

Impact of Successful Diversion Completion on Juvenile Recidivism in Nebraska

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Date: 6/12/2025

Research Question & Objectives

Primary Question: Does successful completion of juvenile diversion programs reduce recidivism?

- What is the magnitude of this impact?
- What are the cost implications for the juvenile justice system?

Study Period: 2021 diversion cohort tracked through 2023

Study Design and Period

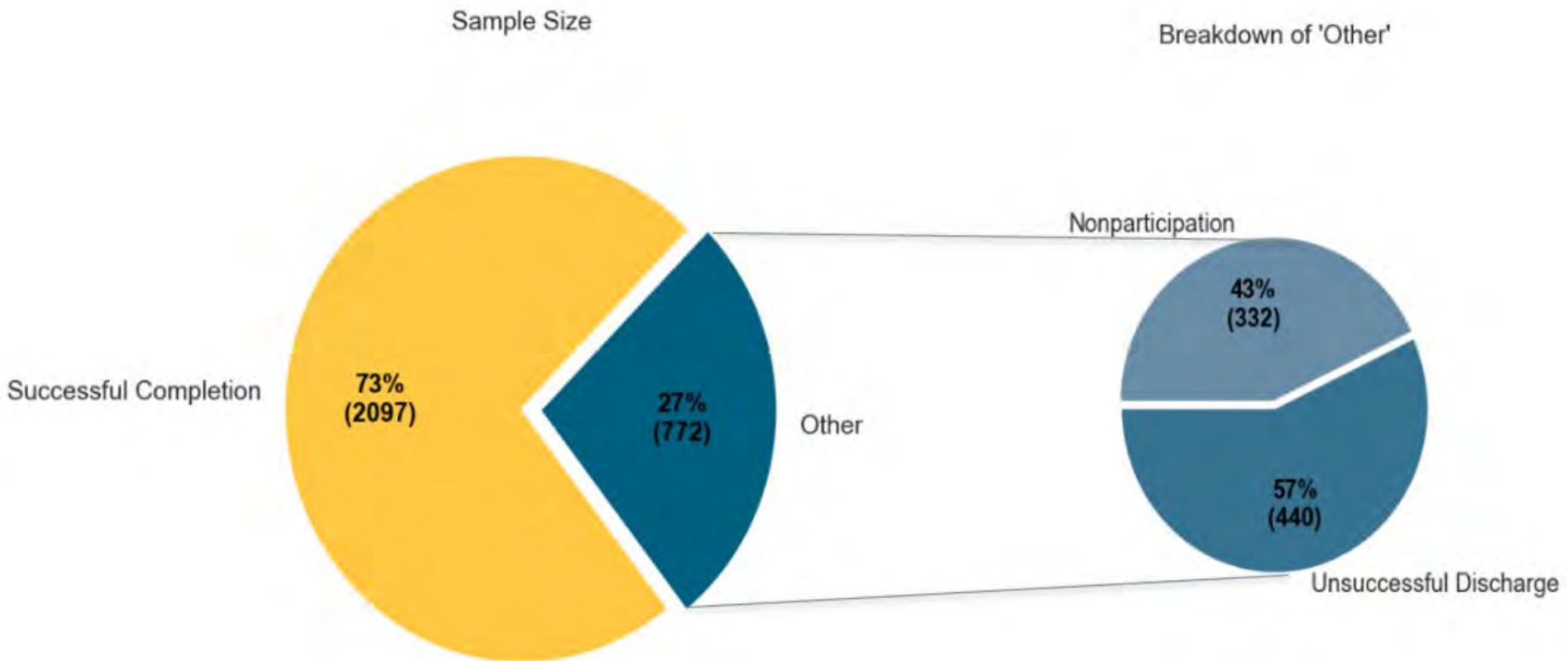
Sample: 2,869 youth from 2021 diversion cohort
across 385 census tracts in Nebraska

Clustering Structure:

- Level 1: Individual youth (n=2,869)
- Level 2: Census tracts (n=385)
- Average 6.6 youth per tract (range: 2-48)

Follow-up: 3 years (through 2024)

Distribution of Diversion Discharge Categories



Data Sources

Diversion program records/JDCM & JAC-
participant demographics, family structure, risk score, offense severity & diversion completion status

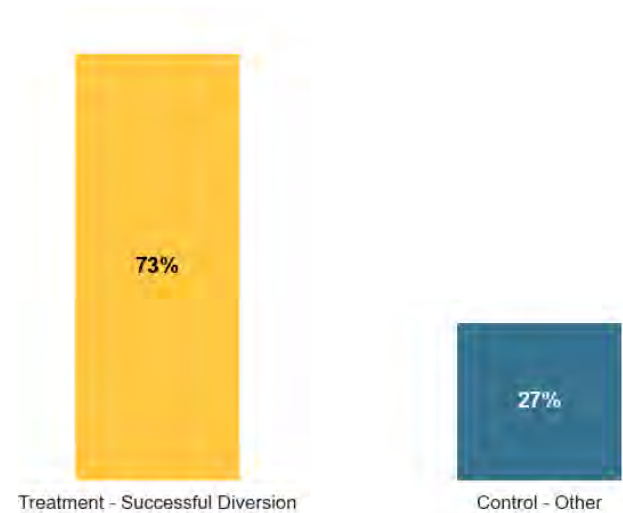
Court records/JUSTICE -arrest and disposition data for tracking offence & conviction recidivism

Census-census tract level educational attainment, poverty, unemployment & home ownership rates

Successful Diversion Completion & Other Variables

Treatment Variable:

- Diversion completion success



Individual-Level Controls:

- Demographics: Age, gender, race
- Case characteristics: Offense severity, risk score
- Family structure: Custody arrangement

Geographic Controls:

- Census tract random effects (significant clustering detected)

Outcome Variable: Recidivism

Two Binary Recidivism Measures (3-Year Cumulative):

1. Offense/Arrest

(excluding infractions/traffic violations)

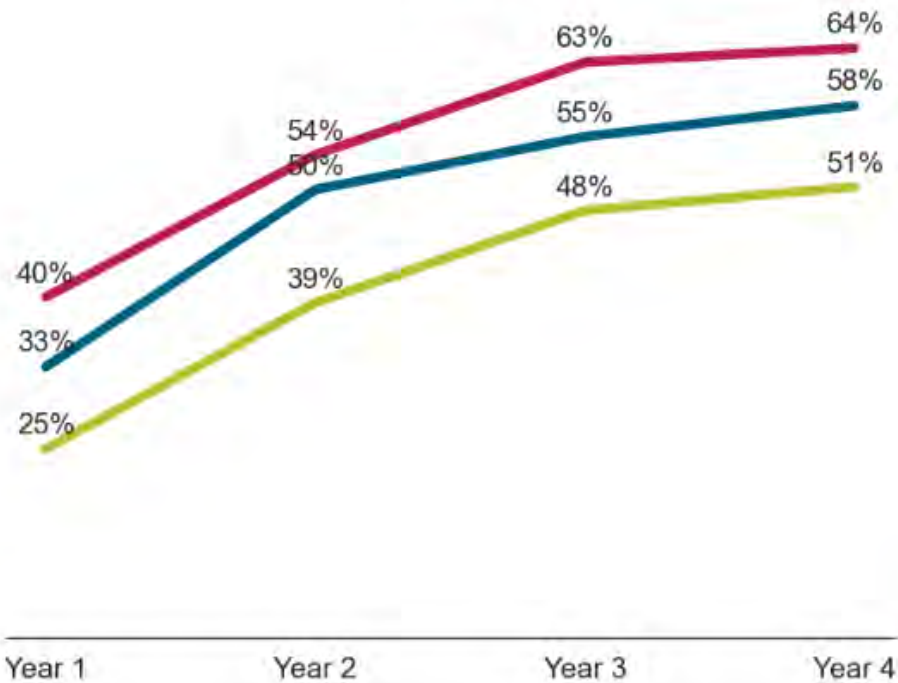
2. Conviction

(guilty disposition)

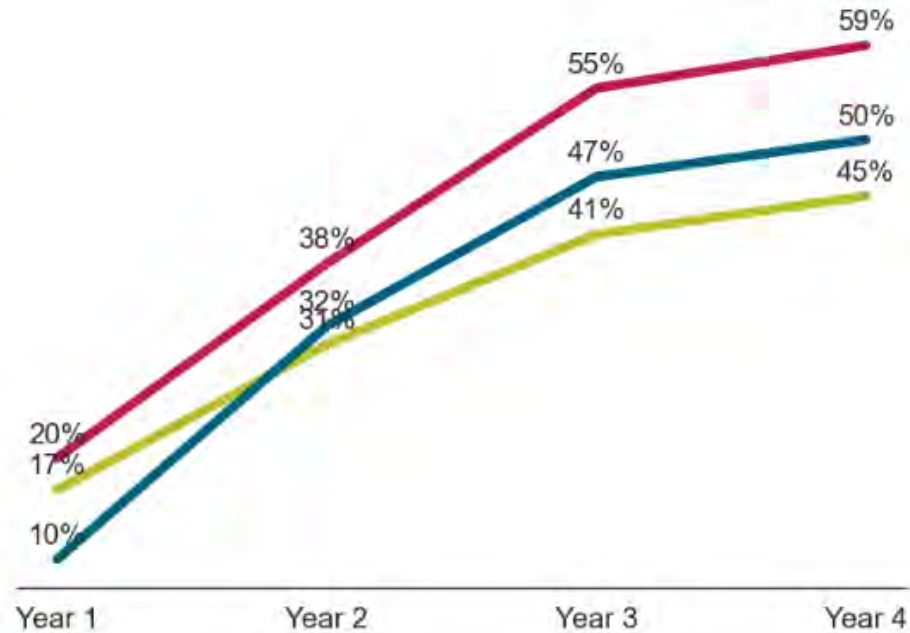
Recidivism Trends

- Successful Discharge
- Unsuccessful Discharge
- Nonparticipation

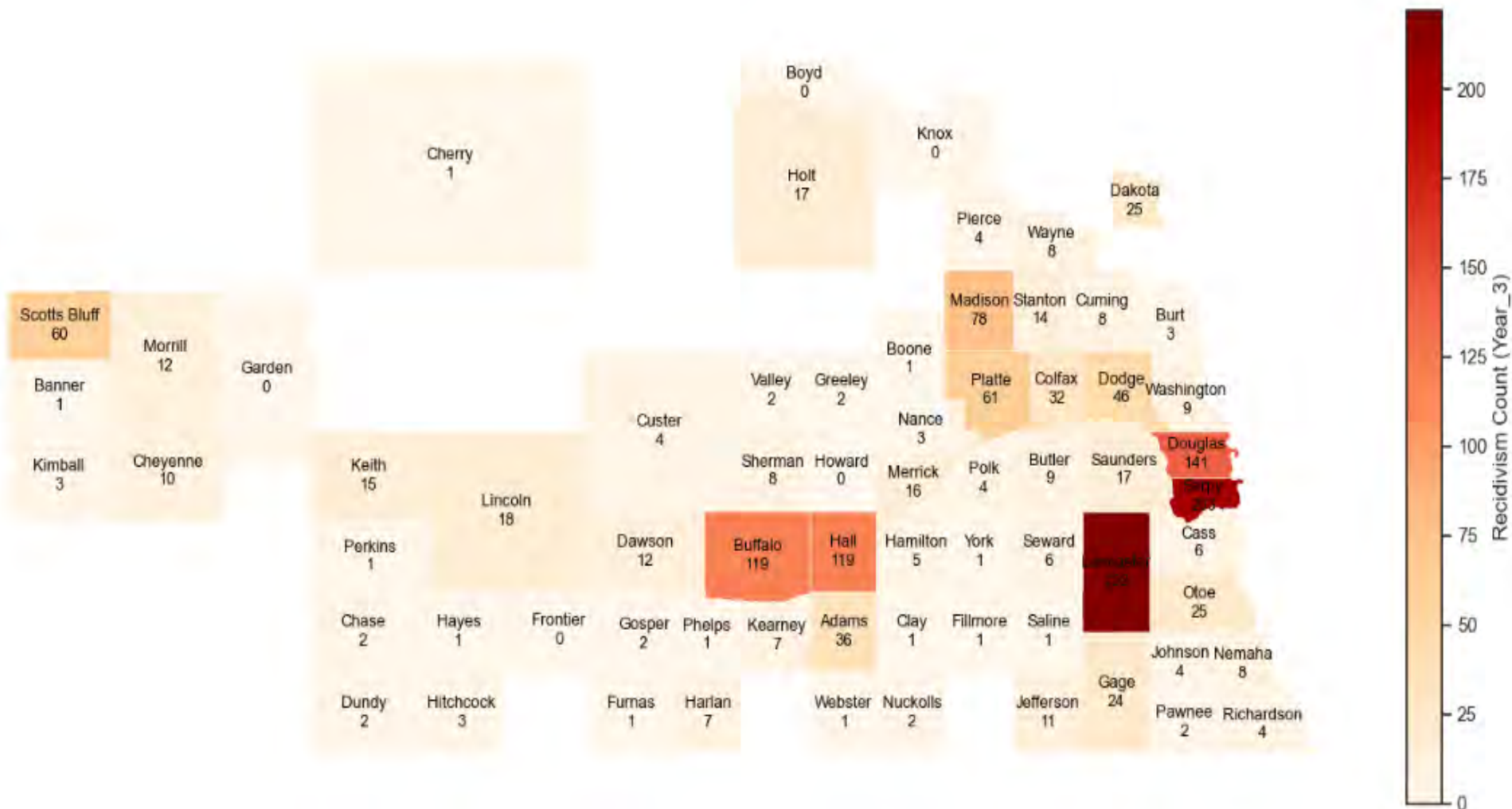
Offense Recidivism



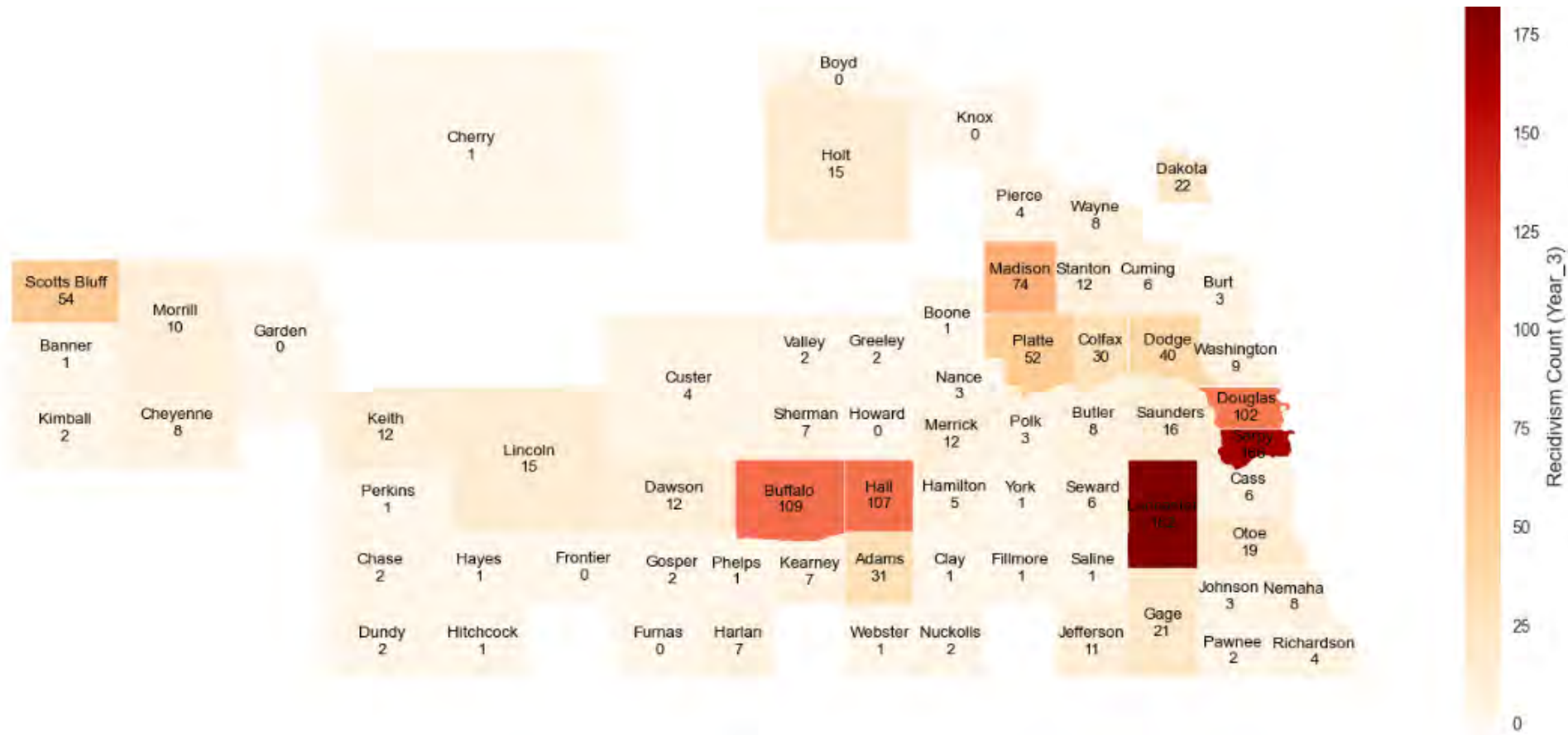
Conviction Recidivism



Geography of Recidivism: Three-Year Cumulative Offense Recidivism by County, N=2869



Geography of Recidivism: Three-Year Cumulative Conviction Recidivism by County, N=2869

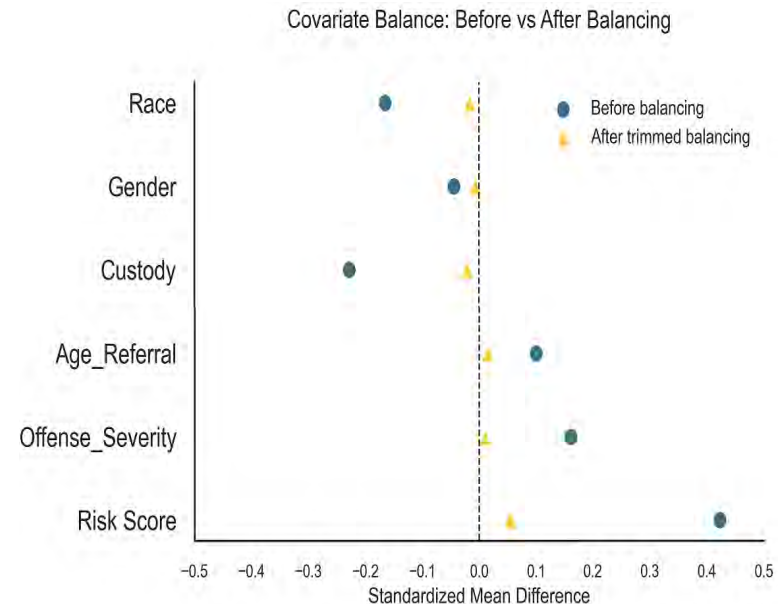


Research Design Challenges and Methodological Strategies

Challenge: Selection bias in diversion program assignment

Solution Comparison:

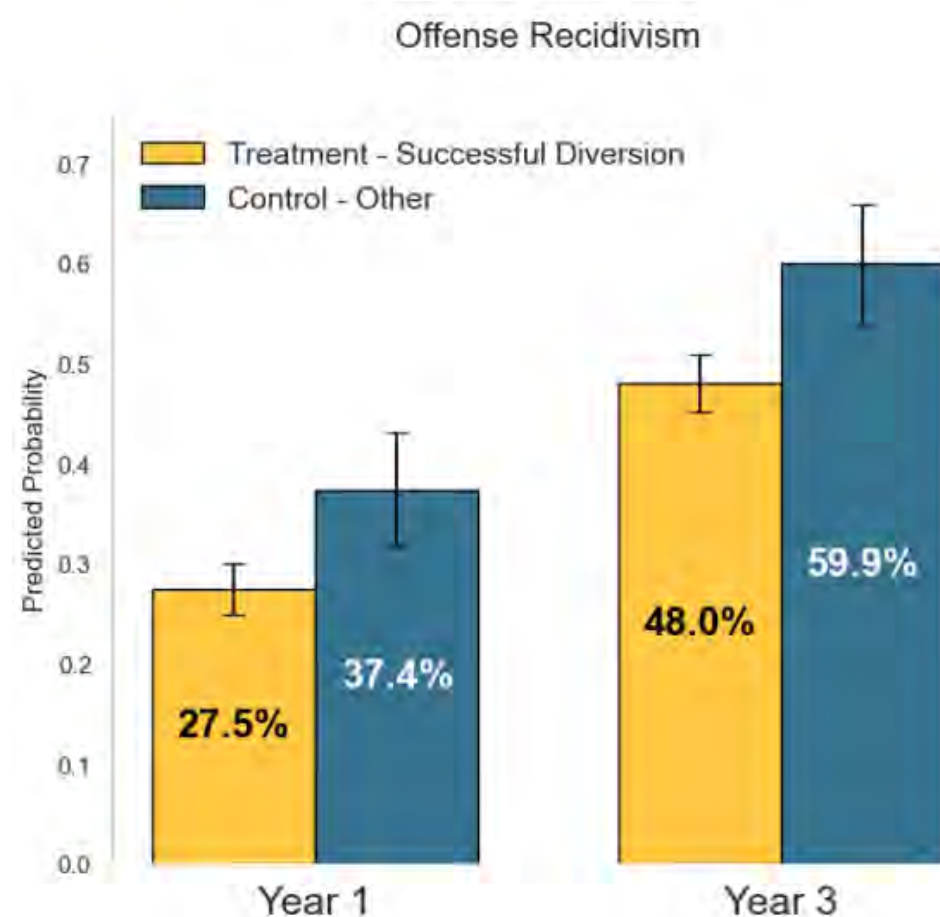
- **Propensity Score Matching:** Failed to adequately balance some covariates
- **Entropy Balancing:** Successfully achieved balance across all covariates
- Significant tract level clustering detected:
 - Null Model ICC: 17-20 %
- **Final Approach:** Mixed-effects logistic regression with entropy-balanced data



Empirical Results: Successful Diversion Completion and Offense Recidivism

Successful diversion completion

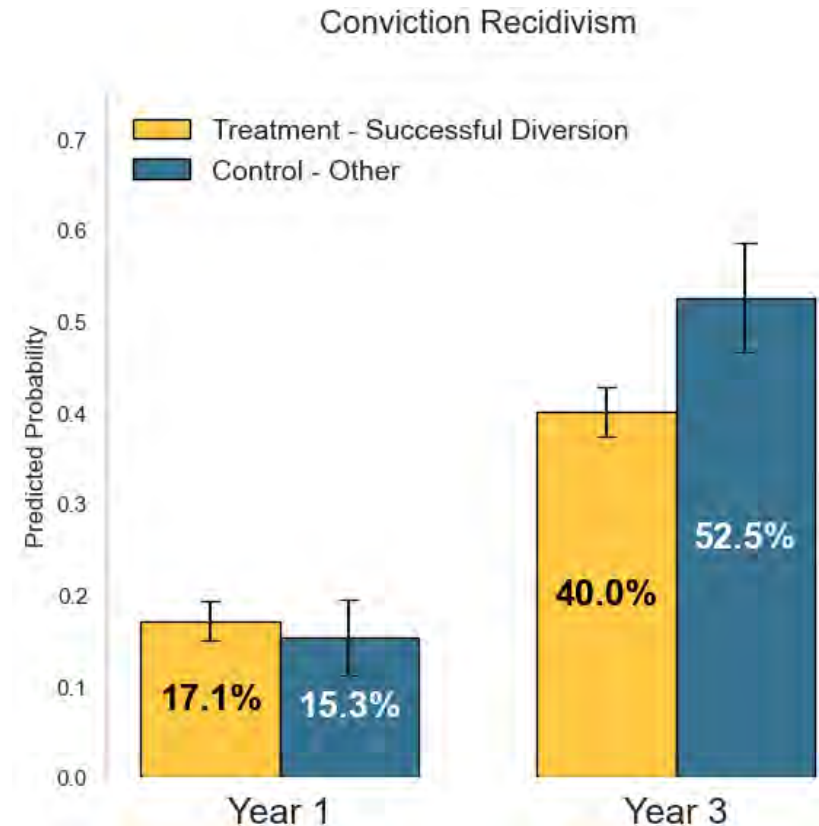
- reduces the probability of recidivism by **10 percentage points** in **Year 1** and **11 percentage points** in **Year 3**
- prevented an additional ~ **116-187** youth from reoffending
- reduces the relative risk of recidivism by **27% & 20%** at Years 1 and 3
- has **sustained** protective effects; i.e. no evidence of "catch-up" recidivism



Empirical Results: Successful Diversion Completion and Conviction Recidivism

Successful diversion completion exhibits

- no immediate effect on recidivism in Year 1
- strong delayed protective effect by Year 3, reducing recidivism by about **12 percentage points**
- prevented an additional ~ **199 youth** from further court involvement
- **24% relative risk reduction** for convictions at Year 3
- **delayed effect** pattern (unlike offense recidivism, conviction benefits emerge over time rather than immediately)



Model Results: Covariate Effects and Cross Level Interactions

Level-1 Effects: Race, gender and age increase the probability of immediate and longer- term **offense** recidivism

Level-2 Effects: No census-tract variables independently affect recidivism in statistically significant terms

Interaction Effects:

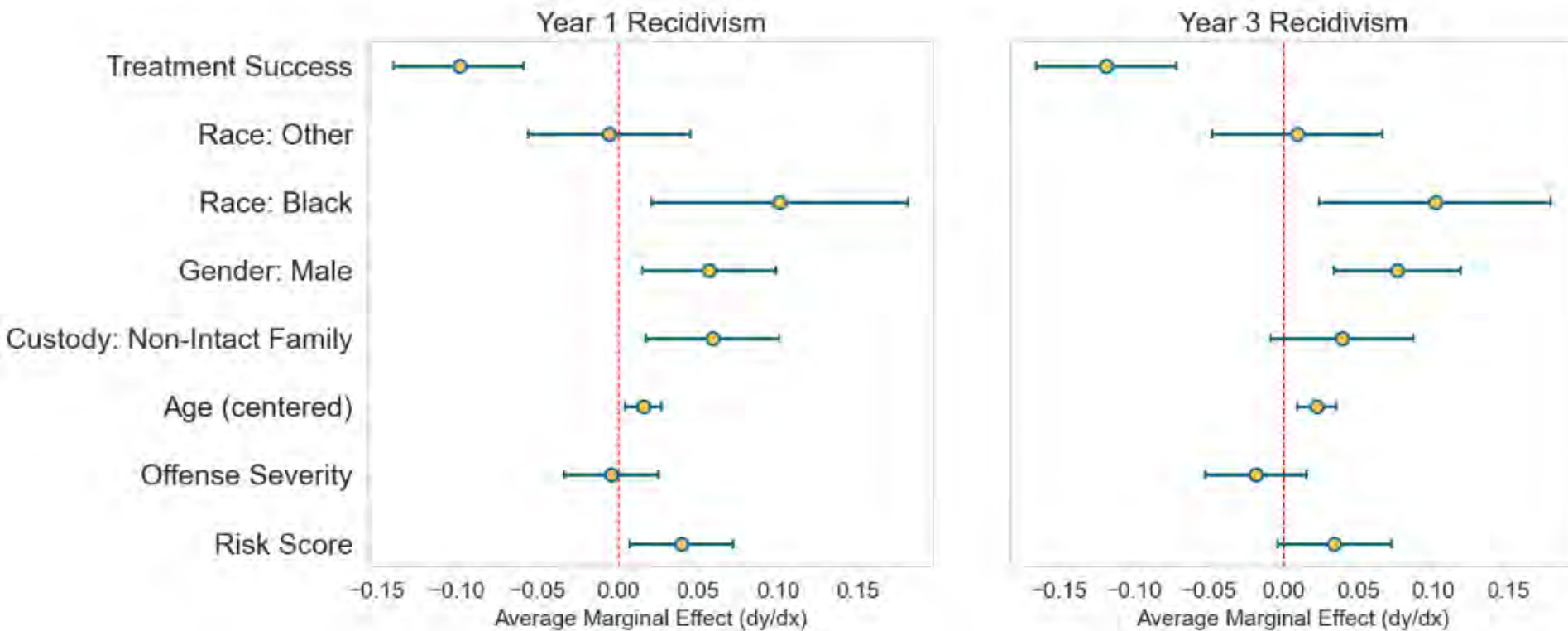
- Cross-level interactions are not statistically significant
- Adding interactions made some Level-1 effects non-significant
- Evidence of complex, context-dependent relationships

Robust Finding: Treatment effect is consistently significant across models, except for Year 1 conviction recidivism.

Offense Recidivism (Year 1 and Year 3)

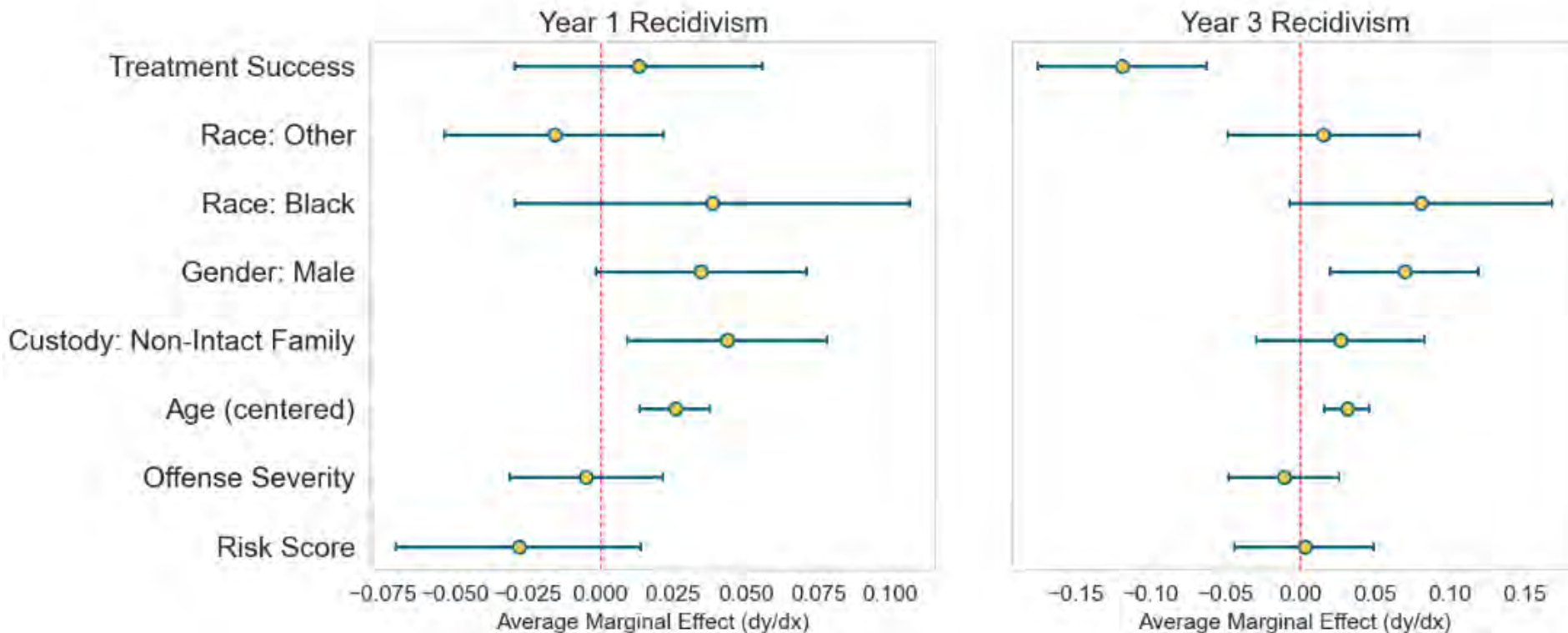
1092 youth clustered in 443 census tracts

Average Marginal Effects on Offense Recidivism (Year 1 & Year 3)



Conviction Recidivism (Year 1 and Year 3) 2010 youth clustered in 471 census tracts

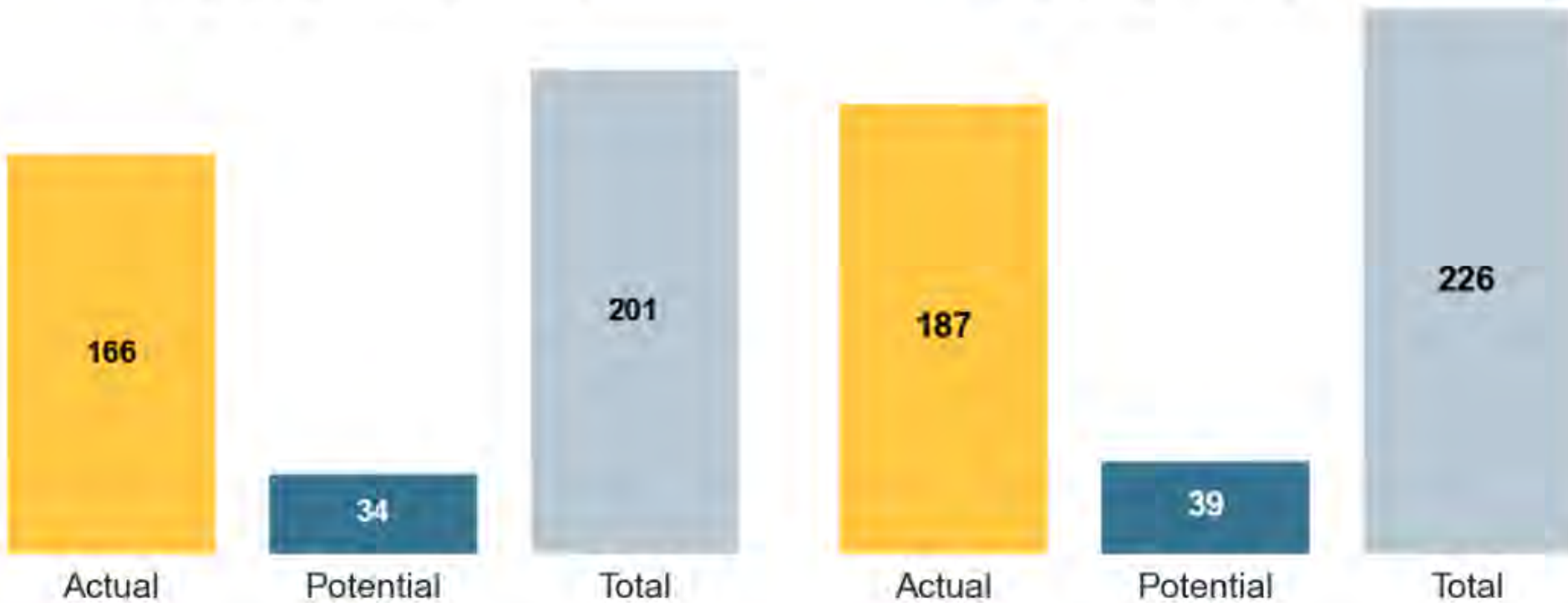
Average Marginal Effects on Conviction Recidivism (Year 1 & Year 3):



Offense Recidivism: Actual, Potential & Total Potential Benefit

1-Year Offense Recidivism
(Highly significant, $p < 0.001$)

3-Year Offense Recidivism
(Highly significant, $p < 0.001$)



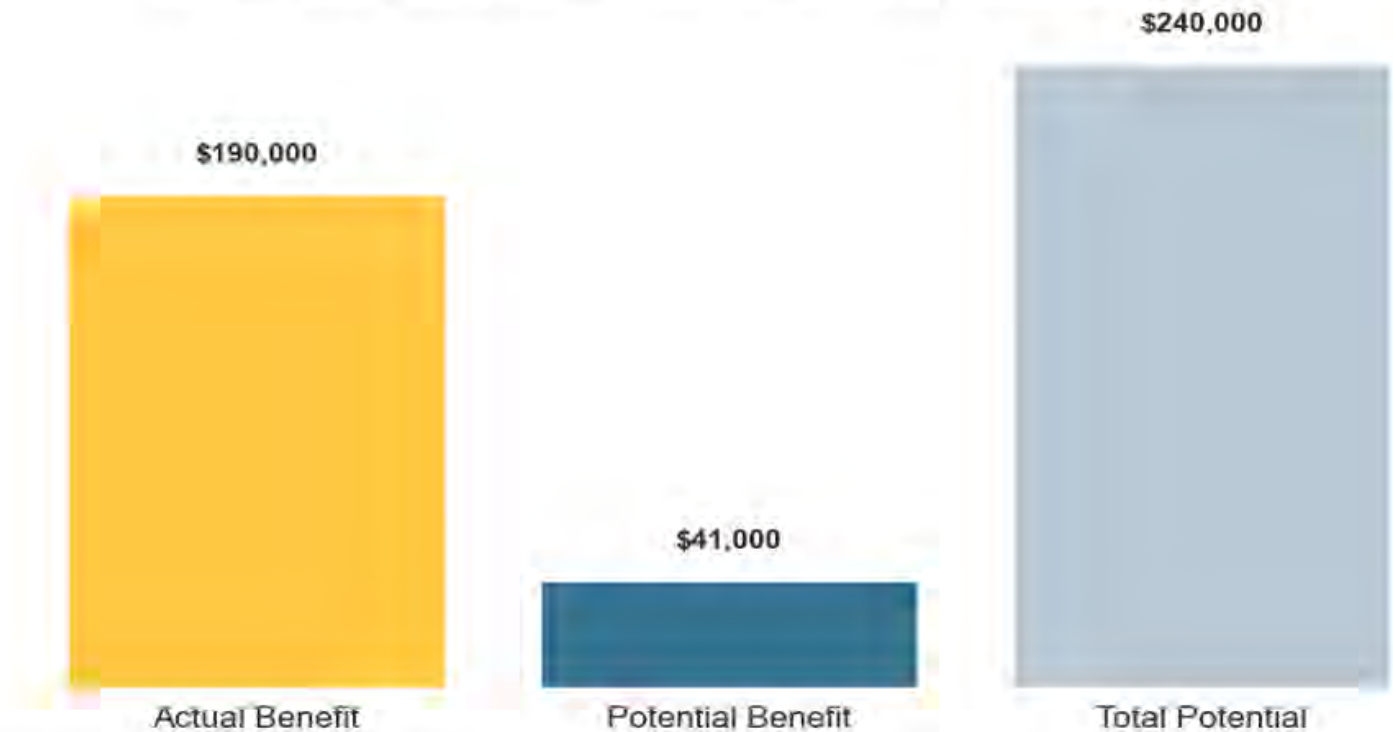
Conviction Recidivism: Actual, Potential & Total Potential Benefit





Cost Implications: Three -Year Conviction Recidivism

Successful Diversion & Avoided Court Costs(\$): 3-Year Conviction Recidivism



Note: Avoided costs estimated using a hypothetical \$1,000 court cost per youth.

Conclusions

Successful completion of diversion

- significantly reduces offense and conviction recidivism
- has longer-term protective effect
- as it applies to reducing conviction recidivism, takes time to show full impact

Programs need to invest in improving completion rates

Neighborhood context matters - some tracts have very high recidivism rates, others are much more protective

Limitations of the Study

- Observational study
 - Potential for unmeasured individual and contextual confounders
- Missing case level data(risk score, custody, family income)
- 3-year follow-up period

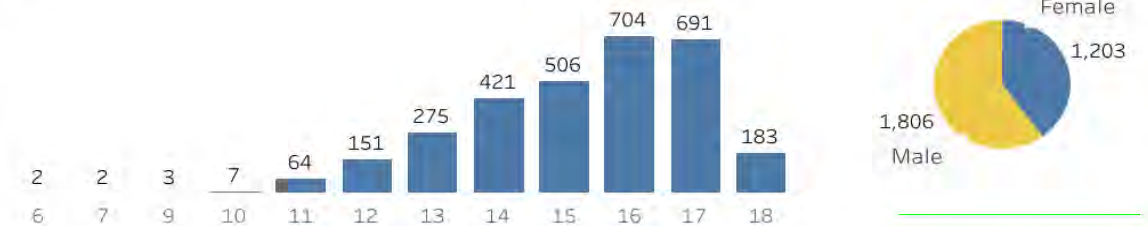
Future Research

- Longer-term follow-up
- Further explore the effect of contextual factors
- Compare effectiveness of diversion vs. probation
- Cost-benefit analysis refinement

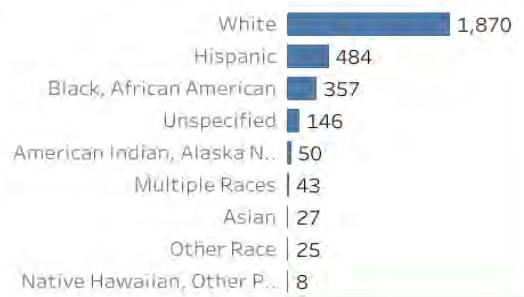
Appendix

Original 2021 Diversion Discharge Data:

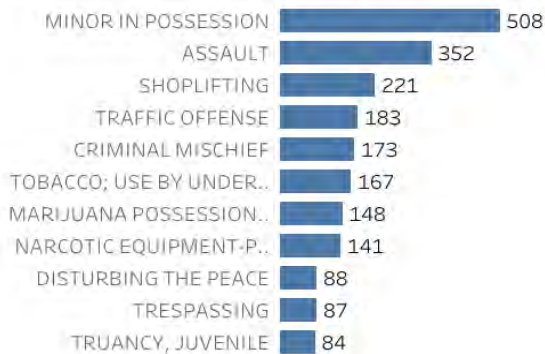
Age



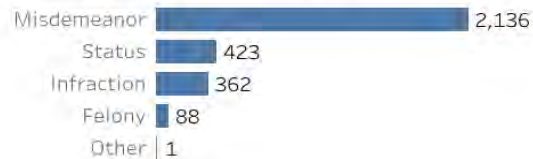
Race



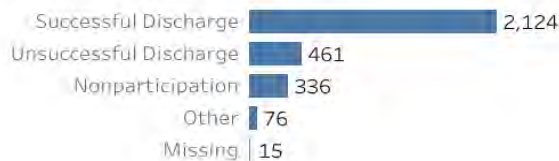
Common Violations Leading to Diversion



Charges Leading to Diversion



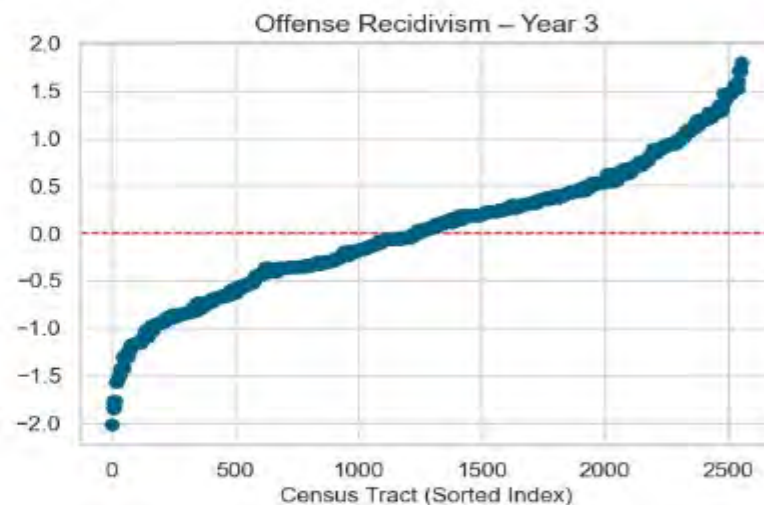
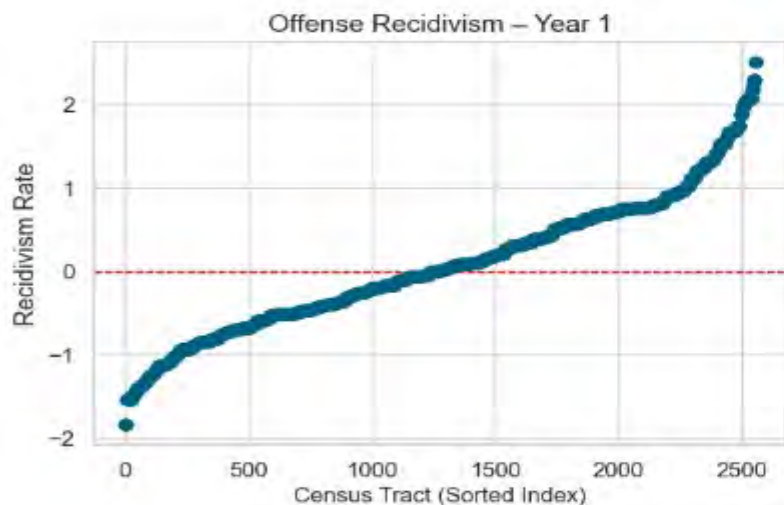
Diversion Discharge Status



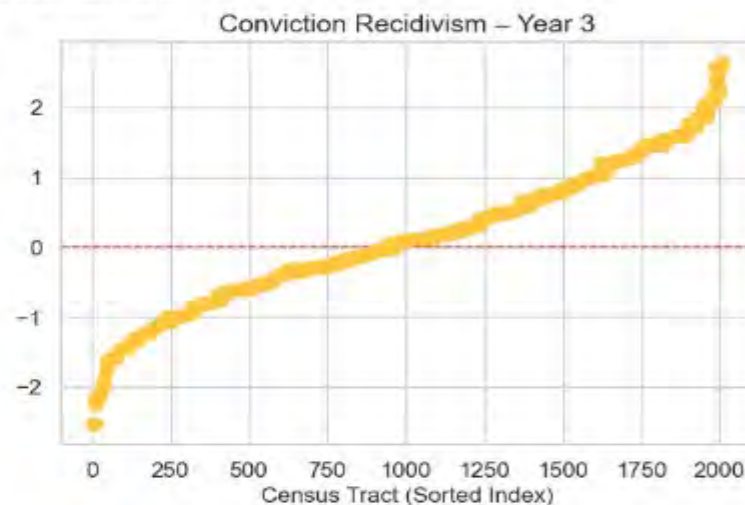
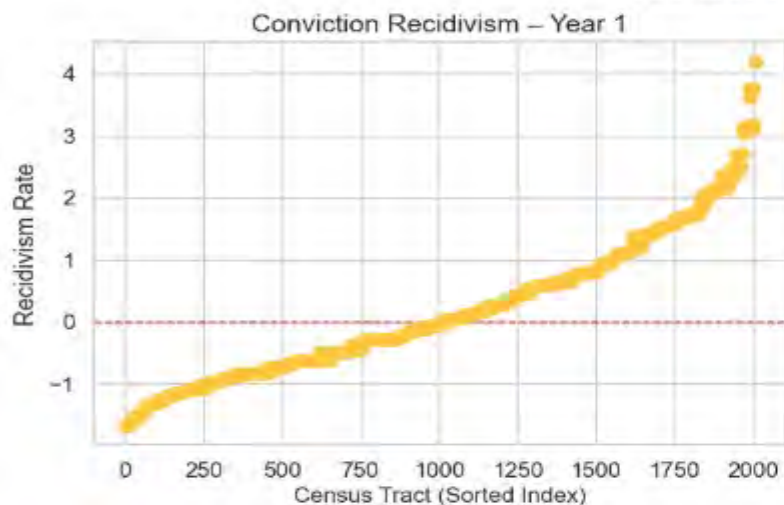


Not All Tracts Are Equal: Average offense & conviction recidivism by census tract and year

Offense-Based Recidivism



Conviction-Based Recidivism



Model Diagnostics: Multicollinearity Assessment

vif

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
treat_succ~s	1.00	0.999351
Race1_reco~d		
2	1.06	0.944191
3	1.14	0.874624
2.Gender_e~d	1.00	0.996013
2.custody_~d	1.02	0.976338
Age_c	1.02	0.978536
offense_se~c	1.02	0.980982
risk_score_c	1.09	0.914845
Mean VIF	1.05	

Bivariate Model: 3 Year Conviction Recidivism

```

Mixed-effects logistic regression
Group variable: GEOID20Census~t

Number of obs      =      2,010
Number of groups   =      471

Obs per group:
    min =          1
    avg =         4.3
    max =         31

Integration method: mvaghermite
Integration pts.   =          7

Wald chi2(1)       =      14.47
Prob > chi2        =      0.0001
Log pseudolikelihood = -2058.6772
    (Std. err. adjusted for 471 clusters in GEOID20CensusTract)
-----
      Year_3_dummy |      Coefficient   Robust      z      P>|z|      [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
    treat_success |    -.6626427    .1741703    -3.80    0.000    -1.00401    -.3212753
         _cons    |     .1468897    .162275     0.91    0.365    -.1711635     .4649429
-----+-----
GEOID20CensusTract |
    var(_cons)    |     1.836452    .274224                      1.37049    2.460839
-----

```

Null Model: Clustering Detected

Mixed-effects logistic regression

Group variable: GEOID20Censu~t

Number of obs = 2,636

Number of groups = 466

Obs per group:

```
min = 1
```

avg = 5.7

max = 48

Integration method: mvaghermite

Integration pts. = 7

Log pseudolikelihood = -2285.4947

Wald chi2(0) = .

```
Prob > chi2      =      .
```

(Std. err. adjusted for 466 clusters in GEOID20CensusTract)

Year_1_dummy	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
_cons	-1.030139	.0697193	-14.78	0.000	-1.166786	-.8934915
GEOID20CensusTract						
var(_cons)	.8680801	.134995			.6400141	1.177416
Level	ICC	Std. err.	[95% conf. interval]			
GEOID20CensusTract	.2087761	.0256885	.1628584 .2635642			

Census Tract Level Variables, 3 Year Conviction Recidivism: Non -Significant Effect

Mixed-effects logistic regression
Group variable: GEOID20Censu~t

Number of obs = 1,980
Number of groups = 443

Obs per group:
min = 1
avg = 4.5
max = 31

Integration method: mvaghermite

Integration pts. = 7

Log pseudolikelihood = -1969.94
Wald chi2(11) = 43.31
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
(Std. err. adjusted for 443 clusters in GEOID20CensusTract)

		Robust				
Year_3_dummy	Coefficient	std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
treat_success	-.8373853	.199709	-4.19	0.000	-1.228808	-.4459628
Race1_recoded						
Other	.1188954	.2236357	0.53	0.595	-.3194226	.5572133
Black	.5625695	.3114914	1.81	0.071	-.0479425	1.173081
Gender_encoded						
Male	.4447832	.1702381	2.61	0.009	.1111226	.7784437
custody_recoded						
Non-Intact Family	.1901804	.1940663	0.98	0.327	-.1901826	.5705433
Age_c	.2087183	.0525412	3.97	0.000	.1057395	.3116971
offense_severity_c	-.0850019	.1260832	-0.67	0.500	-.3321203	.1621166
risk_score_c	.0130057	.1581947	0.08	0.934	-.2970502	.3230615
Unemployment_Rate	-7.050217	4.000828	-1.76	0.078	-14.8917	.7912618
Renter_Occupied_Rate	.319842	.6788551	0.47	0.638	-1.01069	1.650374
LessThanHighSchool_Rate	.486444	1.259303	0.39	0.699	-1.981744	2.954632
_cons	-.1311597	.3345045	-0.39	0.695	-.7867765	.524457
GEOID20CensusTract						
var(treat_success)	1.492583	.5046572			.769376	2.895598
var(_cons)	2.914153	.5621835			1.996655	4.253259

Interacting Contextual and Individual Variables(3-Year Conviction Recidivism): Non-Significant Effect

Mixed-effects logistic regression
Group variable: GEOID20Censu~t

Number of obs = 1,980
Number of groups = 443

Obs per group:

min = 1
avg = 4.5
max = 31

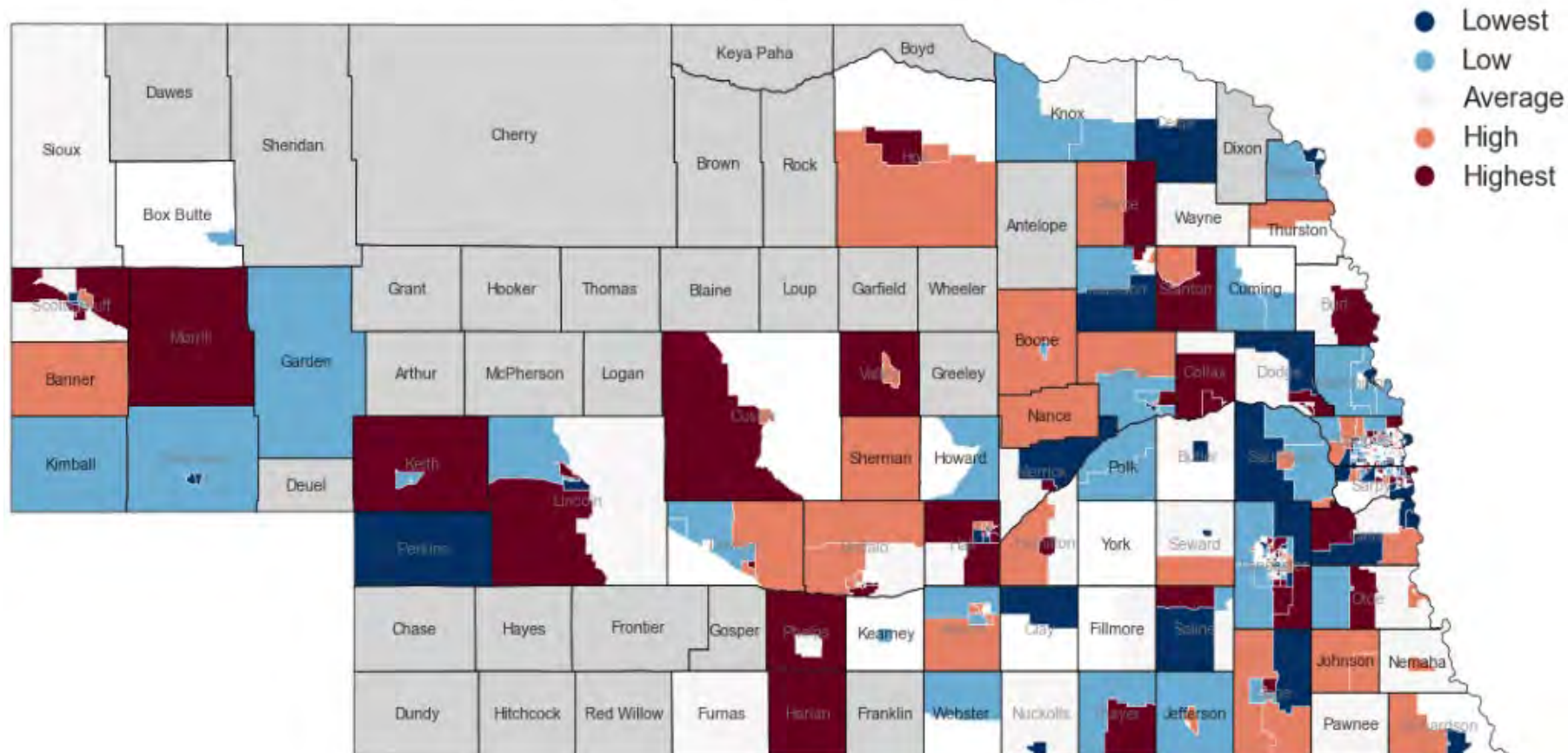
Integration method: mvaghermite

Integration pts. = 7

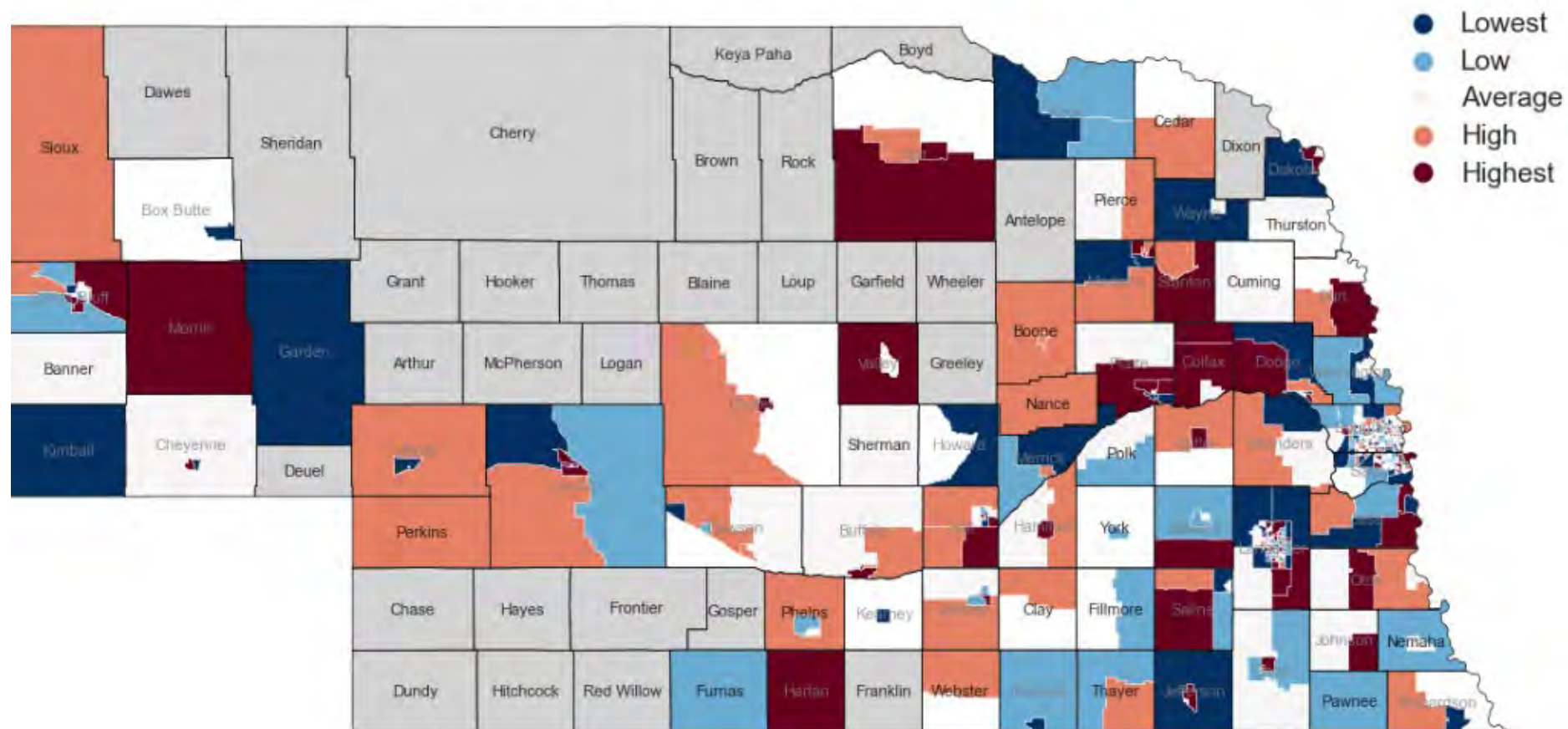
Log pseudolikelihood = -1960.7789
Wald chi2(17) = 58.34
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
(Std. err. adjusted for 443 clusters in GEOID20CensusTract)

	Year_3_dummy	Coefficient	Robust std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
treat_success		-.8840165	.2044259	-4.32	0.000	-1.284684	-.4833491
Race1_recoded							
Other		.5593767	.596017	0.94	0.348	-.6087951	1.727549
Black		.3555725	.6936831	0.51	0.608	-1.004021	1.715166
Gender_encoded							
Male		.4338859	.1757482	2.47	0.014	.0894257	.778346
custody_recoded							
Non-Intact Family		.1810304	.1938368	0.93	0.350	-.1988828	.5609435
Age_c		.2172595	.0524785	4.14	0.000	.1144036	.3201155
offense_severity_c		-.0941695	.1277423	-0.74	0.461	-.3445399	.1562009
risk_score_c		.0151197	.1642962	0.09	0.927	-.306895	.3371344
Unemployment_Rate		-14.91059	6.393981	-2.33	0.020	-27.44257	-2.378622
Renter_Occupied_Rate		1.249439	.9467948	1.32	0.187	-.6062447	3.105123
LessThanHighSchool_Rate		.2765258	1.765011	0.16	0.876	-3.182832	3.735884
race2_x_unemp		10.11396	8.945057	1.13	0.258	-7.41803	27.64595
race3_x_unemp		15.61945	10.08837	1.55	0.122	-4.153397	35.39229
race2_x_renter		-3.055333	1.527975	-2.00	0.046	-6.05011	-.0605573
race3_x_renter		-.2603316	2.070344	-0.13	0.900	-4.318132	3.797468
race2_x_lths		1.621734	1.95776	0.83	0.407	-2.215404	5.458872
race3_x_lths		-2.718321	4.053278	-0.67	0.502	-10.6626	5.225957
_cons		-.1024928	.3939435	-0.26	0.795	-.8746079	.6696223
GEOID20CensusTract							
var(treat_success)		1.638581	.5505677			.848129	3.165731
var(_cons)		3.228508	.6287732			2.204067	4.729105

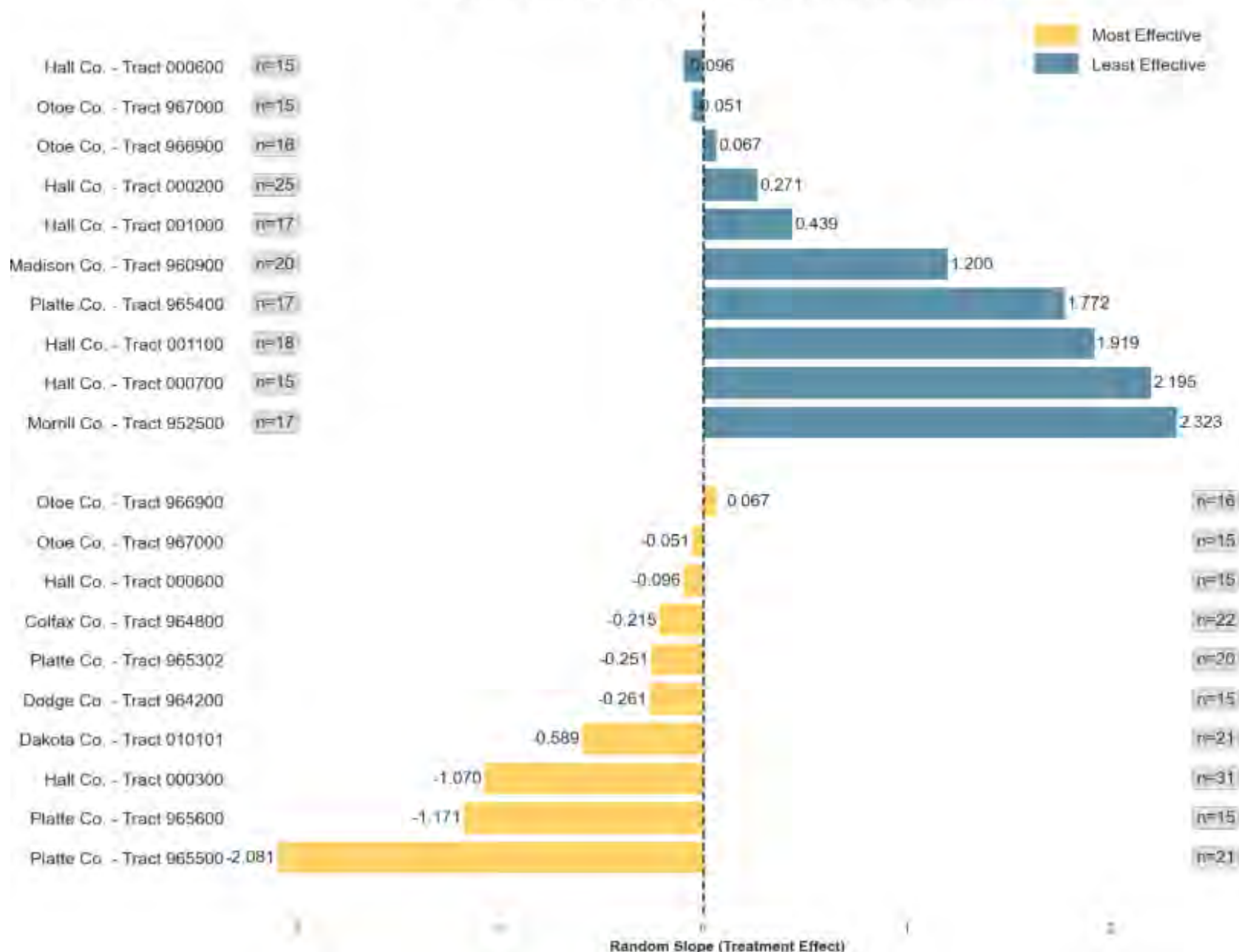
Treatment Effect by Census Tract: Year 1 Offense Recidivism



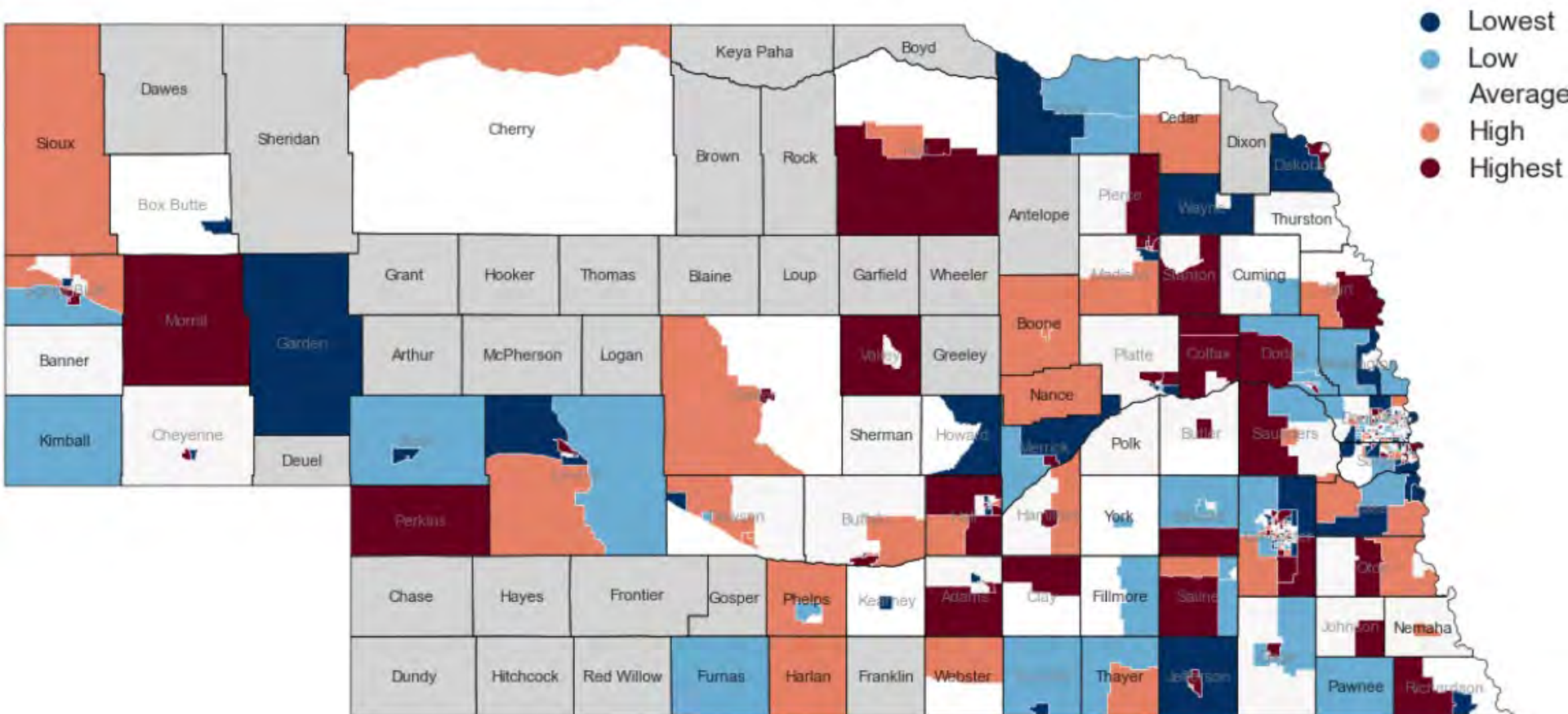
Treatment Effect by Census Tract: Year 3 Offense Recidivism



**Effect of Successful Diversion on 3-Year Offense Recidivism:
Top 10 Most and Least Effective Census Tracts
(Most Effective/Negative Slopes = Greater Reduction in Recidivism)**



Treatment Effect by Census Tract: Year 3 Conviction Recidivism



**Effect of Successful Diversion on 3-Year Conviction Recidivism:
Top 10 Most and Least Effective Census Tracts
(Most Effective/Negative Slopes = Greater Reduction in Recidivism)**

