

Fiscal Year 2020 Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program Performance Measures

The following pages outline performance measures for the **Fiscal Year 2020 Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP)** and lists the data that grantees must report on to complete a Performance Data Report. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) requires grantees to provide data for the performance measure in the column labeled "Data Grantee Reports." Grantees enter their data in the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT), the OJJDP online system. The PMT automatically calculates simple statistics from the data entered, such as percentages and total amounts.

Grantees enter data in January and July of each calendar year and are responsible for creating their Performance Data Report. Grantees submit this report to OJJDP through the Grants Management System (GMS).

OJJDP groups performance measures for grantees performing similar grant-related activities, for example those who serve similar populations or who receive funding under the same program in the PMT under a shared program area. Grantees for this solicitation report their data under the Discretionary 2.0 Grant programs, "direct service prevention", "direct service intervention", and "system improvement" subcategories. A full list of performance measures available in the Discretionary 2.0 Grant programs can be found at ojjdppmt.ojp.gov/help/Grids/PDF/DiscretionaryGrid2.0 508.pdf.

If you have questions about the PMT or performance measures, please call the **OJJDP PMT Helpdesk at 866–487–0512** or send an e-mail to: OJJDPPMT@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Performance Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
	PC 1: DIRECT SER	VICE PREVENTION	
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 the previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth carried over from the previous reporting period B. New admissions during the reporting period C. Sum (A+B)	

Number and percent of programs/initiatives employing evidence-based programs or practices	Report the number and percent of programs/initiatives employing evidence-based programs or practices. These include programs and practices that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as	В.	Number of program/initiatives employing evidence-based programs or practices Total number of programs/initiatives Percent (A/B)	
Number and percent of	substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (Blueprints for Violence Prevention, CrimeSolutions.gov, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, etc.). The number and percent	A.	The number of youth	
youth with whom an evidence-based program or practice was used	of youth served with an evidence-based program or practice. These include programs and practices 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 abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (Blueprints for Violence Prevention, CrimeSolutions.gov, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, etc.).	В.	served using an evidence-based program or practice Total number of youth served during the reporting period Percent (A/B)	

Number of program staff who have completed training in program area	The number and percent of program staff who have received formal training related to direct service prevention during the reporting period. Examples include, but are not limited to, service delivery, training to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization; training that addresses the needs of juvenile justice practitioners; training for state and local efforts to build capacity; and training to expand the use of evidence-based practices. Program records are the preferred data source.	B.	Number of program staff who have completed training or a formal learning opportunity during the reporting period Number of program staff enrolled in the training or formal learning opportunity during the reporting period Percent (A/B)	
Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area	This measure represents the number of program staff who exhibit an increased knowledge of the program area after participating in training. Use of pre- and posttests is preferred.	В.	Number of program staff trained during the reporting period who report increased knowledge Number of program staff trained during the reporting period and returning surveys Percent (A/B)	
Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. This does not include youth who are still in ongoing programs. Program obligations will vary by program, but they should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that youth must meet before program completion, such as attendance and participation at a certain number of meetings or events.	A.	Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements Total number of youth who exited the program during the reporting period (either successfully) Percent (A/B)	

Number and percent of families completing program requirements	The total number of youth (the B value) includes those youth who have exited successfully as well as those who have exited unsuccessfully. Program records are the preferred data source. The number and percent of families (families may include parents, guardians, siblings, extended guardians, and anyone a youth identifies	A. Number of families who exited the program having completed program requirements B. Total number of	
	as a family member) who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements during the reporting period. This does not include families who are still in ongoing programs. Program obligations will vary by program but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet before program completion. The total number of families includes those who have exited successfully as well as those who have exited unsuccessfully. Program records are the preferred data source.	families who exited the program during the reporting period (either successfully) C. Percent (A/B)	
School attendance (Short Term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in school attendance during the reporting period. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	 A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B) 	

School attendance (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in school attendance 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
GED (Short Term)	Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources. Number and percent of program youth who	A. Number of program youth served during
	earned a GED (through the program) during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth in the program receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
GED (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who earned a GED (through the program) 6–12 months after exiting the program.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period
	The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements.	B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
	Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	
High school completion (Short Term)	The number of youth who have completed high school during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change

		B. Total number of youth in the program receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
High school completion (Long Term)	The number of youth who have completed high school 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
Job skills (Short Term)	Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in job skills during the reporting period. Self-report or staff rating is most likely data source.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
Job skills (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in job skills 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report or staff rating is the most likely data	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
	source.	

Employment status	The number of program	A. Number of program
(Short Term)	youth who have exhibited an improvement in	youth served during the reporting period
	employment status	with the noted
	during the reporting period.	behavioral change B. Total number of youth
	period.	receiving services for
	Self-report or staff ratings	target behavior during
	are most likely data sources.	the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
Employment status (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12
	improvement in employment status 6–12	months ago tracked for the target
	months after exiting the	behavior during the
	program.	reporting period B. Of A, the number of
	The number of youth	program youth with
	tracked should reflect the number of program youth	the noted behavioral change during the
	who are followed or	reporting period
	monitored 6–12 months	C. Percent (B/A)
	after completing program requirements.	
	Self-report or staff rating is the most likely data source.	
Family relationships (Short Term)	The number and percent of program youth who	A. Number of program youth served during
(Short renn)	have exhibited a desired	the reporting period
	change in family	with the noted
	relationships during the reporting period. Such	behavioral change B. Total number of youth
	changes are positive ones	receiving services for
	that could be related to increased positive	target behavior during the reporting period
	interaction with family	C. Percent (A/B)
	members. Examples are	
	improved communication and increased emotional	
	and practical support.	
	Self-report or staff ratings	
	are the most likely data	
	sources.	

Family relationships (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in family relationships 6–12 months after exiting the program. Such changes are positive ones that could be related to increased positive interaction with family members. Examples are improved communication and increased emotional and practical support. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
Family functioning (Short Term)	The number of program youth, or youth and families, who have exhibited an improvement in family functioning. Self-report or staff ratings are the preferred data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
Family functioning (Long Term)	The number of program youth, or youth and families, who have exhibited an improvement in family functioning 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)

Antisocial behavior (Short Term)	Self-report or staff ratings are the preferred data sources. The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior during the reporting period. Antisocial behavior is defined as a pervasive pattern of behavior that	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period	
	displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms). Self-report or staff ratings	C. Percent (A/B)	
	are the most likely data		
Antisocial behavior (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior 6–12 months after exiting the program. Antisocial behavior is defined as 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, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms).	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)	

	The second of the	
	The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report or staff ratings	
	are the most likely data sources.	
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 served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
Substance use (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a decrease in substance use 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report, staff rating, or urinalysis are the most	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
Number and percent of program youth who offend (Short Term)	likely data sources. 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.	A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period C. Of B, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period

	The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses. Ideally, this number should be all youth served by the program during this reporting period. A youth may be "committed" to a juvenile facility any time that he/she is held overnight. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences." Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc. Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then B would be 50. Of these 50 program youth I am tracking, if 25 were arrested or had a delinquent offense during the reporting period, then C would be 25. This logic should follow for D, E, and F values. The percent of youth offending who are measured short term will be auto calculated in G.	D. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period G. Percent offending (C/B)	
Number and percent of program youth who offend (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.	 A. Total number of program youth tracked during the reporting period who exited the program 6–12 months ago B. Of A, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period 	

The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses 6–12 months after completing program requirements.

A youth may be "committed" to a juvenile facility any time that he/she is held overnight. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences."

Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.

Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago; however, they are tracking only 100 of them. Therefore, the A value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, 65 had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period; therefore, the B value should be recorded as 65. This logic should follow for C, D, and E values. The percent of youth offending who are measured long term will be auto calculated in F.

- C. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period
- D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period
- E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period
- F. Percent offending (B/A)

Number and percent of
program youth who
reoffend (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 who are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.

Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences."

Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.

Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, the B value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth I am tracking, if 25 had a new arrest or a new delinquent offense during the reporting period, then C would be 25. This logic should follow for D, E, and F values. The percent of youth reoffending who are measured short term will be auto calculated in G.

- A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period
- B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period
- C. Of B, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period
- D. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period
- E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period
- F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period
- G. Percent recidivism (C/B)

Number and percent of program youth who reoffend (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 who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements.

Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences."

Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.

Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago; however, they are tracking only 100 of them. Therefore, the A value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, 65 had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period; therefore, the B value should be recorded as 65. This logic should follow for C, D, and E values. The percent of youth offending who are measured long term will be auto calculated in F.

- A. Total number of program youth tracked during the reporting period who exited the program 6–12 months ago
- B. Of A, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period
- C. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period
- D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period
- E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period
- F. Percent recidivism (B/A)

Number and percent of
program youth who are
victimized (Short Term)

The number of youth identified by staff or self, as a victim, by type of victimization, during the reporting period. Count youth as served by the program if they received a minimum of one service delivery, as defined by the grant program.

Definitions:
Victimization
Victimization can be
physical or psychological;
it also includes harm or
adverse effects to youth's
property.

Short Term Data
Totals reflect all youth
served by the program
followed or monitored for
victimization during the
reporting period.

Sex Trafficking
Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. Include all youth tracked during the reporting period and youth victimized prior to program participation.

Labor Trafficking

- A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period
- B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for victimization
- C. Of B, the number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period
- D. Percent victimized (C/B)
- E. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced violent victimization during the reporting period
- F. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced nonviolent victimization during the reporting period
- G. Of youth tracked, number of all program youth identified as a sex trafficking victim during the reporting period
- H. Of youth tracked, number of new program youth identified as a sex trafficking victim during the reporting period
- Of youth tracked, number of all program youth identified as a labor trafficking victim during the reporting period

	The recruitment	l ,	Of youth tracked, the	
	The recruitment,	J.	•	
	harboring, transportation,		number of new	
	provision, or obtaining of		program youth	
	a person for labor or		identified as a labor	
	services through the use		trafficking victim	
	of force, fraud, or		during the reporting	
	coercion for the purpose		period	
	of subjection to	K.	Of youth tracked, the	
	involuntary servitude,		number of all program	
	peonage, debt bondage,		youth identified as	
	or slavery. Include all		both a sex and labor	
	youth tracked during the		trafficking victim	
	reporting period and		during the reporting	
	youth victimized prior to		period	
	program participation.	L.	Of youth tracked, the	
			number of new	
			program youth	
			identified as both a	
			sex and labor	
			trafficking victim	
			during the reporting	
			period	
Number and percent of	The number of youth who	Δ	Number of program	
program youth who are	exited the program 6–12	' ''	youth who exited the	
victimized (Long Term)	months ago, tracked or		program 6–12 months	
victimized (zong reriii)	monitored by the		ago that the program	
	program during the		is tracking or	
	reporting period, and		monitoring during the	
	identified by staff or self		reporting period	
	T	ь	Of A, the number of	
	as a new victim, by type	Б.		
	of victimization. If a youth		program youth who	
	experienced multiple		exited the program 6–	
	types of victimization,		12 months ago that	
	count the youth in each		were victimized	
	relevant category.		during the reporting	
	Definition of		period	
	Definitions:	C.	Percent victimized	
	Victimization	_	(B/A)	
	Victimization can be	D.	Of youth tracked, the	
	physical or psychological;		number of program	
	it also includes harm or		youth who exited the	
	adverse effects to youth's		program 6–12 months	
	property.		ago who experienced	
			violent victimization	
	Long Term Data		during the reporting	
			period	

	Totals reflect all youth	E.	Of youth tracked, the	
	Totals reflect all youth served by the program who exited the program 6–12 months ago and were followed or monitored for victimization during the reporting period. Sex Trafficking Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. Labor Trafficking The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.	F.	number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced nonviolent victimization during the reporting period Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago identified as a sex trafficking victim during the reporting period Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago identified as a labor trafficking victim during the reporting period Of youth tracked, the number of all program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago identified as both a sex and labor trafficking victim during the reporting period Trafficking victim during the reporting period of youth tracked, the number of all program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago identified as both a sex and labor trafficking victim during the reporting	
Number and percent of youth who are revictimized (Short Term)	The number of youth identified by staff or self as a youth experiencing revictimization, by type of victimization, during the reporting period. Count youth as served by the program if they received a minimum of one service delivery, as defined by the grant program. Definitions: Victimization Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.	В.	Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for revictimization Of A, the number of program youth who were revictimized Percent revictimized (B/A) Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced revictimization of violence during the reporting period	

	E. Of youth tracked, the	
Short Term Data Totals reflect all youth served by the program followed or monitored for revictimization during the reporting period.	number of program youth who experienced revictimization of nonviolence during	
Sex Trafficking Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not	F. Of youth tracked, the number of youth who experienced revictimization of sex trafficking during the reporting period G. Of youth tracked, the	
attained 18 years of age. Labor Trafficking The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.	youth who experienced revictimization of labor trafficking during the reporting period H. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the	
The number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago, tracked or monitored by the program during the reporting period, and identified by staff or self as a youth experiencing revictimization, by type of victimization. If a youth experienced multiple types of revictimization, count the youth in each relevant category. Definitions: Victimization can be physical or psychological;	youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago tracked for revictimization B. Of A, the number of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period C. Percent revictimized (B/A) D. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of	
	Short Term Data Totals reflect all youth served by the program followed or monitored for revictimization during the reporting period. Sex Trafficking Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. Labor Trafficking The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. The number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago, tracked or monitored by the program during the reporting period, and identified by staff or self as a youth experiencing revictimization, by type of victimization. If a youth experienced multiple types of revictimization, count the youth in each relevant category. Definitions: Victimization can be physical or psychological;	Totals reflect all youth served by the program followed or monitored for revictimization during the reporting period. Sex Trafficking Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. Labor Trafficking The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. The number of youth who exited the program 6-12 monitored by the program during the reporting period. The number of youth who exited the program 6-12 monitored by the program during the reporting period. A. Number of program youth who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the reporting period. A. Number of program youth who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the reporting period. A. Number of program youth who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the reporting period. A. Number of program youth who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the reporting period. A. Number of program youth who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the reporting period. C. Percent revictimization. B. Of A, the number of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period. C. Percent revictimization. Definitions: Victimization on be

	Long Term Data Totals reflect all youth served by the program followed or monitored for revictimization 6–12 months after the reporting period. Sex Trafficking Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. Labor Trafficking The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.	E. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of nonviolence during the reporting period. F. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of sex trafficking during the reporting period G. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of labor trafficking during the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of labor trafficking during the reporting period H. Number of all program youth who exited the program who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the reporting period ICE INTERVENTION
Number of program	An unduplicated count of	A. Number of program
youth served	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 the previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period.	youth carried over from the previous reporting period B. New admissions during the reporting period C. Sum (A+B)

	Program records are the		
	preferred data source.		
Number and percent of programs/initiatives employing evidence-based programs or practices	Report the number and percent of programs/initiatives employing evidence-based programs or practices. These include programs and practices 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 abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (Blueprints for Violence Prevention, CrimeSolutions.gov, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, etc.).	 A. Number of program/initiatives employing evidence-based programs or practices B. Total number of programs/initiatives C. Percent (A/B) 	
Number and percent of youth with whom an evidence-based program or practice was used	The number and percent of youth served with an evidence-based program or practice. These include programs and practices 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 abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (Blueprints for Violence Prevention, CrimeSolutions.gov, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, etc.).	 A. The number of youth served using an evidence-based program or practice B. Total number of youth served during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B) 	

Number of program staff who have completed training in program area	The number and percent of program staff who have received formal training related to direct service intervention during the reporting period. Examples include, but are not limited to, service delivery, training to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization; training that addresses the needs of juvenile justice practitioners; training for state and local efforts to build capacity; and training to expand the use of evidence-based practices. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program staff who have completed training or a formal learning opportunity during the reporting period B. Number of program staff enrolled in the training or formal learning opportunity during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area	This measure represents the number of program staff who exhibit an increased knowledge of the program area after participating in training. Use of pre- and posttests is preferred.	A. Number of program staff trained during the reporting period who report increased knowledge B. Number of program staff trained during the reporting period and returning surveys C. Percent (A/B)
Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. This does not include youth who are still in ongoing programs. Program obligations will vary by program, but they should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that youth must meet before program completion, such as attendance and participation at a certain number of meetings or events.	A. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements B. Total number of youth who exited the program during the reporting period (either successfully or unsuccessfully) C. Percent (A/B)

Number and percent of families completing program requirements	The total number of youth (the B value) includes those youth who have exited successfully as well as those who have exited unsuccessfully. Program records are the preferred data source. The number and percent of families (families may include parents, guardians, siblings, extended guardians, and anyone a youth identifies as a family member) who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements during the reporting period. This does not include families who are still in ongoing programs. Program obligations will vary by program but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet before program completion. The total number of families includes those who have exited successfully as well as those who have exited unsuccessfully. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of families who exited the program having completed program requirements B. Total number of families who exited the program during the reporting period (either successfully) C. Percent (A/B)	
School attendance (Short Term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in school	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted	
	attendance during the reporting period. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period	

		C. Percent (A/B)
School attendance (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in school attendance 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
GED (Short Term)	Number and percent of program youth who earned a GED (through the program) during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth in the program receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
GED (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who earned a GED (through the program) 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
High school completion (Short Term)	The number of youth who have completed high school during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change

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High school completion (Long Term)	The number of youth who have completed High School 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
Job skills (Short Term)	Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in job skills during the reporting period. Self-report or staff rating is most likely data source.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
Job skills (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in job skills 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report or staff rating is the most likely data source.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
Employment status (Short Term)	The number of program youth who have exhibited an improvement in employment status during the reporting period.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change

	Self-report or staff ratings are most likely data sources.	B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
Employment status (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an improvement in employment status 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report or staff rating is the most likely data source.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)
Family relationships (Short Term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in family relationships during the reporting period. Such changes are positive ones that could be related to increased positive interaction with family members. Examples are improved communication and increased emotional and practical support. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)

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sources.		T. Control of the Con	

Antisocial behavior (Short Term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior during the reporting period.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth	
	Antisocial behavior is defined as 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, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms). Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	
Antisocial behavior (Long Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior 6–12 months after exiting the program. Antisocial behavior is defined as 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, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms). The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)	

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 served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)
Substance use (Long Term) Number and percent of program youth who offend (Short Term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a decrease in substance use 6–12 months after exiting the program. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Self-report, staff rating, or urinalysis are the most likely data sources. 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	C. Percent (A/B) A. Total number of program youth exiting the program 6–12 months ago tracked for the target behavior during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth with the noted behavioral change during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A) A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period C. Of B, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense
	The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses. Ideally, this number should be all youth served by the program during this reporting period.	during the reporting period D. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period

	A youth may be "committed" to a juvenile facility any time that he/she is held overnight. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences."	F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period G. Percent offending (C/B)	
	Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.		
	Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then B would be 50. Of these 50 program youth I am tracking, if 25 were arrested or had a delinquent offense during the reporting period, then C would be 25. This logic should follow for D, E, and F values. The percent of youth offending who are measured short term will be auto calculated in G.		
Number and percent of program youth who offend (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 who are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses 6–12 months after completing program requirements.	 A. Total number of program youth tracked during the reporting period who exited the program 6–12 months ago B. Of A, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period C. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during this reporting period D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period 	

	A youth may be "committed" to a juvenile facility any time that he/she is held overnight. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences."	E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period F. Percent offending (B/A)
	Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.	
	Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago; however, they are tracking only 100 of them. Therefore, the A value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago, 65 had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period; therefore, the B value should be recorded as 65. This logic should follow for C, D, and E values. The percent of youth offending who are measured long term will	
Number and percent of program youth who reoffend (Short Term)	be auto calculated in F. 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.	A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period C. Of B, number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period

	The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences." Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc. Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, the B value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth I am tracking, if 25 had a new arrest or a new delinquent offense during the reporting period, then C would be 25. This logic should follow for D, E, and F values. The percent of youth reoffending who are measured short term will be auto calculated in G.	D. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period G. Percent recidivism (C/B)	
Number and percent of program youth who reoffend (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.	A. Total number of program youth tracked during the reporting period who exited the program 6—12 months ago B. Of A, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period	

	The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored 6–12 months after completing program requirements. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences." Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc. Example: A grantee may have several youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago; however, they are tracking only 100 of them. Therefore, the A value will be 100. Of these 100 program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago, 65 had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period; therefore, the B value should be recorded as 65. This logic should follow for C, D, and E values. The percent of youth offending who are measured long term will be auto calculated in F.	C. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period F. Percent recidivism (B/A)
Number and percent of program youth who are victimized (Short Term)	The number of youth identified by staff or self, as a victim, by type of victimization, during the reporting period. Count youth as served by the program if they received a minimum of one service delivery, as defined by the grant program. Definitions: Victimization	 A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for victimization C. Of B, the number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period

Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.

Short Term Data
Totals reflect all youth
served by the program
followed or monitored for
victimization during the
reporting period.

Sex Trafficking
Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. Include all youth tracked during the reporting period and youth victimized prior to program participation.

Labor Trafficking The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. Include all youth tracked during the reporting period and youth victimized prior to program participation.

- D. Percent victimized (C/B)
- E. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced violent victimization during the reporting period
- F. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced nonviolent victimization during the reporting period
- G. Of youth tracked, the number of all program youth identified as a sex trafficking victim during the reporting period
- H. Of youth tracked, the number of new program youth identified as a sex trafficking victim during the reporting period
- Of youth tracked, the number of all program youth identified as a labor trafficking victim during the reporting period
- J. Of youth tracked, the number of new program youth identified as a labor trafficking victim during the reporting period
- K. Of youth tracked, the number of all program youth identified as both a sex and labor trafficking victim during the reporting period

		L. Of youth tracked, the number of new program youth identified as both a sex and labor trafficking victim during the reporting period
Number and percent of program youth who are victimized (Long Term)	The number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago, tracked or monitored by the program during the reporting period and identified by staff or self as a new victim, by type of victimization. If a youth experienced multiple types of victimization, count the youth in each relevant category. Definitions: Victimization Victimization Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property. Long Term Data Totals reflect all youth served by the program who exited the program who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were followed or monitored for victimization during the reporting period. Sex Trafficking Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.	A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago that the program is tracking or monitoring during the reporting period B. Of A, the number of program youth who exited the program 6– 12 months ago that were victimized during the reporting period C. Percent victimized (B/A) D. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced violent victimization during the reporting period E. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced nonviolent victimization during the reporting period F. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced nonviolent victimization during the reporting period F. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago identified as a sex trafficking victim during the reporting period
	Labor Trafficking	

	The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.	G. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago identified as a labor trafficking victim during the reporting period H. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago identified as both a sex and labor trafficking victim during the reporting period
Number and percent of youth who are revictimized (Short Term)	The number of youth identified by staff or self as a youth experiencing revictimization, by type of victimization, during the reporting period. Count youth as served by the program if they received a minimum of one service delivery, as defined by the grant program. Definitions: Victimization Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property. Short Term Data Totals reflect all youth served by the program followed or monitored for revictimization during the reporting period. Sex Trafficking Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.	A. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period for revictimization B. Of A, the number of program youth who were revictimized (B/A) D. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced revictimization of violence during the reporting period E. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced revictimization of nonviolence during the reporting period F. Of youth tracked, the number of youth who experienced revictimization of sex trafficking during the reporting period

	Labor Trafficking The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.	G. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced revictimization of labor trafficking during the reporting period H. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the reporting period
Number and percent of youth who are revictimized (Long Term)	The number of youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago, tracked or monitored by the program during the reporting period, and identified by staff or self as a youth experiencing revictimization, by type of victimization. If a youth experienced multiple types of revictimization, count the youth in each relevant category. Definitions: Victimization Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property. Long Term Data Totals reflect all youth served by the program followed or monitored for revictimization 6–12 months after the reporting period. Sex Trafficking	A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago tracked for revictimization B. Of A, the number of program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period C. Percent revictimized (B/A) D. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of violence during the reporting period E. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of nonviolence during the reporting period. F. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of nonviolence during the reporting period. F. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of sex trafficking during the reporting period

	Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age. Labor Trafficking The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude,	G. Of tracked youth, the number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months ago who experienced revictimization of labor trafficking during the reporting period H. Number of all program youth who exited the program who experienced revictimization of both sex and labor trafficking during the reporting period	
	peonage, debt bondage,		
	or slavery.		
	PC 3: SYSTEM I		
Number of system-level initiatives implemented during the reporting period	The number of system-level initiatives implemented during the reporting period. Only count a system-level initiative as implemented on the date a new policy or practice is first put into operations to implement the new initiative. If your jurisdiction is implementing more than one system level initiative during a reporting period, count each initiative separately. If significant changes are made to an original initiative design during the award cycle, count each time a new policy or practice is put into operations during a reporting period.	A. Number of system-level initiatives implemented during the reporting period	

	A systems-level initiative includes changing policies and practices to how the jurisdiction's juvenile justice system operates. System-level initiatives impact multiple stakeholders, agencies and organizations. System-level initiatives do not include starting a new program, unless the new program is in response to a change in policy or practice. Preferred data source is program records.		
Number of memoranda of understanding	The number of memoranda of	A. Number of MOUs implemented during	
implemented	understanding (MOU)	the reporting period	
mplemented	implemented during the	the reporting period	
	reporting period. Include		
	all formal partnering or		
	coordination agreements.		
	Only count the date when		
	the MOU was officially		
	signed by all participants.		
	Preferred data source is		
	program records.		
Number of system	Number of system	A. Number of system	
planning activities	planning activities	planning activities	
conducted	undertaken during the	undertaken	
	reporting period. System		
	planning activities focus on systems-level		
	initiatives and include		
	creation of task forces or		
	inter-agency committees,		
	meetings held, needs		
	assessments undertaken,		
	etc. Preferred data source		
	is program records.		

Number of new, revised, or rescinded systems level policies or procedures enacted during the reporting period	The number of new, revised or rescinded systems level policies enacted 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 systems improvement initiatives or that affect systems level operations. Preferred data source is program research.	A. Number of new systems level policies or procedures enacted during the reporting period B. Number of system level policies or procedures revised during the reporting period C. Number of system level policies or procedures rescinded during the reporting period
Number of agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded	program records. The number of cross- program or 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 programs and/or agencies. Include polices that are relevant to the cross-programs or agencies that affect operations. Preferred data source is program records.	A. Number of new cross- program or agency policies or procedures enacted during the reporting period B. Number of cross- program or agency policies or procedures revised during the reporting period C. Number of cross- program or agency policies or procedures rescinded during the reporting period
Number of systems that have established interagency planning bodies	Number of planning bodies or interagency coordinating groups established during the reporting period. Only count the first time the planning body or interagency coordinating group meets. Preferred data source is program records.	A. Number of planning bodies or interagency coordinating groups established during the reporting period

Number of programs and/or agencies that are sharing automated data during the reporting period	Number of programs and/or agencies using automated data systems that enable the appropriate sharing of justice information with partners during the reporting period. Only count the first time a program(s) and/or agency share justice information. A program and/or agency may have multiple partnerships to share justice information Count each partnership between a program	A. Number of programs and/or agencies sharing automated data
Number of programs and/or agencies that have agreements to use common intake and/or assessment forms	and/or agency separately. Number of programs and/or agencies that have established formal agreements to use common intake forms or assessment tools. Count the date when the formal agreement is signed by the program and/or agency and partners. A program and/or agency may have agreements with multiple partners to use the same common intake form or assessment tool. Count each partnership as a separate agreement. For programs and/or agencies with agreements to use both a common intake form and assessment tool(s) with the same or different partners, count each intake form, each assessment tool and each partnership as a separate agreement.	A. Number of programs and/or agencies with a formal agreement to use a common intake form and/or assessment tool

	Preferred data source is program records	
Number of cross-sector partnerships established	Number of partnerships established and maintained during the reporting period to support system improvement efforts by type of partner agency/organization. Partner organizations may include schools, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, defense counsel, judges, jail officials, corrections officials, public and private service providers, local public interest groups and health care providers. Preferred data source is program records.	A. Number of new partnerships established during the reporting period B. Number of partnerships ended during the reporting period C. Number of partnerships continued from previous reporting period D. Number of new partnerships established with schools during the reporting period E. Number of new partnerships established with law enforcement agencies during the reporting period F. Number of new partnerships established with prosecutors during the reporting period F. Number of new partnerships established with prosecutors during the reporting period G. Number of new partnerships established with defense council during the reporting period H. Number of new partnerships established with judges during the reporting period I. Number of new partnerships established with judges during the reporting period I. Number of new partnerships established with judges during the reporting period I. Number of new partnerships established with judges during the reporting period I. Number of new partnerships established with judges during the reporting period

		J. Number of new partnerships established with corrections officials during the reporting period K. Number of new partnerships established with public and private service providers during the reporting period L. Number of new partnerships established with public interest groups during the reporting period M. Number of new partnerships established with public interest groups during the reporting period M. Number of new partnerships established with healthcare providers during the reporting period N. Number of new partnerships established with other groups or organizations during the reporting period
Number of new community-based services established (by type) during the reporting period	Number of new community-based services established (by type) during the reporting period. Community-based services are provided to youth during the day and do not include residential services where a youth spends the night away from home. Only count a community-based service once, the first time the services are provided to youth.	A. Total number of community-based services established during the reporting period B. Number of trauma informed services established during the reporting period C. Number of gender responsive services established during the reporting period D. Number of school-based services established during the reporting period E. Number of diversion services established during the reporting period E. Number of diversion services established during the reporting period

A community-based service may be a specific program or agency, operated by a nonprofit organization, public entity or private organization. Community-based services may be counted in more than one type listed.

Trauma-informed services realize the widespread impact of trauma and understand potential paths for recovery, recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma, fully integrate knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices; and resist re-traumatization.

Gender responsive services are designed to promote healthy attitudes, behaviors, and lifestyles, and promote social competence in girls.

School-based services are provided in school as an alternative to formal involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Diversion programs divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system in place of the filing of formal charges. This may include pre- or postarrest and/or pre- or postcharge.

Alternative to detention programs provide options for supervising youth pending action of juvenile court.

- F. Number of detention alternative services established during the reporting period
- G. Number of other community-based services established during the reporting period

	Preferred data source is	
	program records.	
Number of program materials developed during the reporting period	The number of program materials developed during the reporting period. Include only substantive materials, such as program overviews, client workbooks, and 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 materials developed
Number of training requests received during the reporting period	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
Number of technical assistance requests received during the reporting period	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
Number of planning or training events held during the reporting period	Number of planning or training activities held during the reporting period. Planning and training activities include creation of task forces or interagency committees, meetings held, needs assessments undertaken, etc. Preferred data source is program records.	A. Number of planning activities held during the reporting period B. Number of training activities held during the reporting period

Number of technical assistance events held during the reporting period	Number of technical assistance events held during the reporting period. Technical assistance events include in person, telephone, or online assistance. Preferred data source is program records.	A. Number of technical assistance events held during the reporting period	
Number of people trained during the reporting period	Number of people trained during the reporting period. The number is the raw number of people receiving any formal training relevant to a program, systems initiative, policy, best practices 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 during the reporting period	
Number and percent of training recipients with increased knowledge of program area	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 trained during the reporting period who report increased knowledge B. Number of people trained during the reporting period and returning surveys C. Percent (A/B) 	

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	This measure represents the 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 abuse.	 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)
Number of program materials disseminated during the reporting period	This measure represents the number of program materials disseminated during the reporting period.	A. Enter the number of program materials disseminated during the reporting period
Number of training events held by topic during the reporting period	Number of training events held by topic during the reporting period. If a training event discussed multiple topics, count the training in each category covered. Training on the JJDPA would cover the four core requirements and the Formula Grant program. deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of juveniles from adults in secure facilities, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system.	 A. Total number of training events held during the reporting period B. Number of training events held on the JJDPA during the reporting period C. Number of training events held on evidence-based practices and programs during the reporting period D. Number of training events held on human trafficking during the reporting period E. Number of training events held on other topics (enter text)

Evidence-based practices and program training would cover programs and practices that have	
would cover programs	
and practices that have	
and practices that have	
been shown, through	
rigorous evaluation and	
replication, to be	
effective at preventing or	
reducing juvenile	
delinquency related risk	
factors, such as substance	
abuse.	
Human trafficking	
training topics would	
cover the definitions of	
sex trafficking and labor	
trafficking. Training could	
also include risk factors	
for identifying human	
trafficking victims and	
appropriate services.	
Preferred data source is	
program records.	