

Overview of the DCTAT Data for Family Drug Court Program Grantees: July–December 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 July–December 2016 reporting period. Data analysis is organized into two sections: an examination of program information, and an analysis of mandatory performance measures.

These highlights refer to the July–December 2016 reporting period.

Report Highlights

- There were 26 active Family Drug Court Program awards. Twenty were operational, and grantees served 400 parents and guardians and 318 additional family members.
- Units of Local Government were the top implementing organization type to run Family Drug Court programs ($n = 9$; 34 percent).
- Seventeen grantees (65 percent) used evidence-based programs or practices to implement their program.
- For short-term targeted behaviors, grantees reported 233 of 363 participants (64 percent) showed a decrease in substance use, 34 out of 53 participants (64 percent) exhibited positive change in employment status, 40 of 62 participants (64 percent) showed improvement in social competence skills, and 85 out of 109 participants (78 percent) had a positive change in family relationships.
- 340 children were placed in out-of-home care, and 205 children received a permanent placement.
- Two hundred nineteen parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations; of those, 98 received a technical violation, and 17 were arrested for new technical violations.
- Two percent of parents or guardians were arrested for new drug offenses during the reporting period.
- Two percent of parents or guardians were arrested for new drug offenses 6–12 months after exiting the program.

1. Examination of Program Information

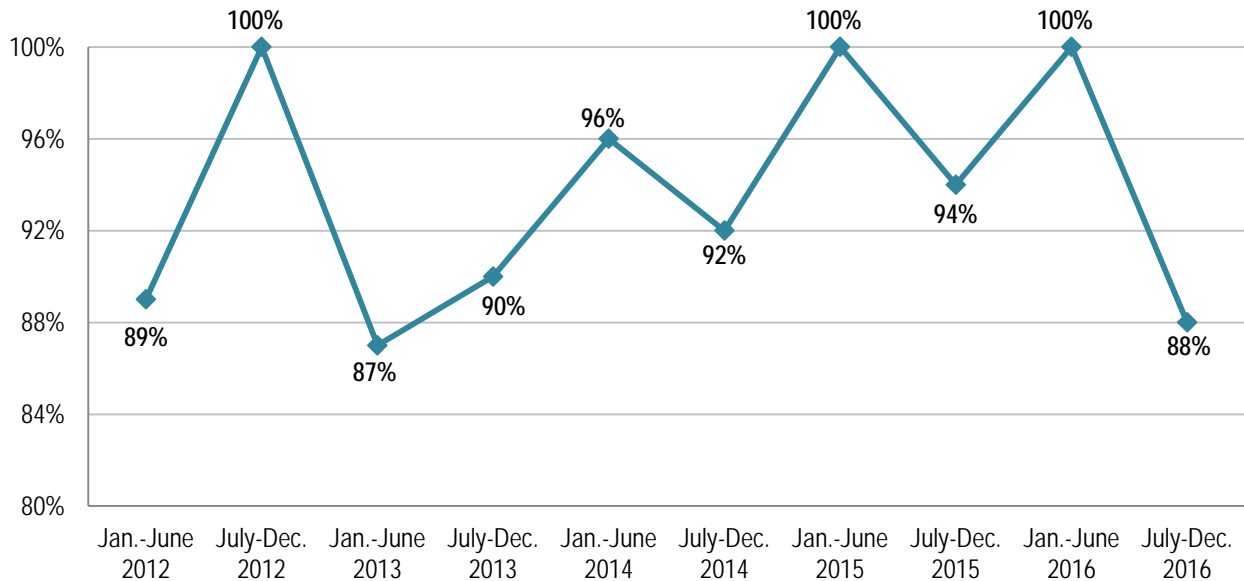
Family Drug Court grantees began reporting in the DCTAT in 2012. Grantees are required to report semiannually for every active Federal award. Table 1 represents the reporting compliance rate of active Federal awards for each reporting period, starting with the January–June 2012 period. During the July–December 2016 reporting period, 88 percent of Family Drug Court grantees completed the DCTAT reporting requirement for all 26 active Federal awards.

Table 1. Status of Family Drug Court Program Reporting by Period: January 2012–December 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
July–December 2016	3	0	23	26
Total	14	1	211	226

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 July 2015 to December 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, and/or 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 being “not operational.”

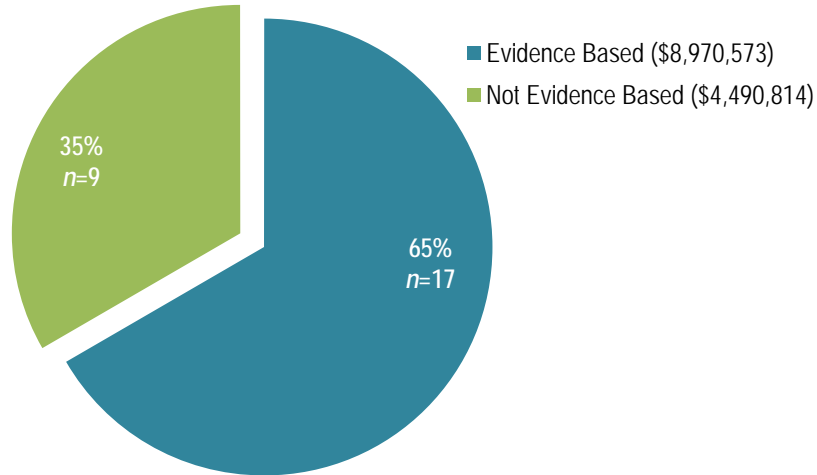
Table 2. Grantees Serving Target Populations: July 2015–December 2016

Population	Grantees Serving Group During Project Period		
	July–December 2015	January–June 2016	July–December 2016
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	10	16
Asian	1	1	1
Black/African American	7	5	11
Caucasian/Non-Latino	10	9	14
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	12	9	11
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0	1
Other Race	3	2	3
White/Caucasian	13	11	19
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	5
Justice System Status			
At-Risk Population (No Prior Offense)	9	7	17
First-Time Offenders	10	7	17
Repeat Offenders	11	9	20
Sex Offenders	0	0	0
Status Offenders	2	1	1
Violent Offenders	1	1	1
Youth Population Not Served Directly	4	4	8
Gender			
Male	16	13	27
Female	15	12	27
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	4
Age			
0–10	9	6	15
11–18	9	7	17
Over 18	7	13	26
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	3
Geographic Area			
Rural	8	7	17
Suburban	4	2	5
Tribal	3	3	8
Urban	8	6	8
Youth Population Not Served Directly	2	2	4
Other			
Mental Health	15	13	26
Substance Use	18	15	33
Truant/Dropout	4	3	6

II. Evidence-Based Programming and Funding Information

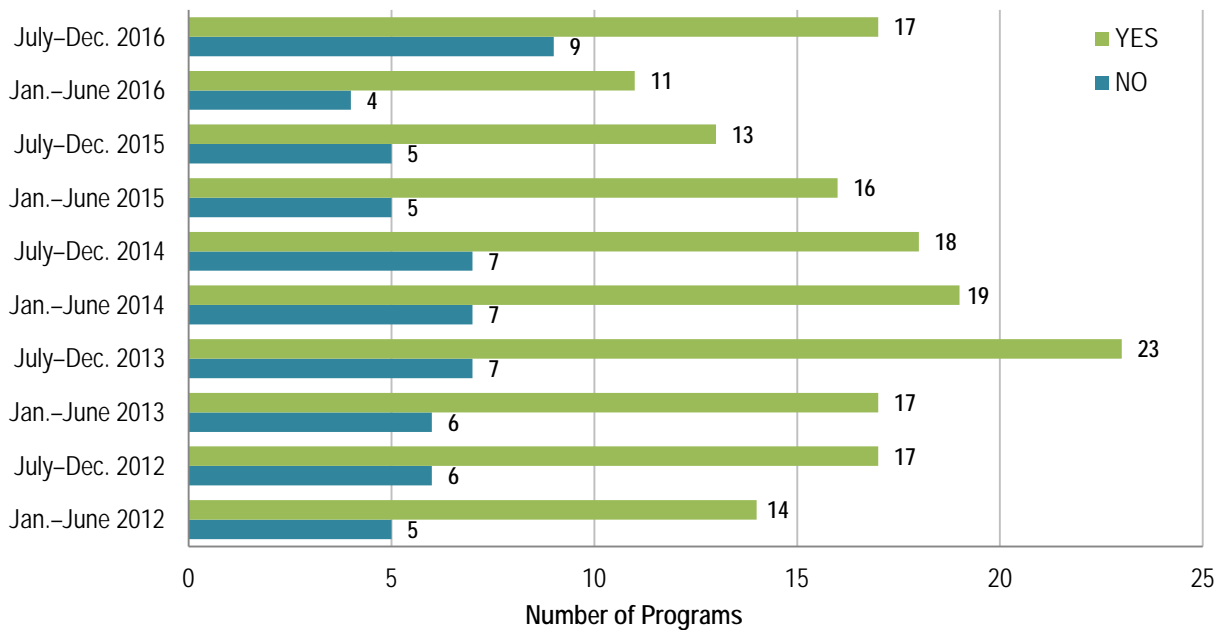
Evidence-based programs and practices include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors. Figure 2 shows that grantees use about 65 percent ($n = 17$) of Federal funds to implement evidence-based programs and/or practices.

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



The number of programs implementing evidence-based practices has been steady throughout the ten 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–December 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.

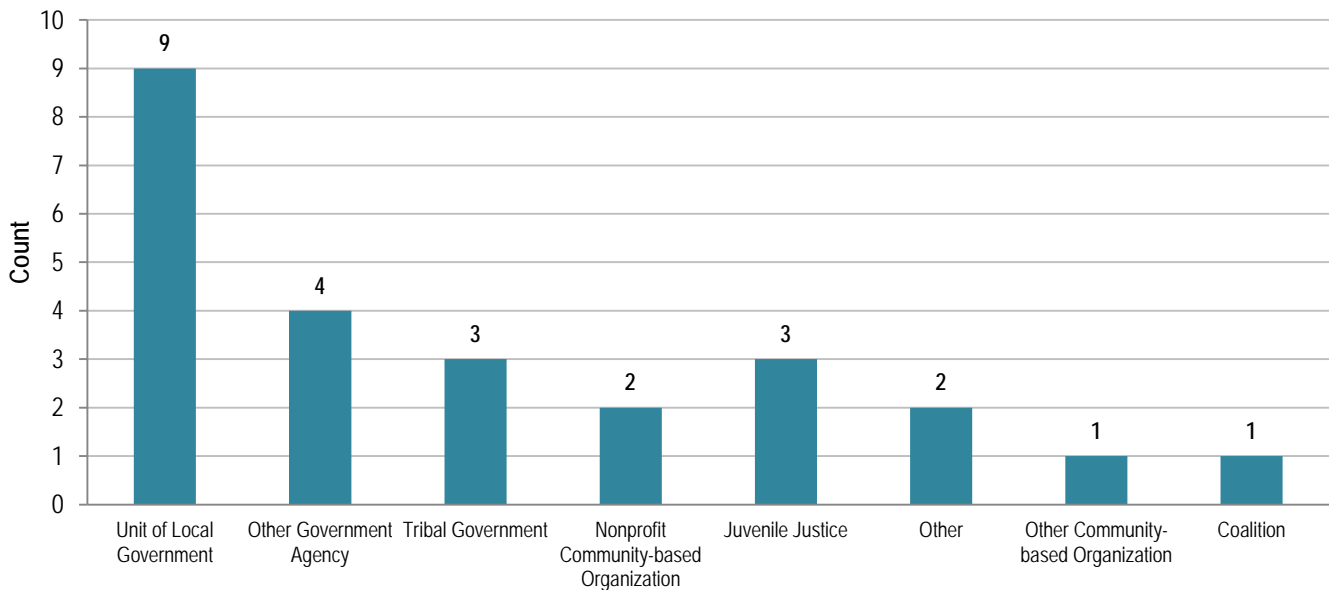
Table 3. Total Grant Amount by State or District (Dollars): July–December 2016

State	N	Grant Amount
AL	1	\$ 304,247
AZ	1	614,806
CO	1	522,028
DC	1	550,000
FL	1	600,000
GA	1	399,999
GU	1	213,531
ID	1	550,000
IN	1	399,151
MI	4	2,013,513
MN	1	558,230
MT	3	1,674,549
NE	1	400,000
NV	1	642,201
OH	2	1,138,362
OK	1	550,000
RI	1	550,000
WA	1	480,895
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 units of local government ($n = 9$; 34 percent) (Figure 4).

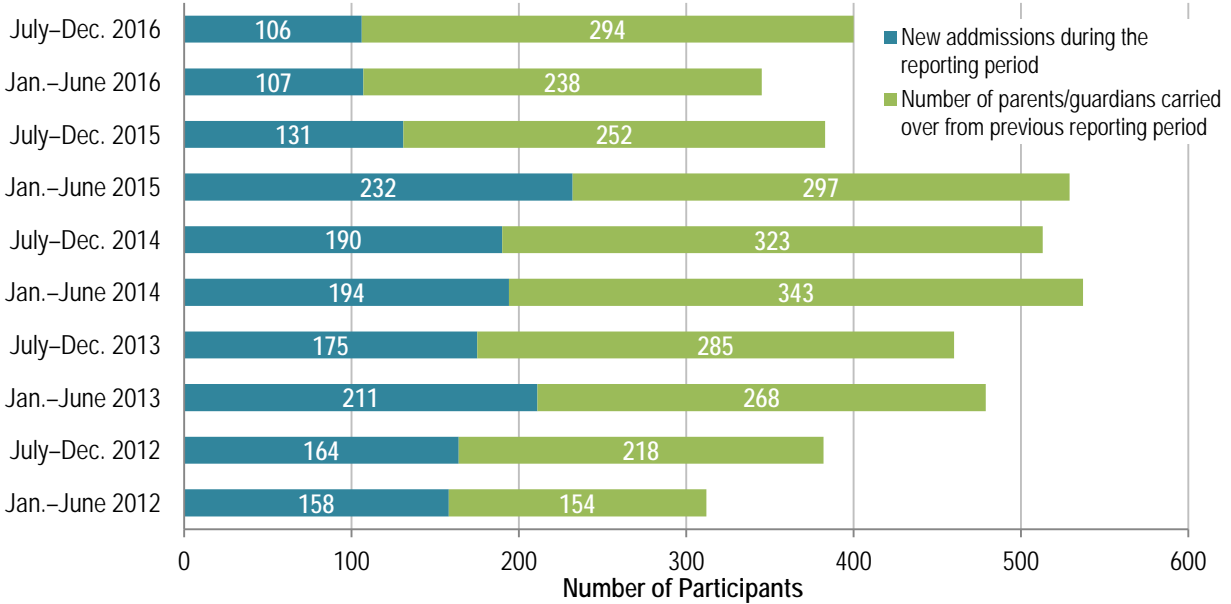
Figure 4. Grants by Implementing Organization Type: July–December 2016 (N = 26)



2. Analysis of Program Measures

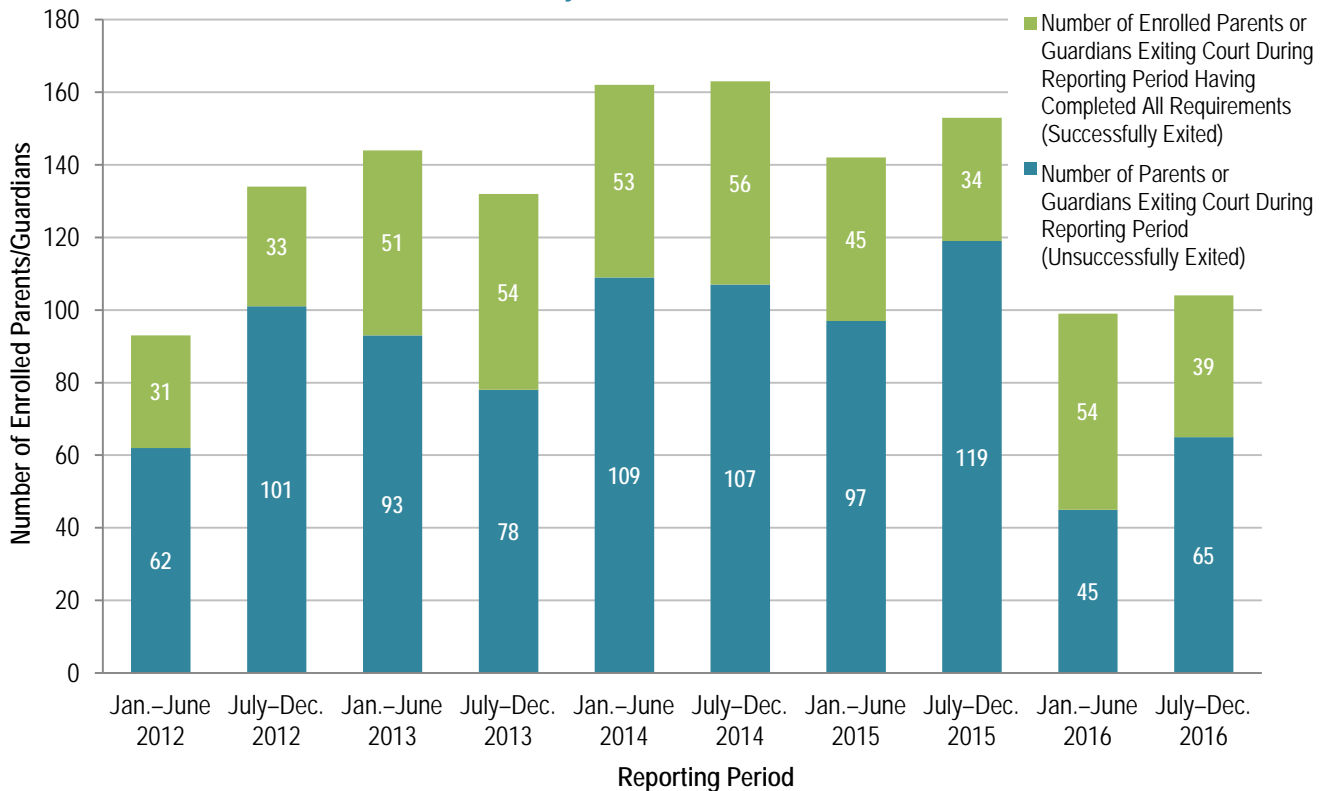
During this reporting period, 400 parents and/or guardians were served by various programs funded by the Family Drug Court Program grant; 106 were new admissions (Figure 5). In addition, 318 additional family members were served.

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



There were 104 enrolled parents and guardians who exited the court during the July–December 2016 reporting period. Of that group, 39 successfully exited the court, meaning they completed all requirements (Figure 6).² On average, 45 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–December 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 July–December 2016. Sixty-seven 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). Sixty-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 (64 percent), as well as a decrease in substance use (64 percent).

Table 4. Short-Term Performance Data on Target Behaviors of Parents/Guardians: July–December 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	363	233	64
Social Competence	62	40	64
Employment Status	53	34	64
Family Relationships	109	85	78
Total	587	392	67

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; 340 children were placed in out-of-home care, and 205 secured permanent placement. On average, children remained in out-of-home care for 149 days. A total of 99 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: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Number	Percentage
Children placed in out-of-home care	340	49
Average length of stay for children in out-of-home care	149 days	N/A
Children reunited after being removed from the home and placed in temporary placement	99	48
Parents or guardians whose parental rights were terminated	4	1
Children in permanent placement	205	63

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, 369 parents or guardians received substance use counseling or related services, 187 received mental health services, 84 found housing, and 244 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: July–December 2016

Services Provided	Number
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing substance use counseling/services	342
Parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in substance use counseling/services	369
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing mental health services	206
Parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in mental health services	187
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing housing services	110
Parents or guardians who successfully found housing	84
Parents or guardians <i>assessed</i> as needing other services	210
Parents or guardians <i>enrolled</i> in other services	244

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 ($n = 197$), followed by mental health services ($n = 92$).

Table 7. Services Provided to Additional Family Members: July–December 2016

Services Provided	Number
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing substance use counseling/services	20
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in substance use counseling/services	11
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing mental health services	98
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in mental health services	92
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing housing services	89
Additional family members who successfully found housing	86
Additional family members <i>assessed</i> as needing other services	258
Additional family members <i>enrolled</i> in other services	197

Technical violation data were tracked and reported for parents or guardians enrolled in the program. As shown in Table 8, 219 parents or guardians were tracked for technical violations. Of those, 98 had a technical violation, and 17 out of 219 parents or guardians were arrested for a new technical violation.

Table 8. Technical Violation Measures: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new technical violation	17
Enrolled parents or guardians with a technical violation	98
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for technical violations	219
Percentage of arrests for technical violations	8%
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-one enrolled parents or guardians were tracked for drug offenses (Table 9). Of those, only 4 were arrested for a new drug offense.

³ Short-term tracking includes number of parents/guardians tracked during the reporting period.

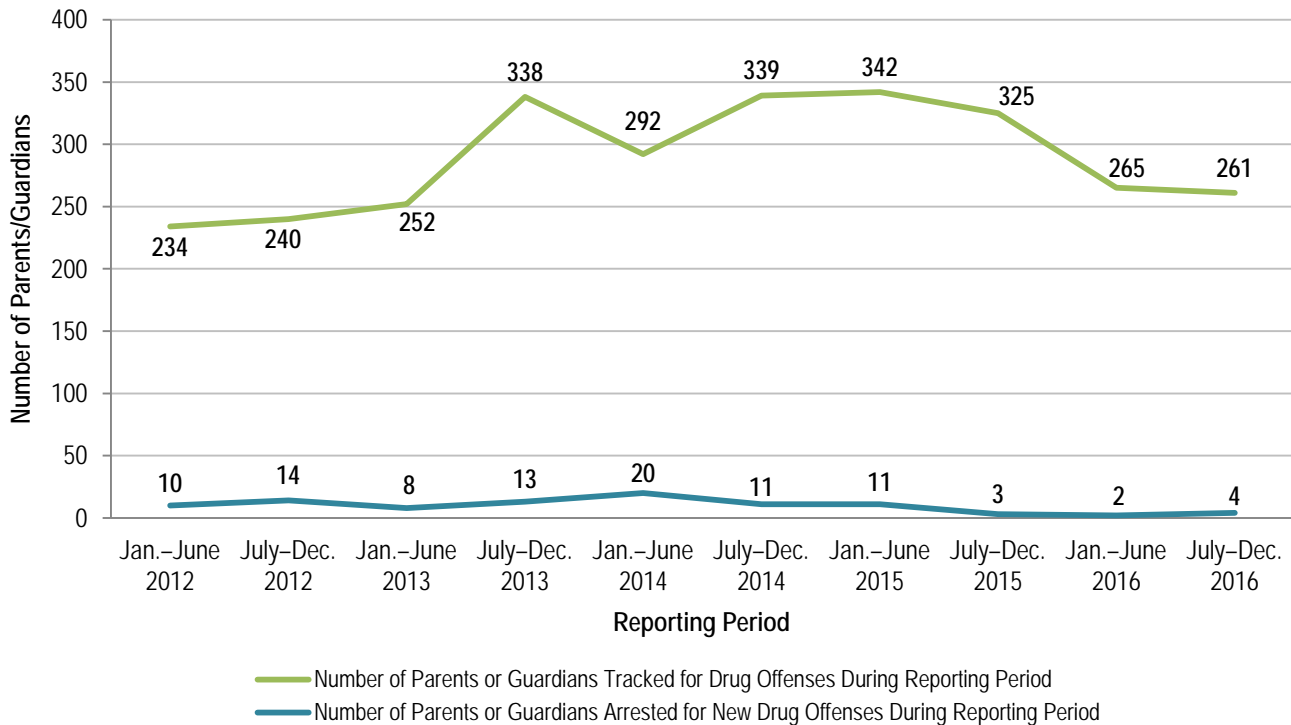
⁴ Long-term tracking includes number of parents/guardians tracked 6–12 months after exiting the program.

Table 9. Short-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense	4
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses	261
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	2%

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–December 2016 (Short Term)



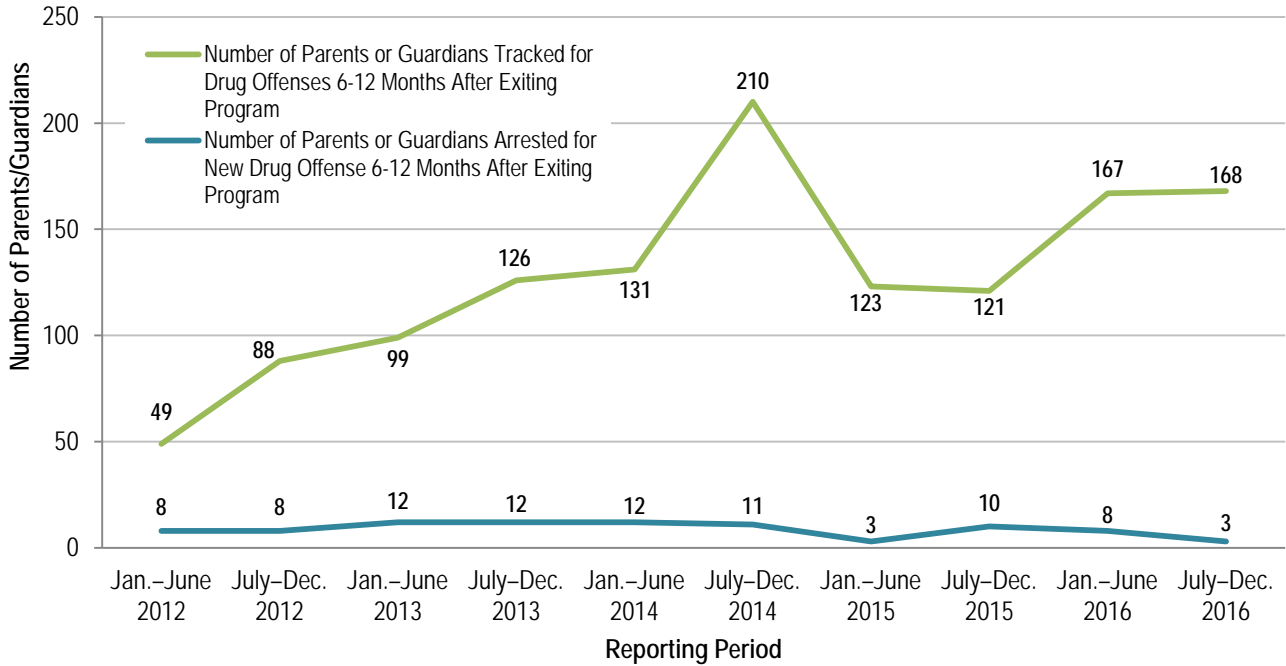
Among parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses over the long term, 3 were arrested for a new drug offense (Table 10).

Table 10. Long-Term Performance Data on Drug Offenses: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Number
Enrolled parents or guardians arrested for a new drug offense	3
Enrolled parents or guardians tracked for drug offenses	168
Percentage of parents or guardians arrested for new drug offenses	2%

Comparing 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–December 2016 (Long Term)



A large number ($N = 13,013$) of drug and alcohol tests were performed on enrolled parents or guardians during the reporting period. Approximately 9 percent of the parents or guardians tested positive for drugs and alcohol, as reported in Table 11.

Table 11. Drug and Alcohol Tests Conducted: July–December 2016

Performance Measure	Number
Number of drug and alcohol tests performed on enrolled parents or guardians	13,013
Number of positive tests recorded	1,211
Percentage of positive tests recorded on enrolled parents or guardians	9%

Summary

During the July–December 2016 reporting period, Family Drug Court Program grantees had an 88-percent reporting compliance rate. All 26 programs were operational, and grantees served a total of 718 program participants.⁵ Seventeen grantees (65 percent) used evidence-based programs or practices to implement their program. About 104 participants exited the court; of those, 39 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.