

## Strategies to Support Children Exposed to Violence Program Performance Questions and Definitions

PERFORMANCE QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
<b>ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS</b>	
<p>1. How many unique children started the program during this reporting period?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Unique</b> means unduplicated. Individuals should only be counted once. Unique individuals should not be counted in more than one reporting period.</p> <p><b>Children</b>, in this context, refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p> <p><b>Starting a program</b> can be defined differently in the context of your program. For example, starting a program can mean a formal agreement to enroll in the program, or taking a first action toward engaging with the program's services.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p>
<p>2. How many unique juvenile offenders started the program during this reporting period?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Unique</b> means unduplicated. Individuals should only be counted once. Unique individuals should not be counted in more than one reporting period.</p> <p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p> <p><b>Starting a program</b> can be defined differently in the context of your program. For example, starting a program can mean a formal agreement to enroll in the program, or taking a first action toward engaging with the program's services.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p>
<p>3. How many unique children exited the program during this reporting period?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Unique</b> means unduplicated. Individuals should only be counted once during a reporting period. Also, unique individuals should not be counted in more than one reporting period.</p> <p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p> <p><b>Exit</b> means an individual is no longer receiving services offered by the program.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p>

<p>4. How many unique juvenile offenders exited the program during this reporting period?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Unique</b> means unduplicated. Individuals should only be counted once. Unique individuals should not be counted in more than one reporting period.</p> <p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p> <p><b>Exit</b> means an individual is no longer receiving services offered by the program.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p>
<p>5. How many unique crime reduction or violence prevention strategies have been developed since the start of this award?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Unique</b> means unduplicated. Strategies should only be counted once. Unique strategies developed should not be counted in more than one reporting period.</p> <p><b>Strategies</b>, in this context, means approaches to reducing crime or preventing violence. Examples include community-level strategies like strengthening neighborhoods, fostering community engagement, and building relationships between residents and law enforcement, such as through neighborhood watch groups. Other examples include more targeted approaches that focus resources on specific high-risk individuals, locations, or behaviors to reduce criminal opportunities and motivations, or prevention approaches that seek to reduce opportunities, decrease risks, or address root causes of crime and violence.</p> <p><b>Developed</b> means the strategies are in stages of preparation, planning, or creation but are not yet fully built or ready to begin service delivery.</p> <p><b>Start of the award</b> means since the beginning of the (usually) three-year period of performance for the award.</p>
<p>6. How many unique outreach events or activities were held this reporting period to increase awareness of how to help children exposed to violence?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Unique</b> means unduplicated. Events or activities should only be counted once. Unique events or activities developed should not be counted in more than one reporting period.</p> <p><b>Outreach events or activities</b> are in-person or online engagements with a community and typically conducted to raise awareness about a cause or topic or provide services to those who may not otherwise have access to them. Examples include community fairs, workshops, clinics, or educational presentations, which can be used to inform the public, build relationships, and fulfill a specific need.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p>
<p>7. During this reporting period did you adjust the program plan as described in your application’s proposal narrative If yes, what adjustments did you make, and why?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes: _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p>
<p>8. Did you experience any challenges during the reporting period that impacted service delivery to program participants? If yes, how did you address the challenges or do the challenges remain unresolved?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes: _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p> <p><b>Program participants</b> refers to juvenile offenders or children.</p> <p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p> <p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct and indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect</p>

	exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	
<p><b>9. Of the children who exited the program during this reporting period, how many participated for the expected minimum duration?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p> <p><b>Expected minimum duration</b> refers to the minimum number of days (or sessions) that a child is expected to participate in the program. The minimum number or days (or sessions) is defined by the grant recipient when responding to program profile questions during the first reporting period or during the grant application process.</p>
<p><b>10. Of the juvenile offenders who exited the program during this reporting period, how many participated for the expected minimum duration?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p> <p><b>Expected minimum duration</b> refers to the minimum number of days (or sessions) that a juvenile offender is expected to participate in the program. The minimum number or days (or sessions) is defined by the grant recipient when responding to program profile questions during the first reporting period or during the grant application process.</p>
<p><b>11. Of the crime prevention or violence reduction strategies developed since the start of the award, how many have been partially or fully implemented?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Start of the award</b> means since the beginning of the (usually) three-year period of performance for the award.</p> <p><b>Partial implementation</b> means a plan, standard, or system has been put into action incompletely, with some parts or requirements met while others are not. It signifies that work towards full realization is ongoing or planned, but the process is not yet finished or fully operational.</p> <p><b>Full implementation</b> means a program, practice, or recommendation is fully operational, consistently used, and integrated within an organization or system, with supportive structures and resources in place to maintain it and achieve its intended outcomes.</p>
<p><b>12. How many unique strategies for crime prevention or violence reduction have achieved full implementation since the start of the award?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Unique</b> means unduplicated. Strategies should only be counted once. Unique strategies developed should not be counted in more than one reporting period.</p> <p><b>Strategies</b>, in this context, mean approaches to reducing crime or preventing violence. Examples include community-level strategies like strengthening neighborhoods, fostering community engagement, and building relationships between residents and law enforcement, such as through neighborhood watch groups. Other examples include more targeted approaches that focus resources on specific high-risk individuals, locations, or behaviors to reduce criminal opportunities and motivations, or prevention approaches that seek to reduce opportunities, decrease risks, or address root causes of crime and violence.</p> <p><b>Full implementation</b> means a program, practice, or recommendation is fully operational, consistently used, and integrated within an organization or system, with supportive structures and resources in place to maintain it and achieve its intended outcomes.</p>

	<p><b>Start of the award</b> refers to the start date of the period of performance for your award. The period of performance is listed in your award package.</p>
<p><b>13. Of the juvenile offenders who exited the program during this reporting period and participated for the expected minimum duration, how many demonstrated prosocial thinking and behaviors?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p> <p><b>Expected minimum duration</b> refers to the minimum number of days (or sessions) that a juvenile offender is expected to participate in the program. The minimum number or days (or sessions) is defined by the grant recipient when responding to program profile questions during the first reporting period or during the grant application process.</p> <p><b>Prosocial thinking</b> refers to concern for others' well-being and the mental process of valuing their interests and feelings. Examples of prosocial thinking include considering how a decision might affect other people or developing empathy and understanding for others' perspectives.</p> <p><b>Prosocial behaviors</b> refer to outward actions that result from prosocial thinking, motivated by a desire to benefit others. Examples include helping, comforting, sharing, or cooperating with others.</p>
<p><b>14. Of the children who exited the program during this reporting period and participated for the expected minimum duration, how many demonstrated increased resilience?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p> <p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p> <p><b>Expected minimum duration</b> refers to the minimum number of days (or sessions) that a juvenile offender is expected to participate in the program. The minimum number or days (or sessions) is defined by the grant recipient when responding to program profile questions during the first reporting period or during the grant application process.</p> <p><b>Resilience</b> refers to a key outcome of trauma-informed care for children by focusing on strengths and safety, leading to improved self-regulation, healthier relationships, and reduced behavioral issues. Examples of resiliency include enhanced emotional coping skills; increased feelings of safety and stability; better academic or social functioning; and developed self-efficacy, helping children navigate adversity.</p>
<p><b>15. Did you experience any challenges related to external factors beyond your control during the reporting period that impacted program outcomes? If yes, please describe the challenges.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes: _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>Reporting period</b> is the specific timeframe covered by this report.</p>

<p><b>16. How would you describe progress toward this award's goals and objectives?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Not started</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Behind schedule</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On track</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Ahead of schedule</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Complete</li> </ul>	
PROGRAM QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
<p><b>1. What interventions for juvenile offenders are funded, in whole or in part, by this OJJDP grant?</b>  <i>Select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Diversion</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Community service</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Treatment</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Support services</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____</li> </ul>	<p><b>Diversion interventions</b> redirect youth away from formal processing in the juvenile justice system, while still holding them accountable for their actions.</p> <p><b>Community service</b> is unpaid work for a community organization, or a structured work experience designed to benefit the community.</p> <p><b>Treatment interventions</b> have broad goals of preventing crime and reducing recidivism for youth who have committed crimes. Most effective treatment interventions typically provide larger amounts of meaningful contact (treatment integrity), are longer in duration (more dosage), and offer a comprehensive approach that combines various treatments to address a person's multifaceted problems. Types of interventions vary, ranging from a focus on behaviors to skills-oriented interventions, such as therapy, counseling, or groups.</p> <p><b>Support services</b> are typically community-based resources that support violence prevention and assist children, youth, and families who are involved in the juvenile justice system. The goals are broad but often promote the well-being and stability of program participants. Examples include mentoring or navigation of social services.</p>
<p><b>2. What trauma-informed services for children are funded, in whole or in part, by this OJJDP grant?</b>  <i>Select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Cognitive behavioral therapy</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Psychotherapy</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Crisis intervention</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Family support</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____</li> </ul>	<p><b>Trauma-informed services</b> recognize and respond to the impact of traumatic stress on a child and their family. This model involves understanding that trauma can affect a child's physical, emotional, and developmental health, and it emphasizes creating safety, trust, and empowerment through collaboration.</p> <p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p> <p><b>Cognitive behavioral therapies</b> are therapeutic approaches used to reduce recidivism by changing the thought patterns and behaviors that contribute to delinquent activity.</p> <p><b>Psychotherapy</b> is a form of mental health treatment that uses talk therapy to help children and adolescents understand and resolve problems, modify behavior, and develop coping strategies. Therapies like cognitive behavioral therapy are tailored to young people's developmental needs, with goals ranging from managing anxiety and improving social skills to resolving family conflicts and boosting self-esteem. The process involves a trained professional</p>

	<p>helping the young person develop a better understanding of their emotions and actions, often working with the family as well.</p> <p><b>Crisis intervention</b> services are short-term, intensive supports designed to stabilize a child experiencing a mental health or behavioral crisis and to prevent more severe consequences, such as hospitalization or out-of-home placement. These services involve immediate assessment, de-escalation techniques, and creating safety and coping plans with the child, family, and other support systems. They are often provided through mobile teams, crisis centers, or school-based services to help restore a child's functioning and provide connections to ongoing care.</p> <p><b>Family support</b> services are community-based resources that assist families in promoting their members' well-being and stability. Examples include counseling, peer mentoring, navigation of social services, respite care, and support for families in caring for a child with a developmental or behavioral challenge.</p>
<p><b>3. What form of violence exposure is addressed by this program?</b></p> <p><i>Select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Physical</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Emotional</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Sexual</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Bullying</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Community</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Domestic</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____</li> </ul>	<p><b>Physical</b> violence involves using an object or body part to physically harm or control a child. This can include hitting, shaking, pushing, punching, kicking, choking, burning, and the inappropriate use of physical punishment or restraint. In severe forms, it can lead to head trauma, disability, or death.</p> <p><b>Emotional</b> violence involves persistent emotional maltreatment that causes severe and adverse effects on a child's emotional development. Examples include threatening, insulting, rejecting, ignoring, ridiculing, scaring, or constantly criticizing a child.</p> <p><b>Sexual</b> violence involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities that they cannot consent to or do not fully comprehend. This ranges from non-contact activities (such as exposure to pornography or grooming) to physical contact (fondling, non-penetrative acts, and rape).</p> <p><b>Bullying</b> is unwanted aggressive behavior by another child or group of children (who are neither siblings nor in a romantic relationship) that involves repeated physical, psychological, or social harm. It can occur in schools or online (cyberbullying).</p> <p><b>Community</b> violence refers to exposure to interpersonal violence outside of the home, which can be experienced directly, indirectly, or by witnessing it. This can include events like assaults, shootings, or fights, and the exposure is considered an environmental stressor that can have detrimental impacts on a child's mental health, behavior, and cognitive development.</p> <p><b>Domestic</b> violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, psychological, or technological actions or threats of actions, or other patterns of coercive behavior that influence another person within an intimate partner relationship. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.</p>
<p><b>4. Where does your program provide services for program participants?</b></p> <p><i>Select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Home</li> <li><input type="radio"/> School</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Community</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____</li> </ul>	<p><b>Program participants</b> refers to juvenile offenders or children.</p> <p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p> <p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct <b>or</b> indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, <b>or</b> community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p>

<p><b>5. What is the target population of the program?</b>  <i>Select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Juvenile offenders</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Children</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Males</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Females</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Low risk youth</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Medium risk youth</li> <li><input type="radio"/> High risk youth</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target population</b> is the group(s) of people for whom the program is primarily designed and who the program envisions will engage in the program’s services.</p> <p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p> <p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p> <p><b>Low risk youth</b> refers to a young person unlikely to reoffend in the near future. Typically supported by strong community or family bonds, positive peer groups, and a lack of previous offenses.</p> <p><b>Medium risk youth</b> refers to a young person showing some risk factors for delinquency such as truancy, inconsistent home life, or association with delinquent peers. These factors moderately increase the probability of offenses in the near future.</p> <p><b>High risk youth</b> refers to a young person more likely to reoffend in the near future due to an accumulation of risk factors. These may include early onset of aggressive behavior, severe family conflict, gang involvement, or shared characteristics with populations that have historically reoffended at higher rates.</p>
<p><b>6. What is the lowest age of children/juveniles who are served by your program?</b></p> <p>_____ Years</p>	
<p><b>7. What is the highest age of children/juveniles who are served by your program?</b></p> <p>_____ Years</p>	
<p><b>8. How many unique juvenile offenders do you plan to provide services to over the life of the grant?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p>
<p><b>9. How many unique children do you plan to provide with services over the life of the grant?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p>
<p><b>10. What is the minimum length of participation expected for each child?</b></p> <p>_____ Days/Sessions</p>	<p><b>Minimum length of participation</b> refers to the minimum number of days or sessions that a child is expected to participate in the program.</p> <p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect</p>

	<p>exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p>
<p><b>11. How frequently do you expect children to participate in your program?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Daily</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Weekly</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Monthly</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____</li> </ul>	<p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p>
<p><b>12. How many hours of services do you expect to provide to each participating child?</b></p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p><b>Child</b> refers to a child exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p>
<p><b>13. What is the minimum length of participation expected for each juvenile offender?</b></p> <p>_____ Days/Sessions</p>	<p><b>Minimum length of participation</b> refers to the minimum number of days or sessions that a juvenile offender is expected to participate in the program.</p> <p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p>
<p><b>14. How frequently do you expect each juvenile offender to participate in the program?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Daily</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Weekly</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Monthly</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other, specify: _____</li> </ul>	<p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p>
<p><b>15. How many hours of services do you expect to provide to each juvenile offender?</b></p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p>
<p><b>16. What tool or approach will your program use to assess participant outcomes?</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Tools or approaches</b> are generally methods that systematically collect data to determine benefits, changes, or shifts in skill, knowledge, attitude, behavior, condition, or life status for individuals participating in a program.</p> <p><b>Program participants</b> refers to juvenile offenders or children.</p> <p><b>Juvenile offenders</b> are individuals who have been adjudicated delinquent. State laws can vary on the <a href="#">upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction</a>. See also <a href="#">juvenile population</a>.</p> <p><b>Children</b> refers to children exposed to violence. The exposure can be a direct or indirect exposure to violence in the home, school, or community—including being victims of abuse or neglect. Indirect exposure to violence means witnessing or hearing about violence directed toward others.</p>