



Utah's Racial and Ethnic Disparities Report- Year 2
Submitted to OJJDP's Compliance Monitoring Tool- June 2025

INTRODUCTION

Utah's [Racial and Ethnic Disparities \(R/ED\) Collaborative](#) operates as part of the [Utah Board of Juvenile Justice \(UBJJ\)](#). Both the R/ED Collaborative and UBJJ are overseen by the [Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice \(CCJJ\)](#). UBJJ is the State Advisory Group (SAG) and CCJJ serves as the Designated State Agency (DSA) pursuant to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). **The R/ED Collaborative is designated as Utah's coordinating body which advises on efforts by the State, units of local government, and Indian Tribes to reduce racial and ethnic disparities.**

This Racial and Ethnic Disparities Report follows the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention guidelines which encompasses a three-step, research-driven, outcomes-based strategy. The following sections cover Year 2 requirements which include data reporting and an action plan. Please see below for the required questions:

- What are your most recent numbers for juveniles who have come into contact with the justice system? (Response should include a discussion of whether new State numbers reflect a change in R/ED within the State.)
- Did you meet your goals? (Response should include a discussion of whether desired goals from previous years were met.)
- If yes, what worked? What drove the success? (Response should include what worked to achieve the success.)
- If no, what were the barriers? How might you overcome them next year? What partners do you need? (Response should include a discussion around what prevented the State from meeting its goals.)
- How can OJJDP provide technical assistance? (Response must identify any support needed from OJJDP or that no support is needed from OJJDP.)
- How did you equip juveniles to live crime-free? (Response should include a discussion of how the mission goals were connected in some way to R/ED activities.)
- What are your goals for next year?

STATEWIDE R/ED DATA

The state of Utah collects race and ethnicity data on school-aged population, arrest, court referral, diversion, pre-trial detention, and disposition commitments. The data source, time frame, definition, and notes are indicated below for each point of contact for the OJJDP 2025 Title II Formula Grants Program reporting.

Note regarding incident versus episode: Delinquency charges for a youth that occur during the same episode are counted as incidents. An episode can include multiple incidents.

Example: A youth is alleged to have been involved in a fight. They are charged with assault and disorderly conduct. This represents two incidents, one episode.

Data Point	Notes
School-aged Population	<p>Data source: Utah State Board of Education</p> <p>Timeframe: Enrollment for School Year 2024-2025</p> <p>Definition: Youth in Utah ages 10-17 year old</p>
Arrest	<p>Data source: Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p> <p>Definition: Youth are considered arrested when a law enforcement agency apprehends, cites, or refers a youth to Juvenile Court for having committed a delinquent act. Delinquent acts are those that, if committed by an adult, would be criminal. This includes crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against the public order. The dataset includes youth ages 10-17 years old.</p> <p>Note: Dataset reflects information submitted through the National Incident-based Reporting System by participating law enforcement agencies. A new data sharing agreement was signed in 2024 which allows for an improved data collection process, more recent data uploads, reflecting the most recent federal fiscal year 2024, instead of past calendar years of reporting. Due to this change, it is not advised to rely on previously reported years of data.</p>
Court Referral	<p>Data source: CARE (statewide case management system for Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p>

	<p>Definition: Court referrals occur when a matter regarding a potentially delinquent youth is sent forward for legal processing and received by the Juvenile Court. The matter is either the result of law enforcement action or based upon a complaint by a school, or government entity.</p> <p>Note: Dataset represents episodes. May include duplications.</p>
Court Diversion	<p>Data source: CARE (statewide case management system for Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p> <p>Definition: Youth referred to Juvenile Court for delinquent acts are screened by the intake department. Intake may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency or to resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges, known as a non-judicial adjustment) or formally (with the filing of charges). The intake department may offer a non-judicial adjustment based on the results of an evidence-based screening tool and State statute. The diversion population includes all youth whose matters were resolved through a non-judicial adjustment.</p> <p>Note: Dataset represents episodes. May include duplications.</p>
Detention	<p>Data source: CARE (statewide case management system for Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p> <p>Definition: Detention provides short-term locked confinement for delinquent youth awaiting adjudication or placement or who have received a disposition from a Juvenile Court judge to be held in a secure facility for a period of time. Detention is designed to provide short-term care and control of youth who pose an immediate danger to themselves or others. It is also referred to as Locked Detention. Detention does NOT include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.</p> <p>Note: Dataset includes pre-adjudicatory detention. May include duplications.</p>
Petition	<p>Data source: CARE (statewide case management system for Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p> <p>Definition: If a youth is not diverted through a non-judicial adjustment, a prosecuting attorney will screen the referral. The prosecuting attorney may file a court petition. If so, the youth will appear before a judge.</p> <p>Note: Dataset represents episodes. May include duplications.</p>

<p>Disposition: Intake Probation</p>	<p>Data source: CARE (statewide case management system for Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p> <p>Definition: Intake Probation is a potential disposition of a petitioned referral. Intake Probation is court monitoring that does not include field supervision.</p> <p>Note: Dataset represents episodes. May include duplications.</p>
<p>Disposition: Formal Probation</p>	<p>Data source: CARE (statewide case management system for Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p> <p>Definition: Formal Probation is a potential disposition of a petitioned referral. Formal Probation is court monitoring that includes field supervision.</p> <p>Note: Dataset represents episodes. May include duplications.</p>
<p>Disposition: Community Placement (CP)</p>	<p>Data source: CARE (statewide case management system for Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p> <p>Definition: Community Placement is a disposition of residential placement for youth ordered by a judge into the custody of Juvenile Justice and Youth Services. Community placements are usually private residential settings outside of the youth's home. Youth are sometimes able to remain in their home with family support.</p> <p>Note: Dataset represents episodes. May include duplications.</p>
<p>Disposition: Secure Care</p>	<p>Data source: CARE (statewide case management system for Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services)</p> <p>Timeframe: Federal Fiscal Year 10/1/2023-9/30/2024</p> <p>Definition: Secure Care is a disposition of residential placement for youth in long-term locked confinement. Secure Care is for serious and habitual delinquent youth who are high-risk to reoffend. After a judge orders a delinquent youth to Secure Care, the oversight for the youth is transferred to the Youth Parole Authority. Youth are not committed to Secure Care for a specific length of time. Their stay is based on the guidelines established by the Youth Parole Authority. Unlike the adult correctional system,</p>

juveniles placed in Secure Care must receive educational and vocational services. Each youth must complete an individually designed treatment plan, based on their rehabilitative needs, and complete any court-ordered victim restitution as part of the requirements for release.

Note: Dataset represents episodes. May include duplications.

Table A: Data for 2025 Title II

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Arrest*	Referral	Diversion	Detention	Petition	Intake Prob	Formal Prob	CP**	Sec Care**
White	70.03%	73.77%	55.42%	58.07%	45.25%	53.85%	49.53%	50.23%	54.46%	39.73%
Amer. Indian or Alaska Native	0.91%	1.92%	2.04%	2.03%	2.42%	1.80%	1.56%	2.78%	0.89%	4.11%
Asian	1.65%	2.54%	0.99%	0.99%	0.87%	1.11%	1.56%	0.46%	1.79%	1.37%
Black	1.32%	7.07%	6.13%	4.31%	11.30%	8.05%	6.72%	4.86%	9.82%	12.33%
Latino or Hispanic	20.88%	13.02%	28.46%	28.23%	36.50%	27.97%	33.59%	32.64%	30.36%	35.62%
Nat. Hawaiian or Pac. Islander	1.57%	1.35%	2.02%	2.18%	1.68%	1.63%	2.34%	0.23%	1.79%	0.00%
Multi-racial or Other Race	3.66%	0.33%	4.94%	4.20%	1.99%	5.59%	4.69%	8.80%	0.89%	6.85%
Minority- all	29.97%	26.23%	44.58%	41.93%	54.75%	46.15%	50.47%	49.77%	45.54%	60.27%

Table B: Data for 2024 Title II

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Arrest	Referral	Diversion	Detention	Petition	Intake Prob	Formal Prob	CP**	Sec Care**
White	71.51%	56.18%	57.39%	58.10%	45.38%	59.08%	56.29%	55.20%	56.03%	37.50%
Amer. Indian or Alaska Native	0.91%	3.28%	2.16%	1.82%	3.32%	2.16%	2.42%	3.70%	1.42%	1.39%
Asian	1.59%	3.49%	0.98%	1.03%	0.60%	0.83%	1.13%	0.92%	0.00%	1.39%
Black	1.30%	10.40%	5.20%	3.92%	10.39%	5.98%	4.03%	4.85%	6.38%	6.94%
Latino or Hispanic	19.52%	24.89%	30.56%	30.75%	37.76%	29.13%	32.90%	32.33%	50.50%	48.61%
Nat. Hawaiian or Pac. Islander	1.50%	1.76%	1.81%	2.33%	0.85%	1.10%	2.26%	1.15%	2.13%	0.00%
Multi-racial or Other Race	3.67%	0.00%	1.91%	2.05%	1.69%	1.72%	0.97%	1.85%	3.55%	4.17%
Minority- all	28.49%	43.82%	42.62%	41.90%	54.61%	40.92%	43.71%	44.80%	63.98%	62.50%

Table C: Data from 2023 Title II

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Arrest	Referral	Diversion	Detention	Petition	Intake Prob	Formal Prob	CP**	Sec Care**
White	71.68%	68.03%	59.80%	61.12%	46.64%	61.98%	58.68%	53.52%	52.14%	46.58%
Amer. Indian or Alaska Native	0.95%	2.30%	2.15%	1.91%	3.18%	1.99%	3.08%	2.41%	2.86%	2.74%
Asian	1.65%	2.81%	0.93%	0.74%	2.08%	1.03%	0.56%	1.61%	2.86%	1.37%
Black	1.32%	7.79%	5.19%	3.51%	7.89%	6.18%	5.32%	5.84%	8.57%	8.22%
Latino or Hispanic	19.54%	17.66%	28.18%	28.76%	36.96%	25.46%	28.29%	33.60%	30.71%	39.73%
Nat. Hawaiian or Pac. Islander	1.58%	0.89%	1.94%	2.16%	1.04%	1.71%	2.80%	1.41%	0.00%	0.00%
Multi-racial or Other Race	3.26%	0.52%	1.81%	1.80%	2.21%	1.64%	1.26%	1.61%	2.86%	1.37%
Minority- all	28.30%	31.97%	40.20%	38.88%	53.36%	38.01%	41.31%	46.48%	47.86%	53.42%

* Dataset reflects a new data collection process - see definitions above for more information

**Sample sizes for CP and Secure Care are significantly smaller than other points of contact.

What are your most recent numbers for juveniles who have come into contact with the justice system? (Response should include a discussion of whether new State numbers reflect a change in R/ED within the State.)

Decades of literature has shown that juvenile justice system resources are best reserved for youth who have been assessed as needing moderate to high risk interventions to cease sustained delinquent behavior. Historically in Utah, as with the nation as a whole, the common practice was to refer youths to the juvenile justice system regardless of offense type, needs, or risk to reoffend. This practice resulted in high short term costs and poor long term outcomes. A deep dive into Utah's juvenile justice data also found that disparities by race and geography persist at every stage of the system and are most pronounced for youth removed from their homes. Utah's state leaders responded by shaping policies that support the system reaching better outcomes through a more tailored approach. Through a collaborative effort Utah has adopted a package of policies, starting with [House Bill \(HB\) 239](#) in 2017, to help the juvenile justice system toward:

- Preventing deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system for youths needing lower-level interventions;
- Standardizing responses to reduce disparities based on race, ethnicity and geography;
- Protecting public safety by focusing system resources on youth who pose the highest risk to public safety; and
- Improving outcomes through reinvestment and increased system accountability.

According to Utah's most recent [2024 Juvenile Justice Report](#), the per capita referral rate of school age children to Juvenile Court was 4.65 per 100 youths during State fiscal year 2017. That rate decreased to 3.00 per 100 youths in State fiscal year 2024. This represents a 35% decrease. This overall reduction in court referrals is significant because Utah's youth population also steadily grew during that same time period.

Over the past 3 reporting periods, Utah's minority youth population has steadily grown- from 28.30% in 2022/2023, to 28.49% in 2023/2024, and to 2024/2025 29.97%. Looking back further, there has been over a 19% increase in the minority youth population from 2017 (~25%). In the 2024-2025 school year, the largest minority youth population was youth identified as Latino or Hispanic (20.88%), followed by Multi-racial or Other Race (3.66%), Asian (1.65%), Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (1.57%), Black (1.32%), and American Indian or Alaska Native (<1%).

For FFY 2024, minority youth represented 26.23% of arrests, 44.58% of court referrals, 54.75% of pre-trial locked detention, 46.15% of petitions, 50.47% of intake probation dispositions, 49.77% of formal probation dispositions, 45.54% of community placement dispositions, and 62.27% of secure care dispositions. The percentages for court referral, detention, petition, intake probation, and formal probation indicate an increase from the previous reporting period. The percentages for community placement, and secure care both decreased from the previous reporting period, even though the percentage of minority youth in the overall population

increased. Minority youth represented 41.93% of diversions, which is an increase from the previous reporting period and indicates more minority youth were diverted from the traditional juvenile court process.

Although arrest data for FFY 2024 at 26.23% represents a decrease from our previous reporting, as noted in the definitions, a new data sharing agreement with Utah Department of Public Safety's Bureau of Criminal Identification was signed in 2024. This new agreement allows for an improved data collection process and more recent data uploads, reflecting the most recent federal fiscal year 2024, instead of past calendar years of reporting. Due to this change, it is not advised to rely on previously reported years of data.

From a percentage share perspective, there is an overrepresentation of minority youth at the points of court referral, pretrial locked detention, petition, and subsequent disposition outcomes. Additional data analysis would need to be evaluated to meaningfully understand the significance of percentage share as these calculations do not consider factors such as the level of referred offenses or risk assessment levels.

Did you meet your goals? (Response should include a discussion of whether desired goals from previous years were met.)

Yes, Utah's R/ED Collaborative met its goals for this past year.

Mission and Vision for Successful R/ED Reduction

The mission of Utah's R/ED Collaborative is to make available quality data, research, and culturally responsive recommendations to address and prevent racial and ethnic disparities in Utah's youth justice system.

Successful R/ED reduction in Utah looks like empowered stakeholders and communities implementing practices that employ data-driven and best-practice approaches at all levels within and outside of the juvenile justice system. Utah's R/ED Collaborative envisions a youth justice system that provides fair treatment for all youth at all points of contact in the system. Such a system requires the following:

- Partners and communities working together to identify areas of disparities and creating opportunities for impacted areas to be well informed and provide input on recommendations and implementation.
- Agencies and practitioners effectively providing evidence-based services that employ data-driven, best-practices approaches at all levels of the youth justice system.

Desire and Goals to Reduce R/ED

Utah continues to be committed to reducing R/ED across the State's juvenile justice system. As

implementation and ongoing monitoring of juvenile justice reform efforts in Utah continues, R/ED issues are being closely monitored at all points of contact. Utah is tracking the specific contact points required by OJJDP as well as other contact points important to the review and monitoring of the State's juvenile justice system.

The overarching goals of the R/ED Collaborative include:

- Fostering strong communication and expanding partnerships between the youth justice system, law enforcement, schools, other resource providers, and geographical areas where disparities exist.
- Raising awareness among youth and their families about the youth justice system.
- Educating stakeholders on current and anticipated issues (based on data, research, and other project findings) impacting system-involved youth and their families.
- Providing opportunities for youth who have had contact with the youth justice system and their families to be involved with R/ED Collaborative efforts and to have their opinions and perspectives shared.

R/ED Collaborative Three-Year Plan Goal

Utah has no changes to the previously submitted Three-year Plan. For the R/ED Collaborative Three-Year Plan goal, Utah will continue its focus on identifying areas in the state where there are high rates of court referrals. Utah is continuing its work with the [Salt Lake County Geospatial Study](#) and [Statewide Geospatial Study](#).

This past year, Utah hired a new R/ED Coordinator, whose Utah title is Juvenile Justice Community Engagement Coordinator. The Coordinator has prioritized meeting, engaging with, and educating partners and community. Some of this education work targeted community organizations, higher education, and law enforcement organizations. The R/ED Collaborative Coordinator and members are active in other partner organizations such as the Salt Lake County Criminal Justice Advisory Council - Juvenile Justice Working Group and Juvenile Justice & Youth Services Community Engagement and Opportunity Advisory Council. R/ED Collaborative members have been invited to participate in CCJJ's Juvenile Justice working groups, Juvenile Justice legislative reviews, and Utah Board of Juvenile Justice's (Utah's SAG) grant working group. The R/ED Coordinator has also sought to engage more with members and community partners through a [quarterly newsletter](#), reflecting all CCJJ Juvenile Justice initiatives.

Salt Lake County Geospatial Study

In August 2024, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice conducted the [Salt Lake County Geospatial Study](#) analysis and presented preliminary findings to R/ED members and other partners. Findings from this study, along with a data sharing agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts helped establish the foundation to expand this project statewide. Salt Lake County was also able to take this and other data to their own County

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, paving the way for applying to and receiving a multi-year Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative grant. In addition to the BJA Grant, they received funding from both the State and the National Association of Counties. They are using this collective funding to work with two communities in Salt Lake County: Magna and Midvale. Using a Communities that Care Coalition model, and specifically focusing on mentorship, diversion, and coordination, they are building up and out youth services to reduce and prevent youth violence. Now, with the Statewide Geospatial Study published, the R/ED coordinator will continue to work with Salt Lake County. She will be presenting the new findings to Salt Lake County's Juvenile Justice working group and also to their Coordinating Council. The R/ED Collaborative will be working with them, learning from their progress, and passing on their lessons learned to other counties who are also interested in reducing youth violence.

Statewide Geospatial Study

Phase I of the [Statewide Geospatial Study](#) was published this year, combining court referral rates, hot spot analysis, inter-county comparison, and episode numbers to prioritize Utah neighborhoods. This first phase tackles the question of “where” there are higher rates of court referrals in Utah. From that analysis, the CCJJ Juvenile Justice team has identified 100 key neighborhoods, roughly representing six different locations across Utah - both urban and rural. Phase II will begin to dig into the “what” community factors influence these rates, and “how” much impact these factors have on Utah’s youth and families. Utah will be adding predictive analysis, protective factors, county-level summaries as well as building out more space for qualitative data from youth and families themselves.

The R/ED Collaborative is instrumental in this work: identifying interested communities, and working with youth-serving partners on reducing court referral rates in these key neighborhoods. The R/ED Collaborative is engaging with these key neighborhoods using asset and strength-based approaches. Each community will have different strengths, goals, and needs, and the R/ED Collaborative will come prepared with a variety of ideas and resources. Through this geospatial work, they are also building connections with youth and families, furthering its overarching goals of youth and family involvement. The R/ED Collaborative will be bringing this information to County-level Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils, youth-serving programs, schools, and other community agencies. To continue the investment in these communities, UBJJ will use Title II pass through funding to support promising projects in key neighborhoods. In addition to Salt Lake County, there has been interest from Ogden and West Valley City. The R/ED Collaborative will also prioritize the selection of a rural location in Utah.

If yes, what worked? What drove the success? (Response should include what worked to achieve the success.)

Utah is meeting its goals of partnership, education and community engagement.

Various factors have contributed to this past year's success. First, UBJJ and the R/ED Collaborative have nurtured and grown key partnerships. They continue their strong relationship with Utah's Juvenile Justice and Youth Services (JJYS), connecting with JJYS leadership, youth development, community engagement, and regional locations. More individuals from Utah Juvenile Courts have connected with its work, including probation in the Ogden area. They have also sought out new engagement from youth, and built connections with programs such as University Neighborhood Partners, My Brother's Keeper, and Promising Youth Conference. These connections are instrumental in the statewide work.

Additionally, new staff in both the R/ED Coordinator position and the JJ Specialist position have brought a heightened level of cohesion to Utah's Juvenile Justice team. Currently, they each bring their own expertise and experience in youth-serving spaces while also collectively partnering on shared work and goals - creating less siloed work. They have aligned agency goals, Juvenile Justice team goals, and UBJJ and R/ED goals so that all work is interconnected. This collaboration positions the Juvenile Justice team, UBJJ, and the R/ED Collaborative as leaders in the Utah Juvenile Justice space.

Finally, the R/ED Collaborative is excited about the Statewide Geospatial study. Various members are seeing a place for themselves in the project and have ideas for its growth. As the project continues to move along, there will be continued work and tangible tasks for members. Members have already reached out to express their interest and gratitude in the project and the direction of the R/ED Collaborative's work.

If no, what were the barriers? How might you overcome them next year? What partners do you need? (Response should include a discussion around what prevented the State from meeting its goals.)

N/A

How can OJJDP provide technical assistance? (Response must identify any support needed from OJJDP or that no support is needed from OJJDP.)

Utah will need continued guidance on continuing R/ED work. Utah is committed to reducing R/ED across the State's juvenile justice system. Utah would like to connect to its communities, policy makers, and leaders through universal truths of wanting the best for its kids; and to assure accountability and justice are achieved while minimizing system involvement. There is a unified commitment by its partners to tackle the overrepresentation of minority youth across systems. It would be helpful to learn best practices from other states through OJJDP via organized 1:1 meetings, presentations, trainings, or webinars. Additionally, Utah has an interest in place-based interventions and it would be helpful to know of similar projects occurring nationally. Utah aims to reduce delinquency for vulnerable communities and wants to work

through strength and asset based approaches. Specific, tangible examples of other strength-based work would help develop the approach in Utah.

How did you equip juveniles to live crime-free? (Response should include a discussion of how the mission goals were connected in some way to R/ED activities.)

Utah's plan is data-driven, and uses evidence-based, best-practices approaches that incorporate adolescent brain development to establish appropriate interventions. Any action taken to reduce R/ED requires careful planning and consultation with partners. When there are gaps in expertise, the R/ED Collaborative solicits subject matter experts to weigh in and provide advice and recommendations. Broad-based partnerships and effective communication are at the forefront of efforts to build trust with stakeholders to begin addressing R/ED so that the public is protected while juveniles are fairly and justly held accountable.

As a working group of UBJJ, the R/ED Collaborative supports the UBJJ Grant Program which provides funding to programs and services for juveniles involved with the juvenile justice system and juveniles at-risk of such involvement, as well as their parents/guardians and families. All pass through Title II funds are used to fund evidence-based delinquency prevention or intervention programming. This coming year, there will be special emphasis on programming targeting youth in key geographic areas.

What are your goals for next year?

The first phase of Utah's Statewide Geospatial study answers the question of where: where the specific communities and neighborhoods that may have opportunities for intervention. Next, Utah will look at what community factors have contributed and how much impact they have on juvenile court referrals. CCJJ's data team will continue to add to the study itself through predictive analysis and the impact of protective factors. Together the R/ED Collaborative will develop county-level summaries, while building out more space for qualitative data. It will use strength-based approaches to work with interested communities, making sure they have access to the data - making it accessible and meaningful. The R/ED Collaborative will work towards supporting youth and families in ways specific to each community, reflecting their strengths, goals, and needs with the overarching goal of reducing youth contact with the juvenile justice system by reducing court referrals. The R/ED collaborative will also use key neighborhood data to make decisions on UBJJ Title II funding in 2026. Finally, it will also evaluate our implementation of this project.