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**Nevada State Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission  
and the  
Data Performance and Measurement Committee  
Meeting Minutes  
FINAL**

Call to Order: 1:05pm

Roll Call: Brigid Duffy, Gianna Verness, Jo Lee Wickes, Patrick Schreiber, Rebekah Graham, John Munoz, Leslie Bittleston, Shanelle Johnson, Christy Daly, Frank Cervantes, Sarah Bellows.

Noted:

Public Comment: None

**AGENDA ITEM 4**

Commissioner Verness: Agenda item number 4, to identify and define performance measures from referral to case closure. This is an ongoing working topic that we have been steadily working on.

Commissioner Duffy: That is correct.

Commissioner Verness: Do you want me to start with our meeting with NAJJA

Commissioner Duffy: Yes, go ahead.

Commissioner Verness: Explains that Commissioner Wickes and her presented to NAJJA. The main concern was getting input or feedback from the members to what they are currently recording and reporting in terms of performance for probation and parole, before setting out items that they would be required to measure and report as part of our subcommittee recommendations to the committee at large. On the 29<sup>th</sup> they spoke in front of NAJJA, at their last meeting, and got a list from Commissioner Cervantes. Commissioner Cervantes was kind enough to rundown a really exhaustive list of information that his department currently collects and

reports. I think that is true across the state of what they are currently required to report as it is. It is a pretty lengthy list.

Commissioner Duffy: Well, I think ultimately today we have to decide what performance measures we want to set across the board. We are all going to have to hear it.

Commissioner Verness : I think that one of the main things that was a consensus from the meeting was pretty much until Caseload Pro gets online statewide. There would really be a preference to hopefully incorporate the data measures that they already have in place and that they are already collecting and reporting. As opposed to kind of creating our own list, which may or may not be feasible for them to start collecting and reporting.

Commissioner Verness: We have quorum now.

Commissioner Duffy: Let's go over some highlights of what they are currently measuring.

Commissioner Verness: As of right now, statistics on youth diverted, youth placed on probation, youth committed to county camps, youth committed to DCFS, parole revocations, youth placed in out of home care placements including RTCs, group homes or other. Arrests: Alternatives to detention which can include, house arrests, electronic monitoring, conditional releases, utilization of other resources in the community including what we commonly refer to as evening reporting or supervised release program, number of detentions, recidivism rates, unsuccessful terminations, successful terminations, and length of stay in detention was also one.

Commissioner Cervantes: Those we will be collecting, and we send them to different groups. Some of them are our old **JEI** court reports, there was the old Governor's Report which I think will now be the Juvenile Justice Oversight Commission it had all the DMC features in there and those things, but these are kind of the standard benchmarks that are reported to different groups in some capacity. That is everything that we report on, not everything but most of the stuff that we report on now to different places. We have to get from Specialist Leslie Bittleston exactly which ones she actually currently gets at the state.

Commissioner Verness: Correct me if I am wrong, but, I think I also missed but I recall in my notes that I have that you also noted educational achievements as part of data is that correct?

Commissioner Cervantes: That was something that would be new. When we had our last strategic planning in Las Vegas, we talked about some new thing to capture data, just general well-being, kind of life persistency pathways and education. We are trying to figure out how to benchmark those as data. I just invited Judy, our data person really quick, I just want to ask her Judy we are doing some data what we report. What are we currently reporting to the state right now everything, not the JDI stuff, but just to the state.

Judy: The only thing that we give to the state, well other than the Governor's Report, we do quarterly, I call it a State extraction and we have been doing it for years and it is an encoded ginormous sheet that gives everything from the referrals that took place within the time frame all the way to disposition.

Specialist Leslie Bittleston: That ginormous coded thing is the 62H requirement. It comes in a series of numbers right now that I cannot decipher. So, that is what Judy was just referring too. So that is the 62H requirement, that ginormous quarterly thing.

Judy: We actually send that one month after the quarter because of the way our court works with the court orders coming in. We get them anywhere from 10 to 15 days after ordered off the bench. We want to make sure

that the court orders are entered before we send the data, so we just give a 30 day timeframe to make sure the data is accurate enough.

Commissioner Duffy: I think that is a lot of data that is collected, but in my opinion a performance measure is trying to figure out how well we are doing, is just because we are collecting how many kids are put on probation and how do we know that probation is doing well. That is just a number. If there is 12,000 kids statewide put on probation every year, what does that mean? I know functionally what it means, but how do we know that probation services are effective? What, as a community, do we want? Ultimately, recidivism is a big measurement, right? A kid is put on probation, put on for a year, we are ultimately going to measure if they recidivated back into the system.

Commissioner Munoz: What you are asking is basically you want to capture how we measure success right?

Commissioner Duffy: Right so did we increase the child's credits and attendance in school? How many in person contacts were made? Restitution being paid, community service hours being done. So how do we measure that when this child comes back into the system, we can say we have done these things and those things did not work for this child on this level of risk. Or if he does not come back in the system and we say this worked, and this child at his level of risk. That, to me, is what a performance measure is. Munoz?

Commissioner Munoz: At Parole right now what we capture is, you know we collect the data that Specialist Leslie Bittleston collects for us statewide from everybody. The things that we are also looking for, was how many home visits remain, office visits, you know school visits, employment visits. We are talking about where they are attending school, did they graduate, when they graduated was it a high set, was it a diploma, and did they go on to college? That is the big one now that people are asking because education is important we see that as one of the factors in success; employment and education. Also, are they working, is it a part time job, is it a full-time job. Is it one of the five major career fields that we are seeing in the state that were identified by the workforce. So, you know, what is it that we are tracking referrals? A lot of what we are doing with the YLS is identifying Risk Factors and strengths, and try to service match that with providers, but of course as you know when we go to court that we have identified these services, but the referrals are not being made right? So, we need to be tracking referrals so that we also know that those programs are actually working or not. Were they successful in the program? If they were not successful there is a reason. So those are all, I think, performance-based outcomes and measures we can look at to see if they were successful or not.

Commissioner Duffy: Under section 5 of AB472 with "Developing performance measures to determine the effectiveness of the Juvenile Justice System including performance measures for court referrals, disposition, supervision of a child subject to jurisdiction of the court, services provided by agencies and rates of recidivism." So now what we are doing is breaking it down. We have performance measure for recidivism, and of course we want to see decreases in re-arrests, re-adjudications, recommitment, violations and adults risk factors. We know our measurement for recidivism is, and it is decreases in all those things. So now for probation services, or services of supervision of a child subject to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, talked about the performance measures for our facilities being PBS standard performance measures, and I believe that was voted on at the last meeting. At the Full Commission Meeting. So, now we are talking about just the probation side of it, and Commissioner Cervantes I am glad you are on the phone, because now that is a whole lot of data that Probation collects, or Parole collects, but how do you know if the Juvenile Justice System is doing well? What do you do with the data.

Commissioner Cervantes: Well part of those data points, some of them are first of all did you complete your term of probation successfully that is one mark, were you unsuccessfully terminated, did you end up in state care, did you end up in county camp care. Those are all preliminary indicators on kids that have not been diverted from the system, which is the initial phase of our system. So, you know the first measure is how many

kids are you diverting from your system. CSG ran all those numbers. We can get that stuff that is an outcome. The second one, when you start digging deeper, the kids that iterate to the more formalized part of the system, and the standard markers are those ones we have listed there. I suppose you can capture or try to capture how many kids graduate high school that are on probation, how many credits did they acquire, did they get a job. Those are somewhat subjective I do not know. You could have a kid on probation as a Freshman, and they could term out in a year and be a Sophomore. You are not going to know if they graduated high school. You are going to know if they are in school. Another factor is school attendance. If school attendance was listed under YLS as a risk, did that improve? I think John is right about one thing, the YLS is supposed to capture some of these things, and the reassessment of those instruments are really what can tell if that particular kid is improving or not. That was, to me, what I kept hearing about the YLS, that was the whole purpose of this validated instrument, but to track those things from the original assessment to see how they do. You can query off of that to see of those risks and protective factors where they are doing, during, by the end of their term of probation or parole.

Commissioner Duffy: So you look to the YLS when they first come in to develop their risk level and then before they exit the system they will re-do it to see if it is improved?

Commissioner Munoz: No. The YLS is designed to identify strengths and risks by that assessment. It gives you a score. It also tells you what areas you need to focus on. That is what drives the case plan, but, every time the kid does something where he is arrested again, or he has had a traumatic event in his life and we want to do the YLS again it will help tell us what happened. So, if he gets arrested, revoked, goes back before court and they have to decide whether or not he should go into the community or to professional care, that is what is going to help drive that. But, what I think you're asking for is you know was that referral successful? Was that program successful? How many times did we arrest him while he was on probation or parole? I think some of those static things are good. We really want to know the outcome of that. My understanding from the YLS is that that is going to help us identify services. Really how we know if he was successful or not, is how he gets terminated from probation or parole or was he revoked? That is going to be our end op, so he was a positive termination because he continued his Case Plan and his court orders, or he got a negative termination because he got arrested and certified as an adult.

Commissioner Duffy: That is a risk.

Commissioner Munoz: That is a risk, or he got a negative termination, or he got revoked. That is how we really measure what the final outcome was. But there is a step or two before there where we are talking about when we look at positive termination, what did we do with that case that lead to a positive termination? What data points are we looking for that right?

Commissioner Duffy: I think that that is what they want.

Commissioner Munoz: They kind of broke it down in those subsections so it sounds like we just kind of need to identify one at a time and figure out what that looks like and then go through it, each one.

Commissioner Duffy: Focusing on the supervision of the child subject to the jurisdiction of the courtroom in this one. So ultimately recidivism is the ultimate measure, and then completion of probation or referral is another measure, but then what along the way are they capturing?

Commissioner Munoz: I think if they graduated or if they went to school. Or a continuing Education Program. Did they go to school, did they not go to school, did they become employed, and were they not employed. Some of those things that we know lead to successful terminations.

Commissioner Cervantes: I am just processing a little bit, I am just trying to process because there is something that is subjective. An example would be that you put a kid on probation and she is on for a burglary, but you know the central issue is that she is consuming a lot of alcohol all week long. So, if you use a performance measure and you are a substance abuse provider, you would say that relapse is part of the condition. If you use a measure in Juvenile Justice I do not know what your measure is. Do you say she only drinks twice a week now, or he is completely abstinent; therefore, he is successful. You could still have some of those conditions around substance abuse and still graduate school potentially. I am just trying to figure out how do you catalog some of these things and I think they have to be a little broader than too specific or it becomes individual who thinks someone is successful.

Commissioner Duffy: Agrees, breaking it down is very difficult. To find other jurisdictions and see how they do this is difficult because it is so general. We need to keep in mind, the probation standards. Setting priorities for staff to track the progress. You cannot go too far because you will never get an accurate measurement. A success factor is a kid still improving on attendance even if he does not graduate. Going to school is a step towards succeeding at school.

Commissioner Cervantes: That will be difficult in such a large school district. I don't think that needs to be reported to the essential data depository. The PO usually is tracking and knows when a kid is attending school or not.

Commissioner Graham: I think the YLS and the raw data from re-offenses  
I think you would get what we are looking for to start with. The YLS will show us hard data and data to show subjective stuff.

Mr. Munoz: Recommends capturing the amount of credits earned while a kid was on probation. We will know if they attend school. If they attend but are not even earning credits it is doing nothing.

Commissioner Wickes: The statute requires periodic reassessment regardless of what is going on. Every six months I believe. We will have a measurement from the YLS on education. Explains, the YLS gives us numbers.

Mr. Munoz: It assess the youth at the time of the contact.

Commissioner Cervantes: Talks about family involvement in a juvenile's life. Parents or family are also a reporting mechanism.

Commissioner Graham: Talks about measuring effectiveness. Everyone doing their part to get a better level of effectiveness.

Commissioner Verness: Talks about how PO's usually get access through, "Infinite Campus", which gives them almost up to the minute updates of progress, and absences. The concern in the subjective nature of the PO reporting.

Commissioner Duffy: Makes a point about the YLS doing more work, asks will reports, check-ups, and documents from PO's still be included or are we relying only on the YLS.

Commissioner Cervantes: In the interview the PO will be able to pick up an outside referral from other agencies or the family.

Mr. Munoz: We double check all that the kids do, we do not just take their word for it, and still a lot of discretion is from the PO directly.

Commissioner Verness: Recommends, make a list of “Any” raw data to collect and a list of “Drill down more” performance measure data to collect.

Commissioner Duffy: All the required data to be collected is already noted on. (Switching topics) Talks about wanting performance measures on PO’s to reflect what is being done, what isn’t, and what is working or not.

Commissioner Graham: Mentions how those measures will help directly in looking at the data of specific kids. Matching specific cases to specific performance measurements.

Commissioner Wickes: We can also recommend looking at the total Risk Needs scores, the overall number, and also look within the category for each kid as one of the measurements in terms of if Parole or Probation agencies are doing their job.

Commissioner Cervantes: Agrees, there is a way to hold officers accountable by looking at the data.

Commissioner Wickes: Makes a motion: We recommend to the full commission that the data performance measurements for the efficacy of probation and parole services include the overall assessment and re-assessment numbers from the YLS as well as the individual categories of low, moderate, and high within the eight categories contained in the YLS and that we also have the state continue to report out on the data that they are required to report out now that are listed in 62H.

Commissioner Graham: Seconds the motion.

Commissioners: Vote and agree.

Specialist Bittleston: One thing I get from each jurisdiction is the referrals. Either to the probation or parole department and the court as well sometimes. Based on those number of referrals to the juvenile probation department that is how we track diversion.

Commissioner Wickes: I think it is important to know exactly how many and of what is being diverted. And you usually need the DA to do so.

Specialist Bittleston: Do I need to start specifying little more specifics on that annual report that I send to the counties to gather how many felonies, misdemeanors, arrests, and citations.

Commissioner Wickes: Recommends, if not happening already, DCFS and the county probation department would report total referrals and be broken down into the three crime categories. To find the overall diversion report.

Commissioner Duffy: Recommends adding another data collection point to determine performance specifically for diverted cases, breaking them out in crime level offense.

Makes a motion: I move to take to the commission in addition to the stated categories in section five, subsection one of AB 472 that we add the measure to collect data of diversion cases broken down into crime level offense as a performance measure of the system.

Commissioner Verness: Seconds the motion.

Commissioners: Vote and agree

**TIME 1:26:11**

