Overview of the DCTAT Data for Discretionary Grants: July–December 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 July–December 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

- Forty-two grants were active, and 24 Discretionary grantees completed their reporting.
- Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 88 percent.
- Fifty-one percent of Discretionary grant funds totaling $34,685,261 were used to implement evidence-based programs.
- Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest percentage of programs was implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (47.73 percent).
- The System Improvement category received the most funding, at $36,308,381. The Direct Service Intervention category received the next highest amount, at $1,930,228.
- Short-term data indicate that close to 3 percent of youth reoffended during the reporting period.

Examination of Program Information

Trend Analysis of Discretionary Data for All Reporting Periods

Forty-two grants were active. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Data were only complete for 24 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 57 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Discretionary Grantee Reporting by Period: January 2011–December 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
July–December 2014	18	0	24	42	57
Total	**244**	**33**	**2,064**	**2,354**	**88**

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[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 eight reporting periods, the percentage of grantees that completed the reporting requirements is captured in Figure 1. Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 88 percent.

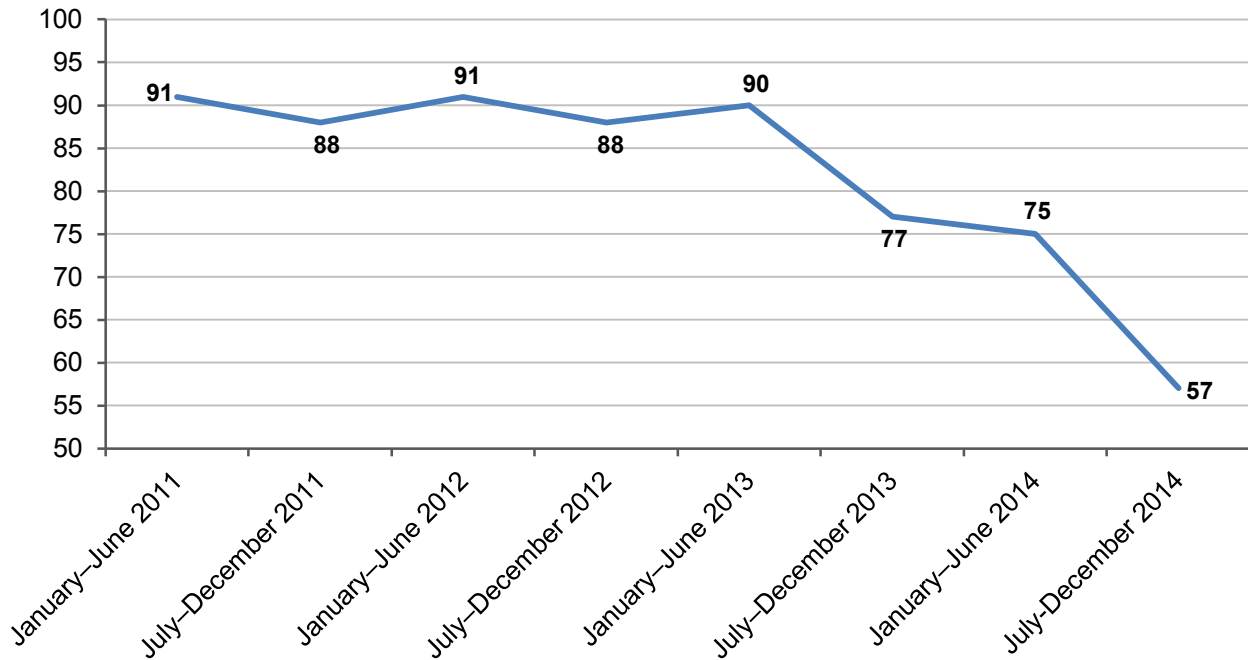**Figure 1. Reporting Compliance (Percent): January 2011–December 2014**

Table 2 presents aggregate demographic data for July 2013 to December 2014 and the number of grantees that serve each population. 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 Served: July 2013–December 2014

Population	No. of Grantees Serving Population During Project Period		
	July–December 2013	January–June 2014	July–December 2014
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	32	7	5
Asian	35	5	6
Black/African American	97	15	12
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	74	12	8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12	4	5
Other Race	32	9	5
White/Caucasian	97	14	9
Youth Population Not Served Directly	40	19	19
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	90	16	12
First-Time Offenders	35	8	4
Repeat Offenders	25	9	5
Sex Offenders	10	3	0
Status Offenders	20	5	2
Violent Offenders	12	3	1
Youth Population Not Served Directly	47	20	20

Gender			
Male	113	20	14
Female	108	19	14
Youth Population Not Served Directly	37	19	19
Age			
0–10	65	12	10
11–18	113	21	15
Over 18	16	5	2
Youth Population Not Served Directly	39	19	19
Geographic Area			
Rural	63	10	7
Suburban	40	8	3
Tribal	10	14	4
Urban	64	19	12
Youth Population Not Served Directly	39	14	19
Other			
Mental Health	51	0	8
Substance Use	34	9	5
Truant/Dropout	52	9	9

2. Analysis of Core Measures Data from July–December 2014

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

A significant number of Discretionary grantees are implementing evidence-based programs and/or practices, with 51 percent of Discretionary grant funds totaling $34,685,261 used to administer evidence-based programs (Figure 2).

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

■ Evidence-Based ($34,685,261)
□ Not Evidence-Based ($11,341,438)

51%   49%
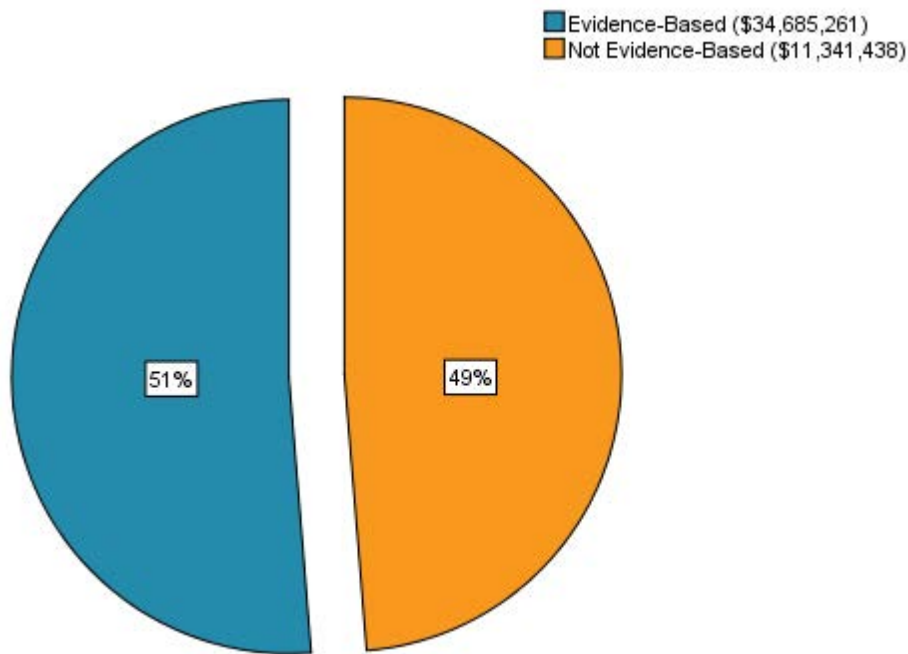
The current reporting period showed a slight decrease in evidence-based programs compared with January–June 2014 (Figure 3). This may be partly because a large number of programs funded by Discretionary grants have completed their funding, and fewer of them are reporting performance measures data.

Figure 3. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January 2011–December 2014
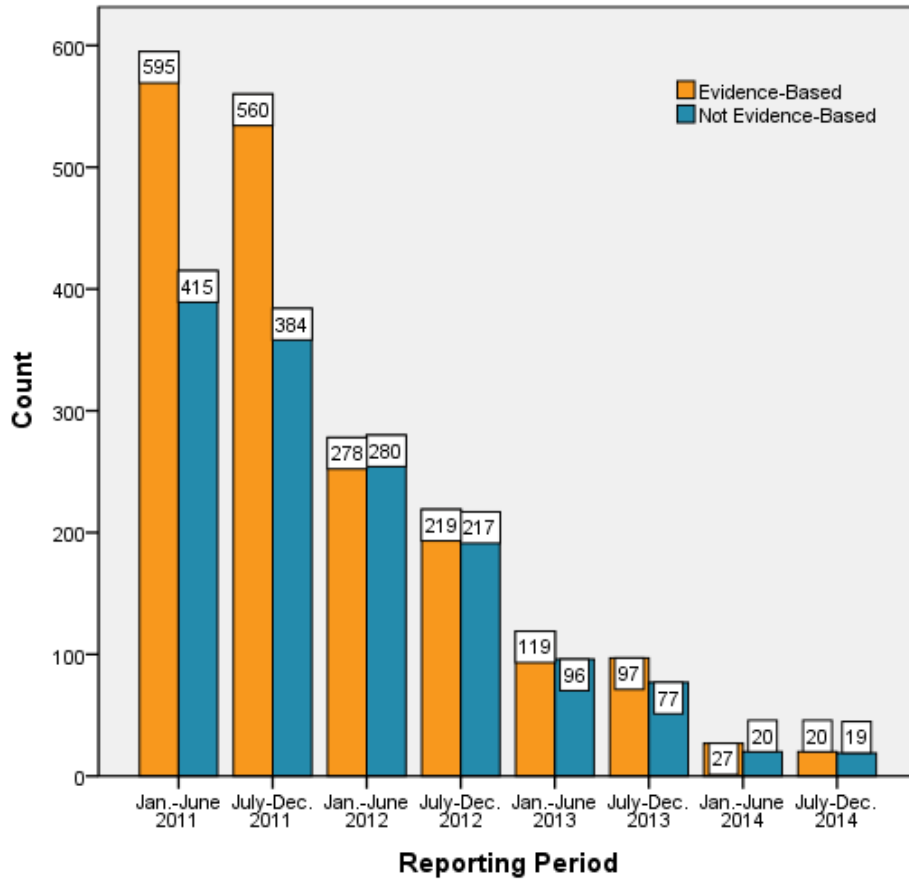
Analysis of implementing agencies (Figure 4) revealed that the largest percentage of programs was administered by nonprofit community-based organizations (47.73 percent). School and other education organizations constituted the second-largest percentage (11.36 percent), followed by units of local government (9.09 percent).

Figure 4. Grants by Type of Implementing Organization (Percent): July 2014–December 2014
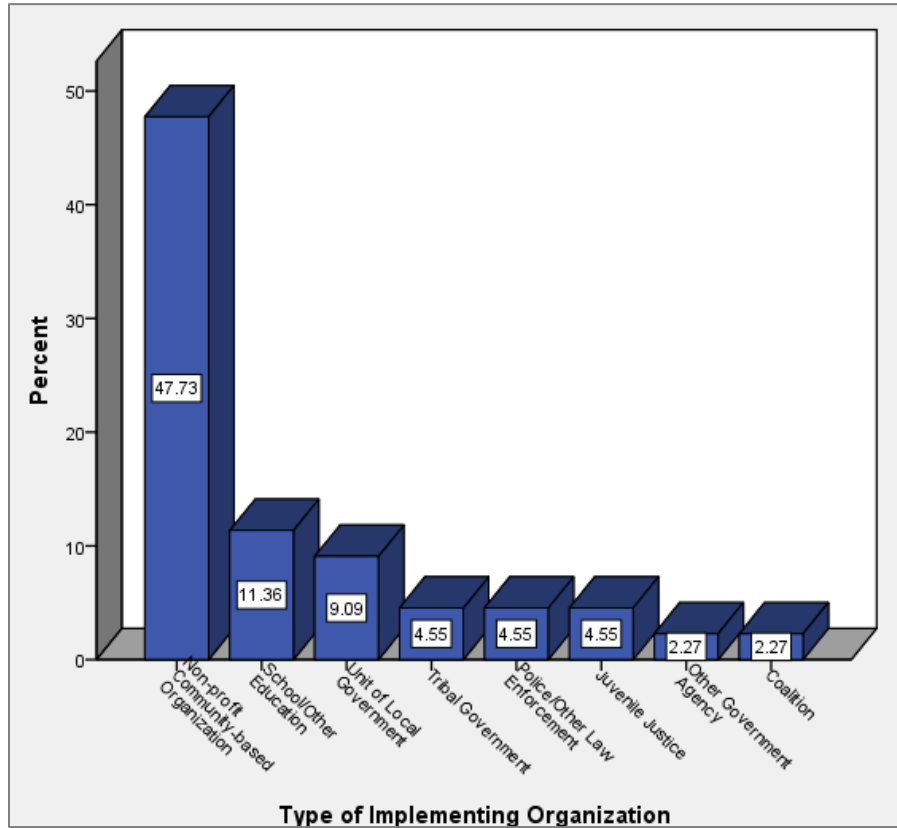
Overview of Data for Current Reporting Period

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 $36,308,381. The Direct Service Prevention category had the next largest number of Discretionary grantees and also received the next highest amount of funds, at $1,930,228.

Figure 5. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): July–December 2014
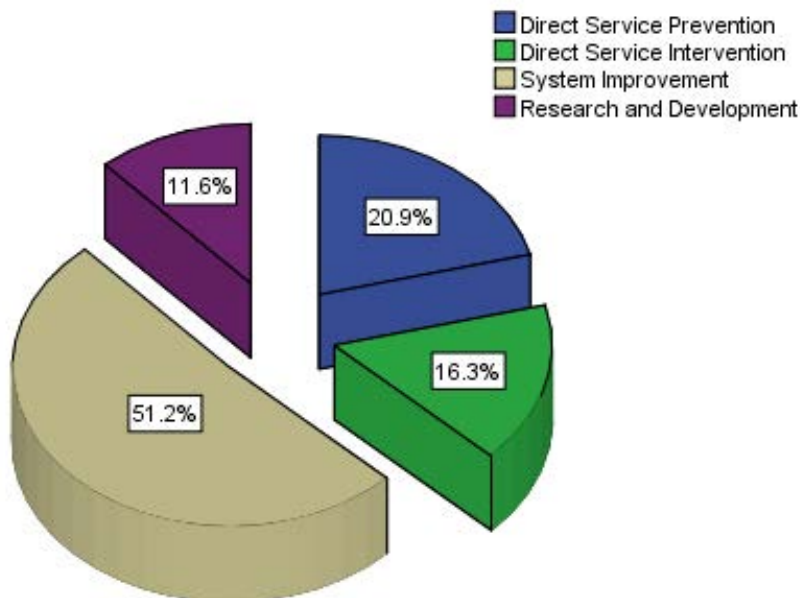
In examining grant amounts by State and district, based on current and active Discretionary grants, the District of Columbia received the most funds, followed by Pennsylvania. Table 3 shows a comprehensive comparison of award amounts.

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

Grantee, State, or District	N	Grant Amount	Grantee, State, or District	N	Grant Amount
AL	3	$ 3,243,462	MO	1	1,550,837
CA	2	603,478	MT	1	100,000
CO	3	3,243,462	ND	1	$ 350,000
DC	4	21,101,397	NM	1	250,000
FL	2	530,000	OH	1	400,000
GA	1	75,000	PA	8	4,693,462
IL	2	400,000	UT	1	100,000
MA	1	200,000	VA	1	500,000
ME	1	1,000,000	WA	1	424,815
MI	1	400,000	WI	3	3,940,876
MN	2	2,119,910	WV	1	2,000,000

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.

Table 4 shows that 94 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 2014

| Target Behavior	Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Antisocial Behavior	66	66	100
Change in Knowledge	146	152	96
Family Functioning	0	0	0
Family Relationships	0	0	0
Gang Resistance/ Involvement[2]	3	3	100
GED	0	0	0
GPA	8	12	67
High School Completion	0	0	0
School Attendance	70	78	90
Social Competence	0	0	0
Substance Use	0	0	0
Total	**293**	**311**	**94**

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, 71 percent of program youth had a positive change in the school attendance target behavior 6–12 months post-program.

The percentage of program youth who completed program requirements has increased slightly compared with previous reporting periods, and the completion rate is still very high, at 93 percent (Figure 6). This increase during

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[2] Only one grantee reported for this target behavior.

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 2011–December 2014
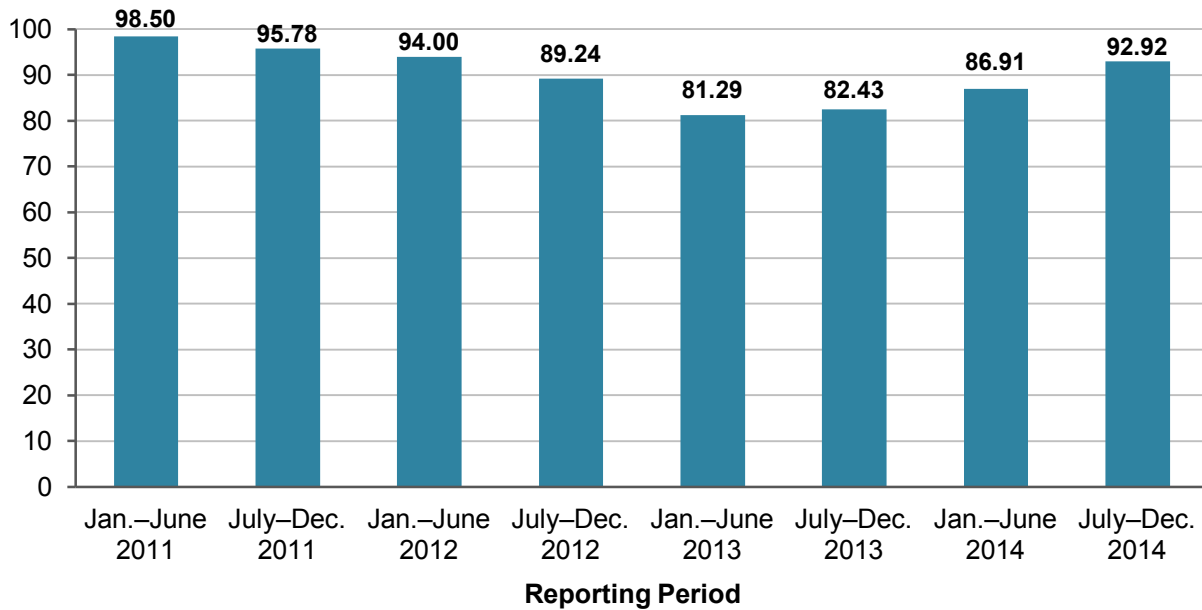
The core measures include those that assess offending and reoffending outcomes for program youth. The term *offend* refers to a first-time adjudication for a delinquent offense. Youth who offend are typically served in delinquency prevention programs that have the goal of keeping them from becoming involved 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.

There was no reported data for either short-term or long-term offending levels among youth served during this reporting period.

Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low. Short-term data indicate that close to 3 percent of these youth reoffended during the reporting period. Short-term juvenile reoffending rates are shown in Table 5. There was no data reported for long-term reoffending levels measured 6–12 months after program completion.

**Table 5. Performance Measures for July–December 2014:
Short-Term Reoffending Data**

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked	69
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense	2
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility	0
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison	0
Number of youth who received another sentence	0
Percent of program youth who reoffended (recidivism)	2 / 69 **(3%)**

Included in the OJJDP core measures are those measures 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.

There was no reported data for reported victimization and revictimization levels among youth served during this reporting period.

Summary

Forty-two grants were active, and 24 Discretionary grantees completed their reporting. Overall, the percentage of compliance for all reporting periods is 88 percent. Fifty-one percent of Discretionary grant funds totaling $34,685,261 were used to implement evidence-based programs. Analysis of implementing agencies revealed that the largest percentage of programs was administered by nonprofit community-based organizations (47.73 percent). The System Improvement category received the most funding, at $36,308,381. The Direct Service Intervention category received the next highest amount, with $1,930,228. Ninety-four percent of program youth had a desired short-term change in the targeted behavior. Overall, 71 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 increased slightly compared with previous reporting periods, and the completion rate is still very high, at 93 percent. Short-term data indicate that close to 3 percent of these youth reoffended during the reporting period. There was no reported data for short-term and long-term offending levels among youth, long-term reoffending levels among youth, or for reported victimization and revictimization levels among youth.

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2014, will begin June 15, 2015.