

FACJJ

**Federal Advisory Committee on
Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) Annual
Request for Information (ARI) 2009**



2009

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Preface

The Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) created the Annual Request for Information (ARI) for the sole purpose of establishing an informal survey to ensure that each state and territory has an equal opportunity to express its ideas, concerns, opinions, and recommendations as FACJJ prepares its two annual reports. Each year, FACJJ's Annual Report Subcommittee reviews the results of the ARI as it selects topics and prepares the draft reports for submission to the full FACJJ for its consideration and action. States and territories respond to the ARI using various methods, and it is not a comprehensive survey. The ARI was neither intended nor designed to be a valid or reliable scientific research instrument. FACJJ acknowledges that its selection and presentation of the questions reflect its biases, which in turn affect the survey's results, and that in compiling the collected information, it makes no adjustments for various statistical inequities such as the size or population of the responding states and territories (e.g., the scoring of input from Virginia and Wyoming are treated equally).

Executive Summary

This report presents results from the 2009 Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) Annual Request for Information (ARI), an informal survey to ensure that each state and territory has an equal chance to express its ideas, concerns, opinions, and recommendations as FACJJ prepares its annual reports. FACJJ is an advisory body composed of appointed representatives from the Jurisdiction Advisory Groups (SAGs) of each of the 50 jurisdictions, the District of Columbia, and the 5 U.S. territories.¹

Established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as amended and supported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), FACJJ makes recommendations to the President and Congress.

One of FACJJ's mandated responsibilities is to prepare two annual reports. The first is submitted to the President and Congress, the second to the OJJDP Administrator. Each SAG reviews and discusses the questions in the ARI, and a designated person responds to the request on the SAG's behalf.

The 2009 FACJJ ARI posed questions to SAGs about juvenile justice issues affecting their states and territories; an in-depth look at the disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in their respective jurisdictions; recommendations about juvenile justice for the OJJDP Administrator, Congress, and the President; and promising programs and policies that have been implemented in their respective jurisdictions. The 2009 FACJJ ARI also asked respondents what types of assistance they needed from OJJDP.

The response rate for the 2009 ARI was 92 percent. Results indicated that overall, the most frequently cited issues affecting responding states and territories were DMC, mental health treatment and assessment, detention reform, lack of primary prevention services and juvenile reentry. Respondents commented that there was a lack of culturally-specific DMC programs available, and disparate waiver of minority juveniles to adult jurisdictions was an increasing concern in their states and territories.

Respondents provided a wealth of information on juvenile reentry issues that varied from promising reentry programs states were currently implementing, to highlighting reentry issues faced by juveniles returning to schools.

Recommendations made by respondents to the President, Congress and the OJJDP Administrator centered on leadership, funding, system reform and research and evaluation. Recommendations made to the FACJJ centered on policy and suggestions for future ARIs.

The 2009 ARI also contained a special section on DMC. Results from the questions in this section indicated that most, but not all jurisdictions, have part-time DMC coordinators. The most oft-cited challenge with DMC as reported by respondents was lack of funding for DMC programs, followed by programs that addressed the state or territory's specific DMC needs.

¹ State advisory groups are appointed by the governors and help their jurisdictions develop and implement the juvenile justice plans each jurisdiction and territory is required to submit every 3 years to OJJDP to receive formula grant funds.

Introduction

The Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) was established as part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, which has since been amended and supported by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). FACJJ is made up of a group of appointed advisors from the Jurisdiction Advisory Groups (SAGs); there is a representative from each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the 5 U.S. territories. The main function of FACJJ is to make recommendations to the President and Congress, and also the OJJDP Administrator regarding the work in the field of juvenile justice. It serves as a nationwide evaluator of states and territories' progress and accomplishments in juvenile justice activities and projects.

One of FACJJ's responsibilities is to prepare two annual reports. The first is submitted to the President and Congress, and the second to the OJJDP Administrator. These reports are summations of data submitted through the FACJJ Annual Request for Information (ARI). The questions are reviewed and answered by the SAG and selected others, after which the ARI is submitted. The 2009 ARI closed on May 29, 2009, after 52 of the 56 states and territories had responded.

This report provides an overview of the responses given in the ARI. It is divided into four chapters. Chapter 2 gives an overview of the methods used to gather the data, chapter 3 shows the results from the ARI, and chapter 4 is a summary of the results. A copy of the 2009 ARI is included in the appendix.

Methodology

In this section we present the contents of the 2009 ARI and the methods used to analyze the results. As noted, a copy of the 2009 ARI is located in the appendix.

Content of the 2009 Annual Request for Information

The 2009 ARI was divided into two parts. Part 1 was mandatory and asked for information on the following:

- Key current and emerging juvenile justice issues—Respondents were asked to select up to five issues and identify how each affected their state/territory.
- Recommendations to the President, Congress, and the OJJDP Administrator.
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) and the coordinator for each state and territory.
- Areas of difficulty with the DMC requirement—Respondents were asked to rank the top three issues.
- Promising programs/practices for DMC reduction, and if awarded additional funds for DMC, what each state/territory would use the funds for.

Part 2 was optional and asked for information on the following:

- Other promising juvenile justice programs and practices and whether these were addressed in the 3-year plan.
- Types of technical assistance OJJDP could offer that would be helpful to respondents.

Key Current and Emerging Issues

Based on the issues identified in the 2008 report and the discussion with members of the FACJJ Annual Report Committee, respondents were asked to indicate which current and emerging issues (shown in Table 1) were affecting them. Respondents could select five items.

Table 1. Current and Emerging Issues, 2009

Deinstitutionalization of status offenders
Detention reform
Disproportionate minority contact
Drug-related offenses and issues
Increase in gang activity
Juveniles' access to the effective assistance of counsel
Lack of gender-specific treatment and prevention programs
Lack of primary prevention services
Mental health assessment and treatment
Overcoming the gap between research and practice; and the capacity to conduct research

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Quality of and/or lack of judicial training
Reentry of juvenile offenders into communities and into schools
Removal of juveniles from adult jails/lockups
Restorative justice
Sight and sound separation
Substance abuse assessment and treatment
The Adam Walsh Act/SORNA
Tribal issues
Waiver and transfer to adult court
Zero tolerance school policies

Once the respondents selected up to five options, they were asked to describe how each issue was specifically affecting their state/territory. If they wanted to report on an issue or issues that were not listed, they could use the “other” box. Respondents who chose other issues specified the issues listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Other Issues Selected

Mental health/substance abuse screening, assessment, and treatment
Deficient collection and sharing of basic juvenile justice statistical data
Effective prevention and intervention services delivered at the appropriate level
Ensuring youth are afforded due process of law (which includes waiver and transfer to adult court and juveniles’ access to the effective assistance of counsel)
Increasing family and community involvement
Stable funding mechanism consistent with statutory mandates
Youth development, compliance monitoring, and policy statements

Recommendations to the President, Congress, and the OJJDP Administrator

Respondents were asked to list recommendations to the President, Congress, and the OJJDP Administrator and also to list any other recommendations to the FACJJ for inclusion in the 2010 Annual Report.

Focus on Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

DMC continues to be a challenge for juvenile justice in the United States (see Puzzanchera and Adams, 2008 for the latest DMC statistics). The 2002 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act requires states receiving Formula grant funds to address DMC in their respective jurisdictions. Awardees are required to examine the extent to which DMC occurs; to explore reasons why it may occur; to develop, implement, and evaluate strategies to reduce it; and to monitor changes in DMC trends. This process is a fluid one, and thus states must continually assess processes and programs for DMC reduction.

Part 1 of the 2009 ARI requested information about states' current DMC practices to help inform a national perspective on the issue. Respondents were asked whether their jurisdiction has a DMC coordinator, and if so, what percentage of that person's time was devoted to DMC activities. Respondents also were asked to provide information about how the DMC coordinator position was funded, how long it had existed, and under which agency or organization the position falls. Respondents were then asked to indicate the areas of difficulty they have with the DMC requirement, the jurisdiction's promising programs and practices for DMC, and, finally, how respondents would use additional DMC funds if they were available.

ARI Response Rate, 2009

In 2009, 56 states/territories were invited to respond to the ARI. The online data collection system was open from February 9 until May 29. The deadline was extended by 2 weeks to accommodate states that had not received the ARI information until much later in the collection period. Of the 56 that were asked to respond, 52, or 92 percent, responded.² In terms of the mandatory questions, there was a response rate of more than 80 percent. Every responder selected at least three Current and Emerging Issues, with most states selecting four to five. The recommendations section was the least-answered section of the mandatory indicators; four respondents did not answer this question at all, and four others provided only partial responses. The least-answered questions were the last two, both optional, which addressed Promising Juvenile Justice Programs/Practices and Technical Assistance provided by OJJDP. Some 50 percent of respondents provided information on Promising Juvenile Justice Programs/Practices and 60 percent provided information about Technical Assistance.

Results

Key Current and Emerging Issues Affecting Each State/Territory

From a list of 20 possible issues, respondents were asked to identify those that were affecting their juvenile justice systems. They also had the opportunity to select others if there was an issue pertinent to them that was not listed.

The top five issues overall that were most selected by respondents (Figure 1) were: (1) disproportionate minority contact (DMC) ($n = 44$); (2) mental health assessment and treatment ($n = 34$); (3) detention reform ($n = 24$); (4) lack of primary prevention services ($n = 23$); and (5) reentry of juvenile offenders into communities and schools ($n = 23$). DMC and mental health assessment also were the top two issues from 2008. Other issues that respondents chose were:

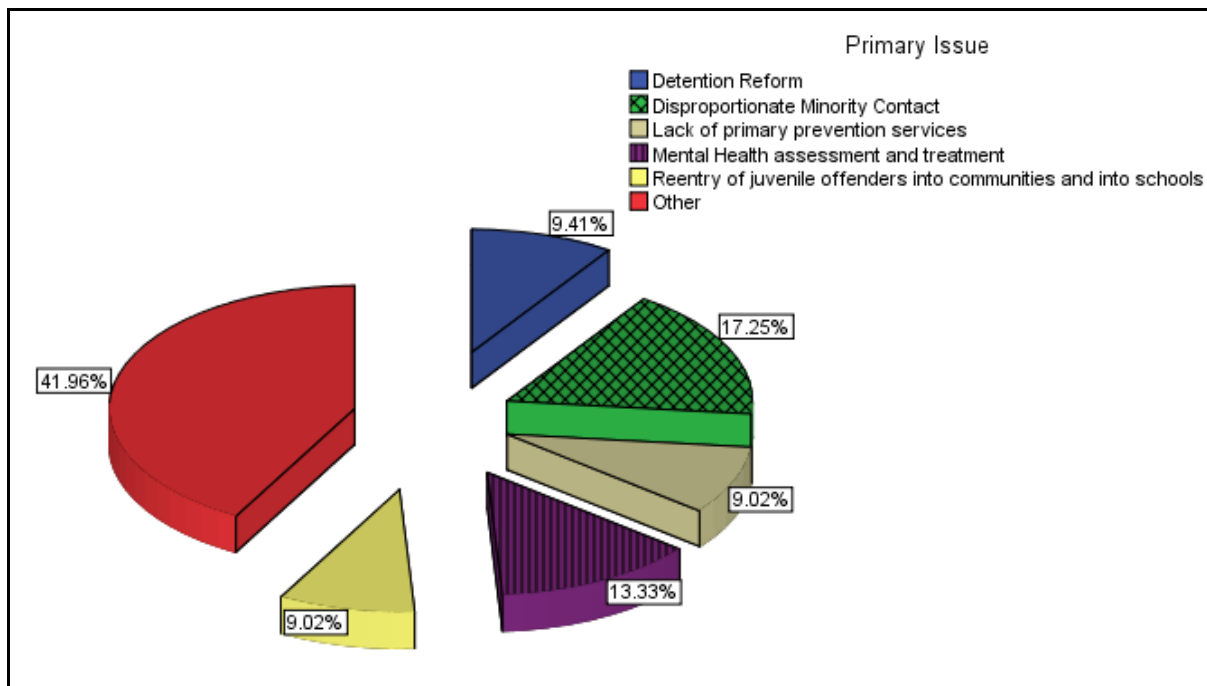
- Waiver and transfer to adult court
- Quality of and/or lack of judicial training
- Deinstitutionalization of status offenders
- Sight and sound separation

² American Samoa, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Vermont did not respond to the 2009 ARI.

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- Removal of juveniles from adult jails/lockups
- Tribal issues
- Substance abuse assessment and treatment
- Lack of gender-specific treatment and prevention programs
- Overcoming the gap between research and practice; and the capacity to conduct research
- Restorative justice
- The Adam Walsh Act/SORNA
- Drug-related offenses and issues
- Increase in gang activity
- Zero tolerance school policies
- Juveniles' access to the effective assistance of counsel

Figure 1. Distribution of Top Five Issues



Respondents also were asked to provide information about how these issues affected juvenile justice in their jurisdictions.

Among respondents who listed DMC as one of their most important issues, many discussed the lack of culturally specific interventions available to them. Several also commented on visible disparities in their juvenile justice systems, with minorities seemingly waived to adult jurisdictions more often than whites. One SAG discussed a study being conducted in 13 counties in Nebraska that has indicated minorities are treated differently at nine stages

of contact in the juvenile justice system. The difficulty of providing services in rural communities also was discussed.

Among the respondents who indicated mental health assessment and treatment was one of their most important issues, all comments focused on the shortage of mental health services for juveniles. Said one respondent:

The lack of adequate, appropriate, and accessible mental health services for youth and families is a national crisis. Because of this lack of care, adolescent behaviors normally associated with mental illness are more often identified as delinquent with subsequent admission of mentally ill youth to the juvenile justice system. The number of adolescents with undiagnosed mental health disorders committed to the juvenile justice system has exploded. Estimates are that between 50 percent and 75 percent of the youth who are committed to juvenile justice have diagnosable mental health problems (Bonham et al., 2008).

Among respondents who listed detention reform as one of their most important issues, four wrote how this was affecting their respective jurisdictions. Comments appear below in Table 3.

Table 3. How is Detention Reform Affecting Your Jurisdiction?

Responses
This is another example of the need for systemic change. The lack of resources, educational material, financial assistance, et al., exacerbates each issue in its individual arena. Juveniles that have entered the system generally began with some negative aspect that could have been positively affected by the provision of knowledge, identifying with social norms, mental health and substance abuse assessments and treatment, etc. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders is an area that simply needs to be readily identified at a moment's notice by law enforcement officials to eliminate the problem. Though the rate of occurrence is minimal, the ultimate goal is nonexistence.
Colorado is facing issues around the VCO for detentions that may affect Colorado's compliance with the JJDP Act DSO requirement. Dealing more effectively with status offense issues seems one of the most logical ways to make a significant impact on the system and the lives of these kids.
Lack of alternatives to detention for status and low-level public offenders.
Juveniles are exposed to more criminal elements while in detention and this is likely to affect the crime rate when they are released.

A wealth of information was provided by respondents who indicated that juvenile reentry was an issue in their jurisdictions. One respondent's comments captured many concerns:

Reentry initiatives are often thwarted by the lack of counseling and training to the families and communities where juveniles must return. Juveniles are often equipped with the tools necessary to thrive upon returning to the community, but their families have fewer instances to form similar ideations as those gained in counseling because they have often remained immersed in situations that lead to acts of delinquency.

Another respondent commented that their jurisdiction at present was not addressing reentry issues at all, even though in their community there was some evidence to suggest

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that reentry issues were likely to decrease gang involvement. Other comments appear in Table 4; note that several center on reentry issues at school.

Table 4. How Are Juvenile Reentry Issues Affecting Your Jurisdiction?

Responses
<p>According to State Profiles, Aftercare/Reentry, Juvenile probation officers from the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) supervise juveniles after their release from commitment or placement, which is referred to as aftercare in Alaska. DJJ uses the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) assessment instrument in the aftercare planning process, with a reassessment performed 60—90 days post-release. The aftercare and re-entry program at the McLaughlin Youth Center in Anchorage was recently recognized as a ‘Promising Practice’ in the Desktop Guide to Re-Entry for Juvenile Confinement Facilities, published by the National Partnership for Juvenile Services. Two Alaskan youth facilities (in Juneau and Anchorage) are participating in the national “Targeted Re-Entry” project of Boys and Girls Clubs of America, in which youth begin their involvement in local clubhouse activities before release and continue that involvement following release. The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention sponsors this initiative. Youth transitioning from juvenile justice facilities back to their local public school system are an often overlooked segment of those students at risk of dropping out. Successful transition to a public school, however, does not come easily, as youth reentering their communities need an array of support services to help them get back on their feet. The Second Chance Act of 2007 (H.R. 1593/S. 1934) This bill would reauthorize and revise an existing reentry program within the Department of Justice (DOJ), provide money to states for reentry programs, create a federal interagency task force to study and coordinate policy, commission a number of research projects including a study of barriers in federal policy to successful reentry, and authorize grants from DOJ directly to nonprofit organizations to provide mentoring and transitional services to adult and juvenile offenders. The legislation is currently pending in Congress.</p>
<p>Delaware’s reentry model is still in its infancy and a coordinated set of activities is being identified. Family engagement and commitment for this type of planning continues to be a dilemma. Without a seamless transition into the community, youth are often lost and fall back into an unstructured lifestyle, losing interest and motivation in education.</p>
<p>Effective transition of juveniles from secure care to the community can help juveniles reduce their chances of having further contact with the juvenile or adult justice systems. Although Juvenile Departments cannot eliminate the chance that a juvenile may violate probation/parole, connecting juveniles to education, jobs, or needed services is one way to reduce the risk of re-offending.</p>
<p>JJAC has reentry services as a major focus of its work with the juvenile justice system. It is a critical component in getting youth back into their community and on their way to independent living.</p>
<p>Lack of communication with schools</p>
<p>Reentry: many rural communities in New Mexico do not have services or resources for youth returning to their communities, and as a result these youths do not have a support system. This causes the youth to reoffend.</p>
<p>There has been little emphasis placed on re-entry programming for juveniles in the past which has contributed to a high rate of recidivism. The newly created Department of Juvenile Justice continues to work on developing a re-entry program for youth</p>
<p>They are having problems adjusting with the other students.</p>
<p>Youth should not be placed out of the home without a comprehensive plan for reentry.</p>
<p>Currently, there is a disconnection and lack of collaboration between the schools and youth. This leads to gaps in education services when the youth return to their community.</p>

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Responses

Difficult to bring the full diversity of partners to coordinate efforts on this front. Training reach needs to be expanded. The communities in my area continue to hope the kids don't come back. Kids do the work but the attitude about them does not change in the community. We need to do more work with our communities so they can welcome kids back and help them transition in a healthy manner. Inadequate services and programs. This is the most vulnerable time and we see kids fall right back into their old lives after the first few months. Services not being available (transitional housing) to help youth successfully re-enter the community. Re-entry is a huge issue, especially in the rural communities

Guam schools lack good follow-up services for JD's (criminal) and JP's (status) offenders. Some parents have poor follow-up, lack of transportation, and resources.

Respondents who indicated that lack of primary prevention services were an issue in their jurisdiction discussed lack of funding for these services, lack of gender-specific programs, and lack of school-based programs.

Recommendations

The 2009 ARI included a section that allowed for qualitative recommendations to the President, Congress, the OJJDP Administrator, and the FACJJ. Of the 52 respondents, 47 (90.4 percent) gave a recommendation to the President, 44 (84.6 percent) gave a recommendation to Congress, and 20 (38.5 percent) gave a recommendation to the OJJDP Administrator. Forty-four percent (n = 23) provided recommendations to the FACJJ.

The recommendations to the President were divided equally into two themes: (1) research and evaluation and (2) leadership and funding. Respondents who discussed research and evaluation recommended placing an emphasis on juvenile justice research and, particularly, developing the following: more evidence-based programs and practices, cost-benefit research in juvenile justice programming, better assessment of mental health treatment programs, leadership with regard to a national research agenda for juvenile justice, and research-based legislation for juveniles. Several respondents mentioned the Adam Walsh Act and the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) as both a hindrance to juvenile treatment and a drain on already-tight resources.

Respondents who discussed leadership and funding spoke specifically about the reauthorization of the JJDP Act and recommended that the President provide funds to states to enable them to comply with the Act. Respondents also recommended that the President take an active role in being an advocate for juveniles. Several respondents also noted that since funds for juvenile justice have been cut, states are providing even fewer services for juveniles. Mental health and substance abuse programs, in particular, were mentioned as areas that needed additional funding. A number of respondents also commented that more funding needed to be applied to DMC programs and also programs for juveniles in rural areas.

Information sharing among agencies was another issue discussed under recommendations to the President. Several respondents commented on the difficulties in this regard faced by agencies involved in the treatment of juveniles. While complying with HIPAA and FERPA, respondents said that agencies cannot provide a coordinated response for juveniles because they cannot share information.

The recommendations to Congress were very similar to those made to the President with the exception of some addressing knowledge of the juvenile justice system among members of Congress. Several respondents recommended that Congress be given some education about the juvenile justice system, the acronyms commonly used, and the impact of lost funds on juvenile justice programming.

Recommendations to the OJJDP Administrator centered on themes of system reform, funding, research, and legislation. In terms of system reform, respondents suggested adopting policy recommendations from the MacArthur Foundation's Model for Change and the Annie E. Casey Foundation's detention reform initiative. Also under the broad heading of system reform, respondents discussed reforms to the administration of OJJDP. They commented on the need for a strong ethical policy at the agency, the reestablishment of a working relationship between OJJDP and the SAGs, and a more influential role for FACJJ in the OJJDP decision-making process.

Respondents recommended less discretionary funding by OJJDP and more funding for Title II: Formula Grants, Title V: Community Prevention Grants, Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG), and Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) programs, along with more training and technical assistance for these programs. Again, respondents discussed the need for more research and evaluation, particularly with regard to evidence-based programs and practices. Two respondents also commented on the need for judicial training in evidence-based programs and practices. Respondents also recommended that OJJDP fund training and technical assistance for program evaluation. Some also recommended two specific areas of research they felt warranted attention—gender-based programs and DMC programs.

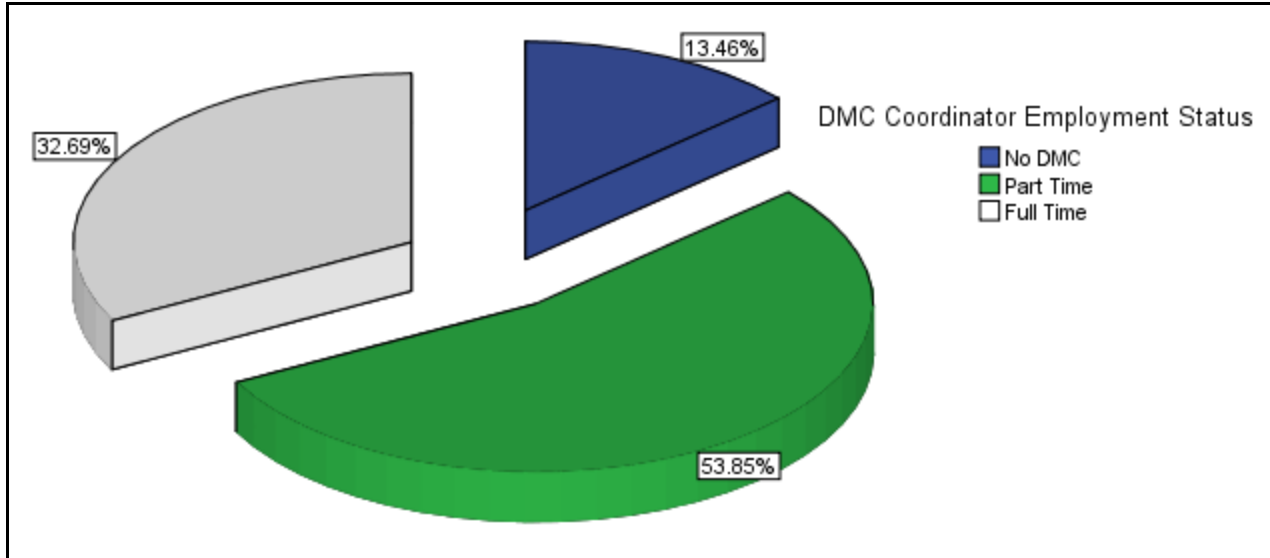
Recommendations to the FACJJ varied from policy suggestions to suggestions for future ARIs. Several respondents reiterated their recommendations to the President, Congress, and the OJJDP Administrator. They discussed the need for more DMC funding and programs, a greater focus on interagency cooperation and information sharing, increasing knowledge about juvenile justice among members of Congress, offering more programs for juvenile sex offenders, and increasing funds for evidence-based programs and practices. But some recommendations in this section were new. For example, one respondent suggested that the FACJJ provide dates for meetings and other event 1 year in advance to accommodate those SAGs that meet quarterly. Another suggested that there be a Native Sovereign Nation representative on the FACJJ. Two respondents recommended that the FACJJ play an expanded role with OJJDP. Two others also recommended that the ARI not have predetermined focus areas, as such pre-determined foci meant that important juvenile justice in their states, such as gang intervention and prevention, were not being addressed.

Focus on Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Results from the DMC questions indicated that the vast majority of jurisdictions included in this ARI do have a DMC coordinator (see Figure 2). More than half (54 percent) indicated their DMC coordinator was part time and one-third indicated their DMC coordinator was a full-time position. Only seven (13.5 percent) of the respondents said they did not have a

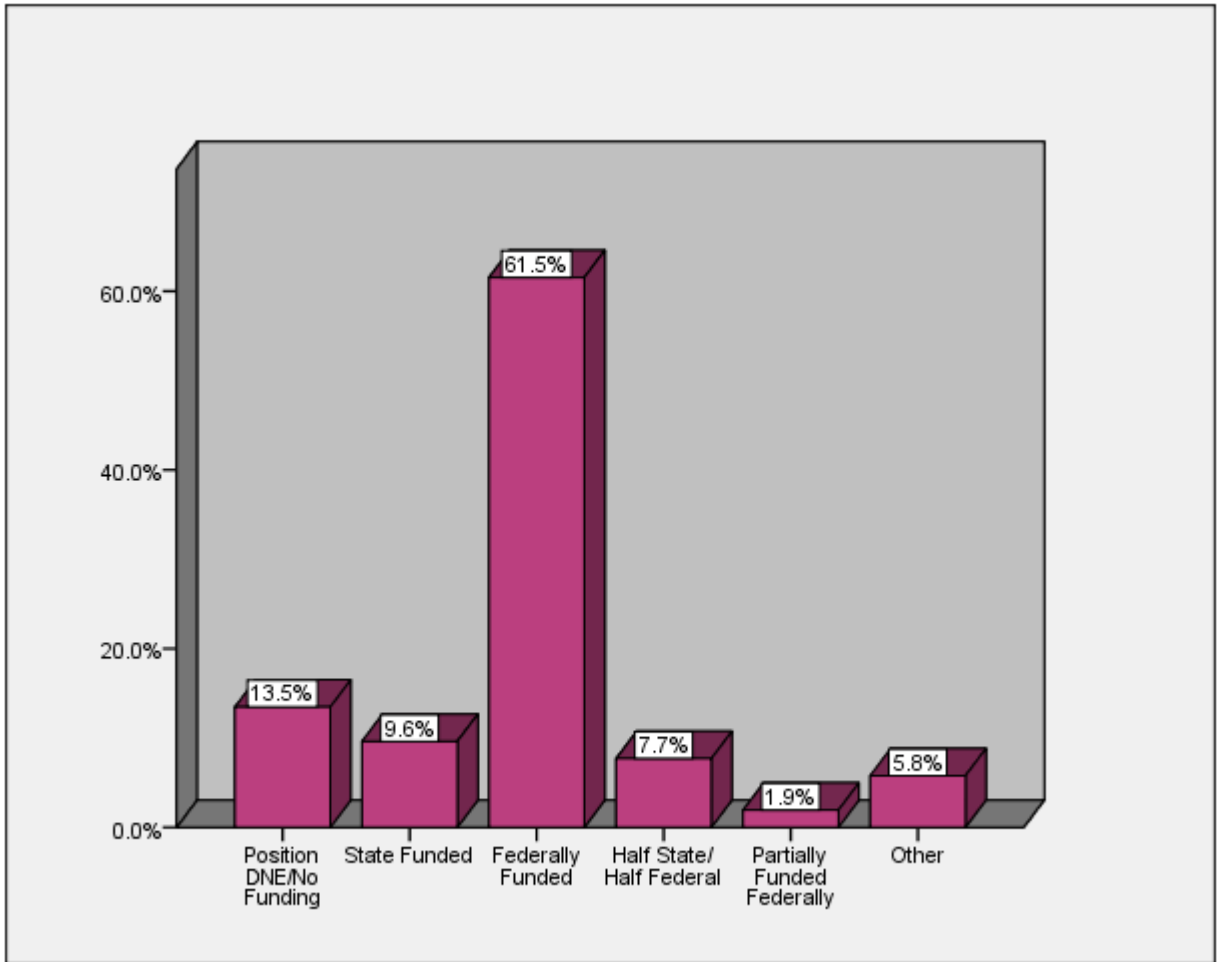
DMC coordinator, and they did not provide a reason for not having one. One of the seven indicated that their jurisdiction was in the process of hiring a DMC coordinator.

Figure 2. Employment Status of DMC Coordinator



The way the DMC coordinator position is funded plays a large role in determining whether the position is full time or part time. As shown in Figure 3 and Table 5, 61.5 percent (32) of the respondents said their DMC coordinator was funded by the Federal government, mostly through Title II Formula Grants. It is important to note that most of the full-time DMC coordinators reflected in Table 5 also are funded by the Federal government, while only one full-time DMC coordinator is funded solely by state funds. Next, only seven (13 percent) of the respondents said they did not have a DMC coordinator. Five respondents indicated that their DMC coordinator was entirely state funded, and four of these five work as part-time employees.

Figure 3. Funding of DMC Coordinator



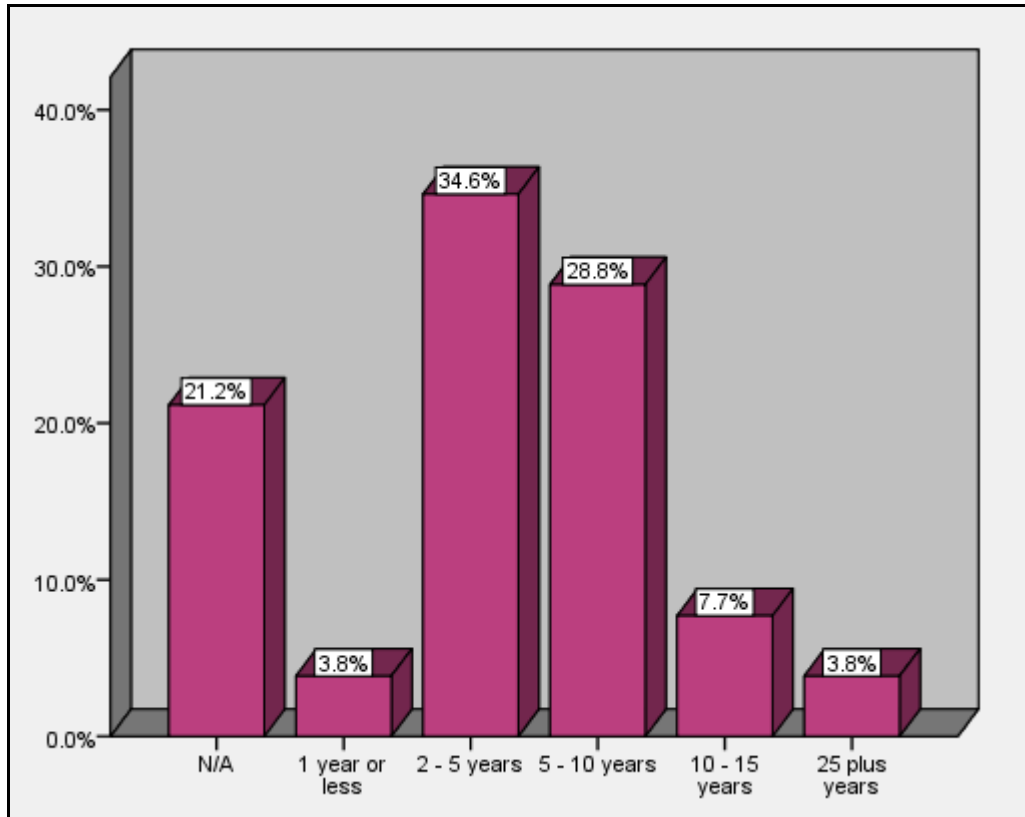
The four (7 percent) DMC coordinators who are funded by both Federal and state funds are split equally, with two working full time and two-part time. The one partially funded DMC coordinator was in the state of Colorado. (See Table 5.)

Table 5. DMC Coordinator Status and Funding

	Position DNE/No Funding	State Funded	Federally Funded	Half State/ Half Federal	Partially Funded Federally	Other	Total
No DMC	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Part Time	0	4	20	2	1	1	28
Full Time	0	1	12	2	0	2	17
Total	7	5	32	4	1	3	52

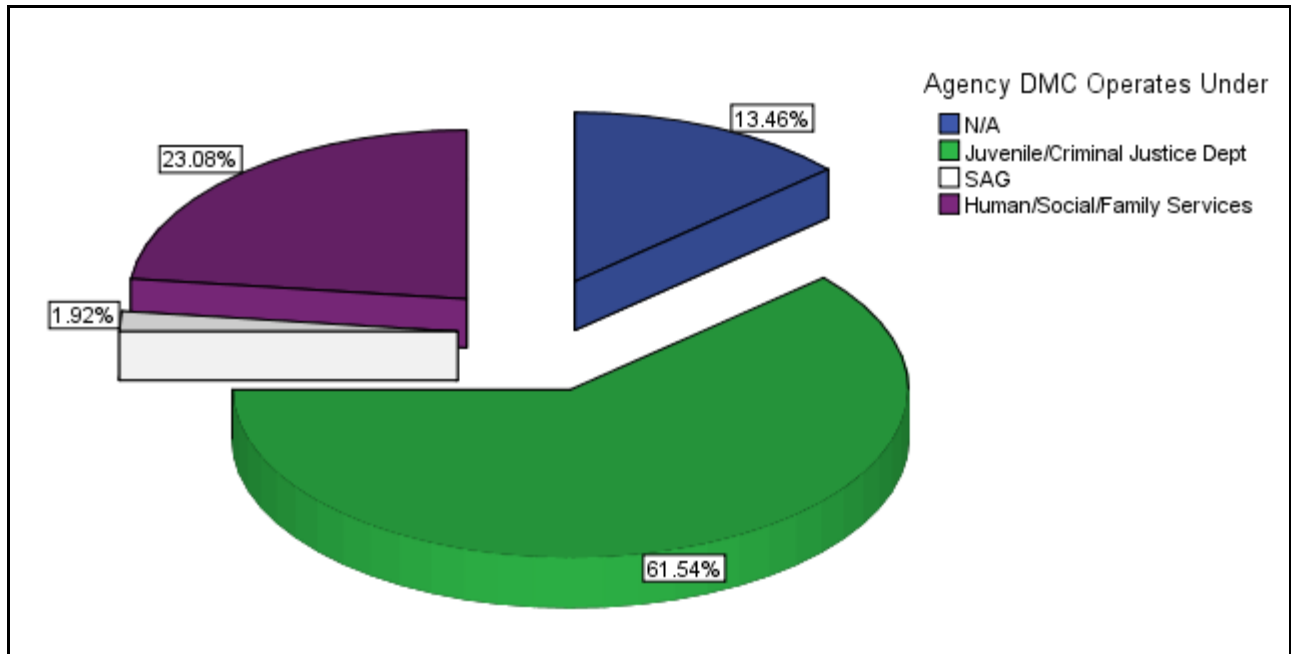
Almost 35 percent (n = 18) of states/territories have had a DMC position for 2 to 5 years, and 15 respondents (28.8 percent) said theirs had existed for 5 to 10 years. Four states—Tennessee, Colorado, Montana, and Nevada—indicated that they have had a DMC position for 10 to 15 years. Two respondents—Texas and West Virginia—had that position for 1 year or less, and two others—Alabama and Connecticut—reported having a DMC coordinator for 25 years or more.³ (See Figure 4.)

Figure 4. Length of Time DMC Coordinator Position Has Existed



³ These numbers were verified by the SAG's from both of these states.

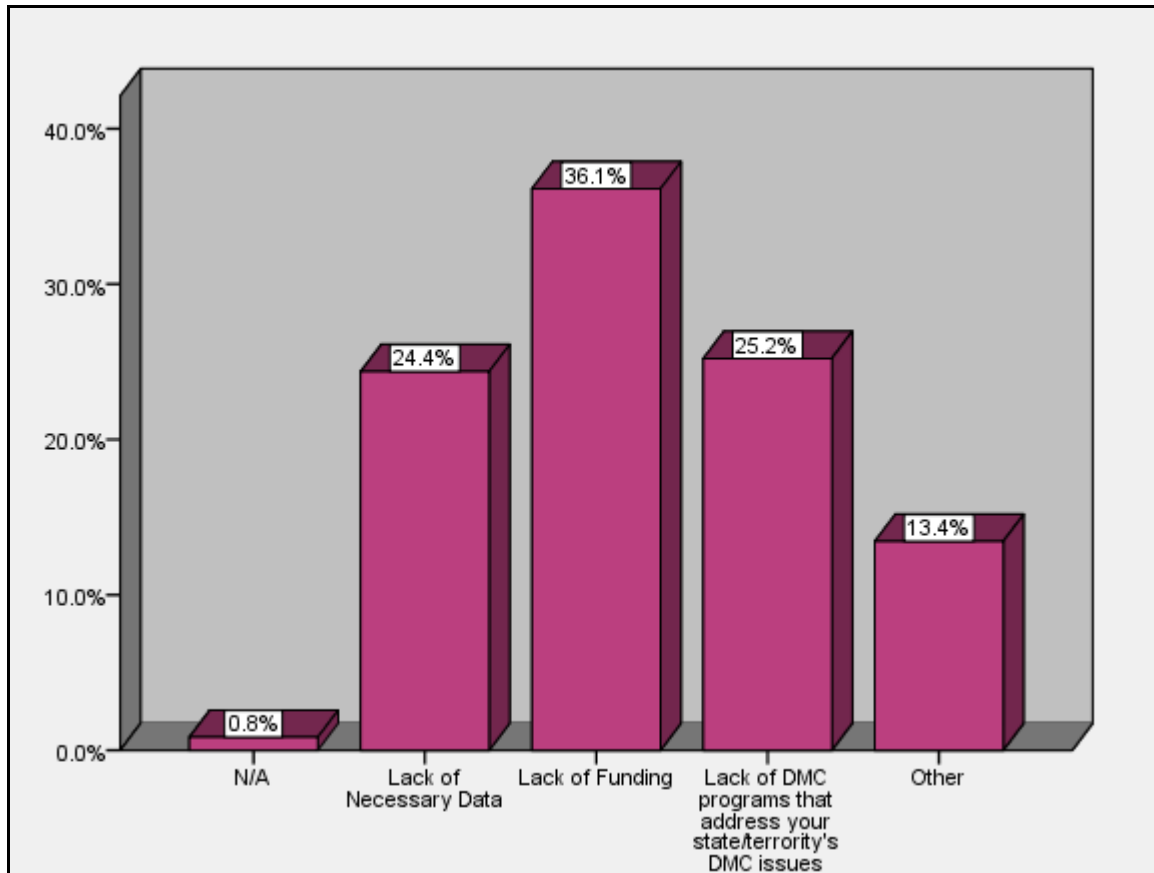
Figure 5. Agency under which DMC Coordinator Works



Overall, a majority (61.5 percent) of all the DMC coordinators are housed in a juvenile justice or criminal justice agency (see Figure 5). Twelve of the respondents said their DMC coordinator is housed in a human/social or family services-type agency. Seven respondents did not list an agency for the DMC coordinator; however, this number is consistent with the number of states that do not have one. Finally, South Carolina responded that its DMC coordinator is housed in the SAG office.

The next question posed about respective DMC issues was what areas of difficulty respondents had with the DMC requirement. The most frequently cited area of difficulty was lack of funding for DMC programs (36 percent of responses). Second was the lack of DMC programs that addressed the states or jurisdiction's specific DMC issues (25 percent), and third was a lack of necessary data about DMC (24 percent). These results appear in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Areas of Difficulty with DMC Requirements



The final question posed regarding DMC was how the state or jurisdiction might use additional funds for this purpose. Almost all responses included additional spending on DMC programs, and the programs ranged from gender-specific DMC programs to gang-prevention programs for minority youth. Respondents also indicated they would use funds to:

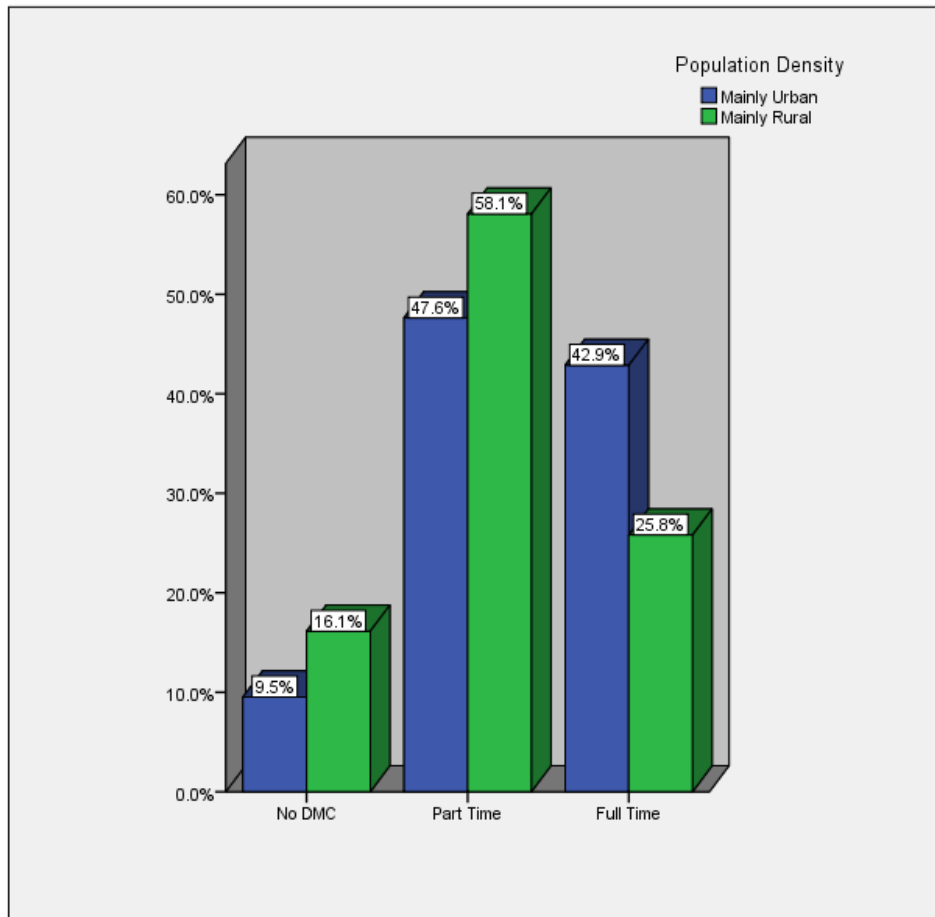
- Hire full-time DMC coordinators or DMC staff
- Raise awareness of DMC among law enforcement
- Fund research and evaluation of DMC
- Fund assessment of community-specific DMC
- Address needs of Hispanic youth
- Keep DMC at the forefront of juvenile justice
- Create statewide databases on DMC and DMC programs
- Provide training and technical assistance on DMC to communities
- Implement a DMC advisory group

Additional DMC Analysis

Given the emphasis placed on DMC in the 2009 ARI, some additional analysis was conducted. A rudimentary bivariate variable measuring population density was created using 2000 Census population density statistics. States were classified as mainly urban or mainly rural. Table 8 in the endnotes provides the classifications by state.

The first analysis conducted was a cross tabulation of the employment status of the DMC coordinator with population density. Results appear below in Figure 7 and as expected, indicate that significantly more rural states and territories have part-time DMC coordinators, while significantly more urban areas had full-time DMC coordinators.

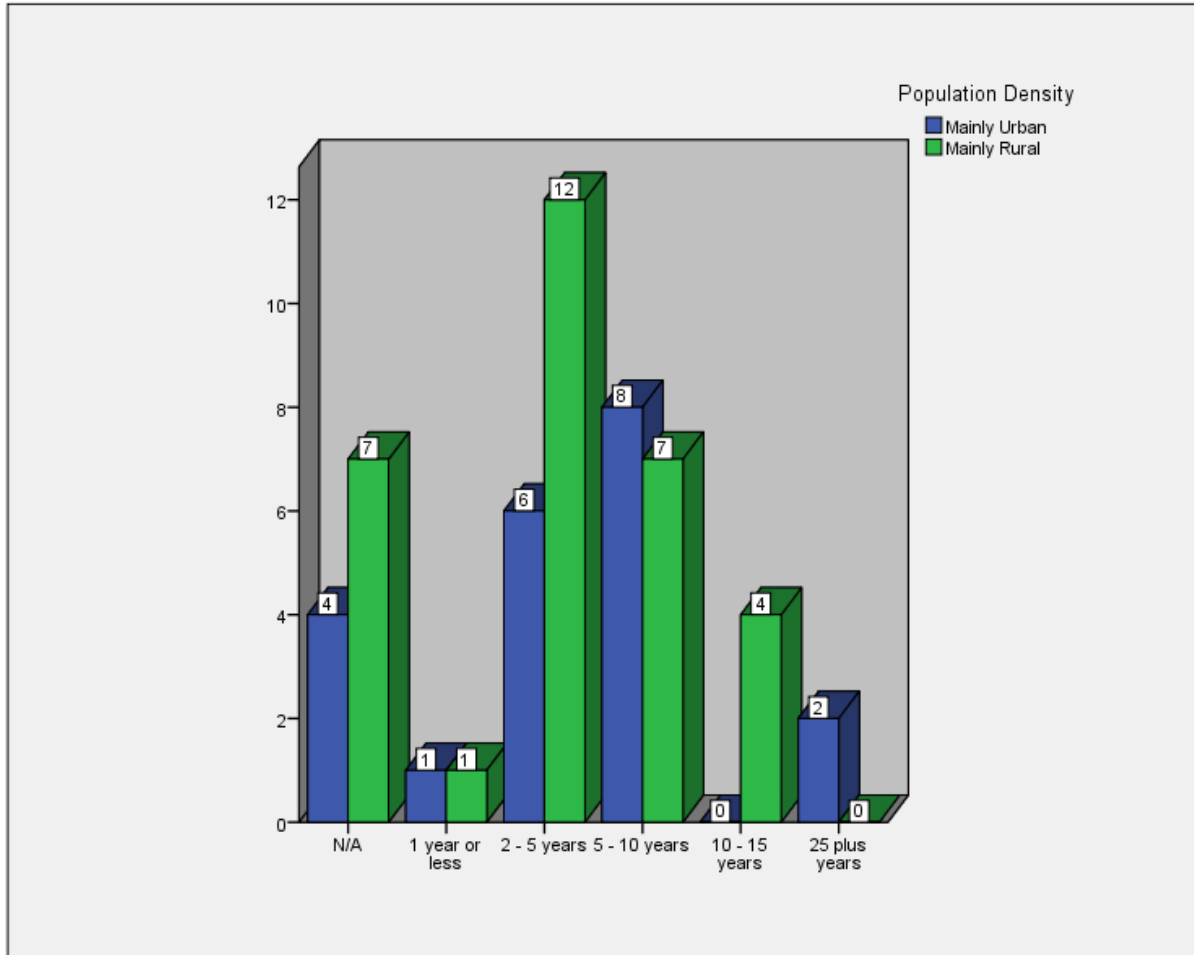
Figure 7. DMC Coordinator Employment Status by Population Density



Also examined were the length of time a DMC coordinator position had existed and population density. Results appear below in Figure 8 and indicate that there is dramatic variation in the amount of time a position has existed in the two types of areas. For example, while in rural areas more DMC positions had existed for 2–5 years, and in urban areas a greater number of DMC positions had existed for 5-10 years. DMC positions had

existed for the longest time in rural positions. Given these sub-sample sizes are small; some caution must be taken in interpreting the results.

Figure 8. Length of DMC Position by Population Density



Finally, analysis was conducted on the main difficulties states and territories reported having with the DMC core requirement. The first difficulty was lack of DMC programs that address your state or territories DMC issues. Ten mainly urban states reported this problem, while 16 mainly rural states reported this problem. Lack of funding was reported by 17 urban states and 22 rural states, and lack of necessary data was reported by 12 urban states and 15 rural states.

PART II: OPTIONAL QUESTIONS

Promising Programs and Practices

A number of respondents provided information on promising programs and practices, most of which they indicated had been addressed in their respective 3-year plans. Programs and practices, which appear below in Table 6, are grouped into 11 themes: (1) DMC, (2) gender-based programs, (3) school-based programs, (4) mental health programs, (5) reentry and aftercare programs and services, (6) detention reforms, (7) prevention programs, (8) development, policy improvement, training, and compliance, (9) deinstitutionalization of status offenders and diversion, (10) intervention programs, and (11) other programs. There was some misinterpretation of this question, as some respondents wrote about the problems they had in their jurisdictions rather than how those problems were being addressed. Those responses have been removed.

Table 6. Promising Programs and Practices

	Included in 3-Year Plan?
1. Disproportionate Minority Contact	
The Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation is providing culturally appropriate and highly effective intervention programs that have reduced recidivism rates from 72% to 26%. (Montana)	Yes
JDAI (Overrepresentation of minority youth.)	Yes
The FOCUS program in Milwaukee County, WI is part of an effort to address the disparity identified by Milwaukee County at the point at which juveniles before the court were committed to correctional facilities. At the time of the 2002 funding of Milwaukee County as a site to address Disproportionate Minority Contact, the Relative Rate Index for minority youth was 2.14. The FOCUS program was developed as part of a strategy to lessen the number of minority youth being sent to Corrections and to better-equip the juveniles to work within the structures of their communities. In conjunction with the Firearms Program, a second effort also targeted at youth who, but for the existence of the programs, were candidates for correctional commitment, the FOCUS program helped reduce the RRI rate for cases resulting in confinement to .82 in 2007. FOCUS is built on the belief that a juvenile, after a short period of community-based separation from his home, should continue in structured services within the community that will involve his family and other support-system people as well as the needed behavioral interventions. There is also a mental health component that, as part of the provision of services through Wraparound Milwaukee, allows the identification of needed interventions so that anti-social behaviors that often contribute to the inability to successfully complete terms of supervision or release can be corrected. The evaluations of the program have revealed that, when compared to the youth who were sent to Corrections, the FOCUS participants were significantly more successful in completing the program without additional legal problems and in avoiding law violation referrals in the first year immediately following completion of the program. The program benefits have also included making additional funds available for other community-based programs due to cost-savings with fewer Milwaukee County youth being sent to Corrections. Cathy Connolly St. Charles Youth and Family Services 151 S. 84th Street Milwaukee, WI 414-379-3710 Rock County is a MacArthur Foundation site and has developed a highly sophisticated data collection and analysis system to drive programming. (Wisconsin)	Yes

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Stationhouse Adjustment (SHA) decision making point was identified as a key area that was contributing to DMC. In an effort to support a directive by the state's Attorney General for all police departments to utilize SHA's the NJ SAG provided funds to police departments to provide services that encourage them to increase the use of SHA's for youth of color. With this effort in mind, the SAG is currently funding police departments to address this issue. The expected outcome is that the numbers of minority youth who are SHA will increase as compared to the previous period. (New Jersey)	Yes
DMC Statewide interventions-South Dakota has identified statewide interventions to address DMC as well as community specific DMC interventions in three locations across the state. A DMC Workgroup has been established in each of the three communities. The DMC Workgroups utilized community specific identification and assessment data to identify local factors associated with DMC and to develop community specific interventions to be supported and implemented with Formula Grant funds. (South Dakota)	Yes
The Burns Institute Model is based upon involvement of all segments of the targeted community through an Advisory Board who receives guidance from Burns Institute. The Burns Institute model uses the community mapping process and hires Youth from the targeted area to assist with the identification of their community's strengths and weaknesses and to make recommendations. (Illinois)	Yes
2. Gender-Based Programs	
The Dream Team, implemented by Colors of Success, targets 50, high-risk adolescent females between two 6-month sessions using Girls Circle. The project uses a research-based internet program to help the girls master core fundamental skills and advanced learning concepts. Most clients are minority girls. (Utah)	Yes
12-week life skills and self-esteem workshop tailored to help "at-risk" Polynesian girls understand how to be true to themselves in the midst of strong cultural and family pressures. They learn behavioral, thinking and communication skills. (Utah)	Yes
3. School-Based Programs	
A woodworking program for high risk youth; this program taught the skill of woodworking; youth are able to sell the items and furniture made for a profit. (North Carolina)	Yes
Operation Save Kids was chosen to address this issue. It is in line with Illinois PA 094-1011 which calls for prosecution of parents of truants. This program, while calling for prosecution, also offers a deferred prosecution diversion program designed to help the family work through barriers to school attendance. According to information provided by OJJDP, this program has been very successful, in some instances reducing truancy by 50%. It is our hope that Illinois sites will find the same success. The program requires school personnel to monitor school attendance closely and contact parents promptly if their children have unexcused absence. Parents must respond by outlining measures they have taken to ensure that the children are attending school. If a child continues to be truant, the school notifies the prosecutor or law enforcement agency to request that criminal charges be filed against the parents. However, the prosecutor can offer families a deferred prosecution diversion program designed to strengthen family relationships and encourage youths to go to school. We modified the program to include a truancy board which is called for in the PA. The board will consist of a local network of individuals including school personnel, Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services personnel, parents, law enforcement, state's attorney's office, probation, etc. The board will review current school attendance and address any student still truant after school contact with parents. The board will also require parents to come before the board if the truancy issues go unresolved. They will assist in referring the student and/or parents to participate in tutoring, parenting classes, and counseling on an individual and or group basis. The board will also educate the parents on the current truancy laws which offer the option of prosecution with \$100 fines for each incidence of truancy. In addition, the Truancy Review Board will see youth who are classified as truant to	Yes

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determine the cause of the truancy. When the cause is determined, the youth is provided whatever services deemed necessary to end the truant behavior. The target population is all school age youth. (Illinois)	
Poplar Police Department has hired a Truancy Intervention Officer to work with parents and youth. They are adding an intervention program at the court level to address youth and parents who have chronic truancy problems. (Montana)	Yes
Check and Connect Program (Washington)	Yes
Rapid City Truancy Court (South Dakota)	No
Hana High School's vocational education program run by Rick Rutiz. Hilo High's Lanakila program. (Hawaii)	No
4. Mental Health Programs	
1. A Jurisdictional Team Planning approach brings together professionals and community members to improve communication across sectors; to identify resources; expose gaps in services and to develop plans. In southern Maine, a Detention Review Specialist works with the Planning Group to achieve its goal of reducing the number and length of stay of pre-adjudicated youth held in secure detention. A Statewide Steering Committee oversees the work of these Teams.	
2. Co-located staffing for Education, Child Welfare and Children's behavioral health improves inter-department collaboration and planning. The Governor's Children's Cabinet, provides this collaboration planning at the administrative level. (Maine)	Yes
Clark County Juvenile Services utilizes federal funding to provide Family Functional Therapy and Motivational Enhancement Therapy. Rural jurisdictions utilize federal funding to contract with Mental Health Professionals to provide much needed programming. (Nevada)	Yes
Mendota Juvenile Mental Health Center has a program for boys who are placed in juvenile corrections. Youth go through a decompression model that involves an hour-to-hour reward system and it has shown success with getting youth more emotionally ready for programming. The long term outcomes show much lower violent crime recidivism. (Wisconsin)	Yes
Juvenile Justice Treatment Continuum (Lack of collaboration among juvenile justice and mental health) (North Carolina)	Yes
5. Reentry and Aftercare Programs and Services	
Clark County Juvenile Services implemented an aftercare program for youth completing Spring Mountain Youth Camp. Four Probation Officers are assigned to youth completing the program and have the support of a mental health therapist to assist them in the transition from correctional care to their community. Churchill, Douglas, Elko and Washoe also provide aftercare treatment for youth released from county based youth camps and treatment centers. (Nevada)	Yes
MultiSystemic Therapy (OJJDP BluePrint Program), targets delinquent youth who are in danger of out of home placement or youth who are returning home, implemented in the home; expected outcomes include reduced delinquency, preventing out of home placements, increasing positive probation outcomes. After piloting this program in several sites worked collaboratively with other state agencies to encourage replication. This model is currently being funded by the Department of Children and Families in additional sites in NJ. (New Jersey)	No

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6. Detention Reforms	
Evening Reporting Center for male youth ages 13-18 (Arizona)	Yes
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (Annie Casey Foundation), the intent of initiative is to convene county level groups to strategize to ensure that only appropriate youth are detained and viable alternatives are provided to those who do not need to be detained. The initiative is implemented in the community in conjunction with county detention center. The other intents are to maintain youth in community, ensure their appearance in court, while continuing to protect public safety. NJ SAG played a critical role in the start up of this initiative and continues its representation on the state level steering committee. (New Jersey)	Yes
Washoe and Clark County are several years into their partnership with the Anne E. Casey Foundation as a JDAI site. Both of these counties have completed an extension evaluation of their policies, Risk Assessment Inventory and procedures. Community based programming has been implemented and the average daily population has decreased dramatically. Smaller, more rural areas have implemented evening reporting centers, boys council, girls circle and other alternatives to detention. (Nevada)	Yes
Continuum of services with mental health, citation programs, diversion programs (New Mexico)	Yes
The Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation is providing culturally appropriate and highly effective intervention programs that have reduced recidivism rates from 72% to 26%. (Montana)	Yes
Annie E. Casey JDAI	Yes
Handbook developed called "Indiana Juvenile Alternatives Disposition Programs" by the Indiana Judicial Center. Handbook contains alternatives to detention such as teen court, ISP, home detention options, etc. (Indiana)	Yes
Clayton County's School Reduction Referral Program which is a collaborative protocol between the school system, police, prosecutor, and juvenile court to reduce the number of misdemeanor referrals from the schools to the court. Implemented in 2004, the total number of referrals from the schools have decreased 68%. Recent data shows that the number of serious weapons at school have decreased 70%. (Note: Weapons cases MUST be reported to the Court). School Police report that the decrease in misdemeanor referrals have increased their available time to collect intelligence on serious weapons charges and take preventive action. (Georgia)	Yes
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (Overuse of detention for youth of color who do not pose a flight risk or danger to the community) (Massachusetts)	Yes
Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (Annie Casey Foundation), the intent of initiative is to convene county level groups to strategize to ensure that only appropriate youth are detained and viable alternatives are provided to those who do not need to be detained. The initiative is implemented in the community in conjunction with county detention center. The other intents are to maintain youth in community, ensure their appearance in court, while continuing to protect public safety. NJ SAG played a critical role in the start up of this initiative and continues its representation on the state level steering committee. (New Jersey)	Yes
Alternatives to secure detention - a uniformed officer provides case management and frequent checks on youth, additional officers to do unannounced house checks, and wrap around services for youth who are not Medicaid eligible; other components include curfews and mentoring; benefits are reduced DMC at detention phase, reduction in use of secure detention, cost savings, minor offenders not exposed to negative peer groups in detention facilities (South Carolina)	Yes
Detention Diversion Alternative Program (Massachusetts)	Yes

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Illinois is working with the Annie Casey Foundation throughout the state to develop alternatives to detention for non-violent youth. These include standardized Detention screening instruments, Day and Evening Reporting centers, and other programming. (Illinois)	Yes
Outreach and Tracking (Massachusetts)	No
7. Prevention Programs	
Nurse Family Partnership Program (OJJDP BluePrint Program), targets first-time pregnant mothers (usually teens) in their homes, expected outcome: reduced delinquency over time, improved parenting skills, increased employment rates. After piloting this program, the SAG worked collaboratively with other state agencies to encourage replication of the model. NJ Department of Children and Families has received a federal grant to expand home visitation models, of which this is one. The SAG will collaborate with the Department to support expansion to 2 new counties. (New Jersey)	Yes
The Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation is providing culturally appropriate and highly effective intervention programs that have reduced recidivism rates from 72% to 26%. (Montana)	Yes
FAST-START Program in Clayton County and Toombs judicial circuit. A Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative program modeled after Annie E. Casey JDAI. It is grounded in a community collaborative that brings together stakeholders to develop alternatives to detention and make recommendations to the judge on a case-by-case basis. The program has reduced detention by as much as 40% in Clayton County and disproportionate minority contact by 38% (Georgia)	Yes
1. A school-community prevention program STAR (Skills Training and Recognition) has demonstrated reductions in violence, delinquency and substance abuse. This program is part of an effort organized following the Communities That Care model. 2. The Lion's Quest model prevention program is being delivered to all 5th grade students at 2 elementary schools. After-school programs are also available to high-risk youth. 3. The Leadership and Resiliency Program is being delivered to high-risk high school students in alternative school programs at 6 high schools. It features 25 weeks of classroom instruction and outdoor programs. (Maine)	Yes
Crossroads Project is a project intended to engage at risk youth in order to decrease the chances of first-time offenses and/or recidivism. (Mississippi)	Yes
We have worked for several years with Dr. Ross Greene to implement Collaborative Problem Solving (a cognitive-behavioral approach designed to reduce explosive behaviors and develop coping skills related to lagging thinking skills and unsolved problems) that helps youth with behavioral challenges in institutional, school and community settings. Correctional staff was trained in first phase and then the small City of Sanford was selected to implement CPS in 7 schools and community settings. (Maine)	Yes
8. Development, Policy, Training, & Compliance	
Juvenile Reimbursement Program - under South Dakota law, counties are responsible for any necessary housing of juveniles in the court system prior to their disposition. To assist counties in meeting these requirements, eligible counties can request reimbursement for juvenile justice services to include: Detention, Shelter Care, Holdover, Transportation, and Electronic Monitoring. (South Dakota)	Yes
An online reporting system was recently created. (Mississippi)	Yes
The SAG has recently been reconstituted, a website established, and email used for communication. (Mississippi)	Yes
The development of Alabama's computerized juvenile justice information system that collects real-time data and tracks youth as they progress through the juvenile justice system. (Alabama)	Yes

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One of the most pioneering efforts supported by the Louisiana State Advisory Group (SAG) is statewide implementation of a common risk/needs assessment instrument. Through the innovative and progressive support of SAG membership, all juvenile justice probation agencies have started using the Structured Assessment for Violence Risk in Youth (SAVRY). This advancement allows agencies to measure youth across state and local probation systems using a common yardstick. Data collection results will provide rich data on changes in youth over time and across interventions. As a ripple-effect, this statewide acknowledgement and acceptance of a standardized assessment instrument has created enthusiasm for use of such instruments throughout juvenile justice. Recent board meetings have increased emphasis on the use of standardized assessments among programs seeking funding through the SAG. (Louisiana)	No
The development and continued upgrade of standard training for juvenile and detention professionals based on job tasks analysis. <i>(Idaho's juvenile system relies upon county probation and detention officers. These officers are spread among 44 jurisdictions. Without consistent training there could be little oversight over these individuals. The training not only assures consistency, but has enhanced the sense of professionalism among these officers and a respect by their adult counterparts)</i> (Idaho)	No
9. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Diversion	
Milwaukee County used to securely detain many minority runaway girls. It has implemented an Enhanced Treatment Linkages program to give the courts non secure options for these girls. Wisconsin's compliance monitoring team has engaged in an extensive statewide educational effort informing counties about best practices in addressing status offenders. The Commission has special conditioned its truancy grants so grantees cannot use secure detention. (Wisconsin)	Yes
Functional Family Therapy (Washington)	Yes
The state overhauled its policies and practices surrounding status offenders in late 2007. The implementation of these new policies and practices is still new, but is showing promising results. It is critical that Connecticut evaluate and monitor this system to ensure that it is working in the manner desired and to continue to roll programs and services out to families and youth throughout the state. (Right now the bulk of new services are available to families in only 39 of the state's 169 communities). (Connecticut)	Yes
Station House Adjustment Program - Memphis (Keeping minor offenses out of juvenile court) (Tennessee)	No
Restorative Justice programs and Restorative Discipline programs working with youth in school and the community to take responsibility make restitution and perform community service after committing violations of school policy or law. This model involves the community in resolutions. These approaches are proliferating in Maine communities and schools. (Maine)	Yes
We have worked for several years with Dr. Ross Greene to implement Collaborative Problem Solving (a cognitive-behavioral approach designed to reduce explosive behaviors and develop coping skills related to lagging thinking skills and unsolved problems) that helps youth with behavioral challenges in institutional, school and community settings. Correctional staff was trained in first phase and then the small City of Sanford was selected to implement CPS in 7 schools and community settings. (Maine)	Yes
Evening Counseling services provided by city and county and non-profit organizations. (Hawaii)	Yes

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<p>Diversion to Assets is being piloted in 6 communities and offers an array of services including assessments using the Search Institute's Developmental Assets profile. Program youth may be diverted to programs such as mentoring, asset building, positive youth development, community service or restorative justice models. The services are provided by existing community programs. Evaluation is being conducted by the University of New England. (Maine)</p>	Yes
10. Intervention	
<p>The Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation is providing culturally appropriate and highly effective intervention programs that have reduced recidivism rates from 72% to 26%. (Montana)</p>	Yes
<p>Alliance for Youth is providing SRT training for teachers in Great Falls to address at risk and truant kids. (Montana)</p>	Yes
<p>The Alliance for Youth is providing Parenting Wisely Courses for at -risk families. (Montana)</p>	Yes
<p>Storytelling for Empowerment is in place between the community of Townsend (ranching) and Polson (Indian Reservation) where the middle school students interview elders in their communities and then come together to share the unique and culturally diverse stories of their communities. They are also working on video podcasting of these stories for this year. (Montana)</p>	Yes
<p>1. A school-community prevention program STAR (Skills Training and Recognition) has demonstrated reductions in violence, delinquency and substance abuse. This program is part of an effort organized following the Communities That Care model. 2. The Lion's Quest model prevention program is being delivered to all 5th grade students at 2 elementary schools. After-school programs are also available to high-risk youth. 3. The Leadership and Resiliency Program is being delivered to high-risk high school students in alternative school programs at 6 high schools. It features 25 weeks of classroom Instruction and outdoor programs. (Maine)</p>	Yes
11. Other Programs	
<p>Juvenile Justice Tribal Advisory Group-The state advisory group supports a Juvenile Justice Tribal Advisory Group that meets on a quarterly basis to identify and address juvenile justice issues common to the nine Native American Tribes in South Dakota. The Tribal Advisory Group serves as a conduit of information flow with the state advisory group and the Tribes. The Tribal Advisory Group has created a directory of tribal justice personnel and programs and also conducts juvenile justice data collection. (South Dakota)</p>	Yes
<p>Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Systems Integration Initiative (Virgin Islands)</p>	Yes
<p>One of the most significant, implemented, changes in Connecticut regarding the world of juvenile justice over the past few years is the overhaul of the Family with Service Needs (FWSN) system and the closure of the "valid court order" exception to the deinstitutionalization of status offender law. In the past, when status offenders violated the terms of their court orders (by, say, not going to school), that violation of a court order would be considered a delinquent offense and the youth could be placed in detention. This practice does not follow the spirit of the JJCPA. Connecticut's move to close that loop hole and redefine its FWSN system makes it a national leader with a model to follow. (Connecticut)</p>	Yes
<p>The Alabama Department of Youth Services (DYS) Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Program is a residential treatment program for teenage youth who were adjudicated as sex offenders by the juvenile court. (Alabama)</p>	Yes

Technical Assistance Provided by OJJDP to States and Territories

Question 2 in Part II of the ARI asked respondents to indicate whether different types of assistance from OJJDP would be beneficial to them. Results appear below in Table 7 and are grouped by the types of assistance listed in the ARI.

Table 7. Technical Assistance Provided by OJJDP

Dissemination of Research Findings (conferences, bulletins, toolkits, etc.)
Best practice bulletins
Describe the importance to states
Guides for judges, practitioners; testimony at legislative hearings
Invest in pilot projects in frontier and rural communities Conferences, bulletins
Local/state training, conferences, toolkits, bulletins
Not only providing the information but possibly providing some training on how to implement best practices
Provide modified training that is culturally appropriate and that can be implemented with frontier limitations.
Provide publications on the subject matter, host conferences, webinars on the subjects
Providing solutions for difficult compliance situations rather than generalized answers.
Providing Training of Trainers sessions for state level employees so that each state can offer the training to stakeholders, community based providers, etc to disseminate the information on a more extensive basis.
Reports could be e-mailed to State Advisory Group (SAG) members.
Conferences are typically only available to higher level management due to travel restrictions.
Through training conferences with face-to-face meetings and training seminars taught by professional treatment providers.
Web-based publications.
Webinar, face to face, regional training, power point
Workshops, technical assistance, coordination with other federal funding streams
Conducting New Research
Either provide specific funding to the states to do more research and evaluation or provide research findings and effective strategies to the states.
Include as an agenda item at national conferences.
Local/state training, conferences, toolkits, bulletins
Provide DMC information for our state.
Provide resources to gather updated data on juvenile crime in PR
Regional and national trainings
Researching, and assessing model and best practices that are already implemented in frontier conditions.
Technical assistance could be given in the form of a workshop or webinar.
Through training conferences with face-to-face meetings and training seminars taught by professional treatment providers.
Developing Evidence-Based Programs
Call for White papers on the subject-what to do, how to do.
Communities across the country are now facing the challenge of successfully re-integrating large numbers of youth, many of whom have significant mental health, substance abuse, educational, and other needs that may have gone undetected and untreated while in juvenile justice custody. The development of effective re-entry services for transitioning youth continues to be critical to reducing recidivism rates, ensuring community

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safety, and providing youth with the services and supports they need to ensure a smooth transition to the community

Develop models, support replication efforts, change funding to allow up to 5 years of funding for new programs

Development of evidence based programs that provide a blueprint for implementation in states and local communities.

Examples and assistance on how to move a promising approach towards evidence based

Help to develop a juvenile accountability model for PR

It is recommended that OJJDP have as one of its priorities the formulation of programs geared toward female offenders

Local/state training, conferences, toolkits, bulletins

OJJDP will be asked to do the comparative analysis that will align both programs/services.

Particularly at the first contact point with law enforcement. Get us information and program models that are cost-effective and can be implemented in our states. Currently there is little available.

Provide a menu of options for evidence based or best practices

Provide funding for assessment of frontier programs that are already in existence in Montana.

Developing Assessment Tools

Develop online tool much like DMC RRI to track progress over time.

Have OJJDP select 3 tools, based on evidence/research, etc. and promote those tools

Local/state training

Montana serves 11 American Plains Tribes. Each tribe has their own distinct culture. The size of each tribal population served is too small for meaningful validation of the tools developed for use with those populations. Help us resolve this problem.

provide funding to develop multidiscipline assessment tools

It is again recommended that OJJDP develop a standardized Detention Screening Instrument to ensure that only youth who are appropriate for detention are detained. Inadequate screening instruments are often the cause of youth being unnecessarily detained.

Providing Training and Technical Assistance

Modify the current manner of developing and delivering TA to tribes that it is appropriate and sensitive to sovereign tribal nations' needs, allows them to restore their cultural values and governance, and advocates for more flexibility in tribal funding streams. b) Develop training for tribes on how best to adapt and implement best and promising programs to their culture while retaining basic model program fidelity for eventual evaluation by OJJDP.

Assist the State in training prosecutors/law enforcement

By mediating between the State Administrator and the Advisory Board

Continue to allow us to have Tom Begich facilitate our annual retreats Provide persons who can speak to and train on the use of successful DMC programming from other states.

Cook County models (a Casey model site); assessment centers/day reporting centers if they are a best practice; and other types of training and TA on a variety of subjects

Develop and provide states with instruments for training and compliance

Iowa has been an extensive user of OJ's TA. The current requirements/philosophy of the TA contractor have occasionally forced use of OJ's TA provider, rather than one identified by us in the TA request. The review to utilize one of the contract providers has in some cases extended the approval process un-necessarily.

Local/state training, toolkits, bulletins

OJJDP should conduct regional trainings throughout the year and work with states to help develop these programs.

Provide guidance for evaluation of proposals

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Provide guidance to local DMC pilot sites and moving into DMC intervention phase.

Provide more information on how to request and obtain instructors to train detention staff, social workers and Judicial Officers.

Developing Model Policies and Regulations

Provide Technical Assistance and funding. Identify resources with (i.e. Missouri Model) to assist with this development. Or consult with CNMI how they can get access and get support from leading detention reformers in the United States.

Research best programs and practices in NM by funding a research and data center. Create parity for public defenders (v. prosecutors).

Specific guidelines on what makes a program a 'model'

Suggested Content Areas and Training Topics for OJJDP Conferences

By working with, providing funding for frontier states to develop this type of training.

Gang prevention, intervention and interdiction. Schools to jail pipeline. Juvenile issues training for the judiciary to become more knowledgeable, sensitive and responsive to the needs of children and in treating children with respect, dignity and fairness. More on DMC.

National or regional trainings, webinars, web-based publications.

OJJDP could make this available regionally. With the economic difficulties, there is little money for states or counties to afford travel to locations such as Washington, D.C.

Provide guidance's for monitoring subgrantees on financial and programmatic matters

Provide research on effectiveness.

Regional or state level conferences

This information could be best offered in individual conferences/mini-trainings instead of under the gamut of one overarching topic. Topics presented at conferences are often competing with one another which negates some conference participants from attending all areas of interest.

Other Assistance

Assist with identifying and securing onsite training for detention reform and detention alternatives.

Bring training to WA state

Identification of successful practices and programs that address juvenile justice issues as they relate specifically to urban/inner city youth.

Make available funds de-obligated by states each year to apply to OJJDP for creation/enhancement of their juvenile information systems.

Provide catalog of practices that can be implemented.

Provide Keynote speaker for fall 2010 conference

Providing information on how other states have encouraged local units of government to adopt evidence-based practices and implement evidence-based programs.

The current model for addressing DMC is based primarily for Black/African American and Hispanic populations living as US citizens. While American Indians are U.S. citizens, they are exposed to the extra layers of jurisprudence provided by federal and tribal justice systems that are not addressed by the current DMC model. States and local communities need help in identifying and engaging federal and tribal stakeholders in addressing DMC for Indian youth that offend off the reservation.

Conclusion

This report has presented results from the 2009 FACJJ ARI, which posed questions to responding SAGs about juvenile justice issues affecting their states and territories; whether a DMC coordinator position existed and, if it did, how long it existed and whether it is a full-time or part-time position; and so on. The ARI also asked for recommendations to the OJJDP Administrator, Congress, and the President; descriptions of promising programs implemented in their states/territories; and what sort of assistance OJJDP could provide them.

Results indicated that the top issues affecting the responding states and territories were: DMC, mental health assessment and treatment, detention reform, lack of primary prevention services, and reentry of juvenile offenders into communities and schools.

Recommendations made to the President, Congress and the OJJDP Administrator had common themes of systems reform and highlighted the need for more research and evaluation of existing and new programs. Many respondents indicated that there should be less funding for discretionary juvenile justice programs and more funding for promising or well-established programs.

Respondents also offered an in-depth look at their DMC positions, providing data on whether their DMC coordinator worked full time or part time, how the position was funded, how long the position had existed, the agency under which the DMC coordinator works, and the areas of difficulty with the DMC requirements. Overall, the most cited areas of difficulty with the DMC requirements were: lack of funding, lack of necessary data, and lack of DMC programs that address state/territory issues.

Respondents provided information on numerous promising programs and practices in their respective jurisdictions that addressed issues from DMC to gender specific programs.

End Notes

Table 8. State Population Density⁴

State	Mainly Urban	Mainly Rural	Total
AK	0	1	1
AZ	0	1	1
AR	0	1	1
AL	1	0	1
CA	1	0	1
CO	0	1	1
CT	1	0	1
DE	1	0	1
DC	1	0	1
FL	1	0	1
GA	0	1	1
HI	1	0	1
ID	0	1	1
IL	1	0	1
IN	1	0	1
IA	0	1	1
KS	0	1	1
KY	0	1	1
LA	0	1	1
ME	0	1	1
MD	1	0	1
MA	1	0	1
MI	1	0	1
MS	0	1	1
MN	0	1	1
MO	0	1	1
MT	0	1	1
NB	0	1	1
NE	0	1	1
NH	1	0	1
NM	0	1	1
NJ	1	0	1
NY	1	0	1
NC	1	0	1
ND	0	1	1
OH	1	0	1
OR	0	1	1
OK	0	1	1

⁴ Population density statistics taken from the 2000 US Census.

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State	Mainly Urban	Mainly Rural	Total
PA	1	0	1
RI	1	0	1
SC	1	0	1
SD	0	1	1
TN	0	1	1
TX	1	0	1
UT	0	1	1
VA	1	0	1
VT	0	1	1
WA	0	1	1
WV	0	1	1
WI	0	1	1
WY	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	1	0	1
American Samoa	0	1	1
Guam	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	1	1
Total			

References

Bonham, E.B., Delaney, K.R., Pearson, G.S, Shelton, D., & Thomas, J.D. (2008). Meeting the mental health needs of youth in the juvenile justice. International Society of Psychiatric- Mental Health Nurses.

Puzzanchera, C., and Adams, B. 2008. [National Disproportionate Minority Contact Databook](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/dmcdm). Available online at: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/dmcdm>

All queries about this report can be addressed to Dr. Monica Robbers, CSR Incorporated, 2107 Wilson Blvd, Suite 1000, Arlington, VA, 22201.

Appendix

Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice

2009 Annual Request for Information

Instructions for Respondents

Welcome to the 2009 Annual Request for Information (ARI). The ARI is a survey of all states and territories to assist the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ) in its preparation of its 2010 Annual Report to the President and Congress, and its 2010 Annual Report to the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). This year, the ARI is divided into two parts:

Part I, which is required, will help the FACJJ learn about the most significant current and emerging juvenile justice issues facing each state and territory and has a special section addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC). It also solicits your recommendations to the President, Congress, and the Administrator of OJJDP.

Part II, which is optional, offers each state and territory an opportunity to provide the FACJJ with additional details about juvenile issues, promising practices implemented, and specific assistance requested from OJJDP. You may answer any or all of the questions in Part II.

PART I: Current and Emerging Issues and Recommendations

1. **The table below lists a number of current and emerging issues in juvenile justice.**
 - A. In the **middle column**, please check the 5 most important issues to your state or territory. If your state or territory faces an important issue which is not listed below, please add it in the box marked “Other”.
 - B. In the **right column**, please describe the manner in which the issues you checked are affecting juvenile justice in your state or territory (e.g., an increase in gangs is influencing the number of youth being incarcerated, or DMC is being aggravated by a lack of available resources to provide services, diversion programs, etc.).

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Current and Emerging Issues	1a. Check the 5 most important issues.	1b. Describe the manner in which the issues checked are affecting juvenile justice in your jurisdiction. (350-word limit)
Waiver and transfer to adult court	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Quality of and/or lack of judicial training	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Detention reform	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Deinstitutionalization of status offenders	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Disproportionate minority contact	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sight and sound separation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Removal of Juveniles from adult jails/lockups	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tribal issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lack of primary prevention services	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mental health assessment and treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Substance abuse assessment and treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Reentry of juvenile offenders into communities and into schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Lack of gender-specific treatment and prevention programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Overcoming the gap between research and practice; and, the capacity to conduct research	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Restorative justice	<input type="checkbox"/>	
The Adam Walsh Act / SORNA	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Drug-related offenses and issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Increase in gang activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Zero tolerance school policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Juveniles' access to the effective assistance of counsel	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2. Recommendations to the President, Congress, and the OJJDP Administrator

In addition to addressing current juvenile justice issues, the Annual Report published by the FACJJ contains recommendations to the President, the Congress, and the Administrator of OJJDP. The questions below solicit the recommendations of each state and territory for the FACJJ to consider for inclusion in its Annual Report.

A. Please list any recommendations to the President and the Congress:

Recommendations to the President and the Congress <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>

B. Please list any recommendations to the Administrator of OJJDP:

Recommendations to the OJJDP Administrator <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>

C. Please list any other comments, concerns, or recommendations to the FACJJ for consideration for the 2010 Annual Report:

Any Other Comments or Recommendations to the FACJJ for the 2010 Annual Report <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>

3. Focus on Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

In response to the ARI results of previous years, the FACJJ is considering focusing on DMC issues for the 2010 Annual Report. The questions below solicit information about DMC from each state and territory for the FACJJ to consider for inclusion in its Annual Report.

Please check the most appropriate response.

- A. Is your state/territory DMC coordinator part-time or full-time? Part-time
 Full-time.

If full-time, go to question B.

If part-time, about what percentage of time is devoted to DMC reduction?

- Less than 25%
 25 to 50%
 51 to 75%
 More than 75%

- B. How is the DMC coordinator position funded? ** insert short textbox**

- C. How long has the position existed? ** insert short textbox**

- D. Under what agency or organization is the DMC Coordinator position operated? ** insert short textbox**

- E. Please rank the top three areas of difficulty in your state or territory with the DMC requirement:

Areas of difficulty with the DMC requirement	Rate the top 3 areas of difficulty
Lack of necessary data	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of cooperation among stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of funding	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of DMC programs that address your state / territory's DMC issues	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

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F. Please identify any promising practice or program your state or territory has identified for DMC reduction:

Promising practice or program your state or territory has identified for DMC reduction. Provide a brief program description, benefit derived, and contact person. (350-word limit per cell)

G. If you had additional funds for DMC, what would your state or territory use those funds for?

If your state or territory had additional funds for DMC, how would you use those funds? (350-word limit per cell)

PART II: Optional

1. Please identify any promising juvenile justice programs or practices your state or territory has implemented.

In the **left column**, please include the name of the program or practice and provide as much descriptive information as you can. For example, the source of the program model (e.g., OJJDP's Model Program Guide), the target population (gender, race, age, offender status), where it is implemented (e.g., in schools, secure detention facilities, community centers), the main outcomes expected (e.g., increased graduation rates, reduced antisocial behavior). Please do not use acronyms.

In the **center column**, please describe the problem or need the program addresses. In the **right column** of the table please indicate whether the problem or issue being addressed was identified in your state or territory's most recent 3-year plan.

Description of Promising Program or Practice <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>	Problem <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>	Was this problem included in your 3-year plan? <i>(yes / no)</i>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

2. Technical Assistance Provided by OJJDP to the States and Territories

Using the list of different types of technical assistance (below), describe any subject or subjects you would like OJJDP to offer or address. Please describe in detail how OJJDP could make the technical assistance most helpful to you (e.g., the format or the audience).

Type of Assistance Offered to States/Territories	Subject matter you would like OJJDP to offer or address <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>	How could OJJDP make this most helpful to you? <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>
Dissemination of research findings (conferences, bulletins, toolkits, etc.)		
Conduct of new research		
Development of evidence-based programs		

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Type of Assistance Offered to States/Territories	Subject matter you would like OJJDP to offer or address <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>	How could OJJDP make this most helpful to you? <i>(350-word limit per cell)</i>
Development of assessment tools		
Provision of training and technical assistance		
Development of model policies and regulations		
Suggested content areas and training topics for OJJDP conferences		
Other assistance		
Other assistance		