

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 2011 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 all reporting periods (July 2006–December 2011), grantees have input 5,607 sets of program data. For the most recent period, July through December 2011, 629 grants were active, and at least some information was reported by 618 Discretionary/Congressional Earmark grantees. Not all grantees completed the data entry process. Therefore, data were only complete for 538 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 86 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Discretionary Grantee Reporting by Period: July 2006–December 2011

Data Reporting Periods	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
July–December 2006	15	51	84	150
January–June 2007	15	53	95	163
July–December 2007	17	56	181	254
January–June 2008	25	180	148	353
July–December 2008	24	87	439	550
January–June 2009	20	57	423	500
July–December 2009	15	85	642	742
January–June 2010	15	89	541	645
July–December 2010	22	106	768	896
January–June 2011	14	60	651	725
July–December 2011	11	80	538	629
Total	193	904	4,510	5,607

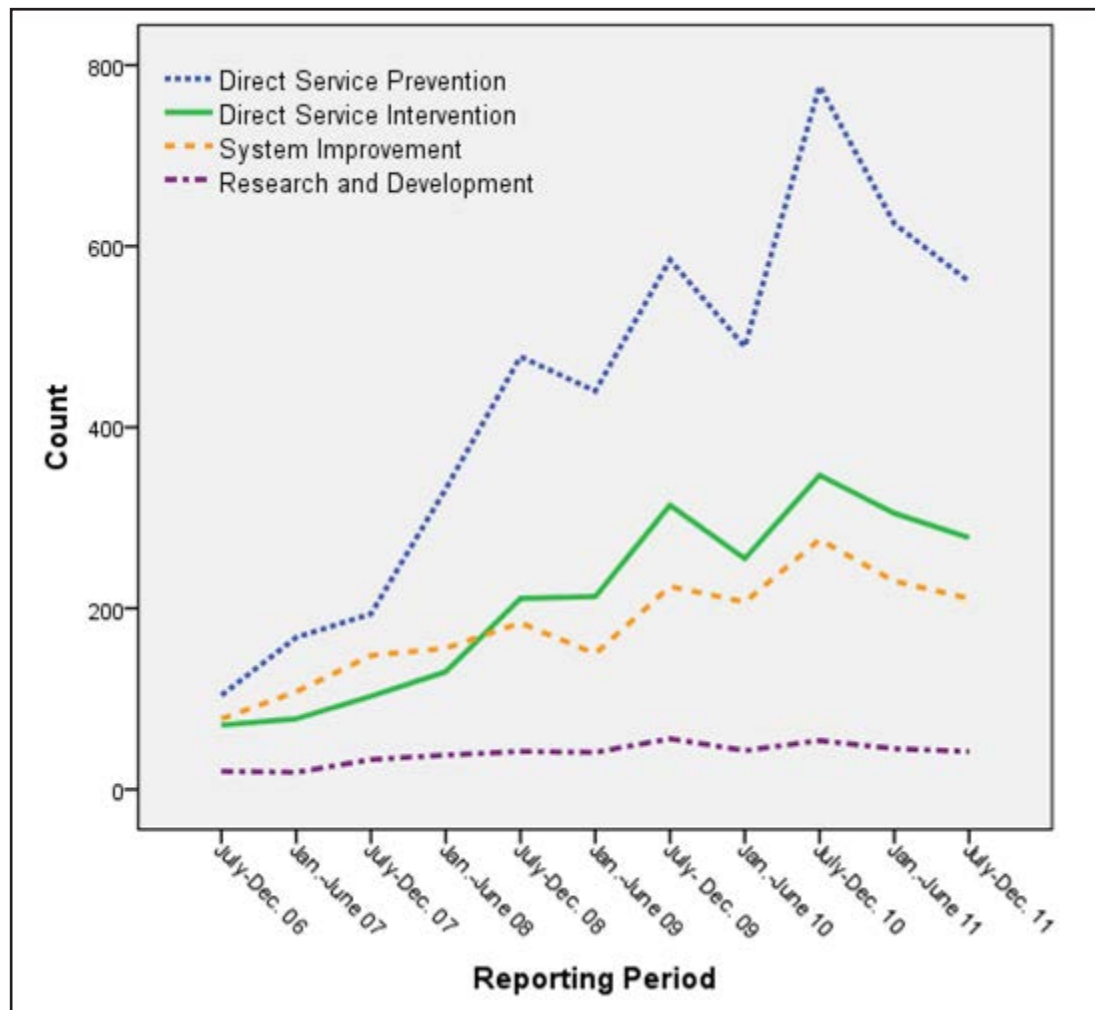
¹ The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formalized data validation and verification plan is currently being piloted and 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 tables and figures in this data memo.

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 ($n = 561$). However, this number has decreased since the previous reporting period of January–June 2011. Direct Service Intervention ($n = 278$) and System Improvement ($n = 211$) have also experienced a decline in funding. Research and development grants represent a relatively small proportion of Discretionary awards ($n = 42$).

Figure 1. Awards by Program Area: July 2006–December 2011

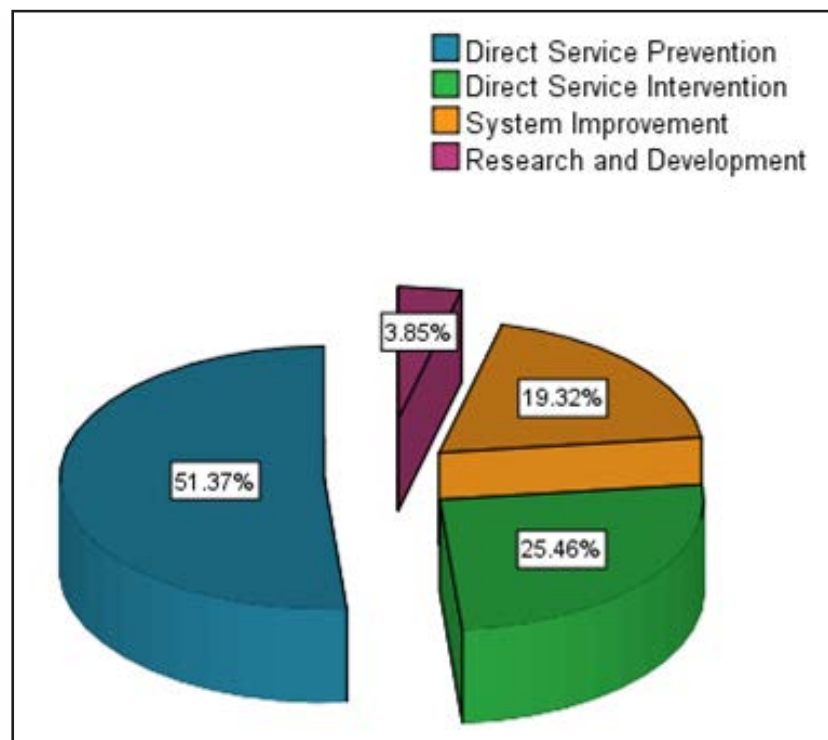


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1.2 Overview of Data for Current Reporting Period

Figure 2 illustrates grant amount allocations broken down by program category. During the July–December 2011 reporting period, Direct Service Prevention was the highest-funded program category (\$109,447,826). Direct Service Intervention was the second-highest category funded by the Discretionary/Congressional Earmark program, with a total of \$70,453,108.

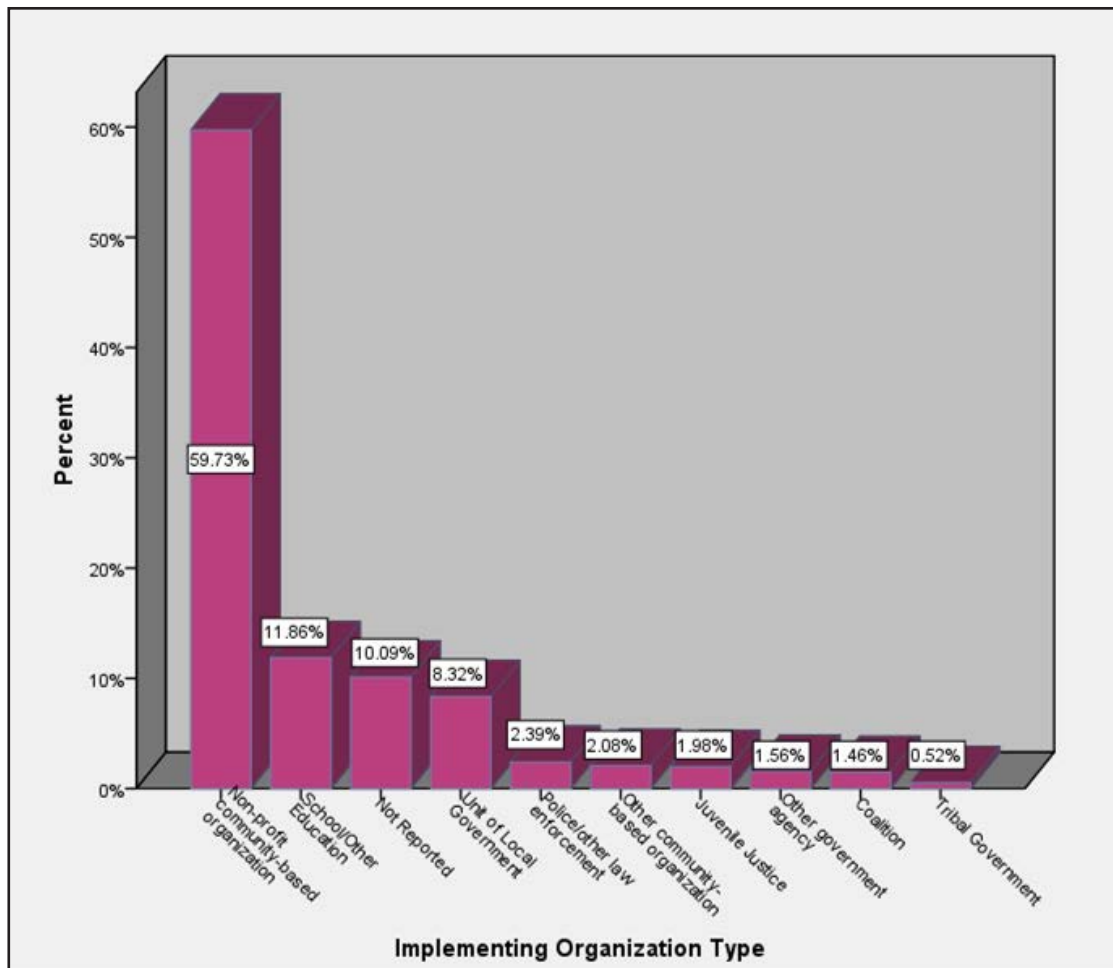
Figure 2. Grant Allocations by Program Category (Percent): July–December 2011



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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period (July–December 2011) revealed that the largest numbers of programs were implemented by nonprofit community-based organizations (59.73 percent). School and other education implementing organizations constituted the second-largest number of programs funded (11.86 percent). Organizations that did not specify the implementing organization type followed at 10.09 percent (Figure 3).

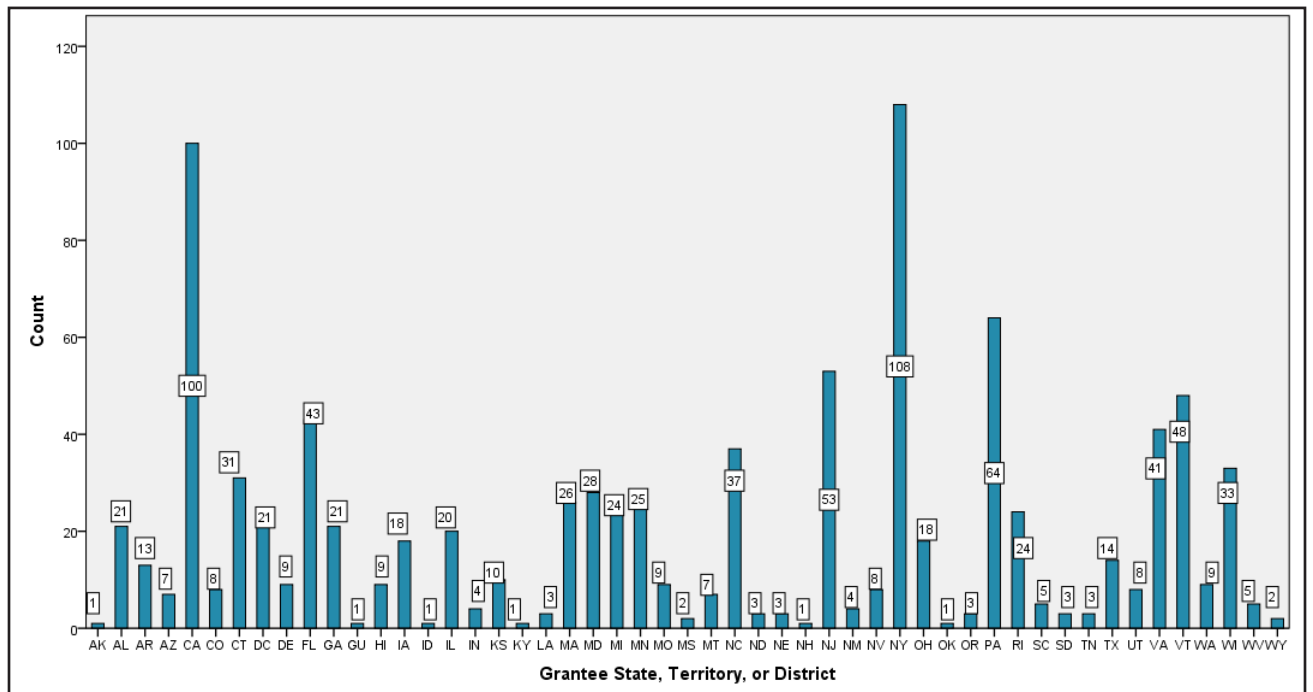
Figure 3. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): July–December 2011 (N = 1,048)



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The most grants and subgrants awarded during the July–December 2011 reporting period were in New York ($n = 108$). California had the second-largest number, with 100 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: July–December 2011 ($N = 961$)



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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 and California. A more comprehensive comparison of state award amounts is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State, Territory, or District (Dollars): July–December 2011

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AK	1	\$ 1,073,218
AL	21	12,010,015
AR	13	1,739,135
AZ	7	3,561,601
CA	100	22,333,356
CO	8	5,193,946
CT	31	6,701,877
DC	21	43,593,082
DE	9	4,353,344
FL	43	17,753,477
GA	21	3,123,217
GU	1	150,000
HI	9	6,200,379
IA	18	1,953,868
ID	1	100,000
IL	20	7,041,805
IN	4	2,272,748
KS	10	2,737,622
KY	1	100,000
LA	3	597,000
MA	26	7,702,670
MD	28	6,092,103
MI	24	8,204,607
MN	25	10,894,065
MO	9	5,272,414
MS	2	500,000

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
MT	7	\$ 2,977,260
NC	37	4,186,709
ND	3	1,750,000
NE	3	1,150,000
NH	1	125,000
NJ	53	8,561,472
NM	4	1,115,000
NV	8	4,731,236
NY	108	25,478,152
OH	18	8,057,212
OK	1	150,000
OR	3	1,969,989
PA	64	14,907,980
RI	24	1,820,178
SC	5	1,968,305
SD	3	700,000
TN	3	1,365,479
TX	14	3,803,291
UT	8	2,464,250
VA	41	8,195,064
VT	48	4,275,094
WA	9	3,084,778
WI	33	18,928,903
WV	5	3,609,500
WY	2	1,111,447

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Table 3 presents an aggregate of demographic data for the July–December 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: July–December 2011

	Population	Number of grantees who served this group during the project period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	171
	Asian	299
	Black/African American	683
	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	600
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	126
	Other Race	319
	White/Caucasian	608
	Youth population not served directly	100
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (no prior offense)	644
	First Time Offenders	270
	Repeat Offenders	172
	Sex Offenders	48
	Status Offenders	100
	Violent Offenders	76
	Youth population not served directly	144
GENDER	Male	698
	Female	694
	Youth population not served directly	108
AGE	0–10	395
	11–18	670
	Over 18	169
	Youth population not served directly	107
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	291
	Suburban	338
	Tribal	32
	Urban	529
	Youth population not served directly	105
OTHER	Mental Health	281
	Substance Abuse	273
	Truant/Dropout	366

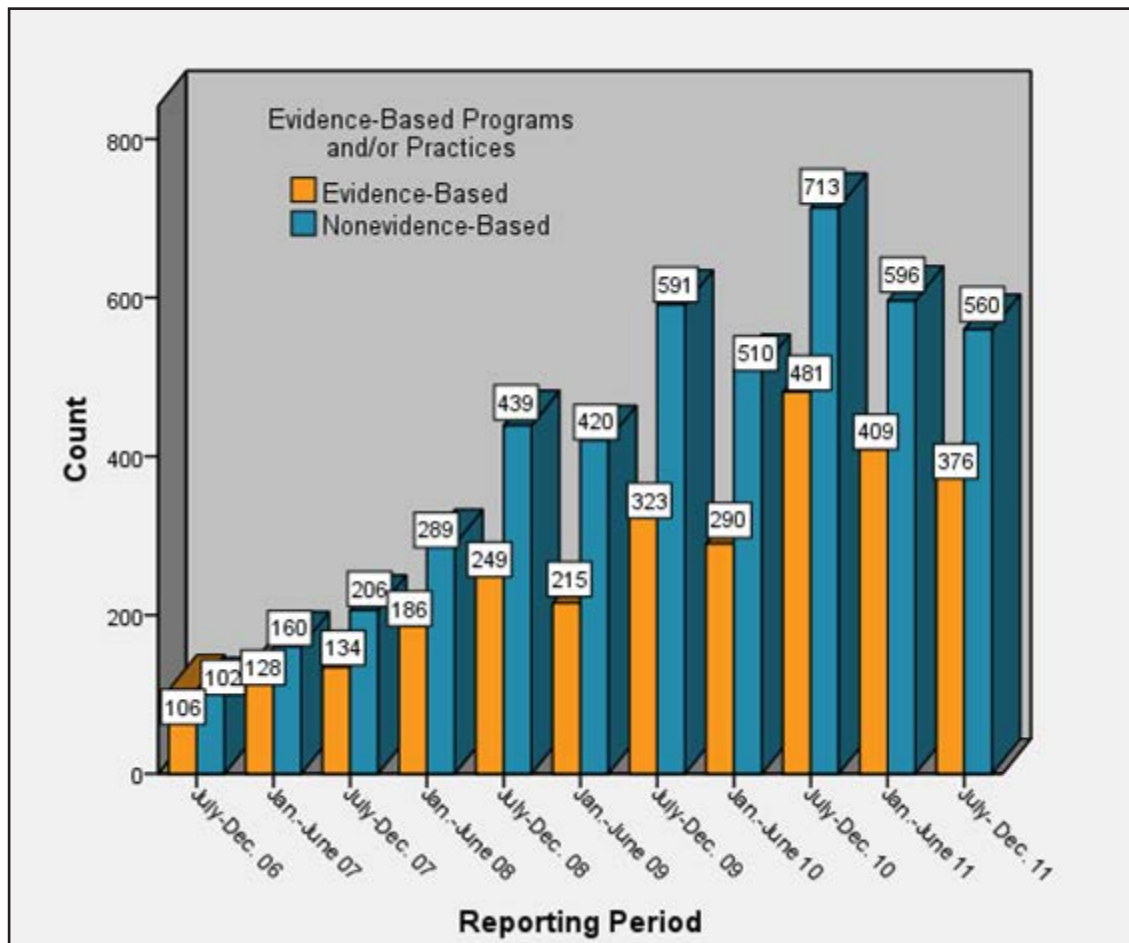
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2. Analysis of Core Measure Data from July–December 2011

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 July–December 2011 reporting period, 40.17 percent of grant-funded programs implemented evidence-based programs and/or practices, amounting to more than \$149 million (\$149,731,950). The current reporting period shows a slight decrease in evidence-based programs compared with January–June 2011. Across all reporting periods, grantees reported 2,897 evidence-based programs and/or practices (Figure 5).

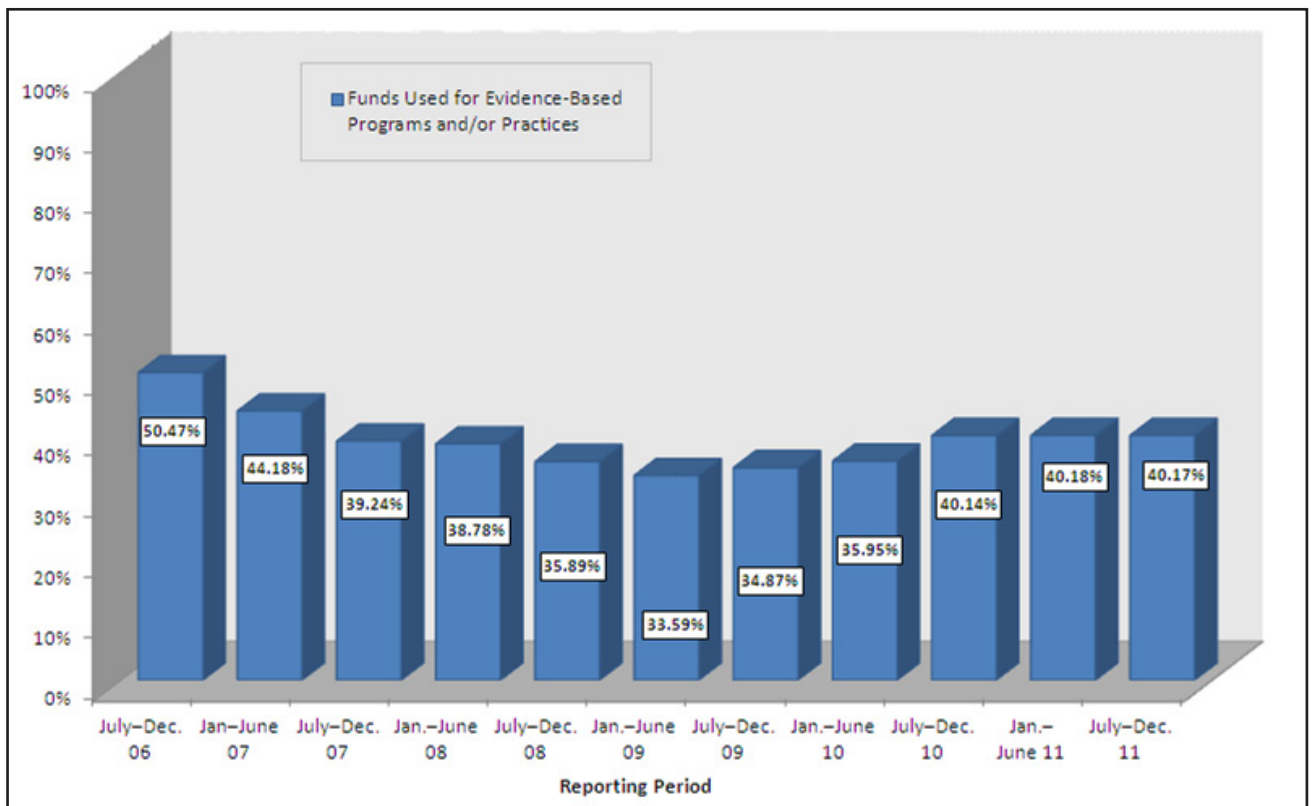
Figure 5. Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: July 2006–December 2011 (N = 2,897)



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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 percent of grant funds were for July–December 2011. The most recent reporting period, July–December 2011, compares relatively closely with the previous period, with a close rate of 40 percent of funds used for evidence-based programs and/or practices.

Figure 6. Funds Used for Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices (Percent): July 2006–December 2011



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2.2 Analysis of Target Behaviors for Current and Previous Reporting Periods

In all, 431,058 youth participants were served in various programs funded by the Discretionary Program Grant. Of that number, approximately 96 percent 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 2011.

Table 4 shows that 59 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 2011

Target Behavior	No. of Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	No. of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	67,585	26,312	39
School Attendance	14,704	10,646	72
GPA	7,931	5,180	65
GED	1,712	379	22
High School Completion	3,477	1,215	35
Job Skills	4,622	3,635	79
Employment Status	2,151	1,198	56
Family Relationships	12,908	9,601	74
Antisocial Behavior	50,544	11,308	22
Substance Use	12,874	10,748	83
Gang-Related Activities	3,806	2,438	64
Change in Knowledge	84,953	73,814	87
Total	267,267	156,474	59

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Table 5 lists long-term percentages for the specified target behavior for all program categories for July–December 2011. Long-term outcomes (Table 5) are measured 6–12 months after a youth leaves or completes the program. The following target behavior data reflects only those youth that participate in Direct Service Prevention programs. Overall, 36 percent of program youth exhibited a positive behavior change 6–12 months post-program.

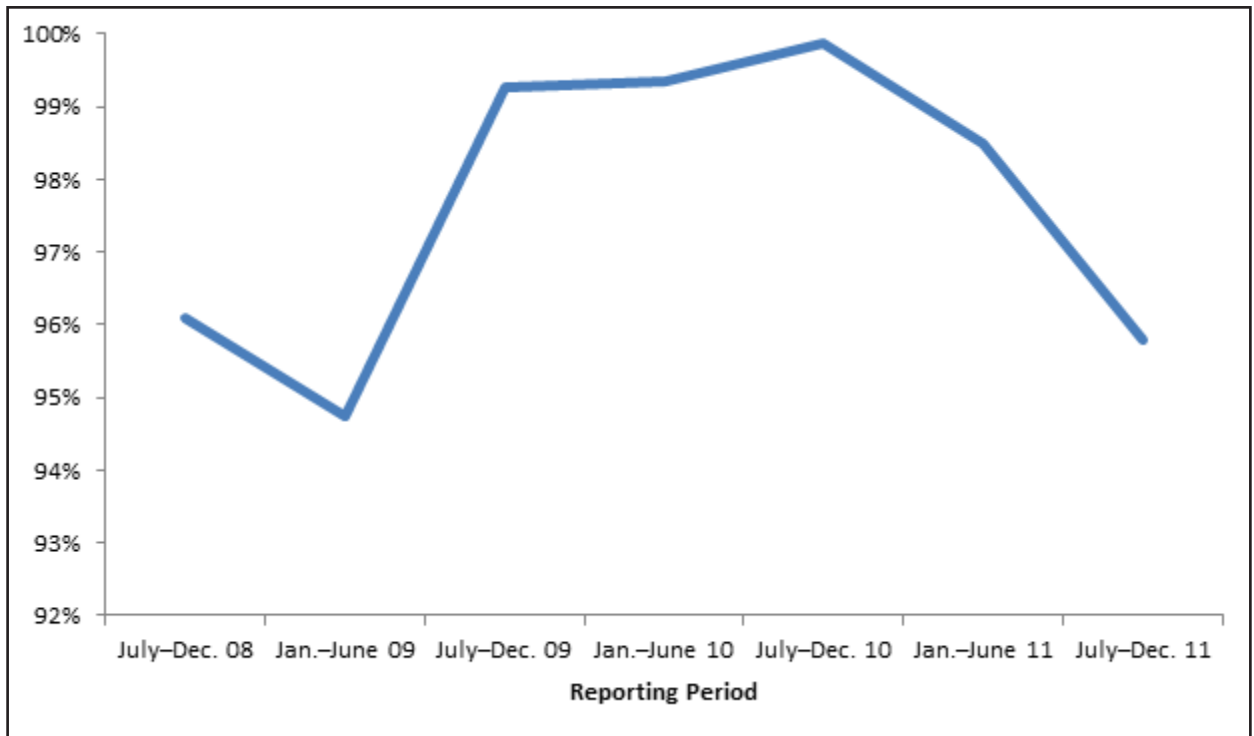
Table 5. Long-term Direct Service Prevention Data on Target Behaviors: July–December 2011

Target Behavior	No. of Youth Receiving Services for Target Behavior	No. of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Youth with Noted Behavioral Change
Social Competence	55,211	15,834	29
School Attendance	10,262	8,483	83
GPA	7,879	7,027	89
GED	153	71	46
High School Completion	3,581	3,028	85
Job Skills	1,267	795	63
Employment Status	397	282	71
Family Relationships	6,086	5,097	84
Antisocial Behavior	40,220	3,032	8
Substance Use	2,282	1,800	79
Gang-Related Activities	2,315	1,865	81
Total	129,653	47,314	36

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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, 96 percent.

Figure 7. Rate of Program Youth Successfully Completing Program Requirements (Percent): July 2008–December 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 *re-offend* (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 1.3 percent of these youth committed an offense during the reporting period, and 15 percent who were tracked over the long term committed an offense. Short-term juvenile offending rates are shown in Table 6, and long-term offending rates are in Table 7.

Table 6. Performance Measures for July–December 2011: Short-term Offending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	38,354
Program youth with an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	488
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility during the reporting period	154
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	13
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	57
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	488/38,354 (1.3%)

Table 7. Performance Measures for July–December 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	3,521
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had an arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	529
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	82
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	13
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	111
Percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period	529/3,521 (15%)

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Recidivism levels among the youth served were also low. Short-term data indicate that 5 percent of these youth re-offended during the reporting period and 15 percent re-offended 6–12 months after exiting. Short-term juvenile re-offending rates are shown in Table 8, while long-term re-offending rates are in Table 9.

Table 8. Performance Measures for July–December 2011: Short-term Re-offending Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during the reporting period	14,686
Program youth with new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	762
Number of program youth who were recommitted to juvenile facility during the reporting period	352
Number of program youth sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	5
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	88
Percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period (recidivism)	762/14,686 (5%)

Table 9. Performance Measures for July–December 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	3,521
Of those tracked, the number of program youth who had a new arrest or delinquent offense during the reporting period	529
Number of program youth who were recommitted to a juvenile facility during the reporting period	82
Number of program youth who were sentenced to adult prison during the reporting period	13
Number of youth who received another sentence during the reporting period	111
Percent of program youth who re-offend during the reporting period (recidivism)	529/3,521 (15%)

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Included in the OJJDP core measures are those that assess victimization and re-victimization 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; it also includes harm or adverse effects to youth's property, and re-victimization refers to any subsequent victimization.

Reported victimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 5 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, 2.6 percent were reported as having been victimized (Table 11).

Table 10. Performance Measures for July–December 2011: Short-term Victimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Number of program youth tracked during this reporting period for victimization	20,195
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	924
Percent	4.5%

Table 11. Performance Measures for July–December 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	2,411
Of those tracked, number of program youth who were victimized during the reporting period	64
Percent	2.6%

Reported re-victimization levels among youth served were also relatively low. Approximately 2 percent of youth tracked were re-victimized during the reporting period (Table 12). Among youth tracked over the long term, 6–12 months after leaving the program, 4.6 percent were reported as having been re-victimized (Table 13).

Table 12. Performance Measures for July–December 2011: Short-term Re-victimization Data

Performance Measure	Data
Program youth tracked for re-victimization during the reporting period	3,006
Of those tracked, program youth who were re-victimized during the reporting period	56
Percent	1.8%

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Table 13. Performance Measures for July–December 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 re-victimization	1,530
Of those tracked, program youth who were re-victimized during the reporting period	71
Percent	4.6%

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2012, will begin July 1, 2012.