



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2016 Annual Report

This report covers activities undertaken by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention during fiscal year 2016 (October 1, 2015–September 30, 2016).

NCJ 250714

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Office of Justice Programs
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Office of Justice Programs
Building Solutions • Supporting Communities • Advancing Justice
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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Working for Youth Justice and Safety
ojjdp.gov

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

To the President, the Attorney General, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairs of the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Chairperson of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, and Members of Congress:

It is my honor to transmit the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) annual report for fiscal year 2016. This report includes information pursuant to:

- OJJDP Annual Report—Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended; Public Law 93–415, section 207 [42 U.S.C. 5617].
- Missing Children Program—JJDP Act of 1974, as amended; Public Law 93–415, section 404(a)(5) [42 U.S.C. 5773(a)(5)].
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program*—Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; Public Law 90–351, section 1808(b) [42 U.S.C. 3796ee–8(b)].
- Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs*—JJDP Act of 1974, as amended; Public Law 93–415, section 503(4) [42 U.S.C. 5782(4)].

Respectfully submitted,



Eileen M. Garry
Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

*Because no funds were appropriated for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program and the Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention programs in fiscal year 2016, there are no activities for these programs described in this report.

Foreword

In fiscal year 2016, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) supported the efforts of states, communities, and tribal governments to prevent and reduce delinquency, improve their juvenile justice systems, and protect children from violence and abuse. This report documents OJJDP's activities throughout the fiscal year.

OJJDP awarded approximately \$283 million in formula and discretionary grants to support juvenile justice and child protection programs, research, training and technical assistance, and information dissemination. These awards supported a broad range of activities, including efforts to address youth gang violence, support mentoring, protect children from commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking, and enhance juvenile drug courts. Other activities addressed indigent defense, efforts to keep youth from entering the juvenile justice system, and reentry programs to help confined youth successfully return to their communities.



The most recent OJJDP statistical analysis shows that the number of youth in detention and confinement continues a decline that began nearly two decades ago, which is reason for optimism. OJJDP will continue to work with states, tribes, and communities to develop and implement effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that enhance public safety, ensure youth are held appropriately accountable to both crime victims and communities, and empower youth to live productive, law-abiding lives.

Eileen M. Garry
Acting Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

OJJDP Fiscal Year 2016 Awards

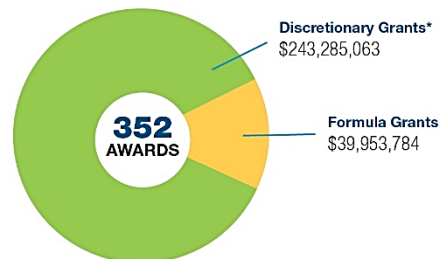
ojjdp.gov/funding

In fiscal year (FY) 2016, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awarded approximately \$283 million in grants.

The Office's formula grants support state, local, and tribal efforts to reduce and prevent delinquency, improve the juvenile justice system, and protect children from violence and abuse.

OJJDP awards discretionary grants through a competitive process to states, units of local government, tribal jurisdictions, and organizations to administer a variety of juvenile justice and child protection programs.

Total Funding
\$283,238,847



*Select discretionary grants are highlighted below. See ojjdp.gov/funding for a complete listing of FY 2016 awards.

Youth Mentoring

\$82,181,952

Mentoring Opportunities for Youth Initiative \$76,264,306

Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Sex Trafficking Initiative \$3,421,233

National Mentoring Resource Center \$1,500,000

Practitioner-Researcher Partnership in Cognitive Behavioral Mentoring Program \$996,413

The National Mentoring Resource Center provided **11,886 hours of technical assistance to 410 organizations** in FY 2016.



National Center for Missing & Exploited Children

\$28,338,000

In 2016, the Center **assisted law enforcement and families with more than 20,500 cases** of missing children.



Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program

\$27,600,000

Task force **investigations led to 8,800 arrests** in 2016.



Victims of Child Abuse Act Programs

\$19,318,639

This funding supported efforts that **promote evidence-based approaches to child abuse investigation, assessment, intervention, and prosecution.**



Tribal Youth

\$11,625,279

OJJDP supported and enhanced tribal efforts to **prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency, combat substance use disorders, and strengthen the juvenile justice system's response** to American Indian and Alaska Native youth.



Tribal Youth Program \$5,210,554

Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts \$3,914,725

Tribal Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center \$2,000,000

Alaska Native Youth Training and Technical Assistance Project \$500,000

Second Chance Act
\$8,243,591



OJJDP's Second Chance Act (SCA) awards supported efforts to **reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for youth returning to their communities after confinement.**

SCA Implementing Statewide Plans To Improve Outcomes for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System Program \$2,833,736

SCA Strengthening Relationships Between Young Fathers, Young Mothers, and Their Children Program \$2,732,603

SCA Smart on Juvenile Justice: Community Supervision Implementation Program \$2,677,252

Juvenile and Family Drug Courts
\$7,956,052



Juvenile drug courts support youth in developing skills that will **aid them in leading productive, substance- and crime-free lives.** Family drug courts work to **reduce incidences of child abuse and neglect, intervene in families with risk factors, and reduce negative outcomes for youth** affected by parental substance use.

Family Drug Court Enhancement and Implementation Reform Program \$5,742,521

Family Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program \$1,000,000

Juvenile Drug Courts Training and Technical Assistance Program \$1,000,000

Family Drug Court Statewide System Reform \$213,531

Safe and Thriving Communities
\$7,404,860



OJJDP funds helped communities develop comprehensive approaches to **prevent and reduce youth violence and promote youth's well-being.**

Smart on Juvenile Justice
\$3,971,795



The initiative **emphasized public safety, holding youth accountable, reducing reoffending, eliminating racial and ethnic disparities, and reducing out-of-home placement.** It also promoted **maximizing and reinvesting cost savings** to sustain systemic change.

Enhancing Youth Access to Justice State Reform Implementation Program \$1,483,695

Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform Planning Training and Technical Assistance \$1,596,900

Reducing Out-of-Home Placement Program \$741,200

Age of Criminal Responsibility Training and Technical Assistance \$150,000

Gang Prevention
\$3,335,714



OJJDP supported programs that **prevent, intervene in, and combat gangs.**

Comprehensive Anti-Gang Strategies and Programs \$1,835,714

National Gang Center \$1,500,000

The National Gang Center works to **reduce gang-related crime and violence by delivering resources, training, and technical assistance** to practitioners nationwide.

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

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Chapter 1. Preventing Youth Violence and Protecting Children

Youth Violence Prevention Framework

One of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) priorities in fiscal year (FY) 2016 was protecting children from violence. According to the third National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV III), sponsored by OJJDP and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, almost one-quarter of the young people in the sample surveyed in 2014 witnessed family or community violence in the past year. Exposure to violence can cause children significant physical, mental, and emotional harm. Furthermore, exposure to violence may increase the likelihood that children will fail in school, experience depression and anxiety, develop substance abuse issues, and become involved in the juvenile and/or criminal justice systems.

To address these issues, OJJDP administered several complementary programs under the Shared Framework for Preventing Youth Violence and Promoting Well-Being. These include the Defending Childhood initiative, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, and the Community-Based Violence Prevention program.

In FY 2016, OJJDP added two new programs to its suite of youth violence prevention initiatives: the Safe and Thriving Communities program, which integrates and enhances approaches developed through the individual youth violence programs; and the Faith- and Community-Based Youth Violence Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) project, which is designed to strengthen the ability of faith and community organizations to help prevent youth violence in their communities.

Through the Safe and Thriving Communities program, OJJDP provided more than \$7.4 million to support efforts in 10 counties and cities to prevent and respond to youth victimization and violence, especially gun and gang violence. These localities received vital funding to develop comprehensive approaches to prevent violence and to promote well-being for youth. OJJDP made awards to six new applicants and enhancement awards to four existing grantees.

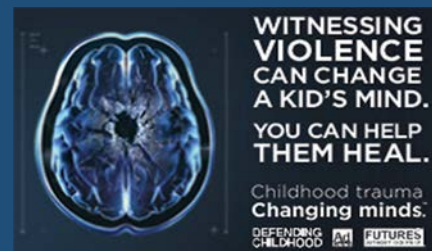
OJJDP also provided \$1.4 million through the Faith- and Community-Based TTA project to build the capacity of faith- and community-based organizations working collaboratively with OJJDP's youth violence prevention program sites.

PROMOTING AWARENESS AND CHANGING MINDS

As part of the agency's longstanding efforts to address children's exposure to violence, in October 2016, OJJDP launched a national public awareness campaign called *Changing Minds*. The educational campaign is designed to raise awareness about the impact of exposure to violence on children and to motivate adults who regularly interact with children and youth to take action and help.

Changing Minds includes public service announcements, videos, a website, and resource materials that describe the urgency and prevalence of children's exposure to violence. The materials emphasize that a caring adult is critical in reversing the harm done when a child is exposed to violence. The campaign highlights five key healing gestures that adults can use in working with children. Adults can celebrate, comfort, collaborate with, listen to, and inspire children to help them overcome the trauma caused by violence.

Visit changingmindsnow.org for more information.



The Defending Childhood initiative raised public awareness about the issue of children's exposure to violence and recommended policies for preventing, responding to, and mitigating the effects of such exposure.

In FY 2016, OJJDP provided \$1.75 million to four American Indian/Alaska Native tribes to enhance their juvenile justice and related youth-serving systems, such as child welfare and education, and to improve the lives of tribal youth exposed to violence. The Office also awarded an additional \$1.2 million for training and technical assistance to help the tribes develop and implement innovative, culturally appropriate, and sustainable trauma-informed response models.

In FY 2016, OJJDP provided \$500,000 to support training and technical assistance for additional states under the Defending Childhood State Policy Initiative. OJJDP established this initiative in FY 2013 to help selected states develop or modify and implement policies and practices that address children's exposure to violence.

The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention is a network of communities and federal agencies—including OJJDP—that work together, share information, and build local capacity to address youth violence. The federal government continued to support the 15 cities of the National Forum as they worked to align and coordinate existing resources; engage in community outreach; develop and maintain strong collaborative efforts; and increase the engagement of youth, the faith community, law enforcement, victim advocates, and other key partners in their efforts. The forum cities have created comprehensive, data-driven plans that address youth violence through prevention, intervention, enforcement, and reentry strategies. In FY 2016, OJJDP awarded more than \$1 million to 5 of the 15 cities to support and sustain their youth violence prevention work.

In 2016, the Research and Evaluation Center at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice at the City University of New York released the findings of an OJJDP-supported study that found that the forum provides meaningful assistance to cities. The study suggests that forum cities benefit from the program by developing more effective violence prevention approaches and fostering broader community engagement.

OJJDP's Community-Based Violence Prevention program helps communities develop and implement proven evidence-based strategies to reduce and prevent youth gang and gun violence. Through partnerships with law enforcement, service providers, residents, and community- and faith-based organizations, program cities have reported reductions in gun violence and increases in community engagement. In FY 2016, OJJDP provided \$1.2 million to sustain ongoing work in 2 of the 16 program sites.

Internet Crimes Against Children

Established in 1998, OJJDP's Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force program comprises 61 task forces representing more than 4,500 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. ICAC task forces are dedicated to responding to technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation.

In FY 2016, OJJDP awarded \$22 million to the task forces for law enforcement operations and public education. The Office also awarded more than \$5 million for training and technical assistance aimed at helping ICAC task forces improve their efforts to investigate and prosecute Internet crimes against children.

The number of Internet predators continues to grow, and they are becoming increasingly sophisticated, inventing new ways to use technology and social media to target children. Consequently, ICAC task forces continue to adapt and develop innovative methods to fight these criminals. Every year, the number of investigations that ICAC task forces open and the number of arrests they make increase.

Since the program's inception, task forces have arrested more than 69,000 individuals suspected of sexually exploiting children. In 2016 alone, ICAC task force investigations led to 8,800 arrests and approximately 72,000 digital forensic examinations. The task forces also continued to focus on public awareness and education, making more than 15,000 presentations on Internet safety in FY 2016 that reached more than 1.4 million adults and children.

Through the ICAC program, OJJDP supported more than 3,000 regional law enforcement trainings on child exploitation in FY 2016. Approximately 55,000 individuals attended these regional events, which provided a forum for information sharing and collaboration among federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to combat technology-facilitated crimes against children.

In June 2016, the ICAC task forces launched Operation Broken Heart, an intensive, 2-month operation to identify and arrest child sexual predators nationwide. The annual operation targets those who own, make, or share child pornography; entice children online for sexual purposes; engage in the commercial sexual exploitation or prostitution of children; and engage in child sex tourism—traveling abroad to sexually abuse children in other countries. Through Operation Broken Heart, ICAC task forces arrested 1,368 suspected child predators.



Tribal Youth Initiatives

To help tribal communities reduce delinquency and improve their juvenile justice systems, OJJDP provided more than \$11.6 million to support initiatives for American Indian and Alaska Native youth in FY 2016.

More than \$5 million was awarded to 16 geographically diverse tribal grantees to support a wide range of programs and approaches that benefit tribal youth. Programs included efforts to address truancy, combat substance abuse, use art therapy for healing, and promote tribal identity, among others. The Office also awarded \$2.5 million for training and technical assistance activities and an additional \$3.9 million to support tribal juvenile healing-to-wellness courts.

To highlight child protection efforts in tribal communities, OJJDP sponsored a symposium hosted by Arizona's Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community in July 2016. Titled "A Focus on Technology-Facilitated Crimes Against Children in Indian Country," the conference brought together more than 200 tribal leaders, law enforcement representatives, and child protection officials to focus on creating coordinated tribal-based efforts to combat child abuse, neglect, and exploitation in Indian country.

Finally, OJJDP supported the development of leadership skills among tribal youth. This initiative—known as Today's Native Leaders—aims to increase youth engagement, coordination, and action related to juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and public safety in Indian country. During FY 2016, the initiative held regional training events in Spokane, WA; St. Paul, MN; and Anchorage, AK, where more than 300 tribal youth developed action plans for community service projects in their communities.

Missing Children



2016 Winning Poster
Michael Wu
Walnut, California

Since 1984, OJJDP has supported the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), which serves as an information clearinghouse and resource for families and the professionals who serve them to help find missing children, reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimization. OJJDP funding for NCMEC totaled \$28.3 million in FY 2016. OJJDP also transferred an additional \$6 million of U.S. Secret Service funds to NCMEC through an interagency agreement.

NCMEC operates a 24-hour toll-free Missing Children's Hotline at 1-800-THE-LOST; the CyberTipline, a centralized reporting mechanism in which the public and electronic service providers can report instances of apparent child sexual exploitation; and the Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP), which serves as the central U.S. repository for information related to child victims depicted in sexually exploitive images and videos.

In FY 2016, the center's hotline received 139,661 calls. During the same period, its CyberTipline received and made available to law enforcement 7,831,985 reports regarding apparent child sexual exploitation or online harm to children. By the end

of FY 2016, professionals in the field identified a total of 11,970 child pornography victims, who were documented in the center's CVIP system. During FY 2016, NCMEC helped resolve cases involving 16,887 children who were reported to be missing.

On May 25, 2016, federal officials, families of missing children, leaders of child advocacy organizations, and federal, state, local, and tribal agency representatives who have supported programs to locate and recover missing children gathered at the Department of Justice to commemorate National Missing Children's Day. Organized by OJJDP, the annual ceremony honors the efforts that law enforcement personnel and private citizens made to recover missing and abducted children. As it does every year, OJJDP invited the winner of its annual National Missing Children's Day poster contest (along with this fifth grader's parents and teacher) to participate in the commemoration.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

OJJDP's longstanding commitment to combating the commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children continued in FY 2016 through the ICAC task forces and the Judicial Institute on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking. OJJDP also supported children's advocacy centers in their work with child victims of sex trafficking and offered juvenile justice professionals training and technical assistance on combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

AMBER ALERT PROGRAM

The AMBER Alert program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, and the wireless industry to activate an urgent bulletin in the most serious child abduction cases.

OJJDP engages numerous partners across the nonprofit, corporate, and technology sectors to bolster the program. Partners include the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, federal law enforcement agencies, wireless carriers, Internet service providers, social media outlets, and the Outdoor Advertising Association of America. As of December 2016, a total of 857 children had been successfully recovered through the AMBER Alert system.

Visit missingkids.org/Amber for more information.

The Office's Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Sex Trafficking initiative helps to expand the mentoring capacity of organizations, increasing the availability of direct services to child victims. In FY 2016, as required under the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, OJJDP created a webpage detailing services for human trafficking survivors, advocates, and professionals addressing the issue. This webpage provides information about accessing victim services, finding additional resources, and learning more about human trafficking. For more information, visit ojjdp.gov/programs/human-trafficking-services.html.

Youth With Sexual Behavior Problems

The Youth With Sexual Behavior Problems program is designed to prevent sexual reoffending among youth, promote healing, and provide services for victims and their families. In partnership with the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking, OJJDP made three awards totaling \$900,000 in FY 2016. The funding to the three grantee sites supported a comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach to intervention and supervision services for youth with sexual behavior problems and treatment services for the child victims and their families. OJJDP also funded the [National Center on the Sexual Behavior of Youth \(ncsby.org\)](http://ncsby.org) to provide training and technical assistance for the sites.

Children's Advocacy Centers

Through its Victims of Child Abuse Act programs, OJJDP supported regional children's advocacy centers, a national subgrant program, and training and technical assistance for child abuse response professionals and prosecutors. These services helped to promote evidence-based approaches to child sexual abuse investigation, assessment, intervention, and prosecution. In FY 2016, OJJDP provided more than \$19 million to support these efforts.

The funding included \$5 million to four regional children's advocacy centers that worked to ensure effective outcomes for child abuse victims and their families. Among other services, the centers offered onsite technical assistance and team training, leadership development, and information dissemination.

In FY 2016, the national subgrant program provided 83 grants to organizations across all 50 states and Washington, DC, to meet the needs of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation or physical abuse.

“OJJDP’s longstanding commitment to combating the commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children continued in fiscal year 2016 through the Internet Crimes Against Children task forces and the Judicial Institute on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking.”

DISSEMINATING INFORMATION, RESEARCH, AND RESOURCES

One of the key ways that OJJDP works to strengthen the juvenile justice system is by providing information and resources to the professionals on the front lines—the people who interact with youth and their families on a daily basis.

OJJDP publishes bulletins, fact sheets, and research updates to inform the field about new data and emerging trends in the juvenile justice and child protection fields. All publications can be viewed and downloaded from the OJJDP website, ojjdp.gov (select “Publications”). Print publications can be ordered online at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service website, ncjrs.gov (select “A–Z Publications/Products”). Several OJJDP publications are available in e Book format. Visit ojjdp.gov/publications/ebooks.html to download available titles in e Pub or MOBI format.

OJJDP’s comprehensive website offers stakeholders easy access to news, resources, and events as well as a wealth of information on research and programs. *OJJDP News @ a Glance* is an award winning bimonthly newsletter that provides constituents with up to date information about OJJDP’s activities. JUVJUST, the Office’s electronic listserv, alerts subscribers to funding opportunities, publications, and events.

To browse these resources, sign up to receive the latest in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention news, or to connect with the Office on social media, visit ojjdp.gov/enews/enews.html.



Chapter 2. Reducing Delinquency and Protecting Public Safety

Mentoring

According to a meta-analysis of youth mentoring program evaluations described in “How Effective Are Mentoring Programs for Youth? A Systematic Assessment of the Evidence,” mentoring is an important strategy for improving youth outcomes in the behavioral, social, emotional, and academic domains. In fiscal year (FY) 2016, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provided more than \$82 million in discretionary funding to strengthen mentoring programs across the nation. These programs were focused on addressing the mentoring needs of youth, including tribal youth, youth with disabilities, youth in foster care, and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

In partnership with the Office for Victims of Crime, OJJDP awarded more than \$3.4 million to mentoring project sites for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and domestic sex trafficking in FY 2016. Working with OJJDP’s training and technical assistance provider, grantees developed or enhanced mentoring service models and mentor training best practices that focus on the needs of youth, including youth who are victims or at risk of commercial sexual exploitation and domestic sex trafficking.

In January 2016, OJJDP cosponsored the National Mentoring Summit. The 3-day event featured more than 60 workshops and brought together nearly 1,000 individuals to promote and support mentoring programs. OJJDP hosted a new grantee orientation during this event to provide onsite support and guidance to the newest cohort of national and multistate mentoring organizations.

The Office provided \$1.5 million in continuing funding for the OJJDP [National Mentoring Resource Center](#) (NMRC). NMRC, which is operated by MENTOR: The National Mentoring Partnership, provides comprehensive mentoring resources, references, and training materials for a nationwide audience through the website nationalmentoringresourcecenter.org.

NMRC also worked to advance the implementation of evidence- and research-based mentoring practices. In FY 2016, the center released population and topical reviews examining the full body of rigorous evidence as it pertains to either mentoring for a specific population of youth (e.g., youth with disabilities, black male youth) or a specific model of mentoring (e.g., group mentoring, e-mentoring). Additionally, NMRC provided no-cost training and technical assistance to organizations and communities throughout the nation. During FY 2016, NMRC provided 11,886 hours of technical assistance to 410 organizations and hosted 32 trainings on topics ranging from building future leaders to screening mentoring applicants.

In FY 2016, OJJDP also funded the Practitioner-Researcher Partnership in Cognitive Behavioral Mentoring program to support the development, implementation, and evaluation of innovative mentoring approaches for youth at high risk for juvenile justice involvement or victimization and trauma.

MODEL PROGRAMS GUIDE

OJJDP’s online Model Programs Guide (MPG) helps practitioners understand what works and what doesn’t in regard to evidence based prevention, intervention, and reentry programs that can make a difference in the lives of children and communities.

In fiscal year 2016, OJJDP launched a new resource as part of MPG – the I Guides, or Implementation Guides.

The I Guides assist with successful program implementation by leading users through the 10 steps they should take before they identify or implement an evidence based program or practice. OJJDP continually adds new information on the latest research on a wide array of juvenile justice topics and adds new ratings on the effectiveness of juvenile justice programs in the MPG.

Visit ojjdp.gov/mpg for more information.

The mentoring approaches incorporated practices that are informed by research on cognitive behavioral interventions and techniques. The program funded a partnership between a mentoring program and an evaluator.

Supportive School Discipline

Through the Supportive School Discipline Initiative, the U.S. Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services partnered to promote school discipline practices that the prior Administration believed fostered safe, supportive, and productive learning environments.

OJJDP partnered with the Department of Education and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to implement the School Justice Collaboration Program: Keeping Kids in School and Out of Court. Begun in FY 2015, this 3-year effort was designed to enhance coordination among schools, mental and behavioral health specialists, law enforcement, and juvenile justice officials at the local level.

In FY 2016, OJJDP and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) launched the [National Resource Center on School-Justice Partnerships](http://schooljusticepartnership.org). This website (schooljusticepartnership.org) serves as a one-stop shop of resources, training, and technical assistance to help school-justice partnerships implement positive school discipline practices and reduce the number of youth who are referred to the juvenile justice system. The project is slated to end in summer 2018.

Also in FY 2016, OJJDP hosted a panel presentation at the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The panel focused on the need to end overly punitive discipline practices that can push students out of school and into the juvenile justice system. Finally, NCJFCJ released the OJJDP-funded *Report on the Evaluation of Judicially Led Responses To Eliminate School Pathways to the Juvenile Justice System*. The report discusses findings from an evaluation of a judicially led collaborative model that brings together critical stakeholders, such as schools, behavioral health experts, and law enforcement, to reduce referrals of youth to juvenile courts for school-based behaviors and disciplinary infractions.

Girls at Risk

According to OJJDP's National Disproportionate Minority Contact Databook, today, nearly 30 percent of youth arrested are girls or young women, and their share of the total number of arrests, residential placements, and court cases has increased compared to two decades ago. In FY 2016, OJJDP continued to promote developmentally appropriate, gender-responsive, and trauma-informed approaches to address the needs of girls in the system.

OJJDP provided nearly \$1.5 million in FY 2016 to five groups that are working to reduce reliance on confinement and improve community-based alternatives for girls. Ultimately, using trauma-informed methods, these programs aim to divert girls from the juvenile justice system, reinforce prosocial behaviors, and provide community-based programs that can help girls succeed.

In October 2015, OJJDP released policy guidance on girls and the juvenile justice system. The guidance outlined the Office's commitment to provide technical assistance, grants, research, and data collection related to girls and young women and the juvenile justice system. It also included eight focus areas for states, tribes, and local communities to improve their system and programmatic responses.

The OJJDP-funded National Girls Initiative and the Office on Violence Against Women convened a roundtable in FY 2016 to discuss the unintended consequences of mandatory and proarrest policies for domestic violence on girls and young women. The purpose of the roundtable was to foster collaboration between juvenile justice advocates, advocates for girls, and advocates for victims of domestic violence.

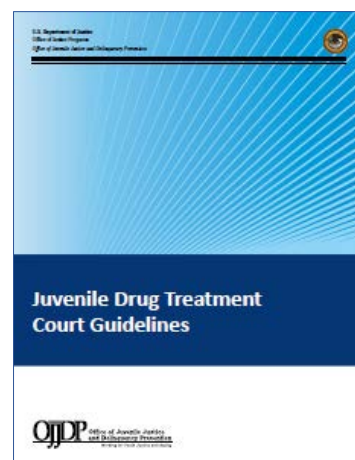
Drug Courts

OJJDP has a long history of supporting a variety of drug court models, including family drug courts, juvenile drug courts, and tribal juvenile healing-to-wellness courts.

Family drug courts focus on reducing incidences of child abuse and neglect, intervening in families with risk factors, and reducing negative outcomes for youth affected by parental substance abuse. The goal of these courts is to promote the health, safety, and well-being of children. In FY 2016, OJJDP provided \$5.7 million to build the capacity of state, local, and tribal governments to implement new family drug courts or enhance existing ones. OJJDP also provided \$1 million to the Family Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance program to support the development, maintenance, and enhancement of family drug courts.

Juvenile drug courts help youth in the system who are substance abusers get their lives back on track through treatment, judicial supervision, mandatory drug testing, sanctions, and incentives. In FY 2016, OJJDP awarded \$1 million to support the Juvenile Drug Courts Training and Technical Assistance program. This program focused on enhancing the treatment component of juvenile drug courts to ensure positive outcomes for youth dealing with substance abuse.

Also in FY 2016, OJJDP completed work on the *Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines* (ojjdp.gov/pubs/250368.pdf), which were released in December 2016. The new guidelines provide juvenile courts with an evidence-based, treatment-oriented approach that emphasizes family engagement and addresses the youth's substance use and often co-occurring mental health disorders. The guidelines are organized into key objectives and include rigorous supporting research and considerations for implementation. OJJDP partnered with a research team, experts in the field, and other federal agencies to develop the guidelines.



In FY 2016, OJJDP awarded \$3.9 million to 13 tribal healing-to-wellness courts nationwide to enhance their capacity to respond to the alcohol-related issues of tribal youth younger than 21. The participating tribal courts used the funds to develop or enhance their policies, procedures, assessment tools, and service models that address underage drinking.

Combating Youth Gangs

Youth gangs continue to have a significant adverse impact on youth, families, and communities across America. A growing number of communities have adopted OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model, a multidisciplinary approach that has proved to be effective in reducing gang activity.

In FY 2016, the Office provided more than \$1.8 million in funding to six localities to support community partnerships implementing anti-gang programs. These programs are designed to strengthen coordination of existing resources and activities that support evidence-based programs to reduce gang activity in targeted communities. All of the supported initiatives include law enforcement as an essential partner, as well as local faith-based organizations, community organizations, and businesses. Supported programs include primary prevention, secondary prevention, gang intervention, and targeted gang enforcement.

Also in FY 2016, the Office awarded \$1.5 million to support the work of the National Gang Center. Jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the center works to reduce gang-related crime and violence by delivering resources, training, and technical assistance to practitioners nationwide.

Police and Youth Engagement

Open communication and mutual respect are essential to strengthening and improving relationships between youth and law enforcement officers. In FY 2016, OJJDP fostered improved communication between America's youth and the law enforcement community.

In April 2016, OJJDP convened a police and youth engagement roundtable that brought together 15 youth and 14 law enforcement executives to discuss police and youth engagement. The roundtable was developed to identify ways to support, sustain, and expand youth and law enforcement engagement.

Lessons from the roundtable were used to enhance the curriculum for the Institute for Police-Youth Engagement, a juvenile justice leadership institute led by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. OJJDP funded the institute, which offers law enforcement executives tools to improve their agencies' response to children exposed to violence, at-risk youth, and juvenile offenders.

OJJDP, along with other branches of the Department of Justice, also supported the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice. The 3-year, \$5.75 million initiative was designed to assess police-community relationships in six pilot sites—Birmingham, AL; Fort Worth, TX; Gary, IN; Minneapolis, MN; Pittsburgh, PA; and Stockton, CA. The sites used the funds to develop detailed plans that will improve practice where trust has been eroded.

“In fiscal year 2016, OJJDP convened a police and youth engagement roundtable to identify ways to support, sustain, and expand youth and law enforcement engagement.”

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

OJJDP funds training and technical assistance (TTA) to improve the capacity of organizations throughout the country to respond to and prevent delinquency and child victimization. In fiscal year 2016, OJJDP continued to support the National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) to be a one stop shop for accessing and monitoring the full array of TTA services offered by OJJDP.

Through monthly webinars produced by NTTAC, OJJDP provided important information and training to the juvenile justice community and allied professionals. OJJDP supported 46 webinars between October 2015 and September 2016, serving nearly 10,000 participants.

OJJDP also maintains the NTTAC website, a central source to learn about, access, and request the full array of TTA services and resources offered by OJJDP.

Visit nttac.org for more information.

Chapter 3. Assessing and Protecting Youth in the Justice System

Formula Grants Program

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) protects youth who are in the justice system by ensuring compliance with the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. Through the JJDP Act, OJJDP provides formula grants to support state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. OJJDP awarded approximately \$40 million in formula grant funds to designated state agencies in fiscal year (FY) 2016.

To receive funding, states must comply with the 28 state plan requirements described in the Act. Within the 28 state plan requirements, there are 4 requirements that are deemed to be “core” and a state’s annual formula grant funding is reduced by 20 percent for each requirement with which a state is determined to be out of compliance. These core requirements obligate participating states to (1) deinstitutionalize status offenders, (2) separate youth from adults in secure facilities, (3) remove youth from adult jails and lockups, and (4) address disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system.

States’ compliance data from FY 2006 to FY 2016 can be viewed on the OJJDP website: ojjdp.gov/compliance/compliancedata.html.

In addition to the nearly \$40 million the Office awarded to designated state agencies in FY 2016, OJJDP made site visits, provided technical assistance, and sponsored training conferences to assist states in preventing youth delinquency and maintaining or achieving compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act.

OJJDP published new proposed Formula Grant rules in the *Federal Register* in August 2016 to help states draw closer to meeting the core requirements. These proposed rules, in part, reflect the tremendous progress that states have made since they began participating in the Title II Formula Grants program. The most significant changes in the draft rules are the proposed compliance standards for the deinstitutionalization of youth who commit status offenses, separation, and jail removal requirements. One of the primary goals of the new proposed standards is to eliminate the subjectivity in making compliance determinations.

OJJDP also released a policy on monitoring compliance with the JJDP Act. The policy describes the information that states must submit to demonstrate compliance with the core requirements. This policy also details the steps that OJJDP will take when conducting annual compliance determinations. The policy takes effect with FY 2017 funding and is based on data states collected during FY 2016.

During FY 2016, a total of 124,903 youth were served in various programs funded by formula grants. Of that number, 75 percent exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term. Targeted behaviors include improvement in antisocial behavior, gang resistance, GED completion, school attendance, self-esteem, family relationships, and other areas vital to positive youth development. Measures of long-term outcomes showed a positive trend—84 percent of program youth exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior 6 to 12 months after leaving or completing a funded program.

Smart on Juvenile Justice

OJJDP’s Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative promoted state systemwide improvements and bolstered efforts to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in FY 2016. The strategy focused on states that are

implementing legislative and regulatory improvements to their juvenile justice systems to enhance public safety, hold youth accountable, reduce reoffending, maximize cost savings, and strategically reinvest those savings while supporting positive system change.

The initiative has supported training and technical assistance in Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, South Dakota, and West Virginia. The support helped these states implement juvenile justice legislative reforms.

OJJDP also provided funding in FY 2016 for an Age of Criminal Responsibility Training and Technical Assistance program that offered assistance to states that automatically classified all 16- or 17-year-olds as adults for justice system purposes. The program was designed to help states that are considering raising age limits to better serve youth and families.

The Smart on Juvenile Justice initiative also helped to improve outcomes for youth by reducing the use of out-of-home placement. OJJDP provided \$741,200 to three jurisdictions in FY 2016 to strengthen and expand the use of community-based alternatives to out-of-home placement and minimize approaches based solely on control and deterrence in favor of individualized treatment and services. The program focused on jurisdictions that rely on out-of-home placement for youth younger than age 18, specifically rural or impoverished areas that lack the resources to implement community-based alternatives to placement.

Finally, OJJDP provided approximately \$1.6 million to support three new states—Delaware, Iowa, and Washington—in their efforts to develop data-driven, statewide, juvenile justice strategic plans to improve both public safety and outcomes for youth, their families, and the communities in which they live. It is anticipated that the plans will detail how the states will reinvest the savings they realize through reduced use of out-of-home placement to sustain their system-improvement efforts. These funds also supported a technical assistance provider to help states develop their plans.

Indigent Defense

Despite the efforts of juvenile justice professionals, many children across the nation lack meaningful access to counsel at critical stages of the juvenile justice process. OJJDP's Survey of Youth in Residential Placement found that only 42 percent of youth in custody reported that they had access to a lawyer. OJJDP worked to ensure that all youth involved with the juvenile justice system receive the guarantees of due process and equal protection, regardless of their family's socioeconomic status.

Through the Smart on Juvenile Justice: Enhancing Youth Access to Justice State Reform Implementation program, the Office provided nearly \$1.5 million in FY 2016 to Delaware and Indiana to implement plans developed with OJJDP funding in the previous year. The grants supported state development of effective, well-resourced, statewide model juvenile indigent defense delivery systems.

Public-Private Partnerships

Findings from OJJDP's Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) show that many youth are detained for committing nonviolent offenses. In addition, a literature review of youth corrections discussed in the Justice Policy Institute's *The Dangers of Detention: The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Facilities*, shows that detention has a negative impact on youth's well-being, education, and employment prospects. OJJDP has partnered with the Annie E. Casey Foundation since 2010 to reduce the unnecessary and inappropriate use of secure detention for youth in various sites throughout the country.

OJJDP's efforts in this arena go back to the early 1990s, when it launched the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) to help jurisdictions safely reduce their detention populations. In FY 2016, OJJDP continued to support the Tribal JDAI, which assists tribal governments in the process of improving their juvenile detention policies and practices to help tribal governments reduce their reliance on confinement. In particular, OJJDP supported ongoing work with the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians as the tribe piloted the Tribal JDAI model. The Office also supported efforts in new Pueblo sites that are part of the New Mexico Tribal-State Judicial Consortium to develop and test a detention-reduction model that can be incorporated in tribal courts across the state.

Reentry/Second Chance Act

Youth who return to their communities from residential placement often need specialized services to successfully reintegrate into the community. These young people may face physical and behavioral health issues as well as barriers to education, housing, and employment. Second Chance Act programs supported state efforts to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for youth returning to their communities after out-of-home placement.

In FY 2016, OJJDP awarded planning grants to support states, local governments, and federally recognized American Indian/Alaska Native tribes and communities as they developed comprehensive juvenile community supervision strategic plans. Under this grant program, OJJDP selected five FY 2015 grantees—Connecticut, Georgia, Guam, Massachusetts, and New York—to receive nearly \$2.7 million in FY 2016 awards to implement their strategic plans.

OJJDP also awarded an additional \$2.8 million to Delaware, Georgia, and Pennsylvania to implement existing plans to better align juvenile justice policy, practice, and resource allocation with what research shows works to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for youth in contact with the juvenile justice system.

To strengthen the bonds between young parents and their children, OJJDP awarded more than \$2.7 million through two Second Chance programs. These reentry mentoring programs aimed to reduce recidivism among young fathers and mothers; improve outcomes for young parents, their children, and other family members; promote responsible parenthood; and protect public safety.

Finally, OJJDP's Juvenile Justice System Improvement Grants program provided nearly \$1.3 million in supplemental funding to Iowa, North Carolina, and Virginia to support juvenile justice system reentry and implementation efforts. These reentry programs targeted youth returning to their communities following confinement, providing vital support to help the youth successfully reintegrate.

MODEL DATA PROJECT

OJJDP continued its work with the National Center for Juvenile Justice and its parent organization, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, on the Juvenile Justice Model Data Project. The project convened juvenile justice stakeholders and researchers to build a foundation for effective data and measurement practices in juvenile justice.

Project partners collaborated to develop model data elements with recommended definitions and coding categories that administrative data systems and other juvenile justice related data collection efforts can adopt. Additionally, they worked to create model measures and analyses with broad and practical applications to monitor trends and assess effectiveness, as well as a comprehensive strategy to disseminate and promote the use of the model data elements and measures.

Visit ojjdp.gov/research/juvenile_justice_model_data_project.html for more information.

Eliminating Prison Rape

The purpose of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) is to “provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in federal, state, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape.”

States that do not comply with the requirements of PREA are assessed a 5-percent penalty against their OJJDP-administered formula grant funds. In FY 2016, the Department of Justice reallocated these funds as grants to be used specifically for PREA-related purposes. Under the Guidance for Prison Rape Elimination Act Reallocation program, OJJDP provided more than \$484,000 to 27 jurisdictions to help state and local governments that are charged with the incarceration of prisoners to bring their facilities into closer compliance with the requirements of PREA.

Juveniles in Residential Placement

OJJDP conducts statistical data collections to monitor trends related to youth in residential placement. The 2014 Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) and the 2013 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement provided valuable information about juveniles in residential placement and the facilities that hold them.



Facilities included in both the JRFC and CJRP data collections represented a wide range of facility types—secure, nonsecure, publicly operated (state and local), and privately operated (including long- and short-term holding). Of all juveniles in residential placement, 71 percent were held in public facilities and 29 percent were held in private facilities.

Trends

A total of 50,821 youth were held in publicly and privately operated juvenile residential facilities on the October 2014 JRFC census date. The number of youth held in residential placement decreased 52 percent between 1997 and 2014, bringing the overall count to a figure that is less than that reported in 1977 (59,684).

Offense Profiles

The vast majority of youth in residential placement were held for delinquency offenses (95 percent). Person offenses accounted for 37 percent of youth held; property crimes accounted for 24 percent; and drug offenses, public order offenses, and technical violations accounted for smaller percentages of youth held. Youth in placement for status offenses (conduct that would not be a crime if committed by an adult) made up 5 percent of the population.

Age

Overall, youth ages 16–17 made up more than 50 percent of the population, and youth ages 13–15 made up 30 percent of those in residential placement.

Deaths in Residential Placement

Juvenile facilities reported eight deaths of youth younger than age 21 in residential placement for the 12 months prior to the 2014 census. Deaths of juveniles in residential placement remain relatively rare; the death rate in 2014 was 1.6 per 100,000, down from 2.4 per 100,000 in 2012.

STATISTICAL BRIEFING BOOK

OJJDP provides access to juvenile justice data and statistics to inform the public of new research findings and their implications for the field. The online Statistical Briefing Book (SBB) allows users to access interactive tools to learn more about juvenile crime and victimization and about youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

In fiscal year 2016, OJJDP added a Data Snapshot series to SBB. Each 1 page snapshot uses easily understandable graphics to highlight policy relevant data trends and findings. OJJDP also added a new section that includes data on Hispanic youth in the juvenile justice system. Finally, new State Juvenile Justice Profiles are now featured in SBB. The profiles include statewide information on juvenile population characteristics, juveniles as victims, juvenile arrest rates, and juveniles in corrections.

Visit ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb for more information.

The screenshot shows the OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a grid icon on the left and a horizontal menu with seven items: About SBB, FAQs, Publications, Data Analysis Tools, National Data Sets, Other Resources, and Ask a Question. Below the navigation bar is a sidebar on the left with a list of categories: Juvenile Population Characteristics, Juveniles as Victims, Offending by Juveniles, Juvenile Justice System Structure & Process, Law Enforcement & Juvenile Crime, Juveniles in Court, Juveniles on Probation, Juveniles in Corrections, Juvenile Reentry & Aftercare, Special Topics, and Data Snapshot. The main content area is titled "What's New" and contains two sections: "New resources have been added to the SBB:" and "The following SBB resources have recently been updated:". The first section lists several new resources, including a new topic on Facility Practices and Services, a new FAQ about crowding, new state maps on juvenile race profile and teen birth rates, an update to Easy Access to Juvenile Populations, a new Data Snapshot on JRFC, and updated FAQs on facility characteristics and victimization in juvenile facilities. The second section lists updated resources, including Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics and State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts, updated FAQs on juvenile arrests and rates, and updated FAQs on juveniles in court, juveniles on probation, and age boundaries in juvenile court. At the bottom of the main content area, there is a link to "Access the Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report".

Statistical Briefing Book

- About SBB
- FAQs
- Publications
- Data Analysis Tools
- National Data Sets
- Other Resources
- Ask a Question

Juvenile Population Characteristics

- Juveniles as Victims
- Offending by Juveniles
- Juvenile Justice System Structure & Process
- Law Enforcement & Juvenile Crime
- Juveniles in Court
- Juveniles on Probation
- Juveniles in Corrections
- Juvenile Reentry & Aftercare
- Special Topics
- Data Snapshot

What's New

New resources have been added to the SBB:

- Check out the new [Facility Practices and Services](#) topic under the Juveniles in Corrections section to learn about education, mental health, suicide and substance evaluations provided by youth residential placement facilities.
- A new FAQ about [crowding](#) was added to the Juveniles in Corrections section.
- New state maps have been added to the Juvenile Population section describing the [juvenile race profile](#), [teen birth rates](#), and the percent of [children living in poverty](#).
- Easy Access to Juvenile Populations has been updated to include population estimates through 2015 and revised estimates for 2010-2014.
- A new [Data Snapshot](#) based on OJJDP's Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC), focuses on the changing nature of facility populations, characteristics, and practices.
- FAQs about [facility characteristics](#) under the "Juveniles in Corrections" section have been updated to 2014.
- A new section on [Victimization in Juvenile Facilities](#) was added to the Juveniles in Corrections section.

The following SBB resources have recently been updated:

- [Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics](#) and [Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts](#) updated to 2014.
- FAQs about [juvenile arrests and juvenile arrest rates](#) have been updated to 2015.
- FAQs about [juveniles in court](#) and [juveniles on probation](#) have been updated to 2014.
- FAQs describing state variation in the [age boundaries](#) of juvenile court (2016) and the mechanisms for [trying juveniles as adults](#) in criminal court (2015) have been updated.

[Access the Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2014 National Report](#)

Connect With OJJDP

Since its establishment in 1974, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has provided national leadership in support of federal, state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent delinquency, protect children from victimization, and strengthen the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP is committed to enhancing the welfare of America's youth and broadening their opportunities for a better future. As highlighted in this annual report, OJJDP's research, programs, and training and technical assistance are helping policymakers and practitioners establish, replicate, or enhance evidence-based strategies nationwide.

Take advantage of one or more of the following resources to receive the latest juvenile justice and delinquency prevention information from our Office.

E-Mail Updates

- **JUVJUST:** Subscribe to receive information 4–5 times per week on juvenile justice and other youth service-related resources, funding opportunities, and events.
ojjdp.gov/enews/juvjust.html
- **OJJDP News @ a Glance:** This bimonthly electronic newsletter highlights OJJDP activities, publications, and upcoming events.
ojjdp.gov/enews/newsletter.html
- **JUSTINFO:** Read more OJJDP news in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service's biweekly electronic newsletter.
ncjrs.gov/justinfo/dates.html

Social Media

- Like OJJDP on **Facebook** (facebook.com/OJPOJJDP) and follow OJJDP on **Twitter** (twitter.com/OJPOJJDP) to stay current with the latest news, announcements, and funding opportunities.
- **YouTube:** Visit this channel to access videos from OJJDP and other Office of Justice Programs bureaus and agencies. Look for remarks from the Administrator and interviews with leaders in the field.
youtube.com/user/OJPOCOM
- **Blogs:** Read blog posts that highlight OJJDP programs and Department of Justice initiatives that support OJJDP's mission.
ojjdp.gov/enews/blogs.html

Also, be sure to read juvenile justice-related **press releases** from the Department of Justice and its components (ojjdp.gov/enews/PressList.asp) on the OJJDP website.