

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees: January–June 2016

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 2016 reporting period. 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 2016 reporting period.

Report Highlights

- There were 15 active Family Drug Court Program awards. All 15 were operational, and grantees served 345 parents and guardians and 292 additional family members.
- Other government agencies were the top implementing organization type to run Family Drug Court programs (n = 5; 33 percent).
- Eleven grantees (73 percent) used evidence-based programs or practices to implement their program.
- For short-term targeted behaviors, grantees reported 196 of 306 participants (64 percent) showed a decrease in substance use, 19 out of 26 participants (73 percent) exhibited positive change in employment status, 17 of 23 participants (74 percent) showed improvement in social competence skills, and 82 out of 105 participants (78 percent) displayed positive change in family relationships.
- Two hundred forty children were placed in out-of-home care, and 146 children received a permanent placement.
- Two hundred twenty-seven parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations; of those, 103 received a technical violation, and 9 were arrested for new technical violations.
- One percent of parents or guardians were arrested for new drug offenses during the reporting period.
- Five percent of parents or guardians were arrested for new drug offenses 6–12 months after exiting the program.

1. Examination of Program Information

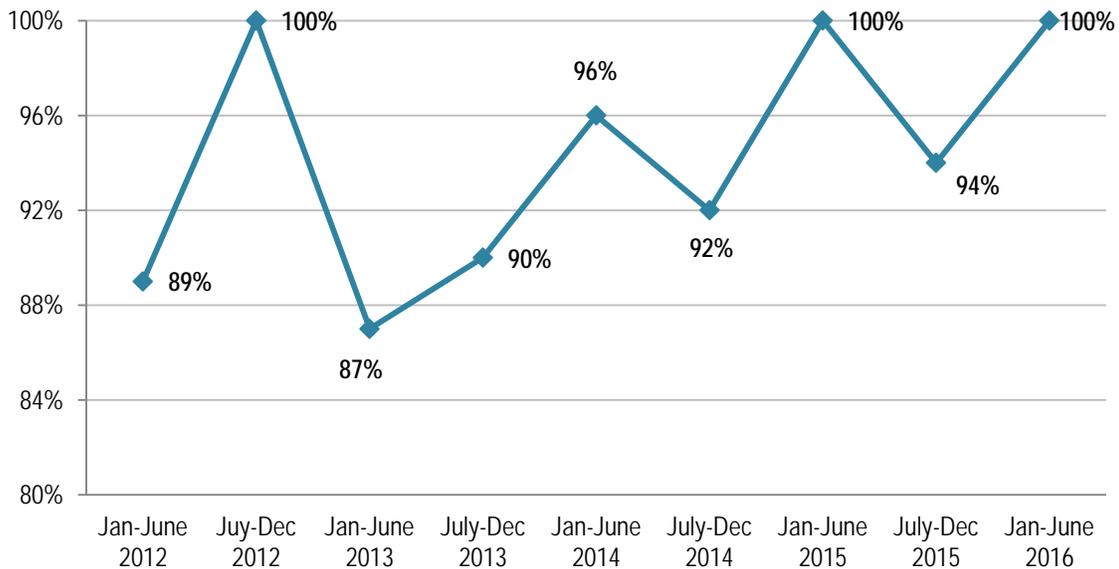
Family Drug Court grantees began reporting in the DCTAT in 2012. Grantees are required to report semiannually for every active Federal award. Table 1 represents the reporting compliance rate of active Federal awards for each reporting period, starting with the January–June 2012 period. During the January–June 2016 reporting period, 100 percent of Family Drug Court grantees completed the DCTAT reporting requirement for all 15 active Federal awards.

Table 1. Status of Family Drug Court Program Reporting by Period: January 2012–June 2016

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
July–December 2015	1	0	17 ¹	18
January–June 2016	0	0	15	15
Total	11	1	188	200

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



I. Demographics

Table 2 presents an aggregate of demographic data for January 2015 to June 2016 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).

Grantees are only required to report the target population once in the DCTAT. However, grantees may update their target population to best fit their program during the life of the award. The slight variation in numbers between each reporting period is due to the number of active or inactive federal awards during the reporting period.

¹ One grantee reported “not operational.”

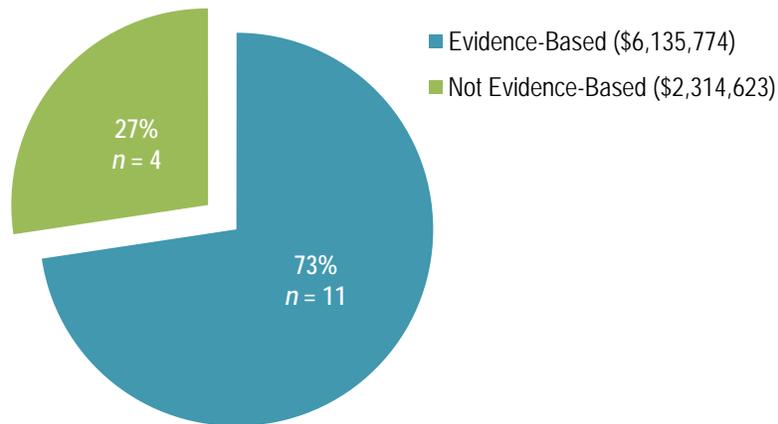
Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: January 2015–June 2016

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	January–June 2015	July–December 2015	January–June 2016
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	11	10
Asian	1	1	1
Black/African American	10	7	5
Caucasian/Non-Latino	11	10	9
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	12	12	9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Other Race	3	3	2
White/Caucasian	15	13	11
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	2
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	10	9	7
First-Time Offenders	11	10	7
Repeat Offenders	12	11	9
Sex Offenders	0	0	0
Status Offenders	3	2	1
Violent Offenders	0	1	1
Youth Population Not Served Directly	5	4	4
Gender			
Male	18	16	13
Female	17	15	12
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	2
Age			
0–10	10	9	6
11–18	11	9	7
Over 18	17	7	13
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	2
Geographic Area			
Rural	9	8	7
Suburban	6	4	2
Tribal	3	3	3
Urban	9	8	6
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	2
Other			
Mental Health	16	15	13
Substance Use	20	18	15
Truant/Dropout	5	4	3

II. Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

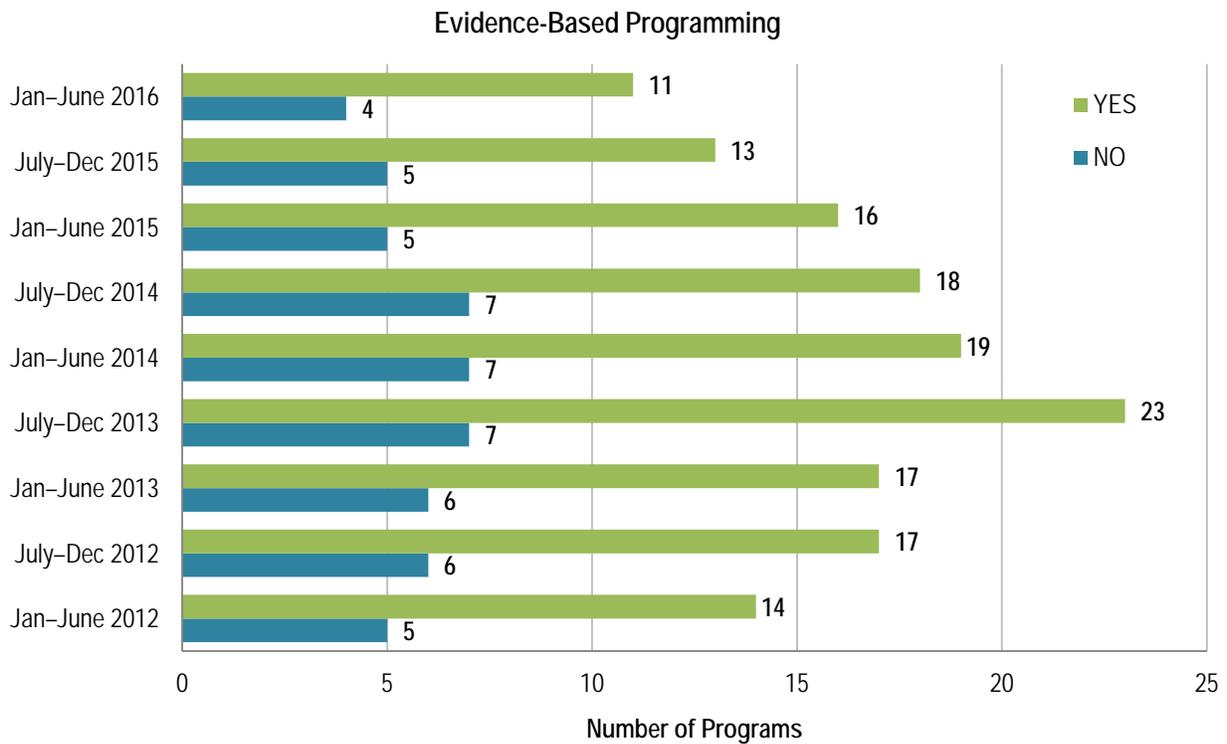
Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. Figure 2 shows that grantees use about 73 percent ($n = 11$) of Federal funds to implement evidence-based programs and/or practices.

Figure 2. Grants Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: January–June 2016



The number of programs implementing evidence-based practices has been steady throughout the nine 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 2016



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 Montana. Table 3 shows a comprehensive comparison of Federal award amounts.

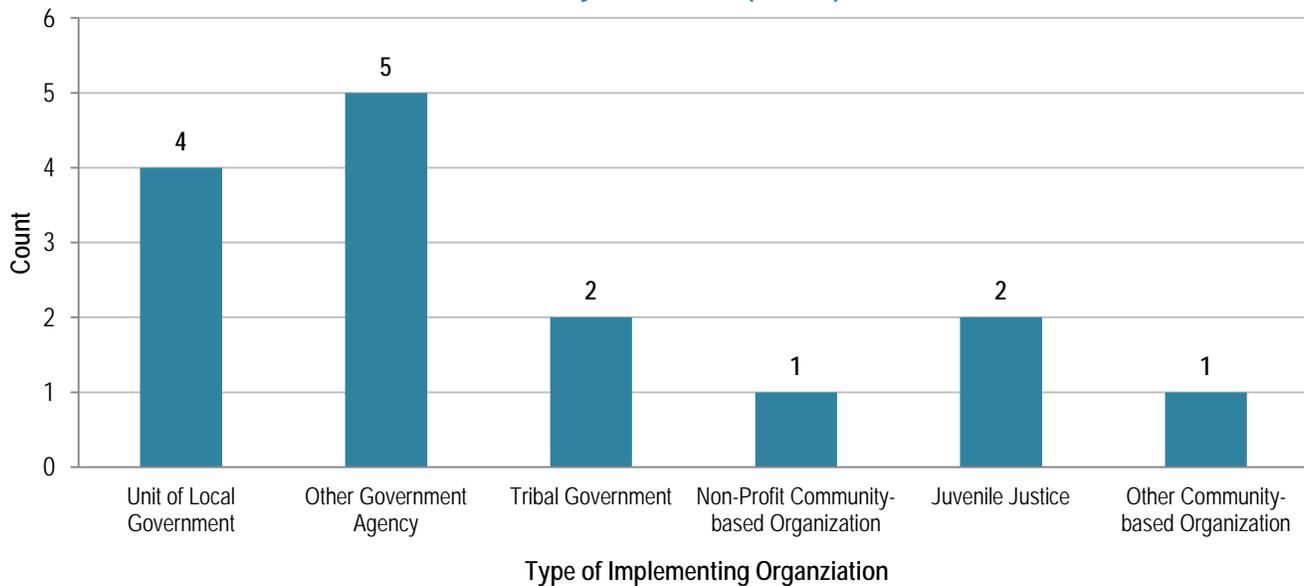
Table 3. Total Grant Amount by State or District (Dollars): January–June 2016

State	N	Grant Amount
AZ	1	\$ 614,806
CO	1	522,028
DC	1	550,000
ID	1	550,000
MI	1	613,513
MT	2	1,074,549
NJ	1	499,817
NV	1	642,201
OH	1	538,363
OK	1	550,000
RI	1	550,000
WA	1	445,245
WI	2	1,299,875

III. Implementing Organization Type

Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that the majority of the programs were instituted by other government agencies ($n = 5$; 33 percent) (Figure 4).

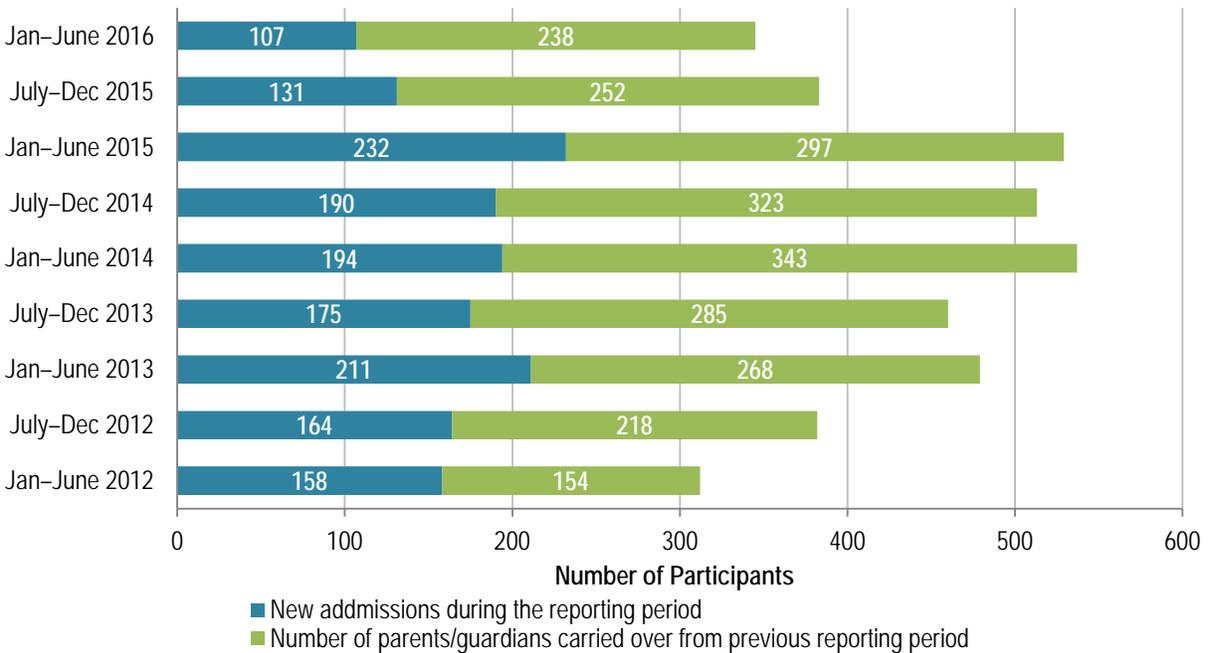
Figure 4. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: January–June 2016 (N = 15)



2. Analysis of Program Measures

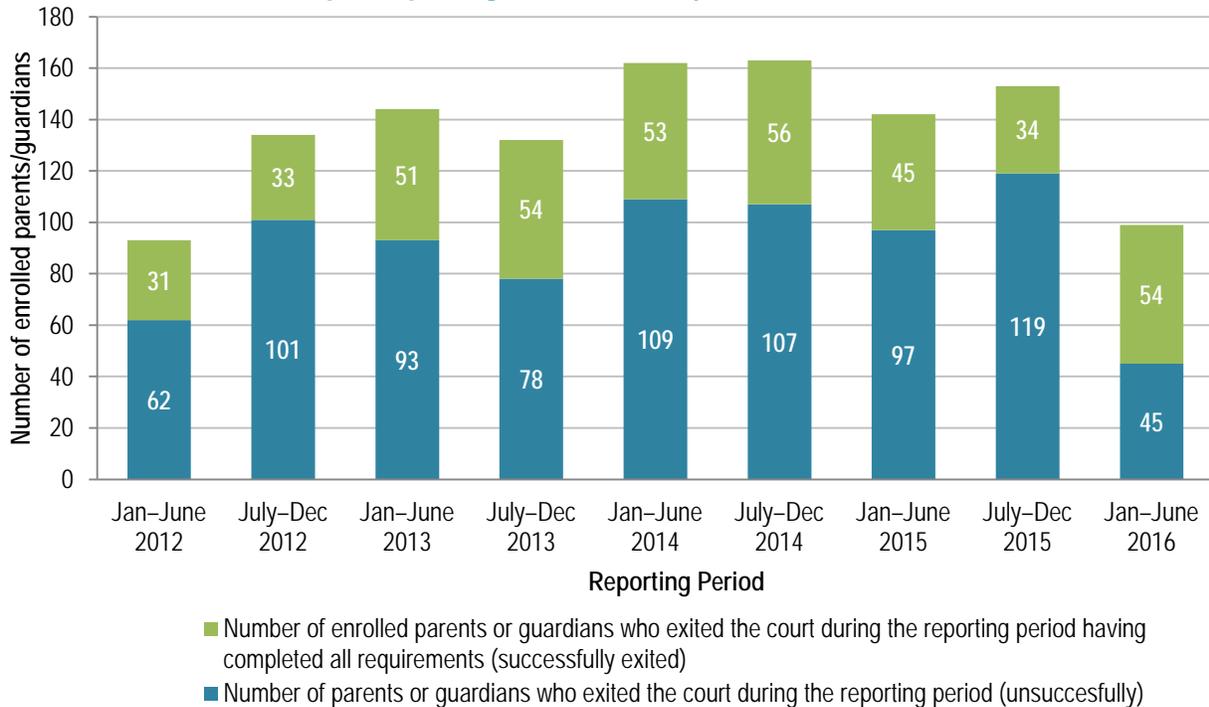
During this reporting period, 345 parents and/or guardians were served by various programs funded by the Family Drug Court Program grant; 107 were new admissions (Figure 5). In addition, 292 additional family members were served.

Figure 5. Number of Parents/Guardians Served per Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2016



There were 99 enrolled parents and guardians who exited the court during the January–June 2016 reporting period. Of that group, 54 successfully exited the court, meaning they completed all requirements (Figure 6).² On average, 46 parents and guardians have exited the court successfully for each reporting cycle since the initial January–June 2012 reporting period.

Figure 6. Number of Enrolled Parents/Guardians Exiting the Court per Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2016



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. Participants who fail to follow through with the program (such as through expulsion or voluntary departure) are considered to be those who “unsuccessfully exited.”

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 2016. Sixty-eight percent of parents or guardians served by the program exhibited a desired short-term change in those target behaviors. Participating parents/guardians showed the most improvement in a target behavior change for family relationships (78 percent). Seventy-four percent of the parents or guardians in the targeted behavior for social competence skills displayed an increase in that area. Other grantees reported a positive change in employment status, including obtaining or retaining a job (73 percent); and a decrease in substance use (64 percent).

Table 4. Short-Term Performance Data on Target Behaviors of Parents/Guardians: January–June 2016

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	306	196	64
Social Competence	23	17	74
Employment Status	26	19	73
Family Relationships	105	82	78
Total	460	314	68

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; 240 children were placed in out-of-home care, and 146 secured permanent placement. On average, children remained in out-of-home care for 154 days. A total of 90 children were reunited with their families after being removed from the home and given temporary placement, and parental rights were terminated for 4 parents or guardians.

Table 5. Children’s Condition While Parents/Guardians Are in Family Drug Court Programs: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Number	Percentage
Children placed in out-of-home care	240	43
Average length of stay for children in out-of-home care	154 days	N/A
Children reunited after being removed from the home and placed in temporary placement	90	46
Parents or guardians whose parental rights were terminated	4	1
Children in permanent placement	146	50

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.

During the reporting period, 306 parents or guardians received substance use counseling or related services, 155 received mental health services, 55 found housing, and 186 enrolled in other services such as parenting skills and educational and vocational training. These services are aimed at helping parents reunite with their children removed from their care due to unsafe or dangerous living environments caused by drug use.

Table 6. Services Provided to Participating Parents/Guardians: January–June 2016

Services Provided	Number
Parents or guardians assessed as needing substance use counseling/services	306
Parents or guardians enrolled in substance use counseling/services	306
Parents or guardians assessed as needing mental health services	163

Parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in mental health services	155
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing housing services	74
Parents or guardians who successfully found housing	55
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing other services	187
Parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in other services	186

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.

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 ($n = 219$), followed by mental health services ($n = 105$).

Table 7. Services Provided to Additional Family Members: January–June 2016

Services Provided	Number
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing substance use counseling/services	18
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in substance use counseling/services	17
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing mental health services	115
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in mental health services	105
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing housing services	13
Additional family members who successfully found housing	11
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing other services	217
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in other services	219

Technical violation data were tracked and reported for parents or guardians enrolled in the program. As shown in Table 8, 227 parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 103 had a technical violation, and 9 out of 227 parents or guardians were arrested for a new technical violation.

Table 8. Technical Violation Measures: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new technical violation	9
Enrolled parents or guardians with a technical violation	103
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for technical violations	227
Percentage of arrests for technical violations	4%
Percentage of technical violations	45%

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. Two hundred sixty-five enrolled parents or guardians were tracked for drug offenses (Table 9). Of those, only two were arrested for a new drug offense.

Table 9. Short-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: January–June 2016

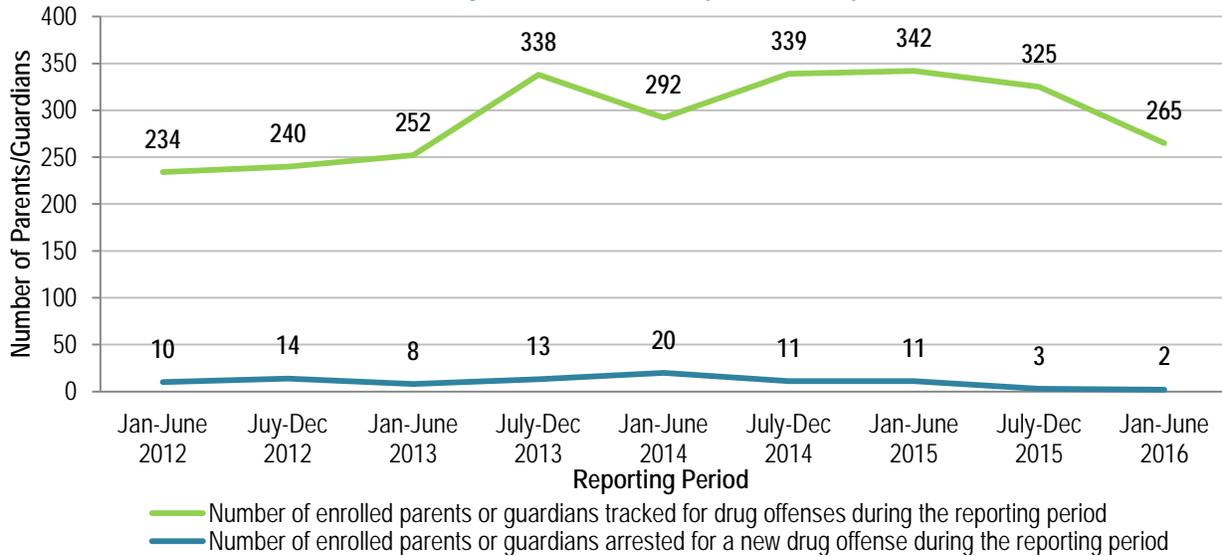
Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense	2
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses	265
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	1%

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 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 7. Enrolled Parent/Guardian Arrests for New Drug Offenses by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2016 (Short Term)



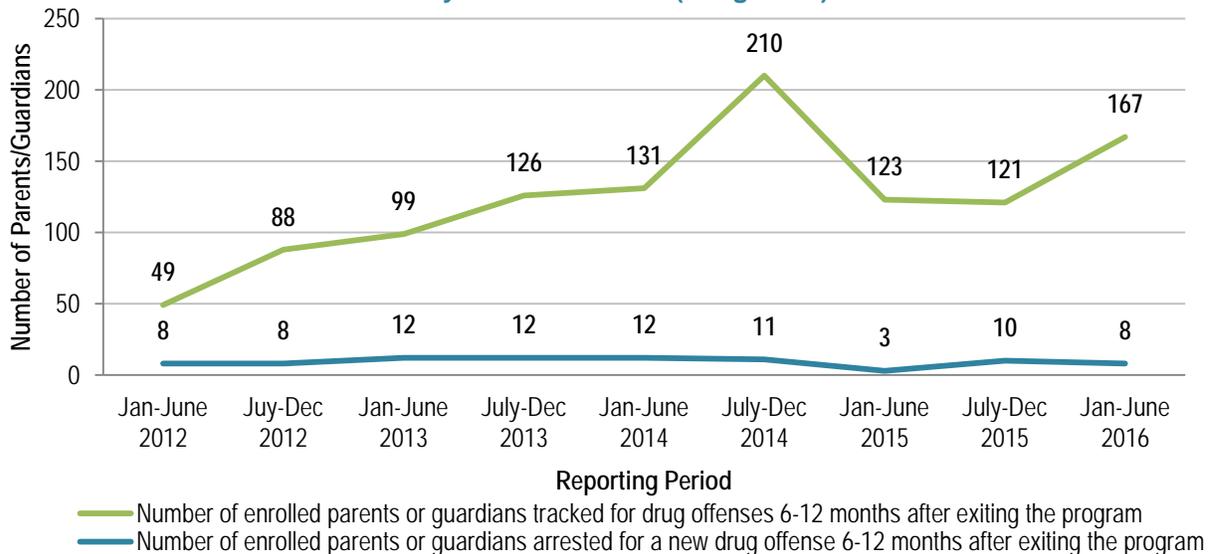
Among parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses over the long term, 8 were arrested for a new drug offense (Table 10).

Table 10. Long-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: January–June 2016

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense	8
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses	167
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	5%

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 Parent/Guardian Arrests for New Drug Offenses by Reporting Period: January 2012–June 2016 (Long Term)



A large number ($N = 8,581$) of drug and alcohol tests were performed on enrolled parents or guardians during the reporting period. Approximately 10 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 2016

Performance Measure	Number
Number of drug and alcohol tests performed on enrolled parents or guardians	8,581
The number of positive tests recorded	834
Percentage of positive tests recorded on enrolled parents or guardians	10%

Summary

During the January–June 2016 reporting period, Family Drug Court Program grantees had a 100 percent reporting compliance rate. All 15 were operational, and grantees served 637 program participants total.⁵ Eleven grantees (73 percent) used evidence-based programs or practices to implement their program. Approximately 99 participants exited the court; of those, 54 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.