

**OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM**

PURPOSE AREA: TRAINING LAW ENFORCEMENT/COURT PERSONNEL

Grantees are required to select at least one Output measure for each Program Area selected.

| # | Output Measure | Definition | Data Grantee Reports | Record Data Here |
|---|---|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Amount of JABG/Tribal JADG funds awarded for system improvement (Mandatory for System Improvement only) | The amount of JABG/Tribal JADG funds in whole dollars that are awarded for System Improvement during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred source. | A. Funds awarded to program for services | |
| 2 | Number and percent of law enforcement staff trained in preventing or controlling juvenile crime | Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for programs providing or facilitating training for law enforcement staff or programs, such as police departments, utilizing law enforcement staff. Report the raw number of law enforcement staff to receive any formal training about preventing or controlling crime during the reporting period (include both training that offers general information about the topics and practical training). Include training from any source and using any medium as long as the training receipt can be verified. Include staff that started training during the reporting period even if the training did not conclude before the end of the reporting period. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of law enforcement personnel in the pool from which those trained were selected. For example, if 10 law enforcement staff from a police department were trained, the total pool would be the law enforcement staff from the entire department. | A. Number of law enforcement staff trained B. Number of law enforcement staff C. Percent (A/B) | |
| 3 | Number and percent of court personnel trained in preventing or controlling juvenile crime | Measure of infrastructure. Appropriate for programs providing or facilitating training for court personnel or programs, such as court, that utilize court personnel. Report the raw number of court personnel to receive any formal training about preventing or controlling crime during the reporting period (include both training that offers general information about the topics and practical training). Include training from any source and using any medium as long as the training receipt can be verified. Include staff that started training during the reporting period even if the training did not conclude before the end of the reporting period. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of court personnel in the pool from which those trained were selected. For example, if 10 law clerks from the district court were trained, the total pool would be the total personnel serving the district court. | A. Number of court personnel trained B. Number of court personnel C. Percent (A/B) | |

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| # | Output Measure | Definition | Data Grantee Reports | Record Data Here |
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| 4 | Number of hours of training offered to law enforcement staff | Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for programs providing or facilitating training for law enforcement staff or programs, such as police departments, utilizing law enforcement staff. Report the raw number of hours of training offered to staff during the reporting period. Include in-house and external training and any training medium as long as it can be verified that the target staff were aware of the training opportunity and were able to avail themselves of it (e.g., the training was not cost prohibitive or offered at a time that conflicted with other necessary duties.) Include training that started during the reporting period even if it did not conclude before the end of the reporting period. | A. Number of hours of training offered to law enforcement staff | |
| 5 | Number of hours of training offered to court personnel | Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for programs providing or facilitating training for court personnel or programs, such as courts, that use court personnel. Report the raw number of hours of training offered to staff during the reporting period. Include in-house and external training and any training medium as long as it can be verified that the target staff were aware of the training opportunity and were able to avail themselves of it (e.g., the training was not cost prohibitive or offered at a time that conflicted with other necessary duties). Include training that started during the reporting period even if it did not conclude before the end of the reporting period. | A. Number of hours of training offered to court personnel | |
| 6 | Number of training requests RECEIVED | This measure represents the number of training requests received during the reporting period. Requests can come from individuals or organizations served. | A. Number of training requests received during the reporting period. | |
| 7 | Number of technical assistance requests RECEIVED | This measure represents the number of technical assistance requests received during the reporting period. Requests can come from individuals or organizations served. | A. Number of technical assistance requests received during the reporting period | |
| 8 | Number of program materials developed during the reporting period | This measure represents the number of program materials that were developed during the reporting period. Include only substantive materials such as program overviews, client workbooks, lists of local service providers. Do not include program advertisements or administrative forms such as sign-in sheets or client tracking forms. Count the number of pieces developed. Program records are the preferred data source | A. Number of program materials developed | |
| 9 | Number of planning or training events held during the reporting period | This measure represents the number of planning or training activities held during the reporting period. Planning and training activities include creation of task forces or inter-agency committees, meetings held, needs assessments undertaken, etc. Preferred data source is program records. | A. Number of planning or training activities held during the reporting period | |

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| 10 | Number of people trained during the reporting period | This measure represents the number of people trained during the reporting period. The number is the raw number of people receiving any formal training relevant to the program or their position as program staff. Include any training from any source or medium received during the reporting period as long as receipt of training can be verified. Training does not have to have been completed during the reporting period. Preferred data source is program records. | A. Number of people trained | |
| 11 | Percent of those served by training and technical assistance (TTA) who reported implementing an evidence based program and/or practice during or after the TTA. | Number and percent of programs served by TTA that reported implementing an evidence-based program / and or practice during or after the TTA. Evidence based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance use. | A. Number of programs served by TTA that reported using an evidence-based program and / or practice. B. Number of programs served by TTA. C. Percent of programs served by TTA that report using an evidence-based program and / or practice (A/B) | |
| 12 | Percent of people exhibiting an increased knowledge of the program area during the reporting period | This measure represents the number of people who exhibit an increased knowledge of the program area after participating in training. Use of pre and posttests is preferred. | A. Number of people exhibiting an increase in knowledge post-training. B. Number of people trained during the reporting period. C. Percent of people trained who exhibited increased knowledge (A/B) | |
| 13 | Number of program policies changed, improved, or rescinded during the reporting period | This measure represents the number of cross-program or agency policies or procedures changed, improved, or rescinded during the reporting period. A policy is a plan or specific course of action that guides the general goals and directives of programs and/or agencies. Include policies that are relevant to the topic area of the program or that affect program operations. Preferred data source is program records. | A. Number of programs policies changed during the reporting period B. Number of programs policies rescinded during the reporting period | |
| 14 | Percent of organizations reporting improvements in operations based on training and technical assistance (TTA). | The number and percent of organizations reporting improvements in operations as a result of TTA one to six months post-service. | A. The number of organizations reporting improvements in operations based on training and technical assistance during the reporting period. B. Number of organizations served by TTA during the reporting period. C. Percent (A/B) | |
| 15 | Number and percent of staff to rate the training received as helpful | Measure of program quality. Appropriate for programs offering training, whether directly or indirectly. Report the raw number of staff to rate the training as helpful. Programs will most likely need to use training evaluation forms. Programs do not need to report the specific rating level, just counts of people that found it at least minimally helpful. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of training attendees. | A. Number of staff to rate training helpful B. Number of staff trained C. Percent (A/B) | |

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| 16 | Number and percent of staff trained who take additional courses on prevention and control of juvenile crime | Measure of staff involvement and interest in the topic. This is a proxy for training quality based on the idea that if training was helpful, staff may elect to take additional training on the topic. Appropriate for programs, such as police departments or courts that use such staff or personnel. Report the number of staff to take at least a second or follow-up training on prevention and control of juvenile crime. Do not include mandatory retraining or refresher courses. | A. Number of staff to take more training B. Number of staff trained initially C. Percent (A/B) | |
| 17 | Number and percent of sick days taken by law enforcement staff or court personnel | Measure of staff morale based on the idea that well-trained staff is happier in their jobs and, on average, less likely to take sick days. This is a proxy measure. Appropriate for programs, such as police departments or courts that use such staff or personnel, whose staff have received at least some training in crime prevention and control. Report the cumulative number of sick days taken during the reporting period. Percent is the cumulative number divided by the total number of possible workdays during the reporting period. | A. Number of sick days taken B. Number of workdays possible C. Percent (A/B) | |
| 18 | Number and percent of days law enforcement staff or court personnel are late to work | Measure of staff morale based on the idea that well-trained staff are happier in their jobs and, on average, more likely to arrive for work on time. This is a proxy measure. Appropriate for programs, such as police departments or courts, whose staff have received at least some training in crime prevention and control. Report the cumulative number of late arrivals during the reporting period. Percent is the cumulative number divided by the total number of possible workdays during the reporting period. | A. Number of days staff were late to work B. Number of workdays possible C. Percent (A/B) | |
| 19 | Number and percent of law enforcement staff or court personnel rated as improved by supervisors | Measure of training benefit based on the idea that properly trained staff will perform better in their jobs. Appropriate for programs, such as police departments or courts, whose staff have received at least some training in crime prevention and control. Report the raw number of law enforcement staff or court personnel to receive either the highest possible rating or an improved rating on the staff evaluations with regard to their general performance. If the evaluation has a place to rate knowledge or implementation of new concepts covered in the trainings, that category should be used in place of a general performance category. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of such staff evaluated during the reporting period. | A. Number of staff improved B. Number of staff C. Percent (A/B) | |

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| # | Output Measure | Definition | Data Grantee Reports | Record Data Here |
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| 20 | Number and percent of law enforcement staff or court personnel to leave the office/unit | Measure of staff satisfaction based on the idea that staff training can positively impact staff turnover. This is a proxy measure. Appropriate for programs, such as police departments or courts, whose staff have received at least some training in crime prevention and control. Report the raw number of staff to leave the program during the reporting period. Do not include staff that was promoted out of the program. Percent is the raw number divided by the staff positions in the staff pool. For example, if 10 law clerks from the district court were trained, the total pool would be the total personnel serving the district court. | A. Number of staff to leave the program B. Total number of staff C. Percent (A/B) | |
| 21 | Number of staff/youth conflicts | Measure of program operations. Based on the idea that staff training can improve operation and reduce conflict. Appropriate for programs, such as police departments or courts, whose staff have received at least some training in crime prevention and control. Report the raw number of conflicts between staff and youth recorded within the program. For example, this may include conflicts that result in youth punishment or revocations or staff reprimands or demerits. | A. Number of staff/youth conflicts | |
| 22 | Number of staff reprimands | Measure of program operations. Based on the idea that well-trained staff will receive fewer reprimands. Appropriate for programs, such as police departments or courts, whose staff or personnel have received at least some training in crime prevention and control. Report the number of reprimands recorded during the reporting period. Reprimands include things like notes in staff files, meetings with supervisors to discuss problematic behaviors, and changes in duties based on problematic performance. | A. Number of staff reprimands | |
| 23 | Number of complaints about staff filed by youth | Measure of program operations. Based on the idea that well-trained staff will receive fewer complaints. Appropriate for programs such as police departments or courts, whose staff or personnel have received at least some training in crime prevention and control. Report the number of complaints recorded during the reporting period. Include only formal complaints filed or for which the filing process was started. | A. Number of complaints about staff filed by youth | |
| 24 | Number and percent of policies based on a public health approach to crime control and prevention | Measure of program quality based on the idea that current research shows the value of public health approaches to crime control and prevention. Appropriate for any grantee under this purpose area. Report the number of policies, rules, or regulations that incorporate public health ideals and approaches. Percent is the number of policies, rules, or regulations filed during the reporting period. | A. Number of policies that incorporate public health approaches B. Number of policies filed C. Percent (A/B) | |