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A Clear Vision for the Future of Juvenile Justice

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

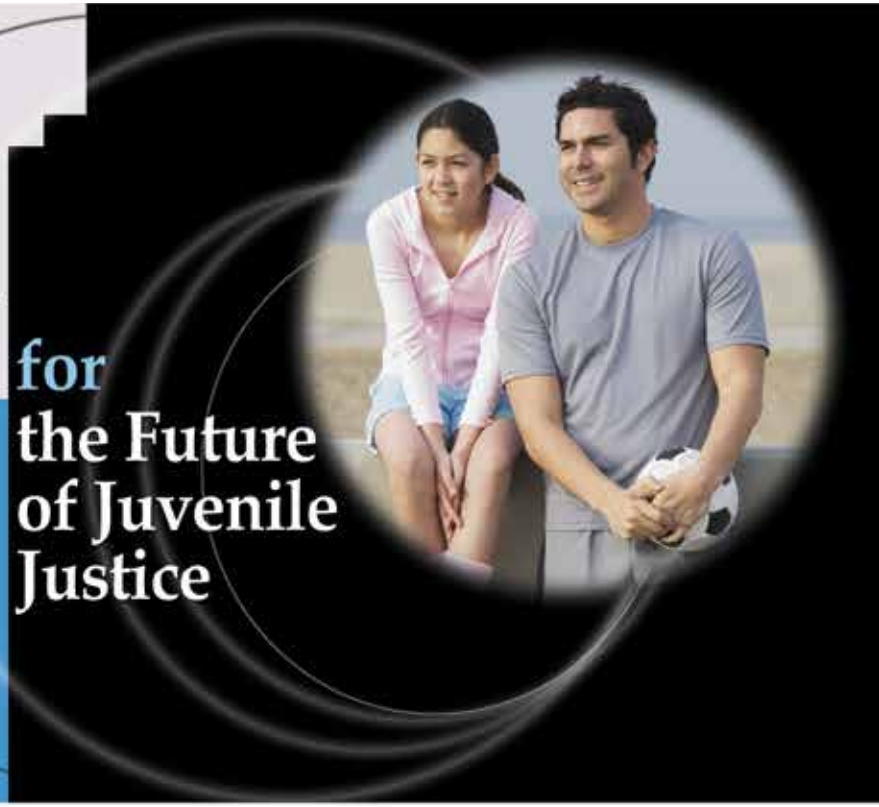
OJJDP

2013 ANNUAL REPORT

2013

ANNUAL REPORT

A Clear Vision for the Future of Juvenile Justice



OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

Robert L. Listenbee, Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

This report covers activities undertaken by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention during fiscal year 2013 (October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013).

NCJ 248570

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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 Chairmen of the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Chairman 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 2013. 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 of1974, as amended; Public Law 93–415, section 503(4) [42 U.S.C. 5782(4)].

Respectfully submitted,

Robert L. Listenbee
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

FOREWORD

The juvenile justice system holds enormous promise. After all, this system has the power to transform young lives. When we help young people find positive pathways to success, we are simultaneously fostering strong families and healthy communities.

I am immensely proud to say that the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has a clear vision for the future of the juvenile justice system. Our Office is at the forefront of the movement to improve and reform our existing juvenile justice system. We are working to help policymakers and professionals across the country transform the system into one that is based on a developmental approach—that recognizes kids are not mini-adults. This system must also be sensitive to the trauma that system-involved children may have experienced and provide trauma-informed care options. Finally, it must leverage evidence-based practices to ensure that programs across the country are using approaches that work.

In fiscal year 2013, OJJDP awarded more than $271 million in grants to help at-risk youth, protect children, and improve juvenile justice systems nationwide. In addition to financial support, the Office also provided a wide array of resources for stakeholders, which are showcased in the *Seeing Connections With the Field* sidebars throughout the report.

As we work to promote developmental, trauma-informed, and evidence-based approaches to juvenile justice, we never lose sight of the young victims, at-risk juveniles, and justice-involved youth who so desperately need assistance. We hope you will join us as we strive to turn our clear vision into a bright future for our nation's children.

Robert L. Listenbee
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

ABOUT OJJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) 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.

Vision Statement

OJJDP envisions a nation where our children are healthy, educated, and free from violence. If they come into contact with the juvenile justice system, that contact should be rare, fair, and beneficial to them.

Mission Statement

OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. The Office supports states and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention programs and to improve the juvenile justice system so that it protects public safety, holds offenders accountable, and provides treatment and rehabilitation services tailored to the needs of youth and their families.

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Seeing the Big Picture:
Meeting the Needs of Youth and Families

CHAPTER 1

Every child deserves a childhood—a time filled with growth and discovery, with education and encouragement. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) envisions a nation where our children are healthy, educated, and free from violence. Simply stated, it is OJJDP's mission to protect childhood.

Following are snapshots of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) major fiscal year (FY) 2013 efforts to protect youth and families. More information about these efforts and other programs and activities is available throughout this report and on the OJJDP website: ojjdp.gov.

Funding Highlights

- In FY 2013, OJJDP awarded more than **$271 million** in grants to help at-risk youth, protect children, and improve juvenile justice systems nationwide. The 418 awards were made through formula, block, and discretionary grant funding.
- Through its **Formula Grants program,** OJJDP supports state, local, and tribal delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. OJJDP awarded more than **$28 million** in formula grant funds to designated state agencies in FY 2013.
- The **Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program** provided **$16.7 million** in funding to enhance accountability for youth and the juvenile justice system.
- OJJDP continued its longstanding commitment to **mentoring programs,** providing more than **$74 million** to state and national organizations that engage youth through mentoring activities and youth development programs.
- Representing more than 3,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, OJJDP's 61 **Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)** task forces are dedicated to developing effective responses to the online enticement of children by sexual predators, child exploitation, and child obscenity and pornography. In FY 2013, OJJDP awarded **$22 million** to ICAC task forces for law enforcement operations and public education and more than **$3 million** to support training and technical assistance (TTA) and research on Internet crimes against children.
- The **National Center for Missing & Exploited Children** (NCMEC) is a clearinghouse and resource center that collects and distributes information regarding missing and sexually exploited children. OJJDP funding for NCMEC totaled more than **$31.1 million** in FY 2013.
- **Family drug courts and juvenile drug courts** are a rapidly growing method for serving troubled families and juveniles by bringing together substance abuse treatment, mental health services, social services, and court officials. In FY 2013, OJJDP provided **$3.9 million** to support existing family drug courts and to help establish new ones. The agency is also providing **$5.27 million** in funding over the next 4 years to three new juvenile drug courts, in addition to continuing to support TTA efforts at existing drug courts.
- The **Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRRI)** seeks to improve outcomes for youth and to increase the cost effectiveness of juvenile

OJJDP Reorganization: A New Structure and a Renewed Focus

In fiscal year 2013, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) underwent a major reorganization to align similar functions and focus areas and better serve the diverse juvenile justice field.

The agency's new divisions more fully reflect the breadth of OJJDP's work and include audit and compliance; innovation and research; juvenile justice system improvement; state and community development; and youth development, prevention, and safety.

The reorganization will enhance the Office's ability to support state, local, and tribal practitioners and policymakers as they strive to keep children safe and improve the juvenile justice system.

Read more about the OJJDP components in appendix C.

justice programs. The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation is providing **$3.45 million** to support JJRRI, and OJJDP has allocated **$2 million** to three jurisdictions over 3 years and is providing support for TTA and evaluation.

Signature Initiatives

- **Defending Childhood** is a comprehensive U.S. Department of Justice initiative designed to reduce children's exposure to violence, raise public awareness, and advance research. In FY 2013, the National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence appointed by Attorney General Holder released its final report, including specific recommendations for launching a coordinated national response to children's exposure to violence.
- The **National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention** is a network of cities and federal agencies that work together, share information, and build local capacity to prevent and reduce youth violence and gang activity. The forum is now active in more than 10 cities and held its third annual summit in September 2013.
- Through its **Community-Based Violence Prevention Program,** OJJDP awarded six grants totaling more than **$8 million** to help localities change community norms regarding violence, provide alternatives to violence, and increase awareness of the risks and consequences of involvement in violence.
- The U.S. Departments of Justice and Education are partnering to address unnecessarily harsh school discipline policies through the **Supportive School Discipline Initiative (SSDI),** which stresses positive approaches to modifying behavior within the context of school rather than suspending and expelling students. With funding from OJJDP, the Council of State Governments convened diverse stakeholders in the

justice and education fields to develop concrete recommendations for how to address this issue effectively. The Departments also issued joint legal guidance to help public schools meet their obligations under the Civil Rights Act.

Areas of Focus

- Recent breakthroughs in neuroscience research have enabled OJJDP and its partners to improve our responses to at-risk and system-involved youth by reforming the juvenile justice system. By reforming the system to better match what we know about adolescent brain development, we can hold youth accountable for their actions and prevent reoffending. OJJDP is undertaking several different efforts to advance a **developmental approach to juvenile justice reform,** including raising awareness and promoting research, training, and technical assistance.
- OJJDP's longstanding support for **tribal communities** includes discretionary grants, TTA, research, and youth summits. Many of these efforts focus on engaging tribal youth to promote the success and prosperity of tribal communities.
- OJJDP is committed to combating **commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children** through a range of efforts, including comprehensive research, training for law enforcement, mentoring for child victims, and investigative work through the ICAC task forces.

Advisory Boards

The **Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention** coordinates federal programs and activities related to juvenile delinquency prevention and missing and exploited children.

Composed of 22 federal agency and practitioner members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Senate Majority Leader, and the President of the United States, the council makes recommendations to Congress regarding juvenile justice policies, objectives, and priorities.

The Attorney General serves as chair and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) serves as vice chair.

The **Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice** (FACJJ) is composed of members of state advisory groups on juvenile justice.

FACJJ advises the President and Congress on matters related to juvenile justice, evaluates the progress of juvenile justice activities and projects, and advises the OJJDP Administrator on the work of OJJDP.

SEEING CONNECTIONS WITH THE FIELD

Research • Evaluation • Communications • Training and Technical Assistance

Reforming Juvenile Justice. The OJJDP-commissioned National Research Council study, *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach,* calls on states and localities to move away from a juvenile justice model focused on punishment toward one that acknowledges the developmental changes that young offenders are undergoing and fosters positive development and accountability.

Combating Children's Exposure to Violence. As part of Defending Childhood, the *Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence* was released in December 2012 and features more than 50 recommendations for identifying and supporting children exposed to violence. OJJDP also continued to translate knowledge gained from the OJJDP-sponsored National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence with a new bulletin on the co-occurrence of victimization and delinquency among children who are exposed to violence.

Promoting Model Programs. OJJDP's online Model Programs Guide (MPG) assists practitioners and communities in implementing evidence-based prevention and intervention programs that can make a difference in the lives of children and communities. The MPG database of more than 200 programs is updated continually and covers the entire continuum of youth services from prevention to reentry.

Encouraging Family Engagement. Following four listening sessions with families and youth who had direct experiences with the juvenile justice system, the Office released *OJJDP Family Listening Sessions: Executive Summary,* a report that included recommendations for enhancing family engagement.

Offering Online Information and Resources. *OJJDP News @ a Glance* is a bimonthly newsletter that provides constituents with up-to-date and comprehensive information about juvenile justice issues. The JUVJUST electronic listserv, along with a comprehensive website, allows OJJDP to offer stakeholders easy access to important information.

Supporting Training and Technical Assistance. OJJDP's network of 65 TTA providers delivered diverse training and services throughout FY 2013 to promote youth safety, prevent youth violence, keep at-risk youth out of the system, encourage justice system reform, and support system-involved youth. To ensure OJJDP TTA is coordinated, aligned with OJJDP priorities, responsive to the field, and effective and efficient, OJJDP operates the National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC). NTTAC focuses on building the capacity of OJJDP's TTA infrastructure by providing centralized intake of requests and making referrals, facilitating OJJDP provider networkwide meetings, training providers and leading capacity-building workgroups, and helping providers leverage virtual TTA to widen their reach.

Connecting the Field to TTA Resources. In October 2012, OJJDP launched the Online University, a central access point to all trainings, resources, tools, and publications created by OJJDP's TTA providers and other partners. OJJDP increased the Online University's offerings throughout FY 2013 and implemented several enhancements to increase its user friendliness.

Seeing Safety:
Protecting Children and Preventing Youth Violence

CHAPTER 2

For too many children, childhood ends prematurely when they become the victims or witnesses of violence. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) innovative efforts to prevent youth violence range from programs that help victims of abuse and neglect to initiatives that focus on positive youth development. OJJDP also promotes a rigorous research agenda, evaluation programs that investigate what works, and dissemination efforts that ensure vital information reaches providers in the field. By protecting the well-being of our nation's young people, OJJDP is helping to secure the future of our country.

Defending Childhood

Research has demonstrated that exposure to violence is a traumatic experience that can derail a child's health, happiness, and future. Children exposed to violence are more likely to fail in school and at work, suffer from mental health problems, experience serious medical problems, become victims of violence, and be involved in the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

In 2010, Attorney General Eric H. Holder launched the Defending Childhood initiative to address this national crisis. Defending Childhood is a comprehensive effort designed to reduce children's exposure to violence, raise public awareness, and advance research. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is leading the initiative.

Defending Childhood was created in direct response to the results of the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, which OJJDP funded with support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The survey found that more than 60 percent of children were exposed to violence, crime, or abuse—as victims or as witnesses—in the year preceding the study.

In December 2012, the National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence released its final report, which includes recommendations for launching a coordinated national response to children's exposure to violence. The task force was appointed by Attorney General Holder and was co-chaired by OJJDP Administrator Robert Listenbee and Joe Torre, Chairman of the Board of the Joe Torre Safe at Home Foundation.

Among its 56 recommendations, the report calls for enhanced screening to better identify children who are victims of or witnesses to violence. The report also calls for all children

DEFENDING CHILDHOOD
PROTECT HEAL THRIVE

who enter the juvenile justice system to be screened for exposure to violence. Beyond identifying victims, the recommendations focus on expanding the use of trauma-informed care to help heal the emotional scars caused by exposure to violence. This includes development of additional evidence-based treatments and the implementation of universal training on trauma for youth-serving professionals. The Attorney General has fully endorsed this report, which will serve as a blueprint to guide this national effort.

"Children exposed to violence can heal if we identify them early and give them specialized services, evidence-based treatment, and proper care and support. We have the power to end the damage to children from violence and abuse in our country; it does not need to be inevitable."

—Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence, Executive Summary

In response to one of the recommendations, Attorney General Holder announced the creation of an American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence in April 2013. This task force will focus on improving methods for identifying and treating AI/AN children exposed to violence, supporting tribal communities as they develop solutions, and involving tribal youth in creating responses to this problem.

Because successfully combating children's exposure to violence relies heavily on local efforts, Defending Childhood also includes support for eight demonstration sites across the country. These communities are implementing comprehensive community-based efforts to address children's exposure to violence.

National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention

The National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention held its third annual summit in September 2013. The summit convened Administration officials, members of Congress, mayors, police chiefs, community advocates, and youth from 10 cities to share their strategies to reduce and mitigate the impact of violence on our nation's youth. Youth leaders from participating cities shared what they are doing in their communities to reduce violence and to promote the health and well-being of young people.

Created in 2011 at the direction of President Obama, the forum is a network of cities and federal agencies that work together, share information, and build local capacity to prevent and reduce youth and gang violence. In FY 2013, the forum was active in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Memphis, Salinas, San Jose, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and Camden. The cities have created comprehensive, data-driven plans for addressing youth violence by focusing not only on enforcement but also on prevention, intervention, and reentry strategies.

Community-Based Violence Prevention Program

OJJDP awarded six grants totaling more than $8 million through its Community-Based Violence Prevention Program in fiscal year (FY) 2013. This program is changing community norms regarding violence, providing alternatives to violence, and increasing awareness of the risks and consequences of involvement in violence. It helps communities to replicate proven programs such as the Group Violence Reduction Strategy (formerly known as Operation Ceasefire/Boston Gun Project), the OJJDP Comprehensive Gang Model, and the Cure Violence Model.

The grant recipients are Camden, NJ; East Baton Rouge, LA; Kansas City, MO; Newport News, VA; Syracuse, NY; and the Maryland Governor's Office of Crime and Control Prevention.

Internet Crimes Against Children

Established in 1998, OJJDP's 61 Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) task forces represent more than 3,000 federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. They are dedicated to developing effective responses to the online enticement of children by sexual predators, child exploitation, and child obscenity and pornography. In FY 2013, OJJDP awarded $22 million to ICAC task forces for law enforcement operations and public education and more than $3 million to support training and technical assistance (TTA) and research on Internet crimes against children.

Every year, the number of investigations that ICAC task forces open and the number of arrests they make continue to rise. Since their inception, the task forces have arrested more than 47,000 individuals suspected of sexually exploiting children. In 2013 alone, ICAC investigations led to 7,413 arrests and 60,281 forensic examinations. The task forces also continued to focus on public awareness and education, making more than 13,200 presentations on Internet safety in 2013 that reached more than 1.3 million adults and children.

In FY 2013, as part of Attorney General Holder's increased focus on combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children, ICAC task forces expanded their original mandate to include the investigation of child sex trafficking crimes. Their expertise in investigating crimes that span state and international boundaries will prove invaluable to this effort.

"The collaborative approach that the ICAC task forces have embraced and their investigative and prosecutorial expertise make them among the best resources we have to fight traffickers."

—Robert L. Listenbee, OJJDP Administrator, at the ICAC Task Force Commanders Meeting

Tribal Youth Initiatives

Engaged tribal youth are vital to the success and prosperity of tribal communities. Their input and participation is also central to OJJDP's partnerships with tribal grantees. In FY 2013, OJJDP's Tribal Youth program provided more than $4.7 million to support tribal efforts to prevent and control delinquency and improve tribal juvenile justice systems.

Missing Children's Day

The U.S. Department of Justice held its annual National Missing Children's Day ceremony on May 15, 2013, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the day's national observance.

The ceremony, which is organized by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), recognizes the extraordinary efforts of America's law enforcement officers, private citizens, and organizations on behalf of missing children.

Heather Bish, whose sister Molly was abducted and murdered when she was 16, spoke about the often unrecognized needs of siblings of abducted children. She is a co-author of the OJJDP guide *What About Me? Coping With the Abduction of a Brother or Sister.* The guide is written in child-friendly language and is available in both English and Spanish.

This funding supported the award of 18 grants to a geographically diverse group of tribal grantees who proposed a wide range of programs and approaches to benefit their tribal youth. These programs ranged from positive youth development approaches to prevent truancy to counseling and education for adjudicated youth. The programs all rely on indigenous principles and culturally relevant practices.

In May 2013, OJJDP held a tribal grantee meeting in Crystal City, VA. This event included representatives from nearly 100 tribes from 22 states who are participating in the Tribal Youth Program, Tribal Juvenile Detention and Reentry Program, and Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program. The 2-day meeting covered topics identified primarily from a survey of grantee interests, such as truancy prevention models, juvenile court policy development, sustainable tribal mentoring programs, alternatives to detention, and supporting the role of tribal youth.

Missing Children

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) observed its 29th year of operation in April 2013. As a clearinghouse and resource center, NCMEC collects and distributes information regarding missing and sexually exploited children. In coordination with its partners, the center offers critical intervention and prevention services to families and assists families, private industry, law enforcement, and other professionals at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels in cases involving missing and sexually exploited children. OJJDP funding to NCMEC totaled more than $31.1 million in FY 2013.

NCMEC operates a 24-hour, toll-free missing children's hotline (1–800–THE–LOST); a CyberTipline for the public to use to report child sexual exploitation; and the Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP), which uses specialized computer software to assist law enforcement in locating unidentified child victims whose images appear in pornography.

In FY 2013, the center's hotline received 187,077 calls. During the same period, its CyberTipline handled 519,967 reports regarding potential child exploitation. As of the end of 2013, law enforcement had notified NCMEC that 5,436 children in the CVIP system had been identified. During FY 2013, NCMEC helped recover 10,370 children; since its inception in 1984, NCMEC has

helped recover 193,705 children.

NCMEC also is a key participant in the AMBER Alert program and the annual National Missing Children's Day commemoration. The AMBER Alert system issues media alerts when a law enforcement agency determines that a child has been abducted and is in imminent danger. The Office of Justice Programs manages the program with assistance from OJJDP.

In FY 2013, NCMEC released the *2012 AMBER Alert Report,* which showed that during 2012, 167 AMBER Alerts involving 204 children were issued in the United States. Of the cases in which alerts were issued, 158 ended with a recovery, with 52 recoveries as a direct result of AMBER Alerts.

To date, 678 abducted children have been recovered through AMBER Alert.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Even though estimates of children who are victims of sex trafficking or are at risk of being trafficked vary greatly, it is clear that child sex trafficking is a serious problem in the United States. OJJDP's longstanding commitment to combating the problem of commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children includes work through the ICAC task forces (see previous entry) and other efforts.

Most recently, OJJDP commissioned the National Academies' Institute of Medicine and National Research Council to study the extent of the problem in the United States. Their comprehensive report, *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States,* includes recommendations for preventing, identifying, and responding to this crime, which has been underidentified and overlooked for too long (see sidebar at the end of this chapter for full details).

Through the Law Enforcement Strategies for Protecting Children From Commercial Sexual Exploitation program, OJJDP is helping law enforcement agencies improve training and coordination, develop policies and procedures to identify victims of commercial sexual exploitation, investigate and prosecute cases against adults who sexually exploit children for commercial purposes, and adopt best practices to intervene appropriately with and serve victims. The program's target law enforcement agencies are located in Bossier City, LA; Denver, CO; San Jose, CA; and Seattle, WA.

OJJDP is also supporting a Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation initiative that is assisting three organizations in their efforts to enhance mentoring capacity and increase the availability of direct services for victims.

SEEING CONNECTIONS WITH THE FIELD

Research • Evaluation • Communications • Training and Technical Assistance

Defending Childhood. The *Report of the Attorney General's National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence* was released in December 2012 and features more than 50 recommendations for identifying and supporting children exposed to violence. (See full details in Defending Childhood entry).

The International Association of Chiefs of Police received a $750,000, 2-year grant award from OJJDP to expand its training resources for law enforcement to include a focus on children's exposure to violence. This award will promote a deeper understanding of children's exposure to violence and trauma among frontline officers and will assist with identifying victims.

National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence Series. In FY 2013, a new bulletin in this groundbreaking series was released, *Children's Exposure to Violence and the Intersection Between Delinquency and Victimization.* The bulletin presents survey results regarding the co-occurrence of victimization and delinquency among children who are exposed to violence. Youth who were both delinquents and victims suffered more adversities and had lower levels of social support and higher rates of mental health symptoms. The study highlights the importance of early intervention.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. The National Academy of Sciences conducted a comprehensive study, commissioned by OJJDP, on commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors. Their final report, *Confronting Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Sex Trafficking of Minors in the United States,* highlights the need for these crimes to be understood as acts of abuse and violence against children and the importance of not treating exploited minors as criminals. The report recommends increasing public awareness, strengthening the law enforcement response, expanding research, building multisector partnerships, and developing training for professionals to help them identify and assist victims.

To highlight the harm done when child victims of sexual exploitation are confined instead of being offered trauma-informed, gender-specific services, OJJDP's National Girls Institute hosted the Webinar "Child Trafficking, Girls, and Detention: A Call to Reform." The Webinar featured information about how facility staff can identify victims and connect them with appropriate services.

Combating Gangs. The National Gang Center (NGC) is jointly funded by OJJDP and the Bureau of Justice Assistance and serves as a clearinghouse for individuals and agencies seeking information about gang prevention. NGC publishes an online newsletter featuring information on topics ranging from talking to youth about gangs to gang-related legislative updates.

The center also conducts an annual survey, collecting data from a large, representative sample of law enforcement agencies to track the size and scope of the nation's gang problem. In 2013, OJJDP published *Highlights of the 2011 National Youth Gang Survey.* The survey showed that gang-related homicides increased more than 10 percent since 2009 in cities with populations of more than 100,000, among other findings.

An FY 2013 TTA grant from OJJDP also helped support NGC's Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program, an evidence-based gang and violence prevention program built around a school-based, law enforcement officer-instructed curriculum.

School Safety Training. In collaboration with OJJDP, the International Association of Chiefs of Police launched a series of four school safety online trainings. These trainings help school officials develop plans to prevent and respond to events that threaten the safety of school environments. They are based on a highly successful classroom training program and are free, self-paced, and can be taken at any time.

Google Joins AMBER Alert Network. In FY 2013, the Office of Justice Programs and the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children announced a new partnership with Google that allows subscribers to receive urgent child-abduction bulletins, known as AMBER Alerts, through Google Maps and Google Search features.

Field-Initiated Research. OJJDP provided $1.8 million to support the Community-Based Violence Prevention Field-Initiated Research and Evaluation (FIRE) Program in FY 2013. This program provides funding to increase available information about the effectiveness and cost efficiency of existing community-based violence prevention programs and to identify and assess promising new community-based violence prevention models. Additional funding was provided under FIRE to support research on the impact of family involvement and visitation on juvenile justice outcomes. FIRE funding was also made available to extend or expand data collection and analyses to enhance the study of delinquency trajectories and juvenile justice outcomes for young women as they relate to developing self-regulation.

Tribal Youth Program Training and Technical Assistance Center. As part of the Office's work with tribal grantees, OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program Training and Technical Assistance Center offered various TTA resources to tribal grantees and federally recognized tribes. Monthly free Webinars were offered on topics ranging from strengthening families in tribal communities to truancy prevention strategies. Webinars featured the wisdom and experience of current and former OJJDP Tribal Youth Program grantees.

The center also convened a number of in-person meetings, which included an annual strategic planning retreat for new grantees. Additionally, the center held two in-person trainings for tribal nations that were interested in learning more about the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS). Finally, as part of the Office's Tribal Juvenile Detention Reentry Initiative, two peer-to-peer trainings were held that included staff from tribal juvenile detention centers across the country.

Targeted Training and Technical Assistance. OJJDP's network of TTA providers delivered diverse training and services throughout FY 2013 to promote youth safety and prevent youth violence. In addition to developing the training, Webinars, and resources noted above, these efforts included:

- Highly specialized training through multiple TTA providers for ICAC task forces nationwide on investigating and prosecuting Internet-assisted crimes against children and child sexual exploitation, and mental health foundational training for child sexual exploitation case investigators.
- Training for law enforcement executives on missing and exploited children cases and resources, training for law enforcement on AMBER Alert, and a new project designed to support and coordinate missing and exploited children organizations.
- Specialized technical assistance available to OJJDP's grant programs that serve tribal youth and to tribal communities; provision of TTA in rural Alaska to help communities prevent substance abuse and delinquency among Alaska Native youth; a national intertribal youth summit; and a project that develops online training courses, facilitates intertribal training Webinars, and provides other TTA to help youth-serving organizations deliver culturally competent services and build partnerships in tribal communities.
- In collaboration with the National Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center, TTA designed to build the field's capacity to use evidence-based programs and practices and to conduct evaluations.

Seeing Opportunities:
Keeping Kids Out of the System

CHAPTER 3

Children deserve opportunities—to grow, succeed, and build successful futures. At the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), we are committed to developing and advancing policies and programs that keep kids out of the juvenile justice system. While serious offenders must be held accountable for their actions, juveniles who commit minor offenses should receive the help they need to become productive citizens. Through innovative programs and cutting-edge research and education efforts, OJJDP is helping children, families, and professionals see—and seize—all the opportunities that the future may hold.

Mentoring

Mentoring has been shown to improve behavioral, social, emotional, and academic outcomes for at-risk youth. In FY 2013, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provided more than $74 million to state and national organizations that engage youth through mentoring activities and youth development programs.

Funding included support for a multistate mentoring initiative, which assists organizations that operate mentoring programs for at-risk youth in at least five states. Funds were also allocated to the Mentoring Enhancement Demonstration Program, which focuses on incorporating advocacy and teaching functions into mentors' roles in 32 sites across the country. OJJDP is sponsoring an evaluation of this program.

The 2013 National Mentoring Summit was held in Washington, DC, in January and featured workshops on best practices, cutting-edge training tools, innovations in financial sustainability and funding opportunities, and collaborative partnerships. OJJDP, MENTOR, the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Harvard School of Public Health, and United Way organized the summit.

As part of an enhanced effort to help young people affected by a parent's incarceration, OJJDP partnered with the White House to hold a listening session, "Mentoring Children of Incarcerated Parents," in September 2013. The session brought together national experts in mentoring, researchers, youth service providers, parents, and youth to discuss how to improve mentoring services for these vulnerable children. OJJDP released a report following the listening session (see sidebar at the end of this chapter for details).

Supportive School Discipline Initiative

The U.S. Departments of Justice (DOJ) and Education (ED) are partnering to address unnecessarily harsh and exclusionary school discipline policies through the Supportive School Discipline Initiative (SSDI). Launched by Attorney General Eric Holder and Education Secretary Arne Duncan in 2011, SSDI stresses positive approaches to modifying behavior within the context of school rather than suspending and expelling students. It also focuses on reducing the disproportionate use of exclusionary discipline when dealing with students of color and students with disabilities. OJJDP is a key player in this important initiative.

The issues SSDI seeks to address are borne out in the research. A groundbreaking study by the Council of State Governments Justice Center that tracked nearly 1 million Texas public secondary school students for 6 years found that students who were suspended or expelled for a discretionary violation—a violation that does not, by law, require suspension—were nearly three times as likely to be in contact with the juvenile justice system the following year. African American students were 31 percent more likely to be removed from the classroom for a discretionary violation, compared with their white and Hispanic counterparts. Nearly three-quarters of the students who qualified for special education services were suspended or expelled at least once during the study.

SSDI seeks to keep kids in school and engaged in learning by focusing on five distinct areas:

1. Building a consensus for action among federal, state, and local education and justice stakeholders.
2. Collaborating on research and data collection that will inform this work.
3. Developing guidance to ensure that school discipline policies comply with the nation's civil rights laws.
4. Promoting knowledge of evidence-based practices among state leaders.
5. Integrating this work into federal grantmaking to ensure that existing programs include a focus on school discipline.

The cornerstone of this initiative is the School Discipline Consensus Project. With funding from OJJDP and philanthropic partners, the Council of State Governments has brought together diverse stakeholders in the justice and education fields to develop recommendations for how to address this issue effectively. The council held three working sessions in 2013 and released a final report in 2014.

To help public schools better understand and meet their obligations under the Civil Rights Act, DOJ and ED issued joint legal guidance on how to avoid discrimination in discipline policies. The guidance includes recommendations for evidence-based alternatives to exclusionary discipline, tips for monitoring and addressing disparities, and tools to make schools safer and more inclusive.

As part of the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, ED is working with DOJ to improve the supports available in schools in forum cities. Increasing the capacity of schools to prevent violence and offer developmentally based interventions is key to decreasing youth and gang violence. (Information about additional research and training in this area is featured in the sidebar at the end of this chapter.)

"Ensuring that our educational system is a doorway to opportunity—and not a point of entry to our criminal justice system—is a critical, and achievable, goal."

—Eric H. Holder, Jr., Attorney General

Drug Courts

Family drug courts are a rapidly growing and effective method for serving troubled families by bringing together substance abuse treatment, mental health services, social services, and court officials. The courts focus on reducing the incidence of child abuse and neglect, intervening in families with risk factors, and reducing negative outcomes for youth. In FY 2013, OJJDP provided $3.9 million to support existing family drug courts or help establish new ones.

Juvenile drug courts are designed to help youth overcome their substance abuse issues and develop into successful adults. Many of these courts are based on the Reclaiming Futures Model, which brings together juvenile courts, probation, adolescent substance abuse treatment, and community resources to improve drug and alcohol treatment for teens by connecting them to positive activities and caring adults.

In FY 2013, OJJDP provided funding to three new juvenile drug courts, in addition to continuing to support training and technical assistance (TTA) efforts at existing drug courts (see sidebar at the end of this chapter for additional information). The three new courts will receive $5.27 million in funding from OJJDP over the next 4 years, allowing them to integrate the Reclaiming Futures Model into their juvenile drug courts. The participating communities are Lucas County, OH; Forsyth County, NC; and Duval County, FL.

Raising Awareness of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders

Children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) suffer from disabilities of varying severities, including cognitive impairments, poor social skills, and difficulty managing conflict. FASD sufferers are also at an increased risk for involvement with the juvenile justice system.

To keep these high-risk youth out of the justice system, the OJJDP-led Justice Issues Working Group, a component of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders, is collaborating with the American Bar Association (ABA) Center on Children and the Law and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) to raise awareness of FASD among legal and judicial professionals and to develop strategies to meet the needs of FASD-affected individuals. The groups have put together conference sessions, educational training sessions, and Webinars on FASD that have reached thousands of legal and juvenile justice professionals (see sidebar at the end of this chapter for more information).

OJJDP awarded a $30,000 FY 2012 grant to NCJFCJ to conduct, in collaboration with the Justice Issues Working Group, a survey of the judiciary to identify needs related to FASD in the courtroom, develop a technical assistance bulletin based on the survey results, and work with judges to create a judicial bench card to raise awareness of and address issues related to youth with FASD. The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism matched this award in FY 2013.

"Unfortunately, the vast majority of children with FASD go undiagnosed and untreated, and a substantial percentage of children with FASD get into trouble with law enforcement. We need screening, assessment, and treatment for these children. What we don't need to do is to lock them up."

—Robert L. Listenbee, OJJDP Administrator

SEEING CONNECTIONS WITH THE FIELD

Research • Evaluation • Communications • Training and Technical Assistance

National Mentoring Resource Center. OJJDP launched this new resource center to support research and demonstration programs that help further the understanding of mentoring relationships. The center is expanding its resources, tools, references, and training materials to advance the implementation of evidence-based mentoring practices. At this early stage of its evolution, the center is developing procedures, protocols, partnerships, and a website that will provide easy access to resources and technical assistance. Technical assistance will be available in a number of areas aligned with the *Elements of Effective Practice for Mentoring,* the standards issued by MENTOR: The National Mentoring Partnership.

Children of Incarcerated Parents. Following a listening session featuring national experts, service providers, parents, and youth, OJJDP released a report synthesizing relevant research and stakeholder input regarding mentoring for children of incarcerated parents. *Mentoring Children of Incarcerated Parents* includes recommendations to advance the availability and effectiveness of mentoring for these children. OJJDP also partnered with the Justice Department's Center for Faith-Based & Neighborhood Partnerships to present the Webinar "Faith in Action: Working with Children of Incarcerated Parents," which focused on providing resources for community leaders to help at-risk youth.

Supportive School Discipline Initiative. To further SSDI, OJJDP funded field-initiated research on school-based practices that reduce student victimization and the correlated risk for delinquency. One of the studies is focusing on developing a standard model for school climate and safety assessments. The other study is exploring the potential of the school discipline system as an intervention to reduce juvenile justice contact among all youth, but particularly youth of color.

OJJDP and its federal partners also held a National Leadership Summit to build awareness of the dangers of harsh school discipline. The summit convened teams of juvenile justice and education officials from 45 states and led to the formation of the Supportive School Discipline Community of Practice, an online community that enables state leaders to share information and best practices.

OJJDP is also providing financial assistance to NCJFCJ to evaluate the replication of successful school and court partnerships (School-Justice Partnerships project). This project seeks to reduce student referrals to court for nonserious behaviors by developing curriculums and training for professionals.

Family Drug Court Best Practices. With support from OJJDP, Children and Family Futures partnered with leading drug court organizations and practitioners

to develop *Guidance to States: Recommendations for Developing Family Drug Court Guidelines*. The authors synthesized results from a national review of family drug court policies and practices and highlighted relevant research.

Reclaiming Futures. Reclaiming Futures is a proven juvenile drug court model that brings together justice system and substance abuse treatment professionals to help teens overcome their drug and alcohol problems. The Reclaiming Futures national program office is receiving $1.4 million over 2 years starting in FY 2013 to provide TTA to the nine federally funded Reclaiming Futures sites throughout the country.

Listening Session on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. OJJDP collaborated with ABA's Center on Children and the Law and Commission on Youth at Risk to develop the FASD listening session held in June 2013 in Washington, DC. This listening session brought awareness of the impact of this disability on those involved in juvenile delinquency, status offender, and dependency proceedings and the probation, detention, and corrections systems.

Targeted Training and Technical Assistance. OJJDP's network of TTA providers delivered diverse training and services throughout FY 2013 to help keep at-risk youth out of the juvenile justice system. In addition to developing the training, Webinars, and resources noted above, these efforts included:

- A Mentoring Enhancement Demonstration Program Grantees Peer2Peer Web Meeting in September 2013 to provide program and evaluation updates and to encourage grantees to share information.
- The Military Mentoring Grantees Information and Sharing Forum in December 2012 to update grantees on the status of projects, exchange information and new ideas, receive feedback, and connect grantees.
- A Webinar series that increased awareness of unnecessarily harsh discipline policies and provided practical examples of effective discipline policies by working with partners in ED and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. These Webinars have reached hundreds of researchers and practitioners nationwide.

Seeing Potential:
Assessing and Protecting System-Involved Youth

CHAPTER 4

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has been working to address the needs of troubled youth, their families, and their communities since its establishment in 1974. This includes a significant amount of work to improve our nation's juvenile justice system and an ever-broadening focus on prevention, treatment, and recovery options that can help young people overcome challenges and avoid involvement in the system. In addition to providing vital funding for practitioners in the field, OJJDP also offers invaluable research and training and evaluation programs to promote evidence-based approaches to juvenile justice.

Reforming Juvenile Justice

While fulfilling the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has made enormous progress in protecting system-involved youth. However, recent breakthroughs in neuroscience research have allowed OJJDP and its partners to better serve at-risk and system-involved youth by responding to their particular developmental needs.

In fiscal year (FY) 2013, OJJDP asked the National Academies' National Research Council (NRC) to review recent advances in behavioral and neuroscience research, assess the new generation of reform activities occurring across the nation, and assess OJJDP's performance in carrying out its statutory mission and its potential role in supporting scientifically based reform efforts. The resulting report, *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach,* calls for a developmental approach to juvenile justice reform, which holds youth accountable for their actions and prevents reoffending (see sidebar at the end of this chapter for full report details).

OJJDP is undertaking a number of efforts to promote a developmental approach to juvenile justice reform, including raising awareness and promoting research, training, and technical assistance. OJJDP is continuing to partner with the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative to address common challenges in our current system. The Office is also working with professional associations to leverage the power of judges to engage children and families in the court system. Finally, OJJDP has asked NRC to conduct a followup report, which will provide concrete recommendations on implementation at the federal level and will discuss the costs and benefits of a developmental approach to reform.

Formula Grants Program

Through the JJDP Act, OJJDP provides formula grants to support state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. ("State" refers to any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the five U.S. territories.) OJJDP awarded more than $28 million in formula grant funds to designated state agencies in FY 2013.

To receive funding, states must fulfill four core requirements: (1) deinstitutionalize status offenders, (2) separate juveniles from adults in secure facilities, (3) remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and (4) address disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. States' compliance data can be viewed on the OJJDP website: ojjdp.gov/compliance/compliancedata.html.

"Because of what the science has shown us about brain development, adolescent offenders are by definition less culpable than adult offenders, and they are more capable of changing their behavior because they're still growing; they're still developing."

—Robert L. Listenbee, OJJDP Administrator, at the Juvenile Prosecutors Leadership Network Meeting

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program Funds at Work

In Texas, the Travis County JABG Local Juvenile Assessment Center provided services to 2,117 program youth who were assessed for services and challenges pertaining to substance abuse, mental health, and educational needs. The center then expedited linkage to identified services and provided recommendations to the court.

The Lubbock County Multi-Jurisdictional Truancy Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program also promoted and expanded the use of ADR in truancy-related cases for 1,365 program youth. This project was successful in reducing absences, increasing family commitment to school, and maintaining low recidivism—all of which will have an economic impact on the schools and the community as a whole.

In addition, PaxUnited's program PeaceKeepers Plus: An Accredited School Team Mediation Course provided training to teachers, counselors, and administrators statewide, who then trained students as peer mediators to resolve conflicts between students in Texas schools. This initiative created safer and more productive school environments throughout Texas.

During FY 2013, 208,781 youth participants were served in various programs funded by formula grants. Of that number, approximately 83 percent completed the defined program requirements, and 70 percent exhibited a desired change in the targeted behavior in the short term. Targeted behaviors included school attendance, substance use, self-esteem, family relationships, and other areas vital to positive youth development.

A significant number of programs funded through formula grants are implementing evidence-based programs or practices. During FY 2013, 47 percent of grantees and subgrantees implemented evidence-based programs or practices.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program

Both juveniles and the juvenile justice system must be held accountable. This is the premise underlying the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program. For youth, accountability is best achieved through a system of graduated sanctions imposed according to the nature and severity of the offense. For the juvenile justice system, accountability includes a responsibility to process cases efficiently and to provide better alternatives to detention.

The JABG program provided $16.7 million in funding in FY 2013 to enhance accountability. Although funds were allocated to activities across all JABG purpose areas, the activities with the largest funding allocations included accountability-based programs (26 percent) and court/probation programming (16 percent).

The success of the JABG program is largely dependent on the offending and reoffending rates of the program youth. During the course of the reporting period (April 2012 to March 2013), 9 percent of program youth tracked had an arrest or delinquent offense. Of the program youth who exited the program in the prior 6–12 months and were tracked for long-term outcomes, 11 percent had an arrest or delinquent offense.

Many JABG grantees are implementing evidence-based practices. During the most recent reporting period, 42 percent of grant funds were spent by grantees who reported they had implemented evidence-based programs and practices.

Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grants Program

OJJDP's Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grants (T–JADG) program focuses on increasing accountability for delinquent tribal youth and strengthening tribal juvenile justice systems. In FY 2013, OJJDP made three new grant awards totaling nearly $800,000; recipients were the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation (Oregon), the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (North Carolina), and the Coeur D'Alene Tribe (Idaho).

Reentry

Juveniles who return to their communities from residential placement face unique challenges and often need targeted resources. OJJDP collaborates closely with the Bureau of Justice Assistance to administer appropriations under the Second Chance Act (SCA), which authorizes federal grants to help reduce recidivism and offer ex-offenders a chance to lead productive lives. OJJDP awarded nearly $6.6 million in funds for the implementation of SCA reentry demonstration programs in sites across the country and nearly $3 million for reentry programs for juveniles with co-occurring disorders.

National Center for Youth in Custody

The National Center for Youth in Custody (NCYC) was launched by OJJDP in 2011 in response to the call from the field for assistance, leadership, and support to improve and reform youth detention and correctional facilities. The center focuses on providing vital information and education to frontline providers to help them improve conditions and outcomes in the juvenile justice system. Among other activities in FY 2013, NCYC launched a Webinar series on family engagement (information about specific training efforts is included at the end of this chapter).

Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative

In an era of ever-tightening budgets, policymakers and practitioners are striving to identify juvenile justice programs that are both cost effective and successful. The Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRRI) supports these dual goals through a practical but comprehensive reform approach that uses research-based decisionmaking to inform system improvements and service delivery. The ultimate goals of the initiative are to improve outcomes for youth, particularly by reducing recidivism rates, and to move more youth into community-based alternatives to incarceration, which are both less expensive and more effective.

Funded in partnership with the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation, JJRRI is designed to implement and independently test a series of juvenile justice reform efforts at both the program/provider level and at the system level using several evidence-based tools and data-driven processes. OMB is providing $3.45 million to support JJRRI, and OJJDP has allocated $2 million to three jurisdictions over 3 years in addition to providing support for training and technical assistance (TTA) and evaluation.

Indigent Defense

The level of protection afforded indigent youth involved in the juvenile justice system

"Everyone accused of a serious crime has the right to legal representation—even if she or he cannot afford it."

—Eric H. Holder, Jr., Attorney General

varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Unfortunately, some jurisdictions fail to ensure even the minimum protections required under current state laws. To improve juvenile indigent defense across the nation, OJJDP made two FY 2013 awards, totaling more than $1 million, to the National Juvenile Defender Center. Using these funds, the center will provide juvenile defense counsel with customized TTA and resources for policy development and reform. The center will also launch the Juvenile Indigent Defense Special Initiative to reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, improve access to counsel, and improve the quality of representation for youth with unique needs, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth and those with disabilities, substance abuse behaviors, and language access needs.

Juveniles Taken Into Custody

OJJDP monitors trends related to juvenile offenders in residential placement. The 2011 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) and the 2012 Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) provide valuable data and information about juveniles in custody and the facilities that hold them.

Facilities included in both the CJRP and JRFC data collections represent 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, 69 percent were held in public facilities and 31 percent were in private facilities.

Trends

A total of 57,187 youth were held in publicly and privately operated juvenile residential facilities on the October 2012 JRFC census date. The number of youth held in residential placement decreased 47 percent between 2000 and 2012, bringing the overall count back to a figure similar to that reported in 1977 (59,684).

Offense Profiles

The vast majority of youth in residential placement were held for delinquency offenses (96 percent). Person offenses accounted for 37 percent of youth held; property crimes for 24 percent; drug offenses, public order offenses, and technical violations accounted for smaller shares of youth held.

Youth in placement for status offenses that are not crimes for adults made up 4 percent of the population.

Technical violation and status offenders were more common among females than males in both the committed and detained populations. In contrast, person, property, and public order offenses were more common among both committed and detained males than females. African American youth accounted for the largest share of both detained and committed

offenders in 2011. Of the African American committed population, 42 percent were person offenders. In contrast, of the detained populations, Asian American person offenders accounted for the largest proportion (50 percent). Larger proportions of white youth were committed for drugs and public order offenses than any other race group in 2011.

Age

Overall, youth ages 16–17 made up more than 50 percent of the population, and youth ages 13–15 made up 29 percent of those in residential placement.

Deaths in Residential Placement

Juvenile facilities reported 14 deaths of youth younger than age 21 in residential placement for the 12 months prior to the 2012 census. Deaths of juveniles in residential placement remain relatively rare and, despite an increase since 2010, the death rate in 2012 (2.4 per 100,000) was lower than the rate in 2000 (2.8 per 100,000).

Offense Profiles of Youth

Most Serious Offense	Total	Gender		Race/Ethnicity					
		Male	Female	White	African American	Hispanic	AI/AN	Asian American	Other
Total	61,423	53,079	8,344	19,927	24,574	13,973	1,191	566	1,192
Delinquency	96%	97%	89%	95%	97%	98%	92%	96%	92%
Person	37	38	32	33	41	37	34	44	36
Violent Crime Index*	26	27	14	19	30	27	20	31	21
Other Person	12	11	18	13	11	10	15	12	15
Property	24	25	18	25	25	22	22	25	23
Property Crime Index**	20	21	14	21	21	17	18	20	19
Other Property	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	5	4
Drug	7	7	6	8	5	8	8	6	7
Public order	12	12	9	12	12	13	11	11	10
Technical violation	16	15	24	17	14	18	18	11	16
Status offense	4	2	10	5	3	2	8	4	8

Note: AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native
*Violent Crime Index = Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, robbery, and aggravated assault.
**Property Crime Index = Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

SEEING CONNECTIONS WITH THE FIELD

Research • Evaluation • Communications • Training and Technical Assistance

Reforming Juvenile Justice. NRC completed an OJJDP-commissioned review of recent advances in behavioral and neuroscience research and the implications of this knowledge for juvenile justice reform. The resulting report, *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach,* calls on states and localities to move away from a juvenile justice model focused on punishment and instead adopt a model that acknowledges the unique developmental challenges that young offenders face and fosters positive development and accountability.

Among other highlights, the report concludes that adolescents' brains differ neurologically from adults'. For instance, youth have trouble regulating their feelings, have a heightened sensitivity to peer pressure, and cannot fully understand the future implications of their decisions. The report also notes that for positive development, adolescents need a strong parental figure, positive peers, and opportunities for independent decisionmaking and critical thinking.

Beyond Detention Series. OJJDP launched a new publication series called "Beyond Detention" that details the findings of the Northwestern Juvenile Project—a longitudinal study of drug, alcohol, and psychiatric disorders in a diverse sample of juvenile detainees that was cosponsored by OJJDP. Although many studies examine the connection between risk factors and the onset of delinquency, few investigate youth after they are arrested and detained. The publication series covers topics ranging from the prevalence of suicidal thoughts and behaviors to barriers to mental health services. The first bulletin presents an overview of the project and its findings. The second, *PTSD, Trauma, and Comorbid Psychiatric Disorders in Detained Youth,* focuses on the high rates of trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among juvenile detainees and PTSD's tendency to co-occur with other psychiatric disorders.

Pathways to Desistance. Pathways to Desistance is an OJJDP-supported longitudinal study that investigates how to promote desistance from crime among youth who have committed serious offenses. OJJDP has developed a series of bulletins summarizing the study. In FY 2013, OJJDP released *Transfer of Adolescents to Adult Court: Effects of a Broad Policy in One Court,* which presents information about the effects of transfer from juvenile to criminal court on a sample of serious adolescent offenders in Arizona.

Offering Access to Data. Developed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice, OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book (SBB) offers easy access to a host of juvenile justice data. The FY 2013 update includes data through 2010 and 2011, updated frequently asked questions, and state comparisons on how probation and aftercare are administered.

Juveniles in Residential Placement. The FY 2013 version of this bulletin presents information from the 2010 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, a biennial survey of public and private juvenile residential facilities conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and sponsored by OJJDP. The population of juvenile

offenders in custody declined by one-third since 1997, and the number of status offenders in custody was down 52 percent since 1997. However, minority youth are still disproportionately confined. The custody rate for African American youth was more than 4.5 times the rate for white youth, and the custody rate for Hispanic youth was 1.8 times the rate for white youth.

Survey of Youth in Residential Placement. OJJDP released the last in a series of bulletins presenting key findings from the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement. *Nature and Risk of Victimization: Findings From the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement* focuses on youth's victimization in placement, including theft, robbery, physical assault, and sexual assault. The bulletin also identifies a core set of risk factors that predict the probability of youth experiencing violence in custody.

Delinquency Cases. Based on the report *Juvenile Court Statistics 2009,* OJJDP released a series of fact sheets on how delinquency cases are handled. These include *Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Court, 2009; Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 2009; and Juvenile Delinquency Probation Caseload, 2009.*

Family Listening Sessions Report. Following four listening sessions with families and youth who had direct experiences with the juvenile justice system, the Office released *OJJDP Family Listening Sessions: Executive Summary,* a report with recommendations for enhancing family engagement. Families recommended an increased focus on identifying early warning signs, improved access to information for parents of youth entering the system, enhanced support systems for families, and enhanced aftercare and reentry programs.

Family Engagement Webinar Series. Through NCYC, OJJDP delivered a series of three Webinars on family engagement. The first focused on how to increase family engagement at all decision points in the justice system, the second featured recent research on family engagement in juvenile justice, and the third discussed engaging families in justice system reform.

Juvenile Interview and Interrogation Techniques. OJJDP and the International Association of Chiefs of Police sponsored a free, 2-day training session to help new police officers understand the fundamental investigative skills, tactics, and procedures that are necessary for conducting effective juvenile interviews and interrogations. Using interactive exercises, the course helped officers learn to develop rapport, understand adolescent behavior, and analyze youth reactions.

Access to Counsel and Improved Facility Conditions. In July 2013, NCYC presented a 90-minute Webinar on how access to counsel for youth in confinement can result in safer detention and correctional facilities, enhanced operations, and improved staff-resident relationships. The Webinar was the fifth in NCYC's series of six Webinars delivered in FY 2013 on improving the conditions of confinement. Other topics were effective strategies for behavior management, monitoring conditions of confinement, quality educational programs in confinement settings, supporting the mental health needs of youth in confinement, and sustaining improved conditions for youth.

Trauma-Informed Care for Girls. OJJDP's National Girls Institute hosted two Webinars focused on the use of trauma-informed care for girls involved with the juvenile justice system. OJJDP's National Girls Institute and the National Gang Center also collaborated to produce the Webinar "Data, Trends, and Gender-responsive Approaches With Girls." This was part of a special series of training and capacity-building Webinars that OJJDP initiated in FY 2013 to address various needs that its TTA providers identified.

Tribal Stories of Change. In *Stories of Change Among Justice-Involved American Indian Youth From the Cross-Site Evaluation of OJJDP's Tribal Green Reentry Program,* youth, parents, and program staff who participated in the OJJDP-sponsored program share their perspectives. The report highlights risk and protective factors for system-involved tribal youth.

Tribal Resource Center. The newly created online Tribal Juvenile Detention and Reentry Training and Technical Assistance Center contains information about TTA, events, and funding opportunities in addition to research, curriculums, and other resources relevant to juvenile detention and reentry.

Targeted Training and Technical Assistance. In FY 2013, OJJDP's network of TTA providers delivered a range of services to promote juvenile justice system reforms and to help the field implement effective interventions with system-involved youth. In addition to the training and Webinars discussed above, these efforts included:

- Intensive technical assistance to reduce unnecessary and inappropriate use of secure detention at multiple sites through several OJJDP TTA projects, and related assistance targeted to tribal communities through OJJDP's Tribal Juvenile Detention and Reentry TTA Center.
- Targeted TTA to two selected sites to support and facilitate justice system reforms through the Effective Reduction of Racial and Ethnic Disparities project.
- Training and resources to improve legal representation and youth advocacy though a collaboration with the Juvenile Indigent Defense National Clearinghouse and another with the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association.
- Through the Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps, training and consultation to selected state and local juvenile justice, child welfare, and other youth-serving organizations to improve multidisciplinary policies and practices that affect youth who have prior histories in the dependency system and who are entering the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP
Fiscal Year 2013 Awards

APPENDIX A

In fiscal year 2013, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded more than $271 million in grants to help at-risk youth, protect children, and improve juvenile justice systems nationwide. The awards were made through formula, block, and discretionary grant funding.

Formula and Block Grants

Funding through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) formula and block grants is available to states and territories through the state agency designated by the Governor. Juvenile Justice Specialists in each state administer the funding through subgrants to units of local government, local private agencies, and federally recognized American Indian/Alaska Native jurisdictions for programs in accordance with legislative requirements. In fiscal year (FY) 2013, OJJDP awarded approximately $45 million under the following formula and block grants programs:

Program Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program	$16,757,189	56
Title II Formula Grants Program	$28,425,727	56

Discretionary Grants

OJJDP awards discretionary grants to states, units of local government, and private organizations to administer programs. More than $226 million in discretionary grants was awarded in FY 2013.

Solicitation Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
Attorney General's Task Force on American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence	$750,000	1
Community-Based Violence Prevention Field-Initiated Research and Evaluation Program	1,804,542	5
Community-Based Violence Prevention Demonstration Program	8,008,111	6
Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Purpose Area 8: Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grants Program	796,737	3
Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation Purpose Area 9: Tribal Youth Program	4,779,939	11
Disproportionate Minority Contact Community and Strategic Planning Project	400,000	4
Family Drug Court Programs: Category 1: Implementation Grants	1,188,238	2

Solicitation Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
Family Drug Court Programs: Category 2: Enhancement Grants	2,750,000	5
Family Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	1,000,000	1
Field-Initiated Research and Evaluation Program: Category 1: New Research and Evaluations	361,948	1
Field-Initiated Research and Evaluation Program: Category 2: Extended or Expanded Data Collection and Analyses of Relevant Ongoing/Existing Longitudinal Studies	996,069	2
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force National Training Program: Category 1: Entry Level and Core Training	1,650,000	1
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force National Training Program: Category 2: Digital Evidence Forensics	1,000,000	2
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force National Training Program: Category 3: Officer Wellness	399,988	1
Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Invited Awards	21,999,759	61
Invited Research Awards	6,928,944	23
Juvenile Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	2,000,000	1
Juvenile Indigent Defense National Clearinghouse	400,000	1
Juvenile Justice System Improvement Division Invited Awards	3,594,105	11
Mentoring Best Practices Research: Category 1: Secondary Data Analysis and Long-Term Follow-up	1,496,377	5
Mentoring Best Practices Research: Category 2: New Mentoring Research and Evaluations	2,474,398	5
Missing and Exploited Children Program Support	350,000	1
Model Programs Guide	375,125	1
Multi-State Mentoring Initiative: Category 1: One-on-One Mentoring	1,315,923	1
Multi-State Mentoring Initiative: Category 2: Group Mentoring	5,999,045	3
Multi-State Mentoring Initiative: Category 3: Combined: Both One-on-One and Group Mentoring	7,991,345	4
National AMBER Alert Training and Technical Assistance Program	2,500,000	1
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children Invited Award	31,178,420	2

Solicitation Title	Total Funding	Number of Awards
National Girls Institute	400,000	1
National Intertribal Youth Leadership Development Initiative	849,722	1
National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Program	800,000	1
National Juvenile Justice Information Sharing Training and Technical Assistance Program	175,000	1
National Mentoring Programs: Category 1: One-on-One Mentoring	4,500,000	1
National Mentoring Programs: Category 2: Group Mentoring	2,000,000	1
National Mentoring Programs: Category 3: Combined One-on-One and Group Mentoring	42,511,397	4
National Mentoring Resource Center	999,920	1
National Training and Technical Assistance Center for Youth in Custody	375,000	1
Nonparticipating State Program: Wyoming	380,351	1
Second Chance Act Juvenile Reentry Program: Category 1: Planning Projects	176,000	4
Second Chance Act Juvenile Reentry Program: Category 2: Implementation Projects	6,573,177	10
Second Chance Act Reentry Program for Juveniles With Co-Occurring Substance and Mental Health Disorders	2,977,252	5
State Advisory Group Training and Technical Assistance Project	300,000	1
State and Community Development Division Invited Award	13,695,412	71
Tribal Youth Program Training and Technical Assistance	987,998	1
VOCA Regional Children's Advocacy Centers Program	4,239,640	4
Youth Development, Prevention and Safety Division Invited Awards	28,267,204	29
Youth With Sexual Behavior Problems Program: Category 1: Project Sites	600,000	2
Youth With Sexual Behavior Problems Program: Category 2: Support, Technical Assistance and Evaluation	795,084	1

Award information for FYs 2007–14 is available on the OJJDP website, ojjdp.gov (click on "Funding," then "Awards").

OJJDP
Fiscal Year 2013 Publications

APPENDIX B

All Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) publications can be viewed and downloaded from the OJJDP website, ojjdp.gov (select "Publications"). Print publications can also be ordered online at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) website, ncjrs.gov (select "A–Z Publications/Products"). The NCJ numbers in the chart can be used to search for or order resources from NCJRS or to locate specific resources in the NCJRS library.

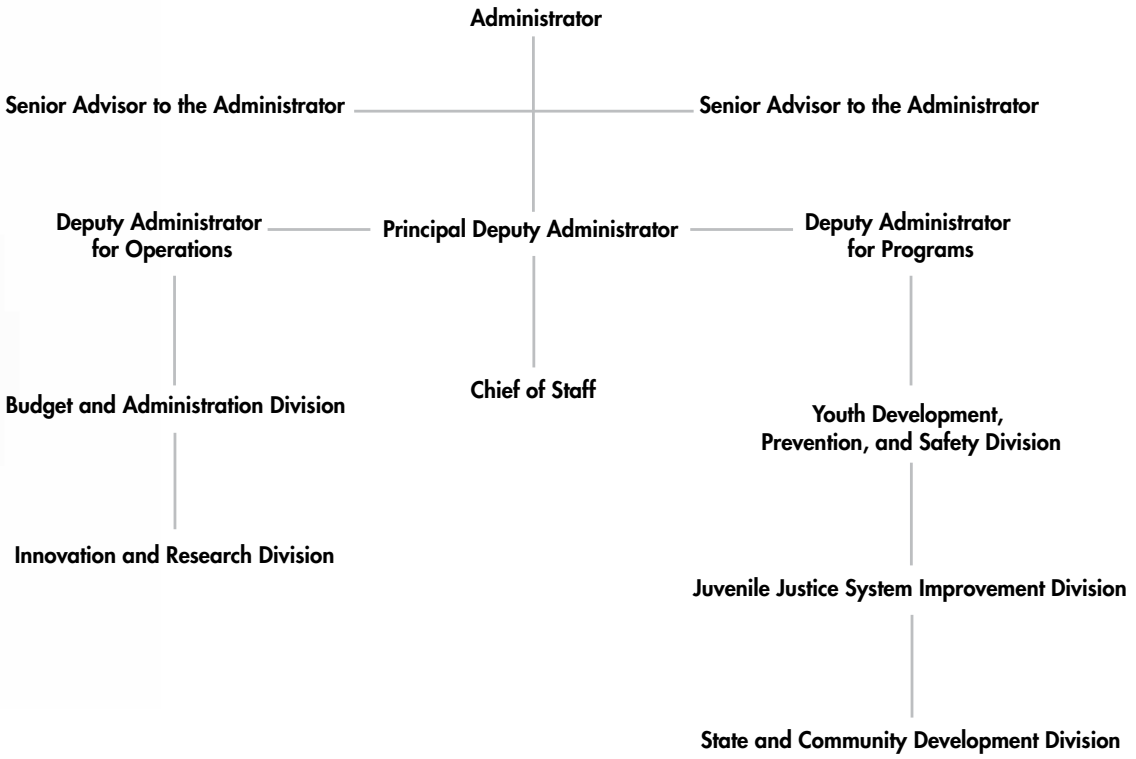
Publication Title	Publication Type	NCJ Number
Community Supervision of Underage Drinkers	Bulletin, Underage Drinking Series	237147
Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Court, 2009	Fact Sheet	239081
Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 2009	Fact Sheet	239080
Disproportionate Minority Contact	InFocus Fact Sheet	239457
Highlights of the 2011 National Youth Gang Survey	Fact Sheet, Youth Gang Series	242884
Juvenile Delinquency Probation Caseload, 2009	Fact Sheet	239082
Juveniles in Residential Placement, 2010	Bulletin, National Report Series	241060
Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 2010: Selected Findings	Bulletin, National Report Series	241134
Nature and Risk of Victimization: Findings From the Survey of Youth in Residential Placement	Bulletin, Survey of Youth in Residential Placement Series	240703
The Northwestern Juvenile Project: Overview	Bulletin, Beyond Detention Series	234522
OJJDP Annual Report 2010: How OJJDP Is Forming Partnerships and Finding Solutions	Report	237051
OJJDP Annual Report 2011: How OJJDP Is Working for Youth Justice and Safety	Report	238638

Publication Title	Publication Type	NCJ Number
OJJDP Family Listening Sessions: Executive Summary	Report	241379
OJJDP Journal of Juvenile Justice, Volume 2, Issue 1	Journal	240461
OJJDP Journal of Juvenile Justice, Volume 2, Issue 2	Journal	242400
OJJDP News @ a Glance, September/October 2012	Newsletter	238981
OJJDP News @ a Glance, November/December 2012	Newsletter	240178
OJJDP News @ a Glance, January/February 2013	Newsletter	240749
OJJDP News @ a Glance, March/April 2013	Newsletter	241367
OJJDP News @ a Glance, May/June 2013	Newsletter	242021
OJJDP News @ a Glance, July/August 2013	Newsletter	242652
PTSD, Trauma, and Comorbid Psychiatric Disorders in Detained Youth	Bulletin, Beyond Detention Series	239603
Transfer of Juveniles to Adult Court: Effects of a Broad Policy in One Court	Bulletin, Pathways to Desistance Series	232932
Underage Drinking: Practice Guidelines for Community Corrections	Bulletin, Underage Drinking Series	237231

OJJDP Organization

APPENDIX C

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION



Office of the Administrator

The Office of the Administrator (OA) establishes the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) priorities and policies, oversees the management of the Office's divisions, and fosters collaboration with federal, state, and local agencies and associations that share OJJDP's commitment to preventing and combating juvenile delinquency and addressing the problem of missing and exploited children.

Budget and Administration Division

The Budget and Administration Division is responsible for OJJDP's human resources, office support, budget, and award administration services. This division also manages audit and compliance responsibilities to ensure states' adherence to the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, providing states with specialized assistance and expertise on compliance-related issues.

Innovation and Research Division

The Innovation and Research Division administers OJJDP's research, training and technical assistance, performance measurement, and communications activities. This division oversees the agency's program of research and evaluation, translating the knowledge and lessons learned from these activities into specialized training and technical assistance for tribal nations, states, and communities, and communicating OJJDP's priorities and initiatives to the field to promote sound policies, best practices, and systems improvement.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement Division

The Juvenile Justice System Improvement (JJSI) Division administers policies and programs that connect directly with the juvenile justice system. JJSI coordinates OJJDP's work with law enforcement, judges and courts, corrections, and other juvenile justice components to promote system improvement and best practices. This division includes the National Juvenile Information Sharing Initiative, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, the National Center for Youth in Custody, and mental health initiatives.

State and Community Development Division

The State and Community Development (SCD) Division administers OJJDP's formula and block grants and major U.S. Department of Justice program and policy initiatives, including Defending Childhood, the National Forum on Youth Violence Prevention, and the Supportive School Discipline Initiative. SCD also supports OJJDP's public and private sector partnerships and ensures engagement with the field through its administration of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice, and development of working relationships with the philanthropic community.

Youth Development, Prevention, and Safety Division

The Youth Development, Prevention, and Safety (YDPS) Division administers policies and programs that focus on positive youth development and protecting children against victimization. YDPS coordinates OJJDP's efforts that cover the continuum of children's experiences before they reach the juvenile justice system. This division administers mentoring programs for at-risk children, the Internet Crimes Against Children Program, the Tribal Youth Program, the National Girls Institute, AMBER Alert, and Children's Advocacy Centers.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
8660 Cherry Lane
Laurel, MD 20707-4651

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