



NEBRASKA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

# Community-based Juvenile Services Aid Program (CBA)

Juvenile Services Committee and  
Nebraska Coalition for Juvenile Justice Meeting  
12 July 2018

Cynthia Kennedy, Director of Community-based  
Juvenile Services Aid at Nebraska Crime Commission

NEBRASKA

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Juvenile Justice Institute

# Overall Purpose

Aid recipients shall prioritize programs and services that will accomplish the following:

- ❖ Divert youth from the juvenile justice system,
- ❖ Reduce the population of juveniles in detention and secure confinement, and
- ❖ Assist in transitioning juveniles from out-of-home placements to in-home treatments.

# History

2001 – 2012: \$1.5 million

2013: \$3 million

2014: \$5 million

2015: \$7 million

2016: \$7 million

2017: \$6.9 million

2018: \$6.7 million

LB	Year	Aid (Million)	Agency Responsible	Scope	Key Additions or Changes
640	2001	\$1.5	Office of Juvenile Services	Assessment and evaluation, prevention of delinquent behavior, diversion, shelter care, intensive juvenile probation services, restitution, family support services, and family group conferencing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Created the County Juvenile Services Aid Program.</li> <li>• 40% match minimum</li> <li>• Counties Eligible</li> <li>• Community Plan Required</li> <li>• Detention costs unallowable</li> <li>• Formula-based appropriation</li> </ul>
193	2005	\$1.5	Nebraska Crime Commission	Assessment and evaluation, prevention of delinquent behavior, diversion, shelter care, intensive juvenile probation services, restitution, family support services, and family group conferencing. (Same as 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transferred program to the Nebraska Crime Commission</li> <li>• Supplanting Requirements</li> <li>• “May” require up to 40% match</li> </ul>
1014	2008	\$1.5	Nebraska Crime Commission	Assessment and evaluation, prevention of delinquent behavior, diversion, shelter care, intensive juvenile probation services, restitution, family support services, and family group conferencing. (Same as 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any funds not distributed to counties under this subsection shall be retained by the commission to be distributed on a competitive basis under the County Juvenile Services Aid Program.</li> </ul>

LB	Year	Aid (Million)	Agency Responsible	Scope	Key Additions or Changes
561	2013	\$3	Nebraska Crime Commission	Local planning and service coordination; screening, assessment, and evaluation; diversion; alternatives to detention; family support services; treatment services; reentry services; truancy prevention and intervention programs; and other services that will positively impact juveniles and families in the juvenile justice system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changed name from County Juvenile Services Aid to Community-based Juvenile Services Aid Program</li> <li>• Created a Director of CBA and Director of Diversion</li> <li>• Created requirements for the inclusion of specific info into the community plans</li> <li>• Utilization of evidence-based practices</li> <li>• Tasked JJI &amp; NCC with developing a statewide system for evaluation of programs</li> <li>• One time expense for probation office space</li> </ul>
265	2015	\$7	Nebraska Crime Commission	Local planning and service coordination; screening, assessment, and evaluation; diversion; alternatives to detention; family support services; treatment services; reentry services; truancy prevention and intervention programs; and other services that will positively impact juveniles and families in the juvenile justice system. (Same as 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ten percent of funds shall be set aside for the development of a common data set and evaluation of the effectiveness of programs and services.</li> <li>• Programs and services started reporting individual-level youth data</li> <li>• Juvenile Justice Institute was named as the entity to evaluate</li> </ul>
670	2018	\$6.7	Nebraska Crime Commission	Local planning and service coordination; screening, assessment, and evaluation; diversion; alternatives to detention; family support services; treatment services; reentry services; truancy prevention and intervention programs; and other services that will positively impact juveniles and families in the juvenile justice system. (Same as 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examination of disproportionate minority contact within all community plans submitted to the Crime Commission</li> <li>• One time expense for capital construction, or initial lease, to create facilities to be used as alternatives to detention – new structure or already existing</li> </ul>

# Nebraska Revised Statute § 43-2404.01

## Eligibility Requirements

- 1) Applicants shall be individual counties, multiple counties, federal or state recognized Indian tribes, or any combination of the entities listed above.
- 2) Applicants shall develop, adopt, and submit a comprehensive juvenile services community plan to the Nebraska Crime Commission.
- 3) Programs and services funded through the eligible shall be designed to serve and target youth who are eleven through eighteen years of age.
- 4) Aid recipients shall prioritize programs and services that will divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system, reduce the population of juveniles in juvenile detention and secure confinement, and assist in transitioning juveniles from out-of-home placements.



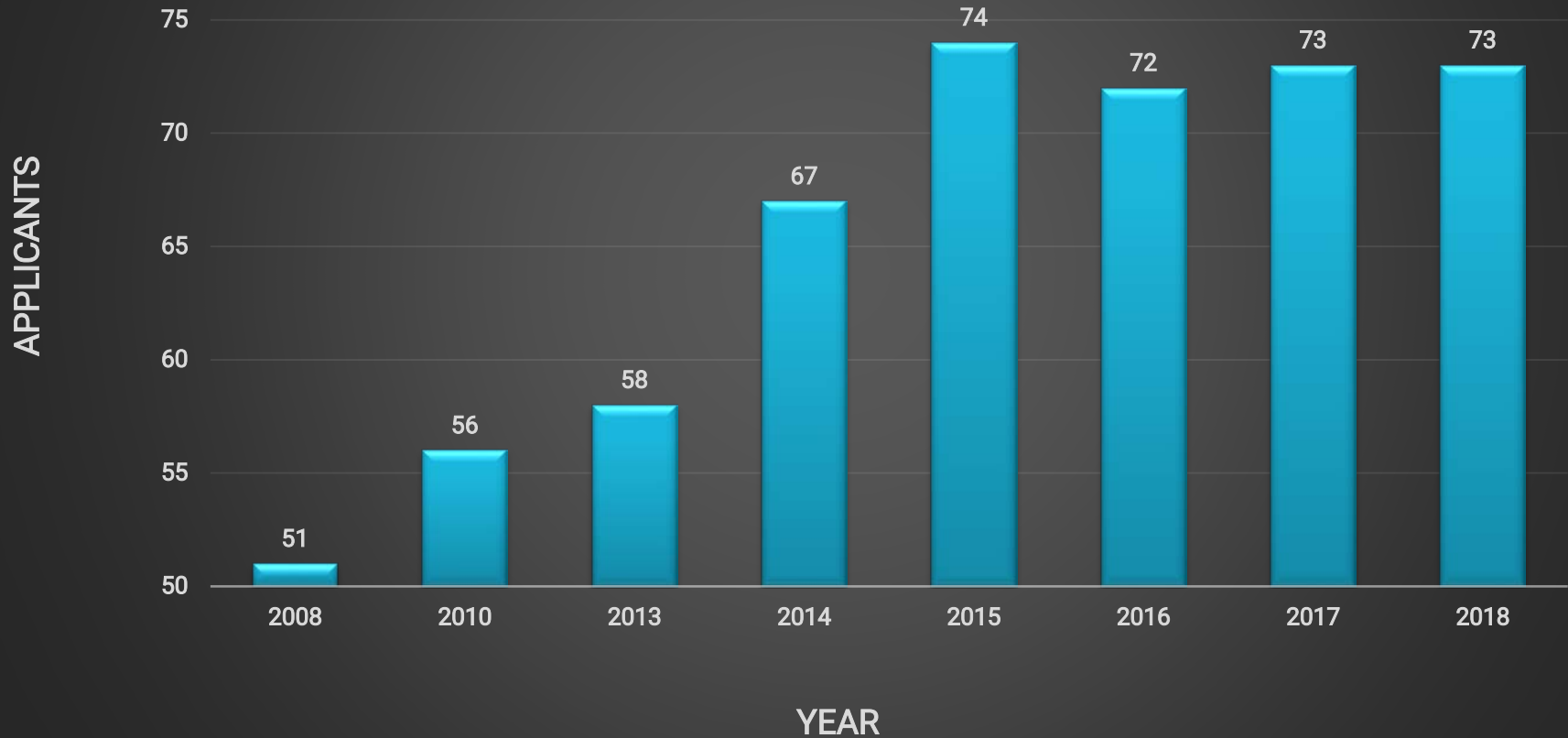


# Nebraska Revised Statute § 43-2404.02

Funds received under the Community-based Juvenile Services Aid Program shall be used exclusively to assist the aid recipient in the implementation and operation of programs or the provision of services identified in the aid recipient's comprehensive juvenile services plan, including programs for:

- local planning and service coordination;
- screening, assessment, and evaluation;
- diversion;
- alternatives to detention;
- family support services;
- treatment services;
- truancy prevention and intervention programs;
- pilot projects approved by the commission;
- payment of transportation costs to and from placements, evaluations, or services;
- personnel when the personnel are aligned with evidence-based treatment principles, programs, or practices;
- contracting with other state agencies or private organizations that provide evidence-based treatment or programs;
- preexisting programs that are aligned with evidence-based practices or best practices; and
- other services that will positively impact juveniles and families in the juvenile justice system.

# Number of Applicants 10 Year Period





# Community-based Juvenile Services Aid FY 2017-2018 Subgrantees

45 Applicants

(Referred to as Subgrantee once there is an Active Contract)

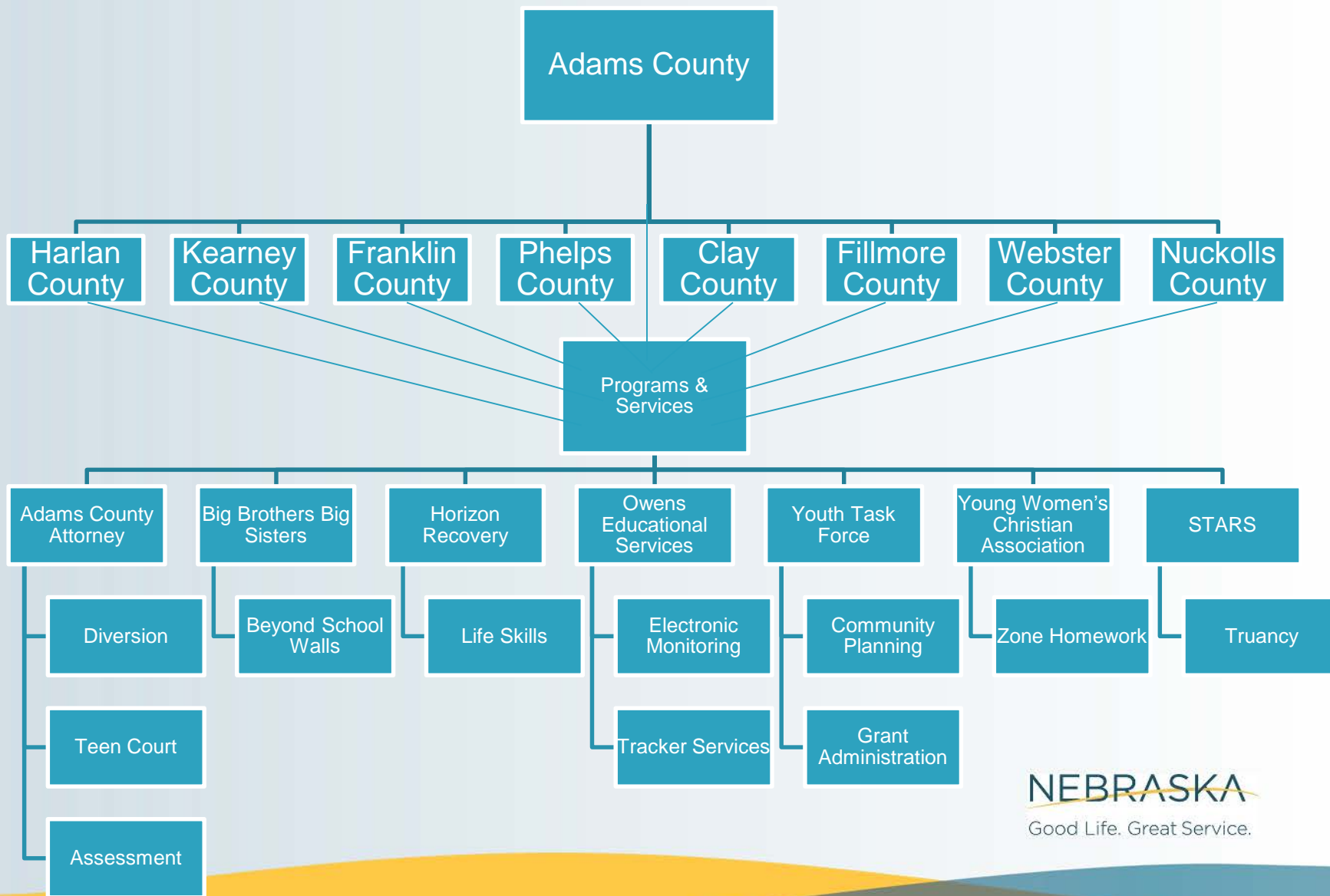


72 Counties and 1 Indian Tribe



223 Programs and Services

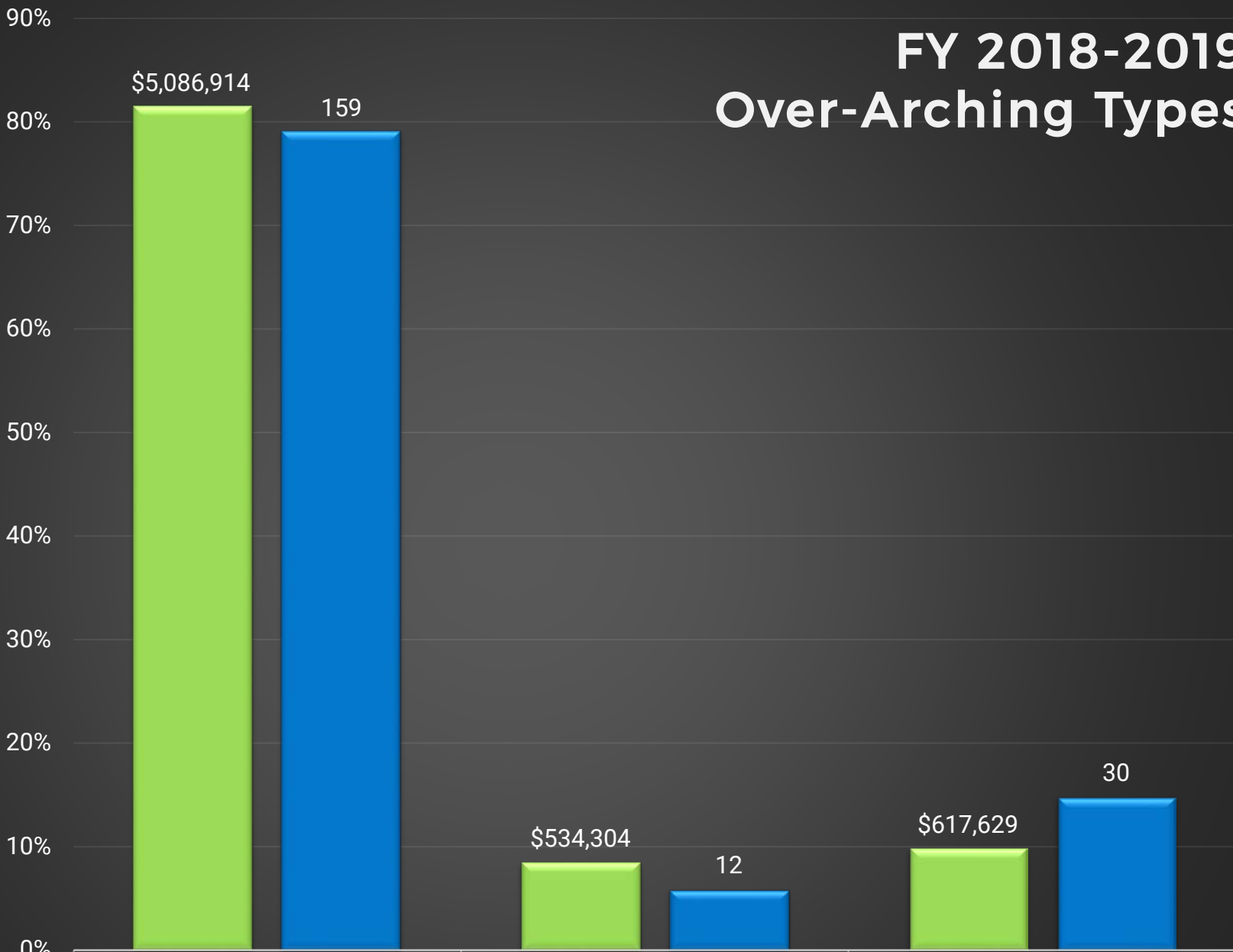
# Example Subgrantee



# Community-based Juvenile Services Aid Over-arching Program Type Definitions

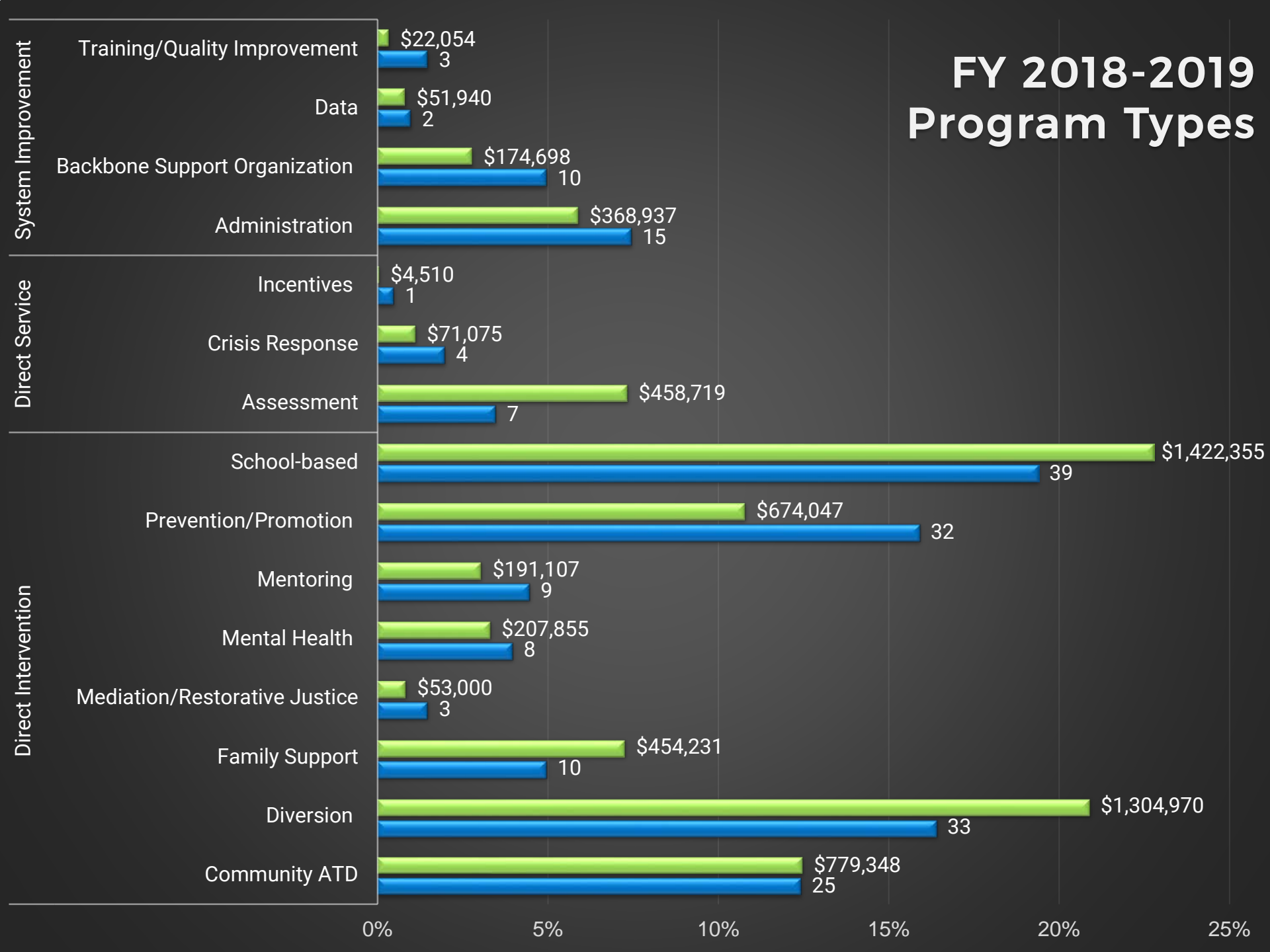
- I. Direct Intervention: Entities in this category are often programs; they generally meet with a youth multiple times over a specific period of time. Generally, the program relies on an educational or relationship-based component to invoke behavioral change within the client.
- II. Direct Service: Entities in this category are often agencies; they generally meet with a youth a few times to conduct a singular service. This could be to conduct an assessment or to help coordinate services.
- III. Direct Event: Entities in this category are often initiatives; they generally meet with a youth only once to host a prevention-type activity. These are generally events like a youth retreat, post-prom event, etc.
- IV. System Improvement: Entities in this category generally do not work with youth directly, but support programs, agencies, and initiatives that do the direct work.

# FY 2018-2019 Over-Arching Types

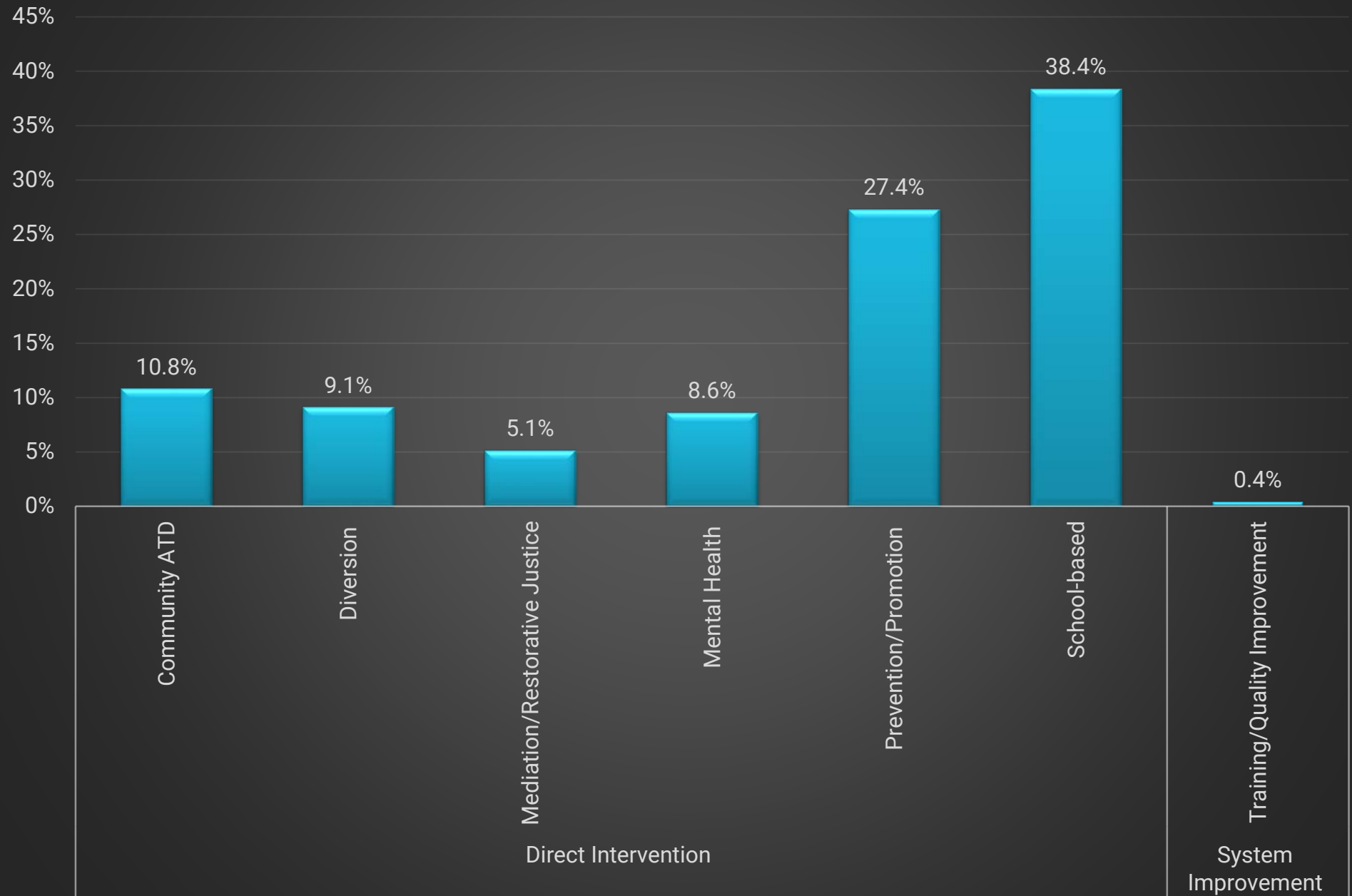


■ Grant Funds	82%	9%	10%
■ Number of Programs	79%	6%	15%

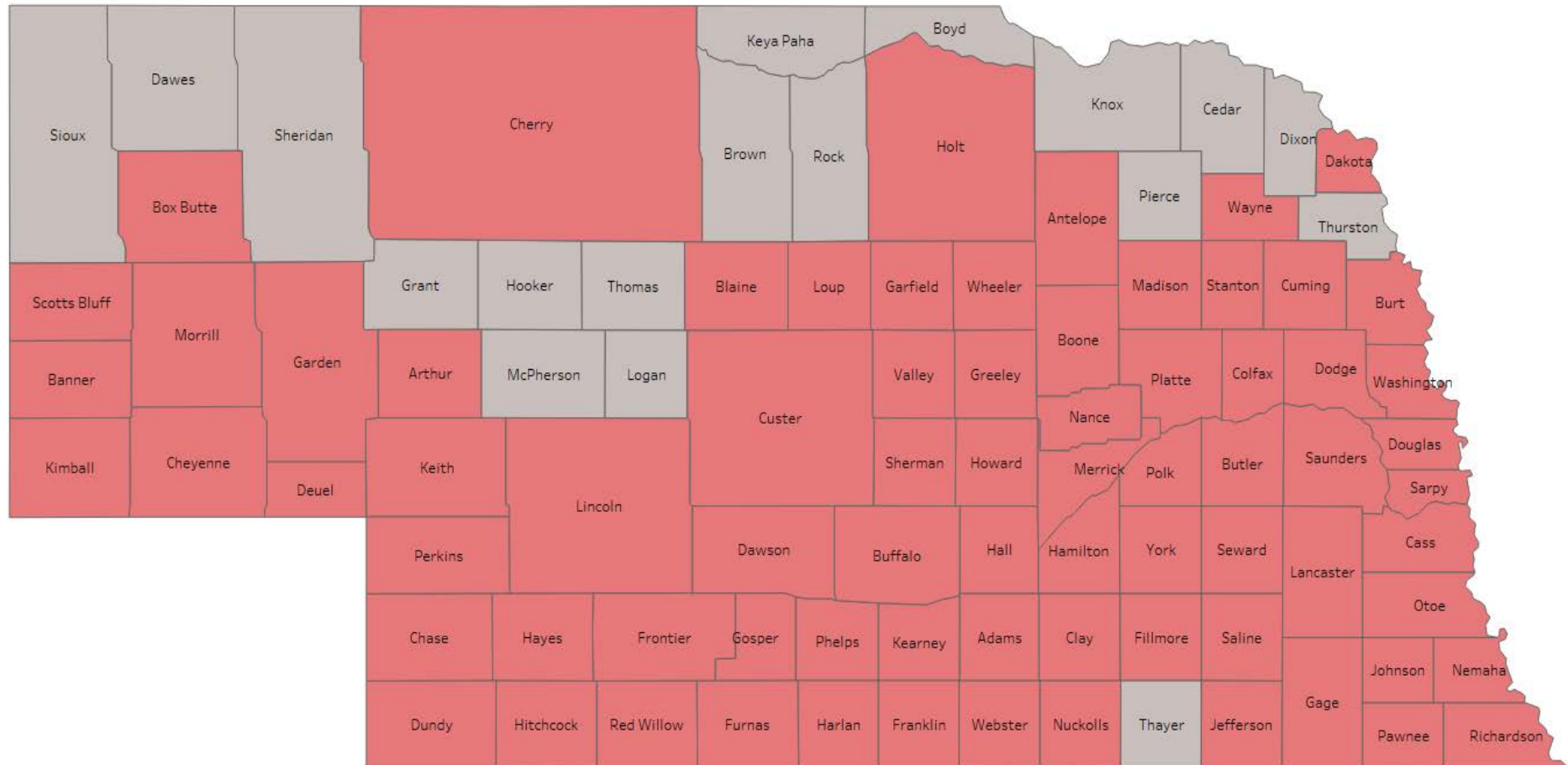
# FY 2018-2019 Program Types



# FY 2018-2019 Lancaster County



# Nebraska Juvenile Diversion Programs 2018





# Grant Review Process

Reference Section 008, Review of Grant Application, from Title 75, Chapter 1, Distribution of Community-based Juvenile Services Aid

Staff Review (Subcommittee of the NCJJ)



Grant Review (Subcommittee of the NCJJ)

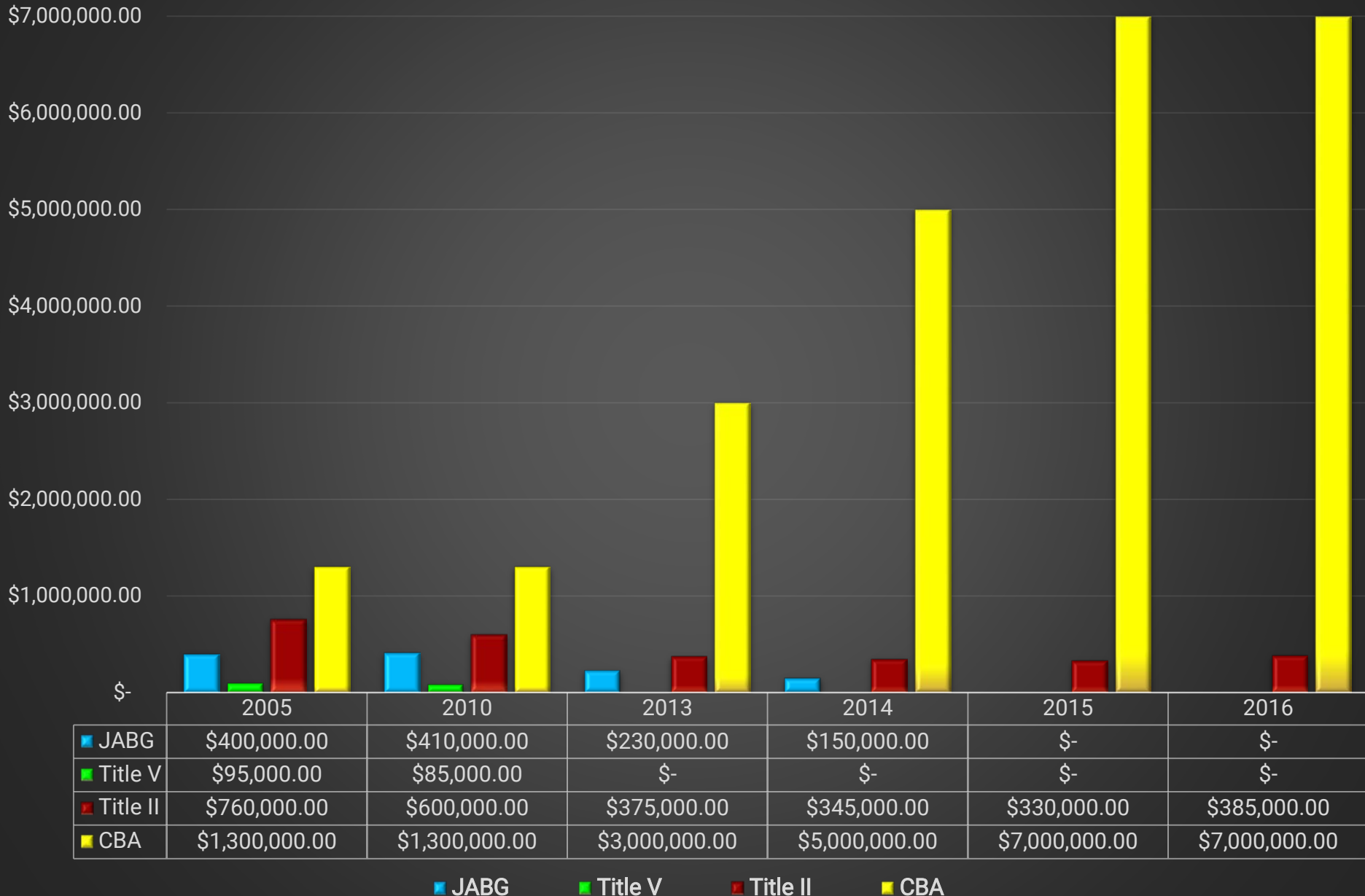


Crime Commission Funding Panel (Subcommittee of the NCC)

# Future Considerations

- Target Population Definitions
  - Post-adjudicated
  - Pre-adjudicated
  - Pre-filing
  - Voluntary Service
- Drug Testing Policy
- Alternative School Programs
- School Resource Officers
- Prevention/Promotion Programs

# Nebraska Juvenile Grant Funds



# Juvenile Justice Institute's Role

Neb. Rev. 43-2404.02

“The University of Nebraska at Omaha, Juvenile Justice Institute, shall assist with the **development of common definitions, variables, and training required for data collection** and reporting into the common data set by juvenile justice programs. The common data set maintained by the commission shall be provided to the University of Nebraska at Omaha, Juvenile Justice Institute, **to assess the effectiveness** of the Community-based Juvenile Services Aid Program.”

Evaluation of programs to include:

- (i) The **varying rates of recidivism**, as defined by rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the commission, **and other measures for juveniles participating in community-based programs**; and
- (ii) Whether juveniles are **sent to staff secure or secure juvenile detention after participating in a program funded** by the Community-based Juvenile Services Aid Program.

# Common Definitions and Variables: Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS)

<b>Current Client: dfasdf asdfasf</b>		<b>Case Agency: JDCM Administrators</b>		
First Name *	Middle Name	Last Name *	Date of Birth *	Gender *
dfasdf		asdfasf	01/01/2011	Female ▾
Race/Ethnicity *	Self-Reported Race/Ethnicity	NE Student ID		
Asian ▾	Unspecified ▾		<a href="#">Add Case To This Client</a>	

<b>School Based Programs</b>				
<b>Truancy</b>				
<b>Intake</b>				
Address Line 1	Address Line 2	City	State	ZIP
County Of Residence	Primary Phone	Alternate Phone	E-Mail Address	Cell Phone
Select County ▾				
Youth Employed	Family Size	Family Income (\$)	School Name *	Current Grade *
▾	▾	▾		▾
Eligible for Free/Reduced lunch	Credits required to date (H.S. only)*	Credits earned to date (H.S. only)*	Expected Graduation Year	
▾				
Actual Graduation Year	Custody/Guardianship	File Number	Grant County *	
	▾			
Grant Number	Person Referring	Referral Source *		
		▾		
Referral Date *	Truancy Type *	Enrolled Date *	GPA	School Attachment
	▾		▾	▾
Parental Involvement	Primary Reason for Enrollment	Secondary Reason for Enrollment		
▾	▾	▾		
Notes				

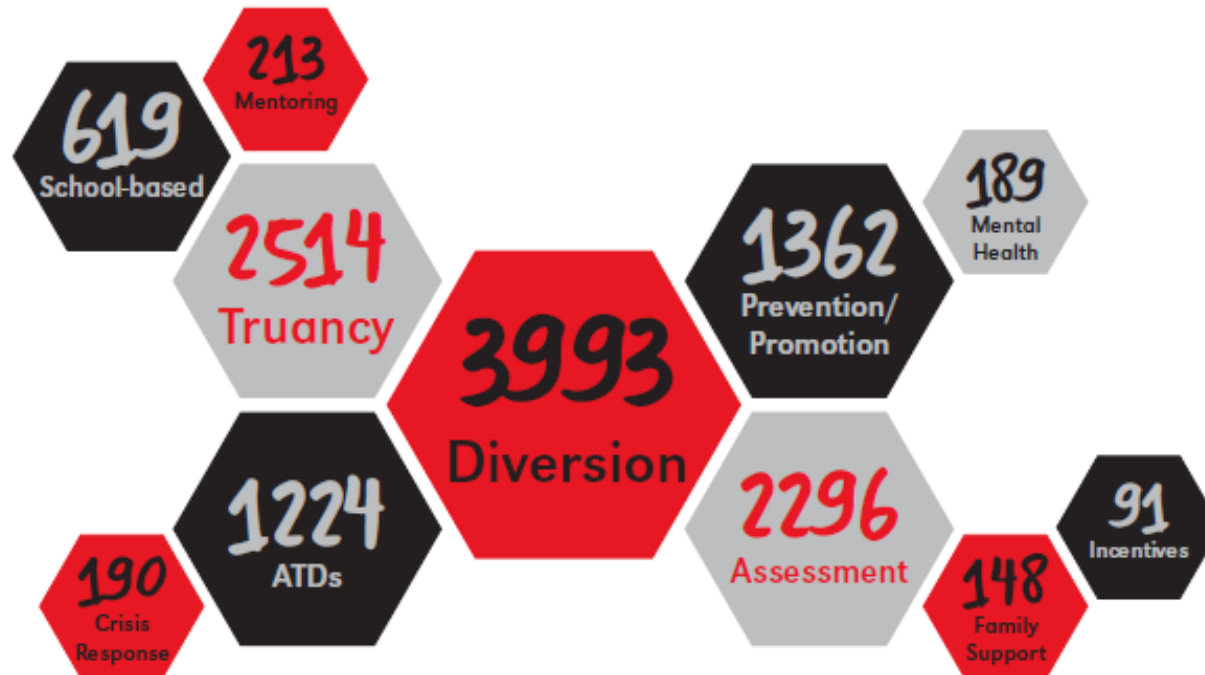
You are working on File number: dfasdf asdfasf JDCM Administrators AgencyCd - Target Discharge:

# Training for Data Collection

- Training to communities on completing community plans and technical assistance with obtaining data needed for community plans.
- Webinars and trainings held when JCMS becomes available for each program type
- Travel to programs upon request or when JJI learns programs need assistance
  - Student workers, graduate assistants, staff and faculty
- During FY 2017 – 2018, JJI held dialogues statewide for ongoing training, feedback on JCMS, and discussion on barriers to success pertaining to data collection and evidence-based practices.

# Reporting on Youth Served

## TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED IN FY 2016-2017 BY PROGRAM TYPE





# Calculating Recidivism

- JUSTICE – reducing dataset to one line per person (multiple charges, multiple cases, multiple spellings or dates of birth)
- Matching JCMS to JUSTICE - Probabilistic software to match based on name and date of birth. Once matched, manually make match decisions.
  - Is Lindsay Wylie 3/4/1980 same person as Lindsey Wylie 3/4/1981?  
Or Tommy Jackson same as Thomas Jackson?
- Process could be automated, but this would “miss” misspelled names or mistyped dates of birth
  - Would only be able to identify exact matches
- Once matched, manually make match decisions, make sure law violation occurred after program, handling youth in multiple programs

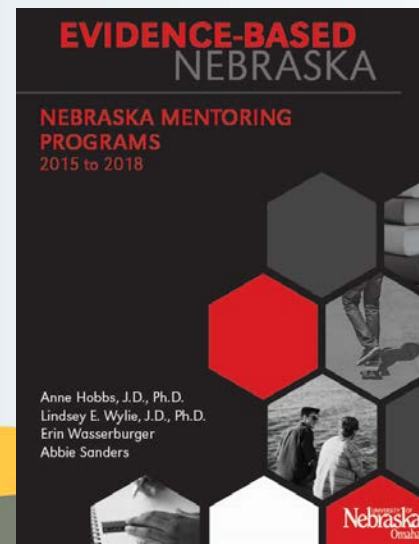
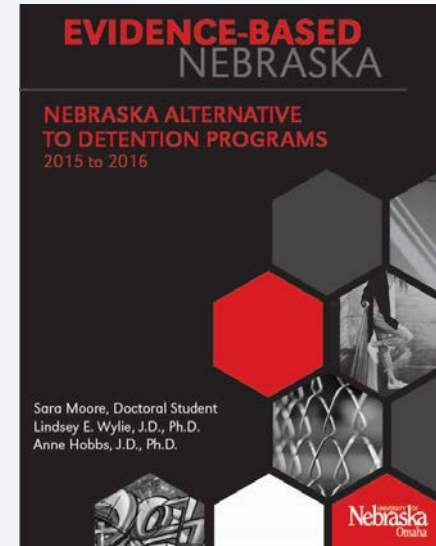
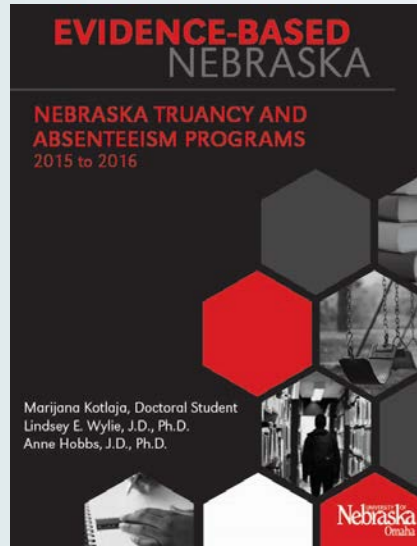
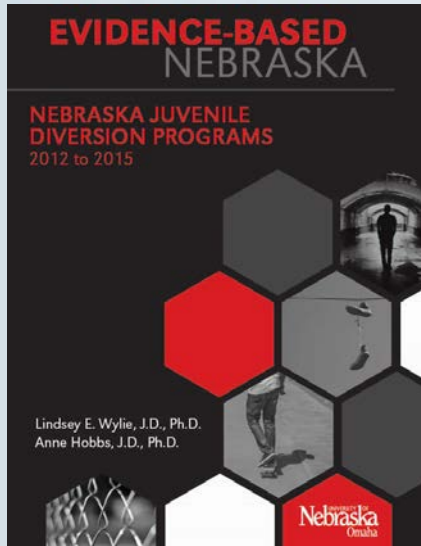
# Recidivism

**Table 11. Frequency & Percent of Youth with Future Law Violations by Program Type for FY 2015-2016**

Program Type	Number of Youth	Total Number of Cases in JCMS	% with Future Law Violations	Mean Days to Offense
After School	0	515	0%	-
Alternative School	21	84	25%	131.0
Referral Service	7	13	54%	185.0
Assessment*	284	2295	12%	196.4
One-time Event	1	146	1%	510.0
Diversion	611	4419	14%	129.1
Diversion – Warning Letters	1	199	1%	-
ATD - EM	219	357	61%	182.0
Family Support	46	226	20%	101.8
School Interventionist	60	194	31%	194.0
Mentoring				
Ment – Community	1	144	1%	-
Ment – Justice	6	15	40%	113.0
Ment – School-based	0	9	0%	-
Ment – Youth Initiated	14	135	10%	42.0
Promotion/Prevention	113	1244	9%	144.2
ATD – Reporting Center	225	541	42%	168.2
ATD - Shelter Care	11	42	26%	100.2
SRO	24	269	9%	49.5
ATD - Tracker	123	182	68%	142.6
Truancy	264	1325	20%	80.8

*Note.* Does not include any youth who were assessed at the Douglas County Juvenile Assessment Center and went on to Diversion and Truancy in Douglas County.

# Conducting Evaluations



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Good Life. Great Service.

# Key Findings from Evaluations

- Diversion programs have varying rates of recidivism with an average recidivism rate statewide of 30.2%; this is consistent with national meta-analysis that found an average of 31.4% (Schwalbe et al., 2012)
  - Follow-up evaluation conducted by JJI with one county testing the Risk-Needs-Responsivity framework found that assessing needs and risk with a valid tool, and matching youth to services based on their score, predicts recidivism (Wylie et al., 2018)
- Truancy/Absenteeism programs are effectively reducing absences while youth are in the program
  - Evaluation efforts this year will examine whether:
    - reductions last following discharge from the program?
    - there are longer-term improvements to other educational outcomes
    - what interventions are most effective?

# Key Findings, continued

- In Mentoring programs, the data demonstrated that mentor-mentee matches that were longer, resulted in lower probability of having a future law violation
  - Mentor-mentee matches of the same race resulted in longer matches
  - There was no relationship between the age of the mentor and length of match
- The 2016-2017 Evidence-based Nebraska Annual Report lists the recidivism rates for each program type.
  - Our next annual report (stay tuned!) will report on recidivism rates by program type and for each program.
  - For programs funded both fiscal years, we will display whether recidivism rates have increased or decreased (or stayed the same)

# Challenges/Barriers

- Accurate data from JCMS and other data sources (e.g., JUSTICE)
  - Continue to train programs, call programs to obtain accurate data and have them update (i.e., dates of birth)
- Managing large datasets and merging with other datasets
  - Connecting youth who participate in multiple programs
  - Calculating recidivism = really *really really* time consuming!
- Recidivism is not a “one size fits all” outcome measure
  - Need for other outcome measures, many are built into JCMS
    - ATDs → did a youth get to court?
    - School-based programs → educational outcomes



# Successes/Achievements

- **Accountability and better understanding of where funds are going**
  - The State of Nebraska now knows what TYPES of programs are being funded and the NUMBER OF YOUTH who are being served in each program
- **Programs are moving toward evidence-based practices**
  - Programs who do not want to provide data or change program requirements to be in line with evidence-based practices are no longer funded
- **Measuring youth outcomes**
  - We have calculated recidivism and can use this as a measure to see whether rates are increasing or decreasing; and we can “track” youth through CBA-funded programs



# Contact Information

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