

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees: January–June 2015

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 provided by Family Drug Court Program grantees for activities in the January–June 2015 reporting period.¹ Data analysis is organized into two sections: an examination of program information, and an analysis of mandatory performance measures. The highlights below refer to the January–June 2015 reporting period.

Report Highlights

- There were 21 active Family Drug Court awards. Twenty awards were operational, and grantees served 529 parents and guardians and 535 additional family members.
- Thirty-eight percent of the programs were implemented by a unit of local government, and 29 percent were implemented by other government agencies. Sixteen grantees (76 percent) used evidence-based programs or practices.
- For targeted behaviors, grantees reported 369 of 513 participants (72 percent) showed a decrease in substance use, 43 out of 69 participants (62 percent) exhibited positive change in employment status, and 63 out of 90 participants (70 percent) displayed positive change in family relationships.
- Three hundred seventy-seven children were placed in out-of-home care, and 196 children received a permanent placement.
- Three hundred and three parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations; of those, 118 received a technical violation, and 24 were arrested for new technical violations.
- Three percent of parents or guardians were arrested for new drug offenses.
- Two percent of parents or guardians were arrested for new drug offenses 6–12 months after exiting the program.

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 Federal awards for each reporting period, starting with the January–June 2012 period. During the January–June 2015 reporting period, 100 percent of Family Drug Court grantees completed the DCTAT reporting requirement for all 21 active Federal awards.

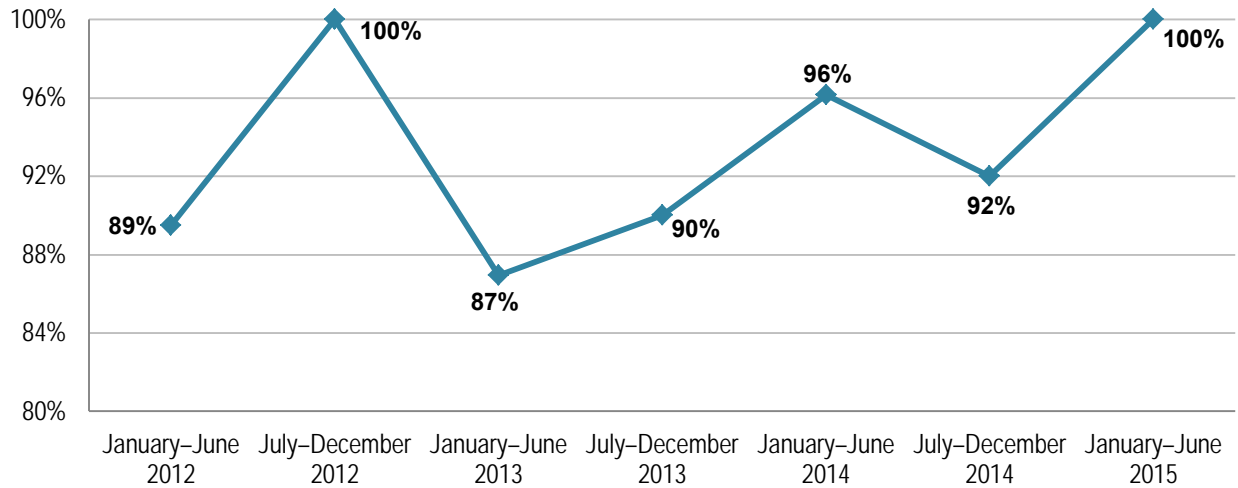
¹ The data reported to OJJDP have undergone system-level validation and verification checks. OJJDP also conducts reviews of the aggregate data findings and grantee-level data reports for obvious errors or inconsistencies. A formal data validation and verification review is in the process of being implemented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

Table 1. Status of Family Drug Court Program Reporting by Period: January 2012–December 2015

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	26
July–December 2014	2	0	23	25
January–June 2015	0	0	21	21
Total	10	1	156	167

Across all reporting periods, Family Drug Court grantees have an average reporting compliance rate of 94 percent. Figure 1 provides the percentage breakdown for each reporting period.

Figure 1. Percentage of Compliance Rate for Each Reporting Period



Demographics

Table 2 presents an aggregate of demographic data for January 2014 to June 2015 and the number of Family Drug Court Program grantees that serve each population. Targeted services include any approaches specifically designed to meet the needs of the population (e.g., gender-specific, culturally based, developmentally appropriate services).

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.

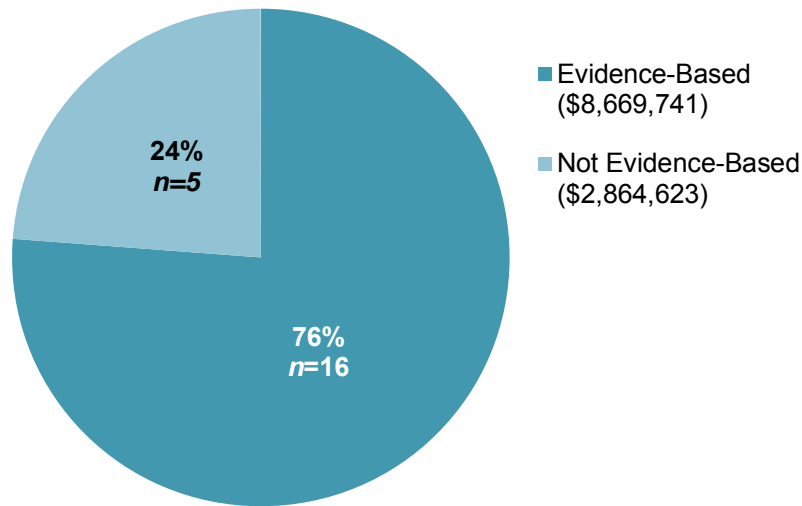
Table 2: Target Population: January 2014–June 2015

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2014	July–December 2014	January–June 2015
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	14	13	10
Asian	2	2	1
Black/African American	12	11	10
Caucasian/Non-Latino	15	14	11
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	16	15	12
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Other Race	3	3	3
White/Caucasian	19	18	15
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	2
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	11	11	10
First-Time Offenders	12	12	11
Repeat Offenders	13	13	12
Sex Offenders	0	0	0
Status Offenders	4	4	3
Violent Offenders	0	0	0
Youth Population Not Served Directly	7	6	5
Gender			
Male	22	21	18
Female	22	21	17
Youth Population Not Served Directly	3	3	2
Age			
0–10	12	10	10
11–18	13	11	11
Over 18	21	19	17
Youth Population Not Served Directly	3	4	2
Geographic Area			
Rural	12	11	9
Suburban	8	7	6
Tribal	4	4	3
Urban	11	10	9
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	2
Other			
Mental Health	20	19	16
Substance Use	25	24	20
Truant/Dropout	5	5	5

I. Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

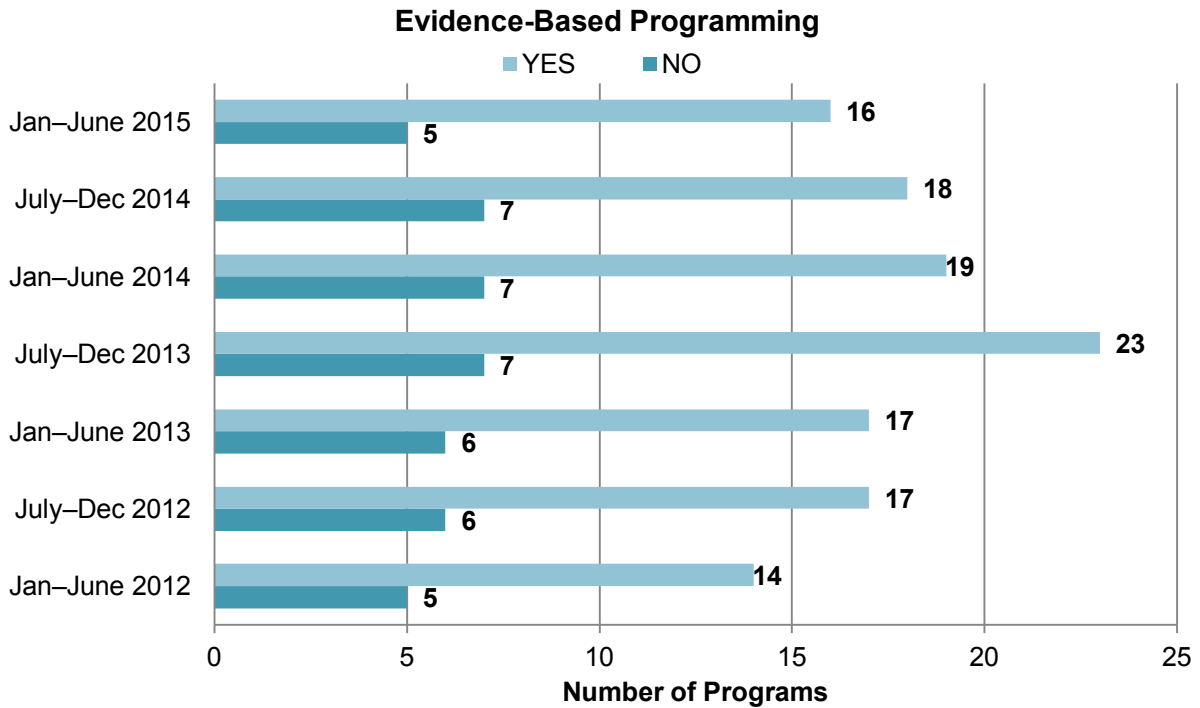
Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. Figure 2 shows that about 76 percent ($n = 16$) of grants funding is used to implement evidence-based programs and/or practices by grantees.

Figure 2. Grants with Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January–June 2015



The number of programs implementing evidence-based practices has been steady throughout the seven reporting periods. Figure 3 represents the breakdown of evidence-based and nonevidence-based programs for each reporting period since January–June 2012.

Figure 3. Evidence-Based Practices and Programs by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2015



In examining grant amounts by State or district, 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 Federal award amounts.

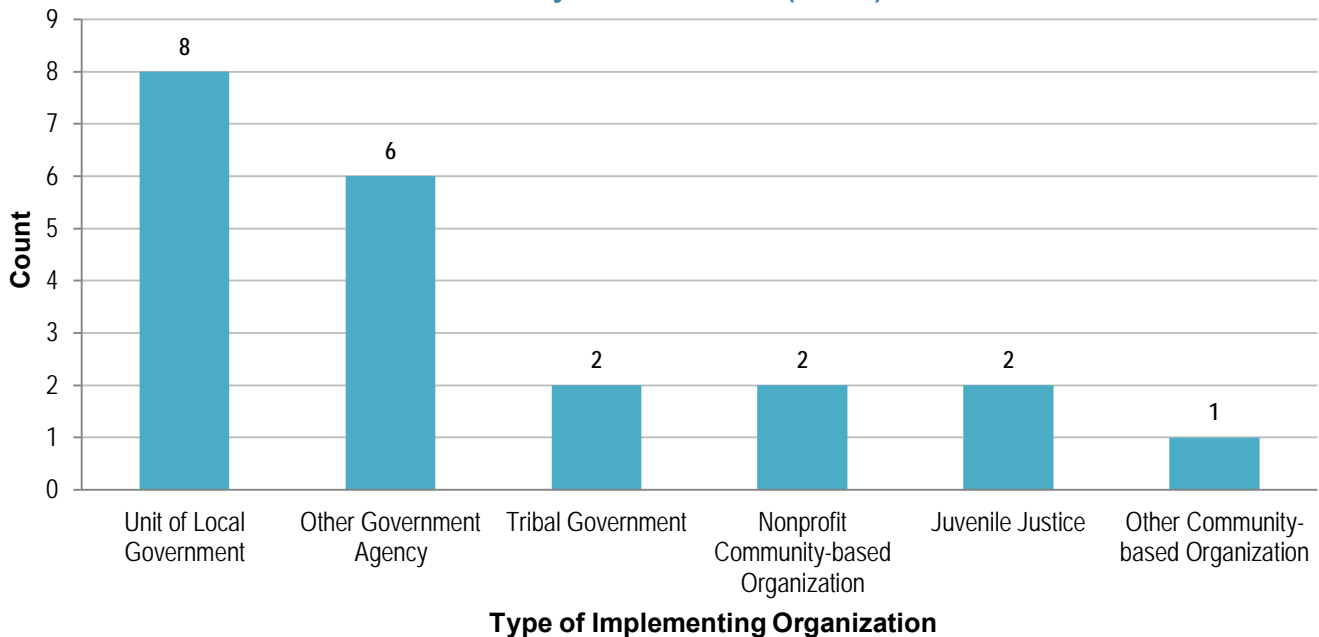
Table 3. Total Grant Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2015

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount
AL	1	\$ 550,000
AZ	1	614,806
CO	1	522,028
DC	1	550,000
ID	1	550,000
MD	1	492,284
MI	2	1,163,513
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	1	445,245
WI	2	1,299,875

II. Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the largest percentage—38 percent—of the programs were instituted by a unit of local government ($n = 8$). Other government agency was next, instituting 29 percent ($n = 6$) of the programs (Figure 4).

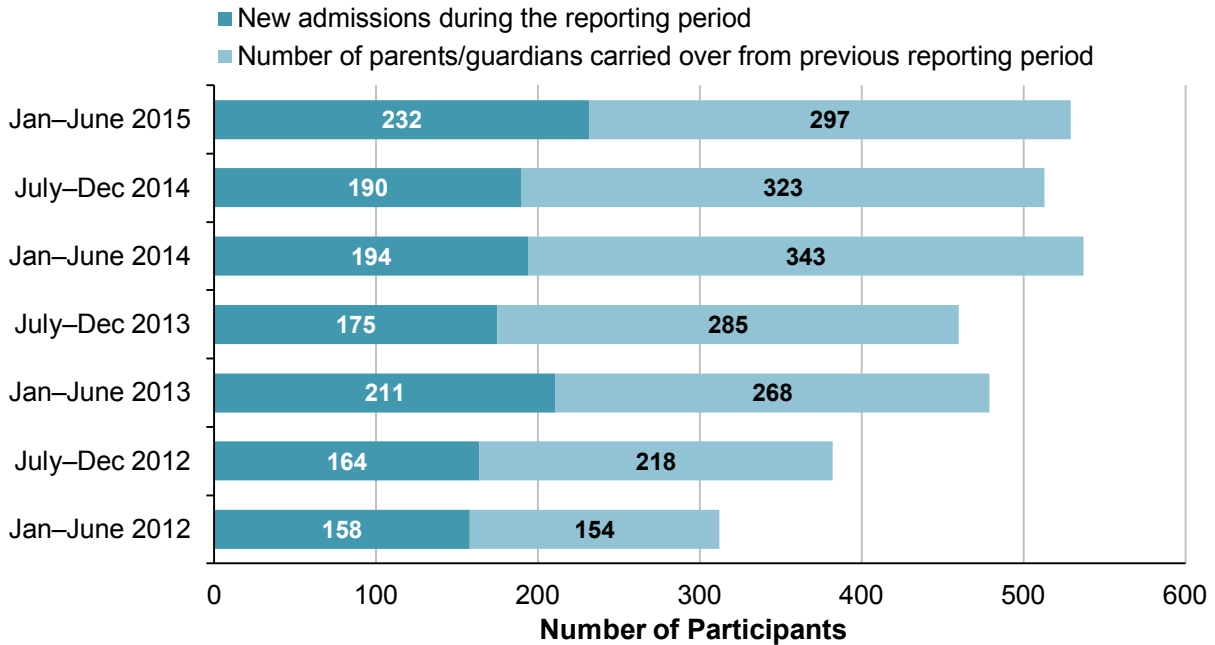
Figure 4. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January 2014–June 2015 (N = 21)



2. Analysis of Program Measures

During this reporting period, 529 parents and/or guardians were served by various programs funded by the Family Drug Court Program grant; 232 were new admissions (Figure 5). In addition, 535 additional family members were served.

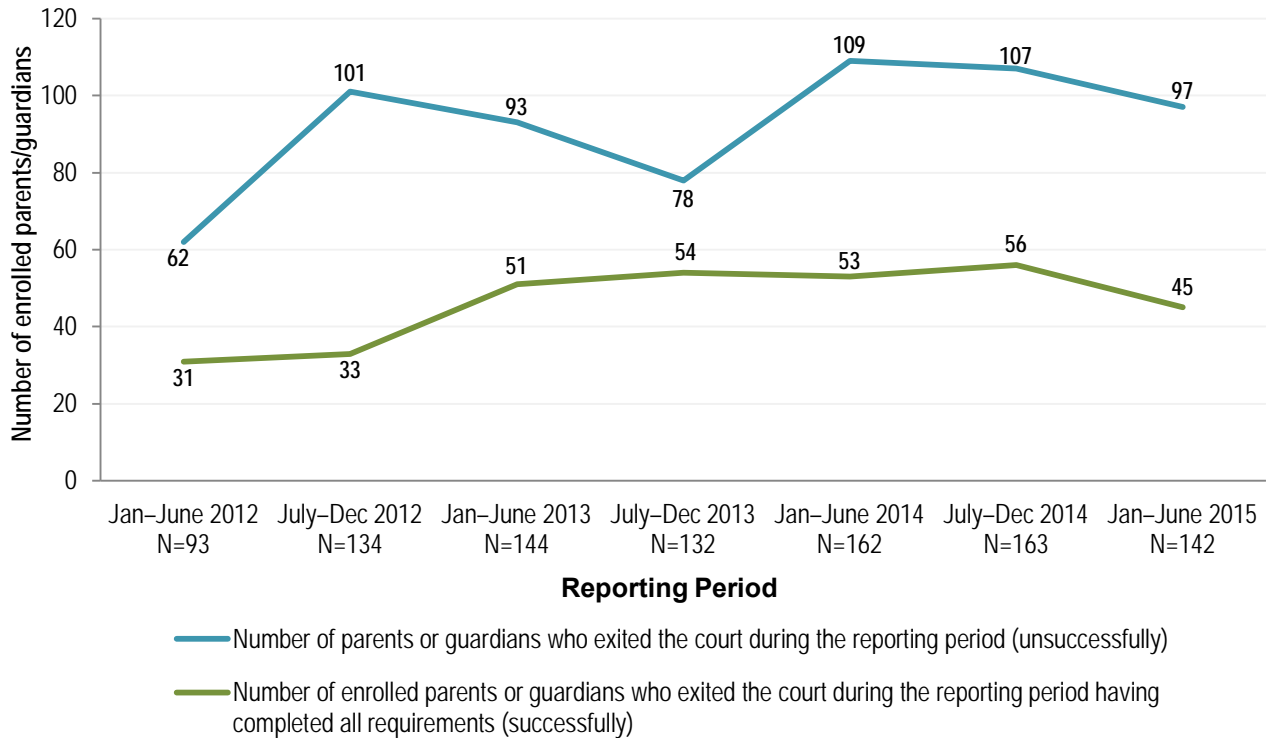
Figure 5. Number of Parents/Guardians Served per Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2015



There were 142 enrolled parents and guardians who exited the court during the January–June 2015 reporting period. Of that group, 45 successfully exited the court, meaning they completed all requirements (Figure 6).² On average, 46 parents and guardians have exited the court successfully each reporting cycle since the initial January–June 2012 reporting period.

² Each grantee defines the requirements needed for the participants to complete each program. “Successfully exited” program participants successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Individuals who fail to follow through with the program (such as through expulsion or voluntarily departure) are considered to be those who “unsuccessfully exited.”

Figure 6. Number of Enrolled Parents and Guardians Who Exited the Court per Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2015



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 2015. Seventy percent of parents or guardians served by the program exhibited a desired short-term change in those target behaviors. A decrease in substance use ranks the highest in behavioral change (72 percent), followed by positive family relationships reinforcement (70 percent), and employment status, including obtaining or retaining a job (62 percent).

Table 4. Short-Term Performance Data on Target Behaviors of Parents/Guardians: January–June 2015

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	513	369	72
Social Competence	48	28	58
Employment Status	69	43	62
Family Relationships	90	63	70
Total	720	503	70

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; 377 children were placed in out-of-home care, and 196 secured permanent placement. On average, children remained in out-of-home care for 148 days. A total of 49 children were reunited with their families after being removed from the home and given temporary placement, and parental rights were terminated for 12 parents or guardians.

Table 5. Performance Measures Reflecting Children’s Condition While Parents or Guardians Are in Family Drug Court Programs: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Number	Percentage
Children placed in out-of-home care	377	47
Average length of stay for children in out-of-home care	148 days	N/A
Children reunited after being removed from the home and placed in temporary placement	49	21
Parents or guardians whose parental rights were terminated	12	3
Children in permanent placement	196	23

During the reporting period, 481 parents or guardians received substance use counseling or related services; 250 received mental health services; 77 found housing; and 376 enrolled in other services such as parenting skills and educational and vocational training. These services are aimed at helping parents to reunite with their children they were separated from due to unsafe or dangerous living environments caused by drug use.

Table 6 shows data that indicate the number of parents participating in the Family Drug Court Program 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 accept referrals for participants who have been assessed by 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 Participating Parents or Guardians: January–June 2015

Services Provided to Participating Parents or Guardians	Number
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing substance use counseling/services	403
Parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in substance use counseling/services	481
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing mental health services	249
Parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in mental health services	250
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing housing services	150
Parents or guardians who successfully found housing	77
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing other services	269
Parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in other services	376

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. The largest number of additional family members were enrolled in other types of services ($n = 234$), followed by mental health services ($n = 158$).

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 2015

Services Provided to Additional Family Members	Number
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing substance use counseling/services	32
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in substance use counseling/services	25
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing mental health services	155
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in mental health services	158
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing housing services	41
Additional family members who successfully found housing	22
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing other services	240
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in other services	234

Technical violation data were tracked and reported for parents or guardians enrolled in the program. As shown in Table 8, 303 parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 118 had a technical violation, and 24 out of 303 parents or guardians were arrested for a new technical violation.

Table 8. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new technical violation	24
Enrolled parents or guardians with a technical violation	118
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for technical violations	303
Percentage of arrests for technical violations	(24/303) Percentage = 8%
Percentage of technical violations	(118/303) Percentage = 39%

Drug offenses were tracked over the short term³ and long term,⁴ and data were reported for those parents or guardians enrolled in the program who had drug offenses. Three hundred forty-two enrolled parents or guardians were tracked for drug offenses (Table 9). Of those, only 11 were arrested for a new drug offense.

Table 9. Short-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: January–June 2015

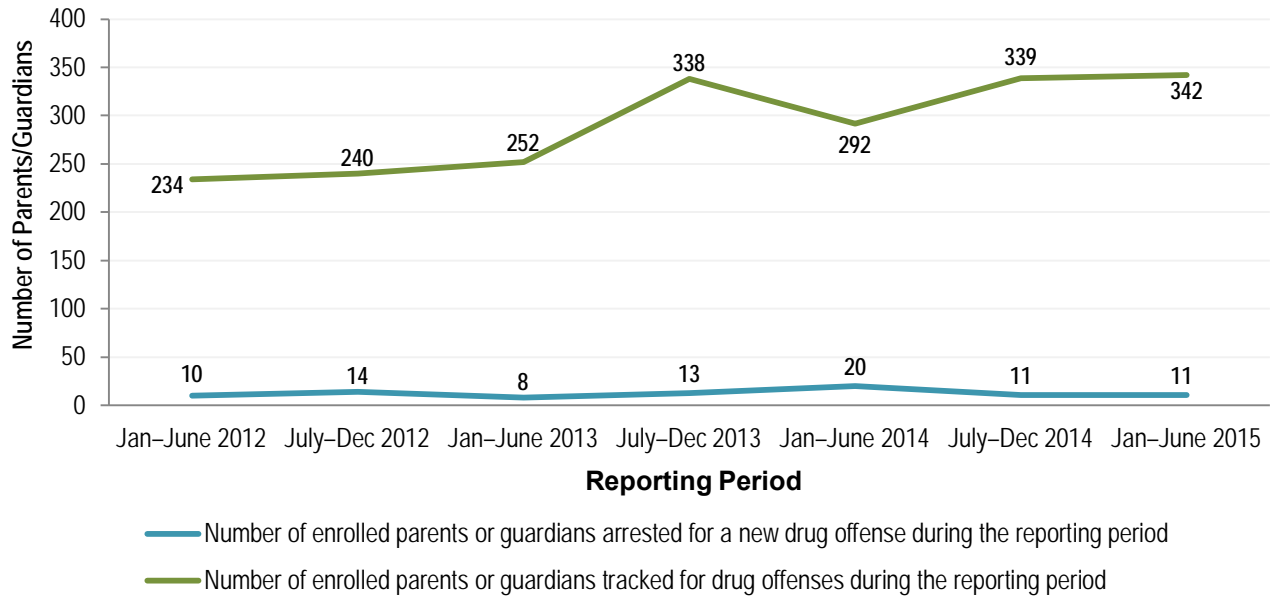
Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense	11
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses	342
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	3%

Figure 7 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.

³ Number of parents/guardians tracked during the reporting period.

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

Figure 7. Enrolled Parents/Guardians Arrests for New Drug Offenses by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2015 (Short Term)



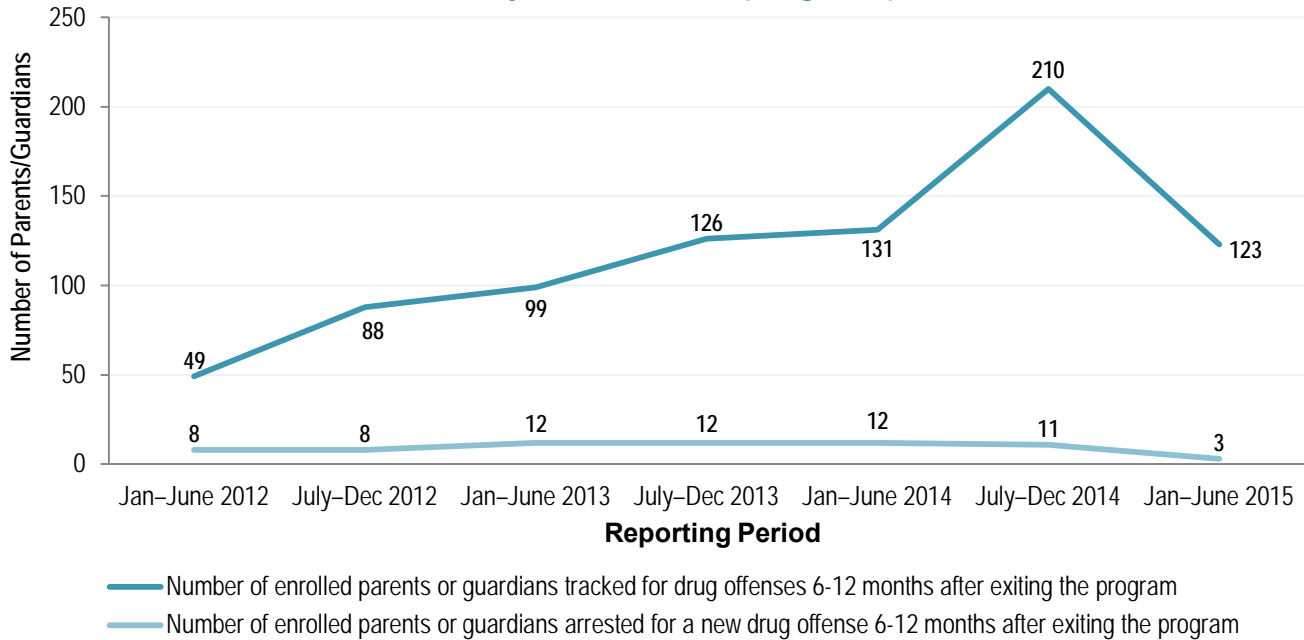
Among parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses over the long term, only 3 were arrested for a new drug offense (Table 10).

Table 10. Long-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: January–June 2015

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense	3
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses	123
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	2%

Comparing between reporting periods since January–June 2012, arrests for new drug offenses for long-term participants also remained low (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Enrolled Parents/Guardians Arrests for New Drug Offenses by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2015 (Long Term)



A large number ($N = 21,838$) of drug and alcohol tests were performed on enrolled parents or guardians during the reporting period. Only around 5 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 2015

Performance Measure	Number
Number of drug and alcohol tests performed on enrolled parents or guardians	21,838
The number of positive tests recorded	1,055
Percentage of positive tests recorded on enrolled parents or guardians	5%

Summary

During the January–June 2015 reporting period, Family Drug Court Program grantees had a 100 percent reporting compliance rate. Twenty awards were operational, and grantees served 1,064 program participants.⁵ Approximately 142 participants exited the court; of those, 45 participants completed all program requirements and were considered to have successfully exited the court. Since reporting started in 2012, the rates of arrests for new drug offenses have remained low for both short-term and long-term participants.

⁵ Number includes parents/guardians and additional family members served.