

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

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 July–December 2013 reporting period.¹ It is divided into two sections: an examination of program information for Discretionary grantees, and an analysis of core measures.

1. Examination of Program Information

1.1 Trend Analysis of Discretionary Data for All Reporting Periods

For the most recent reporting period of July–December 2013, 126 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 99 Discretionary grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Data were only complete for 97 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 77 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Discretionary Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2009–December 2013

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
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
January–June 2013	25	2	131	158
July–December 2013	26	2	97	126
Total	611	76	4,413	5,101

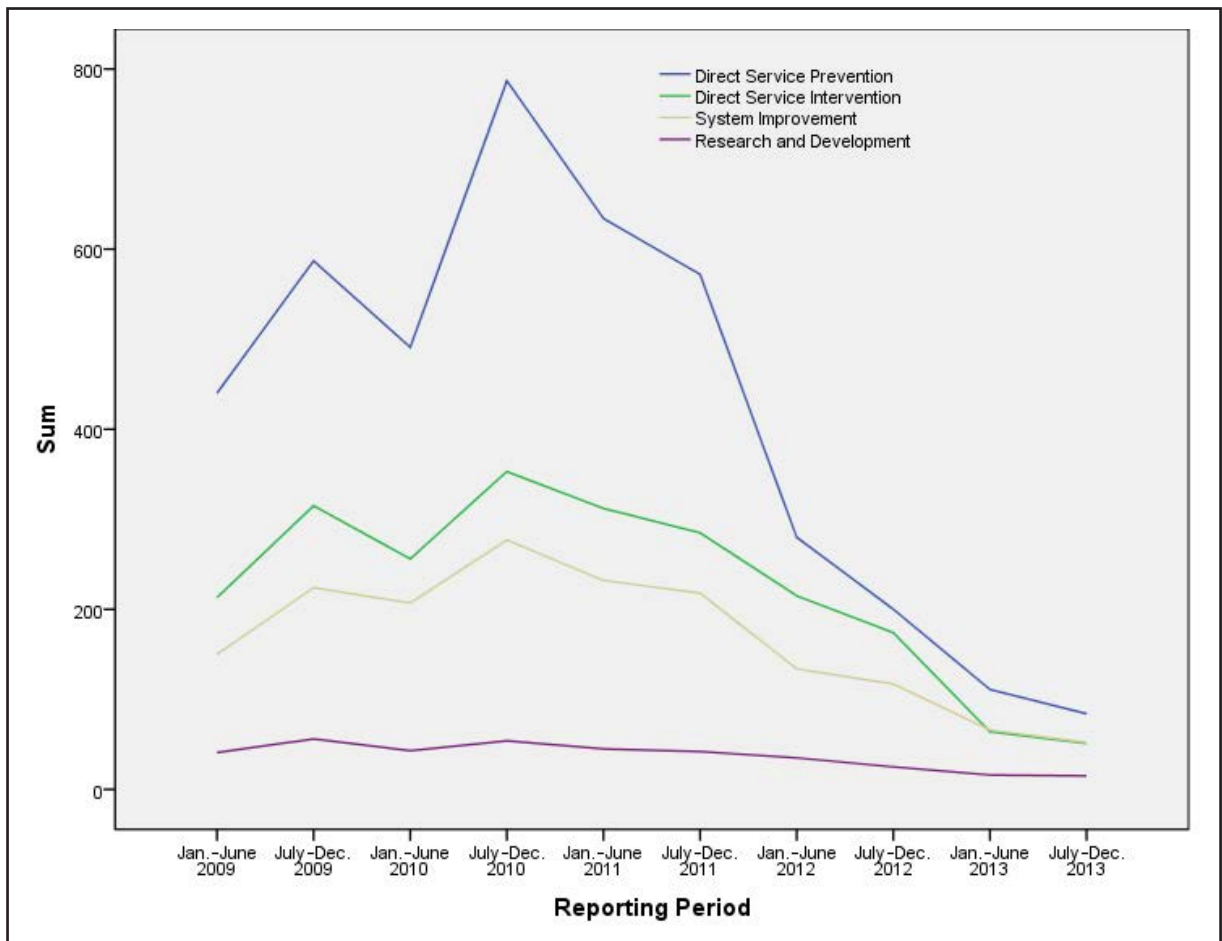
The numbers reported in Table 1 do not include data on subrecipients, which are in Tables 2–13 and Figures 1–7 in this data memo.

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.

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Although the current reporting period has seen a slight decline in active grantees reporting, the largest numbers of grantees supplied data on Direct Service Prevention Programs ($n = 84$). However, this number has decreased since the previous reporting period of January–June 2013. System Improvement ($n = 52$) and Direct Service Intervention ($n = 51$) also have fewer active grantees. Research and Development grants represent a relatively small portion of Discretionary awards ($n = 15$).

Figure 1. Awards by Program Area: January 2009–December 2013

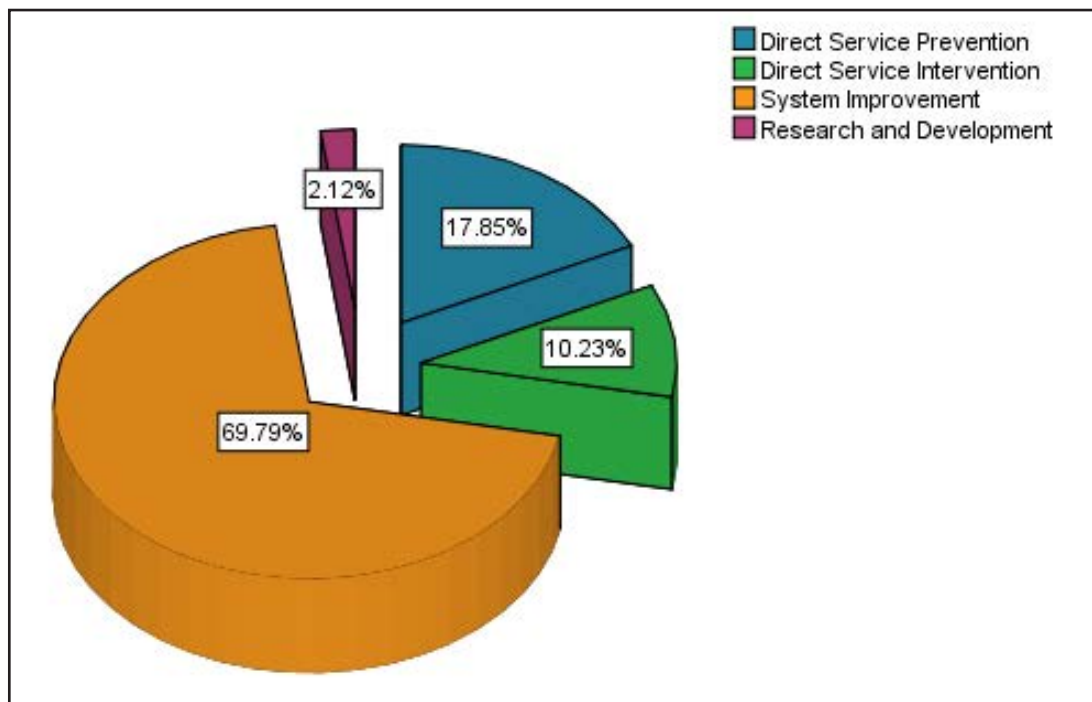


Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

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 greatest amount of funds was allocated to the Direct Service Prevention program category. During the July–December 2013 reporting period, System Improvement was the highest-funded program category, at \$78,488,485. Direct Service Prevention was second, with \$20,074,820.

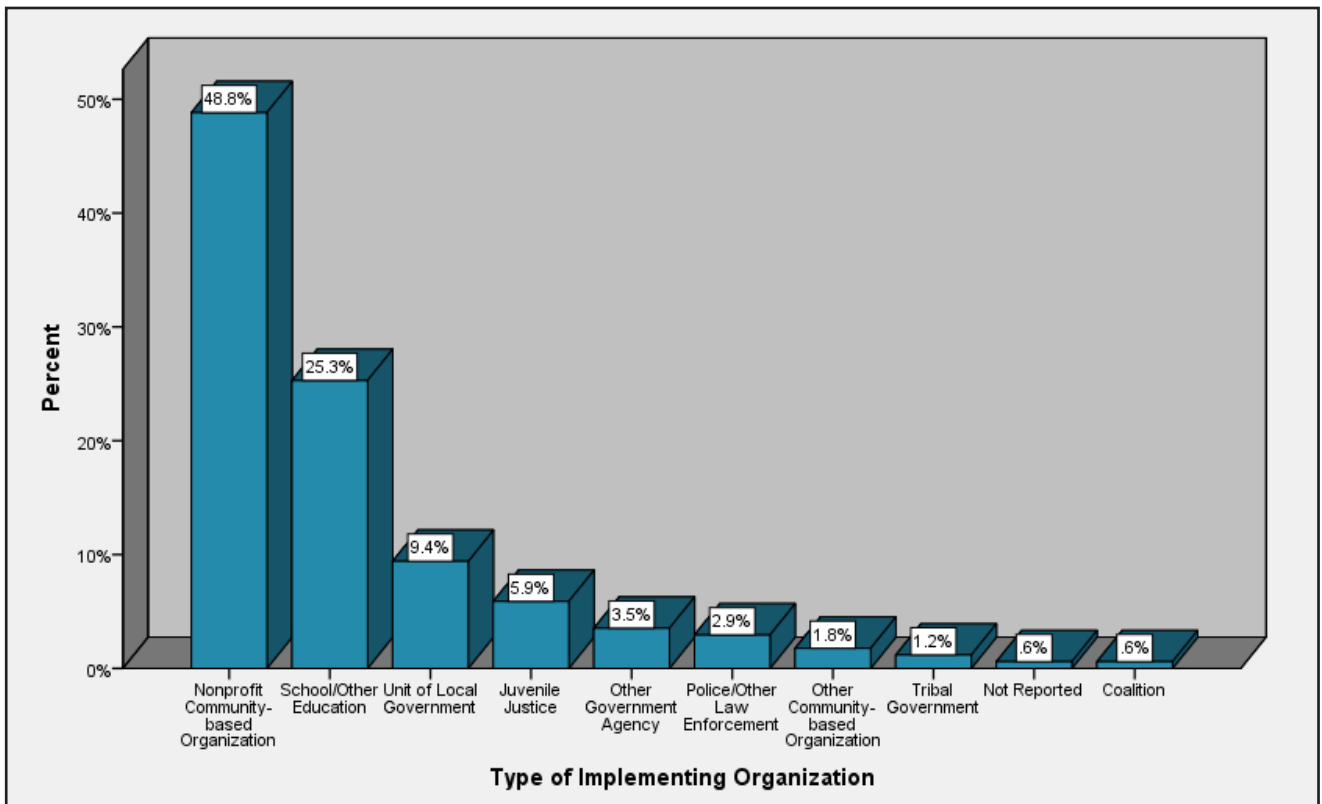
Figure 2. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): July–December 2013



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Analysis of implementing agencies for the July–December 2013 reporting period (Figure 3) revealed that the largest percentage of programs was implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (48.8 percent). School and other education-implementing organizations constituted the second-largest percentage (25.3 percent), followed by units of local government (9.4 percent).

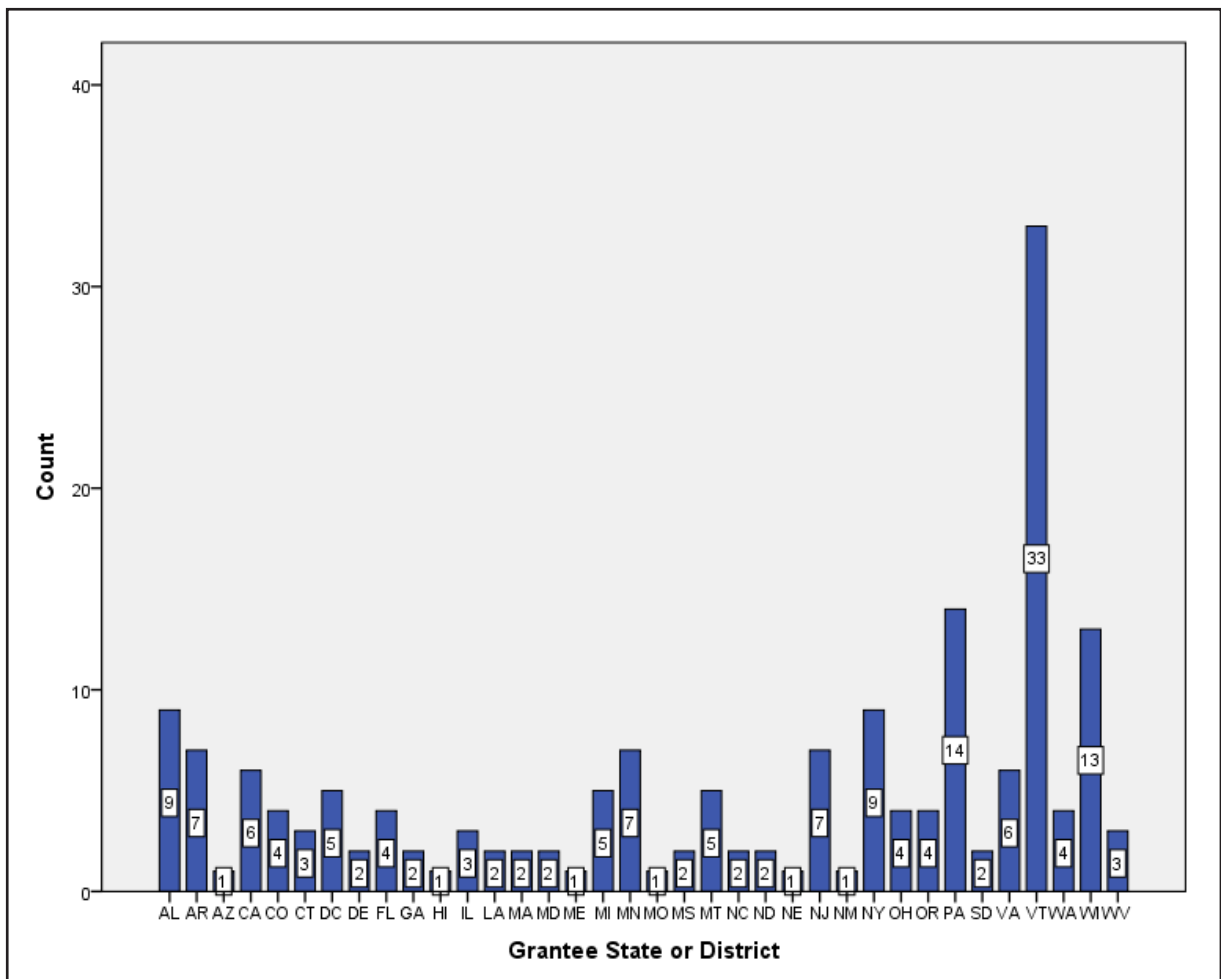
Figure 3. Grants by Type of Implementing Organization (Percent): July–December 2013 (N = 170)



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Vermont had the highest number of grants and subgrants awarded during the July–December 2013 reporting period ($n = 33$). Pennsylvania was second, with 14 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 2013 ($N = 179$)



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

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 and Vermont. 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 2013

Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AL	9	\$ 8,217,938
AR	7	2,155,000
AZ	1	300,000
CA	6	2,035,000
CO	4	3,487,408
CT	3	1,119,159
DC	5	44,206,519
DE	2	2,353,000
FL	4	980,000
GA	2	150,000
HI	1	2,500,000
IL	3	1,625,000
LA	2	397,000
MA	2	600,000
MD	2	700,000
ME	1	1,000,000
MI	5	1,675,000
MN	7	6,362,408

Grantee State or District	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
MO	1	\$ 1,550,837
MS	2	500,000
MT	5	2,027,260
NC	2	1,350,000
ND	2	1,550,000
NE	1	600,000
NJ	7	3,648,828
NM	1	250,000
NY	9	3,150,000
OH	4	1,950,000
OR	4	3,470,000
PA	14	6,042,408
SD	2	400,000
VA	6	3,420,294
VT	33	15,900,000
WA	4	1,524,815
WI	13	18,960,876
WV	3	6,000,000

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 2013 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table represent the population actually served by Discretionary grantees. 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 2013

	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaska Native	32
	Asian	35
	Black/African American	97
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	74
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12
	Other Race	32
	White/Caucasian	97
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	40
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	90
	First-Time Offenders	35
	Repeat Offenders	25
	Sex Offenders	10
	Status Offenders	20
	Violent Offenders	12
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	47
GENDER	Male	113
	Female	108
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	37
AGE	0–10	65
	11–18	113
	Over 18	16
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	39
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	63
	Suburban	40
	Tribal	10
	Urban	64
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	39
OTHER	Mental Health	51
	Substance Abuse	34
	Truant/Dropout	52

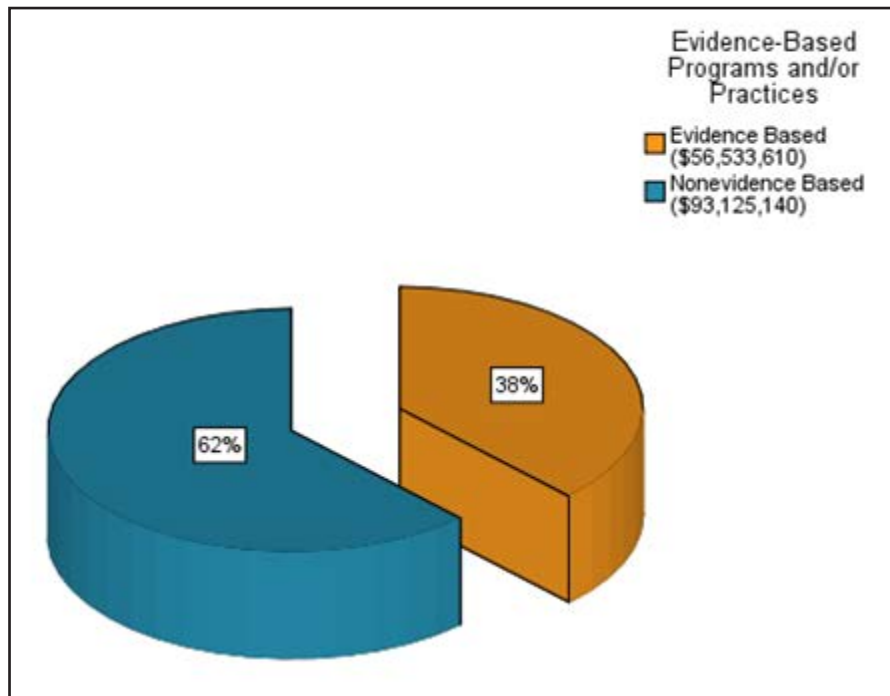
Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

2.0 Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2013

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

During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 38 percent of Discretionary grant funds totaling \$56,533,610 were used to implement evidence-based programs (Figure 5).

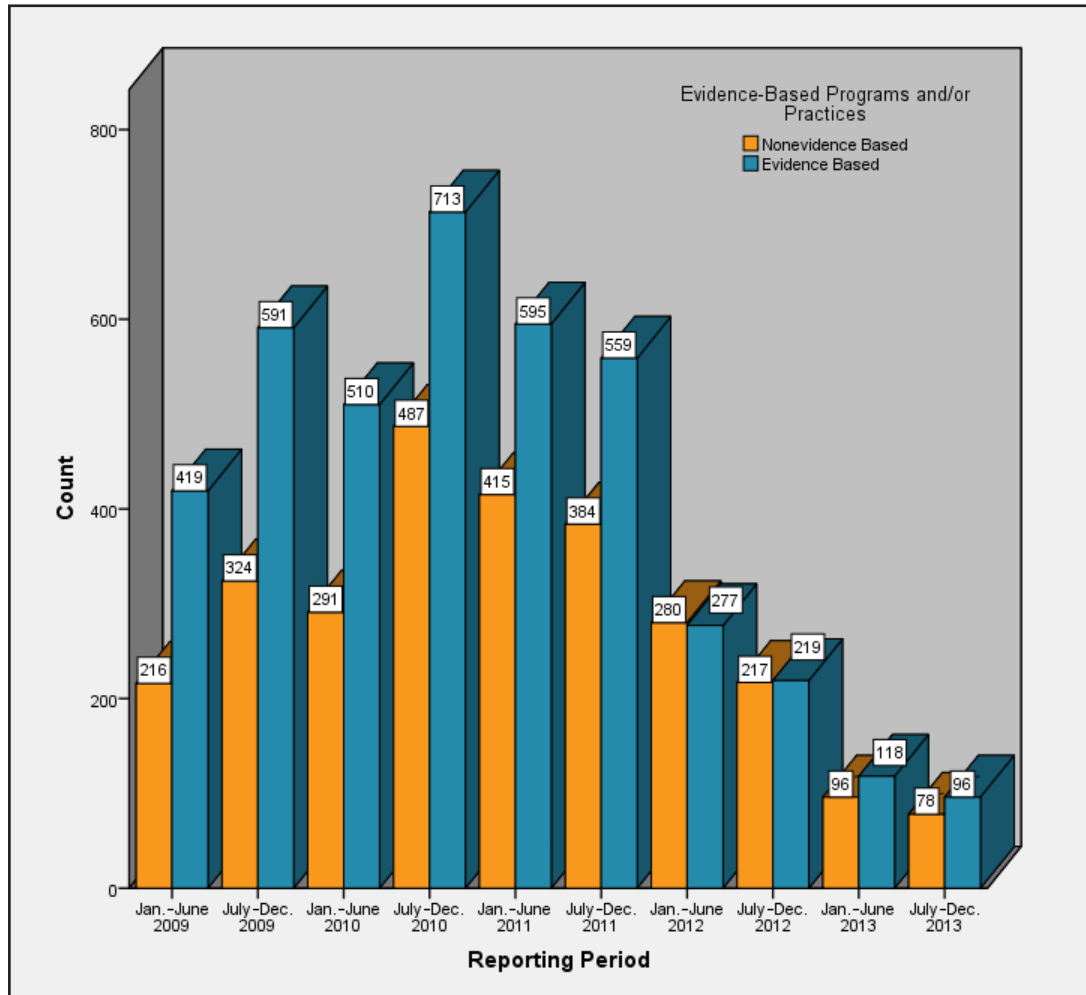
Figure 5. Funds Used for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Percent): July–December 2013



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

A significant number of Discretionary solicitations are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices. During the July–December 2013 reporting period, 45 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 2012 (Figure 6). 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 6. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January 2009–December 2013



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

2.2 Analysis of Target Behaviors for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

In all, 57,344 youth participants were served in various programs funded through Discretionary grants, and about 89 percent of youth completed the defined program requirements. 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 July–December 2013.

Table 4 shows that 60 percent of program youth had a desired short-term change in the targeted behavior.

Table 4. Short-term Performance Data on Target Behaviors: July–December 2013

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	327	399	82
Change in Knowledge*	2,790	5,389	52
Employment Status**	23	42	55
Family Functioning	597	763	78
Family Relationships	168	229	73
Gang Resistance/ Involvement	321	351	91
GPA	2,146	2,371	91
Job Skills	65	71	92
School Attendance	1,487	3,490	43
Social Competence	1,270	1,767	72
Substance Use	94	264	36
Total	9,288	15,136	61

* Values skewed by a single grantee.

** Only one set of data was reported for the measure.

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for July–December 2013. 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 Prevention programs. Overall, 90 percent of program youth had a positive change in behavior 6–12 months post-program.

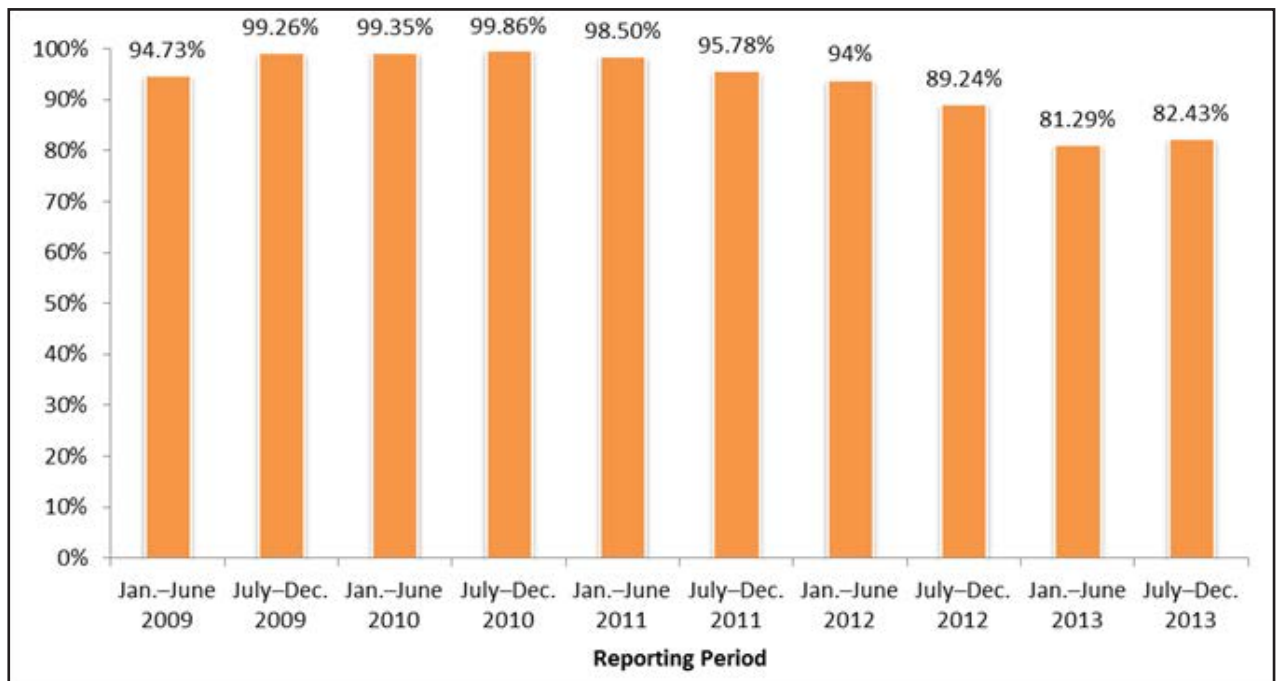
Table 5. Long-term Direct Service Prevention Data on Target Behaviors: July–December 2013

Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	96	116	83
Family Functioning	357	369	97
Family Relationships	40	66	61
Gang Resistance/ Involvement	545	667	82
GED	9	9	100
GPA	1,548	1,587	98
High School Completion	488	606	81
School Attendance	156	233	67
Social Competence	410	428	96
Substance Use	52	52	100
Total	3,701	4,133	90

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

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 82 percent (Figure 7). 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 2013



Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

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, 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 about 14 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, as did 15 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 2013: Short-term Offending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	3,706
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	510
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	27
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	0
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	510/3,706 (14%)

Table 7. Performance Measures for July–December 2013: 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	244
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	36
Number of program youth who were committed to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	2
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	0
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	36/244 (15%)

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low. Short-term data indicate that close to 20 percent of these youth reoffended during the reporting period. Long-term reoffending data measured 6–12 months after program completion indicate that 26 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 July–December 2013: Short-term Reoffending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	821
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	161
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	184
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	2
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	46
Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism)	161/821 (20%)

Table 9. Performance Measures for July–December 2013: 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	367
Of those tracked, number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	94
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	0
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	93
Percent of program youth who reoffended during the reporting period (recidivism)	94/367 (26%)

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

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 3 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).

Table 10. Performance Measures for July–December 2013: Short-term Victimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization	488
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	15
Percent	3%

Table 11. Performance Measures for July–December 2013: 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	63
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	0
Percent	0%

Reported revictimization levels among youth served were also quite low. No youth tracked were revictimized during the reporting period (Table 12). Among youth tracked over the long term 6–12 months after leaving the program, none were reported as having been revictimized (Table 13).

Table 12. Performance Measures for July–December 2013: Short-term Revictimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for revictimization during the reporting period	15
Of those tracked, program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period	0
Percent	0%

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants

Table 13. Performance Measures for July–December 2013: 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	8
Of those tracked, program youth who were revictimized during the reporting period	0
Percent	0%

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2014, will begin July 1, 2014.