



Making a difference for youth

Collaboration:  
Leading by example

Coordination

Cooperation

Dialog

Using technology

Web-based planning tools

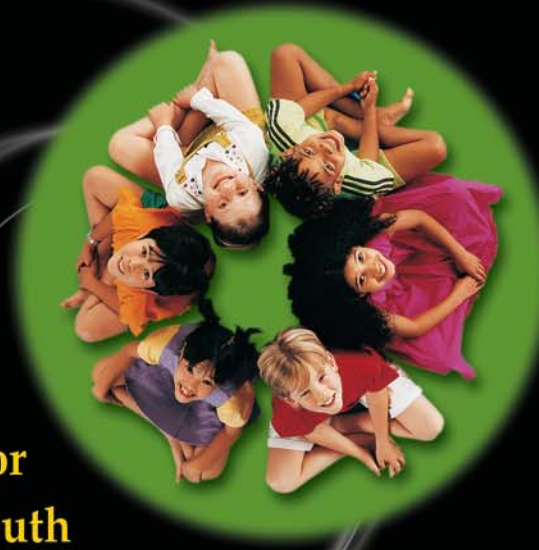
Protecting America's youth

ICAC: Protecting  
children in cyberspace

AMBER Alert

Safe Start

# How OJJDP Is Making a Difference for America's Youth



Children's Advocacy Centers

Working with faith-based  
organizations

Helping states comply  
with the JJDP Act

Making a difference  
with research

Keeping the nation informed

Girls Study Group

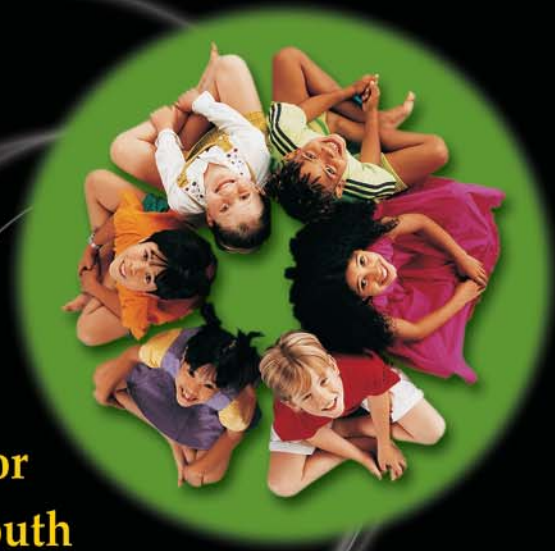
Juveniles in custody

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION



ANNUAL REPORT

How  
**OJJDP** Is  
Making a  
Difference for  
America's Youth



OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

**J. Robert Flores, Administrator**  
**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

This Report covers activities undertaken by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention during fiscal year 2005 (October 1, 2004—September 30, 2005)

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The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance; the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the Community Capacity Development Office; the National Institute of Justice; the Office for Victims of Crime; and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART).



## FOREWORD

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), a component of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs, leads the nation's efforts to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and child victimization. Through this leadership role, OJJDP helps states and communities carry out effective prevention and intervention programs and implement strategies to create a juvenile justice system that protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and meets the needs of juveniles and their families.

This report details OJJDP's activities during fiscal year (FY) 2005 across a range of program areas. Highlighted activities include OJJDP's efforts to help states comply with the core protections of the JJDPA, including reducing the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, supporting programs that protect children from sexual exploitation and online predators, and collaborations with tribal communities. The report also describes OJJDP's work to support vital research, provide technical assistance to the field, and inform the field about what OJJDP-sponsored research and data collection activities are telling us.

OJJDP extended its outreach to the juvenile justice field during FY 2005 through two key strategies: (1) new and expanded collaborations with other federal agencies and public and private sector groups, and (2) innovative technological tools that help communities better assess their needs and find programs to respond to local issues. These efforts allowed us to better leverage and target available funds and resources to meet the needs of our constituents in the states and local communities.

Our children are our hope and our future. They are at the center of everything we do at OJJDP. Together with our federal, state, and local partners, OJJDP is working for the day when every child will live in a safe and supportive community and will have the opportunity to reach his or her full potential as a productive, contributing adult.

J. Robert Flores  
Administrator  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

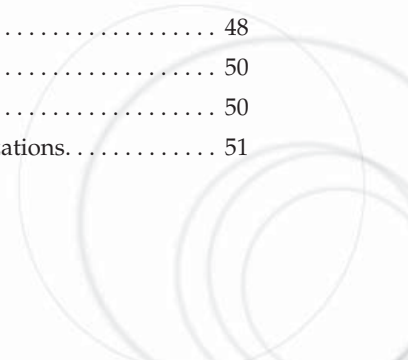






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CHAPTER 1

## CHAPTER 1

OJJDP Is**Making a Difference for America's Youth:  
A Year of Accomplishments**

**T**he nation's juvenile justice landscape is shifting. Juvenile delinquency cases, overall arrest rates, and victimization have declined, but significant concerns remain. The number of young people being sexually exploited is increasing alarmingly. Arrest rates for drug abuse violations and driving under the influence are on the rise. Although still far from the level of male juvenile offending, female juvenile offending continues to increase at a troubling rate. Youth with mental health problems are overwhelming many agencies that deal with juvenile offenders. And, despite recent improvements, minorities are still overrepresented in the juvenile justice system.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is working hard to continue the positive trends and to address the new challenges. Two words are at the core of the Office's accomplishments during fiscal year (FY) 2005: **"collaboration"** and **"technology."**

OJJDP has made great strides in bringing federal, state, and local partners together in new ways to address juvenile justice issues. These collaborative, multiagency efforts are making a difference in a number of areas, such as protecting children from sexual exploitation, addressing the needs of youth who are at risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system, and keeping youth safe from community and family violence. OJJDP's major collaborative achievements are the focus of chapter 2.



Two words are at the core of the Office's accomplishments during FY 2005: "collaboration" and "technology."

—Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP is harnessing the latest technologies to help communities and practitioners develop their capacity to address critical juvenile justice issues. The Office's wide-ranging technological accomplishments include developing electronic planning tools that help communities assess their juvenile justice needs, providing information about model programs, using listservs and electronic newsletters to keep the field abreast of OJJDP activities, and supporting Web sites that disseminate reliable, up-to-date information. Chapter 3 highlights OJJDP's major technology-related accomplishments.

In addition to its special focus on promoting collaboration and leveraging technology, OJJDP continued the critically important work of helping states comply with the core mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, including reduction of disproportionate minority contact (DMC) within the juvenile justice system. OJJDP staff received consistently positive feedback from state juvenile justice specialists about the Office's DMC efforts. Chapter 5 discusses OJJDP's compliance activities.

The achievements highlighted here and throughout this Report represent a sampling of OJJDP's best efforts to make a difference for America's children by being responsive to their needs and by keeping them and their communities safe. These achievements illustrate how OJJDP made FY 2005 a year of accomplishments.

## Helping America's Youth

A major highlight for OJJDP in 2005 was participating in President Bush's Helping America's Youth (HAY) Initiative. Led by First Lady Laura Bush, HAY focuses on connecting at-risk children and teenagers with family, school, and their communities, with the goal of helping these youth reach their full potential. OJJDP is part of a team of White House offices and federal agencies that developed and manage the HAY Web site and an online guide for communities. Released in October 2005, the user-friendly *Community Guide to Helping America's Youth* shows communities how they can identify the challenges they face and also describes specific actions they can take to meet these challenges. The Guide walks community groups through steps to build strong supports for youth, build partnerships, assess needs and resources, and select program designs they can replicate in their communities.

### Online Resource

Read about Helping America's Youth and access the Guide at [www.helpingamericasyouth.org](http://www.helpingamericasyouth.org).

## National Conference

With OJJDP support, the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention laid the groundwork in 2005 for a first-of-its-kind national conference, which took place in Washington, DC, in January 2006. The theme of the 5-day conference was "Building on Success: Providing Today's Youth With Opportunities for a Better Tomorrow."

*Young people need positive influences in their lives, and with the Helping America's Youth Initiative, we can make sure that happens. We want every child to be surrounded by caring adults who provide love, advice, and encouragement and who can serve as good role models. We're taking action in the most important parts of a child's life—family, school, and community.*

*—First Lady Laura Bush  
Opening remarks at the national conference  
sponsored by the Coordinating Council on  
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention,  
January 10, 2006*



The conference was notable for many reasons:

- An unprecedented number of federal agencies with youth programs came together in one place to highlight programs and share information across a number of disciplines.
- High-profile researchers and practitioners from a wide range of fields presented the most current information available about juvenile justice-related issues.
- The conference drew more than 2,000 attendees. Participants represented a unique cross-section of constituencies and were able to network with colleagues in the fields of juvenile justice, mental health, violence prevention, substance abuse prevention, and more.

First Lady Laura Bush, Attorney General Alberto Gonzales, and Assistant Attorney General Regina B. Schofield welcomed conference participants at the opening session. The conference featured several plenary sessions and 70 concurrent interactive workshops that highlighted successful and emerging community collaborations and coordinated approaches to better the lives of children, youth, and families across the country. Topics included cultural sensitivity, female juvenile offenders, mental health issues, evidence-based programs, and many others.

The conference is a prime example of how OJJDP, through the Coordinating Council, is encouraging cooperation and dialog to help make a difference in juvenile justice and the lives of America's youth. Read more about the Coordinating Council and other collaborative activities in chapter 2.

#### **Online Resource**

Conference highlights are reported in the January/February 2006 issue of *OJJDP News @ a Glance*, available on the OJJDP Web site ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp)).

## **National Youth Court Center**

OJJDP's National Youth Court Center, located in Lexington, KY, received the 2005 "Excellence in Prevention Award" from the American Probation and Parole Association. The annual award is given to a person, group, or program that demonstrates how probation, parole, and supervision can be successfully incorporated into a prevention program.

Youth courts are one of the fastest growing crime intervention and prevention programs in the nation, increasing from fewer than 100 programs in 1994 to more than 1,000 in 2005. Also known as teen courts and peer courts, youth courts offer an adjudicatory venue in which peers sentence nonviolent juvenile offenders.

The National Youth Court Center is an interagency effort funded by OJJDP, with additional support from the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools.

**Online Resource**

Visit the Web site of the National Youth Court Center at [www.youthcourt.net](http://www.youthcourt.net).

● ● ● **SUCCESS STORY: Giving Kids a Second Chance**

OJJDP's National Youth Court Center serves as a central point of contact for more than 1,000 youth court programs nationwide. Every day, these programs influence the lives of hundreds of young people in a unique and positive way. One boy's story illustrates how:

I am a 13-year-old male, and I am a former respondent in the New Bedford (Massachusetts) Youth Court. I got to youth court because I was trying to be "down" with the other kids in the school, showing that I was one of them, which led me to trouble. I was involved in intimidating others and damaging property. However, the kids that I wanted to be part of did not go to youth court. I was the one who got into trouble.

Youth court was a good experience for me. It taught me lots of things I would never have thought about doing, like jury duty. Jury duty was one of the things I liked. It gave me a chance to see why I received the sanctions I did to make up for what I had done. Community service was another thing I liked, especially the "Paint Your Heart Out" program, where we helped paint and fix people's houses who couldn't do it themselves. This was different from the things that I had been doing, and I really like that I was helping others. Volunteering your time is not only good for others but it teaches you a lot of things.

After youth court, I plan to stay out of trouble. I am not going to be a follower anymore. I will be a leader. I will concentrate on my schoolwork, so that I can go to college and do what I dream of doing every day. Lastly, I want to apologize to my parents for putting them through all of this.

## Hurricane Relief and Followup

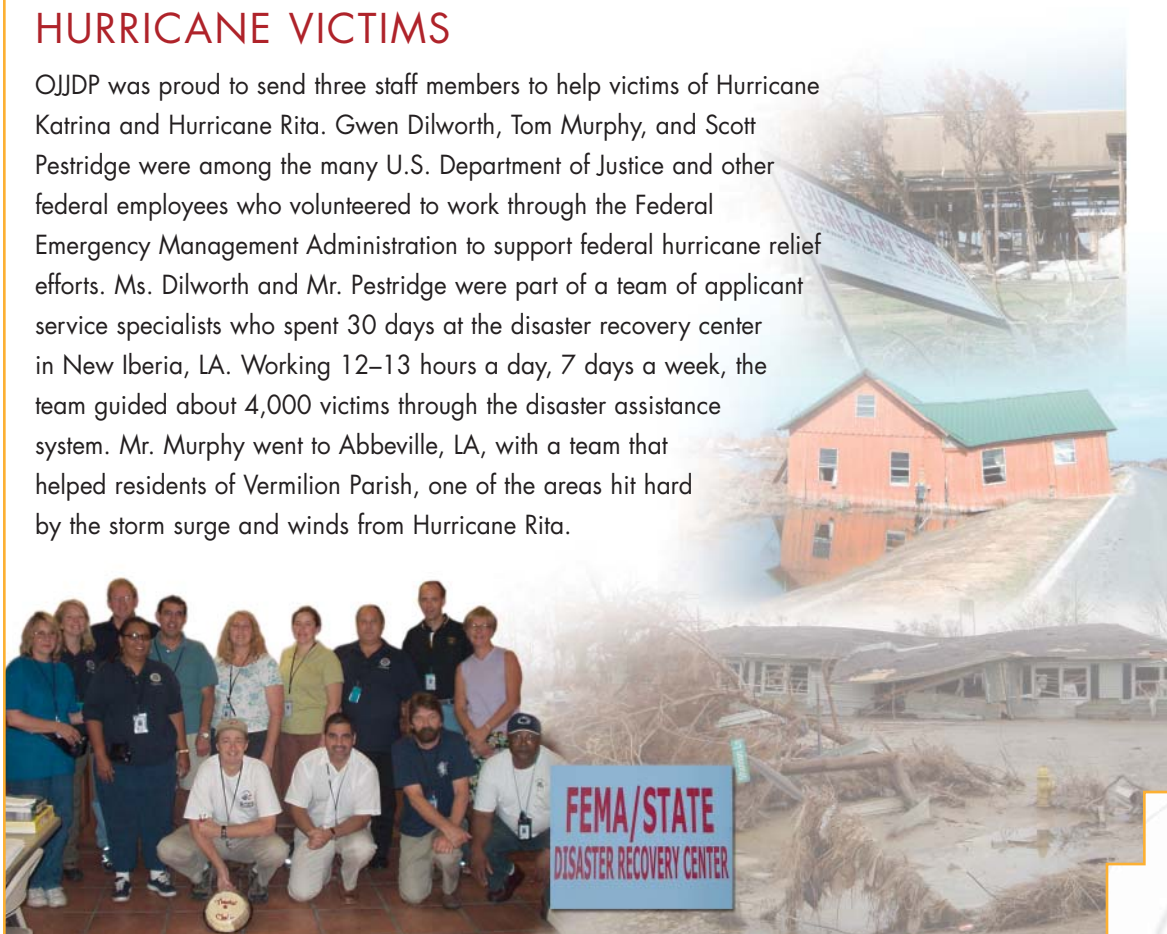
In the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, OJJDP's National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) played a key role in reuniting thousands of missing/displaced children with their parents. As of January 4, 2006, NCMEC's hotlines (including a special "Katrina/Rita Missing Persons Hotline")

had received 33,093 hurricane-related calls. Of the 5,067 cases involving children looking for parents, 4,672 (92 percent) were resolved.

Six months after the hurricanes, a series of focus groups in the Gulf states assessed the impact of the storms on the juvenile justice system. The focus groups revealed widespread disruption throughout the system—in juvenile and family courts, probation, detention and confinement facilities, and foster care. However, prior emergency planning helped to moderate the impact of the storms, particularly when juvenile justice officials had networked with other agencies and jurisdictions to create coordinated emergency response plans. These networked jurisdictions were far better prepared to make and carry out the complex decisions necessary to ensure the safety of youth and communities. Nevertheless, rapid relocation of youth and families led to conflict between residents of host communities and new arrivals—conflicts amplified by cultural differences and the migration of gangs. Focus group participants stressed the importance of structured activities to re-stabilize the lives of youth and prevent problem behavior, delinquency, and crime. Participants also reported a need for expanded mental health services to address

## OJJDP STAFF MEMBERS ASSIST HURRICANE VICTIMS

OJJDP was proud to send three staff members to help victims of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita. Gwen Dilworth, Tom Murphy, and Scott Pestrige were among the many U.S. Department of Justice and other federal employees who volunteered to work through the Federal Emergency Management Administration to support federal hurricane relief efforts. Ms. Dilworth and Mr. Pestrige were part of a team of applicant service specialists who spent 30 days at the disaster recovery center in New Iberia, LA. Working 12–13 hours a day, 7 days a week, the team guided about 4,000 victims through the disaster assistance system. Mr. Murphy went to Abbeville, LA, with a team that helped residents of Vermilion Parish, one of the areas hit hard by the storm surge and winds from Hurricane Rita.



Our nation's children—  
America's future—are at the  
heart of everything we do at  
OJJDP. The goal of OJJDP's  
programs and initiatives is to  
reach out to youth who are  
victimized, at risk, and in  
need, and our efforts include  
initiatives to address the  
special needs of minorities,  
tribal youth, and girls.

—J. Robert Flores  
OJJDP Administrator

a dramatic rise in the incidence of posttraumatic stress disorder and other serious mental health problems among youth and juvenile justice staff.

## ABOUT OJJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was established by Congress through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, Public Law 93-415, as amended. A component of the Office of Justice Programs within the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP works to prevent and control juvenile delinquency, improve the juvenile justice system, and protect children.

### Mission Statement

OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP supports states and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.

### Organization

OJJDP is organized into five components: the Office of the Administrator, the Office of Policy Development, and three program divisions (Child Protection, Demonstration Programs, and State Relations and Assistance). Appendix A summarizes each component's role.







CHAPTER 2

## CHAPTER 2

## OJJDP

Is

**Making a Difference by . . .  
Encouraging Coordination  
and Dialog**

**E**ncouraging interagency cooperation and collaboration, especially at the federal level, is critical to providing the services that children need. One of OJJDP's goals during 2005 was to make the federal government more responsive to the needs of young people by supporting initiatives that pool fiscal and human resources. This is especially important as budgets at all levels of government are being stretched to do more with less. Moreover, many children in the juvenile justice system, and many at risk of entering the system, cope with critical issues such as substance abuse, education, family, and socioeconomic risk factors. But, by working together, schools, drug treatment programs, social services agencies, housing programs, juvenile justice agencies, and faith- and community-based organizations can make a big difference in the lives of children and their families.

During FY 2005, OJJDP had many successes in furthering collaboration and dialog among a diverse group of constituents. The achievements include supporting a number of interagency initiatives through the Concentration of Federal Efforts (CFE) program, increasing meaningful participation by member agencies in the work of the federal Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, working on a new court coordination initiative, and reaching out to work in partnership with faith- and community-based organizations.



One of OJJDP's goals during the past year was to make the federal government more responsive to the needs of young people by supporting initiatives that pool fiscal and human resources.

## Collaboration

### *Support for Interagency Initiatives*

Furthering interagency cooperation at all levels of government—federal, state, and local—was a major priority for OJJDP during FY 2005. As part of this effort, OJJDP for the first time provided, through the Coordinating Council, CFE funding specifically to assist other federal agencies in improving coordination of youth activities. For example:

- OJJDP provided CFE funds to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for a public housing youth initiative. The money is being used to implement and assess youth-focused collaborations in San Francisco, CA, and Philadelphia, PA/Camden, NJ. Lessons from the project will help federal agencies make more effective use of their resources at the local level.
- CFE funding provided by OJJDP is being used by the Department of Health and Human Services' Substantive Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to better align planning and development of treatment services for youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Researchers, practitioners, and tribal communities are also participating in this effort.

- CFE funds helped the federal Corporation for National and Community Service establish an interagency mentoring council (cochaired by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) and a working group on mentoring. Together, the council and working group comprise representatives

## BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA: PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR COOPERATION IN ACTION

Boys & Girls Clubs of America (BGCA) offer a safe haven to youth in public housing and other settings and help instill in them a sense of competence, usefulness, and belonging. During 2005, BGCA touched the lives of some 4.6 million children and teens nationwide—many through programs supported by federal funds and carried out in cooperation with state and local law enforcement. OJJDP administers these funds, which Congress provides through the budget of the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The appropriation for FY 2005 was \$85 million.

### Project Learn

BGCA's Project Learn program works to enhance the academic performance of economically disadvantaged adolescents who live in public housing. Project teams include BGCA staff, representatives from local schools and public housing organizations, and parent leaders. Each week, projects engage youth in several hours of structured activities such as creative writing, leisure reading, homework, discussions, and games that draw on cognitive skills.

Project Learn was evaluated in a 30-month study of 238 youth at 15 sites. OJJDP's Model Program Guide rates the program as "effective."

### Online Resource

Learn more about Project Learn in the Model Program Guide ([www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/programs/mpg.html](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/programs/mpg.html)) and in the *Community Guide to Helping America's Youth* ([www.helpingamericasyouth.org](http://www.helpingamericasyouth.org)).



from federal, state, and local public and private agencies and organizations. Their aim is to increase the number of mentors for disadvantaged youth by 2 million over the next 5 years.

- These funds are also helping the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) further its efforts to coordinate workforce development and education programs to better serve at-risk youth. These efforts grew out of a series of regional youth forums sponsored by DOL in collaboration with the Departments of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services. Specific plans are to provide technical assistance to selected states to help them link programs and resources for at-risk youth.

## Coordinating Council

OJJDP plays a leadership role in efforts to enhance interagency collaboration through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Council's primary function is to coordinate federal programs related to delinquency prevention, missing and exploited children, and detention and care of unaccompanied juveniles. The Attorney General is the ex-officio chairperson of this group, and the OJJDP Administrator serves as vice chairperson.

OJJDP has worked diligently to engage member agencies in enhancing coordination to improve services and programs directed to youth who are disadvantaged and at risk. As a result, partnerships between Council agencies are stronger, and more agencies and staff are coordinating their efforts.

OJJDP's leadership efforts are paying off in other ways, as evidenced by the following Council accomplishments:

- Member agencies played a key role in the development of the White House *Community Guide to Helping America's Youth*, a Web-based tool that helps communities identify problems and take steps to improve the lives of their youth. Council agencies contributed information to the Guide's community assessment/community resource inventory feature. The Guide is part of Helping America's Youth (HAY), a nationwide effort initiated by President George W. Bush and led by First Lady Laura Bush. Mrs. Bush spoke on behalf of the initiative at the Council's January 2006 national conference. (For more about the Guide, HAY, and the conference, see chapter 1).

### Online Resource

The *Community Guide to Helping America's Youth* is available at [www.helpingamericasyouth.org](http://www.helpingamericasyouth.org).



- With OJJDP's leadership, the Council identified recommendations from the 2003 *White House Task Force Report on Disadvantaged Youth* that can be pursued in joint efforts. One result is the development of a focused federal partnership, led by the U.S. Department of Labor, to help states respond to the needs of disadvantaged youth. As part of this effort, titled "A Shared Vision for Youth," the Departments of Labor, Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice are working with states to develop specific resources, programs, and tools that will prepare youth for success in a global economy.

#### **Online Resource**

The *White House Task Force Report on Disadvantaged Youth* is available at [www.ncfy.com/disadvantaged/FinalReport.pdf](http://www.ncfy.com/disadvantaged/FinalReport.pdf).

- Through several staff-level working groups, the Council is addressing joint and coordinated funding of special initiatives in the following areas: mentoring, state and local community planning, Geographic Information System mapping and Integrated Justice Information Systems (GIS/IJIS), job training/reentry, and gang prevention. The mentoring group, for example, is focusing on special initiatives for children of prisoners, and the GIS/IJIS group is developing an interactive tool for policymakers that will enable mapping and analysis of crime, demographic, and resource data to inform state and local planning.

#### **Online Resource**

Information about the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, including members and meeting summaries, is available on the Council's Web site at [www.juvenilecouncil.gov](http://www.juvenilecouncil.gov).

### ● ● ● **SUCCESS STORY: Collaborating To Combat Underage Drinking**

OJJDP's Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program supports innovative efforts to enforce state laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors. As illustrated by one of the many EUDL success stories, collaboration is often at the heart of these efforts:

Supported by EUDL funds, a multijurisdictional task force in Piscataquis County, ME, worked together to cover a rural area where youth drinking parties were common. A before-and-after study showed that the comprehensive enforcement effort paid off: 13 percent fewer high school students said they thought it was easy to get alcohol, and 32 percent more perceived that police would apprehend underage drinkers.

## Court Coordination Program

OJJDP has launched an innovative new program to help juvenile and family courts provide more coordinated, individualized services to youth with multiple needs. The Court Coordination Program reflects OJJDP's numerous discussions with judges and court administrators about what can be done to help courts make a positive difference in the lives of youth.

This program is exploring whether hiring a court coordinator can enhance the court's ability to improve service delivery and outcomes for juveniles in cases that require intensive, specialized care from more than one agency. The program's goal is more efficient, effective delivery of services; speedier resolution of cases; and reduced recidivism rates. OJJDP is also exploring whether the court coordination concept can be used to reduce the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

The Court Coordination Program is an opportunity for OJJDP to model the cooperative approach it recommends to others. For example, the eight communities participating in the Court Coordination Program have strong leadership both in their courts and in their Weed and Seed projects. (Weed and Seed is a community-based coordination initiative, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, to prevent and control crime and improve the quality of life.) In addition to working with the Weed and Seed sites and their U.S. Attorneys, OJJDP is partnering with other federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. By helping to coordinate federal resource streams, OJJDP hopes to improve local courts' access to these resources on behalf of children who come to the attention of the courts.

### Online Resource

For more information about the Court Coordination Program, including a list of participants, visit [www.dsgonline.com/ccp\\_index.asp](http://www.dsgonline.com/ccp_index.asp).



## Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

One of President Bush's first official acts was to create the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives within the Executive Office of the President. The Office encourages and empowers faith-based and community organizations to apply for federal social services grants. The President believes that



the government can and should work in partnership with these organizations. In keeping with the President's commitment in this area, OJJDP supports a number of programs.

- To help encourage dialog between the government and faith- and community-based programs, OJJDP developed a training and technical assistance program called Accessing Resources for the Community. This program helps educate these groups about applying for discretionary grants. OJJDP presented the program in four communities during 2005.
- The National Network of Youth Ministries, located in San Diego, CA, is using an OJJDP grant to recruit adults from faith-based groups to mentor at-risk youth in their communities. The Network also sponsored a forum in May 2005, which focused on training and provided opportunities for networking.

#### Online Resource

Visit the National Network of Youth Ministries Web site at [www.youthworkers.net](http://www.youthworkers.net).

- The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice was awarded a grant to develop a Faith- and Community-Based Delinquency Treatment Initiative, which incorporates faith-based resources into five juvenile corrections programs. The initiative seeks to improve the life skills of juvenile offenders and to reduce repeat offending. It is providing residential and aftercare services to approximately 200 youth.

## SPECIAL TASK FORCE

OJJDP is an active participant in the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ's) Task Force for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives. This special task force helps to ensure equal access to federal grant opportunities for all interested and qualified service providers, including faith-based groups that offer social services. Faith-based and community organizations working together with other local groups (e.g., educators, law enforcement officers, parents) can enhance efforts to help at-risk youth make better life choices and avoid involvement with the justice system.

The purpose of the DOJ task force is to highlight best practices, bring innovative programs to the attention of the nation, and provide information to help faith-based and community groups have an equal opportunity to compete for grants.



- The Juvenile Ready4Work Initiative, developed by Public/Private Ventures of Philadelphia, PA, is helping five sites build effective partnerships with local faith-based, community-based, corrections, and business organizations to reduce crime and recidivism. The program is working with juveniles and young adults released from custody in Boston, MA; Brooklyn, NY; Camden, NJ; Los Angeles, CA; and Seattle, WA. The initiative provides case management, mentoring, and job training and placement.
- The Amachi Mentoring Program, which is part of Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, has established 12 pilot sites and more than 200 church partnerships as part of its effort to recruit volunteers from the faith-based community to mentor children of prisoners.

OJJDP also convened a meeting in 2005 to examine faith-based approaches to preventing and reducing youth involvement in gangs. Participants, including faith leaders from around the country, identified programs and strategies that have proven effective and also discussed how faith-based organizations can work most effectively with OJJDP to counter gang activity.

#### Online Resources

To learn more about DOJ's task force and other resources for faith-based and community groups, visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fbci](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fbci). Read about OJJDP's related activities in the March/April 2005 issue of *OJJDP News @ a Glance*, available on the OJJDP Web site ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp)).

## SPECIAL HELP FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS

OJJDP is working with Girls and Boys Town (GBT) to provide specialized treatment services to female juvenile offenders in short-term residential facilities. GBT, a well-known, faith-based program with headquarters in Nebraska, has been helping abandoned, abused, and at-risk children in America for many years.

The program for girls offers individualized treatment plans, provides a secure environment and positive role models, and promotes healthy relationships. It teaches competency development and incorporates a balanced and restorative justice approach to instill civic responsibility.

OJJDP is funding the GBT program in Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Philadelphia. In addition, OJJDP has partnered with the Office of Justice Program's National Institute of Justice to evaluate the GBT teaching model. Developmental Services Group, in Bethesda, MD, is conducting the evaluation.







CHAPTER 3

## CHAPTER 3

**OJJDP** *Is***Making a Difference by . . .  
Leveraging Technology To  
Improve Juvenile Justice**

**A**dvances in technology hold the promise of improving the juvenile justice system in new and dramatic ways. Recognizing this potential, OJJDP concentrated many of its efforts in FY 2005 on developing and supporting exciting new electronic tools to help communities and practitioners respond to juvenile justice challenges. In addition to enhancing capacity development, leveraging state-of-the-art technologies has the added benefit of facilitating improved collaboration. Because technology and collaboration often go hand in hand, several of OJJDP's technology-related activities involved partnerships with public and private groups.

Accomplishments during FY 2005 include new initiatives (such as funding an online strategic planning tool for communities) and enhancements of existing initiatives (e.g., expanding an electronic guide to model prevention and intervention programs). In addition, OJJDP redesigned its Web page in 2005, introducing a dynamic new format that makes it easier for users to find the information they need. Although diverse in nature, OJJDP's technical achievements have one thing in common: They are all designed to help make a difference for America's children.

### **Strategic Planning Tool**

One of OJJDP's most exciting technological achievements has been the development of the Strategic Planning Tool, an innovative online tool to help communities assess and address local



Although diverse in nature, OJJDP's technical achievements have one thing in common: They are all designed to help make a difference for America's children.

youth gang problems. The Strategic Planning Tool illustrates OJJDP's commitment to helping practitioners and communities use technology in the best way possible. Originally created by OJJDP and the National Youth Gang Center, Tallahassee, FL, for the cities participating in OJJDP's Gang Reduction Program, the tool can be used by any community to assess and address local youth gang problems. (The Gang Reduction Program is helping four communities combine local, state, and federal resources to develop and implement plans that incorporate a broad spectrum of proven, research-based interventions to combat juvenile gangs.)

The Strategic Planning Tool helps to identify community needs and the resources available to meet those needs. The tool can help communities:

- Inventory and record information about community organizations, programs, services, and activities that could be incorporated into a collaborative, comprehensive approach to youth problems.
- Access a database containing descriptions of numerous gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs, strategies, and activities, as well as juvenile delinquency prevention and intervention programs.
- Examine research-based risk factors for delinquency by age (developmental) periods and risk factors that are correlated to gang behavior.

- Search a matrix database of programs, including program description and information about the age range of clients served by each program in the database.

**Online Resource**

The Strategic Planning Tool is available at [www.iir.com/nygc/tool](http://www.iir.com/nygc/tool).

## Model Programs Guide

The OJJDP Model Programs Guide is another innovative electronic tool OJJDP is providing to help communities prevent and intervene in juvenile delinquency. Initially developed to support OJJDP's Title V Community Prevention Grants Program, the Guide is a user-friendly, online link to scientifically tested and proven programs that address a range of issues across the juvenile justice spectrum, from prevention to intervention to aftercare and reentry.

In keeping with its commitment to encourage collaboration, OJJDP has partnered with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor to identify evidence-based programs that focus on at-risk and delinquent youth. As a result of this collaboration, the Guide, which served as the foundation for the development of the *White House Community Guide to Helping America's Youth* (see chapter 1), includes proven programs that focus on youth problems such as tobacco use, trauma exposure, academic failure, poor interpersonal skills, family dysfunction, social and community disorganization, and sexual activity/exploitation.

The Guide now profiles more than 190 scientifically tested and proven programs and can help communities zero in on those that best suit their needs. The Guide's database of programs currently addresses prevention, immediate sanctions, intermediate sanctions, residential programs, and reentry. Users can search the database by program category, target population, risk and protective factors, effectiveness rating, and other parameters.

**Online Resource**

Access the Model Programs Guide at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/programs/mpg.html>.

## OJJDP Web Site

OJJDP continues to take advantage of the latest technology to ensure that its Web site is always current, and easily accessible and navigable by users. In response to user comments and visitor data, OJJDP redesigned the Web site's home page in 2005. The new home page gives users more of the information they want and

includes several special links (e.g., links to guide first-time users, students looking for research information, and users seeking funding information or statistics).

The heart of the Web site is its database-driven capability, which gives users quick access to comprehensive information. For example, by visiting the “Topics” page and selecting a specific topic (or subtopic), users can access all items related to that topic, such as funding opportunities, programs, events, and publications.

OJJDP continually updates its Web site, striving to keep the content fresh and dynamic. The OJJDP Web site has consistently exceeded and outperformed the government benchmarks for user satisfaction across all categories (including content, functionality, look and feel, and navigation). The site received more than 48 million hits in FY 2005.

### Online Resource

Visit the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp).

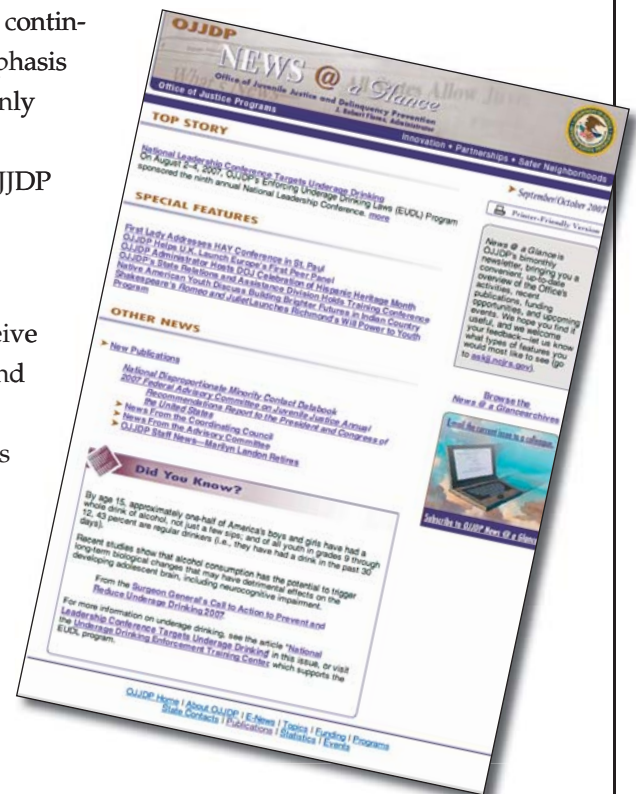
## Electronic Newsletter

*OJJDP News @ a Glance*, a bimonthly newsletter now in its fifth year, continues to grow in popularity. A cornerstone in the Office’s growing emphasis on electronic dissemination, the newsletter converted to electronic-only dissemination with its January/February 2005 issue. All subscribers receive their issues via e-mail, and issues are also available on the OJJDP Web site.

In addition to making the newsletter more cost efficient, the change means that subscribers have faster access to its content. Readers receive expanded coverage of conferences and other events, more photos, and additional features (such as links to other online information) that make *News @ a Glance* even more useful. A new e-mail feature makes it easy to share an issue with a colleague. In the first 6 months of online-only dissemination, the newsletter added almost 2,000 e-mail subscribers; as of September 30, 2005, it had 12,145 subscribers.

### Online Resource

To subscribe to *OJJDP News @ a Glance* and browse past issues, go to the OJJDP home page ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp)) and click on “E-News” and select *OJJDPNews @ a Glance*.



## Satellite Videoconferencing

OJJDP has been using satellite video technology since 1995 to share information with practitioners, policymakers, and researchers. Videoconferences are a win-win

activity because they save participants and sponsors both time and money. They allow viewers to participate in discussions, learn about new programs, and gather information without the expense of traveling to a conference site. OJJDP sponsored two videoconferences in FY 2005:

- “Strategies, Programs, and Resources To Prevent Truancy,” cosponsored by OJJDP and the U.S. Department of Education’s Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, provided an overview of the truancy issues addressed in the two agencies’ December 2004 conference “Partnering To Prevent Truancy: A National Priority.” The videoconference was seen by approximately 6,400 viewers.
- “Graduated Sanctions: An Effective Intervention Strategy for Addressing Delinquency” took place during the 2005 annual meeting of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ). Seen by approximately 2,000 viewers, the videoconference highlighted the efforts of OJJDP and the Juvenile Sanctions Center to support and implement effective graduated sanctions strategies. It also provided examples of community efforts to improve collaboration, implement successful intervention strategies, and enhance public awareness surrounding the issue of graduated sanctions. (The Juvenile Sanctions Center was established by OJJDP through a grant to NCJFCJ).

#### **Online Resource**

Videoconferences may be viewed at the Juvenile Justice Teleconferencing Web site ([www.trc.eku.edu/jj/archive.html](http://www.trc.eku.edu/jj/archive.html)) and may be ordered in videotape or DVD format at <https://www.puborder.ncjrs.gov>.

### **SUCCESS STORY: Combining Technology and Collaboration To Keep Children Safe**

In 2005, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) Child Victim Identification Program discovered images and videos of young girls being sexually abused in a private home. A NCMEC analyst noticed that a girl’s name was imprinted on one of the videos; through the American Student List database, NCMEC identified the girl as an elementary school student in Indiana. NCMEC relayed the information to Sergeant Chris Hunt of the Indiana State Police and the Indiana Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force, who immediately contacted Special Agent Tom Rothrock of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Working with local school officials and the Indianapolis Family Advocacy Center, they learned the suspect’s identity from the victim and located the suspect in Ohio. A search of the suspect’s computer revealed hundreds of pornographic images of children, at least four of whom he had molested. The suspect was arrested and extradited to Indiana, where the U.S. Attorney’s Office charged him with production of child pornography; he is currently in custody facing life in prison.





CHAPTER 4

## CHAPTER 4

## OJJDP

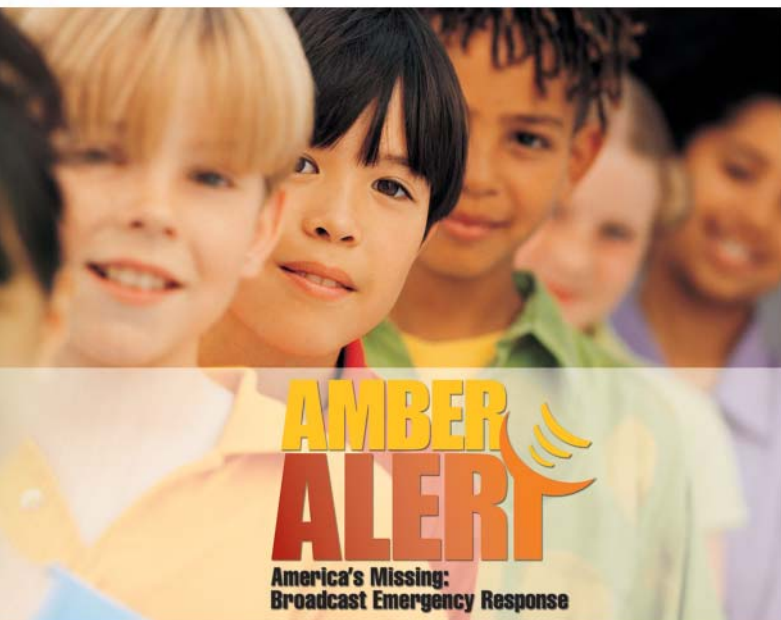
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**Making a Difference by . . .  
Protecting America's Youth**

**N**othing is more heart wrenching, and no crime is more heinous, than the victimization of a child. These crimes are committed by both family members and strangers and range from physical and sexual abuse to kidnapping and sometimes murder. In addition, many children witness violence in their families and communities.

Protecting children from the dangers of today's world continues to be an OJJDP priority. Coordination and technology are at the heart of many of the Office's efforts to meet the needs of victimized children. For example, an initiative that addresses the commercial sexual exploitation of children focuses on coordinating services that prevent this exploitation, assist and treat victims, and prosecute offenders. Technology plays a key role in a program that alerts the nation to missing and abducted children and in a program that helps law enforcement agencies combat Internet crimes against children.

The activities discussed in this chapter—and a new guide to help law enforcement officers investigate child fatalities (described in chapter 9)—highlight OJJDP's major efforts to address the insidious crimes of child victimization.



AMBER, which stands for America's Missing Broadcast Emergency Response, exemplifies how local partnerships, such as those between the media and law enforcement agencies, can make a difference when a child has been abducted.

## AMBER Alert

The Office of Justice Programs, with the support of OJJDP, continues to help keep children safe by overseeing the AMBER Alert program. Established as a national program in 2002 by President Bush, the program promotes the nationwide broadcast of emergency messages, primarily through radio and television, about abducted children who are in imminent danger of harm. Some areas also post the alerts on electronic highway signs; individuals can also sign up to receive alerts on their cell phones. AMBER, which stands for America's Missing Broadcast Emergency Response, exemplifies how local partnerships, such as those between the media and law enforcement agencies, can make a difference when a child has been abducted. All 50 states have statewide AMBER Alert plans, and 27 regional and 37 local plans also have been established. Almost 250 children have been recovered as a result of AMBER Alerts.

During FY 2005, the AMBER Alert program released four new publications:

- *Best Practices Guide for Broadcasters and Other Media Outlets.*
- *A brochure: Bringing Abducted Children Home.*
- *A fact sheet: Effective Use of NCIC (National Crime Information Center).*

- A pocket card for law enforcement officers: *U.S. Department of Justice Recommended AMBER Alert Criteria*.

The first two publications are also available in Spanish. The Office of Justice Programs also released a Report to the Congress on AMBER Alert in July 2005.

#### **Online Resource**

For detailed information about AMBER Alert, visit [www.amberalert.gov](http://www.amberalert.gov).

## HONORING THE MEMORY OF AMBER HAGERMAN

U.S. Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales, Assistant Attorney General and National AMBER Alert Coordinator Regina B. Schofield, and Deputy Postmaster General Patrick Donohue unveiled a new AMBER Alert stamp during a ceremony on January 13, 2006. The stamp, which entered public circulation in May 2006, depicts a reunited mother and child. January 13 was designated AMBER Alert Awareness Day in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the abduction and murder of 9-year-old Amber Hagerman. The ceremony took place on the last day of the “Building on Success” national conference sponsored by the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.



## Children’s Advocacy Centers

Abused children are often inadvertently further traumatized by the very interventions designed to protect them. OJJDP’s Children’s Advocacy Center (CAC) program is helping to make sure that this does not happen. CACs are community-based programs that coordinate the investigation, prosecution, and treatment aspects of child abuse cases. Because child abuse is a multifaceted problem, CACs involve teams of professionals from a range of agencies—child protective and victim advocacy services, medical and mental health agencies, and law enforcement and prosecution. These teams provide coordinated services to both victims and nonoffending family members.

As part of this program, OJJDP supports regional CACs in the Midwest, Northeast, South, and West. The regional centers encourage communities to establish local CACs and also provide local CACs with training, technical assistance, and other services. More than 600 CACs are in various stages of development. As a result, abused children across the country are receiving the coordinated help they need to deal with the physical, emotional, and psychological effects of their

maltreatment. OJJDP also supports the National Children's Alliance, a nonprofit membership organization with headquarters in Washington, DC, that provides services to local CACs.

A recent OJJDP-funded evaluation of CACs found that these innovative agencies have promising effects in areas such as ensuring that children get medical examinations and mental health referrals.

#### **Online Resource**

For more information on Children's Advocacy Centers, including the locations of the regional centers, go to the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Programs" section. Read about the national evaluation of CACs at [www.unh.edu/ccrc/multi-site\\_evaluation\\_children.html](http://www.unh.edu/ccrc/multi-site_evaluation_children.html).

## **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**

Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), including child prostitution and trafficking for sexual purposes, is one of the most overlooked and egregious forms of child abuse. Because of the nature of this abuse, no validated national statistics are available, although estimates of the number of children affected range into the hundreds of thousands. Reports from law enforcement and those concerned with child protection have made it clear to OJJDP that CSEC is a critical problem and that increasing numbers of children and youth are being sexually exploited through prostitution and pornography in the United States. CSEC also has an international dimension, with many victims throughout the world.

OJJDP is helping to make a difference for the victims of child prostitution through a pilot program in two cities—Atlanta/Fulton County, GA, and New York City, NY. The sites are developing model strategies to prevent and address the sexual exploitation of children. These strategies include increasing the number of offenders and traffickers prosecuted, enhancing services to victims, and using education, training, and enforcement activities to prevent exploitation.

One of the most pressing needs of exploited youth is secure housing while they receive the medical, educational, vocational, and counseling services that can help them build exploitation-free lives. Both of the demonstration sites are engaged in community planning to support (Atlanta) and develop (New York) secure housing for victims.

OJJDP also supports other agencies that serve commercially sexually exploited children: Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE) in San Francisco, CA, which provides outreach and comprehensive health, legal, advocacy, and other support services to these youth; and the Paul & Lisa Program, headquartered in Westbrook, CT, and serving the eastern United States, which helps children, teens, and women escape from prostitution and establish positive and productive lives.

During 2005, OJJDP developed two CSEC solicitations that were released in 2006: one to conduct research on risk and resiliency factors, victim characteristics, incidence and prevalence, and exploitation of boys; the other to develop a capacity-enhancing program to help communities adopt best practices, implement training, and foster interagency collaboration.

## Internet Crimes Against Children

Every day, thousands of children and teenagers go online to research homework assignments, play games, and chat with friends. And, every day, sexual predators roam the Internet, posting and/or looking for child pornography and soliciting minors to engage in sexual activity. Not only are these sex-related crimes heinous but they also pose formidable challenges for law enforcement, who must adapt their investigative techniques to a constantly evolving array of technology. OJJDP is helping law enforcement agencies across the country meet these challenges through the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program.

This program has created a network of state and local law enforcement cyber units across the country that investigate cases of child sexual exploitation. By the end of FY 2005, OJJDP had established 45 ICAC task forces. The task forces use aggressive investigations, prosecutions, computer forensics, and community outreach to address cyber crime. Moreover, they have become regional clusters of technical and investigative expertise, offering both prevention and investigative services to children, parents, educators, law enforcement officers, and other individuals working to protect children from sexual exploitation.

Coordination across agencies and jurisdictions is one of the cornerstones of the ICAC Task Force Program, and partnerships with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency, and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service have helped ICAC task forces make an indelible mark on child exploitation investigations. In fact, as of September 2005, ICAC task forces were credited with investigating tens of thousands of cases that have led to nearly 6,000 arrests and convictions since 1998.

OJJDP also provides training and technical assistance to law enforcement officials across the nation and around the world. Training topics include investigative techniques, child sex offender accountability, and undercover chat-room investigations.

OJJDP provides technical assistance in a number of ways. Experts may be flown in to assist with investigations when additional expertise is needed. Local agencies may send personnel to an established task force operation to witness firsthand how a unit is set up or how an investigation is conducted by more

experienced personnel. Finally, a peer review process is evolving in which experts from established ICAC teams will be available to conduct onsite performance assessments for new sites.

#### **Online Resource**

For more information on the Internet Crimes Against Children Program, including state task force contacts, go to the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Programs" section.

#### **SUCCESS STORY: Protecting Children in Cyberspace**

OJJDP's Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, through its network of specialized units, is helping communities keep their children safe from online predators. These units are fast and effective. For example, in one case, parents notified task force investigators of their concerns about a chatroom relationship their 14-year-old son had developed with a stranger. Officers assumed the boy's online identity. Within 2 days, the suspect had made arrangements for a sexual encounter with the boy.

### **Safe Start**

The Safe Start Initiative is another example of OJJDP's efforts to help communities coordinate services to protect their children. The initiative seeks to prevent and reduce the impact of family and community violence on young children (primarily from birth to 6 years of age) by helping communities create more comprehensive service delivery systems to meet the needs of children and their families. The initiative strives to expand partnerships among the agencies that provide services to youth and families, such as early childhood education/development, health, mental health, child welfare, family support, substance abuse prevention/intervention, domestic violence/crisis intervention, law enforcement, and legal services.

Created by OJJDP in collaboration with federal partners in the Office of Justice Programs and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the first Safe Start demonstration project, begun in the late 1990s, awarded grants to 11 sites to implement systems changes and enhance policies and practices for identifying and serving children exposed to violence.

The second phase, Safe Start: Promising Approaches for Children Exposed to Violence, is focusing on effective approaches for reducing the harmful effects of children's exposure to violence. Fifteen communities received 4-year grants in August 2005 to implement promising practices and evidence-based programs. OJJDP also awarded a grant to Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, to evaluate the second phase of the initiative. The evaluation will determine what works—

and what doesn't—and the findings will be disseminated so that communities may replicate best practices in reducing the harmful effects of children's exposure to violence.

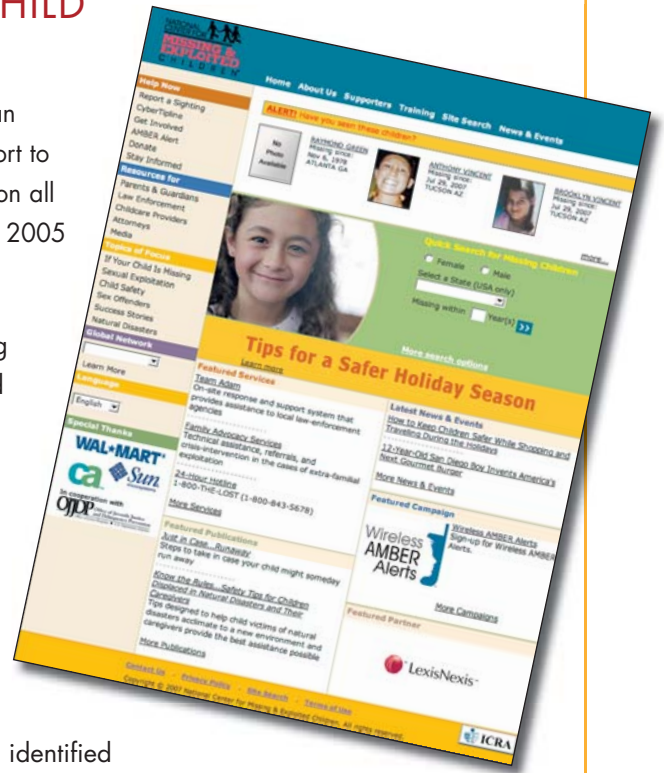
#### Online Resource

For more information on the Safe Start Initiative, go to the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Programs" section.

## NCMEC: THE NATION'S CENTRAL CHILD PROTECTION RESOURCE

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) is an OJJDP-funded organization that provides 24-hour services and support to families, children, law enforcement agencies, and federal agencies on all aspects of missing and exploited children. NCMEC highlights for FY 2005 include the following:

- National Missing Children Telephone Hotline.** During FY 2005, NCMEC answered 93,481 calls on its hotline and assisted in the recovery of 9,193 children.
- CyberTipline.** Both private citizens and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) use NCMEC's online reporting system to report child pornography on the Internet. Leads are referred to law enforcement for investigation. NCMEC's CyberTipline handled more than 107,000 reports of child pornography in FY 2005.
- Child Victim Identification Program.** This program has identified more than 260 children in pornographic images and videos.
- Photo distribution program.** NCMEC works with the private sector to distribute photos of missing children. During FY 2005, 221 children were found as a result of this program.
- Computer imaging.** NCMEC uses computer technology and graphic artists to age-progress photos of missing children. Almost 600 missing children whose photographs were age enhanced have been located, and 20 deceased children have been identified through NCMEC imaging specialists' work on facial reconstructions.
- TEAM ADAM** is a group of retired law enforcement officers experienced in working with missing children cases. In FY 2005, NCMEC deployed "TEAM ADAM" to communities devastated by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita to assist in the search for missing children.



Visit the NCMEC Web site at [www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com)





CHAPTER 5

## CHAPTER 5

## OJJDP

**Is  
Making a Difference by . . .  
Facilitating State Compliance With  
the JJDP Act**

Congress established OJJDP and created the Formula Grants Program in 1974 to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. The Formula Grants Program provides funds directly to states to help them implement comprehensive juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of needs in their jurisdictions.<sup>1</sup>

To receive a formula grant from OJJDP, a state must address four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. It must deinstitutionalize status offenders (DSO), separate juveniles from adults in secure facilities (separation), remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups (jail removal), and reduce disproportionate minority contact (DMC) with the juvenile justice system.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In this chapter, the term “states” also encompasses U.S. territories and the District of Columbia. Wyoming does not participate in the Formula Grants Program.

<sup>2</sup> In 1988, Congress first required states participating in the Formula Grants Program to reduce the disproportionate confinement of minority youth in secure facilities. The issue was elevated to a core requirement in 1992, and then broadened in 2002 to encompass disproportionate representation of minorities at any point in the juvenile justice system.



The extensive training and technical assistance that OJJDP provides to support state compliance activities appear to be paying off.

## Compliance Progress

The extensive training and technical assistance that OJJDP provides to support state compliance activities appear to be paying off. All participating states have made significant progress in achieving compliance with the four core requirements. For example, a comparison between baseline violations (based on data submitted when a state first begins participating in the Formula Grants Program) and current violations (based on 2003 compliance monitoring data) illustrates the progress states have made:

- DSO violations have decreased 96.5 percent, from 171,183 to 5,982.
- Separation violations have decreased 97.7 percent, from 83,826 to 1,942.
- Jail removal violations have decreased 97.6 percent, from 148,442 to 5,040.

Moreover, compliance rates have remained consistently high in recent years, with the vast majority of states reporting minimal or no violations of DSO, separation, and jail removal requirements. Although DMC compliance cannot be measured in terms of violations, OJJDP's review of information in the states' comprehensive 3-year plan updates indicates that all states but one are in compliance with the DMC core requirement.

In FY 2005, nearly every state qualified to receive the maximum amount of its formula grant funds on the basis of compliance status. (For more compliance information, see appendix B.)

Progress toward achieving the goals embodied in the JJDP Act's four core requirements has been remarkable. However, the hard work of sustaining that progress remains. OJJDP continues to provide an intensive program of training and technical assistance to help states address compliance issues. In 2005, the Office facilitated and/or provided 17 onsite training and technical assistance visits, up from 9 the previous year.

#### **Online Resource**

To learn more about the Formula Grants Program, go to the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Programs" section.

## **DMC Activities**

Despite recent improvements, minorities remain overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. Long a leader in the nation's efforts to reduce DMC, OJJDP continues to increase the scope and number of its resources—including training, technical assistance, and publications—to help states address this issue.

OJJDP has seen a growing momentum and focus on DMC at the state level. For example, during FY 2005, the Office noted an increase in the number of state DMC coordinators (32) and the number of states (21) with targeted local DMC reduction sites. These increases are attributable in part to OJJDP-sponsored training and technical assistance, which emphasize the importance of focusing on DMC by designating state and local DMC coordinators, forming DMC subcommittees, compiling coordinator job descriptions, and establishing coordinator listservs to enable efficient peer communication and support.

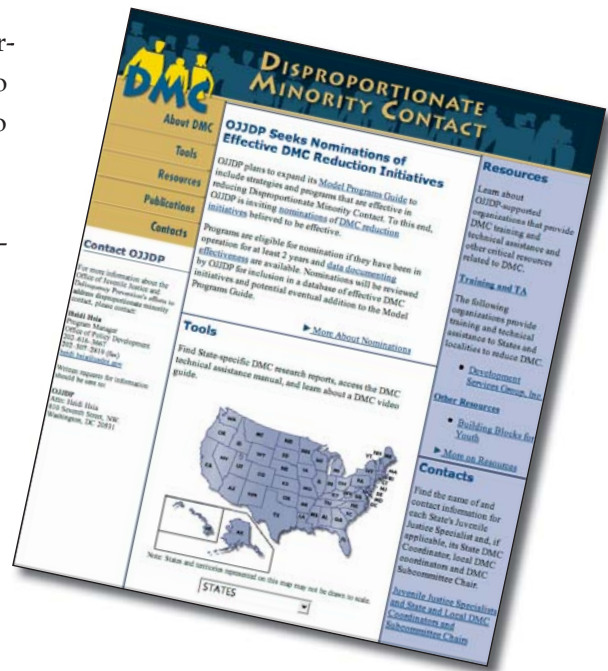
OJJDP's other major DMC accomplishments include the following:

- Convening a team of DMC researchers and practitioners to revise OJJDP's *DMC Technical Assistance Manual*. In keeping with OJJDP's commitment to using the latest technology, the new version of the manual is electronic. The online manual includes links to reference materials and will be updated annually.
- Developing a Web-based DMC data entry system. Because of frequent turnover among state Juvenile Justice Specialists and DMC coordinators, many states cannot retrieve DMC data collected in earlier years. This new data entry system serves as an online repository for all DMC data collected by states and their targeted DMC reduction sites. With this repository, OJJDP, states, and localities can track DMC trends and produce other useful reports.

During FY 2005, OJJDP also awarded a congressional earmark grant to the Youth Law Center, Washington, DC, to examine and reduce DMC among Hispanic youth in two targeted sites: Reno, NV, and Travis County, TX. The sites will collect data on Hispanic youth in the juvenile justice system and examine ways to reduce DMC at critical points in the system.

### Online Resources

To learn more about OJJDP's DMC efforts, go the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Programs" section, or visit the DMC Web page at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/dmc>.







CHAPTER 6

## CHAPTER 6

## OJJDP

Is

**Making a Difference by . . .  
Supporting National Research  
and Evaluation**

OJJDP supports a wide range of research and evaluation activities designed to determine the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency and the ways in which communities can protect at-risk youth and their families. The information generated by these OJJDP initiatives informs and enhances the collaborative efforts of researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to prevent and reduce delinquency and victimization. In this way, research translates into action.

This chapter highlights a few of OJJDP's many research and evaluation initiatives during FY 2005. OJJDP also sponsors the nation's primary efforts to gather data and statistics on juveniles and crime and has taken the lead in making this information accessible to the field (see chapter 9, "Keeping the Nation Informed").

### Girls Study Group

Despite the recent declines in overall juvenile offending, some challenges remain. One of these challenges is the growing number of female offenders entering the juvenile justice system. Although still far from the level of male juvenile arrests, female juvenile arrests are increasing more (or decreasing less) than male arrests in most offense categories.





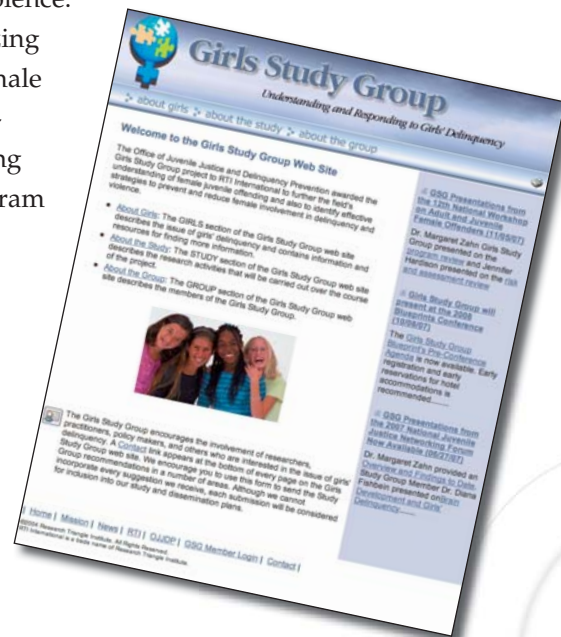
The seeds planted by sound research will bear productive fruit in the planning and implementation of programs that improve the lives of youth and their families.

—OJJDP Research Report

To help understand and solve this problem, OJJDP created a Girls Study Group, whose 15 researchers and practitioners are identifying risk and protective factors associated with female juvenile offending, life consequences for young women who engage in this behavior, and effective strategies for preventing and reducing female involvement in delinquency and violence. Specifically, the study group is reviewing and analyzing existing literature, federal initiatives that address female offenders, and programs that are effective or promising (or counterproductive) in preventing and reducing female offending. The group is also developing program models for field testing.

#### Online Resource

OJJDP has launched a Girls Study Group Web site (<http://girlsstudygroup.rti.org>) to disseminate information to the field. The study group urges researchers, practitioners, policy-makers, and others who are interested in the issue of girls' delinquency to submit their comments and suggestions via the Web site.



## Longitudinal Studies

### *Causes and Correlates of Delinquency*

OJJDP's Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Juvenile Delinquency has supported three coordinated longitudinal research projects (located in Denver, Pittsburgh, and Rochester) since 1986. These studies represent a milestone in delinquency research because they constitute the largest shared-measurement approach ever achieved. The three research teams worked together to ensure that they used similar measurement techniques, allowing for analyses that produce more generalizable results.

The Causes and Correlates studies are helping us understand serious delinquency, violence, and drug use by examining how individual youth develop within the context of family, school, peers, and community. Many important findings have stemmed from these projects. One of the most consistent findings is that the earlier the age when offending begins, the more likely a career of chronic, serious delinquency.

#### **Online Resource**

Many of the reports from the Causes and Correlates studies are available on the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ccd/index.html](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ccd/index.html).

### *Pathways to Desistance*

Several longitudinal studies have helped researchers understand the development of antisocial behavior in adolescents, and the results of these studies have informed the policy and practice decisions of juvenile justice and child welfare professionals. However, little is known about how to deal with adolescents who are already deeply involved in the juvenile justice system. Many of these youth decrease or stop their antisocial activity in late adolescence: How does this "desistance" occur?

Through a partnership with the National Institute of Justice, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the William T. Grant Foundation, OJJDP is sponsoring a study that is intensively following a sample of 1,200 serious adolescent offenders in Philadelphia, PA, and Phoenix, AZ, as they navigate late adolescence. Pathways to Desistance: A Prospective Study of Serious Adolescent Offenders has brought together a number of respected researchers and is demonstrating the effectiveness of federal-private sector cooperative efforts.

## PATHWAYS TO DESISTANCE: HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS TO DATE

Using state-of-the-art statistical methods to identify different “trajectories” of self-reported offending among seriously delinquent adolescents, Pathways investigators have identified distinct patterns of antisocial activity over a 2-year followup period.

- About 30–40 percent of youth reported consistently low levels of offending across the followup period. A much smaller group (about 6 percent) reported consistently high levels of offending.
- Substance use problems and entrenched attitudes about the acceptability of delinquent behavior appear to have played important roles in differentiating adolescents with lower versus higher levels of self-reported offending after court involvement.
- Even adolescents who reported very little antisocial activity still spent about 30 percent of the followup period in institutional care. This may suggest that expensive institutional placements are often unnecessary.
- Involvement in substance use treatment reduced the level of substance use (particularly alcohol); decreased substance use subsequently reduced involvement in antisocial activities. This finding provides evidence that treatment, as conducted in the justice system, has a positive effect on substance use and offending.



## Research on Child Victimization

OJJDP supports the Crimes against Children Research Center (CCRC) at the University of New Hampshire, which provides research and statistical information about juvenile victims of crime to policymakers, practitioners, and the media. During 2005, CCRC reported the first-ever scientific estimates of the number of arrests for Internet-related sex crimes against children. The report noted the extensive cooperation among law enforcement agencies and the prominent role of undercover operations in combating these crimes (for more on this subject, see chapter 4). CCRC also published a guide to the “juvenile victim justice system”—the set of agencies that respond to juvenile victims.

### Online Resource

Visit the Crimes against Children Research Center Web site at [www.unh.edu/ccrc](http://www.unh.edu/ccrc).

## Focus on Program Evaluation

Since its inception in the mid-1970s, OJJDP has supported evaluations and funded research activities that inform best practices and effective strategies. The Office's approach has generally been to identify emerging issues in delinquency prevention and to target promising and/or widely used prevention/intervention strategies for further investigation. Some evaluations focus on OJJDP-funded programs, but the Office also evaluates prevention efforts funded by other entities. Because the delinquency prevention field is so broad, and programs exist at the local, state, and national level, this multi-tiered approach is likely to yield the most informative results in the most cost-effective way.

Recently completed evaluations have focused on Child Advocacy Centers (see chapter 4) and the Tribal Youth Program (see chapter 8). This section highlights some evaluations currently in process.

### *Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws—Community Trial Initiative*

In FY 2003, the OJJDP-funded National Evaluation of the Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Program at Wake Forest University School of Medicine (WFUSM) launched a community trials initiative with the ultimate goal of developing a model for states and communities that are working to reduce underage drinking. Five states—California, Connecticut, Florida, Missouri, and New York—were selected to implement “best or most promising practices” in seven communities per state. A national team is conducting impact and process evaluations of these projects and will share their findings with the field.

### *Free To Grow*

Free To Grow, a national demonstration program supporting implementation of best or promising approaches to building stronger families and communities, started in 2001 as a partnership of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Doris Duke Charitable Foundations, OJJDP, Columbia University, WFUSM, and 18 local Head Start agencies. An OJJDP-funded WFUSM evaluation of 15 Free To Grow sites is assessing their implementation processes and their impact in building strong community partnerships and reducing the risks and increasing the resilience of families and neighborhoods.

## ***Substance Abuse Prevention***

With OJJDP funding, the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Calverton, MD, is conducting process and outcome evaluations of two substance abuse prevention/reduction programs, Project ALERT and Project SUCCESS, in multiple sites. These programs are currently classified as “promising” and could possibly reach “model” status if the outcome evaluations produce positive results. The evaluations are using a longitudinal randomized control design and will last about 30 months, allowing for a 1-year followup of participants.

## ***Parents Anonymous®***

Parents Anonymous® operates a network of parent-led, professionally facilitated, community-based groups that offer help and support to parents at risk of maltreating their children. In an OJJDP-funded evaluation, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency is assessing the effectiveness of Parents Anonymous® programs in preventing and treating child abuse and neglect in Spanish-speaking families.

## ***Child Development-Community Policing Program Model***

In the Child Development-Community Policing (CD-CP) program model, law enforcement and mental health professionals collaborate to respond proactively to children who are exposed to violence in their communities. An OJJDP-funded evaluation conducted by ICF/Caliber Associates, Fairfax, VA, is studying implementation of the CD-CP program model in New Haven, CT, and Charlotte, NC. One important goal of the evaluation is to assess the short-term effects of CD-CP treatment on the well-being of children who have witnessed violence.

## ***Gang-Free Schools and Communities Program Evaluation***

The Gang-Free Schools and Communities Program was launched in 2001 to implement a community-based response to gangs, with emphasis on school involvement. The framework for the program is OJJDP’s Comprehensive Gang Model. Four sites (East Cleveland, OH; Houston, TX; Miami/Dade County, FL; and Pittsburgh, PA) were selected to assess their gang problems and develop a strategy for implementing the comprehensive model. Their efforts are being evaluated in an OJJDP-funded study conducted by COSMOS Corporation, Bethesda, MD.

## School-Related Research and Evaluation

### *Comprehensive Study of Bullying, Truancy, and Delinquency*

In 2005, OJJDP provided funds to the National Center for School Engagement/Colorado Foundation for Families and Children to conduct a study that will examine the relationships of bullying behavior and victimization among youth who are truant, suspended, or expelled as well as examining the predictive power of these relationships for delinquency. One study component will examine antibullying programs in Colorado middle and high schools. The Comprehensive Study of Bullying, Truancy, and Delinquency is being conducted in partnership with the Colorado Trust, the Colorado Department of Education, and the Promising Practices Network at RAND Corporation.

### *Safe Schools/Healthy Students*

In recent years, OJJDP has partnered with the U.S. Department of Education and other federal agencies to launch several school-related demonstration programs that include national evaluations. One important effort is the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative. The evaluation of this initiative is carefully documenting its activities and outcomes at 77 sites. The evaluation encompasses the formation of community collaboratives, the impact of the collaboratives on school safety and health, student development, economic analyses, surveillance of core indicators, and intensive outcome analyses.

### *Truancy Reduction and Prevention*

OJJDP has long supported implementation and evaluation of several truancy prevention and intervention programs. OJJDP's Administrator has identified truancy as a "priority area" and has worked to promote related evidence-based programs and practices. This work was highlighted in the FY 2005 research-based conference, "Partnering To Prevent Truancy: A National Priority," cosponsored by the U.S. Departments of Justice and Education. More than 700 attendees participated in workshops on topics such as family involvement, motivating at-risk youth, collaboration building, and program evaluation. The workshops emphasized programs that target underserved populations (e.g., youth with disabilities, tribal youth, children in foster care, immigrant youth, and youth reentering the community from the juvenile justice system).



CHAPTER 7

## CHAPTER 7

**OJJDP** *Is***Making a Difference by . . .  
Providing Technical Support  
to the Field**

**O**JJDP's mission is to provide national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. A major component of these efforts is the provision of training and technical assistance (TTA) to address the needs of juvenile justice practitioners and support state and local efforts to build capacity and expand the use of evidence-based practices. TTA involves planning, developing, delivering, and evaluating activities designed to achieve specific objectives, resolve problems, and foster the application of innovative approaches to juvenile delinquency and victimization.

To assist policymakers and practitioners in strengthening local juvenile justice systems, OJJDP has developed a network of more than 70 providers dedicated to delivering targeted training and technical assistance. OJJDP and its network of providers offer an array of services, including the following:

- Problem identification and assessment.
- Strategic planning.
- Program enhancement and operations support.
- Sustainability planning.





To assist policymakers and practitioners in strengthening local juvenile justice systems, OJJDP has developed a network of more than 70 providers dedicated to delivering targeted training and technical assistance.

- Evidence-based practice and model programming.
- Team building and collaboration.
- Community mapping and resource identification.
- Partnership development, team building, and community collaboration.
- Staff development and retention.
- Information management.
- Performance measurement and program evaluation.

Any state, tribe, unit of local government, or organization supporting the justice system's response to juvenile delinquency and victimization is eligible to receive technical assistance from OJJDP.

OJJDP uses the National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) to support its network of TTA providers by coordinating and sharing resources, tracking and monitoring the delivery of TTA, and providing direct services to Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program grant recipients.

OJJDP is currently assessing its TTA activities and working with NTTAC, providers, and state and local representatives to improve the quality, breadth, and responsiveness of services.

#### **Online Resource**

For detailed information on training and technical assistance, go to the OJJDP home page ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov)) and click on the “Programs” section, where the Training and Technical Assistance page offers an overview of OJJDP’s TTA resources, and individual program pages provide program-specific TTA information.

NTTAC conducted a number of noteworthy training events in FY 2005; some of these events are highlighted below. OJJDP will seek to replicate all training deemed successful, as warranted.

## **Mental Health Services for Youth in Custody**

In April and October 2005, OJJDP conducted workshops on how to deal effectively with youth in custody (detention or corrections) who have mental illnesses. The workshops addressed screening, assessment, treatment, and system integration. Although the focus was youth in custody, the information presented and the issues covered were applicable to a broad audience, meeting the needs of practitioners at all points along the continuum of services—including intake, courts, detention, residential treatment, and aftercare.

## **Gender-Responsive Programming for Girls, Track II**

Conducted in March 2005, this OJJDP workshop addressed girls’ unique experiences and the biases that affect girls. Participants discussed issues related to race, culture, development (emotional, intellectual, and physical), and economic status—all in the context of gender-responsive programming for girls. The workshop was useful for those seeking to enhance community-based prevention programs for at-risk girls, intensive residential programs, and the variety of programs offered by state institutions that serve girls. This curriculum offered advanced-level training for individuals who had completed the Track I curriculum and/or had previous experience working with gender-responsive programming. The advanced training focused on topics such as system integration, innovative and evidence-based practices, assessment, and outcome measurement.

## Federal Grants Application Training for Community- and Faith-Based Organizations

Through NTTAC, the Accessing Resources for Community- and Faith-Based Organizations (ARC) initiative offered free 2-day workshops in May and June 2005 entitled “Navigating the Federal Funding Process: Federal Grants Application Training.” The workshops were designed to assist organizations in developing successful grant-writing strategies, so they can apply for federal funding to grow and sustain their programs. Interactive sessions covered topics such as the Office of Justice Program’s online Grants Management System, federal funding opportunities, developing competitive grant applications, writing winning proposals, creating partnerships, grants management, data collection, recordkeeping, program evaluation, and capacity building.

### OJJDP’S NTTAC WEB SITES INFORM THE YOUTH-SERVING COMMUNITY

NTTAC’s main Web site ([www.nttac.org](http://www.nttac.org)) features a TTA provider directory, detailed information on TTA and funding resources, and an online discussion forum. Additional sites provide TTA resources through the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program TTA initiative (<http://jabg.nttac.org>) and the Accessing Resources for Community- and Faith-Based Organizations (ARC) initiative (<http://arc.nttac.org>).

Together, the three sites recorded more than 637,000 hits (number of times a site was accessed) and 111,000 visits (number of times a user viewed the site) in 2005.





CHAPTER 8

## CHAPTER 8

## OJJDP

Is

**Making a Difference by . . .  
Collaborating With  
Tribal Communities**

**M**any American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities face chronic underfunding for their justice systems, lack access to meaningful training for law enforcement and justice personnel, and also lack comprehensive programs that focus on preventing juvenile delinquency, providing intervention services, and imposing appropriate sanctions. Furthermore, although violent crime arrest rates have declined throughout the United States, they continue to rise in tribal communities. According to data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics,<sup>3</sup> American Indians experience violent crime at a rate twice that of the general population. Of particular concern to tribes and OJJDP is the increasing number of violent crimes committed by and against tribal youth. OJJDP is collaborating with tribes on a number of programs to address this disturbing trend.

### **Tribal Youth Program**

OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program (TYP) assists tribes in their efforts to prevent and control delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system for AI/AN youth. Since FY 1999, OJJDP has awarded 270 grants to tribes throughout the nation to help them develop and implement

<sup>3</sup> S. Perry, *American Indians and Crime: A BJS Statistical Profile, 1992–2002*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004.



OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program (TYP) assists tribes in their efforts to prevent and control delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system for AI/AN youth.

culturally sensitive delinquency prevention programs, alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs, interventions for court-involved youth, and improvements to the juvenile justice system. A TYP mental health component, established in 2000, helps tribes provide substance abuse prevention/intervention and mental health services to tribal youth.

#### Online Resource

For more information about the Tribal Youth Program, go to the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Programs" section, or visit the TYP Web page at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/typ>.

## Tribal Youth Program Grantees

The adjacent map from the Tribal Youth Program Web page shows states that have TYP grantees. Web page visitors can click on the states to access descriptions of TYP projects.



## TRIBAL FACTS

- The United States has 561 federally recognized tribes.
- These tribes are located in 34 of the 50 states. Ten states have more than nine tribes. Alaska has 227, and California has 108.
- Almost one-third (177) of the tribes have received one or more TYP or TYP mental health grants from OJJDP since the program began in 1999.



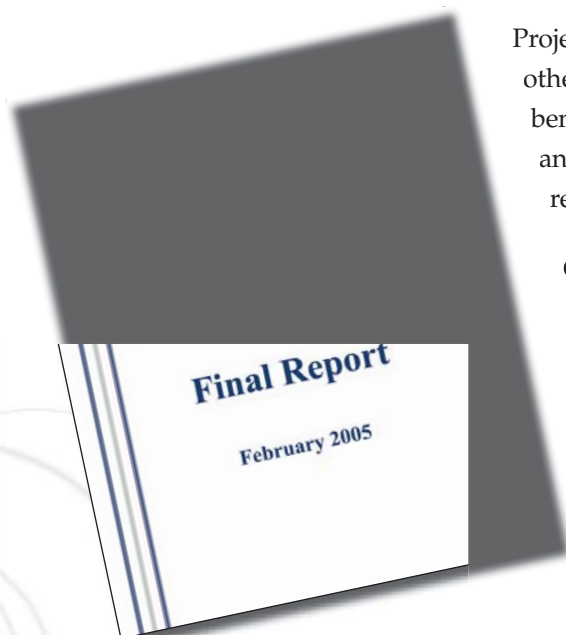
## TYP Youth Evaluation Facilitation Project

To further assist tribes, OJJDP funded the TYP Youth Evaluation Facilitation Project. Conducted by the Michigan Public Health Institute, Okemos, MI, the project involved five tribes: Eastern Aleutian Tribes, Inc. (AK); the Hannahville Indian Community (MI); the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (WA); the Navajo Nation (AZ/NM); and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians (WA). Facilitators helped the tribes conduct evaluations and become more self-sufficient in solving problems and making decisions. Facilitators and local assessment teams developed an evaluation model that addresses TYP processes and outcomes. They also analyzed the structure and operation of the juvenile justice and tribal justice systems, identified how TYP activities fit within the systems, and examined how tribal, county, state, and federal government agencies relate to each other in terms of juvenile justice responsibilities and operations.

Project researchers compared the participating tribes with five other TYP-funded tribes and found that the participating tribes benefited from the evaluation assistance. The research produced an additional finding: Comparison tribes expressed interest in receiving similar assistance.

### Online Resource

The *Tribal Youth Evaluation Facilitation Project Final Report* is available online through the Michigan Public Health Institute's Center for Collaborative Research in Health Outcomes & Policy (go to [www.crhop.net](http://www.crhop.net) and click on "Publications").





## Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program

OJJDP also administers the Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant (JADG) program, which funds efforts of federally recognized tribes to strengthen tribal juvenile justice systems and promote reforms that hold AI/AN youth accountable for their delinquent behavior. Funds may be used to address one or more of 16 specific purpose areas. Two projects supported in FY 2005 illustrate how Tribal JADG funds are making a difference in tribal communities:

- **The Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Northern Minnesota**, is reducing the backlog of juvenile cases in its court system by enhancing pretrial diversion and referral services and hiring additional staff, including a juvenile prosecutor. Red Lake is also implementing interagency case-tracking software for the prosecutor's office, tribal court, police, probation office, and schools.
- **The Squaxin Island Tribe, Washington State**, is implementing a court-supervised, early intervention program that provides alternatives to prosecution and sentencing for juvenile offenders. Program components include regular appearances before the court, family skill-building, and counseling for family members. The program's functional family therapy design is an outcome-driven approach that follows five steps: engagement, motivation, assessment, behavior change, and generalization.

### Focus Group

One of OJJDP's major TYP-related activities in FY 2005 was designed to help ensure that the program is truly making a difference for tribal youth. OJJDP convened a focus group to identify significant tribal youth issues, discuss the role of government in effectively addressing those issues, and recommend how TYP can support tribes in responding to areas of concern. Focus group participants included representatives from tribal communities and federal agencies who work with tribal youth. The participants told OJJDP that they were most pleased with the flexibility TYP allows grantees in developing and implementing relevant programs within tribal communities. A detailed report from the focus group is available on OJJDP's Tribal Youth Web page.

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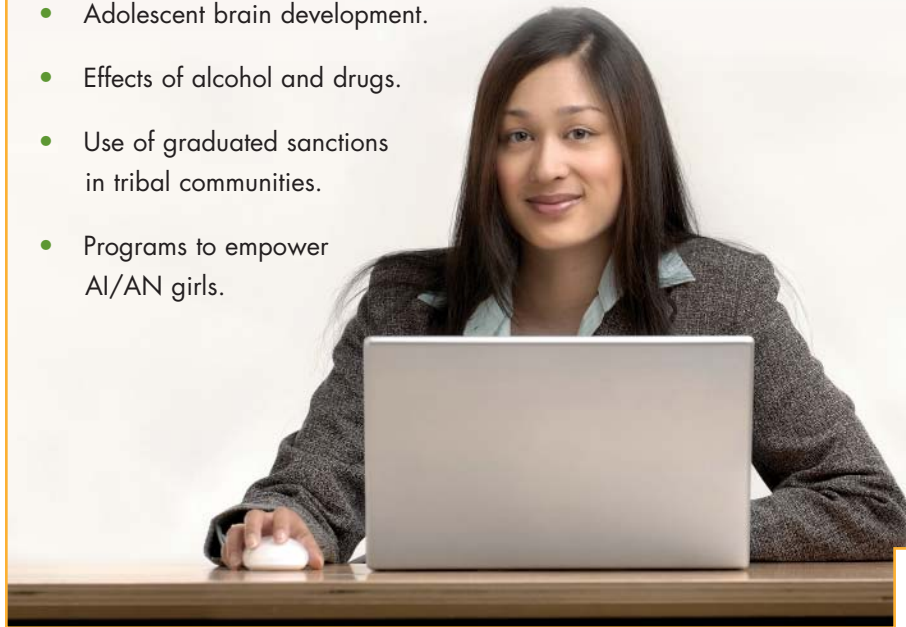
## Training and Orientation

To further enhance TYP, OJJDP provides a comprehensive program of ongoing training for current grant recipients and orientation for new grantees. During FY 2005, OJJDP held regional TYP training in Albuquerque, NM; Orlando, FL; and San Francisco, CA. It also provided orientation and training to 39 new grantees who received FY 2005 funding.

The mandatory training provided information about TYP program areas, grant management, and mental health services. In keeping with OJJDP's support of community-based partnerships, the training was designed to help tribes build on their proven strengths and life experiences as a way of enhancing their capacity to develop and maintain programs that are valuable to their communities.

### TYP REGIONAL TRAINING TOPICS FOR 2005

- Strategies to reduce truancy.
- Effective treatment programs.
- Adolescent brain development.
- Effects of alcohol and drugs.
- Use of graduated sanctions in tribal communities.
- Programs to empower AI/AN girls.





CHAPTER 9

## CHAPTER 9

**OJJDP** *Is***Making a Difference by . . .  
Keeping the Nation Informed**

**A**s part of its mission to provide national leadership, OJJDP is committed to keeping practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and the public up to date on the latest juvenile justice information. The Office funds a number of activities to gather data on juvenile crime and the response of the juvenile justice system, including information about juvenile detention and corrections populations, probation caseloads, and court activities. OJJDP also supports several Web-based activities that offer users easy access to a wide range of national data.

OJJDP keeps the field informed through both online and printed documents (some documents are available exclusively online, and nearly all print publications are also posted on the OJJDP Web site). Electronic publishing keeps costs down (saving taxpayer dollars), makes it possible to update statistical information soon after new data become available, and allows readers to incorporate information from OJJDP documents into their own materials.

The dissemination activities discussed in this chapter and in chapter 3 illustrate how OJJDP makes a difference by efficiently and effectively “getting the word out.”



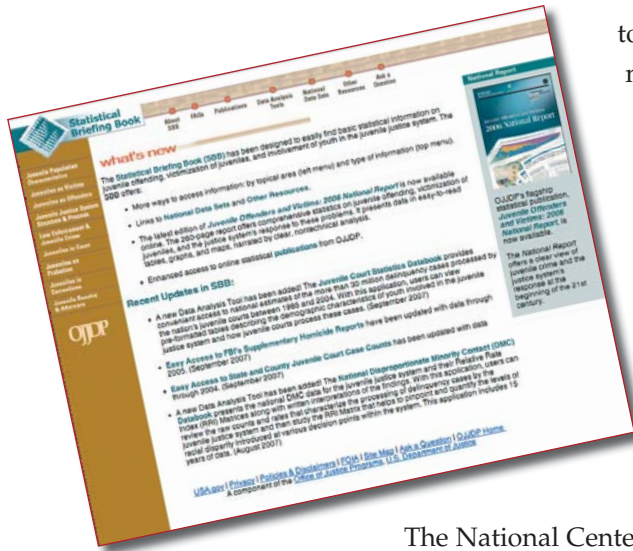
OJJDP's National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project has significantly changed the landscape of juvenile justice statistical information availability by creating an infrastructure of data and dissemination tools that have become indispensable resources for informed policy decisionmaking.

## National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project

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## Statistical Briefing Book

The Statistical Briefing Book (SBB) section of OJJDP's Web site is a popular online information tool for practitioners, policymakers, the media, and the public. SBB provides reliable, timely data about juvenile offending, victimization of juveniles, and the response of the juvenile justice system to these problems. The user-friendly site offers statistical answers to frequently asked questions about a range of juvenile justice issues. It also provides data analysis tools and links users



to a variety of national data sets. With SBB’s “Easy Access” materials and downloadable spreadsheets, users can create their own national, state, and county tables on juvenile populations, arrests, and court cases, and corrections populations.

In recent years, SBB has become a primary source of information on juvenile crime and the juvenile justice system for individuals in the United States and throughout the world. Its user community is large and growing. During FY 2005, nearly 1.7 million pages were requested from the SBB site—more than 4,600 per day. The typical visitor session lasts about 12 minutes.

The National Center for Juvenile Justice, in Pittsburgh, PA, maintains SBB, continually updating the site to ensure that users will find the latest available information.

#### Online Resource

To access the Statistical Briefing Book, go to the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojjdp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojjdp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the “Statistics” section.

## Data Archive

The National Juvenile Court Data Archive (Archive) provides access to a wealth of information about cases handled by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. OJJDP established the Archive to provide automated juvenile court data sets to assist researchers and policymakers. The Archive is maintained by NCJJ. Visitors to the Archive Web site can view and download user guides to data sets housed in the Archive and search for data sets that meet specific research interests. NCJJ produces OJJDP’s annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* reports from Archive data. The *Juvenile Court Statistics* report series, one of the nation’s oldest justice statistical publications, dates back to the late 1920s; the edition released in FY 2005 was the most downloaded OJJDP publication, with more than 250,000 downloads.

#### Online Resource

Visit the National Juvenile Court Data Archive at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/njcda>.

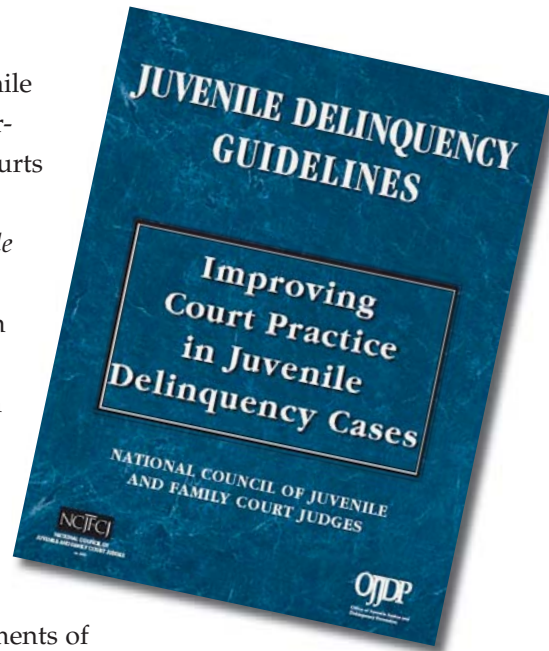
## New Publications

OJJDP’s publications continue to receive praise from the field for their quality and usefulness. This section highlights some of the noteworthy documents released in FY 2005. (See appendix C for a listing of all OJJDP publications released in FY 2005.)

## Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines

With support from OJJDP, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) introduced an important new document in FY 2005 to help guide juvenile courts in improving the juvenile delinquency system. *Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Juvenile Delinquency Cases* is “aspirational” and focuses on what *should* be happening as opposed to what is happening in juvenile courts. The guidelines are practical and usable, and the recommendations in the document are based on the most recent research and promising practices.

*Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines* identifies comprehensive and effective practices for juvenile delinquency courts, defines key principles of a “juvenile delinquency court of excellence,” and sets forth essential elements of effective practice for each court process involved in handling delinquency cases, from intake through postdisposition review. The document also discusses implementation issues and provides checklists, a glossary, and resource materials.



## Mental Health Screening and Assessment Guide

Research indicates that many youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system may have mental health and substance abuse disorders. Addressing these disorders remains a critical issue. *Screening and Assessing Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Among Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Resource Guide for Practitioners* offers information to help juvenile justice practitioners identify troubled youth and provide them with appropriate treatment.

The online guide, prepared for OJJDP by the National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice, Delmar, NY, contains comprehensive, user-friendly information about instruments that can be used to screen and assess youth for mental health- and substance use-related disorders at various stages of the juvenile justice process. It includes profiles of more than 50 instruments, guidelines for selecting instruments, and best practice recommendations for diverse settings and situations.

## Juvenile Justice Practices Series

OJJDP Juvenile Justice Practices series is an important online resource for juvenile justice policymakers, funding decisionmakers, and professionals who develop and administer programs for youth. The Bulletins in this series distill the latest information—research findings, lessons learned, promising practices,

### A READER'S PRAISE

“Thank you for your publication, *Statutory Rape Known to Law Enforcement*.

It was interesting and informative. I do child abuse prevention presentations and professional trainings for various audiences. When I talk to high school age children they often think of child sexual abuse as something that happens to their younger brothers and sisters rather than themselves.

This publication contains information to ‘bring my message home.’ Thank you!”

October 18, 2005

## ELECTRONIC OUTREACH

OJJDP uses a variety of outlets to reach a wide audience:

- The comprehensive, user-friendly OJJDP Web site is an invaluable source of information on juvenile justice. The award-winning site recorded more than 48 million hits in 2005.
- The bimonthly electronic newsletter, *OJJDP News @ a Glance*, highlights programs and events for more than 12,000 subscribers.
- The JUVJUST listserv alerts its 15,300 subscribers to important funding opportunities, publications, and events.
- Satellite videoconferences bring indepth, interactive coverage of critical topics to thousands of viewers.

These outreach activities are one way that OJJDP uses technology to improve juvenile justice (see chapter 3).



useful tools, and organizational resources—for specific juvenile justice program areas. Three Bulletins were released in FY 2005:

- *Alternatives to the Secure Detention and Confinement of Juvenile Offenders* recommends developing objective, valid, and reliable tools to make placement decisions among alternative programs and expanding the existing range of alternatives for juvenile offenders.
- *Planning Community-Based Facilities for Violent Juvenile Offenders as Part of a System of Graduated Sanctions* presents basic information regarding planning smaller community-based or regional facilities to provide secure confinement for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders.
- *State Ombudsman Programs* describes the role of an ombudsman and examines how Connecticut, Georgia, and Tennessee have designed diverse ombudsman programs to serve the needs of children and youth.



## Portable Guides

In response to requests from law enforcement jurisdictions across the United States for guidelines on investigating child abuse and neglect, OJJDP developed a series of Portable Guides. The most recent, *Investigating Child Fatalities*, was written by Bill Walsh, a former lieutenant with the Crimes Against Children Unit of the Dallas Police Department. This Guide provides concise, practical information to assist law enforcement officers in investigating cases in which it is believed that abuse or neglect may have caused or contributed to a child's death. It describes how child fatalities differ from other homicide cases and offers guidelines for conducting the investigation, documenting the case, interrogating suspects, and testifying in court.

The Portable Guides are compact (5 by 9 inches), for easy storage in the glove compartment of a police cruiser, and concise (16 to 24 pages), for quick reference. Since their development almost a decade ago, the Guides have consistently been among OJJDP's most requested publications.

### Online Resource

To access OJJDP publications (including the documents noted above) online, go to the OJJDP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Publications" section. Search by topic, series, or keyword.

## Youth Gang Symposium

More than 1,400 participants attended OJJDP's fourth National Youth Gang Symposium in Orlando, FL, in June 2005. Unlike other gang-related conferences that focus solely on law enforcement, OJJDP's symposium was open to all professionals who work with youth gangs. The 2005 symposium focused on innovative and successful gang prevention programs and strategies and provided current information on youth gang activities and trends from top national experts. Workshops addressed gang awareness, practical prevention and intervention strategies, law enforcement, schools and gangs, program management, and the justice system and gangs. The symposium was sponsored by OJJDP and cohosted by the Boys & Girls Clubs of America and OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center, Tallahassee, FL.

### Online Resource

For gang-related news, information, and other resources, visit the National Youth Gang Center Web site at [www.iir.com/nygc](http://www.iir.com/nygc).



## JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

Since OJJDP's inception, an important part of its information dissemination role has been to gather and report data on youth held in public and private juvenile custody facilities. The Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) and the Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC), administered by OJJDP in alternate years, provide comprehensive data on juveniles in custody and the facilities that house them. In addition, the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement (SYRP) asks youth about their background and experiences. This section highlights key findings from CJRP and briefly summarizes information on deaths of juveniles in custody.

### Characteristics of the Juvenile Custody Population

The biennial Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement provides a 1-day "snapshot" of youth held in public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities, including offense, gender, race, age, and other data. The following highlights are primarily from the census conducted on October 22, 2003.

#### Overview

- Nearly 97,000 youth—307 per 100,000 youth in the general population—were held in juvenile residential placement facilities on the 2003 census date. Of this number, 91,831 were held for delinquency offenses, and 4,824 for status offenses.
- About a third of the youth in custody had been placed in a facility by a juvenile court judge because they had committed a person offense, and about a quarter had committed a property offense. The most common delinquent offenses were assault and burglary. The most common status offense was ungovernability.

#### Online Resources

Most of the data in this section were taken from *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*, which is available through the "Publications" section of the OJJDP Web site ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp)). The custody chapter of the *National Report* includes detailed information about detained and committed juvenile offenders, residents' time in placement, security features of facilities, overcrowding, substance abuse screening, and sexual violence in facilities. Detailed information on juvenile corrections is also available through OJJDP's online Statistical Briefing Book (go to [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Statistics" section).

- For most offenses, fewer juveniles were held in 2003 than in 1997.

#### Gender and Age

Although males dominate the juvenile custody population, the female proportion has grown over the years.

- Nearly 15,000 female juvenile offenders were in custody on the 2003 census date—15 percent of all offenders held.
- Between 1991 and 2003, the number of female juveniles in custody increased 52 percent, compared with 23 percent for males. The increase for delinquent offenders was 96 percent for females, and 26 percent for males. The number of status offenders in custody decreased 38 percent for females, and 26 percent for males.
- Female juvenile offenders in custody tend to be a bit younger than their male counterparts. In 2003, juveniles age 15 or younger accounted for 46 percent of females in custody, compared with 33 percent of males. The most common age was 16 for females, 17 for males.

In 2003, public facilities held 64,662 delinquents and private facilities held 27,059 delinquents on the 2003 census date

Most serious offense	Juvenile offenders in residential placement, 2003			Percent change 1997–2003		
	Type of facility			Type of facility		
	All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private
Total offenders	96,655	66,210	30,321	-8	-12	3
<b>Delinquency</b>	<b>91,831</b>	<b>64,662</b>	<b>27,059</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>11</b>
Person	33,197	23,499	9,671	-6	-13	21
Criminal homicide	878	803	73	-54	-56	-28
Sexual assault	7,452	4,749	2,698	34	20	68
Robbery	6,230	5,157	1,073	-33	-35	-22
Aggravated assault	7,495	5,745	1,741	-21	-24	-7
Simple assault	8,106	4,984	3,113	22	21	25
Other person	3,036	2,061	973	38	22	87
Property	26,843	18,740	8,073	-16	-18	-10
Burglary	10,399	7,481	2,904	-17	-21	-7
Theft	5,650	3,793	1,848	-22	-26	-12
Auto theft	5,572	3,756	1,812	-15	-14	-16
Arson	735	514	220	-19	-25	0
Other property	4,487	3,196	1,289	-4	-4	-6
Drug	8,002	4,851	3,137	-12	-23	15
Drug trafficking	1,810	1,284	522	-37	-41	-24
Other drug	6,192	3,567	2,615	0	-14	28
Public order	9,654	6,782	2,866	0	-5	11
Weapons	3,013	2,346	665	-28	-29	-24
Other public order	6,641	4,436	2,201	20	16	29
Technical violation	14,135	10,790	3,312	14	5	56
<b>Status offense</b>	<b>4,824</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-36</b>
Ungovernability	1,825	253	1,570	-36	-45	-34
Running away	997	417	577	-33	-14	-43
Truancy	841	207	634	-37	-49	-32
Curfew violation	203	65	138	5	-18*	21
Underage drinking	405	210	186	27	86	-10
Other status offense	553	396	157	-14	98	-64

For most offenses, fewer juveniles were held in 2003 than in 1997. For some offenses (e.g., drug offenses other than trafficking), the public facility population decreased but the private facility population increased. For several offenses (e.g., simple assault), both public and private populations increased.

\*Percent change is based on a denominator less than 100.

Note: Total includes juvenile offenders held in tribal facilities.

Source: Authors' analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* for 2003 [machine-readable data files].

(Juveniles in Custody, continued page 68)

### Age profile of offenders in custody, 2003

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
12 and younger	2	2	2
13	4	4	6
14	10	10	14
15	19	18	24
16	26	25	27
17	25	26	20
18 and older	14	16	7

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

### Juvenile offenders in custody, 2003

Race/ethnicity	Number	Percent	Percent change 1997–2003
Total	96,655	100	–8
White	37,347	39	–5
Minority	59,308	61	–10
Black	36,740	38	–12
Hispanic	18,422	19	–5
Amer. Indian	1,771	2	10
Asian	1,462	2	–34
Other/mixed	913	1	62

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

### Race

Nonwhite youth account for the majority of juveniles in custody.

- More than 59,000 minority youth were in custody on the 2003 census date—61 percent of all offenders held. Black youth accounted for 38 percent of the juvenile custody population.
- Between 1997 and 2003, the overall juvenile custody population decreased 8 percent. The decline for white youth (5 percent) was half that for minority youth (10 percent).
- Nationally, the custody rate was highest for black youth and lowest for Asian youth. For every 100,000 black juveniles living in the United States, 915 were in custody in a juvenile facility on the

2003 census date; the rate was 496 for American Indians, 348 for Hispanic youth, 190 for Whites, and 113 for Asians.

### Deaths in Custody

The death rate for youth in custody is lower than that for youth in the general population, and OJJDP's latest data indicate that deaths of juveniles in custody are relatively rare. According to the Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 27 youth died while in custody in juvenile facilities in 2004, compared with 26 in 2002, 30 in 2000, and 44 in 1994. Suicide was the leading cause of death according to the 2004 census, accounting for 16 deaths. Five deaths resulted from illness or other natural causes, four from accidents, and two from homicides. The death rate was generally higher for private than for public facilities.

The image features a complex abstract design. On the left, there are two overlapping rectangles: an orange one on top and a purple one on the bottom. To the right of these is a large black circle. Further to the right is a circular area with a green-to-black gradient. The word "APPENDIXES" is written in white, uppercase letters across the center of the black circle and the green gradient area.

APPENDIXES





# OJJDP

APPENDIX A

## OJJDP Organization

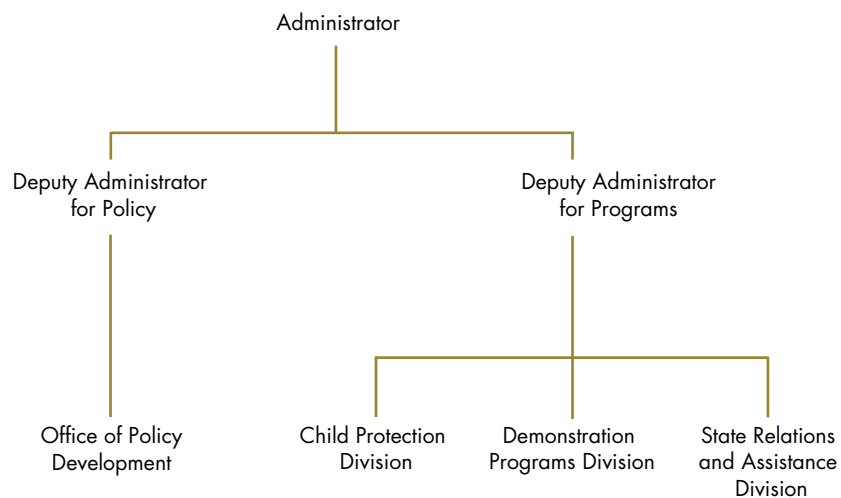
OJJDP is organized into five components: the Office of the Administrator, which provides leadership and direction; the Office of Policy Development, which advises and assists the Administrator; and three program divisions (Child Protection, Demonstration Programs, and State Relations and Assistance), which offer a multidisciplinary approach to juvenile justice issues that includes research, training and technical assistance, and information dissemination.

- The **Office of the Administrator** establishes OJJDP's priorities and policies, oversees the management of the Office's divisions, and fosters collaboration with federal, state, and local agencies and associations that share OJJDP's commitment to preventing and combating juvenile delinquency and addressing the problem of missing and exploited children.
- The **Office of Policy Development** assists the Administrator in coordinating national policy on juvenile justice; advises the Administrator on policy issues and how OJJDP can best accomplish its mission; and provides leadership and direction for OJJDP's research, training and technical assistance, and information dissemination efforts.
- The **Child Protection Division** (CPD) administers programs related to crimes against children and children's exposure to violence. CPD provides leadership and funding to promote effective policies and procedures to respond to the problems of missing and exploited children, children who have been abused or neglected, and children exposed to domestic or community violence.
- The **Demonstration Programs Division** (DPD) provides discretionary funds to public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to develop and support programs and replicate tested approaches to delinquency prevention, treatment, and control in areas such as

mentoring, gangs, chronic juvenile offending, and community-based sanctions. DPD also supports and coordinates efforts of tribal governments to expand and improve tribal juvenile justice systems.

- The **State Relations and Assistance Division (SRAD)** provides funds to help state and local governments achieve the system improvement goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, implement delinquency prevention programs, and support initiatives to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions.

## Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

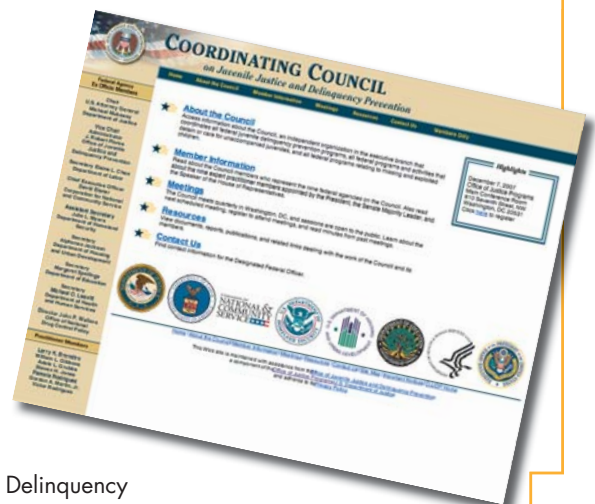


## ENHANCING INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

OJJDP's efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination among federal agencies with responsibilities in the area of juvenile justice are organized through the Concentration of Federal Efforts Program. This program works primarily through two bodies: the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice.

### Online Resources

Visit the Web pages for the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention ([www.juvenilecouncil.gov](http://www.juvenilecouncil.gov)) and the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice ([www.facjj.org](http://www.facjj.org)).







APPENDIX B

## State Compliance With JJDP Core Protections



**T**he status reported in this summary is current as of November 21, 2005. DSO, separation, and jail/lockup removal compliance is based on 2003 state monitoring reports. DMC compliance is based on FY 2005 Formula Grants Program comprehensive plans. Wyoming did not participate in the FY 2005 Formula Grants Program.

### **Section 223(a)(12)(A): Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Nonoffenders (DSO)**

**Full compliance—zero violations:** American Samoa, Delaware, Montana, New Mexico.

**Full compliance—*de minimis* exceptions:<sup>a</sup>** Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

**Not in compliance:** Mississippi, Washington, Virgin Islands.

### **Section 223(a)(13): Separation of Juveniles and Adult Offenders**

**Full compliance—zero violations:** Alabama, Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska,

<sup>a</sup> Fewer than 29.4 violations per 100,000 persons under age 18 in the state.

Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

**Full compliance—exception provision:**<sup>b</sup> Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia.

**Not in compliance:** Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

### **Section 223(a)(14): Jail and Lockup Removal**

**Full compliance—zero violations:** Alabama, American Samoa, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands.

**Full compliance—*de minimis* exceptions:**<sup>c</sup> Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

**Not in compliance:** Mississippi, Puerto Rico, South Carolina.

### **Section 223(1)(23): Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)**

**In compliance:** Alabama, Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Virgin Islands, Wisconsin.

**Not in compliance:** Mississippi.

**Exempt from DMC requirement (racially homogeneous population):**  
Puerto Rico.

<sup>b</sup> OJJDP regulatory criteria set forth in Section 31.303(f)(6)(ii) of the OJJDP Formula Grants Regulations (28 C.F.R. 31), published in the May 31, 1995, *Federal Register*, allow states reporting noncompliant incidents to continue in the program provided the incidents are not in violation of state law and no pattern or practice exists.

<sup>c</sup> State was found in compliance on the basis of numerical or substantive *de minimis* standard criteria set forth in Section 31.303(f)(6)(iii)(B) of the OJJDP Formula Grants Regulations (28 C.F.R. 31) and published in the May 31, 1995, *Federal Register*.

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**Core Protections Compliance Summary Totals  
(as of November 21, 2005)**

<b>Requirement and Compliance Status</b>	<b>Number of Jurisdictions</b>
<b>Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)</b>	
Full compliance—zero violations	4
Full compliance— <i>de minimis</i> exceptions	48
Not in compliance	3
<b>Separation of Juvenile and Adult Offenders</b>	
Full compliance—zero violations	40
Full compliance—exception provision	13
Not in compliance	2
<b>Jail and Lockup Removal</b>	
Full compliance—zero violations	9
Full compliance— <i>de minimis</i> exceptions	43
Not in compliance	3
<b>Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)</b>	
In compliance	53
Not in compliance	1
Exempt from DMC requirement	1

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Note: States' eligibility to receive FY 2005 formula grants was determined on the basis of 2003 monitoring reports for compliance with JJDP Act core protections regarding DSO, separation, and jail and lockup removal and on the basis of information in FY 2005 Formula Grants Program comprehensive plans for compliance with the DMC core protection. One state did not participate in the FY 2005 Formula Grants Program.





**OJJDP** APPENDIX C

**Publications Produced  
in FY 2005**

*Alternatives to the Secure Detention and Confinement of Juvenile Offenders* (Juvenile Justice Practices Series online Bulletin), NCJ 208804

*AMBER Alert: Best Practices Guide for Broadcasters and Other Media Outlets* (AMBER Alert Guide), NCJ 208481 (English), NCJ 209519 (Spanish)

*Bringing Abducted Children Home* (AMBER Alert Brochure), BC 000712 (English), BC 000716 (Spanish)

*Child Pornography: Patterns From NIBRS* (Crimes Against Children Series Bulletin), NCJ 204911

*Effective Use of NCIC (National Crime Information Center)* (AMBER Alert Fact Sheet), FS 000308 (English), FS 000309 (Spanish)

*Highlights of the 2002–2003 National Youth Gang Surveys* (Fact Sheet), FS 200501

*Implementation and Outcome Evaluation of the Intensive Aftercare Program, Final Report* (Report), NCJ 206177

*Investigating Child Fatalities* (Portable Guide), NCJ 209764

*Juvenile Arrests 2003* (Bulletin), NCJ 209735

*Juvenile Court Statistics 2000* (Report), NCJ 209736

*Juvenile Firesetting: A Research Overview* (Bulletin), NCJ 207606

*Mathematics of Risk Classification: Changing Data Into Valid Instruments for Juvenile Courts* (online Report), NCJ 209158

*National Estimates of Missing Children: Selected Trends, 1988–1999* (NISMART Series Bulletin), NCJ 206179

*National Estimates of Children Missing Involuntarily or for Benign Reasons* (NISMART Series Bulletin), NCJ 206180

*Overcoming Barriers to School Reentry* (Fact Sheet), FS 200403

*OJJDP Annual Report 2003–2004* (Report), NCJ 206630

*OJJDP News @ a Glance* (Newsletters online only, beginning January/February 2005)

November/December 2004, Vol. III, No. 6, NCJ 207328

January/February 2005, NCJ 208700

March/April 2005, NCJ 209154

May/June 2005, NCJ 209734

July/August 2005, NCJ 210414

September/October 2005, NCJ 211153

*Planning Community-Based Facilities for Violent Juvenile Offenders as Part of a System of Graduated Sanctions* (Juvenile Justice Practices Series online Bulletin), NCJ 209326

*Screening and Assessing Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Among Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Resource Guide for Practitioners* (online Report), NCJ 204956

*State Ombudsman Programs* (Juvenile Justice Practices Series online Bulletin), NCJ 204607

*Statutory Rape Known to Law Enforcement* (Bulletin), NCJ 208803

*Title V Community Prevention Grants Program: 2003 Report to Congress* (Report), NCJ 207694

*U.S. Department of Justice Recommended AMBER Alert Criteria* (Pocket Card), LT 000498 (English), LT 000505 (Spanish)



**U.S. Department of Justice**

Office of Justice Programs

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

*Washington, DC 20531*

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**OJJDP Report**



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