

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees

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 that will ensure the sustainability of family drug courts. 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. Individuals served include people with substance abuse disorders or substance use and co-occurring mental health disorders (including histories of trauma) who are involved with the family dependency 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 occurring in the July–December 2012 reporting period.¹ Data analysis is organized into two sections: an examination of program information, and an analysis of mandatory performance measures.

1. Examination of Program Information

Since January–June 2012, which was the first reporting period for which data were collected in the Data Collection and Technical Assistance Tool (DCTAT), grantees have reported 42 sets of program data. For the most recent period July–December 2012, 23 grants were active, and data were complete for 22 programs, a reporting compliance rate of 96 percent (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of Juvenile Drug Court Program Reporting by Period: July–December 2012

Data Reporting Period	Status			
	Not Started	In Progress	Complete	Total
January–June 2012	1	1	17	19
July–December 2012	1	0	22	23
Total	2	1	39	42

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 2014.

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In examining grant amounts by State, based on current and active Family Drug Court Program grants, Michigan received the most funds, followed by Washington State. A more comprehensive comparison of State award amounts is shown in Table 2.

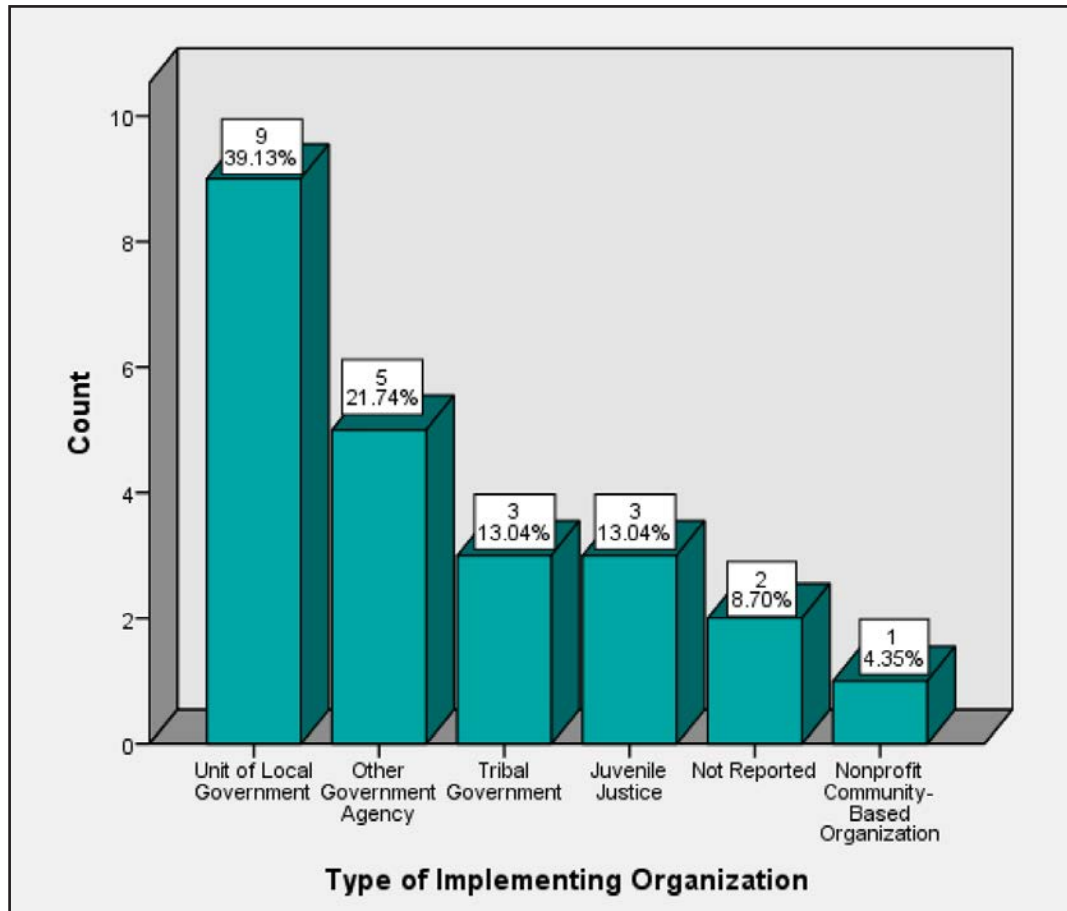
Table 2. Total Grant Amount by State (Dollars): July–December 2012

Grantee State	N	Grant Amount (Dollars)
AL	1	\$ 550,000
AZ	1	614,806
CA	1	349,962
CO	1	522,028
GA	1	349,969
IL	1	649,727
MD	1	492,284
MI	2	1,163,513
MN	1	333,244
MO	1	324,965
MT	2	873,267
NC	1	497,840
NJ	1	499,817
NV	1	642,201
OH	1	291,683
OK	1	650,000
TX	2	900,000
WA	2	995,245
WI	1	650,000

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Analysis of implementing agencies for this period revealed that 39 percent of the programs were implemented by a unit of local government ($n = 9$). Other government agencies followed at 21 percent ($n = 5$) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Grants by Implementing Organization Type (Percent): July–December 2012 (N = 23)



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Table 3 provides an aggregate of demographic data during the July–December 2012 reporting period. More specifically, the numbers in this table 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 services).

Table 3. Target Population: July–December 2012

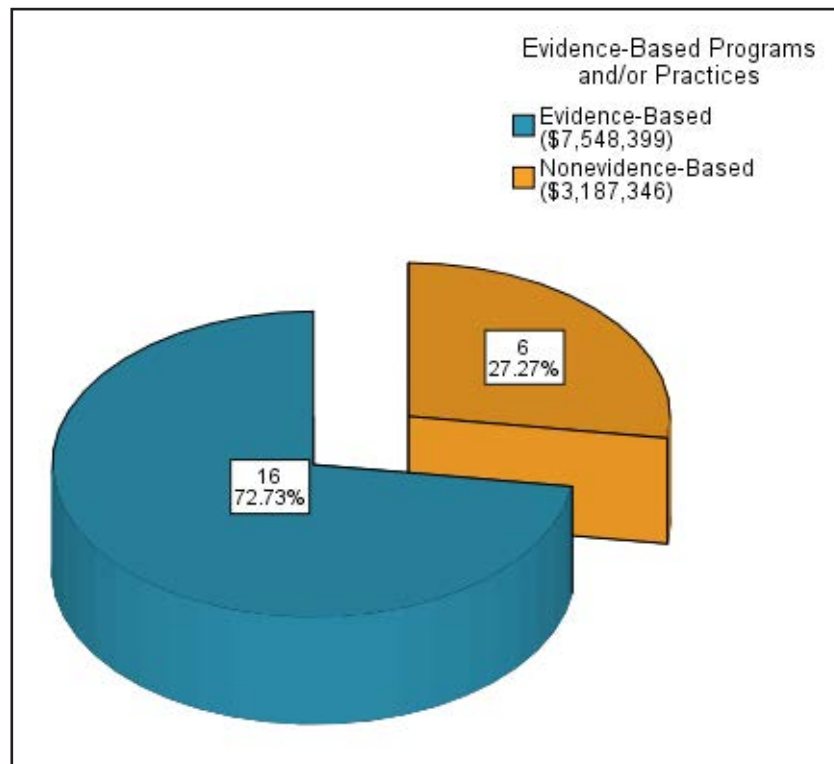
	Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period
RACE/ETHNICITY	American Indian/Alaskan Native	9
	Asian	2
	Black/African American	13
	Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	9
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0
	Other Race	3
	White/Caucasian	35
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
JUSTICE SYSTEM STATUS	At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	11
	First-Time Offenders	13
	Repeat Offenders	11
	Sex Offenders	1
	Status Offenders	3
	Violent Offenders	0
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	5
GENDER	Male	20
	Female	19
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
AGE	0–10	10
	11–18	11
	Over 18	20
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	2
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	Rural	14
	Suburban	7
	Tribal	3
	Urban	10
	Youth Population Not Served Directly	1
OTHER	Mental Health	17
	Substance Abuse	22
	Truant/Dropout	5

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2. Analysis of Core Measures

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 July–December 2012, about 72 percent of grantees ($n = 16$) implemented \$7,548,399 in evidence-based programs and/or practices.

Figure 2. Percentage of Programs Implementing Evidence-Based Programs and/or Practices: July–December 2012



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In all, 382 parents or guardians were served by various programs funded by the Family Drug Court Program grant. Furthermore, 378 additional family members were served by the program. In all, 25 percent of enrolled parents and guardians successfully exited the court having completed all requirements during the reporting period.

Data are collected to determine the number of parents or guardians who demonstrate a positive change for a targeted behavior in each reporting period. Target behaviors measure a positive change in behavior among program participants. Table 4 lists short-term percentages for the specified target behavior during July–December 2012. Seventy-two percent of parents or guardians served by the program exhibited a desired short-term change in those target behaviors that were tracked during the reporting period.

Table 4. Short-term Performance Data on Target Behaviors (Tracked for Parents/Guardians): July–December 2012

Target Behavior	Parents/Guardians Receiving Services for Target Behavior	Parents/Guardians with Noted Behavioral Change	Percent of Parents/Guardians with Noted Behavioral Change
Substance Use	365	262	72
Social Competence	33	22	67
Job Skills	21	21	100
Employment Status	49	30	61
Family Relationships	35	25	71
Total	503	360	72

Since this is the second reporting period for which data have been reported, there were too few data points to analyze. Long-term behavioral change data will be included in the next data memo.

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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 provides performance data for children served by the Family Drug Court program during the reporting period. In July–December 2012, 351 children were placed in out-of-home care and 196 were in permanent placement. On average, children remain in out-of-home care for 60 days. A total of 83 children were reunited with their families after being removed from home and placed in temporary placement, while parental rights were terminated for 4 parents or guardians.

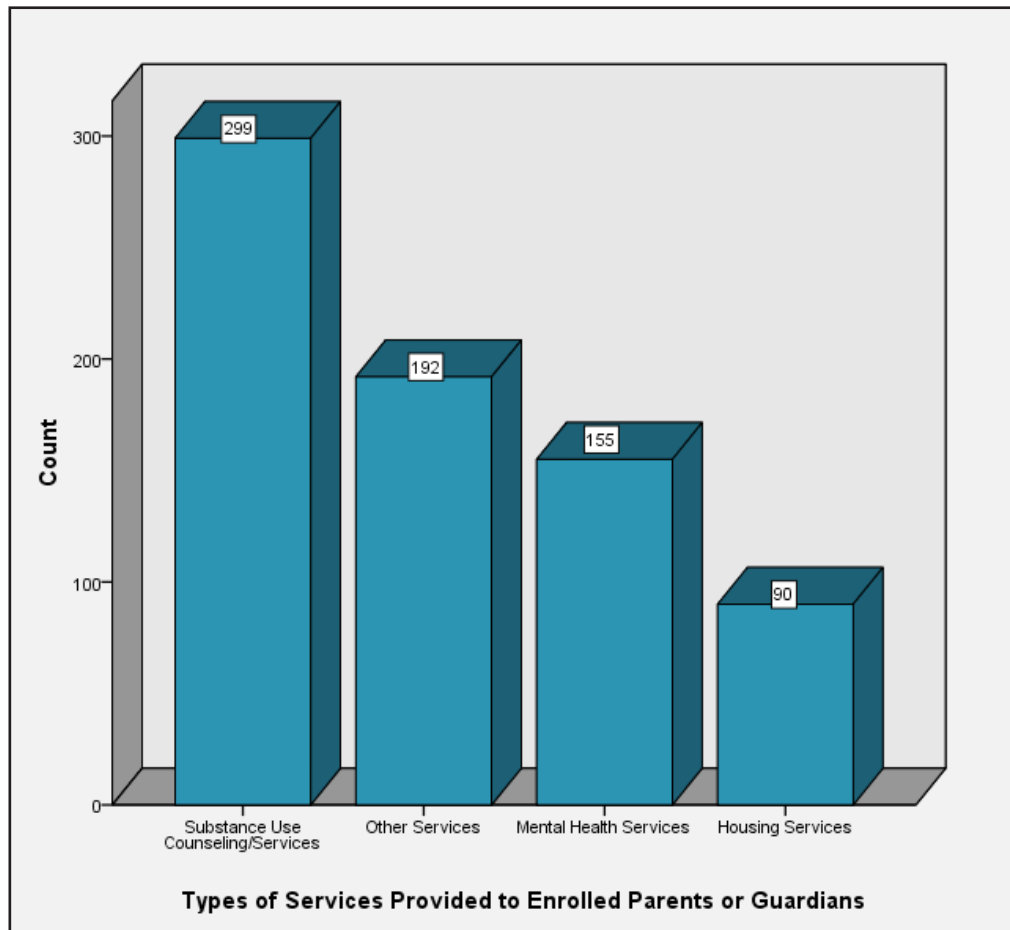
Table 5. Performance Measures Reflecting Children’s Condition While Parents or Guardians Are Being Served by Family Drug Court Programs: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Youth	Percent
Number of children placed in out-of-home care	351	59%
Average length of stay for children in out-of-home care	60 days	N/A
Number of children reunited after being removed from the home and placed in temporary placement	83	37%
Number of parents or guardians whose parental rights were terminated	4	2%
Number of children in permanent placement	196	63%

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A number of services are provided to parents or guardians served by the Family Drug Court Program, including substance use counseling/services, mental health services, housing services, and other types of services. In July–December 2012, 299 parents or guardians were enrolled in substance use counseling/services. Figure 3 illustrates the number of other programs in which parents or guardians enrolled. During the reporting period, the average length of program stay of enrolled parents or guardians was 171 days. Table 6 provides data that indicate the number of parents assessed as needing the specified services, and those that actually enrolled in the services provided.

Figure 3. Parents or Guardians Enrolled in Provided Services: July–December 2012



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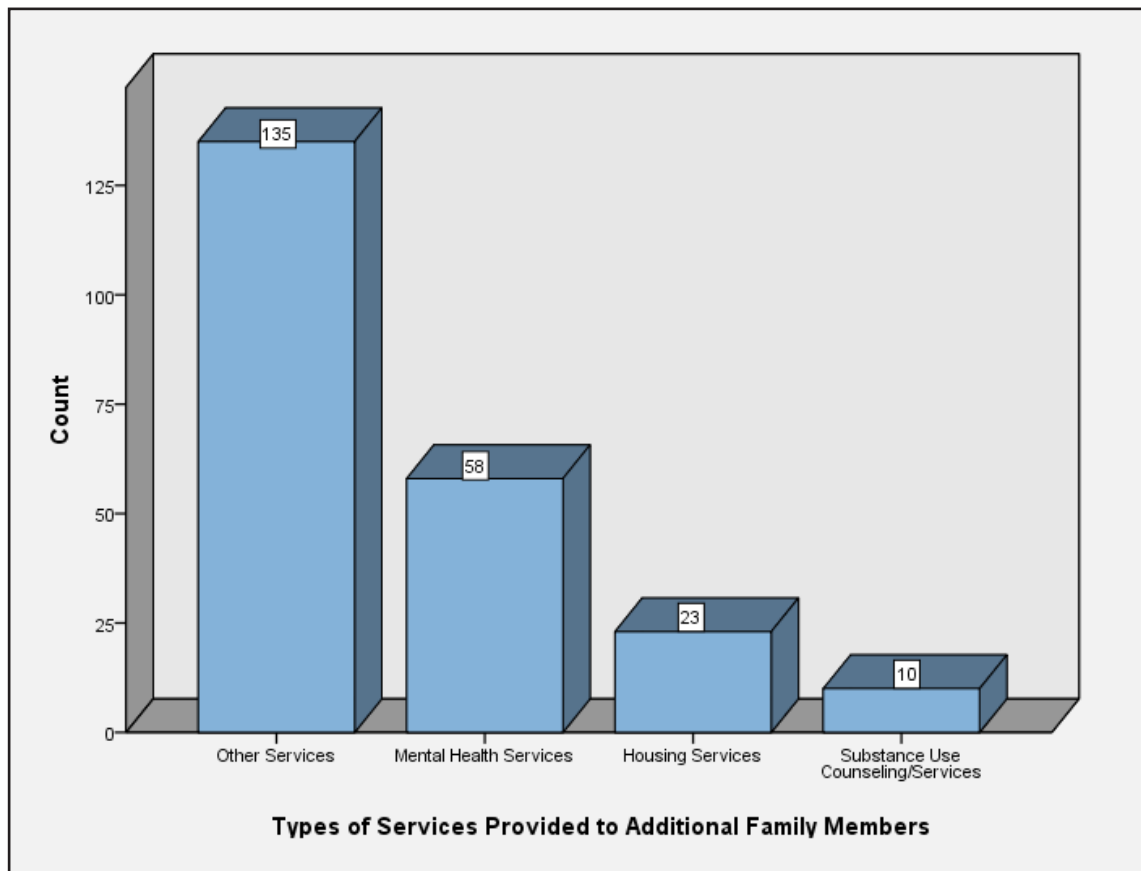
Table 6. Services Provided to Enrolled Parents or Guardians: July–December 2012

Services Provided to Enrolled Parents or Guardians	
Number of enrolled parents or guardians assessed as needing substance use counseling/ services during the reporting period	276
Number of enrolled parents or guardians enrolled in substance use counseling/services during the reporting period	299
Number of enrolled parents or guardians assessed as needing mental health services during the reporting period	170
Number of enrolled parents or guardians enrolled in mental health services during the reporting period	155
Number of enrolled parents or guardians assessed as needing housing services during the reporting period	144
Number of enrolled parents or guardians who successfully found housing during the reporting period	90
Number of enrolled parents or guardians assessed as needing other services during the reporting period	193
Number of enrolled parents or guardians enrolled in other services during the reporting period	192

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A number of services are also provided to additional family members served by the Family Drug Court Program, including substance use counseling/services, mental health services, housing services, and other types of services. In July–December 2012, the largest number of additional family members were enrolled in other types of services ($n = 135$), followed by mental health services ($n = 58$). Figure 4 illustrates the number of other programs in which parents or guardians enrolled. Table 7 provides data that indicate the number of additional family members assessed as needing the specified services, and those that actually enrolled in the services provided.

Figure 4. Additional Family Members Enrolled in Provided Services: July–December 2012



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Table 7. Services Provided to Additional Family Members: July–December 2012

Services Provided to Additional Family Members	
Number of additional family members assessed as needing substance use counseling/services during the reporting period	20
Number of additional family members enrolled in substance use counseling/services during the reporting period	10
Number of additional family members assessed as needing mental health services during the reporting period	77
Number of additional family members enrolled in mental health services during the reporting period	58
Number of additional family members assessed as needing housing services during the reporting period	46
Number of additional family members who successfully found housing during the reporting period	23
Number of additional family members assessed as needing other services during the reporting period	144
Number of additional family members enrolled in other services during the reporting period	135

Technical violation data were tracked and reported for parents or guardians enrolled in the program. As shown in Table 8, 309 parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations in July–December 2012. Of those, 166 were arrested for a technical violation, while 44 were arrested for a new technical violation.

Table 8. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Number
Number of enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new technical violation during the reporting period	44
Number of enrolled parents or guardians with a technical violation during the reporting period	166
Number of enrolled parents or guardians tracked for technical violations during the reporting period	309
Percent of arrests for technical violations	(44/309) Percent = 14%
Percent of technical violations	(166/309) Percent = 54%

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Drug offenses were tracked short-term and long-term; data were reported for those parents or guardians enrolled in the program who had drug offenses. In July–December 2012, 240 enrolled parents or guardians were tracked for drug offenses (Table 9). Of those, only 14 were arrested for a new drug offense. Among parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses over the long term, 6–12 months after leaving the program, 7 percent were reported as having a new offense (Table 10).

Table 9. Short-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Number
Number of enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense during the reporting period	14
Number of enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses during the reporting period	240
Percent of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	25%

Table 10. Long-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: July–December 2012

Performance Measure	Number
Number of enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense during the reporting period	6
Number of enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses during the reporting period	88
Percent of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	7%

Data entry for the next reporting period, January–June 2013, will begin July 1, 2013.