



Title II Formula Grants Performance Questions and Definitions

PERFORMANCE QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS	
1. What purpose areas were addressed by the subawards during this reporting year? Select all that apply. ○ Aftercare/reentry ○ After-school programs ○ Alternatives to detention ○ Child abuse and neglect programs ○ Community-based programs and services ○ Compliance monitoring ○ Deinstitutionalization of status offenders ○ Delinquency prevention ○ Diversion ○ Gangs ○ Gender-specific services ○ Graduated and appropriate sanctions ○ Hate crimes ○ Indigent defense ○ Jail removal ○ Job training ○ Juvenile justice system improvement ○ Juveniles charged as adults ○ Learning and other disabilities ○ Mental health services ○ Mentoring, counseling, and training programs ○ Planning and administration ○ Positive youth development ○ Probation ○ Protecting juvenile rights ○ Racial and ethnic disparities ○ Reducing probation officer caseloads ○ Rural area juvenile programs ○ School programs ○ Separation of juveniles from adult inmates ○ State advisory group allocation ○ Substance and alcohol abuse ○ Tribal programs	Subaward refers to a funding award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient, to be contributed by the subrecipient toward project goals and objectives when the subrecipient carries out part of the pass-through entity's federal award. Aftercare/reentry refers to community-based programs that prepare targeted youth to successfully return to their homes and communities after confinement in a training school, youth correctional facility, or other secure institution. These programs focus on preparing youth for release and providing a continuum of follow-up, post-placement services to promote successful reintegration into the community. After-school programs refers to programs that provide youth at risk for and already in the juvenile justice system with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities. Alternatives to detention refers to community- and home-based alternatives to incarceration and institutionalization that provide access to a comprehensive array of services. This can include services for youth who need temporary placement—such as crisis intervention, shelter, and aftercare—and youth who need residential placement—such as a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives. Child abuse and neglect programs refers to programs that provide treatment to youth offenders in the justice system who are victims of child abuse or neglect—and to their families—to reduce their likelihood of reoffending. Community-based programs and services refers to pre- and post-confinement programs and services that work with: • Parents and other family members, to strengthen families and help keep youth in their homes. • Youth during confinement and their families, to ensure youth return home safely and to strengthen families. • Parents with limited English-speaking ability. Compliance monitoring refers to programs, research, staff support, or other activities that enhance or maintain a state's ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities and ensure state compliance with the DSO, separation, and jail removal requirements at 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11), (12), (13), and (15) of the JJDPA. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders refers to programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the placement of accused or adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders in secure facilities, pursuant to the requirement at 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(11) of the JJDPA. Delinquency prevention refers to comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet youth needs by collaborating with local youth-serving systems, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental

health agencies, welfare services, health care agencies, and private nonprofit agencies.

Diversion refers to programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system, including restorative justice programs such as youth or teen courts, victim-offender mediation, and restorative circles.

Gangs refers to youth gang activity and to programs, research, or other initiatives focused primarily on issues related to youth gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts to reduce youth gang-related activities.

Gender-specific services refers to services that address offenders' gender-specific needs, especially services for female offenders in the juvenile justice system.

Graduated and appropriate sanctions refers to programs that encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of post-adjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, substance use treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training, and recreation. They can also include programs that assist in the design and use of best-practice risk assessment instruments that help courts apply appropriate sanctions.

Hate crimes refers to programs designed to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by youth.

Indigent defense refers to hiring court-appointed defenders and providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies to support the defense of indigent youth.

Jail removal refers to programs, research, or other initiatives designed to eliminate or prevent the detention or confinement of youth in adult jails and lockups, as defined in the JJDPa at 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(13).

Job training refers to projects designed to enhance the employability of youth or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.

Juvenile justice system improvement refers to programs, research, and other initiatives that examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).

Juveniles charged as adults refers to programs, research, or other initiatives to eliminate or prevent the detention of juveniles in secure adult facilities. This is applicable to those awaiting trial or engaged in other legal processes that prosecute juveniles as adults in criminal court. Preventing juvenile detainment in adult facilities is advanced unless a court finds, after a hearing and in writing, that it is in the interest of justice to proceed with placement in an adult facility.

Learning and other disabilities refers to programs focused on delinquent youth with disabilities, including on-the-job training to assist community services personnel, law enforcement agencies, and juvenile justice personnel in recognizing and serving learning disabled and other disabled juveniles.

Mental health services refers to programs providing mental health services for youth in custody, including but not limited to assessment services, development of individualized treatment plans, and discharge plans.

Mentoring, counseling and training programs refers to programs that develop and sustain one-to-one supportive relationships between responsible adults age 18 or older (i.e., mentors) and youth at-risk of or already involved in the juvenile justice system, youth offenders, and youth with incarcerated (or formerly incarcerated) parents or legal guardians (i.e., mentees). These programs meet on a regular basis and may support academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug- and violence-prevention counseling.

Planning and administration refers to activities related to the development of state plans and other pre-award activities, and the administration of the Formula Grants program, including evaluation, monitoring, and staffing pursuant to the JJDPA at 42 U.S.C. § 5632(c) and the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation at 28 C.F.R. Part 31, Subpart B, § 31.102.

Positive youth development refers to programs that help delinquent youth and youth at risk of harm to gain a sense of safety and structure, belonging and membership, self-worth and social contribution, independence and autonomy, and closeness in interpersonal relationships.

Probation refers to programs that expand the use of probation officers (particularly to allow nonviolent youth offenders, including status offenders, to remain with their families) as an alternative to youth incarceration or institutionalization and to ensure youth meet terms of their probation.

Protecting juvenile rights refers to projects that develop and implement activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system, including hiring court-appointed defenders and providing training, coordination, and innovative strategies for indigent defense services.

Racial and ethnic disparities refers to programs, research, or other initiatives focused primarily on addressing and reducing the disproportionate representation of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to the requirement at 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(15).

Reducing probation officer caseloads refers to incentive grants to units of local government that reduce the caseloads of probation officers within the units. Grants may not exceed 5 percent of the award, excluding the state advisory group allocation.

Rural area juvenile programs refers to prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area outside a metropolitan statistical area, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

School programs refers to education programs or supportive services in traditional public schools and detention/corrections education settings that encourage youth to remain in school or in alternative learning programs, support transition to work and self-sufficiency, and enhance coordination between correctional programs and local education programs. The goal is to ensure that the instruction youth receive outside school aligns with their in-school instruction, and that learning problems are communicated.

Separation of juveniles from adult inmates refers to programs to ensure that youth will not be detained or confined in institutions where they may come into contact with adult inmates, pursuant to the JJDPA at 34 U.S.C. 11133(a)(12).

State advisory group allocation refers to activities related to carrying out the state advisory group's responsibilities under the JJDPA at 34 U.S.C. 11133(a)(3).

Substance and alcohol abuse refers to programs, research, or other initiatives that address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs, and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs can include control, prevention, and treatment.

	Tribal programs refers to programs that address youth justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes or communities.
2. How many juveniles were served by subaward programs during this reporting period? _____	Juveniles refers to those individuals identified as the eligible target population to be served by the proposed funded program. The age range is defined by the state, in alignment with program rules and regulations. Subaward refers to a funding award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient, to be contributed by the subrecipient toward project goals and objectives when the subrecipient carries out part of the pass-through entity's federal award. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report.
3. How many juveniles were served by subaward programs last year? _____	Juveniles refers to those individuals identified as the eligible target population to be served by the proposed funded program. The age range is defined by the state, in alignment with program rules and regulations. Subaward refers to a funding award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient, to be contributed by the subrecipient toward project goals and objectives when the subrecipient carries out part of the pass-through entity's federal award. Last year refers to the fiscal year prior to this reporting period.
4. How many juveniles were discharged from subaward programs during this reporting period? _____	Juveniles refers to those individuals identified as the eligible target population to be served by the proposed funded program. The age range is defined by the state, in alignment with program rules and regulations. Discharged means the program participant is no longer participating in services or receiving services directly from or indirectly through your program. Subaward refers to a funding award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient, to be contributed by the subrecipient toward project goals and objectives when the subrecipient carries out part of the pass-through entity's federal award. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report.
5. Did you experience any challenges that impacted program implementation during this reporting period? If yes, how did you address the challenges or do the challenges remain unresolved? ☐ Yes: _____ ☐ No	Challenges that impacted program implementation can vary; examples might include: • Scope expansion: requirements expanding beyond the original scope. • Resource constraints: insufficient personnel, equipment, or materials, or overbooked or mismanaged resources. • Scheduling: unachievable deadlines, leading to missed milestones, burnout, or reduced quality. • Communications: poor communication practices that result in rework. • Technical: inadequate skills for specific tasks, improper tool usage, or difficulty determining the best approach for complex activities. • Risk management: failure to anticipate, plan for, or mitigate risks, causing unexpected delays or stoppages. • Accountability: confusion over who is responsible for project tasks or outcomes. • Documentation: difficulty locating project documents, assets, or maintaining consistent, real-time progress tracking. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report.

6. Did the program engage with OJJDP training and technical assistance providers during this reporting period? If yes, did the providers adequately address your issue? ○ Yes: _____ ○ No	Training refers to in-person or virtual teaching and learning activities, including planning, curriculum development, and delivery, as well as skills-based training that teaches practical, hands-on, specific, and job-related abilities and competencies that learners can immediately apply in their work and organizations. Technical assistance refers to the development, dissemination, and delivery of specialized knowledge or expertise to an organization or group of individuals to address a problem and inform policy, procedure, or practice. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report.
OUTCOMES	
7. Of the juveniles discharged from a community-based program during this reporting period, how many were discharged successfully? _____	Juveniles refers to those individuals identified as the eligible target population to be served by the proposed funded program. The age range is defined by the state, in alignment with program rules and regulations. Discharged means the program participant is no longer participating in services or receiving services directly from or indirectly through your program. Community-based refers to structured programs that pair non-parental adult volunteers with young people from their own community to provide support, guidance, and positive role modeling. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report. Successful discharge means the program participant has met your program's requirements, such as completing assessments or prescribed treatment, or participating for an expected minimum duration.
8. Of the juveniles discharged from a community-based program during this reporting period, how many were discharged unsuccessfully? _____	Juveniles refers to those individuals identified as the eligible target population to be served by the proposed funded program. The age range is defined by the state, in alignment with program rules and regulations. Discharged means the program participant is no longer participating in services or receiving services directly from or indirectly through your program. Community-based refers to structured programs that pair non-parental adult volunteers with young people from their own community to provide support, guidance, and positive role modeling. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report. Unsuccessful discharge refers to individuals discharged for a reason other than success, such as a discharge due to loss of contact or program removal. • Loss of contact means a youth in the program stops communicating with the program or fails to attend required appointments. • Removal means the exiting program participant failed to follow program rules or treatment recommendations, such as consistently missing appointments, exhibiting abusive behaviors, or lack of engagement.

9. Of the juveniles discharged from a community-based program during this reporting period, how many were discharged with some other status? _____	Juveniles refers to those individuals identified as the eligible target population to be served by the proposed funded program. The age range is defined by the state, in alignment with program rules and regulations. Discharged means the program participant is no longer participating in services or receiving services directly from or indirectly through your program. Community-based refers to structured programs that pair non-parental adult volunteers with young people from their own community to provide support, guidance, and positive role modeling. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report. Other discharge statuses may include: • Transferred means the exiting program participant moved to another level of care and/or provider. • Moved means the exiting program participant left the funded program service area and is no longer eligible to receive services. • Withdrew means the exiting program participant officially or unofficially stopped participating in the program. • Grant ended means the exiting program participant was receiving services at the time the grant award ended.
10. Of the juveniles successfully discharged during this reporting period, how many demonstrated improved decision-making skills? _____	Juveniles refers to those individuals identified as the eligible target population to be served by the proposed funded program. The age range is defined by the state, in alignment with program rules and regulations. Discharged means the program participant is no longer participating in services or receiving services directly from or indirectly through your program. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report. Decision-making skills refers to the ability to define a problem, gather facts, and choose the best option in the future. This can be tracked using a self-assessment or other program-specific survey tool.
11. Did you experience any challenges related to external factors beyond your control during this reporting period that impacted program outcomes? If yes, please describe the challenges ☐ Yes: _____ ☐ No	Challenges related to external factors can vary; examples may include: • Unexpected costs: for example, due to price surges for necessary resources. • New compliance or standards: such as changes in laws, regulations, or guidance. • Supply: unexpected hurdles related to resource availability. • Skilled labor: labor markets making it difficult to find, hire, or retain skilled labor. • Technology: changes in stability and threats related to technology. Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report. Program refers to the specific set of activities that are carried out by the award recipient and supported by OJJDP award funds, in whole or in part. Outcomes refers to the specific, measurable benefits or intended changes in conditions for program participants.

12. How would you describe progress made toward this award's goals and objectives during this reporting period? ○ Not started ○ Behind schedule ○ On track ○ Ahead of schedule ○ Complete	Reporting period refers to the specific timeframe covered by this report.
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