula Grants Program

**Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan**

**Phase III Goal to Address DMC**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status FY 2016 (July 1, 2015- June 30, 2017)</b>
3. The SPA staff and members of the SAG will implement the recommendations of Statewide (and where applicable local) DMC Assessments.	Number of DMC assessment recommendations implemented.		
4. MBCC staff will continue to provide annual technical assistance to the tribes on best and promising practices for the prevention and intervention of juvenile delinquency.	Number of TA delivered		
	Number of American Indian programs developed as a result of TA (regardless of funding source)		
5. The SAG will continue to fund tribal applications for promising or best practices prevention or intervention programs in excess of the required Native American pass through allocation.	Total dollar amount of Native American Pass Through funding will exceed OJJDP's minimum pass through requirement		

OJJDP FY 2015 Title II Formula Grants Program

**Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan**

**Phase III Goal to Address DMC**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measure</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status FY 2016 (July 1, 2015- June 30, 2017)</b>
6. The JDAI Growth Subcommittee of the DMC/JDAI Committee of the YJC will meet to develop and implement a plan to take the JDAI philosophy to scale in Montana.	Number of JDAI Growth Subcommittee meetings		
	New Statewide infrastructure developed to take JDAI to scale		
	Statewide policies developed/amended to take JDAI to scale		

## Phase IV: Evaluation

<u>Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan</u>  <b>Phase IV Goal to Evaluate/Measure Performance of DMC Intervention Programs</b>		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measures</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015))</b>
1. The SAG will continue to require all Title II funded programs to report performance measures to DCTAT. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's used by the SAG to make award decisions)	Number of RFP's written requiring reporting of performance measures to DCTAT	Three RFP's written during 2014 required reporting of performance measures to DCTAT: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Title II RFP #14-07</li> <li>Title II RFP #14-11</li> </ol>
	Number of DMC programs funded reporting performance measures to DCTAT	One Title II DMC program and one DMC CASP program funded and reporting performance measures to DCTAT: <p>13-J10-91716 DMC Reduction Initiative, Alliance for Youth \$40,730</p> <p>13-DM01-91622 Alliance for Youth, Inc. DMC CASP \$70,653</p>
2. The SAG will continue to require all non-tribal continuation applications to prepare and report on an updated RRI to monitor DMC in their community/county. (JJ Specialist will write the requirement in the RFP's used by the SAG to make award decisions)	Number of Title II RFP's written requiring updated RRI for non-tribal continuation applications.	JJ Specialist omitted RRI language from the RFPs and Rubrics for 2014
	Number of non-tribal continuation applications providing an updated RRI to monitor DMC in their community/county.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cascade</li> <li>Flathead</li> <li>Hill</li> <li>Lewis &amp; Clark</li> <li>Missoula</li> <li>Ravalli</li> <li>Yellowstone</li> </ol>

**Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan**

**Phase IV Goal to Evaluate/Measure Performance of DMC Intervention Programs**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measures</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015))</b>
3. The DMC Committee will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the DMC Plan.	Number of DMC Plan objectives met or exceeded	One awaiting more information, 1 partially met, 5 not met, and 12 met.  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Barrier Goal Objective 1 – met</li><li>2. Barrier Goal Objective 2 – met</li><li>3. Barrier Goal Objective 3 –met</li><li>4. Barrier Goal Objective 4 – met</li><li>5. Phase I Goal Objective 1 – partially met</li><li>6. Phase II Goal Objective 1 – not met</li><li>7. Phase II Goal Objective 2 – met</li><li>8. Phase III Goal Objective 1 – met</li><li>9. Phase III Goal Objective 2 - met</li><li>10. Phase III Goal Objective 3 - met</li><li>11. Phase III Goal Objective 4 - met</li><li>12. Phase III Goal Objective 5 - met</li><li>13. Phase IV Goal Objective 1 - met</li><li>14. Phase IV Objective 2 – partially met</li><li>15. Phase IV Objective 3 - met</li><li>16. Phase V Goal Objective 1 –</li><li>17. Phase V Objective 2 - met</li><li>18. Phase V Objective 3 – met</li><li>19. Phase V Objective 4 - met</li></ol>

The following logic model sets forth the objectives for the 2015-2017 3-year Plan:

<u>Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan</u> <b>Phase IV Goal to Monitor DMC</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measures</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status 2016 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)</b>
1. The DMC Committee will meet annually in September to monitor the DMC plan and bring forward recommendations for any adjustments to the plan to the December meeting of the YJC for review	Meeting minutes		
2. The DMC Committee will review at least 3 sources of data/research identified by the JJ Planner to monitor trends of the mechanisms known to contribute to DMC in Montana.	Number of data/research identified		
3. The DMC/JDAI Committee will monitor the overall effectiveness of the DMC plan as measured by the number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend for DMC (i.e. a reduction in over-representation at all points of	Number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend for DMC		

**Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan**

**Phase IV Goal to Monitor DMC**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measures</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)</b>	<b>Objective Status 2016 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)</b>
contact (POC's) except diversion and formal probation which should be an increase) or showing no statistically significant DMC.			
4. DMC/JDAI Committee will monitor the performance measures of programs funded to address DMC.	Number of Performance reports from DMC Sites on file		
	Number of DMC Performance reports reviewed by the DMC/JDAI Committee		
5. DMC/JDAI Committee will monitor the Annual Detention Utilization Reports for each JDAI site.	Number of JDAI Annual Detention Utilization Reports on File		
	Number of JDAI Annual Detention Utilization Reports reviewed by the DMC/JDAI Committee		
6. Statewide DMC will be reassessed at least once in every five years.	Statewide DMC will be reassessed by CY 2017		

**Phase V Monitoring:** The following logic model sets forth Montana's progress in the past federal fiscal year

Montana 2012-2014 3-Year Plan		
Phase V Goal to Monitor DMC (Phase V)		
Objective	Short Term Output Measures	Progress Made FY 2014 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)
1. The DMC Committee will meet with the JJ Planner annually to monitor the DMC plan and bring forward recommendations for any adjustments to the plan to the YJC for review	Meeting minutes	SAG term expired and SAG not reappointed by Governor until June 2014. First meeting of SAG was September. Committees were appointed in September. There was not time for the DMC/JDAI Committee to meet to review the plan prior to the December meeting of the SAG.
2. The DMC Committee will review at least 5 sources of data/research identified by the JJ Planner to monitor the mechanisms contributing to DMC.	Number of data/research identified	Five sources of data/research were identified and reviewed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Current Annie E. Casey's Kids Count</li> <li>2. Current Prevention Needs Assessment</li> <li>3. Current Youth Risk Behavior Survey</li> <li>4. U of M DMC Assessment 2012</li> <li>5. U of M JDAI RAI Evaluation 2012</li> <li>6. U of M Assessment of DMC at arrest in Cascade County (2014)</li> </ol>
3. The DMC Committee will monitor the overall effectiveness of the DMC plan as measured by the number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend for DMC (i.e. a reduction in over-representation at all points of contact (POC's) except diversion which should be an increase	Number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend for DMC	In CY 2014 Montana has shown a positive RRI trend in the following points of contact (POC) with the juvenile justice system: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. POC Securely detained for all minorities decreased detentions from 1.73 in 2012 to 1.56 in 2013</li> <li>2. POC Securely detained for NH AI/AN detentions decreased from 1.80 in 2012 to 1.37 in 2013.</li> </ol>
4. To monitor the performance measures of the JDAI sites and other programs funded to address DMC.	Performance reports from JDAI and DMC Sites on file	All programs funded with Title II funds to address DMC report performance measures to DCTAT. They also provide quarterly narrative reports to the SPA. All sites funded by AECF provide updated JDAI implementation plans to the AECF and the Statewide JDAI Coordinator on an annual basis. The latter reports are also posted to the Montana JDAI web page: <a href="http://test.mbcc.mt.gov/JuvenileJustice/DMC/DMC_JDAIReports.asp">http://test.mbcc.mt.gov/JuvenileJustice/DMC/DMC_JDAIReports.asp</a>

The following logic model sets forth the 3-year Plan for 2015-2017 and timeline for FFY 2015:

<b><u>Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan</u></b> <b>Phase V Goal to Monitor DMC (Phase V)</b>			
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measures</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>	<b>Objective Status 2016</b>
1. The DMC Committee will meet annually in September to monitor the DMC plan and bring forward recommendations for any adjustments to the plan to the December meeting of the YJC for review	Meeting minutes		
2. The DMC Committee will annually review at least 3 sources of data/research identified by the JJ Planner to monitor trends of the mechanisms known to contribute to DMC in Montana.	Number of data/research identified		
3. The DMC/JDAI Committee will annually monitor the overall effectiveness of the DMC plan as measured by the number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend for DMC (i.e. a reduction in over-representation at all points of contact (POC's) except diversion and formal probation which should be an increase) or showing no statistically significant DMC.	Number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend for DMC		



**Montana 2015-2017 3-Year Plan**

**Phase V Goal to Monitor DMC (Phase V)**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Short Term Output Measures</b>	<b>Progress Made FY 2015 Outputs (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015)</b>	<b>Objective Status 2016</b>
4. Statewide DMC will be evaluated by reassessing DMC at least once in every five years.	A statewide assessment of DMC will be completed and on file for CY 2015		