

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 to 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 July–December 2012 reporting period.¹ It is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for Discretionary/Earmark grantees, and an analysis of core measures.

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Trend Analysis of Discretionary Data for All Reporting Periods

Across the reporting periods January 2009–December 2012, grantees have input 4,817 sets of program data. For the most recent period July–December 2012, 298 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 254 Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 251 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 84 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Discretionary Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–December 2012

| Data Reporting Period | Status | | | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Not Started | In Progress | Complete | |
| January–June 2009 | 68 | 9 | 423 | 500 |
| July–December 2009 | 93 | 7 | 642 | 742 |
| January–June 2010 | 93 | 10 | 542 | 645 |
| July–December 2010 | 112 | 14 | 771 | 897 |
| January–June 2011 | 56 | 14 | 656 | 726 |
| July–December 2011 | 64 | 8 | 559 | 631 |
| January–June 2012 | 30 | 7 | 341 | 378 |
| July–December 2012 | 44 | 3 | 251 | 298 |
| Total | 560 | 72 | 4,185 | 4,817 |

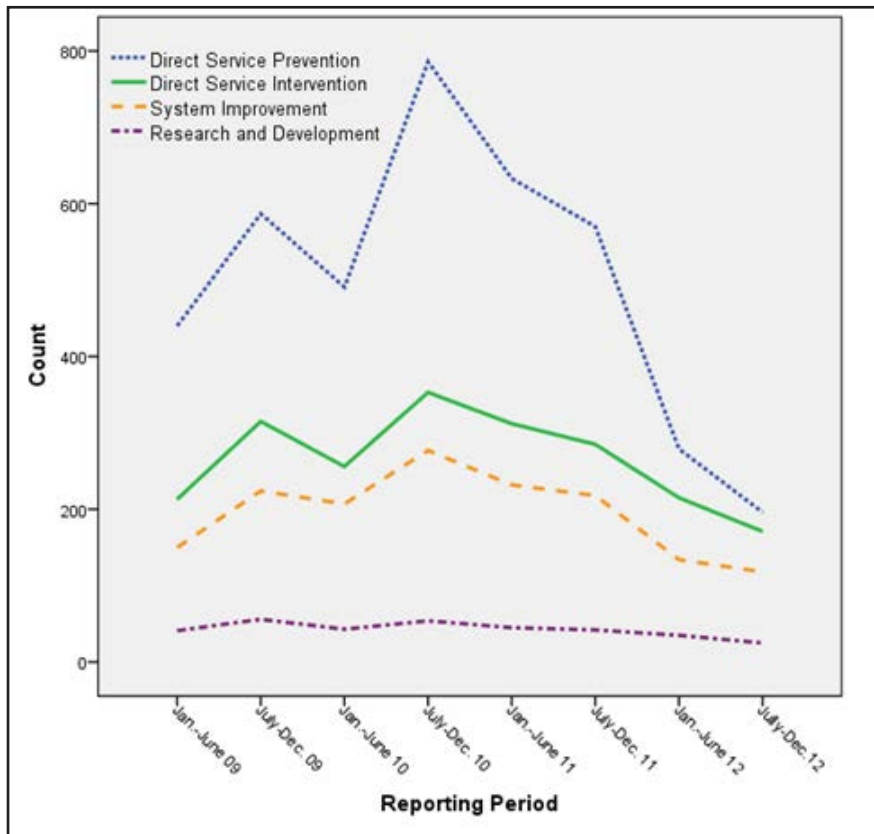
The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include subrecipients, who are included in Tables 2–13 and Figures 1–7 in this data memo.

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 2014.

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Although the current reporting period has experienced a slight decline in active grantees reporting, the largest numbers of grantees supplied data on Direct Service Prevention Programs ($n = 196$). However, this number has decreased since the previous reporting period of January–June 2012. Direct Service Intervention ($n = 171$) and System Improvement ($n = 118$) have also experienced a decline in active grantees. Research and Development grants represent a relatively small portion of Discretionary awards ($n = 25$).

Figure 1. Awards by Program Area: January 2009–December 2012

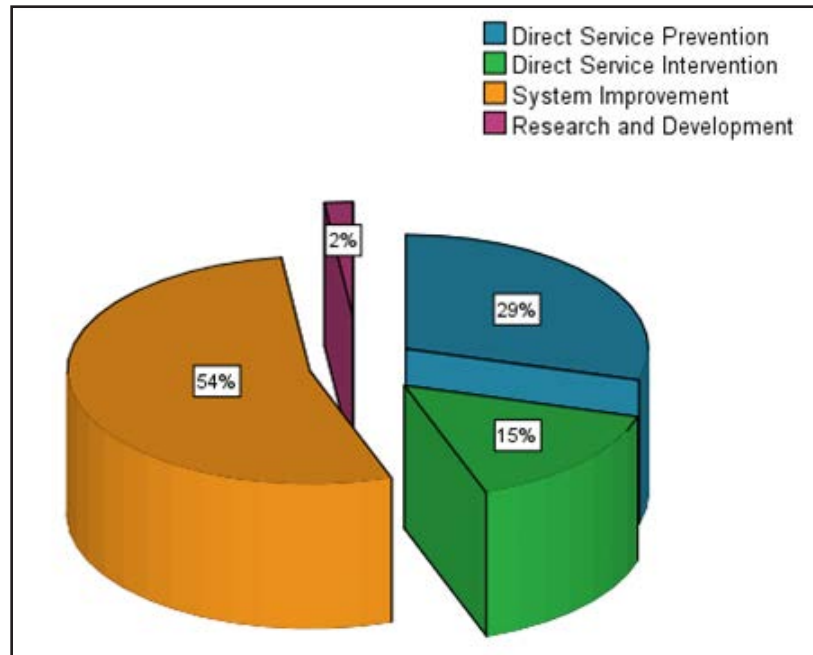


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1.2 Overview of Data for Current Reporting Period

Figure 2 illustrates grant amount allocations broken down by program category. Although the largest number of grantees indicated that they implemented their activities under the Direct Service Prevention and Intervention programs (Figure 1), the largest number of funds was allocated to the System Improvement program category. During the July–December 2012 reporting period, System Improvement was the highest-funded program category (\$91,085,231). Direct Service Prevention was the second-highest category funded by the Discretionary/Congressional Earmark program, with \$50,004,382.

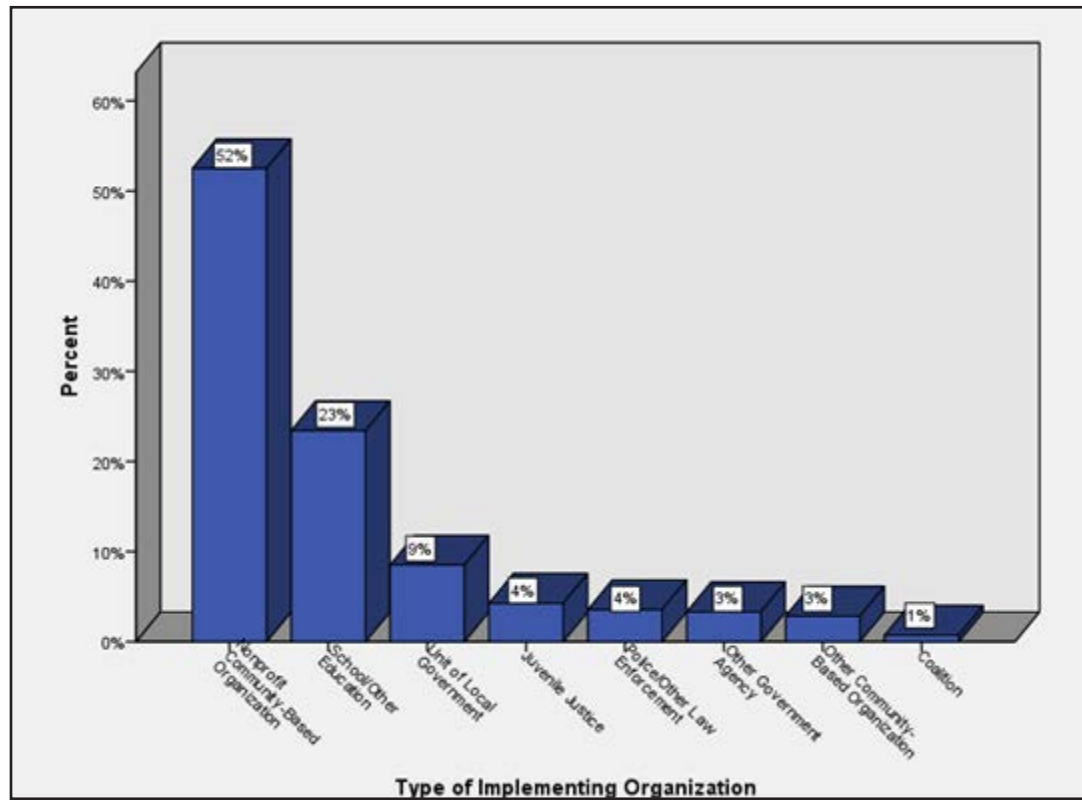
Figure 2. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): July–December 2012



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Analysis of implementing agencies for the July–December 2012 reporting period (Figure 3) revealed that the largest percentage of programs was implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (52 percent). School and other education-implementing organizations constituted the second-largest percentage (23 percent). The third-largest percentage was implemented by Unit of Local Government agencies (9 percent).

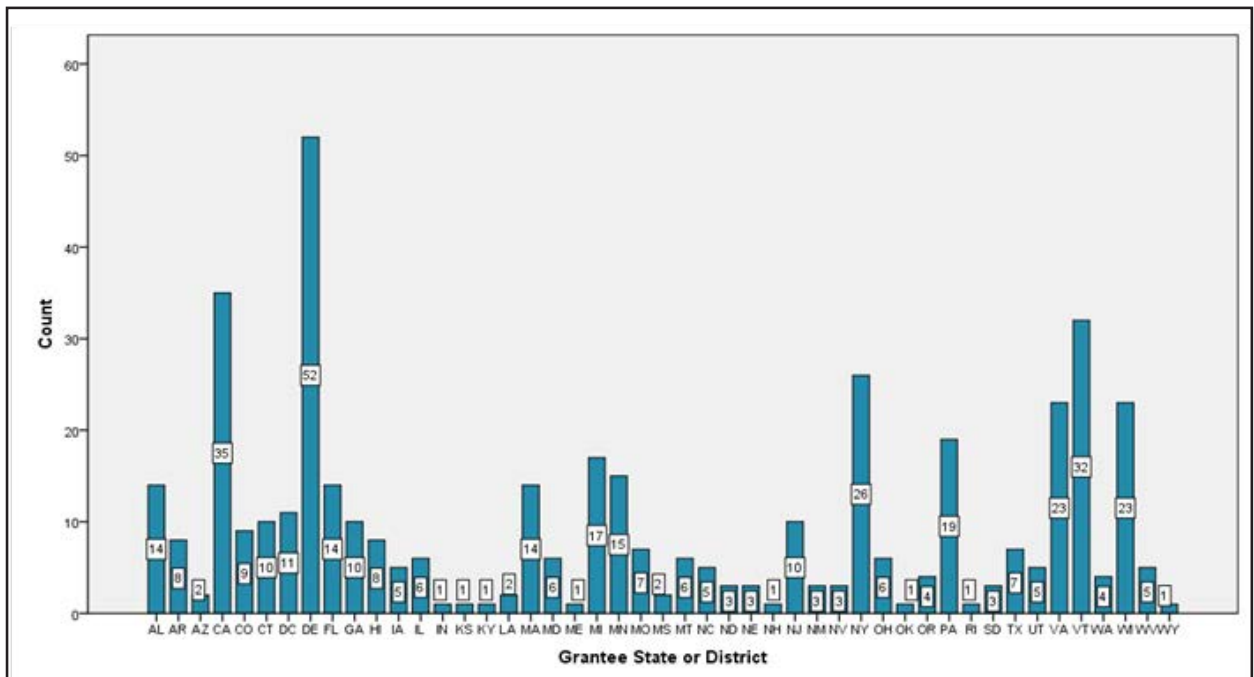
Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): July–December 2012 (N = 423)



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The highest number of grants and subgrants awarded during the July–December 2012 reporting period was in Delaware ($n = 52$). California was second, with 35 grants and subgrants. The comparison among States and the District of Columbia is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Grants and Subgrants per State or District: July–December 2012 ($N = 445$)



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In examining grant amounts by State and District, based on current and active Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grants, the District of Columbia received the most funds, followed by Wisconsin and Alabama. A more comprehensive comparison of award amounts is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State, Territory, or District (Dollars): July–December 2012

| Grantee State or District | N | Grant Amount (Dollars) |
|---------------------------|----|------------------------|
| AL | 13 | \$ 9,035,408 |
| AR | 4 | 1,305,000 |
| AZ | 2 | 600,000 |
| CA | 28 | 7,245,175 |
| CO | 6 | 4,427,498 |
| CT | 8 | 2,969,159 |
| DC | 10 | 37,673,824 |
| DE | 4 | 3,453,000 |
| FL | 13 | 4,391,510 |
| GA | 10 | 875,000 |
| HI | 3 | 3,427,749 |
| IA | 5 | 1,020,000 |
| IL | 6 | 2,485,000 |
| IN | 1 | 850,000 |
| KS | 1 | 900,000 |
| KY | 1 | 100,000 |
| LA | 2 | 397,000 |
| MA | 8 | 2,770,581 |
| MD | 5 | 1,645,946 |
| ME | 1 | 1,000,000 |
| MI | 14 | 5,545,000 |
| MN | 12 | 7,154,999 |
| MO | 7 | 3,856,752 |
| MS | 2 | 500,000 |

| Grantee State or District | N | Grant Amount (Dollars) |
|---------------------------|----|------------------------|
| MT | 6 | \$ 2,277,260 |
| NC | 5 | 2,812,653 |
| ND | 3 | 1,750,000 |
| NE | 3 | 1,350,000 |
| NH | 1 | 125,000 |
| NJ | 8 | 4,778,308 |
| NM | 3 | 765,000 |
| NV | 2 | 954,000 |
| NY | 23 | 7,340,000 |
| OH | 6 | 2,718,305 |
| OK | 1 | 150,000 |
| OR | 4 | 2,969,000 |
| PA | 18 | 7,142,325 |
| RI | 1 | 100,000 |
| SD | 3 | 700,000 |
| TX | 7 | 2,093,119 |
| UT | 5 | 1,894,533 |
| VA | 11 | 4,270,294 |
| VT | 6 | 2,400,000 |
| WA | 3 | 1,224,815 |
| WI | 8 | 18,260,876 |
| WV | 3 | 2,277,000 |
| WY | 1 | 300,000 |

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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table represent the population actually served by grantees through the 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: July–December 2012

| | Population | Grantees Serving Group During Project Period |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| RACE/ETHNICITY | American Indian/Alaskan Native | 75 |
| | Asian | 115 |
| | Black/African American | 304 |
| | Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race) | 148 |
| | Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 49 |
| | Other Race | 110 |
| | White/Caucasian | 288 |
| | Youth Population Not Served Directly | 61 |
| JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS | At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense) | 291 |
| | First-Time Offenders | 118 |
| | Repeat Offenders | 76 |
| | Sex Offenders | 32 |
| | Status Offenders | 56 |
| | Violent Offenders | 37 |
| | Youth Population Not Served Directly | 72 |
| GENDER | Male | 314 |
| | Female | 315 |
| | Youth Population Not Served Directly | 63 |
| AGE | 0–10 | 178 |
| | 11–18 | 316 |
| | Over 18 | 69 |
| | Youth Population Not Served Directly | 63 |
| GEOGRAPHIC AREA | Rural | 155 |
| | Suburban | 151 |
| | Tribal | 15 |
| | Urban | 232 |
| | Youth Population Not Served Directly | 61 |
| OTHER | Mental Health | 128 |
| | Substance Abuse | 107 |
| | Truant/Dropout | 141 |

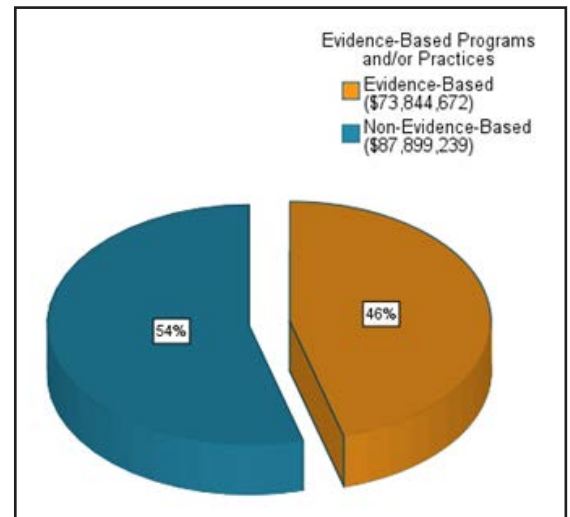
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2.0 Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2012

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

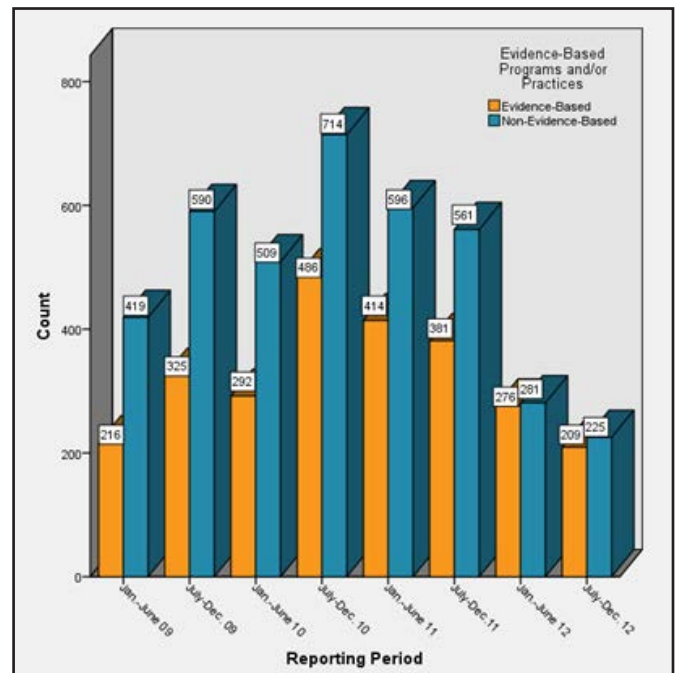
During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 46 percent of grant funds totaling \$73,844,672 were used to implement evidence-based programs.

Figure 5. Funds Used for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Percent): July–December 2012



A significant number of Discretionary/Congressional Earmark solicitations are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices. During the July–December 2012 reporting period, 48 percent of grant-funded programs implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices. The current reporting period shows a slight decrease in evidence-based programs compared with the January–June 2012 reporting period (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January 2009–December 2012



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2.2 Analysis of Target Behaviors for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

In all, 143,359 youth participants were served in various programs funded by the Discretionary Program Grant, and approximately 89 percent of youth completed the defined program requirements. Data are collected on the number of youth who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Target behaviors measure a positive change in behavior among program participants. 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 July–December 2012.

Table 4 shows that 69 percent of program youth exhibited a desired short-term change in the targeted behavior.

Table 4. Short-term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: July–December 2012

| Target Behavior | Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior | Youth with Noted Behavioral Change | Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Social Competence | 9,902 | 9,092 | 92 |
| School Attendance | 7,555 | 4,727 | 63 |
| GPA | 3,179 | 2,190 | 69 |
| GED | 345 | 130 | 38 |
| High School Completion | 734 | 420 | 57 |
| Job Skills | 796 | 629 | 79 |
| Employment Status | 296 | 126 | 43 |
| Family Relationships | 8,830 | 4,647 | 53 |
| Antisocial Behavior | 9,207 | 5,636 | 61 |
| Substance Use | 621 | 396 | 64 |
| Gang Resistance/Involvement | 1,594 | 986 | 62 |
| Change in Knowledge | 6,920 | 5,706 | 82 |
| Total | 49,979 | 34,685 | 69 |

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Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for July–December 2012. Long-term outcomes (Table 5) are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. The following target behavior data reflect only those youth who participate in Direct Service Prevention programs. Overall, 86 percent of program youth exhibited a positive change in behavior 6–12 months post-program.

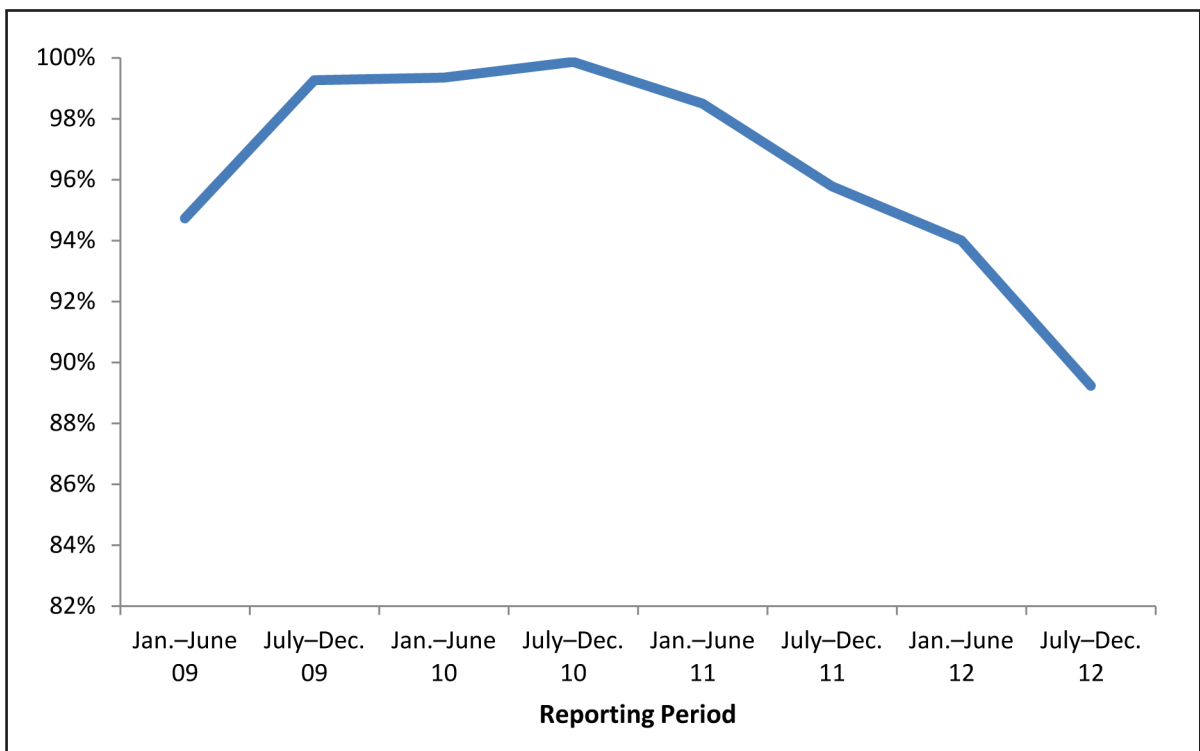
Table 5. Long-term Direct Service Prevention Data on Target Behaviors: July–December 2012

| Target Behavior | Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior | Youth with Noted Behavioral Change | Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Social Competence | 2,041 | 1,749 | 86 |
| School Attendance | 914 | 681 | 75 |
| GPA | 288 | 97 | 34 |
| GED | 77 | 31 | 40 |
| High School Completion | 719 | 473 | 66 |
| Job Skills | 484 | 393 | 81 |
| Employment Status | 97 | 56 | 58 |
| Family Relationships | 3,367 | 3,152 | 94 |
| Antisocial Behavior | 3,028 | 2,917 | 96 |
| Substance Use | 118 | 78 | 66 |
| Gang Resistance/ Involvement | 637 | 551 | 86 |
| Total | 11,770 | 10,178 | 86 |

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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, but the completion rate is still very high at 89 percent. This slight decline during the current reporting period, compared with the previous one, is partly because fewer youth were served. Therefore, the program requirements were completed by comparatively fewer youth than in the previous reporting period.

Figure 7. Rate of Program Youth Successfully Completing Program Requirements (Percent): January 2009–December 2012



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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. Short-term data indicate that approximately 7 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 9 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 July–December 2012: Short-term Offending Data

| Performance Measure | Data |
|---|-------------------|
| Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period | 9,255 |
| Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period | 607 |
| Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period | 41 |
| Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period | 2 |
| Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period | 8 |
| Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period | 607/9,255 (7%) |

Table 7. Performance Measures for July–December 2012: 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 | 3,312 |
| Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period | 283 |
| Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period | 12 |
| 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 | 9 |
| Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period | 283/3,312 (9%) |

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Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low. Short-term data indicate that close to 7 percent of these youth reoffended during the reporting period, as did 8 percent 6–12 months after exiting. Short-term juvenile reoffending rates are shown in Table 8 and long-term reoffending rates in Table 9.

Table 8. Performance Measures for July–December 2012: Short-term Reoffending Data

| Performance Measure | Data |
|---|---------------------------|
| Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period | 5,553 |
| Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period | 392 |
| Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period | 140 |
| Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period | 17 |
| Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period | 100 |
| Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism) | 392/5,553 (7%) |

Table 9. Performance Measures for July–December 2012: 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 | 4,341 |
| Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period | 366 |
| Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period | 25 |
| Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period | 3 |
| Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period | 37 |
| Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism) | 366/4,341 (8%) |

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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 youth's property. Revictimization refers to any subsequent victimization.

Reported victimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 2 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, 1 percent were reported as having been victimized (Table 11).

Table 10. Performance Measures for July–December 2012: Short-term Victimization Data

| Performance Measure | Data |
|---|-----------|
| Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization | 6,845 |
| Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period | 190 |
| Percent | 2% |

Table 11. Performance Measures for July–December 2012: 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 | 3,100 |
| Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period | 37 |
| Percent | 1% |

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Reported revictimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 4 percent of youth tracked were revictimized during the reporting period (Table 12). Among youth tracked over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, less than 1 percent were reported as having been revictimized (Table 13).

Table 12. Performance Measures for July–December 2012: Short-term Revictimization Data

| Performance Measure | Data |
|---|-----------|
| Program youth tracked for revictimization during the reporting period | 964 |
| Of those tracked, program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period | 35 |
| Percent | 4% |

Table 13. Performance Measures for July–December 2012: Long-term Revictimization 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 | 3,528 |
| Of those tracked, program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period | 13 |
| Percent | <1% |

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2013, will begin July 1, 2013.