

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
TITLE V COMMUNITY PREVENTION GRANT PROGRAM

PA 10: DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

Bold indicates mandatory indicators.

#	Output Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Provides	Record Data Here
1	Number of FTEs funded with FG \$	The number of program staff, as measured through the number of Full-Time Equivalents, working for the program during the reporting period. To calculate FTE, divide the number of staff hours used by the program by 2080.	A. Number of Full-Time Equivalent DMC Coordinators paid with FG \$	
2	Number of programs implemented	The number of new programs implemented during the reporting period.	A. Number of DMC-related programs in operation during the reporting period	
3	Number and percent of program staff trained	The number and percent of program staff that are trained during reporting period. Program staff includes full and part-time employees and/or volunteers. The number is the raw number of staff to receive 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 can be verified. Training does not have to have been completed during the reporting period. To get the percent divide the raw number by the total number of program staff. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of staff who participated in training B. Total number of program staff C. Percent (A/B)	
4	Number of hours of program staff training provided	The number of training hours that program staff are provided during the reporting period. Training includes in-house and external trainings.	A. Number of DMC-related hours of training provided to staff	
5	Number of non-program personnel trained	The number of non-program people who are trained on DMC-related issues such as improving understanding of cultural differences, cultural context, cultural diversity, cultural awareness, bias, multicultural workplaces, etc. during the reporting period. The number is the raw number of non-program people from law enforcement, courts, other related agencies, or community members who participate in training, conferences, or workshops. Although DMC program staff may also participate in such training (e.g., statewide or local DMC conferences) do not count them here. Count them under #4.	A. Number of non-program people who participated in training	
6	Number of hours of non-program personnel training provided	The number of DMC-related training hours provided to non-program people during the reporting period. Include DMC training, conferences, and workshops conducted not just for DMC program staff only but for juvenile justice system personnel at large (e.g. law enforcement, court, etc.), and other related agencies and community members.	A. Number of DMC-related hours of training provided to non-program personnel	
7	Number of program materials developed	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 during the reporting period	

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#	Output Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Provides	Record Data Here
8	Number of program youth served	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth carried over from previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period. In calculating the 3-year summary, the total number of youth served is the number of participants carried over from the year previous to the first fiscal year, plus all new admissions during the 3 reporting fiscal years. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth carried over from the previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period	
9	Number of service hours completed	The number of hours of service completed by program youth during the reporting period. Service is any explicit activity (such as program contact, counseling sessions, course curriculum, community service, etc.) delivered by program staff or other professionals dedicated to completing the program requirements. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of program youth service hours	
10	Average length of stay in program	The average length of time (in days) that clients remain in the program. Include data for clients who both complete program requirements prior to program exit and those who do not. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of days between intake and program exit across all clients served B. Number of cases closed C. Average (A/B)	
11	Number of planning activities conducted	The number of planning activities undertaken during the reporting period. Planning activities include meetings held, needs assessments undertaken.	A. Number of planning activities undertaken	
12	Number of assessment studies conducted	The number of DMC assessment studies undertaken during the reporting period to determine factors contributing to DMC.	A. Number of assessment studies undertaken	
13	Number of data improvement projects implemented	The number of data improvement projects funded at the state or local levels specifically to improve the quality and completeness of DMC data.	A. Number of projects funded during the reporting period	
14	Number of objective decision-making tools developed	Report whether any objective decision-making tools were developed, such as detention risk, risk assessment, needs assessment, mental health assessment were developed to determine the supervision needs of the youth.	A. Number of tools developed	
15	Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded	The number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded during the reporting period. A policy is a plan or specific course of action that guides the general goals and directives of the program or agency. Include policies that are either relevant to the topic area of the program or policies that affect program operations.	A. Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded	

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16	Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND during the reporting period (short term)	The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during this reporting period. Ex. If I am serving 100 youth in my program, A would be 100. If I am following up with 50 of them, B would be 50. Of these 50 program youth I'm tracking, if 25 of them were arrested or had a delinquent offense during this reporting period, then C would be 25.	A. Total number of program youth served B. Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period C. Of B, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period D. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period F. Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period G. Percent OFFENDING (C/B)	
17	Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND during the reporting period (long term)	The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program. Ex. I have a lot of youth who exited my program 6-12 months ago, but we are only tracking 100 of them, so A is 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago 65 had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period, so B is 65.	A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking B. Of A, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period C. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period E. Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period F. Percent of Long Term RECIDIVISM (B/A)	
18	Number and percent of program youth who RE-OFFEND during the reporting period (short term)	The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during this reporting period. Ex. If I am serving 100 youth in my program, A would be 100. If I am following up with 50 of them, B would be 50. Of these 50 program youth I'm tracking, if 25 of them were arrested or had a delinquent offense during this reporting period, then C would be 25.	A. Total number of program youth served B. Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period C. Of B, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period D. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period F. Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period G. Percent RECIDIVISM (C/B)	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Provides	Record Data Here
19	Number and percent of program youth who RE-OFFEND (long term)	The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program. Ex. I have a lot of youth who exited my program 6-12 months ago, but we are only tracking 100 of them, so A is 100. Of these 100 program youth that exited the program 6-12 months ago 65 had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period, so B is 65.	A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that you are tracking B. Of A, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period C. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period E. Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period F. Percent of Long Term RECIDIVISM (B/A)	
20	Number of state agencies reporting improved data collection systems (short term)	The number of state-level agencies that show improved data collection systems as evidenced by an ability to collect data by race; collect data by race with increased accuracy and consistency; report timely data collection and submission, etc. during the reporting period. Data improvement project files are the preferred data source.	A.Number of improved state-level data collection systems during the reporting period	
21	Number of state agencies reporting improved data collection systems (long term)	The number of state-level agencies that show improved data collection systems as evidenced by an ability to collect data by race; collect data by race with increased accuracy and consistency; report timely data collection and submission, etc. during the reporting period. Data improvement project files are the preferred data source.	A.Number of improved state-level data collection systems during the reporting period	
22	NUMBER OF LOCAL AGENCIES REPORTING IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS (short term)	The number of local-level agencies that show improved data collection systems as evidenced by an ability to collect data by race; collect data by race with increased accuracy and consistency; report timely data collection and submission, etc. during the reporting period. Data improvement project files are the preferred data source.	A.Number of improved local-level data collection systems during the reporting period	
23	NUMBER OF LOCAL AGENCIES REPORTING IMPROVED DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS (long term)	The number of local-level agencies that show improved data collection systems as evidenced by an ability to collect data by race; collect data by race with increased accuracy and consistency; report timely data collection and submission, etc. during the reporting period. Data improvement project files are the preferred data source.	A. Number of improved local-level data collection systems during the reporting period	
24	Number of minority staff hired (short term)	The number of staff of a specific minority group hired during the reporting period.	A.Number of minority staff hired	
25a	Substance use (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a decrease in substance use during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change B. Number of youth in the program who received services for this behavior C. Percent (A/B)	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Provides	Record Data Here
25a	Substance use (long term)	Number and percent of program youth who exhibited a decrease in substance use 6 months to 1 year after exiting the program.	A. Number of youth defined in B with the noted behavioral change. B. Number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months earlier and received services for this behavior C. Percent (A/B)	
25b	School attendance (short term)	The number of program youth who have exhibited an increase in school attendance during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change B. Number of youth in the program who received services for this behavior C. Percent (A/B)	
25b	School attendance (long term)	Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in school attendance 6 months to 1 year after exiting the program.	A. Number of youth defined in B with the noted behavioral change. B. Number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months earlier and received services for this behavior C. Percent (A/B)	
25c	Family relationships (short term)	Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an improvement in family relationships during the reporting period. Self-report, staff ratings are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change B. Number of youth in the program who received services for this behavior C. Percent (A/B)	
25c	Family relationships (long term)	Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an improvement in family relationships 6 months to 1 year after exiting the program.	A. Number of youth defined in B with the noted behavioral change. B. Number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months earlier and received services for this behavior C. Percent (A/B)	
25d	Antisocial behavior (short term)	The number and percent of youth who have exhibited a decrease in antisocial behavior during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are the preferred data source. Anti-social behavior: A pervasive pattern of behavior that displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, failure to conform to social norms).	A. Number of program youth with the noted behavioral change B. Number of youth in the program who received services for this behavior C. Percent (A/B)	
25d	Antisocial behavior (long term)	Number and percent of program youth who exhibited a decrease in antisocial behavior 6 months to 1 year after exiting the program. Anti-social behavior: A pervasive pattern of behavior that displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, failure to conform to social norms).	A. Number of youth defined in B with the noted behavioral change. B. Number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months earlier and received services for this behavior C. Percent (A/B)	

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26	Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet prior to program completion. Program records are the preferred data source. The total number of youth includes those who exited successfully or unsuccessfully.	A. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements B. Total number of youth who were in the program during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	
27	Number and percent of program families satisfied with program (short term)	The number and percent of program families satisfied with the program in areas such as staff relations and expertise, general program operations, facilities, materials, and service. Self-report data collected using program evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of program families who report being satisfied with the program B. Total number of program families C. Percent (A/B)	
28	Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program (short term)	The number and percent of program youth satisfied with the program in areas such as staff relations and expertise, general program operations, facilities, materials, and service. Self-report data collected using program evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of program youth who report being satisfied with the program B. Total number of program youth C. Percent (A/B)	
29	Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area (short term)	The number and percent of program staff who gained a greater knowledge of the program area through trainings or other formal learning opportunities. Appropriate for any program whose staff received program-related training. Training does not need to have been given by the program. Self-report data collected using training evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of program staff trained during the reporting period who report increased knowledge B. Number of program staff trained during the period and returning surveys C. Percent (A/B)	
30	Number and percent of non-program personnel with increased knowledge of program area (short term)	The number of non-program personnel, such as representatives from law enforcement, courts, referral agencies, or community members who gained a greater knowledge of DMC and DMC-related topics through trainings or other formal learning opportunities. Training does not need to have been given by the program. Self-report data collected using training evaluation or assessment forms are the expected data source.	A. Number of non-program personnel trained during the reporting period who report increased knowledge B. Number of non-program personnel trained during the reporting period and returning surveys C. Percent (A/B)	
31	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS DETERMINED FROM ASSESSMENT STUDIES (short term)	Assessment studies are conducted to determine the factors contributing to disproportionality at certain juvenile justice system contact points for certain racial/ethnic minority (ies). Count the number of factors in the family, the educational system, the juvenile justice system, and the socioeconomic conditions determined to have contributed to minority overrepresentation at certain juvenile justice system contact points.	A. Number of contributing factors determined from assessment studies	

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32	Number of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the state level (long term)	Number of contact points reporting significant disproportionality at the state level during the reporting period compared with the last reporting period. Contact points include arrest, referral to juvenile court, diversion, detention, petition filed, found delinquent, probation, secure confinement, and transfer/waiver to adult court.	A. Number of contact points (arrest, referral to juvenile court, diversion, detention, petition filed, found delinquent, probation, secure confinement, and transfer/waiver to adult court) reporting significant disproportionality at the state level during the reporting period.	
33	Number of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the local level (long term)	Number of contact points reporting significant disproportionality at the local level during the reporting period compared with the last reporting period. Contact points include arrest, referral to juvenile court, diversion, detention, petition filed, found delinquent, probation, secure confinement, and transfer/waiver to adult court.	A. Number of contact points (arrest, referral to juvenile court, diversion, detention, petition filed, found delinquent, probation, secure confinement, and transfer/waiver to adult court) reporting significant disproportionality at the local level during the reporting period.	
34	NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ASSESSMENT STUDIES IMPLEMENTED (long term)	Assessment studies contain multiple recommendations. Count the total number of those chosen for implementation.	A. Number of recommendations chosen for implementation B. Number of recommendations made C. Percent (A/B)	