

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees—January–June 2014

The Family Drug Court Program is administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The aim of the program is to enhance the capacity of family drug courts by developing long-term strategies to ensure their sustainability. Family drug courts build the capacity of States, State and local courts, units of local government, and federally recognized Indian Tribal governments to either implement new drug courts or enhance preexisting drug courts. Participants served include youth and adults with substance abuse disorders or substance use and co-occurring mental health disorders (including histories of trauma) who are involved with the family drug court as a result of child abuse, neglect, and other parenting issues. The program also offers services to the children of the parents or guardians enrolled in the program.

Family Drug Court Program data are collected in the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT) semiannually. This report presents an overview of the data from the DCTAT collected by Family Drug Court Program grantees for activities in the January–June 2014 reporting period.¹ Data analysis is organized into two sections: an examination of program information, and an analysis of mandatory performance measures.

Report Highlights

- There were 26 active Family Drug Court awards. Twenty-four were operational and served approximately 976 people—537 were parents and guardians, 439 were additional family members.
- 38 percent of the programs were implemented by a unit of local government, and 27 percent of the programs were implemented by other government agencies. Nineteen grantees (73 percent) used evidence-based programs or practices.
- For targeted behaviors, grantees reported 312 of 495 participants (63 percent) showed a decrease in substance use, 23 out of 57 participants (40 percent) showed positive change in employment, and 37 out of 115 participants (32 percent) showed positive change in family relationships.
- 340 children were placed in out-of-home care, and 280 children received a permanent placement.
- 331 parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations; 155 of them received a technical violation, and 38 were arrested for technical violations.
- 7 percent of parents or guardians were arrested for new drug offenses.
- 9 percent of parents or guardians were arrested for new drug offenses after exiting the program for 6-12 months.

1. Examination of Program Information

Family Drug Court grantees began reporting in the DCTAT in 2012. Grantees are required to report semiannually for every active Federal award. Table 1 represents the reporting compliance rate of active grantees for the reporting period, starting with the January–June 2012 period. During the January–June 2014 reporting period 25 grantees (96 percent) completed the data entry process.

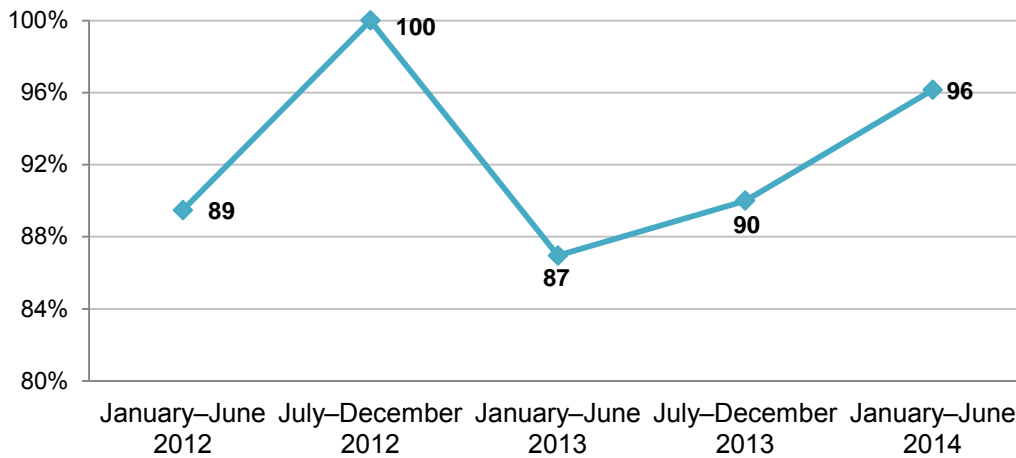
¹ The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formal data validation and verification review is in the process of being implemented in this program.

Table 1. Status of Family Drug Court Program Reporting by Period: January 2012–June 2014

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2012	1	1	17	19
July–December 2012	0	0	23	23
January–June 2013	3	0	20	23
July–December 2013	3	0	27	30
January–June 2014	1	0	25 ²	26
Total	8	1	111	120

Across all reporting periods, Family Drug Court grantees have an average reporting compliance rate of 93 percent. Figure 1 provides the percentage breakdown for each reporting period.

Figure 1. Percentage of Compliance Rate for Each Reporting Period



I. Demographic

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 Family Drug Court Program grantees during their project period. Targeted services include any services or approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate).

The target population is only required to be reported once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program during the life of the award. Due to the nature of the reporting requirement, the target population number is steady throughout each reporting period. The slight variation in numbers between each reporting period is due to the number of active or inactive Federal awards during the reporting period.

² One reported “not operational”—no activity occurred during the reporting period.

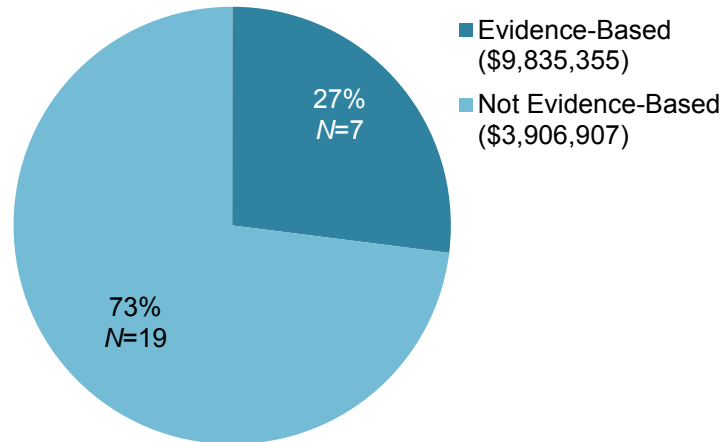
Table 2: Target Population: January 2013–June 2014

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2013	July–December 2013	January–June 2014
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	14	14
Asian	2	3	2
Black/African American	11	15	12
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	12	16	16
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0
Other Race	3	6	3
White/Caucasian	18	22	19
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	1	2
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	11	14	11
First Time Offenders	13	14	12
Repeat Offenders	11	14	13
Sex Offenders	1	1	0
Status Offenders	3	3	4
Violent Offenders	0	0	0
Youth Population Not Served Directly	6	6	7
Gender			
Male	20	24	22
Female	19	23	22
Youth Population Not Served Directly	3	3	3
Age			
0–10	10	13	12
11–18	12	15	13
Over 18	20	24	21
Youth Population Not Served Directly	3	3	3
Geographic Area			
Rural	14	15	12
Suburban	7	10	8
Tribal	3	3	4
Urban	9	13	11
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	2
Other			
Mental Health	17	21	20
Substance Use	23	27	25
Truant/Dropout	4	6	5

II. Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

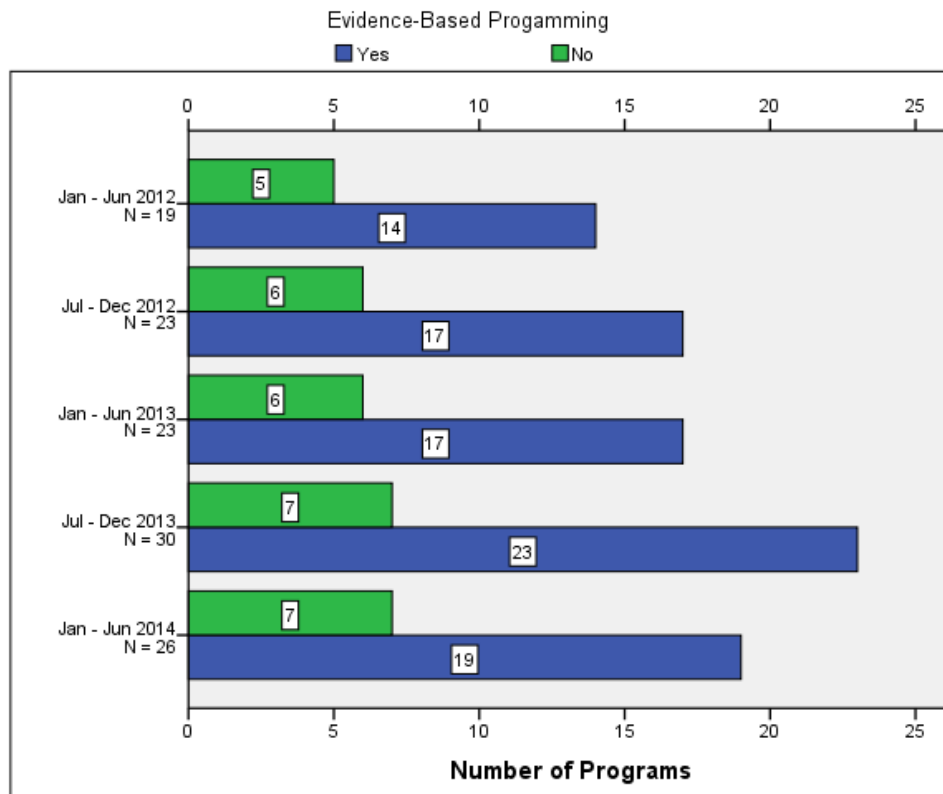
Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. Figure 2 shows that during January–June 2014, about 73 percent of grantees (n = 19) implemented \$9,835,335 in evidence-based programs and/or practices.

Figure 2. Grantees Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January–June 2014



The number of grantees who reported implementing evidence-based programs has been steady throughout the five reporting periods. Figure 3 represents the breakdown of evidence-based and nonevidence-based programs for each reporting period.

Figure 3. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2014



In examining grant amounts by State, based on current and active Family Drug Court Program grants, Wisconsin received the most funds, followed by Oklahoma. Table 3 shows a comprehensive comparison of State award amounts.

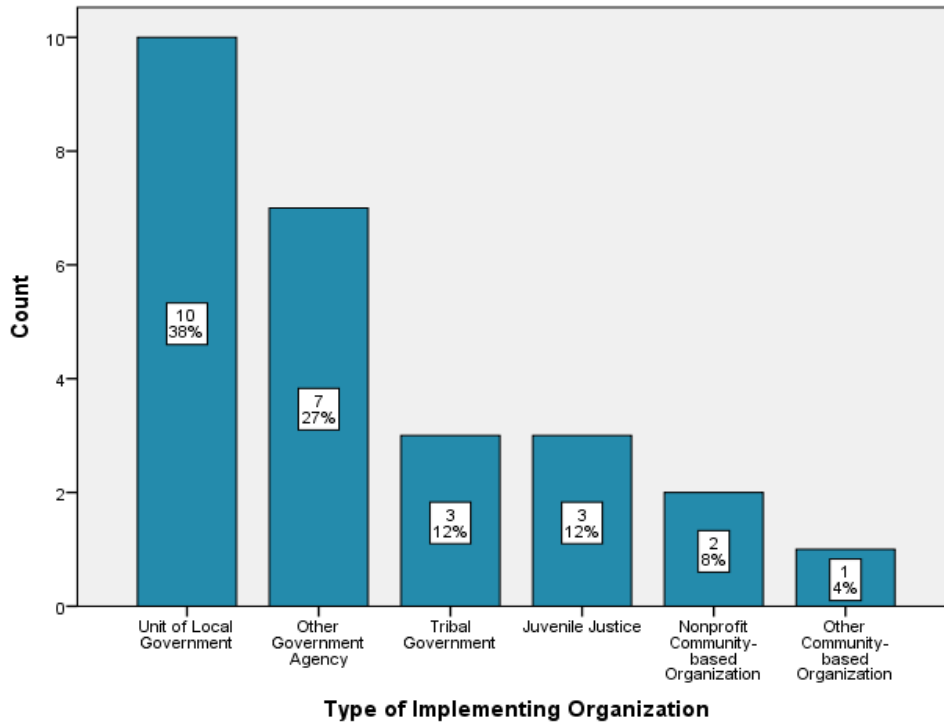
Table 3. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): January–June 2014

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount
AL	1	\$ 550,000
AZ	1	614,806
CA	1	349,962
CO	1	522,028
DC	1	550,000
ID	1	550,000
IL	1	649,727
MD	1	492,284
MI	2	1,163,513
MN	1	333,244
MO	1	324,965
MT	2	1,074,549
NJ	1	499,817
NV	1	642,201
OH	2	830,046
OK	2	1,200,000
RI	1	550,000
TX	1	550,000
WA	2	995,245
WI	2	1,299,875

III. Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies by type for this period revealed that the largest percentage—38 percent— of the programs were instituted by a unit of local government ($n = 10$). Other government agencies was next, instituting 27 percent ($n = 7$) of the programs (Figure 4).

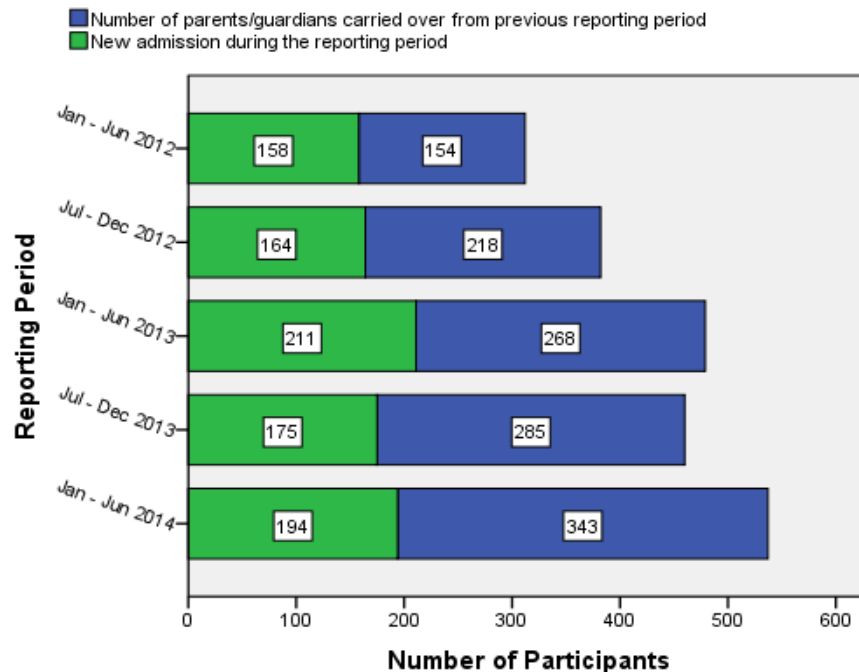
Figure 4. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Number and Percentage): January–June 2014 (N = 26)



2. Analysis of Program Measures

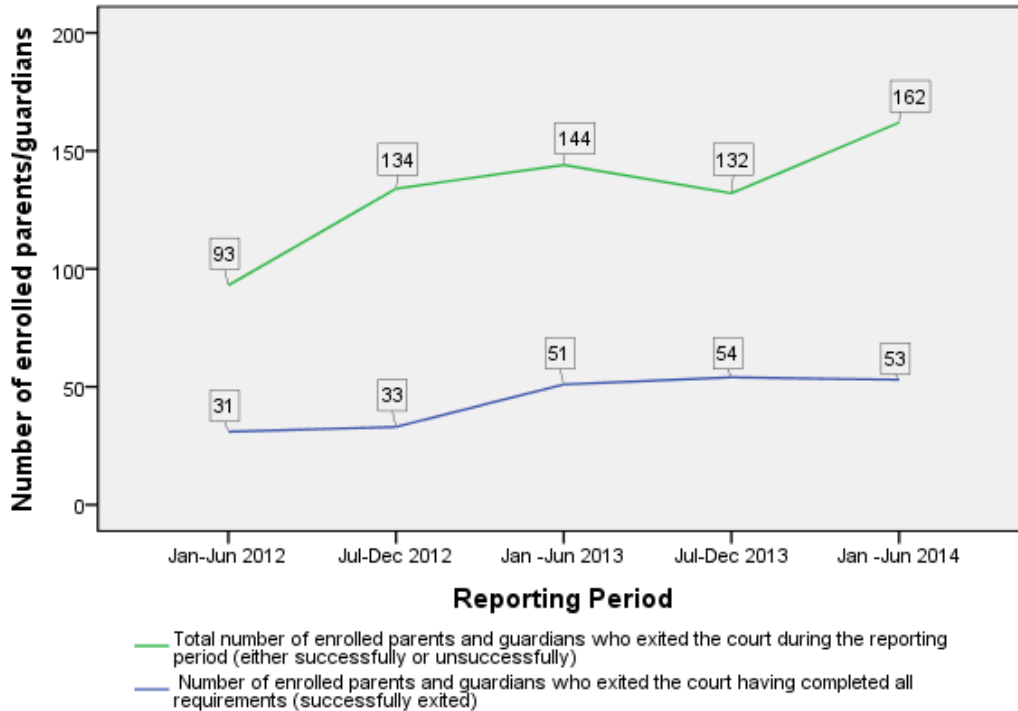
During the January–June 2014 reporting period, 537 parents and/or guardians were served by various programs funded by the Family Drug Court Program grant; 194 were new admissions (Figure 5). In addition, 439 additional family members were served.

Figure 5. Number of Parents/Guardians Served per Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2014



There were 162 enrolled parents and guardians who exited the court during the January–June 2014 reporting period. Of that group, 53 successfully exited the court, meaning they completed all requirements (Figure 6). On average, 44 parents and guardians exited the court successfully each reporting cycle since the January–June 2012 reporting period.

Figure 6. Number of Enrolled Parents and Guardians Who Successfully Exited the Court per Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2014



Data are collected to determine the number of parents or guardians who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Table 4 lists short-term percentages for the specified target behavior during January–June 2014. Fifty-four percent of parents or guardians served by the program exhibited a desired short-term change in those target behaviors.

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

Target Behavior	Parents/Guardians Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Parents/Guardians with Noted Behavioral Change	Percentage of Parents/Guardians with Noted Behavioral Change (%)
Substance Use	495	312	63%
Social Competence	46	12	26%
Job Skills*	2	0	0%
Employment Status	57	23	40%
Family Relationships	115	37	32%
Total	715	384	54%

* Only one grantee reported Job Skills during the reporting period

The Family Drug Court Program serves not only parents and family members but also the children of the families involved in the court system. Table 5 presents performance data for children served by the Family Drug Court Program during the reporting period. In January–June 2014, 340 children were placed in out-of-home care and 280 were in permanent placement. On average, children remain in out-of-home care for 160 days. A total of 116 children were reunited with their families after being removed from the home and given temporary placement, and parental rights were terminated for 9 parents or guardians.

Table 5. Performance Measures Reflecting Children’s Condition While Parents or Guardians Are in Family Drug Court Programs: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Number	Percentage (%)
Children placed in out-of-home care	340	45%
Average length of stay for children in out-of-home care	160 days	N/A
Children reunited after being removed from the home and placed in temporary placement	116	46%
Parents or guardians whose parental rights were terminated	9	2%
Children in permanent placement	280	N/A

Parents or guardians served by the Family Drug Court Program received substance use counseling/services, mental health services, housing services, and other types of services. In January–June 2014, 399 parents or guardians were enrolled in substance use counseling/services. Figure 7 illustrates the types and number of other programs in which parents or guardians enrolled. During the reporting period, the average length of program stay for enrolled parents or guardians was 222 days.

Figure 7. Parents or Guardians Enrolled in Provided Services: January–June 2014

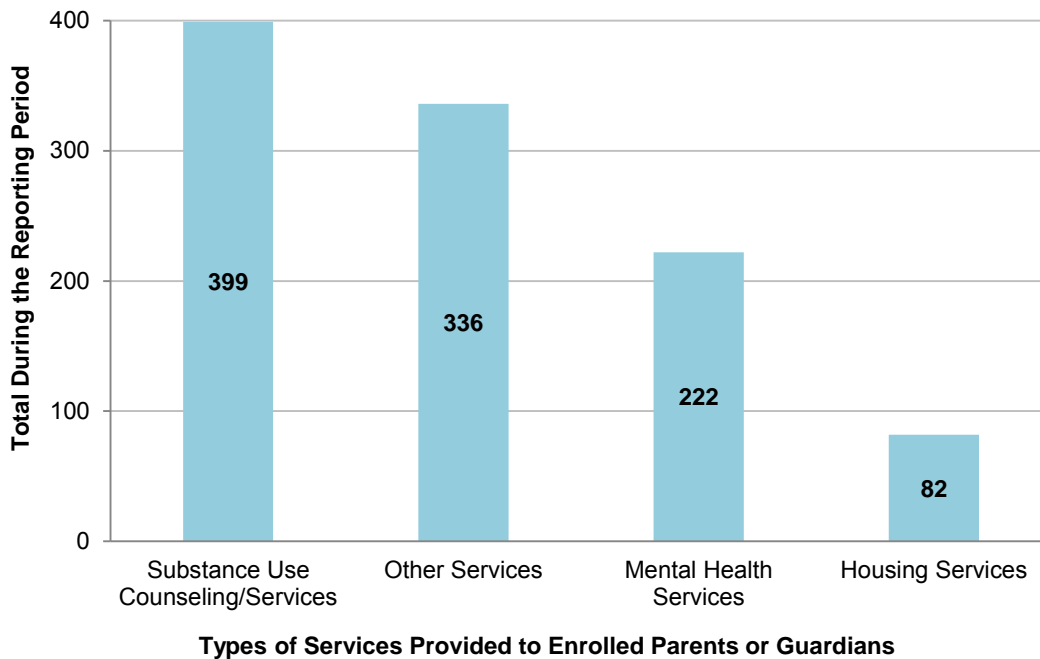


Table 6 shows data that indicate the number of parents assessed as needing the specified services and those who actually enrolled in the services provided. The number of assessments conducted compared with the actual enrollment in the provided services could differ within the reporting cycle. People may have been assessed in a prior reporting period, and actual enrollment could be delayed into a future reporting period. In addition, family drug court programs also accept referrals for participants who have been assessed from another agency. These two factors contribute to the variation in the number of participants assessed as needing various services compared with the number enrolled.

Table 6. Services Provided to Enrolled Parents or Guardians: January–June 2014

Services Provided to Enrolled Parents or Guardians	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing substance use counseling/services	393
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in substance use counseling/services	399
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing mental health services	224
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in mental health services	222
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing housing services	168
Enrolled parents or guardians who successfully found housing	82
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing other services	250
Enrolled parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in other services	336

Additional family members served by the Family Drug Court Program received substance use counseling/services, mental health services, housing services, and other types of services. In January–June 2014, the largest number of additional family members were enrolled in other types of services ($n = 189$), followed by mental health services ($n = 121$). Figure 8 illustrates the number of other programs in which additional family members are enrolled.

Figure 8. Additional Family Members Enrolled in Provided Services: January–June 2014

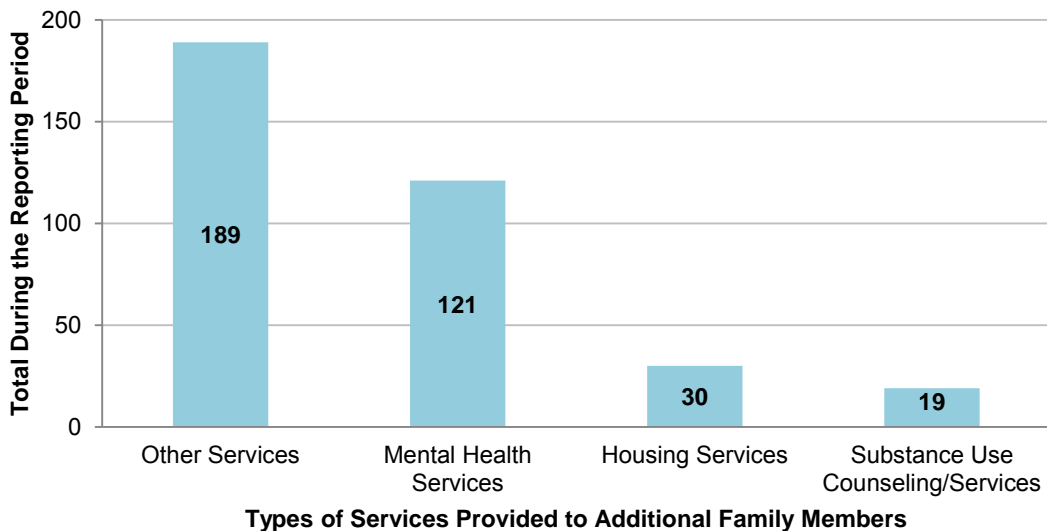


Table 7 presents data that indicate the number of additional family members assessed as needing the specified services and those who actually enrolled in the services provided.

Table 7. Services Provided to Additional Family Members: January–June 2014

Services Provided to Additional Family Members	Number
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing substance use counseling/services	17
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in substance use counseling/services	19
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing mental health services	86
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in mental health services	121
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing housing services	33
Additional family members who successfully found housing	30
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing other services	178
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in other services	189

Technical violation data were tracked and reported for parents or guardians enrolled in the program. As shown in Table 8, 331 parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations in January–June 2014. Of those, 155 had a technical violation, and 38 were arrested for a new technical violation.

Table 8. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new technical violation	38
Enrolled parents or guardians with a technical violation	155
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for technical violations	331
Percentage of arrests for technical violations	(38/331) Percentage = 11%
Percentage of technical violations	(155/331) Percentage = 47%

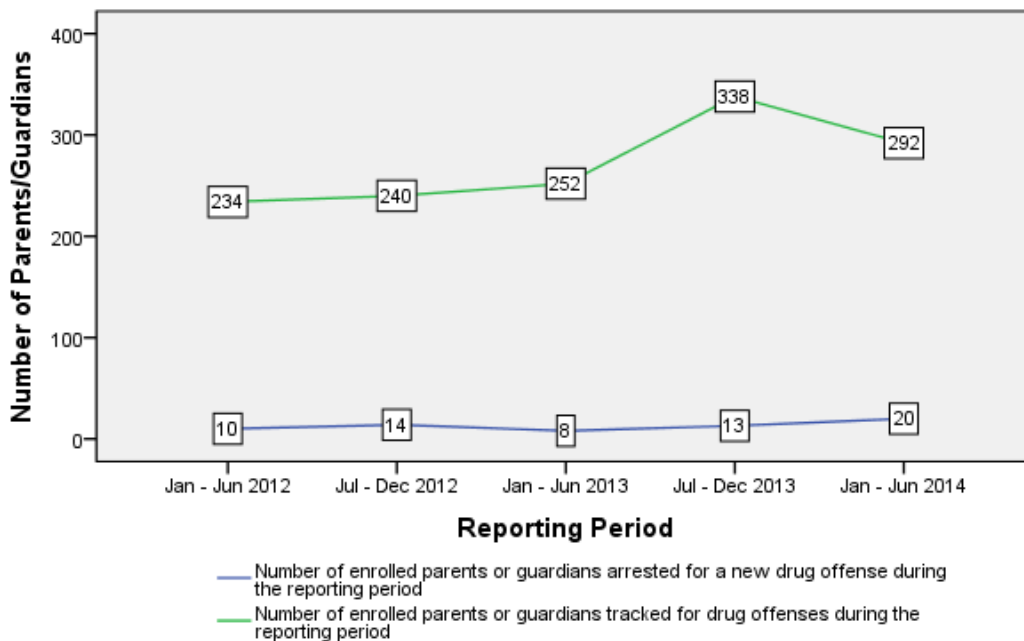
Drug offenses were tracked over the short term³ and long term⁴, and data were reported for those parents or guardians enrolled in the program who had drug offenses. In January–June 2014, 292 enrolled parents or guardians were tracked for drug offenses (Table 9). Of those, only 20 were arrested for a new drug offense.

Table 9. Short-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense	20
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses	292
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	7%

Figure 9 provides a breakdown of the number of parents or guardians who were arrested for a new drug offense since January 2012. A review of the data demonstrates that the number of arrests remained low throughout the reporting periods.

Figure 9. Enrolled Parents/Guardians Arrests for New Drug Offenses by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2014 (Short Term)



³ Number of parents/guardians tracked during the reporting period

⁴ Number of parents/guardians tracked 6-12 months after exiting the program

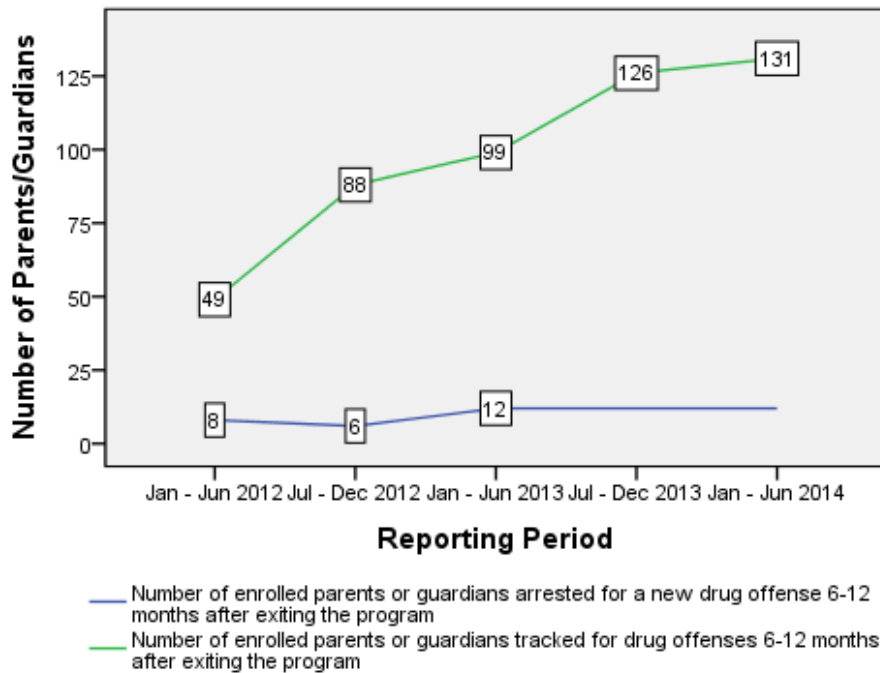
Among parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses over the long term, 12 were arrested for a new drug offense (Table 10).

Table 10. Long-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense	12
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses	131
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	9%

Comparing between reporting periods since January– June 2012, arrests for new drug offenses for long-term participants also remained low (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Enrolled Parents/Guardians Arrests for New Drug Offenses by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2014 (Long Term)



A large number ($n = 20,127$) of drug and alcohol tests were performed on enrolled parents or guardians during the reporting period. Approximately 4 percent of the parents or guardians tested positive for drugs and alcohol, as displayed in Table 11.

Table 11. Drug and Alcohol Tests Conducted: January–June 2014

Performance Measure	Number
Number of drug and alcohol tests performed on enrolled parents or guardians	20,127
The number of positive tests recorded	846
Percentage of positive tests recorded on enrolled parents or guardian	4%

Summary

During the January–June 2014 reporting period, Family Drug Court Program grantees had a 96 percent reporting compliance rate. Twenty-four grantees were operational and served approximately 976 people. Approximately 162 participants exited the court; of those, 53 participants completed all program requirements and successfully exited the court. Since reporting started in 2012, the rates of arrests for new drug offenses have remained low for short-term and long-term participants.