

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants— January–June 2014

The Discretionary Grants 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 to their program activities.

This report presents an overview of the data from the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) for Discretionary grantees collected for activities from the January–June 2014 reporting period.¹ It is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for Discretionary grantees, and an analysis of core measures.

Report Highlights

- For the most recent reporting period of January–June 2014, 44 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 34 Discretionary grantees
- Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 89 percent.
- During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 32 percent of Discretionary grant funds totaling \$19,067,000 were used to implement evidence-based programs.
- Analysis of implementing agencies for the January–June 2014 reporting period (Figure 4) revealed that the largest percentage of programs was implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (48.9 percent).
- During the January–June 2014 reporting period, the System Improvement category received the most funding, at \$53,193,016. The Direct Service Intervention category received the next highest amount, at \$4,414,320.

1. Examination of Program Information

Trend Analysis of Discretionary Data for All Reporting Periods

For the most recent reporting period of January–June 2014, 44 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 34 Discretionary grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Data were only complete for 33 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 75 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Discretionary Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2011–June 2014

Data Reporting Period	Status				
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total	Percent
January–June 2011	53	13	637	703	91
July–December 2011	63	8	546	617	88
January–June 2012	27	6	335	368	91
July–December 2012	33	3	260	296	88
January–June 2013	16	0	142	158	90
July–December 2013	26	2	97	126	77
January–June 2014	8	1	33	44	75
Total	226	33	2,050	2,312	89

¹ 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 formal data validation and verification process will be implemented in this program during 2015.

Over the past 7 reporting periods, the percentage of grantees who have completed the reporting requirements is captured in Figure 1. Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 89 percent.

Figure 1. Reporting Compliance (Percent): January 2011–June 2014

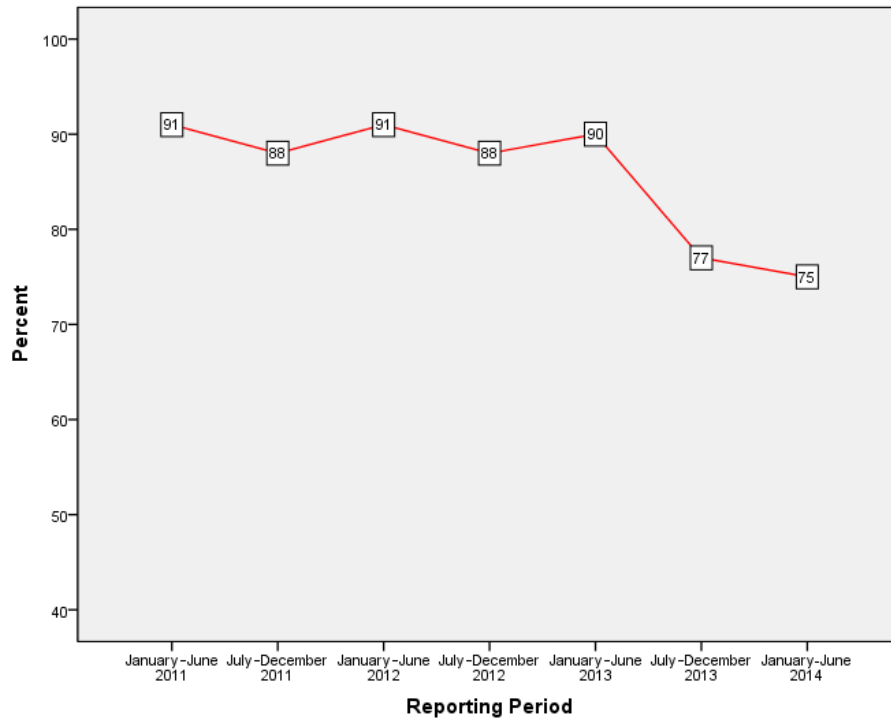


Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for January 2013 to June 2014. More specifically, the numbers in Table 2 represent the population actually served by Discretionary grantees during the project period. There has been a dramatic decline in the number of Discretionary grantees reporting in the DCTAT as they close out their awards. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the intended population (e.g., gender specific, culturally based, and developmentally appropriate).

Table 2. Target Population: January 2013–June 2014

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	38	32	7
Asian	44	35	5
Black/African American	129	97	15
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	96	74	12
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	19	12	4
Other Race	46	32	9
White/Caucasian	124	97	14
Youth Population Not Served Directly	42	40	19
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	124	90	16
First Time Offenders	54	35	8
Repeat Offenders	39	25	9
Sex Offenders	12	10	3
Status Offenders	27	20	5
Violent Offenders	12	12	3
Youth Population Not Served Directly	48	47	20

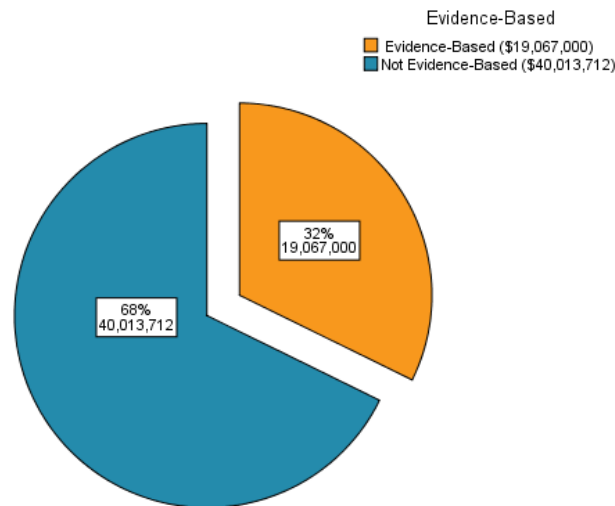
Gender			
Male	141	113	20
Female	140	108	19
Youth Population Not Served Directly	41	37	19
Age			
0–10	75	65	12
11–18	140	113	21
Over 18	28	16	5
Youth Population Not Served Directly	42	39	19
Geographic Area			
Rural	69	63	10
Suburban	54	40	8
Tribal	10	10	14
Urban	91	64	19
Youth Population Not Served Directly	42	39	14
Other			
Mental Health	62	51	0
Substance Use	47	34	9
Truant/Dropout	65	52	9

2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from January–June 2014

Analysis of Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

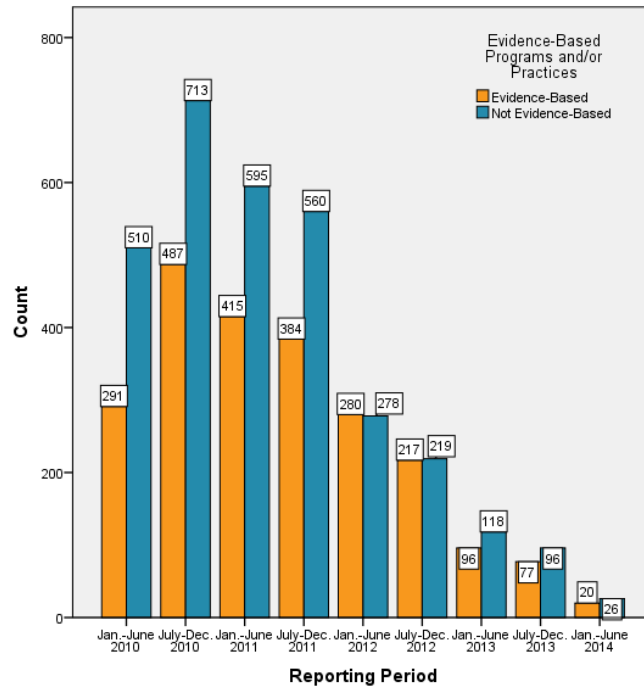
During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 32 percent of Discretionary grant funds totaling \$19,067,000 were used to implement evidence-based programs (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Funds Used for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Percent): January–June 2014



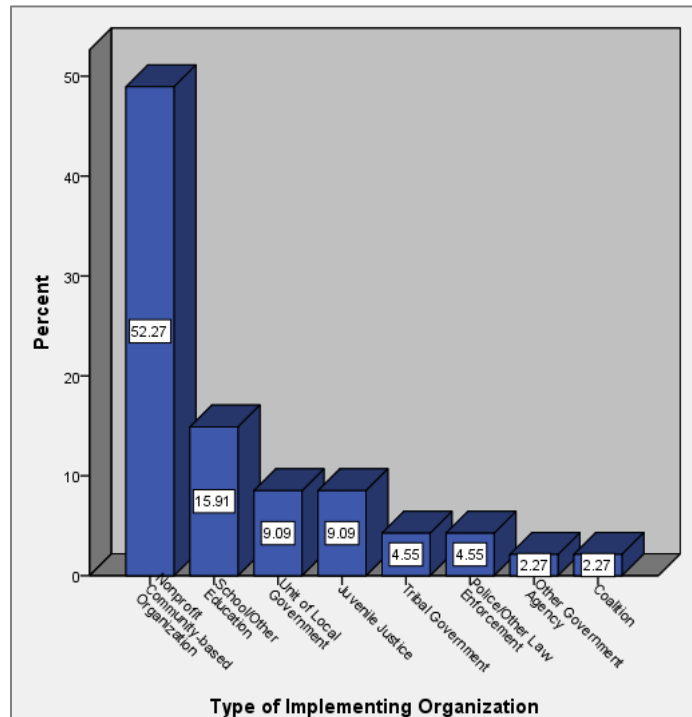
A significant number of Discretionary grantees are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices. During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 43 percent of grant-funded programs implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices. The current reporting period shows a significant decrease in evidence-based programs compared with July–December 2013 (Figure 3). This may be partly because a large number of programs funded by Discretionary grants have completed their funding, and fewer of them are reporting performance measures data.

Figure 3. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January 2010–June 2014



Analysis of implementing agencies for the January–June 2014 reporting period (Figure 4) revealed that the largest percentage of programs was implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (48.9 percent). School and other education implementing organizations constituted the second-largest percentage (14.9 percent), followed by units of local government (8.5 percent).

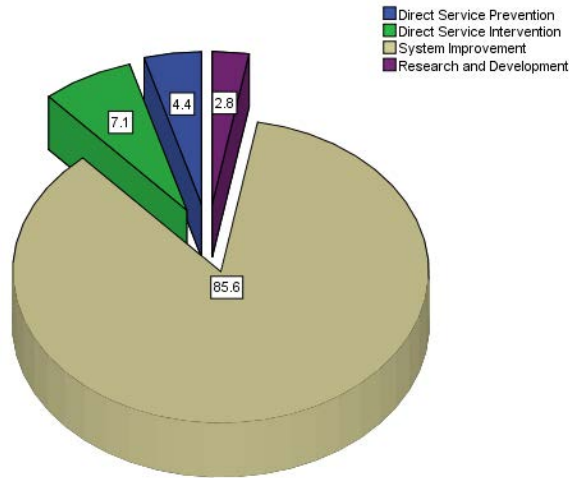
Figure 4. Grants by Type of Implementing Organization (Percent): January-June 2014



Overview of Data for Current Reporting Period

Figure 5 illustrates grant amount allocations broken down by program category. The largest number of Discretionary grantees indicated that they implemented their activities under the System Improvement category at \$53,193,016. The Direct Service Intervention category had the next largest number of Discretionary grantees; this category received the next highest amount of funds, at \$4,414,320.

Figure 5. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): January–June 2014



In examining grant amounts by State and District, based on current and active Discretionary grants, the District of Columbia received the most funds, followed by Wisconsin. Table 3 shows a comprehensive comparison of award amounts.

Table 3. Total Grant Amount by State, Territory, or District (Dollars): January–June 2014

Grantee, State, or District	N	Grant Amount	Grantee, State, or District	N	Grant Amount
AL	3	\$ 2,683,462	ND	1	\$ 350,000
CA	2	850,000	NJ	4	2,198,828
CO	2	2,183,462	NM	1	250,000
CT	1	219,159	OH	1	400,000
DC	3	30,094,167	OR	1	990,000
FL	2	530,000	PA	9	4,183,462
GA	1	75,000	SD	1	200,000
IL	1	300,000	VA	1	500,000
MA	1	200,000	WA	1	424,815
ME	1	1,000,000	WI	4	12,215,876
MI	2	625,000	WV	1	2,000,000
MN	1	1,059,910			
MO	1	1,550,837			
MT	1	600,000			

Analysis of Target Behaviors for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

Data are collected on the number of program participants who demonstrate a positive change in a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Tables 4 and 5 show a list of measures for which grantees were required to evaluate performance and track data for certain target behaviors in each program category. The tables list both short-term (Table 4) and long-term (Table 5) percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for January–June 2014.

Table 4 shows that 66 percent of program youth had a desired short-term change in the targeted behavior.

Table 4. Short-Term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	107	109	98
Change in Knowledge*	69	83	83
Family Functioning	28	40	70
Family Relationships	62	73	85
Gang Resistance/ Involvement	0	0	0
GED	30	60	50
GPA	64	100	64
High School Completion	9	66	14
School Attendance	252	338	75
Social Competence	129	272	47
Substance Use	0	0	0
Total	750	1141	66

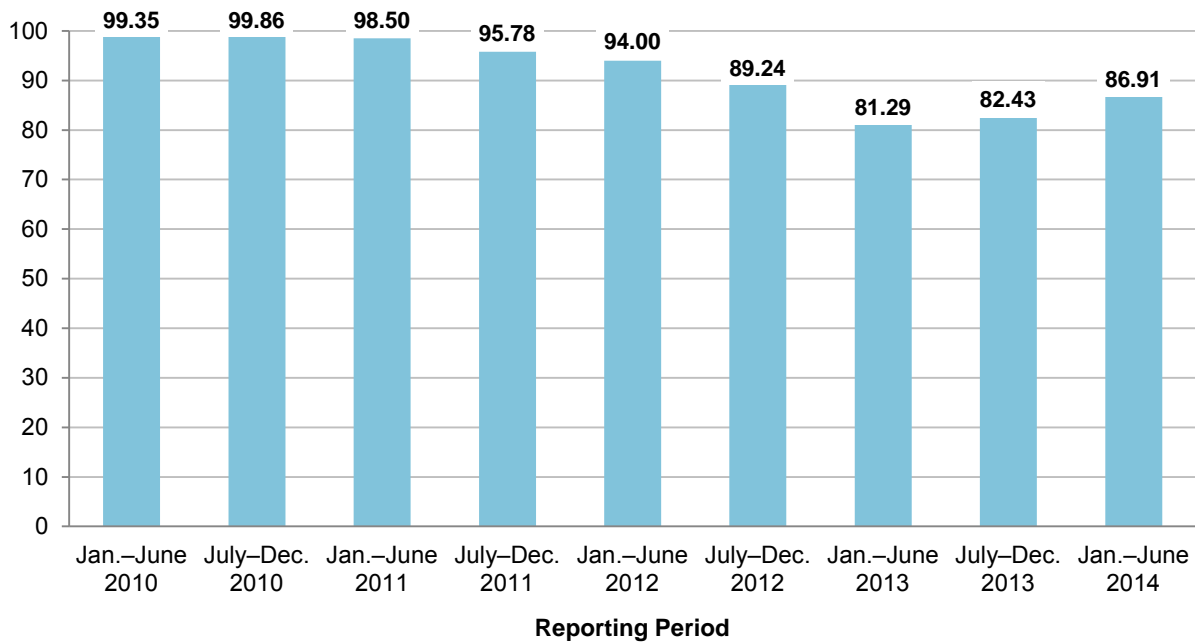
Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for January–June 2014. Long-term outcomes are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. These target behavior data reflect only those youth who participate in Direct Service programs. Overall, 63 percent of program youth had a positive change in behavior 6–12 months post-program.

Table 5. Long-Term Direct Service Prevention Data on Target Behaviors: January–June 2014

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	7	7	100
Family Functioning	0	0	0
Family Relationships	0	0	0
Gang Resistance/ Involvement	0	0	0
GED	0	0	0
GPA	0	0	0
High School Completion	10	10	100
School Attendance	54	99	55
Social Competence	9	12	75
Substance Use	0	0	0
Total	80	128	63

The percentage of program youth who completed program requirements has slightly increased compared with previous reporting periods, and the completion rate is still very high, at 87 percent (Figure 6). This slight increase during the current reporting period, compared with the previous one, is partly because more youth were served. Therefore, the program requirements were completed by comparatively more youth than in the previous reporting period.

Figure 6. Rate of Program Youth Successfully Completing Program Requirements (Percent): January 2010–June 2014



The core measures include 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 that have the goal of keeping them from becoming involved in the criminal justice system.

The term *reoffend* (also known 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 that have the goal of preventing subsequent offenses.

Both short-term and long-term offending levels among youth served by these programs were low. Short-term data indicate that about 7 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 3 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term juvenile offending rates are shown in Table 6 and long-term offending rates in Table 7.

Table 6. Performance Measures for January–June 2014: Short-Term Offending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	115
Program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	8
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	3
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	1
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	1
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	8 / 115 (7%)

**Table 7. Performance Measures for January–June 2014:
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 before the tracking period	73
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	2
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	0
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	1
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	0
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	2 / 73 (3%)

Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low. Short-term data indicate that close to 1 percent of these youth reoffended during the reporting period. Long-term reoffending data measured 6–12 months after program completion indicate that 2 percent of youth reoffended.

Short-term juvenile reoffending rates are shown in Table 8 and long-term reoffending rates in Table 9.

**Table 8. Performance Measures for January–June 2014:
Short-Term Reoffending Data**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	161
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	2
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	0
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	1
Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism)	2 / 161 (1%)

**Table 9. Performance Measures for January–June 2014:
Long-Term Reoffending Data for Youth Exiting Programs 6–12 Months Earlier**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth who exited the program 6–12 months before the tracking period	46
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	1
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	0
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	1
Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism)	1 / 46 (2%)

Included in the OJJDP core measures are those that assess victimization and revictimization outcomes for program youth. The victimization measure counts the number of program youth who are harmed or adversely affected by someone else’s criminal actions. Victimization can be physical or psychological and also includes harm or adverse effects to property belonging to youth. Revictimization refers to any subsequent victimization.

Reported victimization levels among youth served were low. About 9 percent of youth tracked were victimized during the reporting period (Table 10). Among youth tracked over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, none were reported as having been victimized (Table 11). There were no youth tracked for revictimization.

Table 10. Performance Measures for January–June 2014: Short-Term Victimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization	22
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	2
Percent	9%

Table 11. Performance Measures for January–June 2014: 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 who were tracked for victimization	70
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	0
Percent	0%

Summary

For the most recent reporting period of January–June 2014, 44 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 34 Discretionary grantees. Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 87 percent. During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 32 percent of Discretionary grant funds totaling \$19,067,000 were used to implement evidence-based programs. Analysis of implementing agencies for the January–June 2014 reporting period (Figure 4) revealed that the largest percentage of programs was implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (48.9 percent). During the January–June 2014 reporting period, the System Improvement category received the most funding, at \$53,193,016. The Direct Service Intervention category received the next highest amount, with \$4,414,320. Table 4 shows that 66 percent of program youth had a desired short-term change in the targeted behavior. Overall, 63 percent of program youth had a positive change in behavior 6–12 months post-program. The percentage of program youth who completed program requirements has slightly increased compared with previous reporting periods, and the completion rate is still very high, at 87 percent (Figure 7). Short-term data indicate that about 7 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 3 percent who were tracked over the long term. Short-term data indicate that close to 1 percent of these youth reoffended during the reporting period. Long-term reoffending data measured 6–12 months after program completion indicate that 2 percent of youth reoffended. About 9 percent of youth tracked were victimized during the reporting period (Table 10). Among youth tracked over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, none were reported as having been victimized (Table 11). No youth were tracked for revictimization. Data entry for the next reporting period, July–December 2014, will begin January 1, 2015.