

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

Sequential Intercept Mapping

Transforming Services for Youth with Mental Illnesses and/or Substance Use Disorders Involved with the Juvenile Justice System

Criminal Justice, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Technical Assistance Center



Overview

About Us

What Does the Research Say?

Volusia County Data

The Challenge & Solution

SIM Model & Intercepts

Action Planning

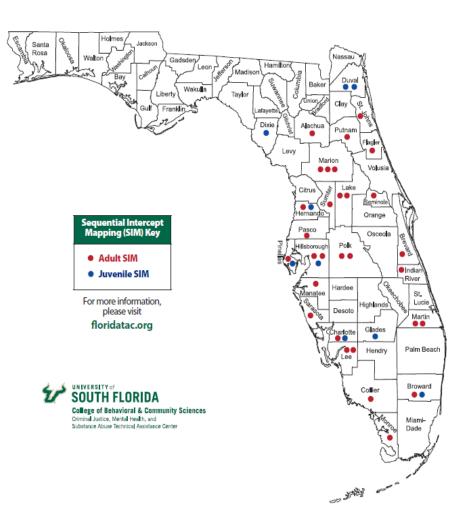
Next Steps

Contact Information

CJMHSA Technical Assistance Center

- Funded by Department of Children and Families
- Provide training/technical assistance for grantees of the CJMHSA reinvestment program
- Access to national and statewide subject matter experts and resources
- Menu of services
 - Mapping
 - Facilitation/planning
 - Grant writing
 - Topic-specific trainings

CJMHSA TAC SIM Mappings 2008-2021



What does the Research Say?

- A relationship exists between mental health problems and juvenile delinquency.
- Mental health problems and/or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders increase a youth's risk of involvement in the justice system.
- Research also demonstrates substantial racial disparities in juvenile justice and behavioral health settings.

Disproportionate Minority Contact / Racial Ethnic Disparity Benchmark Report FY 2019-20

	Overview		Relative Rate Index	Methodolo	gy D	efinitions			
Volusia County FY 2019-20									
Black Youth	RRI Scores (A	rrests)		Click on the map to filter by county					
		16.5				ALC: ALC: A	5		
3.1 Statewide Average	0.9 Lowest RRI (Hendry)	Highest (Gadsd				tion of Youth Years of Age 261,338			
	Arrest RRI	Ra	nking	In FY 2019-20, there were 44,835 youth between the ages of 10 and 17 residing in Volusia County. Black youth comprised 16%, Hispanic youth comprised 24%.					
	4.1		25						
			Black	White	Hispani	c Other			
Juvenile Population (Age 10 - 17)		44,835	15.9%		57.2%		24.2%		
Juvenile Arrests		1,456		47.3%		41.4%	11.1%		
Petitions		558	51.1%			39.1%	9.7%		
Adjudications		376	52.4%			38.3%	9.0%		
Diverted		385	43.4%			45.5%	10.9%		
Probation Supervision		331	52.6%			37.8%	9.4%		
Residential Commitment		53	43.4%			45.3%	11.3%		
Transfer to Adult Court Insufficient Data		11							
Secure Detention		297		55.6%		33.3%	11.1%		

Volusia County Data

2019 US Census Data

- Approximately 17.5% of population is under 18
- Median household income \$49,494 (FL: \$55,660)

2020 Florida Youth Substance Abuse Survey

- 2.4 ACEs on average reported by Volusia County high school students
- 29% of HS students exposed to at least 4 ACEs (considered high level of trauma) (FL: 21.7%)
- 37% have mental illness within their household (FL: 30.5%)
- 12.4% of students skipped school because of bullying (FL: 9.3%)

FY18-19 Baker Act Report

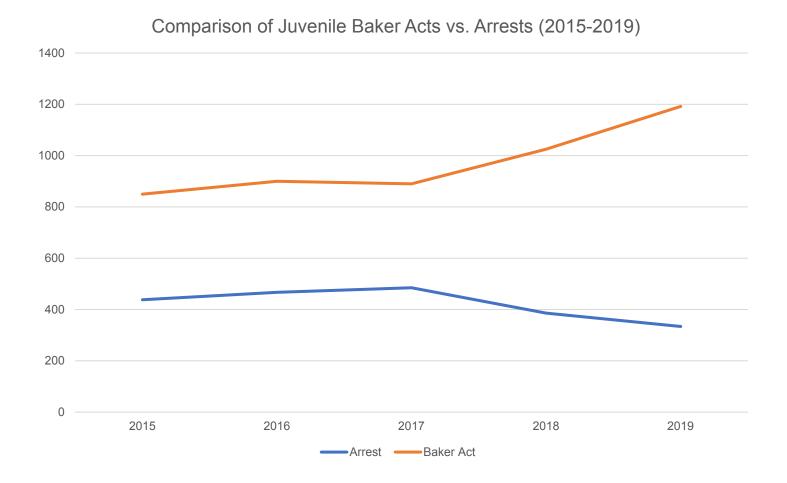
- Baker Acts for youth increasing since FY15/16
- 1,192 involuntary examinations for youth in 2018-2019 (25.36% of all exams)
 - SMA Healthcare
 - Halifax Health Medical Center
 - Halifax Psychiatric Center-North

National Center for Education Statistics Data

 92 schools with 63,009 students in 2019-2020 school year

Florida Department of Law Enforcement Data

 Juvenile arrests declining since 2015 (438 in 2015 vs. 334 in 2019)



The Challenge

- Juveniles become involved in multiple systems simultaneously:
 - Mental health
 - Substance use
 - Juvenile justice
 - Education (traditional, alternative)
 - Child welfare and other social services (homeless, CINS/FINS)
- Costly services particularly for juveniles who access multiple systems multiple times (cycle and recycle through)
- SOLUTION: Cross-Systems Collaboration



Solution: Sequential Intercept Mapping

- Strategic planning process that assesses community assets/gaps for individuals with MI/SUD involved with the juvenile justice system
- Individuals flow through the juvenile justice system in predictable ways
- Illustrates key points to "intercept" individuals in order to ensure:
 - Prompt access to treatment
 - Opportunities for diversion
 - Timely movement through juvenile justice system
 - Linkage to community services

Six Key Points of Interception

Intercept 0: Community Services / Prevention / Early Intervention

Intercept 1: Law enforcement / Emergency services / Civil Citation / Crisis Stabilization (CCSU) and Detoxification Services (JARF)

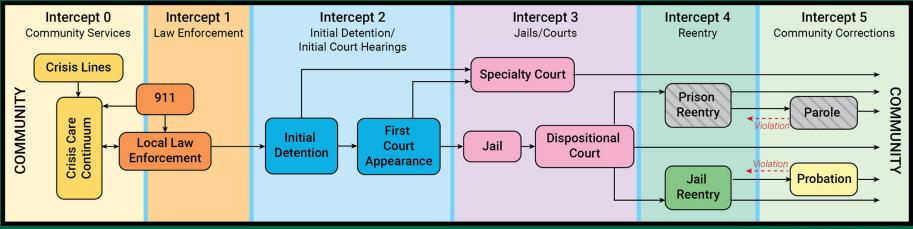
Intercept 2: Juvenile Assessment Centers (JAC) / Screening / Booking / Initial Detention

Intercept 3: Secure Detention / Jail / Courts

Intercept 4: Transition / Reentry

Intercept 5: Community Services / Aftercare / Probation

Sequential Intercept Mapping: "The Model"



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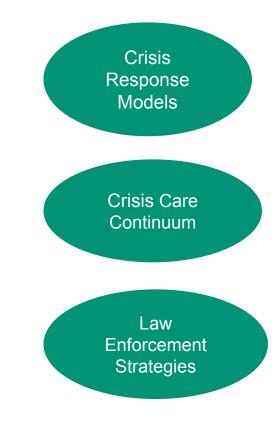
WHO of Juvenile Mapping

- Juveniles (<18) with...
 - Serious mental illnesses
 - Substance use disorders
 - Co-occurring disorders (SAMH, primary care)
 - Involvement in or at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice systems
 - Prevention, intervention, diversion, and treatment services

Intercept 0: Community Services

Best or Promising Practices (examples):

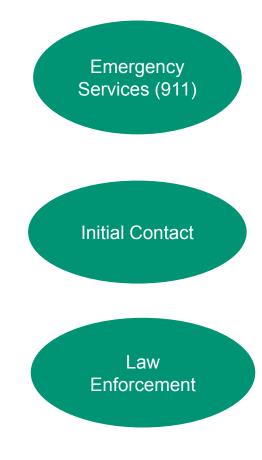
- Prevention/ Crisis Care Response Models
 - Mobile Crisis Teams (provider based)
 - Crisis Response (211)
- Specialized Law Enforcement and Provider-based Interventions
 - Homeless Outreach Teams
 - System-wide Mental Assessment Response Teams
 - Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT-Y)
 - School Resource Officers



Intercept 1: Law Enforcement

Evidence-based, Best, or Promising Practices (examples):

- Crisis Intervention Teams for Youth (CIT-Y)
- Mobile Crisis Teams
- Specialized Law Enforcement Training (school resource officers)
- Central Receiving System (Baker Act [CCSU] and Marchman Act [JARF])
- Civil Citation and Other Diversion Options



Intercept 2: Initial Detention / Detention Hearing / Arraignment

Evidence-based, Best, or Promising Practices (examples):

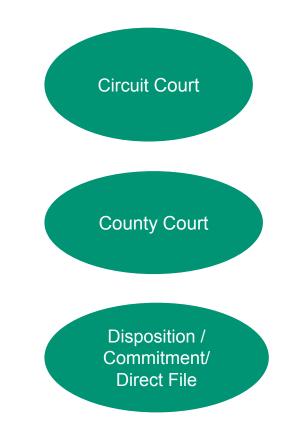
- Mental health and Substance Use Screening at Booking (cooccurring capable)
- Juvenile Assessment Center screening (PACT)
- Detention (risk screening) (DRAI)
- Pretrial Release Options



Intercept 3: Detention / Jails & Courts

Evidence-based, Best, or Promising Practices (examples):

- Mental Health and Substance Use Screening at Booking (cooccurring capable)
- Psychiatric Services
- Trauma-informed Services
- CIT training for detention care workers and juvenile probation officers
- Problem-solving Courts
- Specialized Court Dockets



Intercept 4: Reentry

Evidence-based, Best, or Promising Practices (examples):

- Assess, Plan, Identify, Coordinate (APIC) model
- Wraparound Services
- Community Action Teams (CAT)
- Boundary Spanners
- SSI/SSDI Outreach, Assess, Recovery (SOAR)

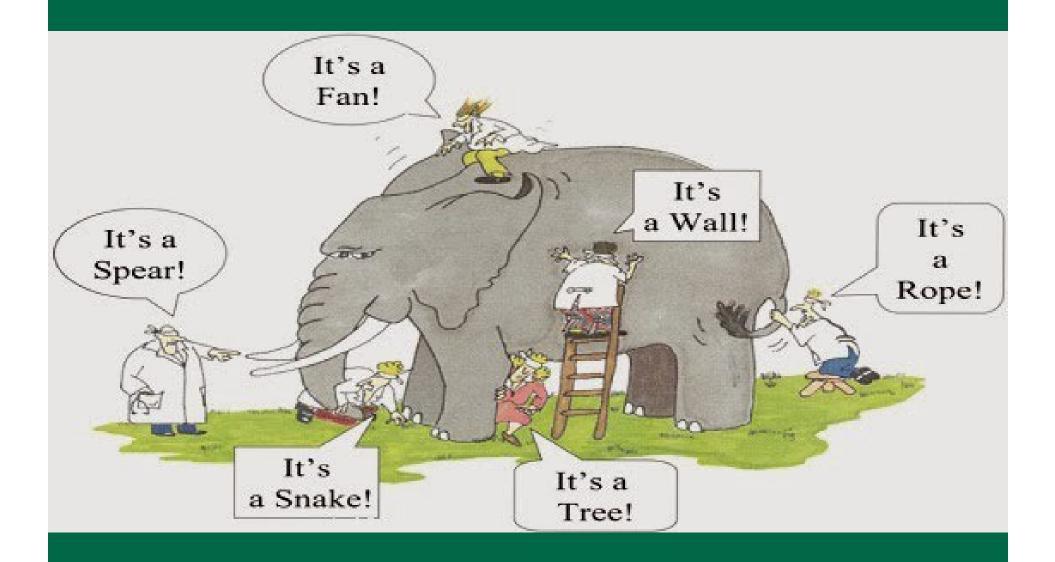


Intercept 5: Community Supervision/Services

Evidence-based, best, or promising practices (examples):

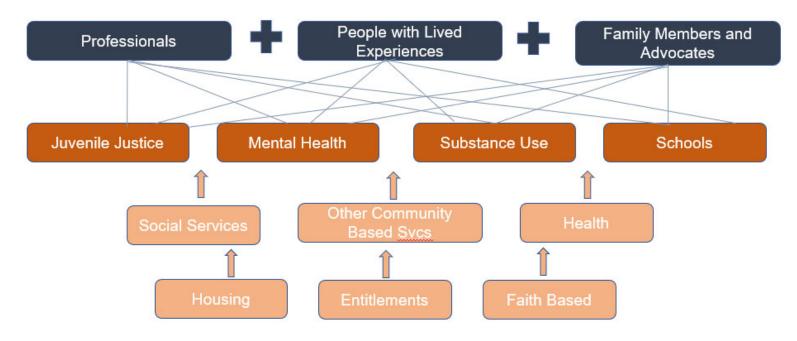
- Specialized Probation Officer Training and/or Caseloads
- System of Care Wraparound Services
- Trauma-informed Treatment
- After-school Programs
- SAMHSA Tool Kits:
 - Permanent Supportive Housing for Youth in Development
 - Supported Employment
 - ACT Model
 - Integrated Co-occurring Disorder Treatment
 - Illness Management & Recovery (i.e., WRAP)

Probation / Aftercare / Conditional Release



Collaboration and Coordination is Key

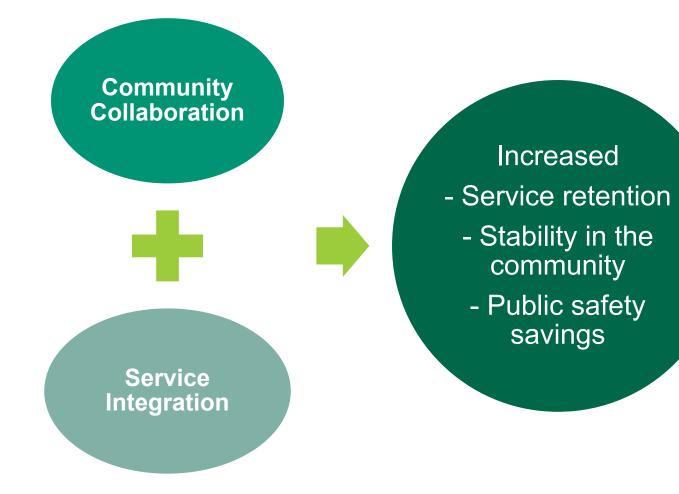
TASK FORCE COLLABORATION



Common Challenges to Collaboration

- Understanding funding "silos"
- Limited history of true collaboration or community problem-solving
- Limited resources create a competitive and/or protective environment
- System "cultures"
- Local relationship building
- Target populations common definition

Benefits of Effective Collaboration





Keys to Success

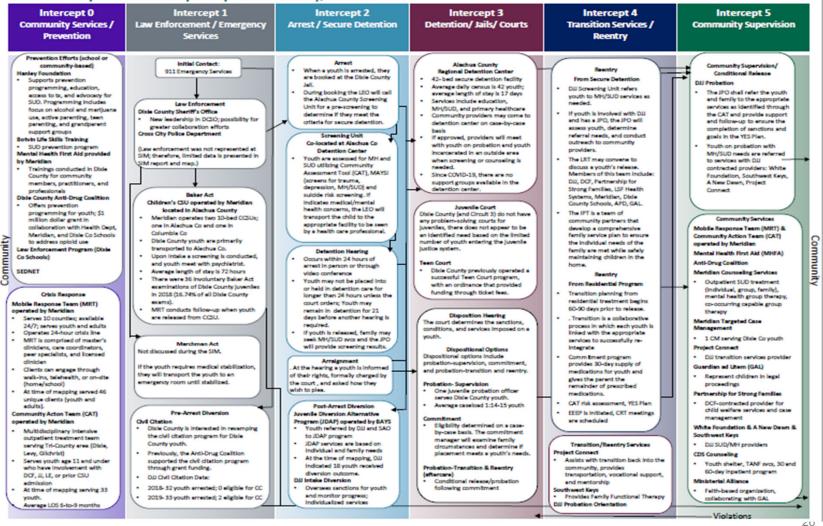
- Task force (shared leadership)
 - Subcommittees
- Consumer & family involvement
- Communication & information sharing
- Formalized boundary spanners
- Champions: top down / bottom up
- Create momentum or "traction"
- Data informs decisions

Additional Strategies

- Shared vision, mission, and direction
- Use evidence-based and promising practice models
- Utilize creative funding strategies:
 - Blended or braided funding; Medicaid
 - Using existing and new resources (grants)
 - Leveraging funding to its greatest extent
- Collect and use data, agree on data sharing or shared metrics
- Discuss Outcomes

Example of Completed Map

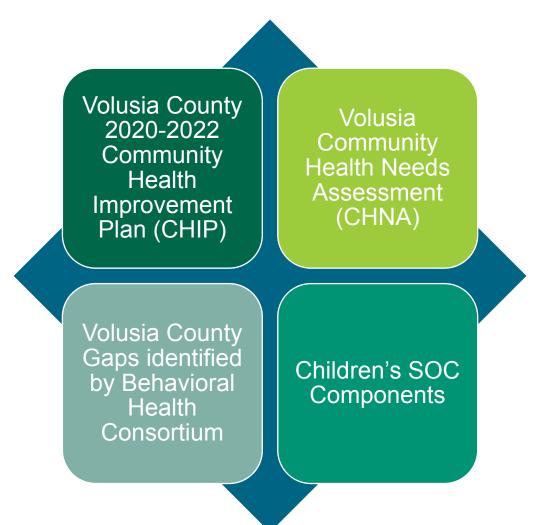
Juvenile Sequential Intercept Map: Dixie County, Florida



Action Planning: Prioritized

Priority Area:									
Objective	Action Step	Who	When						

Existing Volusia County Planning Initiatives





Next Steps

- Mapping 9/22 and action planning 9/23
 - Report and map drafted within 30 days
- Present to your planning council or coordinating council
 - County set aside \$1.5 million for behavioral health
 - DCF CJMHSA Reinvestment Grant Program
- Access to USF's CJMHSA TAC website and national resources (<u>www.floridatac.org</u>)
- Implementation, data, outcomes

Contact Us

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CJMHSA TAC Website www.floridatac.org



