

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

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# *Latest Resources* From **OJJDP**

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**OJJDP**

## ***A Message From OJJDP***

Sharing information is a prerequisite for progress in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. To bring about positive change, practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and the public need ready access to current reports on research findings, statistics, and programs that work. OJJDP addresses that need by disseminating a wide range of publications and other information products.

*Latest Resources From OJJDP* is a comprehensive, easy-to-use guide to information available from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention through its Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. With this guide, you can learn about the kinds of resources OJJDP offers and identify the best source for the specific information you need. You will find, among other features, an annotated listing (arranged by topics) of all publications issued during 2001 and 2002. You can view and download these publications by visiting OJJDP's Web site ([ojjdp.ncjrs.org](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org)).

Although the Internet has brought dramatic changes in how information is shared, one thing remains constant: reliable information is an indispensable resource. OJJDP is committed to meeting the information needs of its constituents.

# *Latest Resources* From OJJDP

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The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

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# Introduction

## How To Use This Guide

*Latest Resources From OJJDP* is organized into several sections:

- Read an **overview** of the kinds of publications and other information products OJJDP makes available (pages 3–4).
- Access all titles released by OJJDP during 2001 and 2002. The **annotated listing** (pages 5–35) is arranged by topics and includes the OJJDP Web site URL for each publication. An alphabetical **title index** (pages 37–42) is also provided.
- See all titles published to date in OJJDP’s many **special bulletin series** (pages 43–50).
- Learn about **other information services** available from OJJDP, including the JUVJUST listserv and the bimonthly newsletter *OJJDP News @ a Glance*.

## About OJJDP

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was created by Congress in 1974 to help communities and states prevent and control delinquency and improve their juvenile justice systems. A component of the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs, OJJDP is the primary federal agency responsible for addressing the issues of juvenile crime and delinquency and the problems of abused, neglected, missing, and exploited children. In addition to its information dissemination activities, OJJDP supports research and evaluation efforts, statistical studies, and demonstration programs; provides technical assistance and training; and administers formula, block, and discretionary grant programs.

# *The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse*

Established by OJJDP in 1979, the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) provides access to a comprehensive collection of information and resources. JJC disseminates research findings and other publications prepared by the nation's foremost experts in juvenile justice and related fields. It also distributes information on OJJDP programs and funding opportunities and offers a variety of other services. JJC's dedicated team of juvenile justice professionals can:

- Answer questions over the phone or via e-mail.
- Provide statistics and technical assistance.
- Perform customized literature searches.
- Compile information packages.
- Refer individuals to the appropriate grantee, contractor, or agency.
- Mail publications or videotapes.

Contact JJC staff at 800-638-8736 or [askjj@ncjrs.org](mailto:askjj@ncjrs.org).

# Overview of OJJDP Publication Series

OJJDP produces various types of publications to meet specific information needs. The following describes each series.

**Bimonthly Newsletter.** *OJJDP News @ a Glance* presents up-to-date notices of agency activities, recent publications, funding opportunities, and upcoming events. *News @ a Glance* highlights the latest developments at OJJDP, with an emphasis on providing quick access to online sources for publications and other resources.

**Bulletins.** Bulletins summarize recent findings from OJJDP initiatives that include research, programs, training, technical assistance, and statistical data. Bulletins are sometimes published in a series by specialty and may contain graphic elements such as tables, charts, graphs, and photographs. They are designed for use as references.

**Fact Sheets.** Fact Sheets are two-page documents that highlight key points and sources for further information on OJJDP programs and initiatives.

**Juvenile Justice Journal.** *Juvenile Justice* is a periodic journal highlighting innovative programs and publications on critical juvenile justice issues and trends. Each journal generally includes two or three feature articles of timely interest about juvenile justice or a major OJJDP initiative. The In Brief section presents supplemental information that often coincides with the feature articles, highlights grant awards, promotes upcoming conferences, reviews recently released publications, and provides readings related to the feature articles.

**Portable Guides to Investigating Child Abuse.** The Portable Guide series was launched to provide practical references for law enforcement and other professionals to help determine whether a child has been abused and to help them in collecting evidence necessary for effective prosecution of child abuse. The Portable Guides include basic information on the most critical aspects of investigations of child abuse and neglect.

**Reports.** Publications in the Report series describe comprehensive research and evaluation findings; provide detailed descriptions of innovative juvenile justice programs implemented at the national, state, and local levels; or present statistical analyses, trends, or other data on selected juvenile justice topics. Some Reports provide training curriculums and lesson plans. They are often used as training tools for juvenile justice professionals.

**Summaries.** Publications in the Summary series describe key research and evaluation findings that may be used to enhance future juvenile justice policies and practices. They highlight OJJDP-funded programs implemented at the national, state, and local levels that may serve as models for other jurisdictions. They can also be used as training guides for juvenile justice professionals who work directly with youth.

# Publications by Subject Area

## *Child Protection*

### **Child Abuse Reported to the Police**

Crimes Against Children Series Bulletin. May 2001. 8 pp. NCJ 187238.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#187238](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#187238)

Describes the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and its role in depicting police experience with child abuse, and reports key findings derived from NIBRS data. Offers an informative comparison of NIBRS and child welfare system data and discusses the policy implications arising from NIBRS data.

### **Children Abducted by Family Members: National Estimates and Characteristics**

National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrown-away Children Series Bulletin. October 2002. 12 pp. NCJ 196466.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#196466](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#196466)

Presents national estimates of children abducted by family members in 1999, their demographic characteristics, and the characteristics of perpetrators and episodes. Also discusses policy implications of the findings.

### **Crimes Against Children by Babysitters**

Crimes Against Children Series Bulletin. September 2001. 8 pp. NCJ 189102.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#189102](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#189102)

Presents information on the frequency and nature of crimes committed against children by babysitters and draws on the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to examine victim and offender characteristics, including gender, age, type of injury, and victim-offender relationship. Presents an overview of how NIBRS works to collect a wide range of criminal information for a variety of offenses.

## **The Criminal Justice System's Response to Parental Abduction**

Bulletin. December 2001. 16 pp. NCJ 186160.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#186160](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#186160)

Summarizes findings of a study conducted for OJJDP by the American Bar Association's Center on Children and the Law and Westat to assess the criminal justice system's response to parental abduction. Explains that the study reviewed all stages of the criminal justice system's response to this crime, including the reporting of the abduction, the investigation of the case, the finding and recovery of the victim, and the criminal prosecution of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

## **The Decline in Child Sexual Abuse Cases**

Crimes Against Children Series Bulletin. January 2001. 12 pp. NCJ 184741.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#184741](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#184741)

Analyzes statistics concerning reports and substantiated cases of child sexual abuse using data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System and other sources. Describes declines in both reported and substantiated child sexual abuse from the early 1990s and identifies possible factors influencing those declines.

## **Early Identification of Risk Factors for Parental Abduction**

Bulletin. March 2001. 12 pp. NCJ 185026.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#185026](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#185026)

Presents the design and findings of four OJJDP-funded projects on preventing family abductions. Addresses such factors as the characteristics of parents who abduct their own children, the role family violence plays in increasing the likelihood of parental abduction, ways of identifying children at risk of being abducted by a parent or other family member, and steps that can be taken to protect children from family abduction.

## **Family Abductors: Descriptive Profiles and Preventive Interventions**

Bulletin. January 2001. 8 pp. NCJ 182788.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#182788](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#182788)

Discusses parental abduction, which encompasses a broad array of illegal behaviors that involve one parent taking, detaining, concealing, or enticing

away his or her child from the parent having custodial access. Describes the common characteristics of abducting parents and profiles parents at risk for abducting their children; constructive interventions are offered for each of the six profiles provided.

### **A Family Resource Guide on International Parental Kidnapping**

Report. February 2002. 148 pp. NCJ 190448.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#190448](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#190448)



Presents practical and detailed advice about preventing international kidnapping and increasing the chance that children who are kidnapped or wrongfully retained will be returned. Provides descriptions and realistic assessments of the civil and criminal remedies available in international parental kidnapping cases, explains applicable laws and identifies the public and private resources available, and prepares parents for the legal and emotional difficulties they may experience.

### **The “Green Book” Demonstration**

Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. FS 200121.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200121](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200121)

Provides information on the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges’ “Green Book,” which contains recommendations for interventions and ways to measure progress in communities seeking to improve their responses to families experiencing both domestic violence and child maltreatment. Presents guidelines that serve as a framework for the federal interagency demonstration project, Collaborations To Address Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment, which is described in this Fact Sheet.

### **Highlights of the Youth Internet Safety Survey**

Fact Sheet. March 2001. 2 pp. FS 200104.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200104](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200104)

Presents findings from the Youth Internet Safety Survey conducted by the Crimes against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire. Describes the survey, which collected information about incidents of possible online victimization through telephone interviews with

a national sample of youth and addressed the issues of sexual solicitations and approaches, unwanted exposure to sexual material, and harassment.

### **Issues in Resolving Cases of International Child Abduction by Parents**

Bulletin. December 2001. 20 pp. NCJ 190105.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#190105](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#190105)

Presents key findings from a study funded by OJJDP to identify barriers encountered by those seeking to resolve cases of international child abduction by parents. Features highlights from the study, including survey results, best practices, and recommendations, and provides background information on international parental abductions and the legal framework that affects these cases.

### **Keeping Children Safe: OJJDP's Child Protection Division**

Bulletin. March 2001. 8 pp. NCJ 186158.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#186158](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#186158)

Describes OJJDP's Child Protection Division (CPD) and its efforts to safeguard children by supporting research and programs on child victimization and exposure to violence. Discusses the rationale for OJJDP's work in the areas of missing and exploited children and child maltreatment and describes the scope of CPD's activities.



### **A Law Enforcement Guide on International Parental Kidnapping**

Report. October 2002. 116 pp. NCJ 194639.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#194639](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#194639)

Provides guidance for local, state, and federal law enforcement authorities who are called on to respond to international parental kidnapping cases. Describes the federal resources that may aid in investigation of an international parental kidnapping case, criminal charging options, extradition procedures, child recovery mechanisms, and reunification and recovery strategies.

## **The Missing and Exploited Children's Program (Update)**

Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. FS 200116.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200116](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200116)

Describes how the Missing and Exploited Children's Program (MECP) meets the needs of missing, exploited, runaway, and throwaway children and their families. Highlights new and updated MECP information, including programs and activities funded by OJJDP in the areas of direct services, training and technical assistance, capacity building, research, and inter-agency coordination.

## **Missing and Exploited Children's Training Program**

Fact Sheet. March 2001. 2 pp. FS 200106.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200106](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200106)

Discusses the Missing and Exploited Children's Training and Technical Assistance Program at Fox Valley Technical College in Appleton, WI, whose goal is to ensure that juvenile justice professionals have the necessary skills and information to address the myriad issues that surround cases of missing, exploited, and abused children.

## **The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children**

Fact Sheet. July 2001. 2 pp. FS 200128.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200128](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200128)

Describes the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), which has spearheaded the national effort to prevent child abductions and return missing and exploited children to their families since 1982. Explains that NCMEC, in partnership with OJJDP, continues to enhance and expand its ability to offer critical intervention and prevention services to families and support law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and local levels.

## **The National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse**

Fact Sheet. August 2001. 2 pp. FS 200133.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200133](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200133)

Discusses the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, which is funded by OJJDP to help investigators and prosecutors sharpen the skills

they need to handle child and adolescent abuse cases. Describes the services offered by the Center, which include a variety of training classes and a full range of technical support, consultation services, and information.

### **National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview**

National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrown-away Children Series Bulletin. October 2002. 12 pp. NCJ 196465.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#196465](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#196465)

Presents an overview of the Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART–2). Describes NISMART component surveys and estimating methodology and defines the types of missing child episodes studied: nonfamily abduction (including stereotypical kidnapping); family abduction; runaway/throwaway; missing involuntary, lost, or injured; and missing benign explanation.



### **NISMART Questions and Answers**

Fact Sheet. October 2002. 2 pp. NCJ 196760.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#fs196760](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#fs196760)

Provides an overview of the Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART–2) and is a companion piece to a corresponding series of OJJDP Bulletins. Answers anticipated questions to help explain NISMART’s purpose, methodology, and findings.

### **Nonfamily Abducted Children: National Estimates and Characteristics**

National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrown-away Children Series Bulletin. October 2002. 16 pp. NCJ 196467.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#196467](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#196467)

Presents national estimates of children abducted by nonfamily perpetrators, based on surveys of households and law enforcement agencies. Analyzes characteristics of victims, perpetrators, and episodes and also discusses policy implications of the findings.

## Protecting Children in Cyberspace: The ICAC Task Force Program

Bulletin. January 2002. 8 pp. NCJ 191213.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#191213](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#191213)

Discusses efforts by OJJDP's Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program that address emerging online threats, such as computer-facilitated sex crimes, directed at children and teenagers. Describes how the ICAC Task Force Program helps state and local law enforcement agencies develop effective responses to online enticement and child pornography offenses.

## Runaway/Throwaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics

National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrown-away Children Series Bulletin. October 2002. 12 pp. NCJ 196469.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#196469](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#196469)

Presents national estimates of children who ran away from or were thrown out of their homes, based on surveys of households and juvenile facilities. Analyzes characteristics of runaway/throwaway children and episodes and also discusses policy implications of the findings.

## When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide

Report. October 2002. 94 pp. NCJ 170022.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#170022](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missing.html#170022)

Provides parents the most current information on, and helpful insights into, what families should do when a child is missing, as discussed by parents and family members who have experienced the disappearance of a child. Includes seven chapters, each of which is structured to allow information to be found quickly and easily; each chapter explains both the short- and long-term issues and contains a checklist and chapter summary for later reference.



## Corrections

### **Anticipating Space Needs in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities**

Bulletin. March 2001. 20 pp. NCJ 185234.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correction.html#185234](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correction.html#185234)

Provides juvenile justice policymakers with information to help them project detention and corrections populations. Examines the practical implications of projecting detention and corrections populations and outlines the differences between forecasting and predicting future space needs.

### **The 8% Solution**

Fact Sheet. November 2001. 2 pp. FS 200139.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200139](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200139)

Explains that the prevalence of serious juvenile delinquency could be reduced significantly by identifying and treating the 8 percent of juveniles who are at risk of becoming chronic offenders when they first come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Describes the California 8% Solution study and the 8% Early Intervention Program, which assesses the needs of and provides treatment services to these youth.

### **Juvenile Court Placement of Adjudicated Youth, 1989–1998**

Fact Sheet. February 2002. 2 pp. FS 200202.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200202](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200202)

Presents data on juvenile delinquency cases that resulted in out-of-home placement between 1989 and 1998. Includes the numbers of such cases and percentages of change for each type of delinquency offense and compares statistics for white youth, black youth, and youth of other races.

### **Juvenile Offenders in Residential Placement: 1997–1999**

Fact Sheet. March 2002. 2 pp. FS 200207.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200207](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200207)

Presents findings from the second wave of data collection for the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement. Describes the census, which collected individual-level data on residents who were less than 21 years old; assigned a bed in a residential facility at the end of the day on October 27,

1999; charged with an offense, or court adjudicated for an offense; and placed at the facility because of the offense.

### **Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 2000: Selected Findings**

National Report Series Bulletin. December 2002.  
4 pp. NCJ 196595.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correction.html#196595](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correction.html#196595)



Presents findings from the inaugural 2000 Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) and focuses on two issues of primary interest to the juvenile justice field: facility crowding and facility-related deaths.

Describes JRFC, which collects information on facility characteristics such as type, size, structure, security arrangements, and ownership and examines the adequacy of bedspace and a range of services provided youth in residential facilities.

### **Mental Health Issues and Juvenile Justice— Satellite Teleconference**

Video, VHS format. April 2001. 120 minutes. NCJ 188036.  
\$15 (U.S.), \$17 (Canada and other countries).

Discusses how the juvenile justice system handles youth with mental health needs. Highlights the scope of the problem, barriers to providing adequate services, and ways in which the juvenile justice and mental health systems can collaborate to increase the level and quality of services. Discusses promising programs and effective strategies for linking the juvenile justice, mental health, and substance abuse service systems as well as efforts to divert youth from the juvenile justice system to effective community-based services.

### **Planning of New Institutions: Workshops for Juvenile Facilities**

Fact Sheet. January 2001. 2 pp. FS 200101.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200101](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200101)

Describes the Planning of New Institutions for Juvenile Facilities workshop program, whose goal is to help jurisdictions make well-informed planning decisions about building new secure juvenile facilities or about

renovating or expanding existing facilities. Includes information on program background, goals and methods, participants, curriculum, and contacts.

### **Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative— Satellite Teleconference**

Video, VHS format. February 2002. 90 minutes. NCJ 193384.  
\$15 (U.S.), \$17 (Canada and other countries).

Describes the Office of Justice Programs' Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative, whose goal is to enhance current reentry programs and build on innovative ideas to combat recidivism and, thus, reduce violent and serious crime. Provides information on funding levels, eligibility criteria, eligible activities, and application requirements.

## **Courts**

### **Balanced and Restorative Justice—Satellite Teleconference**

Video, VHS format. June 2001. 120 minutes. NCJ 188420.  
\$15 (U.S.), \$17 (Canada and other countries).

Describes balanced and restorative justice, which provides a new way of thinking about and responding to crime based on the fact that crime damages people, communities, and relationships. Highlights some of the key principles involved in the balanced and restorative justice model and provides guidance to agencies that want to design and implement such a model. Also features three jurisdictions that are implementing restorative justice programs.

### **Burglary Cases in Juvenile Court, 1989–1998**

Fact Sheet. May 2002. 2 pp. FS 200208.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200208](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200208)

Discusses the burglary caseload handled by juvenile courts between 1989 and 1998. Describes how trends in the number of burglary cases differed for males and females, with the decade showing a 9-percent decrease for males and a 17-percent increase for females—females accounted for 10 percent of burglary cases that came before juvenile courts in 1998.

## **A Comparison of Four Restorative Conferencing Models**

Bulletin. February 2001. 20 pp. NCJ 184738.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#184738](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#184738)

Focuses on four restorative conferencing models: victim-offender mediation, community reparative boards, family group conferencing, and circle sentencing. Compares and contrasts these models in the areas of administration, process, community involvement, and other dimensions, and addresses several related issues and concerns.

## **Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Courts, 1998**

Fact Sheet. August 2001. 2 pp. FS 200131.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200131](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200131)

Presents statistics related to delinquency cases processed by U.S. juvenile courts in 1998. Draws on data from almost 2,100 courts with jurisdiction over nearly 70 percent of the U.S. juvenile population and highlights various aspects of delinquency cases, including gender, age, race, detention, intake, waiver, and adjudication and disposition.

## **Delinquency Cases Waived to Criminal Court, 1989–1998**

Fact Sheet. September 2001. 2 pp. FS 200135.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200135](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200135)

Presents estimates of the number of cases transferred from juvenile court to criminal court through the judicial waiver mechanism between 1989 and 1998 based on data from nearly 2,100 jurisdictions representing almost 70 percent of the U.S. juvenile population.

## **Detention in Delinquency Cases, 1989–1998**

Fact Sheet. January 2002. 2 pp. FS 200201.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200201](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200201)

Examines national trends in the number of delinquency cases involving detention, the detention population (both in terms of race and age), and the use of detention by juvenile courts between 1989 and 1998. Explains that detention caseloads increased 25 percent between 1989 and 1998 and the most dramatic change in the detention population was the influx of female juveniles charged with person offenses.

## **Drug Offense Cases in Juvenile Courts, 1989–1998**

Fact Sheet. September 2001. 2 pp. FS 200136.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200136](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200136)

Provides information on cases involving drug abuse violations between 1989 and 1998. Explains that, in 1998, juvenile court cases involving drug offenses were more than double what they were in 1993 and accounted for 11 percent of all delinquency cases.

## **Employment and Training for Court-Involved Youth— Satellite Teleconference**

Video, VHS format. February 2001. 120 minutes. NCJ 186403.  
\$15 (U.S.), \$17 (Canada and other countries).

Highlights key findings from OJJDP's Report *Employment and Training for Court-Involved Youth*, which identifies major barriers to employing court-involved youth and provides examples of programs that overcome those barriers. Provides guidance in designing and implementing training programs that meet the needs of employers and features promising programs and effective strategies for linking court-involved youth to the job market.

## **Juvenile Arrests 2000**

Bulletin. December 2002. 12 pp. NCJ 191729.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#jarrests](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#jarrests)

Provides a summary and an analysis of national and state juvenile arrest data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation report *Crime in the United States 2000*. Notes that juvenile violent crime arrests, which increased through the mid-1980s and early 1990s, have maintained their steady decline for the sixth consecutive year.

## **Juvenile Delinquency Probation Caseload, 1989–1998**

Fact Sheet. September 2001. 2 pp. FS 200134.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200134](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200134)

Provides information on the number of delinquency cases placed on probation between 1989 and 1998. Explains that courts with juvenile jurisdiction handled nearly 1.8 million delinquency cases in 1998; probation

supervision was the most severe disposition in about 38 percent (665,500) of all delinquency cases.

### Juvenile Drug Court Programs

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Best Practices Series Bulletin. May 2001. 16 pp. NCJ 184744.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#184744](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#184744)

Describes juvenile drug courts, which are intensive treatment programs established within and supervised by juvenile courts to provide specialized services for eligible drug-involved youth and their families. Shares the experiences and perspectives of practitioners who have developed and implemented juvenile drug court programs.

### Juvenile Gun Courts: Promoting Accountability and Providing Treatment

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Best Practices Series Bulletin. May 2002. 12 pp. NCJ 187078.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#187078](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#187078)

Describes the development of juvenile gun courts, which are targeted interventions that expose youth charged with gun offenses to the ramifications of involvement in such acts. Explains that such courts feature small caseloads, frequent hearings, immediate sanctions, family involvement, and treatment services.



### Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court in Florida: The 1994 Reforms

Fact Sheet. June 2001. 2 pp. FS 200122.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200122](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200122)

Describes a study of juvenile transfers to criminal court in Florida and three major provisions the Florida legislature enacted in 1994. Explains that the 1994 reforms addressed younger offenders, juveniles who committed felony offenses, and juveniles who had significant prior records.

### **Person Offenses in Juvenile Court, 1989–1998**

Fact Sheet. August 2001. 2 pp. FS 200132.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200132](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200132)

Presents information on delinquency cases involving person offenses (assault, robbery, rape, and homicide) between 1989 and 1998. Examines offender characteristics and case processing statistics as they relate to person offenses.

### **Restorative Justice Conferences as an Early Response to Young Offenders**

Bulletin. August 2001. 12 pp. NCJ 187769.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#187769](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#187769)

Describes restorative justice conferencing, a promising form of early intervention for very young offenders that brings together an offending youth, his or her victim, and supporters of both the offender and victim with a trained facilitator. Explains how such conferencing not only holds youth accountable for their actions but allows them to repair the harm they have caused—while involving families and victims in the process.

### **Robbery Cases in Juvenile Court, 1989–1998**

Fact Sheet. February 2002. 2 pp. FS 200205.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200205](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200205)

Reports on the nature of robbery cases handled by juvenile courts between 1989 and 1998; during this time, males accounted for the majority of juvenile robbery cases. Presents research findings, which include the fact that the number of robbery cases handled by juvenile courts peaked in 1995 and then decreased.

### **The Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act**

Bulletin. 2001. 16 pp. NCJ 189181.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#189181](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#189181)

Describes the Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA), a uniform state law designed to deter interstate parental kidnapping and promote uniform jurisdiction and enforcement provisions in interstate child-custody and visitation cases. Provides current information about the UCCJEA to legislators in states considering its adoption and to parents and practitioners in states that have already adopted the law.

# Delinquency Prevention

## Addressing the Problem of Juvenile Bullying

Fact Sheet. June 2001. 2 pp. FS 200127.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200127](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200127)

Discusses juvenile bullying, a form of violence among children that has come under intense scrutiny amid reports that it may have been a contributing factor in recent school shootings and that it may be related to other forms of juvenile violence. Concludes with a discussion of the Bullying Prevention Program, an initiative designed to reduce bullying by intervening at the school, classroom, and individual levels.

## The Career Academy Concept

Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. FS 200115.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200115](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200115)

Discusses the concept of career academies, which are schools within schools that link students with peers, teachers, and community partners in a disciplined environment, fostering academic success and mental and emotional health. Outlines the key elements of the career academy concept, briefly describes a promising program, and summarizes findings from an evaluation of career academies.

## Culinary Education and Training Program for At-Risk Youth

Fact Sheet. April 2001. 2 pp. FS 200107.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200107](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200107)

Discusses the Culinary Education and Training Program for At-Risk Youth, which is offered through Johnson & Wales University's North Florida campus and provides professional training in one of Miami's high growth industries—food service. Highlights career and academic opportunities afforded successful participants in the program, and offers concrete evidence of the program's success rate.

## Expansion of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy

Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. FS 200118.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200118](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200118)

Describes OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders, an innovative initiative aimed at reducing

juvenile delinquency, improving juvenile justice systems, and controlling the small group of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders. Provides background information on the Comprehensive Strategy and describes the four phases of the planning process for developing a comprehensive strategic plan.

### **Healthy Families America**

Fact Sheet. June 2001. 2 pp. FS 200123.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200123](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200123)

Describes Healthy Families America, a voluntary home visitation program that is designed to improve the parenting skills of parents with newborns or small children, encourage child health and development, and prevent child abuse and neglect. Explains that services from this program are available in more than 420 communities in 39 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

### **National Evaluation of the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program**

Fact Sheet. November 2001. 2 pp. FS 200137.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200137](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200137)

Describes the national evaluation of the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program, which supports the implementation of collaborative and community-based delinquency prevention plans. Explains how OJJDP seeks to strengthen the program model and promote its implementation by conducting this national evaluation.

### **OJJDP's Program of Research for Tribal Youth**

Fact Sheet. April 2001. 2 pp. FS 200110.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200110](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200110)

Summarizes OJJDP's tribal youth research activities, which are designed to provide empirical evidence about juvenile justice and delinquency prevention policies and practices and their impact on tribal youth. Discusses how OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program has funded tribal programs, training and technical assistance, and research and evaluation projects since 1999 to improve juvenile justice systems and delinquency prevention efforts among federally recognized American Indian tribes.

## **An Overview of the Title V Community Prevention Grants Program**

Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. FS 200119.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200119](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200119)



Describes OJJDP's Community Prevention Grants program, which focuses on reducing risk factors and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. Explains how the program offers a funding incentive to encourage community leaders to initiate multidisciplinary assessments of risks and resources unique to their communities and to develop comprehensive, collaborative plans to prevent delinquency.

## **PEPNet: Connecting Juvenile Offenders to Education and Employment**

Fact Sheet. July 2001. 2 pp. FS 200129.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200129](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200129)

Discusses the Promising and Effective Practices Network's (PEPNet's) efforts to help youth involved in the juvenile justice system prepare for economic self-sufficiency and productive citizenship by identifying and promoting effective youth development and employment programs and maintaining an extensive database resource.

## **Preventing Delinquency Through Improved Child Protection Services**

Bulletin. July 2001. 20 pp. NCJ 187759.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#187759](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#187759)

Reviews research on the link between childhood maltreatment and juvenile and adult offending. Also reviews OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders and examines the role that child protective services' prevention efforts can play in delinquency prevention and intervention.

### **Public/Private Ventures' Evaluation of Faith-Based Programs**

Fact Sheet. November 2001. 2 pp. FS 200138.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200138](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200138)

Provides information on Public/Private Ventures' national multisite demonstration and research initiative, which was established in 1998. Describes how the initiative involves faith-based institutions as the anchoring organizations within local partnerships designed to address the developmental needs of high-risk juveniles.

### **School Resource Officer Training Program**

Fact Sheet. March 2001. 2 pp. FS 200105.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200105](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200105)

Describes the school resource officer concept, which offers an approach to improving school safety and alleviating community concerns; the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services' efforts to fund new school resource officers across the nation; and the Comprehensive School Safety Leadership Initiative training and technical assistance designed and implemented by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and Fox Valley Technical College.

### **The Teens, Crime, and the Community Initiative**

Fact Sheet. June 2001. 2 pp. FS 200124.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200124](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200124)

Describes the Teens, Crime, and the Community Initiative, whose goals are to help teens feel more connected to their communities, reduce the high rate of youth victimization by teaching them violence prevention strategies, and build relationships between youth and adults. Provides training and technical assistance resources and describes evaluative findings regarding the initiative.

### **A Treatment Study of Children With Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder**

Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. FS 200120.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200120](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200120)

Discusses the current findings of the Multimodal Treatment Study of Children With Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), which

is being sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health to assess the effectiveness of different treatment protocols for children with the disorder. Highlights the core symptoms of ADHD and discusses the potential links between this disorder and juvenile delinquency.

### **Tribal Court CASA: A Guide to Program Development**

Fact Sheet. June 2002. 2 pp. FS 200209.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#fs200209](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#fs200209)

Summarizes key points from *Tribal Court CASA: A Guide to Program Development*, which was published by the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association and the Tribal Law and Policy Institute in 2000. Describes the Tribal Court CASA Project and offers guidance on planning a quality program, working with volunteers, and managing the program.

### **Truancy Reduction: Keeping Students in School**

Bulletin. September 2001. 16 pp. NCJ 188947.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#188947](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#188947)

Highlights major research findings regarding the problem of truancy and illustrates why communities should work to prevent and reduce its incidence. Discusses two programs—Abolish Chronic Truancy Now and OJJDP’s Truancy Reduction Demonstration Program—that have worked to intervene with chronic truants, address the root causes of truancy, and stop youth’s progression from truancy into more serious and violent behaviors.

### **United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc**

Youth in Action Series Fact Sheet. August 2001. 2 pp. YFS 00107.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#yfs00107](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#yfs00107)

Describes United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc. (UNITY), a nonprofit, national network organization promoting personal development, citizenship, and leadership among American Indian/Alaska Native youth. Presents UNITY’s mission, which is to foster the spiritual, mental, physical, and social development of tribal youth through a variety of programs and activities, including leadership conferences, training seminars, awareness campaigns, multimedia publications, and sports clinics.



### **The YMCA's Teen Action Agenda**

Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. FS 200114.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200114](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200114)

Cites findings from the YMCA's After School for America's Teens survey and notes local YMCA programs designed to reach teens during after-school hours. Presents a survey finding that teens who are unsupervised during the afterschool hours of 3 to 6 p.m. are more likely to engage in risky behaviors than youth who are supervised by a parent or other adult.

### **Youth for Justice**

Bulletin. April 2001. 12 pp. NCJ 186161.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#186161](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#186161)

Describes the Youth for Justice program, through which OJJDP works with nonprofit organizations to support law-related education (LRE) projects. Explains how LRE engages youth of all ages in the process of learning about the foundations of justice, freedom, and responsibility and teaches them ways they can practice good citizenship and contribute to their communities.

### **The YouthARTS Development Project**

Bulletin. May 2001. 16 pp. NCJ 186668.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#186668](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinq.html#186668)

Describes the YouthARTS Development Project, which brought together federal agencies, national art organizations, and a consortium of local arts agencies to develop and assess arts-based prevention programs for at-risk youth. Highlights the national evaluation of the project and its positive findings for YouthARTS programs in Atlanta, GA; Portland, OR; and San Antonio, TX.

### **YouthBuild U.S.A.**

Youth in Action Series Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. YFS 00106.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#yfs00106](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#yfs00106)

Describes the YouthBuild program, which harnesses the positive energies of unemployed young adults to rebuild their communities and their own lives through a commitment to work, education, responsibility, and family. Discusses how young people learn construction skills by building or renovating affordable housing in their communities in 145 YouthBuild programs across the country.

## Gangs

### Early Precursors of Gang Membership: A Study of Seattle Youth

Youth Gang Series Bulletin. December 2001. 6 pp. NCJ 190106.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#190106](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#190106)

Presents Seattle Social Development Project (SSDP) data on youth who join gangs. Analyzes SSDP data on the relationship between risk factors present at ages 10 to 12 and the likelihood of joining a gang between ages 13 and 18, and explores implications of this risk factor analysis for the design of prevention strategies.

### Female Gangs: A Focus on Research

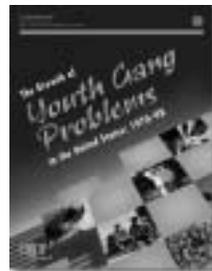
Youth Gang Series Bulletin. March 2001. 12 pp. NCJ 186159.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#186159](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#186159)

Summarizes research on female gangs and draws attention to programmatic and research needs. Discusses the underlying reasons for female gang membership, the delinquency and criminal activity of female gang members, the influence of ethnicity and gender norms on female gang behavior, and the long-term consequences of gang membership for females.

### The Growth of Youth Gang Problems in the United States: 1970–98

Report. April 2001. 148 pp. NCJ 181868.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#181868](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#181868)

Provides information on statistical trends in the development and growth of youth gang problems in the United States during the quarter century preceding December 1995 by examining changes in the numbers, types, and localities reporting the presence of gang problems.



### Highlights of the 2000 National Youth Gang Survey

Fact Sheet. February 2002. 2 pp. FS 200204.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200204](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200204)

Reports findings from the 2000 National Youth Gang Survey, the sixth annual gang survey conducted since 1995 by the National Youth Gang Center. Describes the nature of the survey sample and highlights the

survey's major findings, which indicate that the characteristics of gang-related violent crime vary according to jurisdictional size.

### **Hybrid and Other Modern Gangs**

Youth Gang Series Bulletin. December 2001. 8 pp. NCJ 189916.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#189916](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#189916)

Describes the nature of modern youth gangs, in particular, hybrid gangs. Draws on survey data, research findings, and field reports to detail the differences between hybrid and more traditional gangs, reviewing such issues as gang stereotypes and gang migration in the process.

### **Modern-Day Youth Gangs**

Youth Gang Series Bulletin. June 2002. 12 pp. NCJ 191524.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#191524](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gang.html#191524)

Compares the characteristics of youth gangs in jurisdictions where gang problems began prior to 1991 with those in jurisdictions where gang problems began more recently. Draws on data from the 1996 and 1998 National Youth Gang Surveys to explore whether modern-day gangs differ significantly from their predecessors.

### **National Youth Gang Survey Trends From 1996 to 2000**

Fact Sheet. February 2002. 2 pp. FS 200203.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200203](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200203)

Highlights findings from the five National Youth Gang Surveys conducted annually since 1996 by the National Youth Gang Center. Covers topics such as patterns of gang activity, numbers of gangs and gang members, gang-related homicides, and demographics of gangs and gang members.

### **Youth Gang Homicides in the 1990's**

Fact Sheet. March 2001. 2 pp. FS 200103.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200103](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200103)

Discusses the results of a study of youth gang homicides in U.S. cities in the 1990s, which was conducted by OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center. Explains how the study combined results from multiple years of National Youth Gang Surveys and previous law enforcement surveys of gang activity in general and gang homicides in particular.

## General Resources

### **JRSA Helps States Determine Local JAIBG Allocations**

Fact Sheet. June 2001. 2 pp. FS 200126.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200126](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200126)

Describes the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Technical Support Center, which helps States calculate the amount of JAIBG funds to distribute to, or spend on behalf of, eligible local jurisdictions. Provides information on JAIBG passthrough requirements, data sources, and the state data pages that appear on the support center's Web site.

### **The Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center Project**

Fact Sheet. June 2001. 2 pp. FS 200125.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200125](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200125)

Describes the Juvenile Justice Evaluation Center project, whose goal is to provide useful resources and practical technical assistance that will strengthen the ability of local and state policymakers, program administrators and staff, and evaluators to implement and use evaluation studies and findings.

### **National Juvenile Court Data Archive Web Site**

Fact Sheet. December 2001. 2 pp. FS 200140.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200140](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200140)

Describes the National Juvenile Court Data Archive Web site, which was developed as a component of OJJDP's online Statistical Briefing Book to inform researchers of data sets housed in the Archive and the procedures for accessing them. Explains that OJJDP established the Archive to provide juvenile justice professionals, policymakers, researchers, and the public with detailed information on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts.

### **OJJDP Annual Report 2000**

Report. June 2001. 92 pp. NCJ 188419.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#OJAR](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#OJAR)

Describes OJJDP's activities during fiscal year 2000, including data collection, research, evaluation, demonstration, training and technical assistance,

and information dissemination. Documents OJJDP's recent activities in fulfilling its statutory mandate to lead the nation's efforts to combat delinquency, strengthen the juvenile justice system, enhance public safety, and prevent victimization.

### **OJJDP Mental Health Initiatives**

Fact Sheet. August 2001. 2 pp. FS 200130.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200130](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200130)

Describes a number of OJJDP's current mental health initiatives. Discusses that OJJDP recognizes the critical importance of mental health problems in the lives of youth involved in the juvenile justice system and has been working for several years on a number of projects to increase knowledge and improve available services.

### **OJJDP Report: A Discussion With J. Robert Flores— Satellite Teleconference**

Video, VHS format. December 2002. 60 minutes. NCJ 198155.  
\$15 (U.S.), \$17 (Canada and other countries).

Covers research findings and initiatives, program priorities, and resources available through OJJDP. Presents information designed for juvenile justice practitioners, juvenile court judges and staff, policymakers, community leaders, prosecutors, defense attorneys, probation and parole officers, child advocates, social services agencies, educators, law enforcement agencies, and others interested in improving the lives of troubled or exploited children and enhancing the juvenile justice system's response to their needs.

### **OJJDP Research 2000**

Report. May 2001. 72 pp. NCJ 186732.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#186732](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#186732)

Summarizes representative achievements of OJJDP's Research and Program Development Division in the areas of research, evaluation, and statistics from August 1999 to May 2001; new findings, emerging research efforts, and key research activities are highlighted. Also includes appendixes that provide descriptive lists of research-related programs, publications, and Web sites.



## **An Overview of the JAIBG Program**

Fact Sheet. April 2001. 2 pp. FS 200109.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200109](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200109)

Provides an overview of OJJDP's Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants program, which is designed to promote greater accountability among youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Explains how the program provides financial and programmatic support to improve the infrastructure and operations of the juvenile justice system at the state and local levels.

## **Substance Abuse**

### **Assessing Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Disorders in Juvenile Detainees**

Fact Sheet. January 2001. 2 pp. FS 200102.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200102](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200102)

Describes the Northwestern Juvenile Project, which is addressing the supposition by mental health professionals that a significant percentage of youth involved in the juvenile justice system have unmet needs for mental health and substance abuse services. Discusses the goals and current status of the project, some preliminary findings, and implications for the juvenile justice system.

### **The Drug-Free Communities Support Program**

Fact Sheet. April 2001. 2 pp. FS 200108.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200108](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200108)

Describes the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, which is directed by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy in partnership with OJJDP and provides grants of up to \$100,000 to community coalitions that mobilize the community to prevent youth alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug, and inhalant abuse.

### **Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program: A Compendium of Resources**

2001. Only available electronically.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/substance.html#compend](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/substance.html#compend)

Provides practical information to states and units of local government to help them determine how to use federal funds most effectively to combat

underage drinking. Describes programs and lists contacts and source materials to help jurisdictions maximize the effectiveness of the Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program.

### **Promising Practices: Drug-Free Communities Support Program**

Fact Sheet. April 2001. 2 pp. FS 200111.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200111](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200111)

Describes how the Drug-Free Communities Support Program helps local antidrug coalitions work to reduce substance abuse among youth. Highlights the variety of innovative strategies that these coalitions use to support their communities in their efforts to become drug free.

### **Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem**

Fact Sheet. May 2001. 2 pp. FS 200117.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200117](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200117)

Summarizes findings from *Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem*, a report that tracks positive and negative trends in adult and youth smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use over the past three decades. Discusses the role the media has played in influencing youth substance use and looks at how treatment is severely underutilized.

## **Violence and Victimization**

### **Addressing Youth Victimization**

Action Plan Bulletin. October 2001. 20 pp. NCJ 186667.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#186667](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#186667)

Explains that although violent crime has decreased significantly since the publication of *Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan* in 1996, too many children continue to be victims of violent crime, child abuse and neglect, and exposure to violence. Describes a variety of programs and services that have been implemented at the State and local levels to address youth victimization and its effects.



## **Animal Abuse and Youth Violence**

Bulletin. September 2001. 16 pp. NCJ 188677.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188677](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188677)

Describes psychiatric, psychological, and criminal research linking animal abuse to interpersonal violence perpetrated by juveniles and adults. Focuses on the prevalence of cruelty to animals by children and adolescents and on the role of animal abuse as a possible symptom of conduct disorder.

## **Blueprints for Violence Prevention**

Bulletin. July 2001. 16 pp. NCJ 187079.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#187079](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#187079)

Provides information on violence prevention and intervention programs that have proven to be effective in reducing adolescent violent crime, aggressive delinquency, substance abuse, predelinquent aggression, and conduct disorders. Describes the criteria established by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (CSPV) to designate these model programs as part of CSPV's Blueprints for Violence Prevention Initiative.

## **Children's Exposure to Violence: The Safe Start Initiative**

Fact Sheet. April 2001. 2 pp. FS 200113.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200113](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200113)

Presents an overview of the Safe Start Initiative, which is designed to prevent and reduce the impact of violence on young children and their families through the development of comprehensive and collaborative service delivery systems. Estimates that as many as 10 million U.S. children witness or are victims of violence in their homes or communities each year.

## **Choosing and Using Child Victimization Questionnaires**

Crimes Against Children Series Bulletin. March 2001. 16 pp. NCJ 186027.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#186027](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#186027)

Presents information about questionnaires designed to elicit information about child victimizations. Provides specific guidelines to help the reader determine the type of victimization to be measured, how the questionnaire should be administered, whether the results need to correspond to crime and child protection categories, what period of time is being measured, what the children's ages are, and whether the results will be compared with national norms.

### **Gun Use by Male Juveniles: Research and Prevention**

Youth Development Series Bulletin. July 2001. 12 pp. NCJ 188992.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188992](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188992)

Examines patterns of gun ownership and gun carrying among adolescents, drawing on data from the Rochester Youth Development Study. Addresses the interrelationship between gangs and guns and describes prevention programs, including the Boston Gun Initiative, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services' Youth Firearms Violence Initiative, and OJJDP's Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence Program.

### **Homicides of Children and Youth**

Crimes Against Children Series Bulletin.  
October 2001. 12 pp. NCJ 187239.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#187239](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#187239)

Provides a statistical portrait of juvenile homicide victimization by drawing on FBI and other data and offers detailed information about overall crime patterns and victim age groups. Discusses specific types of juvenile homicide, including maltreatment homicides, abduction homicides, and school homicides.



### **Juvenile Delinquency and Serious Injury Victimization**

Youth Development Series Bulletin. August 2001. 8 pp. NCJ 188676.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188676](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#188676)

Draws on data from two OJJDP longitudinal studies on the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency—the Denver Youth Survey and the Pittsburgh Youth Study—to explore the interrelationship between delinquency and victimization. Focuses on victims of violence who sustained serious injuries as a result of the victimization.

### **Juvenile Justice, Volume VIII, Number 1 (School Violence Issue)**

Journal. June 2001. 40 pp. NCJ 188158.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#jjjournal](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#jjjournal)

Examines the nature of school violence and reviews promising approaches to creating safe schools and resolving conflicts peacefully. Discusses data on the occurrence of crime in the nation's schools, comprehensive safe

school planning, and conflict resolution education. Describes publications and resources designed to help promote safe schools.

### **Juveniles Who Have Sexually Offended: A Review of the Professional Literature**

Report. March 2001. 88 pp. NCJ 184739.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#184739](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#184739)



Reviews the research literature pertaining to juveniles who have committed sex offenses, providing a comprehensive and annotated account of the characteristics of these juveniles and the types of offenses they commit. Also describes a broad array of clinical assessment tools, including psychological testing; presents a thorough discussion of recidivism rates and issues; and concludes with a review of treatment approaches and settings and a look at program assessment.

### **Law Enforcement and Juvenile Crime**

National Report Series Bulletin. December 2001. 32 pp. NCJ 191031.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#191031](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#191031)

Presents statistics on the extent and characteristics of juvenile arrests in 1999, and presents trends from the 1980s. Offers information on juvenile crime, including arrest rates for violent and property crimes, drug and weapon offenses, and violations of alcohol and curfew/loitering laws; arrest trends by gender and race/ethnicity; and characteristics of homicide victims and offenders.

### **The National Center on Child Fatality Review**

Fact Sheet. April 2001. 2 pp. FS 200112.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200112](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/fact.html#fs200112)

Discusses the National Center on Child Fatality Review (NCFR), a national clearinghouse that collects comprehensive data about child fatalities and then disseminates this information across the country to local child death review teams, other concerned agencies, and individuals. Explains that NCFR components include Internet links and listservs, videos, written materials, and presentations.

### **Offenders Incarcerated for Crimes Against Juveniles**

Crimes Against Children Series Bulletin. December 2001. 12 pp. NCJ 191028.

[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#191028](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#191028)

Uses data from the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities to examine the characteristics of persons incarcerated for victimizing children and youth. Presents a wide range of information pertaining to victimizers of children, including offense characteristics, offender histories, overall trends, and the severity of sentences received by such criminals.

### **School Safety by Management and Design— Satellite Teleconference**

Video, VHS format. October 2001. 120 minutes. NCJ 191278.  
\$15 (U.S.), \$17 (Canada and other countries).

Features three ongoing demonstrations of school safety programs that are coordinated by Eastern Kentucky University, Morehouse School of Medicine, and the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. Presents information designed for educators, school administrators, boards of education, parents, law enforcement agencies, government officials and policy-makers, youth services organizations, community agencies, public health professionals, and others interested in school safety.

### **Short- and Long-Term Consequences of Adolescent Victimization**

Youth Violence Research Series Bulletin.  
February 2002. 16 pp. NCJ 191210.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#191210](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#191210)

Analyzes National Youth Survey (NYS) data to explore how being a victim of crime during adolescence affects the likelihood of certain negative outcomes in adulthood, including violent and property offending and victimization, domestic violence perpetration and victimization, drug use, and mental health problems. Explains that the NYS data reflect approximately 1,700 respondents' experiences at ages 11–17 and again at ages 21–29.



## **Violent Victimization as a Risk Factor for Violent Offending Among Juveniles**

Bulletin. December 2002. 12 pp. NCJ 195737.  
[ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#195737](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#195737)

Analyzes the relationships between violent victimization and violent offending among juveniles, using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Reports that violent victimization and violent offending share many of the same risk factors, such as previous violent victimization and offending, drug and alcohol use, and depression.

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