

**OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM**

PC 2: DIRECT SERVICE INTERVENTION

Bold indicates mandatory indicators.

#	Output Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
1	Number of program youth served during the reporting period	An unduplicated count of the number of individual youth served by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth carried over from the previous reporting period, plus new admissions during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth carried over from the previous reporting period. B. New admissions during the reporting period.	
2	Number and percent of programs/initiatives employing evidence-based programs or practices	The number and percent of programs that implement an evidence-based program or practice. Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (Blueprints, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, State Model Program resources, etc.).	A. Number of programs implementing an evidence-based program or practice intervention model during the reporting period B. Total number of implementing programs during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	
3	Number and percent of youth with whom an evidence-based program or practice was used	The number and percent of youth served with whom an evidence-based model or program was used. Evidence-based models and programs include those that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (Blueprints for Violence Prevention, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, etc.).	A. Number of youth served using an evidence-based model or program during the reporting period B. Total number of youth served during the reporting period C. Percent (A/B)	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
4	Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND during the reporting period (short term)	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>A youth may be "committed" to a juvenile facility anytime that he/she is held overnight. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences."</p> <p>Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>G. Percent OFFENDING (C/B)</p>	
5	Number and percent of program youth who OFFEND during the reporting period (long term)	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>A youth may be "committed" to a juvenile facility anytime that he/she is held overnight. Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences."</p> <p>Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.</p> <p>Ex. I have a lot of youth who exited my program 6-12 months ago, but we are only tracking 100 of them; for A, enter 100. Of these 100 program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, 65 had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period; for B, enter 65.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period</p> <p>C. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period</p> <p>F. Percent of long-term offending (B/A)</p>	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
6	Number and percent of youth with a gun-related offense (short term)	<p>The number and percent of program youth with a new arrest or referral to juvenile court during the reporting period as a result of an offense involving, concerning, or resulting from the use or possession of a gun (handgun, firearm, or small arm).</p> <p>Violent crimes or violent offenses involve the use of force or injury to the body of another person. Violent offenses include assault, assault causing bodily harm, wounding, attempted homicide, homicide, kidnapping, forcible confinement, armed robbery and all "hands-on" sexual offenses.</p> <p>Nonviolent crimes are defined as property, drug, and public order offenses that do not involve a threat of harm or an actual attack upon a victim. Examples include: selling drugs, stealing, damaging property, joyriding, and disorderly conduct.</p> <p>Examples of nonviolent gun-related offenses include weapon possession, illegal sale of guns, brandishing of firearms, and use of a weapon as threat.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a violent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a nonviolent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>G. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>H. Percent OFFENDING $((C+D)/B)$</p>	
7	Number and percent of youth with a gun-related offense (long term)	<p>The number and percent of program youth with a new arrest or referral to juvenile court during the reporting period as a result of an offense involving, concerning, or resulting from the use or possession of a gun (handgun, firearm, or small arm).</p> <p>Violent crimes or violent offenses involve the use of force or injury to the body of another person. Violent offenses include assault, assault causing bodily harm, wounding, attempted homicide, homicide, kidnapping, forcible confinement, armed robbery and all "hands-on" sexual offenses.</p> <p>Nonviolent crimes are defined as property, drug, and public order offenses that do not involve a threat of harm or an actual attack upon a victim. Examples include: selling drugs, stealing, damaging property, joyriding, and disorderly conduct.</p> <p>Examples of nonviolent gun-related offenses include weapon possession, illegal sale of guns, brandishing of firearms, and use of a weapon as threat.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a violent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period</p> <p>C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a nonviolent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period</p> <p>G. Percent of long-term offending $((B+C)/A)$</p>	

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8	Number and percentage of program youth who RE-OFFEND (short term)	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as "sentences."</p> <p>Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Of youth tracked, number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of youth who received another sentence</p> <p>G. Percent RECIDIVISM (C/B)</p>	
9	Number and percentage of program youth who RE-OFFEND (long term)	<p>The number and percent of participating program youth who were arrested or seen at a juvenile court for a new delinquent offense during the reporting period. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for new arrests or offenses 6-12 months after exiting the program.</p> <p>Certain jurisdictions refer to adjudications as sentences."</p> <p>Other sentences may be community-based sanctions, such as community service, probation, etc.</p> <p>Ex. I have a lot of youth who exited my program 6-12 months ago, but we are only tracking 100 of them; for A, enter 100. Of these 100 program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago, 65 had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period; for B, enter 65.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Percent RECIDIVISM (B/A)</p>	

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10	Number and percentage of program youth who re-offend with a gun-related offense (short term)	<p>The number and percent of program youth with a new arrest or referral to juvenile court during the reporting period as a result of an offense involving, concerning, or resulting from the use or possession of a gun (handgun, firearm, or small arm). Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>Violent crimes or violent offenses involve the use of force or injury to the body of another person. Violent offenses include assault, assault causing bodily harm, wounding, attempted homicide, homicide, kidnapping, forcible confinement, armed robbery and all "hands-on" sexual offenses.</p> <p>Nonviolent crimes are defined as property, drug, and public order offenses that do not involve a threat of harm or an actual attack upon a victim. Examples include: selling drugs, stealing, damaging property, joyriding, and disorderly conduct.</p> <p>Examples of nonviolent gun-related offenses include weapon possession, illegal sale of guns, brandishing of firearms, and use of a weapon as threat.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Of youth tracked, number of program youth who had a new violent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Of youth tracked, number of program youth who had a new nonviolent gun-related arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>G. Number of youth who received another sentence</p> <p>H. Percent RECIDIVISM $((C+D)/B)$</p>	
11	Number and percentage of program youth who re-offend with a gun-related offense (long term)	<p>The number and percent of program youth with a new arrest or referral to juvenile court during the reporting period as a result of an offense involving, concerning, or resulting from the use or possession of a gun (handgun, firearm, or small arm). Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>Violent crimes or violent offenses involve the use of force or injury to the body of another person. Violent offenses include assault, assault causing bodily harm, wounding, attempted homicide, homicide, kidnapping, forcible confinement, armed robbery and all "hands-on" sexual offenses.</p> <p>Nonviolent crimes are defined as property, drug, and public order offenses that do not involve a threat of harm or an actual attack upon a victim. Examples include: selling drugs, stealing, damaging property, joyriding, and disorderly conduct.</p> <p>Examples of nonviolence gun-related offenses include weapon possession, illegal sale of guns, brandishing of firearms, and use of a weapon as threat.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were tracked during the reporting period</p> <p>B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a new violent gun-related arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who had a new nonviolent gun-related arrest or new delinquent offense during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period</p> <p>F. Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period</p> <p>G. Percent RECIDIVISM $((B+C)/A)$</p>	
12	Number and percent of program youth who are VICTIMIZED (short-term measure)	<p>The number and percent of program youth who were harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions during the reporting period. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes damage to one's property. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization</p> <p>C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Percent of youth victimized (short term) (C/B)</p>	

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13	Number and percent of program youth who are VICTIMIZED (long-term measure)	The number and percent of program youth who were harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions during the reporting period. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes damage to one's property. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source. The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth who are followed or monitored for victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.	A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were tracked during the reporting period for victimization B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who were victimized during this reporting period C. Percent of youth victimized (long term) (B/A)	
14	Number and percent of program youth who experience a gun-related victimization (short-term measure)	The number and percent of program youth who were harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions during the reporting period. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes damage to one's property. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of program youth served B. Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced violent gun-related victimization during the reporting period D. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced nonviolent gun-related victimization during the reporting period E. Percent of youth victimized by a gun-related offense (short term) ((C+D)/B)	
15	Number and percent of program youth who experience a gun-related victimization (long-term measure)	The number and percent of program youth who were harmed or adversely affected by someone else's criminal actions during the reporting period. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes damage to one's property. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were tracked during the reporting period for victimization B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced violent gun-related victimization during this reporting period C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced nonviolent gun-related victimization during the reporting period D. Percent of youth victimized by a gun-related offense (long term) ((B+C)/A)	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
16	Number and percent of program youth who are RE-VICTIMIZED (short term)	<p>The re-victimization measure counts the number of youth who experienced subsequent victimization. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for re-victimization. Ideally this number should be all youth served by the program during the reporting period.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the 'B' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were re-victimized during the reporting period, then 'C' would be 25. The percent of youth who are re-victimized measured short-term will be auto calculated in 'D' based on 'C' and 'B' values.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for re-victimization</p> <p>B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who were re-victimized during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Percent of youth re-victimized (short term) (B/A)</p>	
17	Number and percent of program youth who are RE-VICTIMIZED (long term)	<p>The re-victimization measure counts the number of youth who experienced subsequent victimization. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property.</p> <p>The number of youth tracked should reflect the number of program youth that are followed or monitored for re-victimization 6-12 months after exiting the program.</p> <p>Example: If I am tracking 50 program youth, then, the 'A' value would be 50. Of these 50 program youth that I am tracking, if 25 of them were re-victimized during the reporting period, then 'B' would be 25. The percent of youth who are re-victimized measured long-term will be auto calculated in 'C' based on 'A' and 'B' values.</p>	<p>A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were tracked during the reporting period for re-victimization</p> <p>B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who were re-victimized during the reporting period</p> <p>C. Percent of youth re-victimized (long term) (B/A)</p>	
18	Number and percent of program youth who experience a gun-related re-victimization (short term)	<p>The number and percent of program youth who were subsequently harmed or adversely affected by someone else's gun-related criminal actions during the reporting period. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes damage to one's property. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.</p>	<p>A. Total number of program youth served during the reporting period</p> <p>B. Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for re-victimization</p> <p>C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced violent gun-related re-victimization during the reporting period</p> <p>D. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced nonviolent gun-related re-victimization during the reporting period</p> <p>E. Percent of youth re-victimized by a gun-related offense ((C+D)/B)</p>	

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19	Number and percent of program youth who experience a gun-related re-victimization (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who were subsequently harmed or adversely affected by someone else's gun-related criminal actions during the reporting period. Victimization can be physical or psychological; it also includes damage to one's property. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago and were tracked during the reporting period for re-victimization B. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced violent gun-related re-victimization during the reporting period C. Of youth tracked, the number of program youth who experienced nonviolent gun-related re-victimization during the reporting period D. Percent of youth re-victimized by a gun-related offense (long term) ((B+C)/A)	
20	Percent of youth in the target area who OFFEND	Number of youth in the target area (includes all youth in the target area, served and not served) who are first-time offenders that have been adjudicated in juvenile and adult jurisdictions. Juvenile and adult court records and census data are preferable data sources.	A. Total number of youth in the target area during the reporting period B. Total number of youth in the target area who have offended during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)	
21	Percent of youth in the target area who RE-OFFEND	Number of youth in the target areas (includes all youth in the target area served and not served) who are repeat offenders adjudicated in juvenile or adult jurisdictions. Juvenile and adult court records and census data are preferable data sources.	A. Total number of youth in the target area during the reporting period B. Total number of youth in the target area who have reoffended during the reporting period C. Percent (B/A)	
22	Percent decrease in gang-related incident arrests (GANG)	Percent of program youth who had a new arrest or referral to juvenile court as a result of a gang-related offense. Gang-related offenses are those committed as a result of association with a gang, defined as a self-formed group of three or more youth with a name, an identity, and an elevated level of involvement in criminal activity.	A. Number of gang-related incident arrests during the reporting period B. Total number of arrests during the reporting period C. Percent of gang-related arrests (A/B)	
23	Percent decrease in gang-related homicides (GANG)	Report on the number of gang-related homicides of program youth and/or committed by program youth during the reporting period. Gang-related offenses are those committed as a result of association with a gang, defined as a self-formed group of three or more youth with a name, an identity, and an elevated level of involvement in criminal activity.	A. Number of gang-related homicides during the reporting period B. Total number of homicides during the reporting period C. Percent of homicides that are gang-related (A/B)	
24	Percent decrease in gang-related aggravated assault (GANG)	Report on the number of gang-related aggravated assault committed by or against program youth during the reporting period. Gang-related offenses are those committed as a result of association with a gang, defined as a self-formed group of three or more youth with a name, an identity, and an elevated level of involvement in criminal activity.	A. Number of gang-related aggravated assaults during the reporting period B. Total number of aggravated assaults during the reporting period C. Percent of aggravated assaults that are gang-related (A/B)	

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25	Percent decrease in gang-related robberies (GANG)	Report on the number of gang-related robberies committed by or against program youth during the reporting period. Gang-related offenses are those committed as a result of association with a gang, defined as a self-formed group of three or more youth with a name, an identity, and an elevated level of involvement in criminal activity.	A. Number of gang-related robberies based on official records during the reporting period B. Total number of robberies during the reporting period C. Percent of robberies that are gang-related (A/B)	
26	Number of planning activities conducted (GANG)	Activities include meetings held, needs assessments undertaken, and so on, related to reducing gang-related activity.	A. Number of gang-related planning activities conducted during the reporting period	
27	Percent decrease in gun-related incident arrests (GUN)	The number and percent of program youth with an arrest or referral to juvenile court during the reporting period as a result of an offense involving, concerning, or resulting from the use or possession of a gun (handgun, firearm, or small arm).	A. Number of gun-related incident arrests during the reporting period B. Total number of arrests during the reporting period C. Percent of gun-related arrests (A/B)	
28	Percent decrease in gun-related homicides (GUN)	Report on the number of gun-related homicides of program youth and/or committed by program youth during the reporting period. Gun-related offenses include involving, concerning, or resulting from the use or possession of a gun (handgun, firearm, or small arm).	A. Number of gun-related homicides during the reporting period B. Total number of homicides during the reporting period C. Percent of homicides that are gun-related (A/B)	
29	Percent decrease in gun-related aggravated assaults (GUN)	Report on the number of gun-related aggravated assaults committed by or against program youth during the reporting period. Gun-related offenses include involving, concerning, or resulting from the use or possession of a gun (handgun, firearm, or small arm).	A. Number of gun-related aggravated assaults during the reporting period B. Total number of aggravated assaults during the reporting period C. Percent of aggravated assaults that are gun-related (A/B)	
30	Percent decrease in gun-related robberies (GUN)	Report on the number of gun-related robberies committed by or against program youth during the reporting period. Gun-related offenses include involving, concerning, or resulting from the use or possession of a gun (handgun, firearm, or small arm).	A. Number of gun-related robberies based on official records during the reporting period B. Total number of robberies during the reporting period C. Percent of robberies that are gun-related (A/B)	
31	Number of planning activities conducted (GUN)	Activities include meetings held, needs assessments undertaken, and so on, related to reducing gun violence	A. Number of gun-related planning activities conducted during the reporting period	

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The following target behavior measures focus on short-term and long-term behavioral outcomes for youth who received services specified below. Choose all target behaviors that apply to your program services. Must select at least one target behavior.

#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
32a	Social competence (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in social competencies during the reporting period. Social competence is the ability to achieve personal goals in social interaction while simultaneously maintaining positive relationships with others over time and across situations. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32a	Social competence (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in social competencies 6-12 months after exiting the program. Social competence is defined as the ability to achieve personal goals in social interaction while simultaneously maintaining positive relationships with others over time and across situations. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32b	School attendance (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in school attendance during the reporting period. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32b	School attendance (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in school attendance 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32c	GPA (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in GPA during the reporting period. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32c	GPA (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in GPA 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or official records are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32d	GED (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who earned their GED during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	

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32d	GED (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who earned their GED 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32e	High School Completion (short term)	The number of youth who have completed high school during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32e	High School Completion (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in high school completion 6-12 months after exiting the program. Program records are the preferred data source.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32f	Job skills (short term)	Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in job skills during the reporting period. Self-report or staff rating is the most likely data source.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32f	Job skills (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in job skills 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or staff rating is the most likely data source.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32g	Employment status (short term)	The number of program youth who have exhibited an improvement in employment status during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32g	Employment status (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited an improvement in employment status 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32h	Family relationships (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in family relationships during the reporting period. Such changes are positive ones that could be related to increased positive interaction with family members. Examples are improved communication and increased emotional and practical support. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	

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Bold indicates mandatory indicators.

#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
32h	Family relationships (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in family relationships 6–12 months after exiting the program. Such changes are positive ones that could be related to increased positive interaction with family members. Examples are improved communication and increased emotional and practical support. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32i	Antisocial behavior (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior during the reporting period. Antisocial behavior is a pervasive pattern of behavior that displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms). Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32i	Antisocial behavior (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in antisocial behavior 6–12 months after exiting the program. Antisocial behavior is a pervasive pattern of behavior that displays disregard for and violation of the rights of others, societal mores, or the law (such as deceitfulness, irritability, fighting, disruptive behavior, consistent irresponsibility, lack of remorse, or failure to conform to social norms). Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32j	Substance use (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a decrease in substance use during the reporting period. Self-report, staff rating, or urinalysis are most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32j	Substance use (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a decrease in substance use 6-12 months after exiting the program. Self-report, staff rating, or urinalysis are most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32k	Gang resistance/involvement (short term)	The number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a desired change in gang resistance behavior during the reporting period. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32k	Gang resistance/involvement (long term)	The number and percent of program youth who exhibited a desired change in gang resistance behavior 6–12 months after exiting the program. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	

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#	Outcome Measure	Definition	Data Grantee Reports	Record Data Here
32l	Change in Knowledge (short term)	The number of youth who have exhibited an increase in knowledge in violence prevention. Self-report or staff ratings are the most likely data sources.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted knowledge change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32l	Change in Knowledge (long term)	Report on the number of youth who have exhibited an increase in knowledge in violence prevention. Number reported should be for program youth who have exited the program 6-12 months ago and are still being tracked for the noted behavior change during the reporting period.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted change in knowledge B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	
32m	Gun-related Behavior Change (short term)	Report on the desired change in gun-related behavior among youth. This includes changes in rates of gun possession, gun carrying, and gun use among youth, such as turning in guns or ammunition to police as part of a buyback program, reducing time spent with others who carry or possess guns, etc.	A. Number of program youth served during the reporting period with the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth receiving services for the target behavior during the reporting period C. Percent A/B	
32m	Gun-related Behavior Change (long term)	Report on the desired change in gun-related behavior among youth. This includes changes in rates of gun possession, gun carrying, and gun use among youth, such as turning in guns or ammunition to police as part of a buyback program, reducing time spent with others who carry or possess guns, etc.	A. Total number of youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago who had the noted behavioral change B. Total number of youth who received services for the target behavior and who exited the program 6-12 months ago C. Percent A/B	