



# Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

## 2018 Annual Report

This report covers activities undertaken by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention during fiscal year 2018 (October 1, 2017–September 30, 2018).

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
**Office of Justice Programs**  
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**Caren Harp**  
*Administrator*  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Office of Justice Programs**  
Building Solutions • Supporting Communities • Advancing Justice  
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**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**  
Enhancing Safety • Ensuring Accountability • Empowering Youth  
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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 Chair of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, and Members of Congress:

It is my privilege to transmit the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) annual report for fiscal year 2018. This report describes programs and activities that OJJDP carried out in fiscal year 2018.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Caren Harp".

Caren Harp  
Administrator  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



## Foreword

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is committed to fulfilling its statutory mandate to support state, local, and tribal efforts to prevent delinquency, combat youth victimization, and strengthen the juvenile justice system nationwide.

In fiscal year 2018, our Office awarded approximately \$300 million to fund programs, research, training and technical assistance, and information dissemination activities that enhance public safety, ensure young offenders are held appropriately accountable, and empower youth to live productive, law-abiding lives.

Drug use, gang and gun violence, and missing and exploited children are issues of national concern. This report describes OJJDP's activities to address these issues through a diverse portfolio of programs and resources. Each chapter details OJJDP's work across four broad areas—Prevention, Intervention, Special Victims and Violent Offenders, and State Relations and Assistance.

We also reorganized our internal structure in fiscal year 2018 to better support our stakeholders at the state, local, and tribal levels. As part of the reorganization, OJJDP brought its Title II Formula Grants program and core protections work together under a single division. This consolidation will improve communication between the two related functions and enhance delivery of technical assistance to the field.

Building on our successes in 2018, OJJDP will continue to support programs that protect children and communities, hold youth accountable for delinquent behavior, and help young people develop the life skills they need to build a successful future. This is important work, and I am grateful to our dedicated partners for their unwavering support.

Caren Harp  
Administrator  
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



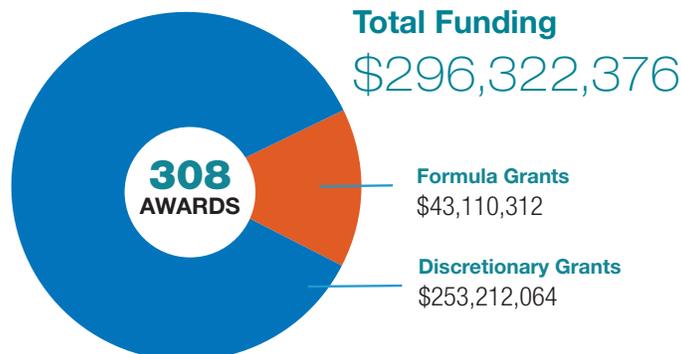
# OJJDP Fiscal Year 2018 Awards

[ojjdp.gov/funding](http://ojjdp.gov/funding)

In fiscal year 2018, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awarded approximately \$300 million in grants.

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.

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.



Select discretionary grants are highlighted below. See [ojjdp.gov/funding](http://ojjdp.gov/funding) for a complete listing of fiscal year 2018 awards.



## Youth Mentoring

**\$83,120,620**

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Mentoring Opportunities for Youth Initiative  | <b>\$77,331,698</b> |
| Practitioner-Researcher Partnership in Cognitive Behavioral Mentoring Program                         | <b>\$2,999,410</b>  |
| National Mentoring Resource Center  | <b>\$2,000,000</b>  |
| Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Sex Trafficking Initiative | <b>\$500,000</b>    |
| Mentoring Research Partners Program   | <b>\$289,512</b>    |

OJJDP's National Mentoring Resource Center provided 8,711 hours of technical assistance to 360 organizations in fiscal year 2018.



## Missing and Exploited Children

**\$64,638,000**

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program                    | <b>\$31,100,000</b> |
| National Center for Missing & Exploited Children                       | <b>\$28,338,000</b> |
| National AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program         | <b>\$3,400,000</b>  |
| Missing & Exploited Children Training and Technical Assistance Program | <b>\$1,800,000</b>  |

In fiscal year 2018, the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children helped resolve cases involving 26,203 children who were reported missing.



## Victims of Child Abuse Act Programs

**\$32,916,656**

OJJDP's Victims of Child Abuse Act programs are designed to enhance the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases.

|   |                     |   |                  |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------|
| Children's Advocacy Centers Programs                  | <b>\$19,089,799</b> | Training and Technical Assistance for Child Abuse Prosecutors   | <b>\$750,000</b> |
| Court Appointed Special Advocates Program             | <b>\$10,620,644</b> | Training and Technical Assistance for Child Abuse Professionals | <b>\$700,000</b> |
| Child Abuse Training for Judicial and Court Personnel | <b>\$1,756,213</b>  |   |                  |



## Substance Abuse

\$23,355,766

OJJDP's drug treatment court programs provide services for individuals with substance abuse problems, specifically those related to opioid abuse or co-occurring mental health disorders.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Drug Treatment Courts Program                               | \$12,983,211 |
| Opioid Affected Youth Initiative                            | \$7,016,247  |
| Family Drug Court Research and Evaluation Program           | \$1,856,308  |
| Family Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program | \$1,500,000  |



## Reentry

\$13,126,638

OJJDP's Second Chance Act (SCA) awards support the implementation, efficacy, and sustainability of reentry programs and enhance outcomes for youth returning to their communities after confinement.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| SCA Addressing the Needs of Incarcerated Parents With Minor Children   | \$7,180,204 |
| SCA Ensuring Public Safety and Improving Outcomes for Youth in Confinement and While Under Community Supervision | \$3,961,001 |
| Improving Juvenile Reentry Programs Capacity for Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting                        | \$1,000,000 |
| Juvenile Reentry Research and Evaluation Program   | \$985,433   |



## Youth Gangs

\$8,000,000

The OJJDP-supported National Gang Center offers best practices, training, and strategic tools, such as the Comprehensive Gang Model, to address gang violence.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Gang Suppression: A Law Enforcement and Prosecutorial Approach to Address Gang Recruitment of Unaccompanied Alien Children | \$4,800,000 |
| Gang Suppression Planning Grants Program   | \$2,400,000 |
| National Gang Center   | \$800,000   |



## Tribal Youth

\$7,218,276

OJJDP's tribal youth initiatives help combat substance abuse, offer mentoring, and promote leadership skills.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Tribal Youth Program  | \$3,008,295 |
| Supporting Tribal Youth: Training and Technical Assistance and Youth Leadership Development Program | \$2,250,000 |
| Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts  | \$1,959,981 |



## Juvenile Justice System Support

\$6,316,256

Together with the Formula Grants program, these awards funded resources, training, and technical assistance to help states plan, operate, and assess their system improvement efforts.

|                                      |             |   |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| National Juvenile Court Data Archive | \$1,950,000 | Center for Coordinated Assistance to States                   | \$1,500,000 |
| Juvenile Indigent Defense            | \$1,735,988 | Addressing the Training Needs of Juvenile Prosecutors Program | \$1,130,268 |

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was established through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Public Law 93-415. 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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A \$500,000 award funded training and technical assistance for organizations that provide mentoring for child victims of sex trafficking. Lastly, OJJDP awarded approximately \$290,000 under its [Mentoring Research Partners program](#) to the Georgia State University Research Foundation. The organization will partner with the Boys & Girls Club of Metro Atlanta to advance understanding of the effectiveness of group mentoring in a community-based setting. OJJDP will disseminate findings from this project to other mentoring programs.

In January 2018, OJJDP participated in the National Mentoring Summit in Washington, DC. The event, which MENTOR hosted, featured more than 100 workshops and brought together nearly 1,000 participants to promote and support mentoring programs.

Also in FY 2018, the Office released two Research in Briefs that synthesized findings from OJJDP-sponsored research. [Mentee Risk Status and Mentoring Program Practices as Predictors of Match Outcomes](#) highlighted the researchers' findings that higher risk youth are more likely to have a mentoring relationship end earlier than those with fewer risk factors. The researchers also found that mentoring programs that adhered to the established standards found in MENTOR's [Elements of Effective Practice for Mentoring](#) reported longer lasting matches, even for high-risk children, compared to programs that did not follow the standards.

In [Evaluation of the Effects of a Mentoring Program for Youth in Foster Care on Their Criminal Justice Involvement as Young Adults](#), the researchers reported that participation in the mentoring program reduced male participants' criminal justice involvement and the likelihood of being incarcerated.

## Bullying

[StopBullying.gov](#) is a federal resource for information on preventing and responding to bullying. OJJDP serves on the editorial board of [Stopbullying.gov](#) and consistently contributes new content. OJJDP also served on the planning subcommittee for the 2018 Cyberbullying Prevention Summit, hosted by the White House and the Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services in August 2018.

To help school administrators address bullying, OJJDP assessed the evaluation findings of 10 bullying prevention programs for its [Model Programs Guide](#). Programs that were deemed effective encouraged collaboration from the entire school community, including students, counselors, teachers, and administrators.



OJJDP developed the [School-Based Bullying Prevention Implementation Guide \(I-Guide\)](#) to help schools fill the gap between identifying the nature of a specific bullying problem and implementing solutions that work. The I-Guide analyzes research and evaluation studies to identify how bullying prevention programs have been implemented in schools and maps out 10 steps that other schools can follow.

## Children Exposed to Violence

OJJDP-sponsored [research](#) indicates that when young people are exposed to violence, they may experience increased risks for academic failure, mental health issues, delinquency, and antisocial behavior.

Results of an OJJDP-funded [study](#) by Child Trends released in 2018 showed the benefits of programs that focus on protective factors to help reduce the likelihood of delinquency among children who have been maltreated. Protective factors are characteristics of the child, family, or environment that reduce the likelihood that the adversities the child experiences will lead to negative outcomes. Protective factors include a connection to school, a high-quality relationship with a parent or guardian, and positive community influences.

OJJDP completed a project with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to help law enforcement better identify and respond to children who have been exposed to violence. In FY 2018, IACP began converting its Protecting and Serving: Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Children Exposed to Violence training curriculum for frontline officers into online training modules. IACP is also converting the tools found in the

OJJDP-funded [Enhancing Police Responses to Children Exposed to Violence: A Toolkit for Law Enforcement](#) into a user-friendly online format for incorporation into the training courses.

The toolkit contains practical resources to help law enforcement agencies build or enhance effective operational responses to children exposed to violence.

In addition, OJJDP's National Training and Technical Assistance Center collaborated with the Police Foundation on a two-part webinar series that provided participants with insight into the prevention of, response to, and recovery from school violence incidents.

The first webinar provided an overview of the Foundation's Averted School Violence database and project. Presenters also discussed the training provided in schools to help identify behaviors that can lead to violence. The second webinar covered ongoing efforts to address school violence. Presenters explored lessons learned, best practices, and the role of school resource officers in preventing violence.

Finally, OJJDP continued to expand the reach of its [Changing Minds](#) national public awareness campaign in 2018 and assess its impact. Launched in 2016, the campaign is raising awareness about the impact of exposure to violence on children and aims to motivate adults who regularly interact with youth to take action and help.

With support from OJJDP, Futures Without Violence partnered with the American Federation of Teachers and the National Association of School Nurses to develop infographics specifically for these professions. OJJDP funding also supported the production and dissemination of a Spanish-language version of the Changing Minds brochure.

## Tribal Youth

OJJDP supports several initiatives to help tribal communities reduce delinquency and improve their juvenile justice systems. In FY 2018, the Office awarded approximately \$7 million to support initiatives for American Indian and Alaska Native youth.

OJJDP participates in the Department of Justice's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS), which allows tribes to submit a single application for most of the Department's tribal grant programs. OJJDP supports two purpose areas within CTAS—the [Tribal Youth Program](#) and [Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts](#).

Through the Tribal Youth Program, OJJDP awarded more than \$3 million to eight geographically diverse grantees to support prevention, intervention, and treatment programs that benefit tribal youth. The Office awarded nearly \$2 million under the Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts program to respond to alcohol and substance abuse among youth younger than age 21. The funding will help the six participating courts to develop or enhance policies, procedures, assessment tools, and service models that address alcohol and substance use in tribal communities.

The Office also awarded approximately \$2.2 million via its [Supporting Tribal Youth: Training and Technical Assistance and Youth Leadership Development program](#). Of that amount, \$1.75 million is being used to facilitate training and technical assistance for OJJDP's tribal program grantees—as well as nongrantees from other federally recognized tribes—that are working to develop, expand, or maintain their juvenile justice systems. The remaining \$500,000 is enhancing tribes' efforts to increase youth engagement and leadership skills.

OJJDP convened strategic planning meetings with several of its CTAS grantees in 2018. The Office also provided ongoing training and technical assistance to grantees via [webinars and other resources](#) available through the [Tribal Youth Training and Technical Assistance \(TTA\) Center](#) and [The Resource Basket](#), a training and technical assistance center that works with Alaska Native villages.



The Tribal Youth TTA Center released the *Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court Tip Sheet: Consequences and Rewards* in FY 2018.

This fact sheet provides guidance on how a court can create an incentives-and-sanctions system that supports youth behavior change. A second publication, *The Tribal Ten Key Components and Tribal Youth Considerations*, highlights critical elements for developing drug courts, as identified by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, adapted for Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts.

## Police and Youth Engagement

The National Opinion Research Center received \$1 million from OJJDP in FY 2018 to study interactions between law enforcement and youth. The [funding](#) is supporting the identification and development of strategies that ensure officer, youth, and community safety. The 3-year study will test whether place-based, proactive policing strategies—combined with officer training on youth interaction and preventing youth crime—can be implemented to achieve crime reduction and broader community benefits.

In July 2018, OJJDP sponsored the third Institute for Police-Youth Engagement. Twenty-five youth and 27 law enforcement executives from across the country participated. The institute provided law enforcement personnel with best practices and innovative approaches for interacting with youth and allowed youth leaders to share their thoughts and experiences with the officers. A highly interactive training program, the institute offers law enforcement executives the tools to build trust in the community and improve delivery of services through proven practices.

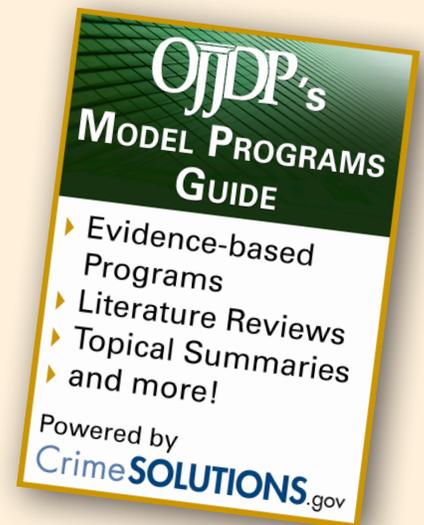
## MODEL PROGRAMS GUIDE

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) [Model Programs Guide](#) is an online resource of evidence-based prevention, intervention, and reentry programs and practices for juvenile justice practitioners, policymakers, and communities.

It includes a repository of approximately 330 evidence-based programs reviewed under CrimeSolutions.gov's review criteria, as well as literature reviews and Implementation Guides (I-Guides). The Model Programs Guide informs communities about what works, what doesn't, and what's promising in juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and child protection and safety.

OJJDP released an [I-Guide on Juvenile Reentry Programs](#) in October 2018. I-Guides address common problems in the juvenile justice field and provide users with 10 essential steps to take prior to implementing an evidence-based program or practice.

Access the Model Programs Guide by visiting [ojjdp.gov/mpg](http://ojjdp.gov/mpg).



## TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funds training and technical assistance to improve the capacity of organizations to respond to and prevent delinquency and child victimization. In fiscal year 2018, OJJDP continued to support the National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) as the one-stop shop for accessing OJJDP's training and technical assistance resources and services.

NTTAC operates the [TTA360](#) request management system, which allows the public to submit requests for training and technical assistance. During 2018, TTA360 received nearly 1,000 requests on topics such as youth and family engagement, child safety, mentoring, research to practice, and delinquency prevention.

Through NTTAC, OJJDP provided important information and training to the juvenile justice community and allied professionals. These included virtual trainings in the form of 41 webinars, which served more than 6,000 participants.

Examples of webinars from 2018 include the "Averting School Violence" webinar series with the Police Foundation and "Amplify and Recruit: Communications Strategies for Your Mentoring Program" with the National Mentoring Resource Center.

Visit [ojjdp.gov/programs/ta.html](http://ojjdp.gov/programs/ta.html) for more information.

**TTA360**

My TTA360 Home

OJJDP

Welcome to OJJDP's training and technical assistance (TTA) portal

**TTA360**

**Requesting TTA is now easier than ever with OJJDP's new TTA360.**

TTA360 is a centralized TTA request system that allows you to **submit** a request to any of OJJDP's providers, **create** and manage your own account, and **view** progress on your requests in real time.

**Questions?**

View [frequently asked questions](#) or [detailed instructions on how to use the system](#). Contact us at:

Email: [OJJDPPTA@usdoj.gov](mailto:OJJDPPTA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 1-833-647-0513  
[TTA360 Brochure](#)

**How do I request TTA?**

If this is your first time requesting TTA you can either:

- [CREATE AN ACCOUNT](#) and access the main dashboard.
- [SUBMIT A REQUEST](#) and have the system create a login for you.

If you are returning to the system you can log in and view your previous requests.

**Who provides OJJDP's TTA**

OJJDP's Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) services are unique because of the quality of TTA providers, their wide range of experience, and their willingness to work together to get much needed resources to the field. Over 48 organizations manage



## Chapter 2. Intervention

### Drug Courts

Juvenile and family drug treatment courts funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) offer a specialized way to respond to the needs of substance-abusing individuals who often require targeted interventions. Juvenile drug treatment courts work to address the substance abuse and often co-occurring mental health challenges of youth while family drug courts aim to reduce incidents of child abuse and neglect that result from parental substance use.



In fiscal year (FY) 2018, OJJDP awarded nearly \$13 million to 15 jurisdictions under its [Drug Treatment Courts program](#). The funding is helping juvenile drug treatment courts to implement strategies that ensure a treatment-oriented approach. A treatment-oriented approach emphasizes family engagement and addresses the youth's substance abuse and often co-occurring mental health issues. The grants also supported existing family drug courts' service delivery and program enhancements and are funding the implementation of new family drug courts in jurisdictions where none existed.

OJJDP awarded \$1.5 million to the Center for Child and Family Futures to provide training and technical assistance to the grantees. The center is recognized as a national expert on developing, implementing, and sustaining collaborative approaches to child welfare- and court-involved families.

Under its [Family Drug Court Research and Evaluation program](#), OJJDP awarded nearly \$1.9 million to the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and the Oregon-based Northwest Professional Consortium, Inc. The award to Oklahoma will fund research to test the association between the implementation of model standards in the state and family drug court outcomes. The award to Oregon is supporting a study to examine the effectiveness and cost efficiency of family drug courts, particularly in helping to address the country's opioid epidemic.

### Opioid Abuse

The Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics [reported](#) that in 2016, nearly 1 million Americans between the ages of 12 and 17 misused prescription opioids in the previous 12 months. In FY 2018, OJJDP awarded more than \$7 million under the [Opioid Affected Youth initiative](#), including just over \$1 million each to six sites and approximately \$1 million to a training and technical assistance provider to support the sites' efforts. Funding through this initiative will provide assistance to states, local governments, and tribal jurisdictions as they develop data-driven responses to opioid abuse to improve public safety and outcomes for youth.

OJJDP is also investing in mentoring services for youth impacted by opioids. In FY 2018, the Office provided \$9.7 million to help build mentoring capacity in communities where opioid abuse is particularly prevalent. Through its Drug Treatment Courts program, OJJDP also funded services for child victims of the opioid epidemic and interventions for young people whose encounters with opioids have brought them into contact with the juvenile justice system.

*The Office awarded more than \$7 million under the Opioid Affected Youth initiative, including just over \$1 million each to six sites and approximately \$1 million to a training and technical assistance provider to support the sites' efforts. Funding through this initiative will provide assistance to states as they develop data-driven responses to opioid abuse to improve public safety and outcomes for youth.*

## Community Supervision

Community supervision, also known as probation, is a mechanism used by juvenile justice agencies at many different points in the system. It serves as a disposition for juveniles adjudicated in court and can also play a role in diverting status offenders and other youth from formal court processing. In FY 2018, OJJDP provided nearly \$4.5 million to nine mentoring organizations throughout the country that have a demonstrated partnership with a juvenile justice agency. The focus of this program is to provide mentoring services—as part of an overall diversion approach—to youth determined by a juvenile justice agency to pose a low risk to public safety. OJJDP also provided \$1 million to support training and technical assistance to improve community supervision of youth with co-occurring substance abuse problems and mental health disorders who are placed on probation.

OJJDP's Probation System Review is an intensive technical assistance process to help selected probation agencies assess the extent to which current community supervision policies, practices, and funding strategies align with research-based practices. Two sites, Cook County, IL, and Cobb County, GA, are participating in the review. Findings from the review will inform recommendations for juvenile probation improvement that will ensure resources are used efficiently to improve public safety and outcomes for youth.

OJJDP's [Risk Assessment and Behavioral Health Screening project](#), cofunded in 2014 with the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, examined whether using a risk assessment for reoffending coupled with mental health and substance use screening protocols improves case processing, service allocation, and recidivism rates. OJJDP released a [Research in Brief](#) detailing the results of the project in September 2018. Overall, the researchers found that mental health services were used more often than risk-reduction services in most sites and had little influence on recidivism. However, juvenile probation offices that implemented risk-needs assessment instruments and the risk-need-responsivity approach reduced formal supervision and recidivism.

## Reentry

In FY 2018, the Office awarded approximately \$13 million to improve outcomes for youth who are transitioning back to their communities following out-of-home placement or confinement.

Under the [Second Chance Act: Addressing the Needs of Incarcerated Parents With Minor Children program](#), OJJDP awarded \$7 million to 10 jurisdictions to implement or expand family engagement activities geared toward parents and their minor children. To reduce recidivism and prevent violent crime, the funding also supports transitional reentry services upon release.

The Office also awarded nearly \$4 million under its [Second Chance Act: Ensuring Public Safety and Improving Outcomes for Youth in Confinement and While Under Community Supervision program](#). The grants are helping five jurisdictions to implement strategies for the increasing number of reentering youth who have co-occurring substance abuse problems and mental health disorders, as well as those who have been involved in gangs. The program is also funding training and technical assistance to improve community supervision practices for these youth.

The Alameda County (CA) Probation Department received funding under this award to pilot a youth gang intervention program. The program aims to enhance reentry services for gang-involved youth while they are confined and to implement rehabilitative practices that will reduce the likelihood of further gang involvement and recidivism after they are released.



In addition, OJJDP awarded nearly \$1 million to Child Trends to conduct an impact and implementation evaluation of the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice’s reentry improvement efforts. An OJJDP grantee, the Department is working to improve outcomes for reentering youth through various initiatives. Efforts include increasing family engagement, using risk-needs assessments to connect youth to services, and transforming case management procedures to ensure continuity of care during youth’s transitions to their communities. Researchers will develop recommendations for improving reentry efforts nationwide based on the evaluation findings.

The Performance-based Standards Learning Institute also received \$1 million from OJJDP to develop a training and technical assistance program that will improve the capacity of reentry programs and state and local governments to collect, analyze, and report data.

## Juvenile Indigent Defense

OJJDP provided more than \$1.7 million to four jurisdictions in FY 2018 to improve the quality of their juvenile indigent defense services. Awarded under the [State System Enhancements for Youth Offenders program](#), the funding is helping the sites to identify barriers and gaps in their service delivery and to implement strategies to ensure that youth involved with the juvenile justice system have equal access to high-quality, well-resourced legal counsel.

The funding will provide specialized training for members of the juvenile indigent defense bar, including public defenders and court-appointed counsel who work on behalf of indigent defendants, on topics such as juvenile interviewing and advising techniques, and collateral consequences and their impact on recidivism.

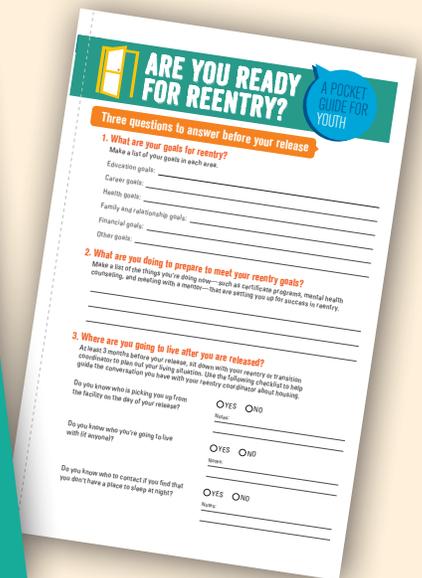
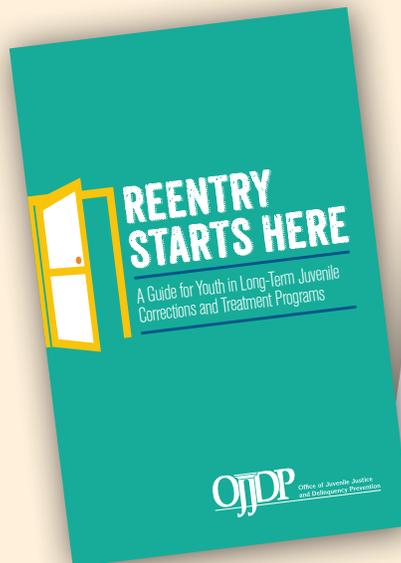
## REENTRY STARTS HERE

In April 2018, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention released [Reentry Starts Here: A Guide for Youth in Long-Term Juvenile Corrections and Treatment Programs](#).

The guide serves as a toolkit for youth in placement as they prepare to reenter their communities. It provides resources to help youth set and attain their goals, which can include returning to school, applying for housing, getting a job, or seeking support services.

The guide also provides youth with practical steps they can take to overcome common barriers to reentry.

OJJDP produced this guide to help youth and their families plan and prepare for reentry so youth can go on to live productive and crime-free lives.





## Chapter 3. Special Victims and Violent Offenders

### Missing and Exploited Children

Since 1984, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has supported the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) to serve as an information clearinghouse and resource for families of missing and exploited children and the professionals who serve them. OJJDP awarded NCMEC \$28.3 million in fiscal year (FY) 2018 and awarded an additional \$6 million of U.S. Secret Service funds to the center.

NCMEC operates a 24-hour, toll-free Missing Children's Hotline at 800-THE-LOST; the CyberTipline, a centralized reporting mechanism for public and electronic service providers to 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.

Throughout 2018, NCMEC's call center received 171,324 calls and its CyberTipline received and made available to law enforcement 16,323,876 reports regarding child sexual exploitation or online harm to children.

In FY 2018, law enforcement worked with NCMEC to identify 15,482 child pornography victims, who were documented in the center's CVIP system. During FY 2018, NCMEC helped resolve cases involving 26,203 children who were reported missing.

### 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.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention engages numerous partners across the nonprofit, corporate, and technology sectors to support 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.

In April 2018, the Ashlynn Mike AMBER Alert in Indian Country Act was signed into law. The law provides for the formal integration of tribal AMBER Alert systems into state AMBER Alert systems and makes Native American tribes eligible for AMBER Alert grants.

The law also permits the use of grant funds to integrate state or regional AMBER Alert communication plans with an Indian tribe and allows for waivers of the matching funds requirement for grants awarded to Indian tribes. In fiscal year 2018, OJJDP provided \$3.4 million in supplemental funding to Fox Valley Technical College to implement the AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance program in Indian country.

As of December 2018, a total of 934 children had been successfully recovered through the AMBER Alert program.

Visit [amberalert.gov](http://amberalert.gov) for more information.



## National Missing Children's Day

On May 23, 2018, federal and law enforcement officials, policymakers, child advocates, and friends and families of 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 make to recover missing and abducted children.

This year's awards included the—

- **Attorney General's Special Commendation.** The Maryland Internet Crimes Against Children task force received this award for their investigation resulting in the arrest of a sexual predator who assaulted at least 26 victims, some dating back to the 1970s.
- **Missing Children's Law Enforcement Award.** This award was presented to Detective John Witherspoon of the Montgomery County (MD) Police Department for his investigation of a runaway child case that ended with the discovery of the child's murder and the arrest of 10 gang members.
- **Missing Children's Child Protection Award.** Detective George R. Higgs of the Charles County (MD) Sheriff's Office received this award for leading an investigation that resulted in the arrest of a suspected sexual predator and the identification of 42 adolescent victims.
- **Missing Children's Citizen Award.** Colin Blevin, a resident of Santa Clara, CA, received this award for his actions to recover an abducted infant and help police apprehend the child's kidnapper.

## Technology-Facilitated Crimes Against Children

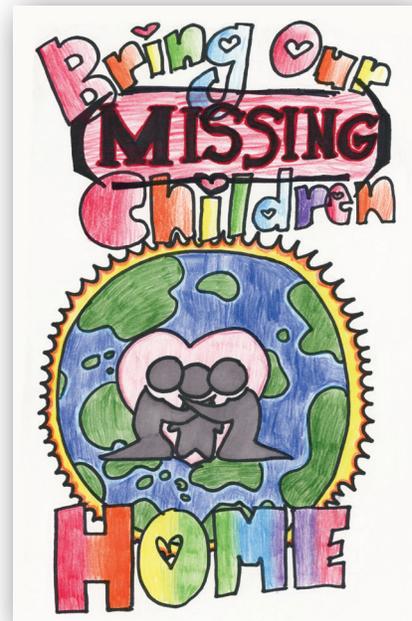
Predators searching online for unsupervised contact with minors present a significant threat to the safety of young people and a formidable challenge for law enforcement officials who must adapt their investigative techniques to a constantly evolving array of technology.

### Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program

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 conduct forensic examinations and investigate and prosecute technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation throughout the United States.



Speakers at the 2018 National Missing Children's Day ceremony included then-Acting Associate Attorney General Jesse Panuccio and Caren Harp, Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.



The Office conducts a national poster contest as part of the annual commemoration. Eden Hoffmann, a fifth grader from Michigan, attended the event and accepted the 2018 National Missing Children's Day Poster Contest Award. Her winning artwork is pictured above.

Since the ICAC program's inception in 1998, the task forces have received more than 851,000 reports of online victimization and made more than 89,000 arrests. In FY 2018 alone, the task forces conducted more than 70,000 investigations of technology-facilitated crimes against children. The task forces also continued to focus on public awareness and education, making more than 13,000 presentations on Internet safety in 2018 that reached more than 1.5 million people.

In FY 2018, OJJDP provided more than \$31 million to fund the national network of multiagency, multijurisdictional task forces and to offer training and technical assistance to the task forces.

The Office awarded \$3 million of these funds to help ICAC task forces improve their efforts to investigate and prosecute Internet crimes against children. Fox Valley Technical College received \$2 million of this funding to support the ICAC task forces with resources such as targeted, onsite technical assistance and topical webinars to achieve the goals of the [National Strategy on Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction](#). The funding also included \$2.5 million to develop, refine, and enhance investigative tools, methods, and technologies for combating child exploitation. In addition, OJJDP provided a grant to WestEd to evaluate training for the ICAC task force program.

Through the ICAC program, OJJDP supported more than 2,300 regional law enforcement trainings on child exploitation in FY 2018. Approximately 61,000 people 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.

### *National Law Enforcement Training on Child Exploitation*

In June 2018, OJJDP convened a National Law Enforcement Training on Child Exploitation. The Office of Justice Programs and OJJDP have coordinated this specialized training for several years to expand the knowledge base of law enforcement investigators, prosecutors, and digital forensic examiners involved in investigating or prosecuting technology-facilitated crimes against children.

Nearly 1,500 participants attended the event from across the United States, three U.S. territories, the United Kingdom, Canada, India, Guatemala, and Australia.

The 3-day training offered 82 classroom workshops and 45 hands-on computer labs on topics such as emerging investigative strategies, legal issues, how to identify and work with victims, understanding predatory behaviors, officer wellness and safety, and specialized investigative techniques.

## OPERATION BROKEN HEART

Every year, the Internet Crimes Against Children task forces lead a nationwide coordinated investigative effort known as Operation Broken Heart. The operation targets suspects who (1) produce, distribute, receive, and possess child pornography; (2) engage in online enticement of children for sexual purposes; (3) engage in the sex trafficking of children; and (4) travel across state lines or to foreign countries and sexually abuse children.

[Operation Broken Heart V](#), conducted from March through May 2018, resulted in the investigation of more than 25,200 complaints of technology-facilitated crimes against children and the delivery of more than 3,700 presentations on Internet safety to more than 390,000 youth and adults.

Most importantly, the operation resulted in the arrest of more than 2,300 suspected online child sex offenders. The task forces identified 195 offenders who either produced child pornography or committed child sexual abuse, and 383 children who suffered recent, ongoing, or historical sexual abuse or production of child pornography.



## Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

To respond to the needs of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and domestic sex trafficking, OJJDP awarded more than \$1.3 million in mentoring grants and training and technical assistance in FY 2018. The funding will help three program sites enhance their capacity to respond to the needs of this vulnerable population.

Also in FY 2018, the OJJDP-sponsored National Criminal Justice Training Center provided training for child sex trafficking response teams. Topics included understanding child sex trafficking, the use of technology, and the role of children's advocacy centers.

OJJDP also supported the development of training modules for practitioners involved in antitrafficking work. Developed in partnership with the Wichita State University Center for Combating Human Trafficking and the Youth Collaboratory, [Shining Light on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: A Toolkit To Build Understanding](#) consolidates information about emerging research on the topic, best practices, and implications for practice into one easy-to-access location.

## Victims of Child Abuse Act Programs

OJJDP's Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) Act programs are designed to enhance the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases. They are an important component of the Justice Department's broader efforts to reduce crime and victimization and promote public safety. The following initiatives are part of the VOCA suite of programs.

### Children's Advocacy Centers

To ensure better outcomes for child abuse victims and their families, [children's advocacy centers](#) promote evidence-based practices and a multidisciplinary approach to child abuse investigation, assessment, intervention, and prosecution.

In FY 2018, OJJDP awarded nearly \$10 million to fund local child advocacy centers, state chapters, and multidisciplinary teams that investigate and respond to child abuse. The Office also awarded \$4.8 million under the VOCA Regional Children's Advocacy Centers program to support continued operations at four regional centers. In FY 2018, the centers offered onsite technical assistance and in-depth training on forensic interviews, victim advocacy, multidisciplinary teams, and vicarious trauma, among other topics.

In addition, OJJDP provided \$1.4 million to the [National Children's Alliance](#) to support a national membership and accreditation program that will help ensure centers across the United States meet the national standards. OJJDP provided an additional \$2 million to fund services for victims of child pornography and sex trafficking, and \$1 million to address cases of child abuse on U.S. military installations.

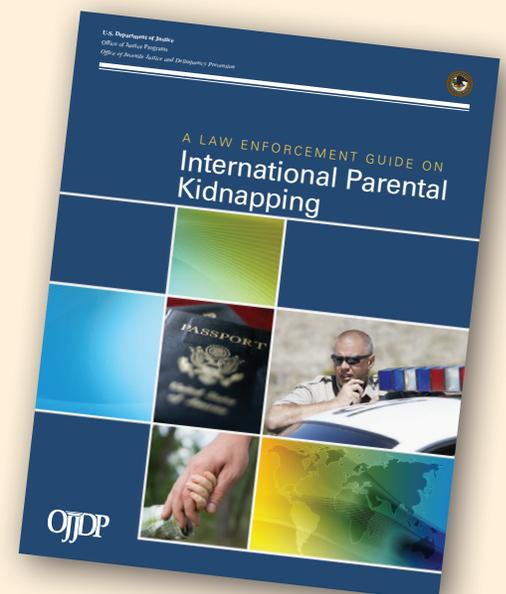
With support from OJJDP, the National Children's Alliance published [Child Physical Abuse: A Guide to the CAC Response](#) in FY 2018. The guide includes information on developing capacity to serve abuse victims; meeting

## INTERNATIONAL PARENTAL KIDNAPPING

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention developed [A Law Enforcement Guide on International Parental Kidnapping](#) in fiscal year 2018 to help federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities successfully investigate international parental kidnapping cases.

In addition to offering information about how to prevent international child kidnappings by family members, the guide describes the role of law enforcement as the initial responder and investigator; discusses applicable laws, treaties, and legal remedies for child recovery and reunification; and outlines the considerations for criminal prosecution and extradition of offenders.

View and download the guide at [ojjdp.gov/pubs/250606.pdf](http://ojjdp.gov/pubs/250606.pdf).



the mental health needs of victims; medically evaluating, recognizing, and reporting child abuse cases; and advocating for physical abuse victims.

VOCA funding also supports two specialized training and technical assistance programs that coordinate closely with the regional children's advocacy centers and the National Children's Alliance. OJJDP provided \$750,000 under the [VOCA Training and Technical Assistance for Child Abuse Prosecutors program](#) to enhance the effectiveness of the attorneys and others who investigate and prosecute child abuse cases. The National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, AL, received \$700,000 under the VOCA Training and Technical Assistance for Child Abuse Professionals program to provide training, technical assistance, and information resources to improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse and neglect cases.

### *Court Appointed Special Advocates*

Court appointed special advocates (CASAs) are volunteers who represent abused and neglected children to ensure they do not get lost in the legal or social service systems. In 2018, OJJDP awarded \$10.6 million to the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association to support a network of 900 state and local CASA programs in 49 states and the District of Columbia.

CASA programs work to ensure that volunteers are properly screened, trained, and available to victims of child abuse or neglect. According to the National CASA Association, in 2018, approximately 87,000 CASA and guardian *ad litem* volunteers helped more than 260,000 abused and neglected children.

### *Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel*

Judges and court personnel are uniquely positioned to assist children who are victims of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation. In 2018, OJJDP provided approximately \$1.75 million to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to teach judges, attorneys, social workers, and other system stakeholders how to address the needs of children and families involved in the child welfare system.

In addition to helping court personnel identify victims of child abuse and neglect, this training and technical assistance provided professionals with strategies to identify minors who are victims of domestic sex trafficking.

As part of this effort, OJJDP sponsored webinars on developing partnerships with schools, working with sexually abused children, and leveraging data to improve services.

### **Girls and the Juvenile Justice System**

In January 2018, OJJDP released [Spotlight on Girls in the Juvenile Justice System](#). Part of the agency's [Data Snapshot series](#), the publication focuses on trends and characteristics of girls at various stages in the juvenile justice system.

The data show that the proportion of juvenile arrests involving girls has grown in the past two decades. The data also indicate that in 2014, simple assault and larceny-theft offenses accounted for nearly half of all delinquency cases involving females, and that females accounted for more than half of all petitioned runaway cases.



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OJJDP provided \$1.7 million in FY 2018 to the Vera Institute of Justice and the PACE Center for Girls to develop and expand programs that provide prevention and early intervention services for girls involved in, or at risk of involvement in, the juvenile justice system.

This funding is helping communities better serve girls with multiple risk factors for juvenile justice system involvement, including academic failure, chronic truancy, dropping out of school, running away, aggressive or antisocial behavior, substance abuse, family instability and conflict, and association with antisocial peer groups.

## Youth Gangs

Gang violence continues to have a significant adverse impact on youth, families, and communities across America. OJJDP is funding two FY 2018 gang suppression programs to reduce youth violent crime, gang activity, and victimization. One program will address the recruitment of unaccompanied alien children into transnational gangs and the second will support strategic planning and capacity-building work to suppress gang activity in selected jurisdictions. The Office allocated \$7.2 million across 16 jurisdictions with high levels of youth-perpetrated gun crime and gang violence.

The National Gang Center, cofounded by OJJDP, provides leadership, information, training, and technical assistance on comprehensive, community-based, anti-gang initiatives. In FY 2018, the Office provided \$800,000 in supplemental funding to the Institute for Intergovernmental Research to continue the center's work.

In August 2018, the National Gang Center hosted a workshop on [OJJDP's Comprehensive Gang Model](#) in Houston, TX. The Comprehensive Gang Model is an evidence-based framework for preventing and reducing youth gang violence at the community level. Participants learned how to use the model to improve their community's response to entrenched and emerging gangs and received targeted training on conducting a gang assessment, building community partnerships, and developing an action plan.

In FY 2018, several sites continued program development based on the Comprehensive Gang Model. Key achievements include the following:

- Washington State's Center for Children & Youth Justice established a multidisciplinary intervention team that serves 138 gang-involved youth and young adults every year by providing youth development and employment opportunities as well as gang awareness and avoidance strategies.
- Fort Pierce, FL, developed a youth gang prevention, intervention, and suppression program that focused on a single high-risk community. The program provided 87 gang-involved youth with resources and prosocial role modeling and helped 30 gang members resume school, enroll in GED classes or job training, or start jobs.
- Durham County, NC, served 34 gang-involved youth and connected them with support and community services to reduce their involvement in violent behavior. Twenty-nine of the 34 youth found employment after entering the program.

Additionally, OJJDP funded the development of a [research-based practice guide](#) that will help local government and law enforcement agencies implement effective, community-based youth gun and gang violence suppression activities.

## Support for Juvenile Prosecutors

Due to the specialized nature of juvenile court proceedings, state prosecutors who are tasked with prosecuting juveniles often encounter challenges that are vastly different from those associated with the prosecution of adults.

In FY 2018, OJJDP provided five states with a total of \$1.1 million under the [Addressing the Training Needs of Juvenile Prosecutors program](#). This funding is helping the states develop or expand training and professional development tailored to the unique needs and challenges of juvenile prosecutors and their support staff. In addition to training on trial techniques and procedural law, the program also promotes training on assessing risk and protective factors for youth and determining readiness for rehabilitation.

In June 2018, OJJDP hosted a listening session with juvenile prosecutors to learn more about their training needs. Representing diverse geographic regions and jurisdictional sizes, the prosecutors discussed the types of tools and resources that would be most helpful to them. The attendees also expressed interest in topics such as holding juvenile offenders accountable, dealing with violent offenders, supporting victims, and strategies for addressing and preventing gang crime.

In the fall of 2018, the Office conducted an online assessment to learn about prosecutors' gaps in knowledge, training needs, and preferred method for receiving training. More than 300 juvenile prosecutors from around the nation participated in the assessment.

The information gleaned from the listening session and the needs assessment will inform OJJDP's future trainings and resource development for these professionals.



## Chapter 4. State Relations and Assistance

### Title II Formula Grants Program

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides formula grants to states to support their delinquency prevention and juvenile justice system improvement efforts. The Office awarded more than \$42.8 million in formula grants to designated state agencies in fiscal year (FY) 2018 through the Formula Grants program under Title II of the [Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act](#).

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

State-by-state compliance status from FY 2006 to FY 2018 can be viewed on the OJJDP website: [ojjdp.gov/compliance/compliancedata.html](http://ojjdp.gov/compliance/compliancedata.html).

### State Monitoring and Training

In addition to the funds awarded to designated state agencies in FY 2018, OJJDP conducted site visits, provided technical assistance, and sponsored training to help states prevent youth delinquency and maintain or achieve compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

OJJDP also added a new desk review eligibility screening, which ensures early in the annual determination process that each state has satisfied the 28 state plan requirements for receiving a Formula Grant award. A key part of this process is an annual assessment of the adequacy of a state’s written compliance monitoring materials, which enables OJJDP to review recommendations and evaluate technical assistance needs with state officials.

Throughout 2018, OJJDP’s State Relations and Assistance Division made strengthening its relationships with states a priority, which it pursued through more comprehensive remote and onsite engagement.

In November 2018, the Office hosted a training for state representatives in Baltimore, MD. Attendees included compliance monitors, DMC coordinators, juvenile justice specialists, and state advisory group members. The 3-day conference included sessions tailored specifically for compliance monitoring staff with less than 3 years of job experience to help them better understand the core requirements and their roles and responsibilities.

Finally, OJJDP provided \$1.5 million to support the Center for Coordinated Assistance to States. The center helps ensure states’ prevention, intervention, and juvenile justice systems improvement project activities comply with the core requirements.

*In 2018, the Office brought its Formula Grants program and core protections work back together. Program specialists will now be better able to support Formula Grants programming, advance states’ core protections work, and help states connect with training and technical assistance.*

### REIMAGINING THE FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM

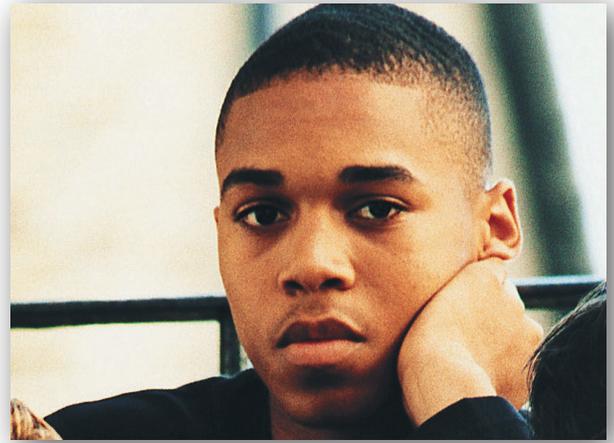
As part of an officewide reorganization in 2018, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention brought its [Formula Grants program](#) and core protections work back together into the State Relations and Assistance Division.

Joining these two related functions will improve communication and enhance delivery of technical assistance.

Program specialists will now be better able to support Formula Grants programming, advance states’ core protections work, and help states connect with training and technical assistance.

## Outcomes

OJJDP's formula grants help states ensure that youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system are redirected onto positive paths. One of the key goals of the program is to achieve changes in targeted behaviors in the short and long term. Targeted behaviors include a reduction in antisocial activities, enhanced gang resistance, GED completion, school attendance, improved self-esteem, stronger family relationships, and other areas vital to positive youth development. All recipients of OJJDP formula grant funding are required to collect and report performance measurement data that track the results of funded activities, including changes in targeted behaviors.



In 2018, states throughout the nation used formula grant funding to positively impact the lives of young people who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Some examples include:

- Alaska partnered with 9 Alaska Native tribes to provide more than 160 youth with activities that support positive development and cultural resilience.
- Georgia completed a statewide disproportionate minority contact assessment, which identified emerging trends and determined where intervention strategies can be implemented most effectively.
- Minnesota supported crossover programming for youth involved in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems at eight sites throughout the state. The programming directly benefited 778 young people.
- New Hampshire funded training for police officers and youth to address disproportionate minority contact, including the innovative Mirror Project. Developed for youth, this training program mirrors the training that officers receive to help youth better understand why police officers take certain actions and what they can expect if they find themselves in an encounter with an officer. Approximately 2,000 eighth grade students received the training.

## Disproportionate Minority Contact

States continue to see good results in the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation, and removal of juveniles from adult jails. However, the disproportionate involvement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system remains largely unchanged. To respond to this complex issue, OJJDP leadership developed and implemented an outcome-based approach to address DMC.

The new approach emphasizes increased technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments implement DMC-reduction programs. OJJDP also worked to improve the training and education of professionals who address disproportionate minority contact at the state and local levels.

Through a 2-year training and technical assistance grant to the Center for Children's Law and Policy, OJJDP is helping states develop their capacity to create long-term partnerships that foster systems change. States will identify and disseminate promising and evidence-based strategies that have demonstrated success in reducing disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system.

Beginning in 2019, OJJDP will implement a streamlined application process to simplify DMC data collection requirements. In addition, OJJDP will ask states to identify how they define success with their DMC-reduction efforts and to evaluate the outcome of their DMC plans to assess what impact, if any, the plans had on disproportionality. OJJDP will then share every state's self-identified goals, action plans, and outcomes on its website to ensure transparency and accountability and to share successful strategies across jurisdictions.

## Nonparticipating State Program

OJJDP's Nonparticipating State program provides funds for nonprofit organizations in states that have chosen not to participate, or that have been found ineligible to participate, in the Title II Formula Grants program. The funds are used to support the state's compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

In FY 2018, nonprofit organizations in Connecticut, Nebraska, and Wyoming received \$438,246, \$400,000, and \$380,000, respectively, under the Nonparticipating State program.

## Eliminating Prison Rape

The purpose of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 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" (Public Law 108–79).

States that do not comply with the Act's requirements are assessed a 5-percent penalty against their OJJDP-administered formula grant funds. In FY 2018, the Department of Justice reallocated these funds to be used specifically for compliance purposes. Under the guidance for the Prison Rape Elimination Act Reallocation program, OJJDP provided more than \$236,000 to 13 jurisdictions to help state and local governments bring their facilities into compliance with the Act's requirements.

## Juveniles in Residential Placement

OJJDP conducts statistical data collections to monitor trends related to youth in residential placement. The 2016 Juvenile Residential Facility Census and the 2015 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement provided valuable information about juveniles in residential placement and the facilities that hold them. For the latest publications and data on youth in residential placement, visit [ojjdp.gov/publications/index.html](http://ojjdp.gov/publications/index.html) or [ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb](http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb).

The Juvenile Residential Facility Census and Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement data collections include 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 45,567 youth were held in publicly and privately operated juvenile residential facilities on the October 2016 census date. The number of youth held in residential placement decreased 57 percent between 1997 and 2016, bringing the overall count to its lowest level since 1997.

### Offense Profiles

The vast majority of youth in residential placement were held for delinquency offenses (95 percent). Person offenses accounted for 38 percent of youth held, property crimes accounted for 22 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.

## NATIONAL JUVENILE COURT DATA ARCHIVE

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded \$1.95 million to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in fiscal year 2018 to operate the [National Juvenile Court Data Archive](http://National Juvenile Court Data Archive).

The Archive collects and disseminates national information and statistics about delinquency and status offenses handled by juvenile courts, expands the coverage of reporting court jurisdictions, and increases the quality and timeliness of juvenile court data.

## Age

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

## Deaths in Residential Placement

Juvenile facilities reported six deaths of youth younger than age 21 in residential placement for the 12 months prior to the 2016 census. Deaths of juveniles in residential placement remain relatively rare; the death rate in 2016 was 1.3 per 10,000 youth in placement.

## MODEL DATA PROJECT

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's [Model Data Project](#) aims to enhance the quality and consistency of juvenile justice information and to increase its use in policy and practice decisions by providing guidance to states and jurisdictions on data improvements.

In fiscal year 2018, the project released publications for specific professional audiences, including—

- [5 Ways State Juvenile Correctional Administrators Can Use Data](#)
- [5 Ways Juvenile Probation Administrators Can Use Data](#)
- [5 Ways Law Enforcement Agencies Can Use Data on Juveniles](#)

The project also released a 3D Data Capacity Assessment, which is a tool that helps juvenile justice practitioners to strategically examine the data capacity of their juvenile justice system and reflect on their own use of data to inform decisions and drive improvements.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION  
JUVENILE JUSTICE MODEL DATA BRIEF

### 5 Ways State Juvenile Correctional Administrators Can Use Data

The field of juvenile corrections has experienced numerous improvements over the past few decades. Much has changed as the field has embraced evidence-based practices and focused on the delivery of treatment and other services to improve youth and system outcomes. Juvenile correctional administrators rely on accurate and timely data to ensure facility practices and operations reflect evidence-based practices and are aligned with their rehabilitative missions. For example, knowing criminogenic risk levels and needs of youth can assist with individual treatment planning, while the same data in the aggregate can help plan the range of services available to youth. Knowing the proportion of youth who recidivate or return after release provides administrators with a measurable outcome to assess performance and make improvements. Here are five important ways that juvenile correctional administrators can use data:

- 01 Ensure safety of youth and staff**  
Juvenile correctional administrators are responsible for the safety and security of the youth and staff in their facilities. Safe facilities allow youth and staff to focus on achieving treatment and rehabilitation goals. Juvenile correctional administrators can collect and analyze data on assaults and injuries to monitor facility safety and the use of isolation and restraints to gauge the overall quality of life for those living and working in the facility. For example, knowing the duration and type of isolation events or the frequency and reason for use of restraints can help administrators understand the nature and extent of these practices and inform decisions regarding staffing levels, supervision practices, staff training needs, and programming options.
- 02 Demonstrate services are benefiting youth**  
Juvenile correctional facilities are designed to hold youth accountable while providing programming options to develop pro-social skills. Data on services completed by youth and demonstrable behavior changes can help administrators determine if services are benefiting youth. For example, analyzing data on academic achievements of youth, such as progress in literacy and math, can provide administrators valuable information about the facility's educational services. Similarly, knowing the proportion of youth who participate in and complete treatment, as well as those who demonstrate acquired skills and behaviors can help determine whether treatment options are meeting the needs of the youth.
- 03 Ensure fair practices**  
Youth who believe that they are treated fairly by juvenile correctional facilities show a reduction in system involvement and antisocial activity (National Research Council, 2013). Therefore, correctional administrators have a keen interest in ensuring facility practices are fair and that rules are applied equally to all youth. Data can support these efforts. For example, surveys administered to youth and families can provide insight into their experiences and perceptions of fairness. Looking at the frequency of disciplinary actions or incentives given for good behavior by youth characteristics (e.g. race) can provide administrators more information on how often and consistently these practices are used and serve as a means to monitor, evaluate, and influence positive facility culture change.

Juvenile justice has become data-driven. We use historical placement and length of custody data along with offense and risk-level data to create profiles of the juveniles we use in custody and what worked best in the past. We apply that information for service planning with commitments. Placement and length of custody are determined from recidivism data while still allowing for professional discretion from our knowledgeable clinical supervisors. Additionally, we've noticed an increase in juveniles with trauma and using that data we've created the Trauma Informed Care Initiative to teach staff how to work with juveniles that have experienced trauma. We use data to make informed decisions to give the juveniles the best opportunities to become productive citizens.

**SHARON HARRICFIELD**  
DIRECTOR, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES | NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE

# STATISTICAL BRIEFING BOOK

Through the [Statistical Briefing Book](#), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides timely and reliable access to the latest juvenile justice data. This resource provides users with statistical answers to frequently asked questions.

To enhance the work of juvenile justice researchers and practitioners, the Office made the following updates to the Statistical Briefing Book in fiscal year 2018:

- Interactive charts and maps, as well as sortable data tables, were made available for more than 200 frequently asked questions.
- Data on a variety of topics were updated through 2016. Topics include juvenile arrests, juvenile homicide victims and offenders, delinquency and petitioned status offense cases in juvenile courts, and juvenile residential facilities.
- OJJDP also added new information to its innovative Data Snapshot series featured in the Statistical Briefing Book. Each one-page snapshot uses easily understandable graphics to highlight policy-relevant data trends and findings. Topics include youth homicide victims and service availability in juvenile residential facilities.

Visit [ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb](http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb) for more information.



# Connecting With the Field

## Fiscal Year 2018 Highlights

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides practitioners, policymakers, and the public with timely and reliable juvenile justice information. In fiscal year 2018, OJJDP provided vital resources to help juvenile justice practitioners prevent and respond to delinquency and child victimization. Connecting with the field ensures that essential information and resources reach the people who are working to make a difference in the lives of youth.

Select training and technical assistance and communications efforts are highlighted below. More complete information is available at [ojjdp.gov/programs](http://ojjdp.gov/programs) and [ojjdp.gov/publications](http://ojjdp.gov/publications).

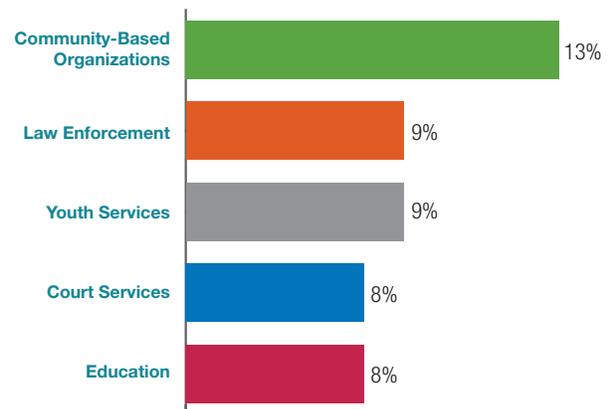


### Training and Technical Assistance

In fiscal year 2018—

- The Office received 1,527 requests for training and technical assistance via TTA360, OJJDP’s user-friendly online request system. Each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia submitted requests.
- Twenty-two percent of the requests pertained to mentoring, 19% to child safety, and 15% to youth and family engagement.
- OJJDP delivered 443 trainings, including 41 webinars. More than 6,000 professionals participated in the webinars, which were designed to keep researchers, practitioners, and policymakers up to date on trends in the field.

### Top Five Requesting Entities

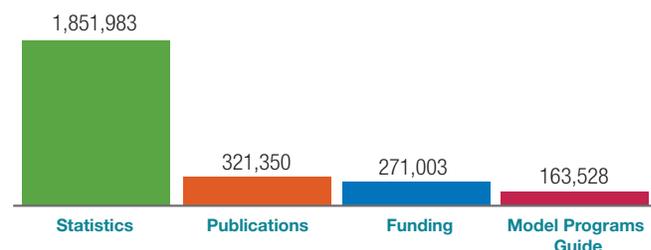


### Digital Outreach

In fiscal year 2018—

- More than 21,000 juvenile justice and child protection professionals were subscribed to *OJJDP News @ a Glance*, the Office’s award-winning e-newsletter.
- OJJDP delivered up-to-date information to its 5,435 Twitter and 4,160 Facebook followers.
- Approximately 19,420 subscribers received emails through OJJDP’s JUVJUST listserv with information on publications, research findings, funding opportunities, and upcoming events.

### Topics of Interest to OJJDP’s Constituents, by Webpage Views



# Connecting With the Field

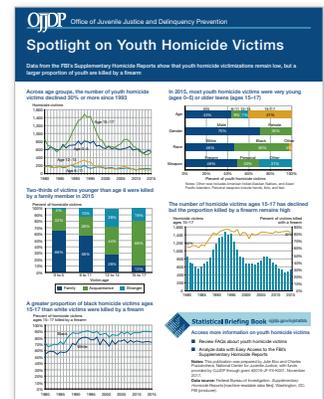
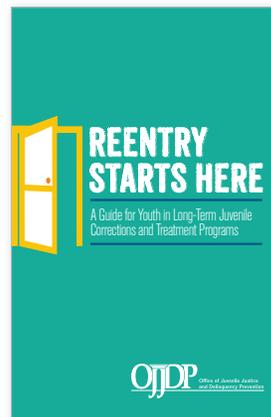
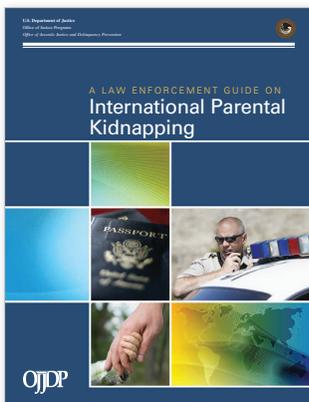
## Fiscal Year 2018 Highlights



### Communications Releases

In fiscal year 2018, OJJDP—

- Released six issues of its award-winning e-newsletter, *OJJDP News @ a Glance*, along with the following publications:
  - » *A Law Enforcement Guide on International Parental Kidnapping*
  - » *Reentry Starts Here: A Guide for Youth in Long-Term Juvenile Corrections and Treatment Programs*
  - » *Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2015*
  - » *Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Court, 2014*
- Issued data snapshots—visually compelling, one-page research highlights—on:
  - » Service Availability in Juvenile Residential Placement Facilities
  - » Characteristics of Delinquency Cases Handled in Juvenile Court in 2015
  - » Girls in the Juvenile Justice System
  - » Youth Homicide Victims
  - » 2014 Data on Hispanic Youth
- Posted the following blogs:
  - » OJJDP Is Simplifying Title II Work To Focus on DMC Reduction, Not Process
  - » Justice Department Honors Outstanding Actions To Protect Children
  - » OJJDP Model Programs Guide Now Has 300 Youth Programs
  - » Keeping Our Children Safe Online

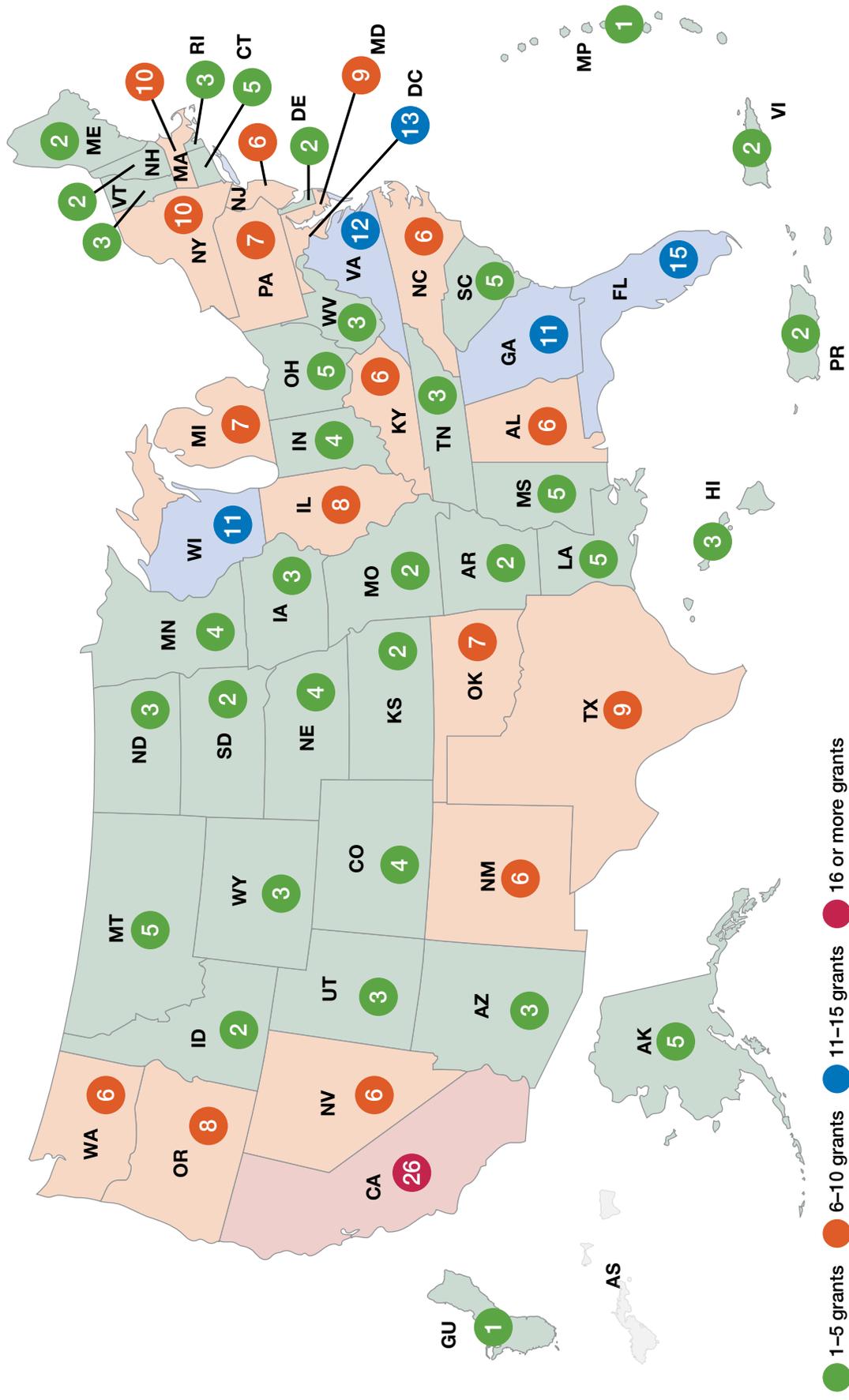


### Achievements in Communications

In fiscal year 2018, OJJDP received—

- Two Blue Pencil & Gold Screen awards from the National Association of Government Communicators.
- Two Communicator awards from the Academy of Interactive & Visual Arts.
- An Award for Publications Excellence from Communications Concepts, Inc.

# OJJDP Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year 2018, by State and Territory



The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's grants support state, local, and tribal efforts to reduce and prevent delinquency, improve the juvenile justice system, and protect children from violence and abuse. In fiscal year 2018, the Office awarded 308 grants totaling nearly \$300 million.