

## Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

The Discretionary/Congressional Earmark Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The program includes several solicitations that support national and community organizations in one of four activity areas: Direct Service Prevention, Direct Service Intervention, System Improvement, and Research and Development. Grantees report on measures specifically tailored for their program activities.

This report presents an overview of the data from the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) for Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grantees collected for activities from the January–June 2011 reporting period.<sup>1</sup> The data memorandum is divided into two sections: (1) an examination of program information for Discretionary/Earmark grantees; and (2) an analysis of core measures.

### 1. Examination of Program Information

#### 1.1 Trend Analysis of Discretionary Data for All Reporting Periods

Across all reporting periods (July 2006–June 2011), grantees have input 5,059 sets of program data. For the most recent period, January through June 2011, 732 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 634 Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 614 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 87% (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Status of Grantee Reporting by Period**

Reporting Periods	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
July–December 2006	62	9	86	157
January–June 2007	70	3	97	170
July–December 2007	74	5	183	262
January–June 2008	207	5	149	361
July–December 2008	110	7	442	559
January–June 2009	75	9	425	509
July–December 2009	102	7	643	752
January–June 2010	104	10	540	654
July–December 2010	125	12	766	903
January–June 2011	98	20	614	732
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>5,059</b>

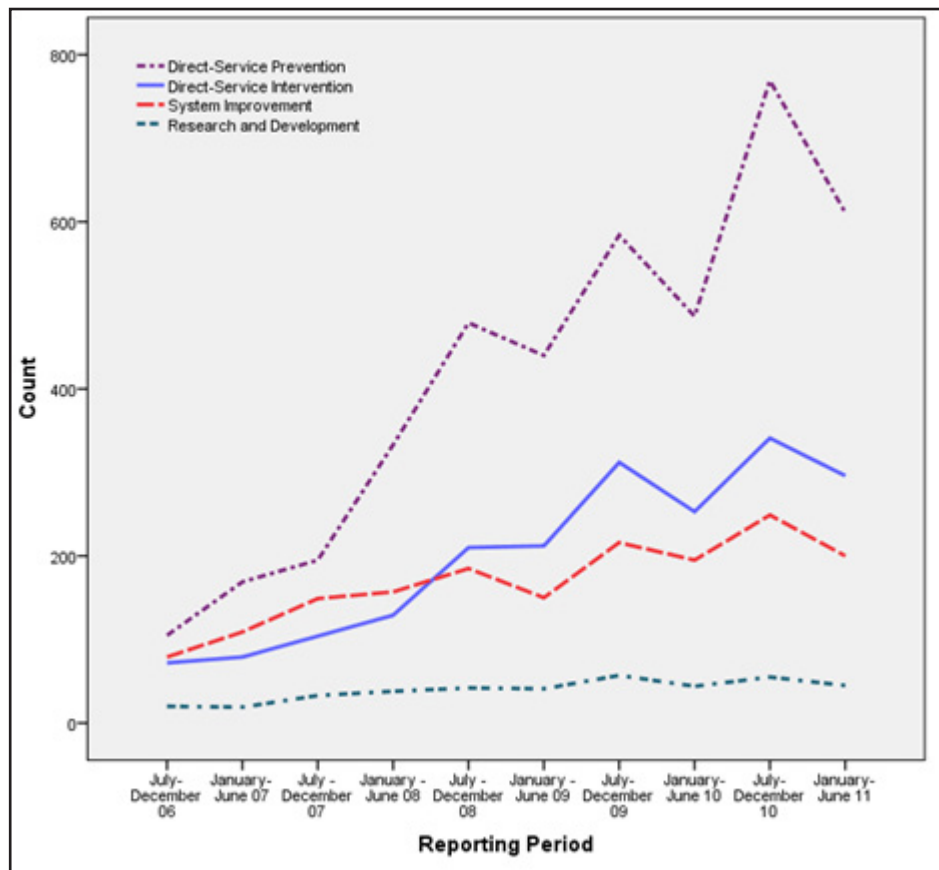
<sup>1</sup> The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formalized data validation and verification plan is currently being piloted and will be implemented in this program during 2012.

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The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients, who will be included in all the following charts and graphs in this data memo.

Although the current reporting period has experienced a slight decline in active grantees reporting, the largest numbers supplied data on Direct-Service Prevention Programs. However, this number has decreased since the previous reporting period of July through December 2010. Direct-Service Intervention and System Improvement are also closer in numbers. Compared with the previous reporting period, these programs have also experienced a decline during the current period. Research and development remain very low compared with other programs throughout the reporting periods.

**Figure 1. Awards by Program Area**

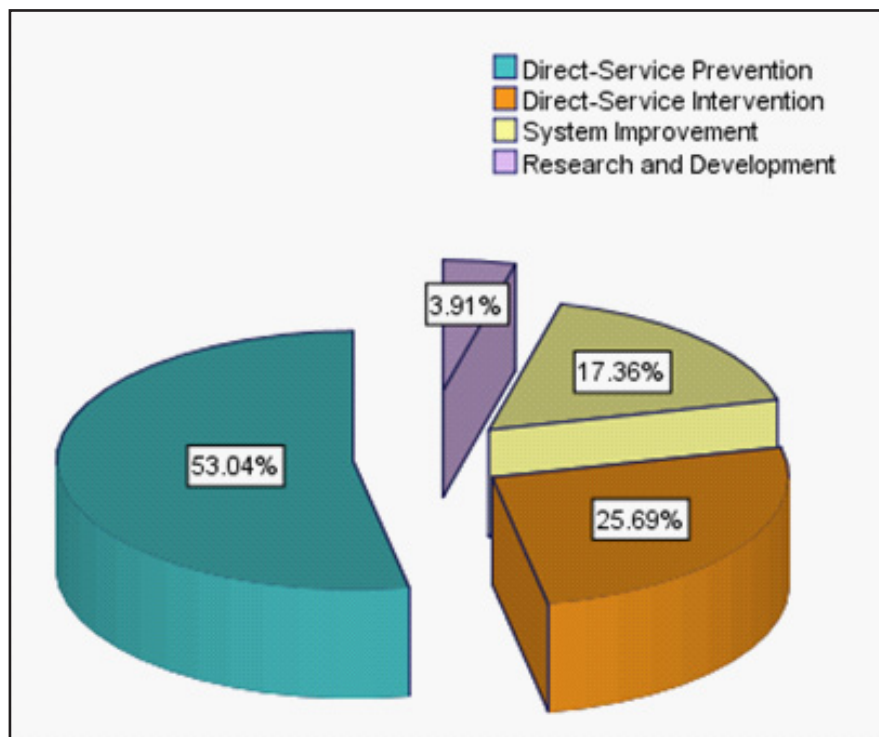


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### 1.2 Overview of Data for Current Reporting Period

Figure 2 illustrates grant amount allocations broken down by program category. During the January–June 2011 reporting period, Direct-Service Prevention was the highest-funded program category (\$137,728,625). The second-highest category funded by the Discretionary/Congressional Earmark program is Direct-Service Intervention, with a total of \$83,683,773.

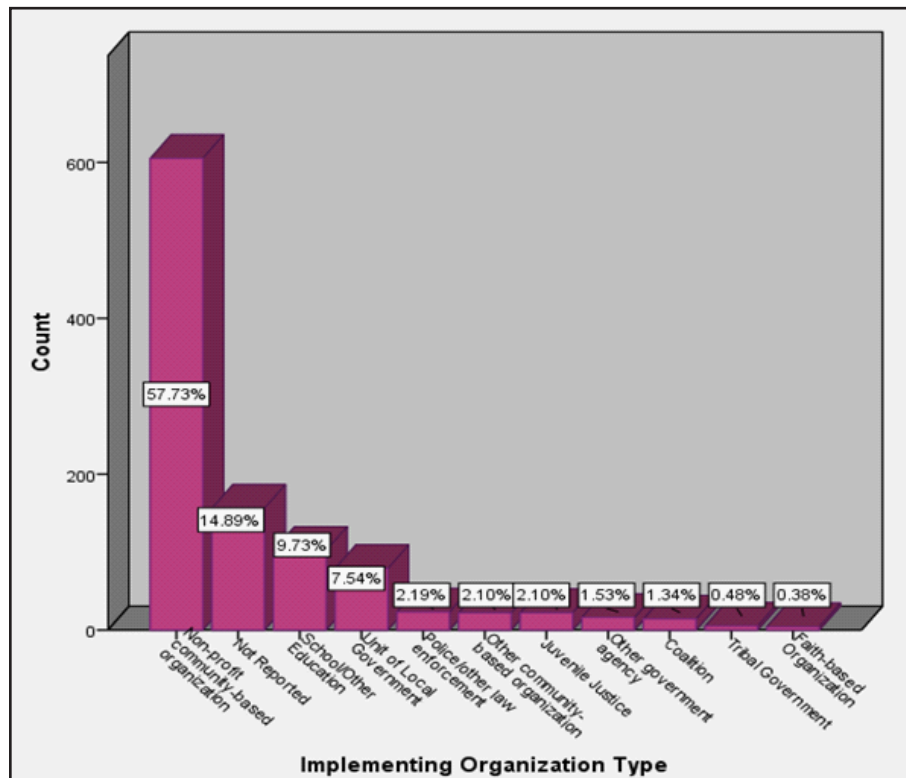
**Figure 2. Grant Allocations per Program Category (Percent): January–June 2011**



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period (January–June 2011) revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (57.73%). Organizations that did not report their program category constituted the second-largest number of programs funded (14.89%). Schools or other educational organizations followed at 9.73% (Figure 3).

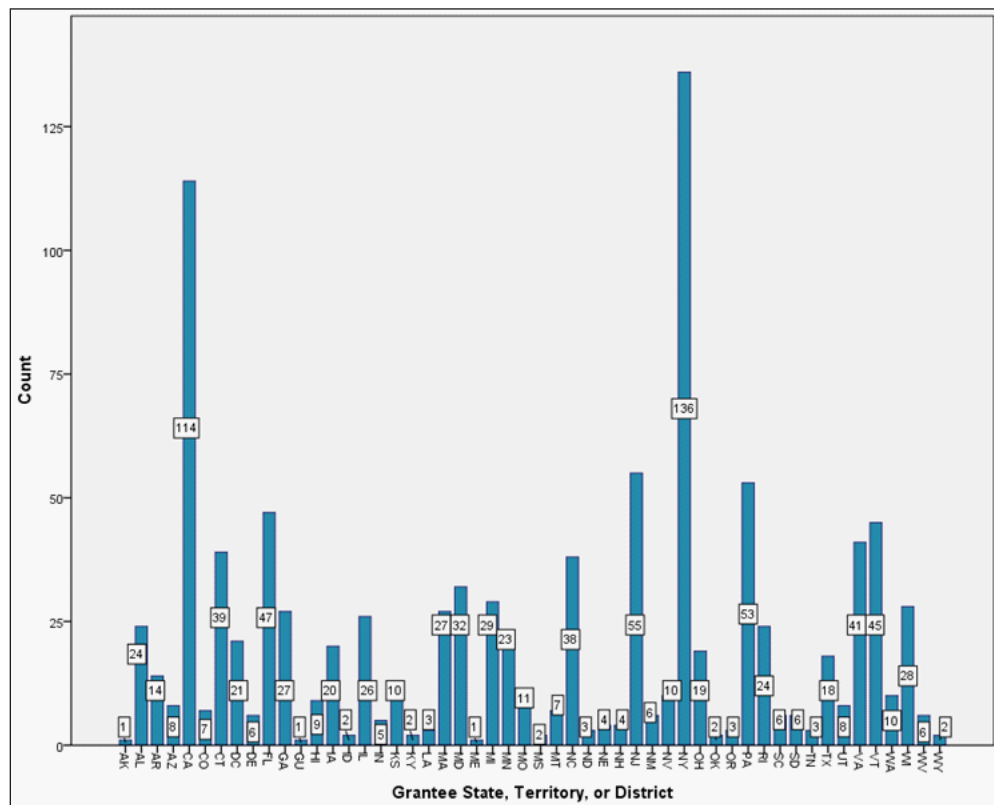
**Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January–June 2011 (N = 1,048)**



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The most grants and subgrants awarded during the January–June 2011 reporting period were in New York (n = 136). California had the second-largest number, with 114 grants and subgrants. The comparison among states, territories, and the District of Columbia is shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 4. Grants and Subgrants per State, Territory, or District: January–June 2011 (N = 1,048)**



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In examining grant amounts by state, territory, or district, based on current and active Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grants, the District of Columbia received the most funds, followed by New York. A more comprehensive comparison of state award amounts is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State, Territory, or District (Dollars)**

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)	Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	1	1,073,218	MO	11	4,534,209
AL	23	10,609,151	MS	2	500,000
AR	6	1,829,339	MT	7	2,377,260
AZ	8	3,861,601	NC	10	4,061,240
CA	101	26,480,909	ND	3	1,750,000
CO	9	5,135,000	NE	4	1,395,946
CT	20	6,742,830	NH	4	632,825
DC	27	36,385,139	NJ	22	7,919,561
DE	6	4,326,444	NM	6	1,690,000
FL	39	18,959,206	NV	11	7,525,511
GA	26	4,103,413	NY	102	27,495,459
GU	1	150,000	OH	16	7,142,030
HI	4	3,452,749	OK	3	735,381
IA	7	1,667,174	OR	3	1,969,000
ID	2	200,000	PA	50	16,358,188
IL	24	9,052,108	RI	9	2,320,000
IN	6	2,479,259	SC	7	2,715,479
KS	3	1,927,870	SD	6	1,437,408
KY	5	1,301,228	TN	3	1,365,479
LA	3	597,000	TX	19	5,848,106
MA	24	9,552,287	UT	8	2,464,250
MD	21	11,370,419	VA	32	11,291,139
ME	1	447,174	VT	10	4,079,705
MI	22	7,623,403	WA	7	2,554,815
MN	19	7,589,746	WI	16	16,533,976

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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the January–June 2011 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table represent the population actually served by grantees through Discretionary/Congressional Earmark program. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate services).

**Table 3. Target Population: January–June 2011**

	Population	Number of grantees who served this group during the project period
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	American Indian/Alaskan Native	195
	Asian	336
	Black/African American	697
	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	626
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	157
	Other Race	347
	White/Caucasian	638
	Youth population not served directly	107
<b>JUSTICE</b>	At-Risk Population (no prior offense)	662
	First Time Offenders	261
	Repeat Offenders	164
	Sex Offenders	46
	Status Offenders	96
	Violent Offenders	76
	Youth population not served directly	151
<b>GENDER</b>	Male	711
	Female	717
	Youth population not served directly	113
<b>AGE</b>	0–10	377
	11–18	655
	Over 18	164
	Youth population not served directly	116
<b>GEO</b>	Rural	275
	Suburban	344
	Tribal	40
	Urban	565
	Youth population not served directly	112
<b>OTHER</b>	Mental Health	284
	Substance Abuse	293
	Truant/Dropout	397

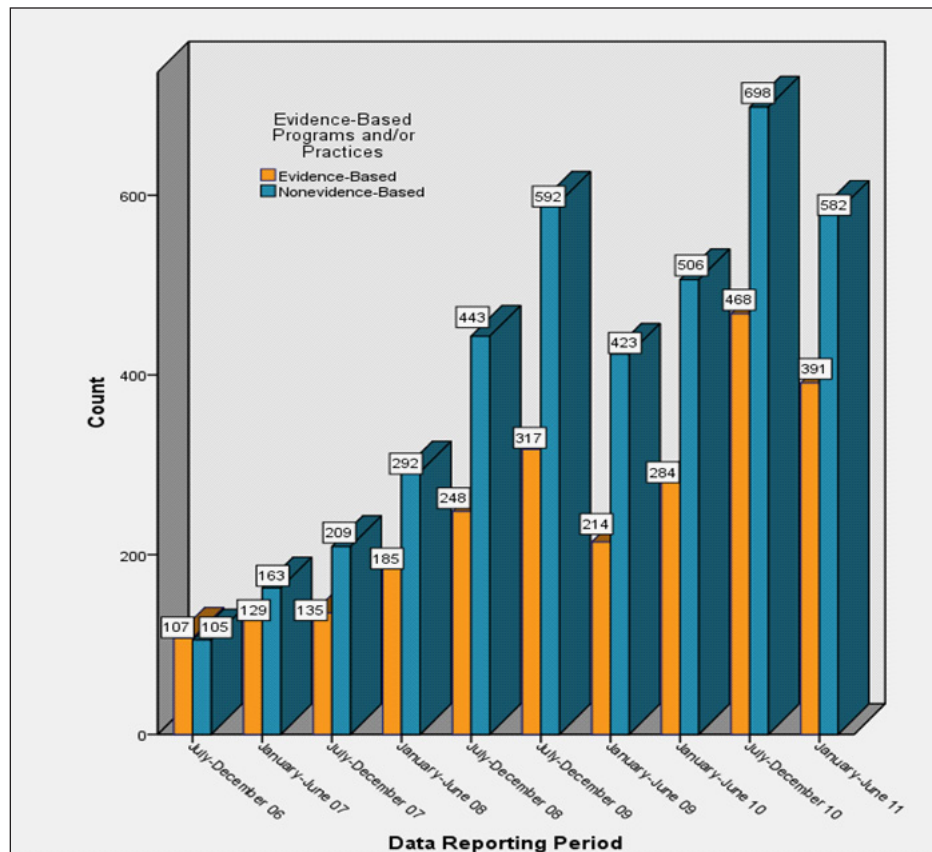
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### 2.0 Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2011

#### 2.1 Trend Analysis of Discretionary Data for All Reporting Periods

A significant number of Discretionary/Congressional Earmark solicitations are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices. During the January–June 2011 reporting period, 40.25% of grantees implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices, amounting to more than \$143 million (\$143,317,658). The current reporting period shows a slight decrease in evidence-based implemented programs compared with July–December 2010. Across all reporting periods, grantees reported 2,939 evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (N = 2,939)**

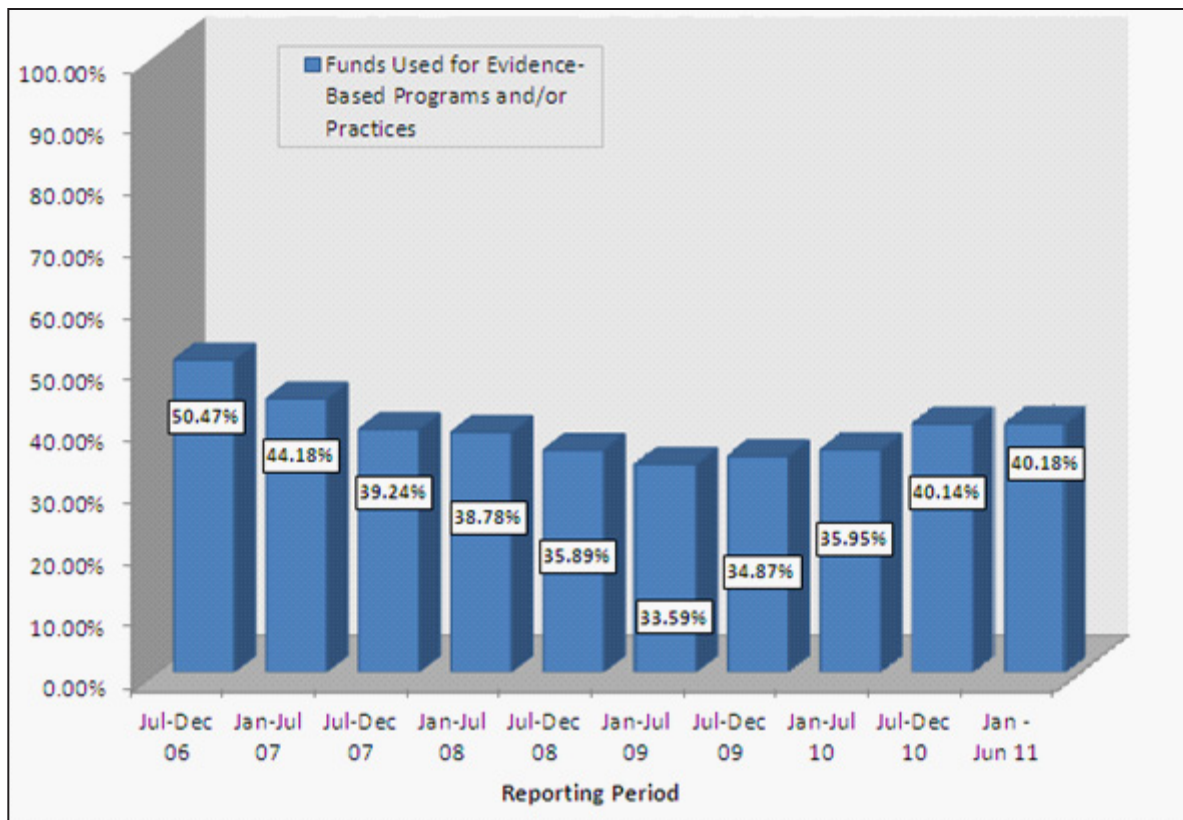




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We can also examine the percentage of grant funds used for evidence-based programs and/or practices. Figure 6 demonstrates that this rate has remained relatively stable. Fifty percent of grant funds were used for evidence-based programs for July–December 2006, and close to 40% of grant funds were for January–June 2011. The most recent reporting period, January–June 2011, compares relatively closely with the previous period, with a close rate of 40% of funds used for evidence-based programs and/or practices.

**Figure 6. Percent of Funds Used for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices**



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### 2.2 Analysis of Target Behaviors for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

Table 4 represents a list of measures for which grantees were required to evaluate performance and track data for certain target behaviors in each of the program categories. This table lists the short-term percentiles for the specified target behavior for all program categories for January–June 2011. In all, 3,046,285 youth were served in various programs funded by the Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grant. Of that number, approximately 99% successfully completed the defined program requirements.

The bottom section of Table 4 lists the numbers of program youth that grantees indicated had a change in targeted behavior in the intended direction.

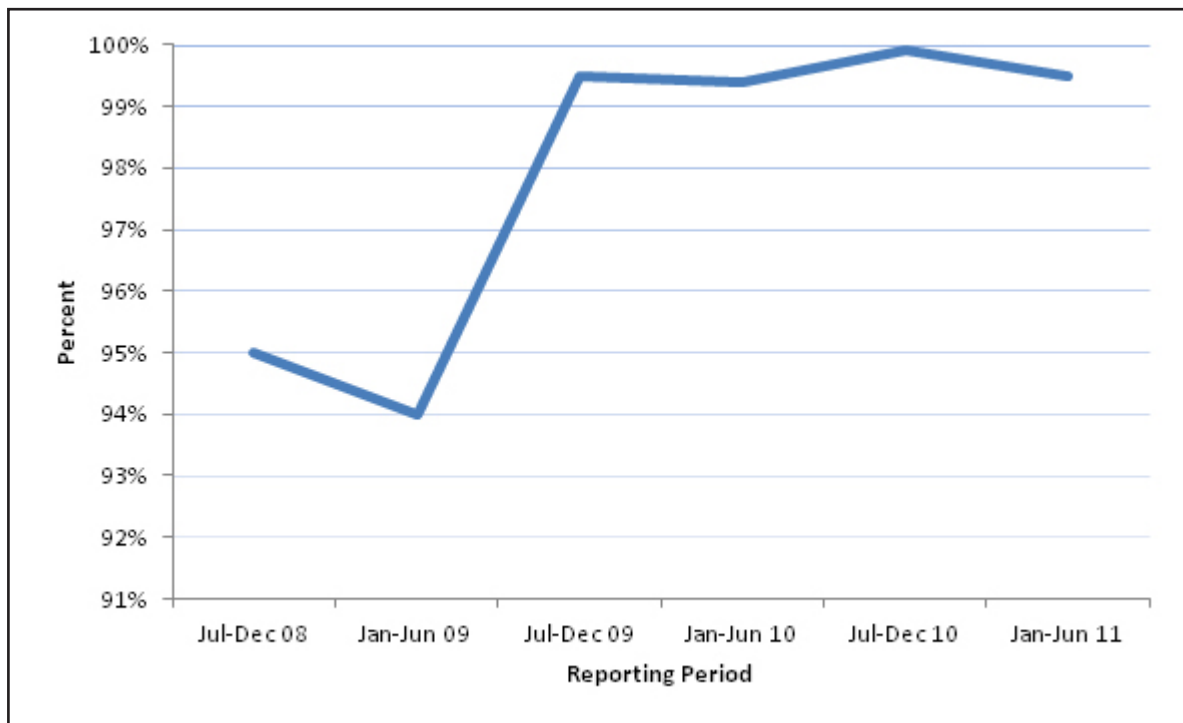
**Table 4. Performance Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2011**

Performance Measure	Number of Youth		
Number of program youth and/or families served during the reporting period	3,046,285		
Program youth who successfully completed program requirements	2,375,590 Percent Youth = 99%		
Target Behavior	No. of Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	No. of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percentage of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	2,092,027	1,839,317	88
School Attendance	26,730	20,577	77
GPA	19,955	13,505	68
GED	1,272	223	18
High School Completion	8,320	2,987	36
Job Skills	4,615	3,211	70
Employment Status	5,955	4,643	78
Family Relationships	14,355	11,305	79
Family Functioning	9,675	8,637	89
Antisocial Behavior	36,336	29,977	83
Substance Use	27,501	21,111	77
Gang-Related Activities	12,254	10,918	89
Change in Knowledge	166,828	156,197	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,425,823</b>	<b>2,122,608</b>	<b>88</b>

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Figure 7 demonstrates that the percentage of youth who successfully completed program requirements has slightly decreased compared with previous reporting periods. However, the percentage of completions remains strong, with close to 100% of youth enrolled in programs successfully completing program requirements.

**Figure 7. Rate of Program Youth Successfully Completing Program Requirements (Percent): July 2008–June 2011**



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Included in the core measures are those that assess offending and reoffending outcomes for program youth. The term offend refers to a first-time adjudication for a delinquent offense. Youth who offend are typically served in delinquency prevention programs whose goal is to keep them from becoming involved in the criminal justice system.

The term reoffend (commonly referred to as recidivism) refers to a subsequent new offense. Youth who reoffend are already in the system and are adjudicated for a new delinquent offense. These youth are typically served in intervention programs whose goal is to prevent subsequent offenses.

Both short-term and long-term offending levels among youth served by these programs were low. Less than 1% of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, and 2.42% who were tracked over the long term committed an offense. Short-term juvenile offending rates are shown in Table 5, and long-term offending rates are in Table 6.

**Table 5. Performance Measures for January–June 2011: Short-term Offending Data**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period	63,886
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	476
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility during this reporting period	99
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	19
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	98
Percent of program youth who offend during this reporting period	476/63,886 <b>(0.75%)</b>

**Table 6. Performance Measures for January–June 2011: Long-term Offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago than the tracking period	11,042
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	267
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period	38
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	15
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	15
Percent of program youth who offend	267/11,042 <b>(2.42%)</b>

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Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low. Approximately 6% of youth tracked re-offended while in the program and 12.09% re-offended 6–12 months after exiting. Short-term juvenile re-offending rates are shown in Table 7, while long-term re-offending rates are in Table 8.

**Table 7. Performance Measures for January–June 2011: Short-term Re-offending Data**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period	21,051
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	1,212
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility during this reporting period	341
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	40
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	220
Percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period (recidivism)	1,212/21,051 <b>(5.76%)</b>

**Table 8. Performance Measures for January–June 2011: Long-term Re-offending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago than the tracking period	2,887
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during this reporting period	349
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during this reporting period	95
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during this reporting period	40
Number of youth who received another sentence during this reporting period	133
Percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period (recidivism)	349/2,887 <b>(12.09%)</b>

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Reported victimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 5% of youth tracked were victimized during the reporting period (Table 9). Among youth tracked over the long term, 6–12 months after leaving the program, less than 1% were reported as having been victimized (Table 10).

**Table 9. Performance Measures for January–June 2011: Short-term Victimization Data**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization	28,958
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during this reporting period	1,395
<b>Percent</b>	<b>4.82%</b>

**Table 10. Performance Measures for January–June 2011: Long-term Victimization Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6-12 months ago that were tracked for victimization	72,346
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during this reporting period	676
<b>Percent</b>	<b>0.93%</b>

Reported re-victimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 9% of youth tracked were re-victimized during the reporting period (Table 11). Among youth tracked over the long term, 6–12 months after leaving the program, 12% were reported as having been re-victimized (Table 12).

**Table 11. Performance Measures for January–June 2011: Short-term Re-victimization Data**

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for revictimization during reporting period	2,354
Of those tracked, program youth who were re-victimized during reporting period	213
<b>Percent</b>	<b>9.05%</b>

**Table 12. Performance Measures for January–June 2011: Long-term Re-victimization Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier**

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth who exited the program 6–12 months earlier who were tracked for revictimization	1,632
Of those tracked, program youth who were re-victimized during reporting period	193
<b>Percent</b>	<b>11.83%</b>