

# Promote Prevent Commission



October 12, 2017



# Agenda

- Roca's Work with High-Risk Young People
  - Who We Serve and Why
  - Roca's Intervention Model
  - Behavioral Health: CBT
- Funding & Data
  - Pay for Success
  - Outcome-Based Funding
  - Administrative Data

# Why We Are Here



## Mission

Roca's mission is to disrupt the cycle of incarceration and poverty by helping young people transform their lives.

## Theory of Change

Roca's theory of change is that young people, when re-engaged through positive and intensive relationships, can change their behaviors and develop life, education, and employment skills to disrupt the cycles of poverty and incarceration.

# Target Populations



## High Risk Young Men

- Young Men
- 17-24 Years Old
- Adult or Juvenile Justice Systems involved with risk indicators predictive of long term adult criminal justice system involvement
- No work history
- Not Ready for change; cannot or will not participate in other programs



## High Risk Young Mothers

- Young Mother
- 16-24 Years Old
- Multiple systems involvement, history of victimization, history of trauma, and housing instability
- No work history and lack of educational attainment
- Not Ready for change; cannot or will not participate in other programs



# Roca's four year Intervention Model

Relentless  
Outreach



Transformational  
Relationships



Stage-Based  
Programming



Engaged  
Institutions



# Behavioral Health: Roca's CBT Project

- Creating practical tools for behavior change...
  - 10 simple skills
  - 20-40 minutes each class
  - Designed with and for young people
  - Taught by paraprofessionals
- ...that are grounded in research and evidence:
  - Ongoing collaboration with MGH
  - Three rounds of pilots
  - Implementation study
  - Preparing for rigorous evaluation



# FY17 Intermediate Outcomes

- **854** young men were served through the year
  - 78% were retained in the model
- **273** young men were enrolled 24+ months:
  - 84% had no new arrests



- **328** young men were enrolled 21+ months:
  - 75% were placed in a job
  - 67% were employed 6+ months
  - 64% were employed 12+ months

# FY17 Intermediate Outcomes



- **200** young mothers and **237** children were served through the year
  - 80% were retained in the model
- **58** young mothers were enrolled 24+ months:
  - 83% were placed in a job
  - 94% were employed 6+ months
  - 86% delayed subsequent pregnancies beyond age 24





Funding & Data



# Pay for Success

- One of the nation's largest **Pay for Success** (Social Impact Bonds) projects
- Referrals by criminal justice agencies
- Over 1,000 high-risk young men receive Roca's services
- The Commonwealth will pay the project's private funders only if recidivism reduction goals are met
- The largest evaluation project in the U.S. for high-risk young people



## By the numbers



- Roca completed 4 years out of the 8.5 year project



- Roca enrolled 777 young men out of the 1,036 total target
  - Roca enrolls 38% of state referrals
  - Enrollment continues through Q21
  - 454 young men are being actively served
  - 61 of those are currently in jail, but still being served



- 12.9% of those enrolled (100 young men) were incarcerated
  - Slightly higher than planned
  - Significantly lower than the counterfactual



# Outcomes-Based Funding

- Pay for Success is just one example of outcome-based funding
- Outcome-based funding
  - Allows the government to get what it pays for
  - Allows the government to focus on high-quality services
  - Holds service-providers to the same standard
  - Improves services over time
- The field moves toward simpler models than PFS (e.g., rate cards)





# Administrative Data

- Outcome-based funding depends on administrative data
  - Administrative data is sometimes more reliable and comprehensive than anywhere else
  - Administrative data allows programs to learn and improve
- If we want more outcome-based funding, we need to focus on improving administrative data
- Multiple challenges in Massachusetts
  - Data quality: unusable, inaccurate, not shareable
  - Many government programs still focus on costs or outputs
  - Programs are not allowed to access the data they entered
  - Government has limited capacity to analyze the data
  - Databases don't interact, even within the same agency
- PFS Providers and intermediaries can help in understanding the issue and considering next steps

Thank you!

