

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SURVEY:
SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS**



SUBMITTED TO THE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
& OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COUNCIL
JUNE 2008

BY OMNI INSTITUTE

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**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Survey
Summary of Results - June 2008
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Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Survey

Summary of Results

June 2008

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

This project was designed to gather feedback and support decision making in Colorado for juvenile justice related efforts based on the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) identified Formula Grant program areas.

- The federal OJJDP identified 34 program areas for states to focus local delinquency prevention efforts and juvenile justice system improvementsⁱ.
- In Colorado, the governor-appointed members of the [Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention \(JJDP\) Council](#) are charged with deciding which of OJJDP's 34 areas to prioritize.ⁱⁱ
 - These areas range in scope and focus with some areas identifying administrative efforts (e.g., Planning and Administration) and other areas specifying targeted populations (e.g., Children of Incarcerated Parents) or programmatic approaches (e.g., Diversion Programs).
 - A complete list of program areas can be found in Appendix A, p41 or visit <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/formulaareas.html>.
 - Past prioritization of these program areas have guided Colorado's resource allocation for the past three years.
- The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) administers federal and state grants throughout Colorado including the funding from OJJDP.

The JJDP Council and DCJ designed this project to gather feedback from residents and professionals across Colorado regarding juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice improvement efforts.

- In order to collect meaningful information directly from Colorado communities, DCJ contracted with OMNI Institute on behalf of the JJDP Council to implement a web-based survey to solicit input from individuals across Colorado regarding the needs, issues and most critical areas to focus resources.
- As a result of this effort, the JJDP Council and DCJ hope to make informed decisions on the emphasis and focus of resources over the next three years in Colorado.

Evaluation Methods

In collaboration with juvenile justice staff from DCJ and the JJDP Council, OMNI developed and launched an anonymous online survey. The survey was designed to collect honest feedback on the importance of the 34 different program areas from a broad range of community members, juvenile justice and other systems' professionals. A copy of the survey can be found in Appendix B, page 42.

ⁱ <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=16>

ⁱⁱ <http://dcj.state.co.us/oajja/>

Approaches to reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system vary according to when problems surface. For this reason, the evaluation team included questions to gather information on the respondent's preference of the overall approach and followed up with questions about the 34 program areas. The evaluation team decided which overall approach was relevant for each program area. The four approaches used for this project are listed below:

- **Prevention:** services target youth *prior* to entering the juvenile justice system and include proactive, interdisciplinary efforts that empower individuals to choose and maintain healthy life behaviors and lifestyles, thus fostering an environment that encourages law-abiding and pro-social behavior.
- **Early Intervention:** active efforts to intervene at early signs of problems. Often, these are efforts to reduce risks and change problem behaviors that begin with family-centered interventions.
- **Intervention:** programs or services that are intended to disrupt the delinquency process and prevent a youth from penetrating further into the juvenile justice system.
- **Aftercare:** programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.

The team then developed survey questions to capture the following information:

- Background information including race, occupation, location, and connection to the issue.
- Opinions on the most successful overall approach to reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system (i.e., prevention, early intervention, intervention, and aftercare).
- Opinions on the 34 program areas identified by OJJDP:
 - Respondents were asked to rank the 34 areas in order of importance,
 - Select top three overall areas to fund,
 - Describe why they felt their selections were the most important,
 - Provide feedback on any programs they recommended under their selected areas, and
 - Provide any additional comments or feedback.

After the survey was finalized, the survey link was forwarded to several groups via email and was available to the public for two weeks. Email recipients were asked to complete the survey and to forward the link to other individuals and groups. This “snowball method” of survey recruitment solicited 357 responses.

Data Limitations

The methodology of data collection gathered a “convenience sample”ⁱⁱⁱ of data which does not allow the results to be generalized to all community members, juvenile justice or other systems’ professionals. For this reason, the results should be interpreted with caution. Despite the limitations of this methodology, the input from respondents does provide the JJDP Council with another source of information when deciding the program areas for the next three years.

ⁱⁱⁱ The term convenience sample indicates that the data was not collected by randomly selecting participants and therefore cannot be generalized to the entire population.

Analysis of Survey Data

To summarize participants' preferences on the 34 program areas, researchers first created a weighted total score of each program area per approach area using the following formula:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \# \text{ of times} & & \# \text{ of times} & & \# \text{ of times} & & \text{Total} \\ \text{category selected} & \times & \text{category selected} & \times & \text{category selected} & \times & \text{weighted} \\ \text{as the most} & 3 & \text{as the 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ most} & 2 & \text{as the 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ most} & 1 & \text{score} \\ \text{important} & & \text{important} & & \text{important} & & \\ & + & & + & & + & \\ & & & & & & \end{array} =$$

In order to compare the subcategories, researchers then calculated a percentage based on the weighted score using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total Weighted Score (one category)}}{\text{Sum of Weighted Scores (all categories)}} = \text{Weighted \%}$$

Results

Information on the individuals who completed the survey is followed by information collected on program areas selected to prioritize (overall approaches and 34 program areas) and information related to additional analyses based on respondents' profession and geographic region. For more information on each section, the corresponding table and page number from the full report are documented in brackets.

Participants

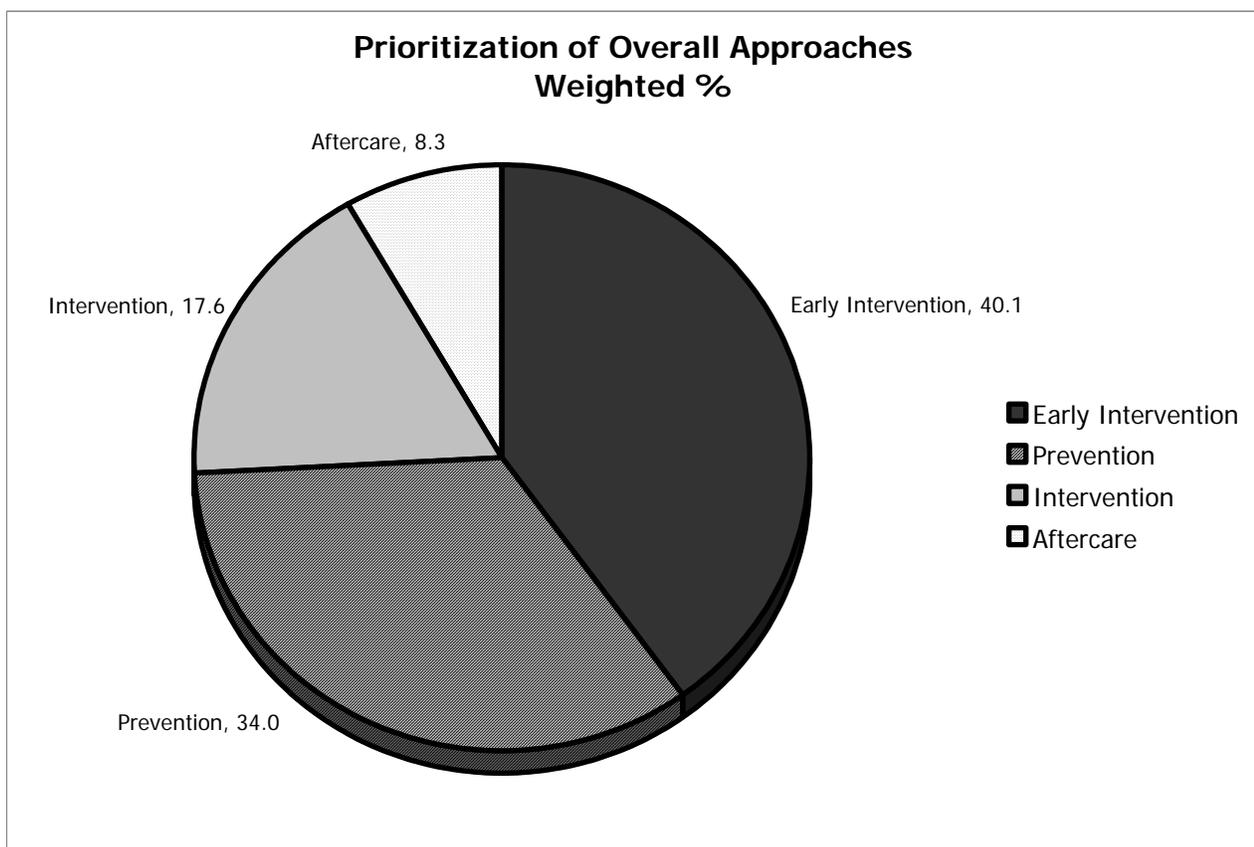
Overall the survey indicates that:

- Most of the participants lived in or represented areas that were urban (65%). [Table 1, p6]
 - One quarter (25.5%) lived in rural areas.
 - 5% lived in frontier regions.
- Most participants identified as Caucasian/White (78.7%). [Table 2, p6]
 - 19.7% of the sample represented individuals of color.
 - Close to 15% described themselves as Hispanic.
 - Less than 5% of the sample described themselves as African American/Black.
 - Less than 2% of the sample described themselves as American Indian/ Native American.
 - Less than 1% of the sample described themselves as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Asian.
- Most respondents (N=330 or 92.4%) cited their professional occupation as their primary lens for prioritizing these issues as they completed the survey. Few community members, parents, or youth completed the survey. [Table 3, p7]
 - Of the professional respondents, 154 or 46.7% of individuals worked within the juvenile justice system and 175 or 53.3% represented other systems. [Table 6, p8]
 - Close to a quarter (N=75 out of 330 or 22.7%) of all professionals reported working in Probation.
 - Approximately one quarter (23.0%) worked in either Social Services, Mental health, or Substance Abuse.

- Professionals served areas across Colorado. [Appendix C, p48]
 - Data indicates that 21 out of 22 judicial districts were represented with the majority of respondents serving in district 18.
 - A total of 43 out of 64 counties (67%) were represented, with the majority of respondents serving in Denver and Jefferson counties.
- The majority of professional respondents (70%) provided direct services (opposed to serving in an administrative or management position). [Table 7, p9]

Priority Areas

Respondents first ranked the overall approach areas. As illustrated by the figure below, most respondents favored Early Intervention followed by Prevention to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.



Overall the survey indicates that:

- Although respondents favored Early Intervention and Prevention efforts, they selected similar program areas across all of the overall approaches. For example, Mental Health was one of the highest rated program areas across all four approach areas and was the most frequently selected area for funding.
- The higher rankings of Mental Health, Child Abuse and Neglect and Substance Abuse programs suggest that respondents believe that efforts should not only be implemented before problem behavior surfaces but that efforts should target known contributors to delinquency such as untreated mental health, substance abuse, and childhood victimization.

- Many of the subcategories that related to a specific type of offense did not receive high scores such as hate crimes, gangs, sex offenders, and serious crimes. This underscores the respondents' preference for starting early and focusing efforts on the overarching contributors to the problem instead of the behavior itself. It appears that respondents want to reduce the cause of delinquency instead of reducing specific types of crime.
- When targeting juvenile offenders through early or direct intervention, responses also indicated that efforts should use alternatives to confinement when possible.
- Many respondents felt that aftercare services should provide job training.

The table below presents the most frequently selected categories along with the highest weighted percentages within each category. When reviewing this table it is important to remember that some program areas were not applicable under all of the overall approach categories. For example, Aftercare/Reentry was only applicable under the Aftercare approach.

[Full rankings for each approach can be found: Early Intervention: Table 9, p11; Prevention: Table 10, p13; Intervention: Table 11, p14; Aftercare: Table 12, p16]

Prioritization of Subcategories: Top 5 Weighted % Scores

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Early Intervention</i>		<i>Prevention</i>		<i>Intervention</i>		<i>Aftercare</i>	
	<i>Area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>%</i>
1st	Mental Health	11.6	Delinquency Prevention	16.6	Mental Health	17.1	Aftercare/Reentry	25.9
2nd	Delinquency Prevention	11.0	Child abuse/Neglect	12.9	Substance Abuse	12.4	Mental Health	16.1
3rd	School Programs	10.3	School Programs	12.3	Alternatives to Detention	10.2	Job Training	10.8
4th	Alternatives to Detention	9.8	Mental Health	11.5	Juv. Justice System Improvement	7.1	Mentoring	10.1
5th	Child abuse/Neglect	8.4	Substance Abuse	10.3	Mentoring	6.2	Substance Abuse	8.7

In addition to the prioritization of program areas under the overall approach areas, respondents were also asked to choose the top three program areas that they would fund, regardless of the overall approach. Results indicated that: [Table 13, p17]

- Mental Health Services was the most frequently chosen area to fund, with 34.5% of all respondents choosing this area, followed by:
 - School Programs (30.5%), Substance Abuse Programs (28.6%), Mentoring (24.1%) and Delinquency Prevention (20.7%)
- Each of the 5 areas that were most frequently selected as a top area to fund were also represented as one of the top five ranked choices under at least one of the overall approach areas as shown above, suggesting that these program areas were a consistent priority of respondents.

Differences in Opinion by Geography

Results were then analyzed separately for respondents living in urban, rural, and frontier communities. Because the size of the groups were very different with only 19 respondents representing Frontier communities, the results and group differences must be interpreted with caution.

- Both urban and rural respondents selected Early Intervention as most important followed by Prevention, however respondents representing frontier regions selected Prevention as the most important followed by Early Intervention.
- The emphasis of Early Intervention and Prevention as the top two approaches strengthened as population size decreased with Prevention and Early Intervention comprising nearly 90% of all frontier respondents' choices.
- Rural and Frontier respondents were more likely to favor Mentoring, Diversion, Rural Area Programs, American Indian Programs, Court Services, and Graduated Sanctions as program areas compared to Urban respondents.

Differences in Opinion by Profession

The evaluation team hypothesized that individuals who worked within the juvenile justice system may have different opinions on needs than professionals who worked outside of the system. Results were analyzed separately for respondents according to their profession (juvenile justice or non-juvenile justice).

- As described earlier, 154 respondents worked in the juvenile justice system compared to 175 of professionals who worked outside of the system.
- Juvenile justice and non-juvenile justice professionals had consistent selections for 4 of the top 5 selections in every overall approach area.
- In the one selection that varied, juvenile justice respondents were more likely select Probation, Substance Abuse Programs, and Delinquency Prevention as important while non-juvenile justice respondents selected Juvenile Justice System Improvement, School Programs, and Child Abuse and Neglect.

Conclusion and Implications

Despite the data limitations, the results of the online survey suggest several implications to guide resource allocation and decision making.

Implications for Data Collection

- 1) Online survey methodology that is collected using known email groups and list-servs is a useful tool for gathering information from professionals living in urban areas and Caucasian/White respondents.
- 2) Different or additional efforts are needed to access parents and community members, individuals living outside of urban areas, and Non-White respondents. Because very few Non-White respondents from non-urban areas were recruited, efforts to reach these groups should be included in future projects.
- 3) There are a large number of Colorado residents who are passionate about the issue of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice system improvement. This was exemplified by the number and length of comments provided by respondents.

Implications for Resource Allocation

- 1) Survey respondents voiced a need to prioritize Early Intervention and Prevention strategies aimed at reducing the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency.
- 2) Issues related to Mental Health, Substance Use, and Child Abuse and Neglect were frequently cited across several broad approaches as critical areas of prioritization. Because a quarter of respondents (N=76) worked in these areas, it may appear that occupation may have driven some of the results. However, if the results were driven by their occupation then differences between juvenile justice and non-juvenile justice professions would have been expected. Because prioritizations of program areas were similar, the results do not appear to be driven completely by the respondents' profession.
- 3) Efforts in the School and Mentoring programs also surfaced as preferred programming strategies.
- 4) When Intervention is necessary, respondents preferred alternatives to incarceration and aftercare services such as Job Training. Prioritization of Job Training as a high priority under Aftercare suggests that respondents who reported aftercare was important also consider employment to be a critical element for successful reentry into the community.
- 5) Few differences emerged between groups of professionals and between respondents from geographic regions.
 - a. Non-urban areas ranked areas such as Mentoring, Rural Area Programming, American Indian Programs, Court Services, and Graduated Sanctions higher than urban areas.
 - b. However, more data should be collected from rural and frontier areas to better assess priorities.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Survey: Summary of Survey Results June 2008 Prepared by OMNI Institute

BACKGROUND

This project was designed to gather feedback and support decision making in Colorado for juvenile justice related efforts based on the Formula Grant program areas identified by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Nationally, OJJDP identified 34 program areas for states to focus local delinquency prevention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements.^{iv} In Colorado, the governor-appointed members of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council are charged with deciding which of OJJDP's 34 areas to prioritize.^v These program areas range in scope and focus from areas that identify administrative efforts (e.g., Planning and Administration) to areas specifying targeted populations (e.g., Children of Incarcerated Parents) or areas targeting programmatic approaches (e.g., Diversion Programs). For a complete list of program areas, see Appendix A page 41 or visit <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/formulaareas.html>. Past prioritization of these areas has guided Colorado's resource allocation for the past three years. The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) administers federal and state grants throughout Colorado including the funding from OJJDP.

The JJDP Council and DCJ designed this project to gather feedback from residents and professionals across Colorado regarding juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice improvement efforts. In order to collect meaningful information directly from Colorado communities, DCJ contracted with OMNI Institute on behalf of the JJDP Council to implement a web-based survey to solicit input from individuals across Colorado regarding the needs and issues and to identify the most critical areas to focus resources. As a result of this effort, the JJDP Council and DCJ hope to make informed decisions on the emphasis and focus over the next three years in Colorado.

This document describes the evaluation activities, results from the online survey and implications.

EVALUATION METHODS

Survey Development

In collaboration with juvenile justice staff from DCJ and the JJDP Council, OMNI developed and launched an anonymous online survey. The survey was designed to collect honest feedback on the importance of the 34 different program areas from a broad range of community members and juvenile justice and other systems' professionals. Many of the program areas described by OJJDP can be implemented differently according to how and when the program area is introduced into the lives of youth. Approaches to reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system vary according to when problems surface:

- Before any signs of delinquency
- At the first appearance of warning signs or risk factors
- When a juvenile commits a delinquent act
- After a juvenile receives services/confinement for their actions

^{iv} <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=16>

^v <http://dcj.state.co.us/oajja/>

For this reason, the evaluation team included questions to gather information on the participants' preference of the overall approach followed with questions about the 34 program areas as they relate to the overall approach(s). The evaluation team decided which overall approach was relevant for each program area. See Appendix A for a list of program areas under each overall approach. Some program areas are present under more than one approach. The four approaches used for this project are listed below:

- **Prevention:** services target youth *prior* to entering the juvenile justice system and include proactive, interdisciplinary efforts that empower individuals to choose and maintain healthy life behaviors and lifestyles, thus fostering an environment that encourages law-abiding and pro-social behavior.
- **Early Intervention:** active efforts to intervene at early signs of problems. Often, these are efforts to reduce risks and change problem behaviors that begin with family-centered interventions.
- **Intervention:** programs or services that are intended to disrupt the delinquency process and prevent a youth from penetrating further into the juvenile justice system.
- **Aftercare:** programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.

The team then developed survey questions to understand the background of respondents and their opinions. A paper version of the survey is attached in Appendix B^{vi}. Items were created to capture the following information:

- Background information including race, geographic location and connection to the issue of juvenile justice and delinquency.
- Occupation (If the respondents' connection to the issues was professional).
- Opinions on the most successful overall approach (i.e., prevention, early intervention, intervention, and aftercare) to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.
- Opinions on the 34 program areas identified by OJJDP:
 - Respondents were asked to rank the 34 areas in order of importance,
 - Select top three areas to fund,
 - Describe why they felt their selections were the most important, and
 - Provide feedback on any programs they recommended under their selected areas.
- Additional comments and overall feedback was also solicited through open ended questions.

Survey items that asked the participant to rank the most important overall approach (i.e., prevention, early intervention, intervention, and aftercare) were required items. The participant was not able to proceed to the next question unless they responded to these items. All other questions were optional, meaning that participants could skip questions they did not want to answer. Questions that were skipped by the participant were coded as missing.

^{vi} It is important to note that the survey was administered online. Respondents were presented different questions based on their responses. In other words, questions that did not apply to a particular respondent were automatically skipped. The paper version presented in this report was not used to collect data.

Data Collection

Because the Council wanted individuals to provide honest feedback, the survey was designed to be anonymous meaning that an individual’s identifying information was not captured in the survey. The online survey method does track individuals IP address; however, this only tracks the internet address of the computer that accessed the survey and this information was not reviewed or analyzed by researchers.

After the survey was finalized, the survey link was forwarded to several groups via email and available to the public for two weeks. Email recipients were asked to complete the survey and to forward the link to other individuals and groups. This “snowball method” of survey recruitment solicited 357 responses.

Data Limitations

The methodology of data collection gathered a “convenience sample”^{vii} of data and does not allow the results to be generalized to all community members or juvenile justice professionals. For this reason, the results should be interpreted with caution. Despite the limitations of this methodology, the input from respondents does provide the Council with another source of information when deciding the emphasis of certain program areas for the next three years.

Data Analysis

OJJDP’s 34 program areas were clustered under different approach areas within the field of delinquency prevention/ juvenile justice. Some of the program areas such as “Child Abuse and Neglect” are repeated across these areas but refer to different approaches to the problem. Using the Child Abuse and Neglect example, prevention programs targeting this issue would look quite different than intervention or aftercare programs designed to support child victims.

Respondents first rated the overall approach area (prevention, early intervention, intervention, aftercare) of the system that they felt was the most important. After the most important overall category was selected, the participant ranked subcategories (program areas) under that approach. Next, the participants ranked the second most important overall approach from the list, again followed by ranking the associated program areas.

Steps to Calculate Weighted % for the Overall Approach

To summarize participants’ preference, researchers first created a weighted total score per approach area using the following formula:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ of times approach selected} \\ \text{as the most important} \end{array} \right\} \times 2 + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \# \text{ of times approach selected} \\ \text{as the second most important} \end{array} \right\} = \text{Total weighted score}$$

In order to compare the subcategories, researchers then calculated a percentage based on the weighted score using the following formula:

^{vii} The term convenience sample indicates that the data was not collected by randomly selecting participants and therefore cannot be generalized to the entire population.

$$\frac{\text{Total Weighted Score (One approach)}}{\text{Sum of Weighted Scores (Total for all 4 approach areas)}} = \text{Weighted \%}$$

Steps to Calculate Weighted % for Program Areas

After the overall area was selected, participants were asked to rank the top three program areas under their selected approach that they felt were the most important. Participants ranked:

- The most important area with a 1,
- 2nd most important with a 2,
- 3rd most important with a 3.

Similar to the overall categories, the subcategories were given a weighted score, with the most important selection receiving a value of 3, the second most important a value of 2, and the third most important a value of 1.

Participants could only rank the program areas for their top two overall approach areas. The program area rankings were collapsed across all respondents who chose the overall approach as either most important or second most important. All rankings were counted and weighted using the following formula.

$$\begin{matrix} \# \text{ of times area} \\ \text{selected as the} \\ \text{most important} \end{matrix} \times 3 + \begin{matrix} \# \text{ of times area} \\ \text{selected as the} \\ \text{2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ most} \\ \text{important} \end{matrix} \times 2 + \begin{matrix} \# \text{ of times area} \\ \text{selected as the} \\ \text{3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ most} \\ \text{important} \end{matrix} \times 1 + = \begin{matrix} \text{Total} \\ \text{weighted} \\ \text{score} \end{matrix}$$

Once again, weighted percentages were then calculated for all weighted scores by dividing the weighted score by the total sum of the weighted scores. This allows for better interpretation of the data once the weighted analysis is complete.

$$\frac{\text{Total Weighted Score (One program area)}}{\text{Sum of Weighted Scores (Total for all program areas)}} = \text{Weighted \%}$$

Important Notes:

The following notes are important to understand how the data was analyzed, presented, and described for this project.

- Survey questions are bolded and italicized above tables. When multiple questions were combined, researchers provided a description of the questions.
- Prevention, Early Intervention, Intervention, and Aftercare are referred to as the overall approach areas.

- The 34 program areas identified by OJJDP are referred to as program areas.
- Individuals who completed the survey are referred to as respondents or survey participants.
- There were 357 survey respondents. Because the survey was anonymous it is unknown if this is 357 unique individuals.
- Because some questions did not apply to all respondents, then the total number (N) of responses per questions may not equal 357.
- N= the number of votes or respondents who selected a particular response category (choice).
- Some questions asked respondents to “check all that apply” meaning that they can mark more than one choice. For these questions, the total number of responses may total more than 357.
- The number of times participants skipped each question is listed in data tables as missing. Respondents who misunderstood the survey instructions are also coded as missing. For example, some respondents placed their votes for categories using all “1” instead of ranking a program area with a 1, 2, and 3. Because the respondents’ preferences were unknown, their responses were coded as missing.

RESULTS

This section describes the results of the online survey. Data is presented for all respondents then separately by geography (urban versus rural versus frontier) and finally by area of the juvenile justice system served (juvenile justice versus other areas).

Results of All Survey Respondents

After two weeks of data collection, 357 responses were submitted online. Because the link was sent to several list-servs with instructions to the recipient to forward the information to additional groups, it is unknown how many individuals received the email. Therefore, the total response rate for this survey is unknown. In other words, researchers do not know how many people were asked to complete the survey but refused. The next section describes the background of participants who completed the survey. Results can only be generalized to these respondents.

Description of Survey Participants

All participants were asked to describe themselves along several dimensions including:

- County of residence,
- Viewpoint for completing the survey (as a parent, professional, or youth), and
- Race/ethnicity.

These questions were designed to understand the background and characteristics of survey respondents. Understanding the background of respondents allows the JJDP Council to ensure that adequate input from all communities and groups have been collected. It may be important for the JJDP Council to note the gaps in groups and communities who were not represented in this survey and whose opinions therefore may not be represented. These questions also allow researchers to compare groups of respondents based on the area that they live, or the viewpoint that they represent.

Table 1 describes the number of respondents per geographic region. For the number of respondents by county see Appendix C which contains detailed data tables. As described by Table 1, most of the participants lived in or represented areas that were urban. Approximately one quarter (25.5%) lived in rural areas, and 5% lived in frontier regions.

Table 1: Geographic Region of All Respondents

What county do you live in?	N	%
Urban (11 counties represented)	233	65.3
Rural (22 counties represented)	91	25.5
Frontier (10 counties represented)	19	5.3
Missing / Region is unknown	14	3.9
Total	357	100

Respondents were also asked to describe what race(s)/ethnicity(s) they identified as. As described in Table 2,

- 78.7% described themselves as Caucasian/White
- 19.7% of the sample represented individuals of color
 - Close to 15% described themselves as Hispanic
 - 11 respondents and less than 5% of the sample described themselves as African American/Black
 - 5 respondents and less than 2% of the sample described themselves as American Indian/ Native American.
 - 3 respondents and less than 1% of the sample described themselves as Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or Asian.

The percentage of respondents identifying as Non-White is lower than census data for Colorado and much lower than what is reported for census data in urban areas.^{viii} This suggests that individuals of color were not successfully recruited to participate in this survey. Therefore, survey results should not be generalized to all racial/ethnic groups.

Table 2: Race/Ethnicity of All Respondents

What race/ethnicity do you identify as?	N	%
Caucasian/White	281	78.7
Hispanic	51	14.3
African American/Black	11	3.1
American Indian/Native American	5	1.4
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.6
Asian	1	0.3
Missing	8	2.2
Total^{ix}	357	100

To understand the respondents' point of reference on juvenile issues, the survey included an item asking the participant to select their primary viewpoint as they completed the survey. The evaluation team hypothesized that individuals may view or approach youth issues differently from different perspectives. For example, youth may prioritize issues differently than their parents.

As Table 3 indicates, the majority of respondents (92.4%) cited their professional occupation as their primary lens for prioritizing program areas as they completed the survey. Few community members,

^{viii} See <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/08000.html> for census information for Colorado.

^{ix} May sum to more than the total as more than one response was allowed.

parents, or youth completed the survey. This is mostly likely due to the recruitment methods which may not have provided as many youth and non-professionals access to the survey.

Table 3: Viewpoint of All Respondents

<i>What viewpoint will you primarily represent when filling out this survey?</i>	N	%
Professional/ Your Occupation	330	92.4
Community member	16	4.5
Parent	9	2.5
Youth	2	0.6
Total	357	100

All respondents who stated that they were taking this survey as a professional (N=330) were asked to complete additional questions about their profession to better understand what geographic area they served, the type of agency that they worked for, and the type of profession that they represented. Table 4 describes the geographic area that the respondents represented through their profession. Approximately 40% of these respondents' professions represented one or more judicial districts, 40% represented one or more counties, and 16.7% felt that their occupational viewpoint represented the entire state of Colorado.

Table 4: Geographic Service Area of Professional Respondents

<i>What geographic area(s) does your agency serve?</i>	N	%
Judicial District	141	42.7
County	133	40.3
State (all counties/judicial districts)	55	16.7
Missing	1	0.3
Total	330	100

Individuals who selected a judicial district or county were asked a follow-up question to describe which districts or counties they served. Data indicates that 21 out of 22 judicial districts were represented with the majority of respondents serving in district 18. A total of 43 out of 64 counties (67%) were represented, with the majority of respondents serving in Jefferson, Denver, Adams and Arapahoe counties. Detailed results for these questions are provided in Appendix C.

Professionals were also asked what type of agency they represent. As illustrated by Table 5, slightly over two-thirds of the respondents reported working for a government agency.

Table 5: Type of Agencies Served by Respondents

<i>What type of agency do you represent?</i>	N	%
Government ^x	228	69.1
Community Non-profit	91	27.6
Community For-profit	10	3.0
Missing	1	0.3
Total	330	100

^x Respondents who selected "Tribal Agency" as the type of agency represented were included in the overall Government category. A total of 9 respondents or 2.7% reported serving a Tribal agency.

To further understand respondents' occupations, respondents reported the specific area of youth services represented by their agency. Respondents who worked in juvenile justice were additionally asked what area in the juvenile justice they served. Because a person's occupation may guide how they view strategies to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system, it is important to interpret the results with the background information in mind.

Table 6 illustrates:

- Almost half of the professional respondents worked in the juvenile justice system (154 or 46.7%).
 - Close to a quarter (N=75 out of 330 or 22.7%) of all respondents reported working in Probation.
 - Probation also accounted for almost half (48.7%) of professionals who worked within the juvenile justice system.
- The remaining participants worked outside of the juvenile justice system, representing Social Services, Mental Health, Education, Substance Abuse, and other systems.
 - Approximately one quarter of respondents (76 or 23.0%) worked in either Social Services, Mental Health, or Substance Abuse

Table 6: Area of System Served by Professionals

<i>What area of the youth serving system do you represent?</i>	N	%
Juvenile Justice	154	46.7
<i>What area of the juvenile justice system do you serve?^{xi}</i>		
<i>Probation</i>	75	48.7
<i>SB 94</i>	17	11.0
<i>Diversion</i>	15	9.7
<i>DYC</i>	13	8.4
<i>Judicial System/ Courts</i>	8	5.2
<i>District Attorney</i>	5	3.2
<i>Public Defender/ Defense Attorney</i>	2	1.3
<i>JAC</i>	1	0.6
<i>Other^{xii}</i>	18	11.7
Social Services	43	13.0
Mental Health	22	6.7
Education	19	5.8
Law Enforcement	14	4.2
Public Health	14	4.2
Prevention	13	3.9
Substance Abuse	11	3.3
Other^{xiii}	39	11.8
Missing	1	0.3
Total	330	100

^{xi} Percentages listed here for subcategories of the juvenile justice system are out of the total number who work in the juvenile justice system (N=154) not the total number of professionals (N=330).

^{xiii} Other responses included: Community based RJ services, restitution, faith based, Guardian ad Litem, Mental health provider, pre-trial, program evaluation and grant writing, RTC and Drug Court.

The final question regarding the participants' background was their role within their profession. Choices were grouped into three areas in order to better understand the professional lens that respondents had when answering these questions. As shown in Table 7, 70% of professionals were engaged in direct service delivery, followed by administrative management. Only six respondents or 1.8% classified their employment position as administrative or clerical support.

Table 7: Professional Role of Respondents

<i>What is your primary role/employment position?</i>	N	%
Direct services ^{xiv}	231	70.0
Administrative management ^{xv}	92	27.9
Administrative support or clerical support	6	1.8
Missing/ Unknown primary role	1	0.3
Total	330	100

Description of Prioritization Results

The number of votes and weighted percentage (the percent that chose a specific area weighted by ranking) are shown in the table below.

As Table 8 describes,

- Over 70% of the weighted total score was allocated to Early Intervention (% Score=40.1) and Prevention (% Score = 34.0) as the most important areas.
- Because only 3.9% of respondents reported working in the field of prevention, these results do not appear to be driven by the respondents' occupation.

Table 8: Prioritization of overall area by all respondents^{xvi}

<i>Please select the area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system that you feel is the most important in your community or in Colorado</i>	Most important area		Second most Important		Weighted Total		
	# of Votes	Weight (x 2)	# of Votes	Weight (x 1)	Total # of Votes	Wtd Score	Wtd %
Early Intervention	147	294	136	136	283	430	40.1
Prevention	134	268	96	96	230	364	34.0
Intervention	55	110	78	78	133	188	17.6
Aftercare	21	42	47	47	68	89	8.3
Total	357	714	357	357	714 ^{xvii}	1071	100

^{xiii} Other responses included: All types of disabilities, BBBS, Guardian ad Litem, emancipation, employment and training, voc rehab, family advocate, health education, homeless, magistrate, sex offender [service provider], mentoring, non-profits, tribal courts, workforce, and all of the above.

^{xiv} This refers to job roles that have direct contact with juveniles such as SB 94 Coordinator, Police Officer, Judge, Attorney, Probation Officer, Advocate, Liaison, Teacher, Therapist, Case Worker, Client Manager, etc.

^{xv} This job role refers to job roles that manage systems related to juvenile such as an Administrator, School Principal, School Superintendent, etc.

^{xvi} NOTE: 28 (7.8%) individuals improperly ranked their choices and were therefore excluded from the following analyses. Prevention (N=12), Early Intervention (N=8), Intervention (N=7), Aftercare (N=1).

Areas not selected are not presented in the following rankings.

The following sections describe the total number of votes and the weighted scores of the program areas under each of the four approaches. Results are presented in order of importance to survey participants, therefore, this section starts with Early Intervention because respondents selected this approach as the highest priority. Likewise, data tables list categories in descending order by the weighted % in order to display areas with the highest scores first.

EARLY INTERVENTION

Active efforts to reduce risks and change problem behaviors that begin with family-centered interventions to intervene at early signs of problems.

Early intervention efforts were voted as the most important to the majority of the survey participants.

- Out of 714 possible votes, 283 respondents or 39.6% selected Early Intervention as important.
- After calculating the weighted score, 40.1% of the total weighted score was allocated to this area indicating that the majority of respondents prioritize an approach that intervenes at the early signs of juvenile delinquency.

Within Early Intervention, respondents were shown 24 associated program areas and asked to select and rank the top three important areas within Colorado. Only the 283 participants who choose the Early Intervention approach as either first or second most important overall were able to rank these 24 program areas. Table 9 lists the program areas and corresponding total votes and weighted percentages under **Early Intervention** with the top scoring categories listed first. Because categories received a higher weighted score for being ranked as more important, categories may have the same number of votes but a different weighted %.

As shown in Table 9, top weighted scores were allocated to:

- **Mental Health (11.6%)** defined by OJJDP as services which include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
- **Delinquency Prevention (11.0%)** defined by OJJDP as programs, research, or other initiatives to prevent or reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and directed to youth at risk of becoming delinquent to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system or to intervene with first-time and nonserious offenders to keep them out of the juvenile justice system.
- **School programs (10.3%)** are defined by OJJDP as education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
- **Alternatives to Detention (9.8%)** are defined by OJJDP as alternative services provided to a juvenile offender in the community as an alternative to confinement.
- **Child Abuse and Neglect (8.4%)** are defined by OJJDP as programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.

^{xvii} 714 represents the total 357 people two times- once for each time they ranked.

- **Substance Abuse Programs (8.0%)** are defined by OJJDP as programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.
- The definition of delinquency prevention as a subcategory does not differ significantly from the overall approach of Prevention. The ranking of this subcategory seems to emphasize that many respondents prioritized the general use of prevention methods in reducing juvenile crime.
- Prioritization of school programs reinforces strategies that target a wider network of youth instead of focusing on offenders.
- Higher scores on Alternatives to Detention within Early Intervention emphasize the respondents' preference for interventions that do not include confinement.
- The higher rankings of Mental Health, Child Abuse and Neglect and Substance Abuse Programs within early intervention suggest that respondents believe that efforts should not only be implemented before problem behavior surfaces but that efforts should target known contributors to delinquency such as untreated mental health, substance abuse, and childhood victimization.
- Many of the program areas related to the type of offense did not receive high scores such as Hate Crimes, Hangs, Sex Offender, and Serious Crimes. This underscores the respondents' preference for starting early and focusing on the contributors of the problem instead of the behavior itself. It appears that respondents desire to reduce the cause of delinquency instead of reducing specific types of crime.
- Because a quarter of respondents (N=76) worked in Mental Health, Substance Abuse, or Social services, these results may be somewhat driven by the respondents' occupation. This issue will be explored later in the document when results are disaggregated by profession.

Table 9: Rankings of Early Intervention by All Respondents

Within Early Intervention, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado.	# of Votes	Weighted %
Mental Health Services	82	11.6
Delinquency Prevention	80	11.0
School Programs	80	10.3
Alternatives to Detention	77	9.8
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	56	8.4
Substance Abuse	66	8.0
Mentoring	65	7.6
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	47	6.3
Diversion	41	5.0
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	24	3.1
Youth Advocacy	27	3.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	23	2.9
Gangs	16	2.0
Court Services	13	1.7
Disproportionate Minority Contact	14	1.7
Probation	11	1.5
Job Training	14	1.3
Restitution/Community Service	14	1.2

Within Early Intervention, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado.	# of Votes	Weighted %
Graduated Sanctions	8	0.8
Sex Offender Programs	4	0.6
Children of Incarcerated Parents	4	0.5
Gender-Specific Services	6	0.4
Hate Crimes	3	0.4
American Indian Programs	3	0.3
Youth Courts	4	0.3
Serious Crime	1	0.1
Total	783	100.0

PREVENTION

Services that empower youth to choose and maintain a healthy lifestyle are targeted to youth *prior* to entering the juvenile justice system

Prevention efforts were voted as the second important to a majority of the survey participants.

- Out of 714 possible votes, 230 respondents or 32.2% selected Prevention as important.
- 34.0% of the weighted total score was allocated to this area indicating that respondents prioritize an approach that intervenes prior to any signs or delinquent behavior.
- Respondents were asked to rank 21 program areas related to Prevention.

Survey data indicate that:

- Similar to the Early Intervention approach, **Delinquency Prevention, Child Abuse and Neglect Programs, School Programs, Mental Health** and **Substance Abuse programs** received the top weighted percentages. See Table 10 for the # of votes and weighed % per category.
- Although not the highest ranking category, Mentoring received 49 votes and 8.2% of the total weighted score.
 - **Mentoring** is defined by OJJDP as programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis.
- Similar to the results of Early Intervention, respondents prioritized programs and services that target known contributors to youth crime (e.g., Child Abuse and Neglect) instead of focusing on types of offenders (e.g., female offenders in Gender Specific Programs) or specific offenses (e.g., Hate Crimes).

Table 10: Rankings of Prevention by All Respondents

Within Prevention, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado.	# of Votes	Weighted %
Delinquency Prevention	99	16.6
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	68	12.9
School Programs	77	12.3
Mental Health Services	68	11.5
Substance Abuse	69	10.3
Mentoring	49	8.2
Diversion	28	4.3
Youth Advocacy	21	3.6
Gangs	21	3.5
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	19	3.1
Job Training	22	2.9
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	21	2.8
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	21	2.6
Disproportionate Minority Contact	14	2.2
Children of Incarcerated Parents	9	1.1
Gender-Specific Services	6	0.6
American Indian Programs	2	0.4
Court Services	4	0.4
Youth Courts	4	0.4
Hate Crimes	1	0.2
Gun Programs	1	0.1
Total	624	100

INTERVENTION

Programs or services that are intended to disrupt the delinquency process and prevent a youth from penetrating further into the juvenile justice system

Intervention efforts was not prioritized by as many respondents but received more votes than After Care services.

- Out of 714 possible votes, 133 respondents or 18.6% selected Intervention as important.
- 17.6% of the weighted total score was allocated to this area indicating that some respondents prioritize an approach that intervenes when youth commit a delinquent act.
- Respondents were asked to prioritize 24 associated program areas.

As shown in Table 11,

- Many of the same categories (**Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Mentoring**) selected under Early Intervention and Prevention were again selected by respondents who prioritized Intervention. This suggests that the same patterns related to addressing potential causes of delinquency continue to apply even after the youth is involved in the juvenile justice system.
- **Alternatives to Detention** scored high under Intervention and Early Intervention approach. This program area was not an option under the Prevention or Aftercare which suggest that respondents believe that interventions with juvenile offenders should avoid confinement to reduce delinquency.
- Juvenile Justice System Improvement received a weighted total percent in the top five for Intervention.
 - **Juvenile Justice System Improvement** is defined by OJJDP as programs, research, and other initiatives to 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).

Table 11: Rankings of Intervention by All Respondents

Within Intervention, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado.	# of Votes	Weighted %
Mental Health Services	54	17.1
Substance Abuse	45	12.4
Alternatives to Detention	38	10.2
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	24	7.1
Mentoring	30	6.2
Probation	20	5.6
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	16	4.4
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	16	4.4
School Programs	18	4.3
Job Training	13	3.4
Youth Advocacy	11	3.2
Graduated Sanctions	13	2.8
Court Services	9	2.7
Disproportionate Minority Contact	11	2.6
Gangs	9	2.6
Restitution/Community Service	9	2.2
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	7	1.5
Sex Offender Programs	7	1.7
American Indian Programs	3	1.1
Children of Incarcerated Parents	3	0.9
Gender-Specific Services	4	0.8
Hate Crimes	2	0.5
Serious Crime	2	0.5
Youth Courts	8	1.7
Total	372	100.0

AFTERCARE

Programs to prepare juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement through pre-release and ongoing supervision and services after release.

Aftercare efforts was the smallest priority for respondents overall.

- Out of 714 possible votes, 68 respondents or 9.5% selected Aftercare as important.
- 8.3% of the weighted total score was allocated to this area indicating that some respondents prioritize an approach that provides services to offenders designed to support reentry into the community after confinement.
- Respondents were asked to prioritize 17 associated program areas.

As shown in Table 12, within Aftercare,

- Aftercare/Reentry was chosen as most important followed by Mental Health Services and Job Training.
 - **Aftercare/Reentry** is defined by OJJDP as programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.
 - **Job Training** is defined by OJJDP as projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
- Because the definition of Aftercare/Reentry did not differ from the overall Aftercare area, the prioritization of this area emphasizes participants' focus on this approach.
- Similar to the other approaches, **Mental Health**, **Substance Abuse** and **Mentoring** ranked high within Aftercare.
- Job Training was a high priority under Aftercare suggesting that respondents who prioritized Aftercare also felt that employment was a critical element to successful reentry into the community.

Table 12: Rankings of Aftercare by All Respondents

Within Aftercare, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado.	# of votes	Weighted %
Aftercare/Reentry	40	25.9
Mental Health Services	27	16.1
Job Training	23	10.8
Mentoring	21	10.1
Substance Abuse	17	8.7
School Programs	17	7.7
Sex Offender Programs	8	3.7
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7	3.4
Graduated Sanctions	5	2.4
Gangs	5	2.1
American Indian Programs	3	1.9
Youth Advocacy	4	1.9
Youth Courts	3	1.9
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	4	1.3
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	0.8
Gender-Specific Services	2	0.8
Serious Crime	1	0.5
Total	189	100.0

OVERALL AREAS TO FUND

Program Areas that respondents would fund today.

After ranking what respondents considered the most important program areas within approach areas, they were also asked to pick the top three areas to fund, regardless of the larger approach area and the program areas that they had ranked earlier. Participants were given all program areas to choose from. Participants were not asked to rank these areas, therefore results are not weighted. Each response category shows the number that chose that funding area out of the total 357 respondents.

- Similar to results seen within approach areas, Mental Health Services, School Programs and Substance Abuse were selected as the most important areas to focus funding.
- Also congruent with weighted data, Mentoring, Delinquency prevention, Child Abuse and Neglect as well as Alternatives to Detention ranked high in the list.
- Programs targeting specific offenses and administrative services ranked low in overall funding priority.
- Results are presented in Table 13.

Table 13: Selected Areas for Funding by All Respondents

<i>If you could choose three areas to fund today, which would you select? You can choose an area you already selected or another area from the overall list.</i>	N (357)	%
Mental Health Services	123	34.5
School Programs	109	30.5
Substance Abuse	102	28.6
Mentoring	86	24.1
Delinquency Prevention	74	20.7
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	62	17.4
Alternatives to Detention	54	15.1
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	53	14.8
Job Training	43	12.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	42	11.8
Aftercare/Reentry	38	10.6
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	36	10.1
Diversion	36	10.1
Youth Advocacy	28	7.8
Gangs	24	6.7
Probation	23	6.4
Restitution/Community Service	18	5.0
Disproportionate Minority Contact	13	3.6
Youth Courts	11	3.1
Children of Incarcerated Parents	9	2.5
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	9	2.5
Graduated Sanctions	8	2.2
Sex Offender Programs	8	2.2

<i>If you could choose three areas to fund today, which would you select? You can choose an area you already selected or another area from the overall list.</i>	N (357)	%
Court Services	7	2.0
American Indian Programs	7	2.0
Gender-Specific Services	5	1.4
Compliance Monitoring	4	1.1
Serious Crime	3	0.8
Gun Programs	1	0.3
Hate Crimes	1	0.3
Jail Removal	1	0.3
Planning and Administration	1	0.3
State Advisory Group Allocation	0	0.0

Summary of Results of All Respondents

Overall data indicates that respondents prefer Prevention and Early Intervention approaches to reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system. Moreover, respondents selected similar program areas across the overall approaches. For example, Mental Health was one of the highest rated categories across all four approach areas and was the most frequently selected area for funding.

Table 14 presents the most frequently selected categories along with the highest weighted percentages within each category. When reviewing this table it is important to remember that some program areas were not applicable under all of the overall approach categories. For example, Aftercare/Reentry was only applicable under the Aftercare approach.

Table 14: Top 5 Weighted Percent Scores by Overall Approach

Rank	<i>Early Intervention</i>		<i>Prevention</i>		<i>Intervention</i>		<i>Aftercare</i>	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
1st	Mental Health	11.6	Delinquency Prevention	16.6	Mental Health	17.1	Aftercare/Reentry	25.9
2nd	Delinquency Prevention	11.0	Child abuse/Neglect	12.9	Substance Abuse	12.4	Mental Health	16.1
3rd	School Programs	10.3	School Programs	12.3	Alternatives to Detention	10.2	Job Training	10.8
4th	Alternatives to Detention	9.8	Mental Health	11.5	Juv. Justice System	7.1	Mentoring	10.1
5th	Child abuse/Neglect	8.4	Substance Abuse	10.3	Mentoring	6.2	Substance Abuse	8.7

Respondents were also asked to explain their selections by providing a rationale for their funding choices. Evaluators provided the rationale categories listed in Table 15 for respondents to choose from. Participants could also write in other reasons that drove their decisions. Table 15 describes the most frequently cited reasons. Data suggest that participants most often chose the areas because they reflected:

- The biggest problem,
- Demonstrated the greatest need for resources, or
- Reflected a personal passion.

Table 15: Rationale for Funding Selection

Why did you select these areas?	N (357)	%
Biggest Problems Facing Youth	204	57.1
Need the Most Resources and/or Funding (Money)	171	47.9
Personally Passionate	154	43.1
These Areas Are Neglected	141	39.5
Effective and Successful Approach	141	39.5
Align with Personal Values and Beliefs	140	39.2
Cost-Effective Approach	119	33.3
Becoming a Focus in my Community	79	22.1
Community is Ready and Able to Focus on these Areas	65	18.2
Becoming a Focus Nationally	42	11.8
Other	19	5.3

Other responses are included below as written by respondents. Because feedback on specific programs was not solicited in this section, specified agency names were replaced with “XX”.

- Youth reaching for independence and freedom should have something other to 'control' on their own rather than drugs and criminal behavior.
- Youth need to feel purposeful and connected to their community.
- We need to be pro-active and not a reactive system.
- These programs can start at the earliest age.
- These areas have the most gaps with programs already in place.
- These areas can significantly reduce the number of youth who are inappropriately served through the juvenile justice system. If resources in these other areas were enhanced it may reduce the number of youth entering the JJ system which is the default.
- These are the issues that are significant barriers for homeless youth exiting the system.
- These align with my professional beliefs.
- Primary prevention to youth violence.
- Prevention and early intervention resources are needed. The detention bed cap system creates bed cap issues, probation clients need additional funding for programs so that youth are not shifted from one system to another based, rather their clinical need.
- Need to learn more of what works in these areas.
- Macro areas are most appropriate for CCJDP.
- I'm at a loss to know what to do.
- I think these areas can really make a difference.
- I don't believe “XX Agency” does a good job. There needs to be a restorative approach to treating juveniles, and that agency absolutely fails to do provide such an approach. When a juvenile offender enters “XX Agency”, they are punished.
- Evidence Based Practices.
- Early assessment that is provided by community assessment centers is key to helping youth and family do both prevention and intervention for various problem behaviors. Substance abuse is a primary causal factor of so many other issues listed.
- Children need more support due to changes in familial structure.

Recommended Programming

Participants were asked to describe what programs they recommended. Verbatim responses are provided in Appendix D. Of the 357 respondents, 114 answered this question. Responses ranged from providing specific evidence based curriculum to programming types and approaches.

Additional Comments

The final question gave participants the option of sharing anything else about the issue with JJDP council. Less than a quarter or 21.0% of respondents answered this question. Verbatim responses are attached in Appendix D.

Results by Geographic Area of Respondents (Urban, Rural, and Frontier)

Results were then analyzed separately for respondents living in urban, rural, and frontier communities. As described above, the majority of respondents represented urban areas. Specifically:

- 233 respondents or 65.2% represented urban areas,
- 91 respondents or 25.5% represented rural areas,
- 19 respondents or 5.3% represented frontier areas, and
- 14 respondents or 3.9% did not provide information on their county, therefore could not be grouped as urban, rural or frontier and were excluded from the following analyses.

Because the size of the groups were very different between the three areas and only 19 respondents represented Frontier communities the results and group differences must be interpreted with caution.

Description of Survey Participants by Geographic Region

- Background information by geographic region indicates that respondents who identified with a Non-White racial group were more likely to also report living in an urban area.
 - American Indian/ Native American respondents were the exception in rural areas. However the number of respondents who reported this racial identity was small. Even though more than half were recruited from rural areas, the overall sample is too small to draw conclusions.
 - The sample of respondents from Frontier communities was almost exclusively Caucasian.
- The view point of respondents was primarily professional for all geographic regions, similar to patterns for all respondents.
 - Rural area respondents reported similar professionals to urban while Frontier respondents were more likely to work outside of the juvenile justice system.
 - Most professional respondents across all regions worked in direct services.

Table 16: Background Questions for Respondents by Geographic Region

<i>What race/ethnicity do you identify as?</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian/White	281	78.7	175	75.1	78	85.7	17	89.5
Hispanic	51	14.3	40	17.2	10	11.0	1	5.3
African American/Black	11	3.1	8	3.4	1	1.1	0	0
American Indian/Native American	5	1.4	2	0.9	3	3.3	0	0
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.6	2	0.9	0	0	0	0
Asian	1	0.3	1	0.4	0	0	0	0
Missing	8	--	7	--	0	--	0	--
Total	357 ^{xviii}	100*	233 ^{xviii}	--	91 ^{xviii}	--	19 ^{xviii}	--
<i>What viewpoint will you primarily represent when filling out this survey?</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Professional/ Your Occupation	330	92.4	218	93.6	81	89	18	94.7
Community member	16	4.5	6	2.6	9	9.9	0	0
Parent	9	2.5	8	3.4	0	0	1	5.3
Youth	2	0.6	1	0.4	1	1.1	0	0
Total	357	100	233	100	91	100	19	100
<i>What type of agency do you represent?</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government	219	66.4	147	67.4	46	56.8	16	88.9
Community Non-profit	91	27.6	61	28.0	26	32.1	2	11.1
Community For-profit	10	3.0	9	4.1	1	1.2	0	0.0
Tribal	9	2.7	0	0.0	8	9.9	0	0.0
Missing	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0	0	0
Total	330	100	218	100	81	100	18	100
N/A Not professional	27	--	15	--	10	--	1	--

^{xviii} Numbers may add to more than the total number of respondents as they could choose more than one racial identity.

Table 17: Background Questions for Respondents by Geographic Region Continued

<i>What area of the youth serving system do you represent?</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Juvenile Justice	154	46.7	100	45.9	40	49.4	6	31.3
<i>What area of the juvenile justice system do you serve?</i>								
Probation	75	22.7	47	47.5	0	0	3	50.0
SB 94	17	5.2	13	13.1	4	10.0	0	0
Diversion	15	4.5	7	7.1	6	15.0	2	33.3
DYC	13	3.9	12	12.1	0	0	0	0
Judicial System/ Courts	8	2.4	4	4.0	1	2.5	1	16.7
District Attorney	5	1.5	3	3.0	2	5.0	0	0
Public Defender/Defense Attorney	2	0.6	2	2.0	0	0	0	0
JAC	1	0.3	1	1.0	0	0	0	0
Other	18	5.5	10	10.1	7	17.5	0	0
Social Services	43	13.0	31	14.2	7	8.6	3	16.7
Mental Health	22	6.7	19	8.7	1	1.2	2	11.1
Education	19	5.8	16	7.3	3	3.7	0	0
Law Enforcement	14	4.2	8	3.7	4	4.9	2	11.1
Public Health	14	4.2	8	3.7	3	3.7	3	16.7
Prevention	13	3.9	7	3.2	5	6.2	1	5.6
Substance Abuse	11	3.3	6	2.8	5	6.2	0	0
Other ^{xix}	39	11.8	23	10.6	13	16.0	1	5.6
Missing	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Total	330	100	218	100	81	100	18	100
<i>What is your primary role/employment position?</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Direct services ^{xx}	231	70.0	152	69.7	57	70.4	12	66.7
Administrative Management ^{xxi}	92	27.9	62	28.4	21	25.9	6	33.3
Administrative support or clerical support	6	1.8	4	1.8	2	2.5	0	0
Missing	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0
Total	330	100	218	100	81	100	18	100

^{xix} Other responses included: All types of disabilities, BBBS, Guardian ad Litem, Emancipation, Employment and training, voc rehab, family advocate, health education, homeless, magistrate, sex offender, mentoring, non-profits, tribal courts, workforce, and all of the above.

^{xx} Direct services include: SB 94 Coordinator, Police Officer, Judge, Attorney, Probation Officer, Advocate, Liaison, Teacher, Therapist, Case Worker, Client Manager, etc.

^{xxi} Administrative Management includes: Administrator, School Principal, School Superintendent, etc.

Description of Prioritization Results

The analytic process of weighting the overall approach areas and the related program areas was repeated for the three geographic areas. Overall, participants representing urban, rural, and frontier communities had nearly identical patterns of responses, with the majority of respondents in all geographic categories selecting Early Intervention and Prevention as the most important areas to focus funding. As shown in Table 18, slight differences emerged between the three geographic regions including:

- Both urban and rural respondents selected Early Intervention as the most important; however respondents representing frontier regions selected Prevention as the most important.
- The emphasis of Early Intervention and Prevention as the top two approaches strengthened as population size decreased with Prevention and Early Intervention comprising nearly 90% of all frontier respondents. It should be noted that due to the small sample size of Frontier respondents, 90% represents 16 total respondents.

Table 18: Prioritization of overall area by respondents by Geographic Region

<i>Please select the area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system that you feel is the most important in your community or in Colorado</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %
Early Intervention	283	40.1	92	40.2	38	44.7	5	41.2
Prevention	230	34.0	72	31.7	34	36.5	11	47.1
Intervention	133	17.6	33	18.0	11	17.2	2	11.8
Aftercare	68	8.3	18	10.1	2	5.7	0	0
Total	714 ^{xxii}	100	215	100.0	85	104.1	18	100.0

Weighted results for the top five program areas by each of the four overall approach areas are presented in Table 19. Detailed weighted results for all program areas by overall approach can be found in Appendix E. Areas are presented in order of the “all respondents” weighted priorities.

As is shown in Table 19 many of the program area priorities were consistent across geographic area. Although each geographic area ordered program areas differently overall results suggest that across Prevention, Early Intervention and Intervention respondents’ selections cluster around:

- Alternatives to Detention,
- Substance Abuse Programs, and
- Delinquency Prevention.
- While Mental Health is consistently ranked high across geographic regions and approaches, it is not reflected in all top 5 lists.

Within Aftercare, slightly different program areas are found in the top 5 total weighted scores. Because Aftercare has the lowest number of respondents of all 4 approach areas, these results should be interpreted with caution. Respondents in Aftercare across all geographic areas cluster around Aftercare/Reentry, Job training, Mentoring and Substance Abuse.

^{xxii}714 represents the total 357 people two times- once for each time they ranked

Table 19: Top 5 Weighted Program Areas by Geographic Region

EARLY INTERVENTION BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
<i>Wtd Priority</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>		<i>Urban</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Frontier</i>	
1 st	Mental Health Services	11.6	Mental Health Services	14.0	Delinquency Prevention	13.1	School Programs	13.5
2 nd	Delinquency Prevention	11.0	School Programs	11.6	Alternatives to Detention	11.3	Mentoring	12.5
3 rd	School Programs	10.3	Delinquency Prevention	10.7	Mentoring	11.0	Alternatives to Detention	11.5
4 th	Alternatives to Detention	9.8	Child Abuse and Neglect	9.6	Diversion	9.2	Substance Abuse	10.4
5 th	Child Abuse and Neglect	8.4	Alternatives to Detention	9.1	Substance Abuse	8.9	Child Abuse and Neglect	9.4
PREVENTION BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
<i>Wtd Priority</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>		<i>Urban</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Frontier</i>	
1 st	Delinquency Prevention	16.6	Child Abuse and Neglect	15.9	Delinquency Prevention	19.7	Substance Abuse	17.9
2 nd	Child abuse and Neglect	12.9	Delinquency Prevention	15.2	Substance Abuse	12.7	Rural Area Juvenile Programs	14.1
3 rd	School Programs	12.3	School Programs	15.2	Mentoring	12.1	Child Abuse and Neglect	14.1
4 th	Mental Health Services	11.5	Mental Health Services	14.9	School Programs	7.6	Delinquency Prevention	12.8
5 th	Substance Abuse	10.3	Substance Abuse	8.7	Rural Area Juvenile Programs	7.6	Mental Health Services	12.8
INTERVENTION BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
<i>Wtd Priority</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>		<i>Urban</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Frontier</i>	
1 st	Mental Health Services	17.1	Mental Health Services	21.7	Substance Abuse	14.5	Substance Abuse	25.0
2 nd	Substance Abuse	12.4	Substance Abuse	11.0	Alternatives to Detention	10.2	Mentoring	16.7
3 rd	Alternatives to Detention	10.2	Alternatives to Detention	8.6	Probation	10.2	Graduated Sanctions	16.7
4 th	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7.1	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7.8	Mentoring	8.1	Job Training	12.5
5 th	Mentoring	6.2	School Programs	6.2	Court Services	8.1	Alternatives to Detention ^{xxiii}	8.3

^{xxiii} Three priority areas tied for 5th place: Alternatives to Detention (8.3), Gangs (8.3) and Rural Area Juvenile Programs (8.3). Alternatives to Detention was ranked by 2 individuals compared to Gangs and Rural Area Juvenile Programs which only represent one person's ranking.

AFTERCARE BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION								
<i>Wtd Priority</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>		<i>Urban</i>		<i>Rural</i>		<i>Frontier</i>	
1 st	Aftercare/ Reentry	25.9	Aftercare/ Reentry	24.5	Aftercare/ Reentry	26.4	Aftercare/ Reentry	38.9
2 nd	Mental Health Services	16.1	Mental Health Services	19.1	Substance Abuse	15.3	Job Training	22.2
3 rd	Job Training	10.8	Job Training	10.3	Job Training	11.1	School Programs	16.7
4 th	Mentoring	10.1	Mentoring	9.9	Mentoring	11.1	Mentoring	11.1
5 th	Substance Abuse	8.7	School Programs/ Substance Abuse ^{xxiv}	7.4	American Indian Programs	9.7	Substance Abuse/ Rural Area Juvenile Programs ^{xxv}	5.6

The overall choices for funding areas regardless of approach are also presented for the three geographic areas. These results show that:

- Urban respondents are consistent in choosing Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse, and Delinquency Prevention as top areas to fund.
- Mentoring and Substance Abuse were a top funding priority for all geographic regions.
- Rural and Frontier respondents were more likely to choose Rural Area Juvenile Programs and Diversion as higher priorities for funding than Urban respondents.
- Table 20 presents the percentages of respondents who selected each program area by geographic region.

Table 20: Selected Areas for Funding by Geographic Region

<i>If you could choose three areas to fund today, which would you select? You can choose an area you already selected or another area from the overall list.</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mental Health Services	123	34.5	94	40.3	21	23.1	4	21.1
School Programs	109	30.5	87	37.3	13	14.3	4	21.1
Substance Abuse	102	28.6	67	28.8	30	33.0	5	26.3
Mentoring	86	24.1	51	21.9	24	26.4	8	42.1
Delinquency Prevention	74	20.7	52	22.3	17	18.7	2	10.5
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	62	17.4	45	19.3	10	11.0	4	21.1
Alternatives to Detention	54	15.1	35	15.0	9	9.9	5	26.3

^{xxiv} Within Urban, School Programs and Substance Abuse both tied for 5th place with the same weighted percent and same number of respondents choosing these areas.

^{xxv} Within Frontier, Substance Abuse and Rural Area Juvenile Programs were tied for 5th place with the same weighted percent and same number of respondents choosing these areas. It should be noted that only 6 categories total were ranked under Frontier, therefore all categories are represented in the top 5. Only one person each chose Substance Abuse, Rural Area Juvenile Programs, School Programs and Mentoring.

<i>If you could choose three areas to fund today, which would you select? You can choose an area you already selected or another area from the overall list.</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	53	14.8	37	15.9	11	12.1	2
Job Training	43	12.0	28	12.0	14	15.4	0	0.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	42	11.8	1	.4	27	29.7	11	57.9
Aftercare/Reentry	38	10.6	27	11.6	8	8.8	1	5.3
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	36	10.1	26	11.2	8	8.8	1	5.3
Diversion	36	10.1	12	5.2	21	23.1	1	5.3
Youth Advocacy	28	7.8	18	7.7	7	7.7	2	10.5
Gangs	24	6.7	20	8.6	3	3.3	0	0
Probation	23	6.4	15	6.4	6	6.6	1	5.3
Restitution/Community Service	18	5.0	14	6.0	3	3.3	1	5.3
Disproportionate Minority Contact	13	3.6	9	3.9	3	3.3	1	5.3
Youth Courts	11	3.1	1	.4	7	7.7	2	10.5
Children of Incarcerated Parents	9	2.5	7	3.0	2	2.2	0	0
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	9	2.5	6	2.6	2	2.2	0	0
Graduated Sanctions	8	2.2	4	1.7	2	2.2	0	0
Sex Offender Programs	8	2.2	8	3.4	0	0	0	0
American Indian Programs	7	2.0	3	1.3	4	4.4	0	0
Court Services	7	2.0	3	1.3	4	4.4	0	0
Gender-Specific Services	5	1.4	2	.9	3	3.3	0	0
Compliance Monitoring	4	1.1	3	1.3	1	1.1	0	0
Serious Crime	3	0.8	3	1.3	0	0	0	0
Gun Programs	1	0.3	1	.4	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	1	0.3	1	.4	0	0	0	0
Jail Removal	1	0.3	1	.4	0	0	0	0
Planning and Administration	1	0.3	1	.4	0	0	0	0
State Advisory Group Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Results by Geographic Region

- Both urban and rural respondents selected Early Intervention as most important followed by Prevention, however respondents representing frontier regions selected Prevention as the most important followed by Early Intervention
- The emphasis of Early Intervention and Prevention as the top two approaches strengthened as population size decreased with Early Intervention and Prevention comprising nearly 90% of all frontier respondents.
- Rural and Frontier respondents were more likely to favor Mentoring, Diversion, and Rural Area Programs, American Indian Programs, Court Services, and Graduated Sanctions as program areas.

Results by Profession of Respondents (Juvenile Justice and Non-Juvenile Justice)

The evaluation team hypothesized that individuals who worked within the juvenile justice system may have different opinions on needs than professionals who worked outside of the system. Results were analyzed separately for respondents according to their profession.

Description of Survey Participants by Profession

- As described earlier, 154 respondents worked in the juvenile justice system compared to 175 of professional who worked outside of the system.
- Table 21 describes the demographic information related to the Juvenile Justice and Non-Juvenile Justice respondents.
 - While the majority of respondents in both groups represented government agencies, a larger percentage of Juvenile Justice professionals fell into this category, while a slightly higher percentage of Non-Juvenile Justice professionals represented the community non-profit sector.
 - In addition, the majority of both respondent groups represented direct service providers; however a larger percentage of Juvenile Justice professionals fell into this category, while a slightly higher percentage of Non-Juvenile Justice professionals stated that their primary professional role was administrative management.

Table 21: Background Questions for Respondents by Profession

<i>What race/ethnicity do you identify as?</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Caucasian/White	281	78.7	121	78.6	141	80.6
Hispanic	51	14.3	22	14.3	24	13.7
African American/Black	11	3.1	4	2.6	3	1.7
American Indian/Native American	5	1.4	2	1.3	2	1.1
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.6	2	1.3	0	0
Asian	1	0.3	1	.6	0	0
Missing	8	2.2	4	2.6	4	2.3
Total	357 ^{ix}	100 ^{ix}	154	100	175	100
<i>What viewpoint will you primarily represent when filling out this survey?</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Professional/ Your Occupation	330	92.4	154	100	175	100
Community member	16	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parent	9	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Youth	2	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	357	100	154	100	175	100
<i>What type of agency do you represent?</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government	219	66.4	116	75.3	102	58.3
Community Non-profit	91	27.6	24	15.6	67	38.3
Community For-profit	10	3.0	8	5.2	2	1.1
Tribal	9	2.7	6	3.9	3	1.7
Missing	1	0.3	0	0	1	.6
Total	330	100	154	100	175	100
<i>What is your primary role/employment position?</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Direct services	231	70.0	120	77.9	110	62.9
Administrative Management	92	27.9	30	19.5	62	35.4
Administrative support or clerical support	6	1.8	4	2.6	2	1.1
Missing	1	0.3	0	0	1	.6
Total	330	100	154	100	175	100

Description of Prioritization Results

The results of participants broken down by profession of whether or not they represented juvenile justice are shown below. As Table 8 describes, across both juvenile justice and non-juvenile justice professionals, over 70% of respondents felt that Early Intervention and Prevention were the most important areas. Both groups prioritized the 4 overall areas in the same order, as shown below.

Table 22: Prioritization of overall area by respondents by Profession

<i>Please select the area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system that you feel is the most important in your community or in Colorado</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %
Early Intervention	283	40.1	109	40.2	128	39.9
Prevention	230	34.0	88	31.2	102	35.7
Intervention	133	17.6	58	19.3	57	16.2
Aftercare	68	8.3	31	9.3	29	8.2
Total	714	100	286	430	316	474

Rankings by overall area were then analyzed according to the weighting criteria described above. Table 23 describes the top five program area selections for each overall area by type of professional (juvenile justice or non-juvenile justice) to explore differences in these two groups of professionals.

- Juvenile justice and non-juvenile justice professionals had consistent selections for 4 of the top 5 selections in every overall approach area.
 - The most commonly prioritized areas were Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse, Alternatives to Detention, School Programs, Mentoring and Child Abuse and Neglect programs.
 - Program areas were not necessarily ranked in the same order within the top 5; however results suggested that there were not major differences between these two groups in the overall areas that they selected.
- In the one selection that varied, the differences were as follows:
 - Under Early Intervention, juvenile justice respondents were more likely select Delinquency Prevention while non-juvenile justice respondents selected Child Abuse and Neglect.
 - Under Intervention, juvenile justice respondents were more likely select Probation, while non-juvenile justice respondents selected Juvenile Justice System Improvement.
 - Under Aftercare, juvenile justice respondents were more likely to select Substance Abuse Programs, while non-juvenile justice respondents selected School Programs.
- Lack of variability suggests that respondents did not prioritize areas that related to their personal occupation.

Table 23: Top 5 Weighted Scores by Respondent Profession

EARLY INTERVENTION BY PROFESSION						
Wtd Priority	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non- Juvenile Justice	
1 st	Mental Health Services	11.6	Delinquency Prevention	15.7	Mental Health Services	14.2
2 nd	Delinquency Prevention	11.0	School Programs	11.6	Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	11.6
3 rd	School Programs	10.3	Alternatives to Detention	9.2	Alternatives to Detention	9.9
4 th	Alternatives to Detention	9.8	Substance Abuse	8.9	School Programs	8.9
5 th	Child Abuse and Neglect	8.4	Mental Health Services	8.9	Substance Abuse	8.2
PREVENTION BY PROFESSION						
Wtd Priority	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non- Juvenile Justice	
1 st	Delinquency Prevention	16.6	Delinquency Prevention	20.8	Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	15.8
2 nd	Child abuse and Neglect	12.9	School Programs	14.2	Delinquency Prevention	13.1
3 rd	School Programs	12.3	Mental Health Services	11.0	Mental Health Services	12.9
4 th	Mental Health Services	11.5	Substance Abuse	10.0	Substance Abuse	11.1
5 th	Substance Abuse	10.3	Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	9.1	School Programs	10.9
INTERVENTION BY PROFESSION						
Wtd Priority	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non- Juvenile Justice	
1 st	Mental Health Services	17.1	Substance Abuse	16.1	Mental Health Service	22.5
2 nd	Substance Abuse	12.4	Mental Health Services	12.9	Alternatives to Detention	9.4
3 rd	Alternatives to Detention	10.2	Alternatives to Detention	11.2	Substance Abuse	9.1
4 th	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7.1	Probation	8.9	Juvenile Justice System Improvement	8.5
5 th	Mentoring	6.2	Mentoring	6.0	Mentoring	7.0

AFTERCARE BY PROFESSION						
Wtd Priority	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non- Juvenile Justice	
1 st	Aftercare/ Reentry	25.9	Aftercare/Reentry	23.7	Aftercare/Reentry	28.2
2 nd	Mental Health Svcs	16.1	Mental Health Services	21.0	Mental Health Services	12.6
3 rd	Job Training	10.8	Substance Abuse	11.3	Job Training	12.61
4 th	Mentoring	10.1	Mentoring	10.2	School Programs	12.1
5 th	Substance Abuse	8.7	Job Training	9.7	Mentoring	10.9

After ranking what they considered the most important, respondents also chose their top three areas (unranked) to fund out of all program areas. Table 24 describes the choices selected. Across both Juvenile Justice and Non-Juvenile Justice professionals the most frequently selected program areas for funding priority were:

- Mental Health Services,
- School Programs,
- Substance Abuse, and
- Mentoring.

Table 24: Selected Areas for Funding by Profession

<i>If you could choose three areas to fund today, which would you select? You can choose an area you already selected or another area from the overall list.</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mental Health Services	123	34.5	45	29.2	72	41.1
School Programs	109	30.5	47	30.5	54	30.9
Substance Abuse	102	28.6	46	29.9	48	27.4
Mentoring	86	24.1	36	23.4	44	25.1
Delinquency Prevention	74	20.7	36	23.4	33	18.9
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	62	17.4	19	12.3	39	22.3
Alternatives to Detention	54	15.1	24	15.6	22	12.6
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	53	14.8	23	14.9	25	14.3
Job Training	43	12.0	14	9.1	27	15.4
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	42	11.8	19	12.3	20	11.4
Aftercare/Reentry	38	10.6	16	10.4	21	12.0
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	36	10.1	16	10.4	16	9.1
Diversion	36	10.1	18	11.7	12	6.9

<i>If you could choose three areas to fund today, which would you select? You can choose an area you already selected or another area from the overall list.</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Youth Advocacy	28	7.8	9	5.8	16	9.1
Gangs	24	6.7	12	7.8	10	5.7
Probation	23	6.4	19	12.3	3	1.7
Restitution/Community Service	18	5.0	8	5.2	8	4.6
Disproportionate Minority Contact	13	3.6	3	1.9	5	2.9
Youth Courts	11	3.1	5	3.2	6	3.4
Children of Incarcerated Parents	9	2.5	3	1.9	5	2.9
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	9	2.5	4	2.6	3	1.7
Graduated Sanctions	8	2.2	6	3.9	2	1.1
Sex Offender Programs	8	2.2	4	2.6	4	2.3
American Indian Programs	7	2.0	2	1.3	5	2.9
Court Services	7	2.0	3	1.9	4	2.3
Gender-Specific Services	5	1.4	1	.6	4	2.3
Compliance Monitoring	4	1.1	2	1.3	2	1.1
Serious Crime	3	0.8	2	1.3	1	.6
Gun Programs	1	0.3	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes	1	0.3	0	0	1	.6
Jail Removal	1	0.3	0	0	0	0
Planning and Administration	1	0.3	0	0	1	.6
State Advisory Group Allocation	0	0.0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Results by Profession

Overall, program area selections across juvenile justice and non-juvenile justice professionals were consistent.

- While top choices were consistent, they were sometimes ranked in a different order.
- The most commonly prioritized areas were Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse, Alternatives to Detention, School Programs, Mentoring and Child Abuse and Neglect programs.
- Lack of variability suggests that respondents did not prioritize areas that related to their personal occupation.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the data limitations, the results of the online survey suggest several implications to guide resource allocation and decision making.

Implications for Data Collection

- 1) Online survey methodology that is collected using known email groups and list-servs is a useful tool for gathering information from professionals, individuals living in urban areas, and Caucasian/White respondents.
- 2) Different or additional efforts are needed to access parents and community members, individuals living outside of urban areas, and Non-White respondents. Because very few Non-White respondents from non-urban areas were recruited, efforts to reach these groups should be included in future projects.
- 3) There are a large number of Colorado residents who are passionate about the issue of juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice system improvement. This was exemplified by the number and length of comments provided by respondents.

Implications for Resource Allocation

- 1) Survey respondents voiced a need to prioritize Prevention and Early Intervention strategies aimed at reducing the factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency.
- 2) Issues related to Mental Health, Substance Use, and Child Abuse and Neglect were frequently cited across several broad approaches as critical areas of prioritization. Because a quarter of respondents (N=76) worked in these areas, it may appear that occupation may have driven some of the results. However, if the results were driven by their occupation then differences between juvenile justice and non-juvenile justice professions would have been expected. Because prioritizations of program areas were similar, the results do not appear to be driven completely by the respondents' profession.
- 3) Efforts in School and Mentoring programs also surfaced as preferred programming strategies.
- 4) When Intervention is necessary, respondents preferred alternatives to incarceration and aftercare services such as Job Training. Prioritization of Job Training as a high priority under Aftercare suggests that respondents who reported aftercare was important also consider employment to be a critical element to successfully reentry the community.
- 5) Few differences emerged between groups of professionals and between respondents from geographic regions. However, more data should be collected from rural and frontier areas to better assess different priorities.
- 6) Non-urban areas ranked areas such as Mentoring, Rural Area Programming, American Indian Programs, Court Services, and Graduated Sanctions higher than urban areas.

APPENDIX A: Program Areas for each approach

For each overall approach (Prevention, Early Intervention, Intervention and Aftercare) specific program areas were associated. While some program areas were placed under all approach areas (Mental Health Services) other program areas were specific to one approach (Aftercare/reentry).

The following lists indicate the program areas associated with each approach.

Prevention (21)

- **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs.** Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
- **Children of Incarcerated Parents.** Services to prevent delinquency or treat delinquent juveniles who are the children of incarcerated parents.
- **Community Assessment Centers (CACs).** Centers that lead to more integrated and effective cross-system services for juveniles and their families. CACs are designed to positively affect the lives of youth and divert them from a path of serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. Using a collaborative approach, CACs serve the community in a timely, cost-efficient, and comprehensive manner.
- **Court Services.** Programs to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre- and postadjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.
- **Delinquency Prevention .** Programs, research, or other initiatives to prevent or reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and directed to youth at risk of becoming delinquent to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system or to intervene with first-time and nonserious offenders to keep them out of the juvenile justice system. This program area excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, on probation, in corrections, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities undertaken as part of program areas 12 and 32.
- **Disproportionate Minority Contact.** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act.
- **Diversions.** Programs to divert juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system.
- **Gangs.** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to juvenile gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.
- **Gender-Specific Services.** Services to address the needs of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.
- **Gun Programs.** Programs (excluding programs to purchase from juveniles) to reduce the unlawful acquisition and illegal use of guns by juveniles.
- **Hate Crimes.** Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.

- **Job Training.** Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
- **Juvenile Justice System Improvement.** Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).
- **Mental Health Services.** Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
- **Mentoring.** Programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis.
- **American Indian Programs.** Programs to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- **Rural Area Juvenile Programs.** Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- **School Programs.** Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
- **Substance Abuse.** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.
- **Youth Advocacy.** Projects to develop and implement advocacy activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system.
- **Youth Courts.** Also known as teen courts. Juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offender. Most communities use youth courts as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

Early Intervention (27)

- **Alternatives to Detention.** Alternative services provided to a juvenile offender in the community as an alternative to confinement.
- **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs.** Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
- **Children of Incarcerated Parents.** Services to prevent delinquency or treat delinquent juveniles who are the children of incarcerated parents.
- **Community Assessment Centers (CACs).** Centers that lead to more integrated and effective cross-system services for juveniles and their families. CACs are designed to positively affect the lives of youth and divert them from a path of serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. Using a collaborative approach, CACs serve the community in a timely, cost-efficient, and comprehensive manner.

- **Court Services.** Programs to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre- and postadjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.
- **Delinquency Prevention.** Programs, research, or other initiatives to prevent or reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and directed to youth at risk of becoming delinquent to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system or to intervene with first-time and nonserious offenders to keep them out of the juvenile justice system. This program area excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent, on probation, in corrections, and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities undertaken as part of program areas 12 and 32.
- **Disproportionate Minority Contact.** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act.
- **Diversion.** Programs to divert juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system.
- **Gangs.** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to juvenile gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.
- **Gender-Specific Services.** Services to address the needs of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.
- **Graduated Sanctions.** A system of sanctions that escalate in intensity with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense.
- **Gun Programs.** Programs (excluding programs to purchase from juveniles) to reduce the unlawful acquisition and illegal use of guns by juveniles.
- **Hate Crimes.** Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.
- **Job Training.** Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
- **Juvenile Justice System Improvement.** Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).
- **Mental Health Services.** Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
- **Mentoring.** Programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis.
- **American Indian Programs.** Programs to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- **Probation.** Programs to permit juvenile offenders to remain in their communities under conditions that the juvenile court prescribes.

- **Restitution/Community Service.** Programs to hold juveniles accountable for their offenses by requiring community service or repayment to the victim.
- **Rural Area Juvenile Programs.** Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- **School Programs.** Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
- **Serious Crime.** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.
- **Sex Offender Programs.** Programs to support the assessment, treatment, rehabilitation, supervision, and accountability of juvenile sex offenders.
- **Substance Abuse.** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.
- **Youth Advocacy.** Projects to develop and implement advocacy activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system.
- **Youth Courts.** Also known as teen courts. Juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offender. Most communities use youth courts as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

Intervention (24)

- **Alternatives to Detention.** Alternative services provided to a juvenile offender in the community as an alternative to confinement.
- **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs.** Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
- **Children of Incarcerated Parents.** Services to prevent delinquency or treat delinquent juveniles who are the children of incarcerated parents.
- **Community Assessment Centers (CACs).** Centers that lead to more integrated and effective cross-system services for juveniles and their families. CACs are designed to positively affect the lives of youth and divert them from a path of serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. Using a collaborative approach, CACs serve the community in a timely, cost-efficient, and comprehensive manner.
- **Court Services.** Programs to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre- and postadjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.

- **Disproportionate Minority Contact.** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act.
- **Gangs.** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to juvenile gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.
- **Gender-Specific Services.** Services to address the needs of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.
- **Graduated Sanctions.** A system of sanctions that escalate in intensity with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense.
- **Hate Crimes.** Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.
- **Job Training.** Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
- **Juvenile Justice System Improvement.** Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).
- **Mental Health Services.** Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
- **Mentoring.** Programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis.
- **American Indian Programs .** Programs to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- **Probation.** Programs to permit juvenile offenders to remain in their communities under conditions that the juvenile court prescribes.
- **Restitution/Community Service.** Programs to hold juveniles accountable for their offenses by requiring community service or repayment to the victim.
- **Rural Area Juvenile Programs.** Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- **School Programs.** Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
- **Serious Crime .** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.
- **Sex Offender Programs .** Programs to support the assessment, treatment, rehabilitation, supervision, and accountability of juvenile sex offenders.

- **Substance Abuse.** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.
- **Youth Advocacy.** Projects to develop and implement advocacy activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system.
- **Youth Courts.** Also known as teen courts. Juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offender. Most communities use youth courts as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

Aftercare (18)

- **Aftercare/Reentry.** Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.
- **Disproportionate Minority Contact .** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act.
- **Gangs.** Programs, research, or other initiatives primarily to address issues related to juvenile gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.
- **Gender-Specific Services.** Services to address the needs of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.
- **Graduated Sanctions.** A system of sanctions that escalate in intensity with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense.
- **Hate Crimes.** Programs to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.
- **Job Training.** Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
- **Juvenile Justice System Improvement.** Programs, research, and other initiatives to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).
- **Mental Health Services.** Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
- **Mentoring.** Programs to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis.
- **American Indian Programs .** Programs to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

- **Rural Area Juvenile Programs.** Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
- **School Programs.** Education programs and/or related services to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
- **Serious Crime .** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.
- **Sex Offender Programs .** Programs to support the assessment, treatment, rehabilitation, supervision, and accountability of juvenile sex offenders.
- **Substance Abuse.** Programs, research, or other initiatives to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.
- **Youth Advocacy.** Projects to develop and implement advocacy activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system.
- **Youth Courts.** Also known as teen courts. Juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offender. Most communities use youth courts as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.

All 34 Areas aggregated across Approaches:

1. Aftercare/Reentry.
2. Alternatives to Detention.
3. Child Abuse and Neglect Programs.
4. Children of Incarcerated Parents.
5. Community Assessment Centers (CACs).
6. Compliance Monitoring.
7. Court Services.
8. Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.
9. Delinquency Prevention.
10. Disproportionate Minority Contact.
11. Diversion.
12. Gangs.
13. Gender-Specific Services.
14. Graduated Sanctions.
15. Gun Programs.
16. Hate Crimes.
17. Jail Removal.
18. Job Training.
19. Juvenile Justice System Improvement.
20. Mental Health Services.
21. Mentoring.
22. American Indian Programs.
23. Planning and Administration.
24. Probation.
25. Restitution/Community Service.
26. Rural Area Juvenile Programs.
27. School Programs.
28. Separation of Juveniles From Adult Inmates.
29. Serious Crime.
30. Sex Offender Programs.
31. State Advisory Group Allocation.
32. Substance Abuse.
33. Youth Advocacy.
34. Youth Courts.

APPENDIX B: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Survey^{xxvi}



You are being asked to complete this questionnaire because the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJDP Council) values your input on gaps and needs related to the Colorado juvenile justice system and delinquency prevention.

Your responses will be combined with others from across the state and used by the JJDP Council to guide their planning and prioritization for the next three years.

They would like to hear from community members, parents, and cross-discipline professionals from across Colorado. To ensure a broad range of voices are heard, you will be asked for some basic information related to yourself, such as the county you live in and your profession (no information will be used to identify you).

This survey will take approximately 10 minutes to complete and is completely anonymous and voluntary. The final results of this survey will be posted on the JJDP Council's website listed below.

If you have any questions about the JJDP Council or the purpose of this survey, please contact Anna Lopez at the Division of Criminal Justice at anna.lopez@cdps.state.co.us.

If you have any technical problems with the survey link, please contact Katie Page at OMNI Institute at kpage@omni.org. Please note that the survey will be unavailable Saturday, April 19th from approximately 11-2 for server maintenance.

For more information on the JJDP Council visit <http://dcj.state.co.us/oajja/>

Thank you very much for completing this survey!

^{xxvi} This survey was administered online. Respondents were presented with different questions based on their responses. In other words, questions that did not apply to a particular respondent were automatically skipped. In addition, drop down response lists that appeared on the computer do not appear on the paper survey. The paper version presented in this appendix was not used to collect data.

The following section will ask questions related to your background.

1. **What county do you live in?**

- Drop down of 64 Counties

2. **What viewpoint will you primarily represent when filling out this survey?**

- Professional/ Your Occupation
- Parent (Go to Q7)
- Youth (Go to Q7)
- Community member (Go to Q7)

3. **What geographic area(s) does your agency serve? You may identify by counties, judicial districts, or the entire state. (Please select all of the counties and judicial districts that apply.)**

- County (Go to drop down of 64 counties)
- Judicial District (Go to drop down of 22 districts)
- State (all counties/judicial districts)

4. **What type of agency do you represent?**

- Community Non-profit
- Government
- Tribal

5. **What area of the youth serving system do you represent?**

- Juvenile Justice

5a. **What area of the juvenile justice system to do you represent?**

- Law Enforcement
- Diversion
- Senate Bill 94
- District Attorney
- Public Defender/Defense Attorney
- Judicial System/Courts
- Probation
- Division of Youth Corrections
- Other _____(open text field)

- Social Services
- Mental Health
- Education
- Law Enforcement
- Substance Abuse
- Other ____(open text field)

6. **What is your primary role/employment position?**

- Direct services (SB 94 Coordinator, Police Officer, Judge, Attorney, Probation Officer, Advocate, Liaison, Teacher, Therapist, Case Worker, Client Manager, etc.).
- Administrative support or clerical support.
- Administrative Management (Administrator, School Principal, School Superintendent, etc.).

7. **Are you Hispanic or Latino? (Optional)**

- Yes
- No
- Don't Know

8. **What Race do you identify as? (Check all that apply) (Optional)**

- Asian
- African American/Black
- Caucasian/ White
- American Indian/ Native American
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Other _____

The following section will ask questions related to addressing juvenile delinquency.

9. **Please select the area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system that you feel is the most important in your community or in Colorado.** (Click on underlined terms for a definition).

____ **Prevention** (Prevention services target youth *prior* to entering the juvenile justice system and include proactive, interdisciplinary efforts that empower individuals to choose and maintain healthy life behaviors and lifestyles, thus fostering an environment that encourages law-abiding and pro-social behavior.)

____ **Early Intervention** (Early intervention services refer to active efforts to intervene at early signs of problems. Often, these are efforts to reduce risks and change problem behaviors that begin with family-centered interventions.)

____ **Intervention** (Intervention refers to programs or services that are intended to disrupt the delinquency process and prevent a youth from penetrating further into the juvenile justice system.)

____ **Aftercare** (Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.)

9a. **Within this area, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado. Please mark 1 for the most important, 2 for the second most important, and 3 for the third most important area.** (Click underlined terms for a definition). [INSERT APPROPRIATE PROGRAM AREA LIST].

9b. **Please select the area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system that you feel is the second most important in your community or in Colorado.** (Click on underlined terms for a definition).

____ **Prevention** (Prevention services target youth *prior* to entering the juvenile justice system and include proactive, interdisciplinary efforts that empower individuals to choose and maintain healthy life behaviors and lifestyles, thus fostering an environment that encourages law-abiding, pro-social behavior.)

____ **Early Intervention** (Early intervention services refer to active efforts to intervene at early signs of problems. Often, these are efforts to reduce risks and change problem behaviors that begin with family-centered interventions.)

____ **Intervention** (Intervention refers to programs or services that are intended to disrupt the delinquency process and prevent a youth from penetrating further into the juvenile justice system.)

____ **Aftercare** (Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.)

9c. Within this area, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado. Please mark 1 for the most important, 2 for the second most important, and 3 for the third most important area. (Click underlined terms for a definition). [INSERT APPROPRIATE PROGRAM AREA LIST].

10. If you could choose three areas to fund today, which would you select? You can choose an area you already selected or another area from the overall list. [List all 34 areas]

11. Why did you select these areas? [select all that apply, other is open ended]

- I am personally passionate about these areas.
- These areas align with my personal values and beliefs.
- These areas represent the biggest problems facing youth.
- These areas have been neglected.
- These areas represent the most cost effective approaches.
- These areas are the most effective and successful approach.
- These areas need the most resources and/or funding (money).
- The community is ready and able to focus on these areas.
- These areas are becoming a focus nationally.
- These areas are becoming a focus in my community.
- Other Reasons _____

12. Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund? [open ended]

13. Is there anything else you would like to share? [open text]

Thank you for your time!

The results of this survey will be posted on the following website (<http://dcj.state.co.us/oajja/>) October 1, 2008.

For more information about OJJDP and the 34 program areas visit <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/programs/formulaareas.html>

If you have any questions related to the content of this survey or the selection of program areas, please contact Anna Lopez at DCJ at anna.lopez@cdps.state.co.us

If you have any questions regarding the survey or evaluation of survey responses, please contact Katie Page at OMNI Institute at kpage@omni.org

APPENDIX C: DETAILED DATA TABLES

Technical Notes:

- Survey questions are bolded and italicized above tables
- N= the number of respondents who selected this choice
- % is the percent of responses divided by the total number of responses for the particular question (in other words the % is based on the response rate per questions).
- There were 357 survey respondents. Because the survey was anonymous it is unknown if this is 357 unique individuals.
- Because some questions did not apply to all respondents, then the total number (N) of responses per questions may not equal 357.
- Some questions asked respondents to “check all that apply” meaning that they can mark more than one choice. For these questions, the total number of responses may be total more than 357.

Primary Demographics

<i>What county do you live in?</i>	N	%
Denver	50	14.0
Jefferson	46	12.9
Arapahoe	31	8.7
El Paso	19	5.3
La Plata	19	5.3
Adams	16	4.5
Garfield	16	4.5
Larimer	16	4.5
Mesa	16	4.5
Weld	13	3.6
Montrose	11	3.1
Pueblo	10	2.8
Douglas	9	2.5
Boulder	7	2.0
Gunnison	5	1.4
Grand	4	1.1
Montezuma	4	1.1
Teller	4	1.1
Conejos	3	0.8
Delta	3	0.8
Elbert	3	0.8
Jackson	3	0.8
Moffat	3	0.8
Morgan	3	0.8
Prowers	3	0.8
Alamosa	2	0.6
Archuleta	2	0.6
Chaffee	2	0.6
Gilpin	2	0.6
Las Animas	2	0.6
Ouray	2	0.6

<i>What county do you live in?</i>	N	%
Rio Grande	2	0.6
Routt	2	0.6
Cheyenne	1	0.3
Fremont	1	0.3
Huerfano	1	0.3
Lincoln	1	0.3
Logan	1	0.3
Otero	1	0.3
Park	1	0.3
Rio Blanco	1	0.3
San Miguel	1	0.3
Yuma	1	0.3
Missing	14	3.9
Total	357	100

<i>What Race do you identify as? and Are you Hispanic or Latino?</i>	N	%
Caucasian/White	281	78.7
Hispanic	51	14.3
African American/Black	11	3.1
American Indian/Native American	5	1.4
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	0.6
Asian	1	0.3
Missing	8	2.2
Total	357*	100*

* May sum to more than total as more than one response was allowed

<i>What viewpoint will you primarily represent when filling out this survey?</i>	N	%
Professional/ Your Occupation	330	92.4
Community member	16	4.5
Parent	9	2.5
Youth	2	0.6
Total	357	100

Professional Level Characteristics (N=330, participants responding as professionals)

<i>What geographic area(s) does your agency serve?</i>	N	%
Judicial District	141	42.7
County	134	40.6
State (all counties/judicial districts)	55	16.7
Total	330	100

Judicial District Served	N	%
District Eighteen	27	19.1
District Four	12	8.5
District One	10	7.1
District Two	10	7.1
District Six	9	6.4
District Eight	9	6.4
District Seventeen	9	6.4
District Nine	7	5.0
District Twenty-one	7	5.0
District Seven	6	4.3
District Ten	6	4.3
District Fourteen	6	4.3
District Twenty-two	6	4.3
District Eleven	4	2.8
District Twelve	4	2.8
District Nineteen	4	2.8
District Thirteen	3	2.1
District Sixteen	2	1.4
District Twenty	2	1.4
District Five	1	0.7
District Fifteen	1	0.7
District Three	0	0.0
Total	141*	100*

* May sum to more than total as more than one response was allowed

County Served	N	%
Jefferson	24	7.3
Denver	16	4.8
Adams	15	4.5
Arapahoe	15	4.5
Delta	9	2.7
Mesa	9	2.7
Montrose	9	2.7
La Plata	7	2.1
Larimer	7	2.1
Weld	6	1.8

<i>County Served</i>	N	%
Clear Creek	5	1.5
Douglas	5	1.5
Garfield	5	1.5
Gilpin	5	1.5
Gunnison	5	1.5
Ouray	5	1.5
El Paso	4	1.2
Jackson	4	1.2
Pueblo	4	1.2
Archuleta	3	0.9
Boulder	3	0.9
Elbert	3	0.9
Grand	3	0.9
Hinsdale	3	0.9
Teller	3	0.9
Las Animas	3	0.8
Alamosa	2	0.6
Broomfield	2	0.6
Moffat	2	0.6
San Miguel	2	0.6
Cheyenne	1	0.3
Conejos	1	0.3
Costilla	1	0.3
Huerfano	1	0.3
Kit Carson	1	0.3
Lincoln	1	0.3
Mineral	1	0.3
Morgan	1	0.3
Phillips	1	0.3
Pitkin	1	0.3
Prowers	1	0.3
Rio Grande	1	0.3
Saguache	1	0.3
Washington	1	0.3
Yuma	1	0.3
Baca	0	0.0
Bent	0	0.0
Chaffee	0	0.0
Crowley	0	0.0
Custer	0	0.0
Dolores	0	0.0
Eagle	0	0.0
Fremont	0	0.0
Kiowa	0	0.0

<i>County Served</i>	N	%
Lake	0	0.0
Logan	0	0.0
Montezuma	0	0.0
Otero	0	0.0
Park	0	0.0
Rio Blanco	0	0.0
Routt	0	0.0
San Juan	0	0.0
Sedgwick	0	0.0
Summit	0	0.0
Total	330	100

<i>What type of agency do you represent?</i>	N	%
Government	219	66.4
Community Non-profit	91	27.6
Community For-profit	10	3.0
Tribal	9	2.7
Missing	1	0.3
Total	330	100

<i>What area of the youth serving system do you represent?</i>	N	%
Juvenile Justice	154	46.7
Social Services	43	13.0
Mental Health	22	6.7
Education	19	5.8
Law Enforcement	14	4.2
Public Health	14	4.2
Prevention	13	3.9
Substance Abuse	11	3.3
Other	39	11.8
Missing	1	0.3
Total	330	100

Other responses included: All types of disabilities, BBBS, Guardian ad Litem, Emancipation, Employment and training, voc rehab, family advocate, health education, homeless, magistrate, sex offender, mentoring, non-profits, tribal courts, workforce, and all of the above.

Subcategory: what area of the Juvenile Justice System do you represent?	N	%
Probation	75	22.7
SB 94	17	5.2
Diversions	15	4.5
DYC	13	3.9
Judicial System/Courts	8	2.4
District Attorney	5	1.5
Public Defender/Defense Attorney	2	0.6
JAC	1	0.3
Other	18	5.5
Total	154	100

Other responses included: Community based RJ services, restitution, faith based, Guardian ad Litem, Mental health, pre-trial, program evaluation and grant writing, RTC and Drug Court.

<i>What is your primary role/employment position?</i>	N	%
Direct services (SB 94 Coordinator, Police Officer, Judge, Attorney, Probation Officer, Advocate, Liaison, Teacher, Therapist, Case Worker, Client Manager, etc.).	231	70.0
Administrative Management (Administrator, School Principal, School Superintendent, etc.).	92	27.9
Administrative support or clerical support.	6	1.8
Missing	1	0.3
Total	330	100

Please select the area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system that you feel is the most important in your community or in Colorado (N=357, all respondents)

Most important area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system	N	%
Early Intervention	147	41.2
Prevention	134	37.5
Intervention	55	15.4
Aftercare	21	5.9
Total	357	100

Rankings by Area

Within this area, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado. Please mark 1 for the most important, 2 for the second most important, and 3 for the third most important area

NOTE: 28 (7.8%) individuals did not rank their choices correctly (in 1-2-3 order) and were therefore excluded from the following analyses. Prevention (N=12), Early Intervention (N=8), Intervention (N=7), Aftercare (N=1).

Areas not selected are not presented in the following rankings.

Early Intervention

Most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Delinquency Prevention	25	18.0
Mental Health Services	23	16.5
Alternatives to Detention	16	11.5
School Programs	14	10.1
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	13	9.4
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	9	6.5
Diversion	7	5.0
Substance Abuse	7	5.0
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	6	4.3
Probation	4	2.9
Court Services	3	2.2
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	3	2.2
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	1.4
Mentoring	2	1.4
Sex Offender Programs	2	1.4
Children of Incarcerated Parents	1	0.7
Hate Crimes	1	0.7
Youth Advocacy	1	0.7
Total	139	100

Second most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Mentoring	22	15.8
Mental Health Services	13	9.4
School Programs	13	9.4
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	11	7.9
Substance Abuse	10	7.2
Alternatives to Detention	8	5.8
Delinquency Prevention	8	5.8
Diversion	8	5.8
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	7	5.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	6	4.3
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	5	3.6
Disproportionate Minority Contact	4	2.9
Graduated Sanctions	4	2.9

Second most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Youth Advocacy	4	2.9
Court Services	3	2.2
Probation	3	2.2
Gangs	2	1.4
Job Training	2	1.4
Restitution/Community Service	2	1.4
Children of Incarcerated Parents	1	0.7
Gender-Specific Services	1	0.7
Hate Crimes	1	0.7
American Indian Programs	1	0.7
Total	139	100

Third most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Substance Abuse	16	11.5
Alternatives to Detention	15	10.8
Mentoring	14	10.1
School Programs	12	8.6
Delinquency Prevention	11	7.9
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	8	5.8
Mental Health Services	7	5.0
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	6	4.3
Diversion	6	4.3
Job Training	6	4.3
Youth Advocacy	6	4.3
Gangs	5	3.6
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	5	3.6
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	4	2.9
Restitution/Community Service	4	2.9
Gender-Specific Services	3	2.2
Court Services	2	1.4
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	1.4
Graduated Sanctions	2	1.4
Probation	2	1.4
Children of Incarcerated Parents	1	0.7
American Indian Programs	1	0.7
Youth Courts	1	0.7
Total	139	100

Prevention

Most important area in Prevention	N	%
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	23	18.9
Delinquency Prevention	21	17.2
Mental Health Services	13	10.7
Mentoring	13	10.7
School Programs	13	10.7
Substance Abuse	10	8.2
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	7	5.7
Gangs	6	4.9
Youth Advocacy	5	4.1
Diversion	4	3.3
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	3	2.5
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	1.6
Job Training	2	1.6
Total	122	100

Second most important area in Prevention	N	%
Delinquency Prevention	21	17.2
Mental Health Services	18	14.8
Substance Abuse	15	12.3
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	12	9.8
School Programs	10	8.2
Diversion	9	7.4
Mentoring	7	5.7
Job Training	5	4.1
Youth Advocacy	5	4.1
Disproportionate Minority Contact	4	3.3
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	4	3.3
Gangs	3	2.5
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	3	2.5
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	2	1.6
Children of Incarcerated Parents	1	0.8
Court Services	1	0.8
Gender-Specific Services	1	0.8
American Indian Programs	1	0.8
Total	122	100

Third most important area in Prevention	N	%
School Programs	19	15.6
Substance Abuse	16	13.1
Delinquency Prevention	13	10.7
Mental Health Services	13	10.7
Mentoring	9	7.4
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	9	7.4
Job Training	7	5.7
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	6	4.9
Diversion	6	4.9
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	5	4.1
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	4	3.3
Children of Incarcerated Parents	4	3.3
Gangs	4	3.3
Gender-Specific Services	3	2.5
Court Services	2	1.6
Disproportionate Minority Contact	1	0.8
Youth Advocacy	1	0.8
Total	122	100

Intervention

Most important area in Intervention	N	%
Mental Health Services	8	16.7
Substance Abuse	8	16.7
Alternatives to Detention	6	12.5
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	6	12.5
Probation	4	8.3
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	2	4.2
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	2	4.2
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	4.2
American Indian Programs	2	4.2
Restitution/Community Service	2	4.2
Court Services	1	2.1
Gangs	1	2.1
Mentoring	1	2.1
School Programs	1	2.1
Sex Offender Programs	1	2.1
Youth Courts	1	2.1
Total	48	100

Second most important area in Intervention	N	%
Mental Health Services	8	16.7
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	5	10.4
Substance Abuse	4	8.3
Probation	4	8.3
Alternatives to Detention	4	8.3
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	3	6.3
Sex Offender Programs	2	4.2
School Programs	2	4.2
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	2	4.2
Mentoring	2	4.2
Graduated Sanctions	2	4.2
Gender-Specific Services	2	4.2
Gangs	2	4.2
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	2	4.2
Youth Advocacy	1	2.1
Job Training	1	2.1
Court Services	1	2.1
Children of Incarcerated Parents	1	2.1
Total	48	100

Third most important area in Intervention	N	%
Mentoring	9	18.8
Alternatives to Detention	8	16.7
Disproportionate Minority Contact	4	8.3
School Programs	3	6.3
Substance Abuse	3	6.3
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	2	4.2
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	2	4.2
Graduated Sanctions	2	4.2
Job Training	2	4.2
Mental Health Services	2	4.2
Probation	2	4.2
Sex Offender Programs	2	4.2
Gangs	1	2.1
Gender-Specific Services	1	2.1
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	1	2.1
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	1	2.1
Serious Crime	1	2.1
Youth Advocacy	1	2.1
Youth Courts	1	2.1
Total	48	100

Aftercare

Most important area in Aftercare	N	%
Mental Health Services	7	35.0
Aftercare/Reentry	5	25.0
Job Training	2	10.0
School Programs	2	10.0
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	1	5.0
Sex Offender Programs	1	5.0
Substance Abuse	1	5.0
Youth Courts	1	5.0
Total	20	100

Second most important area in Aftercare	N	%
Aftercare/Reentry	5	25
Job Training	3	15
Mentoring	3	15
Substance Abuse	3	15
Mental Health Services	2	10
School Programs	2	10
American Indian Programs	1	5
Serious Crime	1	5
Total	20	100

Third most important area in Aftercare	N	%
Aftercare/Reentry	3	15.0
Job Training	3	15.0
Mental Health Services	3	15.0
Mentoring	3	15.0
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	2	10.0
Sex Offender Programs	2	10.0
Gangs	1	5.0
Gender-Specific Services	1	5.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	1	5.0
Substance Abuse	1	5.0
Total	20	100

Second Rankings by Area

Please select the area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system that you feel is the second most important in your community or in Colorado (N=357, all respondents)

Second most important area within the delinquency prevention/juvenile justice system	N	%
Early Intervention	136	38.1
Prevention	96	26.9
Intervention	78	21.8
Aftercare	47	13.2
Total	357	100

Rankings by Area

Within this area, please select three areas from the following list that you feel are most important within your community or in Colorado. Please mark 1 for the most important, 2 for the second most important, and 3 for the third most important area.

NOTE: 30 (8.4%) individuals did not rank their choices correctly and were therefore excluded from the following analyses. Prevention (N=10), Early Intervention (N=14), Intervention (N=2), Aftercare (N=4). Areas not selected are not presented in the following rankings.

Early Intervention

Most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	21	17.2
Alternatives to Detention	14	11.5
Substance Abuse	14	11.5
Mental Health Services	13	10.7
School Programs	13	10.7
Delinquency Prevention	11	9.0
Mentoring	9	7.4
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7	5.7
Gangs	5	4.1
Youth Advocacy	4	3.3
Diversion	3	2.5
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	3	2.5
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	2	1.6
Court Services	1	0.8
Disproportionate Minority Contact	1	0.8
Job Training	1	0.8
Total	122	100

Second most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Mental Health Services	15	12.3
School Programs	14	11.5
Delinquency Prevention	13	10.7
Diversion	10	8.2
Mentoring	10	8.2
Alternatives to Detention	9	7.4

Second most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Substance Abuse	8	6.6
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7	5.7
Youth Advocacy	6	4.9
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	5	4.1
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	4	3.3
Disproportionate Minority Contact	3	2.5
Gangs	3	2.5
Restitution/Community Service	3	2.5
Court Services	2	1.6
Job Training	2	1.6
Children of Incarcerated Parents	1	0.8
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	1	0.8
Graduated Sanctions	1	0.8
Hate Crimes	1	0.8
Probation	1	0.8
Serious Crime	1	0.8
Sex Offender Programs	1	0.8
Youth Courts	1	0.8
Total	122	100

Third most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Alternatives to Detention	15	12.3
School Programs	14	11.5
Delinquency Prevention	12	9.8
Mental Health Services	11	9.0
Substance Abuse	11	9.0
Mentoring	8	6.6
Diversion	7	5.7
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7	5.7
Youth Advocacy	6	4.9
Restitution/Community Service	5	4.1
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	4	3.3
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	4	3.3
Job Training	3	2.5
Court Services	2	1.6
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	1.6
Gender-Specific Services	2	1.6
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	2	1.6
Youth Courts	2	1.6
Gangs	1	0.8
Graduated Sanctions	1	0.8
American Indian Programs	1	0.8
Probation	1	0.8

Third most important area in Early Intervention	N	%
Sex Offender Programs	1	0.8
Total	122	100

Prevention

Most important area in Prevention	N	%
School Programs	16	18.6
Mental Health Services	14	16.3
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	13	15.1
Delinquency Prevention	11	12.8
Mentoring	7	8.1
Substance Abuse	6	7.0
Youth Advocacy	4	4.7
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	3	3.5
Gangs	3	3.5
Children of Incarcerated Parents	2	2.3
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	2.3
Diversion	2	2.3
Job Training	1	1.2
American Indian Programs	1	1.2
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	1	1.2
Total	86	100

Second most important area in Prevention	N	%
Delinquency Prevention	23	26.7
Substance Abuse	12	14.0
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	9	10.5
School Programs	8	9.3
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	6	7.0
Mentoring	6	7.0
Diversion	5	5.8
Mental Health Services	4	4.7
Job Training	3	3.5
Gangs	2	2.3
Disproportionate Minority Contact	1	1.2
Gender-Specific Services	1	1.2
Hate Crimes	1	1.2
Juvenile Justice System	1	1.2
Improvement	1	1.2
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	1	1.2
Youth Advocacy	1	1.2
Youth Courts	1	1.2
Total	86	100

Third most important area in Prevention	N	%
School Programs	11	12.8
Delinquency Prevention	10	11.6
Substance Abuse	10	11.6
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	7	8.1
Mentoring	7	8.1
Mental Health Services	6	7.0
Youth Advocacy	5	5.8
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	4	4.7
Disproportionate Minority Contact	4	4.7
Job Training	4	4.7
Gangs	3	3.5
Youth Courts	3	3.5
Children of Incarcerated Parents	2	2.3
Diversions	2	2.3
Improvement	2	2.3
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	2	2.3
Court Services	1	1.2
Gender-Specific Services	1	1.2
Gun Programs	1	1.2
Juvenile Justice System	1	1.2
Total	86	100

Intervention

Most important area in Intervention	N	%
Mental Health Services	18	23.7
Alternatives to Detention	9	11.8
Substance Abuse	8	10.5
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	4	5.3
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	4	5.3
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	4	5.3
Mentoring	4	5.3
Probation	4	5.3
School Programs	4	5.3
Youth Advocacy	4	5.3
Court Services	3	3.9
Job Training	3	3.9
Children of Incarcerated Parents	1	1.3
Disproportionate Minority Contact	1	1.3
Gangs	1	1.3
Graduated Sanctions	1	1.3
Hate Crimes	1	1.3
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	1	1.3
Serious Crime	1	1.3
Total	76	100

Second most important area in Intervention	N	%
Mental Health Services	13	17.1
Substance Abuse	11	14.5
Job Training	5	6.6
Alternatives to Detention	4	5.3
Gangs	4	5.3
Graduated Sanctions	4	5.3
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	4	5.3
Mentoring	4	5.3
Youth Advocacy	4	5.3
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	3	3.9
Restitution/Community Service	3	3.9
Youth Courts	3	3.9
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	2	2.6
Court Services	2	2.6
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	2.6
Probation	2	2.6
School Programs	2	2.6
Sex Offender Programs	2	2.6
Children of Incarcerated Parents	1	1.3
American Indian Programs	1	1.3
Total	76	100

Third most important area in Intervention	N	%
Substance Abuse	11	14.5
Mentoring	10	13.2
Alternatives to Detention	7	9.2
School Programs	6	7.9
Mental Health Services	5	6.6
Graduated Sanctions	4	5.3
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	4	5.3
Probation	4	5.3
Restitution/Community Service	4	5.3
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	3	3.9
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	3	3.9
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	3	3.9
Youth Courts	3	3.9
Court Services	2	2.6
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	2.6
Job Training	2	2.6
Gender-Specific Services	1	1.3
Hate Crimes	1	1.3
Youth Advocacy	1	1.3
Total	76	100

Aftercare

Most important area in Aftercare	N	%
Aftercare/Reentry	19	44.2
Mental Health Services	6	14.0
Mentoring	4	9.3
Substance Abuse	4	9.3
Graduated Sanctions	2	4.7
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	2	4.7
Gangs	1	2.3
Job Training	1	2.3
American Indian Programs	1	2.3
School Programs	1	2.3
Sex Offender Programs	1	2.3
Youth Advocacy	1	2.3
Total	43	100

Second most important area in Aftercare	N	%
Job Training	9	20.9
Mental Health Services	6	14.0
Mentoring	6	14.0
Aftercare/Reentry	5	11.6
School Programs	4	9.3
Substance Abuse	3	7.0
Sex Offender Programs	2	4.7
Youth Courts	2	4.7
Disproportionate Minority Contact	1	2.3
Gangs	1	2.3
Gender-Specific Services	1	2.3
American Indian Programs	1	2.3
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	1	2.3
Youth Advocacy	1	2.3
Total	43	100

Third most important area in Aftercare	N	%
School Programs	8	18.6
Job Training	5	11.6
Mentoring	5	11.6
Substance Abuse	5	11.6
Aftercare/Reentry	3	7.0
Graduated Sanctions	3	7.0
Mental Health Services	3	7.0
Gangs	2	4.7
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	2	4.7
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	2	4.7
Sex Offender Programs	2	4.7
Youth Advocacy	2	4.7
Disproportionate Minority Contact	1	2.3
Total	43	100

Overall Areas to Fund (N=357, all participants)

Note: Separation of Juveniles From Adult Inmates was left off of the online survey and is therefore not included.

<i>If you could choose three areas to fund today, which would you select? You can choose an area you already selected or another area from the overall list.</i>	N	%
Mental Health Services	123	34.5
School Programs	109	30.5
Substance Abuse	102	28.6
Mentoring	86	24.1
Delinquency Prevention	74	20.7
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	62	17.4
Alternatives to Detention	54	15.1
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	53	14.8
Job Training	43	12.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	42	11.8
Aftercare/Reentry	38	10.6
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	36	10.1
Diversion	36	10.1
Youth Advocacy	28	7.8
Gangs	24	6.7
Probation	23	6.4
Restitution/Community Service	18	5.0
Disproportionate Minority Contact	13	3.6
Youth Courts	11	3.1
Children of Incarcerated Parents	9	2.5
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	9	2.5
Graduated Sanctions	8	2.2
Sex Offender Programs	8	2.2
Court Services	7	2.0
American Indian Programs	7	2.0
Gender-Specific Services	5	1.4
Compliance Monitoring	4	1.1
Serious Crime	3	0.8
Gun Programs	1	0.3
Hate Crimes	1	0.3
Jail Removal	1	0.3
Planning and Administration	1	0.3
State Advisory Group Allocation	0	0.0
Total	357*	100*

* May sum to more than total as more than one response was allowed

Reasons for Selecting Overall Areas

<i>Why did you select these areas?</i>	N	%
Biggest Problems Facing Youth	204	57.1
Need the Most Resources and/or Funding (Money)	171	47.9
Personally Passionate	154	43.1
These Areas Are Neglected	141	39.5
Effective and Successful Approach	141	39.5
Align with Personal Values and Beliefs	140	39.2
Cost-Effective Approach	119	33.3
Becoming a Focus in my Community	79	22.1
Community is Ready and Able to Focus on these Areas	65	18.2
Becoming a Focus Nationally	42	11.8
Other	19	5.3
Total	357*	100*

* May sum to more than total as more than one response was allowed
 Other responses are included below as written by respondents.

Appendix D: Verbatim Responses to Open Ended Questions

Open Ended Questions

Verbatim responses are below. Minor spelling mistakes have been corrected and additions added in bracket to improve response comprehension. Because feedback on specific programs to fund was requested, program and agency names are included where appropriate. However, because the evaluation team was unable to verify the information or source of comment, program names associated with negative responses were replaced with “XX”.

Reasons for Selecting: Other Responses
Youth reaching for independence and freedom should have something other to 'control' on their own rather than drugs and criminal behavior.
Youth need to feel purposeful and connected to their community
We need to be pro-active and not a reactive system.
these programs can start at the earliest age
these areas have the most gaps with programs already in place
these areas can significantly reduce the number of youth who are inappropriately served through the juvenile justice system. if resources in these other areas were enhanced it may reduce the number of youth entering the XX system which is the default
these are the issues that are significant barriers for homeless youth exiting the system
these align with my professional beliefs
Primary prevention to youth violence
prevention and early intervention resources are needed. The detention bed cap system creates bed cap issues, probation clients need additional funding for programs so that youth are not shifted from one system to another based, rather their clinical need.
Need to learn more of what works in these areas
macro areas are most appropriate for CCJDP
I'm at a loss to know what to do
I think these areas can really make a difference
I don't believe XXAgency Services does a good job. There needs to be a restorative approach to treating juveniles, and that agency absolutely fails to do provide such an approach. When a juvenile offender enters XXAgency, they are punished.
Evidence Based Practices
early assessment that is provided by community assessment centers is key to helping youth and family do both prevention and intervention for various problem behaviors. Substance abuse is a primary causal factor of so many other issues listed.
children need more support due to changes in familial structure

<i>Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?</i>
Youth Zone
Youth mentoring prevention programs like Partners
Yes
wraparound programming and youth substance abuse support
Working with the family to help identify the problems that led to the child to commit crimes in the first place.
Work on MST and in-home services. If put in early, they can prevent later DYC commitment.
We need to realize that the earlier that we intervene when there are issues, the more success the family can experience. When calls are made to the hot line, there need to be resources to assist the families in need.
We need to look at a restorative justice model for all adjudicated youth. Parents need to be held accountable for these sessions as well.
We need to focus on the family as a whole.
We need a juvenile restitution program where juveniles that are too young for a job can work and make money to pay their rest. to the

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?

victim and their court fees, fines

Under the abuse and neglect area - all parents receiving money or resources from federal, state, or local programs would be required to test for drugs through random UAs and MUST complete parenting courses in order to receive the money.

Under "Job Training", The "YELL" pilot under Colorado Workforce has been very successful and should not "go away", but will after a one-year trial - disheartening from a "referral source" perspective because jobs, education, mentoring, transportation, resources for youth and families to access services are what this program has provided, what our rural community needs, and yet it seems we're poised to return to "business as usual" and we wish this program and others like it could continue, especially in light of how well it also happens to fit with an Asset Building approach. This program has made the difference for my substance abuse youth clientele and has actually resulted in youth present in treatment who are more able to focus on actualization needs. Please take note of the rural areas around our State that are so hard hit on every front, and the benefit to a whole community on more than one level is achieved when administrators/funders take a break from the historic thinking that rural catchment areas are asking for too much considering the low numbers served. In our community, 15 kids who reroute their life choices affect an entire high school, local businesses, law enforcement attitudes, and so on. So thank you for providing a survey opportunity for all stakeholders to share a voice in the planning process.

Treatment dollars because SO treatment is lengthy and expensive. One less victim anytime, anywhere, is worth it.

There is a relatively new CO-occurring program that may fit the needs of many children getting in trouble. Our agency has ordered the workbooks and I plan to look into it further. I know from my experience that most teenagers getting in trouble are either experimenting with or abusing alcohol and drugs. Many of the girls are dealing with sexual abuse issues, including sexual harassment within their peer group. Finally many of these kids have been either neglected or abused by parents who have co-occurring problems and the mental health part of problems have not been identified or addressed. Having done integrated treatment I believe it is much more efficient to treat the whole person and address not only the mental health and substance abuse issues an integrated approach but also address the other needs, including educational, health, and family issues. We tend to "partialize" treatment and place kids in a group for substance abuse or anger management that doesn't address individual (and more personal) issues or address family dynamics.

The BEST program in Boulder County is a good program and should be replicated. I would also fund Restorative Justice programs.

Teen Court, Mentoring programs

System Change Pilot Project in the 18th JD; teen court; establish a mental health team based at court.

Substance abuse intervention programs of all kinds. Developing programs to follow youth through recovery and beyond. Community based alcohol prevention programs-early intervention programs

Substance Abuse

Structured one-to-one mentoring, child abuse prevention, substance abuse prevention programs all increase the likelihood of future criminal behavior--breaking the cycle.

Specific programs for girls

so many of these issues are intertwined. Children of incarcerated parents is also a very important issue to address along with the gangs, substance abuse and mental health issues.

Safety skills for teens, early intervention, school success programs.

Rural Youth outdoor and mentoring programs.

Restorative Justice Programs

Restorative Justice is the most successful program and under funded

Restorative Justice - new Colorado bill passed, but no funding.

restorative justice

Restorative justice

Research continues to be needed to identify what specifically works about programs.

Relapse Prevention

reform of the juvenile justice system to better provide a continuum of care and a single person to broker services.

Re-entry housing with support services that does not preclude those with 'bad' CBI reports

Reentry programs, It seems we send off youth for rehabilitation and they come back to the home that created the problem with out focusing on reentry we are setting up the youth for failure.

programs to support parents with children ages 0-5; if they have already interfaced with criminal justice system, there is a chance we

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?

can prevent the next generation from doing the same.
Programs for teens that have substance abuse issues both before reaching treatment level and aftercare after treatment programs. Also support for parents with youth that have these issues.
Prevention programs teaching thinking skills, life skills, problem solving skills, social skills, and empathy.
Peer mentoring programs for youth with mental health/substance abuse issues.
Parent-Teen Dialogue
Parenting Education Programs. Multi-systemic Therapy Programs Trauma therapy groups
Parenting classes
Nurse Family Partnership, School based health clinics, After school programs, Programs that utilize school bldg(s) all year long.
Nurse family partnership
None the areas have been neglected. How many providers (organization) with minority ownership/management are there in the State of CO
need development of such programs b/c remote, rural areas do not have stable programs going yet,
MST/FFT These programs are proven to be effective but are expensive for the department to cover the cost. We need more in home services.
More job training and athletic programs for all youth in schools
More incentive Money for HB-1451 Projects
Monies to be separated from metro areas to rural areas Rural has limited resources and almost always have to go out side their area for services or treatment which increases cost for these services. Lack of understanding between metro and rural. But we do share the same problems in dealing with our youth, for us one is a high number.
Mentoring programs in particular, a personal connection, especially with a volunteer, can impact a youth in immeasurable ways.
mentoring is extremely important for our youth
Mentoring has been proven as a preventive to substance abuse, gang involvement and has changed the lives of many youngsters.
mentoring for kids
Mentoring and restitution program for kids who cannot legally work. We have a lot of kids on probation for Crim Mischief that owe restitution to the victims.
Mentoring
Mental health treatment, Substance treatment, Co-occurring disorders, Drug Court operations, data training
mental health services that are relationally based, and not punitive in nature
Mental Health programs that deal not only with the offender, but with their family. Mentoring of the family with supportive services.
Mental health and gang related crime reduction
mental health
Local substance abuse coalitions.
La Plata Youth Services, DELALMA, CAST Coalition
Juvenile Mental Health Courts Family treatment programs Co-occurring disorders Case management The Road Turnabout Crossroads Counselor in the Schools
juvenile diversion at every court level, restorative justice, family services and intervention services that address the issues surrounding juvenile criminal behavior
Juvenile assessment center, Cognitive restructuring, assessments for mental health and substance abuse and the treatments needed.
jobs for youth and mental health treatment
Job training.. dollars to schools to assist with alternative education, specifically certifications/skills to have upon graduation! We are loosing ground in the world market!
Jefferson Center for Mental Health-Crossroads Program.
interventions to teach greater parenting and skills for stabilizing families
intensive short term residential treatment facilities for youth with emotional / behavior problems and substance abuse problems.
IN there area, there are not enough pro-social activities. developing activities would prevent issues, and provide aftercare as well.

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?

Probation often intervenes with juveniles, and allocates funds for juveniles in the specific areas that they need it, i.e. mental health treatment, substance abuse treatment, financial needs, emergency funds, etc.

In general any programs offering life skills, job training and community resources should be funded.

in examining issues in our community a colleague and I identified that in our area we do not have programs that focus specifically with females. we do have a detention center with a residential component for males. often times females are housed in detention, however this does not speak to prevention or intervention as far as education and building appropriate skills for the female population.

I would like to see assessment centers in each judicial district that are funded by the state and county and provide a one stop assessment and referral center for families and juveniles.

I would fund more advocacy programs to address the American Indian youth and families

I would fund improvement in early detection of mental health issues including identification at SCHOOL thus helping get early diagnosis and treatment to help prevent youth with mental illness in NOT getting involved illegal activities and substance abuse. Let's care for our kids early on and help them become productive members of society, not waste money on them in jail or substance abuse centers.

I would concentrate more funding in evidence based parenting education at an earlier age.

I think that child protection/neglect areas need to be funded more because they could really take a preventative stance, rather than the "last effort". As well, probation could expand by doing much of the prevention, intervention and after-care services, by being funded within the community, including schools. They could be a knowledge of resources within the community to attempt to provide services to reduce delinquency in youth.

I think keeping kids in school and off the streets, out of gangs, away from substance abuse opportunities, and with prospects for the future is the best hope for the future.

I realize there are programs to educate parents - I think. But the fear of my child being labeled kept me finding more information. But if the child lies, you don't know. I like early intervention or intervention. I'm sorry I am not sure.

I feel a child comes into the system and we put bandages on the problems instead of a full assessment to know where to put our energies on helping to effect change. The child may enter the system on an alcohol related offense but the main issues center around abuse/neglect, DV issues etc. and we have pushed him through drug/alcohol classes with no change because we have not gotten to the root of the problem. We have wasted a lot of valuable time in a child's life.

I believe gangs are making their way into our area and are being "blown off" I see tagging in our town. Even though I did not mark it, it needs addressed

I am very supportive of SD94 and HB1451 type programming. Our local Diversion programs are effective as well.

Funding Motivational Interviewing training for all professionals involved with these programs. See www.buildmotivation.com for more info. Funding for mentoring to assist parents in learning how to parent more effectively.

fund rec centers and places the kids can go give them something to do other than run the streets

finding a way to provide more resources or money to rural areas to help increase services for youth and families.

female offender programs

Evidenced based - prevention first

Evidence, community based programs

Evidence based skill and cognitive building programs. Programs that have evidence to prevent, intervene, and habilitate juveniles

Educating our Youth about prevention is very important. The Youth need to understand the harm, the impact their behaviors can cause to others and how to redirect errors in thinking.

ebp

Diversion, Drug Courts/Family Court programs. Funding to coordinate or make it mandatory for programs within the various counties, like social service, to work with tribal communities.

Discipline programs (restorative Justice) in the schools

Deinstitutionalization: Emancipation, step-down or transition programs for youth returning to the community.

dealing with traumatic brain injury juveniles who also have delinquency issues.

Day Reporting, BASIC, treatment instead of lock down for some kids in our community. It will reduce recidivism.

Community Mental Health Facilities, local school programs

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?

CO Prevention Program

Before and after school programs like the Boys and Girls Club.

Assist with Substance Abuse for Juvenile for Probationers & Mentors for Probationers.

Art programs for socially disconnected youth, cultural (not language) events for youth and some way to promote mentoring by allowing stipends or time away from work with PAY!

Any thing to better provide support systems for youth

Any new mentoring programs that do not have six month to 1 year wait lists and that provide the youth with a mentor who is committed and able to provide the correct kind of mentoring needed. XX(current mentoring agencies) is not enough to service the community.

alternative schools, relapse prevention programs

Alternative education programs

All programs need to include FAMILIES more!!! You can't just "change" the kids, you have to impact the environment they came from & will return to.

Aggressive mentoring and tracking programs, early identification through the school system, good assessment for prognostic indication and appropriate intervention.

aftercare mental health programs

After school programs for all ages. The arts and sciences should be brought equal to sports programs in funding and scope.

Adolescent substance abuse is the number one barrier for juvenile's in my practice. I believe that if the substance use were not an issue for these children then many of their other behaviors would subside to a great degree. In addition, there are so many children in the delinquency system that have not been served, or not been served well by the child abuse and neglect arena and they have "fallen through the cracks" as have their families making it very difficult by the age of adolescence to change behaviors and patterns of interaction between parents and delinquent children.

activity center or program for kids. Mentoring Empowerment classes for teens

Accurate assessment of risk, needs and usable strengths is crucial to promote behavior change. In the absence of a positive support or mentor positive change is difficult to achieve. Assessment centers and mentoring are necessary components and rarely available.

Access to and retention in programs that address mental health and substance abuse issues.

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?

XXAgency process is not working in this county!!!!

Within the rural district we see a need for something other than therapeutic foster homes. A facility that could build the independent skills and foster healthy living styles would be an asset in our area.

We need to keep kids out of the court system, and especially out of detention centers. Community based programs are much more effective. Especially YouthZone in Garfield and Pitkin counties

We need more passionate case workers and probation officers that care about children and their families and who are paid well to CONNECT with children, help them succeed and implement the most appropriate services for a specific family and child(ren) rather than the same set of services for every family. We definitely need more innovation in this area. What we are doing now just is not working.

We have too many parents who either don't have the skills to parent, don't want to parent or have too many problems themselves to parent their children responsibly. They bring children into this world and then expect them to raise themselves and then expect the rest of society to take care of the problems they created when they didn't teach their children morals and values.

To look at the ties in youth being arrest for violent crimes in relations to drugs or alcohol or mental illness We can not longer just look at the criminal aspects of crimes by either youth or adults. The common is use of drugs

This survey should include the tribal jurisdictions as well since we over lap in some of the counties. The Southern Ute even have land in New Mexico. But, that is the norm with county funded surveys.

This survey did not take 5 minutes, which is what the initial email stated...

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?

This survey asked very little about native American youth I am a probation officer on the Southern Ute Indian reservation and you survey had no areas in the beginning to click on our jurisdiction.

This area has been hit with a tragic event nearly two years ago. We are still seeing the impact of that event in the juveniles who were not able to cope. Unfortunately there are not enough resources to address these issues and they are ignored until they escalate.

There needs to be more awareness campaigning about the problems through media such as radio, TV, billboards, and newspaper articles about success or failures of programs.

There is an epidemic of PTSD in our youth, and this needs to be addressed. Many of our youth are living in neighborhoods where they are affected by violence and we end up with many youth who are suffering from PTSD and engaging in violent behaviors because of this.

There has to be funds and attention paid to youth substance abuse and detention facility problems. The current system of dealing with them does not work. We are lucky enough to have Youthzone in our community, but even with it, we need more detention alternatives for kids

There are very limited resources in rural areas. Money needs to be allocated specifically for rural areas.

There are few minority mentors

The system is broken PO's have to big of case load and run into brick walls. We need to work with the kids to get them out of gangs & off the streets instead of the lock up attitude. I cant believe the difference in white & black punishments

The school system in this county is disjointed and irresponsible and are not doing their part to promote the success of children in our community.

The kids I see have family issues (drugs, criminal, mental health etc)that turn to the juvenile using drugs and having issues at school and their education. Then criminal behaviors and low education and self esteem lead to further issues and it goes on and on from there. Kids from all different social economic levels suffer if there is not family and/or some type of real parental support. If we can't change the parents/family from the child's birth then we need to put early focus on these kids and their families. Some just plan don't care and others need to be educated. You can give these kids the information but if it is not being reinforced in the home it may not make much of a difference.

The juvenile justice system and the school system must work together, especially in regard to truancy issues. Also, the school system should improve - too many high school students are falling through the cracks and this funnels into deviant behavior.

The XX Council - to an outsider - appears to be more of a funding entity than a policy making group. I think it would be grand if the Council was willing to spend more energy on promoting best practices, investing in research to examine what works, promoting good policy via position papers. In essence, become the state authority on XX Council advanced practice - step up a notch from just working on compliance issues. I know this has been debated on and off for 15 years, but thought I'd keep the discussion alive. Thanks.

The issues need to be addressed in the home first and parents need to be more accountable however I believe mental health issues with youth need much more attention.

The community as a whole needs to get involved in Juvenile Justice issues. From parents who needs skills to help with their youth, to school personnel who often see the first signs of problems, to law enforcement and then the district attorneys, courts, and service providers who all have a role in shaping the life of a delinquent youth.

Thanks for your work around this area

Thank you for asking these questions. It is hard to know where to draw the line. But, Colorado has a knee-jerk reaction to violent crime with juveniles and juveniles are being thrown away. Judges should have some more leeway - discretion in sentencing. Judges that only focus on the moment don't take into an account all the circumstances. A review of their actions.....

Successful intervention may come from a working relationship between youth and positive social models that foster mutual respect; allowing some freedom for youth to exercise more control over their own lives and learn responsible independence.

Substance abuse, primarily the availability of methamphetamines is a factor in many juvenile and adult offenses. Having facilities for treatment and on going mental care is needed to aid individuals in becoming foundational and substance free.

Substance abuse should be treated in treatment setting and not in juvenile justice setting whenever possible. substance abuse issues should not dictate commitment to DYC

Some of the youth we get on probation are fairly "damaged" already as teens. There needs to be much earlier intervention in the form of quality day care and mental health/mentor type of workers going into the homes. Schools can identify these kids early on and social services is not completely equipped to help nor do families want DHS involvement. Day care can provide a child with attention and care they may not get at home. It is an "intervention" that is accepted by the parent and far more cost efficient than therapy for the family/teen later or prison later on still. Again, in rural areas such a day care situation would cost a premium and providers would

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?
need support from a MH facility to deal with some of the families I'm sure.
smaller caseload will allow us to hopefully spend more time with each youth and their families
Services and dollars need to be with agencies that have the expertise, not building a new system within other agencies. Don't duplicate services.
Schools and keeping kids in school to prepare for college AND/or Learn a trade/skill is essential. Some schools/locals have done this well for a long time and continue. Some DO NOT do at all. We are missing the BEST opportunity here to get people a job and keep them out of jail et..
Probation has very limited funding for treatment services so youth are shifted from one system to another that results in fragmentation.
Prevention and early intervention programs are critical. Children need information and/or support as early as possible. Incarceration for children is NOT the answer.
Parenting classes/ support necessary
Obviously I am passionate about this because my son has a mental illness, had no help in school and dropped out. Was in jail at age 14 and 21. I could get no-one to help, the systems were not there. WHEN a young man is in court that has a mental illness to not allow family members to assist them and intervene is horrible. When they are truly manic they cannot think for themselves, they are irrational. Families that have been involved with their child from an early age has information to give and does want to be "part of the team". In my case, son had symptoms of bipolar at age 6, started getting into serious trouble at age 12 and was diagnosed bp [bipolar] at age 14. His juvenile diversion program was a real joke, no assistance to us at all. Lucky for me my son has been stable for 6 months, is working and doing great now. I know though had more intervention been done earlier it would not have taken so long. By the way, his last appearance in court was at age 21. He did not understand what the judge said but was afraid to say that, he did NOT understand he had the right to counsel, he thought he would have to pay. I was not allowed to speak for him so he ended up with 2 year probation for a minor charge. I think there should be MENTAL health courts for youth/adults where the judge/counsel and all involved have a clear understanding about what may have gone wrong to have this person end up in jail. As part of probation then it should be very clear that counseling and taking meds is part of the treatment plan. My son is now on 9 months of probation and no-one has asked anything about his mental health status or if he is taking medications. PREVENTION, early intervention and a fair system that takes into account a person's mental status is important so they CAN get on the right track with mentoring/guidance/understanding etc.... Pat
No.
No
Need more juvenile sex offender group home-not XX's.
My brother could have gotten help from an alternative program, but there wasn't funding for him and my parents couldn't afford it. He's now serving a 40 year sentence for 2nd degree murder. He was 15 at the time.
Most money should be concentrated on early childhood services with pre-school programs, early childhood health care and interventions with neglectful families while the children are still very young.
Most kids in the Juvenile Justice system, or at risk for being involved, need multiple types of services. Needed services must be provided within a collaborative Wrap-around approach.
Mental Health is a growing concern and will be the next most costly treatment and service approach.
Many of our teens come from broken abandoned homes, so any programs to help build trust, friendship, and mentorship are very helpful!
Lock up facilities need our attention especially youth centers that have little if any programs to build assets or valuable strengths in their populations.
It is easy to be overwhelmed by all there is to do. I would like to know what is most likely to work, and to concentrate efforts there.
It is critical that youth are assessed and offered services early on in order to overcome the numerous risks in modern society. That is why I support community assessment centers, who can offer an assessment when the youth is first contacted in the community. That way, services can be provided both to the youth and his/her family early on. Broad based substance abuse prevention information is also a key to building a healthier society. Finally, whether just struggling or having been released from prison, all along the spectrum, job skills are the absolute key to successful people.
Intervention needs to start early, need a variety of services and methodologies, need community, parent, school, Legal System all involved. More exchanges of info and cooperation
In order to help our youth we need to have better parenting skills taught early in life. In order for a youth to be successfully depends

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?

greatly on the support of the family. It seems our family values are getting set aside because of the expense it takes to even provide food and housing for our children. It seems we need to get back to the basics of family life.

In addition to the mentoring programs there seems to be plenty of agencies that can provide mental health and substance abuse counseling but there are not many that provide effective services. If there were more accessible, effective services for all incomes that worked on a preventative base I believe that this can decrease the number of juveniles entering and remaining in the juvenile justice system.

In addition to the above issues I believe the school district in our county needs training in how to effectively intervene with truant youth and delinquent youth.

If mental health care is not funded to a larger extent, more and more individuals with neurobiological brain disorders will fill the jails because of lack of diagnosis, medication and mental health services in our community.

I'd like to see the state more closely monitor these sorts of programs. Right now, for example, XXAgency have free reign, and the community does not agree with their methods.

I would like to see more programs focused on mentoring parents and helping kids with independent living skills

I would like to see additional funding for effective anti-gang education and outreach to schools

I work at an alternative high school & many kids we work with who are involved in the justice system also struggle with substance abuse issues & mental health issues (and their families do to!!)

I think our school have become so concerned with XX scores that the concept of preparing young people to enter the workforce with marketable skills has been forgotten. When you have a significant number of young people being raised in households where parents don't have a high school diploma, the concept of attending college is foreign. These juveniles don't mind working to earn a salary, but they don't have the resources available to attend certain programs that might be available through the local community college programs. We possibly need to address these issues through the concepts of 'VOCATIONAL' schools rather than gearing everyone for 'College Prep'. This will provide juveniles with a sense of purpose for attending school when they otherwise would not find a college prep curriculum to be beneficial.

I think we have the ability to identify kids/youths that will get involved in the "system" when these kids are young, younger than 10 when they can enter the juvenile justice system. When we look at these kids early we can see that the family system is in trouble. We need to offer resources and services to these families so that they can begin to provide appropriate parenting at an earlier age for their children.

I THINK PARENTS (ESPECIALLY SINGLE MOMS)NEED SOMEWHERE TO GO AND GET HELP IN RAISING A CHILD FROM THE FIRST SIGNS OF A CHILD BECOMING A PROBLEM AT A YOUNG AGE & HELP TO RECOGNIZE THIS, BUT I DON'T KNOW HOW TO GO ABOUT DOING THIS.

I think often when we look at funding and programming in the juvenile justice arena, we often forget that if we were to provide services to the family and the child at a much younger age, we would in the long term be more effective. We often wait until children are in school before we provide intervention/early intervention/prevention efforts. We're missing the most critical years of birth to age 6.

I think early intervention is most important. I think keeping kids in school and focused on goals in their lives is key to keeping them out of trouble. I am a juvenile P.O., and only about one-fourth of my kids are still in school. I also think the mentoring piece is key because so many of the kids I see don't have a positive, prosocial person in their life who can be a good role model for them. And I think Probation needs more funding to provide services to kids. We have to rely on the XXService Agency so often to pay for expensive services, and many of our kids don't need them involved but are still indigent and cannot pay for services. They sap our small budget quickly.

I made errors in my answers. This is what I wanted to put: Prevention: -Delinquency Prevention - 1 -Substance Abuse - 2 -Mentoring - 3 Early Intervention: -Improving Juvenile Justice System - 1 -Diversion - 2 -Court Services - 3

I feel that too much of the money is put toward higher level of intervention. If money were directed toward early intervention, many of the kids would never get to the high level intervention that places them in need of detention alternatives.

I feel so much of the problem involves parents who are sub-adequate and need to step up to caring or following up on their delinquent children, rather than leaving it all to "The system" to fix.

I believe the most cost effective use of funds is for PREVENTION programs in the schools that serve all children. Substance abuse programs often teach stress mgmt skills and communication skills that help in all areas.

I believe that much of juvenile delinquency stems from a lack of appropriate structure and parenting at home. Parents have the most influence, impact and ability to facilitate change in behavior. Much of the juvenile justice system focus on the juvenile with little resources, intervention or services to promote a positive family environment with the appropriate structure, supervision and positive

Are there specific programs under these areas that you would fund?

support. Often the family unit is not addressed appropriate which results in only temporary success.

I am a director of the Empower Team, a community based program teaching grades 2-5 about bullying, respect, courage and having a winning attitude. We have been serving Pueblo City Schools and the community for past 3 years. A pro-active program that is ahead of the game.....

Health Curriculum instituted early- including making healthy choices, reproductive education, obesity/physical activity programs,

Gangs are a deviant subset of often minority youth. Why to we focus on gangs when the members have little clue related to their cultural/ethnic identity. Focus on gang in a colorblind fashion is a form of institutional racism-"gangs are the problem."

Funding is needed in these area, not to mention substance abuse.

Educationally there is not a program where a child can go if they are expelled and they are 13, 14 or 15. They stay home all day and get a tutor for two hours twice a week, that is not enough. They are committing more crimes and not rec. an education

Drug courts maybe the most effective and less expensive way to deal with those who have substance abuse and subsequent crimes.

cuts on social programs have made it difficult to locate services.

As a probation officer, it is my opinion that, we need to be proactive, meaning, we need to inform ourselves of people in the community who may have been involved in gangs earlier in their lives, and have found a way to leave. Youth need to be able to identify with others who can support them by actually having lived through the same experiences they have gone through. Identifying mentors willing to work with kids, learning more of how gangs recruit, and trying to strengthen probations knowledge of mentors and gangs may help us be able to connect with our kids and help them in services to help them.

Any blue print programs.

All systems are significantly under funded. Without increases in funding, social services, mental health probation and other youth serving systems will continue to put band aids on gaping wounds with little opportunity to prevent system involvement. The Youth serving systems have created their own conflicts of interest. There are many salaries and programs that can only survive by keeping clients in the system. The concept of harm reduction has some potential but as long as the expectations of youth behavior continue to not be based on their developmental levels we will keep these youth in a cycle that they will not be able to break.

APPENDIX E: Weighted Data Tables

The weighted data tables present the full weighted rankings for each program area under each of the overall approaches by different respondent groups.

Geographic Respondent Groups: Weighted Percentages for all Program Areas by Overall Approach

<i>Most important area in Early Intervention</i>	All Respondents		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %
Mental Health Services	82	11.6	64	14.0	12	6.6	2	4.2
Delinquency Prevention	80	11.0	50	10.7	25	13.1	3	5.2
School Programs	80	10.3	56	11.6	17	7.0	6	13.5
Alternatives to Detention	77	9.8	46	9.1	23	11.3	5	11.5
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	56	8.4	40	9.6	11	6.1	4	9.4
Substance Abuse	66	8.0	40	7.8	22	8.9	4	10.4
Mentoring	65	7.6	35	5.7	22	11.0	6	12.5
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	47	6.3	35	7.5	7	3.1	3	5.2
Diversion	41	5.0	18	3.2	18	9.2	4	7.3
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	24	3.1	18	3.6	6	2.8	0	0.0
Youth Advocacy	27	3.0	19	3.3	6	2.1	2	5.2
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	23	2.9	2	0.4	15	7.0	4	8.3
Gangs	16	2.0	14	2.7	1	0.2	0	0.0
Disproportionate Minority Contact	13	1.7	9	1.8	5	2.1	0	0.0
Court Services	14	1.7	6	1.0	6	3.3	1	2.1
Probation	11	1.5	8	1.6	2	1.2	1	2.1
Job Training	14	1.3	10	1.3	3	1.4	1	1.0
Restitution/Community Service	14	1.2	6	0.9	7	2.1	1	1.0
Graduated Sanctions	8	0.8	5	0.8	1	0.2	0	0.0
Sex Offender Programs	4	0.6	4	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Children of Incarcerated Parents	4	0.5	4	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gender-Specific Services	6	0.4	6	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hate Crimes	3	0.4	3	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Youth Courts	3	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.5	1	1.0
American Indian Programs	4	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.7	0	0.0
Serious Crime	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Most important area in Prevention</i>	All Counties		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %
Delinquency Prevention	99	16.6	59	15.2	30	19.7	6	12.8
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	68	12.9	52	15.9	11	7.0	4	14.1
School Programs	77	12.3	57	15.2	15	7.6	2	2.6
Mental Health Services	68	11.5	55	14.9	7	4.5	5	12.8

Substance Abuse	69	10.3	39	8.7	21	12.7	7	17.9
Mentoring	49	8.2	25	6.4	20	12.1	2	7.7
Diversion	28	4.3	11	2.4	11	7.0	3	6.4
Youth Advocacy	21	3.6	9	2.7	11	6.7	1	2.6
Gangs	21	3.5	18	4.8	2	1.2	0	0.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	19	3.1	2	0.4	12	7.6	5	14.1
Job Training	22	2.9	17	3.2	4	2.4	0	0.0
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	21	2.8	14	2.9	4	2.4	2	2.6
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	21	2.6	11	2.2	5	2.4	2	6.4
Disproportionate Minority Contact	14	2.2	11	2.5	2	1.5	0	0.0
Children of Incarcerated Parents	9	1.1	7	1.3	1	0.9	0	0.0
Gender-Specific Services	6	0.6	3	0.5	3	1.2	0	0.0
American Indian Programs	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	1.5	0	0.0
Court Services	4	0.4	2	0.3	2	0.9	0	0.0
Youth Courts	4	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.6	0	0.0
Hate Crimes	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gun Programs	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Most important area in Intervention</i>	All Counties		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %
Mental Health Services	54	17.1	43	21.7	8	7.5	1	4.2
Substance Abuse	45	12.4	27	11.0	13	14.5	2	25.0
Alternatives to Detention	38	10.2	22	8.6	10	10.2	2	8.3
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	24	7.1	18	7.8	5	6.5	0	0.0
Mentoring	30	6.2	16	5.0	10	8.1	2	16.7
Probation	20	5.6	13	4.6	7	10.2	0	0.0
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	16	4.4	11	4.4	5	5.9	0	0.0
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	16	4.4	13	5.4	2	2.2	0	0.0
School Programs	18	4.3	17	6.2	1	0.5	0	0.0
Job Training	13	3.4	8	3.0	3	2.7	1	12.5
Youth Advocacy	11	3.2	9	3.6	1	1.6	0	0.0
Graduated Sanctions	13	2.8	8	2.0	3	3.8	2	16.7
Court Services	9	2.7	3	1.0	6	8.1	0	0.0
Gangs	9	2.6	7	3.0	0	0.0	1	8.3
Disproportionate Minority Contact	11	2.6	9	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Restitution/Community Service	9	2.2	7	2.4	2	2.2	0	0.0
Youth Courts	8	1.7	4	1.4	4	3.2	0	0.0
Sex Offender Programs	7	1.7	5	2.0	2	1.6	0	0.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	7	1.5	0	0.0	6	4.8	1	8.3
American Indian Programs	3	1.1	0	0.0	3	4.3	0	0.0
Children of Incarcerated Parents	3	0.9	2	0.8	1	1.6	0	0.0
Gender-Specific Services	4	0.8	4	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0

Hate Crimes	2	0.5	1	0.6	1	0.5	0	0.0
Serious Crime	2	0.5	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Most important area in Aftercare</i>	All Counties		Urban		Rural		Frontier	
	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %	N	Wtd %
Aftercare/Reentry	40	25.9	29	24.5	7	26.4	3	38.9
Mental Health Services	27	16.1	23	19.1	3	6.9	0	0.0
Job Training	23	10.8	16	10.3	5	11.1	2	22.2
Mentoring	21	10.1	16	9.9	4	11.1	1	11.1
School Programs	17	7.7	12	7.4	4	6.9	1	16.7
Substance Abuse	17	8.7	12	7.4	4	15.3	1	5.6
Youth Advocacy	4	1.9	4	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7	3.4	6	3.5	1	4.2	0	0.0
Sex Offender Programs	8	3.7	8	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graduated Sanctions	5	2.4	3	2.5	2	2.8	0	0.0
Gangs	5	2.1	5	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Indian Programs	3	1.9	0	0.0	3	9.7	0	0.0
Youth Courts	3	1.9	3	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	4	1.3	0	0.0	3	5.6	1	5.6
Gender-Specific Services	2	0.8	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	0.8	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serious Crime	1	0.5	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0

Juvenile Justice/Non-Juvenile Justice Respondent Groups: Weighted Percentages for all Program Areas by Overall Approach

<i>Most important area in Early Intervention</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %
Mental Health Services	82	11.6	26	8.9	50	14.2
Delinquency Prevention	80	11.0	43	15.7	30	7.6
School Programs	80	10.3	37	11.6	35	8.9
Alternatives to Detention	77	9.8	31	9.2	36	9.9
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	56	8.4	18	5.7	36	11.6
Substance Abuse	66	8.0	33	8.9	29	8.2
Mentoring	65	7.6	28	7.8	31	7.6
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	47	6.3	20	6.1	22	5.9
Diversion	41	5.0	20	6.0	16	3.9
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	24	3.1	6	2.1	15	3.8
Youth Advocacy	27	3.0	5	1.5	18	3.9
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	23	2.9	12	3.7	10	2.3
Gangs	16	2.0	7	2.0	7	1.8

Court Services	13	1.7	8	2.3	4	1.3
Disproportionate Minority Contact	14	1.7	4	1.1	7	1.6
Probation	11	1.5	8	2.4	3	0.9
Job Training	14	1.3	3	0.5	8	1.6
Restitution/Community Service	14	1.2	4	0.9	9	1.4
Graduated Sanctions	8	0.8	5	1.4	3	0.5
Sex Offender Programs	4	0.6	2	0.8	2	0.5
Children of Incarcerated Parents	4	0.5	2	0.6	2	0.5
Gender-Specific Services	6	0.4	2	0.3	4	0.7
Hate Crimes	3	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.7
American Indian Programs	3	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.4
Youth Courts	4	0.3	1	0.2	3	0.5
Serious Crime	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0
<i>Most important area in Prevention</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %
Delinquency Prevention	99	16.6	50	20.8	41	13.1
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	68	12.9	23	9.1	39	15.8
School Programs	77	12.3	36	14.2	34	10.9
Mental Health Services	68	11.5	24	11.0	41	12.9
Substance Abuse	69	10.3	29	10.0	36	11.1
Mentoring	49	8.2	18	7.8	24	7.8
Diversion	28	4.3	17	6.3	10	2.9
Youth Advocacy	21	3.6	8	2.7	11	4.4
Gangs	21	3.5	9	3.2	11	4.1
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	19	3.1	8	3.0	11	3.8
Job Training	22	2.9	5	1.3	7	3.8
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	21	2.8	10	3.0	8	2.0
Disproportionate Minority Contact	14	2.2	4	1.5	6	2.0
Juvenile Justice System	17	2.2	9	2.5	6	2.1
Children of Incarcerated Parents	9	1.1	4	0.8	4	1.1
Gender-Specific Services	6	0.6	2	0.6	4	0.8
American Indian Programs	2	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0
Court Services	4	0.4	2	0.4	2	0.5
Improvement	4	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.3
Youth Courts	4	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.3
Hate Crimes	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gun Programs	1	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.2
<i>Most important area in Intervention</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %
Mental Health Services	54	17.1	19	12.9	33	22.5
Substance Abuse	45	12.4	25	16.1	17	9.1
Alternatives to Detention	38	10.2	17	11.2	18	9.4

Juvenile Justice System Improvement	24	7.1	7	4.0	13	8.5
Mentoring	30	6.2	16	6.0	13	7.0
Probation	20	5.6	14	8.9	6	3.2
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs	16	4.4	5	2.9	11	6.7
Community Assessment Centers (CACs)	16	4.4	8	5.2	6	3.5
School Programs	18	4.3	9	4.9	7	3.8
Job Training	13	3.4	8	4.0	3	1.5
Youth Advocacy	11	3.2	4	2.3	5	3.2
Graduated Sanctions	13	2.8	6	3.2	7	2.9
Court Services	9	2.7	2	1.4	7	4.4
Disproportionate Minority Contact	11	2.6	7	3.2	3	1.5
Gangs	9	2.6	6	3.4	1	0.6
Restitution/Community Service	9	2.2	5	2.0	4	2.6
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	7	1.5	5	2.0	2	1.2
Sex Offender Programs	7	1.7	3	1.7	4	2.0
American Indian Programs	3	1.1	2	1.4	1	0.9
Children of Incarcerated Parents	3	0.9	2	1.4	1	0.6
Gender-Specific Services	4	0.8	2	0.9	2	0.9
Hate Crimes	2	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.9
Serious Crime	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.9
Youth Courts	8	1.7	1	0.6	5	2.3
<i>Most important area in Aftercare</i>	All Respondents		Juvenile Justice		Non-Juvenile Justice	
	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %	N	Wtd. %
Aftercare/Reentry	40	25.9	18	23.7	19	28.2
Mental Health Services	27	16.1	17	21.0	10	12.6
Job Training	23	10.8	10	9.7	12	12.6
Mentoring	21	10.1	10	10.2	11	10.9
School Programs	17	7.7	6	4.3	11	12.1
Substance Abuse	17	8.7	12	11.3	5	6.9
Youth Advocacy	4	1.9	0	0.0	4	4.0
Juvenile Justice System Improvement	7	3.4	2	2.2	3	1.7
Sex Offender Programs	8	3.7	6	6.5	2	1.1
Graduated Sanctions	5	2.4	3	2.7	1	1.7
Gangs	5	2.1	2	2.2	3	2.3
American Indian Programs	3	1.9	2	2.7	1	1.1
Youth Courts	3	1.9	0	0.0	2	2.3
Rural Area Juvenile Programs	4	1.3	2	1.6	2	1.1
Disproportionate Minority Contact	2	0.8	1	0.5	0	0.0
Gender-Specific Services	2	0.8	1	0.5	1	1.1
Serious Crime	1	.5	1	1.1	0	0.0