



**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DHHS)
DIVISION OF CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES (DCFS)
JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS OFFICE (JJPO)**

**Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act
Title II Formula Grant Program
NRS 62B.600 through NRS 62B.645
and
NRS 62H.225**

2018 Governor's Annual Report – Prepared January 2019

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Introduction

In 1974, the U.S. Congress created the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). The JJDP guarantees four core protections to America's youth when they become involved in the juvenile justice system. Congress has continuously reauthorized the JJDP in the years since its passage. The most current re-authorization occurred on December 13, 2018. A summary of changes is provided towards the end of this document.

The four core protections of the JJDP are:

- Reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) within the juvenile justice system;
- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO);
- Separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities (sight and sound separation); and
- Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal).

Nevada, through the Division of Child and Family Services, has participated in the JJDP since the 1980's through a series of Executive Orders by the Governor. The last revision signed on December 1, 2017 was Executive Order 2017-21.

The Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) serves as the State Advisory Group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the JJDP. The JJDP requires that each SAG continuously analyze delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis then serves as the basis of the comprehensive strategic three-year plan and annual updates. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate, monitor, and evaluate state and local efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth who have entered the juvenile justice system and the methods that may prevent further immersion in the system.

In addition to Title II of the JJDP, the JJOC also serves as an oversight commission per Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 62B.600 through NRS 62B.645 and provides for the establishment of an evidence-based program resource center (Appendix G); requires the juvenile court to make certain findings before committing a child to the custody of a state facility; requires the implementation of a risk assessment and mental health screening; revises provisions regarding the release of information of youth in the juvenile justice system; requires policies and procedures relating to responses to a child's violation of parole; and includes processes for parole revocations.

This report will provide data, analysis, and recommendations for the direction of the juvenile justice system within the state.

Federal Reporting Requirements for Compliance with the Four Core Requirements (also called Protections) of the JJDP Act

The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) annually monitors states' compliance with the four core protections through a required "Compliance Report". This comprehensive report provides OJJDP with information regarding the state's monitoring system as well as compliance with the stated compliance standard, for violations that may be adjusted annually. The report includes the following supporting documentation:

- Completed OJJDP Violation Spreadsheet
- Compliance Universe Spreadsheet
- Summary of DSO violations
- Summary of Jail Removal violations
- Annual DMC Assessment Report
- DMC Plan Document
- Compliance Manual + all forms used for survey and onsite visits
- Compliance Plan Document
- Signed Acknowledgement Form (DCFS Administrator)

OJJDP staff review the report in its entirety and issue findings via a formal letter to the state, signed by the OJJDP Administrator. The letter either confirms the state is in full compliance or it outlines the deficient areas. Nevada received a letter indicating fully compliance from OJJDP on

June 26, 2018 for the 2017 compliance year which is equivalent to the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY), October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017. The 2018 Compliance Report, October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018, is due to OJJDP on February 28, 2019.

For oversight on this mandated requirement, the JJOC reviews and approves the annual Compliance Report submitted by the State to the OJJDP, which provides required data on the State's current compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act.

Essential Requirements and Data Collection for the Four Core Protections

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC): Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is defined as the disproportionate number of minority youth who encounter the juvenile justice system. States participating in the JJDPa and the Formula Grant program are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the nation's juvenile justice system.

DMC is a core requirement of both the JJDPa and the Formula Grant. Over the past several decades, literature and best practice have provided two important lessons on DMC:

- DMC is not limited to secure detention or corrections only; it is found in nearly every contact point within the juvenile justice system continuum; and
- Contributing factors to DMC are multiple and complex; efforts to combat it require a comprehensive strategy that not only addresses day-to-day operational issues, but system issues as well.

In the most recent reauthorization dated December 13, 2018, the term DMC was changed to Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). In addition, there will be greater emphasis on data collection and analysis on racial and ethnic disparities to include a determination of the causes of RED, and a comprehensive plan to address those causes.

A state achieves compliance with this core requirement when it addresses RED on an ongoing basis through:

- Identification of the extent to which RED exists;
- Assessment to examine and determine the factors that contribute to RED;
- Intervention by developing and implementing strategies to reduce RED;
- Evaluation of intervention strategies; and
- Monitoring changes in RED trends over time.

Data Collection:

The state relies on well-defined definitions of contact points to obtain juvenile crime data from the seventeen juvenile probation departments statewide, on an annual basis, using a template of all contact points broken down by race and gender. The state is unable to validate the data as being one hundred (100) percent accurate from any county.

Contact Point Outcome Information:

Note: Per NRS 62H.225, counties have until January 31 of each year to provide contact point data; therefore, the FFY 2018 is not yet available, the latest available is FFY 2017.

Arrest Rate: The statewide arrest rate for all minority groups is less than the national average; however, the arrest rate for African American youth is higher than the national average.

Referral Rate: The statewide referral rate for minorities across the board is higher than the national average. Nevada referrals of youth of all racial and ethnic (including white) backgrounds are at a much higher rate than the national average.

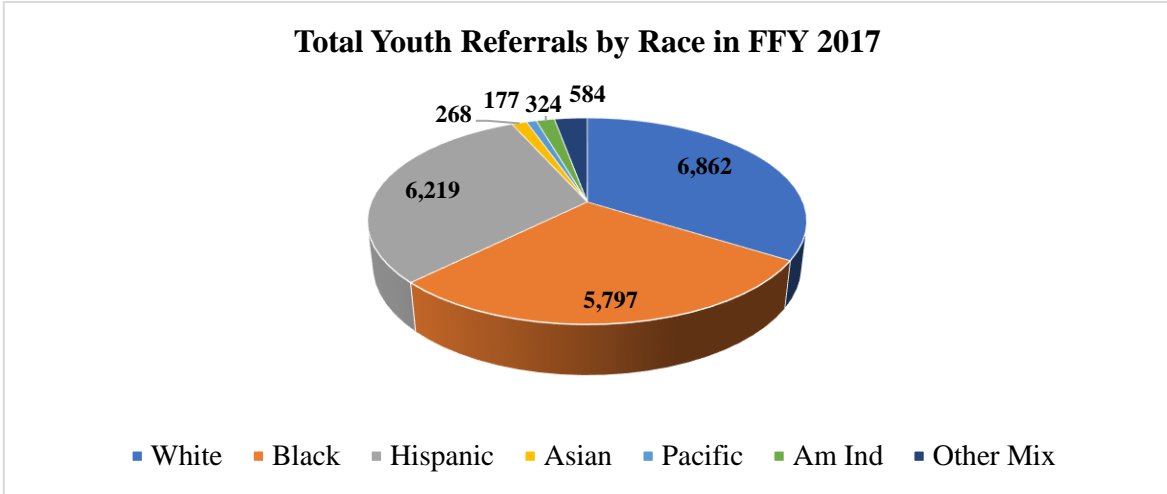
Diversion Rate: The diversion rate for all minority and African American youth is higher than the national average; however, this can be attributed to the higher number of referrals of youth of all racial and ethnic (including white) backgrounds.

Detention (juveniles placed in a secure juvenile detention facility) Rate: The detention rate in Nevada is less than the national average for all minorities and for African American youth.

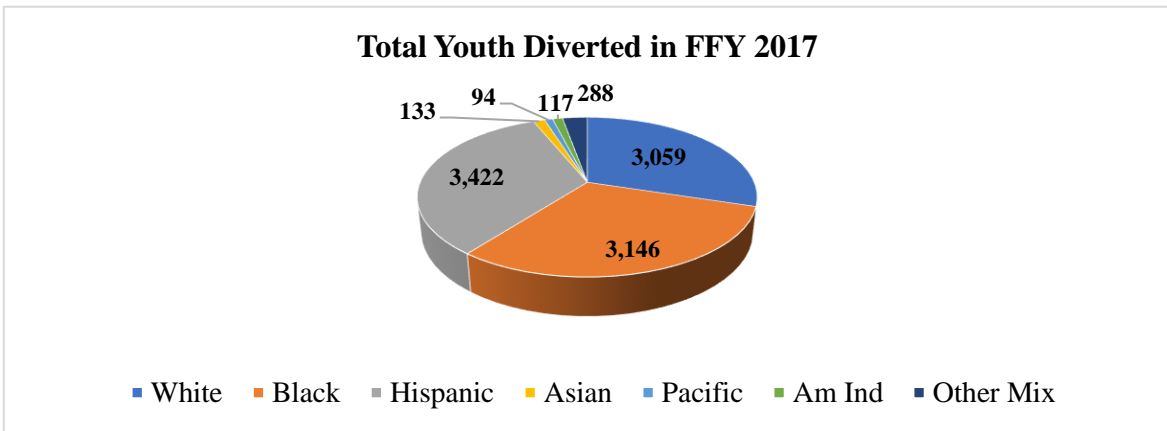
Placement Rate: Based on the number of referrals that enter the system, the number of youths placed in a juvenile correctional facility is extremely low based on the number of referrals the state received. There were 20,231 total referrals into the juvenile system in the FFY 2017 compliance year, with 316 placements in a state correctional facility, which is 1.5 percent of the total youth referred.

Certification (NRS 62A.030) Rate: There were 62 youth certified to the adult system in FFY 2017. State-by-state certification data doesn't appear to be available, but the Campaign for Youth Justice Fact Sheet states that roughly 200,000 juveniles have contact with adult criminal courts each year.

Contact Point Data:

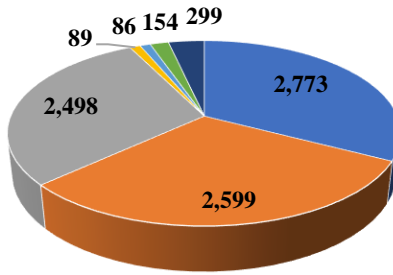


Referrals by racial and ethnic group. The majority of referrals are from White youth, followed by Hispanic and African American/Black youth.



Diversions by racial and ethnic group. The majority of diversions are that of Hispanic youth, followed by African American/Black youth.

Total Youth Arrests by Race in FFY 2017

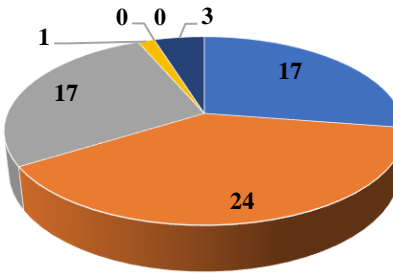


■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Asian ■ Pacific ■ Am Ind ■ Other Mix

Arrest by racial and ethnic group. The majority of diversions are that of White youth, followed by African American/Black, and Hispanic youth.

The trend of arrests by race and ethnic group indicates an increase in arrests for African American/Black youth over three (3) years, while there is a decline in arrests for White youth over that same period. Further, Hispanic youth arrests slightly increased in 2016, and decreased in FFY 2017.

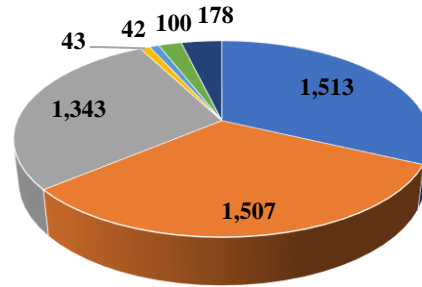
Certified Youth by Race for FFY 2017



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Asian ■ Pacific ■ Am Ind ■ Other Mix

The majority of youth who were certified were African American/Black, followed by Hispanic and White youth.

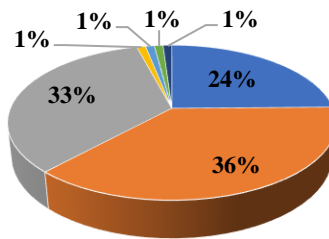
Juvenile Secure Detention in FFY 2017



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Asian ■ Pacific ■ Am Ind ■ Other Mix

Above is the breakdown of youth by racial and ethnic group who were placed in detention in FFY 2017. White and African American/Black youth were proportional with Hispanic youth.

Youth in Secure Confinement (State Corrections) by Race in FFY 2017



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Asian ■ Pacific ■ Am Ind ■ Other Mix

Racial and ethnic background of youth who are placed in a state correctional center.

Various literature on DMC indicates several factors for disproportionality within any system. The latest data available on a national scale is from FFY 2007. A comparison was completed of Nevada's FFY 2017 data to the FFY 2007 national average. The results are outlined below and are derived from the Relative Rate Index (RRI), which provides a single index number that indicates the extent to which the rate of that activity differs between Whites and minorities.

FFY 2007 National DMC Data

	White	All Minority	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Arrest rate	1.00	1.70	2.10	1.00	0.20
Referral rate	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.50
Diversion rate	1.00	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.90
Detention rate	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.20
Placement rate	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.00
Waiver rate	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.80	0.70

FFY 2017 Nevada Statewide Data

	White	All Minority	African American	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Arrest rate	1.00	1.27	3.41	*	0.14
Referral rate	1.00	0.94	0.90	*	1.22
Diversion rate	1.00	1.21	1.22	*	1.11
Detention rate	1.00	1.09	1.18	*	0.73
Placement rate	1.00	1.52	1.70	*	**
Waiver rate	1.00	1.16	1.31	*	**

Note: The asterisks indicate either 1) group is less than one (1) percent of the population, or 2) insufficient data available for analysis. Red: Indicates a statistically significant disparity with White being the baseline at 1.00.

Comparison/Analysis:

The comparison does not yield significant differences at any contact point except for arrest and diversion. Nevada arrests slightly less White youth than the national average, but there is a significantly higher arrest rate for African American youth in Nevada, roughly 1.3 points higher. On a positive note, Nevada does better than the national average at diverting youth, both White and African American.

The analysis of race and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system is multi-faceted and requires an enormous amount of data, some of which is not currently collected. The following items may provide additional information as to the causes of disparity in the system if it was gathered and broken down by race and ethnicity:

- Education levels of youth at time of referral or arrest;
- Risk factors of youth at time of arrest – assessed by a validated risk assessment;
- Placement successes/failures;
- List of services and interventions provided;
- Poverty data for one hundred (100) percent of youth at time of arrest;
- Subsequent offending while on probation or parole; and

- Breakdown of technical violations.

The JJOC approved the collection of some of the measures identified above to be reported after the completion of FY 2019. The exception is education levels at the time of arrest.

State Compliance:

The JJDP A of 2002 requires states participating in the Formula Grants Program to “address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing a requirement for numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system”. OJJDP has defined minority groups as American Indian/Native American, Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. OJJDP requires states to move through a five (5) phase approach for RED:

- 1) Identification: determine if RED exists in the state, and where it exists
- 2) Assessment: assess the reasons for RED
- 3) Intervention: develop and implement intervention strategies
- 4) Evaluation: evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention strategies
- 5) Monitoring: if changes in RED trends are noticed, interventions must be adjusted.

Many states have pushed back against OJJDP in this area due to the lack of resources state agencies have and the difficulty of assessing the reasons for RED without the assistance of a university or other research organization.

Nevada has historically met the requirements of RED on an annual basis.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO): The DSO Core Requirement has been part of the JJDP A since its inception in 1974. Status offenses are offenses that only apply to minors whose actions would not be considered offenses if committed by adults. The most common offenses include skipping school, running away, breaking curfew, incorrigible or unmanageable, CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision), and possession or use of tobacco.

Basic Rule per the JJDP Act	How the Basic Rule may be a Violation
No status offender or non-offender may be placed in secure detention or confinement (adult jail or prison) for any length of time.	Violation of DSO May be a violation of Jail Removal depending on where juvenile is held.
A status offender may be booked and detained in a juvenile detention facility for up to 24 hours.	Violation of DSO only if held longer than 24 hours, not counting weekends or holidays.
Use of a Valid Court Order (VCO) for a status offender greater than 24 hours: Note: The VCO must be issued for a status offense and the violation must be for a status offense.	Violation of DSO if the conditions on the VCO checklist are not met.
Law enforcement may complete the booking process of a status offender or non-offender in a secure booking area of an adult facility only if there is no unsecured booking area available. The juvenile must be under continuous visual supervision, there are no adult offenders present and the juvenile is immediately removed from the secure booking area to a non-secure area for questioning or further processing.	If these conditions are not met, the juvenile is in a “secure setting” and it is a DSO violation.
A status offender or non-offender may be handcuffed to him/herself but cannot be handcuffed to a stationary object.	If a status offender or non-offender is handcuffed to a stationary object, they are in secure custody and it is a DSO violation.
A status offender who is in possession of a handgun.	May be held longer than 24 hours. This is not a DSO violation.

Non- secure custody:

- A status offender or non-offender is in non-secure custody if they are under continuous visual law enforcement supervision and physical restriction of movement or activity is provided solely through facility staff (staff secure).
- Any juvenile in a police car, or other vehicle in law enforcement control, is in non-secure custody.

Juveniles held in accordance with the Interstate Compact, such as out-of-state runaways, are exempt from the DSO mandate and can be securely held for greater than 24 hours solely for the purpose to be returned to the proper custody of another state.

Data Collection:

The State collects data on a continuous basis for this area. The data includes:

- 1) A monthly report from each juvenile detention facility on the status offenders booked and securely held in their facility to include time in, time out, and primary charge;
- 2) A report from an adult jail or lockup if a juvenile is booked and securely held in their facility to include time in, time out, and primary charge; and
- 3) Annual self-report survey from all secure juvenile and adult facilities in the state.

State staff evaluate every status offense reported against federal violation standards. A violation occurs when a youth was held greater than 24 hours (except weekends, holidays, or use of a Valid Court Order (VCO)) in a juvenile detention facility or a youth was held securely for any length of time in an adult jail or lockup.

	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
DSO Violation Rate	.60	.30	.60	4.0	.75	1.03 **

Note: This chart indicates the number of DSO violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2017 must be less than 8.5 per 100,00 juvenile population.

FFY 15 indicates one instance where several youths were booked into an adult jail and held longer than the allowable amount of time. This type of violation is not systemic; but rather an outlier.

*** Number reported to OJJDP was 1.03, but after clarification on the use of a valid court order during the Compliance Audit held during the week of July 16, 2018, the adjusted number is 1.9; however, this number is still within compliance.*

State Compliance:

Full compliance is achieved when a state demonstrates that the last submitted monitoring report, covering 12 months of actual data, demonstrates no juveniles were placed in secure detention or secure adult correctional facilities for status offenses, which are offenses for juvenile offenders but not adult offenders. Further, this area assesses the number of status offenders who are placed in juvenile secure facilities greater than 24 hours. The DSO rate represents a de minimis standard which compares the number of instances per 100,000 juveniles in the state. The rate takes the number of status offenders placed in an adult facility for any length of time and the number of status offenders placed in a secure juvenile facility greater than 24 hours. Generally, a rate at or below 5.8 is considered in compliance.

Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders (Sight and Sound Separation): When youth are held in an adult jail, they may not have any sight or sound contact with adult inmates. Thus, youth cannot be housed with adult inmates or next to adult cells, share dining halls, recreation areas, or any other common spaces with adult inmates, or be placed in any circumstances in which they could have any visual or verbal contact with adult inmates.

Data Collection:

The state relies heavily on self-report of sight and sound separation violations within adult jails or lockups. Data and verification include:

- 1) Annual self-report survey from all secure adult facilities in the state; and
- 2) An on-site review of roughly 30% of secure adult facilities annually. During the on-site visit, State staff view admissions of any juvenile within the 12-month review period.

It must be noted that many secure adult facilities have policies in place in which they do not allow juveniles within their facilities. Law enforcement officers generally call the local juvenile probation officer for direction and may stay with the youth at the initial contact point until the juvenile probation officer can pick up the youth. If the youth is near a juvenile detention facility, local law enforcement will transport directly to that facility.

	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
Sight and Sound Separation	0	0	5	0	0	0

Note: This chart indicates the number of Sight and Sound violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2017 must be less 0.32 per 100,00 juvenile population.

State Compliance:

Full compliance is achieved when a state demonstrates that the last submitted monitoring report, covering a full 12 months of data, demonstrates that (1) no juveniles were placed in secure correctional facilities or secure detention facilities, or detained in confinement, in any institution in which they had contact with adult inmates; and (2) the state has a policy in effect requiring that individuals who work with both juveniles and adult inmates, including in collocated facilities, have been trained and certified to work with juveniles.

If the state does report instances of separation violations, the state may still comply if the instances do not indicate a pattern, but are isolated instances, that instances violate state law, and policies are in place to prevent separation violations.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal): Juveniles may not be detained in adult jails except for limited periods before release or transporting them to an appropriate juvenile placement (6 hours), in rural areas (24 hours excluding weekends and holidays), or when weather and travel conditions prevent authorities from transporting them. In Nevada, murder, attempted murder, and sexual assault with a deadly weapon are automatic transfers to the adult system. These youth that meet the requirements of an automatic transfer can be remanded to the juvenile system if the judge believes it is in the best interest of the youth.

Data Collection:

The State collects data on a continuous basis for this area. The data includes:

- 1) A report from an adult jail or lockup if a juvenile is booked and securely held in their facility to include time in, time out, and primary charge; and
- 2) Annual self-report survey from all secure juvenile and adult facilities in the state.

State staff evaluates every status instance of a juvenile booked and held securely in an adult jail or lockup against federal violation standards. A violation occurs when a youth was held greater than 6 hours in an adult jail or lockup that does not meet the rural, inclement weather/road closure exception requirement. This does not include youth who are direct files or certified as adults.

	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
Jail Removal	.30	.35	.0	2.02	.75	.30

Note: This chart indicates the number of jail removal violations per 100,000 youth. The rate for FFY 2017 must be less 8.41 per 100,00 juvenile population.

State Compliance:

Full compliance is achieved when a state demonstrates that the last submitted monitoring report, covering 12 months of actual data, demonstrates that no juveniles were placed in adult jails or lockups exceeding six hours, not including exceptions. This rate represents a de minimis standard which compares the number of instances per 100,000 juveniles in the state. A rate at or below 9.0 is considered in compliance.

In FFY 2017, a total of thirty-five (35) youths were locked up in adult jails or lockups for at least one minute or longer. Twenty (20) were released within six hours and the remaining were certified as adults. Ten (10) were females and twenty-five (25) were males. Sixty-eight (68) percent were White and thirty-one (31) percent were minorities.

However, the state does have a .30 jail removal violation rate because two status offenders were placed in a secure adult facility for at least one minute. Status offenders in adult secure facilities count as two types of errors, DSO and Jail Removal.

State Advisory Group (SAG) Planning Committee Update

The SAG Planning Committee works closely with DCFS staff on the elements of the JJDPA. This committee is responsible for reviewing all grant applications for funds through the Title II Formula Grant; the annual Compliance Report, including individual components of the report; the Three-Year-Plan; and data related to juvenile justice system trends and sub grant performance measures. The chair/s of the SAG provide monthly or quarterly updates to the JJOC.

The state received a compliance audit from an OJJDP representative during the week of July 16, 2018. The state is currently pending the written results of that audit.

This committee will begin to review the changes regarding the JJPDA Re-Authorization from December 13, 2018 and identify a plan to move forward.

JJOC Accomplishments

The JJOC reviewed the past definition of recidivism found in the 2014 Supreme Court Data Dictionary and found that it was not specific enough for measurement purposes. In March 2018, the JJOC voted to approve a revised definition and explanation of recidivism and how to capture the information going forward.

The JJOC approved definition of recidivism is: A child's relapse into a justice system after intervention of the Juvenile Justice System.

Recidivism data must be maintained and shared as appropriate and authorized, pursuant to statute, on every child who has contact with a juvenile justice agency, including:

- Data must be measured for every child three (3) years after initial citation, arrest, adjudication, commitment or placement into an out-of-home facility, or placement under probation or parole supervision.
- That data is to determine if, after contact with or an intervention by a juvenile justice agency, the child is again:
 - Arrested or referred;
 - Adjudicated;
 - Committed or placed out-of-home;
 - In violation of probation or parole supervision; or
 - Convicted by an adult court.

- The data collected should be analyzed, to the best of the agency’s ability, based on information related to, or provided by:
 - The initial risk level of the child;
 - By each facility used as an out-of-home placement or commitment, including, but not limited to, licensed foster homes, residential treatment facilities, youth camps, correctional placements and family resources;
 - By each service provider;
 - Probation and parole services; and
 - Demographics including, but not limited to, race, age at time of condition, county of origin, and zip code.

The JJOC adopted a set of performance measures effective July 2018. The JJOC voted to require both statewide and county trend analyses in the following areas. The JJOC approved *FY19 Scorecard and Performance Summary* document is attached for reference.

It is important to note that most of the data collection has not yet begun because new data collection measures are difficult to begin mid-year and some facilities/agencies currently don’t have a mechanism to collect this data. DCFS hopes to provide base-line data on recidivism and these new performance measures after FY 2019.

The JJOC, through the Risk Assessment and Mental Health Screening Committee, selected the Youth Level of Services (YLS) as the risk assessment tool and the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument – Version 2 (MAYSI 2) as the mental health screening tool. Both tools are evidence- based and proven in reliability and validity to accurately assess risk and need. These tools will be required statewide. Jurisdictions may use additional assessments if they so choose. Both the YLS and the MAYSI 2 will be incorporated within the statewide case management system (Caseload Pro).

The JJOC selected a validated quality assurance tool which will be used to evaluate the extent to which a program or service adheres to the principle of an effective program. The tool selected was the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC).

There were eight (8) individuals trained in the use of the tool in June 2018 and they were all recently certified.

The CPC will be used to review the services provided within state correctional facilities, group homes, residential treatment centers, and youth camps throughout the state.

Youth Demographics and Juvenile Justice System Data for FFY 2017

Note: Per NRS 62H.225, counties have until January 31 of each year to provide contact point data; therefore, the FFY 2018 is not yet available; latest available is FFY 2017.

- Nevada’s three (3) largest population categories are stated as 66% White, 26% Hispanic, and 12% Black.
- The total population is roughly 50% male and 50% female.
- Nevada’s population of youth ages 0 – 17 is 9% of the total population.

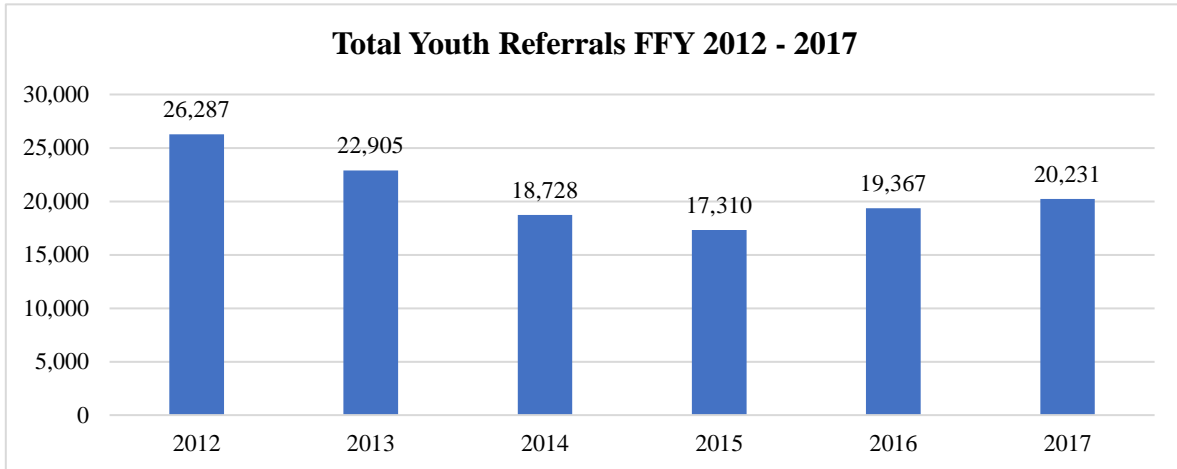
FFY 2017 Population (0 – 17) Data for Youth in Nevada (Data Provided by Counties)

County	Total Youth	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/PI	Am Ind	Other
Carson	10792	5166	636	4605	60	255	70
Churchill	3816	2377	69	788	101	223	258
Clark	529385	180520	65644	227107	52938	3176	0
Douglas	9427	6328	60	2012	154	305	568
Elko	9720	5728	73	3106	87	578	148
Esmeralda	234	150	7	68	3	3	3
Eureka	301	239	0	28	4	20	10
Humboldt	3527	1954	21	1251	177	124	0
Lander	979	588	5	313	5	58	10
Lincoln	1040	889	62	84	2	1	2
Lyon	7979	5151	69	2327	260	20	152
Mineral	591	371	10	104	25	72	9
Nye	8047	5134	265	2301	120	107	120
Pershing	1332	959	4	167	0	75	127
Storey	504	427	6	39	11	8	13
Washoe	63275	31891	1519	25626	3417	822	0
White Pine	1357	967	16	138	97	56	83
Total	652,306	248,839	68,466	270,064	57,461	5,903	1,573

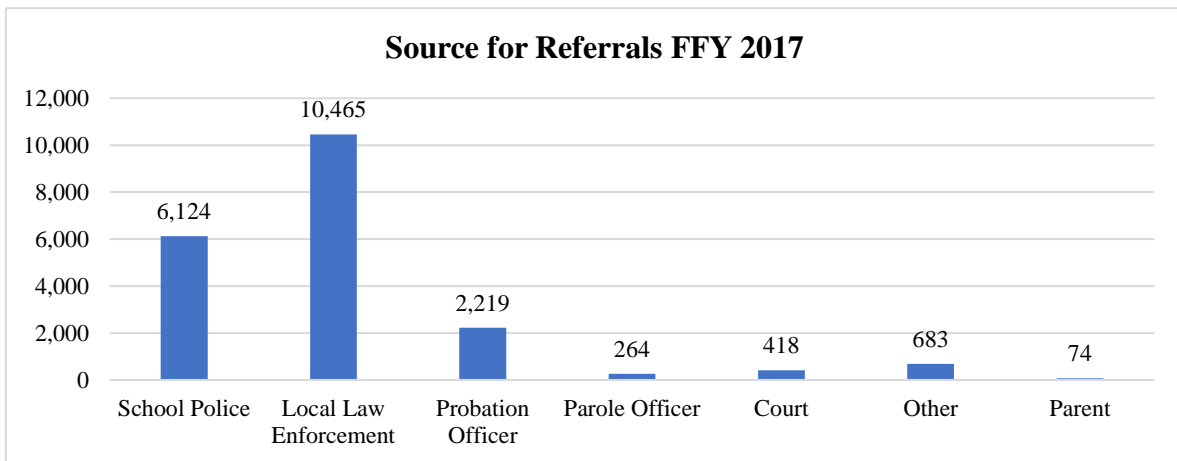
The juvenile justice system received more than 20,000 referrals for youth statewide in FFY 2017. Out of those referrals, just over 50% were diverted, and just over 21% were found delinquent.

Referral and Diversion:

Youth encounters in the juvenile justice system are usually done through some type of referral. Referrals can be due to youth being accused of committing a delinquent or criminal act, being charged with a status offense, or something else. According to a study on youth.gov, the overall rates of referrals are declining. Nevada saw a significant decline from 2012 to 2015 but has seen an increase over the last two (2) years.

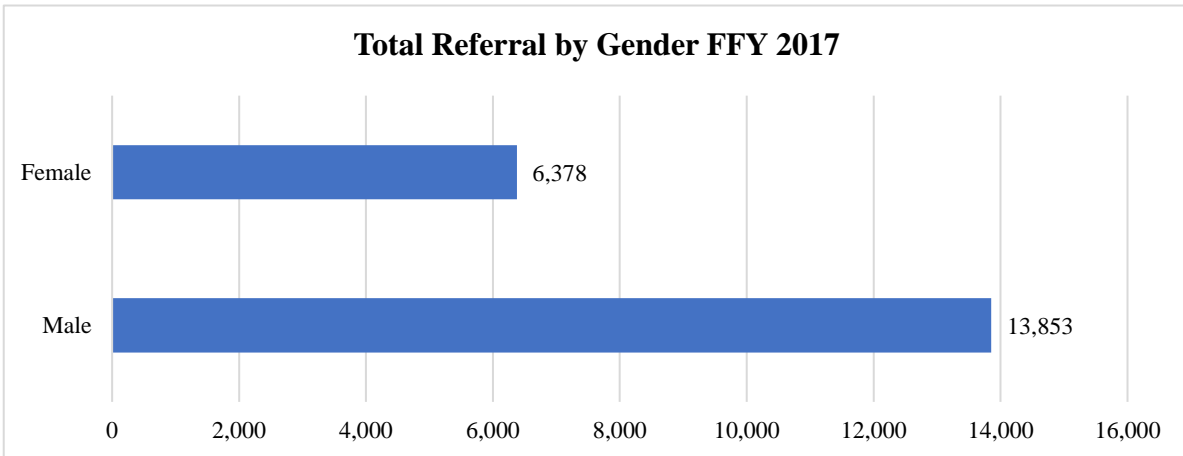


The front end of the system consists of a referral from various sources to a local department of juvenile services. There were 20,231 total referrals in FFY 2017 with sixty-eight (68) percent of those from males.



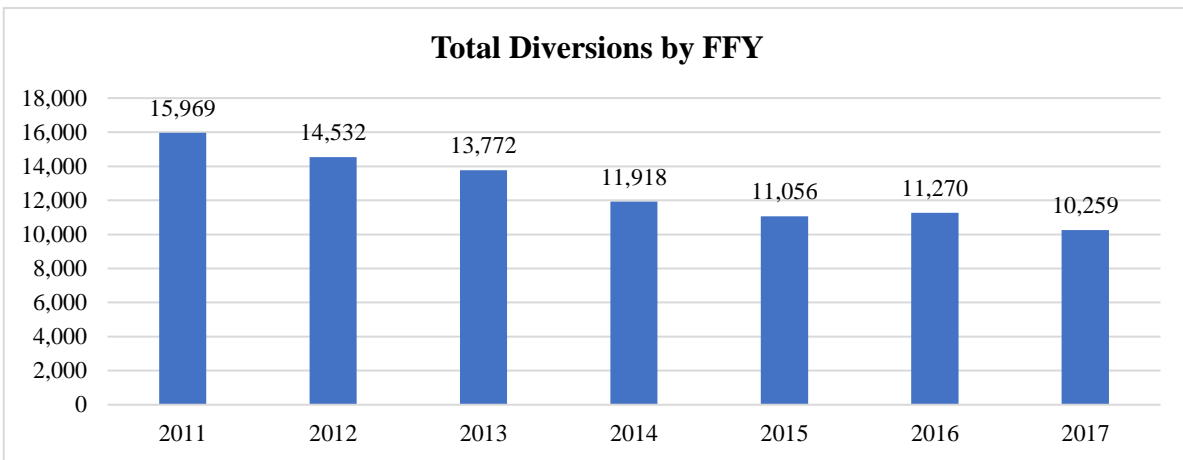
Note: FFY 2017 is the first year DCFS collected Referral Source Data; therefore, a comparison cannot be made with 2016 as the data was not gathered.

Referrals come from various sources, but the largest source is local law enforcement followed by school police or resource officers.

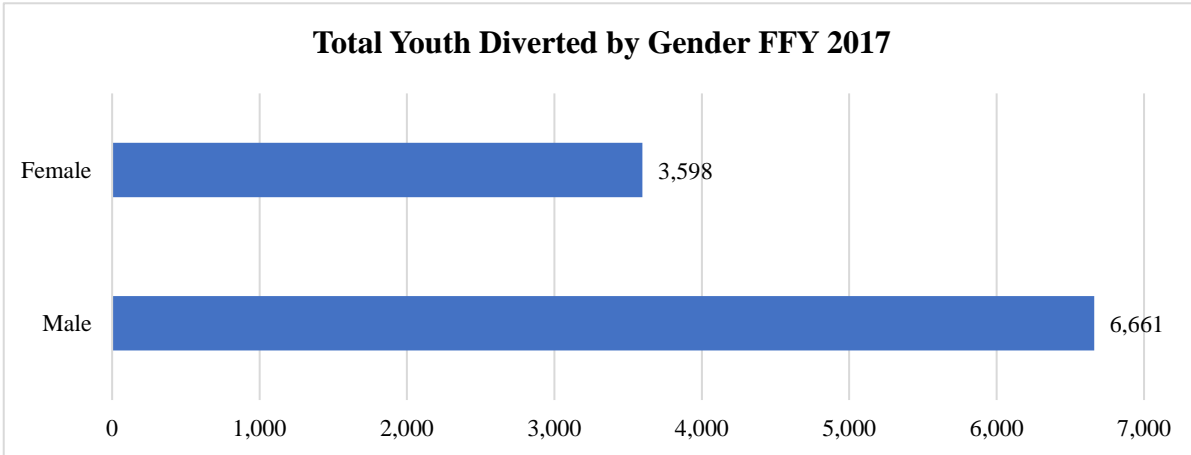


Note: FFY 2017 is the first year DCFS collected gender data; therefore, a comparison cannot be made with 2016 as the data was not gathered.

Referrals by gender: Sixty-eight (68) percent of referrals were males. Note: This is a noted gender disparity as males make up roughly fifty (50) percent of the state’s population. This gender disparity can be seen in many contact points throughout the system.



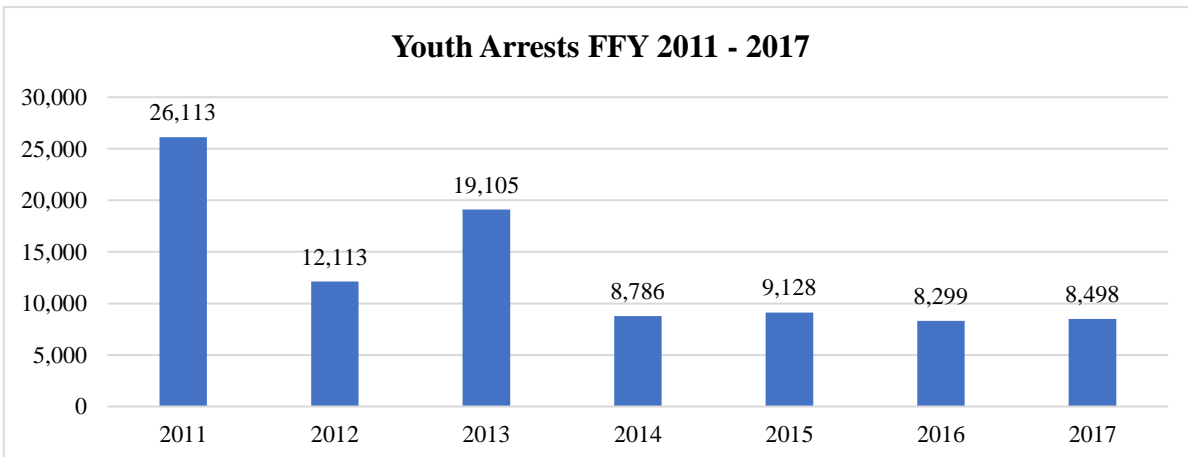
Youth are diverted from further system involvement at the front end or shortly after the referral process by being referred to an array of services or by informal monitoring or supervision. In FFY 2017, fifty (50) percent of youth referred were diverted. However, the rate of diversion has decreased sharply compared to referrals in 2011, just under sixty-one (61) percent of youth were diverted, which is an eleven (11) percent decline in seven (7) years.



In FFY 2017, sixty-five (65) percent of females were diverted, and thirty-five (35) percent of males were diverted. Gender breakdown data is new for FFY 2017 so there is no historical data to compare.

Arrest:

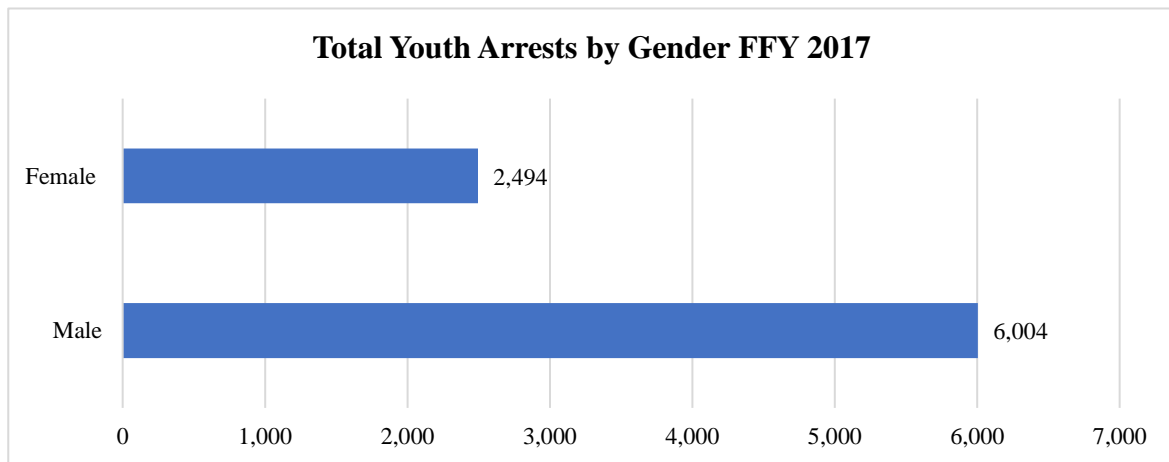
Arrest data in Nevada drastically decreased more than fifty (50) percent from 2011 to 2012 but increased almost thirty-seven (37) percent in 2013. However, the arrest data drastically decreased again more than fifty (50) percent from 2013 to 2014 where it has remained steady for the past four (4) years. This may be contributed to increased first responder education, additional after school services, better policies and procedures in youth arrests, or a combination of any or all.



Few of the arrests stem from referrals, but most arrests do not. More males than females are arrested, as is the case with referrals. Clark County had an unusually high number of

arrests in FFY 2013, which increased the number of overall arrests significantly from FFY 2012 to FFY 2013.

Based on the crime data from Clark County, twenty-four (24) percent of their arrests are for assault and battery with the next highest percentage being that of technical violations which rests at seventeen (17) percent. This contrasts with a much smaller county such as Churchill in which twenty-eight (28) percent of their arrests are traffic related and violations of a court order are second with roughly fifteen (15) percent. At any rate, the reasons for arrest are many throughout the State, but vary based on the size of the county and if the county is urban versus rural as shown in the list of charges for both Clark and Churchill County.



The total number of arrests by gender indicates that roughly seventy-one (71) percent of total arrests are males.

Statewide Arrests by County and by Race for FFY 2017:

County	Total Youth	White	Black	Other Minority	Male	Female
Carson	416	219	20	177	268	148
Churchill	317	223	13	81	168	149
Clark	5,409	1,002	2,361	2,046	3,945	1,464
Douglas	101	61	4	36	72	29
Elko	215	132	5	78	130	85
Esmeralda	1	1	0	0	1	0
Eureka	5	5	0	0	3	2
Humboldt	142	91	4	47	80	62
Lander	2	2	0	0	1	1
Lincoln	8	8	0	0	5	3
Lyon	126	100	3	23	86	40
Mineral	1	1	0	0	1	0
Nye	271	219	15	37	187	84
Pershing	6	1	0	5	6	0
Storey	3	1	0	2	3	0

Washoe	1,412	664	174	574	1003	409
White Pine	63	43	0	20	45	18
Total	8,498	2,773	2,599	3,126	6,004	2,494

Status Offenders:

There were 238 reported status offender arrests in FFY 2017. Seventeen (17) of those status offenders remained in custody longer than twenty-four (24) hours. Two (2) were non-offenders.

Status Offenses by Type: N = 17	Number	Percentage
Incorrigible	1	5%
Curfew	1	5%
Runaway /RAJ	10	53%
Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS)	3	26%
Non-Offender placed for safety and custody (Violation of DSO)	2	11%

Out of the 238 status offender arrests (minus the 17 discussed above) the youth were in custody an average of four (4) hours and twenty-eight (28) minutes with approximately seventy (70) percent released in under six (6) hours. Fifty-seven (57) percent were males and twenty-eight (28) percent were white.

Status Offense by Charge

Status Offenses by Type: N = 238	Number	Percentage
Incorrigible	55	23%
Curfew	33	14%
Runaway /RAJ	86	36%
CHINS (Child in Need of Supervision)	63	26%
Truancy	1	1%

Time Period Held in Secure Custody: N = 217	Number	Percentage
Less than 1 hour	21	10%
1 hours to 3 hours	99	46%
3 hours to 6 hours	51	23%
6 hours to 12 hours	18	8%
12 hours to 24 hours	28	13%

Minimum amount of time held: 10 minutes; max 23 hours and 50 minutes. Average time for all 238 youth was 4 hours and 28 minutes. Note: The above totals do not reflect 4 youth who were held in detention past the 24-hour mark due to pending placements.

Adult Jails/Lockups:

In FFY 2017, a total of thirty-five (35) youth were locked up in adult jails or lockups for at least one minute or longer. Twenty (20) were released within six hours and one (1) was certified as an adult. Ten (10) were females and the twenty-five (25) were males. Sixty-eight (68) percent were White and thirty-two (32) percent were minorities.

List of Charges

Delinquent Offense by Type – youth placed in adult secure facilities: N = 35	Number	Percentage
Runaway (Violation of DSO and Jail Removal)	2	6%
Domestic Battery or Battery	13	37%
MIC	2	6%
Tampering with Motor Vehicle	2	6%
Drug related offenses	4	11%
DUI	1	3%
Robbery including stolen vehicle	5	14%
Other	6	17%

Twenty (20) were released within the six (6) hour rule and thirteen (13) were certified (either through direct file or through juvenile court) as an adult. However, the two (2) runaways were a violation of DSO as one was held for four (four) minutes and one was held for (45) minutes.

Certified Youth:

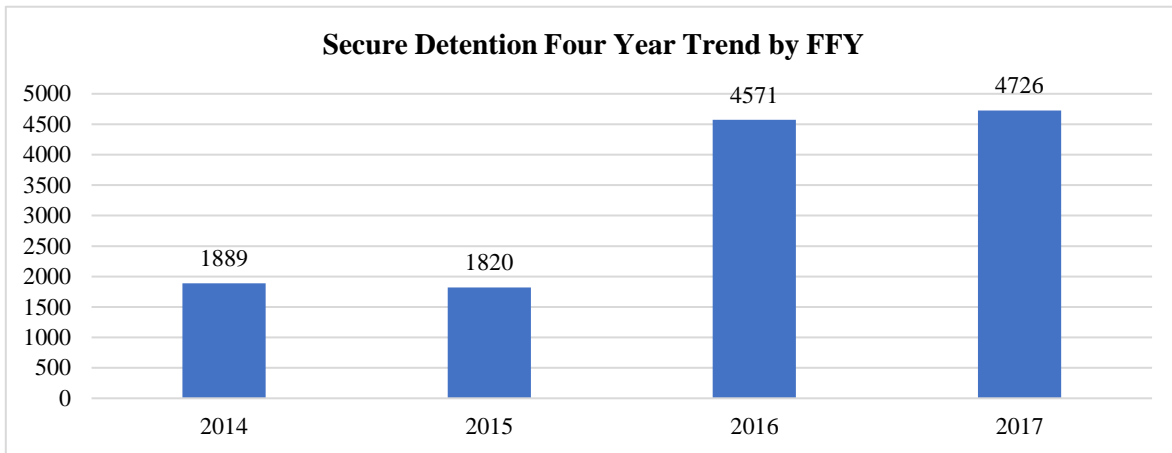
Certified youth are those who will face criminal charges in adult court, either through a direct file to adult court or through the juvenile court. The six (6) youth who were direct files from adult jails/lockups are not included in the count under certified youth because the youth listed under the adult jail/lockup section did not touch the juvenile justice system; rather they went into the system at the adult level. It is unknown if those six (6) youth under the adult jail/lockup had prior juvenile system involvement.

There were sixty-two (62) youth who were certified as adults in FFY 2017.

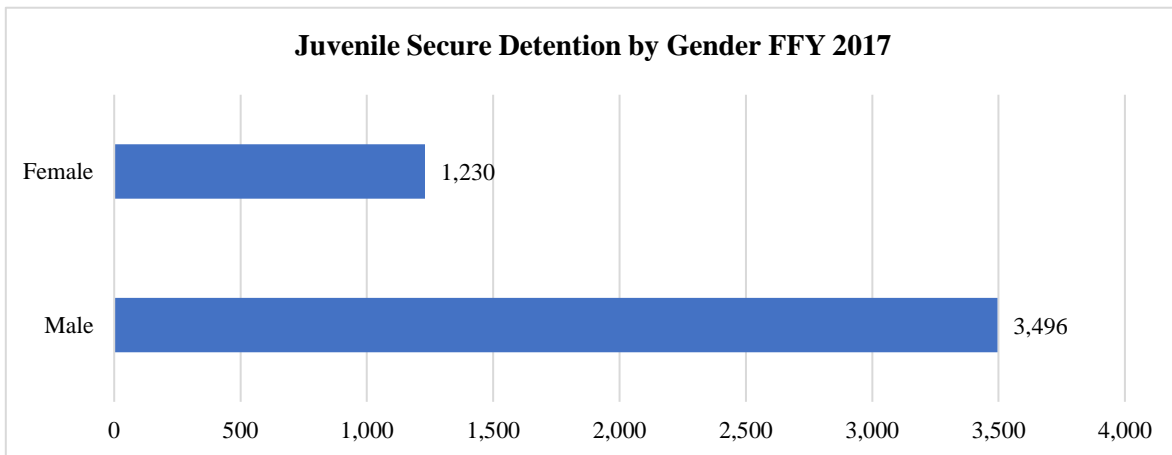
Nevada law outlines those crimes which are direct files to adult court as shown in NRS 62B.330 and how youth are certified to adult court in NRS 62A.030. With NRS 62B.330 in place, the direct files in adult court are directly determined by the youth's record and charged offense. As such, the crimes committed, and the previous record of the juvenile may explain the disproportion rates for direct files.

Secure Juvenile Detention:

Seven (7) out of Nevada’s seventeen (17) counties operate a juvenile detention facility. Those counties that do not operate a juvenile detention facility contract with those nearby counties that do offer detention services. Secure detention data includes only those youth who are placed in a county detention facility and does not include those placed in group homes, out-of-state homes, residential treatment facilities, or other acute medical facilities.



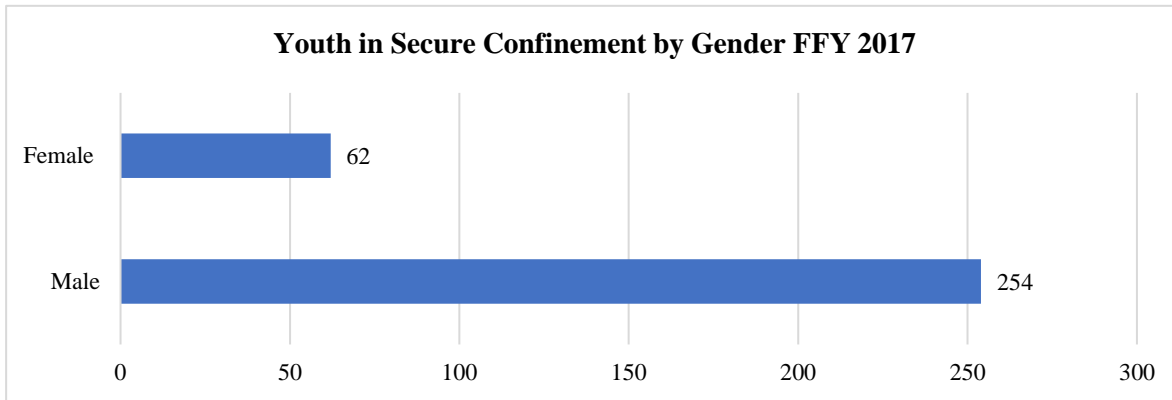
Unlike arrests, detention numbers have drastically increased over the last two (2) years.



Seventy-four (74) percent of juvenile placed in detention in FFY 2017 were males.

Secure Confinement/State Custody:

The state provides juvenile corrections through the operation of three youth centers in the State: Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC) in Elko; Caliente Youth Center (CYC) in Caliente; and Summit View Youth Center (SVYC) in Las Vegas. NYTC and SVYC are male only facilities, while CYC is a co-ed facility.



Gender breakdown of youth committed to the state for correctional services.

JJDP A Re-Authorization – New for FFY 2019

The latest reauthorization was passed by the federal legislature on December 13, 2018 and includes the following changes to the core protections of the Act.

- Changes the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) requirement to focus on Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED). Requires that states collect and analyze data on racial and ethnic disparities. Requires states to determine which contact points create RED, and establish a plan to address RED.
- Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment, states are required to ensure sight and sound separation and jail removal for youth awaiting trial as adults. This protection previously applied only to youth being held on juvenile court charges. An exception continues to exist for cases where a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice.
- Youth who are found in violation of a valid court order may be held in detention, for no longer than seven days, if the court finds that such detention is necessary and enters an order containing the following: 1) identifies the valid court order that has been violated; 2) specifies the factual basis for determining that there is reasonable cause to believe that the status offender has violated such order; 3) includes findings of fact to support a determination that there is no appropriate less restrictive alternative available to placing the status offender in such a facility, with due consideration to the best interest of the juvenile; 4) specifies the length of time, not to exceed seven days, that the status offender

may remain in a secure detention facility or correctional facility, and includes a plan for the status offender's release from such facility. Such an order may not be renewed.

- States will be required to collect additional data and report on those new data measures annually to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Those data measures include:
- Change from reporting on race to reporting on race and ethnicity.
- Requires reports on data include both youth with learning disabilities and “other disabilities.”
- Requires a summary of data from 1 month of the applicable fiscal year of the use of restraints and isolation upon juveniles held in the custody of secure detention and correctional facilities operated by a State or unit of local government.
- Breakdown of status offender data to identify the number of status offenders 1) petitioned, 2) held in secure detention, 3) with justification on being held in secure detention, and 4) the average time being held if secure detention facility.
- Requires a breakdown of the type of living arrangement a youth is placed in after release from custody; this is mostly likely for county and state.
- The number of juveniles whose offense originated 1) on school grounds, 2) during school sponsored off-campus activities, or 3) due to a referral by a school official.
- The number of juveniles in the custody of secure detention and correctional facilities operated by a State or unit of local or tribal government who report being pregnant.
- Develop and implement a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice, or other system changes, based on the needs identified in the data collection and analysis under the above noted data collection.
- States are required to report data in child abuse or neglect reports relating to juveniles entering the juvenile justice system with a prior reported history of arrest, court intake, probation and parole, juvenile detention, and corrections and provide a plan to use the data described above to provide necessary services for the treatment of such victims of child abuse or neglect.

The 2018 JJDPa re-authorization includes the following changes to State Advisory Group Appointees:

Clarifies who may be appointed to the required State Advisory Group (SAG):

- Persons, licensed or certified by the applicable state, with expertise and competence in preventing and addressing mental health and substance abuse needs in delinquent youth and youth at risk of delinquency;
- Representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups, including at least one individual with expertise in addressing the challenges of sexual abuse and exploitation and trauma, particularly the needs of youth who experience disproportionate levels of sexual abuse, exploitation, and trauma before entering the juvenile justice system;
- For a state in which one or more Indian Tribes are located, an Indian tribal representative (if such representative is available) or other individual with significant expertise in tribal law enforcement and juvenile justice in Indian tribal communities; and,
- Youth members must now be not older than 28 at the time of initial appointment.

APPENDIX A

**Current Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission Roster (Members and Advisory Board)
(NRS 62B 600 & NRS 62B.605)**

Members (NRS 62B.600)

Frank Cervantes
Brigid Duffy
Darin Imlay
Honorable Egan Walker
Eve Hanan
Jack Martin
Jackie Pierrott
Joey Hastings
Lisa Morris Hibbler, D.P.A.
Paula Smith
Patrick Schreiber
Gianna Verness
Jo Lee Wickes
Pauline Salla-Smith
Rebekah Graham
Shawn Andersen
Scott Shick
Katie Hickman
Mayra Rodriguez Galindo
Kierra Bracken
Emmanuel Torres
Justice Nancy Saitta
Ricardo Villalobos
Ross Armstrong

Advisory Board (NRS 62B.605)

Assemblyman James Ohrenschall
Honorable William O. Voy
Vacant Assemblyman Republican
Vacant Senator Democrat
Vacant Senator Republican
Honorable Thomas Stockard

APPENDIX B

The State of Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission (JJOC) functions as a State Advisory Group (SAG). This Commission was established and still exists under a 1994 Governor’s Executive Order. The composition of the commission is consistent with its mission as an advisory group. An Executive Order dated December 17, 2017 establishes the Nevada Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission as the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act and Title II Formula Grant State Advisory Group. The JJOC has delegated the planning, development, and sub granting reviews to the SAG Planning Group. The SAG must include only voting members who fit the criteria as outlined in A through H on the next page.

	Name	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth	Appointment	Residence
1	Joey Hastings Chair Non-Profit	D			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Reno
2	Brigid Duffy - Prosecutor	B	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
3	Judge Egan Walker	A	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
4	Emmanuel Torres -Student (Currently on parole)	F		X	10/16/2017 - 08/31/2019	Reno
5	Frank Cervantes -Director of Juvenile Services	C, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Reno
6	Gianna Verness	B	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
7	Jack Martin	C, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
8	Jaqueline Pierrott	F	X	X	10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Carson City
9	Jo Lee Wickes	B	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
10	Katherine Hickman	F	X	X	10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Reno
11	Kierra Bracken	F	X	X	12/15/17 – 08/31/2019	Reno
12	Lisa Morris Hibbler	B, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Las Vegas
13	Mayra Rodriguez-Galindo	F			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Hawthorne
14	Justice Nancy Saitta	E, G			11/06/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
15	Paula Smith	B & Tribal Rep			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Dayton
16	Patrick Schreiber	E			11/06/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
17	Pauline Salla-Smith	C, G	X	X	10/16/2017 – 08/31/2018	Winnemucca
18	Rebekah Graham	D, H			10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Yerington
19	Captain Shawn Andersen	B, G	X		10/16/2017 – 08/31/2019	Las Vegas
20	Scott Schick	C, G	X		11/06/2017 – 08/31/2019	Minden
21	Youth	F		X	Vacant	
22	Advocate – Abuse/Neglect, Exploitation, and Trauma	G or H			Vacant	
23	Private Clinician	G or H			Vacant	
24	Ross Armstrong	C	X		DCFS Administrator	Reno

Codes:

- A. Locally elected official representing general purpose local government.
- B. Representatives of law enforcement and juvenile justice agencies, including juvenile and family court judges, prosecutors, counsel for children and youth, and probation workers.
- C. Representatives of public agencies concerned with delinquency prevention or treatment, including welfare, social services, mental health, education, special education, recreation, and youth services.
- D. Representatives of private nonprofit organizations, including persons concerned with family preservation and strengthening, parent groups and parent self-help groups, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected or dependent children, quality of juvenile justice, education, and social services for children.
- E. Volunteers who work with juvenile justice.
- F. Youth workers involved with programs that are alternatives to confinement, including organized recreation activities.
- G. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion.
- H. Persons with special experience and competence in addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence.

APPENDIX C
Title II Formula Grant FFY 2018 Total Allocation

Title II Formula Grant Funds are awards to states who participate in the JJDP. There are parameters on how Title II Formula Grant Funds can be allocated. The maximum allowed amount for Planning and Administration is 10% of the total grant. The maximum allowed for the JJOC is \$20,000. It is recommended that up to 75% of grant funds be sub granted out to community partners. However, the state uses a good portion of the funds for compliance monitoring, which are JJDP and Formula Grant requirements. In State Fiscal Year 2018, just under 65% of the total grant was sub granted out to local, city, county, or nonprofit grantees.

Grantee	Program Name	Program Area	Amount Requested	Proposed Funding	% Funded
NCJJ	Evidence Based Resource Center	# 27 - Juvenile Justice System Improvement	\$51,806.00	\$51,806.00	100%
Sixth Judicial District Youth and Family Services	SEEK	#3 Alternatives to Detention and #24 Indian Tribe Programs	\$33,120.00	\$33,120.00	100%
Quest Counseling & Consulting	Mental Health Program	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$32,968.00	\$32,968.00	100%
Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)	#18 - Substance and Alcohol Abuse	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	100%
Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Substance Abuse Assessment and Referral Program	#18 - Substance and Alcohol Abuse	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	100%
Carson City Juvenile Probation	Mental Health Program	#12 - Mental Health Services	\$24,000.00	\$13,000.00	54%
Elko County Juvenile Probation	Community Services Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$14,820.00		0%
City of Las Vegas Youth Development and Social Innovation Department	DMC	#21 Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$15,000.00		0%
Carson City Juvenile Probation	Brewery Arts Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$6,500.00		0%
Carson City Juvenile Probation	Leadership and Resiliency Wilderness Program	#3 - Alternatives to Detention	\$14,250.00		0%
Eleventh Judicial District Youth and Family Services	Restitution and Restorative Justice Program	#10 - Job Training	\$29,700.00		0%
Totals			\$352,164.00	\$260,894.00	74%

There was more need for funds than were available, so not all applicants were funded.

APPENDIX D
Title II Formula Grant FFY 2017 Sub Grantees

	Grantee	Program Name	Program Area	Amount Approved
1	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)	#20 - Mental Health Services	\$50,000.00
2	Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice	Substance Abuse Assessment and Referral Program	#20 - Mental Health Services	\$80,000.00
3	5th Judicial District - Nye County JPO	The Girls Group	#2 Alternatives to Detention	\$6,338.00
4	Sixth Judicial District Youth and Family Services	Project SEEK (Self Esteem, Empowerment and Knowledge Program)	#2 Alternatives to Detention and #22 American Indian Programs	\$36,120.00
5	City of Las Vegas Youth Development and Social Innovation Department	Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)	#21 Disproportionate Minority Contact	\$15,000.00
6	Eleventh Judicial District Youth and Family Services	Youth Apprenticeship Program	#18 - Job Training	\$21,168.29
7	Eleventh Judicial District Youth and Family Services	Restitution and Restorative Justice Program	#2 Alternatives to Detention	\$6,000.00
8	Quest Counseling & Consulting	Job Training	#18 - Job Training	\$21,666.71
9	Quest Counseling & Consulting	Mental Health	#20 - Mental Health Services	\$18,720.00
	Totals			\$255,013.00

1,327 youth have been served with FFY 2017 Formula Grant Funds to date, and just under 100% of grant funds have been expended.

Appendix E
Community Corrections Partnership Block Grant for SFY 2018

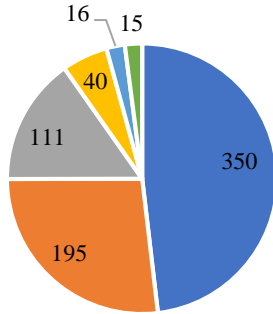
The Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Block Grant is an annual grant made up of state general funds to assist the counties with providing front end services. Currently, there are few guidelines for what programs and services must be used for this money; however, the implementation of NRS 62B.630 placed gradual timelines on counties over the next four (4) years to move towards using this money for evidence-based programs and services.

Most of the data points and graphs throughout this document are based on a Federal Fiscal Year, but this data is based on the State Fiscal Year (SFY) which is July 1 through June 30.

SFY 2018 Allotment to Counties

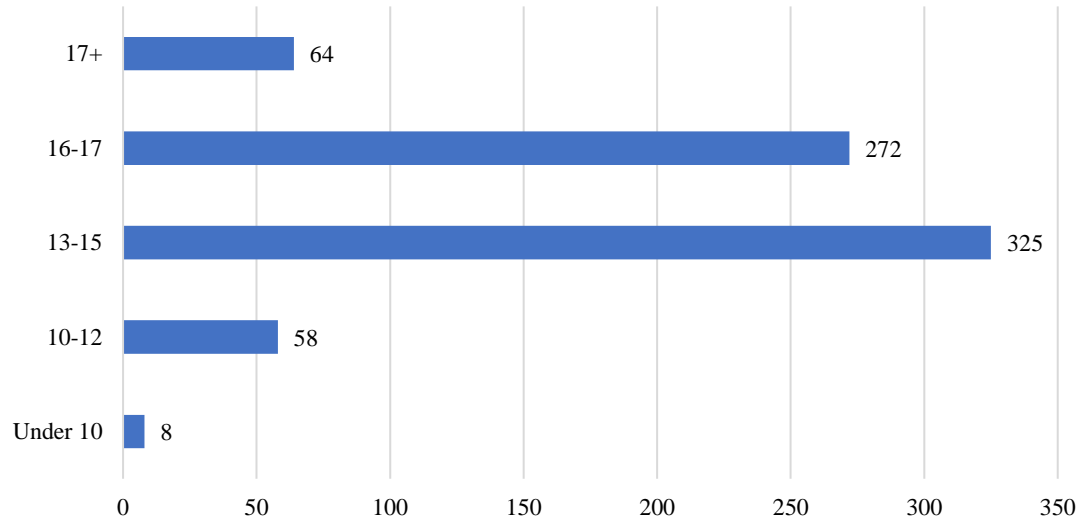
County	Amount Awarded
Carson City	\$44,671.48
Churchill	\$22,797.18
Clark	\$1,710,565.35
Douglas	\$33,487.01
Elko	\$53,421.20
Esmeralda (See Nye)	\$5,360.17
Eureka	\$6,325.42
Humboldt	\$21,322.88
Lander	\$9,821.47
Lincoln	\$10,210.45
Lyon	\$45,089.27
Mineral	\$7,487.57
Nye County	\$29,188.99
Pershing	\$8,011.03
Storey	\$7,040.96
Washoe	\$322,462.22
White Pine	\$12,544.35
TOTAL	\$2,349,807.00
PERCENTAGE	100%

**Race/Ethnicity of Youth for CCP Block Grant
SFY 2018**



- Caucasian
- African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Latino or Hispanic
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Other or Mix

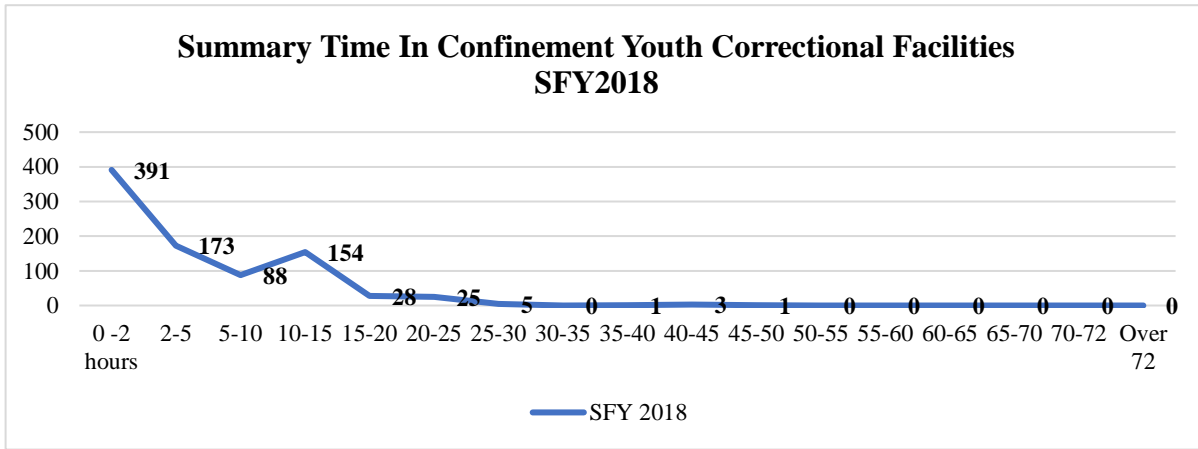
**Age of Youth Served by CCP Block Grant
SFY 2018**



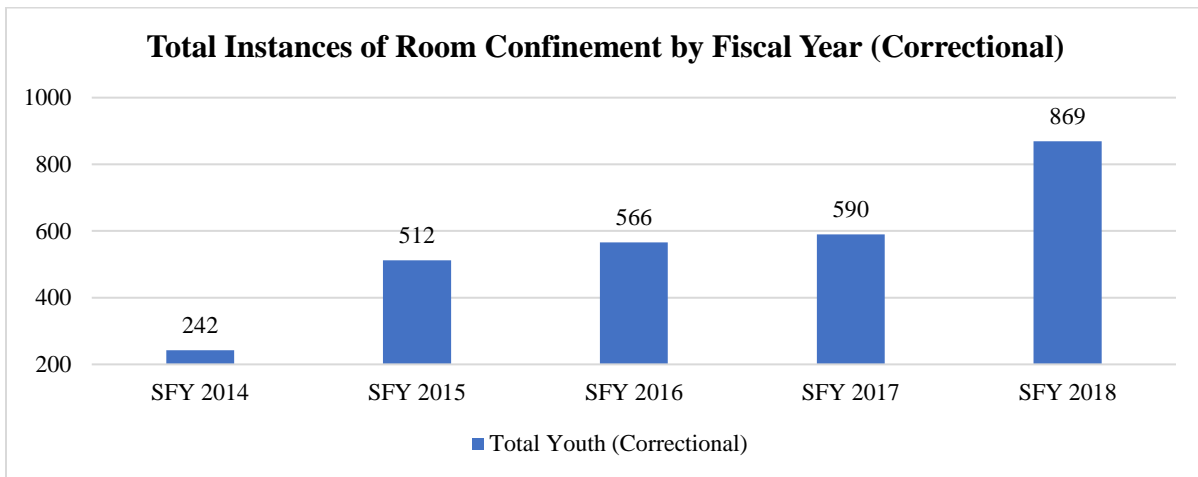
**APPENDIX F
Room Confinement per NRS 62B.215**

State Youth Correctional Facilities: Nevada Youth Training Center (NYTC), Caliente Youth Center (CYC), and Summit View Youth Center (SVYC)

Facility	July 2017	Aug. 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018	Apr. 2018	May 2018	June 2018
Nevada Youth Training Center	18	11	32	47	46	58	22	44	50	32	102	67
Caliente Youth Center	21	15	31	15	15	15	15	13	18	32	8	16
Summit View	3	8	2	8	2	9	4	4	4	37	17	26
Total	42	34	65	70	63	82	41	61	72	101	127	109



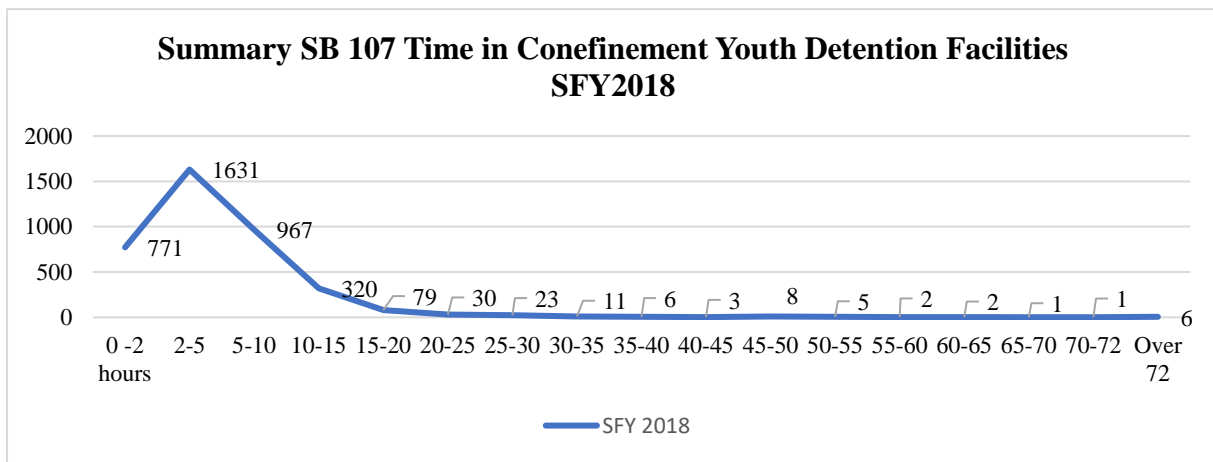
Forty-five (45) percent of instances of room confinement are two (2) hours or less; and ninety-three (93) percent are 15 hours or less.



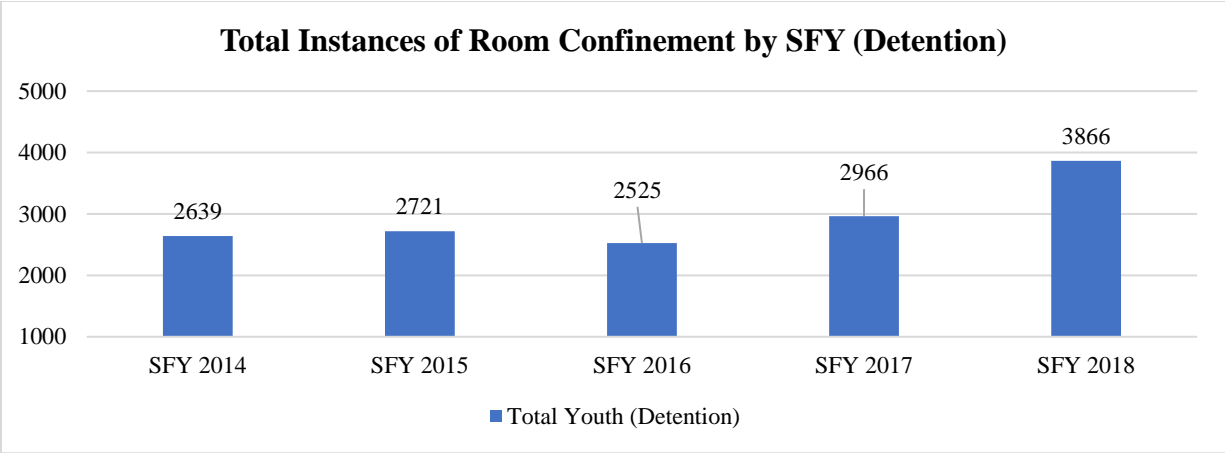
Juvenile Correctional facilities began collecting data on the uses of room confinement in SFY 2014. Since that time, juvenile correctional facilities have seen a steady increase in the uses of room confinement. All three facilities are experiencing the same situation where a very small percentage of youth are responsible for most incidents that result in room confinement. Most of the youth are working on their programming and not contributing to the uses of confinement.

Youth Detention Centers: Clark County Juvenile Detention, Jan Evans, Teurman Hall, Northeastern Juvenile Facility (Elko), Leighton Hall, Douglas County Juvenile Detention, and Murphy Bernadini.

Location	Facility Name	July 2017	August 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	March 2018	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018
Carson City	Murphy Bernadini	5	3	4	6	7	4	6	9	11	10	27	14
Reno	Jan Evans	72	124	96	80	106	88	85	93	82	106	112	67
Elko	Northeastern Juvenile Facility	1	0	1	1	12	14	0	0	11	1	0	0
Winnemucca	Leighton Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Las Vegas	Clark County Juvenile Detention	175	208	248	267	218	207	145	193	181	214	291	224
Stateline	Douglas County Juvenile Detention	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallon	Teurman Hall	5	1	0	1	6	6	5	0	5	2	4	0
Total Youth		258	336	349	356	349	319	241	295	290	333	434	305



Forty-two (42) percent of time in confinement is between two (2) and five (5) hours; and ninety-five (95) percent are less than 15 hours.



As with Juvenile Correctional facilities, juvenile detention facilities began collecting data on the uses of room confinement in SFY 2014. As with correctional facilities, detention facilities are experiencing the same situation where a very small percentage of youth are responsible for most incidents that result in room confinement.

APPENDIX G
Evidence-Based Practices Definition Matrix*

	ELIGIBLE FOR PURPOSES OF STATE FUNDING			EXCLUDED FROM STATE FUNDING	
	Evidence-Based Practices	Research-Based Practices	Evidence Informed (to qualify, meets 1 of the bullets in each row below)	Ineffective Program	Harmful Program
Effect	Found to be effective		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some evidence of effectiveness Experimental evaluations show that there are contradictory findings Effects are short in duration Programs that include elements of approach known to be effective (es. Cognitive behavioral programming, problem solving, skill training, etc.) 	Experimental evaluations failed to show significant differences between the treatment and the control group Or Based on statistical analysis or well-established theory of change, no potential to meet evidence- or research-based effect / criteria	Experimental evaluations show that the control group scored higher on targeted outcomes than did the treatment group Practice constitutes a risk or harm
Internal Validity	True experimental design	Quasi-experimental design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-experimental design, but statistically significant positive effects. True experimental design, but inconsistent inference of causality Delivers positive results, especially related to JJOC-required performance measures, but no research 	True or quasi-experimental design	
Type of Evidence or Research Design	Randomized controlled experimental study	Quasi-experimental design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally developed programming with pre/post outcome measures Includes programs or practices with elements of researched based programs. Single group design Program matches the dimensions of a successful meta-analysis practice 1 large, multi-site, randomized / or statistically controlled experimental study 	1 randomized and/or statistically controlled evaluation Or 2 quasi-experiments and 1 randomized controlled evaluation not conducted by an independent investigator	Any design with any results indicating negative effect
Independent Replication	Program replication with evaluation replication.		At least 1 replication without evaluation	At least 1 replication without evaluation	Either replicated or not; with or without evaluation
Implementation Guidance	Comprehensive	Comprehensive	Partial	Partial or comprehensive	Possible applied studies under similar or different settings
Extended Validity	Applied studies: different settings (2+)	Applied studies: similar settings (2+)	Real-world informed. Somewhat evidence informed.	Applied study(s): different or similar settings	Applied study(s): different or similar settings (2+)

*Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission’s acceptable definition for evidence-based programs or services